TABLE II
REPORTED DISEASE RATES[1] - TEXAS, 2011-2020[2]
(CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION[3])

DISEASE	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
AMEBIASIS	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
AMEBIC CNS[4]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANAPLASMOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ANCYLOSTOMIASIS (HOOKWORM)[5]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	NR[6]	NR	NR	NR	NR
ANTHRAX	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASCARIASIS	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
BABESIOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NR	NR
BOTULISM, FOODBORNE	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOTULISM, INFANT[7]	-	-	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.2	1.0
BOTULISM, OTHER	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BOTULISM, WOUND	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BRUCELLOSIS	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
CALIFORNIA SEROGROUP VIRUSES[8] [9]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	9.9	18.5	17.2	18.9	16.5	14.4	9.4	9.8	9.1	6.7
CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT *ENTEROBACTERIACEAE* (CRE)	2.5	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.2	NA[10]	NR	NR	NR
CHAGAS DISEASE	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	NR	NR
CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA)	1.2	4.4	3.3	4.0	4.7	5.4	6.0	7.0	9.1	9.9
CHIKUNGUNYA	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	NR	NR	NR
CHOLERA	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CONTAMINATED SHARPS INJURY[11]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	1.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	2.6	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.9
CYCLOSPORIASIS	2.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.1
CYSTICERCOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
DENGUE	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
ECHINOCOCCOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
EHRLICHIOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
EHRLICHIOSIS/ANAPLASMOSIS – UNDETERMINED	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
ENCEPHALITIS, NONARBOVIRAL	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.1	0.1
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN-PRODUCING (STEC)	1.7	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.9
FASCIOLIASIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE, INVASIVE[12]	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HANTAVIRUS INFECTION	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
HEPATITIS A, ACUTE	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
HEPATITIS B, ACUTE	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
HEPATITIS B, PERINATAL[13]	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
HEPATITIS E, ACUTE[14]	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
INFLUENZA, NOVEL A	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED PEDIATRIC MORTALITY[15]	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LEGIONELLOSIS	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4
LEISHMANIASIS	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LISTERIOSIS	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
LYME DISEASE	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
MALARIA	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
MEASLES	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	4.4	5.0
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL/OTHER[16]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1.5	1.6
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION[17]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT *ACINETOBACTER* (MDR-A)	3.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.5	NA[10]	NR	NR	NR
MUMPS	0.1	2.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
PARAGONIMIASIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
PERTUSSIS	1.2	4.5	4.0	6.1	4.6	5.4	9.4	14.8	8.4	3.7
POLIOMYELITIS[18]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PRION DISEASE	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Q FEVER	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
RELAPSING FEVER, TICK-BORNE	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RICKETTSIOSIS, UNSPECIFIED[19]	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA[20]	NA[20]	NA[20]	NA[20]
RUBELLA	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RUBELLA, CONGENITAL SYNDROME[21]	-	-	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

DISEASE	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
SALMONELLOSIS	10.2	19.1	20.1	17.8	20.9	20.7	18.7	18.4	18.9	20.2
SHIGELLOSIS	4.7	13.8	4.6	5.3	15.5	20.3	10.0	8.9	7.3	9.8
SPOTTED FEVER RICKETTSIOSIS	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE	2.8	6.8	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.7	6.4	5.8	6.2
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP A, INVASIVE	1.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.6
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B, INVASIVE	4.7	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.2	6.1	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.5
TAENIASIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TETANUS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRICHINOSIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TRICHURIASIS	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TULAREMIA	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TYPHOID FEVER	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
TYPHUS, FLEA-BORNE (ENDEMIC, MURINE)	1.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1
VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
VIBRIO, OTHER/UNSPECIFIED	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER[22]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
VISA[23]	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
WEST NILE FEVER	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	3.9	0.0
WEST NILE NEUROINVASIVE DISEASE	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.4	3.2[24]	0.1
YERSINIOSIS	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE	-	-	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.0	NR	NR	NR	NR

Note: Per Emerging and Acute Infectious Disease Unit Data Suppression policy, beginning with data published after June 2021, rates are not provided (-) when the Relative Standard Error exceeds 25% (n<16).

[1] Diseases listed reflect those that were notifiable in Texas each year based on Texas Administrative Code and where cases were reported in the previous ten-year period. Counts are by calendar year. Case counts are presumed to be underestimates of true disease incidence due to incomplete reporting. Data in this table may not match tables in articles in this publication that were written prior to completion of data review for this report, or other previously published materials.

[2] Due to the extenuating circumstances arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic, a considerable decline in the reported number of cases was noted across many notifiable conditions by the Texas Department of State Health Services for 2020. Thus, the reported case counts and associated rates may not accurately reflect the incidence of disease in the population.

[3] Population data for years 2010-2018 is from the Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics. Population data for 2019 is projected population from Texas Demographic Center's Texas Populations Projections Program and updated on July 18, 2019. For years 2010 (25,373,947), 2011 (25,883,999), 2012 (26,403,743), 2013 (26,932,619), 2014 (27,470,110), 2015 (27,695,284), 2016 (28,240,245), 2017 (28,797,290), and 2018 (29,366,479), 2019 (29,193,268), and 2020 (29,677,668) projected population was used.

[4] Amebic Central Nervous System (CNS) infections include primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) caused by *Naegleria fowleri* and CNS infections caused by other amebae. Counts by organism and year: *Acanthamoeba healyi*: 1-2012, *Acanthamoeba* unspecified: 1-2016, 2-2018; *Balamuthia mandrillaris*: 1-2010, 1-2014, 1-2015, 1-2016, 1-2018; *Naegleria fowleri*: 1-2010, 1-2013, 2-2015, 1-2016, 1-2019, 3-2020.

[5] Neglected tropical diseases reportable effective for 2016 are ancylostomiasis (hookworm), ascariasis, echinococcosis, fascioliasis, paragonimiasis, and trichuriasis. Numbers previously published for 2016 for ancylostomiasis (hookworm), ascariasis, and trichuriasis have been corrected and include additional cases that were retrospectively identified.

[6] Condition not reportable (NR) in Texas.

[7] Infant botulism rates are calculated using the population under 1 year of age.

[8] These arbovirus counts include both neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive cases.

[9] California serogroup includes California encephalitis, Keystone, snowshoe hare, and trivittatus viruses. Cases of Jamestown Canyon and La Crosse are listed separately.

[10] Data is not available (NA) for the whole year. MDR-A and CRE were not officially reportable until April 21st, 2014.

[11] Rates are not available. The referent population, health care workers at Texas governmental entities, is unknown.

[12] Effective in 2016, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b infection, invasive was expanded to all invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* regardless of type.

[13] Perinatal hepatitis B cases are defined as infants >1 month of age through 24 months of age who were born in the US to HBsAg positive mothers. The rates were calculated using the population under 2 years of age, which approximates this cohort.

[14] Through 2010 only confirmed cases of acute hepatitis E are included. Beginning in 2011 a probable case definition was added and subsequent counts include both confirmed and probable cases.

[15] Influenza-associated pediatric mortality cases are calculated using the population under 18 years of age.

[16] Meningitis, bacterial/other includes all cases of meningitis due to bacterial, fungal, and parasitic infectious agents. It includes cases that are also counted under specific etiologic agents such as *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype b, *Neisseria meningitidis*, Group A *Streptococcus*, Group B *Streptococcus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Listeria monocytogenes*.

[17] Includes all cases of invasive *Neisseria meningitidis* including cases of meningitis, septicemia, and joint infections.

[18] The last reported case of wild-strain paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in Texas in 1977 and in the US in 1979. The last Texas case of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) acquired in the US occurred in 1999. The use of oral polio vaccine (OPV) was discontinued in the US in 2000. The 2013 case is travel-associated VAPP.

[19] Rickettsia, unspecified replaced "dual reporting" in typhus/spotted fever cases in 2015. It was added to the Epi Case Criteria Guide in 2016 and defined as clinically compatible cases with serological evidence of elevated IgG or IgM antibody reactive with spotted fever and typhus group antigens by IFA that cannot be classified as either flea-borne typhus or spotted fever group rickettsioses.

[20] Data is not available (NA) due to changes in case classification or surveillance practices.

[21] Congenital rubella rates are calculated using the population under 1 year of age.

[22] This category includes exotic conditions such as Lassa fever, Marburg, and Ebola. Dengue and Hantavirus would be reported only under their respective conditions. In 2014 there were 3 cases of Ebola virus with onset in Texas, one case imported from Liberia and 2 nurses with secondary transmission from the imported case.

[23] Vancomycin-intermediate resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VISA)--*Staphylococcus aureus* with a vancomycin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 4 µg/mL through 8 µg/mL.

[24] The rate of West Nile Neuroinvasive Disease cases from 2012 was revised from previous years data tables.