

In 2015, 4,448 people in Texas were diagnosed with HIV. This is a slight increase from 4,440 in 2014. These totals only include those who tested positive and entered into the surveillance system.

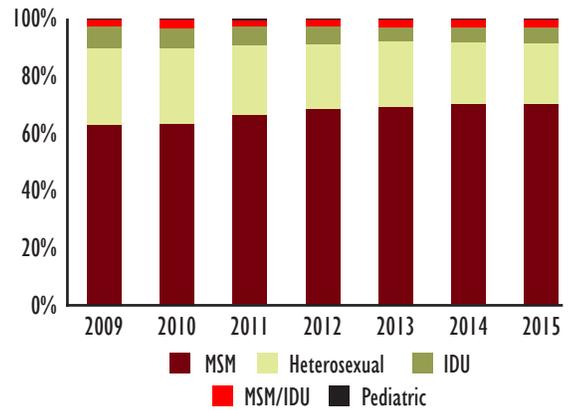
This report does not cover those infected with HIV who have not been diagnosed or have not entered the surveillance system. It is estimated that 5,353 people were newly infected with HIV in Texas in 2013 (the latest year estimates are available). Each year, more people are infected than diagnosed. It is currently estimated that 18.7% of Texans infected with HIV do not know it. For more information about the estimated incidence of HIV infection, please see the DSHS publication HIV Incidence in Texas.

Mode of Exposure

HIV can be transmitted through sexual contact or exposure to the blood of an infected person. HIV+ mothers can also transmit the virus to their babies during pregnancy, birth, or breastfeeding. Persons newly diagnosed with HIV are assessed for the most likely way they were exposed to the virus.

Since 2009, the most common mode of exposure reported by Texans newly diagnosed with HIV was male-male sexual contact. For reporting purposes, men who report male-male sexual contact are classified as Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). MSM are currently the group at highest risk for HIV. The proportion of newly diagnosed

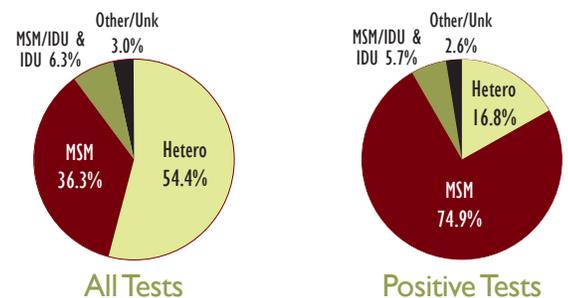
Figure 1. Proportion of New HIV Diagnoses by Mode of Exposure, Texas, 2009-2015



individuals in Texas reporting male-male sexual contact has been steadily increasing over the last seven years.

In 2015, among 50,521 individuals tested for HIV at state funded facilities, the majority reported heterosexual sexual contact as their primary mode of exposure (54.4%); however, these individuals accounted for only 16.8% of all positives. In comparison, MSM represented 36.3% of all those tested yet accounted for the majority (74.9%) of all positives.

Figure 2. Distribution of Reported Risk Group by DSHS Funded Risk-Based Testing Programs in 2015



Race

Blacks in Texas are disproportionately affected by HIV. Although Black Texans account for 12% of the state's population, they comprise 37% of Texans newly diagnosed with HIV.

Figure 3. Proportion of New HIV Diagnoses by Race, Texas, 2009-2015

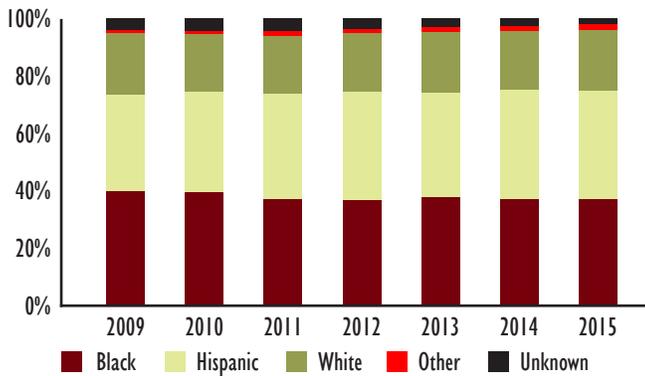
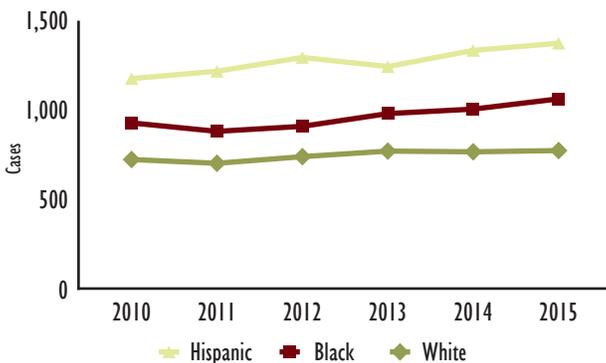


Figure 4. New HIV Diagnoses in MSM, Texas 2010-2015



County of Residence

Counties with the highest count of new HIV diagnoses are shown in Table 1. Urban and densely populated counties experience the highest number of HIV diagnoses, most notably within the "Big 5" counties of Harris (Houston), Dallas, Bexar (San Antonio), Travis (Austin), and Tarrant (Fort Worth).

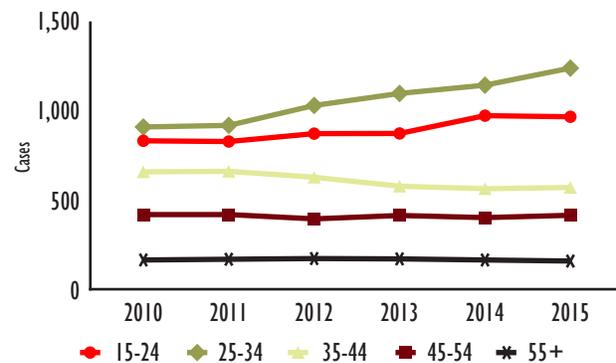
Table 1. Top Ten Texas Counties by Number of HIV Diagnoses

Rank	County	New HIV Diagnoses
1	Harris	1,231
2	Dallas	791
3	Bexar	363
4	Travis	288
5	Tarrant	264
6	El Paso	99
7	Hidalgo	79
8	Collin	76
	Denton	76
10	Fort Bend	62

Age

Since 2011, HIV has been increasing in young people age 16-24 and 25-34, especially young males, and declining in individuals aged 35-44. Of particular concern is the rising rate of new HIV diagnoses in young Black and Hispanic men who report male-male sexual contact (Figure 5).

Figure 5. New HIV Diagnoses in MSM by Age Group in Texas, 2010-2015



To know your status, visit the AIDS-VU website and locate a HIV testing site near you.



DSHS HIV/STD Program
 PO Box 149347 MC 1873
 Austin, Texas 78714-9347
 (512) 533-3000
www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd
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