



VIRTUAL  
2020 NATIONAL  
RYAN WHITE  
CONFERENCE ON  
HIV CARE & TREATMENT

# Visualizing Health Disparities:

*Making Data Accessible for Stakeholders*

**Ann Dills, MSW**

*HIV Systems Consultant*

*Texas Department of State Health Services*

*HIV/STD Branch*

# What's closer to Texas than Texas?



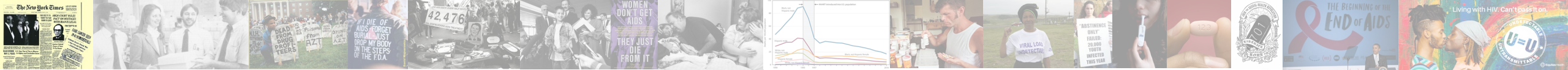
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Image credit: The Atlantic, April 9, 2014







1981



**TRYING TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT:** Prime Minister Menachem Begin with Shimon Peres, left, Yitzhak Mordechai, center, and Avraham Bar, right, members of Agudath Israel, yesterday in Jerusalem. Mr. Begin will need the support of religious parties to form a coalition government. News analysis, page A2.

## REAGAN REVERSING MANY U.S. POLICIES

### U.S. Sees Test of Ties to Moscow In Afghan and Cambodian Issues

**By HOWELL BAINES**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 2 — At a time when public attention has been riveted on President Reagan's tax and budget plans, his Administration has quietly set about accomplishing a sweeping reversal of policy and practice in the way the Government deals with business and individual citizens.

This reversal consists mainly of lifting

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met late today with the Soviet Ambassador, Anatoly F. Dobrynin. Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said today.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party reportedly cited a "counter-revolutionary" threat to Poland and advised the Polish Central Committee

## FARE RISES TO 75¢; TRANSIT TAX PLAN DRAWN IN ALBANY

Rail Tickets Go Up by 25% — Package of Levies Intended to Bar Second Increase

**By RICHARD J. MEISLIN**  
Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, July 2 — Hours after the Metropolitan Transportation Authority increased fares on bus, subway and commuter lines, the legislative leaders tentatively agreed tonight on a program of taxes designed to finance the authority's remaining operating deficits and prevent additional fare increases for the next two years.

The action by the M.T.A. will increase subway and bus fares in New York City to 75 cents from 60 cents, effective at 12:01 A.M. tomorrow, and fares on Conrail and the Long Island Rail Road an average of 25 percent over the next few weeks. [Page B3.]

Tonight's agreement here, if enacted by the full Legislature as expected, would avert a \$1 subway fare and an additional 25 percent increase in commuter fares in two weeks, which the M.T.A. had threatened if there was no additional aid from Albany. Aides to the legislative leaders said they expected the bills to be drafted during the weekend and ready for action by the middle of next week.

Aides to Governor Carey, who monitored the negotiations but did not take an active part in them, said he would accept the plan, which revised and embellished proposals he made last week.

**New and Increased Taxes**

"It's a package that hits individuals, businesses, people doing business — statewide, regional, M.T.A.," Assembly Speaker Stanley Pink said. "It's a recognition that all segments of our society have to support mass transit. It's a key and vital element to our future state's economy."

The program, agreed to after a day of frantic negotiations among the leaders and their rank-and-file members, included these elements:

• A tax of three-quarters of 1 percent on the gross receipts of oil companies, which would be passed on to consumers.

• Fifty-five percent of this would be distributed to the M.T.A. region and 45 percent upstate to help transportation au-

## HIGH COURT RULES PACT ON HOSTAGES WITH IRAN IS LEGAL

FUND TRANSFER DUE



## Justices Uphold Power of State To Tax Resources

**By WARREN WEAVE**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 2 — The Supreme Court ruled today that Montana's 30 percent tax on energy-poor states' production of coal, most of which is sold to energy-rich states, is constitutional.

The decision upholds the power of states to tax amounts of revenue from their resources of oil, gas and minerals — as well as coal — and to leave consumers of these products elsewhere with no legal alternative to paying higher prices.

The Court also ruled that localities may prohibit billboards that carry commercial advertising, although the Justices left unclear the extent to which local governments can regulate billboards with other sorts of messages.

Critics of the coal-tax ruling in Con-

## RARE CANCER SEEN IN 41 HOMOSEXUALS

### Outbreak Occurs Among Men in New York and California — 8 Died Inside 2 Years

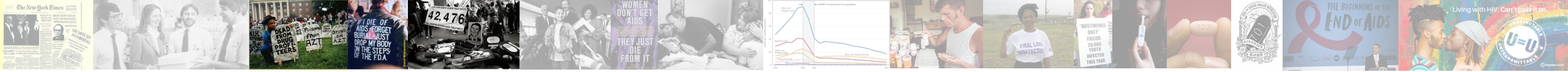
**By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

Doctors in New York and California have diagnosed among homosexual men 41 cases of a rare and often rapidly fatal form of cancer. Eight of the victims died within 24 months after the diagnosis, and there is as yet no evidence of causation. But the doctors who have made the diagnosis believe the outbreak is unknown to medicine.

The decision appears to settle the dispute between the two states over the President's action, we are not prepared to settle these claims."

Lawyers representing some of the companies with court claims against the President said the President's

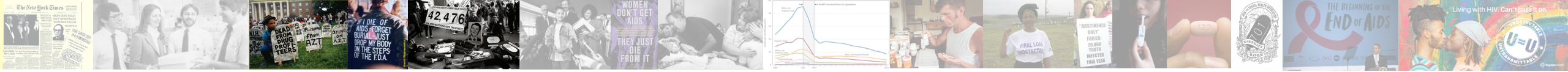




1981

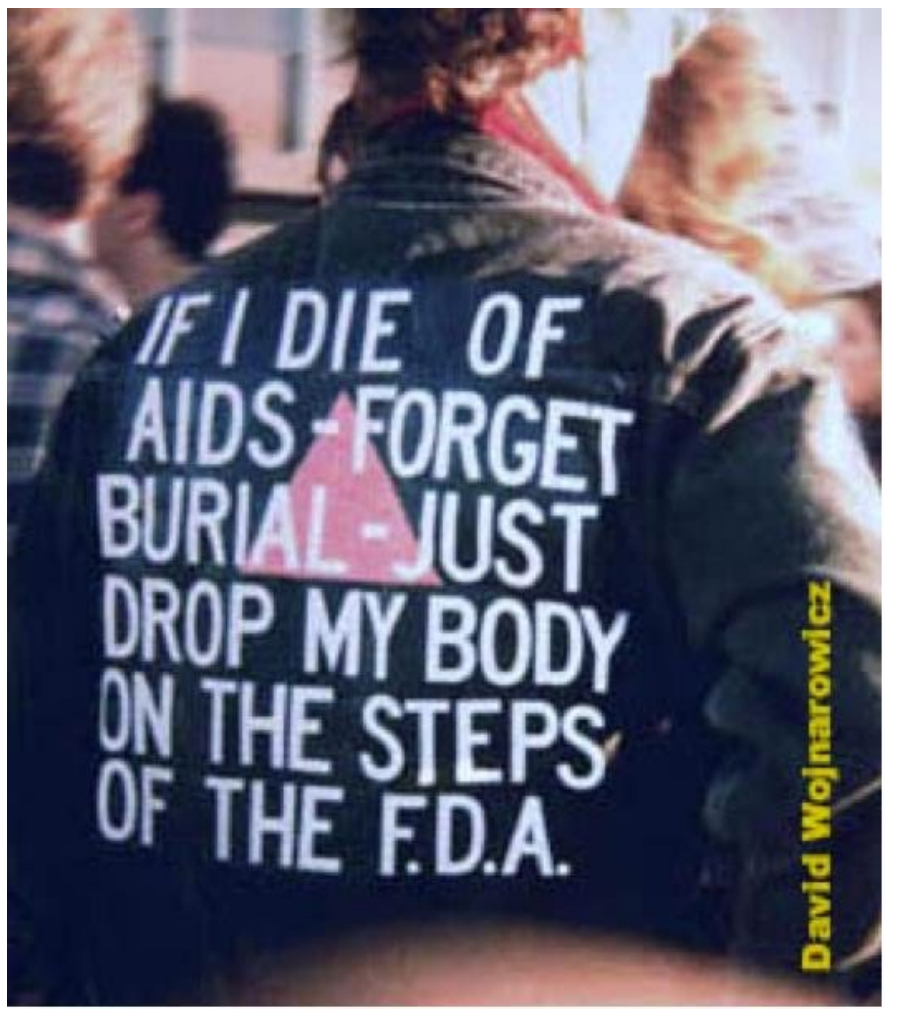
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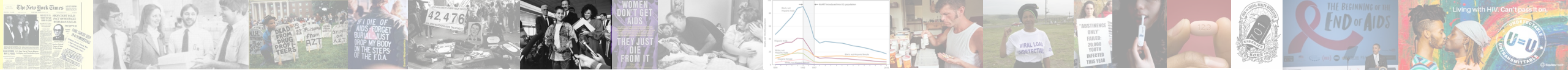




1981

1987





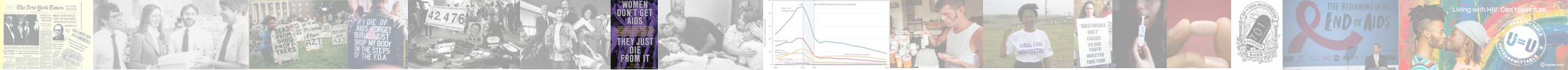
1981

1987

1990







1981

1987

1990

1993

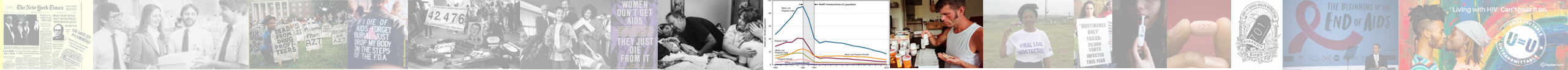
**WOMEN  
DON'T GET  
AIDS**

65% OF HIV POSITIVE WOMEN GET SICK AND DIE FROM CHRONIC INFECTIONS THAT DON'T FIT THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL'S DEFINITION OF AIDS. WITHOUT THAT RECOGNITION WOMEN ARE DENIED ACCESS TO WHAT LITTLE HEALTHCARE EXISTS. THE CDC MUST EXPAND THE DEFINITION OF AIDS.

**THEY JUST  
DIE  
FROM IT**

*Gran Tury*

PHOTO: MICHAEL SUTTOFF AND BLACKSTAR  
SPONSORED BY THE PUBLIC ART FUND INC., NEW YORK AND THE MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART, LOS ANGELES.



1981

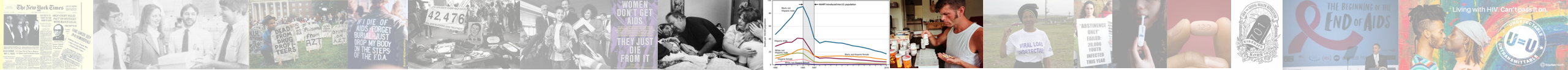
1987

1990

1993

1995





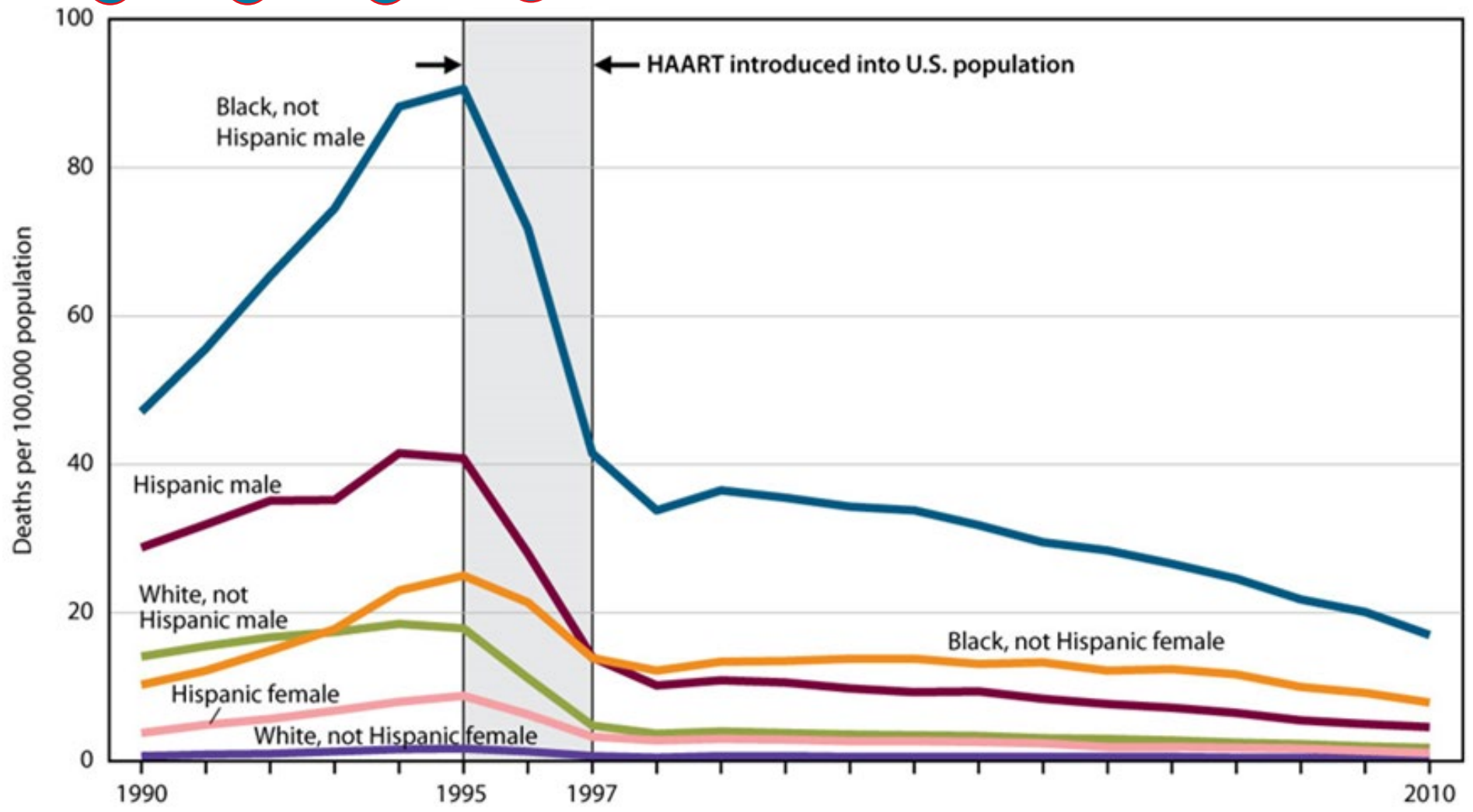
1981

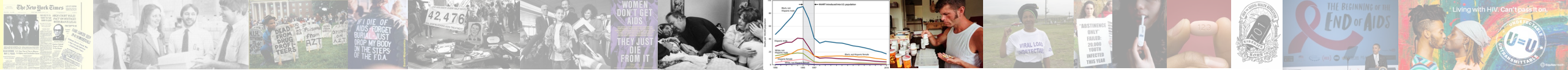
1987

1990

1993

1995





1981

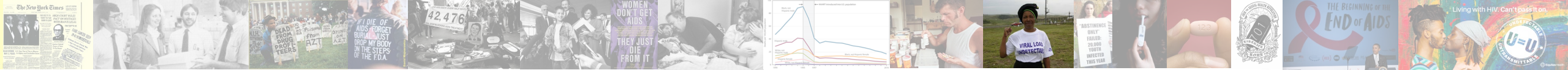
1987

1990

1993

1995





1981

1987

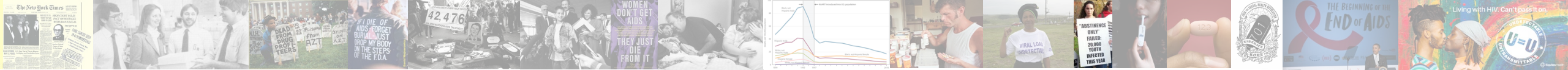
1990

1993

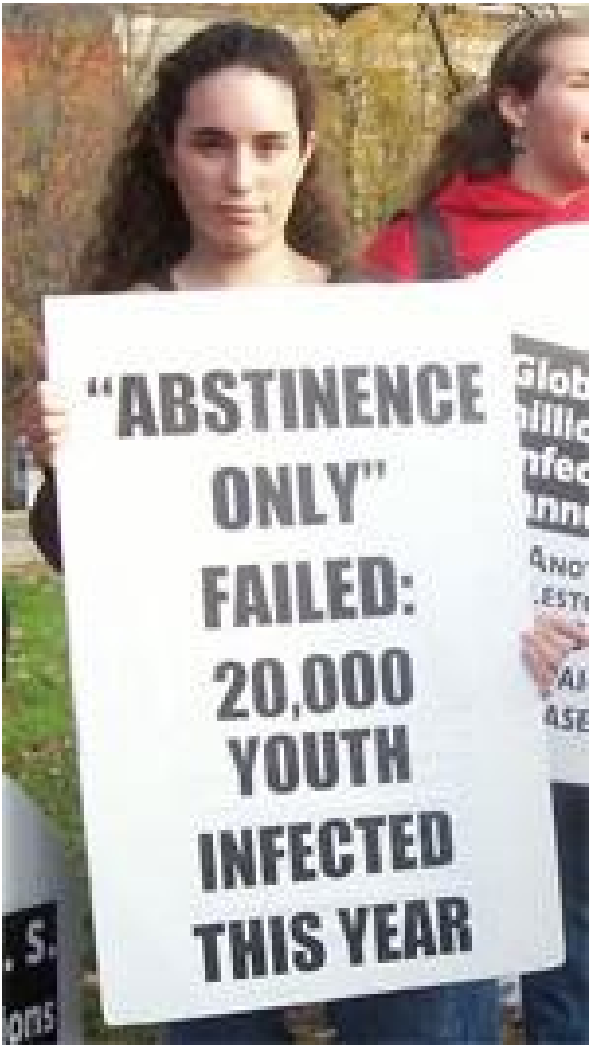
1995

1996

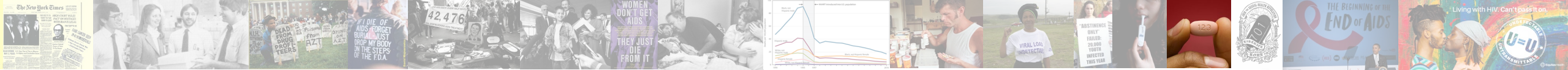




**1981** **1987** **1990** **1993** **1995** **1996** **2000**







1981

1987

1990

1993

1995

1996

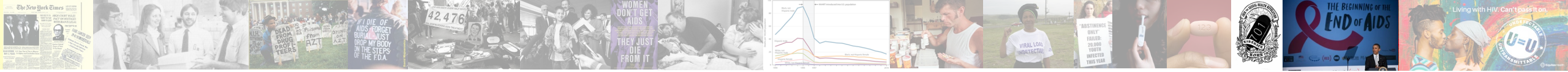
2000

2005

2006







1981

1987

1990

1993

1995

1996

2000

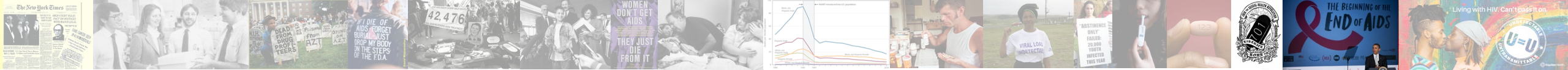
2005

2006

2010



*PrEP Awareness Campaign created by  
Marcus Cruz Sanchez for the Kind Clinic*



1981

1987

1990

1993

1995

1996

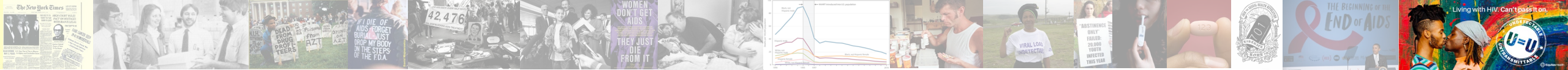
2000

2005

2006

2010





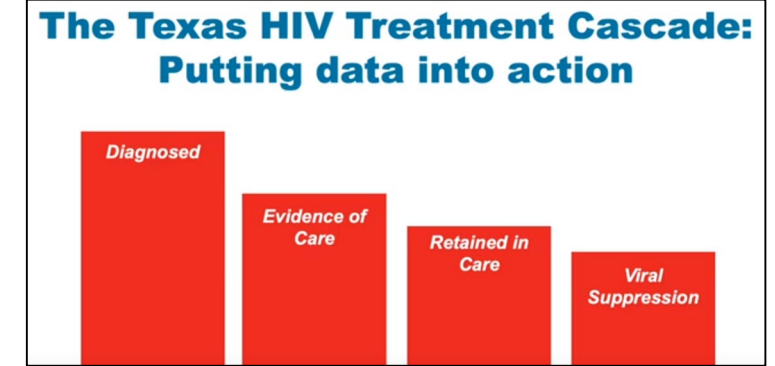
1981                      1987                      1990                      1993                      1995                      1996                      2000                      2005                      2006                      2010                      2017

Living with HIV. Can't pass it on.

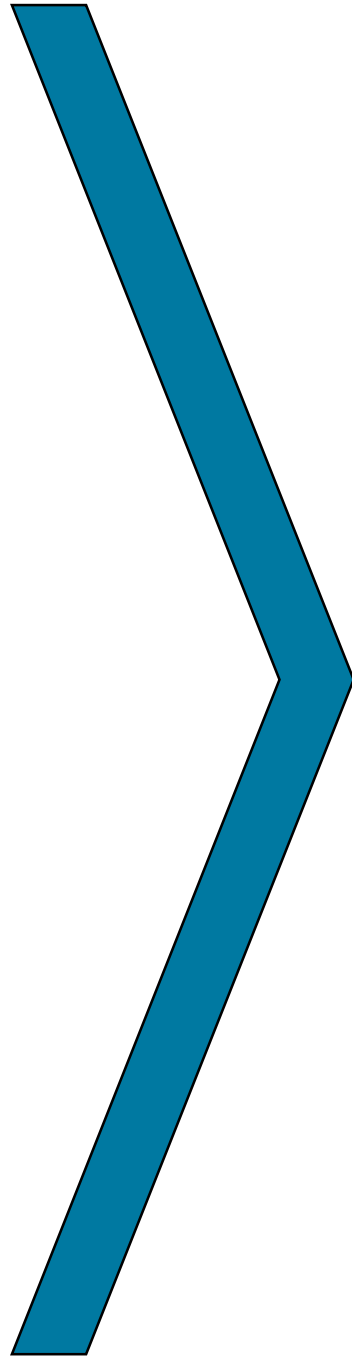


 Equitas Health

- Build trust
- Challenge mythology
- Build data literacy
- Make it accessible and engaging
- Make space for community to be part of the story
- Show them pathways for next steps, including prioritizing populations for care service systems adaptations
- Actively reflect anti-stigmatizing language/messaging



<https://achievingtogethertx.org/hiv-in-texas-overview/>



**DAT**

**A**

**What populations are most impacted by HIV?**

**What health disparities exist?**

**What parts of our system are working well?**

**What parts of our system aren't meeting the needs of communities?**







## Legislated

- Surveillance data (eHARS/THISIS)
- Required viral load reporting

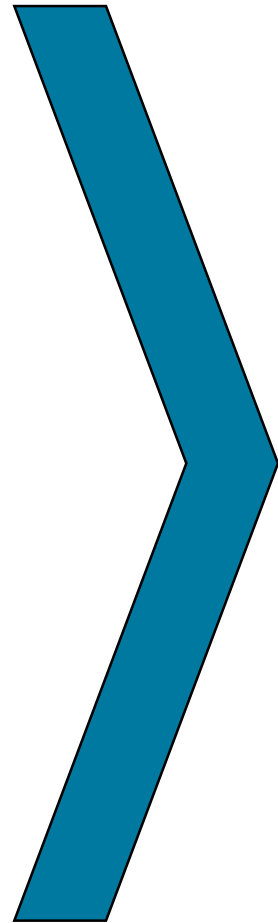
## Public Insurance

- Medicaid

## Programs

- Ryan White (ARIES, HIV2000)
- Prevention (STD\*MIS)
- Medical Monitoring Project

## Private Insurance



# Dataset example – Goal setting



Texas HIV Plan's 90% Retention Goal, 90% Suppression Goal and Closing the Disparity Gaps in Houston\_HSDA, 2018

Label	Total PLWH	Total Met Need	% Met Need	Total Retained	% Retained	Retention Goal	Gap	Total Suppressed	% Suppressed	Suppression Goal	Gap	% Suppressed out of # Retained
	29354	22106	75.00%	20063	68.00%	26419	6356	17351	59.00%	23777	6426	86.00%
Males	21725	16241	75.00%	14740	68.00%	19553	4813	12877	59.00%	17598	4721	87.00%
Females	7327	5612	77.00%	5093	70.00%	6594	1501	4290	59.00%	5935	1645	84.00%
Transgender People	302	253	84.00%	230	76.00%	272	42	184	61.00%	245	61	80.00%
White	5193	4079	79.00%	3800	73.00%	4674	874	3459	67.00%	4207	748	91.00%
Black	14163	10500	74.00%	9316	66.00%	12747	3431	7808	55.00%	11472	3664	84.00%
Latinx	8552	6357	74.00%	5873	69.00%	7697	1824	5151	60.00%	6927	1776	88.00%
Other Races/Unknown	407	306	75.00%	284	70.00%	366	82	265	65.00%	329	64	93.00%
< 25	1247	969	78.00%	780	63.00%	1122	342	604	48.00%	1010	406	77.00%
25 - 44	12846	9611	75.00%	8488	66.00%	11561	3073	7117	55.00%	10405	3288	84.00%
45 - 64	13296	10164	76.00%	9500	71.00%	11966	2466	8427	63.00%	10769	2342	89.00%
>= 65	1965	1362	69.00%	1295	66.00%	1769	474	1203	61.00%	1592	389	93.00%
Male-Male Sexual Contact	16949	12910	76.00%	11701	69.00%	15254	3553	10306	61.00%	13729	3423	88.00%
Injection Drug Use	3497	2557	73.00%	2326	66.00%	3148	822	1922	55.00%	2833	911	83.00%
Male-Female Sexual Contact	8544	6387	75.00%	5813	68.00%	7690	1877	4980	58.00%	6921	1941	86.00%
All Other Modes of Transmission	364	252	69.00%	223	61.00%	328	105	143	39.00%	295	152	64.00%
White MSM	3902	3149	81.00%	2950	76.00%	3512	562	2713	70.00%	3161	448	92.00%
Black MSM	6255	4580	73.00%	3993	64.00%	5630	1637	3384	54.00%	5067	1683	85.00%
Latinx MSM	5666	4260	75.00%	3920	69.00%	5099	1179	3482	61.00%	4589	1107	89.00%
Black Women	4087	3120	76.00%	2801	69.00%	3678	877	2362	58.00%	3310	948	84.00%
Transgender People	302	253	84.00%	230	76.00%	272	42	184	61.00%	245	61	80.00%

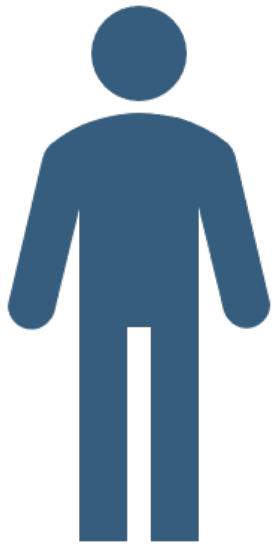
# Dataset example – sub-categories



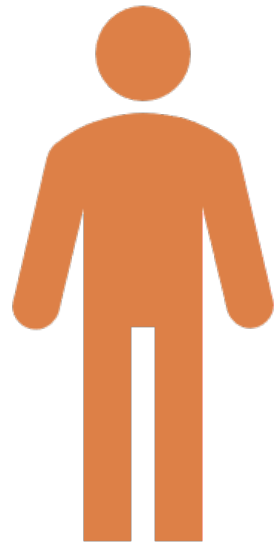
Demographic and Transmission Risk Disparities in HIV Care Outcomes for Houston HSDA, 2018

				All PLWH		At Least One Visit				Retention in Care			
				as of end year 2018		Unmet Need		Met Need		Not Retained in Care		Retained in Care	
				#	COLUMN %	#	ROW %	#	ROW %	#	ROW %	#	ROW %
<b>All PLWH</b>				29354	100	7248	25	22106	75	9291	32	20063	
<b>Sex at Birth</b>	<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	<b>MODE OF TRANSMISSION</b>	<b>Age</b>										
<b>M</b>	<b>Black Non-Hispanic</b>	<b>Male-Male Sexual Contact</b>	<b>13-24</b>	424	1	94	22	330	78	166	39	258	
			<b>65+</b>	189	1	69	36	121	64	73	39	116	
			<b>55-64</b>	865	3	241	28	624	72	272	31	593	
			<b>45-54</b>	1226	4	335	27	892	73	418	34	809	
			<b>35-44</b>	1346	5	360	27	986	73	480	36	867	
			<b>25-34</b>	2331	8	601	26	1730	74	890	38	1441	
		<b>Injection Drug Use or Male-Male Sexual Contact/Injection on Drug Use</b>	<b>13-24</b>	8	0	2	22	6	78	3	33	6	
			<b>65+</b>	167	1	55	33	112	67	66	39	101	
			<b>55-64</b>	467	2	127	27	340	73	154	33	312	
			<b>45-54</b>	382	1	106	28	276	72	135	35	247	
			<b>35-44</b>	198	1	54	27	144	73	74	38	124	
			<b>25-34</b>	71	0	20	29	50	71	29	40	42	
		<b>Sex with Male/Sex with Female</b>	<b>13-24</b>	10	0	5	47	5	53	6	62	4	
			<b>65+</b>	165	1	64	39	102	61	71	43	94	
			<b>55-64</b>	397	1	104	26	293	74	119	30	279	
			<b>45-54</b>	499	2	116	23	383	77	159	32	340	
			<b>35-44</b>	285	1	88	31	197	69	111	39	173	
		<b>Perinatal Transmission/Adult Other</b>	<b>25-34</b>	100	0	33	33	67	67	40	40	60	
			<b>13-24</b>	54	0	21	39	33	61	26	48	28	
			<b>55-64</b>	1	0	.	.	1	100	.	.	1	
<b>45-54</b>	2		0	.	.	2	100	.	.	2			
<b>35-44</b>	1		0	.	.	1	100	1	100	.			
		<b>25-34</b>	30	0	15	50	15	50	19	63	11		

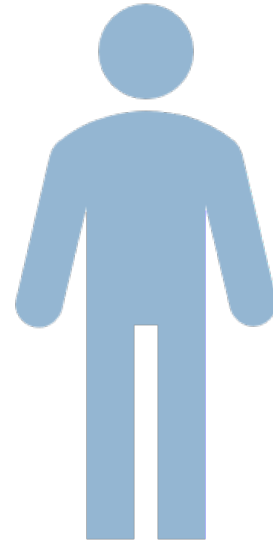
# Priority Populations - Texas



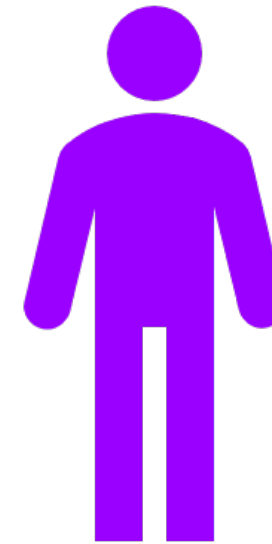
Latinx Gay, Bisexual  
and other Men who  
have Sex with Men  
(Latinx MSM)



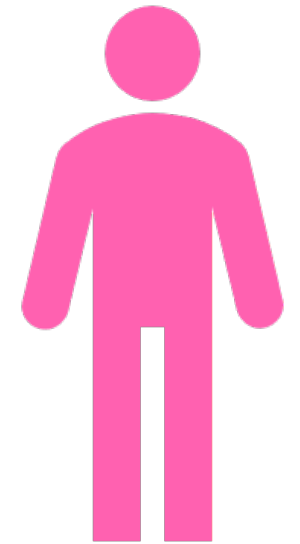
Black Gay, Bisexual  
and other Men who  
have Sex with Men  
(Black MSM)



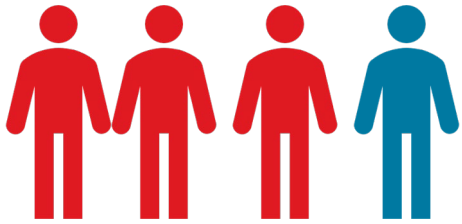
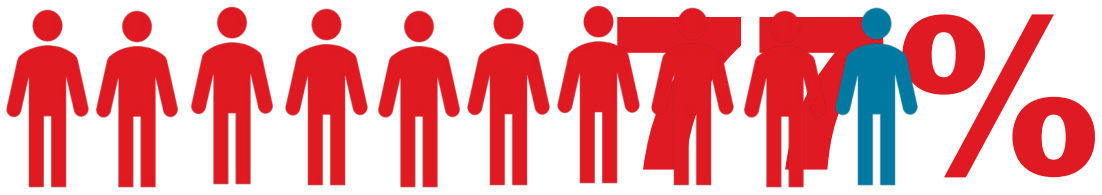
White Gay, Bisexual  
and other Men who  
have Sex with Men  
(White MSM)



Black Women who  
have Sex with Men  
(Black Women)



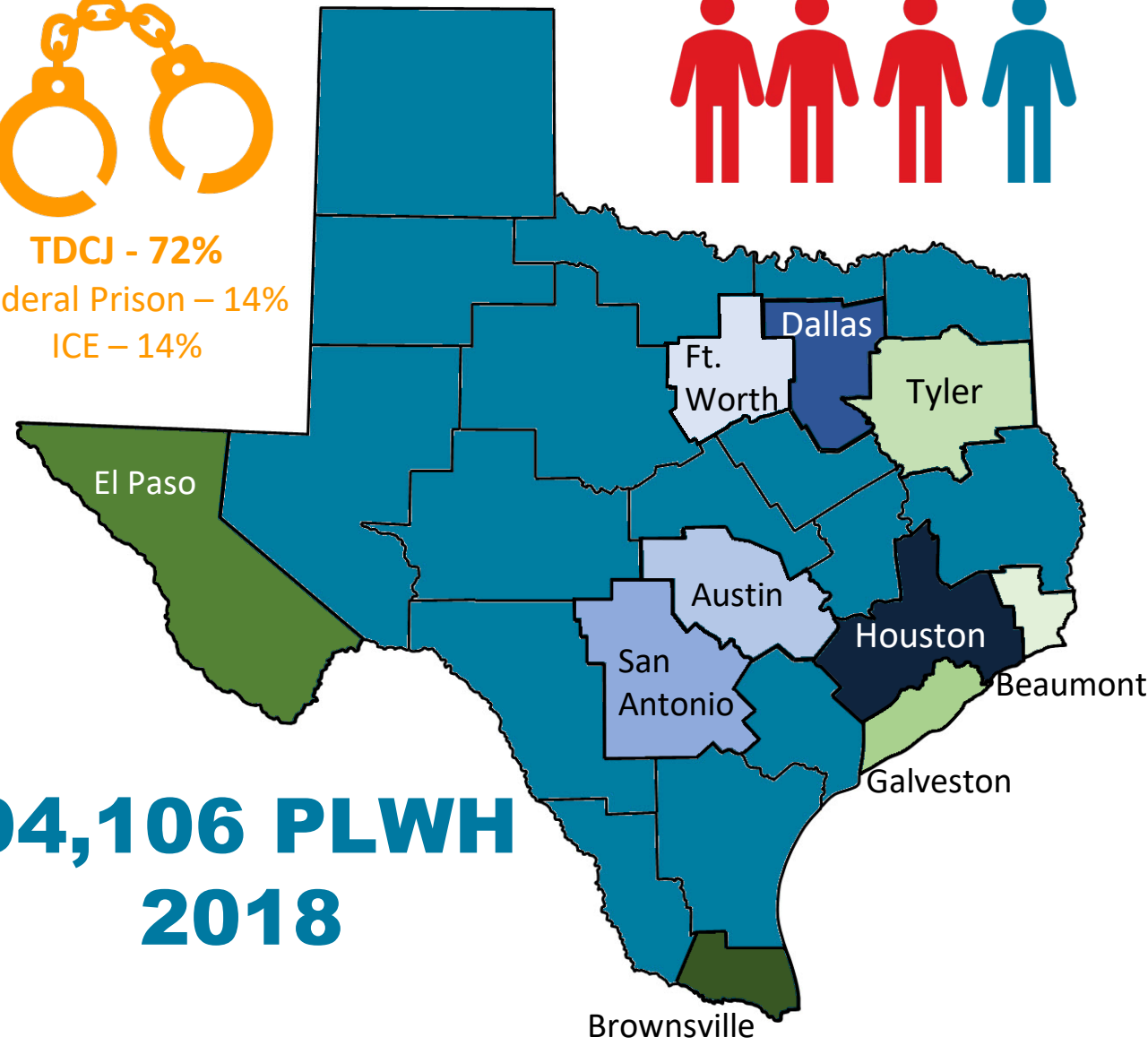
Transgender Women  
who have Sex with  
Men  
(Transgender  
Women)



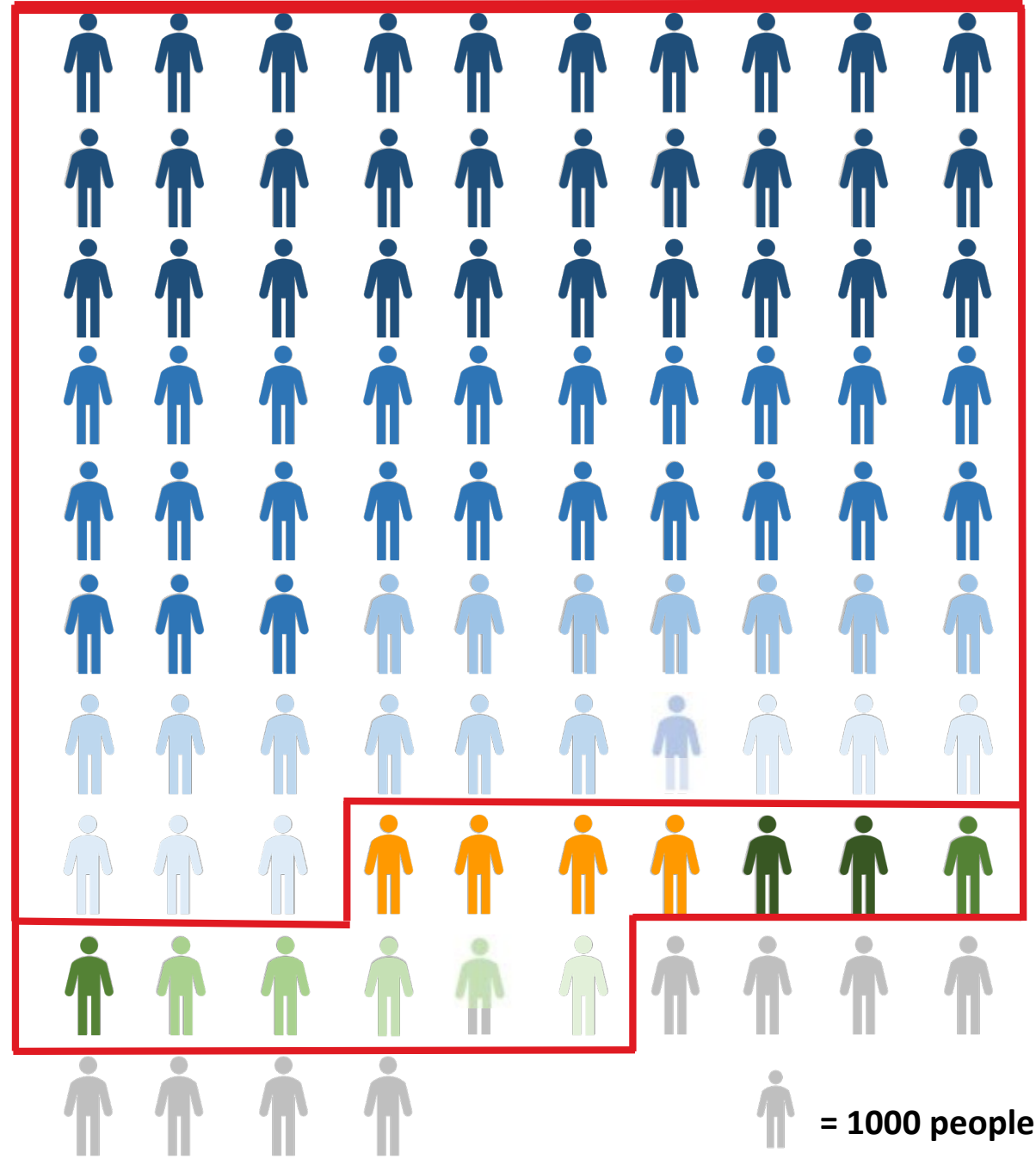
TDCJ - 72%

Federal Prison - 14%

ICE - 14%

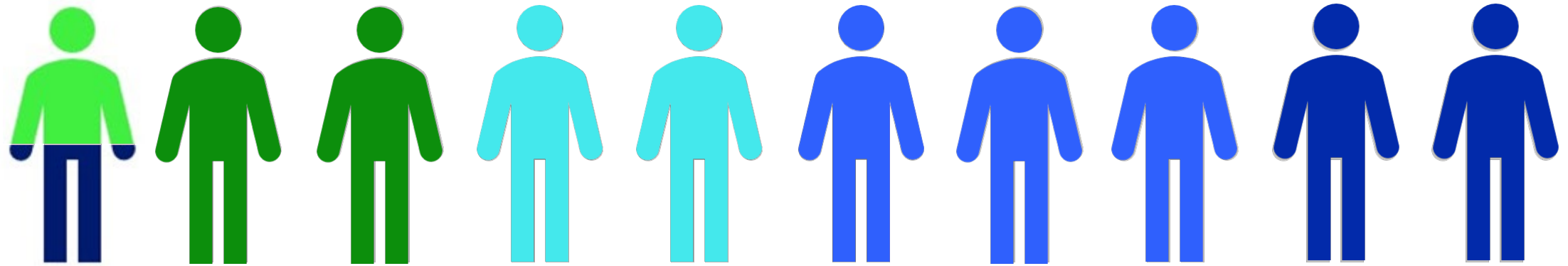



**94,106 PLWH**  
**2018**






# Texas PLWH, by Age, 2018



 <25

 25-34

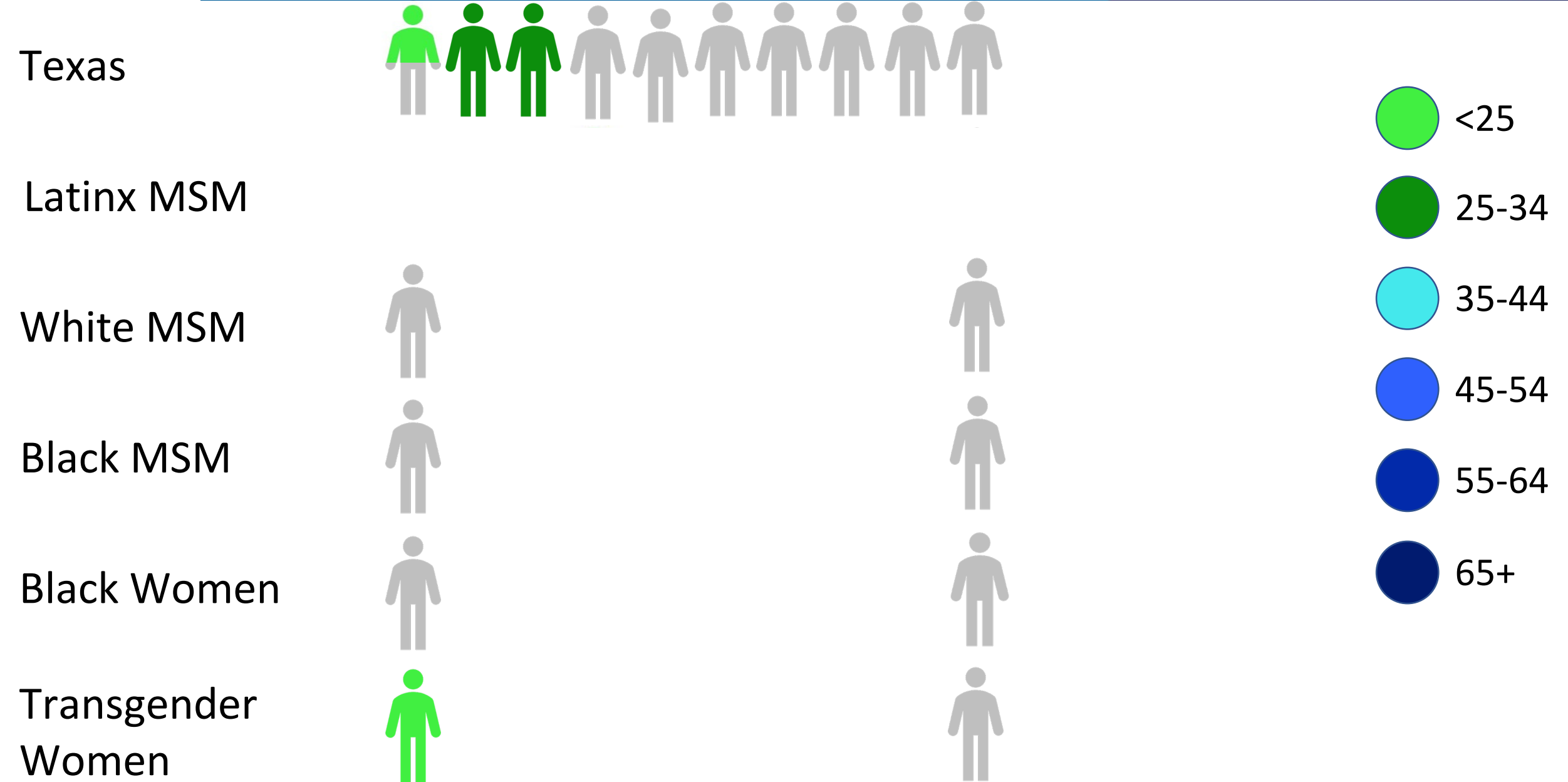
 35-44

 45-54

 55-64

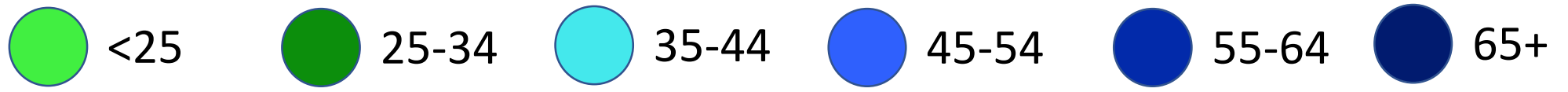
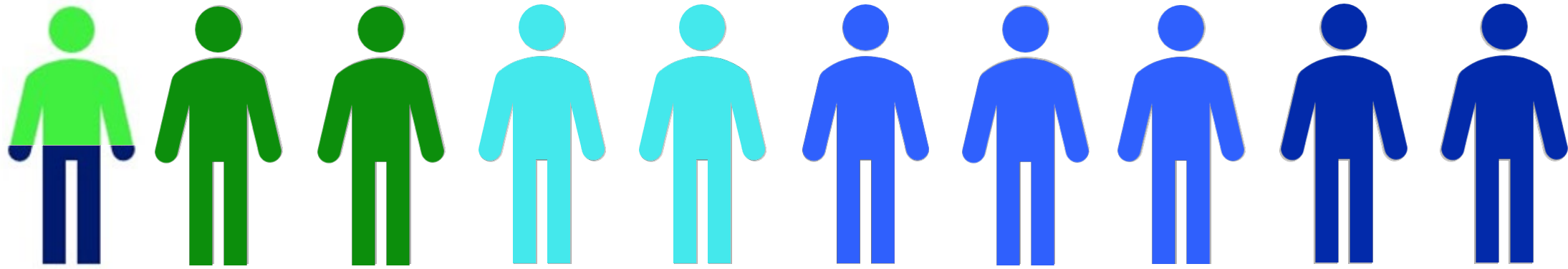
 65+

# Texas PLWH, by Age, 2018

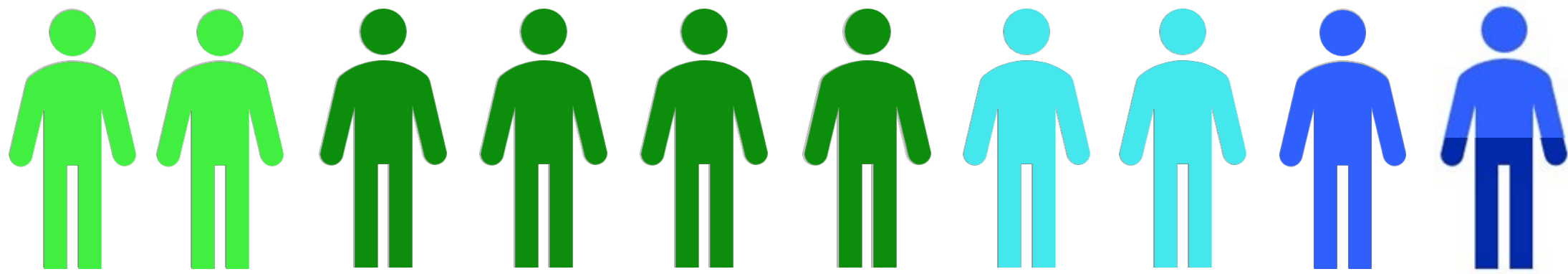




PLWH



New Diagnoses

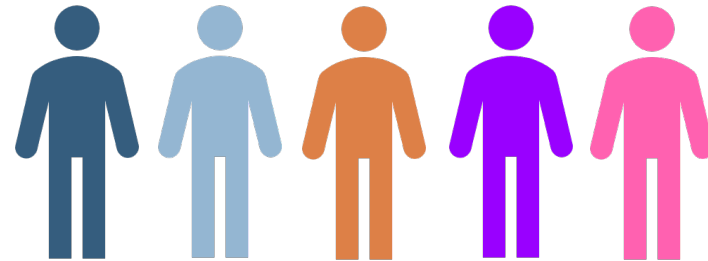


# Priority Populations, Houston HSDA 2018



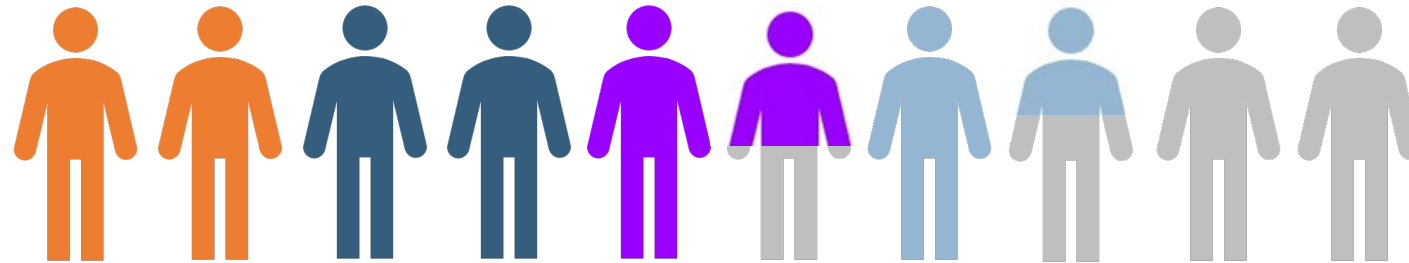
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Locally Relevant  
Populations for  
Focused Prevention

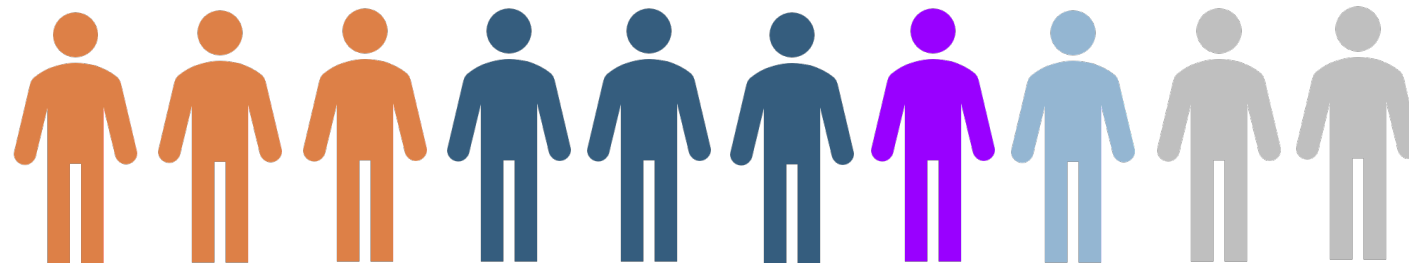


- Latinx MSM
- White MSM
- Black MSM
- Black Women
- Transgender People

PLWH  
2018 – 29,354



New Diagnoses  
2018 – 1,323

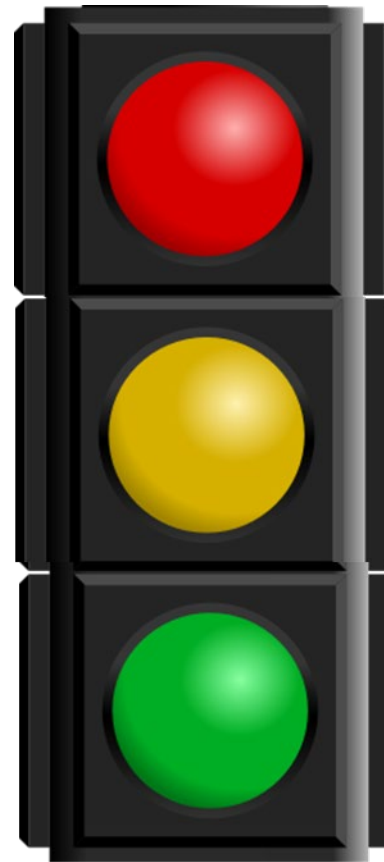


# Treatment Cascade Stoplight System



Retention In Care

In-Care Viral Suppression



# Treatment Cascade Stoplight System



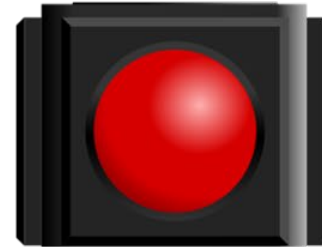
VIRTUAL  
2020 NATIONAL  
RYAN WHITE  
CONFERENCE ON  
HIV CARE & TREATMENT

## Retention In Care

## In-Care Viral Suppression

Stop and examine further, May be a priority

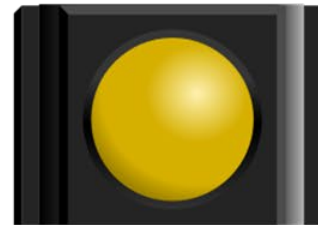
< 69%



< 84%

May need to examine further, May not be a priority

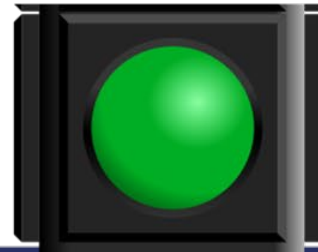
70% - 89%



85% - 89%

Maintain Current Activities, Look for Promising Practices

90% <

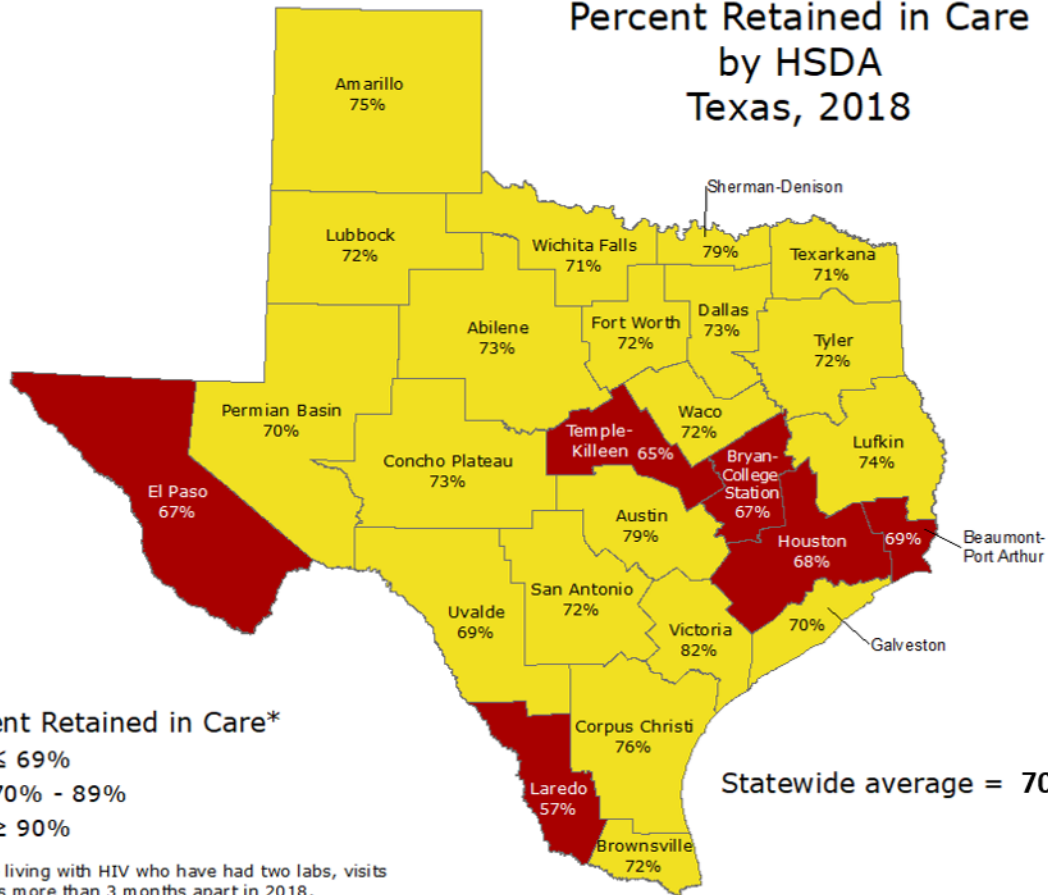


90% <

# Treatment Cascade Stoplight System by HSDA



Percent Retained in Care by HSDA Texas, 2018



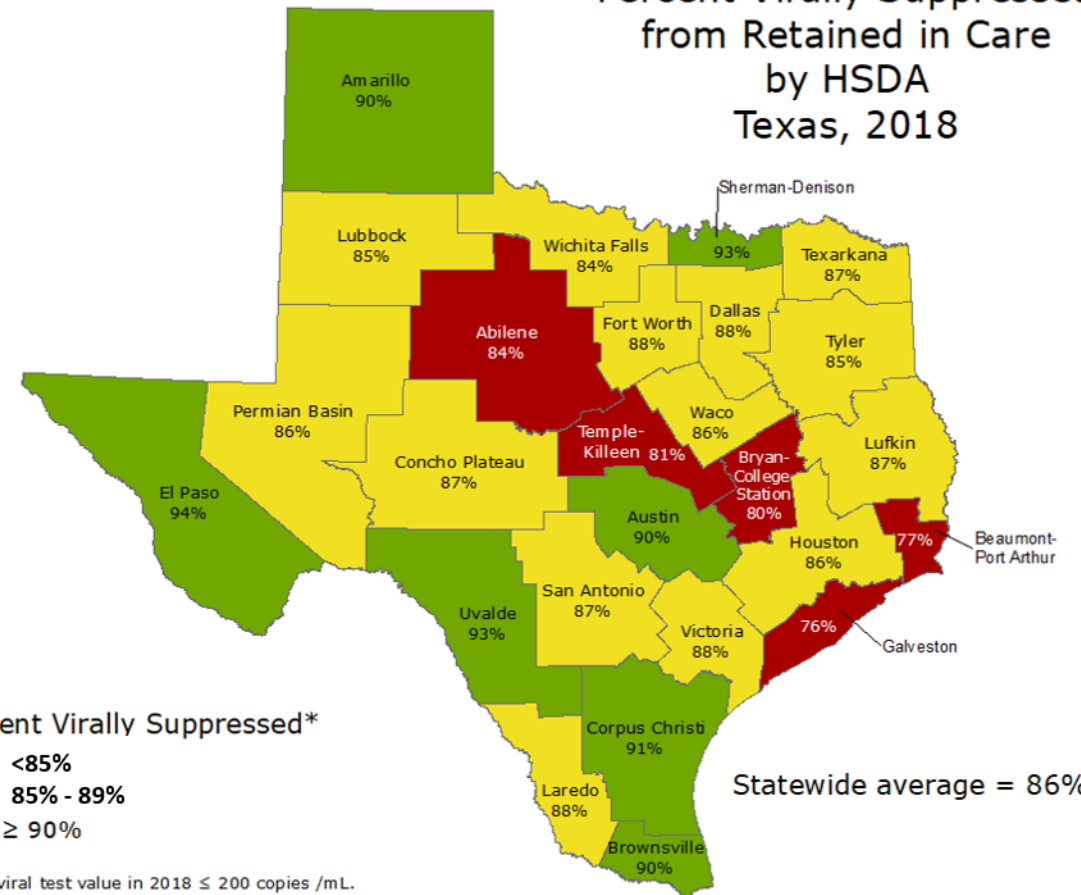
Percent Retained in Care\*

- ≤ 69%
- 70% - 89%
- ≥ 90%

\*People living with HIV who have had two labs, visits or ARVs more than 3 months apart in 2018.

Source: Texas eHARS, 2019

Percent Virally Suppressed from Retained in Care by HSDA Texas, 2018



Percent Virally Suppressed\*

- < 85%
- 85% - 89%
- ≥ 90%

\*Last viral test value in 2018 ≤ 200 copies /mL.

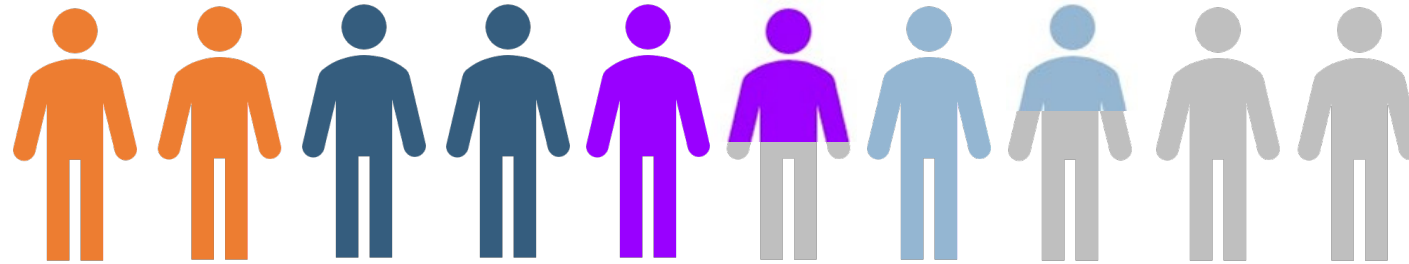
Source: Texas eHARS, 2019

# Priority Populations

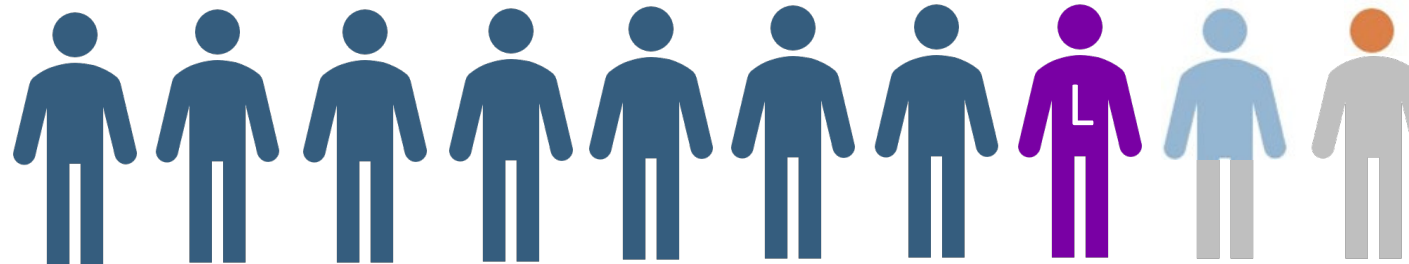


VIRTUAL  
2020 NATIONAL  
RYAN WHITE  
CONFERENCE ON  
HIV CARE & TREATMENT

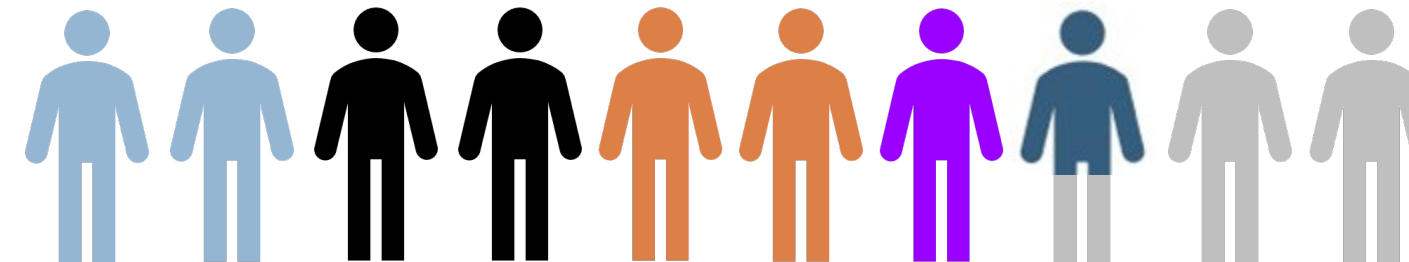
Houston HSDA  
2018 PLWH – 29,354



El Paso HSDA  
2018 PLWH – 2,274

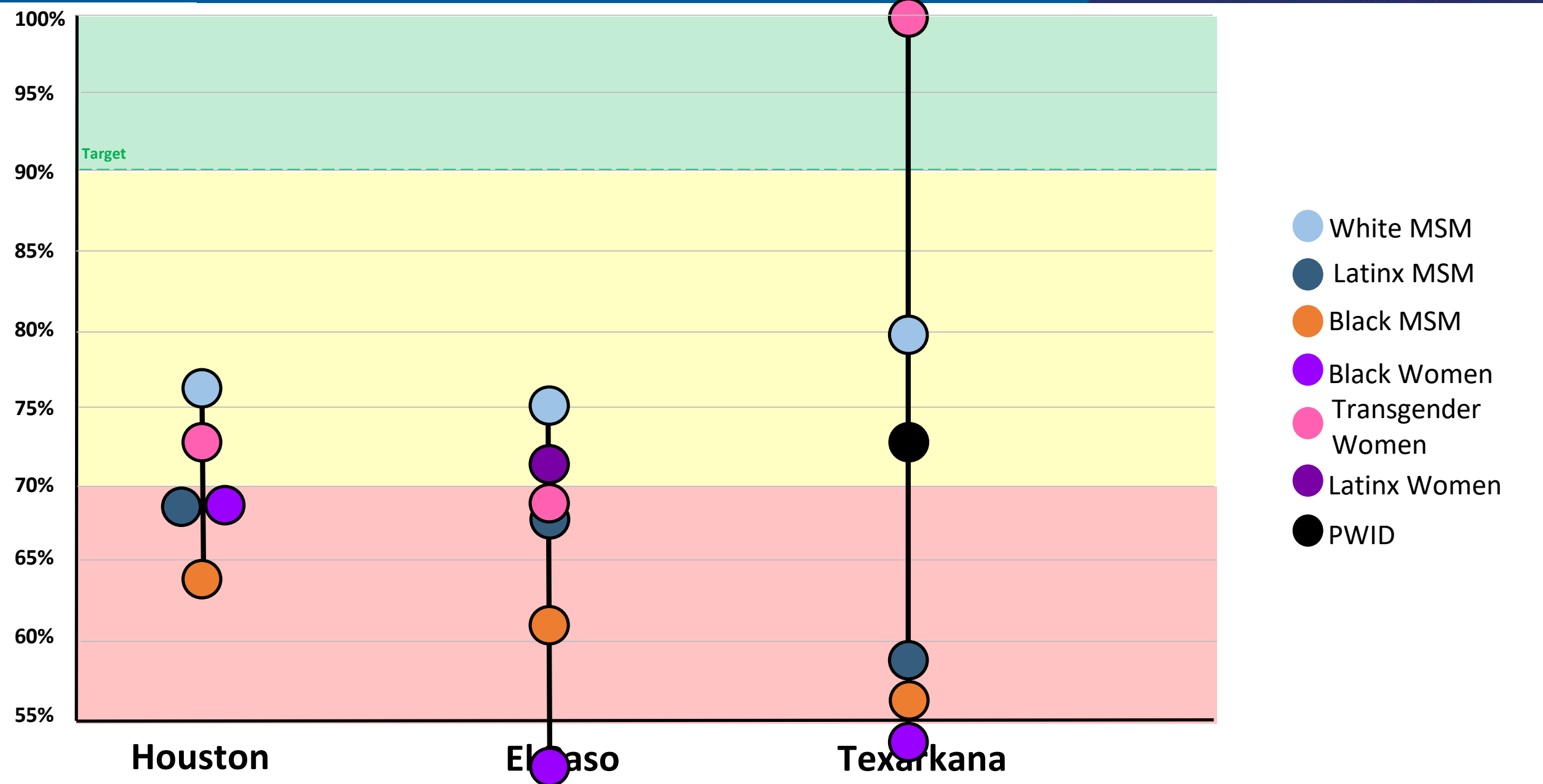


Texarkana HSDA  
2018 PLWH – 462

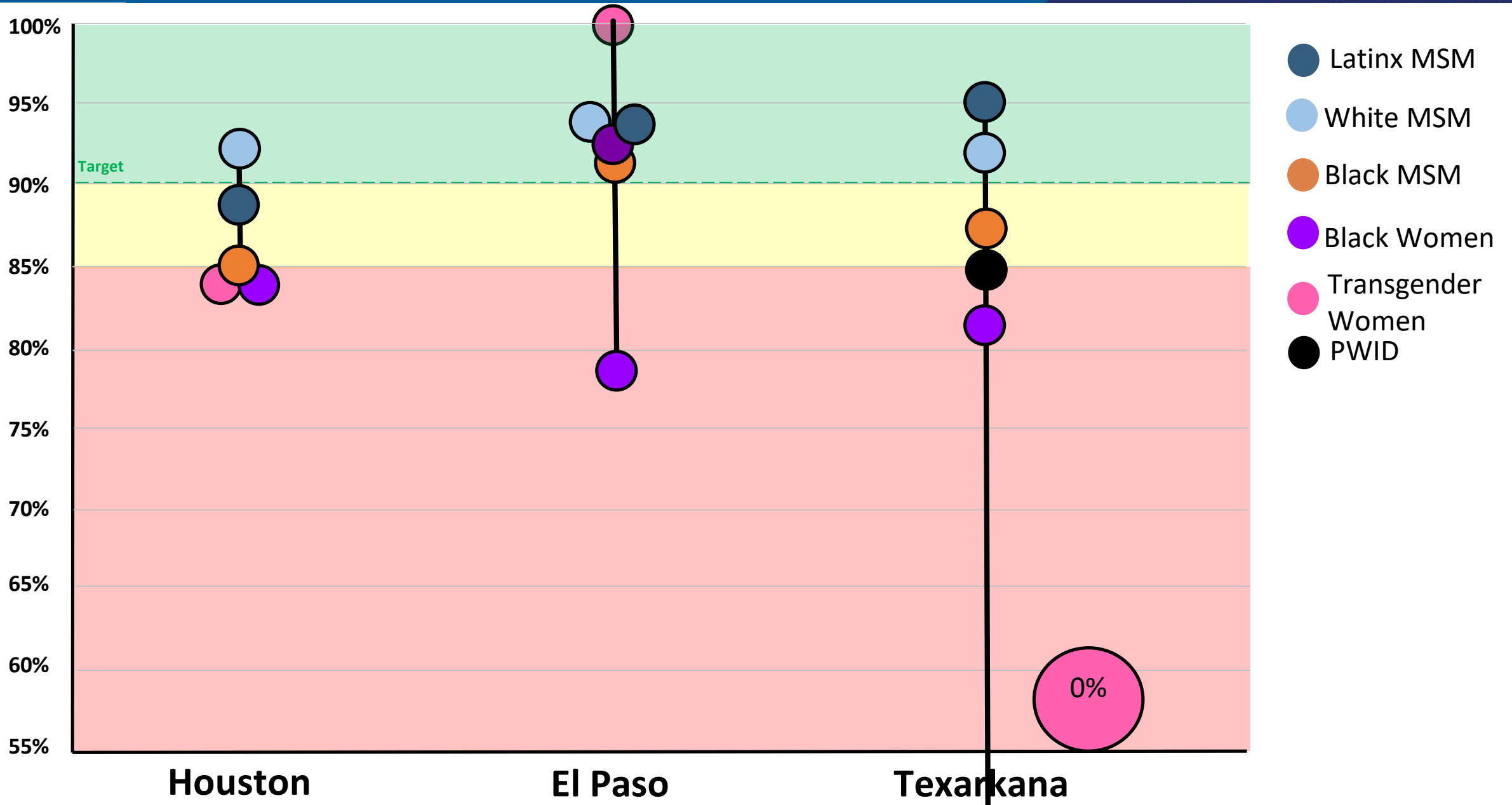


- White MSM
- Latinx MSM
- Black MSM
- Black Women
- Transgender Women
- Latinx Women
- PWID

# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018

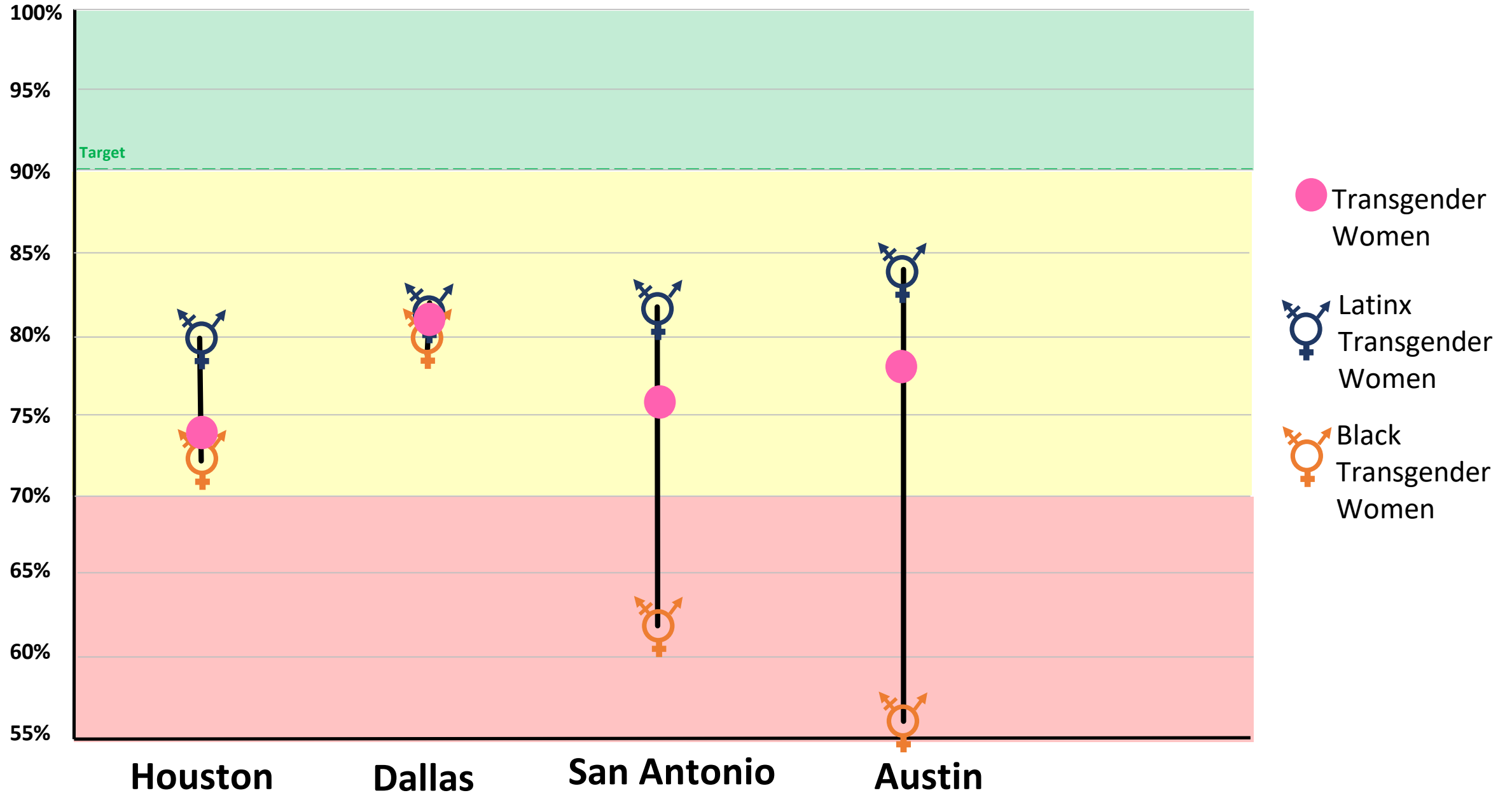


# In-Care Viral Suppression, Priority Populations

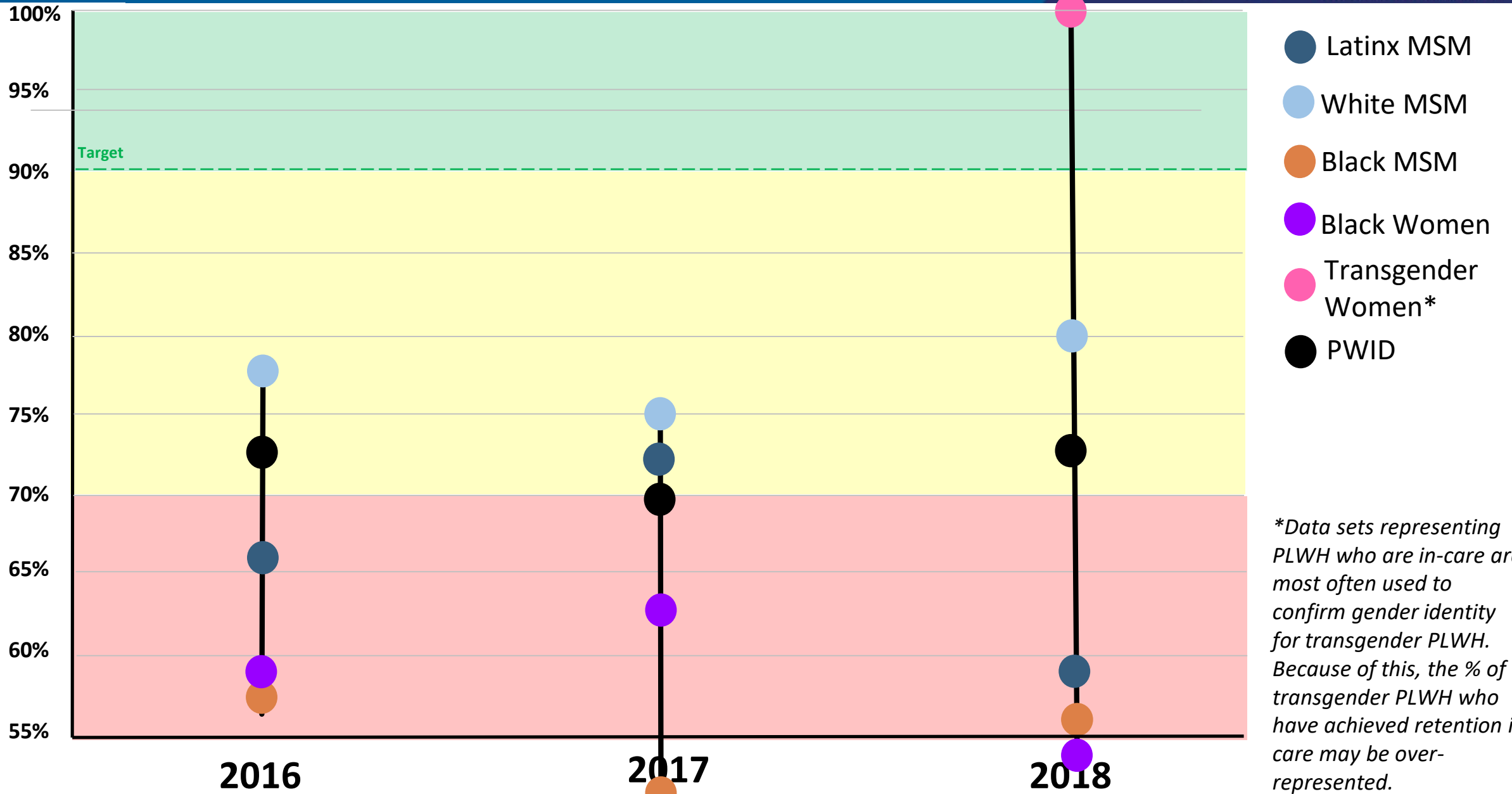




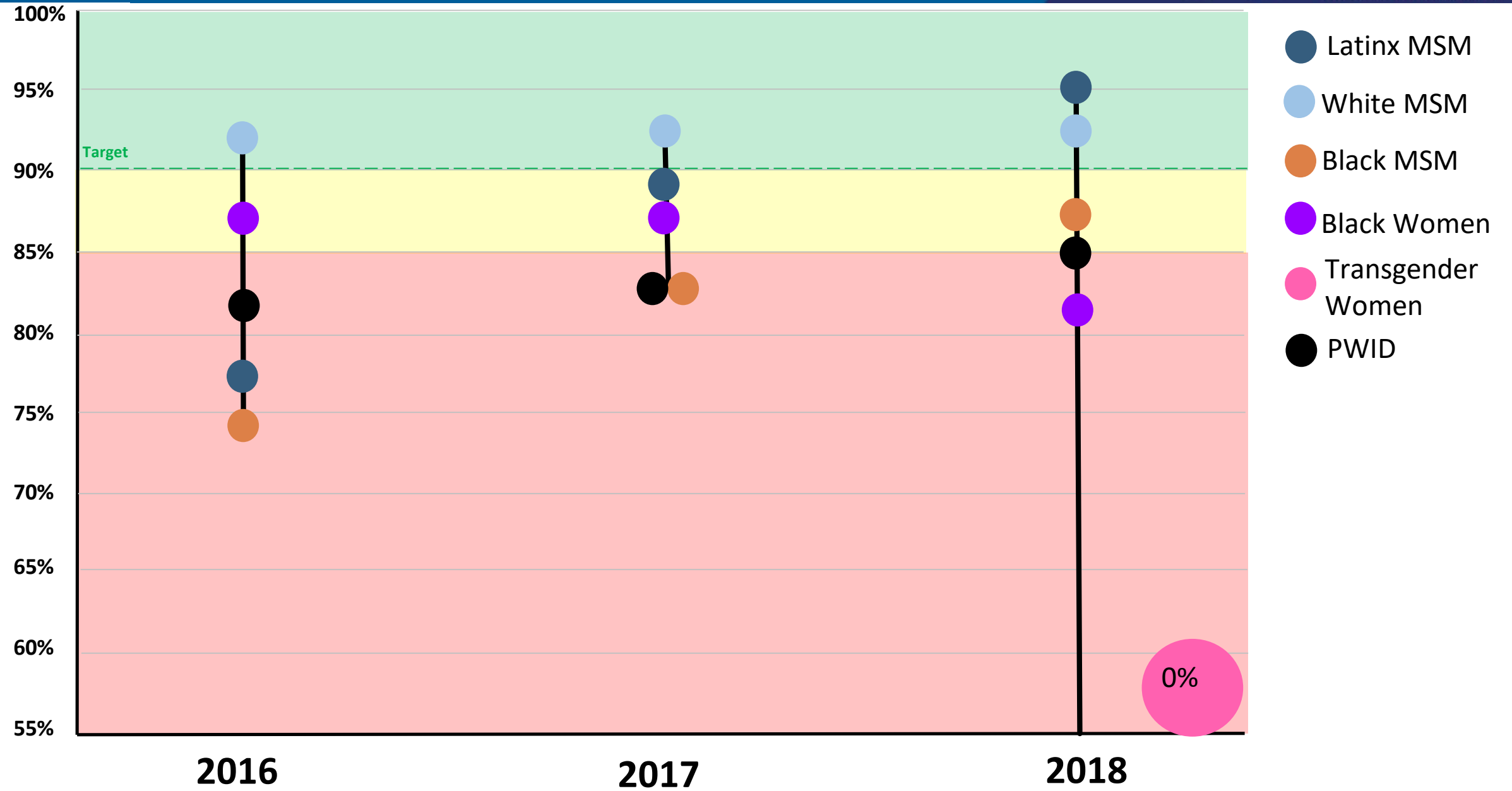
# Retention in Care, Transgender Women, 2018



# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, Texarkana

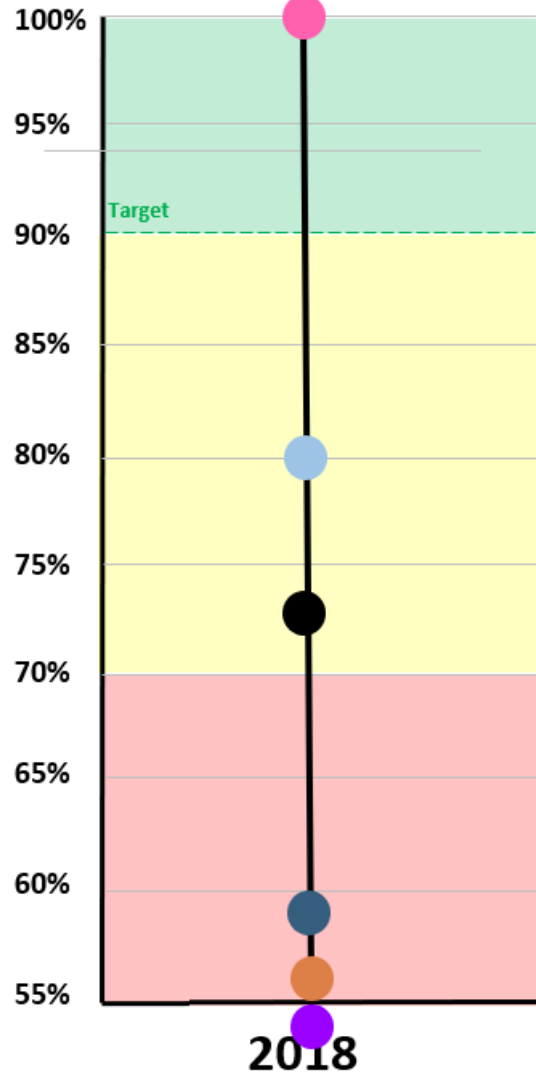


# In-Care Viral Suppression, Priority Populations, Texarkana

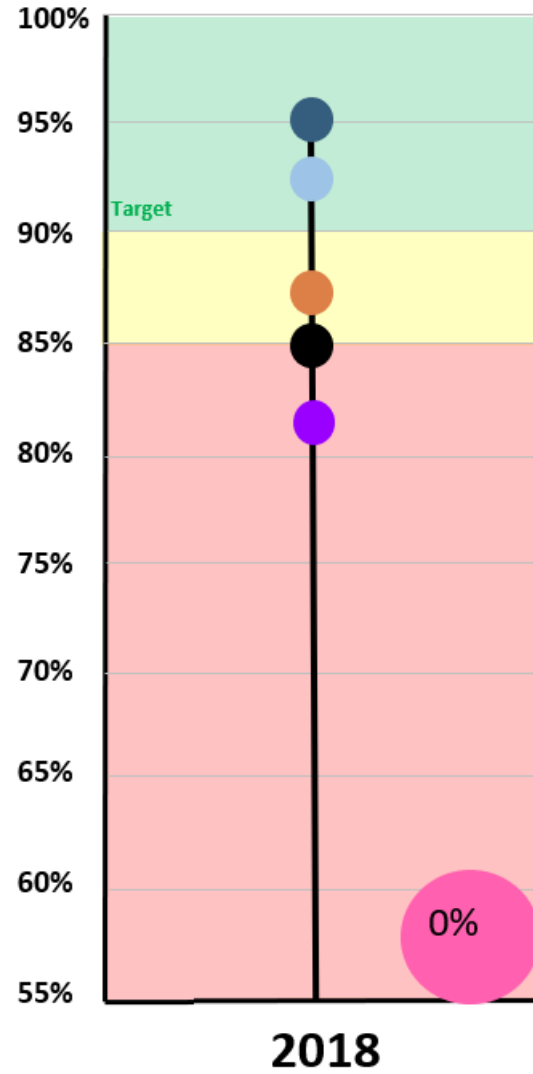


# Texarkana HSDA Retention and ICVS, 2018

## Retention



## ICVS

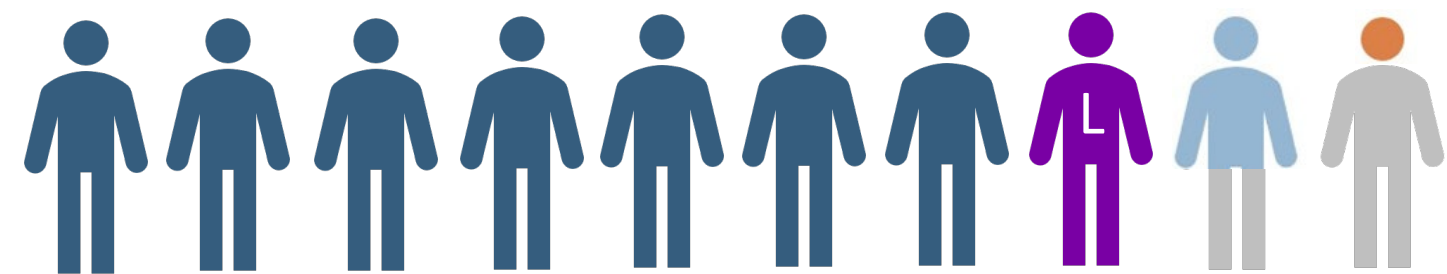
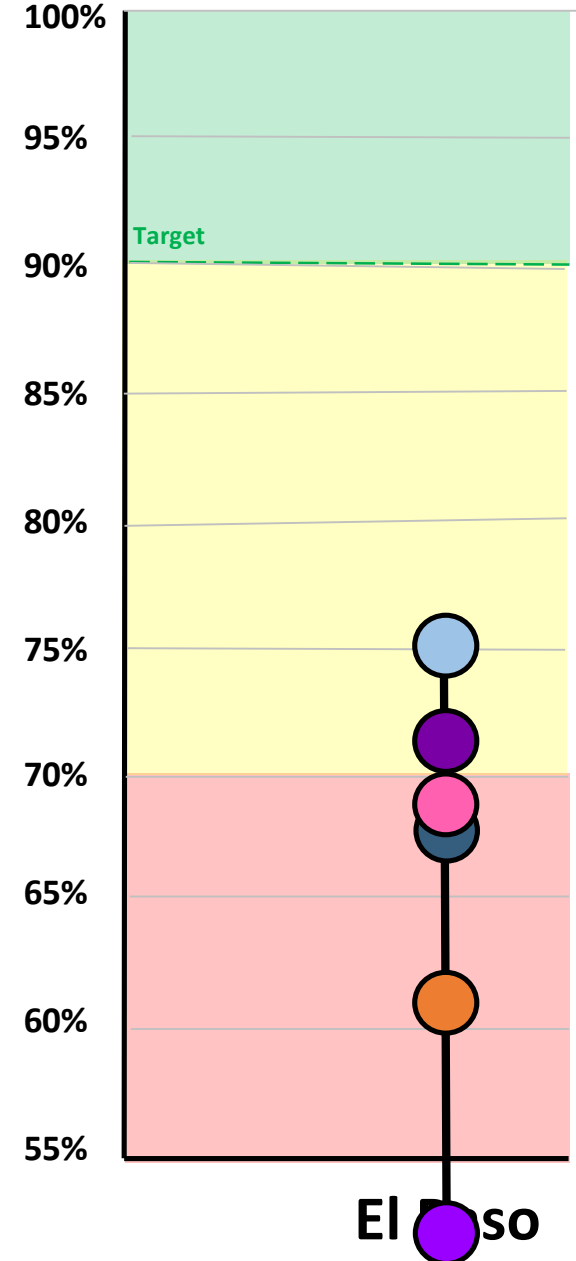


- Black MSM
- PWID
- Black Women

- Latinx MSM
- White MSM
- Black MSM
- Black Women
- Transgender Women\*
- PWID

*\*Data sets representing PLWH who are in-care are most often used to confirm gender identity for transgender PLWH. Because of this, the % of transgender PLWH who have achieved retention in care may be over-represented.*

# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018



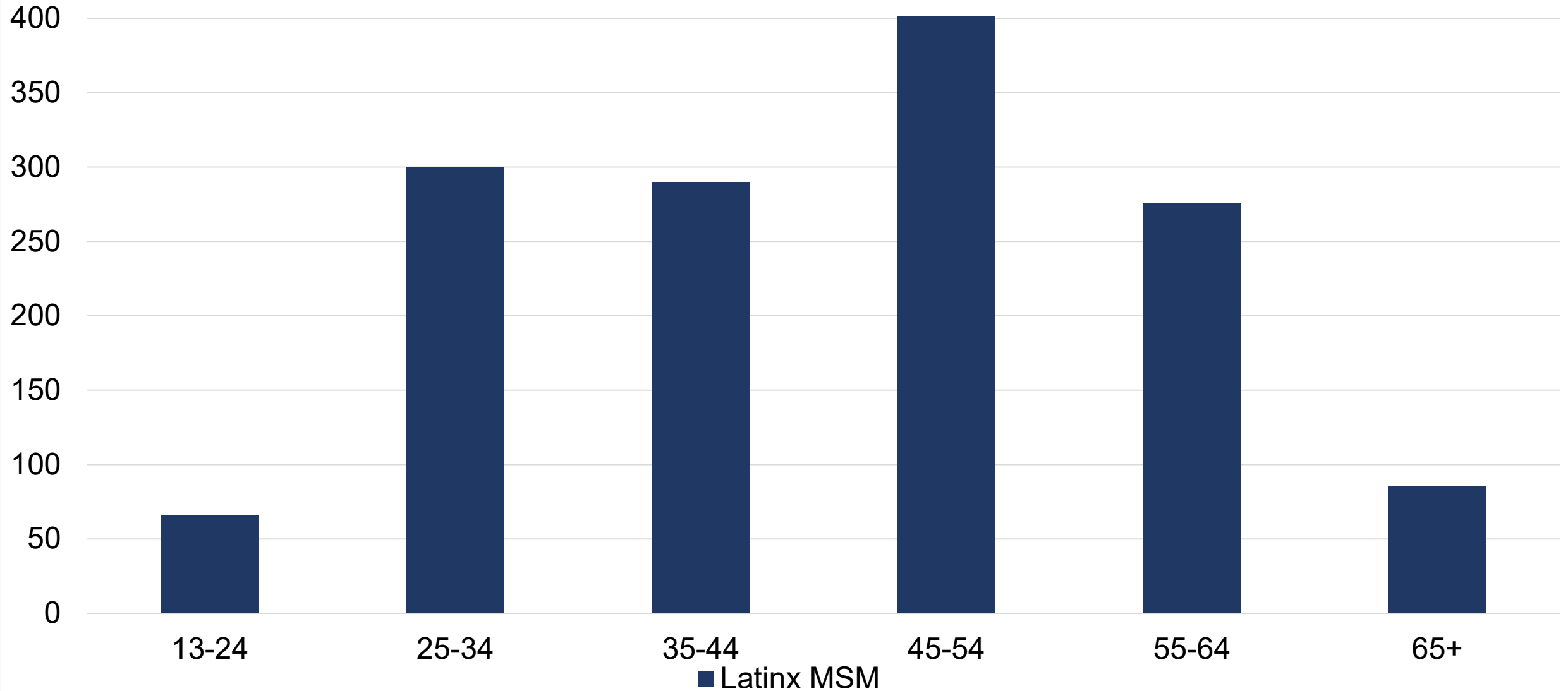
- White MSM
- Latinx MSM
- Black MSM
- Black Women
- Transgender Women
- Latinx Women
- PWID

El Paso

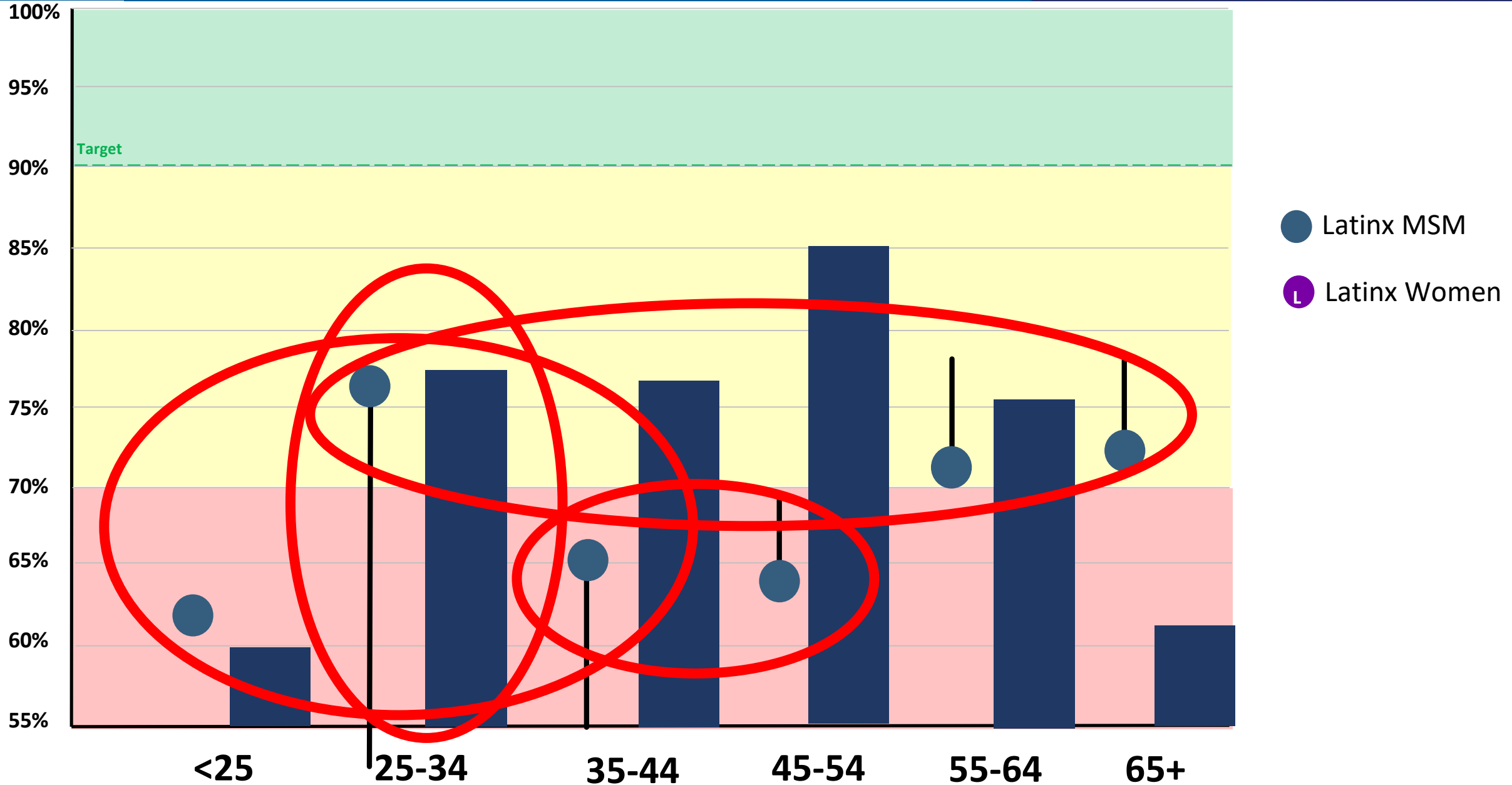
# PLWH, by age, 2018 – El Paso HSDA



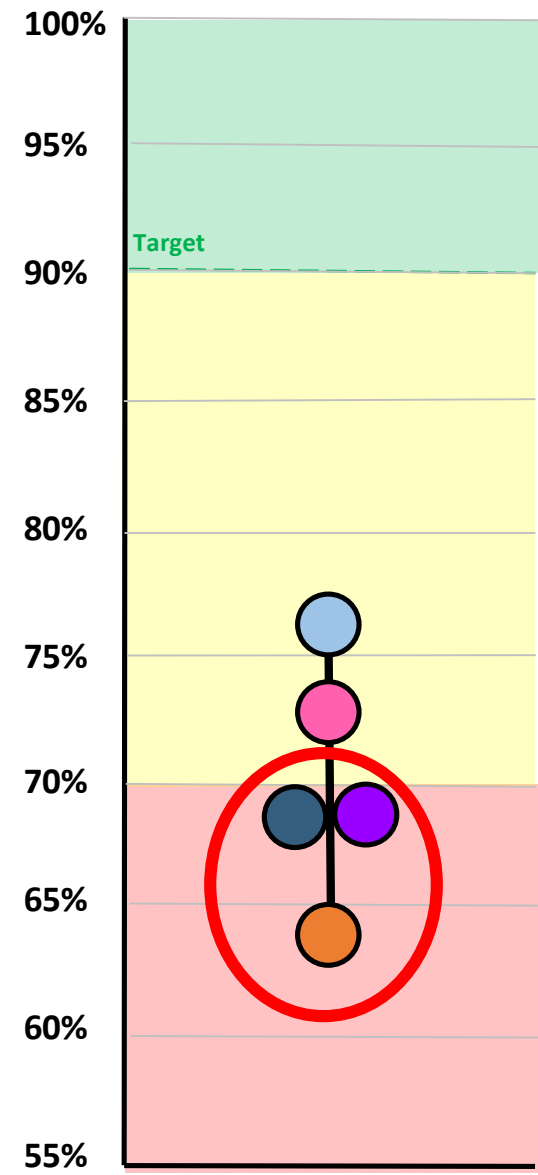
## Latinx MSM



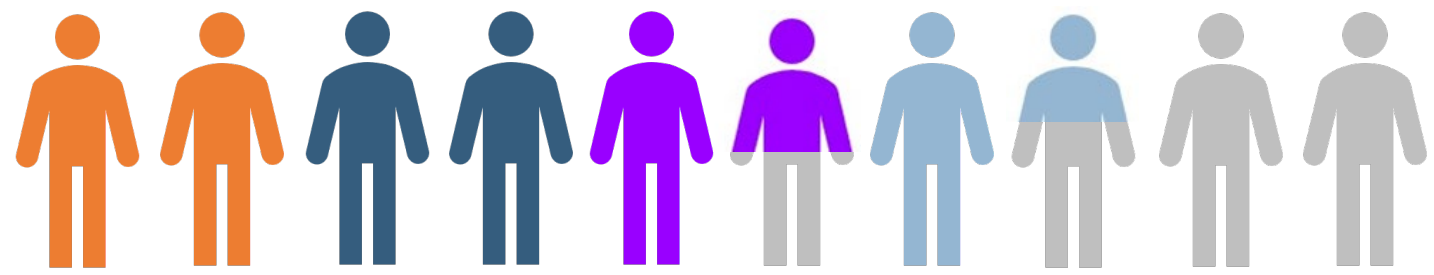
# Retention in Care, El Paso HSDA, 2018



# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018



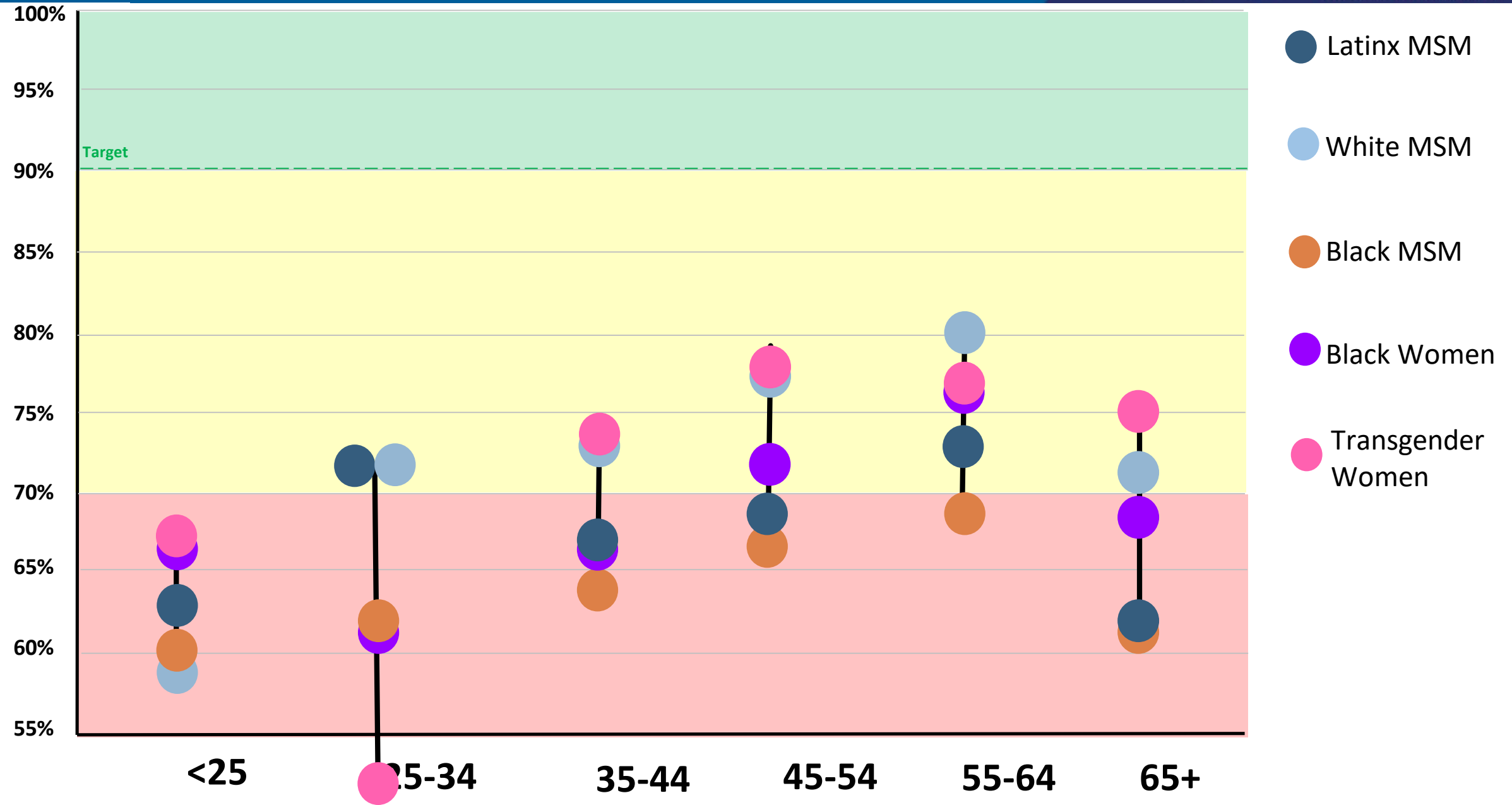
Houston



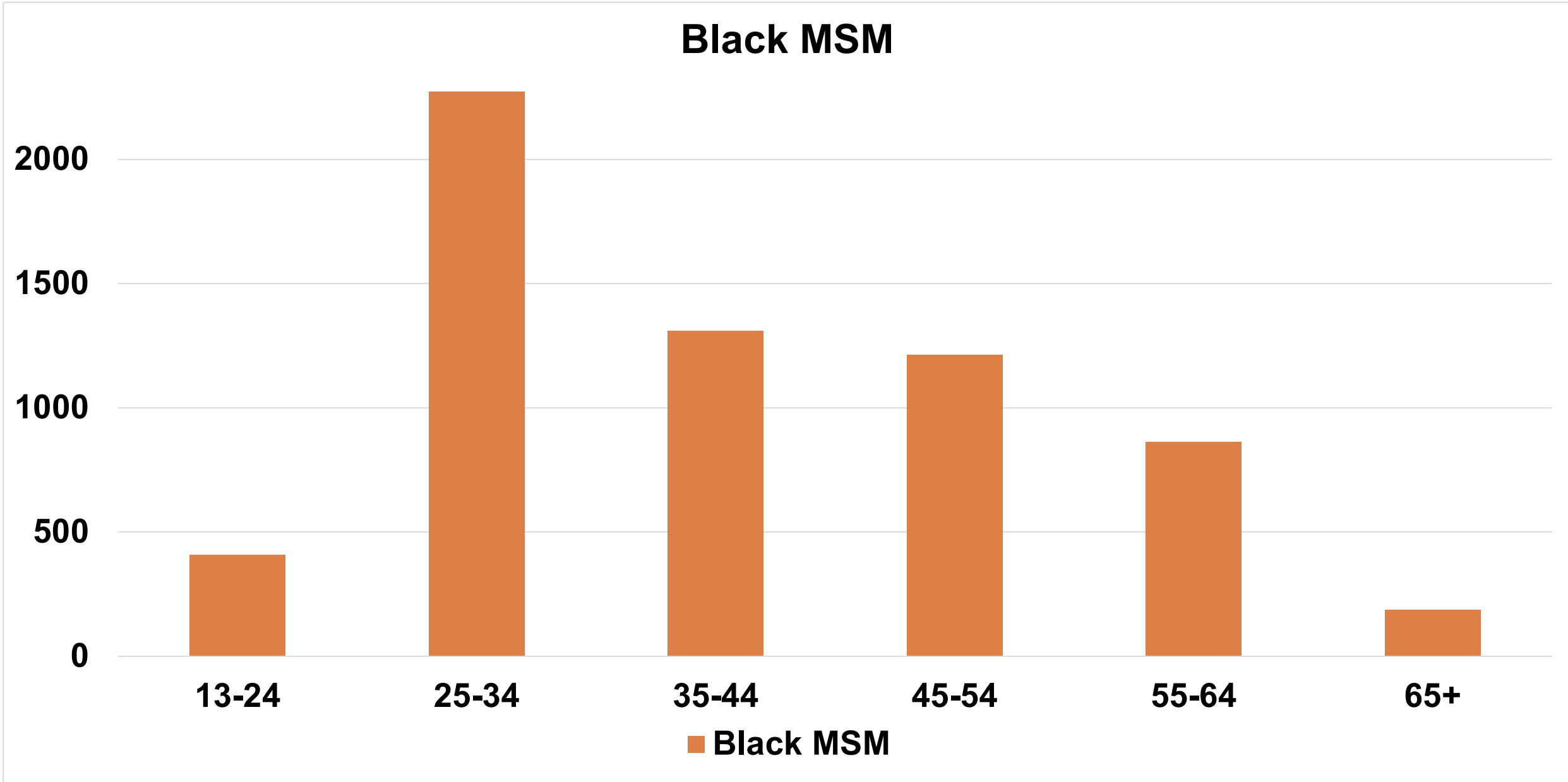
- White MSM
- Latinx MSM
- Black MSM
- Black Women
- Transgender Women
- Latinx Women
- PWID



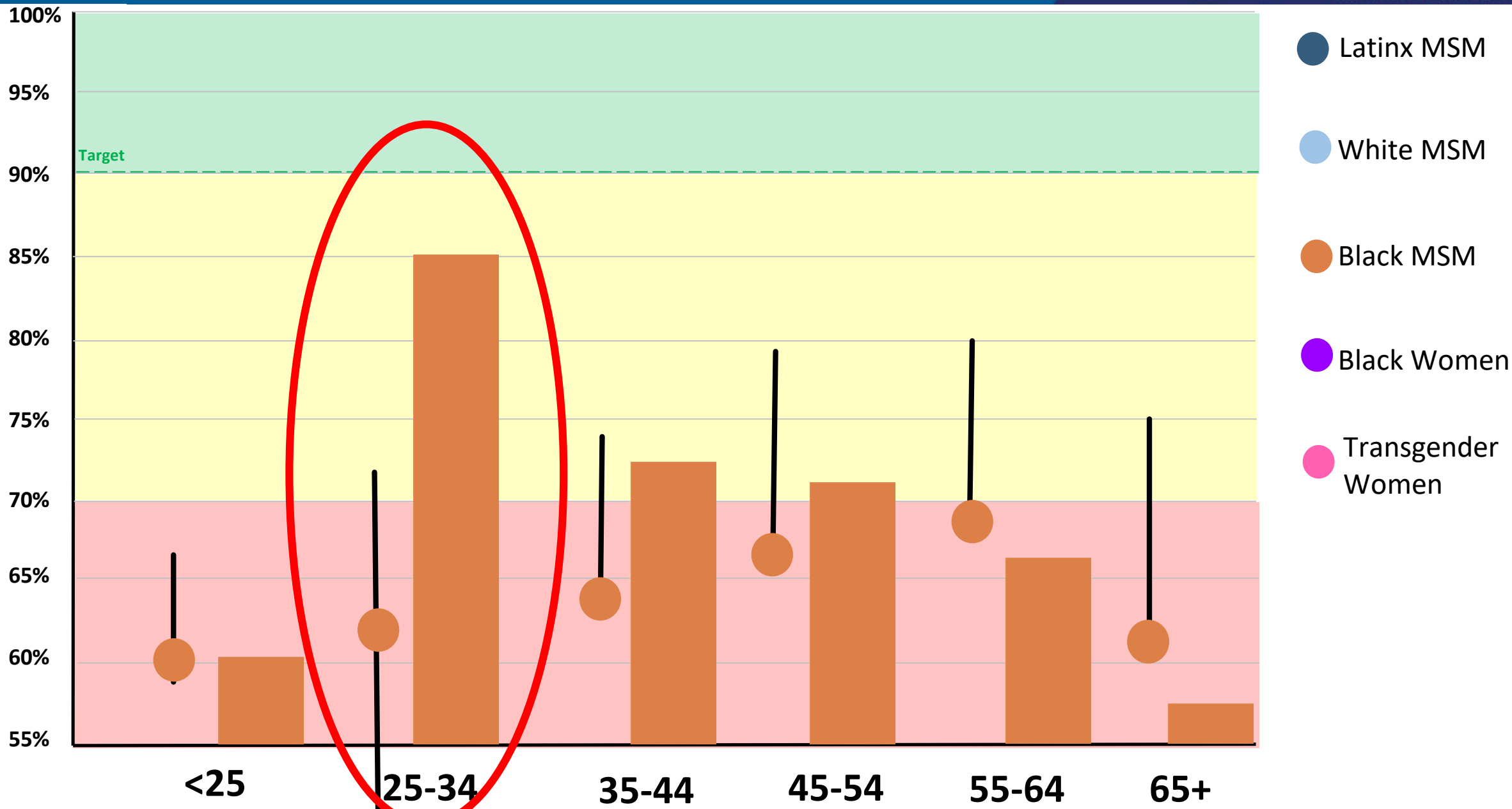
# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, Houston

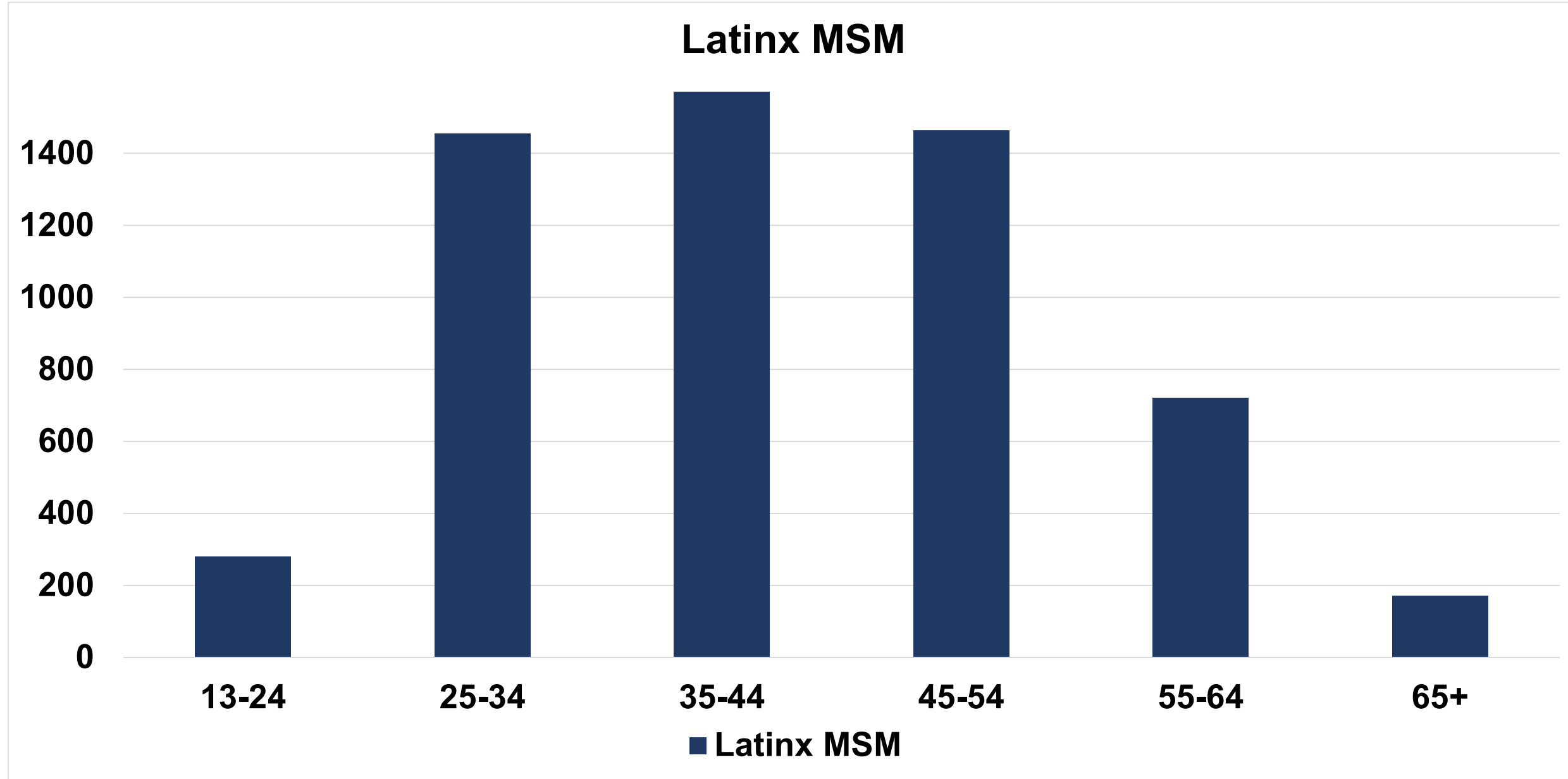


## Black MSM

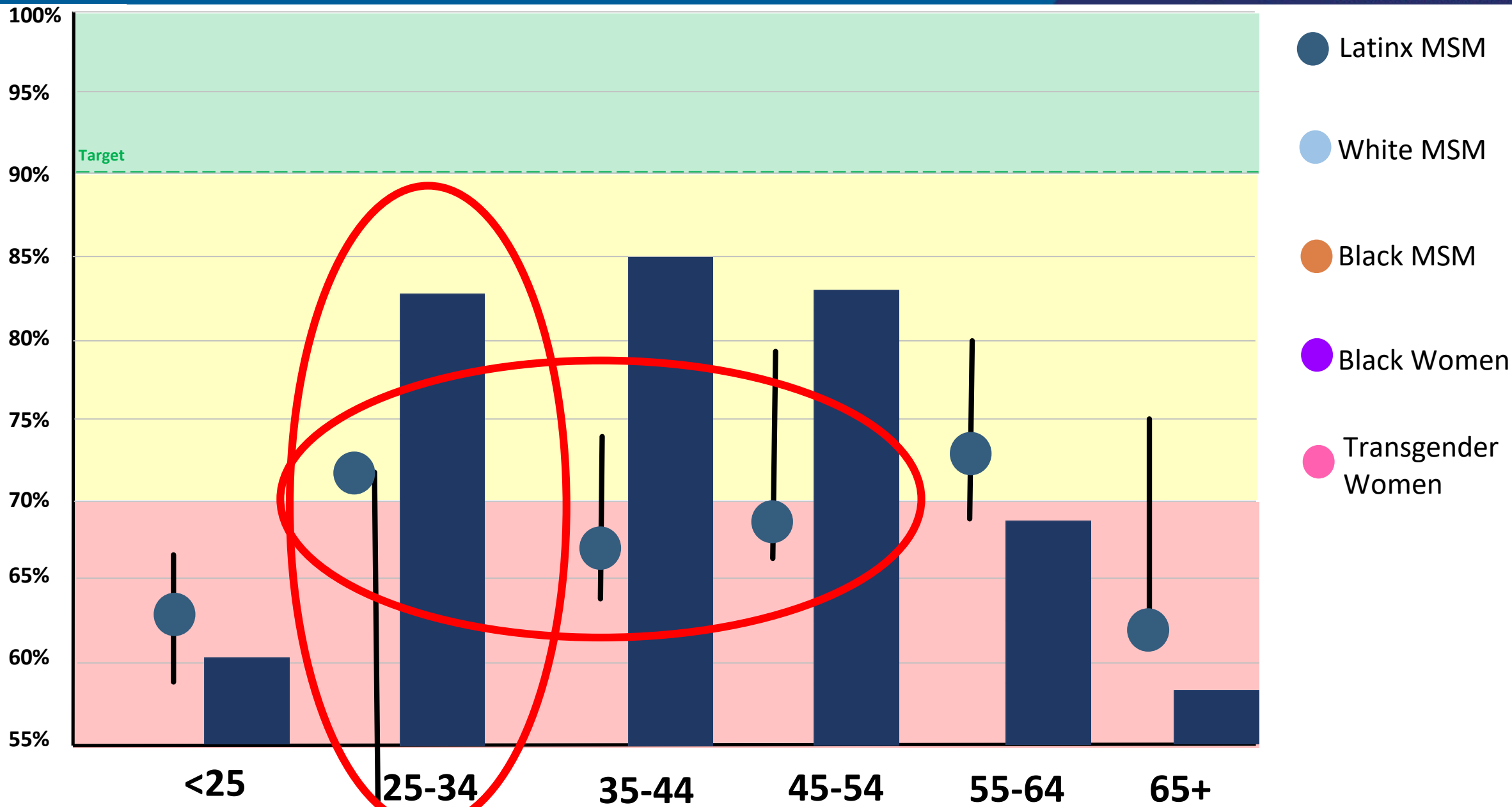


# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018

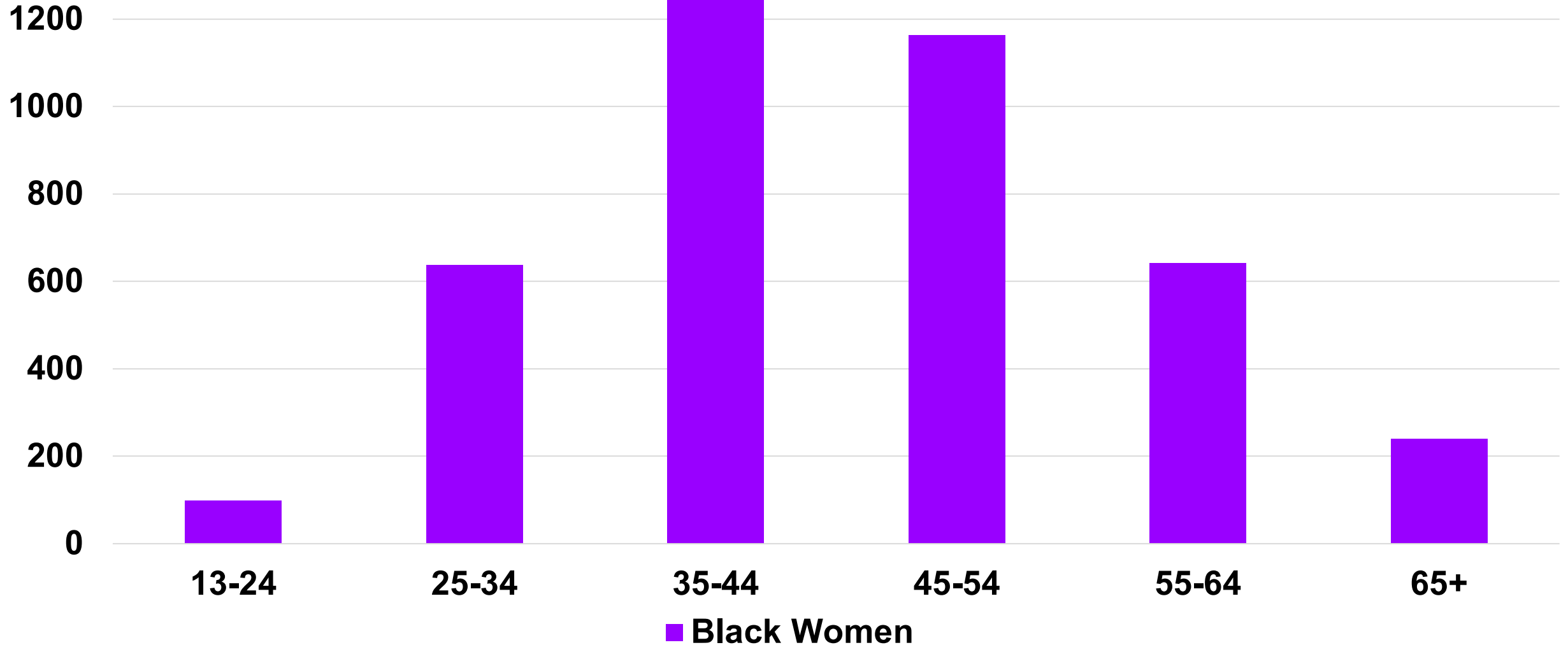




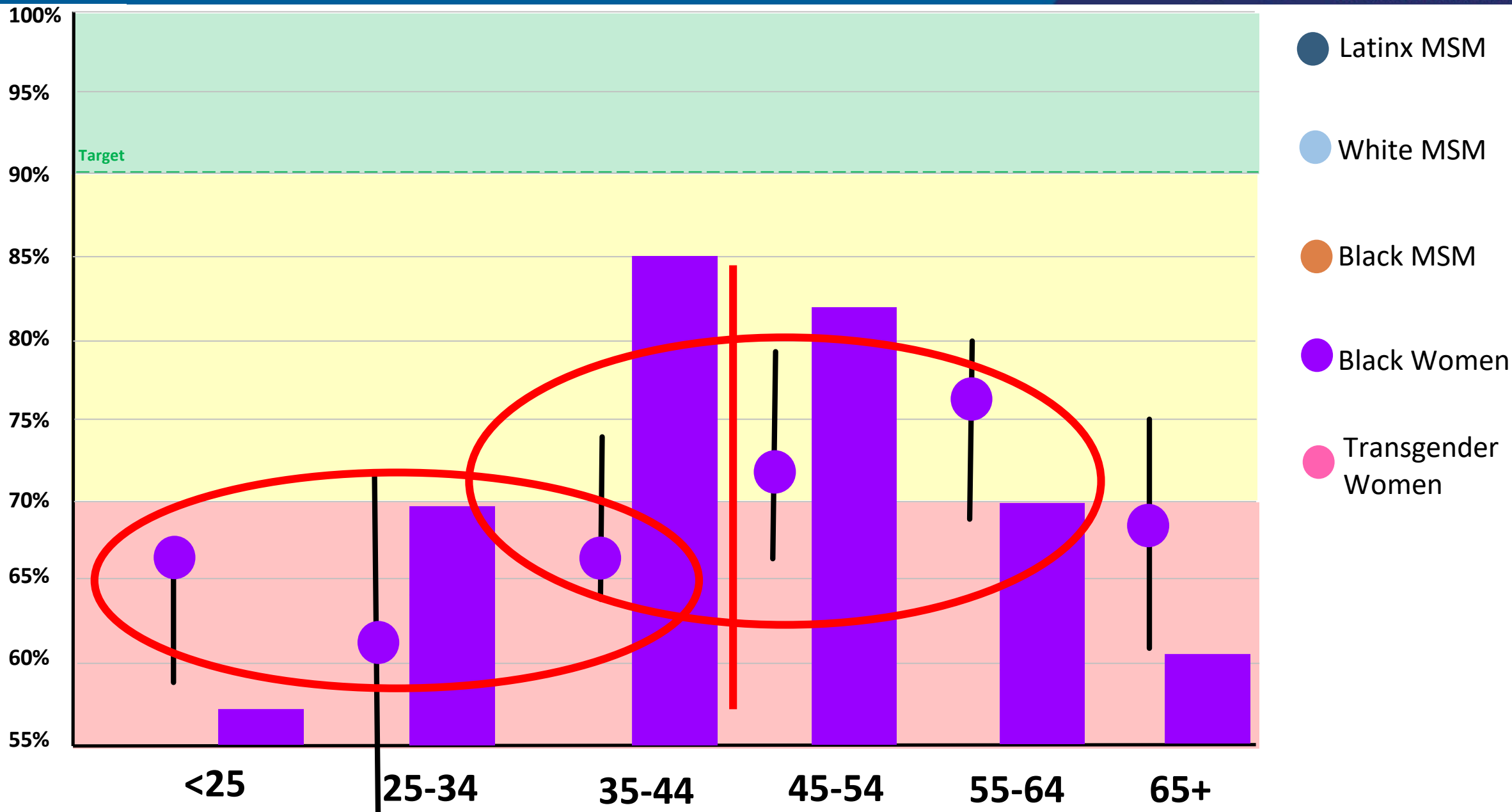
# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018



## Black Women

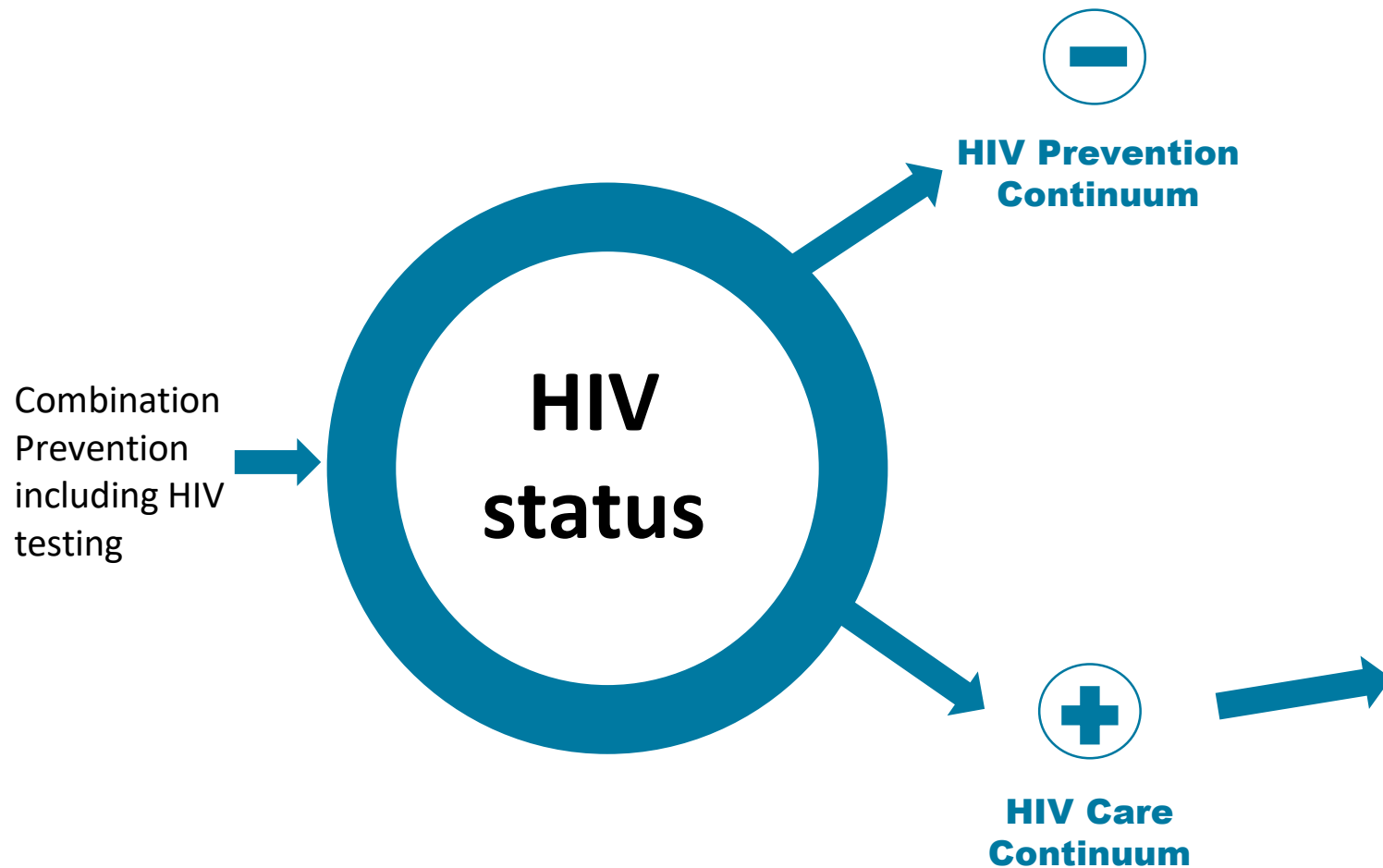










# Retention in Care, Priority Populations, 2018



# STATUS ± NEUTRAL\*

## Current System

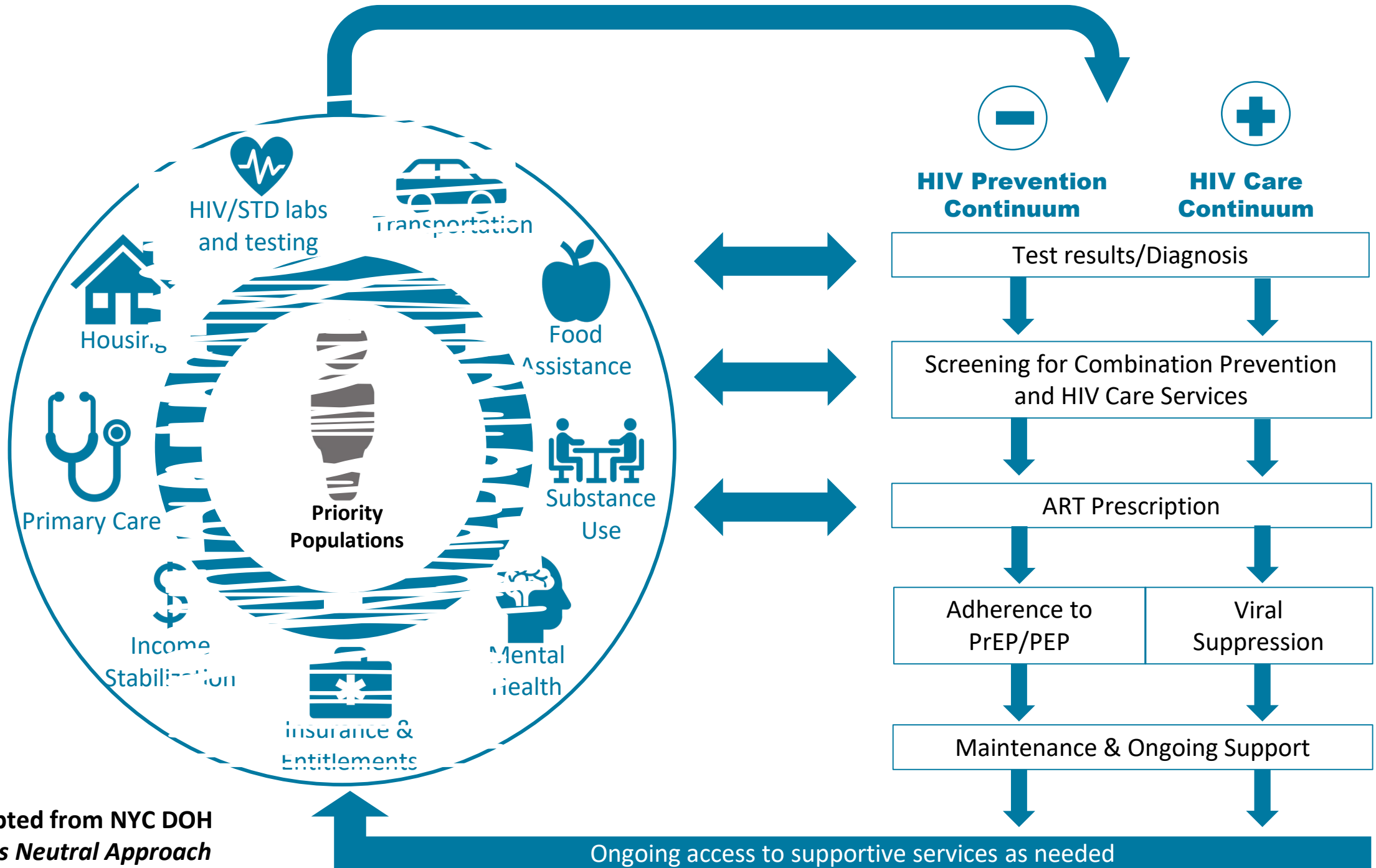


 Housing	 Transportation
 Primary Care	 Food Assistance
 Mental Health	 Substance Use
 Insurance & Entitlements	 Income Stabilization

\*adapted from NYC DOH  
*Status Neutral Approach*



# STATUS ± NEUTRAL\*



\*adapted from NYC DOH  
*Status Neutral Approach*