

HOUSTON-AREA RYAN WHITE PROGRAM

Integrated Epidemiological Profile for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Planning

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SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The Houston-Area EMA is comprised of six counties and the HSDA includes these six plus four others. The population center of the region is Harris County, with over 80% of the EMA population and nearly 79% of the HSDA population. Outside Harris County most counties are rural with three EMA counties and two HSDA counties reporting 60% or more rural residents. The populations of both the EMA and HSDA are projected to grow at a faster rate than Texas overall, 18% compared to 16% for the state. The fastest growing counties are those adjacent to Harris, and include Montgomery (29%), Fort Bend (27%) and Waller (26%).

In Harris and Fort Bend Counties, minorities make up the “majority” of residents. White/Anglo are the majority in all other counties.

- ✂ Hispanics/Latinos make up 30% of the EMA’s and HSDA’s populations and 32% of the state’s.
 - Twenty percent of EMA and HSDA residents were born outside the U.S. This compares to 14% in the state of Texas. These foreign born residents most frequently come from North, Central and South America.
 - Mexico is the most frequent place of foreign birth, accounting for about half of those born outside the U.S.
 - Approximately one-third of EMA and HSDA residents are “linguistically isolated,” meaning they speak English less than “very well.” The predominant second language is Spanish.
- ✂ Non-Hispanic blacks/African-Americans are 17% of the people in the region compared to 11% in Texas.
- ✂ Asians are 5% of the local population and less than 3% of those living in the state. Fort Bend County has the largest percentage of Asian residents.

Both the EMA and the HSDA have higher median incomes than the state overall. Within the EMA, the median income is nearly \$47,000 per year and within the HSDA, the median income is \$42,000. This compares to just under \$40,000 for Texas. Fort Bend (\$64,000 per year) and Montgomery (\$50,000 per year) have the two highest median incomes as well as the highest levels of educational attainment.

The EMA and HSDA have lower poverty rates than Texas overall, but the poverty rate is higher than found throughout the U.S. The region has approximately 14% poverty; the state has 15.4%, and the U.S. has only 12.4%.

As a state, Texas ranked first in the U.S. in 1998 according to percent of population uninsured (24.5%) and second in size of the uninsured population (4,880,000). In the 10-county area, counties ranged between one-fifth and one quarter of their populations uninsured. In addition, all of the HSDA counties have full or partial designation as

medically underserved areas (MUA). Six entire counties are designated as medically underserved.

- ✚ Liberty County, the county with the highest unemployment in the region, has the highest mortality rate of the 10 HSDA Counties, ranking thirteenth in the state of Texas. They have the highest infant mortality rate in the state, and are in the top 15 for cancer, lower respiratory diseases and accidents.
- ✚ Fort Bend has the lowest death rate of the ten HSDA counties, ranking 197 in the state.

SURVEILLANCE DATA

At the end of 2004, a total of 17,168 people were living with HIV/AIDS in the Houston HSDA, more than half (10,031; 58%) of whom had an AIDS diagnosis. There were 800 newly reported HIV cases, and 942 new AIDS cases for the year. Between 1999 and 2004, people living with AIDS increased 40% in both the Houston EMA and HSDA areas.

There are people living with HIV/AIDS in all 10 HSDA counties with almost 95% of cases reported in Harris County. Fort Bend County has 388 residents with HIV or AIDS, and Montgomery County has 287. Aside from Liberty County with its 80 cases, most other counties have less than 50 people living with HIV or AIDS.

Males have an HIV prevalence rate that is two times higher than that of females, and an AIDS prevalence rate that is four times higher. However, there are indications of an increase in new HIV infections among women, who 33% of living HIV cases in both the EMA and HSDA, but only 22% of living AIDS cases.

Blacks have the highest rate of new HIV and new AIDS infections – almost five times higher than the infection rate for Hispanics and more than seven times higher than that of Whites. More than half of new diagnoses for both HIV and AIDS are among Blacks (56%), followed by Hispanics (23%) and Whites (20%). Black women constitute the largest percentage of newly diagnosed women of childbearing age. Hispanic men are infected with HIV at a rate of more than 4.2 times that of Hispanic women, and 4.6 times higher for AIDS. There is also an increase in new HIV and AIDS diagnoses among Hispanic MSMs.

The 25 to 44 age group has the highest rates of new HIV and AIDS infections. The HIV infection rate among youth aged 13 to 24 is over two times higher than their rate for AIDS diagnoses. Black youth in particular are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS.

Male to male contact accounts for 42% of all HIV/AIDS cases in the HSDA, followed by heterosexual contact (23%), intravenous drug use (12%) and mothers at risk (16%). Unreported risk among those with HIV accounts for approximately 37% of new HIV diagnoses and 22% of AIDS diagnoses.

SERVICE UTILIZATION

Service utilization, other than primary care, is evaluated using the CPCDMS system, which includes Ryan White Title I, and II data. Service utilization trends increased between 2003 and 2005. Case management use increased 9%; dental care use increased 12% and mental health therapy and counseling increased 18%. Primary care utilization is enhanced with Title III and IV, Harris County Jail and Veterans Administration data. Due to data inconsistencies, primary care utilization trends are not available.

Blacks, Hispanics and older adults utilize primary medical care at a higher rate than their representation in local HIV/AIDS prevalence data. Utilization by youth is limited.

Blacks tend to use case management services to a greater extent than whites or Hispanics. The utilization is proportional by age and gender. From 2003 to 2005, case management services have declined in adults aged 25-44 but increased in older adults. There have also been more homeless and rural clients since 2003.

There is a disproportionately higher access of dental care by Hispanics and older adults. Since 2003, there has been a decrease in white clients and adults aged 25-44.

Mental health clients who are white or adults aged 25-44 represent more of the client population than their distribution in the infected population. Blacks and youth, on the other hand, are under represented in mental health services. Whites, adults aged 25-44 and male clients had declined in their usage of the service from 2003 to 2005 and the population shifted to more clients within Harris County.

Substance abuse treatment is used more by Hispanics and adults aged 25-44, while there is under representation in substance abuse clients for whites and older adults aged 45 to 64. Utilization increased from 43 clients in 2003 to 273 clients in 2005; this increase, however, is not in Title I clients but in clients served under SAMHSA-funded programs.

Hispanic PLWHA under utilize ADAP services while there appears to be more white and black ADAP clients than their distribution among the PLWHA in the region. Usage by age group appears to be proportional when compared to the regional epidemic.

UNMET NEEDS ESTIMATES

Identifying people who are aware of their HIV positive status and who are not receiving HIV medical care is a Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) mandate, and a central focus of regional and national planning. One of the first steps in designing effective interventions is identifying the number and characteristics of those who are out-of-care, known as the “unmet need.”

Although it may seem straightforward, the difficulty in estimating unmet need lies in the many data sources that must be brought together. Inconsistent data and inadequate data are problems. In addition, trying to avoid duplication so people are only counted once can be difficult, particularly if their insurance has changed or they have switched providers. With that said, the following represents the current “best” estimates of the unmet need for the Houston EMA:

Approximately half of people living with HIV and AIDS in the Houston EMA are outside the medical care system. This includes nearly 52% of men and 47% of women.

Considering the race and ethnicity of those with unmet need, whites have the largest percentage outside the medical care system, nearly 55%. Over 52% of blacks are outside the care system, and Hispanics have the lowest unmet need, 40%.

Examining unmet need by age using current data sources, the largest unmet need is among pediatrics, age 0 – 12, with over 63% out-of-care. This result will likely change with additional information from Medicaid. Youth include the largest in-care percentage, with 44.4% out-of-care. Both the 25 to 44 year group and 45 to 64 year group have 51% out-of-care.

Acquiring additional data to enhance these estimates is necessary. Data needs include: Medicaid data, Medicare data, additional private insurer data, additional private physician data with patient profiles by race and age.

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In order to effectively plan and implement HIV prevention and care services, local organizations require profiles of individuals who are infected with and at risk for acquiring HIV disease. Information about who is infected, their backgrounds and risk factors lay the foundation for local and regional prevention and care planning. This epidemiological profile provides detailed information about the current HIV/AIDS epidemic in the Houston Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) and Health Service Delivery Area (HSDA). The Houston EMA includes a six county area with Harris County/Houston at the center. Other counties comprising the EMA include: Chambers, Fort Bend, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller. The HSDA is composed of these six plus Austin, Colorado, Walker and Wharton counties.

The Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), the organization that oversees federal funding for care of people living with HIV and AIDS (PLWH) through Ryan White CARE Act Titles I through IV, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the organization that is responsible for HIV surveillance and prevention activities, have recently drafted guidelines for epidemiological profiles that bring together information from HIV care, surveillance and prevention. These guidelines identify five key questions that should be answered by the epidemiological profile. These include:

1. What are the sociodemographic characteristics of the general population in your service area?
2. What is the scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in your service area?
3. What are the indicators for risk of HIV infection and AIDS in the population covered by your service area?
4. What are the patterns of service utilization of HIV-infected persons in your area?
5. What are the number and characteristics of persons who know they are HIV-positive but who are not receiving HIV primary medical care?

This epidemiological profile is organized around these five questions, with each representing a section of the report.

Data were compiled from a variety of sources to provide the most complete picture of the HIV epidemic in the Houston EMA/HSDA. When interpreting the data, keep in mind that each data source has strengths and limitations. A brief description of each data source follows.

1. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC DATA

a. U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census Bureau)

The government through the Bureau of the Census collects and provides information about the people and the economy of the United States. The Census Bureau's website (www.census.gov) includes data on demographic characteristics of the population, such as age, race, Hispanic ethnicity and gender/sex. It also provides information on family structure, educational attainment, income level, housing status and the proportion of people who live at or below poverty level.

Information is available for very small geographic areas, such as block groups, but for this analysis county-level data is used. Totals for the six county EMA and the ten county HSDA are provided. In most cases, statewide information for Texas is provided for comparison.

When collecting data, the Census Bureau collects information on race and ethnicity separately. Therefore, Hispanic ethnicity is collected for people of both white and black races. Within race, however, it is possible to identify members of each race that are non-Hispanic. In order to provide information that is consistent and comparable to the HIV surveillance data, this report differentiates people who are white, non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic and Hispanic. Some information, such as poverty, is only collected by race (white, black, Asian) with ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) included as a separate category. In these cases, direct comparisons from population data cannot be made (e.g. the racial breakdown of the population cannot be compared with the racial breakdown of those living in poverty).

b. Texas Comptroller's Winter 2001-2002 County Forecast

County and state population projections to 2010 are from this source. Projections are based upon the 2000 U.S. Census.

c. Texas Department of Labor

While the Census Bureau provided unemployment data from 2000, more current information is available from the Texas Department of Labor. Average unemployment from 2003 is used.

d. Texas Department of Health

The Texas Department of Health (TDH) collects county-level data for a range of health status indicators. These include natality and morbidity and mortality for a range of diseases. For this profile, TDH's publication, "Selected Demographic and Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998 – 2000," is used. This report combines data from 1998 through 2000, and provides county rankings from highest to lowest, with identical values given the same rank. Mortality and morbidity measures with 20 or fewer numerator events in the three-year period are not ranked and designated as "NR." Natality measures based on a denominator of 20 or fewer are also not ranked. Mortality data used in this report were age-adjusted using the 2000 standard population. The system for coding of mortality changed between 1998 and 1999. Please refer to the full report for an explanation of these changes.

TDH data is also used for Medicaid enrollment statistics. These were taken from the TDH website by county.

2. HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE

AIDS was made a reportable disease in the State of Texas in March of 1983, while HIV infection became voluntarily reportable in 1987. In February 1994, the Control of Communicable Disease Act of Texas was amended to expand the information that must be reported for an HIV infection. The new regulations required name based reporting for all HIV-infected individuals less than 13 years of age. Laboratories that perform CD4 testing have been required to report suspect AIDS cases (those with a CD4 count below 200 or a CD4 percent below 14%) since January 1994. In January 1999, HIV infection became reportable for all persons who have a diagnostic test performed after 1998. On January 1, 2000, a detectable viral load was added to the reportable diagnostic tests.¹

Texas is one of several states that have unique HIV/AIDS reporting. Whereas most States are responsible for all HIV/AIDS reporting, six Texas cities are designated as independent reporting sites. To ensure complete HIV/AIDS reporting at the state level, Houston transfers its data to the State who then provides this data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. With the initiation of name-based reporting of HIV, and to standardize reporting jurisdictions for all communicable diseases, the Houston Department of Health and Human Services (HDHHS) reporting jurisdiction was modified to include only Houston and Harris County. Since 1989 Houston has received direct funding from the CDC to conduct HIV/AIDS surveillance.

¹ The Houston Department of Health and Human Services (HDHHS) conducts HIV/AIDS surveillance as authorized in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 25, Part 1, Chapter 97. Rule §97.132 of Subchapter F. This requires physicians, dentists, hospitals, clinical laboratories and certain school officials to report HIV and AIDS to the local health authority. The Surveillance Program collects data in accordance with Rule §97.133 of Subchapter F which requires that reports of AIDS, HIV infection, CD4+T lymphocyte cell count below 200 cells/microliter, or CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of less than 14% shall be made using all of the information (collected by the reporting entities listed in Rule §97.132) found in the most current version of forms CDC 50.42B, CDC 50.42C, or STD-28.

HIV and AIDS data are systematically collected and entered into the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) developed by the CDC. A systematic surveillance system has been established to ensure that data is as complete as is possible, and quality assurance procedures are in place.

DATA LIMITATIONS

The data for HIV may not be representative of the epidemic in the population in that some individuals may not know they are positive therefore do not test. In addition, individuals who choose to test anonymously rather than confidentially, will not be reported or contribute to an accurate picture of the epidemic.

HIV data has not been reportable for as many years as has AIDS in Texas, therefore HIV data is not as complete as AIDS data and trend analysis of HIV data cannot be properly performed.

In addition, reporting lag may contribute to underestimations in the data. Although every effort is made to identify sources of AIDS and HIV reports, HIV/AIDS recent data is not complete.

When data reports, encompass two jurisdictional areas, data are affected by reporting schedules. For example, Houston data includes only the City of Houston and Harris County. Any reports that would require Houston data also, would have to come through the Texas HARS system. Reporting delays or data cleaning at the State level would not allow a complete, timely picture.

HIV/AIDS CORE SURVEILLANCE PROJECTS

The HIV/AIDS Core Surveillance Program consists of the following projects: HIV/AIDS Surveillance, Expanded HIV Risk Assessment Project (EHRAP), and Sampling for Transmission Risk (STR). The Program also has the following Supplemental Projects: Enhanced Perinatal Surveillance (EPS), Adult Spectrum of Disease Project (ASD), HIV Testing Survey (HITS), Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance (SHAS), Survey of HIV Disease and Care (SHDC), Behavioral Surveillance, HIV Incidence Surveillance, and the Program Evaluation Project. The special projects are designed to capture information about HIV/AIDS that are beyond the scope of core surveillance. These studies are conducted in select populations and may not be representative of the epidemic in the general population. These studies are also time sensitive and limited in scope.

CENTRALIZED PATIENT CARE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CPCDMS)

Houston's Centralized Patient Care Data Management System (CPCDMS) is a computer database application that compiles and tracks health, demographic and service utilization. The system enables Ryan White Title I funded agencies and other users to share client eligibility information and to document services delivered to clients. Records are created, accessed and updated by providers via high-speed Internet connections using each client's unique 11-character code. Client demographic information is collected through a registration process that establishes a client's eligibility for Title I services. Examples of information collected at registration include: race, ethnicity, income, mode of transmission, co-morbidities, insurance status, year of diagnoses, etc. Service providers enter service encounter information for each client. This information, broken out by service contract and funding source into finite units, supports billing and other reporting activities.

Three years of data are included in this report, 2001 through 2003. Each year's data varies slightly, with 2003 representing the largest number of Ryan White titles, service providers and possible clients. Therefore, increasing trends in service utilization should be viewed with that in mind.

- Ⓡ The 2001 service utilization data is limited to Ryan White Title I only.
- Ⓡ The 2002 data is complete for Title I and contains some data for other titles.
- Ⓡ The 2003 data includes all of Title I utilization, the first nine months of the Harris County Hospital District's Title III and Title IV utilization. It also includes Title II data from the Resource Group, with the exception of Texas Children's Hospital (Title IV) and Fort Bend Family Health Center.

QUESTION 1.1:

**WHAT ARE THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION
IN HOUSTON?**

WHAT ARE THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IN HOUSTON?

This section provides information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the EMA and HSDA.

SUMMARY

- ✚ The EMA is comprised of six counties and the HSDA includes these six plus four others. The population center of the region is Harris County, with over 80% of the EMA population and nearly 79% of the HSDA population. Outside Harris County most counties are rural with three EMA counties and two HSDA counties reporting 60% or more rural residents.
- ✚ The EMA and HSDA are projected to grow at a faster rate than Texas overall, 18% compared to 16% for the state.
 - The fastest growing counties include Montgomery (29%), Fort Bend (27%) and Waller (26%).
 - Age groups with significant projected growth in the EMA and HSDA include 13 to 24, 45 to 64, and 65 and older.
- ✚ In Harris and Fort Bend Counties, minorities make up the “majority” of residents. White/Anglo are the majority in all other counties.
 - White, non-Hispanics are the largest population group in the EMA and the HSDA, comprising 46% of the EMA’s and HSDA’s populations compared to 52% of the state’s.
 - Hispanics/Latinos make up 30% of the EMA’s and HSDA’s populations and 32% of the state’s.
 - Non-Hispanic blacks/African-Americans are 17% of the people in the region compared to 11% in Texas.
 - Asians are 5% of the local population and less than 3% of those living in the state.
- ✚ Twenty percent of EMA and HSDA residents were born outside the U.S. This compares to 14% in the state of Texas. These foreign born residents most frequently come from North, Central and South America. Mexico is the most frequent place of foreign birth, accounting for about half of those born outside the U.S.
- ✚ Approximately one-third of EMA and HSDA residents are “linguistically isolated,” meaning they speak English less than “very well.” The predominant second language is Spanish.

- ✚ Within the EMA, the median income is nearly \$47,000 per year which is \$5,000 higher than in the HSDA and \$7,000 higher than is found in the state.

 - Fort Bend County residents have the highest median household income in the HSDA, nearly \$64,000 per year.
 - Montgomery County is second highest with over \$50,000 per year.
 - These two counties also have the highest level of educational attainment.
- ✚ In 2003, unemployment in the EMA, HSDA and state was in the range of 6.8% to 6.9%.

 - Liberty County had the highest 2003 unemployment rate, 10.4%.
- ✚ Both the EMA and the HSDA have lower rates of poverty than in Texas overall, with 13.9% and 14%, respectively, living in poverty compared to 15.4% for the state.
- ✚ As a state, Texas ranked first in the U.S. in 1998 according to percent of population uninsured (24.5%) and second in size of the uninsured population (4,880,000). In the HSDA, county populations ranged between one-fifth and one-quarter uninsured.
- ✚ All of the HSDA counties have full or partial federal designation as medically underserved areas. Six entire counties are designated as medically underserved.
- ✚ Harris County has 18 neighborhoods with medically underserved census tracts. In addition, Harris County has four medically underserved populations. The latter are populations which are medically disadvantaged due to economic, racial or ethnic reasons.
- ✚ Liberty County has the highest mortality rate of the 10 HSDA Counties, ranking thirteenth in the state of Texas. They have the highest infant mortality rate in the state, and are in the top 15 for cancer, lower respiratory diseases and accidents.
- ✚ Fort Bend has the lowest death rate of the ten HSDA counties, ranking 197 in the state.

THE GEOGRAPHIC REGION

The Houston area HSDA, referred to in this document, covers 9,415 square mile of Southeast Texas and makes up 3.5% of the state's area. It is an area roughly the size of the state of New Hampshire.

Ten counties make up the region, and throughout this document they are grouped by the HIV community planning funding sources. Under the Ryan White CARE Act, the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) uses the Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) for Ryan White Title I funding, and Health Services Delivery Area (HSDA) for funding under Title II.

- ✚ The EMA includes six counties: Chambers, Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller.
- ✚ The HSDA is composed of these six plus Austin, Colorado, Walker and Wharton. Figure 1.1.1 maps the EMA and identifies the four additional counties that make up the HSDA.

URBAN VS. RURAL AND POPULATION DENSITY

The U.S. Census Bureau identified urban and rural areas within regions. Harris County is home to Houston, the urban center of the region.

- ✚ Over 98% of the Harris County's 3,400,000 residents are considered urban residents.
- ✚ Other counties with large percentages of urban residents include Fort Bend (89.9%), Montgomery (64.0%) and Walker (63.7%).
- ✚ The population of three EMA counties and two HSDA counties have 60% or greater rural residents. These include: Chambers (64.2%), Liberty (64.1%), Waller (63.4%), Austin (62.8%) and Colorado (60.4%). Refer to Table 1.1.1.

Population density considers the number of residents for every square mile of land area.

- ✚ The most rural counties have the lowest population density, and the most urban have the highest. Population density for each county is reflected in Table 1.1.2.

Figure 1.1.1
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA
AREA MAP

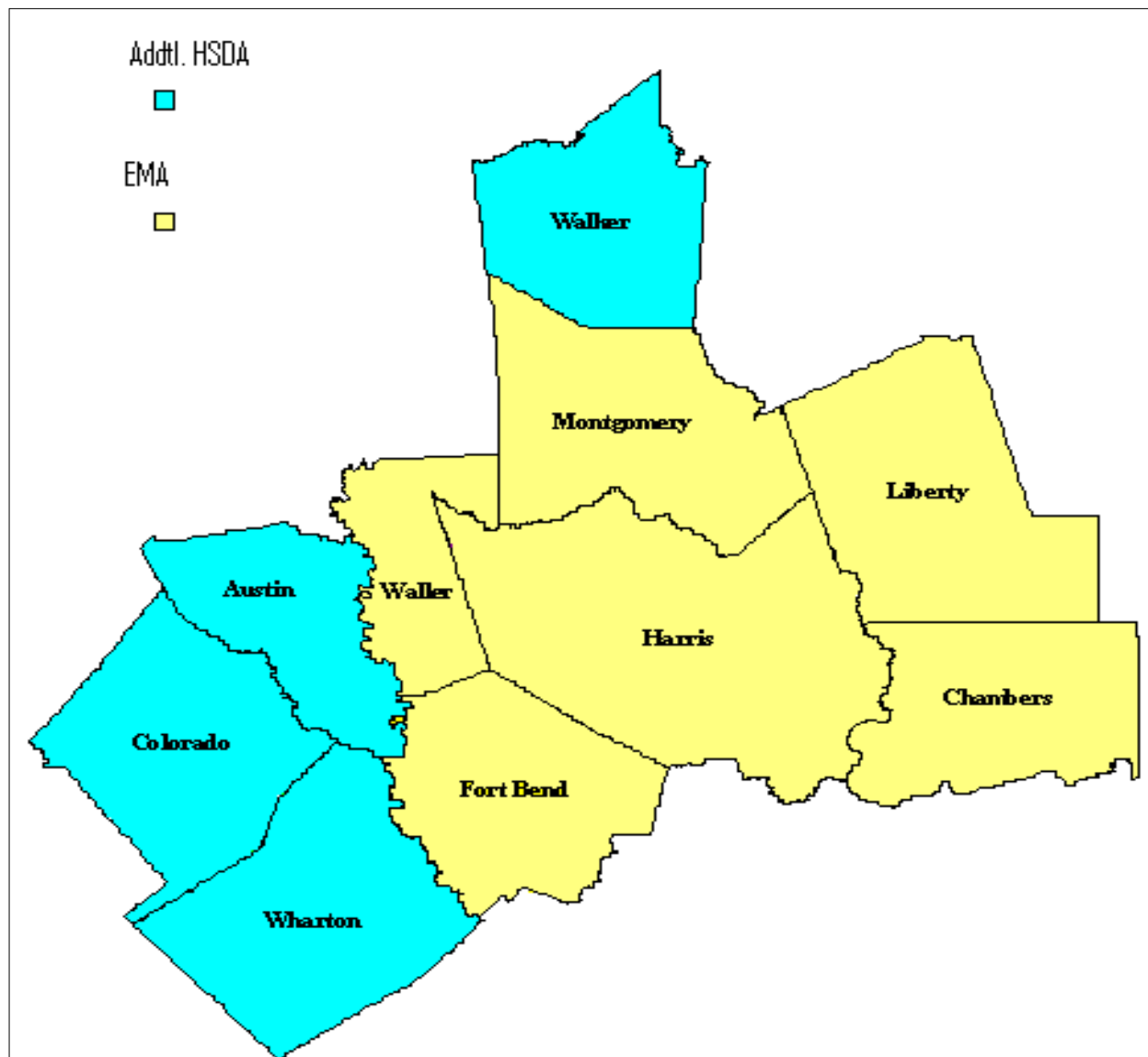


Table 1.1.1
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
URBAN VS. RURAL AREAS
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION	URBAN POPULATION	RURAL POPULATION
Chambers	26,031	35.8%	64.2%
Fort Bend	354,452	89.9%	10.1%
Harris	3,400,578	98.2%	1.8%
Liberty	70,154	35.9%	64.1%
Montgomery	293,768	64.0%	36.0%
Waller	32,663	36.6%	63.4%
EMA TOTAL	4,177,646	93.2%	6.8%
Austin	23,590	37.2%	62.8%
Colorado	20,390	39.6%	60.4%
Walker	61,758	63.7%	36.3%
Wharton	41,188	50.3%	49.7%
HSDA TOTAL	4,324,572	91.8%	8.2%
TEXAS TOTAL	20,851,820	82.5%	16.6%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004			

Table 1.1.2
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
POPULATION DENSITY
2000

COUNTY	POPULATION	LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES	POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE OF LAND AREA
Chambers	26,031	599.31	43.4
Fort Bend	354,452	874.64	405.3
Harris	3,400,578	1,728.83	1967.0
Liberty	70,154	1,159.68	60.5
Montgomery	293,768	1,044.03	281.4
Waller County	32,663	513.63	63.6
EMA TOTAL	4,177,646	5,920.12	470.2
Austin	23,590	652.59	36.1
Colorado	20,390	962.95	21.2
Walker	61,758	787.45	78.4
Wharton	41,188	1,090.13	37.8
HSDA TOTAL	4,324,572	9,413.24	299.47
TEXAS TOTAL	20,851,820	261,797.12	79.6
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.			

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH

The 2000 U.S. Census identified 4,177,646 residents of the EMA and 4,324,572 residents of the HSDA.

- ✚ This is 20% of the population of Texas in the EMA and 20.7% in the HSDA.
- ✚ Over 81% of the people living in the EMA live in Harris County and nearly 79% of those in the HSDA live in Harris County.
- ✚ The second largest county is Fort Bend, with 8.5% of people living in the HSDA and Montgomery County with 6.8% of the region's population.
- ✚ The smallest counties by population include Colorado, Austin, and Chambers, each with less than 30,000 residents.

Both the EMA and the HSDA are projected to grow approximately 18% between 2000 and 2010. This is faster growth than the 16% that is projected for Texas overall.

- ✚ The fastest growing counties include Montgomery (29%), Fort Bend (27%) and Waller (26%).
- ✚ The slowest growing counties are the four outside the EMA, Colorado (3.5%), Wharton (5.8%), Austin (8.4%) and Walker (9.6%). Refer to Table 1.1.3.
- ✚ The 45 to 64 age group is projecting the greatest growth in the EMA, HSDA and state, between 41% and 45%.
- ✚ This is followed by the 65+ group, but the EMA and HSDA are projected to grow at a faster rate than the state, 37% for the EMA, 35% for the HSDA compared to 22% for Texas.
- ✚ Youth, those 13 to 24 years, are projected to increase 15% in the EMA and 14% in the HSDA compared to 12% for the state. Refer to Table 1.1.4. Refer to Appendix A for population projections by age, gender and county.
- ✚ Relatively slow growth, 6.5%, is projected for the 25 to 44 year age group.

Table 1.1.3
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY
2000 THROUGH 2010

COUNTY	POPULATION 2000		POPULATION 2010		PERCENT CHANGE 2000-2010
	NUMBER	PERCENT*	NUMBER	PERCENT*	
Chambers	26,031	0.6%	31,375	0.6%	20.5%
Fort Bend	354,452	8.2%	449,811	8.8%	26.9%
Harris	3,400,578	78.6%	3,951,682	77.6%	16.2%
Liberty	70,154	1.6%	81,930	1.6%	16.8%
Montgomery	293,768	6.8%	379,363	7.5%	29.1%
Waller	32,663	0.8%	41,137	0.8%	25.9%
EMA Total	4,177,646	96.6%	4,935,298	96.9%	18.1%
Austin	23,590	0.6%	25,582	0.5%	8.4%
Colorado	20,390	0.5%	21,101	0.4%	3.5%
Walker	61,758	1.4%	67,664	1.3%	9.6%
Wharton	41,188	1.0%	43,560	0.9%	5.8%
HSDA Total	4,324,572	100.0%	5,093,205	100.0%	17.8%
Texas Total Population	20,851,820	100.0%	24,178,507	100.0%	16.0%
Source: Texas comptroller's winter 2001-2002 county forecast (www.window.stat.tx.us). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.					
*Reflects percent of total HSDA population					

Table 1.1.4
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS TOTAL
PROJECTED POPULATION CHANGE BY AGE
2000 THROUGH 2010

COUNTY	POPULATION 2000		POPULATION 2010		PERCENT CHANGE 2000-2010
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
EMA COUNTIES					
Under 2 years	137,130	3.3%	149,476	3.0%	9.0%
2-12 years	755,031	18.1%	798,633	16.2%	5.8%
13-24 years	744,824	17.8%	857,075	17.4%	15.1%
25-44 years	1,379,256	33.0%	1,468,249	29.7%	6.5%
45-64 years	850,192	20.4%	1,236,403	25.1%	45.4%
65 and older	311,213	7.4%	425,462	8.6%	36.7%
Total	4,177,646	100.0%	4,935,298	100.0%	18.1%
HSDA COUNTIES					
Under 2 years	140,638	3.3%	153,444	3.0%	9.1%
2-12 years	775,471	17.9%	819,610	16.1%	5.7%
13-24 years	777,164	18.0%	889,303	17.5%	14.4%
25-44 years	1,420,468	32.8%	1,512,477	29.7%	6.5%
45-64 years	881,084	20.4%	1,273,478	25.0%	44.5%
65 and older	329,747	7.6%	444,893	8.7%	34.9%
Total	4,324,572	100.0%	5,093,205	100.0%	18.1%
TEXAS					
Under 2 years	652,970	3.1%	730,538	3.0%	11.9%
2-12 years	3,608,917	17.3%	3,868,799	16.0%	7.2%
13-24 years	3,799,040	18.2%	4,256,960	17.6%	12.1%
25-44 years	6,537,409	31.4%	6,915,579	28.6%	5.8%
45-64 years	4,186,017	20.1%	5,892,533	24.4%	40.8%
65 and older	2,067,467	9.9%	2,514,098	10.4%	21.6%
Texas Total Population	20,851,820	100.0%	24,178,507	100.0%	16.0%
Source: Texas comptroller's winter 2001-2002 county forecast (www.window.stat.tx.us). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.					

RACE/ETHNICITY

While the EMA and the HSDA have similar racial and ethnic make ups, they differ from Texas overall.

- ✚ White, non-Hispanics are the largest population group in the EMA and the HSDA. They make up a smaller percentage in the region when compared to the state, being 46% of the EMA's and HSDA's populations and 52% of the state's.
- ✚ Hispanics/Latinos are a somewhat smaller percentage in the EMA and HSDA than the state, 30% in the region and 32% in the state.
- ✚ Non-Hispanic blacks/African-Americans are a larger percentage of the population in the EMA and HSDA than in the state, making up over 17% of the people in the region compared to 11% in Texas.
- ✚ Larger percentages of Asians also live in the EMA and HSDA than in the state overall. Asians are 5% of the regional population and less than 3% of those living in the state. Refer to Table 1.1.5, and Figure 1.1.2.

In Harris and Fort Bend Counties, minorities make up the “majority” of residents. White/Anglo are the majority in all other counties.

- ✚ By county, Harris County has the most racially and ethnically diverse population with 33% Hispanic/Latino, 18% black/African-American and 5% Asian.
- ✚ The counties with the largest percentages of black/African-American residents are Waller (29%), Walker (24%), and Fort Bend (20%).
- ✚ The counties with the largest percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents are Harris (33%), Wharton (31%) and Fort Bend (21%).
- ✚ Fort Bend County has the largest percentage of Asian residents with over 11%. Refer to Table 1.1.5 and Figure 1.1.3.
- ✚ In the EMA and HSDA, women make up a larger percentage of the black/African-American population than men, and men are a larger percentage of the Hispanic/Latino population than women. Refer to Table 1.1.6.
- ✚ Of the Hispanic/Latino population, the largest percentage is of Mexican heritage. Mexicans comprise 24% of Harris County residents and 22% of Wharton County residents.
- ✚ Twenty percent of EMA and HSDA residents were born outside the U.S. This compares to 14% in the state of Texas. In both the region and the state, these foreign born residents most frequently come from North, Central and South America. Mexico is the most frequent place of foreign birth, accounting for about half of those born outside the U.S.
- ✚ Approximately 4% of the EMA and HSDA populations were born in Asia.

Table 1.1.5
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL POP	WHITE, NON-HISPANIC	BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN, NON-HISPANIC	HISPANIC/LATINO	ASIAN, NON-HISPANIC	OTHER, NON-HISPANIC
	N	%	%	%	%	%
Chambers	26,031	77.6%	9.7%	10.8%	0.7%	1.2%
Fort Bend	354,355	46.2%	19.6%	21.1%	11.2%	1.9%
Harris	3,399,186	42.1%	18.2%	32.9%	5.1%	1.6%
Liberty	70,136	74.6%	12.8%	10.9%	0.3%	1.5%
Montgomery	293,688	81.4%	3.4%	12.6%	1.1%	1.4%
Waller	32,660	49.9%	29.1%	19.4%	0.4%	1.3%
EMA TOTAL	4,176,056	46.1%	17.2%	29.9%	5.2%	1.6%
Austin	23,589	71.9%	10.5%	16.1%	0.3%	1.2%
Colorado	20,387	64.6%	14.5%	19.7%	0.2%	1.0%
Walker	61,733	60.1%	23.8%	14.1%	0.8%	1.3%
Wharton	41,170	53.0%	14.7%	31.3%	0.3%	0.7%
HSDA TOTAL	4,322,935	46.6%	17.3%	29.6%	5.0%	1.6%
TEXAS TOTAL	20,851,820	52.4%	11.3%	32.0%	2.7%	1.6%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004. Percentage calculations are based on the total population of each gender						

Table 1.1.6
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA TOTAL
POPULATION BY RACE, ETHNICITY AND GENDER
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL POP	WHITE, NON- HISPANIC	BLACK/ AFRICAN AMERICAN, NON- HISPANIC	HISPANIC/ LATINO	ASIAN, NON- HISPANIC	OTHER, NON- HISPANIC
	N	%	%	%	%	%
EMA-female	2,098,020	46.5%	18.3%	28.5%	5.2%	1.6%
EMA-male	2,079,626	45.6%	16.2%	31.3%	5.2%	1.7%
HSDA-female	2,165,988	47.0%	18.2%	28.2%	5.0%	1.6%
HSDA-male	2,158,584	46.1%	16.3%	31.0%	5.0%	1.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.
Percentage calculations are based on the total population of each gender

Figure 1.1.2
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS TOTAL
POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
2000

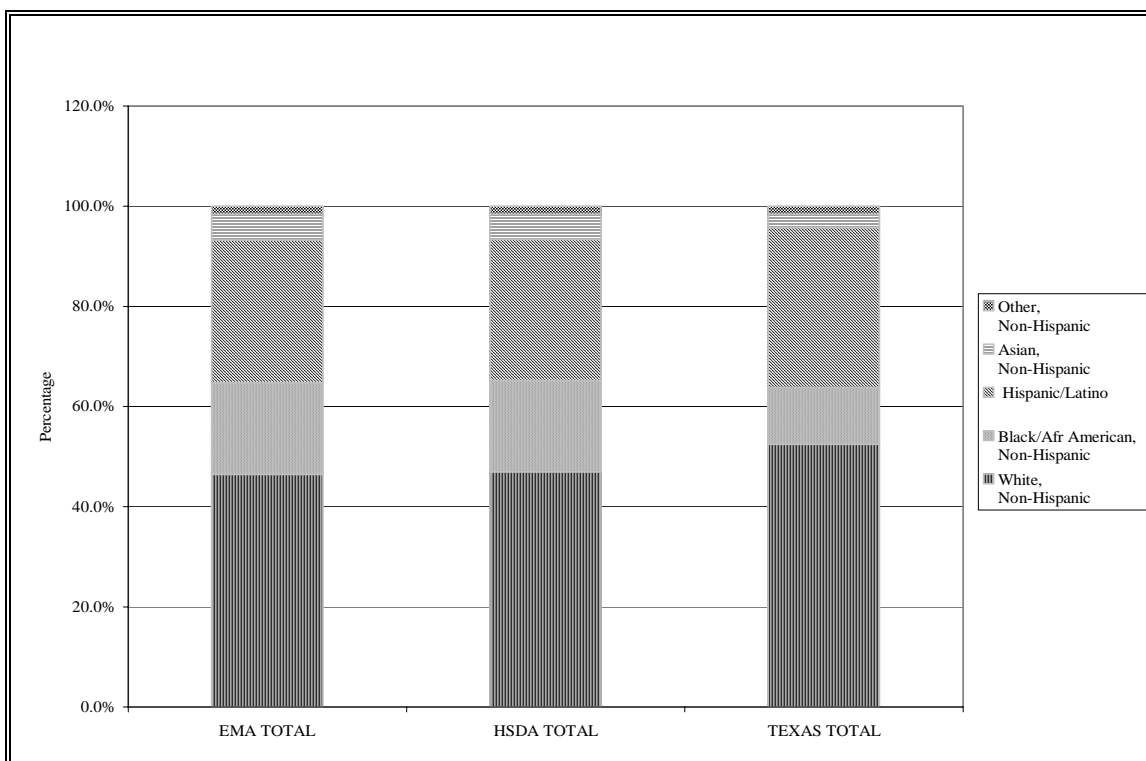


Figure 1.1.3
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
2000

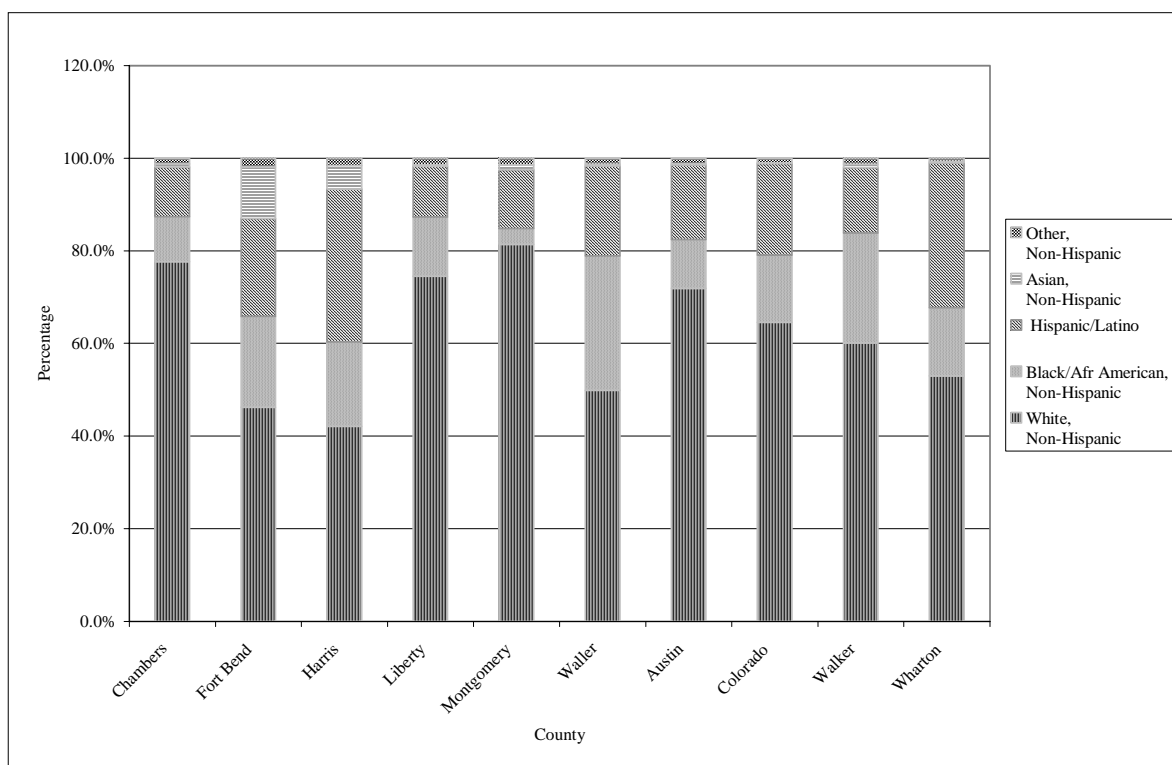


Table 1.1.7
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
HISPANIC/LATINO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2000

County	Total Pop	Hispanic or Latino	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Cuban	Central American	South American	Other Hispanic or Latino
Chambers	26,031	10.8%	9.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.3%
Fort Bend	354,452	21.1%	14.5%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.7%	4.3%
Harris	3,400,578	32.9%	24.0%	0.4%	0.2%	2.3%	0.7%	5.3%
Liberty	70,154	10.9%	9.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Montgomery	293,768	12.6%	9.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.3%	1.9%
Waller	32,663	19.4%	16.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	2.8%
EMA TOTAL	4,177,646	29.9%	21.7%	0.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	4.9%
Austin	23,590	16.1%	13.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	2.2%
Colorado	20,390	19.7%	15.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	4.0%
Walker	61,758	14.1%	11.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	1.4%
Wharton	41,188	31.3%	22.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	8.9%
HSDA TOTAL	4,324,572	29.6%	21.5%	0.3%	0.2%	2.0%	0.6%	4.9%
TEXAS TOTAL	20,851,820	32.0%	24.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	6.2%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004. Percentage calculations are based on the total population of each gender								

Figure 1.1.4
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS
HISPANIC/LATINO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2000

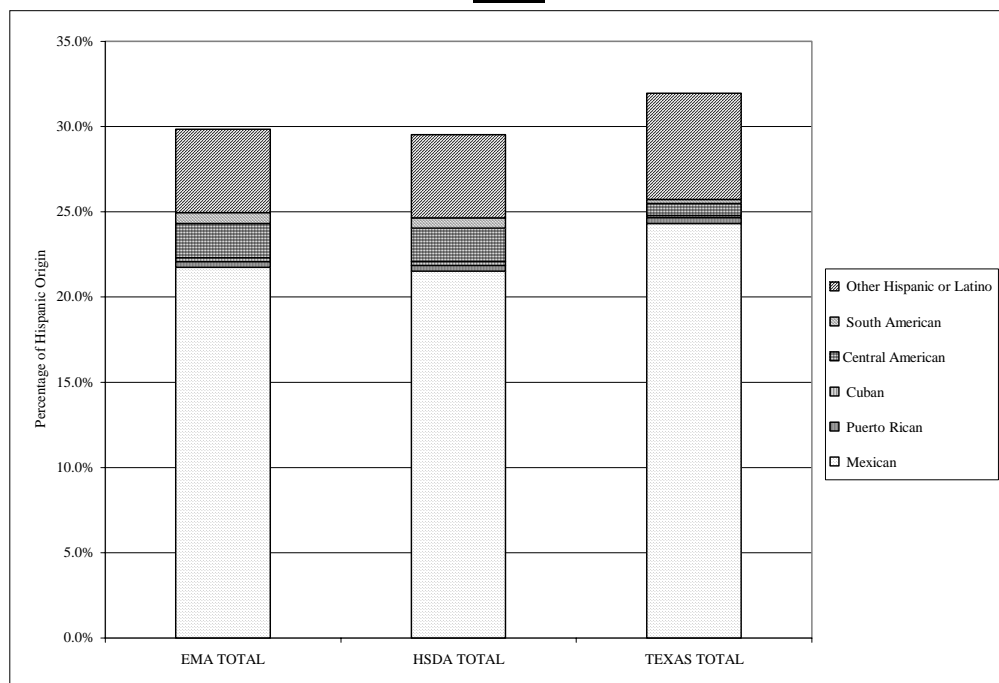


Figure 1.1.5
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
HISPANIC/LATINO BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2000

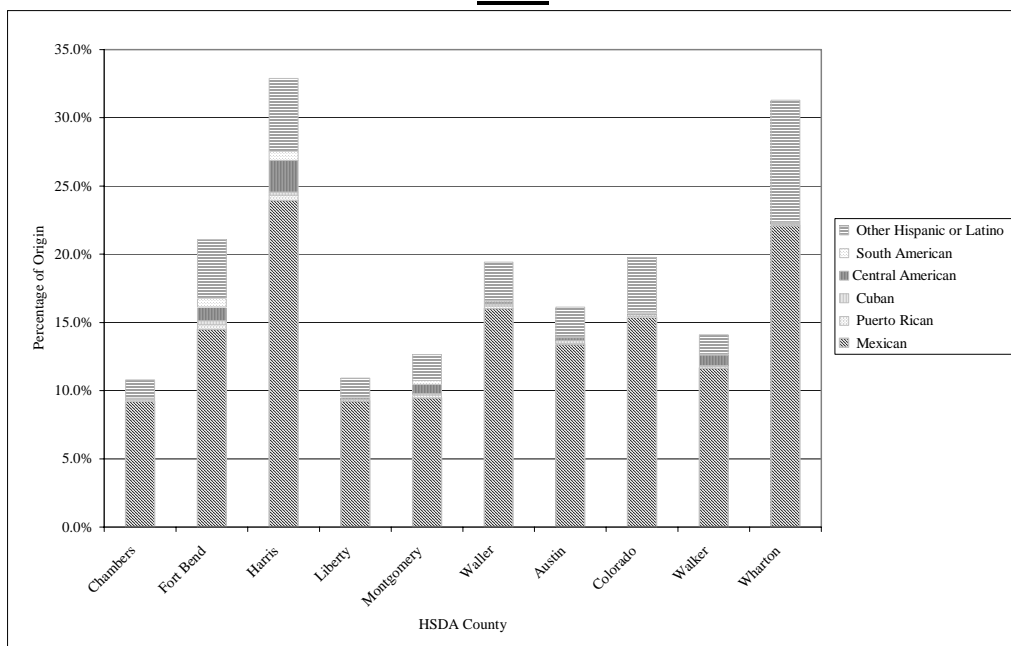
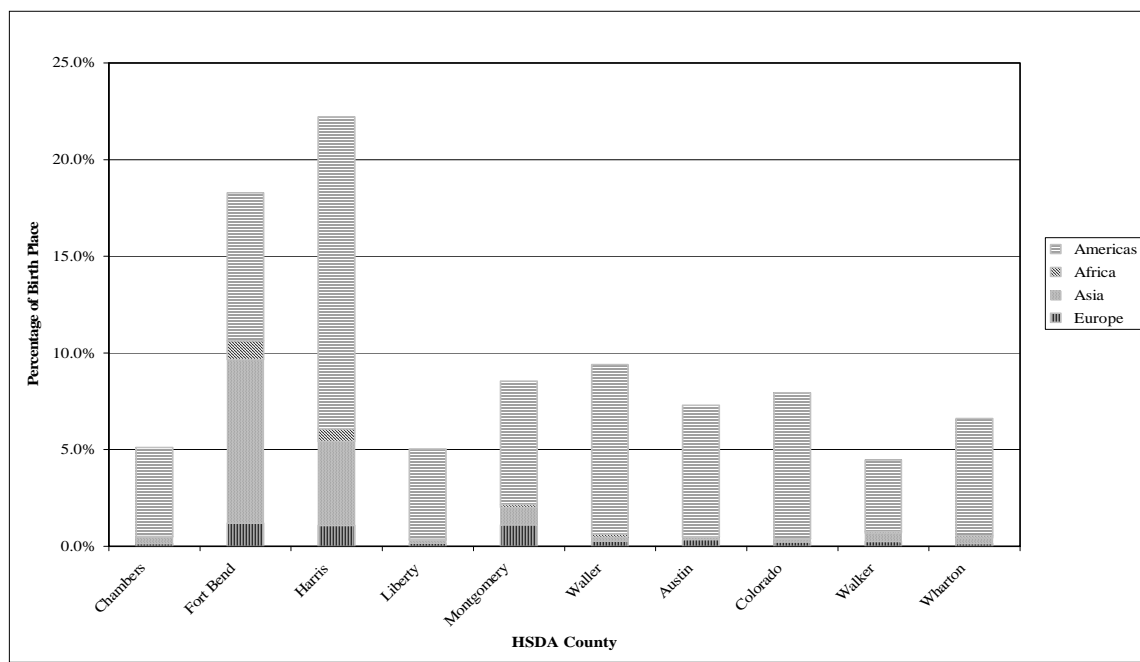


Table 1.1.8
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
FOREIGN BORN BY PLACE OF BIRTH
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL FOREIGN BORN	BIRTH PLACE FOR FOREIGN BORN				
			EUROPE	ASIA	AFRICA	AMERICAS	MEXICO
Chambers	26,031	5.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	4.6%	4.4%
Fort Bend	354,452	18.3%	1.2%	8.4%	1.0%	7.6%	4.5%
Harris	3,400,578	22.2%	1.1%	4.3%	0.7%	16.1%	11.6%
Liberty	70,154	5.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	4.7%	4.3%
Montgomery	293,768	8.6%	1.1%	0.9%	0.2%	6.4%	4.7%
Waller	32,663	9.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	8.8%	8.0%
EMA TOTAL	4,177,646	20.5%	1.1%	4.3%	0.6%	14.4%	10.3%
Austin	23,590	7.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%	6.8%	6.1%
Colorado	20,390	7.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	7.5%	7.1%
Walker	61,758	4.5%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	3.7%	2.8%
Wharton	41,188	6.6%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	6.1%	5.7%
HSDA TOTAL	4,324,572	20.0%	1.0%	4.2%	0.6%	14.1%	10.2%
TEXAS TOTAL	20,851,820	13.9%	3.5%	10.8%	1.5%		
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004. Percentage calculations are based on the total population of each gender							

Figure 1.1.6
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
FOREIGN BORN BY PLACE OF BIRTH
2000



Linguistic Isolation

Approximately one-third of EMA and HSDA residents are “linguistically isolated,” meaning they speak English less than “very well.”

- ✂ More than one-third of the people living in Harris County and 30% of the people living in Fort Bend speak English less than “very well.”
- ✂ The largest percentages of linguistically isolated people are Spanish speaking.
- ✂ More than one quarter of those who speak Indo-European languages are linguistically isolated.
- ✂ Very few of those speaking Asian and Pacific Islander languages report being linguistically isolated. Refer to Table 1.1.9.

Table 1.1.9
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
LINGUISTIC ISOLATION
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL 5+ POP	ENGLISH ONLY POP	SPEAK OTHER THAN ENGLISH						
			TOTAL POP	SPANISH		INDO-EUROPEAN		SPEAK ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLAND	
				TOTAL POP	LI	TOTAL POP	LI	TOTAL POP	LI
Chambers	24,205	88.3%	2,834	2,265	43.9%	460	29.1%	87	8.0%
Fort Bend	327,666	69.3%	100,596	57,612	40.0%	16,603	24.8%	22,409	4.4%
Harris	3,121,999	63.8%	1,129,856	898,885	52.9%	87,470	28.2%	116,285	4.5%
Liberty	65,425	87.7%	8,030	7,042	44.4%	733	13.4%	129	0.0%
Montgomery	271,298	86.2%	37,552	31,077	49.4%	4,258	18.3%	1,854	6.0%
Waller	30,397	81.9%	5,513	4,994	52.9%	364	25.0%	74	13.5%
EMA TOTAL	3,840,990	66.6%	1,284,381	1,001,875	52.0%	109,888	27.2%	140,838	4.5%
Austin	22,056	82.9%	3,770	2,967	46.6%	795	29.1%	87	8.0%
Colorado	19,150	80.1%	3,818	3,130	49.1%	626	26.0%	24	54.2%
Walker	58,854	85.7%	8,390	7,586	44.4%	455	18.2%	285	1.1%
Wharton	38,401	73.3%	10,239	9,145	35.7%	989	19.3%	74	5.4%
HSDA TOTAL	3,979,451	67.1%	1,310,598	1,024,703	51.8%	112,753	27.1%	141,308	4.5%
TEXAS TOTAL	19,241,518	68.8%	6,010,753	5,195,182	45.6%	358,019	25.8%	374,330	4.6%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.									
Linguistic Isolation = speaks English less than "very well."									
Total Pop reflects all speaking that language.									
LI = Percentage of those speaking the language who are linguistically isolated/speak English less than "very well."									

Socioeconomic Status

Median household income helps explain how much money people in the region earn. Since it is for “household, it is the combined amount of money earned by everyone living in a household. The “median income” means that half the people living in the region/county earn less than that amount and half earn more. While the higher median income is better for the region, it has to be considered against the cost of living in an area and the number of people in each household. Typically, the cost of living in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

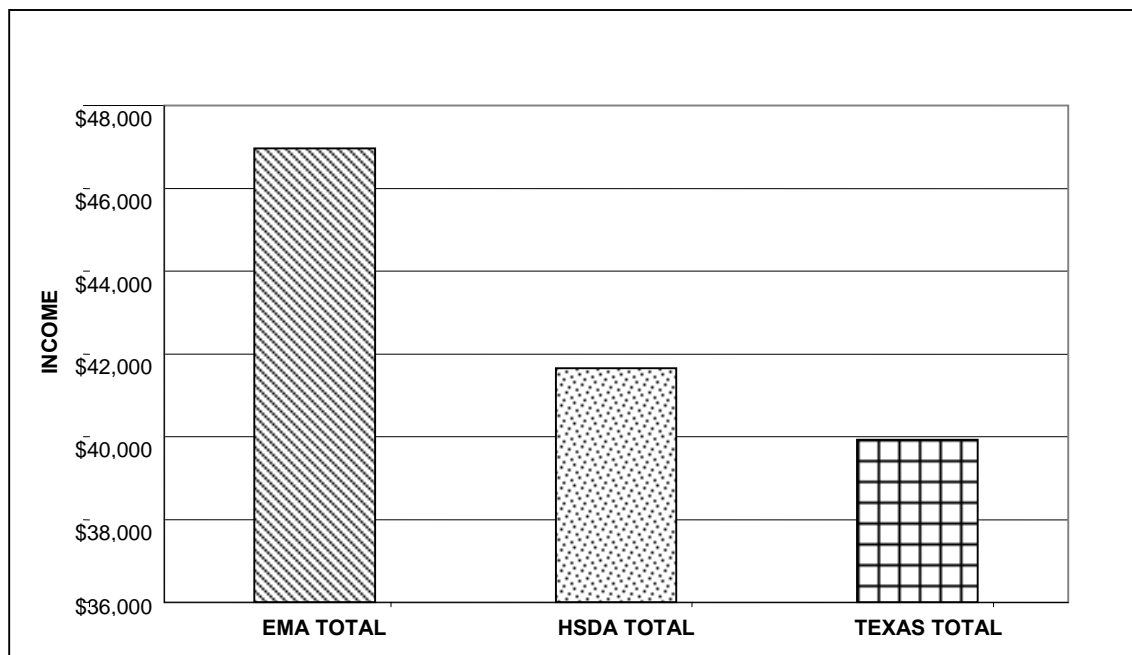
People living in the EMA and HSDA have higher median household incomes than people throughout the entire state of Texas. Within the EMA, the median income is nearly \$47,000 per year which is \$5,000 higher than in the HSDA and \$7,000 higher than is found in the state.

- ✚ Fort Bend County residents have the highest median household income of all the counties in the HSDA with nearly \$64,000 per year.
- ✚ The area with the second highest median income is Montgomery County with over \$50,000 per year.
- ✚ Counties with the lowest median household income are three of the four HSDA counties outside the EMA—Colorado, Wharton and Walker. Refer to Table 1.1.10 and Figure 1.1.7.

Table 1.1.10
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES AND TOTAL
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Chambers	\$47,964
Fort Bend	\$63,831
Harris	\$42,598
Liberty	\$38,361
Montgomery	\$50,864
Waller	\$38,136
EMA TOTAL	\$46,959
Austin	\$38,615
Colorado	\$32,425
Walker	\$31,468
Wharton	\$32,208
HSDA TOTAL	\$41,647
TEXAS TOTAL	\$39,927
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.	

Figure 1.1.7
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS TOTAL
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000



OWNER COST AND GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The U. S. Census Bureau tracks the percentage of household income that is spent on housing. For people that own their homes, owner cost includes all expenses required to own a home such as mortgage payments, real estate taxes, homeowners' insurance, utilities, condominium and association fees, etc. For people that rent their home or apartment, this includes rent, utilities and other associated costs. These costs are reported as a percentage of household income. Unfortunately, the same percentages are not used for owner cost and renter cost, so direct comparisons are not possible. (Table 1.1.11 and Table 1.1.12)

- ✚ Considering owner cost, five HSDA counties have approximately two-thirds of residents whose owner cost is less than 20% of household income. These are generally rural counties.
- ✚ The counties with the most residents with owner costs more than 20% of household income are the most urban counties, including Fort Bend (54.1%), Harris (59.1%) and Montgomery (60.3%).

- ✂ Waller County has the highest percentage with owner cost greater than 35% of income (17.1%). This is followed by Fort Bend County (14.3%) and Harris County (14.3%). Refer to Table 1.1.11
- ✂ Chambers, Liberty and Austin Counties have the lowest renter costs, including the largest percentages of their populations with renter costs below 15% of income.
- ✂ Walker County has the highest renter cost, with 42% of the population spending 35% or more of their incomes on rent. This is followed by Waller County with 29% of their residents at that level. Harris, Liberty and Montgomery all have approximately 27% of their residents dedicating 35% or more of their incomes to rent. (Table 1.1.12)

Table 1.1.11
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
OWNER COST AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL	<20%	20-24%	25-34%	>35%
	N ¹	%	%	%	%
Chambers	5,320	68.1%	11.7%	9.4%	10.7%
Fort Bend	81,296	54.1%	15.6%	15.6%	14.7%
Harris	592,221	59.1%	13.4%	13.2%	14.3%
Liberty	10,097	66.5%	10.4%	11.3%	11.8%
Montgomery	59,089	60.3%	14.3%	12.8%	12.5%
Waller	4,125	61.0%	11.2%	10.7%	17.1%
EMA TOTAL	752,148	58.8%	13.7%	13.4%	14.1%
Austin	3,956	68.0%	10.0%	10.9%	11.1%
Colorado	3,742	69.6%	6.9%	10.1%	13.4%
Walker	6,165	64.2%	12.5%	11.3%	12.0%
Wharton	7,592	68.2%	9.9%	10.2%	11.7%
HSDA TOTAL	773,603	59.0%	13.6%	13.3%	14.1%
TEXAS TOTAL	3,809,005	59.6%	13.4%	13.3%	13.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.

Note ¹: Includes only households that monthly cost was computed.

Figure 1.1.8
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS
OWNER COST AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000

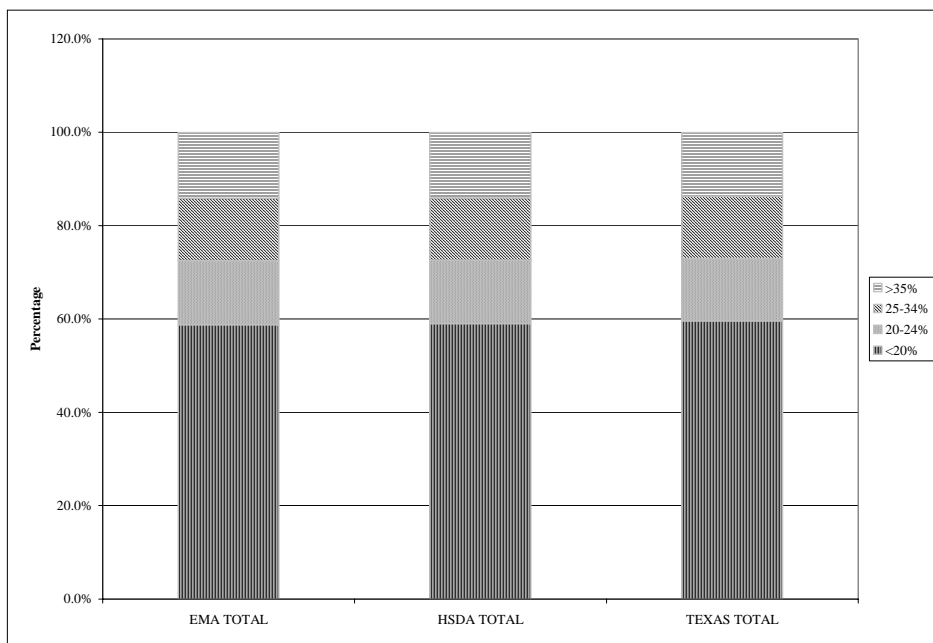


Figure 1.1.9
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
OWNER COST AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000

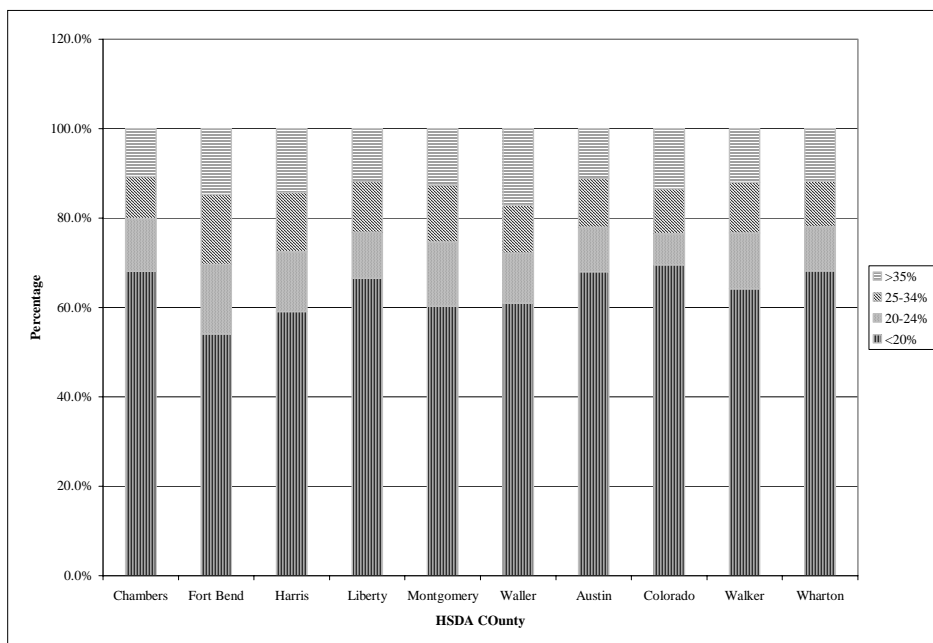
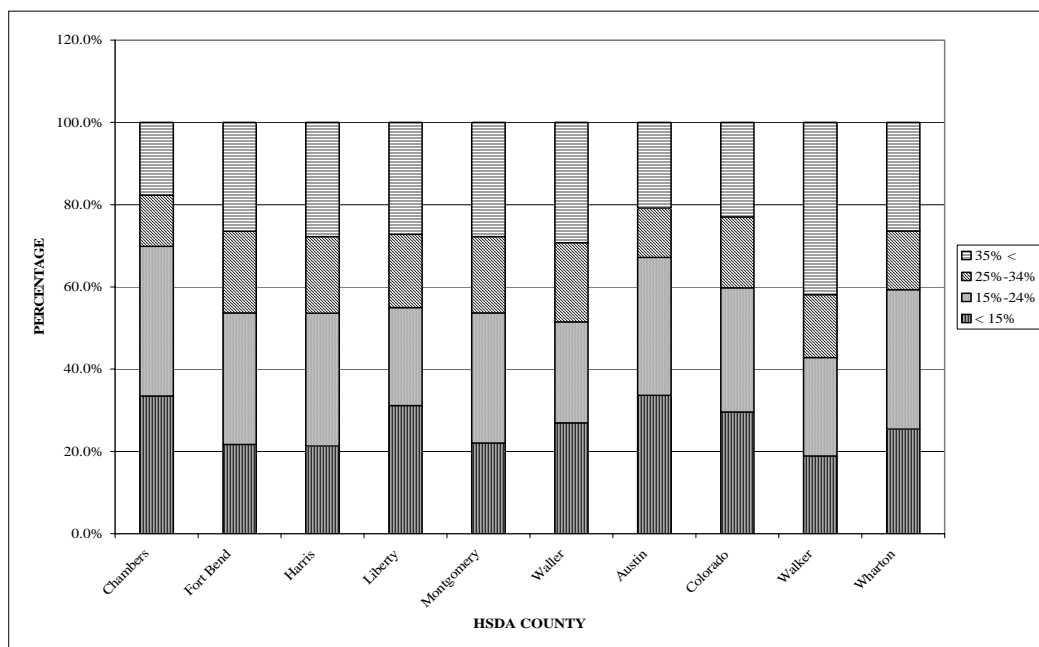


Table 1.1.12
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME
2000

County	Total households *	< 15%	15%-24%	25%-34%	>35%
Chambers	1,238	33.5%	36.3%	12.4%	17.7%
Fort Bend	19,652	21.8%	31.9%	19.8%	26.5%
Harris	507,029	21.3%	32.3%	18.6%	27.8%
Liberty	4,136	31.1%	23.8%	17.8%	27.2%
Montgomery	20,397	22.1%	31.6%	18.6%	27.7%
Waller	2,341	27.0%	24.5%	19.2%	29.3%
EMA TOTAL	554,793	21.5%	32.1%	18.7%	27.7%
Austin	1,581	33.6%	33.5%	12.0%	20.8%
Colorado	1,305	29.6%	30.2%	17.2%	23.0%
Walker	6,423	18.9%	23.9%	15.3%	41.9%
Wharton	3,769	25.4%	33.9%	14.3%	26.4%
HSDA TOTAL	567,871	21.5%	32.1%	18.6%	27.8%

Note*: Total households of which rental statistics are calculated. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.

Figure 1.1.10
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
GROSS RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Information on unemployment is available from the state of Texas. In 2003, unemployment in the EMA, HSDA and state was 6.8% to 6.9%. Refer to Table 1.1.13.

- ✂ The county with the highest unemployment was Liberty, with 10.4% unemployment.
- ✂ Those with the lowest were Walker (3.3%), Austin and Colorado (both with 4.8%).
- ✂ It should be noted that although employment is high in Walker and Colorado Counties, median household income is among the lowest in the region.

Table 1.1.13
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF RESIDENTS OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE
2003

COUNTY	POP 16+	IN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED
Chambers	21,033	13,010	810	6.2%
Fort Bend	282,690	208,885	12,291	5.9%
Harris	2,654,562	1,891,103	132,911	7.0%
Liberty	56,120	31,972	3,341	10.4%
Montgomery	238,131	160,205	8,577	5.4%
Waller	27,222	15,177	1,033	6.8%
EMA TOTAL	3,279,758	2,320,352	158,963	6.9%
Austin	18,726	14,341	692	4.8%
Colorado	16,186	8,446	409	4.8%
Walker	53,685	23,973	803	3.3%
Wharton	31,688	19,695	1,353	6.9%
HSDA TOTAL	3,400,043	2,386,807	162,220	6.8%
TEXAS TOTAL	16,454,277	10,910,344	737,516	6.8%
Source: Texas Workforce Commission's Labor Market Information Department (www.tracer2.com). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.				
Unemployed % is based on the number of in labor force.				

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment reflects each person in an area's highest grade in school. The EMA, HSDA and state are similar with 11% going through eighth grade or less, 13% going to high school, but not graduating, approximately half graduating from high school and possibly attending some college, and roughly one quarter receiving a bachelor's degree in college or higher. Refer to Table 1.1.14 and Figures 1.1.11 and 1.1.12.

- ✚ Counties with the highest percentage getting their high school diploma or more include: Fort Bend (84.3%), Montgomery (81.6%), Chambers (77.0%), Harris (74.6%), and Waller (73.9%).
- ✚ Counties with the highest percentage of residents who did not go beyond eighth grade include: Colorado, Wharton, Austin and Harris.

Table 1.1.14
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL POP >25	LESS THAN 9TH GRADE	9TH-12TH GRADE, NO DIPLOMA	HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, SOME COLLEGE, ASSOCIATE	BACHELOR OR HIGHER
Chambers	16,348	8.5%	14.5%	64.9%	12.1%
Fort Bend	214,461	7.2%	8.5%	47.4%	36.9%
Harris	2,067,399	12.1%	13.3%	47.7%	26.9%
Liberty	44,206	10.5%	19.9%	61.5%	8.1%
Montgomery	183,743	6.3%	12.1%	56.3%	25.3%
Waller	18,395	11.1%	15.1%	57.1%	16.8%
EMA TOTAL	2,544,552	11.2%	12.9%	48.7%	27.2%
Austin	15,280	12.2%	13.2%	57.2%	17.3%
Colorado	13,383	15.6%	15.3%	54.6%	14.4%
Walker	36,678	10.4%	16.6%	54.7%	18.3%
Wharton	25,567	15.5%	14.7%	55.4%	14.3%
HSDA TOTAL	2,635,460	11.3%	13.0%	48.9%	26.8%
TEXAS TOTAL	12,790,893	11.5%	12.9%	52.4%	23.2%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004. Note ¹ is based on 25+ total population.					

Figure 1.1.11
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA AND TEXAS
2000 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
2000

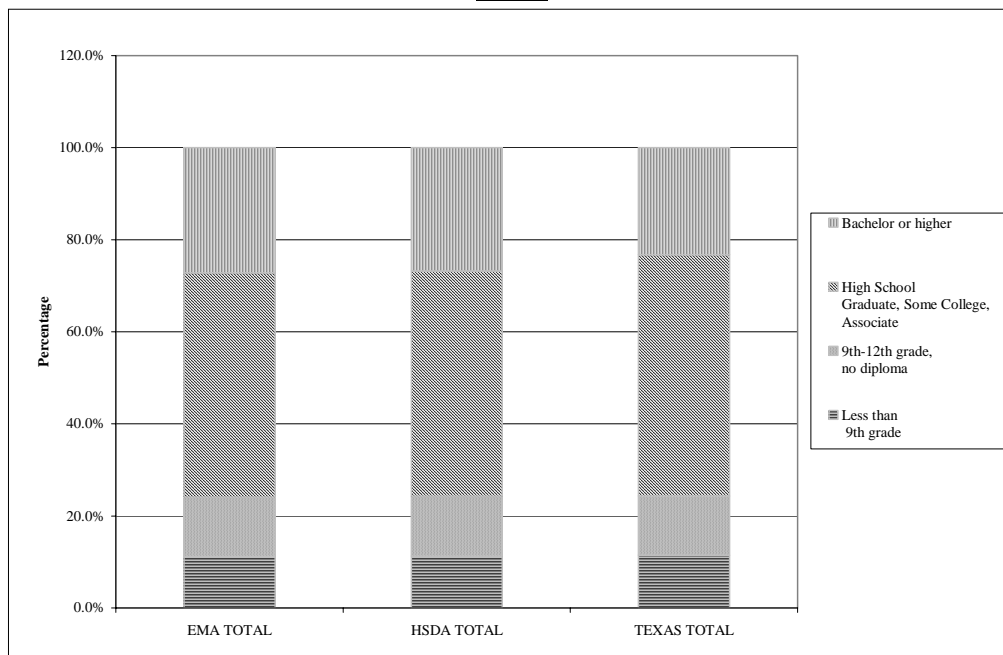
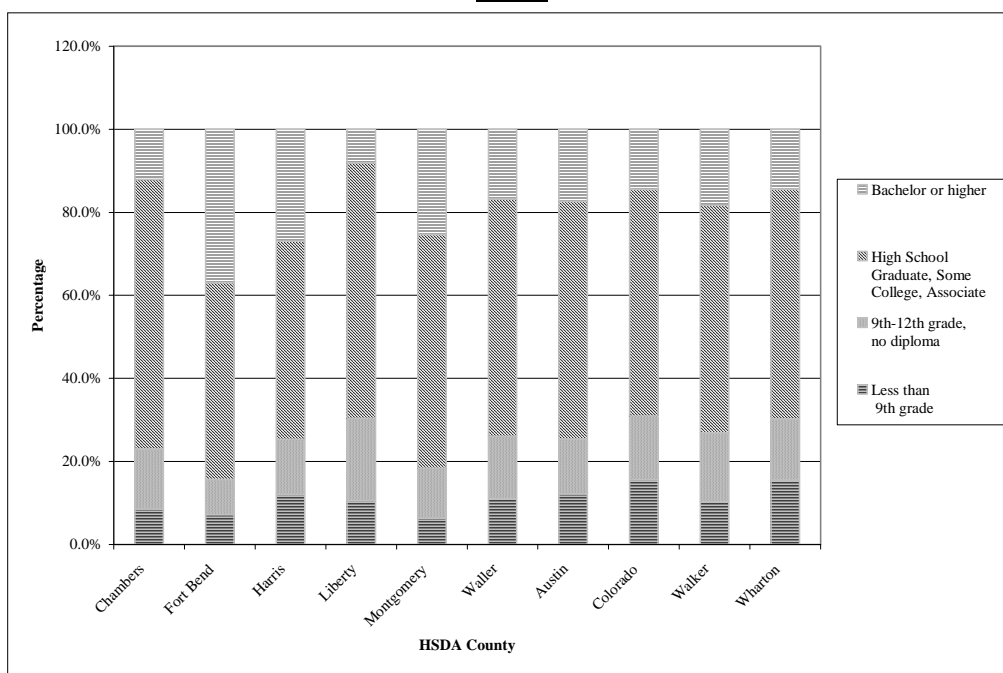


Figure 1.1.12
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
2000 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
2000



POVERTY STATUS

Both the EMA and the HSDA have lower rates of poverty than in Texas overall, with 13.9% and 14%, respectively, living in poverty compared to 15.4% for the state. Both the local and statewide percentages are larger than the 12.4% nationally who are living in poverty.

- ✚ Counties with the highest levels of poverty include Walker, Colorado and Wharton which are three of the four counties that are only part of the HSDA, and Waller and Harris in the EMA.
- ✚ Blacks in the EMA and HSDA make up a higher percentage of those living in poverty than is found throughout the state. Whites and Hispanics in the EMA and HSDA represent smaller percentages of those living in poverty when compared with the state overall. (Table 1.1.15)
- ✚ Children and others under 25 years of age are a large percentage of those living in poverty throughout the EMA, HSDA and state. (Table 1.1.16)
- ✚ Families with single females as head of household comprise a large percentage of families in poverty. (Table 1.1.17)

Table 1.1.15
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE
2000

COUNTY	TOTAL N	POPULATION FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED: BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			WHITE	BLACK	OTHER*	HISPANIC*
		N	%		%*	%*	%*	%*
Chambers	25,719	2,833	11.0%		6.5%	2.5%	2.1%	2.6%
Fort Bend	349,010	24,953	7.1%		2.9%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%
Harris	3,360,536	503,234	15.0%		6.0%	4.2%	4.8%	7.5%
Liberty	64,878	9,296	14.3%		9.5%	3.0%	1.8%	2.8%
Montgomery	291,519	27,376	9.4%		7.0%	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%
Waller	29,487	4,718	16.0%		6.0%	6.5%	3.5%	5.4%
EMA TOTAL	4,121,149	572,410	13.9%		5.9%	3.7%	4.3%	6.7%
Austin	23,345	2,814	12.1%		6.5%	2.6%	3.0%	4.7%
Colorado	19,543	3,171	16.2%		8.0%	4.9%	3.3%	5.0%
Walker	44,904	8,253	18.4%		10.6%	6.1%	1.6%	2.6%
Wharton	40,519	6,703	16.5%		8.1%	4.4%	4.0%	7.9%
HSDA TOTAL	4,249,460	593,351	14.0%		6.0%	3.8%	4.2%	6.6%
TEXAS TOTAL	20,287,300	3,117,609	15.4%		8.9%	2.6%	3.9%	8.2%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.								
* Hispanic and other races are not mutually exclusive.								
*** All the percentages are based on total population of whom population status is determined.								

Table 1.1.16
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
POVERTY BY AGE AND GENDER
2000

MALE								
	TOTAL POPULATION	INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			<25	25-44	45-64	65 ≤
	N	N	%		%	%	%	%
Chambers	25,719	1,213	4.7%		2.5%	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%
Fort Bend	349,010	11,438	3.3%		1.8%	0.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Harris	3,360,536	233,388	6.9%		3.9%	1.9%	0.8%	0.3%
Liberty	64,878	3,991	6.2%		3.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%
Montgomery	291,519	12,091	4.1%		2.2%	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%
Waller	29,487	2,391	8.1%		4.6%	2.0%	1.2%	0.3%
EMA TOTAL	4,121,149	264,512	6.4%		3.6%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%
Austin	23,345	1,200	5.1%		2.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.5%
Colorado	19,543	1,285	6.6%		3.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%
Walker	44,904	3,672	8.2%		5.7%	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%
Wharton	40,519	3,024	7.5%		3.7%	1.6%	1.5%	0.7%
HSDA TOTAL	4,249,460	273,693	6.4%		3.6%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%
TEXAS POPULATION	20,287,300	1,406,608	6.9%		4.0%	1.7%	0.9%	0.4%
FEMALE								
	TOTAL POPULATION	INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			<25	25-44	45-64	65 ≤
	N	N	%		%	%	%	%
Chambers	25,719	1,620	6.3%		2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.7%
Fort Bend	349,010	13,515	3.9%		1.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%
Harris	3,360,536	269,846	8.0%		4.0%	2.5%	1.0%	0.6%
Liberty	64,878	5,305	8.2%		3.4%	2.3%	1.2%	1.2%
Montgomery	291,519	15,285	5.2%		2.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%
Waller	29,487	2,327	7.9%		3.7%	2.3%	1.0%	0.9%
EMA TOTAL	4,121,149	307,898	7.5%		3.6%	2.3%	1.0%	0.6%
Austin	23,345	1,614	6.9%		2.7%	1.6%	1.1%	1.5%
Colorado	19,543	1,886	9.7%		4.1%	2.1%	1.4%	2.1%
Walker	44,904	4,581	10.2%		6.3%	2.1%	0.8%	1.1%
Wharton	40,519	3,679	9.1%		3.8%	2.0%	1.6%	1.7%
HSDA TOTAL	4,249,460	319,658	7.5%		3.7%	2.3%	1.0%	0.6%
TEXAS POPULATION	20,287,300	1,711,001	8.4%		4.2%	2.3%	1.7%	0.8%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (www.census.gov). Retrieved on March 25, 2004.								
*** All the percentages are based on total population of each gender.								

Table 1.1.17
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
POVERTY BY FAMILY LEVEL
2000

COUNTY	FAMILIES: TOTAL	FAMILIES: INCOME IN 1999 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	MARRIED- COUPLE FAMILY	MALE HOUSEHOLDER; NO WIFE PRESENT	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER; NO HUSBAND PRESENT	
	N	N	%	%	%	%
Chambers	7,221	601	8.3%	4.4%	0.5%	3.4%
Fort Bend	93,808	5,139	5.5%	2.8%	0.5%	2.2%
Harris	840,630	101,693	12.1%	5.8%	1.1%	5.2%
Liberty	17,937	1,998	11.1%	5.5%	0.8%	4.8%
Montgomery	80,723	5,766	7.1%	3.8%	0.5%	2.9%
Waller	7,837	901	11.5%	6.2%	1.3%	4.1%
EMA TOTAL	1,048,156	116,098	11.1%	5.4%	1.0%	4.7%
Austin	6,493	570	8.8%	5.5%	0.5%	2.8%
Colorado	5,385	660	12.3%	6.2%	0.9%	5.2%
Walker	11,533	1,225	10.6%	5.1%	0.9%	4.6%
Wharton	10,774	1,430	13.3%	6.7%	1.5%	5.0%
HSDA TOTAL	1,082,341	119,983	11.1%	5.4%	1.0%	4.7%
TEXAS POP	5,283,474	632,676	12.0%	6.0%	1.0%	5.1%

HEALTH AND INSURANCE STATUS

As a state, Texas ranked first in the U.S. in 1998 according to percent of population uninsured (24.5%) and second in size of the uninsured population (4,880,000). In the HSDA, county populations ranged between one fifth and one-quarter uninsured.

- ✚ Overall, Austin County had the lowest percentage of uninsured, 19.9%, and Harris County had the highest, 25.5%.
- ✚ Chambers County had the lowest percentage of uninsured children (20.8%) and Harris County had the highest (25.5%).
- ✚ Montgomery County had the lowest percentage of uninsured adults (22.6%) and Waller County had the highest (30.1%).
- ✚ A demographic breakdown of those living without insurance was not available by county. Statewide, the majority was male (53.6%) and Hispanic (48.3%).

Table 1.1.18
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENTS WITHOUT INSURANCE
1999

	ALL PEOPLE	0 - 18 YEARS OLD	19 – 64 YEARS OLD
	%	%	%
CHAMBERS	20.3	20.8	23.7
FORT BEND	22.7	22.4	24.6
HARRIS	25.5	25.5	28.1
LIBERTY	22.4	22.8	26.2
MONTGOMERY	20.1	21.0	22.6
WALLER	25.4	25.1	30.1
AUSTIN	19.9	22.7	24.4
COLORADO	20.8	24.0	26.7
WALKER	25.4	22.9	29.5
WHARTON	23.1	25.0	27.5
TEXAS	24.5		
Source: "Houston-Area 2002 Epidemiological Profile," page 10. Texas Health and Human Services Commission			

Natality Characteristics

Natality statistics provide information about births in the region. These include general information such as birth rate and fertility rate as well as risk information that reflect risk to either the mother or baby.

- ✚ Harris County has the highest birth rate and fertility rate in both the EMA and the HSDA. The birth rate ranks seventeenth out of all counties in the state, and the fertility rate is thirty-ninth. High birth and fertility rates result in a growing county population.
- ✚ The nine other EMA and HSDA counties have birth rates and fertility rates that are lower than the state of Texas overall.
- ✚ Wharton County demonstrates the highest risk in the percentage of adolescent mothers and lack of prenatal care in the first trimester, but their percentage of low birth weight infants is one of the lowest in the region.
- ✚ Liberty, Austin, Colorado and Wharton counties have higher percentages of adolescent mothers than found in the state.
- ✚ Chambers, Liberty, Austin and Wharton counties have higher percentages of mothers who do not receive prenatal care in the first trimester than found in the state.
- ✚ Harris, Waller and Colorado counties have higher percentages of low birth weight infants than found in Texas overall. Refer to Table 1.1.19.
- ✚ Infant mortality is presented in Table 1.1.19 with other mortality statistics. Chambers, Liberty, Montgomery, Colorado and Walker counties have higher infant death rates than found in the state overall.

Table 1.1.19
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
RATES AND COUNTY RANKINGS FOR NATALITY CHARACTERISTICS
1998 - 2000

	CRUDE BIRTH RATE		FERTILITY RATE	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK
CHAMBERS	12.1	171	53.2	232
FORT BEND	14.2	104	58.7	202
HARRIS	18.7	17	81.3	39
LIBERTY	15.2	71	70.6	88
MONTGOMERY	15.5	63	67.6	119
WALLER	16.1	50	65.5	147
AUSTIN	14.8	86	73	72
COLORADO	13	145	67.6	119
WALKER	10.3	225	50	242
WHARTON	14.9	80	71.5	83
TEXAS	17.4		76.7	

Rates reflect averages for 1998 – 2000 values and are per 100,000 population.
Source: "Selected Demographic & Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998–2000".

	ADOLESCENT MOTHERS		NO PRENATAL CARE FIRST TRIMESTER		LOW BIRTH WEIGHT	
	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK	PERCENT	RANK
CHAMBERS	4.9	218	22.3	83	6.9	163
FORT BEND	3.4	239	13.4	222	7.3	133
HARRIS	5.3	207	18.0	144	7.5	113
LIBERTY	6.5	170	22.3	83	7.3	133
MONTGOMERY	4.4	232	17.8	147	6.5	191
WALLER	7.8	111	19.6	123	7.6	108
AUSTIN	6.2	180	22.6	77	6.7	176
COLORADO	7.8	111	20.0	114	7.8	87
WALKER	5.6	197	15.4	194	7.3	133
WHARTON	9.4	53	35.1	15	6.4	197
TEXAS	6.0		20.8		7.4	

Rates reflect averages for 1998 – 2000 values and are per 100,000 population.
Source: "Selected Demographic & Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998–2000".

MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS

Mortality characteristics present death rates overall and for specific disease processes. These rates include deaths occurring over three years, 1998 through 2000. The 254 counties throughout Texas are ranked, and these rankings are also presented. (Refer to Table 1.1.20)

- ✚ Liberty County has the highest mortality rate of the 10 HSDA Counties, ranking thirteenth in the state of Texas. They have the highest infant mortality rate in the state, and are in the top 15 for cancer, lower respiratory diseases and accidents.
- ✚ Fort Bend has the lowest death rate of the ten HSDA counties, ranking 197 in the state.
- ✚ Comparing the number of county deaths to overall deaths in the state for specific disease processes, reveals the following:
 - Liberty, Montgomery, Waller, Austin and Colorado counties have higher death rates from heart disease than the state.
 - Fort Bend, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery, Colorado and Walker counties have higher death rates from stroke than found in the state overall.
 - All EMA and HSDA counties except Fort Bend County and Austin County have higher death rates from cancer than Texas overall.
 - Chambers, Liberty, Montgomery, Waller and Walker counties have higher death rates from lower respiratory disease than Texas overall.
 - Chambers, Montgomery, Austin, Colorado and Wharton counties have higher death rates from diabetes than the state overall.
 - All EMA and HSDA counties except Fort Bend County and Harris County have higher death rates from accidents than found in the state.

Table 1.1.20
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
RATES AND COUNTY RANKINGS FOR MORTALITY CHARACTERISTICS
AGE ADJUSTED DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
1998 - 2000

	ALL DEATHS		HEART		STROKE		CANCER	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK
CHAMBERS	888.2	149	237.7	186	138.7	145	227.0	48
FORT BEND	834.5	197	259.1	155	148.2	109	194.6	148
HARRIS	880.3	161	267.9	147	144.4	124	200.7	128
LIBERTY	1,092.9	13	323.3	42	147.4	113	265.0	11
MONTGOMERY	981.6	77	295.0	94	155.0	89	225.0	56
WALLER	910.2	141	301.0	82	138.9	144	211.0	99
AUSTIN	890	147	331.3	31	131.1	167	188.1	174
COLORADO	1,015.5	48	318.6	50	163.0	60	214.3	86
WALKER	983.6	74	269.5	143	155.3	87	222.1	69
WHARTON	852.9	183	239.4	181	119.9	184	208.3	106
TEXAS	891.2		269.7		141.4		198.8	

Rates reflect averages for 1998 – 2000 values.
Source: "Selected Demographic & Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998-2000"

	LOWER RESPIRATORY		DIABETES		ACCIDENTS		INFANT MORTALITY	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK
CHAMBERS	52.5	58	37.4	36	49.5	85	7.4	NR
FORT BEND	34.5	135	24.5	99	25.7	150	4.9	34
HARRIS	35.5	133	27.0	84	33.9	139	5.7	29
LIBERTY	69.9	14	25.7	88	78.1	14	11.3	1
MONTGOMERY	56.6	46	31.5	59	47.4	90	6.5	21
WALLER	46.4	93	26.4	NR	60.9	43	4.1	NR
AUSTIN	28.8	144	35.5	41	57.5	51	4.8	NR
COLORADO	29.7	142	42.6	26	82.4	13	11.6	NR
WALKER	40.9	111	30.0	69	51.2	77	8.3	NR
WHARTON	21.7	149	43.7	21	42.4	110	2.2	NR
TEXAS	44.8		30.7		38.6		6.1	

Rates reflect averages for 1998 – 2000 values.
Source: "Selected Demographic & Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998-2000"
NR = 20 or fewer numerator events in the three year period are not ranked

MORBIDITY CHARACTERISTICS

Morbidity characteristics reflect the impact of an illness that does not result in death. The following presents the morbidity for two sexually transmitted diseases (STD), Chlamydia and gonorrhea and for AIDS. (Refer to Table 1.1.21)

- ✚ Waller County has among the highest rates of both chlamydia and gonorrhea infection in the state, ranking sixth for the former and seventh for the latter.
- ✚ Harris County is second in the state for AIDS morbidity, and also ranks highly for both STDs.
- ✚ In the HSDA, both Walker and Wharton counties are in the top 50 counties in Texas for chlamydia and gonorrhea, with Wharton ranking 34 for the former and 28 for the latter, and Walker ranking 42 and 48, respectively.

Table 1.1.21
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
RATES AND COUNTY RANKINGS FOR MORBIDITY CHARACTERISTICS
1998 - 2000

	REPORTED CASES: CHLAMYDIA		REPORTED CASES: GONORRHEA		REPORTED CASES: AIDS	
	RATE	RANK	RATE	RANK	PERCENT	RANK
CHAMBERS	69.3	196	18.0	NR	5.1	NR
FORT BEND	137.1	167	62.0	97	7.8	24
HARRIS	347.6	41	193.4	23	30.5	2
LIBERTY	170.7	141	77.3	87	10.3	16
MONTGOME RY	108.6	181	43.6	120	6.5	32
WALLER	611.8	6	325.8	7	6.7	NR
AUSTIN	142	158	80.9	84	5.7	NR
COLORADO	175.3	138	84.3	80	0	NR
WALKER	340.5	42	131.8	48	2.9	NR
WHARTON	363.5	34	183.3	28	4.8	NR
TEXAS	316.4		162.4		16.2	
Rates reflect averages for 1998 – 2000 values and are per 100,000 population.						
Source: "Selected Demographic and Public Health Measures: Rankings for Texas Counties 1998 – 2000"						
NR = 20 or fewer numerator events in the three year period are not ranked.						

MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED

Medically underserved status is designated to areas or populations having a shortage of personal health care services according to U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' rules. Designations are based on weighted values assigned to the following four health care demand and resource indicators:

- Percentage of elderly population (over 65 years)
- Poverty rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 population

In order to be considered medically underserved the index score of these indicators will be less than or equal to the national average of 62.

- ✚ Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) are based on the demographics of the entire population in an area and the overall index scores are less than or equal to 62.
- ✚ Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) focus on specific populations and represent only a portion of an area's population. These specific populations encounter barriers to primary care access. The barriers may be economic (e.g. low income or Medicaid-eligible populations) or sociologic (e.g. cultural or linguistic). For only these populations the index score is less than or equal to 62. Other populations may have higher scores.
- ✚ Exceptional MUPs (MUP-GOV) have index scores above the designated 62, but unusual local conditions that serve as barriers to access or availability of personal health services. The governor makes the MUP designation.

Nationally MUAs and MUPs are designated over five to ten years ago and are not regularly reviewed. Within the Houston-area HSDA, however, most have been designated within the last two to four years, indicating a more current shortage.

- ✚ All of the HSDA counties have full or partial designation as MUA. Six entire counties are designated as medically underserved.
- ✚ Harris County has 18 neighborhoods with MUA designated census tracts. In addition, Harris County has four MUPs, one of which was designated by the governor.
- ✚ Montgomery, Fort Bend and Colorado counties have MUA designated census tracts.

Table 1.1.22
HOUSTON EMA/HSDA COUNTIES
MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREAS
2004

COUNTY	DESIGNATION	AREA DESCRIPTION
Chambers	MUA	Whole County
Fort Bend	MUA	Census Tracts 704-706, 707.02-707.03, 707.11, 707.21, 711-714
Harris	MUA	<p>Acres Home Census Tracts 524, 525.02-525.04, 530.02, 531.01, 531.03, 530.03</p> <p>Aldine, Census Tracts 222.01, 222.02, 223.01, 223.02, 223.03, 224.01, 240.02</p> <p>Baytown Census Tracts 264, 264.99, 265, 266, 270, 271, 272, 273</p> <p>Casa de Amigo Census Tracts 503.01, 503.02, 505.01, 505.02, 506.01, 506.02, 507.01, 507.02, 508, 509.02, 509.03, 512, 514.01, 514.02, 515.02</p> <p>Central Harris, Census Tracts 201.01, 201.02, 204.00, 205.03, 502.00, 504.00</p> <p>East-Central Houston Census Tracts 202.10, 202.20, 203.01, 203.02, 203.03, 208.02, 208.03, 209, 210.01, 214.01</p> <p>Galena Park/Jacinto City Census Tracts 210.22, 211, 211.99, 212, 232, 232.99</p> <p>ID 03465 Census Tracts 400.25, 400.26, 401.01, 401.02, 402.01, 402.02</p> <p>Independence Heights, Census Tracts 509.01, 510.00, 519.02, 520.01, 520.03, 520.02, 521.01-521.03</p> <p>North Central, Census Tracts 240.01, 240.03, 532.02, 533.01-533.03, 535.20</p> <p>Northeast Central, Census Tracts 311.00, 311.99, 312.00</p> <p>Ripley Census Tracts 300.22, 300.23, 301.01, 301.02, 302, 308.2, 309.01, 309.02, 309.03, 310, 313.01, 313.02, 314.02, 319.01, 321.01, 321.02</p> <p>Settegast Census Tracts 207.01, 207.02, 208.01, 215.01, 215.02, 215.03, 216.01, 216.02, 217.01, 217.02, 218.01, 218.02, 218.03, 218.04, 219.00, 225.03, 225.04, 227.00</p> <p>South Central Census Tracts 318.02, 318.03, 319.02, 325.01, 325.02, 327.01, 327.02, 328.01, 328.02, 328.03, 339.03, 340, 342, 343.01, 343.02</p> <p>South Service Area, Census Tracts 329.02, 329.03</p> <p>Southern Third Ward, Census Tracts 3122-3124, 3127-3130, 3132-3138</p> <p>Trinity Gardens, Census Tracts 205.01, 205.98, 206.01, 206.98, 207.03, 207.04</p> <p>West Pasadena, Census Tracts 350.01, 350.02, 350.03, 350.04, 351, 353.01, 356.01, 356.02, 356.03</p>
	MUP	<p>Alief Low Income Census Tracts 424.01, 435.01, 435.02</p> <p>Spring Branch, Low Income, Census Tracts 5201-5207, 5210-5224</p> <p>Third Ward, Low Income, Census Tracts 300.24, 303.00, 304.01, 304.02, 305.01, 305.02</p>

(Table Continues)

(Table Continues)

	MUP-GOV	S.W. Houston, Spanish-speaking, Poverty: Census Tracts 416.01, 419.01, 419.04-419.06, 423.05, 423.07, 424.02, 424.03, 425.04
Liberty	MUA	Whole County
Montgomery	MUA	Census Tracts 904, 905, 910.10, 910.20, 911.02, 912.01
Waller	MUA	Whole County
Austin	MUA	Whole County
Colorado	MUA	Census tracts 1501, 1502
Wharton	MUA	Whole County
Walker	MUA	Whole County
Data Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Bureau of Primary Health Care, Shortage Designation Branch, 4350 East-West Highway, 9th Floor, Bethesda, MD 20814		
Prepared by: Texas Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Health Professions Resource Center		
Designations as of 6/4/04.		
http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/dpa/01mua-wc.htm		

HOMELESSNESS

In March 2003, the Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County, Inc. published their report, "Homeless Service Demands 2003, An Analysis of Trends, Services, Demographics." This report, while not specific to people living with HIV disease, provides background information on homelessness nationally and in the Houston area. It includes results of a survey of homeless individuals and homeless shelter providers. Key points to consider include:

- ⓧ Recent studies reveal that men continue to be the most represented group among the homeless, but families with children are increasing at rapid rate. A 2001 U.S. Conference of Mayors Survey projects 40% of homeless are families.
- ⓧ This same study states the homeless population is 50% African-American, 35% white/Anglo, 12% Hispanic, 2% Native American and 1% Asian.
- ⓧ According to the National Coalition for the Homeless, as many as 22% of single adult homeless have some form of "severe and persistent mental illness;" 34% have addiction disorders; approximately half of homeless women and children have experienced recent domestic violence.

- One of the main reasons for homelessness is an increasing lack of affordable housing, due to increasing rents.

The survey of 18 emergency shelter providers, conducted in January 2003, found an overall average of over 100% occupancy in Houston and Harris County. Occupancy rates ranged from 14% for a shelter in Humble to 149% for a large shelter in Houston.

- Shelters by type of clients served are presented in Table 1.1.24.
- Providers reported that of their 1663 clients, 81.5% were male and 19.5% were female. In addition, 58% were African-American, 23% white/Anglo, 14% Hispanic, 4% Native American and 1% Asian.

Table 1.1.23
AVAILABLE EMERGENCY SHELTER BEDS AND OCCUPANCY
HOUSTON AND HARRIS COUNTY
2003

AREA	AVAILABLE BEDS	EMERGENCY SHELTER CLIENTS	PERCENT OCCUPANCY
Harris County	1,996	2,068	103.6%
Houston	1,680	1,818	108.2%
Source: "Homeless Service Demands 2003, An Analysis of Trends, Services, Demographics"			

Table 1.1.24
AVAILABLE EMERGENCY SHELTER BY TYPE
HARRIS COUNTY
2003

Type of Shelter	Number	Percent
Family	5	15.6%
Men	8	25.0%
Women	6	18.8%
Women with Children	9	28.1%
Men with Children	2	6.3%
Youth	1	3.1%
Other	1	3.1%
Total	32	100.0%
Source: "Homeless Service Demands 2003, An Analysis of Trends, Services, Demographics" based on survey of 18 shelters. Shelters may provide services to multiple populations		

QUESTION 1.2:

**WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN
THE HOUSTON REGION?**

WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN THE HOUSTON REGION?

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has affected people of all gender, age and racial/ethnic groups in the Houston EMA and HSDA. This effect, however, has not been the same for all groups. In the beginning of the epidemic, HIV disease was most often found among white men who have sex with men (MSM). Although these men are still disproportionately affected by the epidemic, African Americans by far represent the majority of cases and recent trends also identify an increase among Hispanic men.

This section provides detailed information about demographic and risk characteristics of HIV-infected people. It describes cases reported through December 31, 2004. Mortality (deaths) reporting lags, so 2003 is considered the most recent complete year of data and is used in this report.

This report uses Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) HIV/AIDS surveillance data through December 31, 2004, with data extracted as of July 26, 2005. Although this is the most current data available for the purposes of this report, the incidence (newly diagnosed cases) and prevalence (people living with HIV/AIDS) may be incomplete due to delays in data reporting and processing. It is felt, however, that the data presented here provides an accurate picture of the epidemic and its current trends.

In addition to reporting delays, HIV data is incomplete since reporting was not begun until 1999. People who were diagnosed with HIV before 1999 who have not had another HIV diagnostic test and who have not converted to AIDS are not included in this data.

Cases of HIV diagnosed in 2004 (incidence) and people living with HIV, not AIDS (prevalence) can generally be thought of as people that became infected more recently than new AIDS diagnoses and people living with AIDS. This analysis will compare people diagnosed with HIV to those diagnosed with AIDS and people living with HIV to those living with AIDS to identify trends in the epidemic in the EMA and HSDA.

In this section, data is presented for both the EMA and the HSDA. Although tables appear similar, and differences between the two regions are very small, please be aware that EMA-specific tables follow HSDA tables. It should be noted that differences in incidence between the EMA and HSDA total only four cases for HIV and six cases for AIDS. Furthermore, the differences in prevalence total 108 cases, 44 for HIV and 64 for AIDS.

SUMMARY

- ✚ Both HIV and AIDS diagnoses demonstrated relatively stable trends between 1999 and 2002. In 2003, this changed abruptly and a significant decline in both HIV and AIDS diagnoses was seen. This may be due to delays in data reporting (described above) and should be monitored as more complete data become available.
- ✚ In 2004, 800 persons in the Houston HSDA were diagnosed with HIV that had not progressed to AIDS, and 942 PLWH received an AIDS diagnosis.
- ✚ Approximately half of those with new diagnoses of both HIV and AIDS are non-Hispanic black at 56%, 20% are non-Hispanic white, and 23% are Hispanic.
 - Among men of color who have sex with men (MCSM), the data shows an increase of new diagnoses among Hispanics for both HIV and AIDS.
 - Although prevalence numbers are similar between MCSM and White/Anglo MSM, the number of new diagnoses among MCSM is higher than white/Anglo MSM. Over time, this will result in a larger number of MCSM with HIV disease than white/Anglo MSM in the Houston area.
- ✚ Blacks have the highest rate of new HIV and new AIDS infections. It is almost five times higher than the rate of infection for Hispanics and more than seven times higher than that of whites.
- ✚ The 25 to 44 age group has the highest rates of new HIV and AIDS infections.
- ✚ Youth, age 13 to 24, exhibited increasing infections with over 2 times more HIV diagnoses per 100,000 than AIDS diagnoses.
 - Black youth are disproportionately affected by HIV and AIDS.
- ✚ Although numbers of newly diagnosed IDU are small, white IDU should be monitored as a potential emerging population.
 - White IDU make up 27% of new HIV diagnoses compared to 21% of AIDS diagnoses.
- ✚ Black women make up the largest percentage of newly diagnosed women of childbearing age. The proportions are significantly higher than those of whites and Hispanics.
- ✚ Hispanic men are infected with HIV at a rate of more than 4.2 times that of Hispanic women, and their AIDS infection rate was 4.6 times higher.
- ✚ Unreported risk among those with HIV accounts for approximately 37% of new HIV diagnoses and 22% of AIDS diagnoses.


HIV AND AIDS 2004 INCIDENCE (NEW DIAGNOSES)

Incidence is a term commonly used in epidemiology in referring to newly diagnosed cases. Incidence may be designated over a period of time that the new cases were diagnosed. For this report, incidence reflects cases diagnosed throughout 2004. As mentioned above, it is believed that the data presented in this report is reflective of trends in the epidemic, but totals may be incomplete due to reporting delays.


In 2004, the EMA had four fewer diagnosed cases of HIV and six fewer diagnosed cases of AIDS than the HSDA. In both cases, the EMA comprises 99% of the total HSDA cases.

- ✚ In 2004, 800 persons in the Houston HSDA were diagnosed with HIV that had not progressed to AIDS, and 942 PLWH received an AIDS diagnosis. In the EMA, these numbers were 796 for HIV and 936 for AIDS. The latter include both people who have not been diagnosed with HIV disease before (new diagnoses) and people who had previously been diagnosed as HIV positive and their disease progressed from HIV to AIDS. Since the numbers are similar, the 2004 HIV infection rate is approximately 17 per 100,000 for both the HSDA and EMA.
- ✚ The race/ethnicity profiles of those newly diagnosed with HIV and AIDS are almost identical in both the EMA and HSDA.
 - Approximately 55% of new HIV diagnoses were among black, non-Hispanics compared to 57% of AIDS diagnoses.
 - Twenty-one percent of HIV diagnoses were among white, non-Hispanics, compared to 19% for AIDS diagnoses.
 - The percentage of HIV and AIDS diagnoses were 24% and 23%, respectively, for Hispanic.
- ✚ Blacks had the highest rate of new HIV and new AIDS infections (121/100,000 for both HIV and AIDS). This is over 4.5 times greater than that of Hispanics (26.4/100,000) and over seven times that of Whites (16.6/100,000).
 - Data shows that for both HIV and AIDS cases, new diagnoses among Hispanics appear to have been on a steady increase overall in recent years.
 - Diagnoses among African Americans show an increasing trend for AIDS but a decreasing trend for HIV diagnoses.
- ✚ Generalizing about transmission mode is difficult since unreported risk is very high among newly diagnosed. Unreported risk among those with HIV accounts for approximately 36% of new diagnoses and 22% of those with AIDS diagnoses.

- 309 (39%) new HIV infections were attributed to MSM, and 144 (18%) were attributed to heterosexual contact. These two transmission modes accounted for the highest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV infections during 2004 compared to intravenous drugs users (35; 4%) and MSM/IDU (10; 1%).

 Harris County is clearly the epicenter of the epidemic with 95% of 2004 newly diagnosed HIV and AIDS cases. It was home to the highest proportion of new HIV and AIDS infections during 2004.

- Among all newly diagnosed HIV infections in the Houston HSDA, 755 (94%) were in Harris County, compared to 19 (2%) in Fort Bend, 14 (2%) in Montgomery, and 8 (1%) in Liberty. Eight hundred ninety-seven (95%) new AIDS cases were in Harris County, compared to 18 (2%) in Fort Bend, 13 (1%) in Montgomery, and 6 (<1%) in Liberty.
- A potential increase in future HIV disease may be emerging in the rural areas of the HSDA. In Liberty County, there were 8 new HIV infections at a rate of 11 per 100,000 persons, compared to 6 new AIDS cases at a rate of 8 per 100,000 persons.

 HIV diagnoses demonstrated a relatively stable trend between 1999 and 2002. In 2003, this trend appeared to change as a decline in HIV diagnoses was seen. For AIDS diagnoses, the trend appeared to be stable until 2002, when an increase was seen. There is the possibility that a portion of these changes may be attributed to reporting delays and/or errors and should be further monitored.

- Between 1999 and 2002, HIV diagnoses in the both the HSDA and EMA increased 3%, but between 2002 and 2004, these diagnoses declined 25%.
- For AIDS diagnoses, the trends for both the HSDA and EMA have been higher in recent years when compared to the trends from 1999 to 2002.

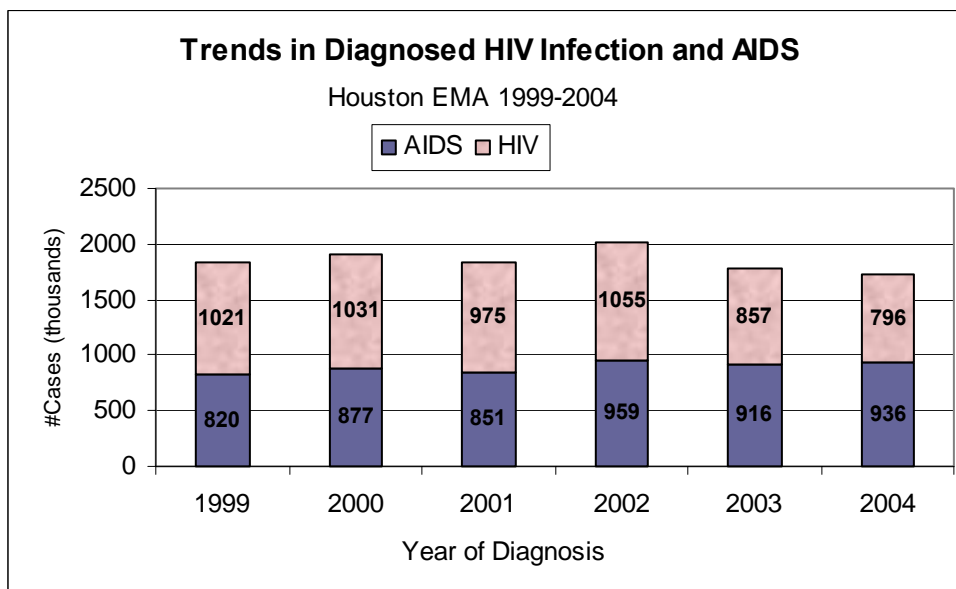
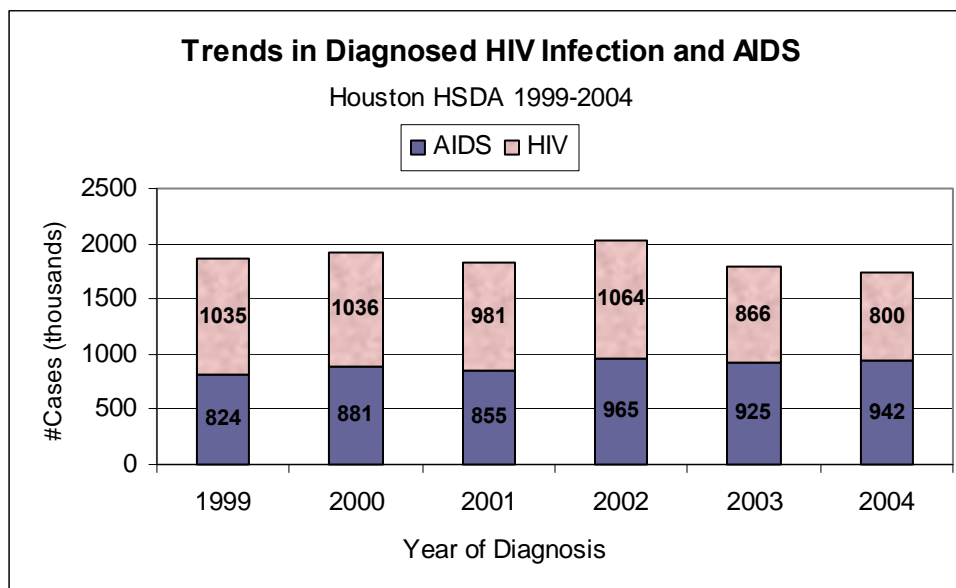
Table 1.2.1-H
HSDA HIV, AIDS and Total Diagnoses
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV			NEW AIDS			NEW HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	800	100.0	16.9	942	100.0	19.9	1,742	100.0	36.8
Gender									
Male	568	71.0	23.9	669	71.0	28.2	1,237	71.0	52.2
Female	232	29.0	9.8	273	29.0	11.5	505	29.0	21.3
Race/Ethnicity									
White	165	20.6	8.0	179	19.0	8.7	344	19.7	16.6
Black	437	54.6	54.4	534	56.7	66.5	971	55.7	120.8
Hispanic	191	23.9	12.4	216	22.9	14.0	407	23.4	26.4
Other	7	0.9	2.2	13	1.4	4.1	20	1.1	6.2
Age (yrs)									
0-1	4	0.5	*	0	0.0	*	4	0.2	*
2-12	6	0.8	*	0	0.0	*	6	0.3	*
13-24	163	20.4	*	69	7.3	*	232	13.3	*
25-44	478	59.8	32.7	623	66.1	42.6	1,101	63.2	75.3
45-64	141	17.6	13.2	234	24.8	21.8	375	21.5	35.0
65+	8	1.0	2.2	16	1.7	4.4	24	1.4	6.6
Transmission Mode									
MSM	309	38.6	na	315	33.4	na	624	35.8	na
IDU	35	4.4	na	101	10.7	na	136	7.8	na
MSM/IDU	10	1.3	na	44	4.7	na	54	3.1	na
Heterosexual	144	18.0	na	277	29.4	na	421	24.2	na
Mother at Risk	9	1.1	na	1	0.1	na	10	0.6	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	3.9	1	0.1	3.9
Chambers County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Colorado County	2	0.3	9.6	1	0.1	4.8	3	0.2	14.4
Fort Bend County	19	2.4	4.3	18	1.9	4.1	37	2.1	8.4
Harris County	755	94.4	20.7	897	95.2	24.6	1,652	94.8	45.3
Liberty County	8	1.0	10.7	6	0.6	8.0	14	0.8	18.7
Montgomery County	14	1.8	3.9	13	1.4	3.6	27	1.5	7.5
Walker County	1	0.1	1.6	2	0.2	3.2	3	0.2	4.8
Waller County	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	5.8	2	0.1	5.8
Wharton County	1	0.1	2.4	2	0.2	4.8	3	0.2	7.2
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.1-E
EMA HIV, AIDS AND TOTAL DIAGNOSES
2004

EMA	NEW HIV			NEW AIDS			NEW HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	796	100.0	17.4	936	100.0	20.4	1,732	100.0	37.8
Gender									
Male	566	71.1	24.7	664	70.9	29.0	1,230	71.0	53.7
Female	230	28.9	10.0	272	29.1	11.8	502	29.0	21.9
Race/Ethnicity									
White	165	20.7	8.3	174	18.6	8.8	339	19.6	17.1
Black	433	54.4	55.7	533	56.9	68.6	966	55.8	124.2
Hispanic	191	24.0	12.6	216	23.1	14.3	407	23.5	26.9
Other	7	0.9	2.2	13	1.4	4.1	20	1.2	6.3
Age (yrs)									
0-1	4	0.5	*	0	0.0	*	4	0.2	*
2-12	6	0.8	*	0	0.0	*	6	0.3	*
13-24	160	20.1	*	69	7.4	*	229	13.2	*
25-44	478	60.1	33.6	619	66.1	43.6	1,097	63.3	77.2
45-64	140	17.6	13.5	232	24.8	22.3	372	21.5	35.8
65+	8	1.0	2.3	16	1.7	4.6	24	1.4	6.9
Transmission Mode									
MSM	309	38.8	na	315	33.7	na	624	36.0	na
IDU	35	4.4	na	101	10.8	na	136	7.9	na
MSM/IDU	10	1.3	na	44	4.7	na	54	3.1	na
Heterosexual	144	18.1	na	277	29.6	na	421	24.3	na
Mother at Risk	9	1.1	na	1	0.1	na	10	0.6	na
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									




Figure 1.2.1
TRENDS IN DIAGNOSED HIV INFECTION AND AIDS
1999 – 2004



It should be noted that reporting lag may increase the 2004 totals.

HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE (PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS)

While incidence, described above, looks at newly diagnosed cases of HIV and AIDS, prevalence identifies the total number of people living with the disease. The data presented here includes all reported cases of living people diagnosed with HIV and diagnosed with AIDS. Texas' system of HIV reporting began in 1999. Since that time, records of HIV prevalence have improved every year, but it cannot be assumed that the 2004 numbers for people living with HIV reflect everyone in the region who is HIV positive and knows their status. People who were diagnosed with HIV disease before 1999, who have not progressed to AIDS and who have not had an HIV test after 1999 will not be included. The following statistics should be considered with that in mind.

-  The difference in the number of people living with HIV or AIDS does not vary significantly between the EMA and HSDA. In 2004, a total of 17,168 people were living with either HIV or AIDS in the HSDA. This compares to 17,060 in the EMA. For those living with HIV or AIDS, the EMA includes 99% of people with HIV or AIDS in the HSDA. All trends reported are the same in the EMA and the HSDA.
 - A total of 7,137 people are living with an HIV diagnosis in the HSDA, and 7,093 are living in the EMA.
 - Similarly, 10,031 are living with AIDS in the HSDA, and 9,967 in the EMA are living with AIDS.
-  Comparing people living with HIV to people living with AIDS reveals an increase in HIV disease among women in both the EMA and HSDA.
 - In both the EMA and HSDA, women were 33% of people living with HIV in 2004, but were only 22% of people living with AIDS, an indication of increasing new infections among women.
 - The prevalence rate for HIV among males was twice that of females. Males' AIDS prevalence rate, however, was almost four times that of females.
-  Blacks in both the EMA and HSDA are disproportionately affected by HIV and AIDS with the prevalence rates significantly higher among blacks than other racial or ethnic groups.
 - Comparing HIV and AIDS rates, blacks have an overall rate that is four times higher than whites, while the HIV (not AIDS) rate is five times higher than Whites.
 - The overall rate is five times higher among blacks than Hispanics, and the HIV (not AIDS) rate is six times higher for blacks than Hispanics.

- Compared to other age groups, 25 to 44 year olds appear to have the highest proportion (58%) and rate (682/100,000) of HIV and AIDS prevalence.
- Comparing HIV and AIDS percentages for transmission mode identifies changes in the epidemic. It should be noted that the number of people with unreported risk must be considered when evaluating this information.
 - In the Houston HSDA, the most frequent mode of HIV transmission is male-to-male sex, with 36% of people living with HIV reporting this as their mode of infection and nearly 46% of those with AIDS identifying it.
 - Heterosexual transmission may be increasing, with one quarter of those living with HIV reporting it compared to 22% of those with AIDS. Consideration should be given to 22% of HIV cases reporting no classification for HIV compared to 11% reporting not classification for AIDS.
- Harris County is home to nearly 95% of people living with both HIV and AIDS. Fort Bend County has 388 residents with HIV or AIDS, and Montgomery has 287. Aside from Liberty County, with 80 cases, most other counties have less than 50 people living with HIV or AIDS.

Trends in the number of people living with HIV and AIDS between 1999 and 2004 are presented in Figure 1.2.2. Since 1999 was the first year that Texas had HIV reporting, the HIV numbers only reflect people who were tested for HIV that year and are incomplete. Over the five years since HIV reporting began, the reported number of people living with HIV has become more complete with each passing year, but cannot be assumed to be all-inclusive. Therefore, the review of trends must be considered with that information in mind.

- During this time period, reported HIV cases increased 50% in both the EMA and HSDA.
- Between 1999 and 2004, people living with AIDS increased 40% in both the EMA and the HSDA.

Table 1.2.2-H
HSDA Prevalence of HIV, AIDS and Total
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	7,137	100.0	150.7	10,031	100.0	211.7	17,168	100.0	362.4
Gender									
Male	4,796	67.2	202.2	7,857	78.3	331.2	12,653	73.7	533.4
Female	2,341	32.8	99.0	2,174	21.7	91.9	4,515	26.3	190.9
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,983	27.8	95.8	3,462	34.5	167.3	5,445	31.7	263.1
Black	3,847	53.9	478.8	4,469	44.6	556.2	8,316	48.4	1,035.0
Hispanic	1,214	17.0	78.6	2,017	20.1	130.6	3,231	18.8	209.2
Other	93	1.3	29.0	83	0.8	25.9	176	1.0	55.0
Age (yrs)									
0-1	4	0.1	*	0	0	*	4	0.0	*
2-12	133	1.9	*	38	0.4	*	171	1.0	*
13-24	602	8.4	*	201	2.0	*	803	4.7	*
25-44	4,511	63.2	308.4	5,466	54.5	373.7	9,977	58.1	682.1
45-64	1,806	25.3	168.5	4,076	40.6	380.4	5,882	34.3	548.9
65+	81	1.1	22.2	250	2.5	68.5	331	1.9	90.7
Transmission Mode									
MSM	2,540	35.6	na	4,597	45.8	na	7,137	41.6	na
IDU	716	10.0	na	1,306	13.0	na	2,022	11.8	na
MSM/IDU	300	4.2	na	686	6.8	na	986	5.7	na
Heterosexual	1,810	25.4	na	2,190	21.8	na	4,000	23.3	na
Mother at Risk	1,584	22.2	na	1,147	11.4	na	2,731	15.9	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	8	0.1	31.0	12	0.1	46.5	20	0.1	77.5
Chambers County	1	0.0	3.5	3	0.0	10.6	4	0.0	14.2
Colorado County	10	0.1	48.2	5	0.0	24.1	15	0.1	72.2
Fort Bend County	155	2.2	35.0	233	2.3	52.6	388	2.3	87.7
Harris County	6,759	94.7	185.5	9,497	94.7	260.6	16,256	94.7	446.1
Liberty County	36	0.5	48.1	44	0.4	58.8	80	0.5	106.9
Montgomery County	129	1.8	35.6	158	1.6	43.6	287	1.7	79.2
Walker County	14	0.2	22.5	24	0.2	38.6	38	0.2	61.1
Waller County	13	0.2	37.4	32	0.3	92.1	45	0.3	129.5
Wharton County	12	0.2	28.9	23	0.2	55.3	35	0.2	84.1

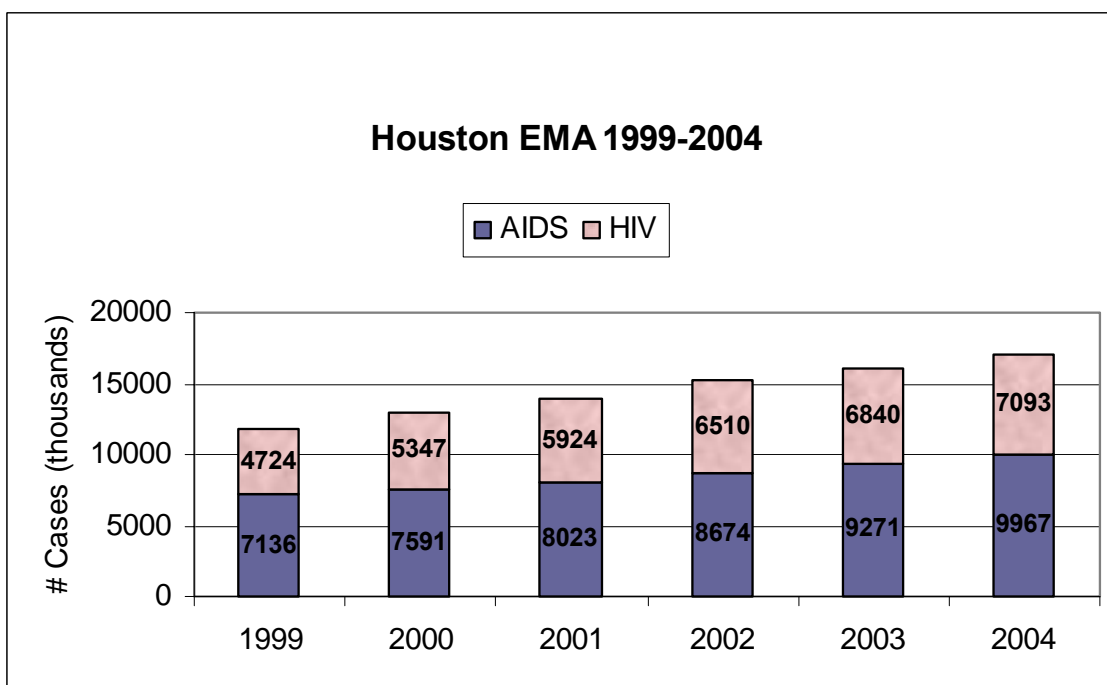
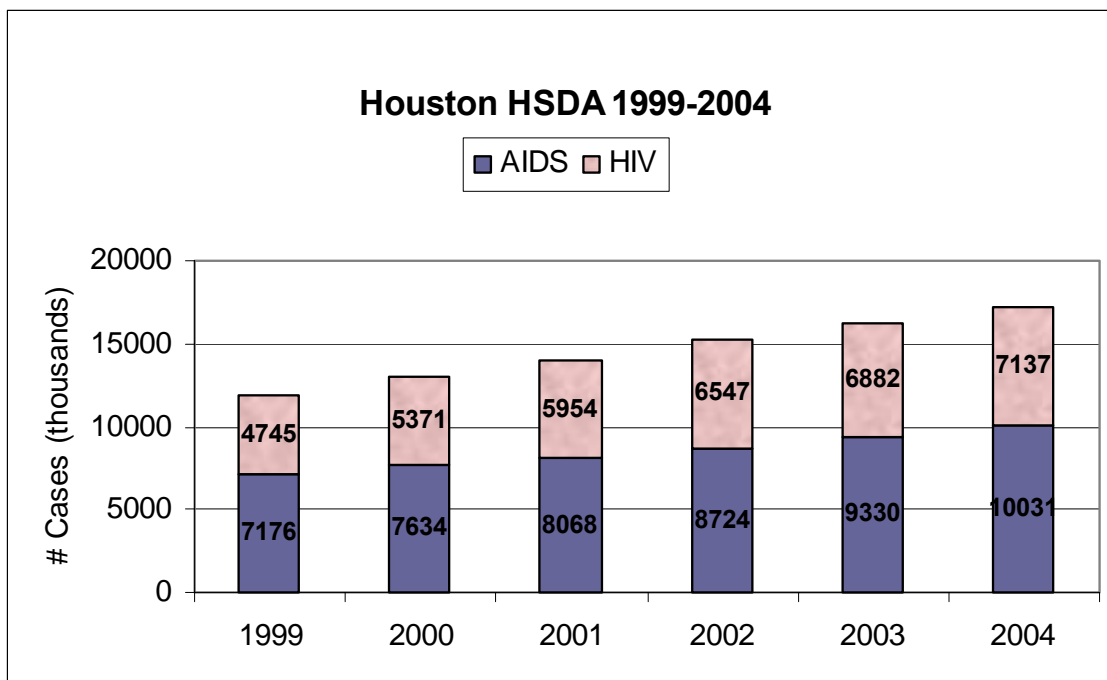
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.

Table 1.2.2-E
EMA Prevalence of HIV, AIDS and Total,
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	7,093	100.0	154.6	9,967	100.0	217.3	17,060	100.0	371.9
Gender									
Male	4,775	67.3	208.4	7,812	78.4	340.9	12,587	73.8	549.3
Female	2,318	32.7	101.0	2,155	21.6	93.9	4,473	26.2	194.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1,974	27.8	99.7	3,427	34.4	173.1	5,401	31.7	272.9
Black	3,819	53.8	491.2	4,449	44.6	572.2	8,268	48.5	1,063.4
Hispanic	1,208	17.0	79.9	2,008	20.1	132.8	3,216	18.9	212.7
Other	92	1.3	28.9	83	0.8	26.1	175	1.0	55.0
Age (yrs)									
0-1	4	0.1	*	0	0	*	4	0.0	*
2-12	133	1.9	*	38	0.4	*	171	1.0	*
13-24	590	8.3	*	198	2.0	*	788	4.6	*
25-44	4,486	63.2	315.8	5,436	54.5	382.6	9,922	58.2	698.4
45-64	1,799	25.4	173.3	4,049	40.6	390.0	5,848	34.3	563.3
65+	81	1.1	23.4	246	2.5	71.1	327	1.9	94.6
Transmission Mode									
MSM	2,532	35.7	na	4,581	46.0	na	7,113	41.7	na
IDU	715	10.1	na	1,295	13.0	na	2,010	11.8	na
MSM/IDU	300	4.2	na	684	6.9	na	984	5.8	na
Heterosexual	1,802	25.4	na	2,180	21.9	na	3,982	23.3	na
Mother at Risk	155	2.2	na	68	0.7	na	223	1.3	na

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.

Figure 1.2.2
PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV INFECTION AND PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS
1999 - 2004



MORTALITY

Since reporting of deaths (mortality) of people living with HIV and AIDS is often delayed due to the confirmation and checking that is required, 2003 mortality data is the most recent year that is considered complete and will be presented in this report. It should be noted that deaths may be due to HIV disease as well as other causes. In 2003, a total of 350 people with HIV/AIDS died in the HSDA and 349 died in the EMA. Differences between the two are minimal since the difference is only one case.

- ⦿ In the HSDA, 31 of those who died had HIV and 319 had AIDS.
- ⦿ Overall, the rates of death among persons with HIV or AIDS were higher among Blacks compared to all other racial/ethnic groups.
 - The overall mortality rate among Blacks (23/100,000) was 4.5 times that of Whites (5/100,000) and over five times that of Hispanics (4/100,000).
 - Black males with HIV or AIDS died at a rate over three times that of white males, and more than five times that of Hispanic males.
 - Black females had a mortality rate eleven times that of white females and almost seven times that of Hispanic females. (Table 1.2.3)
- ⦿ Overall death rates among people with HIV or AIDS were higher among men than women.
 - Among the HIV-related deaths, 27 (87%) were male, and 4 (13%) were female.
 - For deaths from AIDS, 234 (73%) were male and 85 (27%) were female.
 - The rate of death among males was six times that of females for HIV, and almost three times that for AIDS.
- ⦿ The combined HIV and AIDS mortality rate, interestingly, is higher among persons aged 45-64 (14/100,000) than among persons aged 25 to 44 (13/100,000).
- ⦿ In the Houston HSDA, the highest combined HIV and AIDS mortality was among MSM. Deaths from AIDS was highest among MSM cases (40%) followed by cases related to heterosexual contact (23%), IDU (18%) and MSM/IDU (8%). (Table 1.2.4)
- ⦿ For both HIV deaths, numbers decreased between 1999 and 2001, but rose in 2002 and even more so in 2003. For AIDS deaths, numbers remained relatively stable between 1999 and 2001, but decreased visibly in 2002. (Table 1.2.5 and Figure 1.2.3) The decline in 2002 is encouraging but should not be considered a trend. Future years' mortality should be monitored.

Table 1.2.3-H
HSDA DEATHS OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER
2003

	Male			Female			Total		
Race/Ethnicity	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
White	91	26.0	8.9	14	4.0	1.3	105	30.0	5.1
Black	121	34.6	32.4	60	17.1	14.4	181	51.7	22.9
Hispanic	48	13.7	6.2	15	4.3	2.1	63	18.0	4.3
Other	1	0.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.3
Total	91	26.0	8.9	14	4.0	1.3	105	30.0	5.1
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Percentages calculated as percentage of total cases.									

Table 1.2.3-E
EMA DEATHS OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER
2003

	Male			Female			Total		
Race/Ethnicity	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
White	91	26.1	9.3	14	4.0	1.4	105	30.1	5.3
Black	120	34.4	33.5	60	17.2	14.8	180	51.6	23.5
Hispanic	48	13.8	6.3	15	4.3	2.2	63	18.1	4.3
Other	1	0.3	0.7	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.3
Total	91	26.1	9.3	14	4.0	1.4	105	30.1	5.3
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Percentages calculated as percentage of total cases.									

Table 1.2.4
HSDA Deaths among HIV and AIDS Cases
By GENDER, RACE/ETHNICITY, AGE AND TRANSMISSION MODE
2003

HSDA	HIV DEATHS			AIDS DEATHS			HIV/AIDS DEATHS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	31	100.0	0.7	319	100.0	6.9	350	100.0	7.5
Gender									
Male	27	87.1	1.2	234	73.4	10.1	261	74.6	11.2
Female	4	12.9	0.2	85	26.6	3.7	89	25.4	3.8
Race/Ethnicity									
White	5	16.1	0.2	100	31.3	4.9	105	30.0	5.1
Black	21	67.7	2.7	160	50.2	20.2	181	51.7	22.9
Hispanic	5	16.1	0.3	58	18.2	3.9	63	18.0	4.3
Other	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.3	0.3	1	0.3	0.3
Age (yrs)									
0-1	0	0.0	*	0	0	*	0	0.0	*
2-12	0	0.0	*	0	0	*	0	0.0	*
13-24	1	3.2	*	5	1.6	*	6	1.7	*
25-44	11	35.5	0.8	171	53.6	11.8	182	52.0	12.5
45-64	15	48.4	1.5	125	39.2	12.2	140	40.0	13.7
65+	4	12.9	1.1	18	5.6	5.1	22	6.3	6.2
Transmission Mode									
MSM	11	35.5	na	126	39.5	na	137	39.1	na
IDU	5	16.1	na	56	17.6	na	61	17.4	na
MSM/IDU	0	0.0	na	26	8.2	na	26	7.4	na
Heterosexual	4	12.9	na	74	23.2	na	78	22.3	na
Mother at Risk	0	0.0	na	2	0.6	na	2	0.6	na
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates.									
*Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.5-H
HSDA DEATHS OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
1999 - 2003

Year	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
1999	19	415	434
2000	19	423	442
2001	16	421	437
2002	21	309	330
2003	31	319	350

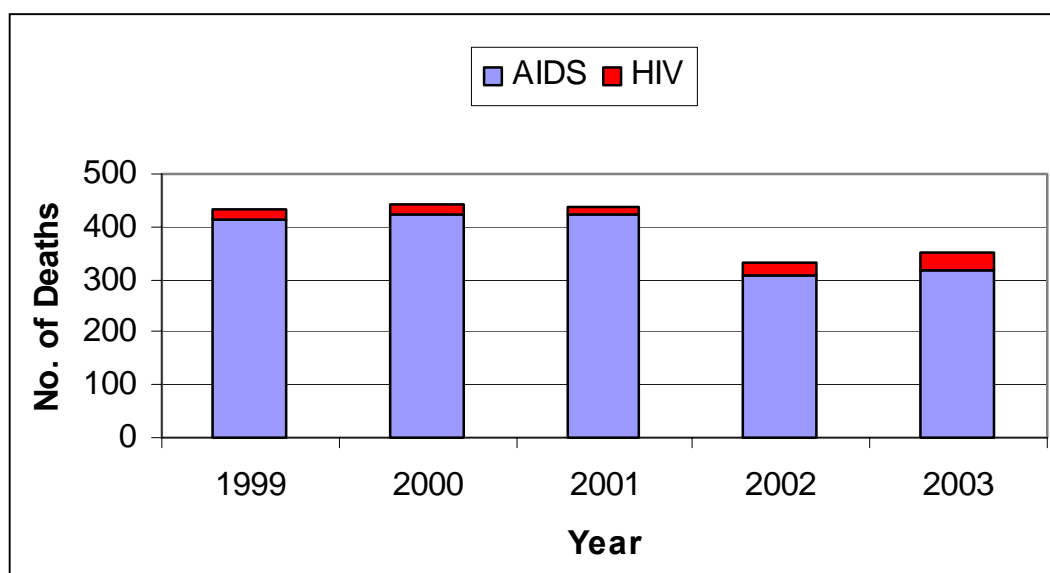
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Table 1.2.5-E
EMA DEATHS OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
1999 - 2003

Year	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
1999	18	411	429
2000	18	422	440
2001	16	419	435
2002	21	308	329
2003	30	319	349



Source: Texas Department of State Health Services

Figure 1.2.3
HSDA DEATHS OF PERSONS WITH HIV/AIDS
1999 - 2003



HIV WITH TUBERCULOSIS COMORBIDITY

Tuberculosis (TB) may present as a comorbid condition with AIDS. People with HIV are more susceptible to TB, and it can be more difficult to treat in people with AIDS. Two data sources help us understand the number of people who are co-infected with HIV, the City of Houston and the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS).

-  The City of Houston maintains records of all TB diagnoses, and categorizes them with and without HIV. Reporting of TB is generally on a timely basis, but information on HIV testing is, at times, delayed.
-  The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) maintains information on TB diagnoses for all people diagnosed with HIV or AIDS. The advantage of DSHS data is that the entire HSDA is included. The disadvantage is that the data does not include date of TB diagnosis. Therefore, DSHS data on TB is best considered only for those newly diagnosed, since those are the only cases that can be confirmed during the current year. In addition, the reporting delay is evident in the DSHS data when compared to the Houston data.

Based upon City of Houston data, the number of people living with AIDS who have TB is relatively stable. DSHS data indicates a decline in cases, but this must be attributed to reporting delays.

Table 1.2.6
HOUSTON AND HSDA
PERSONS DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS WHO ALSO HAVE TB
1999 - 2003

HSDA NEW HIV/AIDS DIAGNOSES WITH TB*				HOUSTON	
Year	AIDS	w/TB	%	TB/AIDS*	% AIDS among new TB
1999	843	71	8.4%	72	19.2%
2000	887	50	5.6%	49	15.7%
2001	842	57	6.8%	61	18.4%
2002	915	39	4.3%	52	15.9%
2003	591	12	2.0%	59	17.3%
Source: Texas Dept of State Health Services and Houston Dept of Health and Human Services					
*Not all diagnosed with TB received an HIV test.					

SPECIAL POPULATIONS


HRSA has identified special populations that are disproportionately impacted by the HIV epidemic. Both nationally and in the Houston region, these populations demonstrate increased risk, incidence and/or prevalence. These include men of color who have sex with men, white/Anglo men who have sex with men, injecting drug users, women of childbearing age, youth, African-Americans and Hispanics/Latinos. This section outlines these populations, examining both incidence and prevalence in the HSDA and EMA.

In this section, incidence (new diagnoses) is only reported for the HSDA. This is because differences between EMA and HSDA populations are typically less than 5 cases. Prevalence (those living with HIV/AIDS) is presented for both the EMA and the HSDA.


Men of Color who have Sex with Men White/Anglo Men who have Sex with Men

This population is defined by race and mode of transmission. HRSA has designated men of color who have sex with men (MCSM) to include all men who are not white/Anglo. The mode of transmission is either male sex with men (MSM) or MSM combined with injecting drug use (IDU). Totals may be underrepresented to the extent that MSM are included among those who have not reported their risk.

Over 4,185 MCSM living with HIV/AIDS reside in the HSDA, and the EMA has only 11 fewer. A similar number of white/Anglo MSM cases live in the HSDA, 3,938. This compares to 3,923 in the EMA. Percentages among the HSDA and EMA are nearly identical.


 Although prevalence numbers are relatively similar between MCSM and White/Anglo MSM, the number of new diagnoses among MCSM is higher than white/Anglo MSM. Over time, this will result in a larger number of MCSM with HIV disease than white/Anglo MSM in the Houston area.



- A total of 212 MCSM were diagnosed with HIV in 2004, and 127 white/Anglo MSM were diagnosed.
- In addition, 247 MCSM were diagnosed with AIDS in 2004 and 112 white/Anglos MSM received this diagnosis.

 Among MCSM, new diagnoses for HIV are increasing among Hispanics, compared with Blacks, while for AIDS, both groups appear to be increasing.

- Of MCSM diagnosed with HIV, 45% are black and 53% are Hispanic. Of those diagnosed with AIDS, 59% are black and 39% are Hispanic. (Table 1.2.7)

Comparing MCSM living with HIV and those living with AIDS, the percentages of blacks is similar for both HIV and AIDS. Fifty-nine percent of MCSM with HIV are black, while 57% of those with AIDS are black.

-  The 25 to 44 age group is the largest, but HIV diagnoses among those 13 to 24 years old reveal a possible increase in infections in this younger age group.

 - Comparing new HIV infections with new AIDS infections among MCSM by age, the largest group of which both HIV and AIDS diagnoses were 25 to 44 years with 64% of HIV diagnoses and 77% of AIDS diagnoses.
 - Nearly one-third of new HIV infections were among MCSM age 13 to 24 years, while 10% of new AIDS infections were diagnosed in MCSM in this age group.
 - Youth represented a smaller percentage of new diagnoses among White/Anglo MSM, at 11% for HIV and 3% for AIDS.
 - Only 2% percent of white/Anglo MSM living with HIV are 13 to 24 years, and 10% of MCSM are in this age group.
-  Among MCSM and white/Anglo MSM, almost all new HIV infections (97% and 96%, respectively) and the majority of diagnosed AIDS cases (88% for both) were attributed to MSM-related behaviors. The two populations also had similar proportions of MSM/IDU-related AIDS cases (between 12% and 13%).
-  Harris County is the residence for almost all MCSM and MSM.

 - Approximately 96%-97% of MCSM and white/Anglo MSM with HIV or AIDS live in Harris County.
 - Ninety-nine percent of MCSM diagnosed with either HIV or AIDS in 2004 live in Harris County, while for white/Anglo MSM, 96% live in Harris County.

Table 1.2.7
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG MCSM
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV		NEW AIDS		NEW HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	212	100.0	247	100.0	459	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	96	45.3	145	58.7	241	52.5
Hispanic	112	52.8	96	38.9	208	45.3
Other	4	1.9	6	2.4	10	2.2
Age (yrs)						
13-24	64	30.2	24	9.7	88	19.2
25-44	136	64.2	190	76.9	326	71.0
45-64	11	5.2	31	12.6	42	9.2
65+	1	0.5	2	0.8	3	0.7
Transmission Mode						
MSM	206	97.2	216	87.4	422	91.9
MSM/IDU	6	2.8	31	12.6	37	8.1
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fort Bend County	2	0.9	2	0.8	4	0.9
Harris County	210	99.1	244	98.8	454	98.9
Liberty County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Walker County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waller County	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.2
Wharton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.8-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG MCSM
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,541	100.0	2,644	100.0	4,185	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	912	59.2	1,516	57.3	2,428	58.0
Hispanic	593	38.5	1,092	41.3	1,685	40.3
Other	36	2.3	36	1.4	72	1.7
Age (yrs)						
13-24	149	9.7	50	1.9	199	4.8
25-44	1,095	71.1	1,674	63.3	2,769	66.2
45-64	291	18.9	892	33.7	1,183	28.3
65+	6	0.4	28	1.1	34	0.8
Transmission Mode						
MSM	1,368	88.8	2,275	86.0	3,643	87.0
MSM/IDU	173	11.2	369	14.0	542	13.0
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Fort Bend County	29	1.9	66	2.5	95	2.3
Harris County	1,499	97.3	2,550	96.4	4,049	96.8
Liberty County	1	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.1
Montgomery County	6	0.4	12	0.5	18	0.4
Walker County	1	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0
Waller County	1	0.1	6	0.2	7	0.2
Wharton County	1	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.1
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.8-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG MCSM
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,536	100.0	2,638	100.0	4,174	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
Black	908	59.1	1,512	57.3	2,420	58.0
Hispanic	592	38.5	1,090	41.3	1,682	40.3
Other	36	2.3	36	1.4	72	1.7
Age (yrs)						
13-24	146	9.5	50	1.9	196	4.7
25-44	1,093	71.2	1,670	63.3	2,763	66.2
45-64	291	18.9	890	33.7	1,181	28.3
65+	6	0.4	28	1.1	34	0.8
Transmission Mode						
MSM	1,363	88.7	2,271	86.1	3,634	87.1
MSM/IDU	173	11.3	367	13.9	540	12.9

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.

Table 1.2.9
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG WHITE/ANGLO MSM
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV		NEW AIDS		NEW HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	107	100.0	112	100.0	219	100.0
Age (yrs)						
13-24	12	11.2	3	2.7	15	6.8
25-44	69	64.5	70	62.5	139	63.5
45-64	24	22.4	39	34.8	63	28.8
65+	2	1.9	0	0.0	2	0.9
Transmission Mode						
MSM	103	96.3	99	88.4	202	92.2
MSM/IDU	4	3.7	13	11.6	17	7.8
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fort Bend County	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5
Harris County	102	95.3	109	97.3	211	96.3
Liberty County	3	2.8	2	1.8	5	2.3
Montgomery County	1	0.9	1	0.9	2	0.9
Walker County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waller County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wharton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.10-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG WHITE/ANGLO MSM
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,299	100.0	2,639	100.0	3,938	100.0
Age (yrs)						
13-24	22	1.7	4	0.2	26	0.7
25-44	830	63.9	1,188	45.0	2,018	51.2
45-64	427	32.9	1,369	51.9	1,796	45.6
65+	20	1.5	78	3.0	98	2.5
Transmission Mode						
MSM	1,172	90.2	2,322	88.0	3,494	88.7
MSM/IDU	127	9.8	317	12.0	444	11.3
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	4	0.2	4	0.1
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fort Bend County	7	0.5	46	1.7	53	1.3
Harris County	1,255	96.6	2,507	95.0	3,762	95.5
Liberty County	5	0.4	12	0.5	17	0.4
Montgomery County	29	2.2	55	2.1	84	2.1
Walker County	3	0.2	5	0.2	8	0.2
Waller County	0	0.0	7	0.3	7	0.2
Wharton County	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.10-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG WHITE/ANGLO MSM
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,296	100.0	2,627	100.0	3,923	100.0
Age (yrs)						
13-24	22	1.7	4	0.2	26	0.7
25-44	828	63.9	1,185	45.1	2,013	51.3
45-64	426	32.9	1,362	51.8	1,788	45.6
65+	20	1.5	76	2.9	96	2.4
Transmission Mode						
MSM	1,169	90.2	2,310	87.9	3,479	88.7
MSM/IDU	127	9.8	317	12.1	444	11.3
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

INJECTING DRUG USERS

Injecting drug users (IDU) include those whose specified transmission modes are either IDU or MSM/IDU. The HSDA has 3,008 people living with either HIV or AIDS who contracted the disease via injecting drug use, while the EMA has 2,994 cases.

- ⓧ Transmission via injecting drug use may be declining.
 - Forty-five IDU in the HSDA were diagnosed with HIV and 145 were diagnosed with AIDS in 2004.
 - The number living with HIV who were infected via injecting drugs (1016) is almost half of those living with AIDS (1,992).
- ⓧ For both HIV and AIDS diagnoses, approximately two-thirds are among men and one-third are among women.
- ⓧ Although numbers of newly diagnosed IDU are small, Hispanic and white IDU should be monitored as a potential emerging population. White IDU make up 27% of new HIV diagnoses compared to 21% of AIDS diagnoses. Hispanics also exhibit increasing HIV diagnoses relative to AIDS, composing 24% of the HIV diagnoses and 15% of AIDS. Black IDU are approximately two-thirds of both new HIV diagnoses (60%) and those diagnosed with AIDS (66%).
- ⓧ Among those living with HIV and AIDS, 29% are white, 59% are black and 12% are Hispanic.
- ⓧ Approximately half (52%) of IDU living with HIV or AIDS are in the 25 to 44 age group. Forty-six percent are older than this and 2% are younger.
- ⓧ The majority (59%) of IDU-related HIV and AIDS diagnoses were among 25-44 year olds, and this is the largest age group of people living with HIV and AIDS infected through injecting drug use. The number of youth (age 13 to 24) infected via injecting drug use is small, making up 5% of those infected via this mode.
- ⓧ Approximately two-thirds of those living with HIV or AIDS were infected via injecting drug use alone, and one-third was infected by a combination of injecting drug use and MSM.
- ⓧ Harris County is home to almost all newly diagnosed IDU (97%).
 - Three IDU living outside Harris County were diagnosed with HIV while two outside Harris County were diagnosed with AIDS. These are 7% and 1% of total people diagnosed, respectively.

Table 1.2.11
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS, 2004

HSDA	NEW HIV		NEW AIDS		NEW HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	45	100.0	145	100.0	190	100.0
Gender						
Male	29	64.4	96	66.2	125	65.8
Female	16	35.6	49	33.8	65	34.2
Race/Ethnicity						
White	12	26.7	30	20.7	42	22.1
Black	27	60.0	96	66.2	123	64.7
Hispanic	6	13.3	19	13.1	25	13.2
Age (yrs)						
13-24	5	11.1	4	2.8	9	4.7
25-44	25	55.6	87	60.0	112	58.9
45-64	15	33.3	54	37.2	69	36.3
65+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transmission Mode						
IDU	35	77.8	101	69.7	136	71.6
MSM/IDU	10	22.2	44	30.3	54	28.4
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fort Bend County	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.5
Harris County	42	93.3	143	98.6	185	97.4
Liberty County	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.5
Montgomery County	3	6.7	0	0.0	3	1.6
Walker County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waller County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wharton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.12-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS
2004


HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,016	100.0	1,992	100.0	3,008	100.0
Gender						
Male	664	65.4	1,457	73.1	2,121	70.5
Female	352	34.6	535	26.9	887	29.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White	287	28.2	585	29.4	872	29.0
Black	625	61.5	1,155	58.0	1,780	59.2
Hispanic	101	9.9	245	12.3	346	11.5
Other	3	0.3	7	0.4	10	0.3
Age (yrs)						
13-24	39	3.8	15	0.8	54	1.8
25-44	593	58.4	982	49.3	1,575	52.4
45-64	381	37.5	960	48.2	1,341	44.6
65+	3	0.3	35	1.8	38	1.3
Transmission Mode						
IDU	716	70.5	1,306	65.6	2,022	67.2
MSM/IDU	300	29.5	686	34.4	986	32.8
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Fort Bend County	17	1.7	31	1.6	48	1.6
Harris County	978	96.3	1,909	95.8	2,887	96.0
Liberty County	4	0.4	8	0.4	12	0.4
Montgomery County	16	1.6	25	1.3	41	1.4
Walker County	1	0.1	6	0.3	7	0.2
Waller County	0	0.0	6	0.3	6	0.2
Wharton County	0	0.0	4	0.2	4	0.1
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						


Table 1.2.12-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,015	100.0	1,979	100.0	2,994	100.0
Gender						
Male	663	65.3	1,450	73.3	2,113	70.6
Female	352	34.7	529	26.7	881	29.4
Race/Ethnicity						
White	287	28.3	583	29.5	870	29.1
Black	624	61.5	1,145	57.9	1,769	59.1
Hispanic	101	10.0	244	12.3	345	11.5
Other	3	0.3	7	0.4	10	0.3
Age (yrs)						
13-24	39	3.8	15	0.8	54	1.8
25-44	592	58.3	974	49.2	1,566	52.3
45-64	381	37.5	955	48.3	1,336	44.6
65+	3	0.3	35	1.8	38	1.3
Transmission Mode						
IDU	715	70.4	1,295	65.4	2,010	67.1
MSM/IDU	300	29.6	684	34.6	984	32.9
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE

HRSA has defined women of childbearing age as those between the ages of 13 and 44. In this population, new HIV and AIDS infections totaled 396 in 2004 in the HSDA. The number of women of childbearing age living with HIV or AIDS in the EMA is 3,193, and the HSDA is 29 cases higher with 3,222.

-  Black women comprise the largest percentage of newly diagnosed women of childbearing age and of women living with HIV or AIDS.

 - Seventy-five percent of new HIV diagnoses and 77% of new AIDS diagnoses were among black women of childbearing age.
 - Hispanic women make up a higher percentage of HIV cases (15%) than AIDS cases (12%).
-  Most of these women were infected through heterosexual contact. In addition, according to the CDC and other experts, for those without reported risk, the transmission mode is most often heterosexual sex. These women may not know how they were infected if they were not aware of the HIV status of their partner(s).


 - Approximately 42% of women newly diagnosed with HIV or AIDS do not have reported risk. Ten percent report injecting drug use and 47% report heterosexual risk. For those newly diagnosed with HIV, 6% report injecting drug use, 36% report heterosexual risk and almost 59% do not have identified risk.
 - Seventeen percent of women living with either HIV or AIDS in the EMA report injecting drug use as their mode of transmission, and 59% report heterosexual contact. Twenty-three percent do not have reported risk. Within the HSDA, the percentages infected via heterosexual contact and injection drug use are similar.
-  While Harris County has the majority of new HIV and AIDS infections among women of childbearing age, other counties also report diagnoses. Fort Bend County is home to 3% and Montgomery County home to 2% of both HIV and AIDS diagnoses among these women.

Table 1.2.13
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG WOMEN 13-44
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV		NEW AIDS		NEW HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	183	100.0	213	100.0	396	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White	17	9.3	22	10.3	39	9.8
Black	137	74.9	163	76.5	300	75.8
Hispanic	28	15.3	26	12.2	54	13.6
Other	1	0.5	2	0.9	3	0.8
Age (yrs)						
13-24	48	26.2	25	11.7	73	18.4
25-44	135	73.8	188	88.3	323	81.6
Transmission Mode						
IDU	10	5.5	31	14.6	41	10.4
Heterosexual	65	35.5	122	57.3	187	47.2
Risk not Reported	108	59.0	59	27.7	167	42.2
Mother at Risk	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.3
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3
Fort Bend County	7	3.8	5	2.3	12	3.0
Harris County	171	93.4	202	94.8	373	94.2
Liberty County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery County	3	1.6	5	2.3	8	2.0
Walker County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waller County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wharton County	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	0.5
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.14-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG WOMEN 13-44
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,780	100.0	1,442	100.0	3,222	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White	246	13.8	179	12.4	425	13.2
Black	1,278	71.8	1,032	71.6	2,310	71.7
Hispanic	229	12.9	225	15.6	454	14.1
Other	27	1.5	6	0.4	33	1.0
Transmission Mode						
IDU	234	13.1	299	20.7	533	16.5
Heterosexual	1,017	57.1	881	61.1	1,898	58.9
No Risk Reported	513	28.8	235	16.3	748	23.2
Mother at Risk	9	0.5	21	1.5	30	0.9
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1
Chambers County	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.0
Colorado County	6	0.3	1	0.1	7	0.2
Fort Bend County	48	2.7	31	2.1	79	2.5
Harris County	1,669	93.8	1,371	95.1	3,040	94.4
Liberty County	7	0.4	8	0.6	15	0.5
Montgomery County	30	1.7	18	1.2	48	1.5
Walker County	4	0.2	6	0.4	10	0.3
Waller County	6	0.3	4	0.3	10	0.3
Wharton County	7	0.4	2	0.1	9	0.3
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.14-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG WOMEN 13 - 44
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,760	100.0	1,433	100.0	3,193	100.0
Race/Ethnicity						
White	244	13.9	177	12.4	421	13.2
Black	1,263	71.8	1,027	71.7	2,290	71.7
Hispanic	227	12.9	223	15.6	450	14.1
Other	26	1.5	6	0.4	32	1.0
Transmission Mode						
IDU	234	13.3	296	20.7	530	16.6
Heterosexual	1,011	57.4	879	61.3	1,890	59.2
No Risk Reported	499	28.4	232	16.2	731	22.9
Mother at Risk	9	0.5	20	1.4	29	0.9
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

YOUTH

HRSA has defined youth as young people between the ages of 13 and 24 years. The HSDA has only 15 more youth living with HIV/AIDS than the EMA, so information presented applies to youth in both geographic regions.






-  In 2004, a total of 232 youth between the ages of 13 and 24 were newly diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the Houston HSDA.
-  Young women comprise 50% of those living with either HIV or AIDS in this age group, and they are 51% of those living with HIV.
-  Black youth are disproportionately affected by HIV and AIDS, at 69% of new cases and also the largest group infected with HIV disease, comprising 69% of those living with either HIV or AIDS. This compares to 11% for white youth and 20% for Hispanic youth.
-  Among youth 13 to 24 years, sexual contact is the typical transmission mode.
 - Nearly 46% new HIV infections were attributed to male-to-male sex, and 13% were attributed to heterosexual contact. These two transmission modes accounted for the highest proportion of newly diagnosed HIV infections during 2004 compared to intravenous drugs users (3%) and MSM/IDU (<1%).
 - Among newly diagnosed AIDS cases, 26% were attributed to heterosexual contact, and 39% to male-to-male sex.
 - For those living with HIV disease, 33% report heterosexual risk, and 27% report MSM as their risk category. Another <1% report MSM/IDU and 6% report IDU.
-  Almost 94% of HIV diagnoses and 99% of AIDS diagnoses were among Harris County youth. Five other counties, however, had a small number of new HIV diagnoses among youth.

Table 1.2.15
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG YOUTH 13-24
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV		NEW AIDS		NEW HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	163	100.0	69	100.0	232	100.0
Gender						
Male	115	70.6	44	63.8	159	68.5
Female	48	29.4	25	36.2	73	31.5
Race/Ethnicity						
White	17	10.4	8	11.6	25	10.8
Black	110	67.5	49	71.0	159	68.5
Hispanic	34	20.9	12	17.4	46	19.8
Other	2	1.2	0	0.0	2	0.9
Transmission Mode						
MSM	75	46.0	27	39.1	102	44.0
IDU	4	2.5	4	5.8	8	3.4
MSM/IDU	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Heterosexual	21	12.9	18	26.1	39	16.8
Mother at Risk	61	37.4	19	27.5	80	34.5
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Fort Bend County	6	3.7	0	0.0	6	2.6
Harris County	153	93.9	68	98.6	221	95.3
Liberty County	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Montgomery County	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	0.4
Walker County	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Waller County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wharton County	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.						

Table 1.2.16-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG YOUTH 13-24
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	602	100.0	201	100.0	803	100.0
Gender						
Male	297	49.3	108	53.7	405	50.4
Female	305	50.7	93	46.3	398	49.6
Race/Ethnicity						
White	75	12.5	17	8.5	92	11.5
Black	410	68.1	141	70.1	551	68.6
Hispanic	110	18.3	42	20.9	152	18.9
Other	7	1.2	1	0.5	8	1.0
Transmission Mode						
MSM	166	27.6	50	24.9	216	26.9
IDU	34	5.6	11	5.5	45	5.6
MSM/IDU	5	0.8	4	2.0	9	1.1
Heterosexual	207	34.4	60	29.9	267	33.3
Mother at Risk	27	4.5	33	16.4	60	7.5
Ten-Counties						
Austin County	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Chambers County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	4	0.7	1	0.5	5	0.6
Fort Bend County	15	2.5	2	1.0	17	2.1
Harris County	561	93.2	192	95.5	753	93.8
Liberty County	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.5
Montgomery County	10	1.7	1	0.5	11	1.4
Walker County	3	0.5	1	0.5	4	0.5
Waller County	0	0.0	3	1.5	3	0.4
Wharton County	4	0.7	1	0.5	5	0.6

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.

Table 1.2.16-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG YOUTH 13-24
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV		LIVING WITH AIDS		LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	590	100.0	198	100.0	788	100.0
Gender						
Male	291	49.3	106	53.5	397	50.4
Female	299	50.7	92	46.5	391	49.6
Race/Ethnicity						
White	74	12.5	16	8.1	90	11.4
Black	400	67.8	140	70.7	540	68.5
Hispanic	109	18.5	41	20.7	150	19.0
Other	7	1.2	1	0.5	8	1.0
Transmission Mode						
MSM	163	27.6	50	25.3	213	27.0
IDU	34	5.8	11	5.6	45	5.7
MSM/IDU	5	0.8	4	2.0	9	1.1
Heterosexual	202	34.2	60	30.3	262	33.2
Mother at Risk	148	25.1	33	16.7	181	23.0

Source: Texas Department of State Health Services.

BLACKS/AFRICAN-AMERICANS

Surveillance data are gathered for blacks without national distinction. While it can be assumed that most of these blacks are African-Americans, surveillance data do not differentiate between African-Americans, Africans, Caribbean-Africans, etc.

- ✚ In 2004, a total of 971 blacks were newly diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the Houston HSDA, at a rate of 121 per 100,000. The number AIDS diagnoses was 534, compared to 437 new diagnoses for HIV. For those living with AIDS, the rate 556 per 100,000 is higher than for those with an HIV diagnosis only, at 479 per 100,000.
- ✚ Black males comprised the largest group of the newly diagnosed, and the distribution of proportions of new HIV infections compared to AIDS across gender was similar.
 - The rate of new HIV infection among men was 1.8 times higher than that among women, as was the rate of new AIDS infection.
 - Women are approximately 44% of those living with HIV in both the EMA and HSDA, and they are 34% of those living with AIDS in both geographic areas.
- ✚ Blacks age 25 to 44 had the highest proportions of both HIV and AIDS diagnoses, but a possible increasing trend among black youth 13 to 24 years is presented.
 - Black youth had a higher proportion of HIV diagnoses than AIDS diagnoses, 25% for HIV and 9% for AIDS.
 - Similarly 11% of blacks living with HIV are youth, while only 3% of those living with AIDS are youth.
- ✚ Among blacks with newly diagnosed HIV or AIDS, 212 (22%) were attributed to male-to-male sex, and 306 (32%) were attributed to heterosexual contact. Risk was not reported for 47% new HIV diagnoses and 22% of new AIDS diagnoses.
- ✚ Harris County is home to almost 97% of African-Americans diagnosed with HIV or AIDS. Small percentages of newly diagnosed African-Americans also reside in Fort Bend and Montgomery Counties, and five other counties had less than ten black residents diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

Table 1.2.17
HOUSTON AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG BLACKS/AFRICAN-AMERICANS
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV			NEW AIDS			NEW HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	437	100.0	54.4	534	100.0	66.5	971	100.0	120.8
Gender									
Male	268	61.3	70.7	328	61.4	86.5	596	61.4	157.2
Female	169	38.7	39.8	206	38.6	48.6	375	38.6	88.4
Age (yrs)									
0-1	2	0.5	*	0	0.0	*	2	0.2	*
2-12	4	0.9	*	0	0.0	*	4	0.4	*
13-24	110	25.2	*	49	9.2	*	159	16.4	*
25-44	234	53.5	96.3	339	63.5	139.5	573	59.0	235.7
45-64	83	19.0	48.1	136	25.5	78.8	219	22.6	126.8
65+	4	0.9	7.3	10	1.9	18.3	14	1.4	25.6
Transmission Mode									
MSM	91	20.8	na	121	22.7	na	212	21.8	na
IDU	22	5.0	na	72	13.5	na	94	9.7	na
MSM/IDU	5	1.1	na	24	4.5	na	29	3.0	na
Heterosexual	109	24.9	na	197	36.9	na	306	31.5	na
Mother at Risk	6	1.4	na	1	0.2	na	7	0.7	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Colorado County	2	0.5	69.3	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	69.3
Fort Bend County	10	2.3	11.1	9	1.7	10.0	19	2.0	21.2
Harris County	417	95.4	63.9	521	97.6	79.8	938	96.6	143.7
Liberty County	2	0.5	22.1	0	0.0	0.0	2	0.2	22.1
Montgomery County	4	0.9	28.7	2	0.4	14.4	6	0.6	43.1
Walker County	1	0.2	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.1	6.8
Waller County	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.2	10.8	1	0.1	10.8
Wharton County	1	0.2	16.8	1	0.2	16.8	2	0.2	33.6
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.18-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG BLACKS/AFRICAN-AMERICANS
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	3,847	100.0	478.8	4,469	100.0	556.2	8,316	100.0	1,035.0
Gender									
Male	2,161	56.2	569.8	2,953	66.1	778.6	5,114	61.5	1,348.4
Female	1,686	43.8	397.4	1,516	33.9	357.3	3,202	38.5	754.8
Age (yrs)									
0-1	2	0.1	*	0	0.0	*	2	0.0	*
2-12	104	2.7	*	24	0.5	*	128	1.5	*
13-24	410	10.7	*	141	3.2	*	551	6.6	*
25-44	2,313	60.1	951.5	2,541	56.9	1,045.3	4,854	58.4	1,996.8
45-64	973	25.3	563.5	1,656	37.1	959.0	2,629	31.6	1,522.5
65+	45	1.2	82.4	107	2.4	196.0	152	1.8	278.5
Transmission Mode									
MSM	787	20.5	na	1,238	27.7	na	2,025	24.4	na
IDU	500	13.0	na	877	19.6	na	1,377	16.6	na
MSM/IDU	125	3.2	na	278	6.2	na	403	4.8	na
Heterosexual	1,307	34.0	na	1,419	31.8	na	2,726	32.8	na
Mother at Risk	114	3.0	na	46	1.0	na	160	1.9	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	8	0.2	316.2	3	0.1	2.6	11	0.1	434.8
Chambers County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Colorado County	7	0.2	277.4	0	0.0	0.0	8	0.1	277.4
Fort Bend County	86	2.2	95.8	117	2.5	2.8	203	2.4	226.1
Harris County	3,678	95.6	566.5	4,437	96.1	14.7	8,134	95.9	1,246.4
Liberty County	15	0.4	165.6	10	0.2	2.4	25	0.3	276.0
Montgomery County	30	0.8	208.3	22	0.5	3.4	51	0.6	366.4
Walker County	7	0.2	47.8	7	0.2	1.0	14	0.2	95.7
Waller County	10	0.3	108.2	13	0.3	3.0	23	0.3	248.8
Wharton County	6	0.2	100.7	10	0.2	3.6	16	0.2	268.5
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.18-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG BLACKS/AFRICAN-AMERICANS
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	3,819	100.0	491.2	4,449	100.0	572.2	8,268	100.0	1,063.4
Gender									
Male	2,148	56.2	589.3	2,941	66.1	806.9	5,089	61.6	1,396.3
Female	1,671	43.8	404.6	1,508	33.9	365.1	3,179	38.4	769.7
Age (yrs)									
0-1	2	0.1	*	0	0.0	*	2	na	*
2-12	104	2.7	*	24	0.5	*	128	1.5	*
13-24	400	10.5	*	140	3.1	*	540	6.5	*
25-44	2,297	60.1	975.9	2,529	56.8	1,074.5	4,826	58.4	2,050.4
45-64	971	25.4	578.9	1,649	37.1	983.2	2,620	31.7	1,562.1
65+	45	1.2	86.2	107	2.4	205.0	152	1.8	291.1
Transmission Mode									
MSM	783	20.5	na	1,236	27.8	na	2,019	24.4	na
IDU	499	13.1	na	869	19.5	na	1,368	16.5	na
MSM/IDU	125	3.3	na	276	6.2	na	401	4.9	na
Heterosexual	1,301	34.1	na	1,418	31.9	na	2,719	32.9	na
Mother at Risk	114	3.0	na	46	1.0	na	160	1.9	na
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

HISPANICS/LATINOS

The HSDA has 3,231 Hispanics living with HIV or AIDS. The EMA has 15 fewer cases among Hispanics than the HSDA. Percentages between the two regions are nearly identical.






-  In 2004, a total of 407 Hispanics were newly diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the Houston HSDA, at a rate of 26 per 100,000. Infection rates were at 12 per 100,000 for HIV diagnoses and 14 per 100,000 for AIDS diagnoses.
-  Hispanic men were infected with HIV at a rate of more than four times that of women, similar to their AIDS infection rate.
-  As with other populations, the 25 to 44 year age group is the largest, but infections among youth are increasing.
 - Nearly three-quarters of new HIV and AIDS diagnoses are among Hispanics age 25 to 44 years.
 - Nearly 18% of Hispanics living with HIV are youth, while 6% of those living with AIDS are youth.
-  Sexual activity, either MSM or heterosexual, was the transmission mode for almost all Hispanics diagnosed with HIV and those living with HIV or AIDS.
 - MSM were a higher percentage of those diagnosed with HIV (58%) than those diagnosed with AIDS (41%).
 - Among those diagnosed with AIDS, 6% were IDU, and 8% of those living with AIDS are IDU.
 - Forty-five percent of Hispanics living with HIV and 50% of those living with AIDS report MSM as their transmission mode.
 - Heterosexual contact is the transmission mode for 23% of Hispanics living with HIV and 24% of those living with AIDS.
-  Harris County is home to 96% of Hispanics living with HIV or AIDS. In addition, Harris County had the highest proportion of new HIV infections and diagnosed AIDS cases among Hispanics during 2004. There was also a small portion of cases in Fort Bend County, Liberty County, Montgomery County, and Waller County.

Table 1.2.19
HOUSTON AREA HSDA HIV AND AIDS INCIDENCE AMONG HISPANICS
2004

HSDA	NEW HIV			NEW AIDS			NEW HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	191	100.0	12.4	216	100.0	14.0	407	100.0	26.4
Gender									
Male	157	82.2	19.4	180	83.3	22.3	337	82.8	41.7
Female	34	17.8	4.6	36	16.7	4.9	70	17.2	9.5
Age (yrs)									
0-1	1	0.5	*	0	0.0	*	1	0.2	*
2-12	2	1.0	*	0	0.0	*	2	0.5	*
13-24	34	17.8	*	12	5.6	*	46	11.3	*
25-44	137	71.7	25.5	163	75.5	30.4	300	73.7	55.9
45-64	16	8.4	7.4	35	16.2	16.2	51	12.5	23.6
65+	1	0.5	1.9	6	2.8	11.3	7	1.7	13.2
Transmission Mode									
MSM	111	58.1	na	89	41.2	na	200	49.1	na
IDU	5	2.6	na	12	5.6	na	17	4.2	na
MSM/IDU	1	0.5	na	7	3.2	na	8	2.0	na
Heterosexual	28	14.7	na	60	27.8	na	88	21.6	na
Mother at Risk	2	1.0	na	0	0.0	na	2	0.5	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Colorado County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Fort Bend County	3	1.6	3.1	7	3.2	7.1	10	2.5	10.2
Harris County	187	97.9	14.0	204	94.4	15.3	391	96.1	29.3
Liberty County	1	0.5	10.5	1	0.5	10.5	2	0.5	21.0
Montgomery County	0	0.0	0.0	3	1.4	5.4	3	0.7	5.4
Walker County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Waller County	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5	13.5	1	0.2	13.5
Wharton County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.20-H
HOUSTON-AREA HSDA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG HISPANICS
2004

HSDA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	1,214	100.0	78.6	2,017	100.0	130.6	3,231	100.0	209.2
Sex									
Male	930	76.6	115.0	1,678	83.2	207.5	2,608	80.7	322.4
Female	284	23.4	38.6	339	16.8	46.1	623	19.3	84.7
Age (yrs)									
0-1	1	0.1	*	0	0.0	*	1	0.0	*
2-12	19	1.6	*	13	0.6	*	32	1.0	*
13-24	110	9.1	*	42	2.1	*	152	4.7	*
25-44	884	72.8	164.7	1,298	64.4	241.8	2,182	67.5	406.4
45-64	191	15.7	88.4	626	31.0	289.7	817	25.3	378.1
65+	9	0.7	17.0	38	1.9	71.7	47	1.5	88.6
Transmission Mode									
MSM	546	45.0	na	1,002	49.7	na	1,548	47.9	na
IDU	54	4.4	na	155	7.7	na	209	6.5	na
MSM/IDU	47	3.9	na	90	4.5	na	137	4.2	na
Heterosexual	281	23.1	na	489	24.2	na	770	23.8	na
Mother at Risk	23	1.9	na	19	0.9	na	42	1.3	na
Ten-Counties									
Austin County	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Chambers County	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	25.1	1	0.0	25.1
Colorado County	1	0.1	22.1	3	0.1	66.2	4	0.1	88.3
Fort Bend County	27	2.2	27.5	47	2.3	47.8	74	2.3	75.3
Harris County	1,160	95.6	86.8	1,932	95.8	144.5	3,092	95.7	231.3
Liberty County	3	0.2	31.4	2	0.1	21.0	5	0.2	52.4
Montgomery County	17	1.4	30.4	22	1.1	39.3	39	1.2	69.7
Walker County	1	0.1	10.8	3	0.1	32.5	4	0.1	43.3
Waller County	1	0.1	13.5	4	0.2	54.1	5	0.2	67.6
Wharton County	4	0.3	28.3	3	0.1	21.3	7	0.2	49.6
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

Table 1.2.20-E
HOUSTON-AREA EMA
HIV AND AIDS PREVALENCE AMONG HISPANICS
2004

EMA	LIVING WITH HIV			LIVING WITH AIDS			LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Total	1,208	100.0	79.9	2,008	100.0	132.8	3,216	100.0	212.7
Gender									
Male	928	76.8	117.4	1,673	83.3	211.7	2,601	80.9	329.1
Female	280	23.2	38.8	335	16.7	46.4	615	19.1	85.2
Age (yrs)									
0-1	1	0.1	*	0	0.0	*	1	na	*
2-12	19	1.6	*	13	0.6	*	32	1.0	*
13-24	109	9.0	*	41	2.0	*	150	4.7	*
25-44	881	72.9	167.4	1,294	64.4	245.8	2,175	67.6	413.2
45-64	189	15.6	89.6	623	31.0	295.4	812	25.2	385.0
65+	9	0.7	17.5	37	1.8	71.9	46	1.4	89.4
Transmission Mode									
MSM	545	45.1	na	1,000	49.8	na	1,545	48.0	na
IDU	54	4.5	na	154	7.7	na	208	6.5	na
MSM/IDU	47	3.9	na	90	4.5	na	137	4.3	na
Heterosexual	280	23.2	na	486	24.2	na	766	23.8	na
Mother at Risk	253	20.9	na	247	12.3	na	500	15.5	na
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population based upon 2004 U.S. Census estimates. *Census estimates do not provide specified age breakdowns, thus the rates could not be calculated.									

QUESTION 1.3:

**WHAT ARE THE INDICATORS OF RISK FOR HIV/AIDS
INFECTION IN THE HOUSTON AREA?**

WHAT ARE THE INDICATORS OF RISK FOR HIV/AIDS INFECTION IN THE HOUSTON AREA?

The previous chapter described the distribution and trends of HIV infection and AIDS diagnoses throughout the Houston HSDA and EMA. The purpose of this chapter is to examine available data on risk behaviors and markers in the Houston EMA from two perspectives: 1) Factors that affect the risk of acquiring HIV infection among HIV-negative persons (STDs, HIV testing), and; 2) Factors that affect the risk of transmitting HIV infection among HIV-positive persons (MSMs, injection drug users, heterosexuals).

Risk factor data for HIV-negative persons was limited to 5-year STD data trends by age, sex and race/ethnicity (Source: Texas Department of State Health Services) and HIV Counseling & Testing data (Source: City of Houston Department of Health and Human Services). Risk factor data for HIV-positive persons were obtained from a sample of 654 consumers from the 2005 Houston Area HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment. Additional HIV/AIDS risk behavior data were not readily available at time of report preparation, but continuing collaborations with partner institutions (City of Houston Health Department, Department of State Health Services, etc) will facilitate similar data collection efforts in the future.

The purpose of the 2005 Houston Area HIV/AIDS Comprehensive Needs Assessment is to provide accurate and reliable information about the level of use, perception of need, experience of barriers, and analysis of gaps in services to those affected with HIV/AIDS. This information is used by community-based planning bodies in order to a) Prioritize fundable services from a consumer point-of-view, including needed services not currently offered; b) Determine funding allocations for those services based upon money available within the various partner organizations, and to inform other funding sources which pay for similar services; c) Make programmatic recommendations on how to best meet the needs of clients within those services; d) Support efforts to plan a comprehensive system of HIV/AIDS care; and e) Provide the supporting documentation for annual Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and Department of State Health Services (DSHS) grant applications. The 2005 Houston Area HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment was conducted for the Houston Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) and the Houston Health Services Delivery Area (HSDA) designated by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). A survey of 654 people living with HIV disease was conducted during April and May 2004.

Data for each population are organized as direct and indirect measures. Direct measures of risk provide information about risk behavior that is directly associated with HIV transmission. Indirect measures do not directly describe HIV risk behaviors. Rather, they are indicators of possible HIV risk that may need further investigation. For example, an increase in STD or teen pregnancy rates does not directly indicate that HIV exposure is increasing, but may indicate an increase in unprotected sex.

Summary

Men who have sex with Men (MSM):

According to HIV-positive MSM respondents in the 2005 Needs Assessment, 51% reported always or usually using condoms with regular and casual partners. However, 32% of MSM also reported rarely or never using condoms with regular partners and 26% reported never or rarely using condoms with casual partners.

- ⓧ Of the 210 HIV-positive MSM who reported current or past drug use, 52% reported a history of street drugs and 21% reported a history of injection drug use.
- ⓧ Of the 210 self-identified MSM, 23 (11%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

Injection Drug Users (IDUs):

- ⓧ Although the sample size for IDUs was smaller, condom use with regular partners was less frequent among current injection drug compared to MSMs and heterosexuals. According to currently HIV-positive injection drug users (IDUs) in the 2005 Needs Assessment (n = 33), 12% reported always or usually using condoms with regular partners; however, 64% of IDUs reported rarely or never using condoms.
- ⓧ With casual partner, 30% of HIV-positive IDUs reported always or usually using condoms and 44% reported rarely or never using condoms.
- ⓧ Of the 39 current IDUs, 3 (8%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

Heterosexuals:

- ⓧ According to currently HIV-positive heterosexual survey who reported condom use behaviors (n = 368), 52% reported always or usually using condoms and 31% reported rarely or never using condoms with regular partners. Likewise, 55% of HIV-positive heterosexuals reported always or usually using condoms with casual partners, and 30% reported rarely or never using condoms.
- ⓧ Of the 399 HIV-positive heterosexuals who reported current or past drug use, almost half (48%) reported that they were currently using street drugs, and 29% reported they were current injection drug users.
- ⓧ Of the 444 HIV+ heterosexual respondents, 44 (10%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

Gonorrhea Trends:

- Ⓡ Overall, the number of gonorrhea cases in both the Houston HSDA and in Harris County has been declining over the past 5 years. Breakdowns by sex show similar trends in reported gonorrhea cases for the Houston HSDA.
- Ⓡ From 2002 to 2003, all HSDA counties outside of Harris reported decreases in gonorrhea cases except for Chambers county, which reported a slight increase. The number of cases in Austin and Wharton counties remained approximately the same.

Syphilis Trends:

- Ⓡ Unlike gonorrhea, the number of reported syphilis cases in the Houston HSDA has been steadily increasing. The number of syphilis cases in 2003 is twice that reported in 1999.
- Ⓡ However, Harris County is the only HSDA county experiencing such an increase. All other counties have experienced a decrease or leveling of reported syphilis cases.
- Ⓡ A breakdown by sex shows that the increase in syphilis cases is most significant among males. Between 1999 and 2003, the number of syphilis cases among males has tripled; among women, the number of cases has decreased by almost half.

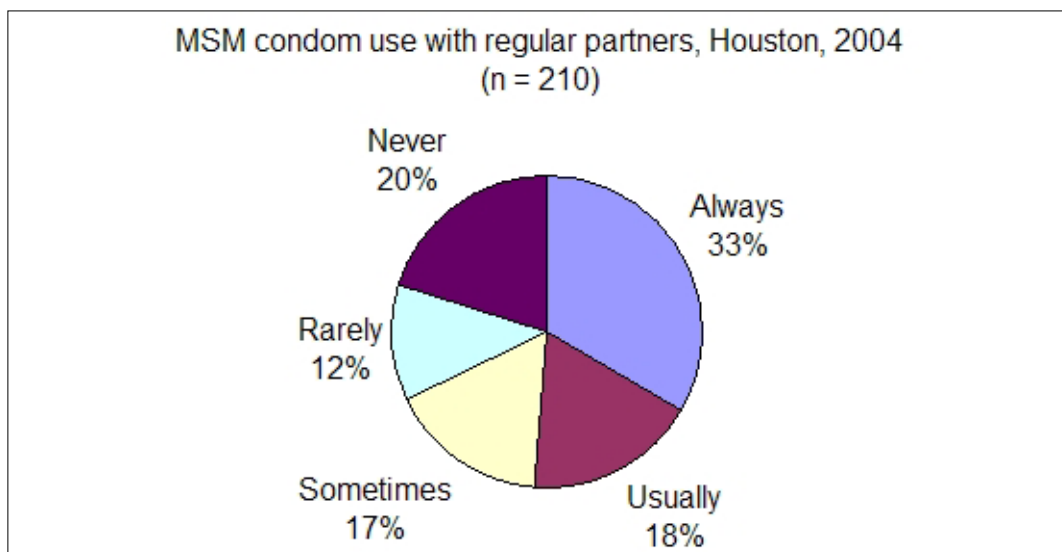
HIV Testing:

- Ⓡ In 2003, a total of 29,827 HIV tests were reported for the Houston HSDA.
- Ⓡ The vast majority of HIV tests reported to the State's HIV Counseling & Testing system were confidential, and conducted during field visits or at HIV Testing Sites.
- Ⓡ In terms of HIV exposure categories, "non-targeted" constituted the majority of HIV tests, followed by female-to-male sex, male-to-male sex and injection drug users.

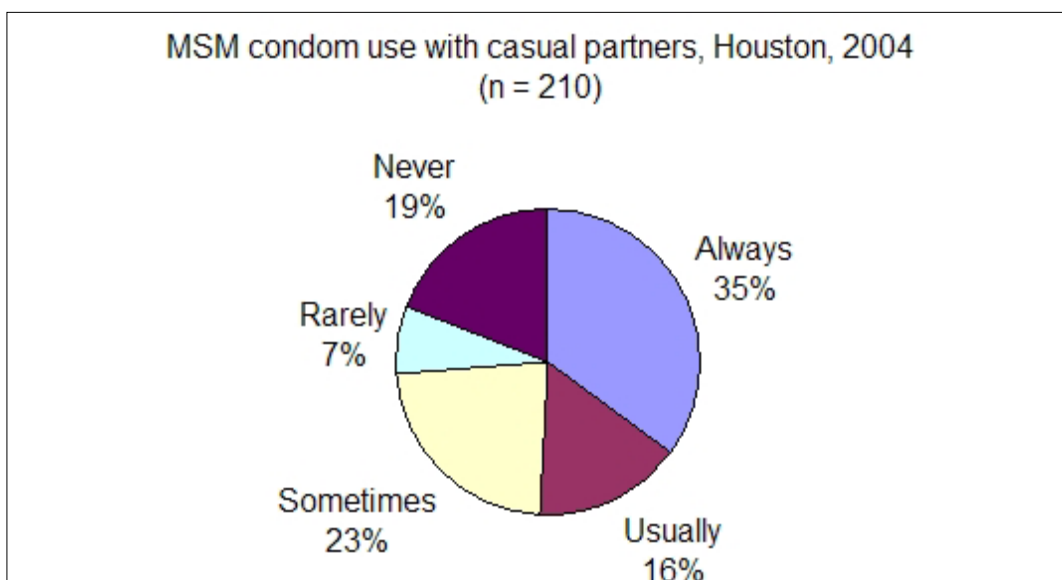
Men who have sex with men (MSMs)

DIRECT MEASURES:

Frequency of Condom Use or Unprotected Sex:



**Source: 2005 Houston Area HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment.*



**Source: 2005 Houston Area HIV/AIDS Needs Assessment.*

- ⚡ According to HIV-positive MSM respondents in the 2005 Needs Assessment, 51% reported always or usually using condoms with regular partners. However, 32% of MSM also reported rarely or never using condoms with regular partners.
- ⚡ Likewise, 51% of HIV-positive MSM reported always or usually using condoms with casual partners, and 26% reported never or rarely using condoms.

Substance Use among MSM:

Substance Use among MSM, Houston, 2004 **(n = 210)**

History of IDU	21%
Current IDU	3%
History of street drugs	52%
Current Street Drugs	13%

- Of the 210 HIV-positive MSM who reported current or past drug use, 52% reported a history of street drugs and 21% reported a history of injection drug use.

INDIRECT MEASURES:

STDs

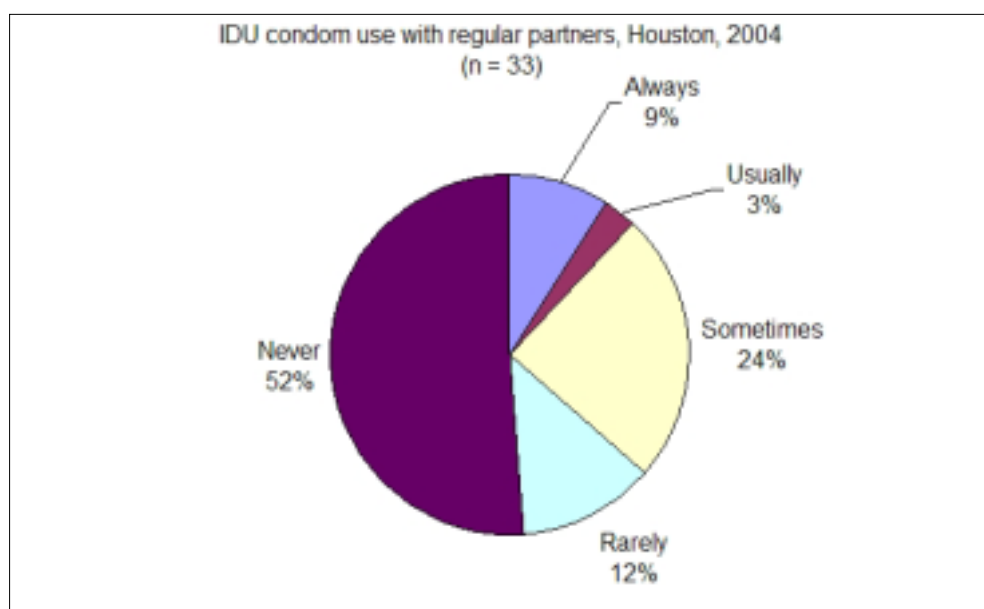
- Of the 210 self-identified MSM, 23 (11%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

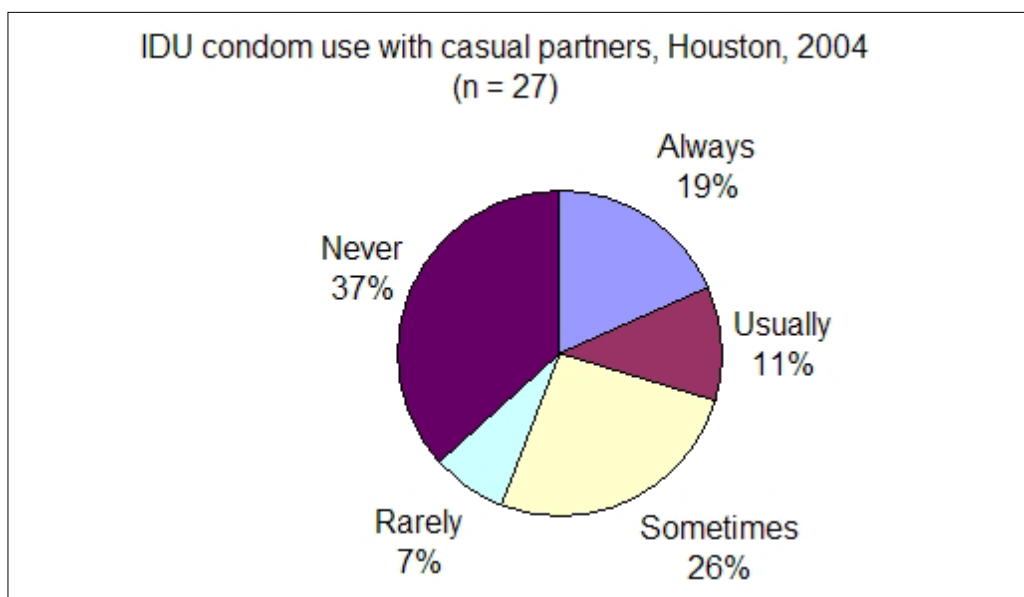
Injection Drug Users

- One-quarter of the 2005 Needs Assessment survey sample were injection drug users.

DIRECT MEASURES:

Frequency of condom use or unprotected sex:





- ⚠ According to currently HIV-positive injection drug users (IDUs) in the 2005 Needs Assessment (n = 33), 12% reported always or usually using condoms with regular partners. However, 64% of IDUs reported rarely or never using condoms with regular partners.
- ⚠ Likewise, 30% of HIV-positive IDUs reported always or usually using condoms with casual partners, and 44% reported rarely or never using condoms.

Substance Use

Substance Use Among HIV+ Injection Drug Users, Houston, 2004 (n = 39)

History of street drugs	92%
Current Street Drugs	74%

- ⚠ The vast majority of current IDUs reported either a history of, or current street drug use.

INDIRECT MEASURES:

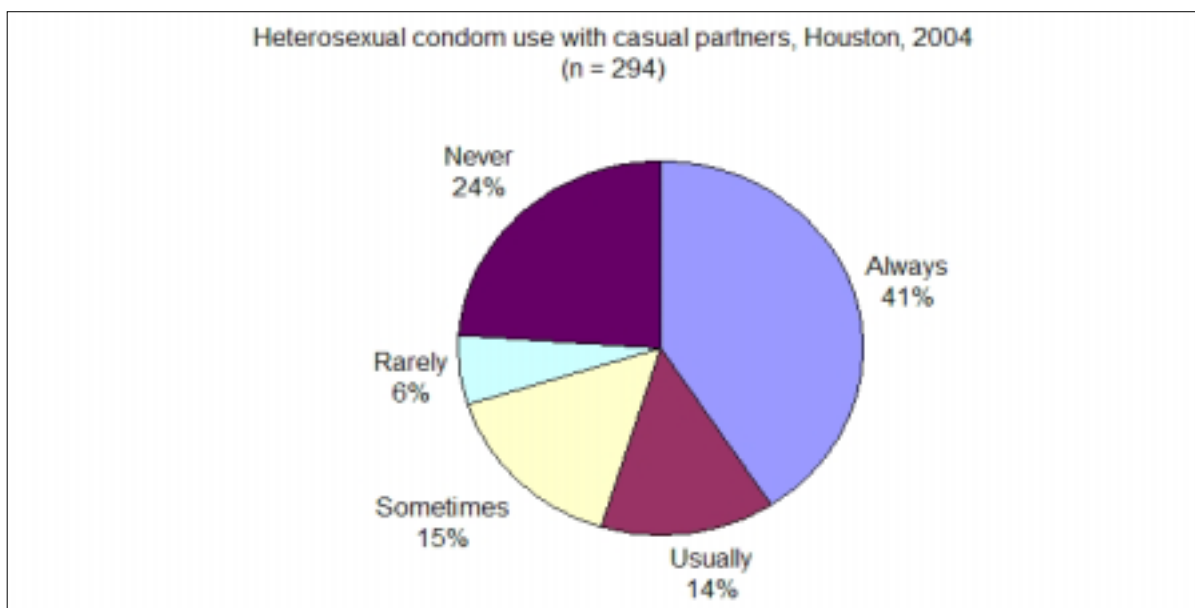
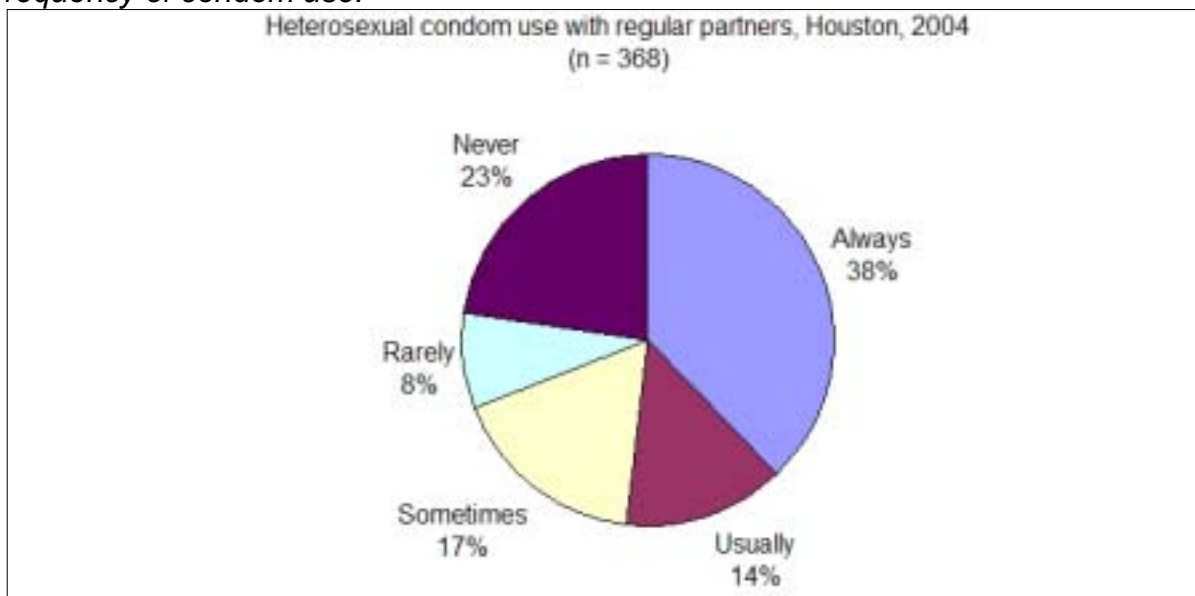
STDs

- ⚠ Of the 39 current IDUs, 3 (8%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

Heterosexuals

DIRECT MEASURES:

Frequency of condom use:



- ⚡ According to currently HIV-positive heterosexual survey who reported condom use behaviors (n = 368), 52% reported always or usually using condoms and 31% reported rarely or never using condoms with regular partners.
- ⚡ Likewise, 55% of HIV-positive heterosexuals reported always or usually using condoms with casual partners, and 30% reported rarely or never using condoms.

Substance Use

Substance Use Among HIV+ Heterosexuals, Houston, 2004 (n = 399)

History of IDU	8%
Current IDU	29%
History of street drugs	15%
Current Street Drugs	48%

- Of the 399 HIV-positive heterosexuals who reported current or past drug use, almost half (48%) reported that they were currently using street drugs, and 29% reported they were current injection drug users.

INDIRECT MEASURES:

STDs

- Of the 444 HIV+ heterosexual respondents, 44 (10%) reported having received medical care for an STD during the previous 12 months.

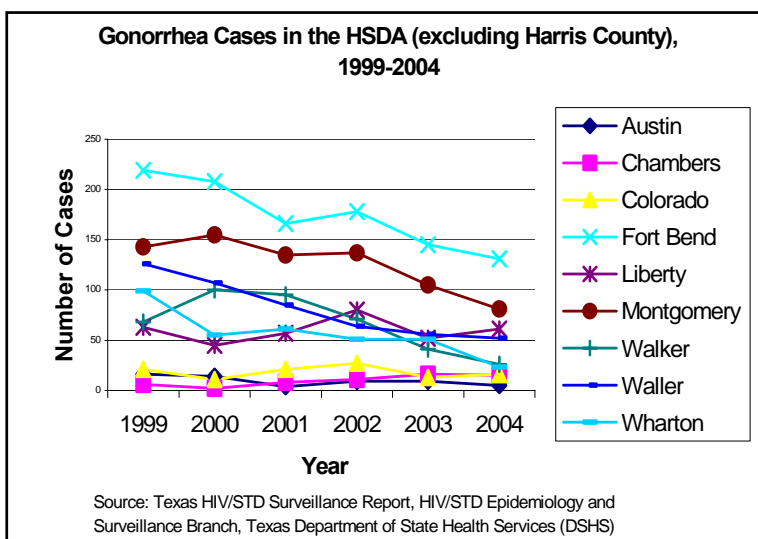
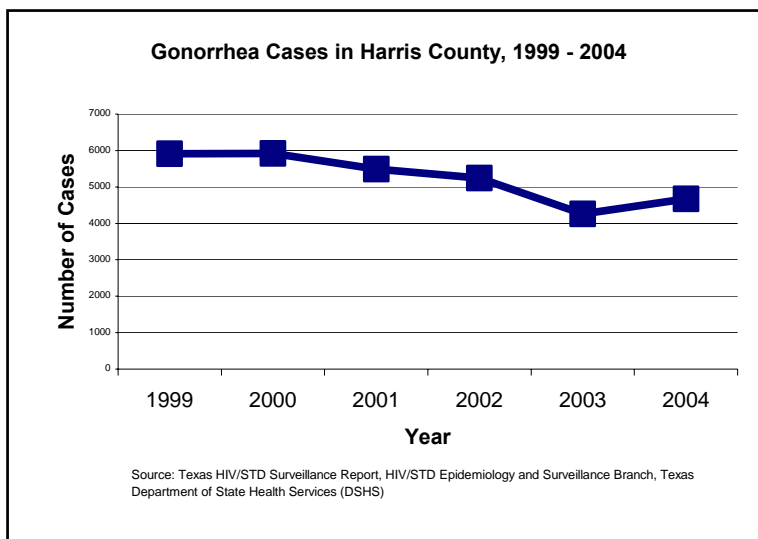
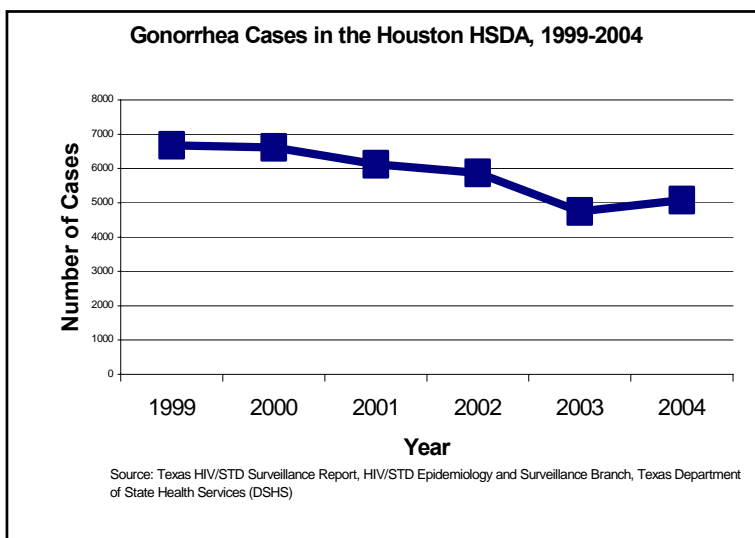
STD Trends: Gonorrhea

- Overall, the number of gonorrhea cases in both the Houston HSDA and in Harris County has been declining over the past 5 years.
- From 2002 to 2004, all but two HSDA counties reported decreases in gonorrhea cases. Compared to 2003, Colorado County reported an increase of 3 new cases, and Harris County reported an increase of 413.

NUMBER OF GONORRHEA CASES, BY YEAR AND HSDA COUNTY, 1999-2004

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Austin	16	14	4	9	9	5
Chambers	6	2	8	11	16	15
Colorado	21	11	21	27	13	16
Fort Bend	219	208	166	178	145	131
Harris	5914	5917	5486	5246	4257	4670
Liberty	63	45	57	80	52	61
Montgomery	143	155	135	137	105	81
Walker	68	100	95	71	41	26
Waller	126	107	85	64	56	52
Wharton	99	55	61	51	51	23
Total	6675	6614	6118	5874	4745	5080

(Figures continued)

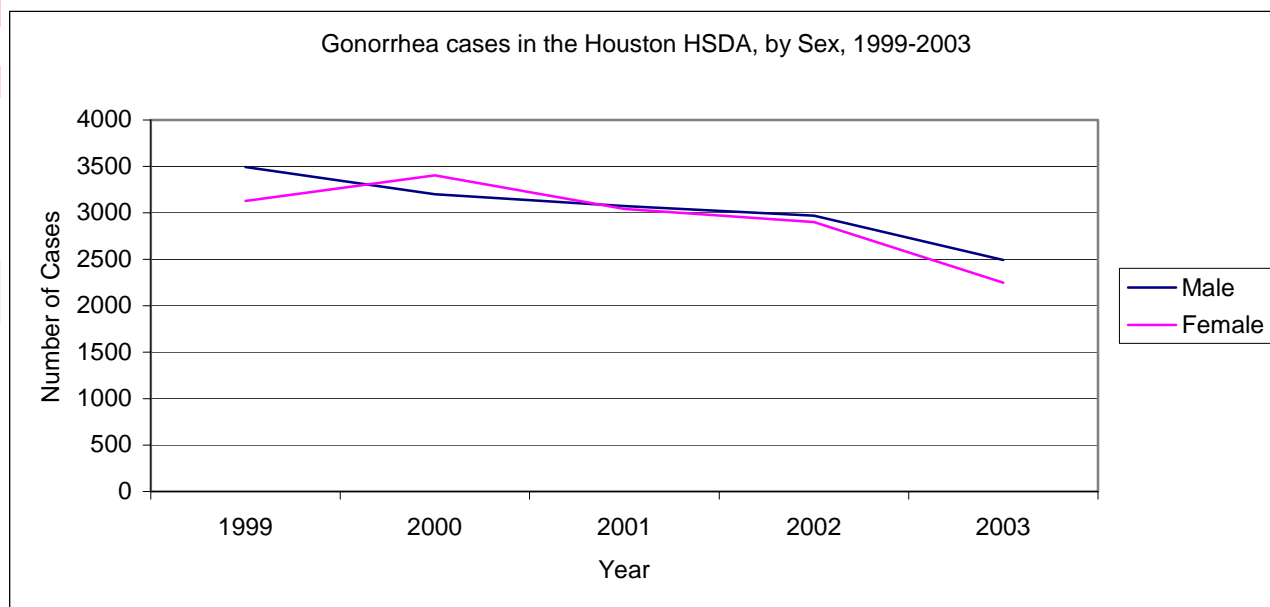


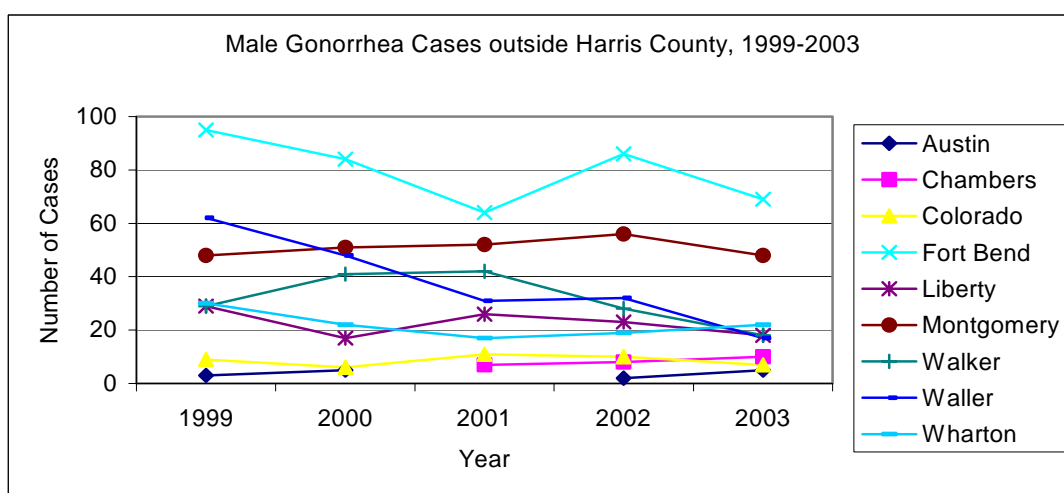
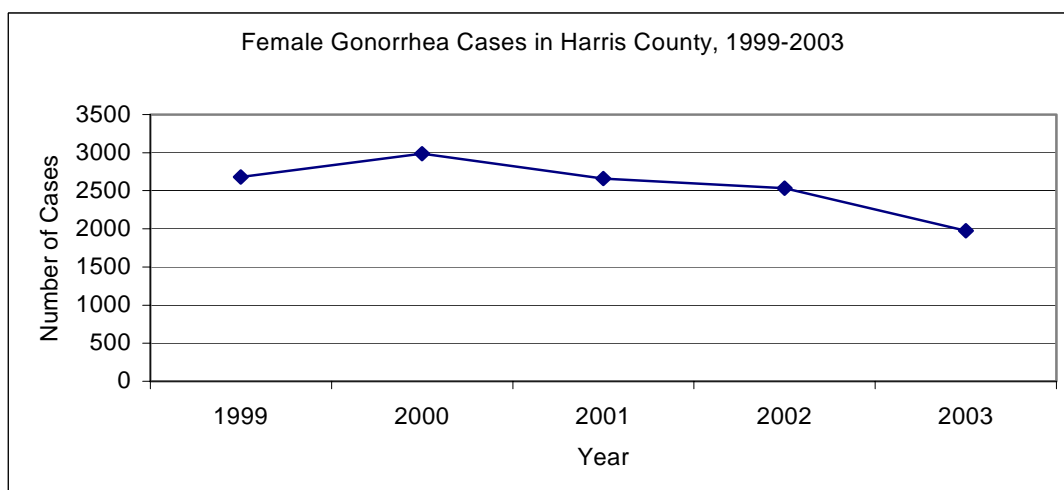
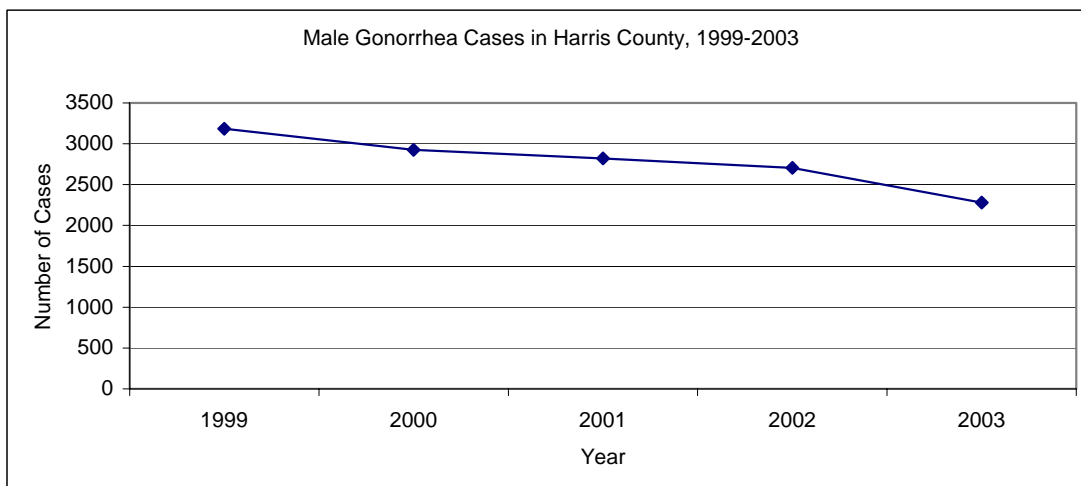
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NUMBER OF GONORRHEA CASES, BY YEAR, SEX AND HSDA COUNTY, 1999-2003

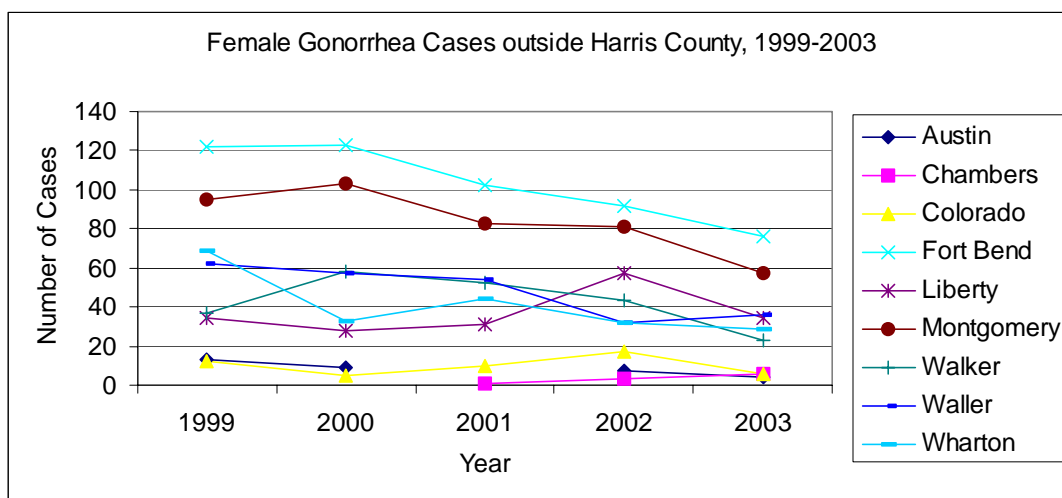
	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austin	3	13	5	9			2	7	5	4
Chambers					7	1	8	3	10	6
Colorado	9	12	6	5	11	10	10	17	7	6
Fort Bend	95	122	84	123	64	102	86	92	69	76
Harris	3184	2682	2925	2988	2821	2659	2706	2536	2279	1978
Liberty	29	34	17	28	26	31	23	57	18	34
Montgomery	48	95	51	103	52	83	56	81	48	57
Walker	29	37	41	58	42	52	28	43	18	23
Waller	62	62	48	57	31	54	32	32	17	36
Wharton	30	69	22	33	17	44	19	32	22	29
Total	3493	3128	3200	3405	3071	3040	2970	2900	2493	2249

* Grayed out cells have had the demographic breakdowns suppressed due to small cell sizes.





(Figures continued)



STD Trends: Syphilis

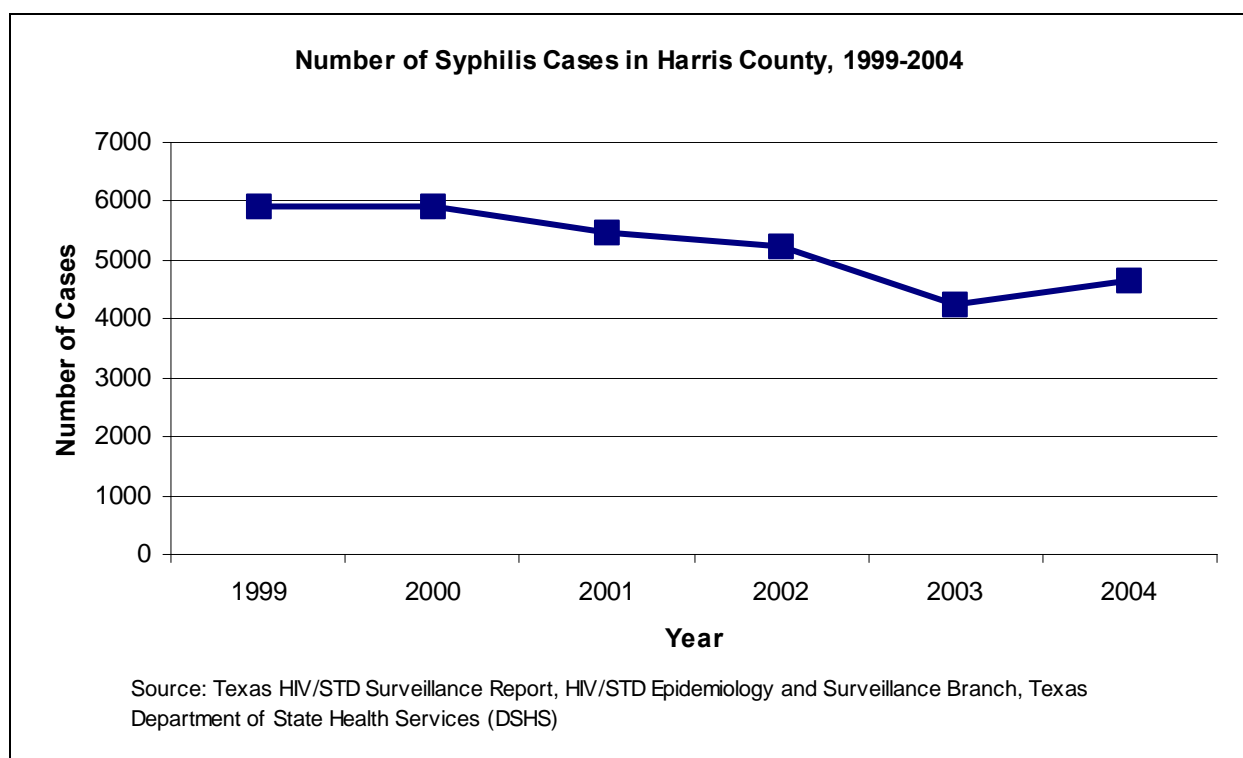
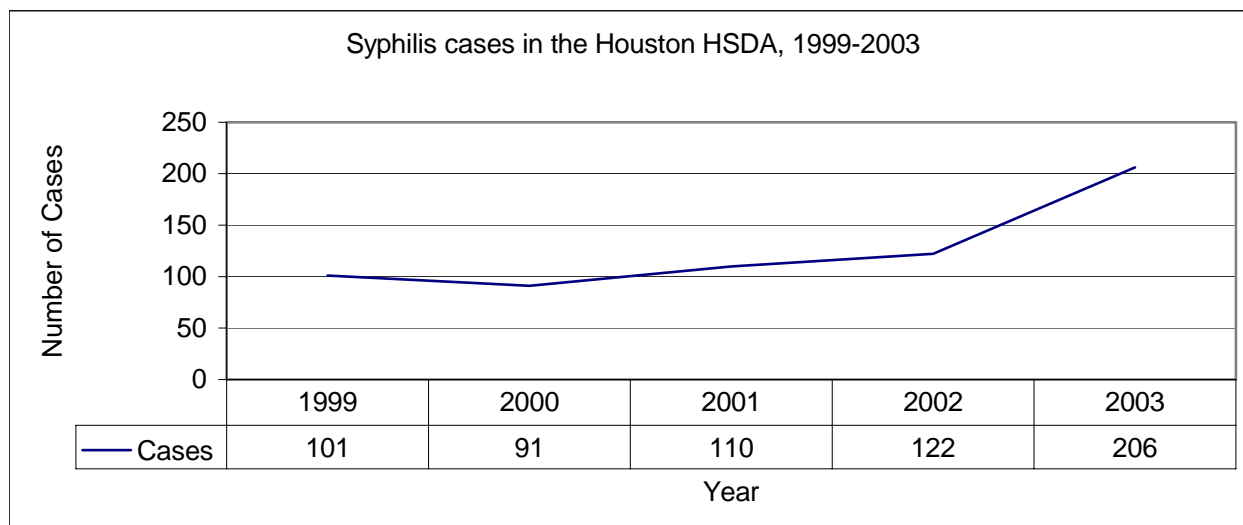
- Although lower in prevalence than gonorrhea, the number of reported syphilis cases in the Houston HSDA has been increasing. The number of cases in 2004 has almost doubled that of 2002.
- A breakdown by sex shows that the increase in syphilis cases is significant among males. Between 1999 and 2003, the number of syphilis cases among males has tripled; among women, the number of cases has decreased by almost half. Again, this trend is limited to Harris County – however, for some of the HSDA counties outside of Harris, the sex of cases was sometimes unknown.

NUMBER OF SYPHILIS CASES, BY YEAR AND HSDA COUNTY, 1999-2004

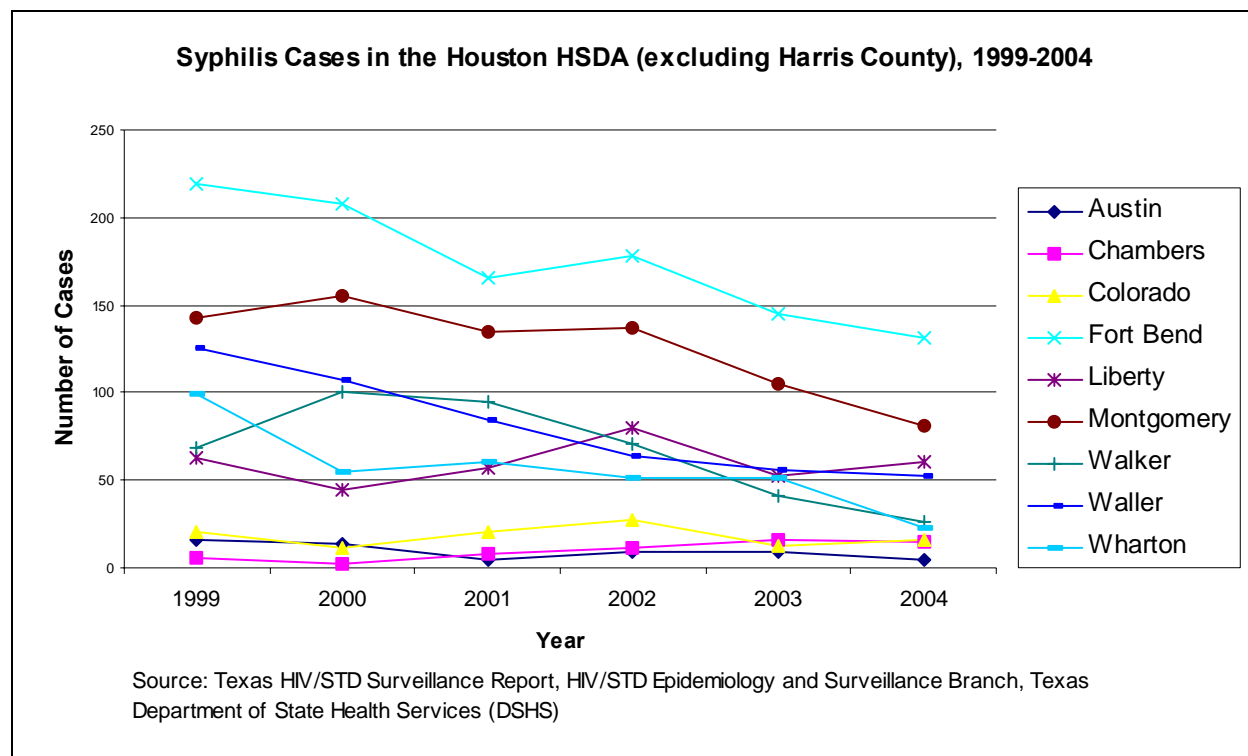
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Austin	0	1	0	0	0	0
Chambers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	2	0	1	0	0	0
Fort Bend	21	14	6	7	9	6
Harris	70	70	101	111	193	213
Liberty	0	1	1	2	2	5
Montgomery	2	1	0	2	2	3
Walker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waller	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wharton	5	2	1	0	0	0
Total	101	91	110	122	206	227

Source: The Texas Department of State Health Services

(Figures continued)



(Figures continued)

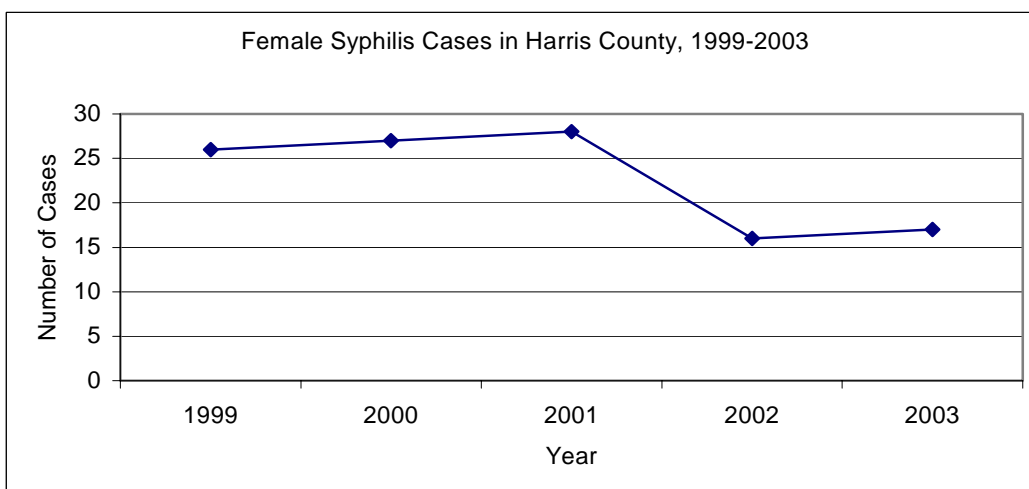
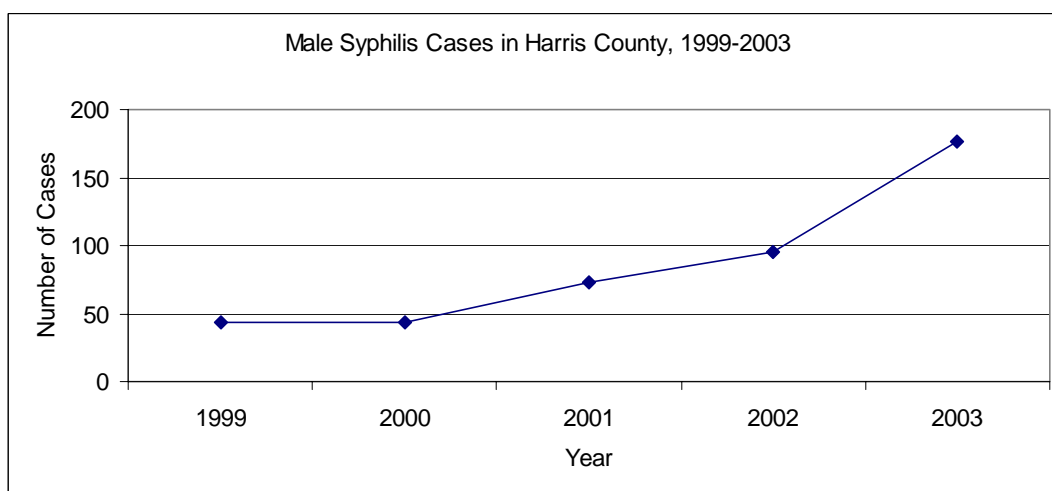
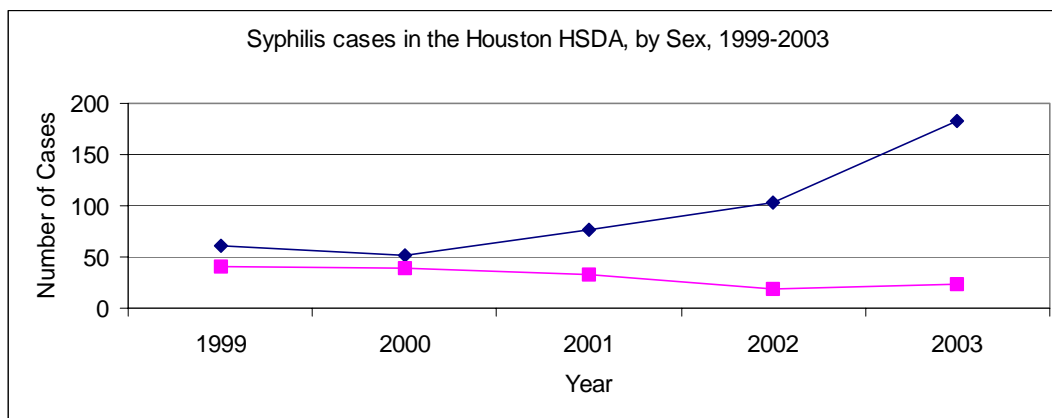


**NUMBER OF SYPHILIS CASES, BY YEAR, SEX
AND HSDA COUNTY,
1999-2003**

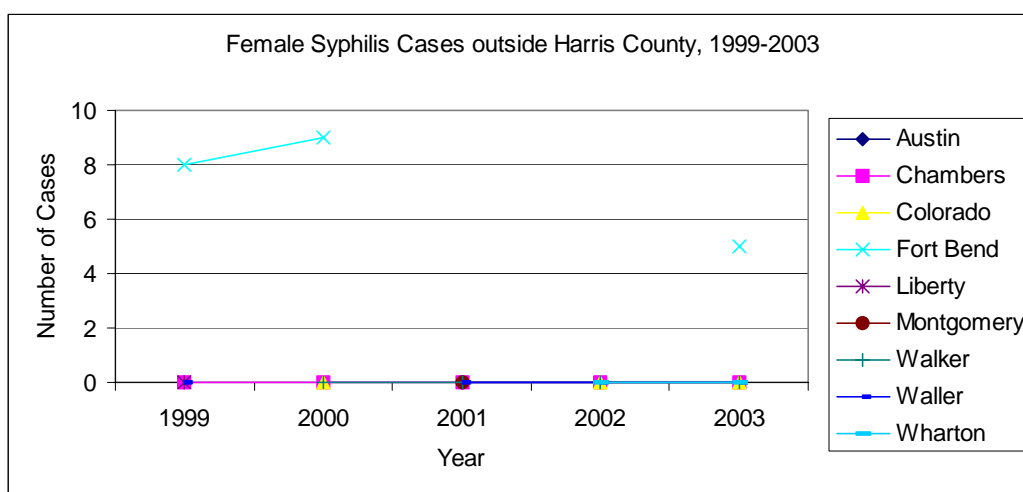
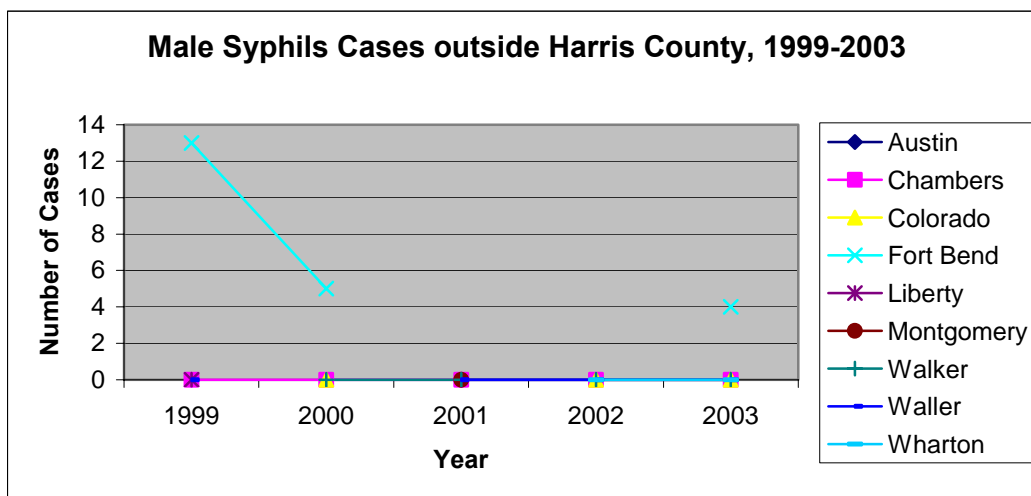
	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Austin	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Chambers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado			0	0			0	0	0	0
Fort Bend	13	8	5	9					4	5
Harris	44	26	43	27	73	28	95	16	176	17
Liberty	0	0								
Montgomery					0	0				
Walker			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waller	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Wharton							0	0	0	0
Total	61	40	52	39	77	33	103	19	183	23

* Grayed out cells have had the demographic breakdowns suppressed due to small cell sizes.

(Figures continued)



(Figures continued)



HIV Testing

Data on HIV testing patterns can provide information that is helpful in focusing HIV counseling and testing programs. The data may also be used to help identify potential gaps in HIV surveillance data, which represents only persons who have been tested for HIV. For the Houston-Area Ryan White Program 2004 Integrated Epidemiological Profile For HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Planning, HIV counseling & testing data were obtained from the Counseling & Testing System at the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). These data represent the only available data for HIV counseling & testing in the Houston HSDA.

- 🚫 In 2003, a total of 29,827 HIV tests were reported for the Houston HSDA.
- 🚫 The vast majority of HIV tests reported to the State's HIV Counseling & Testing system were confidential, and conducted during field visits or at HIV Testing Sites.

- ⚡ In terms of HIV exposure categories, “non-targeted” constituted the majority of HIV tests, followed by female-to-male sex, male-to-male sex and injection drug users.

**NUMBER OF HIV TESTS REPORTED,
BY SEX AND HSDA COUNTY, 2003**

County of Residence	Male	Female	TOTAL
Austin	8	6	14
Chambers	7	10	17
Colorado	11	2	13
Fort Bend	188	210	398
Harris	16966	11760	28726
Liberty	16	12	28
Montgomery	209	167	376
Walker	97	108	205
Waller	21	12	33
Wharton	13	4	17
TOTAL	17536	12291	29827

**NUMBER OF HIV TESTS REPORTED,
BY TEST TYPE AND HSDA COUNTY, 2003**

County of Residence	HIV test type		TOTAL
	Anonymous	Confidential	
Austin	1	12	13
Chambers	1	13	14
Colorado	1	12	13
Fort Bend	74	308	382
Harris	2666	25790	28456
Liberty	0	28	28
Montgomery	21	349	370
Walker	3	198	201
Waller	3	30	33
Wharton	3	13	16
TOTAL	2773	26753	29526

**NUMBER OF HIV TESTS REPORTED, BY HIV EXPOSURE CATEGORY
AND HSDA COUNTY, 2003**

	M/MS/ IDU	M/MS	IDU	F/MS	Non- targeted	<u>TOTAL</u>
Austin	0	2	0	9	3	14
Chambers	1	0	4	11	1	17
Colorado	0	2	1	10	0	13
Fort Bend	1	51	23	226	97	398
Harris	286	4963	1193	7145	15150	28737
Liberty	0	5	8	13	2	28
Montgomery	5	31	156	151	34	377
Walker	1	15	32	153	4	205
Waller	0	5	3	16	9	33
Wharton	0	2	0	11	4	17
TOTAL	294	5076	1420	7745	15304	29839

**NUMBER OF HIV TESTS REPORTED, BY HIV TEST SITE TYPE
AND HSDA COUNTY, 2003**

	HIV/CTS Testing Site	STD Clinic	Drug Treatment Facility	Family Planning Clinic	Primary Health Care Facility	Corrections	Field Visit	Education /Other	TOTAL
Austin	6	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	14
Chambers	1	0	6	2	0	4	4	0	17
Colorado	3	0	2	1	0	6	1	0	13
Fort Bend	141	3	16	177	0	19	42	0	398
Harris	5761	2587	288	2863	2542	4197	10384	115	28737
Liberty	2	0	5	5	0	11	5	0	28
Montgomery	50	1	32	70	0	158	66	0	377
Walker	5	0	12	139	0	44	5	0	205
Waller	12	1	1	5	0	1	13	0	33
Wharton	7	0	4	3	0	3	0	0	17
TOTAL	5988	2593	366	3267	2542	4446	10522	115	29839

QUESTION 2.1:

WHAT ARE THE PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION OF HIV SERVICES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE HOUSTON REGION?

WHAT ARE THE PATTERNS OF UTILIZATION OF HIV SERVICES OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE HOUSTON REGION?

Data was obtained from the CPCDMS system operated by the Ryan White Title I Program for all services except primary care and AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP). CPCDMS was established for data collection in 2000 and identifies unduplicated patients for providers funded by Titles I, II, III and IV. It requires initial client registration with annual updates for re-enrollment. The initial registration requests detailed information on, among other things, risk factors and co-morbidities. This information is not necessarily updated during re-enrollment. Data presented on transmission mode and subpopulations is generally based on responses provided at initial registration.

Primary care data used only CPCDMS data in 2001 and 2002. In 2003, however, this data was expanded with patient profiles from Titles III and IV, the Harris County Jail and the Veterans Administration. Since then, CPCDMS has incorporated jail data, Title III and most of Title IV. For 2005, additional data was obtained from Title IV and the VA.

SUMMARY

Utilization patterns on primary medical care, case management, dental care, substance abuse treatment, mental health therapy and counseling and ADAP services are compared to surveillance data on those living with HIV disease (Tables 1.2.2-H and 1.2.2-E). Service utilization trends increased between 2003 and 2005. Case management use increased by 9%; dental care use increased by 12% and mental health therapy and counseling increased by 18%.

Primary medical care:

White PLWHA is under represented in primary medical care services. Primary care is accessed proportionally by PLWHA of all ages and both genders.

Case management:

Blacks tend to use case management services to a greater extent than whites or Hispanics. The utilization is proportional by age and gender. From 2003 to 2005, case management services have declined in adults aged 25-44 but increased in older adults. There have also been more homeless and rural clients since 2003.

Dental care:

There is a disproportionately higher access of dental care by Hispanics and older adults. Since 2003, there has been a decrease in white clients and adults aged 25-44.

Substance abuse treatment:

Treatment is used more by Hispanics and adults aged 25-44, while there is under representation in substance abuse clients for whites and older adults aged 45 to 64. Utilization increased from 43 clients in 2003 to 273 clients in 2005; this increase, however, is not in Title I clients but in clients served under SAMHSA-funded programs.

Mental health therapy and counseling:

Mental health clients who are white or adults aged 25-44 represent more of the client population than their distribution in the infected population. Blacks and youth, on the other hand, are under represented in mental health services. Whites, adults aged 25-44 and male clients had declined in their usage of the service from 2003 to 2005 and the population shifted to more clients within Harris County.

ADAP:

Hispanic PLWHA under utilize ADAP services while there appears to be more white and Black ADAP clients than their distribution among the PLWHA in the region. Usage by age group appears to be proportional when compared to the regional epidemic.

PRIMARY CARE SERVICES

The following data-related issues should be considered when reviewing the primary care utilization data:

- ⓧ Among the 748 patients reported by the Veterans Administration, 29 died during the year. These patients are included in the patient counts.
- ⓧ The data provided by the VA is in aggregate format, so they are included in the totals only and not part of the gender/race and gender/age breakdowns.
- ⓧ Additional Title IV data was received from The Resource Group and those records were unduplicated against data from CPCDMS and reported in the table.
- ⓧ Because previous years' utilization data do not contain the additional data sources, comparisons with previous years are not made.

In 2005, a total of 7,700 people received primary medical care through Ryan White Titles I through IV, the Harris County Jail or the VA. The following compares primary care utilization (Table 2.1.1) to surveillance data on those living with HIV disease.




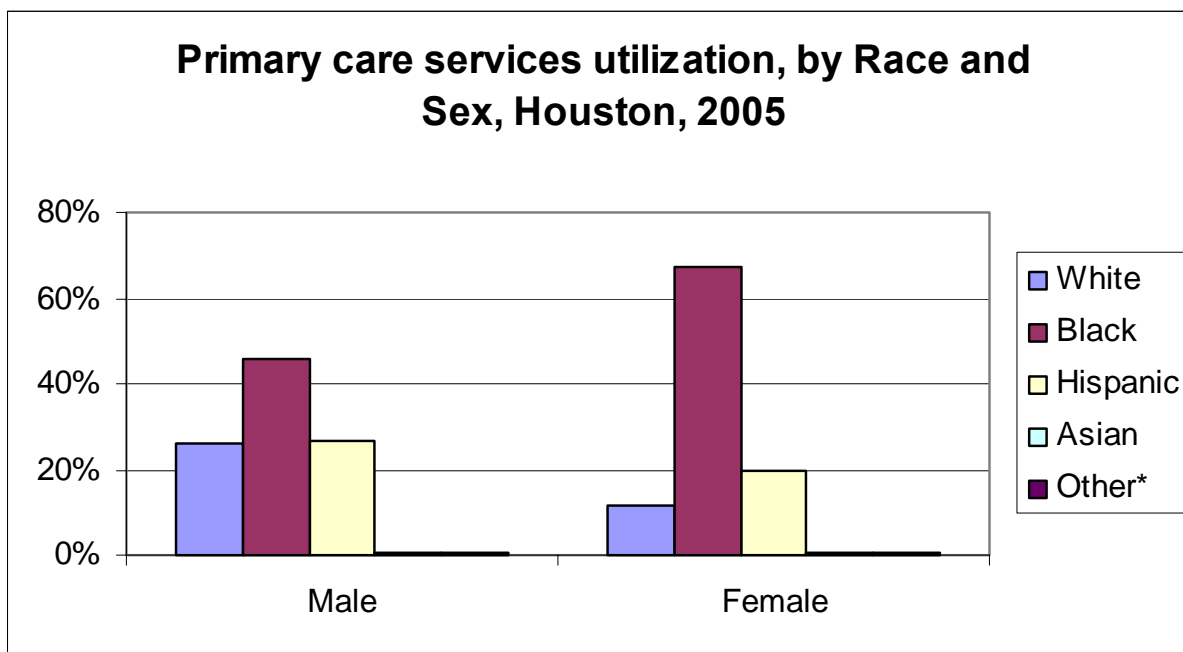
-  Medical care services are used proportionately by men and women. Over 70% of primary medical care patients are men, and 74% of those living with HIV or AIDS are men.
-  The percentages of blacks and Hispanics who use primary medical care services through these funding sources are similar to their percentages among those living with HIV or AIDS. Whites, however, under utilize medical care services.
 - Blacks are 49% of those living with HIV or AIDS and Hispanics are 19%, while these two groups are 53% and 24%, respectively, among those accessing primary medical care.
 - Whites make up 32% of those living with HIV disease but only comprise 22% of those accessing primary medical care services.
-  Primary medical care use is proportional by age.
 - Older adults, aged 45 to 64, are 34% of those living with HIV or AIDS and 32% of those accessing primary medical care.
 - People in the 25 to 44 age range are 58% of those living with the virus and 55% of those accessing primary medical care
 - Youth, aged 13 to 24 years, are fewer than 5% of those with HIV disease and 6% of those receiving primary medical care.

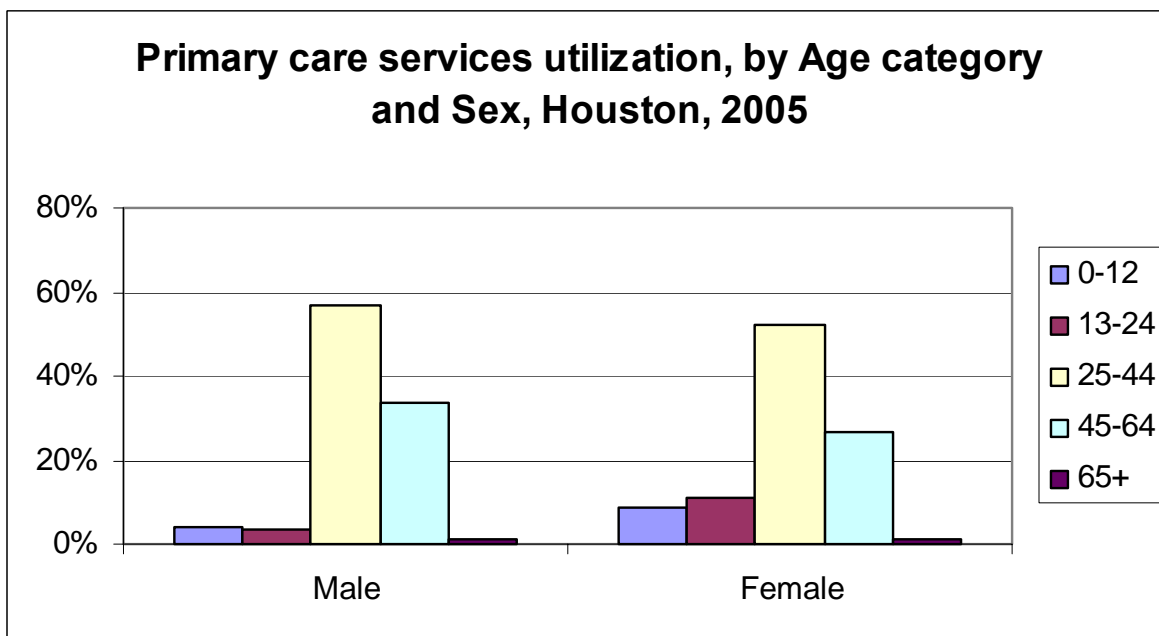
Table 2.1.1
PRIMARY CARE UTILIZATION
GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2005

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total*	4,706	68%	2,246	32%	6,952	100%
Race*						
White	1,230	26%	266	12%	1,496	22%
Black	2,163	46%	1,513	67%	3,676	53%
Hispanic	1,253	27%	443	20%	1,696	24%
Asian	37	1%	10	0%	47	1%
Other**	23	0%	14	1%	37	1%
Age*						
0-12	202	4%	195	9%	397	6%
13-24	175	4%	245	11%	420	6%
25-44	2,672	57%	1,173	52%	3,845	55%
45-64	1,591	34%	605	27%	2,196	32%
65+	66	1%	28	1%	94	1%
VA	730	98%	18	2%	748	100%
Combined Total***	5,436	71%	2,264	29%	7,700	100%
*Race and Age data includes CPCDMS and additional Title IV data from The Resource Group for 2005. ** "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race. *** Combined Totals include aggregate VA data from 2005.						


Figure 2.1.1
PRIMARY CARE UTILIZATION




*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.



CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

-  Case management services were used by 3,740 unduplicated clients in 2005 (Table 2.1.2).

 - In comparing case management service utilization to the profile of the epidemic in the region, men and women use case management services relatively proportionately to their distribution among those living with HIV disease. Men are 74% of the infected population and 72% of people using case management services, and women are 26% of the infected population and 28% of case management clients.
 - Blacks use case management services to a greater extent than whites. Whites are 32% of PLWHA in the region, but 26% of case management clients, and blacks are 49% of PLWHA, but 52% of case management clients. Hispanics use case management services proportionately since they make up 19% of the epidemic and 20% of case management clients.
 - Case management services are used proportionately by PLWHA in each age group. Youth, aged 13 to 24, are 5% of both PLWHA and case management clients. The largest group, those 25 to 44 years, comprise 58% of people living with HIV and AIDS and 57% of case management clients. People aged 45 to 64 are 34% of PLWHA and 35% of case management clients.
-  Case management use had increased approximately 9% between 2003 and 2005 (Table 2.1.3).


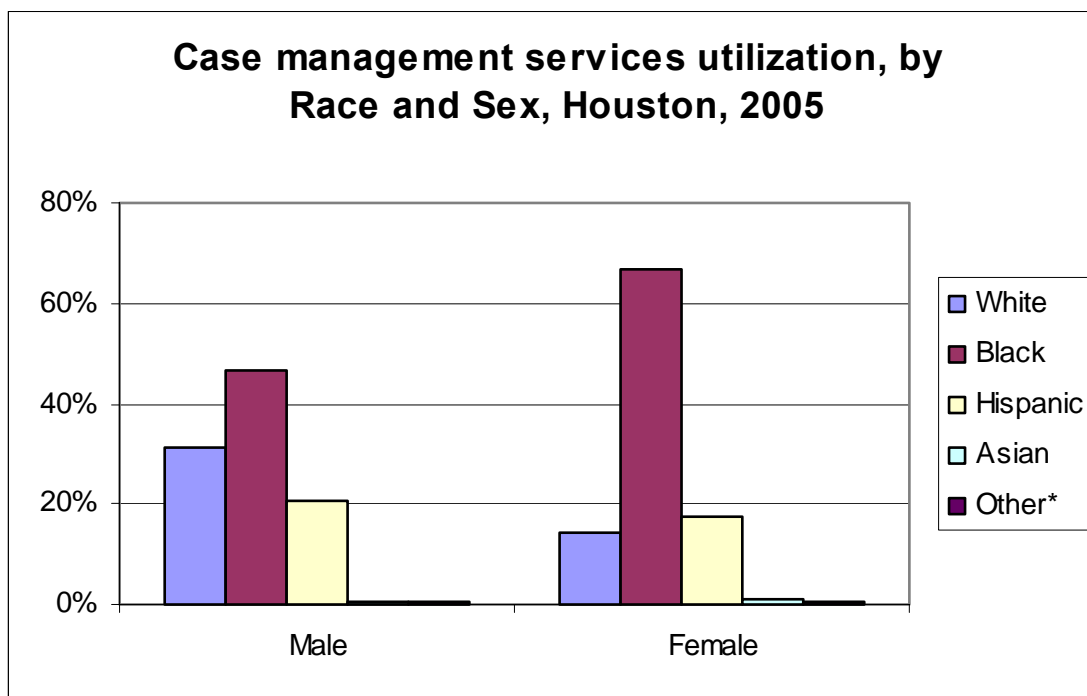
 - On a percentage basis, use of case management services by race or gender remained relatively stable during this time.
 - By age, case management use decreased among adults age 25 to 44 years, from 63% to 57%, but increased among older PLWHA, from 30% to 35%.
-  Examining PLWHA comorbidities and special situations presented in Table 2.1.4, homeless case management clients increased from 3% of total cases in 2003 to 6% in 2005, and clients living in rural areas (outside Harris County) increased from 7% in 2003 to 9% in 2005.

Table 2.1.2
CASE MANAGEMENT UTILIZATION GENDER, RACE AND AGE,
2005

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	2,688	72%	1,052	28%	3,740	100%
Race						
White	839	31%	148	14%	987	26%
Black	1,256	47%	703	67%	1,959	52%
Hispanic	555	21%	184	17%	739	20%
Asian	19	1%	9	1%	28	1%
Other*	19	1%	8	1%	27	1%
Age						
0-12	27	1%	26	2%	53	1%
13-24	104	4%	75	7%	179	5%
25-44	1,521	57%	625	59%	2,146	57%
45-64	993	37%	320	30%	1,313	35%
65+	43	2%	6	1%	49	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

Figure 2.1.2



*Other includes Native American, Pacific Islander and multi-race.

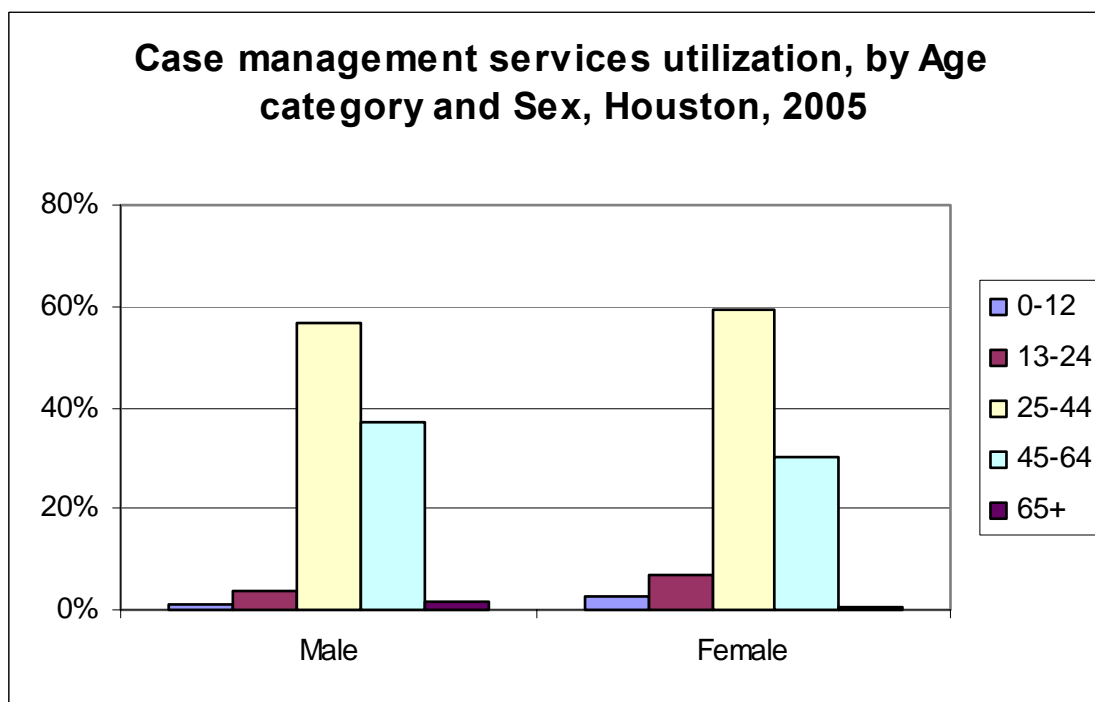


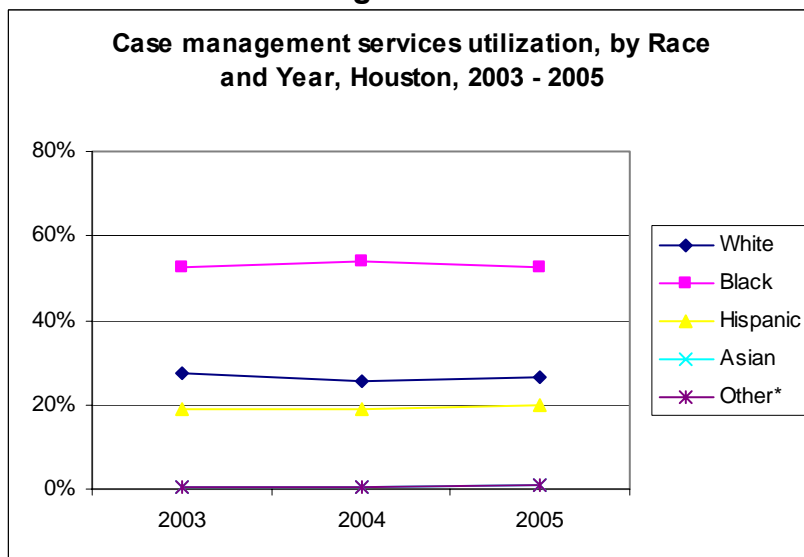
Table 2.1.3
CASE MANAGEMENT UTILIZATION
GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=3,440)		2004 (N=3,784)		2005 (N=3,740)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race						
White	950	28%	972	26%	987	26%
Black	1,809	53%	2,045	54%	1,959	52%
Hispanic	646	19%	722	19%	739	20%
Asian	18	1%	21	1%	28	1%
Other*	17	0%	24	1%	27	1%
Sex						
Male	2,471	72%	2,665	70%	2,688	72%
Female	969	28%	1,119	30%	1,052	28%
Age						
0-12	50	1%	80	2%	53	1%
13-24	151	4%	168	4%	179	5%
25-44	2,163	63%	2,223	59%	2,146	57%
45-64	1,037	30%	1,268	34%	1,313	35%
65+	39	1%	45	1%	49	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

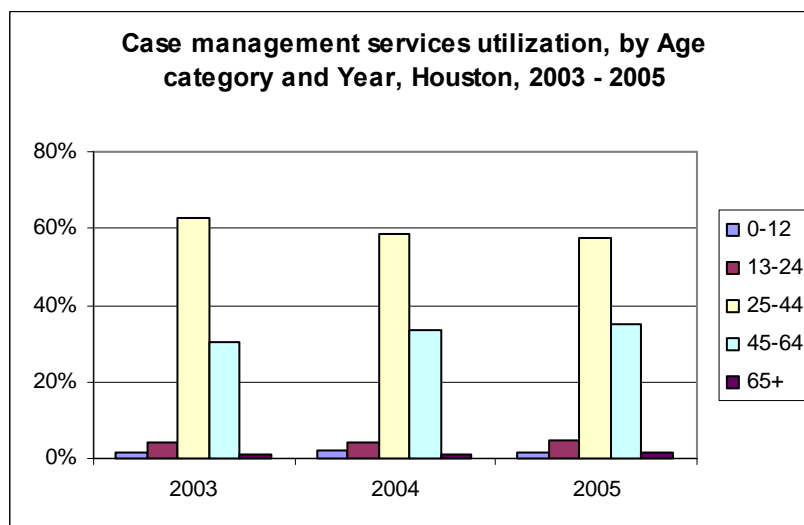
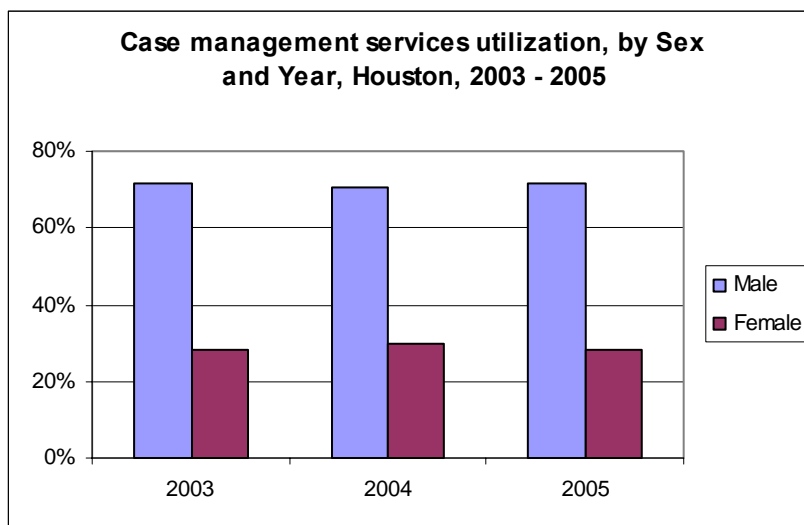
Table 2.1.4
CASE MANAGEMENT UTILIZATION
TRANSMISSION MODE AND SUBPOPULATIONS
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=3,440)		2004 (N=3,784)		2005 (N=3,740)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transmission Mode**						
Perinatal Transmission	63	2%	103	3%	83	2%
Hemophilia Coagulation	5	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Transfusion	53	2%	69	2%	63	2%
Heterosexual Contact	1,111	32%	1,301	34%	1,249	33%
MSM (not IDU)	979	28%	1,110	29%	1,128	30%
IV Drug Use (not MSM)	144	4%	140	4%	132	4%
MSM/IDU	18	1%	17	0%	17	0%
Multiple Exposure Categories	123	4%	142	4%	181	5%
Other risk	868	25%	889	23%	975	26%
Subpopulation**						
Unduplicated clients	3,440	100%	3,784	100%	3,740	100%
Monolingual (Spanish)	352	10%	388	10%	371	10%
Deaf/hard of hearing	68	2%	82	2%	76	2%
Blind/sight impaired	126	4%	157	4%	142	4%
Homeless	112	3%	146	4%	212	6%
Transgender M to F	12	0%	19	1%	17	0%
Transgender F to M	4	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Within Harris County	3,209	93%	3,542	94%	3,390	91%
Outside Harris County	231	7%	242	6%	350	9%
Active substance abuse	214	6%	218	6%	243	6%
Active psychiatric illness	208	6%	219	6%	205	5%
** Not mutually exclusive. Most information on transmission mode and comorbidities is obtained during initial registration and not updated. Initial registration could have occurred at any time between 2003 and 2005.						

Figure 2.1.3



*Other includes Native American, Pacific Islander and multi-race.



DENTAL SERVICES

- ⦿ Dental services usage by whites and blacks is similar to their proportions among PLWHA in the region; however, dental services are used disproportionately by Hispanics.

 - Hispanics are 19% of PLWHA in the region and 25% of those who use dental services.
 - Whites are 32% of PLWHA and 30% of those who use dental services.
 - Blacks are 48% of PLWHA and 45% of those who use dental services.
- ⦿ Dental services are somewhat under utilized by youth and adults and used disproportionately by older adults.

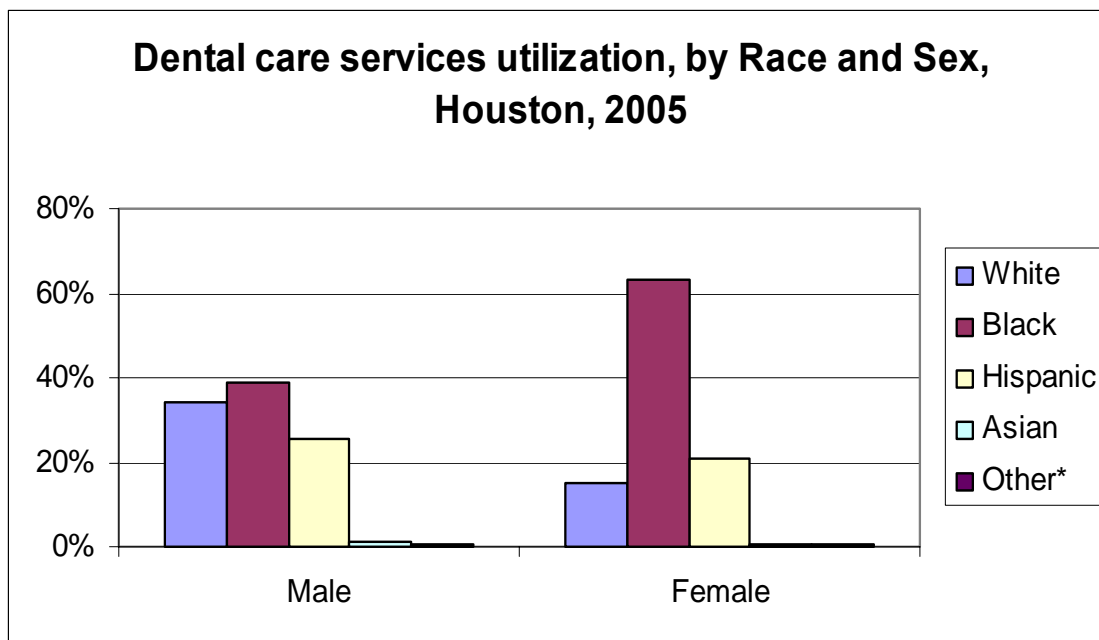
 - PLWHA aged 45 to 64 make up 34% of the infected population in the Houston area, but they are 43% of dental care users.
 - Youth are 5% of PLWHA, but they are 2% of dental care users.
 - PLWHA aged 25 to 44 make up 58% of the epidemic and 53% of dental care clients.
- ⦿ The proportions of men and women using dental services are similar to their respective proportions in the epidemic.
- ⦿ Between 2003 and 2005, use of dental services had increased by 12%.

 - Usage by gender remained relatively the same.
 - Whites declined in their service utilization from 34% in 2003 to 30% in 2005, while blacks and Hispanics slightly increased their usage of dental services.
 - Those aged 25 to 44 were 59% in 2003, declining to 53% in 2005, and those aged 45 to 64 were 37% of dental care patients in 2003, increasing to 43% in 2005.

Table 2.1.5
DENTAL SERVICE UTILIZATION BY GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2005

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1,682	76%	526	24%	2,208	100%
Race						
White	573	34%	79	15%	652	30%
Black	654	39%	332	63%	986	45%
Hispanic	432	26%	110	21%	542	25%
Asian	15	1%	2	0%	17	1%
Other*	8	0%	3	1%	11	0%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	28	2%	17	3%	45	2%
25-44	892	53%	281	53%	1,173	53%
45-64	736	44%	221	42%	957	43%
65+	26	2%	7	1%	33	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

Figure 2.1.4



*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.

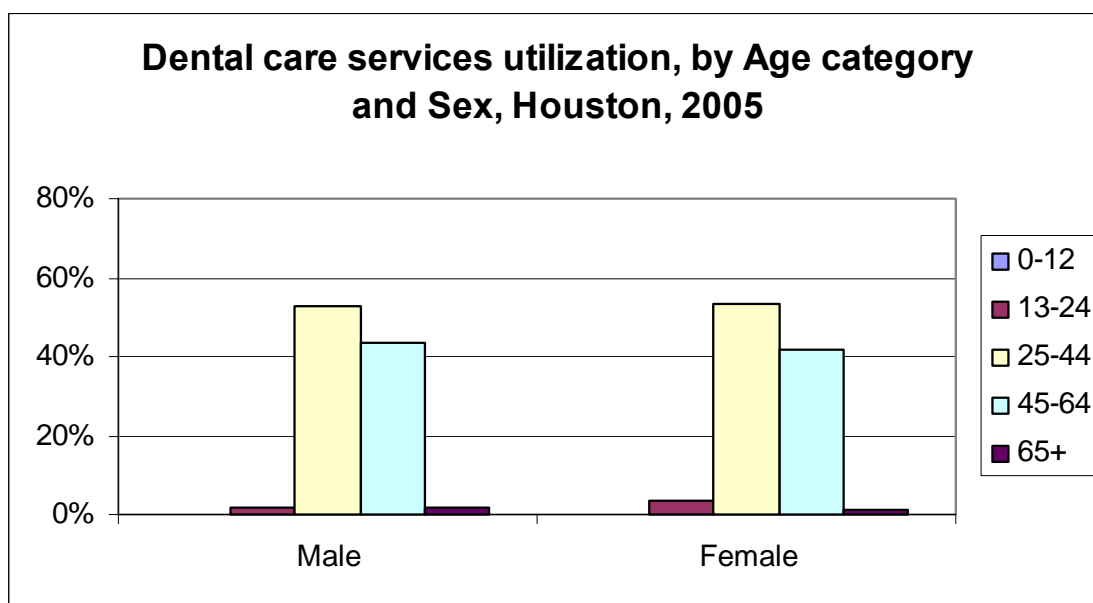


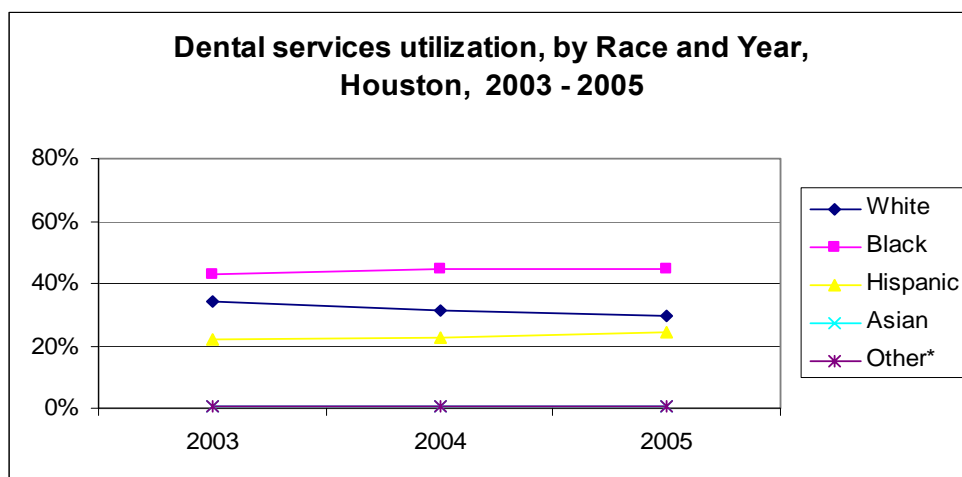
Table 2.1.6
DENTAL SERVICE UTILIZATION
GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=1,980)		2004 (N=2,080)		2005 (N=2,208)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race						
White	680	34%	651	31%	652	30%
Black	847	43%	933	45%	986	45%
Hispanic	436	22%	473	23%	542	25%
Asian	9	0%	13	1%	17	1%
Other*	8	0%	10	0%	11	0%
Sex						
Male	1,530	77%	1,574	76%	1,682	76%
Female	450	23%	506	24%	526	24%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	44	2%	44	2%	45	2%
25-44	1,173	59%	1,165	56%	1,173	53%
45-64	736	37%	844	41%	957	43%
65+	27	1%	27	1%	33	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

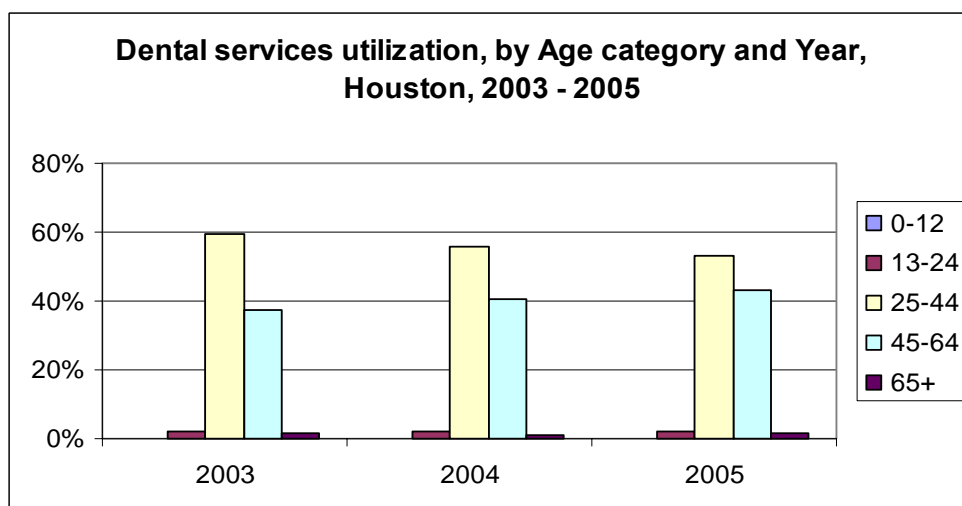
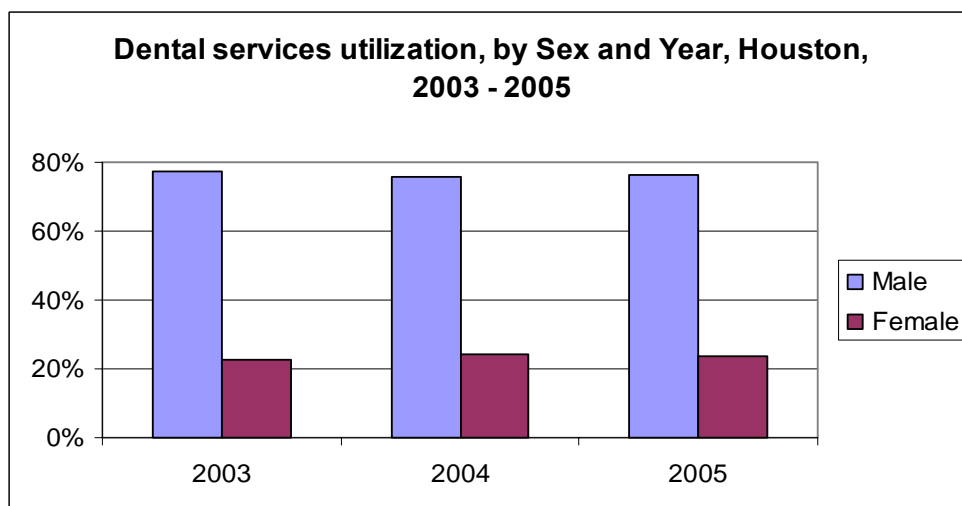
Table 2.1.7
DENTAL SERVICE UTILIZATION
TRANSMISSION MODE AND SUBPOPULATIONS
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=1,980)		2004 (N=2,080)		2005 (N=2,208)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transmission Mode**						
Perinatal Transmission	2	0%	4	0%	5	0%
Hemophilia Coagulation	2	0%	3	0%	2	0%
Transfusion	28	1%	31	1%	33	1%
Heterosexual Contact	415	21%	456	22%	483	22%
MSM (not IDU)	559	28%	592	28%	603	27%
IV Drug Use (not MSM)	62	3%	50	2%	49	2%
MSM/IDU	13	1%	13	1%	12	1%
Multiple Exposure Categories	64	3%	63	3%	57	3%
Other risk	623	31%	679	33%	765	35%
Subpopulation**						
Unduplicated clients	1,980	100%	2,080	100%	2,208	100%
Monolingual (Spanish)	238	12%	262	13%	303	14%
Deaf/hard of hearing	36	2%	33	2%	26	1%
Blind/sight impaired	54	3%	57	3%	60	3%
Homeless	41	2%	39	2%	45	2%
Transgender M to F	1	0%	4	0%	2	0%
Transgender F to M	2	0%	2	0%	1	0%
Within Harris County	1,893	96%	1,992	96%	2,121	96%
Outside Harris County	87	4%	88	4%	87	4%
Active substance abuse	87	4%	77	4%	89	4%
Active psychiatric illness	76	4%	81	4%	79	4%
** Not mutually exclusive. Most information on transmission mode and comorbidities is obtained during initial registration and not updated. Initial registration could have occurred at any time between 2003 and 2005.						

Figure 2.1.5



**"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.



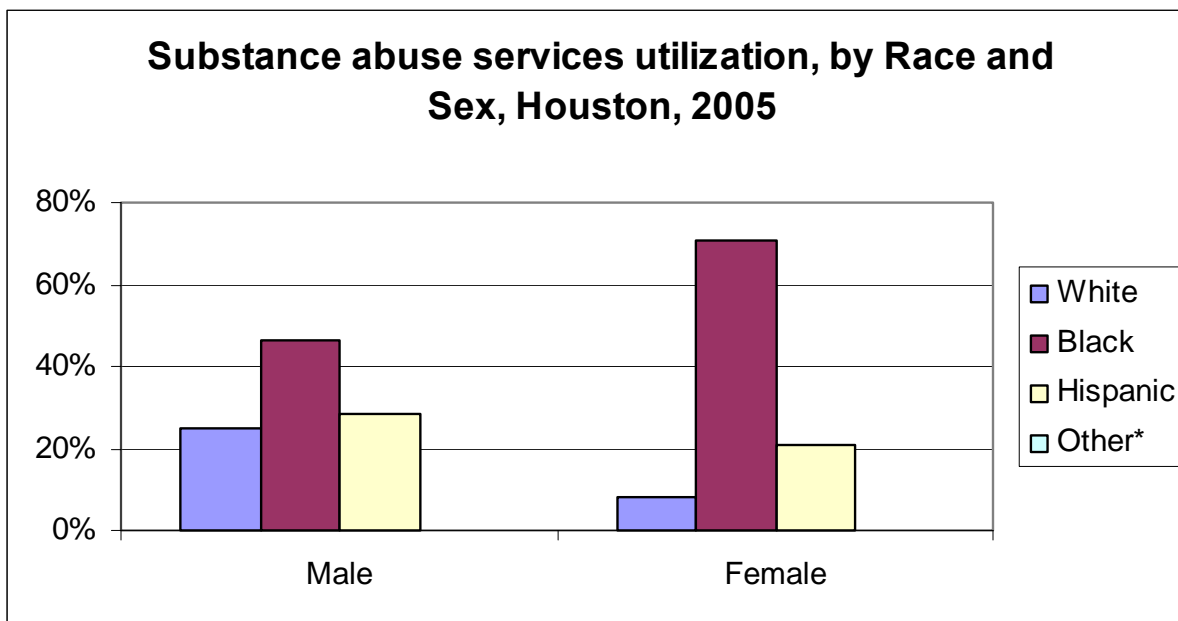
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

- ⚡ In 2005, substance abuse treatment services were used by 273 clients.
- Seventy-seven percent are men and 23% are women.
 - When compared to the regional epidemic, whites and Hispanics show disproportionate usage of the services. Whites represent 32% among PLWHA but only comprise 21% among clients utilizing substance abuse treatment; while Hispanics are 19% of PLWHA but represent 27% of clients receiving services. Blacks represent 49% and 52%, respectively.
 - Older adults aged 45-64 are under represented in this service, as they comprise 34% in the region but only 22% among those utilizing the service. Treatment is also being used disproportionately by adults aged 25-44, showing 58% among PLWHA but 68% among those using the services.
- ⚡ Substance abuse treatment utilization had increased from 43 clients in 2003 to 273 clients in 2005. This large increase in utilization is largely due to the addition of services funded by SAMHSA now being tracked in CPCDMS. Title I substance abuse treatment service utilization has remained at less than 40 clients per year in 2004 and 2005.

Table 2.1.8
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT UTILIZATION
BY GENDER, RACE AND AGE, 2005

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	211	77%	62	23%	273	100%
Race						
White	52	25%	5	8%	57	21%
Black	98	46%	44	71%	142	52%
Hispanic	60	28%	13	21%	73	27%
Asian	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Other*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	11	5%	11	18%	22	8%
25-44	153	73%	33	53%	186	68%
45-64	43	20%	18	29%	61	22%
65+	4	2%	0	0%	4	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

Figure 2.1.6



*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.

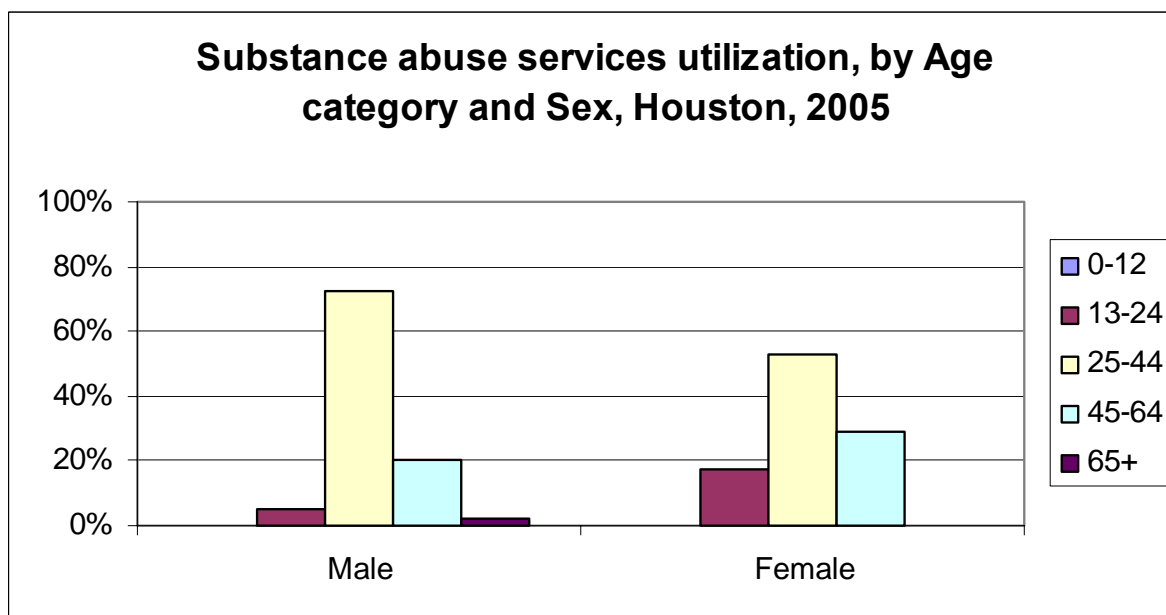


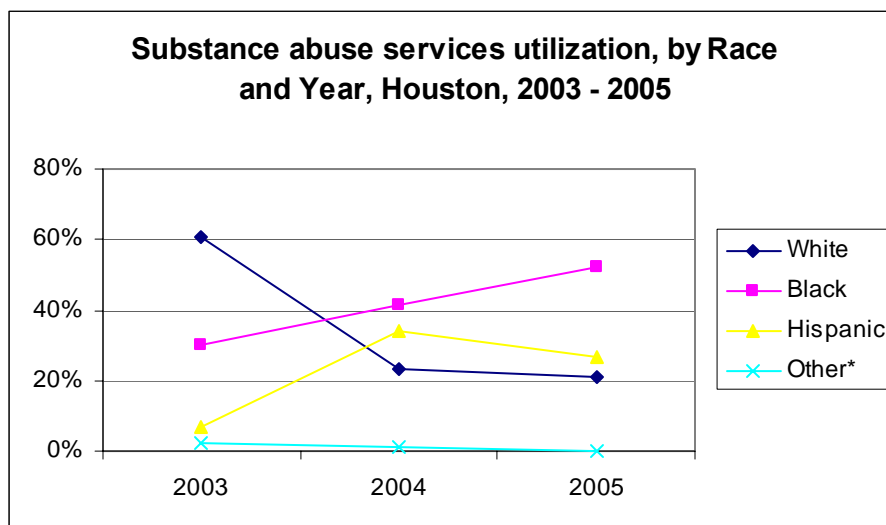
Table 2.1.9
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT UTILIZATION
GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=43)		2004 (N=216)		2005 (N=273)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race						
White	26	60%	50	23%	57	21%
Black	13	30%	90	42%	142	52%
Hispanic	3	7%	73	34%	73	27%
Asian	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Other*	1	2%	2	1%	0	0%
Sex						
Male	42	98%	166	77%	211	77%
Female	1	2%	50	23%	62	23%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13-24	0	0%	14	6%	22	8%
25-44	36	84%	159	74%	186	68%
45-64	7	16%	43	20%	61	22%
65+	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

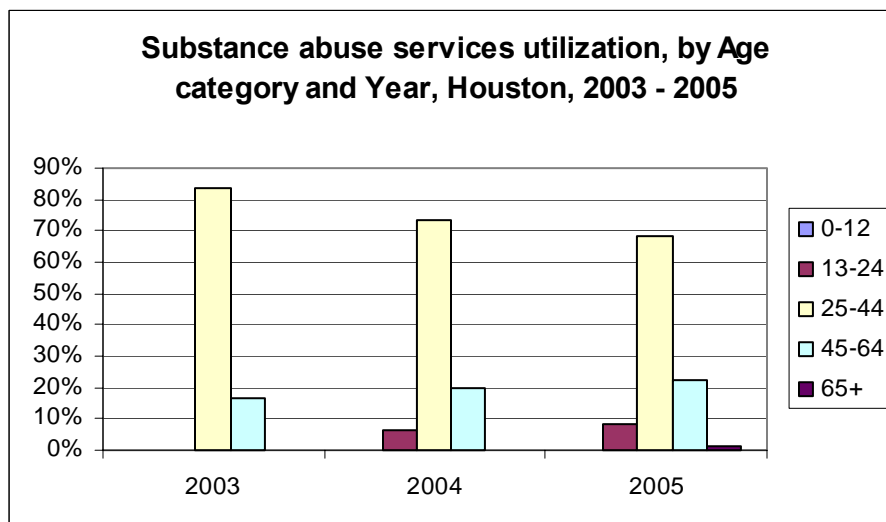
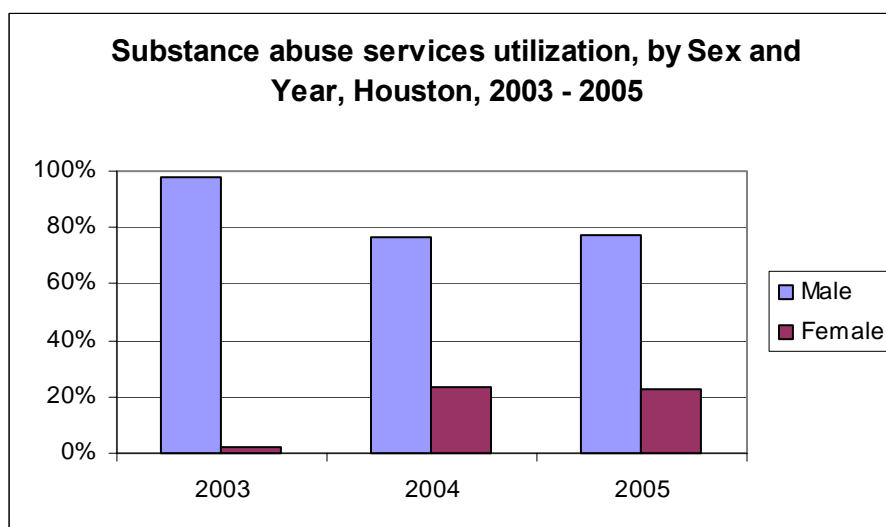
Table 2.1.10
SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT UTILIZATION
TRANSMISSION MODE AND SUBPOPULATIONS
2003 - 2005

	2003 (N=43)		2004 (N=216)		2005 (N=273)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transmission Mode**						
Perinatal Transmission	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Hemophilia Coagulation	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Transfusion	0	0%	5	2%	8	3%
Heterosexual Contact	1	2%	51	24%	83	30%
MSM (not IDU)	24	56%	80	37%	93	34%
IV Drug Use (not MSM)	3	7%	7	3%	4	1%
MSM/IDU	2	5%	1	0%	0	0%
Multiple Exposure Categories	2	5%	8	4%	14	5%
Other risk	10	23%	57	26%	78	29%
Subpopulation**						
Unduplicated clients	43	100%	216	100%	273	100%
Monolingual (Spanish)	0	0%	53	25%	32	12%
Deaf/hard of hearing	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%
Blind/sight impaired	2	5%	4	2%	11	4%
Homeless	2	5%	15	7%	22	8%
Transgender M to F	0	0%	3	1%	2	1%
Transgender F to M	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Within Harris County	41	95%	211	98%	267	98%
Outside Harris County	2	5%	5	2%	6	2%
Active substance abuse	8	19%	25	12%	19	7%
Active psychiatric illness	6	14%	13	6%	12	4%
** Not mutually exclusive. Most information on transmission mode and comorbidities is obtained during initial registration and not updated. Initial registration could have occurred at any time between 2003 and 2005.						

Figure 2.1.7



*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.



MENTAL HEALTH THERAPY AND COUNSELING

- ⦿ There is a higher proportion of white PLWHA in mental health services than in the regional epidemic. On the other hand, black PLWHA appear to under utilize this service when compared to their distribution among those living with HIV disease.

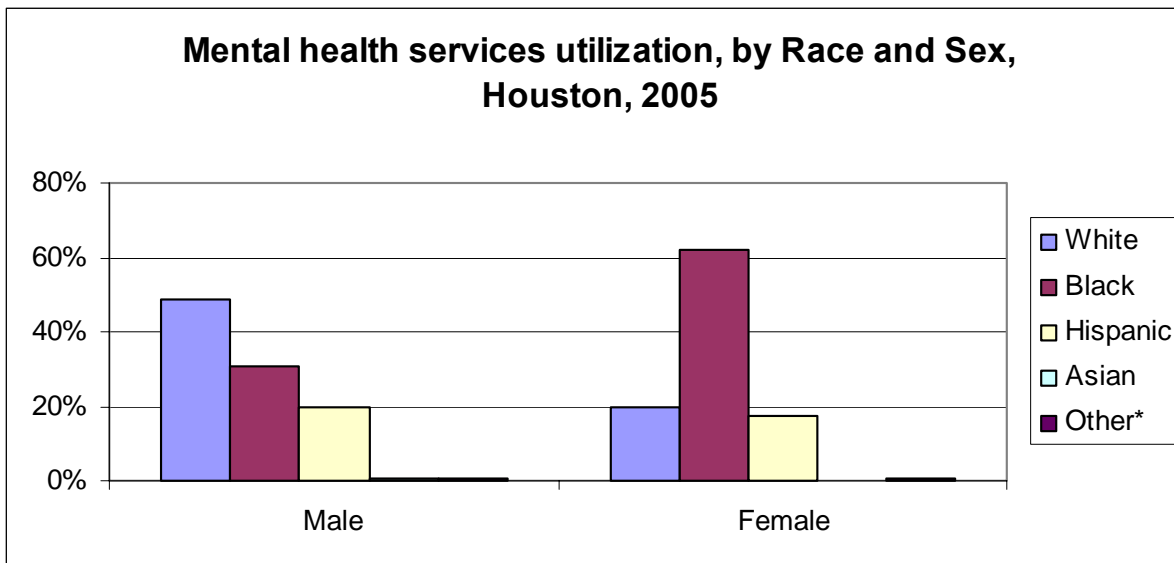
 - Whites comprise 32% of PLWHA in the region but are 39% of those using mental health services.
 - Blacks are 49% of PLWHA but only 41% of mental health clients.
- ⦿ Adults aged 25-44 appear to have a higher representation in mental health services than their proportion in the epidemic, at 62% and 58%, respectively. Youth appear to have a lower representation, at 3% in mental health services but 5% of the infected population.
- ⦿ Use of mental health services had increased 18% between 2003 and 2005. There were several demographic shifts from 2003 to 2005.

 - Use of services by whites declined from 52% in 2003 to 39% in 2005. Blacks increased their service utilization from 35% to 41% and Hispanics increased from 12% to 19%.
 - In terms of gender, male mental health clients decreased from 78% to 67% while female clients increased from 22% to 33%.
 - Adults aged 25-44 declined in their mental health service usage from 68% in 2003 to 52% in 2005 while older adults increased from 28% to 33%.
- ⦿ By location, mental health clients shifted from rural to urban locations, from 88% in Harris County in 2003 to 97% in 2005.

Table 2.1.11
MENTAL HEALTH THERAPY AND COUNSELING UTILIZATION
BY GENDER, RACE AND AGE, 2005

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	424	67%	211	33%	635	100%
Race						
White	207	49%	42	20%	249	39%
Black	130	31%	131	62%	261	41%
Hispanic	83	20%	37	18%	120	19%
Asian	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%
Other*	2	0%	1	0%	3	0%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	6	3%	6	1%
13-24	9	2%	10	5%	19	3%
25-44	270	64%	126	60%	396	62%
45-64	143	34%	69	33%	212	33%
65+	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

Figure 2.1.8



*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.

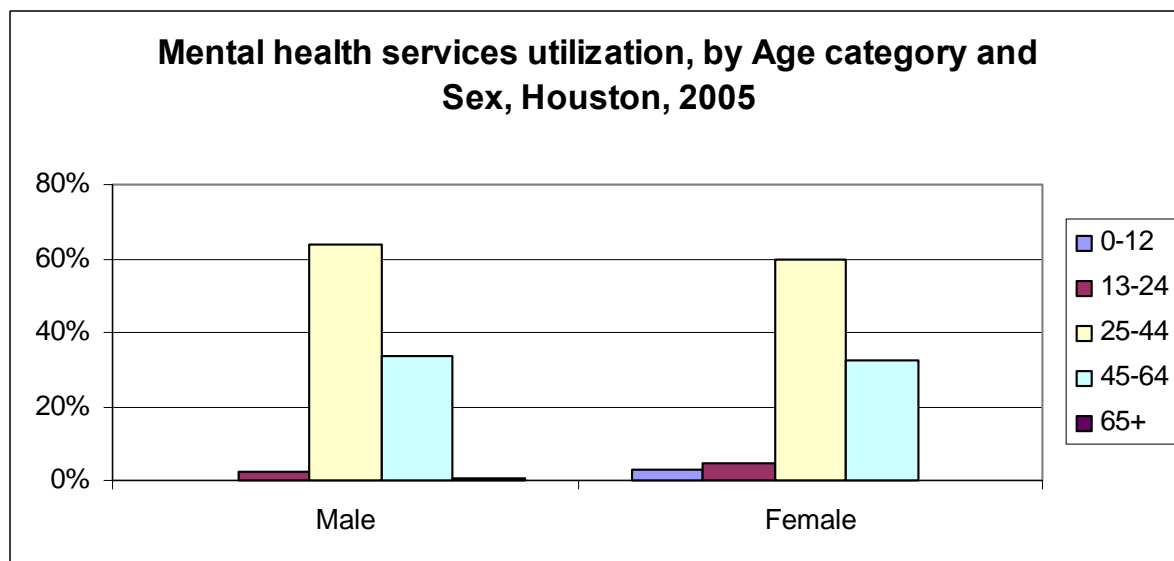


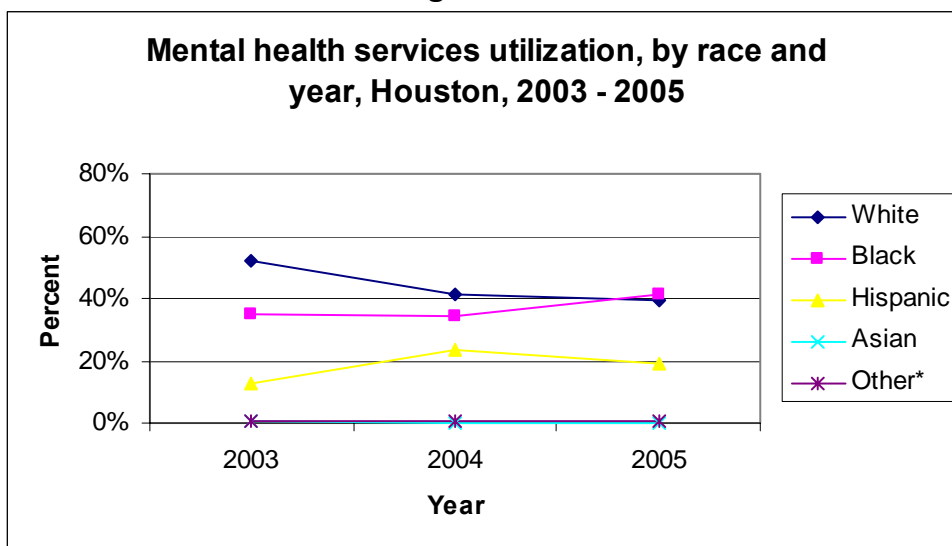
Table 2.1.12
MENTAL HEALTH THERAPY AND COUNSELING UTILIZATION
GENDER, RACE AND AGE
2003 - 2005

	2003 (n=537)		2004 (n=641)		2005 (n=635)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Race						
White	278	52%	266	41%	249	39%
Black	187	35%	218	34%	261	41%
Hispanic	67	12%	152	24%	120	19%
Asian	2	0%	2	0%	2	0%
Other*	3	1%	3	0%	3	0%
Sex						
Male	419	78%	456	71%	424	67%
Female	118	22%	185	29%	211	33%
Age						
0-12	0	0%	1	0%	6	1%
13-24	23	4%	24	4%	19	3%
25-44	364	68%	411	64%	396	62%
45-64	149	28%	202	32%	212	33%
65+	1	0%	3	0%	2	0%
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

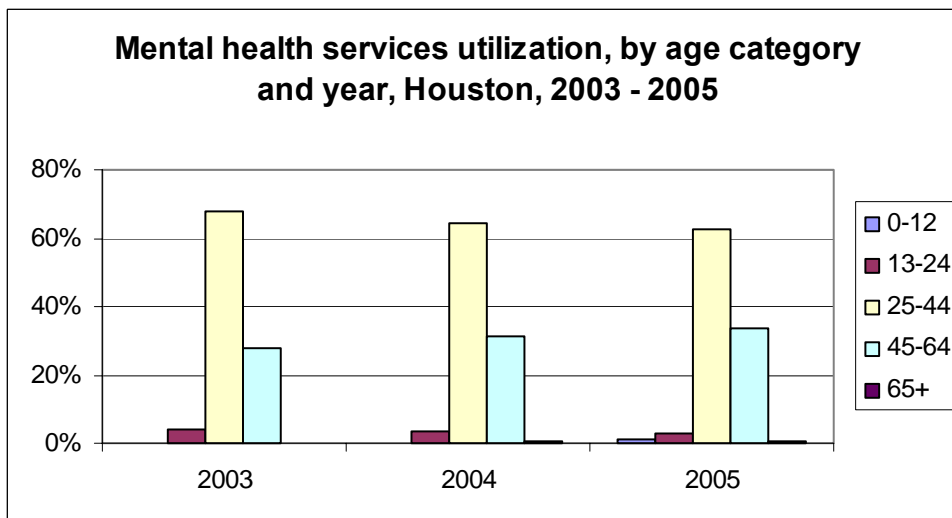
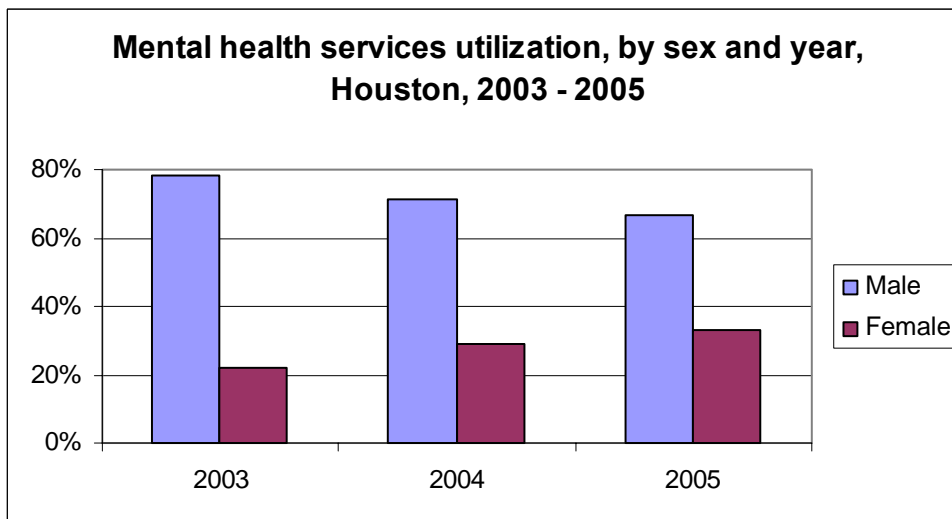
Table 2.1.13
MENTAL HEALTH THERAPY AND COUNSELING UTILIZATION
TRANSMISSION MODE AND SUBPOPULATIONS
2003 - 2005

	2003 (n=537)		2004 (n=641)		2005 (n=635)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Transmission Mode**						
Perinatal Transmission	2	0%	2	0%	7	1%
Hemophilia Coagulation	1	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Transfusion	5	1%	11	2%	13	2%
Heterosexual Contact	113	21%	146	23%	161	25%
MSM (not IDU)	231	43%	252	39%	226	36%
IV Drug Use (not MSM)	23	4%	13	2%	19	3%
MSM/IDU	6	1%	6	1%	5	1%
Multiple Exposure Categories	25	5%	25	4%	26	4%
Other risk	135	25%	176	27%	171	27%
Subpopulation**						
Unduplicated clients	537	100%	641	100%	635	100%
Monolingual (Spanish)	24	4%	89	14%	59	9%
Deaf/hard of hearing	11	2%	8	1%	3	0%
Blind/sight impaired	23	4%	26	4%	19	3%
Homeless	14	3%	15	2%	22	3%
Transgender M to F	1	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Transgender F to M	3	1%	2	0%	1	0%
Within Harris County	472	88%	590	92%	613	97%
Outside Harris County	65	12%	51	8%	22	3%
Active substance abuse	39	7%	37	6%	45	7%
Active psychiatric illness	47	9%	45	7%	36	6%
** Not mutually exclusive. Most information on transmission mode & comorbidities is obtained during initial registration and not updated. Initial registration could have occurred at any time between 2003 & 2005.						

Figure 2.1.9



*"Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and multi-race.



AIDS DRUG ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

- ⚡ The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) was used by more black and white PLWHA in 2005 and under utilized by the Hispanics.
- Hispanics make up 19% of PLWHA in the region but are 27% of ADAP clients.
 - Blacks are 49% of PLWHA but are 44% of ADAP clients.
 - Whites are 32% of PLWHA but are only 26% of ADAP clients.
- ⚡ When examined by age categories, ADAP usage appears to be proportional among the different age groups when compared to their distribution in the regional epidemic.

Table 2.1.14
ADAP UTILIZATION, HOUSTON HSDA
2005

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	3,526	75%	1,149	25%	4,675	100.0%
Race						
White	1,071	30%	155	13%	1,226	26%
Black	1,378	39%	694	60%	2,072	44%
Hispanic	998	28%	281	24%	1,279	27%
Asian	36	1%	7	1%	43	1%
Other*	43	1%	12	1%	55	1%
Age						
0-12	4	0%	12	1%	16	0%
13-24	87	2%	53	5%	140	3%
25-44	2,157	61%	747	65%	2,904	62%
45-64	1,220	35%	316	28%	1,536	33%
65+	58	2%	21	2%	79	2%
Source: Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas HIV Medication Program						
* "Other" includes Native Americans, Pacific Islanders and multi-race.						

QUESTION 2.2:

**WHAT ARE THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS
OF PERSONS WHO KNOW THEY ARE HIV-POSITIVE,
BUT WHO HARE NOT RECEIVING PRIMARY MEDICAL
CARE?**

WHAT ARE THE NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS WHO KNOW THEY ARE HIV-POSITIVE, BUT WHO ARE NOT RECEIVING PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE?

When Congress reauthorized the Ryan White CARE Act in 2000, they placed an increased emphasis on identifying people who are HIV positive and not receiving medical care. Congress' ultimate goal is to link these people into the HIV medical care system. To this end, the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) wants EMAs to quantify people who are not receiving HIV medical care in their areas, and develop strategies to reach them and bring them into the care system. People are out-of-care if they have not received HIV medical care in the last 12 months. HRSA has made this very specific by defining medical care as having had blood tests to monitor their HIV condition, either CD4 count or viral load test, and/or taking HIV medication, known as antiretroviral medication. HRSA has coined the term "unmet need" to refer to these people who are not receiving HIV medical care because their needs are not being met in the medical care system.

In addition to requesting a simple "count" of the unmet need, HRSA would like a profile of the population who is out-of-care. This profile will inform outreach and service activities being designed to link populations with the care system.

In order to quantify the unmet need, data about the number of people receiving HIV medical care must be compared to the prevalence, or number of people living with HIV disease. While this sounds simple in theory, a wide range of data issues make this a complex task. The following presents the data elements developed by the Houston EMA, and the calculations of unmet need.

PREVALENCE

The surveillance data presented in this report is an indication of the number of people with HIV disease, and it is felt that the percentages and trends are an accurate reflection of the epidemic in the region. In terms of total prevalence, however, this surveillance data has limitations since HIV reporting did not begin until 1999. Anyone diagnosed with HIV before 1999, who has not progressed to AIDS and who has not had another HIV test, is not included in the surveillance figures. Therefore, the surveillance data should not be considered complete for estimating the unmet need.

In the summer of 2003, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided the Houston EMA with a prevalence estimate that they developed for the region. This estimate, based on December 31, 2002 data, increases the prevalence figures to account for those who are not included in the surveillance statistics.

For this 2004 unmet need calculation, the CDC prevalence estimate, 20,045, is increased only by the number of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2003, or 604 cases. This

results in a total prevalence of 20,649 people living with either HIV or AIDS in the Houston EMA.

Since the surveillance data presented in this profile is considered an accurate reflection of the epidemic in the region, demographics of the unmet need population are calculated based upon the percentages within the surveillance data.

SERVICE UTILIZATION

CPCDMS provides excellent unduplicated patient counts and profiles of patients receiving Title I and II services. This data was accurately augmented with data from Titles III and IV. The Harris County Jail and the Veterans Administration Hospital provided their patient data. These data were integrated with CPCDMS and are presented in Table 2.1.1. Slight data discrepancies are footnoted on that table.

In order to estimate the number of people receiving HIV medical care from a private provider, the Ryan White Program conducted a survey of major insurers and private physicians who treat large number of people living with HIV disease. Most major insurer responded, either in July 2003 or April 2004. The most recent responses are use. These insurers provided data on total number of patients with HIV covered by their plans and the gender of these patients. Other demographic profile information was not available.

Physician responses were limited, but four practitioners provided information on 1,072 patients. These physicians provided both gender and racial distribution. That distribution is applied to the total number of HIV patients covered by the private insurers. It should be noted that one physician reported 5% of patients were of Asian race. Basing percentages on this figure may overstate the Asian number receiving care and should be further examined.

Since neither physicians nor insurers provided age information, the CPCDMS age profile is applied. This profile includes age-adjusted Veterans Administration (VA) data. The VA data was allocated to age groups that correspond to the age groups used in this profile.

Medicaid data, prepared by the Texas Health and Human Services Commission, showed the number of people treated for HIV or AIDS during calendar year 2003. The Medicaid profile includes both Title I and Title II Medicaid claims and encounter data.

Medicare data are not included.

RESULTS

Without including Medicare data, an estimated 42.13% of people living with HIV and AIDS in the Houston EMA are outside the medical care system. This includes nearly 47.75% of men and 25.94% of women. (Table 2.2.1)

Considering the race and ethnicity of those with unmet need, whites have the largest percentage outside the medical care system, nearly 52%. Almost 40% of blacks are outside the care system, and Hispanics have the lowest unmet need, 34.74%. (Table 2.2.2)

Examining unmet need by age using current data sources, the largest unmet need is among pediatrics, age 0 – 12, with 56.45% out-of-care. Youth include the largest in-care percentage, with 33.50% out-of-care. Both the 25 to 44 year group and 45 to 64 year group have approximately 42% out-of-care. (Table 2.2.3)

Table 2.2.1
HOUSTON EMA
2003 UNMET NEED ESTIMATE
GENDER PROFILE

	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	In-Care CPCDMS*	In-Care Private**	In-Care Medicaid***	Total In-Care	Total Unmet Need	Unmet Need Percentage
Total	20,649	7,331	2,850	1,769	11,950	8,699	42.13%
Gender							
Men	15,322	5,361	2,017	627	8,005	7,317	47.75%
Women	5,327	1,970	833	1,142	3,945	1,382	25.94%

* Includes Titles I, II, III, IV, Ft Bend Family Health Center, Harris County Jail, Veterans Administration.

VA data includes 19 people who died during 2003.

Jail data inconsistent on race with discrepancy of one client.

Title IV data from Texas Children's Hospital may reflect duplicate data of Hispanic ethnicity.

** Totals provided by gender. Insurers include: BC/BS of Texas, CIGNA, United Healthcare, Humana.

*** Includes Title I and Title II Medicaid data.

Table 2.2.2
HOUSTON EMA 2003 UNMET NEED ESTIMATE RACIAL/ETHNIC PROFILE

		Total	White, non Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other
HIV/AIDS	Prevalence	20,649	6,835	9,912	3,696	206
In-Care	CPCDMS*	7,331	1,896	3,903	1,450	82
In-Care	Private**	2,850				
Private race	Profile Male	2,017	914	472	587	46
Private race	Profile Female	833	286	338	167	42
In-Care***	Medicaid Male	627	105	368	110	44
In Care***	Medicaid Female	1,142	103	907	98	34
Total	In-Care	11,950	3,304	5,988	2,412	164
Total	Unmet Need	8,699	3,531	3,924	1,284	42
Unmet Need	Percentage	42.13%	51.66%	39.59%	34.74%	20.39%

* Includes Titles I, II, III, IV, Ft Bend Family Health Center, Harris County Jail, Veterans Administration. VA data includes 19 people who died during 2003.
Jail data inconsistent on race with discrepancy of one client.
Title IV data from Texas Children's Hospital may reflect duplicate data of Hispanic ethnicity.
** Totals provided by gender. Insurers include: BC/BS of Texas, CIGNA, United Healthcare, Humana.
*** Includes Title I and Title II Medicaid data.
Private utilization by race is based upon a survey of private physicians (n=4).

Table 2.2.3
HOUSTON EMA 2003 UNMET NEED ESTIMATE AGE PROFILE

		Total	0-12	13-24	25-44	45-64	65+
HIV/AIDS	Prevalence	20,649	248	991	12,369	6,690	372
In-Care	CPCDMS*	7,331	54	416	4,355	2,359	127
In-Care	Private**	2,850					
Private Age	Profile Male		20	61	1,190	706	40
Private Age	Profile Female		17	75	516	225	8
In-Care***	Medicaid Male	627	6	38	370	201	12
In Care***	Medicaid Female	1,142	11	69	674	365	23
Total	In-Care	11,950	108	659	7,105	3,856	210
Total	Unmet Need	8,699	140	332	5,264	2,834	162
Unmet Need	Percentage	42.13%	56.45%	33.50%	42.56%	43.36%	43.55%

* Includes Titles I, II, III, IV, Ft Bend Family Health Center, Harris County Jail, Veterans Administration. VA data includes 19 people who died during 2003.
Jail data inconsistent on race with discrepancy of one client.
Title IV data from Texas Children's Hospital may reflect duplicate data of Hispanic ethnicity.
** Totals provided by gender. Insurers include: BC/BS of Texas, CIGNA, United Healthcare, Humana.
*** Includes Title I and Title II Medicaid data.
Utilization by age is based up on percentages from CPCDMS.
Veterans Administration patients redistributed to under 65 year age groups.

UNMET NEED RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to enhance the unmet need calculations, the following actions are recommended:

- ⦿ Attempt to obtain Medicare data or some indication of the percentage of Medicare patients in the EMA.
- ⦿ Increase the physician response to the patient profile survey.
- ⦿ Survey physicians for patient age profiles to compare with the CPCDMS profile used here.
- ⦿ Consider surveying additional, large private insurers.

APPENDIX A

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY
AGE, GENDER AND COUNTY**

POPULATION CHANGE

COUNTY	POPULATION 2000		POPULATION 2010		PERCENT CHANGE 2000- 2010
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
Chambers					
Under 2 years	672	2.6%	770	2.5%	14.6%
2-12 years	4,504	17.3%	4,273	13.6%	-5.1%
13-24 years	4,473	17.2%	5,775	18.4%	29.1%
25-44 years	7,783	29.9%	8,173	26.0%	5.0%
45-64 years	6,249	24.0%	9,068	28.9%	45.1%
65 and older	2,350	9.0%	3,316	10.6%	41.1%
Total	26,031	100.0%	31,375	100.0%	20.5%
Fort Bend					
Under 2 years	10,475	3.0%	10,798	2.4%	3.1%
2-12 years	69,263	19.5%	63,465	14.1%	-8.4%
13-24 years	60,807	17.2%	88,613	19.7%	45.7%
25-44 years	114,336	32.3%	110,664	24.6%	-3.2%
45-64 years	79,402	22.4%	141,207	31.4%	77.8%
65 and older	20,169	5.7%	35,064	7.8%	73.9%
Total	354,452	100.0%	449,811	100.0%	26.9%
Harris					
Under 2 years	114,059	3.4%	124,181	3.1%	8.9%
2-12 years	611,189	18.0%	655,435	16.6%	7.2%
13-24 years	611,150	18.0%	670,299	17.0%	9.7%
25-44 years	1,136,376	33.4%	1,219,700	30.9%	7.3%
45-64 years	674,909	19.8%	946,732	24.0%	40.3%
65 and older	252,895	7.4%	335,335	8.5%	32.6%
Total	3,400,578	100.0%	3,951,682	100.0%	16.2%
Liberty					
Under 2 years	1,986	2.8%	2,263	2.8%	13.9%
2-12 years	11,826	16.9%	12,101	14.8%	2.3%
13-24 years	11,995	17.1%	14,568	17.8%	21.5%
25-44 years	22,134	31.6%	23,300	28.4%	5.3%
45-64 years	15,021	21.4%	20,729	25.3%	38.0%
65 and older	7,192	10.3%	8,969	10.9%	24.7%
Total	70,154	100.0%	81,930	100.0%	16.8%
Montgomery					
Under 2 years	8,975	3.1%	10,292	2.7%	14.7%
2-12 years	53,217	18.1%	57,250	15.1%	7.6%
13-24 years	48,105	16.4%	67,694	17.8%	40.7%
25-44 years	90,013	30.6%	95,900	25.3%	6.5%
45-64 years	67,910	23.1%	108,793	28.7%	60.2%
65 and older	25,548	8.7%	39,434	10.4%	54.4%
Total	293,768	100.0%	379,363	100.0%	29.1%

(Table continues)

Table continues...

COUNTY	POPULATION 2000		POPULATION 2010		PERCENT CHANGE 2000- 2010
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
Waller					
Under 2 years	963	2.9%	1,172	2.8%	21.7%
2-12 years	5,032	15.4%	6,109	14.9%	21.4%
13-24 years	8,294	25.4%	10,126	24.6%	22.1%
25-44 years	8,614	26.4%	10,512	25.6%	22.0%
45-64 years	6,701	20.5%	9,874	24.0%	47.4%
65 and older	3,059	9.4%	3,344	8.1%	9.3%
Total	32,663	100.0%	41,137	100.0%	25.9%
Austin					
Under 2 years	625	2.6%	674	2.6%	7.8%
2-12 years	3,774	16.0%	3,630	14.2%	-3.8%
13-24 years	3,877	16.4%	4,319	16.9%	11.4%
25-44 years	6,218	26.4%	6,045	23.6%	-2.8%
45-64 years	5,601	23.7%	7,175	28.0%	28.1%
65 and older	3,495	14.8%	3,739	14.6%	7.0%
Total	23,590	100.0%	25,582	100.0%	8.4%
Colorado					
Under 2 years	484	2.4%	606	2.9%	25.2%
2-12 years	3,043	14.9%	2,939	13.9%	-3.4%
13-24 years	3,509	17.2%	3,478	16.5%	-0.9%
25-44 years	4,848	23.8%	4,997	23.7%	3.1%
45-64 years	4,715	23.1%	5,446	25.8%	15.5%
65 and older	3,791	18.6%	3,635	17.2%	-4.1%
Total	20,390	100.0%	21,101	100.0%	3.5%
Walker					
Under 2 years	1,235	2.0%	1,329	2.0%	7.6%
2-12 years	6,619	10.7%	7,408	10.9%	11.9%
13-24 years	17,446	28.2%	16,728	24.7%	-4.1%
25-44 years	19,230	31.1%	22,060	32.6%	14.7%
45-64 years	11,702	18.9%	13,718	20.3%	17.2%
65 and older	5,526	8.9%	6,421	9.5%	16.2%
Total	61,758	100.0%	67,664	100.0%	9.6%
Wharton					
Under 2 years	1,164	2.8%	1,359	3.1%	16.8%
2-12 years	7,004	17.0%	7,000	16.1%	-0.1%
13-24 years	7,508	18.2%	7,703	17.7%	2.6%
25-44 years	10,916	26.5%	11,126	25.5%	1.9%
45-64 years	8,874	21.5%	10,736	24.6%	21.0%
65 and older	5,722	13.9%	5,636	12.9%	-1.5%
Total	41,188	100.0%	43,560	100.0%	5.8%

