2009 Texas Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Services Planning

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Department of State Health Services

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Executive Summary

Morbidity

In 2007, there were 62,714 persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in Texas. Over the past few years PLWHA show a net increase of about 3,400 cases per year with about 4,600 new cases and 1,200 deaths per year. In 2007, Black persons accounted for the largest proportion of cases (38% compared to 36% White and 25% Hispanic). The rate of the Black population living with HIV/AIDS in 2007 (891/100,000) was over four times the rate in White persons (201) and about five times the rate in Hispanic persons (177).

Mode of exposure refers to the most likely way that someone became infected with HIV. The most common exposure groups are men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug use (IDU), and heterosexual transmissions. In 2007 MSM accounted for half of PLWHA, followed by 24% attributed to heterosexual sex, and 16% to IDU.

Over half of PLWHA in Texas were in the Dallas and Houston areas. In both of these areas, Black males have some of the highest rates of HIV infection in the state: one in 27 Black men in Houston age 35-44 and one in 32 Black men in Dallas age 35-44 were living with HIV.

Concurrent Diagnoses of HIV and AIDS

From 2003 to 2007, over one quarter of newly diagnosed persons in Texas received an AIDS diagnosis within one month of their HIV diagnosis. One third of all newly diagnosed cases received AIDS and HIV diagnoses within one year. This finding indicates that substantial numbers of new cases were not diagnosed until late in the progression of HIV disease. A larger proportion of Hispanic cases had both diagnoses within one month (32%) and within one year (43%) compared to White and Black cases.

New Diagnoses of HIV

From 2003 to 2007, the number of new diagnoses remained fairly stable for both sexes: around 3,600 diagnoses per year among males and about 1,050 diagnoses each year for females. Rates of infection showed a 3.4:1 male/female ratio that remained constant over the years. Black persons had the highest number and rate of new infections. The 2007 rate of new cases in the Black population (76/100,000) was approximately five to seven times higher than the rates for Hispanics (16) and Whites (11). By mode of exposure, 53% of new diagnoses were in MSM in 2007, 30% in heterosexuals, and 13% in IDU. The overwhelming majority of infections among White males were MSM (80%). Hispanic male cases were also predominantly MSM (68%), but 15% were heterosexual and 11% IDU. While the majority of Black males infected in 2007 were classified as MSM (60%), 21% of Black male cases were heterosexual exposure, and 15% were IDU. Female cases across race/ethnicity were predominantly from heterosexual exposure.

Risk Behaviors

Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) can be used as secondary markers for risk of HIV infection, indicating unprotected sex in a population or area. Reported gonorrhea cases increased from about 24,000 cases in 2004 to just over 30,000 in 2006. Primary, secondary and early latent syphilis cases reported have also slowly increased each year, from 1,900 in 2004 to 2,400 cases in 2006.

Unmet Need

In 2007, 32% of PLWHA had no evidence of medical care. (Framework excludes persons diagnosed in TDCJ and does not include the care provided through Medicare, VA and some private payers.) Men had a slightly greater proportion out of care than women (32% and 30%, respectively) and because PLWHA remain predominantly men, men comprised nearly 80% of those out of care.

Among the major racial/ethnic groups, the Black population had the greatest number with unmet need and had a slightly greater proportion of their population out of care: 33% of Black compared to 31% of Whites and 30% of Hispanics. Compared to the other exposure categories, MSM had the smallest proportion out of care (30% among MSM; 37% among IDU; 32% among heterosexuals), yet due to the sheer size of the MSM population among PLWHA it had the largest number of unmet need cases and represented 52% of the unmet need population.

The data sources used to produce these estimates are further described in Appendix A.

Section 1: Population and Socio-Economic Status Information

See Appendix A for detailed source information on data used in this section.

Demographic Characteristics

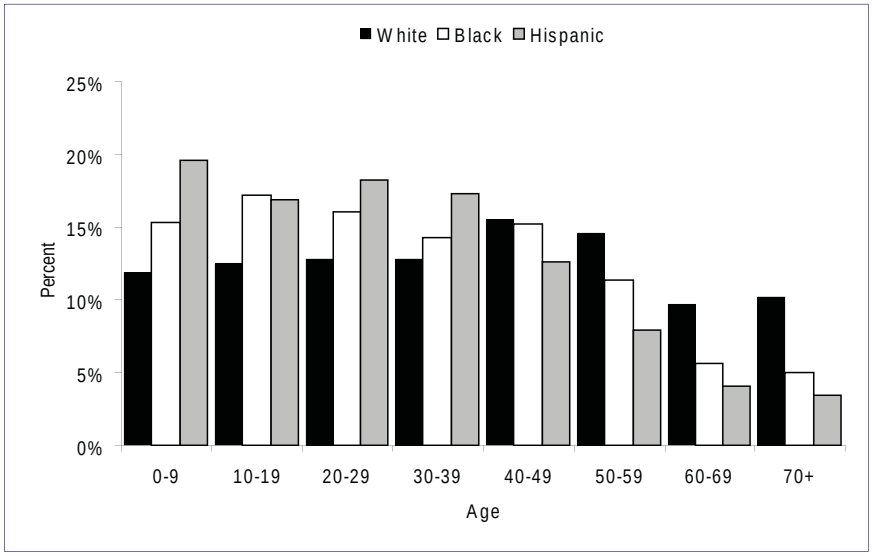
It is important to understand the basic characteristics of the Texas population. The total population in Texas in 2007 was 23.7 million people. Of the total population in Texas in 2007, 48% was White, 37% was Hispanic, and 11% was Black. All other racial groups made up the remaining 4% of the population of Texas.

Table 1.1 Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

Race/Ethnicity	Population	Percent
White	11,303,023	47.6
Black	2,671,059	11.3
Hispanic	8,775,843	37.0
Other	978,585	4.1
Total	23,728,510	100.0

The lines in **Figure 1.1** show the differences in percent age distribution by race-ethnicity. Compared to all races, White persons had a lower percentage in age groups under 40-49 while Black and Hispanic persons had higher percentages in the younger age groups. This shifts in the 40-49 age group, where the proportion of Black and Hispanic persons is lower, and the proportion of White persons is higher in the older ages. Almost 20% of the Hispanic population was aged between 0-9 years.

Figure 1.1 Population Distribution by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007



Educational Attainment

Overall 80% of Texas residents achieved a high school diploma or equivalent by age 25, seven percentage points lower than the United States as a whole. The gap narrowed somewhat for those with a bachelor's degree or greater, with 27% of Texas residents attaining this level of educational compared to 29% for the United States. When compared to the other racial and ethnic categories in 2007, a smaller percentage of Hispanics had achieved a high school diploma. About 59% of Hispanic persons age 25 and older had received a high school diploma compared with 85% of Black persons and 92% of White persons for the same age group (**Table 1.2**). Educational disparities exist between the racial/ethnic groups for higher education as well. Nearly twice as many White than Black persons and more than three times as many White than Hispanic persons had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2007.

Poverty

Poverty data is collected from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data shown in this section represent the ranges of below 100%, between 100% and below 200%, and 200% to below 300% of the Federal Poverty Level. In 2007, the federal poverty level for a family of two in Texas was $14,000; 200% of the Federal Poverty Level was $28,000 and 300% was $42,000.

In 2007, 54% of Texas residents were below 300% of poverty level, and 17% were below 100%. Females had a slightly greater rate of poverty than males for 2007 (55% vs. 53%) (**Figure 1.2**). Of the racial/ethnic groups, 74% of Hispanic persons were below 300% of poverty level compared to Black persons at 63% and White persons at 36%. About 25% of both the Black and the Hispanic populations were below the 100% poverty level, much higher than the 8% for the White population. In that same figure, 69% of children under the age of ten were below 300% of poverty, the highest percentage for any age group. After the age of ten, the proportion declined to the lowest point (28%) in 60-69 age group with an uptick to 42% among those 70 and older.

Health Insurance Coverage

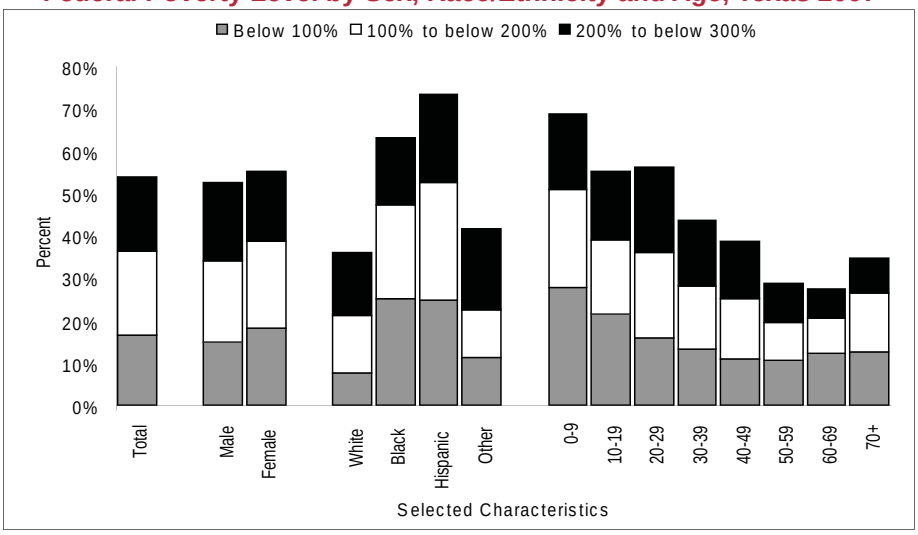
The most current, stable nationwide data on state rates of uninsured persons are from information collected in the Annual Social and Economic Supplements to the Current Population Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. According to these data, the

Table 1.2 Educational Attainment of Texas Residents Aged 25 and Over by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

	High School Graduate or Higher Percent		Bachelor's or Higher Percent	
	Texas	United States	Texas	United States
Total	80.1	86.6	26.7	29.4
Sex				
Male	79.2	85.9	27.4	30.1
Female	81.0	87.2	26.1	28.8
Race/Ethnicity				
White	92.4	91.5	36.5	32.6
Black	84.6	83.3	18.8	19.7
Hispanic	58.5	62.3	10.8	13.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2008

Figure 1.2 Percent of Texans Living Below 300% of Federal Poverty Level by Sex, Race/Ethnicity and Age, Texas 2007



The Texas rate of 25% uninsured residents is the highest of all states; well above the U.S. average of 15% uninsured.

About 39% of all Hispanic Texans had no form of health insurance compared with White and Black persons at uninsured rates of 14% and 23%, respectively.

Texas rate of 25% uninsured residents is the highest of all states well above the U.S. average of 15% uninsured.

There were notable disparities in health insurance coverage by race/ethnicity. In 2007, about 39% of all Hispanic Texans had no form of health insurance compared with White and Black persons at uninsured rates of 14% and 23%, respectively (**Figure 1.3**). The patterns of the uninsured in Texas were consistently higher than the United States as a whole but the general patterns were similar between the two. By age groups, lack of health insurance climbed from a rate of 21% for those aged less then ten years to a peak of 43% for the young adult (20-29) age group. This rate fell steadily for the older groups, reaching a low of about 4% for the oldest group (70+).

Comparing family income to the percentage of the population without health insurance in Texas and the United States, we find that those making between $15,000 to $25,000 per year were most likely to be uninsured (37%); compared to the U.S. at 22% (Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.3 Percent Without Health Insurance by Selected Characteristics, Texas and the United States 2007

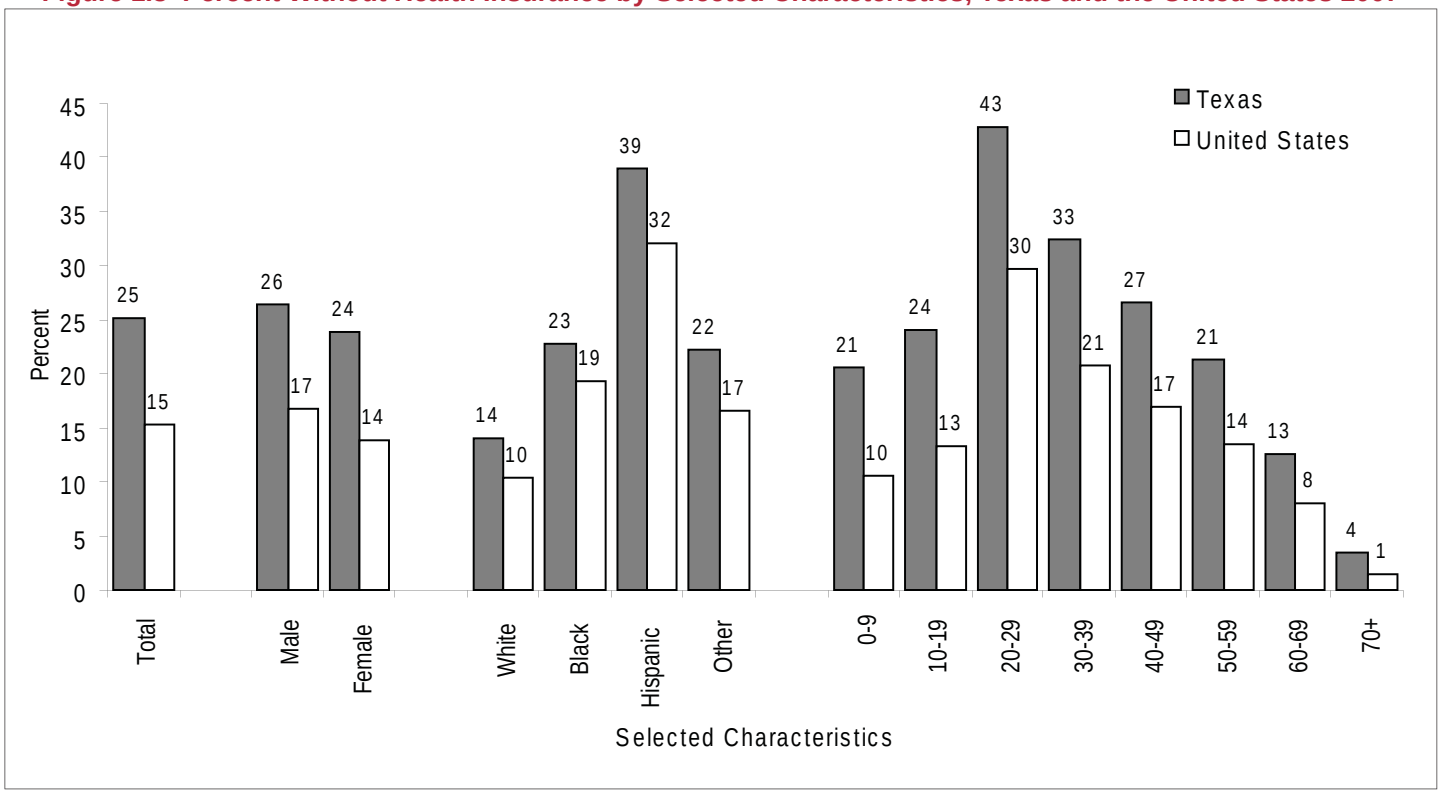
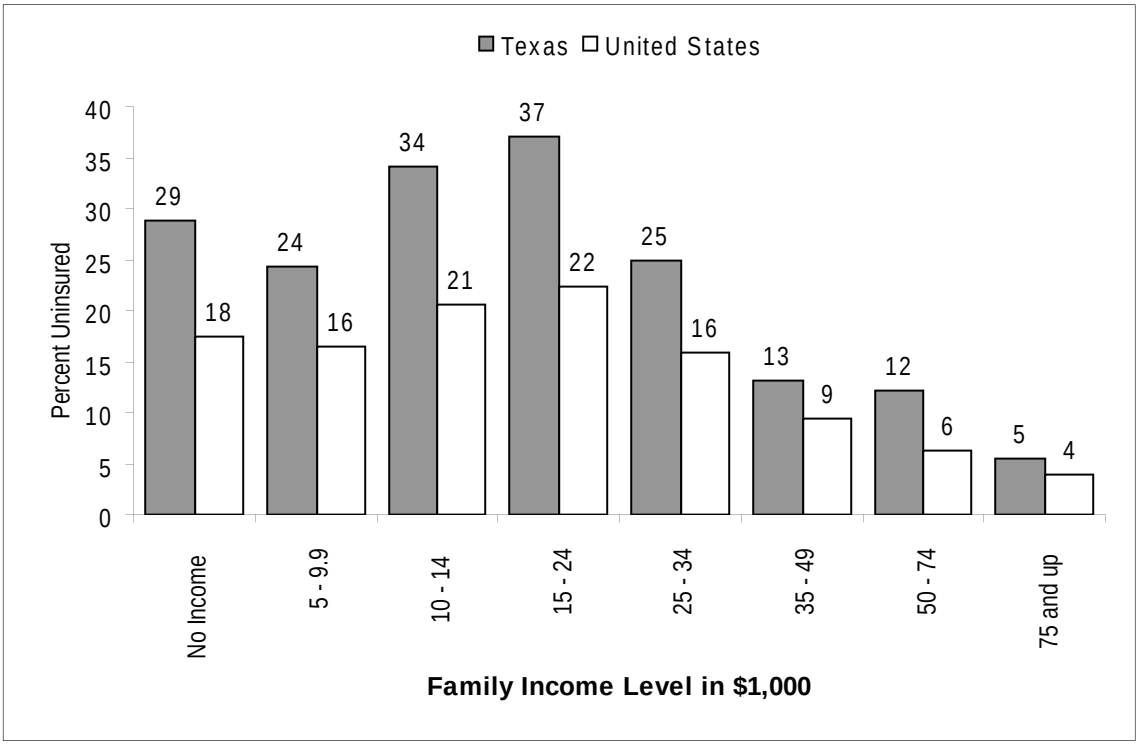


Figure 1.4 Percent Without Health Insurance by Family Income, Texas and United States 2007



Section 2: HIV/AIDS in Texas

Introduction

This epidemiologic profile presents a summary of information on known HIV/AIDS cases in Texas for the years 2003 to 2007 collected during routine disease surveillance through the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS). This system does not include those unaware of their HIV infection or those who tested HIV positive solely through an anonymous HIV test.

This report details cases by sex, race/ethnicity, mode of exposure and age group. It is important to consider not only the total number of cases, but also that number relative to the size of the population in question. Therefore, when possible, we have included case rates to illustrate this point. A case rate is the number of people with HIV/AIDS 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 and, therefore, how HIV/AIDS disproportionately affects different groups. Rates are not shown for groups by mode of exposure because there is a lack of reliable estimates of the population size for these groups, without which a rate calculation cannot be made.

The data for HIV/AIDS are analyzed by the year of diagnosis. An interval of time passes from diagnosis until a case is reported into the surveillance system; consequently, more recently diagnosed cases are not all accounted for among these data. Similarly, risk behaviors making up the mode of exposure among some more recent cases remain unknown pending a complete case investigation.

To compensate for these differences, the data have been adjusted for reporting delay and cases with unknown mode of exposure have been proportionately redistributed among modes of exposure to permit valid comparisons of the cases by year. A complete description of the source, adjustments, and limitations of the data can be found in Appendix A.

Overview

The number of Texans living with HIV/AIDS (62,714) has increased about 30% over the past five years (**Figure 2.1**). The number of new HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed (about 4,600 each year) increases the total PLWHA but is partially offset by deaths among those infected (about 1,200 per year) (**Figure 2.2**). The increase in PLWHA over the past five years reflects an increase of survival, not an increase in new diagnoses. New diagnoses and deaths have been relatively stable over the past five years.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS

The numbers and rates of PLWHA increased substantially for both sexes, across all races/ethnicities, and across all age groups except for those less than 13 years old (**Table 2.1**).

The distribution of cases between sexes remained the same from 2003 to 2007, with over three quarters of living cases among males. By 2006, the Black population had the largest proportion of cases, although they represent only 11% of the population in Texas. Thus, the rate of Black PLWHA in 2007 was over four times the rate in White PLWHA and about five times the rate in Hispanic PLWHA.

Figure 2.1 Number of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Texas 2003-2007

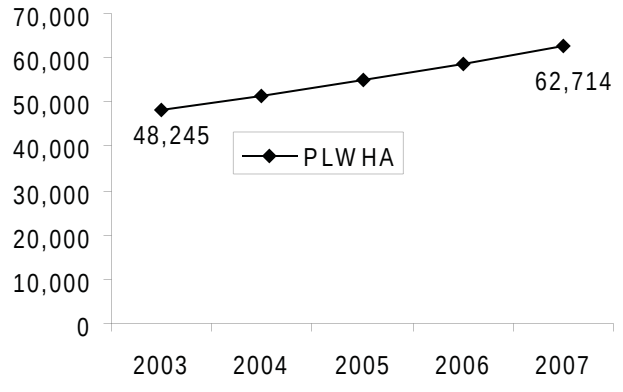


Figure 2.2 Number of New Diagnoses of HIV Disease and Deaths, Texas 2003-2007

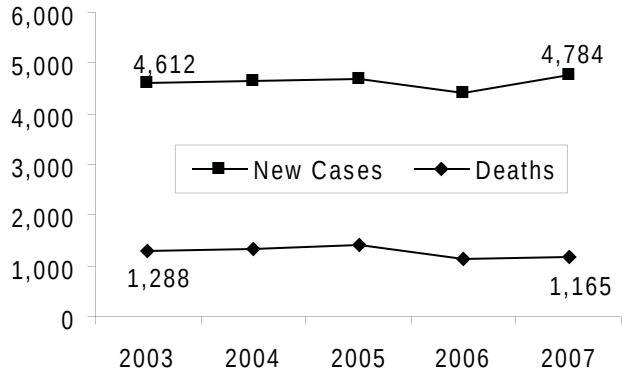


Table 2.1 Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Select Characteristics, Texas 2003 and 2007

	2003			2007		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Total	48,245	100	218.1	62,714	100	264.3
Disease Status						
HIV	15,455	32.0	69.9	26,108	41.6	110.0
AIDS	32,789	68.0	148.2	36,606	58.4	154.3
Sex						
Male	37,782	78.3	342.7	49,030	78.2	412.7
Female	10,463	21.7	94.3	13,684	21.8	115.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White	18,604	38.6	165.9	22,712	36.2	200.9
Black	18,113	37.5	713.7	23,802	38.0	891.1
Hispanic	11,089	23.0	146.7	15,532	24.8	177.0
Asian-Pacific Islander	300	0.6		483	0.8	
Am Indian-Alaskan	82	0.2	54.1^	105	0.2	68.2^
Multi Racial	53	0.1		75	0.1	
Not Specified	3	0.0		3	0.0	
Age Group						
< 2	23	0.0	3.1	23	0.0	3.0
2 - 12	342	0.7	9.3	258	0.4	6.6
13 - 24	2,135	4.4	52.2	2,582	4.1	60.1
25 - 34	10,251	21.2	308.7	11,259	18.0	315.8
35 - 44	20,173	41.8	601.6	22,071	35.2	631.7
45 - 54	11,510	23.9	396.3	18,990	30.3	589.9
> 55	3,788	7.9	93.7	7,530	12.0	165.4
Mode of Exposure*						
MSM	24,186	50.1		32,170	51.3	
IDU	8,297	17.2		9,938	15.8	
MSM/IDU	4,048	8.4		4,546	7.2	
Heterosexual	10,789	22.4		15,008	23.9	
Perinatal	479	1.0		534	0.9	
Other	444	0.9		518	0.8	

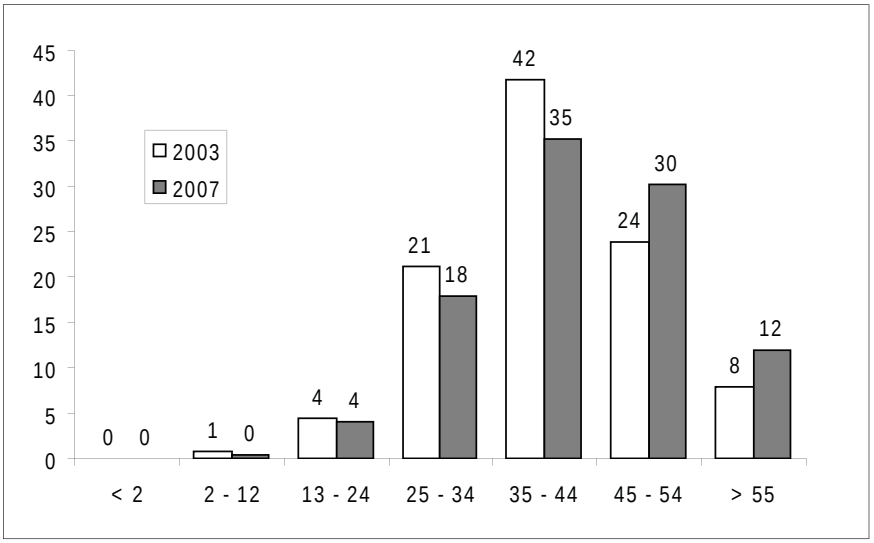
*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Those race/ethnicities with small numbers have been combined for the purpose of rates.

In 2007, the rate of Black PLWHA was 4-5 times higher than the rates of White and Hispanic PLWHA.

MSM accounted for half of PLWHA in 2007.

The distribution of cases across age groups continued to shift somewhat to those over the age of 45 (**Figure 2.3**). These data reflect the aging of the infected population, not an increase of new diagnoses among older adults. This shift was at least partially due to the continued effect of improved treatment therapies and survival. The number of children living with HIV/AIDS under the age of 13 has decreased by 25% in the past five years most likely the result of effective prenatal and perinatal treatments that significantly reduce the risk of transmission from HIV-infected mothers to their newborns.

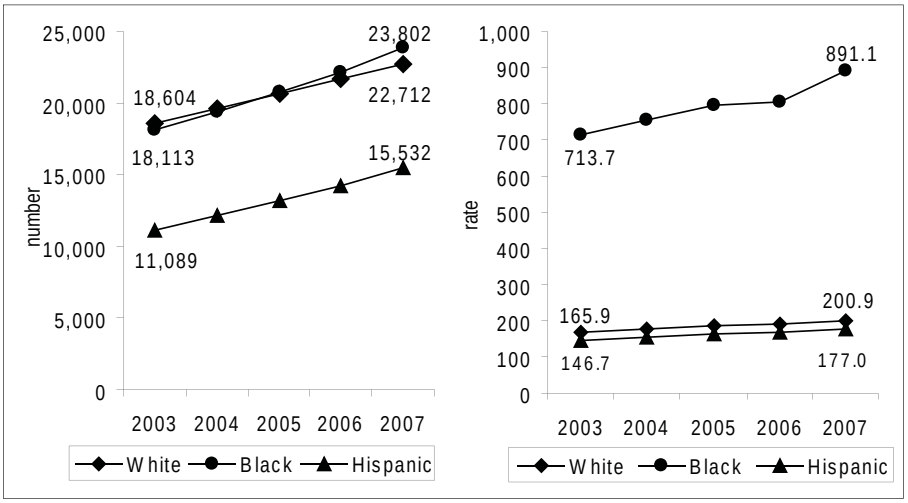
Figure 2.3 PLWHA by Age Group, Texas 2003 and 2007



PLWHA by Race/Ethnicity

While the number of living cases increased in all races/ethnicities, the increase among Black cases was sharper. **Figure 2.4** demonstrates this uneven burden of disease in Black cases compared with White and Hispanic cases by showing the actual number of PLWHA on the left graph and the rate of PLWHA on the right graph. Note that while similar numbers of White and Black persons were living with HIV/AIDS in 2007, the rate of Black PLWHA was more than four times higher than rates in White and Hispanic PLWHA.

Figure 2.4 Number and Rate of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2003-2007

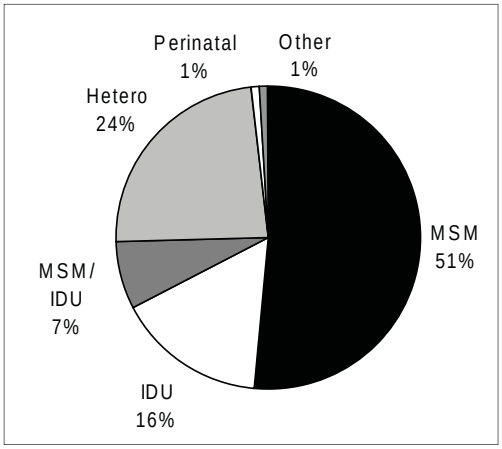


Population data for American Indian/ Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial race groups are grouped together in the population estimates from the Texas State Data Center for Texas. Therefore, the numbers of cases are presented in this profile but the populations are grouped together in order to calculate the rate.

PLWHA by Mode of Exposure

The mode of exposure is the most likely way that someone became infected with HIV based on the risks found for the case. There are no good estimates of population sizes for exposure groups, therefore, case rates cannot be examined. Instead, the proportion of cases due to each mode of exposure was studied. The most common exposure groups were men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals (**Figure 2.5**). MSM/IDU refers to cases among men who report both sex with men and injection drug use. In Texas, a small proportion of cases were due to other causes such as transfusions and perinatal (mother-to-child) transmissions.

Figure 2.5 Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Texas 2007



While the number of PLWHA increased over the past five years in all major exposure categories, the relative proportions of living cases for each mode of exposure did not change substantially. In 2007, MSM accounted for half of the people living with HIV/AIDS. The proportion of PLWHA who were exposed through heterosexual sex increased from 22% in 2003 to 24% in 2007; the proportion of IDU and MSM/IDU cases each dropped about one percentage point.

Rate of PLWHA in Texans Older than Twelve

Infants and children (0-12) are mostly infected via perinatal transmission. The rates of this mode of infection have decreased over the past five years. In 2007, 274 of the 62,714 PLWHA in Texas were infants and children. This represents less than 1% of total cases. However, this age group represents 11% of the general population of Texas. This percentage discrepancy results in substantial differences in the prevalence rate of the overall population– from 264/100,000 including the 0-12 year olds to 326/100,000 without including 0-12 year olds.

Table 2.2 lists the rates by sex and race/ethnicity for PLWHA with and without 0-12 year olds. In each sub-group, there is a substantial increase in the rate when infants and children are removed. This was most evident in White men and Hispanic women where rates increased by 33% and 31%, respectively. The smallest increase was in Black men (26%) and White women (17%).

Table 2.2 Rate of PLWHA by Sex and Race/Ethnicity^ for Age Groups Greater Than 12 Years Old Compared to All Age Groups, Texas 2007

	All Ages				Age Greater Than 12			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other^	White	Black	Hispanic	Other^
Male	356.3	1,209.1	286.5	107.7	473.5	1,525.5	375.7	130.8
Female	49.2	591.0	61.1	29.3	57.6	723.9	79.8	34.8
Total	200.9	891.1	177.0	68.2	250.2	1,108.3	232.6	81.8

^ Those race/ethnicities with small numbers have been combined for the purpose of rates.

New Diagnoses of HIV/AIDS

New diagnoses are calculated based on the earliest available diagnosis date. They do not include new AIDS diagnoses for cases that were previously reported for an HIV diagnosis. The data described here represent these newly diagnosed cases in a given calendar year.

From 2003 to 2007, the number of new diagnoses remained fairly stable for both sexes (**Table 2.4**). Rates of new diagnoses showed the same patterns, with about a 3.4:1 ratio of males to females that have remained constant over the years. Black persons had both the highest number and rate of new diagnoses every year. The 2007 rate of new cases in Black persons was almost seven times higher than the rate in White persons and almost five times higher than the rate in Hispanic persons. Over the past five years, the number of new cases of MSM averaged 2,369 cases/year, making up the largest proportion of new diagnoses per year. The number and proportion of IDU-related cases has declined slightly over the five-year period. Over the five years, the number and rate of new diagnoses among those aged 13-24 years showed a gradual increase, while those aged 35-44 years show a gradual decrease from 1,654 new cases with a rate of 49.3 to 1,400 new cases with a rate of 40.1.

New Diagnoses by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

Males comprised the majority of new diagnoses in 2007 for all races/ethnicities, but the distribution of cases between sexes differed by race/ethnicity (**Table 2.3**). While the ratio of male to female cases among White and Hispanic persons is about 5:1, the male to female ratio is only 2:1 in Blacks.

Table 2.3 Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

	Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
White	1,091	19.5	197	3.4
Black	1,359	104.8	662	48.2
Hispanic	1,156	25.6	248	5.8
Other^	63	13.0	9	1.8

^ Those race/ethnicities with small numbers have been combined for the purpose of rates.

Across races/ethnicities the rates were highest among Black persons. Notably, the rate of new diagnoses in Black females was over twice as high as the rates in White and Hispanic males and about eight and 14 times higher than the rates in Hispanic and White females, respectively (**Figure 2.6**).

New Diagnoses by Sex and Age Group

In every age group, males had a higher rate of new diagnoses than did females. The highest rate for males was in 35 to 44 year olds (104.1/100,000) and for females was in the 25-34 year olds (29.9/100,000). The average age at diagnosis over the past five years was 36 for both males and females. HIV generally has a long asymptomatic incubation period; therefore, the age at infection may be several years earlier than the age at diagnosis.

Black persons have had both the highest number and rate of new diagnoses since before 2003.

Figure 2.6 Comparison of Count and Rate of New HIV Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

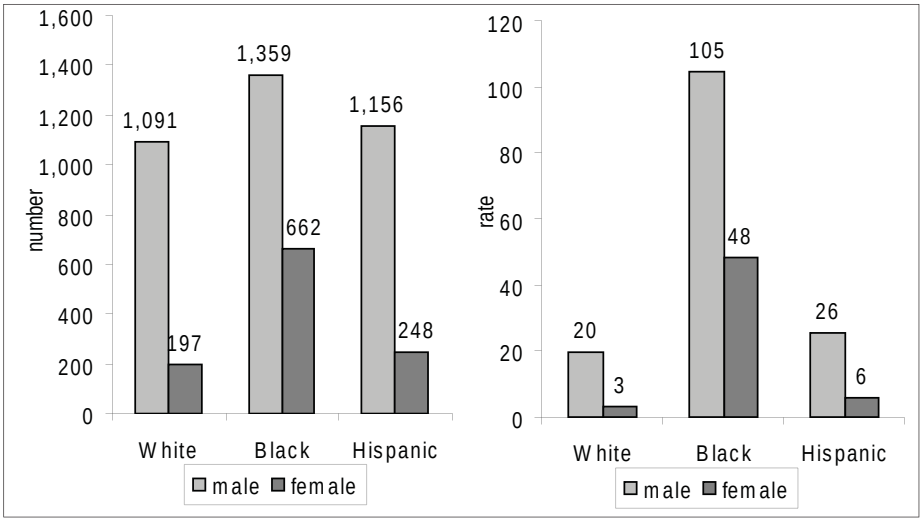


Table 2.4 New HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Select Characteristics, Texas 2003-2007

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	4,612	20.9	4,650	20.7	4,700	20.6	4,419	18.8	4,784	20.2
Sex										
Male	3,525	32.0	3,598	32.1	3,662	32.1	3,438	29.3	3,668	30.9
Female	1,087	9.8	1,053	9.3	1,038	9.1	981	8.3	1,116	9.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,443	12.9	1,444	12.9	1,445	12.9	1,237	10.9	1,288	11.4
Black	1,838	72.4	1,849	72.0	1,821	70.1	1,878	68.3	2,020	75.6
Hispanic	1,258	16.6	1,297	16.5	1,368	16.8	1,243	14.6	1,403	16.0
Asian-Pacific Islander	57		52		49		46		50	
Am Indian-Alaskan	8	8.9^	4	7.0^	7	7.3^	6	6.4^	12	7.4^
Multi Racial	7		4		9		8		10	
Age Group										
< 2	11	1.5	9	1.2	6	0.8	9	1.2	16	2.1
2 - 12	9	0.2	15	0.4	5	0.1	1	0.0	3	0.1
13 - 24	544	13.3	553	13.3	610	14.4	644	14.9	759	17.7
25 - 34	1,369	41.2	1,398	41.5	1,416	41.5	1,330	37.9	1,428	40.0
35 - 44	1,644	49.0	1,598	47.5	1,556	46.0	1,344	38.9	1,400	40.1
45 - 54	773	26.6	773	25.9	809	26.4	800	25.2	835	25.9
> 55+	262	6.5	305	7.3	297	6.9	290	6.5	343	7.5
Mode of Exposure*	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	2,213	48.0	2,424	52.1	2,558	54.4	2,269	51.3	2,518	52.6
IDU	766	16.6	671	14.4	619	13.2	603	13.6	620	13.0
MSM/IDU	261	5.7	234	5.0	234	5.0	213	4.8	185	3.9
Heterosexual	1,325	28.7	1,267	27.2	1,254	26.7	1,298	29.4	1,423	29.7
Perinatal	21	0.5	22	0.5	9	0.2	9	0.2	18	0.4
Other	27	0.6	32	0.7	26	0.6	27	0.6	19	0.4

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Those race/ethnicities with small numbers have been combined for the purpose of rates.

Table 2.5 New HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Sex, Mode of Exposure, and Race/Ethnicity^, Texas 2007

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Male								
MSM	877	80.4	800	58.9	789	68.3	51	81.0
IDU	88	8.1	208	15.3	126	10.9	5	7.9
MSM/IDU	74	6.8	57	4.2	53	4.6	1	1.6
Heterosexual	50	4.6	287	21.1	176	15.2	5	7.9
Perinatal	0	0.0	2	0.1	5	0.4	1	1.6
Other	2	0.2	4	0.3	6	0.5	0	0.0
Female								
IDU	63	31.8	98	14.8	32	13.0	1	11.1
Heterosexual	131	66.2	555	83.8	211	85.4	8	88.9
Perinatal	2	1.0	4	0.6	3	1.2	0	0.0
Other	2	1.0	5	0.8	1	0.4	0	0.0

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

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

The examination of mode of exposure, sex, and race/ethnicity reveals additional differences between populations. Among White males, the overwhelming majority were in the MSM mode of exposure category (**Table 2.5**). Hispanic male cases also had MSM as the main mode of exposure, but 15% were heterosexual and 11% IDU. While the majority of Black males infected in 2007 were classified as MSM, the proportion was much lower than that seen in White and Hispanic males. Twenty-one percent of Black male cases were heterosexual exposure, and 15% were IDU. One third of White female cases were IDU, and two thirds were heterosexual exposures. Over 80% of the cases in Black and Hispanic females were heterosexual.

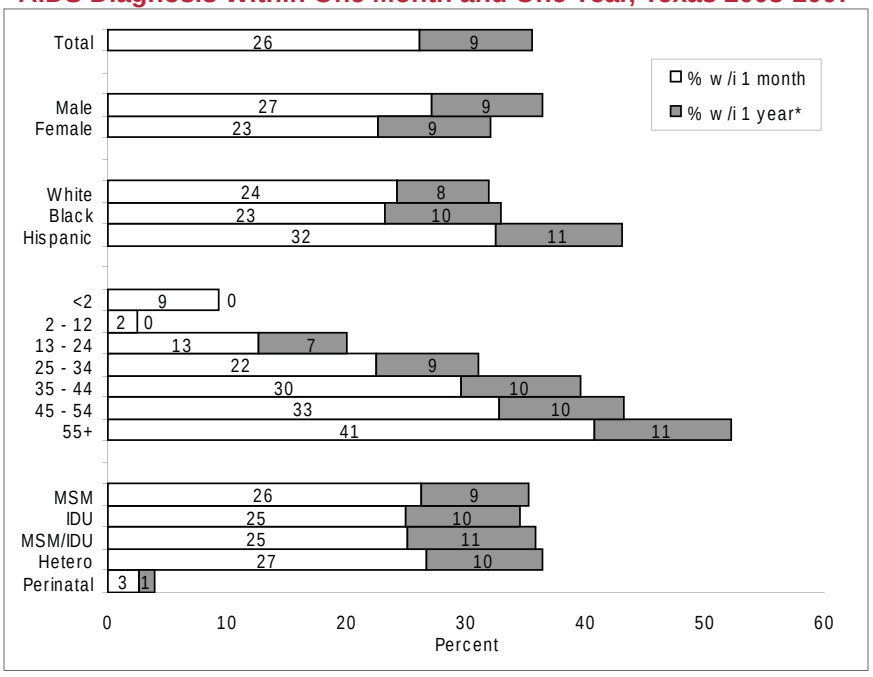
Concurrent HIV/AIDS Diagnosis

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. Once infected with HIV, people typically have five to ten years without symptoms before they progress to AIDS. Early testing is critical in preventing the further spread of HIV/AIDS. Those unaware of their status are more likely to transmit the disease to others, resulting in missed opportunities for the prevention of new HIV infections. Further, early HIV/AIDS diagnosis allows HIV infected people to benefit from life-saving medication and treatment. Late diagnosis increases the cost of care and is associated with poorer prognosis and decreased long-term survival.

From 2003 through 2007, over one quarter of all new diagnoses in Texas received an AIDS diagnosis within one month of their HIV diagnosis. Further, over one third of all new diagnoses received HIV and AIDS diagnoses within one year (**Figure 2.7**). These numbers demonstrate that a substantial proportion of current PLWHA were not diagnosed until late in the progression of HIV disease.

A larger proportion of males than females received HIV and AIDS diagnosis within one month and within one year.

Figure 2.7 Percent of New HIV Diagnoses with an AIDS Diagnosis Within One Month and One Year, Texas 2003-2007

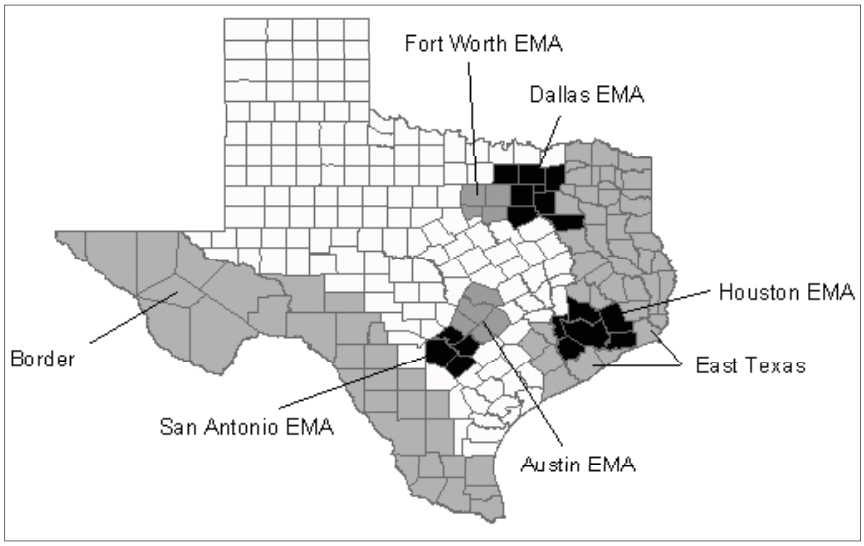


Note: The number and proportion of those with diagnoses within one year do not include those with diagnoses within one month.

Nearly one third of diagnoses among Hispanic persons had both diagnoses within one month compared to 24% and 23% of diagnoses among White and Black persons, respectively. This disparity was maintained at the one year mark. Of the major risk categories the difference in proportion was negligible at one month and one year. A higher percentage of cases with concurrent diagnoses were found in the 55+ age group.

A substantial number of new cases were not diagnosed until late in the progression of HIV disease.

Figure 2.8 Geographic Areas of Interest, Texas 2007

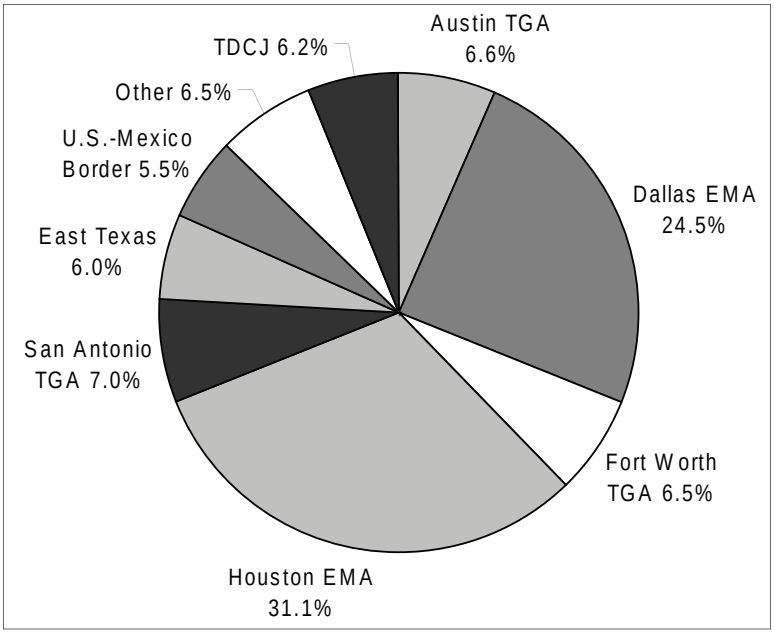


PLWHA by Geographic Area

HIV/AIDS cases were not evenly distributed across Texas. In 2007, PLWHA were concentrated in metropolitan areas, particularly Houston and Dallas[1].

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 population and the higher number of HIV/AIDS cases in those areas (**Figure 2.8**). Outside of the EMA/TGA the areas along the US-Mexico border and across East Texas are of special interest. For this report, we define the border area as those 32 counties within 100 kilometers of the US-Mexico border, a standard definition in health and human services reports. The East Texas area 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.

Figure 2.9 Proportion of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Area, Texas 2007



Over half of PLWHA (34,891) were in the Dallas and Houston areas (**Figure 2.9**). The Austin, Forth Worth and San Antonio TGA each had about 4,100 PLWHA. The numbers of PLWHA in the other comparison groups (Border, East Texas, and the remainder of Texas) were similar to those in the smaller EMA/TGA. Additionally, just over 6% of all PLWHA in Texas in 2007 were diagnosed in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) system. These cases were not attributed to a geographic area. TDCJ remains the residence at diagnosis even once the prisoner is released. This artificially inflates the numbers of PLWHA at TDCJ by counting more cases in the system than actually reside there. As a result, TDCJ cases reported here do not reflect the number of cases currently in TDCJ.

Rates of living cases were consistently higher in the EMA/TGA compared to the non-EMA/TGA (**Figure 2.10**). The highest rates were in the Houston EMA and (401.9/100,000) Dallas EMA (369.4 per 100,000). The U.S./Mexico border had the lowest rate of a defined area in 2007, at 139.3 per 100,000.

[1]Geographic comparisons are based on residence at the time of the most recent diagnosis, not current residence. In other words, non-AIDS cases are attributed to the county of residence at HIV diagnosis and AIDS cases are attributed to the county of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis.

Figure 2.10 Rate of PLWHA by Geographic Area, Texas 2007

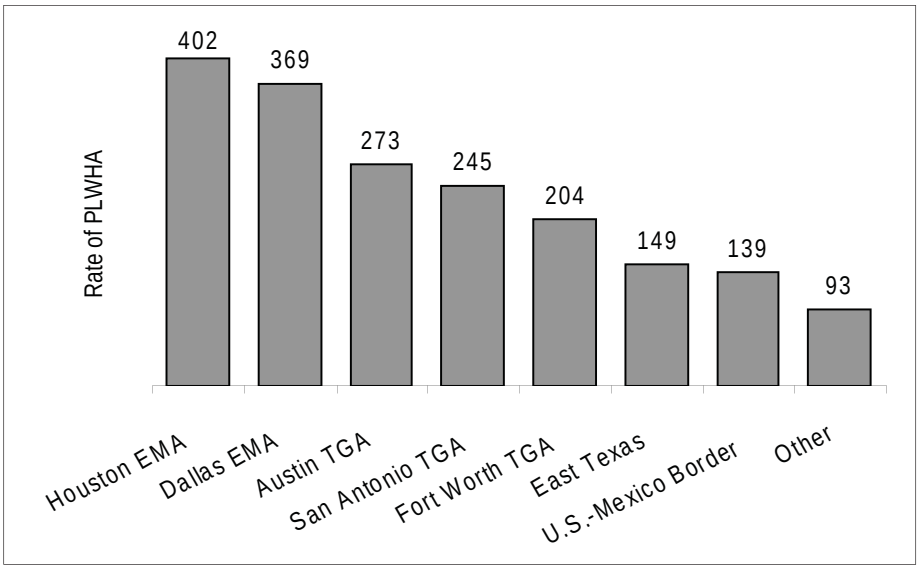


Table 2.6 shows the number and rate of PLWHA for the EMA/TGA, the US-Mexico border, East Texas and TDCJ. In all areas, cases and rates for males were substantially higher than those for females. Compared to other areas, the proportion of females was elevated in East Texas (32%), Houston (27%) and Fort Worth (24%).

The racial/ethnic profiles of PLWHA varied across the different areas. Within each area, the rates for the Black population were two to five times higher than the rates for White PLWHA or Hispanic PLWHA.

In Houston, East Texas, and TDCJ, the largest numbers of living cases were among Black persons; in the San Antonio and US-Mexico border areas, the largest numbers of cases were in Hispanic persons; and in the other areas, the largest numbers of PLWHA were among White persons. Among the EMA/TGA the rates for White persons were higher than those for Hispanic persons except in San Antonio, where the Hispanic rate was higher than that for Whites. Outside of the EMA/TGA, the rates for Hispanic persons were comparable to those for White persons, but still much lower than the rates for Black persons. The rate for Black persons in the Houston area was 1,186 PLWHA/100,000 population. In other words, one in 83 Black persons in the Houston area was living with HIV/AIDS in 2007. One in 101 Black persons in the Dallas area and one in 116 Black persons in the Austin area were living with HIV/AIDS.

In the Dallas and Fort Worth areas, the highest rates of living cases were in the 45-54 age groups. However, the highest numbers of cases in these areas were in the 35-44 age groups. In all other areas, the highest rates and numbers of living cases were in the 35-44 year old age group. Further, the 35-44 year old age group in Dallas and Fort Worth were elevated, as well as the 45-54 year old age group in Austin, Houston and San Antonio.

In terms of mode of exposure, MSM were frequently the largest proportion of cases across the state, with the exception of TDCJ, where the majority of cases were IDU. In the Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, and border areas, MSM made up more than half of living cases. Two thirds of PLWHA in the Dallas area were MSM. In Houston and East Texas heterosexual cases made up a more substantial proportion of PLWHA (almost a third). The Fort Worth TGA was the geographic area with the largest proportion of IDU cases at 20%.

Subpopulations with Prevalence Greater Than One Percent

The examination of high morbidity demographic subpopulations (i.e. examining sex, race/ethnicity, and age groups simultaneously) within geographic areas revealed startling figures. Many subpopulations in the EMA/TGA had PLWHA prevalence rates above 1,000/100,000 population, or, one HIV positive person for every 100 persons in the Texas population (**Table 2.7**). Overall, one in 379 people in Texas were living with HIV/AIDS in Texas in 2007.

Black males age 35-44 and age 45-54 had the highest prevalence rates in every area. Of Black males age 35-44, one in 27 in the Houston EMA and one in 32 in the Dallas EMA were living with HIV/AIDS. Of Black males age 45-54, one in 36 in the Austin TGA, one in 36 in Dallas EMA and one in 31 in the Houston EMA were living with HIV/AIDS. In most areas, White male subpopulations had the greatest numbers of people living with HIV/AIDS, but in the San Antonio TGA and in the US-Mexico border area, Hispanic males age 35-44 made up the largest subpopulation. In the Houston EMA the overall number of Black males were comparable to the number of White males.

The following subsections are detailed examinations of areas and subpopulations with high rates of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age group and mode of exposure. Because there are no exact estimates of the behavioral categories, rates are not calculated. However, the burden of disease is clear given the acknowledged small size of the MSM population and the high proportion

Table 2.6 Select Characteristics of Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Area, Texas 2007

	Statewide		Austin TGA		Dallas EMA		Fort Worth TGA		Houston EMA		San Antonio TGA		East Texas		U.S.-Mexico Border	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	62,714	264.3	4,166	273.0	15,391	369.4	4,064	203.6	19,500	401.9	4,391	244.8	3,766	148.6	3,468	139.3
Disease Status																
HIV	26,108	110.0	1,614	105.8	6,608	158.6	1,709	85.6	8,016	165.2	1,692	94.3	1,523	60.1	1,311	52.7
AIDS	36,607	154.3	2,552	167.2	8,783	210.8	2,356	118.0	11,484	236.7	2,698	150.4	2,243	88.5	2,156	86.6
Sex																
Male	49,030	412.7	3,512	448.5	12,544	598.1	3,087	310.1	14,317	588.4	3,708	421.0	2,559	200.1	2,869	234.5
Female	13,683	115.5	654	88.0	2,847	137.6	977	97.6	5,183	214.3	682	74.7	1,207	96.1	599	47.3
Race/Ethnicity																
White	22,713	200.9	2,076	238.8	6,897	318.6	1,876	161.4	5,681	297.4	1,335	205.5	1,619	98.2	374	134.1
Black	23,802	891.1	1,014	862.4	5,774	987.2	1,546	658.9	9,508	1185.9	644	540.6	1,772	404.4	111	382.3
Hispanic	15,532	177.0	1,031	219.3	2,514	212.9	584	119.1	4,081	227.5	2,365	242.7	349	88.5	2,968	138.0
Asian-Pacific Islander	483		28		151		40		184		27		16		10	
Am Indian-Alaskan	105	67.8	9	64.9	35	86.5	8	52.4	26	66.6	13	93.1	2	49.9	1	47.2
Multi Racial	75		8		18		9		20		6		8		3	
Age Group																
< 2	23	3.0	2	4.7	3	2.4	3	4.9	6	3.9	1	1.9	2	3.0	1	1.0
2 - 12	251	6.6	11	4.9	39	5.7	29	9.0	111	14.0	12	4.2	20	5.4	19	4.1
13 - 24	2,582	60.1	147	54.6	588	84.4	184	52.6	893	103.7	177	53.5	197	44.0	147	28.7
25 - 34	11,259	315.8	705	261.8	2,675	399.9	639	210.1	3,710	476.8	720	273.7	736	229.3	662	186.3
35 - 44	22,071	631.7	1,555	609.2	5,629	775.2	1,374	445.2	6,588	869.5	1,556	621.9	1,207	361.7	1,212	378.1
45 - 54	18,990	589.9	1,277	597.4	4,720	813.9	1,308	464.5	5,713	835.9	1,373	566.9	1,108	305.4	998	360.6
> 55+	7,530	165.4	469	190.9	1,737	257.0	527	144.0	2,480	304.9	553	151.9	496	78.7	428	97.5
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MSM	32,171	51.3	2,539	60.9	10,157	66.0	1,931	47.5	9,160	47.0	2,745	62.5	1,494	39.7	1,926	55.5
IDU	9,937	15.8	544	13.1	1,320	8.6	819	20.2	2,561	13.1	569	13.0	631	16.8	437.0	12.6
MSM/IDU	4,546	17.2	370	8.9	738	4.8	312	7.7	1,183	6.1	219	5.0	294	7.8	169.0	4.9
Heterosexual	15,009	23.9	654	15.7	2,984	19.4	888	21.9	6,274	32.2	795	18.1	1,244	33.0	852.0	24.6
Perinatal	534	0.9	30	0.7	72	0.5	50	1.2	232	1.8	21	0.5	48	1.3	36.0	1.0
Other	518	0.8	28	0.7	120	0.8	65	1.6	91	0.5	41	0.9	55	1.4	47.0	1.4

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Those race/ethnicities with small numbers have been combined for the purpose of rates.

of MSM among PLWHA in many of these male subpopulations. In the TGA, the overall number of PLWHA in these subpopulations was sometimes relatively low, but the burden of disease within these subpopulations remains notable and alarming.

Table 2.7 Subpopulations of PLWHA With Prevalence Greater than One Percent, Texas 2007

		Sex	Age	One in:
Austin TGA	White	Men	35-44	100
	Black	Men	25-34	91
			35-44	43
			45-54	36
			55+	77
		Women	35-44	83
			45-54	83
Dallas EMA	White	Men	35-44	83
			45-54	71
	Black	Men	25-34	50
			35-44	32
			45-54	36
			55+	100
		Women	25-34	91
			35-44	83
			45-54	100
East Texas	Black	Men	35-44	100
			45-54	100
Fort Worth TGA	Black	Men	25-34	100
			35-44	56
			45-54	50
Houston EMA	White	Men	35-44	91
			45-54	83
	Black	Men	25-34	50
			35-44	27
			45-54	31
			55+	77
		Women	25-34	59
			35-44	53
			45-54	83
San Antonio TGA	Black	Men	35-44	56
			45-54	56
	Hispanic	Men	35-44	91
			45-54	91
U.S.-Mexico Border	Black	Men	45-54	67

Austin TGA

The overall rate of PLWHA in the Austin area was 273 cases/100,000, or one in 366 of the area population. However, the Austin TGA had seven demographic subpopulations where greater than 1% were living with HIV/AIDS. All age groups of Black males over the age of 24 were above 1%, as were Black females age 35-54 and White males age 35-44. These populations together represented 38% of the PLWHA in the Austin area.

The mode of exposure varied between subgroups. Together, IDU and MSM/IDU made up the largest mode of exposure in Black males over 45 years of age, but younger Black males were predominantly MSM (**Table 2.8**). The overwhelming majority of White male PLWHA age 35-44 in Austin were MSM. Among Black females age 35-44, the majority of the cases were from heterosexual contact, but about 35% were IDU. In Black females 45-54, however, the mode of exposure was evenly divided between IDU and heterosexual contact (45% and 54%, respectively).

In 2007, one in 379 people were living with HIV/AIDS in Texas.

Table 2.8 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Austin TGA 2007

Race/Ethnicity	White Men		Black Men								Black Women			
Age Group	35 - 44		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55+		35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	100		91		43		36		77		83		83	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	590	82.0	74	73.1	127	58.3	79	34.5	40	38.4				
IDU	40	5.5	7	6.5	28	12.9	77	33.5	37	35.6	38	34.7	40	45.4
MSM/IDU	67	9.3	4	3.7	35	16.2	38	16.4	9	8.8				
Heterosexual	23	3.1	16	16.3	28	12.8	36	15.7	19	17.7	72	65.1	48	54.5

Dallas EMA

The overall rate of PLWHA in 2007 in the Dallas EMA was 355.1/100,000 or one in 271 of the population. High morbidity subpopulations in the Dallas area included Black males over 25, Black females 25-54, and White males 35-54. Over 3% of Black males age 35-44 were living with HIV/AIDS; 70% of those were MSM (**Table 2.9**). These high morbidity subpopulations accounted for 64% of PLWHA in the Dallas area. In 2007, the 55 and up age group for both Black males and females were both added to the high morbidity subgroups with a prevalence greater than 1%.

By mode of exposure, all of the Dallas area male subpopulations were predominantly MSM, particularly among White males. A greater proportion of IDU was found among older Black males than among younger, but this difference was much less extreme than that seen in other EMA/TGA. The majority of Black females had a heterosexual mode of exposure, but, as with Black males, a larger proportion of IDU were found among the older age group than the younger groups.

Fort Worth TGA

The Fort Worth TGA had the lowest overall rate of PLWHA among EMA/TGA at 200.6/100,000, or one in 491 of the area population. Black males age 25-54 had HIV prevalence rates above 1%. Again, the greatest proportions of MSM were found among younger age groups, and the proportion of those exposed via IDU was largest among the older population. These three subpopulations represented 20% of all PLWHA in the Fort Worth area (**Table 2.10**).

Houston EMA

The Houston EMA had the highest overall rate of PLWHA of any area at 406.1/100,000 or one in 249 of the population. The subpopulations with prevalence rates greater than 1% included Black men 25 and older, Black females age 25-54, and White men age 35-54. Black men in the Houston area between the ages of 35 and 44 had the highest rate of any subpopulation in the state with one in 27 living with HIV/AIDS. Over half of these men were MSM. IDU was more common as the likely mode of exposure in older age groups than in younger age groups for both Black males and females. Black males had a relatively high proportion of heterosexual exposure (about 24%) compared to the similar age and race/ethnicity groups in the other EMA/TGA. The overwhelming majority of White male PLWHA age 35-54 in Houston were MSM. These high prevalence subpopulations made up 61% of the PLWHA in the Houston area in 2007 (**Table 2.11**).

Of Black males age 35-44, one in 27 in the Houston EMA and one in 32 in the Dallas EMA were living with HIV/AIDS.

Table 2.9 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Dallas EMA 2007

Race/Ethnicity	White Men				Black Men								Black Women					
Age Group	35 - 44		45 - 54		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55+		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	83		71		50		32		36		100		91		83		100	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	2,024	89.1	2,150	88.2	597	77.9	970	71.4	682	62.8	192	51.8						
IDU	73	3.2	98	4.0	44	5.8	126	9.2	153	14.1	74	20.0	57	11.4	113	17.4	114	27.3
MSM/IDU	138	6.1	151	6.2	43	5.6	84	6.2	107	9.8	39	10.5						
Heterosexual	38	1.7	38	1.6	82	10.7	179	13.2	145	13.3	66	17.8	442	88.7	535	82.4	304	72.7

Table 2.10 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Fort Worth TGA 2007

Race/Ethnicity	Black Men					
Age Group	25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	100		56		20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	109	67.8	179	55.5	116	39.2
IDU	16	10.2	54	16.7	99	33.3
MSM/IDU	10	6.1	35	11.0	33	11.2
Heterosexual	26	16.0	55	17.0	49	16.3

Table 2.11 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Houston EMA 2007

Race/ Ethnicity	White Men				Black Men								Black Women					
Age Group	35 - 44		45 - 54		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55+		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	91		83		50		27		31		77		59		53		83	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM		79.5		80.0	632	61.1	999	52.2	779	44.1	231	32.5						
IDU	83	5.3	104	5.3	95	9.2	248	13.0	378	21.4	203	28.5	117	11.4	263	21.6	258	32.9
MSM/IDU	168	10.8	199	10.2	67	6.5	170	8.9	194	11.0	57	8.0						
Heterosexual	69	4.4	88	4.5	240	23.2	495	25.9	414	23.5	220	31.0	908	88.5	954	78.4	526	67.1

San Antonio TGA

The San Antonio area had a relatively low overall rate (237.1/100,000) compared with other EMA/TGA, but still had subpopulations with a prevalence greater than 1%; these populations were Black and Hispanic males age 35-54. MSM were the most common mode of exposure. These subpopulations accounted for 38% of the PLWHA in the San Antonio area (**Table 2.12**).

East Texas

The East Texas subpopulations consisted of Black men either 35-44 or 45-54. (See Figure 2.8 for a map of this area.) As in the EMA/TGA, each sub-population had MSM as the highest proportion of cases, but the older populations had an elevated proportion of IDU compared to the younger cases (**Table 2.13**).

Table 2.12 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, San Antonio TGA 2007

Race/Ethnicity	Black Men				Hispanic Men			
Age Group	35 - 44		45 - 54		35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	56		56		91		91	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MSM	90	63.8	89	59.3	596	77.6	404	68.9
IDU	18	12.8	28	18.7	69	9.0	89	15.1
MSM/IDU	13	9.3	12	8.3	34	4.4	33	5.7
Heterosexual	20	14.4	21	14.0	69	9.0	60	10.3

Table 2.13 Number and Percent of Subpopulations With More Than One Percent Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Other Areas of Texas 2007

East Texas

Race/Ethnicity	Black Men			
Age Group	35 - 44		45 - 54	
One in:	100		100	
	#	%	#	%
MSM	156	48.6	127	41.5
IDU	45	14.2	69	22.7
MSM/IDU	34	10.4	45	14.6
Heterosexual	86	26.8	65	21.1

Section 3: Risk Behaviors in Texas

Introduction

People who live in areas with a higher HIV prevalence and who engage in risky behaviors are more likely to become infected with HIV. Understanding which groups are at high risk for infection allows for better community planning for prevention efforts.

This section is a review of direct and indirect measures of risk in reference to the three main groups at risk of HIV/AIDS: men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexual contact (HRH). We will also address the risk behaviors of those who are already HIV positive as well as summarize selected characteristics of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in Texas. The latter half of this section focuses on questions from the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

The Real Time Education and Counseling database (RECN) is used for the Measures of Risk section (below), and represents counseling and testing clients seen from 2005 to 2007. Please see the data sources section for more information on these datasets.

Note that the MSM and MSM/IDU risk categories do not indicate that these clients exclusively engage in male-with-male sex. MSM and MSM/IDU report sex with females as well as sex with males. On the other hand, HRH contact males exclusively report sex with females. For this section, IDU refers to those clients who reported IDU and MSM/IDU. This is because clients who report both risk behaviors tend to be more similar to those reporting just IDU than just MSM.

For a summary of PLWHA by mode of exposure, please see the Morbidity section of this epidemiology profile.

Measures of Risk

Number of Sex Partners

Of the male counseling and testing clients who reported having sex with men, 70.6% reported recently having multiple partners. Of those MSM who tested HIV positive, 68.5% reported multiple sex partners. A total of 82.4% of IDU and 76.3% of positively tested IDU reported multiple sex partners. Of all clients who reported HRH, 60.8% also reported multiple partners; 54.9% of HIV positive HRH reported multiple partners.

Unprotected Sex

From 2005 through 2007, MSM were much more likely to report consistent barrier use than those in the IDU and HRH behavioral risk categories engaging in anal sex. MSM reported more consistent barrier use when engaging in anal sex (46.1%) and when engaging in vaginal sex (29.9%). MSM who tested HIV positive reported consistent barrier use during anal (37.9%) and vaginal (32.8%) sex.

Those clients reporting IDU consistently used condoms 10.5% of the time during anal intercourse and 12.3% of the time during vaginal intercourse. A total of 18.1% of IDU who tested positive reported consistent barrier use during anal sex. Further, 21.6% reported consistent barrier use during vaginal sex.

HRH reported consistent barrier use 23.8% of the time. A total of 26.7% of HRH who tested positive for HIV reported consistent barrier use with vaginal sex.

Substance Use

Of all tests, 71.9% of clients reported drug or alcohol use with sex. Of MSM who reported drug use (including alcohol), 64.8% reported drug use with sex. The three main substances used with sex by MSM were alcohol (58.2%), marijuana (27.9%) and cocaine or crack (19.1%) (**Table 3.1**).

IDU were substantially more likely to report use of drugs with sex (98.1%) than MSM and HRH. IDU reported alcohol use with sex 76.4% of the time. The main drugs IDU reported with sex were cocaine/crack (79%), marijuana (66%), amphetamines (54%), and heroin/opiates (48%). Three quarters of IDU reported sharing needles or injection equipment.

Sixty-seven percent of HRH reported drug and/or alcohol use with sex. The most common substances used were alcohol (55%) marijuana (37%) and cocaine/crack (26%).

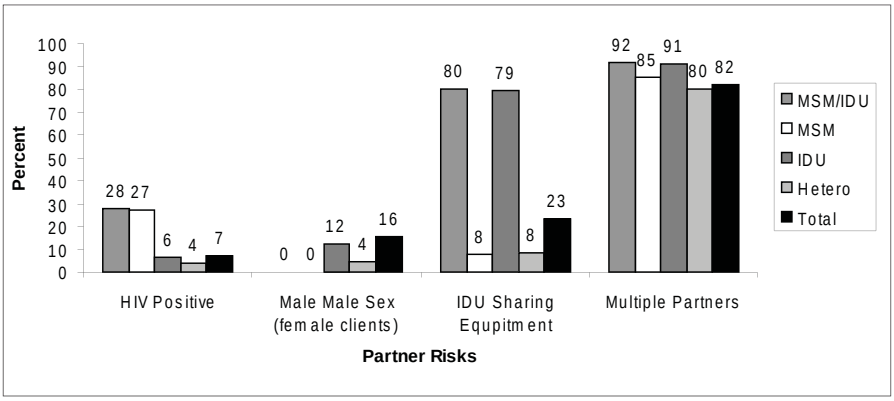
Table 3.1 Percent of Counseling and Testing Clients Indicating Drug Use With Sex, Texas 2007

	MSM	IDU	HRH
Alcohol	58.2	76	55.4
Marijuana	27.9	66	36.8
Heroin/Opiate	1.7	48	3.2
Inhanlent	2.1	11	1.9
Amphetamine	6.1	54	9
Designer/Recreational Drug	5.2	22	6.2
Cocaine/Crack	19.1	79	26.1

Sex or IDU Partner Risk Behaviors

The counseling and testing data include some information on the risk behaviors of the sex or needle partner of clients. For all three risk groups, the most commonly reported risk of the sex/needle partner was multiple partners (76%). Ninety-one percent of IDU reported that their sex or needle partners had multiple partners. A total of 85% of MSM and 80% of HRH reported that their partners had multiple partners. Seventy-nine percent of IDU tested reported partners were IDU. A total of 27% of all MSM who were tested reported having partners that were HIV positive; 48% of the MSM who tested positive reported positive partners. Eight percent of IDU and 4% of HRH reported having partners who were HIV positive; 49% of IDU and 33% of HRH who tested positive for HIV reported partners who are positive (data not shown).

Figure 3.1 Percentage of Risk Behaviors Displayed by the Partners of the Client in RECN, Texas 2004-2007



Exchange Money for Drugs or Sex

Eight percent of all clients who were tested reported selling sex for drugs or money. In the three risk groups, 5% of MSM, 20% of all IDU, and 5% of HRH reported selling sex for drugs or money. Thirty-seven percent of IDU females and 32% of MSM/IDU reported having sold sex for money or drugs.

HIV-Positive STD Co-Infection

Efforts to help PLWHA on prevention of transmitting HIV are an important part of comprehensive prevention effort. One way to assess continued possibly risky sex behavior is to look at the acquisition of STD by PLWHA.

Table 3.2 was created from HARS and STD*MIS data for 2006. Data on people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) from HARS was matched on name and date of birth with reported Chlamydia (CT), Gonorrhea (GC) and Syphilis infections from STD*MIS. Risk data are only available for Syphilis in STD*MIS.

The most common STD reported in HIV positive females was CT and the most common STD reported in HIV positive males was GC. For all three STD co-infections discussed here, Black PLWHA had the highest number of reported infections for 2006. This is similar to the rate of CT, GC and Syphilis we see in the general population (i.e. not stratified by HIV infection). Further, the highest rate of CT and GC infections among HIV positive people was in the 13-24 age group. This also mirrors the CT and GC infection rate in the overall population. Finally, the highest rate of Syphilis infection in HIV positive people was in the 13-24 age group, but the highest rate in the overall population was in the 25-34 age group.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STDs can be used as secondary markers for risk of HIV infection, indicating unprotected sex in a population or area. These reports of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and Chlamydia were drawn from STD*MIS, the morbidity reporting system for STD.

Of the STDs illustrated in **Table 3.3,** CT had the largest number of cases reported; between 70,000 and 76,000 cases per year since 2004. Overall, the CT rate was constant from 2004 to 2006, between 312 and 321 cases /100,000 people. CT was the most commonly reported STD in the state in 2006, and compared to HIV/AIDS, much more likely to be diagnosed in female, Hispanic, and youth groups. As seen in HIV/AIDS, CT case rates in the Black population were much higher than for other racial/ethnic groups.

The number of GC cases reported increased from nearly 24,000 cases in 2004 to just over 30,000 cases reported in 2006. The GC case rate increased slightly from 108 in 2004 to 129 in 2006. GC cases were almost equal between males and females. The Black population had both the greatest number of GC cases and the highest case rates. As with CT, youth 13-24 had both the greatest proportion of cases and the highest rates of cases, although the differences among the age groups were not as striking for GC as with CT.

Primary, secondary and early latent Syphilis cases reported have also slowly increased each year, from 1,900 and 2,400 cases reported from 2004 to 2006. The rate of these cases averaged about nine/100,000 for all three years.

Table 3.2 Persons Living With HIV/AIDS and STD Diagnosis, Texas 2006

	HIV and CT Diagnosis		HIV and GC Diagnosis		HIV and Syphilis Diagnosis	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	250	0.42	518	0.87	58	0.1
Sex						
Male	143	0.31	442	0.95	56	0.12
Female	107	0.83	76	0.59	2	0.02
Race/Ethnicity						
White	65	0.29	181	0.82	11	0.05
Black	140	0.62	263	1.17	35	0.15
Hispanic	45	0.32	71	0.5	11	0.08
Age in 2006						
Under 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
13 - 24	83	3.74	106	4.82	16	0.7
25 - 34	90	0.83	172	1.6	18	0.16
35 - 44	46	0.21	161	0.73	18	0.08
45 - 54	28	0.16	71	0.41	4	0.02
55+	3	0.05	8	0.12	2	0.03
Unknown	0		0		0	

Table 3.3 Summary of Selected Characteristics of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Early Syphilis Cases Reported to STD*MIS, Texas 2004-2006

	Chlamydia						Gonorrhea						Syphilis, Early					
	2004		2005		2006		2004		2005		2006		2004		2005		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	70,186	312.1	71,621	313.3	75,319	321	24,339	108	26,016	113.8	30,270	129	1,911	8.5	2,027	8.9	2,400	10.2
Sex																		
Males	12,598	112.3	13,098	114.7	15,125	128.9	11,881	106	12,218	107	14,725	125.5	1,341	11.9	1,303	11.4	1,615	13.8
Females	57,444	509.8	58,488	511.2	60,135	512.4	12,421	110	13,789	120.5	15,519	132.2	570	5.1	724	6.3	785	6.7
Unknown	144		35		59		37		9		26		0		0		0	
Race/ Ethnicity																		
White	12,915	115.1	13,497	120.2	14,204	124.5	3,589	32	4,069	36.2	4,662	40.9	525	4.7	463	4.1	498	4.4
Black	19,535	760.8	20,604	793.2	21,527	808.5	12,816	499	14,170	545.5	15,852	595.4	778	30.3	920	35.4	1,198	45
Hispanic	28,883	368	29,498	362.3	30,349	358.3	4,997	63.7	5,104	62.7	6,096	72	556	7.1	600	7.4	650	7.7
Other	1,238	145.5	1,784	199.8	2,202	237.8	341	40.1	508	56.9	675	72.9	24	2.8	40	4.5	34	3.7
Unknown	7,615		6,238		7,037		2,596		2,165		2,985		28		4		20	
Age																		
<2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 - 12	120	3.6	92	2.7	93	2.7	40	1.2	53	1.6	50	1.5	0	0	1	0	0	0
13 - 24	52,511	1,259.4	53,267	1,260.1	55,385	1,287.1	14,767	354	16,092	380.7	18,680	434.1	470	11.3	630	14.9	780	18.1
25 - 34	14,102	418.9	14,757	432.4	15,954	455.9	6,085	181	6,416	188	7,497	214.2	601	17.9	638	18.7	734	21
35 - 44	2,431	72.2	2,585	76.3	2,874	83	2,302	68.4	2,268	67	2,576	74.4	505	15	463	13.7	532	15.4
45 - 54	516	17.3	497	16.2	563	17.8	778	26.1	883	28.8	1,067	33.7	251	8.4	224	7.3	274	8.6
55+	169	4.1	182	4.2	171	3.8	256	6.1	234	5.4	313	7	83	2	71	1.7	80	1.8
Unknown	331	n/a	238		276		111		70		84		1		0		0	

Primary, secondary and early latent Syphilis diagnosed in 2006 was primarily among men. Black persons had a greater number and higher rate of cases. Syphilis age distributions show older populations than do CT or GC, with more than half of the cases diagnosed among 25-44 year olds.

2005 BRFSS Analysis Summary

In 2005, the Texas Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) included questions about HIV testing practices, HIV-related risk behavior, and gender of sexual partners. The HIV testing practice and risk behavior questions were asked of respondents aged 18-64 and the question about gender of sexual partners was asked of respondents aged 18-49. Overall, 4,694 persons aged 18-64 and 2,920 persons aged 18-49 completed the 2005 BRFSS survey.

Please note that the percentages presented here are calculated using weighted data. Weighted data are data that have been statistically adjusted to account for some of the biases that may have occurred during the survey (i.e. unequal probability of selection, differential non-response, and possible deficiencies in the sampling frame).

Table 3.4 Percent of Those Interviewees Ever Tested and Tested in the Past Year, BRFSS Texas 2005

	Ever Tested Weighted %	Tested Past Year Weighted %
Total	41.5	13.3
Gender		
Male	40	13.1
Female	42.9	13.5
Age		
18 - 24	35.7	20
25 - 34	54	18.2
35 - 44	50	13.4
45 - 54	35	7.2
55 - 64	23.9	6.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White	41.2	10.3
Black	63.2	28.1
Hispanic	37.9	14.9
Other	33.9	13.2
Education		
Less than high school graduate	39.2	14.7
High school graduate	39.7	12.3
Some college or college graduate	43	13.4
Household Income		
< $25,000	41.9	16.8
$25,000 to < $75,000	44.9	12.8
$75,000+	41.2	10.6

HIV Testing History

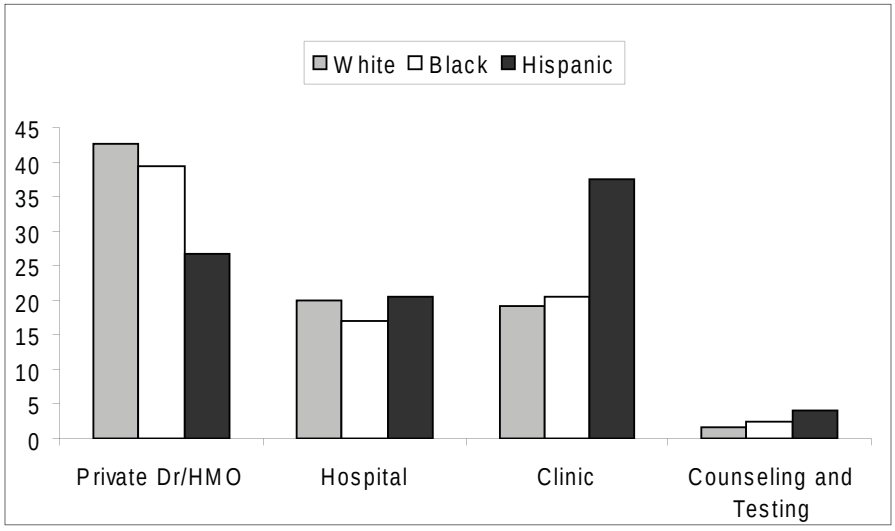
BRFSS respondents were asked if they had ever been tested for HIV; and if "yes," the month and year of their last HIV test (**Table 3.4**). Overall, 41.5% of respondents aged 18-64 years reported that they had ever been tested for HIV. There was no significant difference between males and females (40.0% vs. 42.9%) in reporting that they had ever been tested for HIV. History of HIV testing varied by age group; the majority of persons aged 25-34 reported ever having been tested for HIV (54.0%). Black respondents were more likely to report that they had ever been tested for HIV (63.2%) as compared to White (41.2%) and Hispanic (37.9%) persons. There was no substantial difference in HIV testing history by education level or household income.

Thirteen percent (13.3%) of respondents reported that they had been tested for HIV in the past year. Reporting of HIV testing in the past year varied by race/ethnicity; White persons (10.3%) were less likely to report that they had been tested for HIV in the past year compared to Black (28.1%) and Hispanic (14.9%) respondents. Testing in the past year varied by age group; 20.0% of persons aged 18-24 and 18.2% of persons aged 25-34 reported having been tested for HIV in the past year. There was no difference in past year HIV testing between males and females or between education levels. However, persons with a household income of less than $25,000 per year were more likely to report having been tested in the past year than were persons making $25,000 or more.

Respondents who reported having ever been tested for HIV were asked where they had received their last HIV test (**Figure 3.2**). The largest proportion of respondents reported that they had been last tested for HIV at a private doctor/HMO (37.3%) followed by having been tested at a clinic (24.7%) and having been tested at a hospital (19.7%). Only 4.3% of respondents reported having been tested at home and only 2.45% reported having been tested last at counseling and testing site. Please note that the definition of a "counseling and testing" clinic (as opposed to another type of "clinic") was not given during the survey. Therefore, it is difficult to know if those who answered "yes" to testing at a clinic were, in fact, at counseling and testing site.

The largest proportion of both male (33.4%) and female (41.0%) respondents, as well as Black (39.4%) and White (42.7%) respondents, reported having been last tested at a private doctor/HMO. However, the largest proportion of Hispanic respondents (37.4%) reported having been last tested at a clinic. The largest proportion of persons aged 18 to 24 reported having been tested at a clinic. Further, the largest proportion of persons with less than a high school education and of persons with annual household income of less than $25,000 reported having been tested at a clinic.

Figure 3.2 Type of Facility Where Last HIV Test was Received, Texas 2006



Risk Behavior

In order to assess if a person was at increased risk for HIV, BRFSS respondents were asked if any of these high risk behaviors applied to them in the past year: used intravenous drugs, treated for a sexually transmitted or venereal disease, given or received money or drugs in exchange for sex, had anal sex without a condom. Respondents did not have to specify which situation, if any, applied to them. Overall, 4.7% of respondents reported having engaged in a high risk activity in the past year that increased their risk of HIV infection (i.e. used IV drugs, treated for an STD, exchanged sex for money or drugs, had anal sex without a condom). Males (5.8%) were more likely to report having engaged in high risk activity in the past year as compared to females (3.6%). Black (7.4%) and Hispanic (6.3%) persons were more likely to report having engaged in high risk activity in the past year as compared to White persons (3.5%). Persons aged 18-24 (9.3%) were also more likely to report having engaged in high risk activity in the past year as compared to persons of other age groups. There was no statistically significant difference in having been tested in the past year among those that reported having engaged in high risk behaviors (16.9%) compared to those that did not report engaging in high risk activity (13.2%) in the past year.

Persons aged 18-49 years were asked which best described their sexual partners in the past year: men only, women only, men and women, or no sexual partners in the past year. The majority of males (80.5%) reported that they had sex with females only in the past year. Eleven percent of males (11.0%) reported having no sexual partners in the past year and 3.9% reported having sex with males in the past year. The majority of females (80.7%) reported that they had sex with males only in the past year. Thirteen percent of females (12.7%) reported having no sexual partners in the past year and 1.5% reported having sex with females in the past year. There was no difference in reporting sexual partners of the opposite sex by race/ethnicity.

Section 4: HIV-Related Care Services in Texas

Introduction

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act of 2006 reauthorized the Ryan White CARE Act for three years. This federal legislation is the nation's largest HIV specific federal grant program and provides funds for medical and support services for persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) who cannot afford them. Federal Ryan White funds are combined with State General Revenue funds and funds from local jurisdictions to provide medical and support services to eligible PLWHA in Texas. In Texas, an individual is eligible to receive services if they have an HIV or AIDS diagnosis and are a bona fide resident of Texas.

The information contained in this report summarizes the services provided to Ryan White eligible clients statewide as reported through the Uniform Reporting System (URS). The URS combines information reported through AIDS Regional Information and Evaluation System (ARIES), the reporting database for Ryan White funded providers outside of the Houston area, and Centralized Patient Care Data Management System (CPCDMS), the reporting database for Ryan White funded providers in the Houston area. All Ryan White funded service providers are asked to report all Ryan White eligible services provided to Ryan White eligible clients, regardless of the funding stream paying for the service. The reporting of HIV-related services in this manner allows the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to report on all of the services that Ryan White eligible clients are accessing, not just those provided with Ryan White funds, and gives a more complete picture of a client's service usage.

Antiretroviral and anti-opportunistic infection medications provided through the Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP), the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) for Texas, are not reported in the URS. At the end of this section is a brief overview of clients receiving HIV-related medications through the THMP. Additionally, this summary does not report on the medical services that are provided to clients by all private providers or the entire Medicaid/ Medicare system. That information is reported through separate and varied systems not accessible to the authors at this time. Through the efforts to estimate unmet need, DSHS does have some idea of the populations served through private insurers and Medicaid. More about this information can be found in Section 5.

Characteristics of Clients Receiving Ryan White Eligible Services

During 2007, 28,852 clients received at least one Ryan White eligible service from a Ryan White provider in Texas. Of those receiving services:

- the majority was male (73%);
- 40% were Black, 29% were White, and 29% were Hispanic; and
- 37% were between the ages of 35-44 years old, and 84% were between 25 and 54 years old.

The population receiving services was only a segment of the entire population of PLWHA. **Table 4.1** compares the population of living HIV/AIDS cases in Texas to the population of those receiving services. The comparison reveals that there was:

- a greater proportion of females among services clients than among PLWHA;
- a greater proportion of Hispanic clients among services clients than among PLWHA and a lower proportion of White clients among services clients than among PLWHA; and
- more infants receiving services than are infected. (Infants who are exposed to HIV during birth are eligible to receive services. Many never become HIV positive.)

Additionally, it appears that the services population is slightly younger than the population of PLWHA. Thirty-seven percent of services clients were 45 and older compared to 42% of PLWHA.

Table 4.1 Persons Living With HIV/AIDS and Services Clients by Select Characteristics, Texas 2007

	PLWHA 2007[1]		Services Clients 2007	
	#	%	#	%
Total	62,714	100	28,852	100
Sex				
Male	49,030	78	20,970	73
Female	13,684	22	7,720	27
Race/Ethnicity				
White	22,712	36	8,396	29
Black	23,802	38	11,455	40
Hispanic	15,532	25	8,442	29
Asian-Pacific Islander	483	1	179	1
Am Indian-Alaskan Native	105	0	112	0
Other	78	0	268	1
Age Group^				
< 2	23	0	365	1
2 - 12	251	0	219	1
13 - 24	2,582	4	1,466	5
25 - 34	11,259	18	5,551	19
35 - 44	22,071	35	10,601	37
45 - 54	18,990	30	8,045	28
55+	7,530	12	2,605	9

^Age group refers to age in 2007
[1]PLWHA are estimated cases adjusted for reporting delay. Category totals may not match due to rounding.

Characteristics of Clients Receiving Core Services

The core service designation was assigned through Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act legislation in order to ensure that grantees targeted federal funds to pay for essential medical care. The legislation specifically names what counts as a core or support service. A comprehensive list of core and support services is provided in **Table 4.3** on the next page. In general, core services are viewed by the authors of the legislation as being essential medical care services (e.g. outpatient/ambulatory medical care), whereas support services are secondary services that promote clinical outcomes (e.g. non-medical case management and medical transportation).

Table 4.2 All Services Clients and Core Services Clients by Select Characteristics, Texas 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients		% clients accessing core services
	#	%	#	%	
Total	28,852	100	25,225	100	87
Sex					
Male	20,970	73	18,493	73	88
Female	7,720	27	6,601	26	86
Race/Ethnicity					
White	8,396	29	7,357	29	88
Black	11,455	40	9,812	39	86
Hispanic	8,442	29	7,579	30	90
Asian-Pacific Islander	179	1	162	1	91
Am Indian-Alaskan Native	112	0	96	0	86
Other	268	1	219	1	82
Age Group^					
< 2	365	1	348	1	95
2 - 12	219	1	173	1	79
13 - 24	1,466	5	1,287	5	88
25 - 34	5,551	19	4,881	19	88
35 - 44	10,601	37	9,235	37	87
45 - 54	8,045	28	7,034	28	87
55+	2,605	9	2,267	9	87

^Age group refers to age in 2007

Table 4.2 compares clients receiving core services to those receiving any eligible service. The population receiving core services greatly resembles the overall client population, with 87% of clients receiving at least one core service during the year, a 7% increase from 2006. This means that 2,400 more clients received a core service in 2007 than in 2006 and 1,600 additional clients received outpatient/ ambulatory care. The 2-12 age group has the smallest proportion of their population accessing core services (79% of 2-12 year olds compared to 87% overall). This population is eligible to receive services through Medicaid so it is conceivable that this population received their medically related services through Medicaid and their support services through Ryan White funded providers.

Service Usage by Service Category

Table 4.3 shows each of the core and support services that were delivered by Ryan White funded providers during the year. The service categories are arranged so that the services that were accessed by the greatest number of clients are at the top. For example, outpatient /ambulatory medical care was the core service used by the most clients and non-medical case management was the support service used by the most clients. The mean (average), median (midpoint), mode (most frequently occurring value) and range of the days the services were received are reported at the right side of the table. With only one exception, the mean was greater than the median. When the mean is greater than the median, a large difference between these two values indicates that a small number of clients used the service with a greater intensity (for a large number of days), pulling the average beyond the midpoint (median).

Core Services: Outpatient/ambulatory medical care (OAMC) was the most frequently used core service with 66% of Ryan White eligible clients receiving at least one outpatient visit during the year. Following OAMC, medical case management was the core service accessed by the greatest proportion of clients: 51% of clients received medical case management services with an average of almost nine days per client for this service. Next were oral health care and AIDS pharmaceutical assistance: oral health was reported for 24% of clients for an average of 4.3 days per client and AIDS pharmaceutical assistance was reported for 23% of clients for an average of 7.2 days per client. Fewer than 10% of the clients received any one of the other core services. Of these less accessed core services, outpatient substance abuse, home and community-based health services and hospice had the largest average number of days per client signifying that clients used these services with a greater intensity than they used other services.

Support Services: Non-medical case management was the support service accessed by the greatest proportion of clients (51%). The average number of days clients received this service was 8.8, with half of these clients receiving it on four or fewer days (median=4). After non-medical case management, food bank/home delivered meals and medical transportation services were the support

Table 4.3 Overview of Services Provided, Texas 2007

	All Clients (n=28,852)					
	Clients		Number of Service Days			
	#	%	mean	median	mode	range
Core Services						
Outpatient/Ambulatory Medical Care	18,912	65.5	7.6	5	1	102
Medical Case Management (including Treatment Adherence)	14,751	51.1	8.8	5	1	160
Oral Health Care	6,901	23.9	4.3	3	1	62
AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance (local)	6,540	22.7	7.2	5	1	362
Mental Health Services	2,546	8.8	5.9	2	1	84
Health Insurance (premiums, deductibles, co-payments)	2,293	7.9	7.2	5	1	65
Medical Nutrition Therapy	2,101	7.3	2.6	1	1	46
Substance Abuse Services - Outpatient	768	2.7	18.8	7	1	166
Early Intervention Services (Parts A and B)	270	0.9	3.6	4	3	11
Home and Community-Based Health Services	194	0.7	78.9	36.5	1	362
Hospice Services	118	0.4	34.3	11	1	313
Support Services						
Case Management (non-medical)	14,690	50.9	8.8	4	1	166
Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals	10,237	35.5	15.5	6	1	362
Medical Transportation Services	5,491	19.0	8.4	5	1	167
Emergency Financial Assistance	2,997	10.4	5.2	3	1	47
Outreach Services	2,053	7.1	2.3	1	1	21
Client Advocacy*	1,623	5.6	7.6	4	1	106
Psychosocial Support Services	747	2.6	3.3	2	1	36
Health Education/Risk Reduction	693	2.4	3.7	3	1	58
Housing Services	582	2.0	14.5	2	1	289
Treatment Adherence Counseling (non-	576	2.0	1.8	1	1	20
Other Services	422	1.5	2.3	1	1	47
Referral for Health Care/Supportive Services	364	1.3	2.2	1	1	14
Legal Services	322	1.1	3.9	3	1	24
Respite Care	216	0.7	20.5	6	1	171
Transportation*	185	0.6	2.4	2	1	14
Linguistic Services	141	0.5	4.5	4	1	29
Referrals to Clinical Research*	53	0.2	1.3	1	1	4
Child Care Services	49	0.2	26.8	4	1	182
Buddy/Companion Services*	27	0.1	10.5	6	1	50

*Not funded with Ryan White Part B funds

services used by the greatest number of clients: 36% of clients received food bank and/or meals for an average of 15.5 days per client. Medical transportation services were reported for 19% of clients for an average of 8.4 days per client. Ten percent or fewer clients received any one of the other support services. Of these services, day/respite care and child care were the support services used most intensely (highest average number of days) but both of these services were used by fewer than 1% of clients.

Selected Characteristics of Ryan White Clients

Service Usage by Sex

Large differences between populations in the proportion receiving services could indicate barriers to receiving care. For many of the service categories, the proportion of males receiving a service was similar to the proportion of females receiving the service. The noticeable exceptions to this are oral health and medical transportation services, with a greater proportion of males getting oral health care and a greater proportion of females receiving medical transportation. These same differences between males and females were observed in 2006 for oral health and transportation. Additionally, a larger proportion of female clients than male clients received outreach services. And finally, while similar proportions of males and females used food bank, the average number of days of food bank was higher for males. This has been observed in previous years as well. **Table 4.4** at the end of this section enumerates the number of males and females receiving each of the services as well as the mean, median, mode and range for each service.

Service Usage by Race/Ethnicity

Again, large differences between populations in the proportion receiving services could suggest underlying difficulties in this population in accessing the service. **Figure 4.1** depicts the proportion of each racial/ethnic group that received a particular service during the year. The values represented in this figure as well as the average and median number of days these services were received can be found in **Table 4.5** at the end of this section.

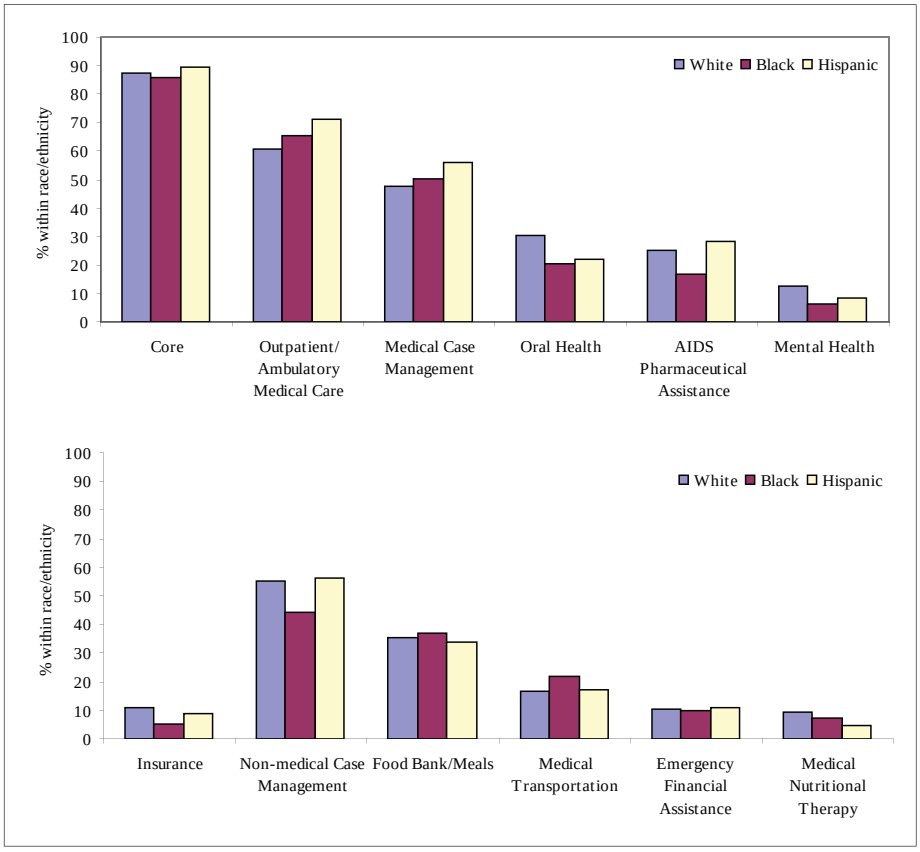
Eighty-eight percent of White clients, 86% of Black clients and 90% of Hispanic clients received a core service during 2007. Additionally, the majority of White, Black and Hispanic clients received at least one outpatient/ambulatory care visit during the year; White clients had the smallest proportion of their population access this service during the year (71% of Hispanic clients, 66% of Black clients, and 60% of White clients) and for a fewer number of days on average than Black or Hispanic clients who accessed the service. Following outpatient medical care, medical case management was the second most widely accessed core service in 2007. A smaller proportion of White clients accessed this service than Black or Hispanic clients but they did so with a greater intensity. White clients (specifically, white males) had greater proportions of their populations receiving oral health care but the number of days this service was used during the year was similar across the three major racial/ethnic groups.

Core services where a smaller proportion of Black clients used the service than White or Hispanic clients were oral health, AIDS pharmaceutical assistance, mental health services, and health insurance assistance. For AIDS pharmaceutical assistance and mental health services, there was both a difference in the proportion of the population accessing the service and in the intensity of use: proportionately fewer Black clients accessed AIDS pharmaceutical assistance and mental health services than White or Hispanic clients and for a fewer number of days on average. For health insurance assistance, Blacks had the smallest proportion of their population receiving the service and those who did use the service accessed it with similar number of days as Hispanic clients but with fewer days than White clients.

A greater proportion of Hispanics clients than White or Black clients accessed outpatient medical care, medical case management and AIDS pharmaceutical assistance services. Hispanic clients who accessed medical case management services did so with less intensity than White clients who accessed this service but with a similar intensity to Black clients who accessed the service.

When looking at the support services delivered during 2007 by race/ethnicity, a smaller proportion of Black clients than White or Hispanic clients received non-medical case management but for a greater mean number of days. For medical transportation, a greater proportion of Black clients than White or Hispanic clients accessed this service and did so with a greater intensity.

Figure 4.1 Proportion of Clients Receiving a Service by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007



Service Usage by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

Examining service use by race/ethnicity and sex provides additional insight into the populations who received Ryan White eligible services during 2007. Primarily that, with the exceptions of outpatient/ambulatory care and food bank/meals, Black males and females tended to access services in similar proportions, and with the additional exceptions of medical transportation and medical case management, the same is true for Hispanic males and females. Conversely, the proportions of White male and White female clients accessing services were different for most services. For ambulatory care, medical case management, AIDS pharmaceutical assistance, non-medical case management, food bank/meals, medical transportation and medical nutritional services, a higher proportion of White females received the services than did White males; only for oral health did a greater proportion of White males received the service than did White females.

Figure 4.2 Proportion of Clients Receiving a Service by Race/Ethnicity & Sex, Texas 2007

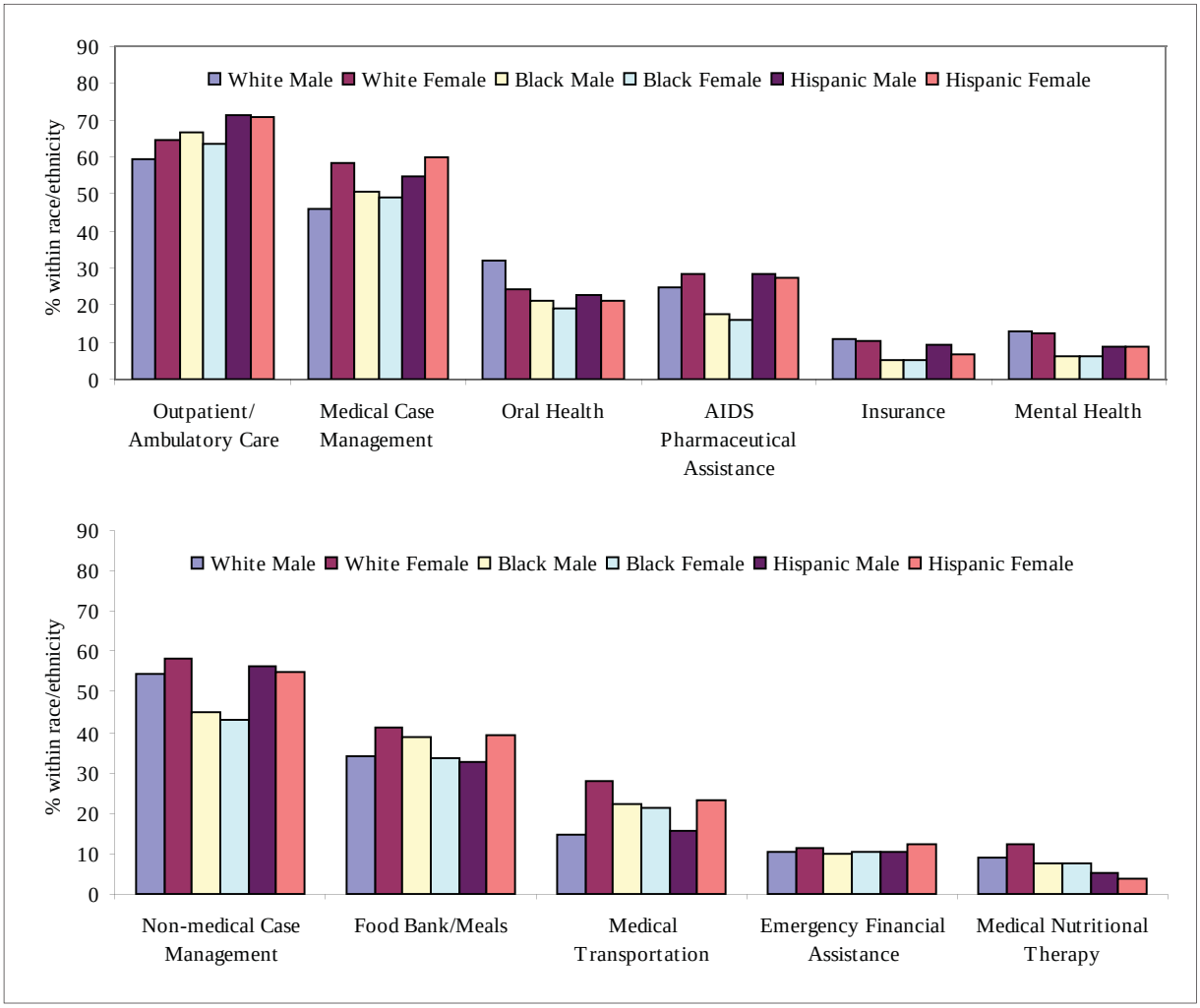


Table 4.4 Service Clients by Sex and Service Type, Texas 2007

	Males (n=20,970)						Females (n=7,720)					
	Clients		Number of Service Days				Clients		Number of Service Days			
	#	%	mean	median	mode	range	#	%	mean	median	mode	range
Core Services												
Outpatient/Ambulatory Medical Care	13,769	65.7	7.6	5	1	102	5,049	65.4	7.7	6	1	91
Medical Case Management (including Treatment Adherence)	10,576	50.4	8.3	4	1	160	4,108	53.2	10.1	5	1	137
Oral Health Care	5,300	25.3	4.4	3	1	62	1,574	20.4	4	3	1	26
AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance (local)	4,897	23.4	7.3	5	1	108	1,608	20.8	7	4	1	362
Mental Health Services	1,922	9.2	6.2	2	1	84	612	7.9	5	2	1	72
Health Insurance (premiums, deductibles, co-payments)	1,784	8.5	7.4	5	1	52	504	6.5	6.7	4	1	65
Medical Nutrition Therapy	1,517	7.2	2.6	1	1	46	575	7.4	2.5	1	1	40
Substance Abuse Services - Outpatient	593	2.8	17.9	6	1	166	168	2.2	21.9	8	1	159
Early Intervention Services (Parts A and B)	221	1.1	3.7	4	3	11	47	0.6	3.6	4	4	5
Home and Community-Based Health Services	149	0.7	74.5	36	1	362	43	0.6	87.5	42	2	360
Hospice Services	93	0.4	32.5	11	2	303	25	0.3	40.9	12	1	313
Support Services												
Case Management (non-medical)	10,853	51.8	8.3	4	1	155	3,732	48.3	10.3	5	1	166
Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals	7,399	35.3	17	6	1	362	2,774	35.9	11.4	5	1	340
Medical Transportation Services	3,686	17.6	8.2	5	1	167	1,760	22.8	9	4	1	166
Emergency Financial Assistance	2,127	10.1	5.4	3	1	47	842	10.9	4.8	2	1	38
Outreach Services	1,031	4.9	2.6	2	1	18	1,016	13.2	2.1	1	1	21
Client Advocacy	1,145	5.5	6.5	3	1	75	459	5.9	10	5	1	106
Psychosocial Support Services	534	2.5	3	2	1	26	206	2.7	4	2	1	36
Health Education/Risk Reduction	567	2.7	3.7	3	1	58	121	1.6	3.7	3	1	42
Housing Services	402	1.9	14.7	2	1	273	171	2.2	14.6	2	1	289
Treatment Adherence Counseling (non-medical)	369	1.8	1.8	1	1	9	204	2.6	1.8	1	1	20
Other Services	245	1.2	1.5	1	1	5	174	2.3	3.3	1	1	47
Referral for Health Care/Supportive Services	226	1.1	1.6	1	1	14	136	1.8	3.3	2	1	12
Legal Services	267	1.3	4	3	1	24	55	0.7	3.6	3	1	12
Respite Care	164	0.8	15.5	6	1	125	49	0.6	37.7	8	1	171
Transportation	115	0.5	2.5	2	1	14	68	0.9	2.3	2	1	6
Linguistic Services	106	0.5	4.1	3	1	21	35	0.5	5.7	5	1	29
Referrals to Clinical Research	10	0.0	1.3	1	1	1	43	0.6	1.3	1	1	4
Child Care Services	12	0.1	39.3	6.5	1	182	37	0.5	22.8	4	2	81
Buddy/Companion Services	18	0.1	11.1	6	1	50	9	0.1	9.3	6	1	30

Table 4.5 Service Clients by Race/Ethnicity and Service Type, Texas 2007

	White (n=8,396)						Black (n=11,455)						Hispanic (n=8,442)					
	Clients		Number of Service Days				Clients		Number of Service Days				Clients		Number of Service Days			
	#	%	mean	median	mode	range	#	%	mean	median	mode	range	#	%	mean	median	mode	range
Core Services																		
Outpatient/Ambulatory Medical Care	5,080	60.5	7.4	5	1	102	7,501	65.5	7.8	5	1	95	5,999	71.1	7.6	6	1	91
Medical Case Management (including Treatment Adherence)	4,022	47.9	9.5	5	1	160	5,750	50.2	8.6	4	1	136	4,720	55.9	8.3	5	1	137
Oral Health Care	2,570	30.6	4.3	3	1	62	2,325	20.3	4.4	3	1	36	1,877	22.2	4.1	3	1	31
AIDS Pharmaceutical Assistance (local)	2,118	25.2	7.8	5	1	57	1,934	16.9	6.3	4	1	57	2,370	28.1	7.4	5	1	362
Mental Health Services	1,072	12.8	6.9	2	1	84	699	6.1	4.5	2	1	71	728	8.6	5.9	2	1	72
Health Insurance (premiums, deductibles, co-payments)	912	10.9	8	5	1	52	609	5.3	6.6	4	1	65	739	8.8	6.7	4	1	37
Medical Nutrition Therapy	802	9.6	3	1	1	46	864	7.5	2.5	1	1	44	402	4.8	1.8	1	1	40
Substance Abuse Services - Outpatient	265	3.2	22.4	9	1	159	272	2.4	20.3	9	1	166	207	2.5	11.9	4	1	148
Early Intervention Services (Parts A and B)	50	0.6	3.6	3.5	3	6	149	1.3	3.7	4	3	6	66	0.8	3.7	4	4	11
Home and Community-Based Health Services	68	0.8	121.8	69	1	362	75	0.7	72.6	43	3	349	44	0.5	24.1	5.5	1	360
Hospice Services	36	0.4	42	15	2	313	61	0.5	36.2	14	2	303	19	0.2	10.6	3	1	73
Support Services																		
Case Management (non-medical)	4,627	55.1	8.1	4	1	129	5,064	44.2	9.9	5	1	166	4,749	56.3	8.2	4	1	144
Food Bank/Home-Delivered Meals	2,970	35.4	17.9	7	1	356	4,219	36.8	14.7	6	1	362	2,878	34.1	12.2	5	1	349
Medical Transportation Services	1,419	16.9	7.9	4	1	93	2,525	22.0	9.5	5	1	167	1,448	17.2	7	4	1	88
Emergency Financial Assistance	886	10.6	6.8	3	1	47	1150	10.0	4.8	3	1	38	924	10.9	4.3	2	1	33
Outreach Services	510	6.1	2.5	2	1	21	1156	10.1	2.3	1	1	20	333	3.9	2.3	1	1	12
Client Advocacy	362	4.3	6.4	3	1	75	577	5.0	8.2	4	1	106	651	7.7	7.5	4	1	61
Psychosocial Support Services	247	2.9	3.8	2	1	26	163	1.4	4.3	2	1	36	324	3.8	2.5	1	1	26
Health Education/Risk Reduction	106	1.3	6.7	2	1	58	72	0.6	4.9	2	1	42	509	6.0	3	3	3	41
Housing Services	136	1.6	14	2	1	171	191	1.7	14.5	2	1	289	220	2.6	10.8	2	1	121
Treatment Adherence Counseling (non-medical)	185	2.2	1.6	1	1	4	235	2.1	1.7	1	1	20	154	1.8	2.1	1	1	9
Other Services	75	0.9	1.9	1	1	32	232	2.0	2.3	1	1	47	112	1.3	2.5	1	1	42
Referral for Health Care/ Supportive Services	77	0.9	2	1	1	10	201	1.8	2.5	1	1	12	78	0.9	1.6	1	1	11
Legal Services	159	1.9	3.8	3	1	21	106	0.9	4	2.5	1	16	53	0.6	4	3	1	24
Respite Care	39	0.5	12.9	5	1	119	140	1.2	22.9	6.5	1	171	31	0.4	19.7	6	1	127
Transportation	65	0.8	2.5	2	1	14	85	0.7	2.3	2	1	7	34	0.4	2.4	2	1	6
Linguistic Services	6	0.1	8.5	6.5	6	20	23	0.2	5.2	5	3	9	102	1.2	4	3	1	29
Referrals to Clinical Research	5	0.1	1	1	1	0	37	0.3	1.4	1	1	4	10	0.1	1.5	1	1	2
Child Care Services	6	0.1	43.5	3	1	182	25	0.2	26.6	7	2	81	17	0.2	22.8	4	1	98
Buddy/Companion Services	10	0.1	12.8	6.5	1	50	7	0.1	10.4	8	.	33	10	0.1	8.3	3	1	30

Clients Using the Texas ADAP

The Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP) is the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) for Texas. It provides antiretroviral medications and drugs to treat HIV-related opportunistic infections to those who lack the financial resources to pay for them. Eligibility for the THMP is as follows:

- diagnosed as HIV-positive with a CD4 count and viral load on file with a licensed physician;
- a Texas resident;
- an annual adjusted household gross income that falls at or below 200% of the current federal poverty income guidelines; and
- uninsured or underinsured for prescription drug coverage.

During 2007, 13,107 clients received at least one prescription through participating pharmacies in Texas. THMP clients were:

- 77% male and 23% female;
- 29% White, 33% Black, and 35% Hispanic; and
- majority (87%) between the ages of 25 and 54.

Note that persons served through the THMP do not reflect all persons who received antireteroviral therapy in 2007, only those who received at least one medication from the THMP. Persons living with HIV/AIDS may also receive, or exclusively receive, medications through Medicaid/Medicare, other third party payers, or through compassionate use programs. The table below compares THMP clients during 2007 to living cases of HIV/AIDS showing that Hispanics represent a much greater proportion of the THMP client population that they do PLWHA.

Table 4.6 Persons Living With HIV/AIDS and THMP Clients by Select Characteristics, Texas 2007

	PLWHA 2007		THMP Clients 2007	
	#	%	#	%
Total	62,714	100	13,107	100
Sex				
Male	49,030	78	10,105	77
Female	13,684	22	2,983	23
Race/Ethnicity				
White	22,712	36	3,817	29
Black	23,802	38	4,328	33
Hispanic	15,532	25	4,643	35
Asian-Pacific Islander	483	1	91	1
Am Indian-Alaskan Native	105	0	32	0
Other/Unknown	78	0	196	1
Age Group^				
< 2	23	0	2	0
2-12	251	0	23	0
13 - 24	2,582	4	364	3
25 - 34	11,259	18	2,450	19
35 - 44	22,071	35	5,004	38
45 - 54	18,990	30	3,995	30
> 55	7,530	12	1,269	10

^Age group refers to age in 2007
PLWHA are estimated cases adjusted for reporting delay. Category totals may not match due to rounding.

Section 5: Estimates of Unmet Need for HIV-Related Medical Care in Texas

Introduction

In this report, a person living with HIV was said to have unmet need for medical care if there was **no** evidence of a CD4 count, a viral load test, or antiretroviral therapy (ARV) during 2007. If there was evidence of one of these three things being present, the person was considered to have their medical needs met. While this is a very conservative definition, if there was no evidence of any of these services being provided, it is unlikely that the person was consistently involved in a system of medical care that adheres to current care standards. When looking at the unmet need information presented here, there are two factors to consider: which populations had the largest number of infected individuals out of care as well as which populations had the greatest proportion of their group out of care. The latter group may represent a population that is suffering a larger burden of unmet need, even if in total numbers of people out of care they may represent a smaller group. An understanding of the groups of people likely to be out of care is essential in order to begin to identify and address the barriers to care experienced by these populations.

To create the estimates of unmet need, DSHS identified HIV positive cases reported through routine disease surveillance and then matched this data to information from other data systems that contained information about CD4 counts, viral load tests or ARV medications prescribed or dispensed during 2007. The data sources used to produce these estimates are further described in the Appendix A and include the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Texas AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) data, care reported through the Ryan White system of care as reported through the Uniform Reporting System (URS), Medicaid data, laboratory services reported through the Electronic Laboratory Reporting (ELR), as well as services paid for by some of the large private payers in Texas.

Please note that the numbers of living cases reported in this section will not exactly match the figures for cases given in the epidemiologic profile earlier in this report. This is because the unmet need figures were not adjusted for reporting delay and exclude cases diagnosed in Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). While the reporting delay adjustments give a more exact estimate and profile of living cases, the matching required to create the unmet need estimates required the use of unadjusted data. TDCJ cases were excluded because DSHS does not have a systematic source of information on those receiving care within the prison system and cannot distinguish between those who remain incarcerated and those who have been released. Additionally, these estimates of unmet need are liberal estimates of the number of persons out of care for a number of reasons:

1) they did not include the HIV-related care provided by the Veteran's Administration, Medicare, TDCJ, and all private providers;
2) matches conducted between HARS and some of the data sources were based on a unique identifier or limited data elements rather than client name, which may underestimate the true number of clients with met need from these data sources;
3) there are persons reported in HARS who have since moved away and because there is not a systematic way of identifying and removing these out-migrated cases, they remain in the denominator and could inflate the unmet need estimate.

And finally, caution is warranted when interpreting the apparent differences in unmet need from previous estimates. While there is a decrease in unmet need compared to previous estimates, this could be a result of the increase in laboratories reporting through electronic lab reporting and better matching algorithms rather than a real increase in medical services being provided to persons living with HIV.

> A person living with HIV was said to have unmet need for medical care if there was no evidence of a CD4 count, a viral load test, or antiretroviral therapy (ARV) during 2007.

Overall Estimates of Unmet Need in Texas

The unmet need numbers and proportions represented in the figures and discussed throughout this section are reported in **Table 5.1**. In this table, both the number and proportion of unmet need for HIV (not AIDS) cases and AIDS cases are reported separately as well as the number and proportion of unmet need for all persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). In separating HIV from AIDS cases, it is evident that the proportion of persons living with HIV (PLWH) who did not receive medical care was greater than the proportion of unmet need among persons living with AIDS (PLWA). Some of this difference may be attributable to the interaction of the case definition for AIDS and the

Table 5.1 Unmet Need Among PLWH, PLWA, and PLWHA by Select Characteristics, Texas 2007

	Statewide*				Statewide*	
	HIV		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	8,521	36	9,875	29	18,396	32
Sex						
Male	6,286	36	8,225	30	14,511	32
Female	2,235	36	1,650	24	3,885	30
Race/Ethnicity						
White	2,558	30	4,101	31	6,659	31
Black	3,931	42	3,127	27	7,058	33
Hispanic	1,888	35	2,532	27	4,420	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	95	41	80	34	175	37
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	18	47	26	42	44	44
Multi-racial	12	39	7	17	19	26
Unknown	19	70	2	67	21	70
Age Group						
under 2	4	20	.	.	4	18
2 - 12	88	40	14	36	102	40
13 - 24	566	32	99	15	665	28
25 - 34	2,409	40	884	21	3,293	32
35 - 44	2,931	36	3,216	26	6,147	30
45 - 54	1,843	34	3,634	30	5,477	31
55+	680	34	2,028	39	2,708	38
Mode of Exposure						
MSM	4,096	33	5,387	29	9,483	30
IDU	1,149	43	1,653	34	2,802	37
MSM/IDU	375	35	794	31	1,170	32
Heterosexual	2,675	39	1,885	25	4,560	32
Perinatal	142	39	36	22	178	34
Other	84	50	120	35	203	40

*TDCJ Excluded

Excluding cases diagnosed in TDCJ, in 2007 there were 58,003 persons in Texas who were reported to be living with HIV/AIDS and 18,396 of these PLWHA had an unmet need for medical care. This means that 32% of reported PLWHA had an unmet need for medical care in 2007. The proportion of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) who had unmet need for care was 36% and among person living with AIDS it was 29%.

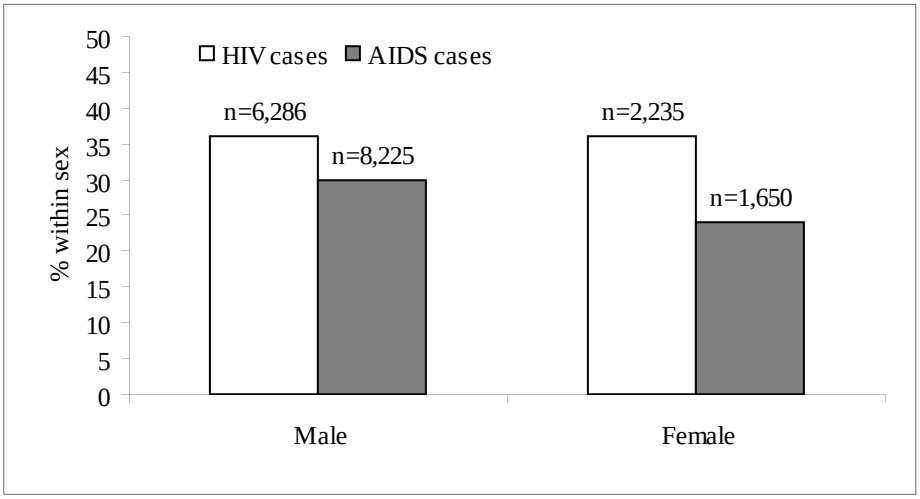
Unmet Need by Sex

When HIV and AIDS cases are combined, the proportion of unmet need was 32% for males and 30% for females (**Table 5.1**). And, since there are many more males living with HIV/AIDS than females, males represented nearly 80% of unmet need cases. When HIV and AIDS cases are separated, male and female HIV (not AIDS) cases had similar proportions of their respective populations out of care (36%). However, among AIDS cases, males had a greater proportion of their population with unmet need than females. **Figure 5.1** shows both the number and proportion of persons out of care for male and female HIV and AIDS cases. The height of the bar shows the proportion with unmet need in each group, with the actual number of persons with unmet need shown above the bar.

definition of met need: a large proportion of AIDS cases met the case criteria for AIDS as a result of CD4 testing, which is also an indicator of met need. Consequently, the larger proportion of AIDS cases with met need may be a result of the fact that infected individuals receiving medical care were more likely to have an AIDS diagnosis as a result of that care.

32% of reported PLWHA had an unmet need for medical care in 2007.

Figure 5.1 Proportion of HIV and AIDS Cases With Unmet Need by Sex, Texas 2007



Unmet Need by Race/Ethnicity

Among the major racial/ethnic groups, Black PLWHA had the greatest number and highest proportion of their population out of care. In 2007, 33% of Black PLWHA had an unmet need for medical care; this was more than 7,000 Black PLWHA who were not receiving care. Whites and Hispanics had 31% and 30%, respectively, of their population out of care; however, since more Whites than Hispanics were living with HIV/AIDS, more Whites were out of care (n=6,659) than Hispanics (n=4,420). In Texas, the number of Asian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native PLWHA is small compared to Hispanic, Black and White PLWHA; therefore, even though the proportion of these populations that was out of care was high compared to the other racial/ethnic groups, the number who were out of care was comparatively small.

When unmet need among HIV and AIDS cases was evaluated separately, White PLWHA had similar proportions out of care regardless of disease status, whereas the other racial/ethnic groups had a greater proportion of PLWH out of care than PLWA. Black PLWHA had 42% of their HIV cases out of care compared to 27% of their AIDS cases out of care; multi-racial PLWHA also had a large difference between the proportions of PLWH and PLWA out of care (**Figure 5.3**) but the number of multi-racial persons out of care was extremely small.

Figure 5.2 Unmet Need Among Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

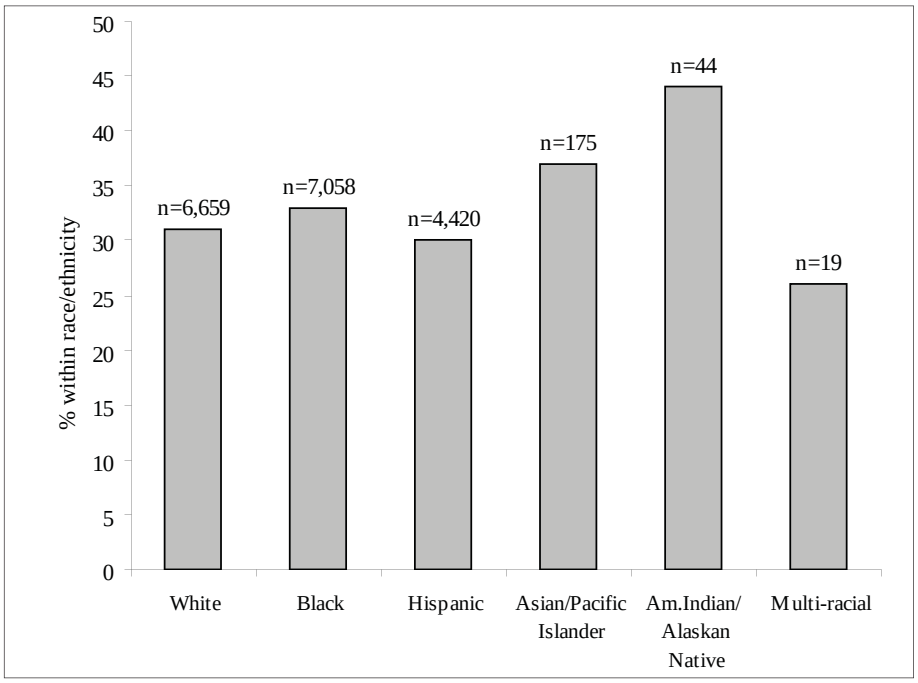
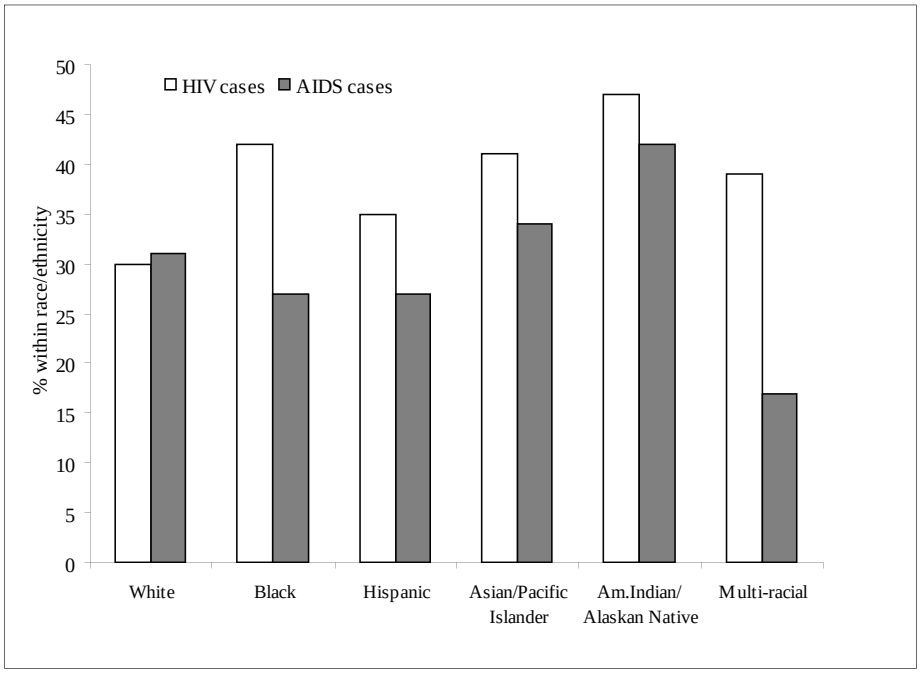


Figure 5.3 Proportion of HIV and AIDS Cases With Unmet Need by Race/Ethnicity, Texas 2007

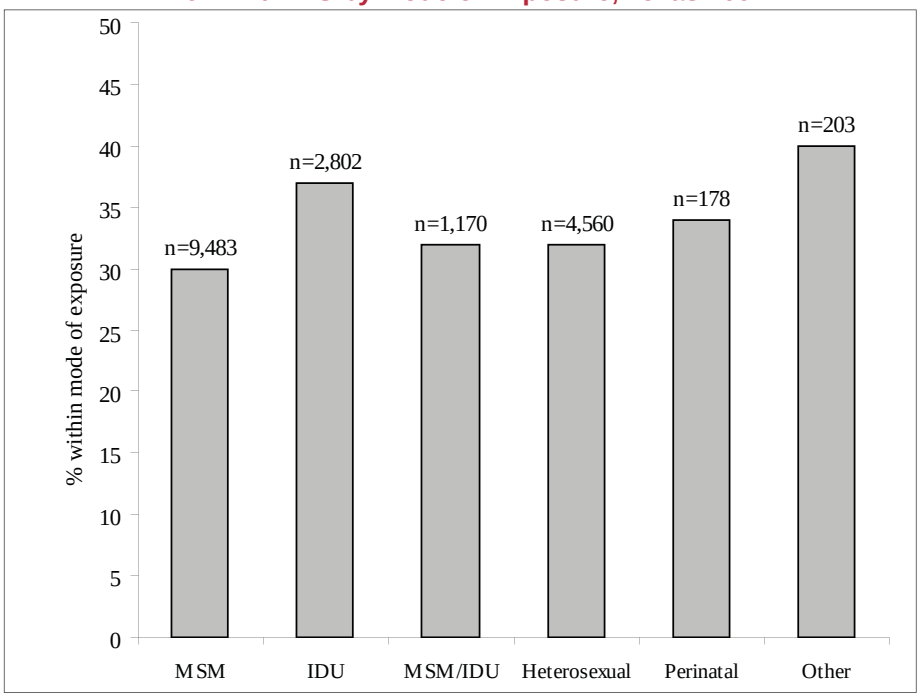


Unmet Need by Mode of Exposure

In Texas, the most common exposure groups are men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and those exposed through heterosexual contact. MSM/IDU refers to cases among men who reported both sex with men and injection drug use. In Texas, a very small proportion of cases are infected due to perinatal transmissions and other causes such as transfusions. In this report, the number of unmet need cases with an NIR/Other mode of exposure is greatly reduced from previous estimates. This is because these estimates used a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention algorithm to adjust for the delay that occurs in determining the exposure risk attributed to the HIV infection, and cases with no identifiable risk (NIR cases) were proportionately distributed to known risk groups. This redistribution is based on the patterns of redistribution from past investigations of cases that were originally reported with unknown risks.

Figure 5.4 shows both the number of cases with unmet need and the proportion of unmet need by mode of exposure. Compared to the other exposure categories, MSM had the smallest proportion out of care (30% among MSM; 37% among IDU; 32% among heterosexuals), yet due to the sheer size of the MSM population it had the largest number of unmet need cases (n=9,483) and represented 52% of the unmet need population. Those exposed through heterosexual contact also had large numbers of their population out of care (n=4,560) and comprised 25% of the unmet need population. IDU cases had large proportions of their population out of care (37%) and represented 15% of the unmet need population. Perinatally exposed cases and cases exposed through other modes of exposure had comparatively small populations out of care.

Figure 5.4 Unmet Need Among Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Texas 2007



IDU had the greatest proportion of their population with an unmet need for medical care.

Table 5.2 reports unmet need proportions and numbers among the racial/ethnic and gender groups by mode of exposure. In presenting the data in this manner, specific populations that bear a disproportionate burden of unmet need can be identified. Populations with the greatest numbers of unmet cases were:

- White MSM (n=4,563)
- Hispanic MSM (n=2,410)
- Black MSM (n=2,389)
- Black Heterosexual Females (n=1,744)
- Black Heterosexual Males (n=968)

Populations with the highest proportion of unmet need, which might indicate additional barriers to care, were:

- Black Male IDU (42% n=881)
- Hispanic Male IDU (41% n=485)
- White Male IDU (38% n=456)
- Black Heterosexual Males (38% n=968)

Among MSM, Black MSM had the greatest proportion of their population out of care, yet White MSM had the greatest numbers out of care. Black and Hispanic MSM had similar numbers out of care. Thirty-two percent (32%) of MSM/IDU had an unmet need for medical care in 2007; this was a lower proportion of unmet need than what was seen for male IDU (41%) and slightly greater proportion of unmet need than what was seen for MSM (30%).

Among those exposed through injection drug use, male IDU had greater proportions out of care (41%) than female IDU (32%). Among male IDU, Black males had the greatest number and the highest proportion out of care. Among female IDU, Black females had the greatest number out of care but the proportion of Black females out of care was similar to the proportion of White and Hispanic female IDU out of care (about 32%).

Among those exposed through heterosexual contact, males had a greater proportion of their population out of care than females, and Black males had the greatest proportion of their population out of care (38%). Among females, Black females had the greatest numbers and proportions out of care. In fact, Black heterosexual females were one of the largest populations out of care, with the number of Black female heterosexuals out of care falling behind only White, Black and Hispanic MSM.

Perinatally exposed cases comprised only 1% of living HIV/AIDS cases in Texas. As a result, the number of perinatally exposed cases with an unmet need was relatively small compared to the other modes of exposure. Among perinatally exposed male cases, Black males had the greatest numbers and proportion out of care; among perinatally exposed female cases, Black females had the greatest numbers and proportion out of care.

Table 5.2 Unmet Need Among Persons Living With HIV/AIDS by Mode of Exposure, Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Texas 2007

	Statewide (TDCJ excluded)			
	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
MSM				
White	4,563	30		
Black	2,389	33		
Hispanic	2,410	28	n/a	
Other/Unknown	123	34		
Total	9,483	30		
IDU				
White	456	38	310	31
Black	881	42	521	32
Hispanic	485	41	119	33
Other/Unknown	21	42	8	36
Total	1,843	41	958	32
MSM/IDU				
White	575	33		
Black	371	32		
Hispanic	209	29	n/a	
Other/Unknown	15	50		
Total	1,170	32		
Heterosexual				
White	210	32	449	29
Black	968	38	1,744	30
Hispanic	576	36	531	26
Other/Unknown	29	40	54	44
Total	1,782	36	2,778	29
Perinatal				
White	19	38	10	23
Black	58	41	50	32
Hispanic	18	28	21	29
Other/Unknown	2	50	.	.
Total	97	37	81	30
Other				
White	50	41	18	43
Black	39	46	36	36
Hispanic	42	44	10	20
Other/Unknown	4	56	4	77
Total	135	44	68	34

Among MSM, Black MSM had the greatest proportion of their population out of care, yet White MSM had the greatest numbers out of care.

Unmet Need by Age

Sixty-three percent of all unmet need cases were within the 35-44 and 45-54 year old age groups. However, both of these age groups had comparatively low unmet need proportions. The age groups with the greatest proportion of their populations out of care were the 2-12 age group, which was small compared the number of unmet need cases in the other age groups, and those 55 and older. Much of the 55 and older age group was eligible for Medicare benefits yet the care provided through Medicare was not included in these unmet need estimates.

Typically, when unmet need is reported separately for HIV cases and AIDS cases, the unmet need among PLWH is greater than the unmet need among PLWA. One of the few exceptions to this was among the 55+ age group. For this age group, the unmet need among PLWA was actually greater than the unmet need among PLWH (**Figure 5.6**). Also apparent in **Figure 5.6** is the large difference in unmet need between HIV and AIDS cases for 13-24 year old PLWHA and 25-34 year old PLWHA, suggesting that the HIV cases in these age groups might have had specific barriers to care.

Figure 5.5 Unmet Need Among PLWHA by Age, Texas 2007

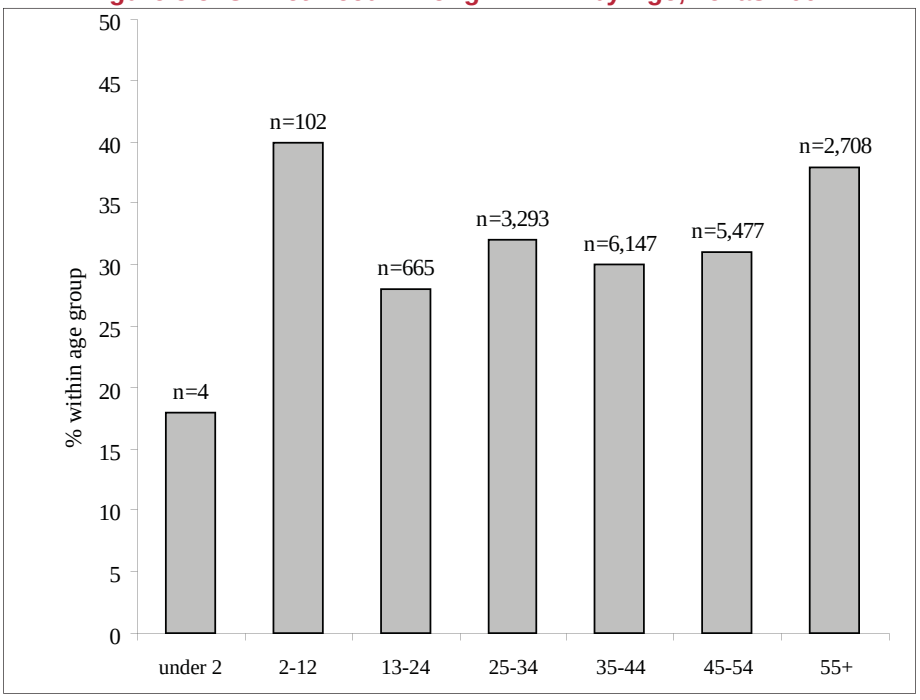
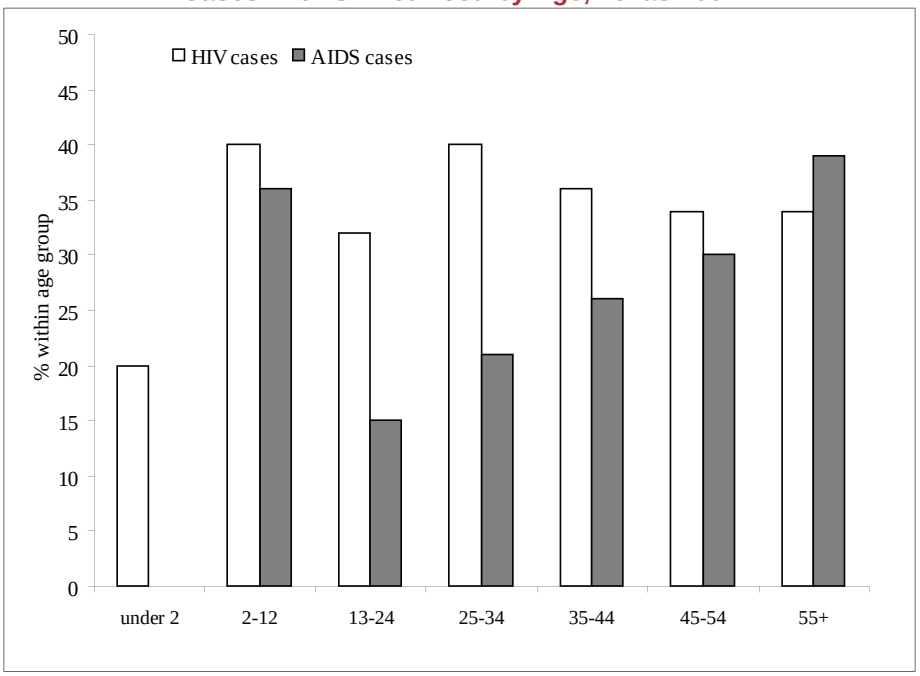


Figure 5.6 Proportion of HIV and AIDS Cases With Unmet Need by Age, Texas 2007



Unmet Need by Geographic Area

In 2007, the Houston EMA had the greatest number of cases out of care (n=7,319), with nearly 38% of all unmet need cases reporting a residence county in the Houston EMA at the time of their HIV or AIDS diagnosis (**Figure 5.7**). After Houston, the Dallas EMA had the greatest number of unmet need cases (n=4,100) yet a relatively low proportion of unmet need (27%). The Austin TGA had the fewest number of unmet need cases (n=994) and the lowest percentage (24%) of their population with unmet need. The San Antonio TGA and Fort Worth TGA each had approximately 1,300 PLWHA with no evidence of medical care during 2007. Nearly 3,400 PLWHA with unmet need were diagnosed outside one of these five major metropolitan areas. **Table 5.3** profiles unmet need by select characteristics for each of the EMA/TGA.

Figure 5.7 Unmet Need Among PLWHA by Geographic Area, Texas 2007

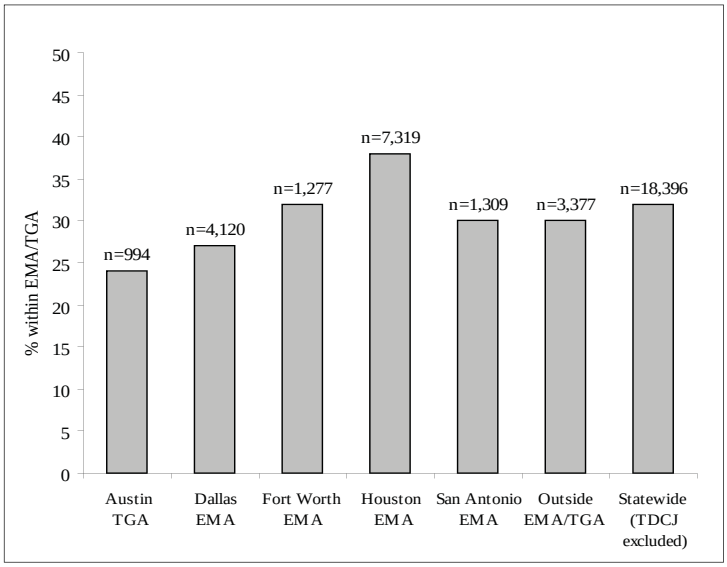


Table 5.3 Number and Proportion of PLWHA With Unmet Need for Medical Care, Texas 2007

	Austin TGA		Dallas EMA		Fort Worth TGA		Houston EMA		San Antonio TGA		Outside EMA/TGA		Statewide (TDCJ excluded)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	994	24	4,120	27	1,277	32	7,319	38	1,309	30	3,377	30	18,396	32
Disease Status														
HIV	431	27	1,893	29	576	34	3,645	46	524	32	1,452	34	8,521	36
AIDS	563	22	2,227	26	701	30	3,674	32	785	29	1,925	28	9,875	29
Sex														
Male	864	25	3,464	28	990	32	5,407	38	1,128	31	2,658	32	14,511	32
Female	130	20	656	23	287	30	1,912	37	181	27	719	26	3,885	30
Race/Ethnicity														
White	546	27	1,872	27	589	32	2,029	36	466	35	1,157	30	6,659	31
Black	221	22	1,542	27	494	32	3,691	39	231	36	879	31	7,058	33
Hispanic	212	21	636	26	171	30	1,503	37	589	25	1,309	31	4,420	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	10	37	46	31	15	38	68	38	13	48	23	50	175	37
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	3	33	14	40	2	25	13	52	6	46	6	60	44	44
Multi-racial	2	25	3	18	4	44	6	30	2	33	2	15	19	26
Unknown	.	.	7	54	2	100	9	90	2	100	1	33	21	70
Age Group														
<2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	33	1	100	1	14	4	18
2 - 12	2	18	17	44	12	41	44	39	2	17	25	45	102	40
13 - 24	22	16	122	22	48	27	322	37	32	19	119	24	665	28
25 - 34	165	24	672	26	183	29	1,471	41	190	27	612	31	3,293	32
35 - 44	379	25	1,423	26	409	30	2,431	37	431	28	1,074	29	6,147	30
45 - 54	300	24	1,303	28	402	31	2,027	36	437	32	1,008	30	5,477	31
55+	126	27	583	34	223	43	1,022	42	216	39	538	37	2,708	38
Mode of Exposure														
MSM	620	25	2,707	27	574	30	3,262	36	797	29	1,524	30	9,483	30
IDU	155	29	402	31	300	37	1,098	43	204	36	643	36	2,802	37
MSM/IDU	68	19	218	30	91	29	447	38	75	34	271	31	1,170	32
Heterosexual	138	21	730	25	272	31	2,379	39	211	27	828	28	4,560	32
Perinatal	5	17	27	38	18	36	83	36	4	19	41	32	178	34
Other	8	28	37	31	22	34	49	54	18	44	70	42	203	40

Appendix A: Data Source Strengths and Limitations, Analysis Methods, and Other Considerations

Population Data

US Census Bureau Data for the State of Texas
This information is for the entire population of Texas and not restricted to the HIV-infected or at-risk populations. Detailed data on these topics may be found at the US Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov). The state population is most accurately measured at each decennial census; the last of which was in 2000. The Texas State Demographer, who heads the Texas Population Projections and Estimates Program, produces population estimates for the years in between the census.

American Community Survey
Microdata files from the American Community Survey (ACS) show the full range of responses made on individual questionnaires. For example, how one household or one household member answered questions on occupation, place of work, and so forth. The files contain records for a sample of all housing units, with information on the characteristics of each unit and the people in it.

All identifying information is removed to ensure confidentiality. The records selected are a sample of those households that received the questionnaire. The questionnaire included questions on age, sex, tenure, income, education, language spoken at home, journey to work, occupation, condominium status, shelter costs, vehicles available, and other subjects.

The full range of population and housing information collected in the ACS is available in the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. For most questions asked on the questionnaire, the response is given in these files and users design tabulations to aggregate the responses in ways that are useful.

Related URLs

ACS Website PUMS files: www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/PUMS/index.htm

The full ACS PUMS data files are available for download on the American FactFinder site: factfinder.census.gov/home/en/acs_pums_2007_3yr.html

Poverty
www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/microdata.html

Educational Achievement
www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/education/cps2006.html

All data in this section comes from the U.S. Census Bureau's health insurance data. The main webpage for this data and related information is located at www.census.gov/hhes/www/hlthins/hlthins.html.

EMA/TGA health insurance data comes from their Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program, with its main webpage located at www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/index.html.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

In 1983, the Texas Board of Health added AIDS to the list of reportable conditions in Texas. In 1994, reporting of pediatric HIV infection cases by name was required, and in 1999, all HIV infections were required to be reported to the local health authority. Therefore, when an individual tests positive for HIV, has a detectable viral load, or a CD4 lymphocyte test with values below 200/mm3 or 14%, the laboratory that performs the test and the health care provider diagnosing the infection are required to report the case to the DSHS. For each new HIV report, a case report including socio-demographic information, behavioral risk information, facility of diagnosis, laboratory data, clinical status, and treatment/service referrals is completed and recorded in the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS). Additionally, unlike most other morbidity surveillance data systems, HIV/AIDS cases are periodically reviewed and updated with changes in disease status, risk and mortality information. Because HIV reporting is legally required, HARS has relatively complete information on persons with HIV who have sought medical care for their HIV disease or have tested confidentially for HIV. However, neither the HARS data nor this epidemiologic profile contain information on people living with HIV who are not aware of their infections or those who are infected but have only tested anonymously.

The case definitions and rules for reporting HIV and AIDS have evolved over the years. Past events affecting HIV/AIDS reporting:

- In 1993, the AIDS case definition expanded to include CD4 test criteria resulting in an influx of cases meeting this expanded criteria shortly thereafter.
- In 1999, Texas adopted named reporting for HIV.
- In 2000, a detectable viral load was included in the HIV case definition resulting in current service

HARS Data Strengths

- It is population-based driven by active case finding,
- It contains extensive information about the cases including behavioral risks,
- It has a high completeness of reporting and covers all geographic areas, and
- It allows calculation of the number of living HIV and AIDS cases.

HARS Data Limitations

- Data do not include people who are HIV infected but have not been diagnosed.
- Recently infected cases of HIV may remain undiagnosed and unreported for months or years due to the fact that the initial HIV infection may not create symptoms severe enough for an individual to seek medical attention. Consequently, the year of diagnosis only indicates when the infection was detected not necessarily when the initial HIV infection occurred.
- Named HIV reporting in Texas is still relatively recent, therefore HIV infections that have not progressed to AIDS but were diagnosed prior to 1999 are likely to be under reported. The inclusion of detectable viral loads in 2000 may have increased the identification of these prevalent cases.
- While the HARS is the most comprehensive data source available on the population of persons infected with HIV in Texas, the limitations cited here indicate that these data will tend to underestimate the true number of HIV infections. These limitations should be considered when reviewing this document and when trying to generalize to the population in need of HIV prevention and services.

Analysis Methods

Adjustments for Reporting Delay and Cases with Missing Risk Information:

These data have been adjusted for reporting delay to improve the analysis of trends. Reporting delay is the time between the date of diagnosis and the date the case is reported into the surveillance system. More recently diagnosed cases are less likely to have been reported. Without the adjustment, more recent cases would always appear as a downward trend. The adjustment estimates the number of cases diagnosed in more recent years based on past reporting delay. Note the adjustment does not try to include those who do not know that they are HIV infected.

Additionally, more recent diagnoses are more likely than older cases to be reported with incomplete risk information which prohibits the case from being assigned to a mode of exposure category. Further investigation will most likely identify risk behaviors that allow these cases to be assigned to a mode of exposure category. In order to provide the most recent data, those with no identified risk (NIR) are proportionately distributed to mode of exposure categories based on risk probabilities provided by the CDC.

Due to these two adjustments, the HIV/AIDS case numbers that are reported in this Epidemiologic Profile are estimates that provide a truer picture of the epidemic than literal tallies of cases could provide. However, because these data are adjusted and based on the date of *diagnosis* rather than *report*, they cannot be validly compared with other reports that are based on year of report.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance Data

Sexually transmitted disease (STD) surveillance data are collected primarily through passive reporting, in which State reporting rules stipulate that 1) physicians and other providers must report when they diagnose and/or treat cases of chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis and 2) laboratories must report all positive test results for chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis to the Texas Department of State Health Services. This information is reported in STD*MIS. Active surveillance also occurs through 1) targeted screening, 2) outreach efforts, 3) partner elicitation and notification to learn of potential cases from case-patients, and 4) social networking methods (contacting social contacts for testing and treatment services).

*STD*MIS Data Strengths*

- It is population-based,
- It contains some information about client risks,
- It has a high completeness of reporting and covers all geographic areas, and
- It contains relatively complete demographic information including age.

*STD*MIS Data Limitations*

- Reporting may tend to be more complete from public health clinic sites than from private sector medical care providers.
- Chlamydia data may not be representative of actual morbidity patterns. Screening programs and the clinic populations chosen for chlamydia screening (often women of child-bearing age) have a direct impact on case finding. As a result men

- tend to be under represented. A change in the number of cases more likely indicates a change in testing practices than a change in true morbidity.
- Risk and some demographic information may be less robust among cases of gonorrhea and chlamydia than syphilis. Due to the greater number of cases for these diseases, case investigations tend to be less extensive than those for syphilis.
- STD morbidity may be of limited value as a predictor for changes in the HIV epidemic. Although STD cases are evidence of unprotected sexual activity, the pool of those exposed to STDs may not coincide with the pool of those exposed to HIV. Co-morbidity data for HIV and STDs seem to indicate that the overlap between these populations is relatively limited.

Analysis Methods

STD data are analyzed by year of report rather than year of diagnosis. Unlike HIV, some STDs are cured by treatment and an individual may be reported to the system for each new infection.

Counseling and Testing Data

The counseling and testing data in the Real Time Education and Counseling database (RECN) reflect information reported by clients during prevention counseling sessions, where clients discuss behaviors that put them at risk for HIV and STD infection. This is not survey data; the information is not collected in a systematic way. Therefore, recent risk activity does not have a definitive definition for the time period represented. Rather, it represents discussion of activities over the past 6 to 12 months. Unless otherwise noted, RECN data represents clients seen from 2005 through 2007. The counseling and testing data in this section come from agencies that contract with the Department of State Health Services to provide HIV counseling and testing services; it does not include most HIV testing done at STD clinics, general health clinics, family planning clinics, or testing done in private doctors' offices. Despite the limited use in generalizing this data to Texas, it does contain a wealth of information in that it covers risk factors beyond transmission categories. The number of those who participate in prevention counseling is large; nowhere else is so much information associated with HIV risk collected on so many people in Texas. This data represent the only consistently collected statewide information on individuals who are not infected but at high risk for infection.

RECN Data Strengths

- population represents individuals at higher risk for HIV infection than the general population,
- data are collected in a uniform format across geographic areas in Texas,
- behavioral risk information is routinely collected, and
- information contains relatively complete demographic information including age.

RECN Data Limitations

- Data are not representative of the general population. Testing is performed through organizations that target populations at increased risk for HIV.
- Only individuals who perceive themselves to be at increased risk for HIV may seek out testing at these sites.
- Ascertainment of risk behaviors varies somewhat from that for HIV/AIDS surveillance case data.
- Data represent testing events not unique individuals. Some individuals may test more than once within an analysis time frame causing some bias among the data.

Analysis Methods

Data are collected on an ongoing basis and analyzed by the date of specimen collection. For this report only risk behaviors were analyzed and all tests records were used to construct the risk profiles.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is an annual survey administered in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which collects data on a variety of health-related topics and sociodemographic characteristics. BRFSS data is collected through a random-digit-dialed telephone survey administered to Texas residents aged 18 years and older. The annual BRFSS survey consists of CDC core questions that are asked in all states, CDC optional modules that states may elect to add, and state-added questions. The 2005 Texas BRFSS included questions about HIV testing history, risk factors for HIV, and sexual practices. Survey data were weighted by demographic characterizes and to account for differences in selection probabilities.

Services Data

Ryan White Services Data

The Ryan White Treatment Modernization Act of 2006 reauthorized the Ryan White CARE Act for three additional years. This federal legislation is the nation's largest HIV specific federal grant program to help states and local jurisdictions provide health and support services to persons infected with HIV. Ryan White funded service providers throughout Texas report on HIV-related services provided to Ryan White eligible clients using the Uniform Reporting System (URS). The URS combines information reported through the AIDS Regional Information and Evaluation System (ARIES), the reporting database for Ryan White providers outside of the Houston area, and Centralized Patient Care Data Management System (CPCDMS), the reporting database for Ryan White funded providers in the Houston area. Ryan White providers are asked to report all Ryan White eligible services provided to Ryan White eligible clients, regardless of the funding source paying for the services. HIV-related services reported through the URS include primary care services such as ambulatory care and medical case management and access services such as transportation and food bank.

URS Data Strengths

- It describes the population accessing Ryan White funded providers and services,
- It describes the services utilized by the Ryan White eligible population at Ryan White funded service providers, and
- It represents unduplicated, client-level data.

URS Data Limitations

- Information is not population-based – the system only includes reports on services Ryan White funded providers provided to Ryan White eligible clients and therefore does not include complete information about services provided through private providers or other publicly funded providers, for example Medicaid and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ).

Texas HIV Medication Program Data

The Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP) is Texas' AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP). This program provides FDA-approved, HIV-related medications to uninsured or underinsured HIV-positive persons residing in Texas who meet certain income-eligibility criteria. Program data include basic client demographic information and medication orders. In this profile, we report on the demographic characteristics of THMP clients filling prescriptions at ADAP participating pharmacies during 2007.

THMP Data Strengths

- It contains demographic information on clients receiving medications through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program,
- It contains information about the prescriptions for antiretroviral medications and drugs to treat HIV-related opportunistic infections that are being filled by participating ADAP pharmacies for ADAP clients,
- It contains information about the cost of medications on the ADAP formulary,
- It is based on a current client base that is actively receiving services, and
- It is derived from claims transactions which are likely to have a high degree of completeness of reporting.

THMP Data Limitations

- Information is not population-based – only ADAP clients enrolled in the program and actively receiving medications are included.
- Behavioral risk information is not reported.
- Information is limited to those medications acquired through ADAP. Clients may also receive additional medications through Medicaid or other third party payers. Clients covered entirely through Medicaid are not represented in these data.

Unmet Need Data

To create the estimates of unmet need, DSHS identified HIV positive cases reported through routine disease surveillance and then matched this data to information from other data systems that contained information about CD4 counts, viral load tests or anitretroviral medications prescribed or dispensed during 2007. The data sources used to produce these estimates are described below. While the unmet need information is a great resource for information about populations in and out of the care system, it has a number of important limitations which are listed below.

Unmet Need Data Strengths

- Provides estimates of populations that might be out of the care system and facing specific barriers to care

- Based on direct match of actual services to diagnosed cases of HIV rather than extrapolation from care pattern estimates or survey data

Unmet Need Data Limitations

- Does not include the HIV-related care provided by the Veteran's Administration, Medicare, TDCJ, and all private providers;
- Matches conducted between HARS and some of the data sources were based on a unique identifier or limited data elements rather than client name, which may underestimate the true number of clients with met need from these data sources; and
- It may overestimate unmet need since there are persons reported in HARS who have since moved away yet these out-migrated cases remain in the denominator and could inflate the unmet need estimate.

Data Sources and Matching

The midyear 2008 HARS dataset was used for the 2007 unmet need analysis. Diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases that were entered and living on or before 12/31/2007 were included in the total population being evaluated for unmet need in 2007. Using the datasets and matching methods described below, persons living with HIV were identified as having a met medical need if they received a relevant service through any of these data sources.

Matching methods varied depending on the type of information that was available for matching. For data sets where names and other personal identifiers were available, Link King was used for matching. When only unique record numbers were available, exact matching using SAS 9.1 was used. When limited data elements (e.g. first and third initial of first and last name and date of birth) were available, the SPEDIS function within SAS 9.1 was used for matching.

The following data sets were matched against HIV/AIDS cases in HARS to determine if a client had a met medical need:

- HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) –This data source provided the universe of HIV/AIDS cases for estimating unmet need. The first assessment of met need began with HARS by examining cases for evidence of CD4 or viral load testing. HARS often does not capture all of the CD4 counts and viral loads for cases, which limited the yield of met need found in this data source. Also, within HARS, if a CD4 count was within 2 months of an AIDS diagnosis, or a detectable viral load was within 2 months of initial HIV diagnosis, these instances were not included as a met medical need.
- Texas AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) - If ADAP provided antiretroviral (ARV) medications for a client, then that person was considered to have a met medical need for the year in which the medication was provided. Name based matching was performed to determine persons with a met medical need during 2007.
- Electronic Lab Reporting (ELR) - The largest providers of laboratory services throughout the state report CD4 and viral load measurements to the DSHS. Name based matching of these reports was used to determine if individuals received a CD4 count or viral load test during 2007.
- Uniform Reporting System (URS) – Services provided to Ryan White eligible clients by funded service providers are reported in the URS. If a client received a viral load, CD4 count, drug reimbursement, laboratory service, or ambulatory/ outpatient medical care during 2007, the client was reported as having a met medical need during that year. When available, name based matching was used to determine persons with a met medical need during 2007. When client names were not available, matching was based on a unique record number generated in the URS and HARS.
- Medicaid – Name based matching of Medicaid clients receiving procedures relevant to met need (CD4 counts, viral load measurements, and ARV) were used to determine if an individual had met medical need during 2007.
- Private Insurers – For this analysis, a few of the largest private providers in Texas extracted relevant procedures (CD4 counts, viral load measurements, and ARV) from their claims systems. Matching was based on available data elements such as first and third initial of first and last name and date of birth.

Appendix B

The following tables detail persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) for each HIV Service Delivery Area (HSDA) in Texas, as well as the number and rate of PLWHA in each county in 2007. The HSDA is used as an organizing unit for the funding of HIV-related medical and psychosocial care services in Texas. The presentation order groups HSDA by the administrative area:

Central
Austin
Bryan-College Station
Concho Plateau
Temple-Killeen
Waco

East
Beaumont-Port Arthur
Galveston
Houston
Lufkin
Texarkana
Tyler

Northeast
Dallas
Sherman-Denison

Northwest
Abilene
Fort Worth
Wichita Falls

Pan-West
Amarillo
Lubbock
Permian Basin

South
Brownsville
Corpus Christi
Laredo

South Central
San Antonio
Uvalde
Victoria

West
El Paso

Central: Austin HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Austin HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	3,310	224.1	3,523	232.8	3,749	239.5	3,973	243.9	4,236	258.8
Disease Status										
HIV	984	66.6	1,126	74.4	1,270	81.1	1,435	88.1	1,637	100.0
AIDS	2,327	157.6	2,397	158.4	2,479	158.3	2,538	155.8	2,599	158.8
Sex										
Male	2,771	368.8	2,954	383.2	3,150	394.4	3,342	401.6	3,566	425.6
Female	539	74.3	569	76.7	598	78.0	631	79.2	670	83.9
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	1,696	188.0	1,801	197.1	1,914	204.6	2,008	209.5	2,120	221.5
Black	859	768.1	906	795.8	941	805.8	981	786.6	1,029	842.8
Hispanic	727	180.9	784	185.9	853	191.1	941	198.2	1,042	213.5
Asian/Pacific Isl.	16		19		23		26		29	
American Indian/AK Native	9	47.5	9	50.3	9	58.1	9	60.6	9	65.8
Multi Racial	4		4		7		8		8	
Age Group										
< 2	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	2	4.1
2-12	20	9.0	18	7.9	17	7.2	15	6.2	11	4.6
13-24	109	39.2	107	38.3	112	39.5	125	43.2	148	51.4
25-34	669	260.0	668	253.7	680	251.0	694	246.5	716	256.6
35-44	1,475	609.0	1,532	619.4	1,575	615.5	1,558	585.6	1,575	587.8
45-54	793	403.6	900	440.7	1,018	474.9	1,182	524.6	1,302	564.7
55+	242	103.8	299	122.6	346	133.9	399	145.6	482	170.5
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	1,899	57.4	2,052	58.3	2,224	59.3	2,385	60.0	2,579	60.9
IDU	523	15.8	538	15.3	545	14.5	546	13.7	555	13.1
MSM/IDU	355	10.7	359	10.2	364	9.7	367	9.2	374	8.8
Hetero	481	14.5	518	14.7	558	14.9	615	15.5	668	15.8
Perinatal	28	0.9	29	0.8	29	0.8	30	0.8	31	0.7
Other	24	0.7	27	0.8	28	0.8	30	0.8	30	0.7

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Austin HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Bastrop	73	90.9
Blanco	3	30.1
Burnet	30	73.7
Caldwell	42	109.8
Fayette	15	63.5
Hays	116	78.8
Lee	13	75.5
Llano	9	49.6
Travis	3,648	403.7
Williamson	287	80.4

Central: Austin HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Austin HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	1,013	24
Disease Status		
HIV	440	27
AIDS	573	22
Sex		
Male	878	25
Female	135	20
Race/Ethnicity		
White	560	27
Black	224	22
Hispanic	213	21
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	39
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	3	33
Multi-racial	2	25
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	2	18
13-24	22	15
25-34	167	24
35-44	386	25
45-54	305	24
55+	131	27
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	630	25
IDU	158	29
MSM/IDU	68	18
Heterosexual	143	22
Perinatal	5	16
Other	9	29

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Austin HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,635	100.0	2,433	100.0
Sex				
Male	2,099	79.7	1,957	80.4
Female	514	19.5	456	18.7
Other/Unknown	22	0.8	20	0.8
Race/Ethnicity				
White	1,114	42.3	1,048	43.1
Black	755	28.7	671	27.6
Hispanic	717	27.2	668	27.5
American Indian/Native Alaskan	22	0.8	21	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	12	0.5	12	0.5
Other/Unknown	15	0.6	13	0.5
Age Group				
<2	1	0.0		
2-12	4	0.2	2	0.1
13-24	103	3.9	92	3.8
25-34	480	18.2	436	17.9
35-44	1,022	38.8	941	38.7
45-54	774	29.4	725	29.8
55+	251	9.5	237	9.7

Central: Bryan-College Station HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Bryan-College Station HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	264	94.5	286	101.9	293	104.2	315	109.3	360	124.6
Disease Status										
HIV	102	36.5	105	37.4	115	40.9	134	46.5	163	56.4
AIDS	162	58.0	181	64.5	177	62.9	180	62.5	197	68.2
Sex										
Male	157	110.6	178	124.8	184	128.2	201	136.6	228	154.3
Female	107	77.8	108	78.3	109	79.1	114	80.8	131	92.8
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	78	42.3	86	46.7	94	51.4	100	53.9	114	62.1
Black	155	398.0	162	414.5	160	404.8	170	416.1	194	469.6
Hispanic	30	63.3	37	75.9	38	75.9	43	81.9	50	91.8
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		1		1		2	
American Indian/AK Native	0	11.5	0	11.3	0	11.2	0	10.7	0	21.4
Multi Racial	1		1		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	1	13.1	1	13.0	0	0.0	1	12.7
2-12	4	10.8	3	8.1	2	5.4	3	7.9	2	5.1
13-24	22	27.7	22	28.0	17	22.2	20	25.8	23	30.1
25-34	66	176.7	62	163.6	71	181.8	75	184.0	89	221.4
35-44	102	302.0	112	336.3	109	329.8	109	326.7	116	347.7
45-54	46	144.2	60	183.4	66	198.2	75	217.9	86	249.1
55+	24	45.9	26	48.6	26	47.6	33	58.4	42	72.8
Mode of Exposure *	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MSM	80	30.2	91	31.8	95	32.5	103	32.8	118	32.8
IDU	48	18.1	49	17.1	49	16.8	51	16.2	60	16.7
MSM/IDU	18	6.8	21	7.3	20	6.9	20	6.4	21	5.8
Hetero	111	41.9	116	40.6	119	40.8	130	41.4	148	41.1
Perinatal	4	1.5	5	1.8	5	1.7	5	1.6	6	1.7
Other	4	1.5	4	1.4	4	1.4	5	1.6	7	1.9

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Bryan-College Station HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Brazos	237	143.4
Burleson	14	78.1
Grimes	32	122.7
Leon	13	78.9
Madison	18	126.8
Robertson	27	161.9
Washington	19	59.3

Central: Bryan-College Station HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Bryan-College Station HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	118	34
Disease Status		
HIV	59	37
AIDS	59	31
Sex		
Male	85	38
Female	33	26
Race/Ethnicity		
White	32	29
Black	68	36
Hispanic	17	35
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2	1	100
2-12	1	50
13-24	5	23
25-34	28	32
35-44	38	34
45-54	32	38
55+	13	31
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	42	37
IDU	21	36
MSM/IDU	7	34
Heterosexual	42	29
Perinatal	3	50
Other	3	50

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Bryan-College Station HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	143	100.0	116	100.0
Sex				
Male	82	57.3	71	61.2
Female	60	42.0	44	37.9
Other/Unknown	1	0.7	1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity				
White	45	31.5	37	31.9
Black	77	53.8	60	51.7
Hispanic	21	14.7	19	16.4
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	12	8.4	8	6.9
25-34	36	25.2	28	24.1
35-44	42	29.4	36	31.0
45-54	36	25.2	30	25.9
55+	17	11.9	14	12.1

Central: Concho Plateau HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Concho Plateau HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	86	58.2	86	58.2	89	60.6	94	64.1	95	63.1
Disease Status										
HIV	28	19.0	29	19.6	32	21.8	35	23.9	35	23.3
AIDS	58	39.3	57	38.6	57	38.8	59	40.2	60	39.9
Sex										
Male	70	96.2	70	96.1	73	100.8	77	106.1	78	104.7
Female	16	21.3	16	21.4	16	21.5	17	22.9	17	22.4
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	47	51.5	46	50.9	46	51.8	49	55.9	50	56.0
Black	11	226.7	11	225.8	12	247.9	12	247.0	12	237.8
Hispanic	28	56.4	29	57.3	31	60.6	33	63.4	33	61.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		0		0	
American Indian/AK Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi Racial	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	3	10.4	1	3.5	2	7.1	1	3.6	1	3.7
25-34	15	83.1	13	70.2	12	63.7	14	71.8	11	54.1
35-44	41	211.5	44	235.3	42	232.6	41	234.6	35	198.9
45-54	20	102.7	20	102.2	25	129.1	28	144.9	36	182.4
55+	7	19.1	8	21.6	8	21.4	10	26.4	12	30.4
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	47	55.3	44	51.8	45	50.0	48	51.1	49	51.6
IDU	12	14.1	13	15.3	17	18.9	18	19.2	18	19.0
MSM/IDU	10	11.8	12	14.1	12	13.3	12	12.8	12	12.6
Hetero	15	17.7	15	17.7	15	16.7	15	16.0	15	15.8
Perinatal	1	1.2	1	1.2	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Concho Plateau HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Coke	1	25.9
Concho	3	75.4
Crockett	1	22.9
Irion	0	0
Kimble	1	21.6
Mason	1	25.2
Mcculloch	3	35.9
Menard	1	40.1
Reagan	0	0
Schleicher	1	32.2
Sterling	0	0
Sutton	2	45.4
Tom Green	81	78.1

Central: Concho Plateau HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Concho Plateau HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	32	34
Disease Status		
HIV	11	31
AIDS	21	35
Sex		
Male	28	36
Female	4	24
Race/Ethnicity		
White	16	32
Black	5	42
Hispanic	11	33
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24		
25-34	2	18
35-44	16	46
45-54	7	19
55+	7	58
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	15	31
IDU	6	35
MSM/IDU	6	50
Heterosexual	4	29
Perinatal		
Other		

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Concho Plateau HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57	100.0	50	100.0
Sex				
Male	43	75.4	36	72.0
Female	14	24.6	14	28.0
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	25	43.9	22	44.0
Black	6	10.5	6	12.0
Hispanic	26	45.6	22	44.0
American Indian/ Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	4	7.0	3	6.0
25-34	14	24.6	13	26.0
35-44	23	40.4	19	38.0
45-54	15	26.3	14	28.0
55+	1	1.8	1	2.0

Central: Temple-Killeen HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Temple-Killeen HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	294	75.5	319	81.5	336	83.8	353	85.9	386	95.7
Disease Status										
HIV	94	24.2	116	29.6	133	33.2	148	36.0	176	43.6
AIDS	199	51.1	203	51.9	203	50.6	205	49.9	210	52.1
Sex										
Male	195	99.6	215	109.2	223	110.6	238	115.1	262	129.0
Female	98	50.7	104	53.4	112	56.2	115	56.3	124	62.0
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	130	55.8	136	58.8	142	60.8	149	63.2	157	68.4
Black	122	162.7	134	176.3	141	178.9	147	179.9	166	206.3
Hispanic	36	54.1	43	62.5	48	66.3	52	68.2	58	76.4
Asian/Pacific Isl.	4		4		4		4		4	
American Indian/AK Native	1	34.1	1	32.7	1	30.8	1	28.9	1	28.9
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	1	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.4
2-12	2	3.1	3	4.6	2	3.0	2	3.0	2	3.0
13-24	24	31.4	24	32.1	25	33.6	27	36.4	27	39.0
25-34	52	77.9	62	90.3	68	94.7	68	91.2	80	109.6
35-44	132	230.9	134	234.3	134	230.1	132	222.1	133	225.7
45-54	64	145.7	75	166.4	83	175.9	99	200.9	113	228.4
55+	18	27.3	20	29.8	24	34.7	25	35.0	30	41.7
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	118	40.0	132	41.3	137	40.8	146	41.2	162	42.1
IDU	43	14.6	45	14.1	49	14.6	52	14.7	55	14.3
MSM/IDU	24	8.1	25	7.8	24	7.1	25	7.1	25	6.5
Hetero	101	34.2	109	34.1	116	34.5	121	34.2	132	34.3
Perinatal	4	1.4	4	1.3	4	1.2	4	1.1	5	1.3
Other	5	1.7	5	1.6	6	1.8	6	1.7	6	1.6

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Temple-Killeen HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Bell	302	116
Coryell	38	50.3
Hamilton	8	95.5
Lampasas	7	31.7
Milam	29	109.7
Mills	0	0
San Saba	3	47.7

Central: Temple-Killeen HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Temple-Killeen HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	181	48
Disease Status		
HIV	97	56
AIDS	84	40
Sex		
Male	131	51
Female	50	41
Race/Ethnicity		
White	66	43
Black	89	54
Hispanic	24	42
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	25
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1	100
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	1	50
13-24	13	50
25-34	36	46
35-44	67	51
45-54	50	44
55+	14	47
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	82	51
IDU	20	37
MSM/IDU	11	43
Heterosexual	64	49
Perinatal	1	20
Other	4	59

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Temple-Killeen HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	186	100.0	160	100.0
Sex				
Male	116	62.4	99	61.9
Female	67	36.0	58	36.3
Other/Unknown	3	1.6	3	1.9
Race/Ethnicity				
White	75	40.3	64	40.0
Black	76	40.9	66	41.3
Hispanic	33	17.7	29	18.1
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1.1	1	0.6
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	12	6.5	8	5.0
25-34	31	16.7	22	13.8
35-44	74	39.8	69	43.1
45-54	56	30.1	51	31.9
55+	13	7.0	10	6.3

Central: Waco HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Waco HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	326	98.4	330	99.6	357	106.7	379	112.4	404	119.1
Disease Status										
HIV	97	29.3	106	32.0	138	41.3	155	46.0	176	51.9
AIDS	229	69.1	223	67.3	219	65.5	224	66.5	228	67.2
Sex										
Male	220	135.1	221	135.4	242	146.6	261	156.6	283	168.6
Female	106	62.9	108	64.2	115	67.8	118	69.2	120	70.1
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	110	50.9	117	54.7	129	60.5	133	62.7	148	70.4
Black	181	362.5	175	351.1	188	373.7	201	397.3	208	404.6
Hispanic	35	57.6	37	58.6	40	60.3	45	64.7	48	66.2
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		0		0	
American Indian/AK Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi Racial	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	4.0	2	4.1	2	4.0	2	4.0	0	0.0
13-24	13	19.1	12	17.8	9	13.4	8	12.0	11	17.0
25-34	66	155.0	64	145.4	66	143.4	71	147.3	67	133.0
35-44	128	300.7	122	295.2	124	306.5	119	299.9	122	310.2
45-54	84	202.0	90	215.7	102	241.5	108	253.5	129	303.8
55+	33	42.6	39	49.9	54	68.0	72	89.5	74	91.0
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	107	32.9	109	33.0	118	33.1	129	34.0	150	37.1
IDU	73	22.5	79	23.9	85	23.8	89	23.5	87	21.5
MSM/IDU	32	9.9	31	9.4	32	9.0	32	8.4	32	7.9
Hetero	99	30.5	99	30.0	109	30.5	116	30.6	122	30.2
Perinatal	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.5
Other	12	3.7	10	3.0	11	3.1	11	2.9	11	2.7

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Waco HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Bosque	10	55.3
Falls	14	75.5
Freestone	15	77.6
Hill	30	85.1
Limestone	20	87.4
Mclennan	313	140.2

Central: Waco HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Waco HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	128	32
Disease Status		
HIV	66	38
AIDS	62	27
Sex		
Male	96	34
Female	32	27
Race/Ethnicity		
White	47	32
Black	64	31
Hispanic	17	36
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	9
25-34	27	41
35-44	39	33
45-54	41	32
55+	20	27
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	50	34
IDU	29	34
MSM/IDU	6	18
Heterosexual	38	31
Perinatal		
Other	5	50

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Waco HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	171	100.0	130	100.0
Sex				
Male	103	60.2	77	59.2
Female	68	39.8	53	40.8
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	65	38.0	52	40.0
Black	89	52.0	64	49.2
Hispanic	16	9.4	13	10.0
American Indian/ Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6	1	0.8
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	1	0.6		
13-24	2	1.2	2	1.5
25-34	30	17.5	22	16.9
35-44	48	28.1	36	27.7
45-54	61	35.7	52	40.0
55+	29	17.0	18	13.8

East: Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	640	166.2	695	180.4	746	195.4	792	208.2	866	222.1
Disease Status										
HIV	227	59.0	273	70.9	314	82.3	354	93.1	409	104.9
AIDS	412	107.0	422	109.5	432	113.2	438	115.2	458	117.5
Sex										
Male	434	224.9	461	238.4	496	258.8	530	277.1	578	293.2
Female	206	107.2	234	121.9	250	131.5	262	138.5	288	149.4
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	237	98.5	255	107.0	271	116.1	282	122.7	295	126.5
Black	358	368.8	395	405.2	428	441.5	460	475.0	520	522.7
Hispanic	37	103.2	38	101.0	39	99.9	41	100.4	43	98.7
Asian/Pacific Isl.	5		5		6		7		7	
American Indian/ AK Native	0	61.2	0	58.5	0	64.9	0	69.7	0	66.2
Multi Racial	2		2		2		2		2	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.7	1	9.4
2-12	7	11.9	6	10.3	6	10.5	4	7.1	4	6.9
13-24	40	57.4	42	59.9	43	61.8	48	69.3	59	83.3
25-34	119	238.0	133	265.8	143	287.5	143	285.8	151	286.3
35-44	255	455.4	259	473.8	262	494.4	241	465.7	253	490.0
45-54	175	324.1	200	366.1	220	403.8	269	494.1	289	520.4
55+	43	49.9	55	63.1	72	82.3	86	97.6	109	120.2
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	257	40.2	274	39.4	292	39.1	310	39.2	341	39.3
IDU	105	16.4	115	16.6	124	16.6	130	16.4	138	15.9
MSM/IDU	49	7.7	49	7.1	53	7.1	54	6.8	57	6.6
Hetero	204	31.9	232	33.4	253	33.9	272	34.4	305	35.2
Perinatal	10	1.6	10	1.4	10	1.3	11	1.4	11	1.3
Other	14	2.2	15	2.2	14	1.9	14	1.8	15	1.7

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Hardin	35	67.1
Jefferson	746	294.6
Orange	85	100.6

East: Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	218	26
Disease Status		
HIV	101	25
AIDS	117	26
Sex		
Male	150	26
Female	68	24
Race/Ethnicity		
White	71	24
Black	127	25
Hispanic	16	38
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	29
Am.Indian/ Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial	1	50
Unknown	1	100
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	4	100
13-24	13	23
25-34	33	22
35-44	57	23
45-54	78	27
55+	33	31
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	83	25
IDU	41	30
MSM/IDU	8	15
Heterosexual	72	24
Perinatal	6	55
Other	8	52

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Beaumont-Port Arthur HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	542	100.0	524	100.0
Sex				
Male	354	65.3	342	65.3
Female	185	34.1	179	34.2
Other/Unknown	3	0.6	3	0.6
Race/Ethnicity				
White	180	33.2	175	33.4
Black	328	60.5	316	60.3
Hispanic	29	5.4	29	5.5
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	1	0.2		
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	0.6	3	0.6
Other/Unknown	1	0.2	1	0.2
Age Group				
<2	1	0.2	1	0.2
2-12	3	0.6	2	0.4
13-24	41	7.6	40	7.6
25-34	104	19.2	98	18.7
35-44	199	36.7	195	37.2
45-54	150	27.7	145	27.7
55+	44	8.1	43	8.2

East: Galveston HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Galveston HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	726	128.4	764	131.9	804	136.4	868	143.2	936	154.2
Disease Status										
HIV	170	30.1	205	35.4	231	39.2	270	44.6	321	52.9
AIDS	556	98.3	559	96.5	573	97.2	599	98.9	615	101.3
Sex										
Male	548	192.4	571	195.6	600	201.9	641	209.6	682	222.4
Female	178	63.4	193	67.2	204	69.8	227	75.6	254	84.5
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	373	106.4	387	108.9	402	112.5	429	118.4	462	129.3
Black	240	351.7	255	366.2	269	380.3	289	394.6	312	428.0
Hispanic	110	84.9	119	87.4	132	92.8	148	98.8	159	102.5
Asian/Pacific Isl.	1		1		1		2		2	
American Indian/AK Native	1	11.7	1	10.9	0	5.2	0	9.6	0	9.3
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	1	5.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	6	6.5	7	7.5	6	6.4	4	4.2	4	4.3
13-24	35	35.9	28	27.8	30	29.1	35	33.0	33	31.2
25-34	135	185.7	140	190.3	136	183.3	143	188.2	153	200.1
35-44	290	316.4	293	320.2	292	321.6	294	321.6	305	339.7
45-54	191	224.9	212	239.0	237	257.8	270	281.6	290	298.2
55+	67	61.0	84	73.4	104	87.8	123	99.6	151	119.7
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	338	46.6	355	46.5	376	46.7	401	46.1	428	45.7
IDU	132	18.2	131	17.2	136	16.9	142	16.3	155	16.6
MSM/IDU	62	8.5	61	8.0	65	8.1	66	7.6	68	7.3
Hetero	178	24.5	200	26.2	212	26.3	245	28.2	269	28.7
Perinatal	10	1.4	10	1.3	10	1.2	10	1.2	10	1.1
Other	6	0.8	7	0.9	6	0.8	6	0.7	6	0.6

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Galveston HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Brazoria	259	90.1
Galveston	634	225.8
Matagorda	43	110.7

East: Galveston HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Galveston HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	278	30
Disease Status		
HIV	114	36
AIDS	164	27
Sex		
Male	212	32
Female	66	27
Race/Ethnicity		
White	138	30
Black	100	33
Hispanic	39	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	2	50
13-24	5	16
25-34	45	30
35-44	82	27
45-54	87	30
55+	57	39
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	132	31
IDU	45	29
MSM/IDU	19	28
Heterosexual	76	29
Perinatal	3	30
Other	3	44

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Galveston HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	462	100.0	444	100.0
Sex				
Male	290	62.8	276	62.2
Female	171	37.0	167	37.6
Other/Unknown	1	0.2	1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity				
White	195	42.2	190	42.8
Black	171	37.0	163	36.7
Hispanic	93	20.1	88	19.8
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	2	0.4	2	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	61	13.2	61	13.7
2-12	16	3.5	15	3.4
13-24	36	7.8	34	7.7
25-34	49	10.6	47	10.6
35-44	133	28.8	126	28.4
45-54	125	27.1	120	27.0
55+	42	9.1	41	9.2

East: Houston HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Houston HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	16,033	345.9	16,829	355.6	17,642	365.8	18,515	368.8	19,648	392.1
Disease Status										
HIV	5,209	112.4	5,804	122.6	6,448	133.7	7,179	143.0	8,081	161.3
AIDS	10,824	233.5	11,025	232.9	11,194	232.1	11,336	225.8	11,568	230.9
Sex										
Male	11,767	507.0	12,357	520.9	12,930	534.3	13,574	539.0	14,410	572.2
Female	4,266	184.4	4,472	189.4	4,712	196.1	4,941	197.5	5,238	210.2
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	5,139	251.2	5,251	257.4	5,376	264.8	5,545	271.1	5,732	286.1
Black	7,792	979.7	8,196	1,017.5	8,565	1,052.9	8,980	1,001.8	9,574	1,153.0
Hispanic	2,951	195.9	3,217	203.1	3,511	211.4	3,778	216.9	4,110	224.6
Asian/Pacific Isl.	118		133		153		170		185	
American Indian/AK Native	19	52.2	19	54.4	21	59.4	22	62.5	26	66.8
Multi Racial	13		13		15		18		21	
Age Group										
< 2	10	6.4	4	2.5	5	3.1	5	3.0	6	3.6
2-12	163	20.6	167	20.9	145	18.1	133	16.1	111	13.6
13-24	824	98.1	803	93.1	815	92.5	837	91.2	908	101.4
25-34	3,518	472.7	3,552	468.7	3,544	461.1	3,624	456.1	3,742	467.6
35-44	6,229	854.4	6,333	864.2	6,535	884.4	6,606	863.4	6,629	852.1
45-54	3,954	616.4	4,413	668.4	4,809	710.1	5,203	734.1	5,751	816.4
55+	1,335	182.7	1,557	204.6	1,788	225.8	2,106	250.9	2,501	294.4
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	7,367	46.0	7,762	46.1	8,171	46.3	8,613	46.5	9,217	46.9
IDU	2,387	14.9	2,437	14.5	2,495	14.1	2,528	13.7	2,585	13.2
MSM/IDU	1,142	7.1	1,140	6.8	1,148	6.5	1,167	6.3	1,191	6.1
Hetero	4,842	30.2	5,183	30.8	5,515	31.3	5,889	31.8	6,330	32.2
Perinatal	215	1.3	223	1.3	227	1.3	229	1.2	234	1.2
Other	80	0.5	83	0.5	86	0.5	89	0.5	92	0.5

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Houston HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Austin	24	86.5
Chambers	11	35.6
Colorado	18	80.4
Fort Bend	537	109.7
Harris	18,467	485.8
Liberty	81	100.7
Montgomery	345	84.7
Walker	55	82.4
Waller	59	142.5
Wharton	52	119.9

East: Houston HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Houston HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	7,372	38
Disease Status		
HIV	3,666	46
AIDS	3,706	32
Sex		
Male	5,443	38
Female	1,929	37
Race/Ethnicity		
White	2,048	36
Black	3,716	39
Hispanic	1,512	37
Asian/Pacific Islander	68	38
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	13	52
Multi-racial	6	29
Unknown	9	90
Age Group		
<2	2	33
2-12	44	39
13-24	326	37
25-34	1,485	41
35-44	2,441	37
45-54	2,045	36
55+	1,029	42
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	3,280	36
IDU	1,109	43
MSM/IDU	450	38
Heterosexual	2,398	38
Perinatal	85	36
Other	50	54

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Houston HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	8,208	100.0	7,663	100.0
Sex				
Male	5,758	70.2	5,392	70.4
Female	2,413	29.4	2,238	29.2
Other/Unknown	37	0.5	33	0.4
Race/Ethnicity				
White	1,770	21.6	1,628	21.2
Black	4,368	53.2	4,051	52.9
Hispanic	1,967	24.0	1,887	24.6
American Indian/Native Alaskan	18	0.2	15	0.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	74	0.9	71	0.9
Other/Unknown	11	0.1	11	0.1
Age Group				
<2	155	1.9	151	2.0
2-12	92	1.1	72	0.9
13-24	432	5.3	391	5.1
25-34	1,601	19.5	1,515	19.8
35-44	2,904	35.4	2,702	35.3
45-54	2,254	27.5	2,119	27.7
55+	770	9.4	713	9.3

East: Lufkin HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Lufkin HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	353	97.3	380	103.6	396	107.6	424	114.6	454	120.3
Disease Status										
HIV	94	25.9	111	30.3	135	36.7	150	40.6	172	45.6
AIDS	259	71.4	269	73.3	261	70.9	274	74.1	282	74.7
Sex										
Male	206	114.0	219	119.7	227	123.6	245	132.6	259	137.6
Female	147	80.8	160	87.1	169	91.7	179	96.8	195	103.1
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	141	53.5	147	55.4	150	56.6	163	61.5	170	63.5
Black	189	317.1	207	344.8	219	364.9	234	388.2	255	403.7
Hispanic	16	44.7	19	50.7	19	48.7	20	49.1	23	54.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	4		4		4		4		3	
American Indian/AK Native	2	189.7	2	182.9	2	183.1	2	177.7	2	148.3
Multi Racial	1		1		1		1		1	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	6	11.5	6	11.5	4	7.7	5	9.7	3	5.7
13-24	26	39.4	27	40.1	31	45.7	27	39.6	25	36.3
25-34	107	256.4	107	257.9	103	250.8	101	245.9	104	241.3
35-44	112	233.7	128	269.0	133	284.1	140	303.7	147	323.5
45-54	72	151.5	78	161.4	91	186.0	108	218.4	124	249.8
55+	30	30.8	33	33.0	32	31.4	43	41.4	51	47.5
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	99	28.0	102	26.8	111	28.0	121	28.5	129	28.4
IDU	69	19.5	73	19.2	72	18.2	76	17.9	78	17.2
MSM/IDU	29	8.2	30	7.9	28	7.1	32	7.6	33	7.3
Hetero	140	39.6	156	41.1	166	41.9	175	41.3	195	43.0
Perinatal	9	2.5	10	2.6	11	2.8	11	2.6	10	2.2
Other	8	2.3	9	2.4	8	2.0	9	2.1	9	2.0

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Lufkin HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Angelina	105	125.4
Houston	59	246.4
Jasper	18	50.6
Nacogdoches	85	136.7
Newton	6	39.5
Polk	52	107.1
Sabine	9	85.2
San Augustine	8	86.2
San Jacinto	17	70.8
Shelby	45	169.1
Trinity	28	191.3
Tyler	21	98

East: Lufkin HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Lufkin HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	108	24
Disease Status		
HIV	48	28
AIDS	60	22
Sex		
Male	68	27
Female	40	21
Race/Ethnicity		
White	42	25
Black	59	24
Hispanic	5	22
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	33
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1	50
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	2	67
13-24	8	33
25-34	25	24
35-44	35	24
45-54	24	20
55+	14	27
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	28	22
IDU	22	28
MSM/IDU	9	28
Heterosexual	40	21
Perinatal	6	60
Other	3	38

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Lufkin HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	327	100.0	312	100.0
Sex				
Male	190	58.1	178	57.1
Female	137	41.9	134	42.9
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	125	38.2	119	38.1
Black	185	56.6	177	56.7
Hispanic	16	4.9	15	4.8
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.3	1	0.3
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	11	3.4	11	3.5
2-12	6	1.8	5	1.6
13-24	16	4.9	13	4.2
25-34	61	18.7	59	18.9
35-44	123	37.6	121	38.8
45-54	83	25.4	76	24.4
55+	27	8.3	27	8.7

East: Texarkana HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Texarkana HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	**253**	**92.2**	**270**	**97.5**	**292**	**105.2**	**306**	**109.1**	**316**	**112.1**
Disease Status										
HIV	78	28.4	88	31.8	100	36.0	106	37.8	110	39.0
AIDS	175	63.8	182	65.7	191	68.8	201	71.7	206	73.1
Sex										
Male	182	134.3	195	142.3	207	150.3	219	157.2	225	160.7
Female	71	51.1	75	53.6	85	60.7	88	62.4	91	64.1
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	127	62.9	138	68.1	149	73.7	158	77.9	162	80.0
Black	101	213.1	106	220.7	116	239.3	121	245.7	126	252.3
Hispanic	23	105.0	23	100.0	25	104.8	25	100.2	26	99.2
Asian/Pacific Isl.	1		1		1		1		1	
American Indian/AK Native	0	65.9	0	63.9	0	62.7	0	60.2	0	61.3
Multi Racial	1		1		1		1		1	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	1	2.4	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	13	28.3	13	27.9	15	32.2	15	32.1	13	28.1
25-34	56	167.4	53	158.4	52	155.4	52	154.2	53	152.2
35-44	109	289.1	111	297.0	118	320.9	118	323.3	111	308.7
45-54	48	129.6	63	167.6	74	194.4	89	229.7	100	259.8
55+	26	36.1	28	38.0	31	41.4	33	43.0	39	50.2
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	90	35.6	97	36.1	105	36.1	112	36.7	117	36.9
IDU	49	19.4	53	19.7	58	19.9	59	19.3	61	19.2
MSM/IDU	29	11.5	30	11.2	30	10.3	30	9.8	31	9.8
Hetero	78	30.8	81	30.1	90	30.9	96	31.5	100	31.6
Perinatal	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3
Other	6	2.4	7	2.6	7	2.4	7	2.3	7	2.2

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Texarkana HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Bowie	151	161.8
Cass	30	100.1
Delta	2	37.1
Franklin	2	20.8
Hopkins	29	85.5
Lamar	52	103.9
Morris	12	93.4
Red River	7	48.8
Titus	30	97.3

East: Texarkana HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Texarkana HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	92	29
Disease Status		
HIV	30	28
AIDS	62	30
Sex		
Male	69	31
Female	23	26
Race/Ethnicity		
White	39	24
Black	38	31
Hispanic	14	54
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	8
25-34	14	27
35-44	30	27
45-54	30	30
55+	17	44
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	33	28
IDU	25	41
MSM/IDU	12	39
Heterosexual	20	21
Perinatal		
Other	2	29

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Texarkana HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	201	100.0	197	100.0
Sex				
Male	144	71.6	141	71.6
Female	57	28.4	56	28.4
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	106	52.7	103	52.3
Black	80	39.8	79	40.1
Hispanic	14	7.0	14	7.1
American Indian/Native Alaskan	1	0.5	1	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	12	6.0	11	5.6
25-34	48	23.9	46	23.4
35-44	77	38.3	76	38.6
45-54	54	26.9	54	27.4
55+	10	5.0	10	5.1

East: Tyler HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Tyler HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	852	110.8	923	118.7	971	123.9	1,023	128.4	1,108	138.4
Disease Status										
HIV	277	36.0	317	40.8	353	45.1	395	49.6	469	58.6
AIDS	575	74.8	607	78.1	619	79.0	628	78.8	639	79.8
Sex										
Male	608	158.3	662	170.2	692	176.3	722	180.7	772	192.0
Female	244	63.4	262	67.4	279	71.3	301	75.8	336	84.3
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	448	80.3	472	84.2	486	86.7	507	89.6	526	93.5
Black	351	281.6	388	308.9	420	332.7	449	351.5	505	390.0
Hispanic	48	61.1	58	69.5	60	67.9	62	65.7	72	72.4
Asian/Pacific Isl.	2		2		2		2		2	
American Indian/AK Native	0	63.6	0	61.1	0	59.7	0	56.2	0	55.3
Multi Racial	3		3		3		3		3	
Age Group										
< 2	2	9.7	3	14.3	1	4.7	1	4.6	1	4.6
2-12	8	7.1	8	7.1	10	8.9	11	9.6	9	7.9
13-24	70	53.0	63	47.0	60	44.7	54	40.0	53	39.6
25-34	184	202.3	209	228.2	225	242.4	229	239.7	253	253.2
35-44	347	323.6	346	327.0	357	343.7	371	359.7	379	377.5
45-54	169	159.2	209	192.8	227	206.2	250	222.3	280	249.0
55+	71	35.7	85	41.7	91	43.7	106	49.4	133	61.0
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	349	41.0	381	41.3	404	41.7	422	41.3	456	41.1
IDU	150	17.6	159	17.2	166	17.1	172	16.8	181	16.3
MSM/IDU	103	12.1	103	11.2	101	10.4	105	10.3	107	9.7
Hetero	222	26.1	252	27.3	270	27.8	292	28.6	333	30.0
Perinatal	12	1.4	13	1.4	13	1.3	14	1.4	14	1.3
Other	15	1.8	15	1.6	16	1.7	17	1.7	18	1.6

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Tyler HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Anderson	79	136.4
Camp	12	91.7
Cherokee	78	157.7
Gregg	315	269.4
Harrison	83	130.2
Henderson	63	77.3
Marion	17	154.8
Panola	22	96.8
Rains	3	27.3
Rusk	51	103.1
Smith	301	155.8
Upshur	29	78.3
Van Zandt	22	42.6
Wood	33	81.4

East: Tyler HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Tyler HSDA 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	273	25
Disease Status		
HIV	127	28
AIDS	146	23
Sex		
Male	207	27
Female	66	20
Race/Ethnicity		
White	129	25
Black	115	23
Hispanic	28	39
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	50
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	3	33
13-24	16	31
25-34	60	24
35-44	88	24
45-54	63	23
55+	43	33
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	103	23
IDU	56	31
MSM/IDU	33	31
Heterosexual	70	21
Perinatal	4	29
Other	7	43

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Tyler HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	748	100.0	731	100.0
Sex				
Male	510	68.2	498	68.1
Female	237	31.7	232	31.7
Other/Unknown	1	0.1	1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity				
White	346	46.3	338	46.2
Black	348	46.5	340	46.5
Hispanic	53	7.1	52	7.1
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.1	1	0.1
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	2	0.3	2	0.3
13-24	46	6.1	43	5.9
25-34	165	22.1	162	22.2
35-44	275	36.8	270	36.9
45-54	203	27.1	199	27.2
55+	57	7.6	55	7.5

Northeast: Dallas HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Dallas HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	11,188	299.8	12,295	323.4	13,394	345.1	14,383	358.5	15,392	376.8
Disease Status										
HIV	3,649	97.8	4,380	115.2	5,158	132.9	5,867	146.2	6,611	161.8
AIDS	7,539	202.0	7,915	208.2	8,236	212.2	8,516	212.3	8,782	215.0
Sex										
Male	9,202	492.2	10,064	527.6	10,958	562.1	11,745	582.3	12,540	609.7
Female	1,986	106.7	2,231	117.8	2,436	126.1	2,637	132.2	2,852	140.6
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	5,327	264.5	5,760	284.8	6,217	305.4	6,530	314.8	6,869	327.4
Black	4,027	722.2	4,496	800.1	4,924	868.5	5,368	905.6	5,796	1,000.4
Hispanic	1,703	176.8	1,886	186.5	2,092	196.8	2,306	206.3	2,521	215.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	93		114		120		132		151	
American Indian/AK Native	30	66.6	29	74.2	29	74.6	32	78.3	35	87.6
Multi Racial	6		8		10		12		18	
Age Group										
< 2	3	2.4	4	3.1	2	1.5	1	0.8	3	2.3
2-12	51	8.0	54	8.4	51	7.8	45	6.7	39	5.8
13-24	432	68.2	434	67.3	476	72.6	530	78.3	591	86.4
25-34	2,312	358.3	2,466	379.8	2,511	385.8	2,590	393.4	2,674	404.7
35-44	4,976	781.6	5,268	811.7	5,549	834.4	5,613	811.3	5,619	784.4
45-54	2,589	532.2	3,053	608.3	3,585	688.1	4,142	755.0	4,728	832.0
55+	825	145.9	1,015	173.7	1,220	201.6	1,461	230.5	1,738	267.4
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	7,259	64.9	8,003	65.1	8,805	65.7	9,486	66.0	10,150	65.9
IDU	1,169	10.5	1,231	10.0	1,255	9.4	1,284	8.9	1,326	8.6
MSM/IDU	666	6.0	687	5.6	704	5.3	721	5.0	739	4.8
Hetero	1,922	17.2	2,192	17.8	2,447	18.3	2,705	18.8	2,984	19.4
Perinatal	65	0.6	69	0.6	70	0.5	70	0.5	73	0.5
Other	108	1.0	112	0.9	113	0.8	117	0.8	120	0.8

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Dallas HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Collin	754	104.3
Dallas	13,540	581.8
Denton	638	99.7
Ellis	126	88.7
Hunt	100	115.2
Kaufman	125	130.6
Rockwall	45	63.9

Northeast: Dallas HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Dallas HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	4,123	27
Disease Status		
HIV	1,894	29
AIDS	2,229	26
Sex		
Male	3,465	28
Female	658	23
Race/Ethnicity		
White	1,871	28
Black	1,545	27
Hispanic	637	26
Asian/Pacific Islander	46	31
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	14	40
Multi-racial	3	18
Unknown	7	54
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	17	44
13-24	122	22
25-34	670	26
35-44	1,422	26
45-54	1,308	28
55+	584	34
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	2,707	27
IDU	403	31
MSM/IDU	218	30
Heterosexual	732	25
Perinatal	27	37
Other	37	31

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Dallas HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	7,665	100.0	5,567	100.0
Sex				
Male	5,579	72.8	4,244	76.2
Female	2,043	26.7	1,299	23.3
Other/Unknown	43	0.6	24	0.4
Race/Ethnicity				
White	2,355	30.7	1,725	31.0
Black	3,536	46.1	2,456	44.1
Hispanic	1,526	19.9	1,199	21.5
American Indian/Native Alaskan	36	0.5	27	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	52	0.7	42	0.8
Other/Unknown	160	2.1	118	2.1
Age Group				
<2	11	0.1	4	0.1
2-12	26	0.3	9	0.2
13-24	370	4.8	284	5.1
25-34	1,627	21.2	1,218	21.9
35-44	2,912	38.0	2,111	37.9
45-54	2,079	27.1	1,474	26.5
55+	640	8.3	467	8.4

Northeast: Sherman-Denison HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Sherman-Denison HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	124	66.7	125	66.4	128	67.4	136	70.7	142	73.4
Disease Status										
HIV	34	18.3	38	20.2	40	21.1	43	22.4	49	25.3
AIDS	90	48.4	87	46.2	88	46.3	93	48.4	93	48.0
Sex										
Male	102	110.3	102	108.9	104	109.9	109	113.6	112	115.7
Female	22	23.5	23	24.3	24	25.2	27	28.0	29	30.0
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	99	63.4	99	63.0	102	64.7	105	66.1	108	68.1
Black	16	145.9	16	144.3	16	142.7	19	167.8	20	173.8
Hispanic	8	51.6	9	54.8	9	52.1	11	60.2	12	62.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		0		0	
American Indian/AK Native	1	28.9	1	27.5	1	26.6	1	25.2	1	24.8
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	19.5
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	4	12.3	4	12.0	5	15.0	7	21.1	7	21.5
25-34	27	126.2	23	106.0	20	90.2	19	82.8	19	79.2
35-44	51	192.8	52	199.6	51	199.2	52	206.5	53	219.5
45-54	27	104.2	30	112.9	34	125.1	36	129.0	39	139.1
55+	15	31.3	16	32.7	17	34.0	21	41.1	21	40.0
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	64	52.0	64	51.2	67	52.8	71	52.6	73	51.8
IDU	20	16.3	22	17.6	21	16.5	22	16.3	22	15.6
MSM/IDU	21	17.1	20	16.0	20	15.8	20	14.8	20	14.2
Hetero	16	13.0	17	13.6	17	13.4	20	14.8	23	16.3
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Other	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.6	2	1.5	2	1.4

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Sherman-Denison HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Cooke	20	51.2
Fannin	21	61.1
Grayson	100	83.9

Northeast: Sherman-Denison HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Sherman-Denison HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	41	29
Disease Status		
HIV	14	29
AIDS	27	29
Sex		
Male	33	30
Female	8	28
Race/Ethnicity		
White	30	28
Black	8	40
Hispanic	3	25
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	14
25-34	4	21
35-44	12	23
45-54	14	36
55+	10	48
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	15	21
IDU	14	64
MSM/IDU	5	26
Heterosexual	5	24
Perinatal		
Other	1	50

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Sherman-Denison HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111	100.0	104	100.0
Sex				
Male	93	83.8	87	83.7
Female	17	15.3	16	15.4
Other/Unknown	1	0.9	1	1.0
Race/Ethnicity				
White	82	73.9	76	73.1
Black	18	16.2	17	16.3
Hispanic	8	7.2	8	7.7
American Indian/Native Alaskan	2	1.8	2	1.9
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown	1	0.9	1	1.0
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	6	5.4	6	5.8
25-34	15	13.5	14	13.5
35-44	48	43.2	45	43.3
45-54	32	28.8	30	28.8
55+	10	9.0	9	8.7

Northwest: Abilene HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Abilene HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	212	65.7	221	68.0	237	73.2	252	77.7	266	79.8
Disease Status										
HIV	60	18.6	63	19.4	75	23.2	84	25.9	95	28.5
AIDS	152	47.1	157	48.3	162	50.0	169	52.1	171	51.3
Sex										
Male	158	97.8	162	99.5	174	107.1	185	113.7	193	115.4
Female	54	33.5	58	35.8	63	39.0	68	42.1	73	44.0
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	138	58.3	141	59.6	152	64.9	155	66.6	163	68.4
Black	41	228.6	41	224.0	43	234.0	51	275.1	56	292.8
Hispanic	33	51.6	38	57.9	42	62.8	46	67.5	46	64.9
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		1		1	
American Indian/AK Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	21.6	0	20.1
Multi Racial	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	4	8.7	4	8.7	4	8.8	3	6.6	4	8.3
13-24	6	9.7	8	13.0	8	13.3	13	22.2	11	19.5
25-34	40	102.2	37	91.1	34	80.7	36	81.9	37	75.0
35-44	88	207.4	90	217.7	96	240.9	90	233.0	93	240.5
45-54	56	134.8	60	142.2	67	157.4	78	182.4	82	189.0
55+	18	21.7	21	24.9	27	31.9	33	38.6	38	43.4
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	88	41.3	95	43.2	106	44.7	111	44.2	116	43.8
IDU	54	25.4	53	24.1	57	24.1	61	24.3	62	23.4
MSM/IDU	29	13.6	29	13.2	29	12.2	32	12.8	34	12.8
Hetero	33	15.5	35	15.9	37	15.6	39	15.5	44	16.6
Perinatal	4	1.9	4	1.8	4	1.7	4	1.6	4	1.5
Other	5	2.4	4	1.8	4	1.7	4	1.6	5	1.9

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Abilene HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Brown	40	100.8
Callahan	6	45.5
Coleman	8	87.5
Comanche	6	42.3
Eastland	10	54.7
Fisher	3	71.7
Haskell	8	137.7
Jones	7	33.9
Kent	0	0
Knox	2	47.5
Mitchell	4	40.4
Nolan	11	70.7
Runnels	5	44.1
Scurry	3	18
Shackelford	0	0
Stephens	2	20.2
Stonewall	0	0
Taylor	150	114.1
Throckmorton	0	0

Northwest: Abilene HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Abilene HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	78	30
Disease Status		
HIV	35	38
AIDS	43	25
Sex		
Male	57	30
Female	21	29
Race/Ethnicity		
White	42	26
Black	19	35
Hispanic	16	36
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	1	25
13-24	2	17
25-34	10	28
35-44	20	22
45-54	27	33
55+	18	47
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	36	31
IDU	18	29
MSM/IDU	8	25
Heterosexual	12	27
Perinatal	1	25
Other	3	59

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Abilene HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	150	100.0	145	100.0
Sex				
Male	111	74.0	106	73.1
Female	39	26.0	39	26.9
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	96	64.0	93	64.1
Black	25	16.7	25	17.2
Hispanic	27	18.0	25	17.2
American Indian/ Native Alaskan	1	0.7	1	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown	1	0.7	1	0.7
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	2	1.3	2	1.4
13-24	6	4.0	5	3.4
25-34	28	18.7	27	18.6
35-44	65	43.3	63	43.4
45-54	39	26.0	38	26.2
55+	10	6.7	10	6.9

Northwest: Fort Worth HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Fort Worth HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	3,133	155.7	3,344	163.0	3,579	171.1	3,859	179.5	4,126	189.5
Disease Status										
HIV	1,050	52.2	1,208	58.9	1,391	66.5	1,559	72.5	1,735	79.7
AIDS	2,083	103.6	2,136	104.1	2,188	104.6	2,301	107.0	2,391	109.8
Sex										
Male	2,366	236.4	2,534	248.0	2,706	259.7	2,919	272.3	3,133	288.5
Female	767	75.9	810	78.6	873	83.2	940	87.2	993	91.0
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	1,554	120.1	1,641	126.5	1,738	133.9	1,834	140.4	1,927	148.3
Black	1,128	506.1	1,210	529.8	1,295	553.1	1,427	581.3	1,552	634.3
Hispanic	413	100.8	450	103.3	499	107.8	548	110.9	589	112.8
Asian/Pacific Isl.	21		26		28		33		40	
American Indian/AK Native	5	43.2	6	47.2	8	47.7	8	49.5	8	52.6
Multi Racial	10		10		9		9		9	
Age Group										
< 2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.9	3	4.4
2-12	38	11.3	32	9.4	33	9.6	29	8.2	29	8.3
13-24	125	35.1	139	38.1	147	39.5	159	41.6	189	49.0
25-34	605	198.8	612	198.3	639	205.1	647	203.4	648	198.7
35-44	1,298	405.9	1,350	420.9	1,345	417.8	1,396	427.3	1,392	419.4
45-54	808	295.5	906	321.6	1,031	354.5	1,172	387.9	1,327	433.4
55+	257	71.8	305	82.3	384	100.1	455	114.0	538	131.8
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	1,370	43.7	1,509	45.1	1,634	45.7	1,786	46.3	1,958	47.5
IDU	748	23.9	755	22.6	776	21.7	809	21.0	836	20.3
MSM/IDU	284	9.1	294	8.8	302	8.4	312	8.1	318	7.7
Hetero	632	20.2	686	20.5	760	21.2	839	21.7	897	21.8
Perinatal	45	1.4	45	1.4	48	1.3	50	1.3	51	1.2
Other	53	1.7	56	1.7	59	1.7	63	1.6	65	1.6

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Fort Worth HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Erath	14	39
Hood	41	84.4
Johnson	127	82
Navarro	64	129.4
Palo Pinto	17	61.5
Parker	76	68.7
Somervell	2	24.2
Tarrant	3,820	227.1
Wise	28	48.8

Northwest: Fort Worth HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Fort Worth HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	1,295	32
Disease Status		
HIV	582	34
AIDS	713	30
Sex		
Male	1,006	33
Female	289	29
Race/Ethnicity		
White	604	32
Black	495	32
Hispanic	173	30
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	38
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	2	25
Multi-racial	4	44
Unknown	2	100
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	12	41
13-24	49	27
25-34	184	29
35-44	415	30
45-54	407	31
55+	228	43
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	581	30
IDU	305	37
MSM/IDU	93	30
Heterosexual	276	31
Perinatal	18	35
Other	22	34

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Fort Worth HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,156	100.0	2,090	100.0
Sex				
Male	1,480	68.6	1,436	68.7
Female	664	30.8	644	30.8
Other/Unknown	12	0.6	10	0.5
Race/Ethnicity				
White	820	38.0	792	37.9
Black	901	41.8	872	41.7
Hispanic	362	16.8	355	17.0
American Indian/Native Alaskan	14	0.6	14	0.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	0.8	18	0.9
Other/Unknown	41	1.9	39	1.9
Age Group				
<2	73	3.4	73	3.5
2-12	25	1.2	24	1.1
13-24	102	4.7	99	4.7
25-34	359	16.7	351	16.8
35-44	784	36.4	751	35.9
45-54	630	29.2	619	29.6
55+	183	8.5	173	8.3

Northwest: Wichita Falls HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Wichita Falls HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	178	79.6	184	83.3	185	83.8	181	81.1	185	83.2
Disease Status										
HIV	42	18.8	46	20.8	48	21.7	50	22.4	59	26.5
AIDS	136	60.8	138	62.5	137	62.0	131	58.7	126	56.7
Sex										
Male	143	127.1	149	134.1	146	131.2	140	124.5	141	125.7
Female	35	31.5	35	31.9	39	35.6	41	37.1	44	39.9
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	116	66.7	120	70.3	115	67.8	110	64.7	109	64.5
Black	48	284.6	47	283.0	52	310.0	53	309.9	58	330.8
Hispanic	11	39.7	13	46.2	14	48.2	14	46.2	15	49.5
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		1		1		1		1	
American Indian/AK Native	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Multi Racial	1		1		1		1		1	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.6	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.2
13-24	5	11.6	4	9.4	7	16.7	7	16.7	6	14.7
25-34	37	134.9	34	123.5	27	95.6	25	85.4	23	77.0
35-44	71	229.9	77	261.5	76	267.2	62	223.1	67	249.1
45-54	50	171.5	49	168.3	51	172.8	60	198.9	59	196.3
55+	15	27.3	20	36.6	23	41.7	25	44.5	29	51.0
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	90	50.6	93	50.5	92	49.7	86	47.8	85	46.2
IDU	42	23.6	41	22.3	44	23.8	43	23.9	48	26.1
MSM/IDU	28	15.7	30	16.3	28	15.1	27	15.0	27	14.7
Hetero	17	9.6	18	9.8	19	10.3	21	11.7	20	10.9
Perinatal	1	0.6	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.1	2	1.1
Other	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.6	2	1.1

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Wichita Falls HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Archer	1	10.6
Baylor	1	24.5
Clay	4	36.1
Cottle	0	0
Foard	0	0
Hardeman	6	128.7
Jack	5	56
Montague	9	45.2
Wichita	132	103.6
Wilbarger	22	150.8
Young	4	22.2

Northwest: Wichita Falls HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Wichita Falls HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	54	30
Disease Status		
HIV	17	29
AIDS	37	30
Sex		
Male	49	35
Female	5	12
Race/Ethnicity		
White	30	28
Black	19	33
Hispanic	4	27
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1	100
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	17
25-34	6	27
35-44	16	24
45-54	18	31
55+	13	45
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	33	38
IDU	10	21
MSM/IDU	9	33
Heterosexual	2	11
Perinatal		
Other		

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Wichita Falls HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	126	100.0	126	100.0
Sex				
Male	91	72.2	91	72.2
Female	35	27.8	35	27.8
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	86	68.3	86	68.3
Black	28	22.2	28	22.2
Hispanic	10	7.9	10	7.9
American Indian/Native Alaskan	1	0.8	1	0.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.8	1	0.8
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	1	0.8	1	0.8
2-12				
13-24	3	2.4	3	2.4
25-34	25	19.8	25	19.8
35-44	43	34.1	43	34.1
45-54	40	31.7	40	31.7
55+	14	11.1	14	11.1

Pan-West: Amarillo HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Amarillo HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	347	85.0	363	88.7	381	92.7	391	94.3	416	97.9
Disease Status										
HIV	130	31.9	139	34.0	154	37.5	162	39.1	177	41.6
AIDS	217	53.2	223	54.5	228	55.5	229	55.3	239	56.2
Sex										
Male	296	144.8	308	150.0	320	155.1	327	156.9	344	160.9
Female	51	25.0	55	27.0	61	29.8	63	30.6	72	34.1
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	230	83.4	233	85.1	236	86.8	241	88.8	256	92.6
Black	52	267.5	54	276.6	56	284.9	56	280.8	57	279.7
Hispanic	63	60.2	72	66.9	82	74.0	87	76.1	94	79.1
Asian/Pacific Isl.	2		2		4		5		6	
American Indian/AK Native	0	24.6	1	35.9	2	69.9	2	78.2	2	87.1
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.8
2-12	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	0	0.0
13-24	8	10.6	6	7.9	3	3.9	4	5.3	6	7.8
25-34	79	150.1	74	140.1	75	140.4	67	123.1	54	96.3
35-44	126	221.7	133	238.1	141	255.2	143	259.9	159	286.0
45-54	103	187.9	114	205.3	116	206.8	130	228.7	135	230.6
55+	30	33.2	34	37.2	44	47.5	46	48.8	61	62.2
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	165	47.6	172	47.7	180	47.2	187	47.8	199	47.8
IDU	72	20.8	72	19.9	76	20.0	74	18.9	75	18.0
MSM/IDU	49	14.1	48	13.3	50	13.1	50	12.8	51	12.3
Hetero	57	16.4	64	17.7	70	18.4	75	19.2	84	20.2
Perinatal	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5
Other	3	0.9	4	1.1	4	1.1	4	1.0	5	1.2

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Amarillo HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Armstrong	0	0
Briscoe	0	0
Carson	5	76.7
Castro	3	34.1
Childress	2	25.6
Collingsworth	1	33
Dallam	6	92.1
Deaf Smith	11	57.1
Donley	4	98.6
Gray	7	32
Hall	3	83.5
Hansford	0	0
Hartley	0	0
Hemphill	1	28.7
Hutchinson	7	31
Lipscomb	0	0
Moore	12	57.7
Ochiltree	3	31
Oldham	0	0
Parmer	5	48.7
Potter	306	249
Randall	29	26.2
Roberts	0	0
Sherman	3	90.6
Swisher	4	46.8
Wheeler	2	39.3

Pan-West: Amarillo HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Amarillo HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	146	35
Disease Status		
HIV	71	41
AIDS	75	32
Sex		
Male	125	37
Female	21	30
Race/Ethnicity		
White	86	34
Black	26	46
Hispanic	31	33
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	33
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1	50
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24		
25-34	24	45
35-44	53	34
45-54	48	36
55+	21	34
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	59	30
IDU	36	48
MSM/IDU	21	42
Heterosexual	28	34
Perinatal		
Other	2	50

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Amarillo HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	197	100.0	175	100.0
Sex				
Male	148	75.1	131	74.9
Female	49	24.9	44	25.1
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	99	50.3	90	51.4
Black	31	15.7	24	13.7
Hispanic	61	31.0	56	32.0
American Indian/Native Alaskan	2	1.0	2	1.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	2.0	3	1.7
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	2	1.0	2	1.1
13-24	3	1.5	3	1.7
25-34	35	17.8	30	17.1
35-44	81	41.1	72	41.1
45-54	53	26.9	47	26.9
55+	23	11.7	21	12.0

Pan-West: Lubbock HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Lubbock HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	325	84.8	338	88.4	350	91.4	361	93.6	375	94.3
Disease Status										
HIV	107	27.9	121	31.6	131	34.2	139	36.0	151	38.0
AIDS	217	56.6	217	56.7	220	57.5	222	57.5	224	56.3
Sex										
Male	257	135.6	268	141.5	278	146.4	289	151.0	298	150.9
Female	67	34.6	70	36.3	72	37.3	72	37.0	77	38.5
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	164	75.0	171	79.3	178	83.5	179	84.3	183	83.8
Black	47	186.1	52	205.2	55	215.8	58	224.2	61	231.9
Hispanic	111	83.3	113	83.4	117	84.8	123	87.1	130	89.1
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		0		0	
American Indian/AK Native	0	33.8	0	16.4	0	15.9	0	15.2	0	14.4
Multi Racial	2		1		1		1		1	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	3	5.1	2	3.4	2	3.4	2	3.4	1	1.6
13-24	14	16.3	16	18.8	19	22.7	20	24.1	20	23.8
25-34	54	104.6	47	89.2	47	86.9	47	83.9	47	78.5
35-44	142	290.3	145	304.8	139	299.3	129	282.9	126	273.8
45-54	87	186.4	98	208.8	108	228.2	121	252.4	130	267.1
55+	24	30.6	29	36.6	34	42.5	41	50.3	50	59.7
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	157	48.5	167	49.4	173	49.4	180	50.0	190	50.7
IDU	72	22.2	70	20.7	71	20.3	72	20.0	74	19.7
MSM/IDU	54	16.7	57	16.9	57	16.3	58	16.1	57	15.2
Hetero	34	10.5	37	11.0	40	11.4	40	11.1	45	12.0
Perinatal	4	1.2	4	1.2	4	1.1	4	1.1	4	1.1
Other	3	0.9	3	0.9	5	1.4	6	1.7	5	1.3

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Lubbock HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Bailey	2	28.3
Cochran	0	0
Crosby	2	27
Dickens	0	0
Floyd	2	24.7
Garza	5	103.3
Hale	29	76.7
Hockley	4	16.8
King	0	0
Lamb	9	60.6
Lubbock	310	121
Lynn	3	43.8
Motley	0	0
Terry	4	30.1
Yoakum	4	50.5

Pan-West: Lubbock HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Lubbock HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	128	35
Disease Status		
HIV	52	35
AIDS	76	34
Sex		
Male	104	35
Female	24	32
Race/Ethnicity		
White	62	34
Black	15	25
Hispanic	51	40
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	1	100
13-24	3	15
25-34	19	41
35-44	39	31
45-54	39	30
55+	27	54
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	65	35
IDU	23	31
MSM/IDU	19	33
Heterosexual	18	41
Perinatal	2	50
Other	1	20

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Lubbock HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	210	100.0	185	100.0
Sex				
Male	165	78.6	146	78.9
Female	45	21.4	39	21.1
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	74	35.2	65	35.1
Black	58	27.6	53	28.6
Hispanic	76	36.2	66	35.7
American Indian/Native Alaskan	2	1.0	1	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	1	0.5		
2-12				
13-24	15	7.1	13	7.0
25-34	33	15.7	28	15.1
35-44	81	38.6	69	37.3
45-54	65	31.0	60	32.4
55+	15	7.1	15	8.1

Pan-West: Permian Basin HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Permian Basin HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	276	72.9	289	76.2	318	83.9	339	87.6	351	88.8
Disease Status										
HIV	82	21.6	89	23.5	109	28.8	120	31.0	130	32.9
AIDS	194	51.2	200	52.7	210	55.4	219	56.6	221	55.9
Sex										
Male	216	114.1	227	119.7	252	132.9	265	136.8	275	139.1
Female	60	31.7	62	32.7	66	34.9	74	38.3	76	38.4
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	133	68.0	139	72.2	151	79.9	159	83.8	159	82.8
Black	48	250.2	51	263.8	55	283.8	61	306.8	64	318.3
Hispanic	92	57.7	95	58.4	109	65.8	116	67.3	125	70.3
Asian/Pacific Isl.	2		2		2		2		2	
American Indian/AK Native	1	65.9	1	63.6	1	62.1	1	58.7	1	56.2
Multi Racial	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	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	10	13.5	11	14.7	10	13.4	13	17.3	16	21.4
25-34	58	124.5	57	122.7	67	143.5	71	146.2	61	119.9
35-44	112	215.2	111	220.7	117	240.5	113	235.3	120	249.9
45-54	77	147.2	81	152.7	90	168.6	103	188.1	112	202.0
55+	17	21.5	28	34.8	34	41.6	39	46.0	42	47.9
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	119	43.0	123	42.4	145	45.5	152	44.8	159	45.3
IDU	56	20.2	59	20.3	59	18.5	61	18.0	62	17.7
MSM/IDU	36	13.0	38	13.1	38	11.9	38	11.2	37	10.5
Hetero	58	20.9	63	21.7	69	21.6	80	23.6	85	24.2
Perinatal	2	0.7	2	0.7	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6
Other	6	2.2	5	1.7	6	1.9	6	1.8	6	1.7

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Permian Basin HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Andrews	2	14.6
Borden	0	0
Crane	0	0
Dawson	8	51.4
Ector	134	104.4
Gaines	1	6.4
Glasscock	0	0
Howard	42	124.4
Loving	0	0
Martin	2	39
Midland	133	109
Pecos	5	28.6
Reeves	12	90.1
Terrell	0	0
Upton	1	28
Ward	7	61.7
Winkler	4	53.1

Pan-West: Permian Basin HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Permian Basin HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	118	34
Disease Status		
HIV	47	37
AIDS	71	33
Sex		
Male	99	37
Female	19	25
Race/Ethnicity		
White	44	28
Black	16	25
Hispanic	55	45
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	100
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	1	100
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	7
25-34	19	32
35-44	41	34
45-54	43	39
55+	14	33
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	54	35
IDU	26	42
MSM/IDU	9	25
Heterosexual	25	30
Perinatal		
Other	3	60

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Permian Basin HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	225	100.0	201	100.0
Sex				
Male	170	75.6	151	75.1
Female	54	24.0	49	24.4
Other/Unknown	1	0.4	1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity				
White	108	48.0	98	48.8
Black	45	20.0	42	20.9
Hispanic	68	30.2	58	28.9
American Indian/Native Alaskan	3	1.3	2	1.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.4	1	0.5
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	5	2.2	2	1.0
2-12				
13-24	14	6.2	13	6.5
25-34	41	18.2	36	17.9
35-44	82	36.4	76	37.8
45-54	60	26.7	55	27.4
55+	23	10.2	19	9.5

South: Brownsville HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Brownsville HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	987	96.6	1,071	101.9	1,167	108.4	1,286	115.0	1,414	124.0
Disease Status										
HIV	309	30.3	354	33.7	413	38.4	477	42.6	549	48.2
AIDS	677	66.3	717	68.2	754	70.0	810	72.4	865	75.9
Sex										
Male	787	158.4	850	166.0	930	177.1	1,030	188.5	1,127	201.2
Female	199	37.9	221	41.0	236	42.8	256	44.7	287	49.5
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	124	111.5	132	119.5	145	132.7	151	137.9	161	147.4
Black	12	336.5	13	359.4	14	387.4	15	407.8	17	450.3
Hispanic	846	94.1	923	99.4	1,002	104.9	1,115	111.9	1,231	121.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	3		2		4		4		4	
American Indian/AK Native	1	52.8	1	37.3	1	58.9	1	55.0	1	51.2
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9
2-12	10	4.9	10	4.8	10	4.7	6	2.8	7	3.1
13-24	44	20.6	55	24.6	61	26.3	66	27.3	71	29.2
25-34	260	180.9	267	183.0	282	190.8	288	188.7	303	193.2
35-44	375	286.0	391	288.8	410	294.4	444	304.9	464	311.3
45-54	204	193.3	235	216.0	273	244.2	340	291.4	406	336.5
55+	93	53.6	112	62.4	132	71.4	142	73.4	162	83.1
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	492	49.9	529	49.4	592	50.7	655	50.9	710	50.2
IDU	154	15.6	166	15.5	174	14.9	189	14.7	207	14.6
MSM/IDU	44	4.5	47	4.4	49	4.2	54	4.2	58	4.1
Hetero	270	27.4	301	28.1	324	27.8	360	28.0	408	28.9
Perinatal	16	1.6	17	1.6	17	1.5	17	1.3	19	1.3
Other	11	1.1	11	1.0	11	0.9	11	0.9	12	0.9

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Brownsville HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Cameron	585	148.6
Hidalgo	798	110.1
Willacy	31	145.8

South: Brownsville HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Brownsville HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	431	31
Disease Status		
HIV	199	37
AIDS	232	27
Sex		
Male	348	31
Female	83	30
Race/Ethnicity		
White	44	28
Black	6	35
Hispanic	377	31
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	100
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	1	14
13-24	19	28
25-34	96	33
35-44	121	26
45-54	131	33
55+	63	39
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	202	29
IDU	77	38
MSM/IDU	19	34
Heterosexual	122	31
Perinatal	4	21
Other	6	51

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Brownsville HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,029	100.0	983	100.0
Sex				
Male	772	75.0	736	74.9
Female	252	24.5	243	24.7
Other/Unknown	5	0.5	4	0.4
Race/Ethnicity				
White	139	13.5	129	13.1
Black	28	2.7	28	2.8
Hispanic	862	83.8	826	84.0
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	23	2.2	23	2.3
2-12	13	1.3	13	1.3
13-24	61	5.9	60	6.1
25-34	220	21.4	211	21.5
35-44	355	34.5	340	34.6
45-54	267	25.9	251	25.5
55+	90	8.7	85	8.6

South: Corpus Christi HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Corpus Christi HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	523	94.6	564	101.3	583	104.7	614	109.9	651	113.4
Disease Status										
HIV	114	20.6	144	25.9	160	28.7	181	32.4	206	35.9
AIDS	409	74.0	419	75.3	423	76.0	434	77.7	445	77.5
Sex										
Male	403	145.4	422	150.9	439	156.7	466	165.6	500	173.7
Female	120	43.6	141	50.9	144	52.0	149	53.7	150	52.4
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	195	96.0	204	101.4	212	106.9	221	113.1	231	116.3
Black	43	206.5	54	258.6	57	273.9	66	317.8	66	297.6
Hispanic	283	88.6	302	92.9	312	95.1	326	98.1	350	102.2
Asian/Pacific Isl.	2		3		2		2		3	
American Indian/AK Native	0	21.8	0	31.4	0	20.3	0	19.5	0	28.0
Multi Racial	0		0		0		0		0	
Age Group										
< 2	0	0.0	1	5.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	5	5.6	6	6.8	7	8.0	6	6.9	6	6.5
13-24	18	16.9	21	19.5	21	19.5	19	17.8	23	21.5
25-34	94	124.8	93	120.9	81	103.6	88	110.1	87	103.8
35-44	214	279.1	228	302.9	232	315.8	223	309.1	224	309.3
45-54	135	185.6	152	206.8	169	228.6	196	263.4	216	286.2
55+	57	49.7	62	53.0	72	60.8	82	68.3	96	77.6
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	243	46.6	256	45.4	268	46.0	288	46.9	316	48.6
IDU	107	20.5	119	21.1	122	20.9	123	20.0	125	19.2
MSM/IDU	52	10.0	55	9.8	56	9.6	55	9.0	56	8.6
Hetero	106	20.3	117	20.7	121	20.8	132	21.5	137	21.1
Perinatal	6	1.2	9	1.6	9	1.5	9	1.5	9	1.4
Other	8	1.5	8	1.4	7	1.2	7	1.1	7	1.1

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Corpus Christi HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Aransas	19	74.5
Bee	22	64.7
Brooks	7	82.9
Duval	10	73.9
Jim Wells	17	41.5
Kenedy	0	0
Kleberg	20	57.5
Live Oak	4	33
Mcmullen	0	0
Nueces	505	156.5
Refugio	1	12.2
San Patricio	46	63.8

South: Corpus Christi HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Corpus Christi HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	162	25
Disease Status		
HIV	57	28
AIDS	105	24
Sex		
Male	127	26
Female	35	23
Race/Ethnicity		
White	76	33
Black	21	32
Hispanic	63	18
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	67
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	5
25-34	20	24
35-44	59	27
45-54	51	24
55+	31	32
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	74	24
IDU	41	33
MSM/IDU	14	25
Heterosexual	31	22
Perinatal		
Other	2	29

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Corpus Christi HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	440	100.0	428	100.0
Sex				
Male	333	75.7	321	75.0
Female	105	23.9	105	24.5
Other/Unknown	2	0.5	2	0.5
Race/Ethnicity				
White	143	32.5	140	32.7
Black	37	8.4	37	8.6
Hispanic	258	58.6	250	58.4
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other/Unknown	1	0.2		
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	6	1.4	6	1.4
13-24	28	6.4	28	6.5
25-34	73	16.6	70	16.4
35-44	153	34.8	149	34.8
45-54	142	32.3	137	32.0
55+	38	8.6	38	8.9

South: Laredo HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Laredo HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	247	84.7	255	84.8	286	92.7	310	98.1	342	104.6
Disease Status										
HIV	83	28.5	88	29.3	105	34.0	124	39.2	148	45.3
AIDS	164	56.2	167	55.5	181	58.7	186	58.8	194	59.3
Sex										
Male	194	136.7	199	135.8	224	148.8	241	155.8	262	163.7
Female	53	35.4	56	36.3	61	38.6	70	43.4	80	47.9
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	13	97.5	14	104.8	15	113.1	16	121.5	18	130.5
Black	3	787.4	3	800.0	3	797.9	3	781.3	3	757.6
Hispanic	230	83.2	237	83.1	267	91.2	290	96.5	320	103.1
Asian/Pacific Isl.	1		1		1		1		1	
American Indian/AK Native	0	58.1	0	55.4	0	52.4	0	50.5	0	39.7
Multi Racial	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	3.2	2	3.2	2	3.1	2	3.1	1	1.5
13-24	13	21.2	10	15.6	11	16.6	11	16.1	16	23.5
25-34	71	161.5	72	160.4	75	163.2	77	162.9	73	147.5
35-44	102	267.5	101	257.1	108	268.6	115	279.6	123	291.7
45-54	43	149.5	49	164.4	57	184.7	68	213.0	89	267.9
55+	16	37.6	21	47.7	31	68.6	37	79.5	40	83.5
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	115	46.6	118	46.3	133	46.7	141	45.5	151	44.2
IDU	42	17.0	45	17.7	49	17.2	55	17.7	59	17.3
MSM/IDU	14	5.7	14	5.5	15	5.3	14	4.5	15	4.4
Hetero	71	28.7	73	28.6	83	29.1	95	30.7	112	32.8
Perinatal	2	0.8	2	0.8	2	0.7	2	0.7	2	0.6
Other	3	1.2	3	1.2	3	1.1	3	1.0	3	0.9

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Laredo HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Jim Hogg	1	18.9
Starr	31	48
Webb	305	125.8
Zapata	5	33.5

South: Laredo HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Laredo HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	133	40
Disease Status		
HIV	60	41
AIDS	73	38
Sex		
Male	113	44
Female	20	26
Race/Ethnicity		
White	8	44
Black	2	67
Hispanic	123	39
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	1	100
13-24	4	27
25-34	36	51
35-44	41	34
45-54	32	36
55+	19	49
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	64	43
IDU	30	52
MSM/IDU	7	46
Heterosexual	29	26
Perinatal	1	50
Other	2	65

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Laredo HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	170	100.0	168	100.0
Sex				
Male	120	70.6	118	70.2
Female	50	29.4	50	29.8
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	4	2.4	4	2.4
Black	1	0.6	1	0.6
Hispanic	164	96.5	162	96.4
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.6	1	0.6
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	2	1.2	2	1.2
2-12	1	0.6	1	0.6
13-24	8	4.7	8	4.8
25-34	34	20.0	34	20.2
35-44	70	41.2	68	40.5
45-54	42	24.7	42	25.0
55+	13	7.6	13	7.7

South Central: San Antonio HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, San Antonio HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	3,415	178.6	3,704	189.9	3,985	200.9	4,210	206.2	4,510	221.3
Disease Status										
HIV	935	48.9	1,118	57.3	1,323	66.7	1,502	73.6	1,738	85.3
AIDS	2,480	129.7	2,585	132.5	2,662	134.2	2,708	132.6	2,773	136.1
Sex										
Male	2,911	310.3	3,149	328.8	3,380	346.8	3,567	355.1	3,806	379.2
Female	504	51.7	555	55.9	605	60.0	643	62.0	704	68.1
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	1,105	140.9	1,197	151.3	1,263	158.9	1,322	164.0	1,403	176.5
Black	452	388.8	488	411.9	545	452.7	592	446.5	646	523.1
Hispanic	1,829	188.3	1,985	198.9	2,137	208.9	2,253	213.9	2,413	226.1
Asian/Pacific Isl.	15		18		24		26		27	
American Indian/AK Native	8	69.0	9	76.6	11	87.7	12	86.6	14	90.1
Multi Racial	5		6		5		5		6	
Age Group										
< 2	1	1.7	1	1.6	1	1.6	2	3.2	1	1.6
2-12	18	5.7	17	5.4	16	5.0	12	3.7	12	3.7
13-24	132	37.4	147	40.6	142	38.5	150	39.7	178	47.5
25-34	672	252.0	662	245.0	710	259.2	707	249.9	747	259.8
35-44	1,509	538.2	1,582	562.7	1,615	574.8	1,596	561.0	1,598	569.4
45-54	786	311.5	930	358.4	1,077	404.4	1,253	452.3	1,397	503.8
55+	298	77.1	364	90.9	424	102.3	489	113.2	577	132.9
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	2,134	62.5	2,322	62.7	2,502	62.8	2,644	62.8	2,809	62.3
IDU	470	13.8	500	13.5	520	13.1	543	12.9	589	13.1
MSM/IDU	190	5.6	201	5.4	208	5.2	215	5.1	225	5.0
Hetero	568	16.6	627	16.9	697	17.5	746	17.7	822	18.2
Perinatal	21	0.6	20	0.5	20	0.5	20	0.5	21	0.5
Other	32	0.9	34	0.9	39	1.0	43	1.0	45	1.0

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, San Antonio HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Atascosa	29	64.7
Bandera	10	48.8
Bexar	4,240	275
Comal	77	77.6
Frio	9	53.6
Gillespie	5	21.9
Guadalupe	57	50.8
Karnes	5	31.5
Kendall	15	47.2
Kerr	27	57.9
Medina	19	43.1
Wilson	17	42

South Central: San Antonio HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, San Antonio HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	1,353	30
Disease Status		
HIV	538	32
AIDS	815	30
Sex		
Male	1,164	31
Female	189	27
Race/Ethnicity		
White	492	35
Black	231	36
Hispanic	606	25
Asian/Pacific Islander	13	48
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native	7	50
Multi-racial	2	33
Unknown	2	100
Age Group		
<2	1	100
2-12	2	17
13-24	33	19
25-34	199	27
35-44	440	28
45-54	445	32
55+	233	41
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	820	30
IDU	209	36
MSM/IDU	78	35
Heterosexual	222	27
Perinatal	4	19
Other	20	46

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, San Antonio HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2348	100.0	1758	100.0
Sex				
Male	1855	79.0	1359	77.3
Female	466	19.8	377	21.4
Other/Unknown	27	1.1	22	1.3
Race/Ethnicity				
White	538	22.9	381	21.7
Black	419	17.8	322	18.3
Hispanic	1335	56.9	1007	57.3
American Indian/Native Alaskan	10	0.4	8	0.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	11	0.5	8	0.5
Other/Unknown	35	1.5	32	1.8
Age Group				
<2	29	1.2	27	1.5
2-12	29	1.2	25	1.4
13-24	143	6.1	124	7.1
25-34	403	17.2	312	17.7
35-44	900	38.3	661	37.6
45-54	652	27.8	475	27.0
55+	192	8.2	134	7.6

South Central: Uvalde HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Uvalde HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	67	42.3	68	42.3	69	42.7	81	50.2	89	52.9
Disease Status										
HIV	15	9.5	16	9.9	20	12.4	24	14.9	28	16.6
AIDS	52	32.8	52	32.3	49	30.3	57	35.3	62	36.8
Sex										
Male	55	70.9	57	72.2	57	71.9	68	85.7	76	91.9
Female	12	14.9	11	13.4	12	14.6	13	15.8	13	15.2
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	16	57.0	16	56.7	15	53.6	16	58.5	17	59.3
Black	2	173.0	2	169.1	2	172.4	2	171.5	2	166.3
Hispanic	48	37.6	49	37.7	51	39.0	62	47.2	69	50.5
Asian/Pacific Isl.	1		1		1		1		1	
American Indian/AK Native	0	67.3	0	64.9	0	63.7	0	63.3	0	59.5
Multi Racial	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	12.8	5	15.4	6	18.0	3	8.9	4	11.5
25-34	15	77.5	13	68.5	12	65.0	15	82.7	17	88.0
35-44	29	141.8	29	139.9	28	134.2	32	154.0	34	160.4
45-54	11	60.9	11	60.2	14	76.5	20	109.5	23	120.9
55+	8	24.3	10	29.5	9	26.0	10	28.5	11	30.4
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	30	44.1	32	46.4	33	47.1	40	48.8	44	49.4
IDU	12	17.7	12	17.4	11	15.7	12	14.6	14	15.7
MSM/IDU	4	5.9	4	5.8	4	5.7	4	4.9	4	4.5
Hetero	20	29.4	19	27.5	20	28.6	24	29.3	25	28.1
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	2	2.9	2	2.9	2	2.9	2	2.4	2	2.3

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Uvalde HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Dimmit	4	38.8
Edwards	1	44.4
Kinney	2	67.6
La Salle	3	46.4
Maverick	41	77.9
Real	1	31.1
Uvalde	10	36.1
Val Verde	17	35.3
Zavala	9	75.9

South Central: Uvalde HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Uvalde HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	27	31
Disease Status		
HIV	8	30
AIDS	19	32
Sex		
Male	23	31
Female	4	31
Race/Ethnicity		
White	4	24
Black		
Hispanic	22	33
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	25
25-34	5	31
35-44	14	42
45-54	2	9
55+	5	45
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	12	27
IDU	3	25
MSM/IDU		
Heterosexual	10	39
Perinatal		
Other	2	100

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Uvalde HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59	100.0	49	100.0
Sex				
Male	50	84.7	41	83.7
Female	9	15.3	8	16.3
Other/Unknown				
Race/Ethnicity				
White	3	5.1	2	4.1
Black	3	5.1	2	4.1
Hispanic	51	86.4	44	89.8
American Indian/Native Alaskan	1	1.7	1	2.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1.7		
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2	2	3.4	1	2.0
2-12				
13-24	2	3.4	1	2.0
25-34	7	11.9	5	10.2
35-44	21	35.6	18	36.7
45-54	19	32.2	16	32.7
55+	8	13.6	8	16.3

South Central: Victoria HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, Victoria HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	127	68.0	139	74.4	141	75.4	144	76.6	151	78.6
Disease Status										
HIV	41	21.9	51	27.3	53	28.3	56	29.8	61	31.8
AIDS	86	46.0	88	47.1	87	46.5	87	46.3	90	46.9
Sex										
Male	96	103.8	102	110.0	102	109.8	103	110.2	110	115.4
Female	31	32.9	37	39.3	38	40.4	40	42.3	40	41.4
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	55	52.4	57	55.0	56	54.6	55	54.1	58	56.6
Black	25	198.0	29	228.8	31	243.2	33	258.1	35	261.0
Hispanic	47	70.2	53	77.7	53	76.4	55	77.5	58	78.7
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0		0		0		0		0	
American Indian/AK Native	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Multi Racial	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	1	3.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	2	6.0	4	11.8	3	8.8	6	17.5	7	20.3
25-34	36	169.1	37	174.4	35	164.8	30	139.1	29	128.3
35-44	59	227.7	59	234.8	58	236.4	52	217.2	53	225.2
45-54	20	78.3	29	112.4	33	126.8	44	167.3	48	179.8
55+	9	19.5	10	21.5	11	23.4	11	23.0	13	26.6
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	63	50.0	66	47.1	65	46.1	66	45.5	70	46.4
IDU	22	17.5	24	17.1	24	17.0	24	16.6	24	15.9
MSM/IDU	9	7.1	11	7.9	11	7.8	11	7.6	12	8.0
Hetero	28	22.2	35	25.0	37	26.2	40	27.6	41	27.2
Perinatal	2	1.6	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.3
Other	2	1.6	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.4	2	1.3

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, Victoria HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Calhoun	14	65.5
DeWitt	9	44.5
Goliad	3	41
Gonzales	15	74.7
Jackson	6	41
Lavaca	13	67.8
Victoria	90	102.2

South Central: Victoria HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, Victoria HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	33	22
Disease Status		
HIV	13	22
AIDS	20	22
Sex		
Male	25	23
Female	8	20
Race/Ethnicity		
White	13	23
Black	8	23
Hispanic	12	21
Asian/Pacific Islander		
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial		
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12		
13-24	1	14
25-34	4	14
35-44	9	17
45-54	13	27
55+	6	46
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	13	18
IDU	9	37
MSM/IDU	3	28
Heterosexual	8	20
Perinatal		
Other		

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, Victoria HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	116	100.0	116	100.0
Sex				
Male	81	69.8	81	69.8
Female	33	28.4	33	28.4
Other/Unknown	2	1.7	2	1.7
Race/Ethnicity				
White	39	33.6	39	33.6
Black	31	26.7	31	26.7
Hispanic	46	39.7	46	39.7
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown				
Age Group				
<2				
2-12				
13-24	4	3.4	4	3.4
25-34	28	24.1	28	24.1
35-44	45	38.8	45	38.8
45-54	30	25.9	30	25.9
55+	9	7.8	9	7.8

West: El Paso HSDA

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV/AIDS, El Paso HSDA 2003-2007

	Year									
	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Total	1,143	156.0	1,251	168.9	1,343	178.6	1,434	186.4	1,576	203.9
Disease Status										
HIV	313	42.7	381	51.4	438	58.3	490	63.7	570	73.8
AIDS	829	113.1	869	117.3	905	120.4	944	122.7	1,006	130.2
Sex										
Male	980	275.4	1,080	299.8	1,166	318.3	1,248	332.5	1,367	361.6
Female	162	43.0	171	44.9	177	45.9	186	47.2	209	52.9
Race/Ethnicity ^										
White	124	106.4	135	119.4	145	131.8	156	144.9	169	156.5
Black	53	262.3	57	282.4	59	291.8	72	353.1	83	379.9
Hispanic	958	163.9	1,051	176.5	1,131	185.8	1,199	191.0	1,317	209.8
Asian/Pacific Isl.	4		4		4		4		4	
American Indian/AK Native	0	59.7	0	57.2	0	54.7	0	52.0	0	45.7
Multi Racial	3		3		3		3		3	
Age Group										
< 2	3	10.3	2	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	9	6.8	10	7.7	12	9.2	10	7.6	11	8.0
13-24	38	25.6	38	25.0	43	27.8	44	27.8	54	35.4
25-34	241	226.5	241	222.8	235	211.5	235	203.0	253	212.7
35-44	474	466.3	512	508.6	530	531.0	544	544.4	578	585.8
45-54	279	321.3	334	377.6	381	420.1	427	457.0	465	496.1
55+	98	76.0	113	85.7	142	105.1	174	124.4	213	151.7
Mode of Exposure *	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
MSM	702	61.5	782	62.5	852	63.4	915	63.8	1,004	63.7
IDU	125	11.0	130	10.4	129	9.6	139	9.7	147	9.3
MSM/IDU	79	6.9	82	6.6	83	6.2	84	5.9	90	5.7
Hetero	196	17.2	216	17.3	237	17.7	254	17.7	291	18.5
Perinatal	14	1.2	14	1.1	14	1.0	14	1.0	15	1.0
Other	26	2.3	27	2.2	28	2.1	28	2.0	29	1.8

* Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk groups.
^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native, and Multi-Racial cases

Number and Rate of PLWHA by County, El Paso HSDA 2007

County	Number	Rate
Brewster	1	10.5
Culberson	1	30.9
El Paso	1,568	210.4
Hudspeth	1	28.1
Jeff Davis	0	0
Presidio	5	55.2

West: El Paso HSDA

Number and Proportion of PLWHA with Unmet Need for Medical Care, El Paso HSDA, 2007

	Number	Percent
Total	461	30
Disease Status		
HIV	175	31
AIDS	286	29
Sex		
Male	406	30
Female	55	27
Race/Ethnicity		
White	65	39
Black	42	52
Hispanic	351	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	50
Am.Indian/Alaskan Native		
Multi-racial	1	33
Unknown		
Age Group		
<2		
2-12	8	73
13-24	17	33
25-34	75	31
35-44	166	29
45-54	137	30
55+	58	28
Mode of Exposure		
MSM	271	28
IDU	65	45
MSM/IDU	36	41
Heterosexual	73	26
Perinatal	8	53
Other	7	25

PLWHA Receiving Any Service and Core Services as Reported in ARIES, El Paso HSDA 2007

	All Clients		Core Clients	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	984	100.0	932	100.0
Sex				
Male	829	84.2	792	85.0
Female	150	15.2	135	14.5
Other/Unknown	5	0.5	5	0.5
Race/Ethnicity				
White	89	9.0	74	7.9
Black	43	4.4	39	4.2
Hispanic	847	86.1	814	87.3
American Indian/Native Alaskan				
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Other/Unknown	5	0.5	5	0.5
Age Group				
<2				
2-12	2	0.2	1	0.1
13-24	36	3.7	32	3.4
25-34	166	16.9	157	16.8
35-44	377	38.3	359	38.5
45-54	285	29.0	271	29.1
55+	118	12.0	112	12.0