



Oklahoma State
Department of Health

Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma During 2015

FACT SHEET

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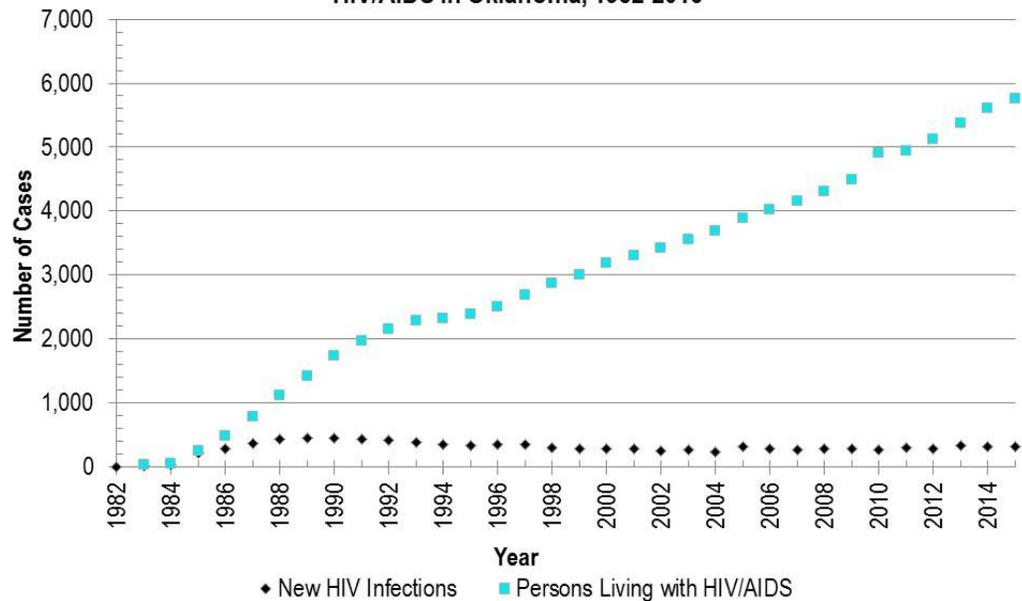
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Estimated Number of New HIV Infections and Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, 1982-2015



OVERVIEW

At the end of 2015, an estimated 5,756 cases were living with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma. Of these, 53.4% (3,073) were HIV cases and 46.6% (2,683) were AIDS cases. The rate of cases living with HIV/AIDS was 147.2 cases per 100,000 population. Of the 10,120 cumulative cases diagnosed in Oklahoma, 43.1% (4,364) were known to have died.

BY SEX

Males accounted for 82.7% (4,762) of the HIV/AIDS cases living in Oklahoma, while females only accounted for 17.3% (994). The rate of males (245.8 cases per 100,000 population) living with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma was 4.9 times higher than the rate of females (50.3 cases per 100,000 population). Almost half of the persons living with HIV/AIDS were White males (2,756; 47.9%). Black males accounted for approximately 20% of those living with HIV/AIDS (1,122; 19.5%). White females (450) and Black females (324) accounted for 7.8% and 5.6% of the living HIV/AIDS cases, respectively. Of the race/sex groups, Black males had the highest rate of living with HIV/AIDS (773.1 cases per 100,000), followed by Black females (222.5 cases per 100,000), White males (215.3 cases per 100,000),

and Hispanic males (200.7 cases per 100,000).

BY AGE

By age at time of diagnosis, the 20-29 years age group (2,072; 36.0%) and the 30-39 years age group (1,942; 33.7%), combined accounted for nearly 70% of the living HIV/AIDS cases. The 40-49 years age group accounted for 17.3% (995) of the living cases and the 50-59 years age group accounted for 6.5% (373). Approximately 4% (223; 3.9%) of living cases were diagnosed as teenagers (13-19 years), while children 12 years and under (59) only accounted for 1.0% of living cases. Less than 2% (90; 1.6%) of the cases were diagnosed among persons aged 60 years and older.

By current age group, the 50-59 years age group (1,650; 28.7%) had the highest burden of living HIV/AIDS cases in Oklahoma, followed very closely by 40-49 years age group (1,564; 27.2%). The 30-39 years age group (1,138; 19.8%) accounted for the third highest number of cases. The 20-29 years age group (713) accounted for 12.4% and the 60 years and over (640) accounted for 11.1%. Teenagers (25; 0.4%) and children 12 years and under (26

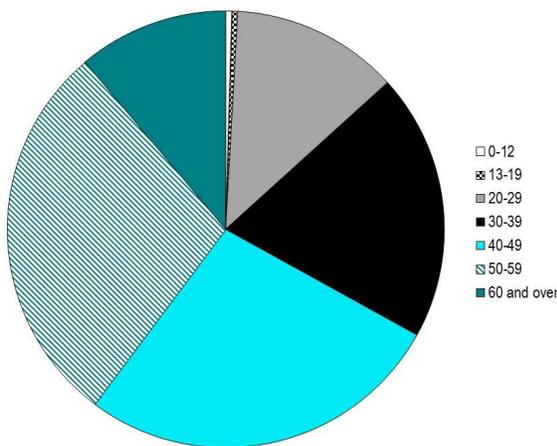
Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma During 2015

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Over half (55.9%) of the living cases are currently between 40-59 years of age.

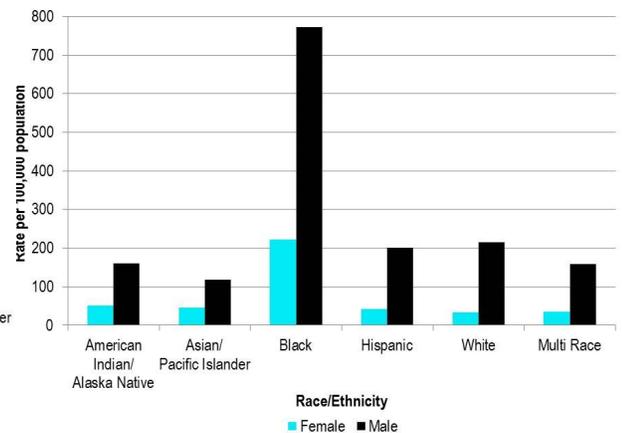
cases; 0.5%) combined to account for less than 1% of the living HIV/AIDS cases. The 40-49 years age group had the highest rate at 339.9 cases per 100,000, followed by the 50-59 years age group at 321.6 cases per 100,000.

Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Age Group, Oklahoma 2015



with HIV/AIDS was 3.4 times higher than the state rate (147.2 cases per 100,000) and 4.0 times higher than the rate of Whites living with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma.

Living HIV/AIDS Case Rate by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Oklahoma 2015



BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 5,756 persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2015:

- 55.7% (3,206) were White
- 25.1% (1,446) were Black
- 8.6% (495) were Hispanic
- 5.9% (337) were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 1.2% (71) were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 3.5% (201) were Multi Race

At the end of 2015, Blacks had the highest rate of living HIV/AIDS cases (497.3 cases per 100,000) among the race/ethnicity groups in Oklahoma. Hispanics (124.9 cases per 100,000) had the second highest rate, followed closely by Whites (123.2 cases per 100,000). The rate among American Indians/Alaska Natives was 104.8 cases per 100,000 and the rate among Multi Race was 94.8 cases per 100,000. Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest rate of persons living with HIV/AIDS (80.5 cases per 100,000) in Oklahoma. Blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma as the rate for Blacks living

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Of the 5,756 HIV/AIDS cases living in Oklahoma:

- 55.4% (3,191) were men who have sex with men (MSM)
- 17.5% (1,008) were heterosexual contact
- 8.6% (496) were injection drug use (IDU)
- 8.5% (488) were MSM and IDU
- 0.8% (45) were perinatal
- 0.5% (28) were blood recipients
- 8.7% (500) were no reported risk or no identified risk

MSM accounted for 67.0% of the living cases among males.

Among males, MSM was the most commonly reported risk factor accounting for 67.0% (3,191) of the cases. Heterosexual contact was the second most common risk factor among males, accounting for 11.4% (543), followed by cases reporting both MSM and IDU (488; 10.2%). Among females, heterosexual contact (465; 46.8%) was the most commonly reported risk factor, followed by IDU (208; 20.9%).

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80.3% of living cases
reside in the
Oklahoma City MSA
or Tulsa MSA.

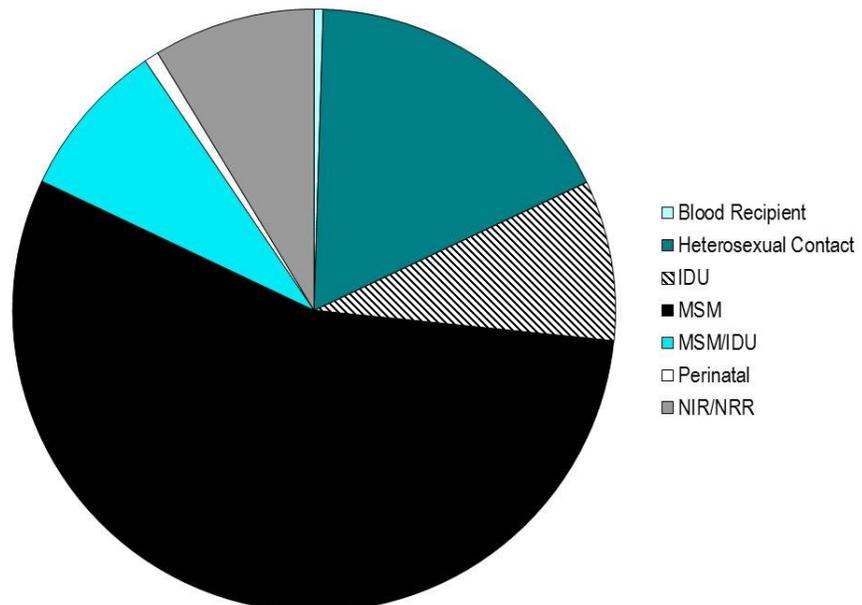
BY GEOGRAPHY

Approximately 75% of the living HIV/AIDS cases reside in four counties: Oklahoma (2,197; 38.2%), Tulsa (1,542; 26.8%), Cleveland (363; 6.3%), and Comanche (201; 3.5%). Oklahoma County had the highest rate of cases living with HIV/AIDS (282.8 cases per 100,000). Tulsa County had the second highest rate of cases living with HIV/AIDS cases (241.2 cases per 100,000).

The Oklahoma City MSA accounted for nearly half of the living HIV/AIDS cases (2,826; 49.1%) and had the largest rate (208.0 cases per 100,000) among the MSAs. The Tulsa MSA accounted for 31.2% (1,797) of the living cases and had the second highest rate at 183.2 cases per 100,000. The Lawton MSA¹ accounted for 3.5% (203) of the living cases. Approximately 17% (930; 16.2%) of the living HIV/AIDS cases resided in counties outside of these MSAs in Oklahoma.

Black males had the
highest rate of living
with HIV/AIDS (773.1
cases per 100,000).

Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Risk, Oklahoma 2015



¹For 2015, the Lawton MSA includes Caddo County and Comanche County. In previous years, this MSA only included Comanche County.