



Oklahoma State
Department of Health

HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA

FACT SHEET

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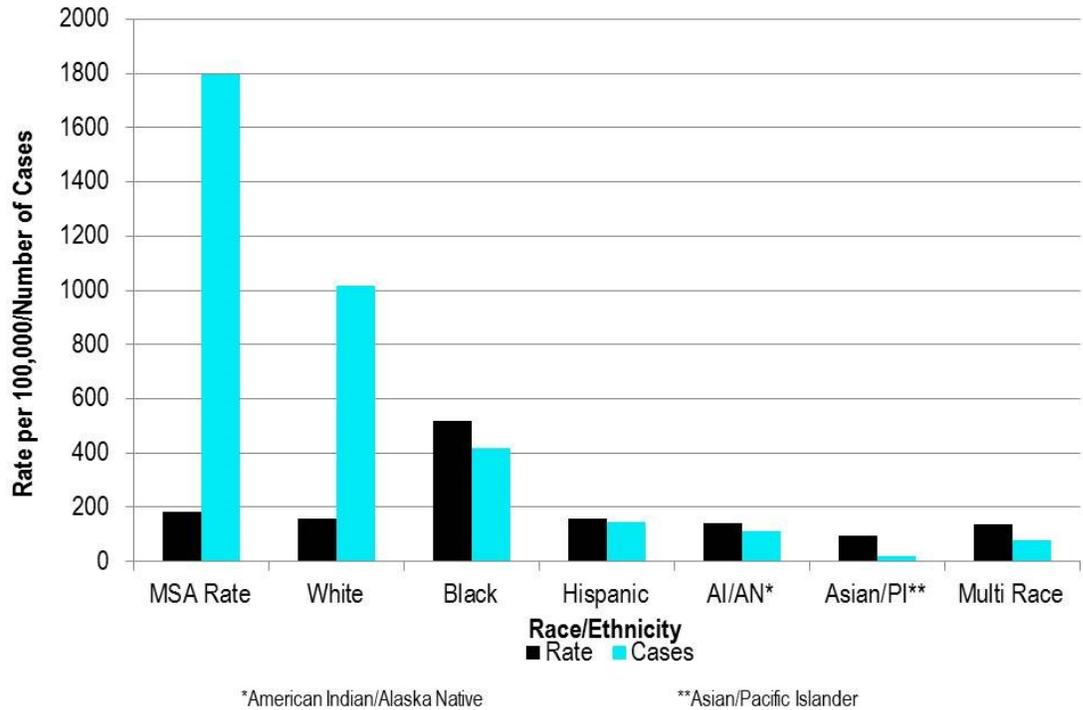
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Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Tulsa MSA 2015



OVERVIEW

The Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (Tulsa MSA) is the state's second largest metropolitan area and includes the following counties: Creek, Okmulgee, Osage, Pawnee, Rogers, Tulsa and Wagoner. The most recent population data for 2015 estimates 981,005 persons living in the Tulsa MSA, which represents approximately a quarter of the 2015 state estimate (3,911,338 persons).

At the end of 2015, an estimated 1,797 cases were living with HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA, which represents 31.2% of the cases living in the state of Oklahoma. Of the living cases, 51.5% (926) were diagnosed with HIV and 48.5% (871) were diagnosed with HIV and AIDS. The rate of cases living with HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA was 183.2 cases per 100,000 population, compared to the state rate of 147.2 cases per 100,000.

In 2015, the Tulsa MSA accounted for 29.7% (94) of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma. Of these cases, 23.4% (22) were also diagnosed with

AIDS in 2015. The 2015 rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA was 9.6 cases per 100,000, which was approximately 1.2 times higher than the state rate (8.1 per 100,000).

BY SEX

In 2015, males accounted for 84.4% (1,517) of the HIV/AIDS cases living in the Tulsa MSA, while females only accounted for 15.6% (280). The rate of males (303.6 cases per 100,000 population) living with HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA was 5.2 times higher than the rate of females (58.2 cases per 100,000 population).

Males accounted for the majority (81; 86.2%) of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA in 2015. Females accounted for 13.8% (13) of the newly diagnosed cases. The 2015 rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA among males (16.2 per 100,000) was 6.0 times higher than the newly diagnosed rate among females (2.7 per 100,000).



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In 2015, the Tulsa MSA accounted for 29.7% of the newly diagnosed HIV cases.

BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 1,797 cases living with HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA at the end of 2015:

- 56.6% (1,018) were White
- 23.3% (419) were Black
- 8.1% (146) were Hispanic
- 6.3% (114) were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1.2% (21) were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 4.4% (79) were Multi Race

With a rate of 518.3 cases per 100,000, Blacks had the highest rate of living HIV/AIDS cases among the racial/ethnic groups in the Tulsa MSA. The rate of living HIV/AIDS cases among Hispanics (158.3 per 100,000) ranked second, followed closely by the rate among Whites (157.3 per 100,000). American Indians/Alaska Natives (143.1 cases per 100,000) had the fourth highest rate in the Tulsa MSA. The rate among Blacks was 2.8 times higher than the overall rate for the Tulsa MSA and 3.3 times higher than the rate of Whites.

Whites (39; 41.5%) had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA in 2015. Blacks (21; 22.3%) had the second highest number of cases, followed by Hispanics (11; 11.7%) and American Indians/Alaska Natives (9;

9.6%). Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for 6.4% (6) and Multi Race accounted for 8.5% (8) of the newly diagnosed cases. Although Asians/Pacific Islanders had the smallest number of cases, this group had the highest rate (26.7 per 100,000) of newly diagnosed HIV cases among the racial/ethnic groups. Blacks (26.0 cases per 100,000) had the second highest rate.

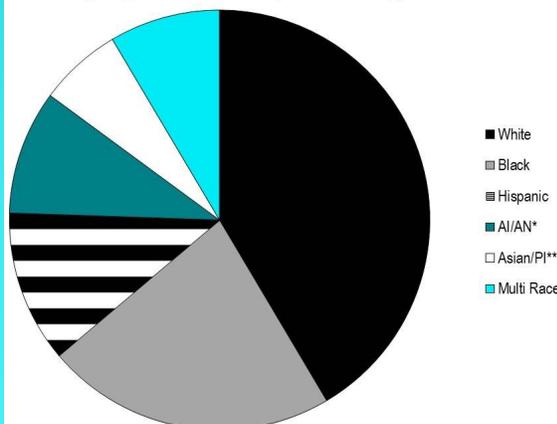
BY AGE

Using age at time of diagnosis, adults in the 20-29 years (686; 38.2%) age group and the 30-39 years (596; 33.2%) age group combined to account for over 70% of the living HIV/AIDS cases in the Tulsa MSA. The 40-49 years age group accounted for 16.5% (297) of the living cases and the 50-59 years age group accounted for 5.9% (106).

Using current age group, adults 50-59 years of age (517; 28.8%) had the highest number of living HIV/AIDS cases in the Tulsa MSA, followed by 40-49 years of age (486; 27.0%) and 30-39 years of age (346; 19.3%). In addition to having a high number of living cases, the 40-49 years age group also had the highest rate (401.5 per 100,000), followed by the 50-59 years age group (393.7 per 100,000).

Blacks had the highest rate of living HIV/AIDS cases (518.3 cases per 100,000) in the Tulsa MSA.

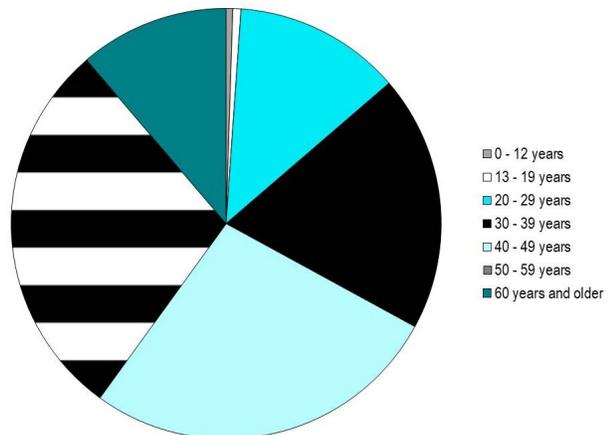
Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Tulsa MSA 2015



*American Indian/Alaska Native

**Asian/Pacific Islander

Living HIV/AIDS by Current Age, Tulsa MSA 2015





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Males accounted for 86.2% of the newly diagnosed cases in the Tulsa MSA.

The 20-39 years age group accounted for 71.3% of the newly diagnosed cases.

Among the 2015 newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA, the 20-29 years (39; 41.5%) age group accounted for the most cases, followed by the 30-39 years (28; 29.8%) age group, and the 40-49 years (15; 16.0%) age group. The 20-29 years age group (29.7 cases per 100,000) also had the highest rate, followed by the 30-39 years age group (21.7 cases per 100,000).

the newly diagnosed cases. Approximately 11% (10; 10.6%) of the cases were classified as no reported risk or no identified risk.

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

The breakdown of mode of transmission for the 1,797 cases living with HIV/AIDS in the Tulsa MSA is as follows:

- 59.9% (1,077) were men who have sex with men (MSM)
- 16.6% (299) were heterosexual contact
- 8.9% (160) were MSM and injection drug use (IDU)
- 7.2% (129) were IDU
- 0.3% (6) were blood recipients
- 1.1% (20) were perinatal
- 5.9% (106) were no reported risk or no identified risk

MSM (61; 64.9%) accounted for the majority of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in the Tulsa MSA in 2015. Heterosexual sex accounted for 12.8% (12) of the newly diagnosed cases and MSM/IDU accounted for 7.4% (7) the same number of cases. Other risk factors accounted for 4.3% (4) of

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Risk, Tulsa MSA 2015

