



Oklahoma State
Department of Health

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases in Oklahoma During 2015

FACT SHEET

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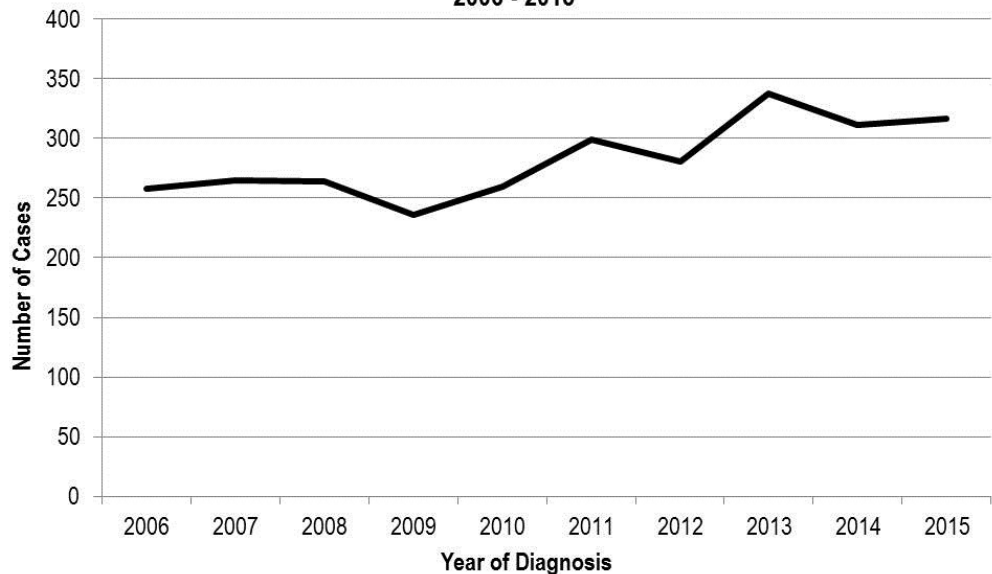
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Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Year, Oklahoma
2006 - 2015



OVERVIEW

In 2015, 317 HIV cases were newly diagnosed in Oklahoma. Of these cases, 24.0% (76) were also diagnosed with AIDS in 2015. The 2015 HIV rate was 8.1 cases per 100,000 population. Nearly a quarter (71; 22.4%) of the newly diagnosed HIV cases were classified as late testers, which is defined as having an AIDS diagnosis within 3 months of HIV diagnosis.

BY SEX

Of the newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma, 86.1% (273) were male and 13.9% (44) were female. The 2015 HIV rate among males (14.1 cases per 100,000) was 6.4 times higher than the rate among females (2.2 cases per 100,000). Among males, Whites (131; 48.0%) accounted for the highest number of cases, followed by Blacks (63; 23.1%). However, Black males had the highest rate (43.4 cases per 100,000) among males and White males (10.2 cases per 100,000) had the lowest rate. Among females, Whites (18; 40.9%) accounted for the highest number of the cases, followed closely by Blacks (13; 29.5%). Black females (8.9 cases per 100,000) had the highest rate among females, and White females (1.4 cases per 100,000) had the lowest rate.

BY AGE

Newly diagnosed HIV cases by age group:

- 12 years and under: 0% (0)
- 13-19 years: 4.4% (14)
- 20-29 years: 41.0% (130)
- 30-39 years: 24.6% (78)
- 40-49 years: 15.1% (48)
- 50-59 years: 12.0% (38)
- 60 years and over: 2.8% (9)

The 20-29 years age group had the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2015 (130) as well as the highest rate (23.3 cases per 100,000). Approximately 36% of the cases among the 20-29 years age group were among Whites (47; 36.2%) and nearly 30% were among Blacks (38; 29.2%). The 30-39 years age group had the second highest number of cases (78) and the second highest rate (15.2 cases per 100,000) among the age groups. Among the 30-39 years age group, Whites (36; 46.2%) accounted for just over 46% of the cases, followed by Blacks (18; 23.1%) accounting for a little over 23%.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases in Oklahoma During 2015

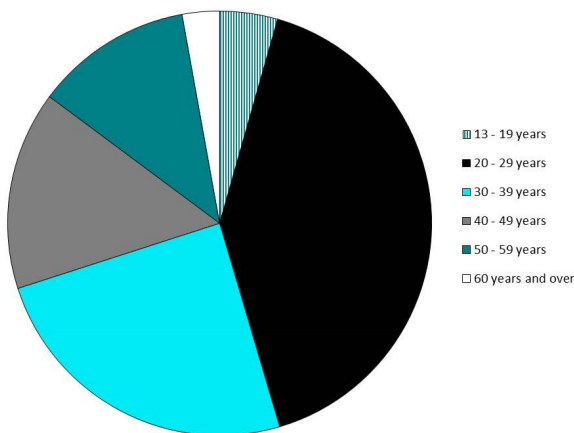
FACT SHEET

The 2015 rate for new HIV cases in Oklahoma was 8.1 cases per 100,000.

Teenagers accounted for 4.4% of the new HIV cases.

Of the new cases 68.1% reported MSM or MSM/IDU as a risk factor.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Age Group, Oklahoma 2015



BY RACE/ETHNICITY

Of the 317 newly diagnosed HIV cases:

- 47.0% (149) were White
- 24.0% (76) were Black
- 12.6% (40) were Hispanic
- 7.6% (24) were American Indian/Alaska Native
- 3.5% (11) were Asian/Pacific Islander
- 5.4% (17) were Multi Race

Blacks had the highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases in 2015 (26.1 cases per 100,000 population) among all the racial and ethnic groups in Oklahoma. This rate was 3.2 times higher than the state rate (8.1 cases per 100,000) and 4.6 times higher than the rate for Whites (5.7 cases per 100,000). Asians/Pacific Islanders had the second highest rate of newly diagnosed cases (12.5 cases per 100,000), but accounted for the smallest number of cases. Hispanics (10.1 cases per 100,000) had the third highest rate, followed by American Indians/Alaska Natives (7.5 cases per 100,000). The rate among Multi Race was 8.0 cases per 100,000.

BY MODE OF TRANSMISSION

Of the 2015 newly diagnosed HIV cases:

- 58.0% (184) were men who have sex with men (MSM)
- 16.7% (53) were heterosexual contact

- 10.1% (32) were MSM and injection drug use (IDU)
- 5.0% (16) were IDU
- 10.1% (32) were no reported risk or no identified risk

Of the 184 cases classified as MSM, nearly half were White (82; 44.6%), followed by Black (48; 26.1%). For heterosexual contact, Whites (25; 47.2%) accounted for close to half of the cases, followed by Blacks (13; 24.5%), accounting for almost a quarter of cases. Almost 50% of the newly diagnosed MSM cases were in the 20-29 years age group (91; 49.5%) and 20% were in the 30-39 years age group (37; 20.1%). Among the cases classified as heterosexual contact, the 30-39 years age group had the highest number of cases (17; 32.1%), followed closely by the 20-29 years age group (14; 26.4%).

BY GEOGRAPHY

Four counties in Oklahoma accounted for almost 75% of the 2015 newly diagnosed HIV cases: Oklahoma (122; 38.5%), Tulsa (79; 24.9%), Cleveland (20; 6.3%), and Comanche (16; 5.0%). The rate in Oklahoma County was the highest rate among these four counties, at 15.7 cases per 100,000. Despite having fewer cases, Comanche County (12.8 cases per 100,000) had a higher rate of newly diagnosed HIV cases than Tulsa County (12.4 cases per 100,000) and Cleveland County (7.3 cases per 100,000).

The Oklahoma City metropolitan statistical area (MSA) accounted for 48.9% (155) of the 2015 newly diagnosed HIV cases in Oklahoma. The Oklahoma City MSA had a rate of 11.4 cases per 100,000, which was the second highest HIV rate among the MSAs. Approximately 30% of the new HIV cases were diagnosed in the Tulsa MSA (94; 29.7%). The HIV rate in the Tulsa MSA was 9.6 cases per 100,000, which was the third highest rate among the MSAs. The Lawton MSA accounted for 5.0% (16) of the newly diagnosed cases with a rate of 12.2 cases per 100,000, the highest rate among the MSAs. In 2015, 16.4%

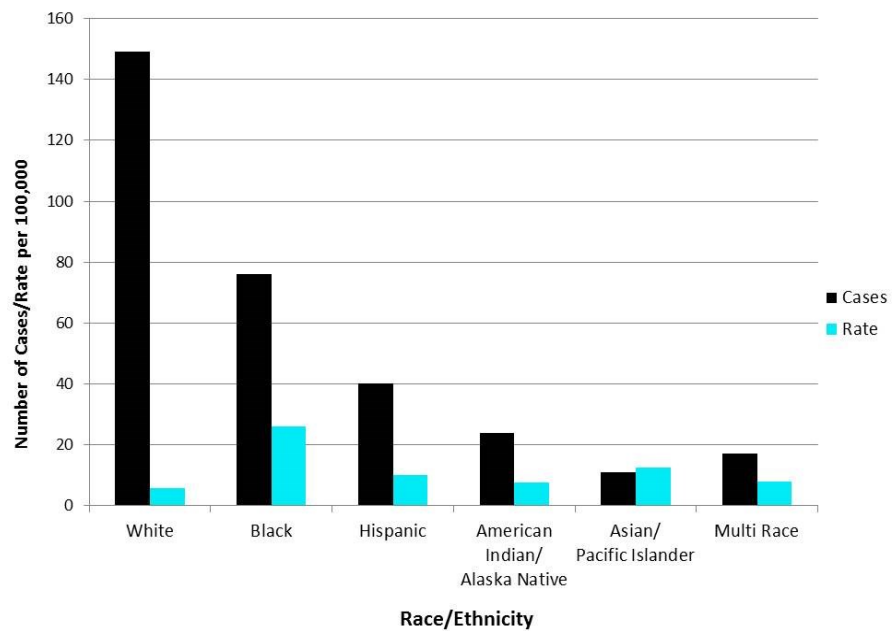
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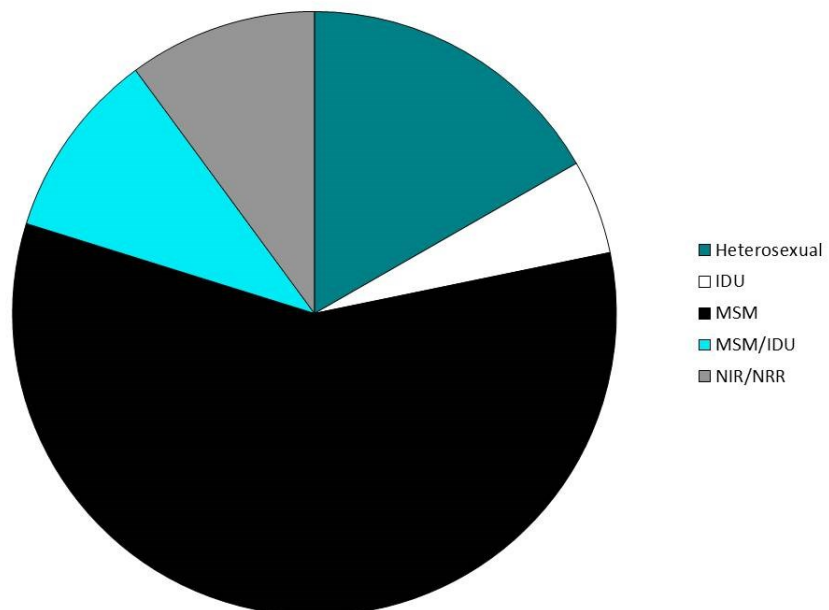
With 122 cases,
Oklahoma county
accounted for the
most cases.

(52) of the new HIV cases were diagnosed in counties that were not part of one of these three MSAs.

Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Oklahoma 2015



Newly Diagnosed HIV Cases by Risk, Oklahoma 2015



Of the new HIV cases,
24.0% were also
diagnosed with AIDS
in 2015.