



Texas Black Women's Initiative (TxBWI)

Black Women and HIV in Travis County

Change begins with ME...HIV ends with US

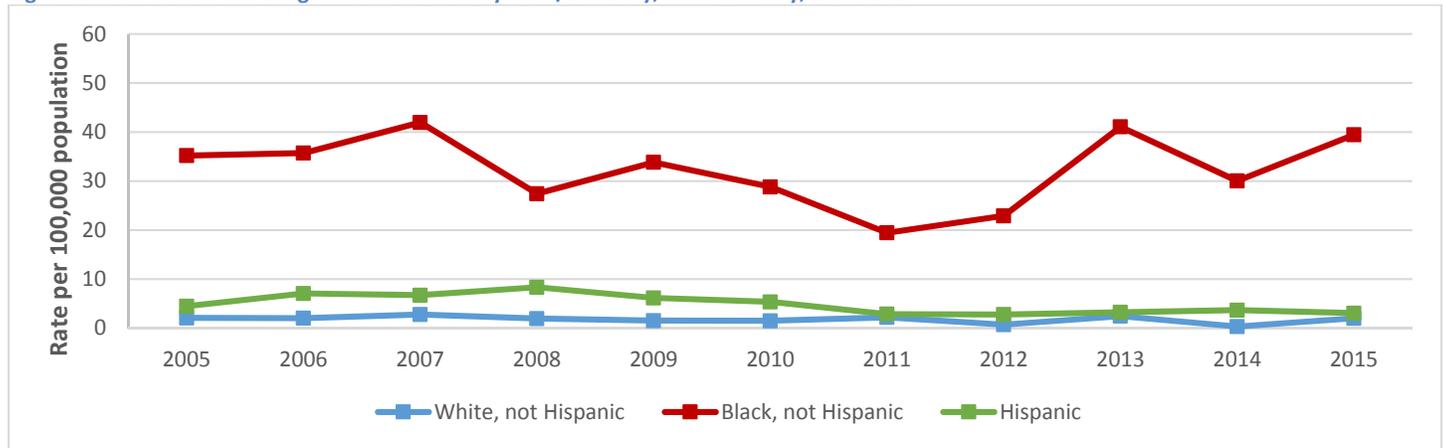
The Big Picture

As of 2015, there were 316 Black women living with HIV in Travis County. This number represents 53% of Travis County's women living with HIV, while Black women are only 9% of the female population in Travis County.

Black Women Living with HIV in Travis County

In Travis County, the rate of Black women living with HIV (623.5/100,000 population) is 8 times the rate of Hispanic women living with HIV and 17.9 times the rate of White women living with HIV.

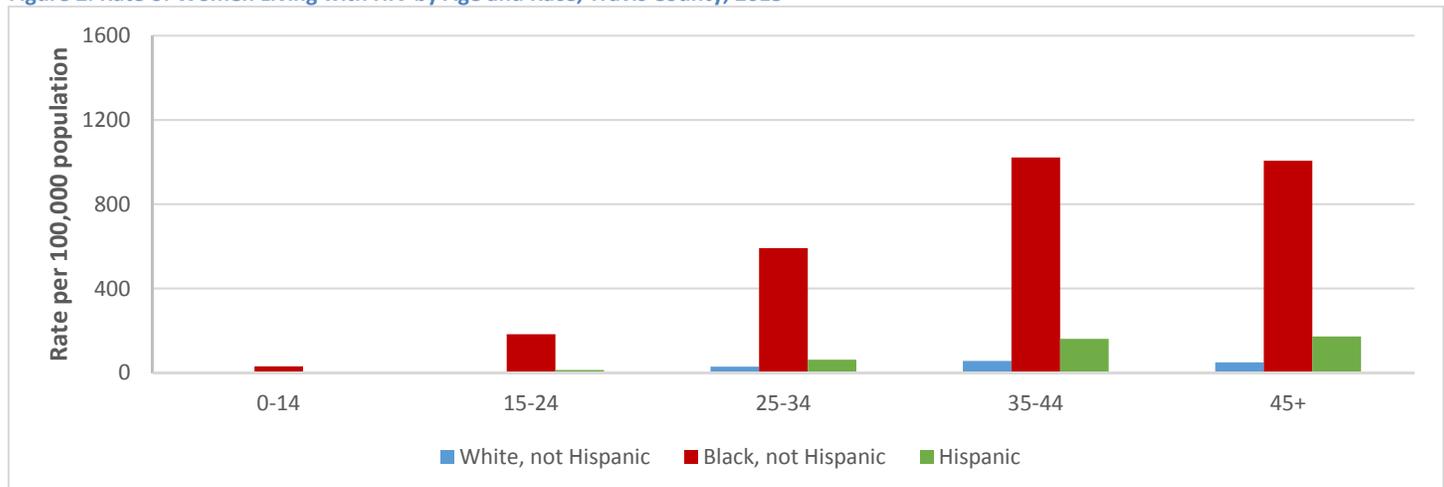
Figure 1. Rate of new HIV Diagnoses in Women by Race/Ethnicity, Travis County, 2005-2015



The most common way that Black women in Travis County get HIV is through unprotected sex with an HIV infected man (91.5%). Twenty-five percent of Black women in Travis County were diagnosed with HIV late in the progression of the disease (they received their HIV and AIDS diagnoses within one year).

One in **160** Black Women in Travis County are living with HIV.

Figure 2. Rate of Women Living with HIV by Age and Race, Travis County, 2015



Black Women without HIV-Related Medical Care in 2015

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.

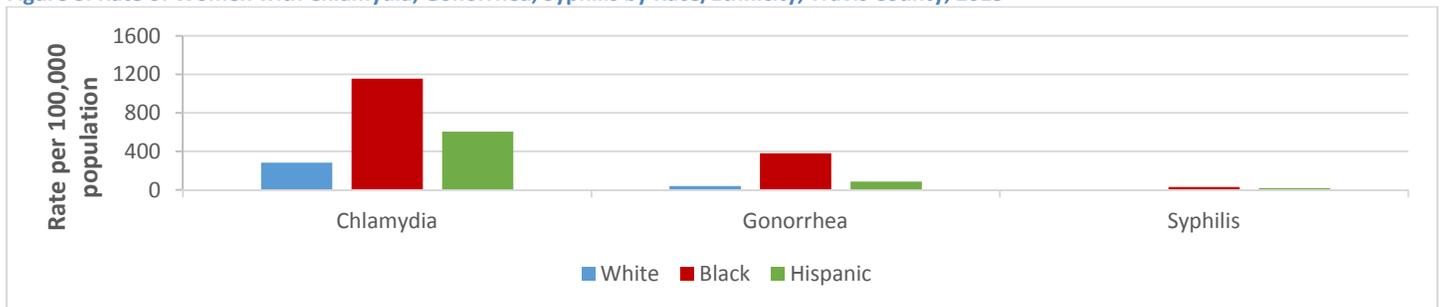
Among the major racial and ethnic groups in Texas, Blacks have the greatest number (7,696, 25%) of their population who are not receiving medical care for their HIV infection. In Texas, almost 1 in 5 Black women with HIV were out of care in 2015. This represents 2,346 (23%) Black women not in care across the state.

In 2015 over 1 in 6 Black women with HIV in Travis County were not receiving medical care for their infection. This represents 45 Black women not in care.

HIV and Other STDs

People infected with STDs are at least two to five times more likely than uninfected people to get HIV if they are exposed to HIV through sexual contact. In addition, if an HIV-infected person is also infected with another STD, that person is more likely to transmit HIV through sexual contact than other HIV-infected persons. Among women, Blacks have the highest rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis in Travis County.

Figure 3. Rate of Women with Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis by Race/Ethnicity, Travis County, 2015



HIV Prevention for Black Women in Texas

Stigma, biological vulnerabilities, trauma, relationship dynamics and other social determinants of health such as poverty, unemployment and lack of education can contribute to HIV transmission among Black women.

FACTS TO CONSIDER

- One in every 332 Texans has HIV.
 - One in 107 Black Texans.
 - One in 542 White Texans.
 - One in 411 Hispanic Texans.
- From 2013 to 2015, there were 434 new cases of HIV in women under the age of 25 in Texas. Over 63% of these were young Black women.
 - The rate of new HIV diagnoses in Black women in Texas is 6.3 times the rate of new HIV diagnoses in Hispanic women and 13 times higher than the rate of new HIV diagnoses in White women.
 - Black women have the highest case rates for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Primary and Secondary Syphilis in Texas.

For more information on how to get involved in HIV prevention for Black women in Texas, please contact Deborah Carr Deborah.carr@dshs.state.tx.us

Data in this fact sheet are current through December 31, 2015. For source information, please send an email to hivstd@dshs.state.tx.us

Texas Department of State Health Services HIV/STD Program