



Oklahoma State  
Department of Health

# Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Oklahoma During 2015

## FACT SHEET

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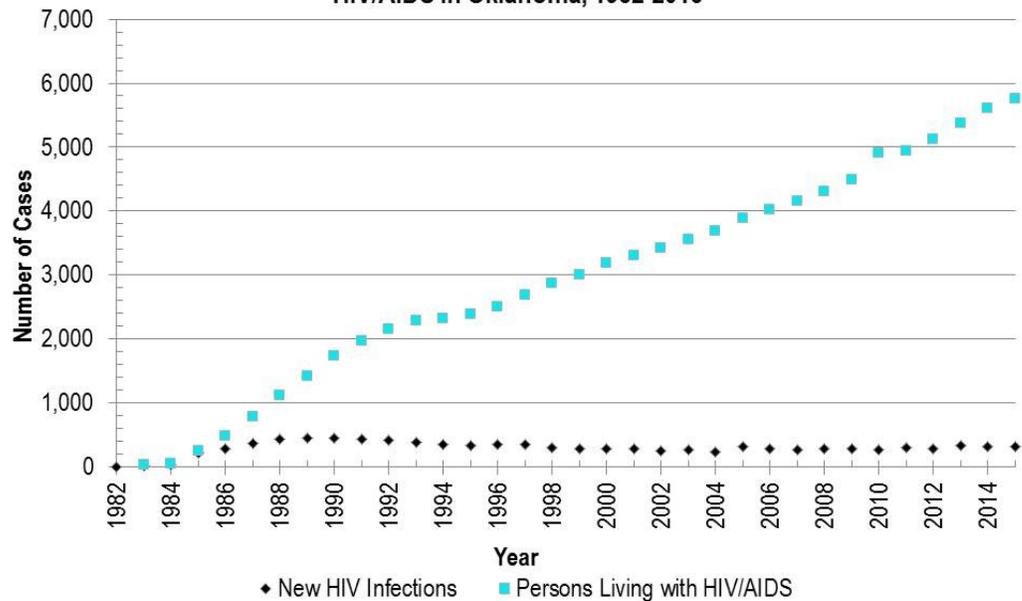
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Estimated Number of New HIV Infections and Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, 1982-2015



### 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

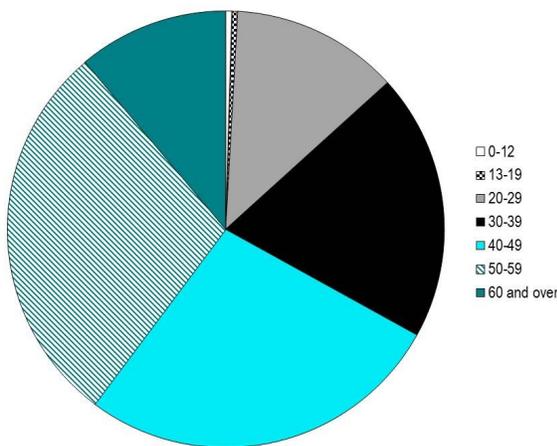
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Over half (55.9%) of the living cases are currently between 40-59 years of age.

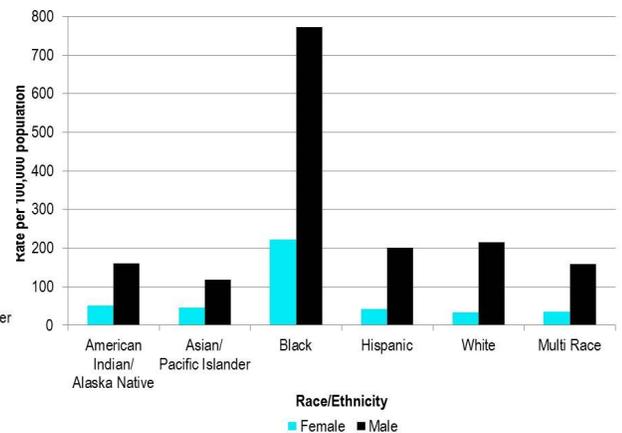
cases; 0.5%) combined to account for less than 1% of the living HIV/AIDS cases. The 40-49 years age group had the highest rate at 339.9 cases per 100,000, followed by the 50-59 years age group at 321.6 cases per 100,000.

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.

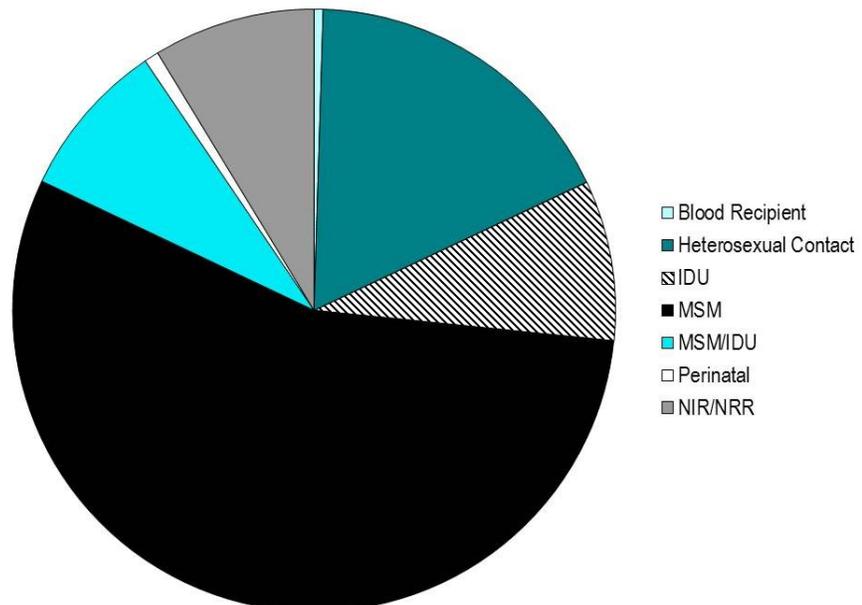
### BY GEOGRAPHY

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 MSA<sup>1</sup> 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



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