

# Black Women and HIV in Texas



Change begins with ME...HIV ends with US

## The Big Picture

Since 2009, the number of new HIV diagnoses among Black women living in Texas has decreased by 25%. Still, as of 2018, Black women have the highest cases and rate of new HIV diagnoses compared to women of other races/ethnicities. In 2018, there were 11,187 Black women living with HIV in Texas. Black women comprised 56% of women living with HIV in Texas, but only 12% of the total female population in Texas, highlighting the continued need to promote HIV prevention and education among Black Texas women.

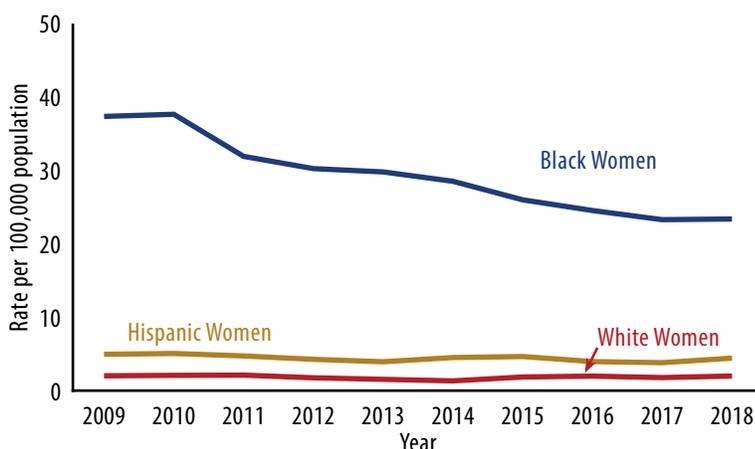
## Black Women With HIV Living in Texas

In Texas, the rate of Black women living with HIV (629/100,000 population) is 7.4 times the rate of Hispanic women living with HIV and 14.1 times the rate of White women living with HIV.

The most common way that Black women in Texas get HIV is through unprotected sex with a male living with HIV (88%). In 2017, 20% of Black women diagnosed with HIV received a late diagnosis, meaning they received an AIDS diagnosis within one year of their original HIV diagnosis.

**One in 159** Black women in Texas are living with HIV.

## Rate of New HIV Diagnoses in Women by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2009-2018



## Black Women Without HIV-Related Medical Care in 2018

Advances in medical care enable people with HIV to stay healthy and survive longer than ever before. Some persons living with HIV may not seek care because they do not feel ill. Others may have problems affording or accessing health care. Others may not seek medical care because of substance abuse, mental health issues, or HIV-related stigma.

Among the major racial and ethnic groups in Texas, Black Texans have the greatest number (11,431, 33%) of their population who are not receiving HIV medical care. In Texas, **over one in four** Black women with HIV were out of care in 2018. This represents 3,410 (30%) Black women not in care across the state.

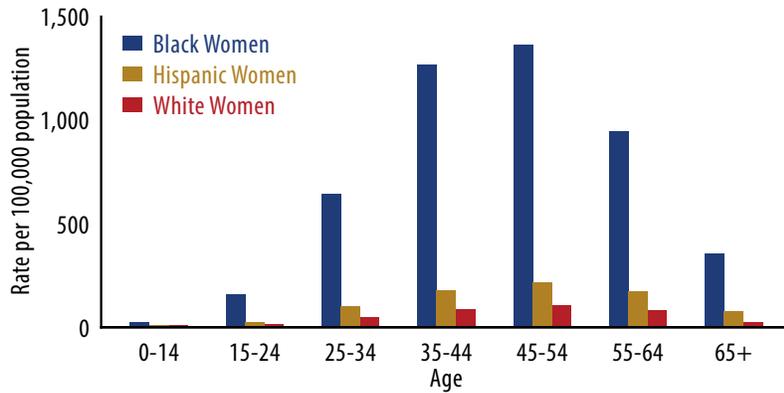
All numbers presented here are for Cisgender Black Women



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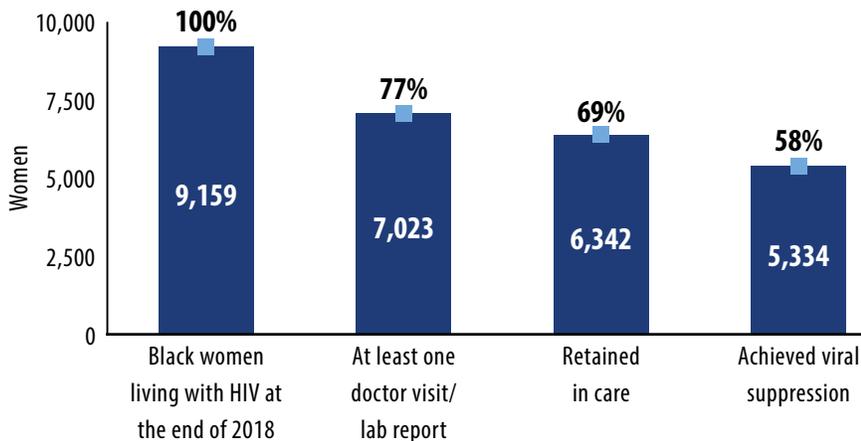
Texas Department of State  
Health Services

## Rate of Women Living with HIV by Age and Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 2018



In 2018, 77% of Black women living with HIV in Texas whose mode of HIV transmission was sex with males had evidence of medical visit or lab tests for their HIV infection, and 69% had two medical visits or lab test at least three months apart in 2018 (also known as retention in care). Only 58% of Black women living with HIV in Texas whose mode of HIV transmission was sex with males achieved viral suppression in 2018.

### HIV Treatment Cascade for Black Women in Texas whose Mode of HIV Transmission was Sex with Male, 2018



### HIV Prevention for Black Women in Texas

Stigma, trauma, relationship dynamics, and structural factors such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of education can contribute to HIV transmission among Black women. For more information on how to get involved in HIV prevention for Black women in Texas, please contact Deborah Carr at [Deborah.Carr@dshs.texas.gov](mailto:Deborah.Carr@dshs.texas.gov) or (512) 533-3088.

### Texas Black Women's Initiative (TxBWI)

The mission of the Texas Black Women's Initiative (TxBWI) is to promote active, engaged, and empowered communities to address HIV disparity among Black women. TxBWI works to strengthen the ability of DSHS, local health departments, and community-based organizations to effectively implement HIV/AIDS programs focused on Black women. For more information, visit [dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/TxBWI/](http://dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/TxBWI/).

# More About Black Women and HIV in Texas

**One in every 312** Texans has HIV.  
**One in 100** Black Texans.  
**One in 520** White Texans.  
**One in 360** Hispanic Texans.

From 2016 to 2018, there were 350 new cases of HIV in women under the age of 25 in Texas. 53% of these were among young Black women

The rate of new HIV diagnoses among Black women in Texas is five and 12 times the rate of new HIV diagnoses compared to Hispanic and White women, respectively

Black women have the highest case counts of gonorrhea and the second highest case counts of chlamydia and primary and secondary syphilis in Texas

## DSHS TB/HIV/STD Section

(512) 533-3000

[dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/txbwi/](http://dshs.texas.gov/hivstd/txbwi/)

Publication No. 13-13359  
 (Rev. 2/2020)



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