

2013 Oklahoma Minority Health At A Glance

POPULATION (2011)¹

	Total	Male	Female
Oklahoma Population			
Count	3,751,508	1,877,843	1,913,665
Percent	100.0	49.5	50.5
Race (percent)			
White	73.6	36.8	37.7
Black or African American	7.3	3.6	3.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.9	3.4	3.5
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1.8	0.9	1.0
Ethnicity (percent)			
Non-Hispanic, any race	90.8	45.1	46.7
Hispanic, any race	9.2	5.0	4.3

OVERALL HEALTH: In 2012, the United Health Foundation² ranked Oklahoma's Overall Health as **43rd** in the United States in their annual *America's Health Rankings* report (Vermont was the healthiest state and Louisiana was the least healthy state). The report lists Oklahoma's challenges as large prevalences of smoking, physical inactivity, obesity, and diabetes; limited availability of primary care physicians; and a high rate of deaths attributed to cardiovascular disease.

SMOKING: In 2011, the **prevalence of adult smokers** (aged 18 years or older) was significantly **higher** among **Non-Hispanic Blacks (30.7%)** and **Non-Hispanic American Indians (33.8%)** than Hispanics (18.1%), and Non-Hispanic American Indians had a higher smoking rate than Non-Hispanic Whites (26.0%).³

OBESITY: In 2011, the **percent of obese adults** (aged 18 years or older; Body Mass Index of 30 or more) was **higher** among **Non-Hispanic American Indians (40.8%)** than Non-Hispanic Whites (30.4%).³ Obesity prevalence among Non-Hispanic Blacks (34.8%) and Hispanics (28.6%) were not significantly different from the other groups.³

HEART DISEASE: In 2011, the **percent of Oklahoma adults** (aged 18 years or older) **who had ever had a heart attack or had been told they have coronary heart disease or angina** was **lowest** among Hispanics (2.7%) compared to all other groups.³ Rates among Non-Hispanic American Indians (10.1%), Non-Hispanic Whites (7.9%), and Non-Hispanic Blacks (6.2%) were not different from each other.³ In 2009, **Blacks** had the **highest age-adjusted heart disease death rate (263.8 deaths/100,000 population)**, followed by Whites (226.4 deaths/100,000 population), American Indians (210.9 deaths/100,000 population), Hispanics (114.4 deaths/100,000 population), and Asians (105.2/100,000).⁴

STROKE: In 2011, the **percent of Oklahoma adults** (aged 18 years or older) **who had ever had a stroke** was **lowest** among **Hispanics (0.8%)** compared to all other groups.³ Stroke prevalence among Non-Hispanic Whites (3.6%), Non-Hispanic American Indians (4.2%), and Non-Hispanic Blacks (2.9%) did not differ from each other.³ In 2009, **Blacks** had the **highest age-adjusted stroke death rate (63.2 deaths/100,000 population)**, followed by Whites (48.0 deaths/100,000 population), American Indians (44.0 deaths/100,000 population), Asians (31.2 deaths/100,000 population), and Hispanics (29.7 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

DIABETES: In 2011, the **prevalence of diabetes among adults** (aged 18 years or older) was significantly **higher** among **Non-Hispanic American Indians (16.4%)** than Non-Hispanic Whites (10.3%).³ Diabetes prevalence among Non-Hispanic Blacks (13.5%) and Hispanics (10.5%) were not significantly different from the others.³ Further, in 2009 **American Indians (65.2 deaths/100,000 population)** and **Blacks (52.8 deaths/100,000 population)** **died** from diabetes mellitus at age-adjusted rates much **higher** than Hispanics (40.3 deaths/100,000 population), Whites (24.8 deaths/100,000 population), and Asians (15.7 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

CANCER: In 2009, **American Indians** had the **highest age-adjusted cancer incidence rates (605.3 new cases/100,000 population)** compared to Blacks (531.5 new cases/100,000 population), Whites (477.9 new cases/100,000 population), and Hispanics (319.6 new cases/100,000 population).⁶ In 2009, **Blacks (226.8 deaths/100,000 population)** **died** from **cancer** at a **higher** age-adjusted rate than Whites (190.4 deaths/100,000 population), American Indians (189.4 deaths/100,000 population), Asians (129.3 deaths/100,000 population) and Hispanics (84.4 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

LUNG CANCER: In 2009, **American Indians (97.2 new cases/100,000 population)** had the **highest age-adjusted incidence rate attributed to lung and bronchus cancer** compared to Blacks (74.8 new cases/100,000 population), Whites (72.2 new cases/100,000 population), and Hispanics (32.5 new cases/100,000 population).⁶ In 2009, the **lung and bronchus cancer age-adjusted death rate** for **Whites (61.5 deaths/100,000 population)** was **higher** than the rates for Blacks (56.7 deaths/100,000 population) and American Indians (53.9 deaths/100,000 population).⁴ Death rates for Asians and Hispanics were much lower, though these rates are unstable due to the small number of deaths that occurred among these groups.⁴

COLON CANCER: In 2009, **American Indians** had **higher age-adjusted rates attributed to colon cancer** (excluding rectal cancers) at **51.1 new cases/100,000 population** compared to Blacks (40.3 new cases/100,000 population), Whites (31.9 new cases/100,000 population), and Hispanics (24.6 new cases/100,000 population).⁶ Age-adjusted **colorectal cancer death rates** were **highest** for **Blacks (28.2 deaths/100,000 population)** and **American Indians (25.7 deaths/100,000)** compared to Whites (17.3/100,000) in 2009.⁴

BREAST CANCER: In 2009, **breast cancer** was the **most common** new cancer diagnosis among **females (120.6 new cases excluding in situ/100,000 population; 24.8 new cases in situ/100,000 population)** in Oklahoma.⁶ Age-adjusted **incidence rates of breast cancer** were **similar** for **Black and American Indian females (excluding in situ: 129.3 and 127.4 new cases/100,000 population, respectively; in situ: 26.7 and 23.4 new cases/100,000 population, respectively)**; were slightly lower for White females (117.3 and 24.3 new cases/100,000 for excluding in situ and in situ, respectively); and were lowest for Hispanic females (106.0 and 16.2 new cases/100,000 for excluding in situ and in situ, respectively).⁶ In 2009, **Black females** had the **highest age-adjusted death rate due to breast cancer (27.0 deaths/100,000 population)**, followed by Whites (20.8 deaths/100,000 population), American Indians (19.9 deaths/100,000 population), Asians (19.1 deaths/100,000 population), and Hispanics (2.6 deaths/100,000 population).⁶

PROSTATE CANCER: In 2009, **prostate cancer** was the **most common** cancer diagnosis among **males (146.1 new cases/100,000 population)** in Oklahoma.⁶ **Black males** had the **highest age-adjusted incidence rate attributed to prostate cancer (246.3 new cases/100,000 population)**, followed by American Indian males (166.2 new cases/100,000 population), White males (127.0 new cases/100,000 population), and Hispanic males (77.3 new cases/100,000 population).⁶ Further, **Black males** had the **highest age-adjusted death rate attributed to prostate cancer (62.9 deaths/100,000 population)** in 2009, followed by Whites (20.7 deaths/100,000 population) and American Indians (16.6 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE DEATHS: In 2009, **Blacks** and **Whites** had the **highest age-adjusted death rates attributed to Alzheimer's Disease** at **24.5 deaths/100,000 population** and **24.7 deaths/100,000 population**, respectively.⁴ Hispanics had the lowest rate at 8.2 deaths/100,000 population.⁴ Rates for other races/ethnicities include 22.3 deaths/100,000 population for Asians and 16.6 deaths/100,000 population for American Indians.⁴

FLU & PNEUMONIA: In 2011, **flu vaccination rates** among **seniors** (aged 65 years or older) were **lowest among Non-Hispanic Blacks (50.7%)** compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (63.1%) and Non-Hispanic American Indians (64.5%), though these rates are not significantly different.³ Pneumonia vaccination rates among seniors were lowest for Non-Hispanic Blacks (59.2%) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (73.4%) and Non-Hispanic American Indians (84.6%); these rates are statistically significant.³ Rates for Hispanic seniors are unavailable for this year due to their small sample size in the survey. In 2009, **age-adjusted death rates attributed to influenza and pneumonia** were **similar** amongst **Whites (21.7 deaths/100,000 population)**, **American Indians (21.1 deaths/100,000 population)** and **Blacks (20.9 deaths/100,000 population)**, with lower rates occurring for Hispanics (17.4 deaths/100,000 population) and Asians (12.6 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

HIV/AIDS: The **majority of individuals living with HIV/AIDS** in Oklahoma in 2011 were **White (58.4%)**, followed by Blacks (24.3%), Hispanics (8.0%), and American Indians (5.9%).⁵ **Blacks** had the **highest rate of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases** in 2011 (**43.4 cases/100,000 population**).⁵ The rate was more than **4 times higher** than rates for Hispanics (8.7 cases/100,000 population), American Indians (8.7 cases/100,000 population), Whites (7.3 cases/100,000 population), and Asians (5.9 cases/100,000 population).⁵ In 2009, **Blacks** had the **highest age-adjusted HIV death rate (9.2 deaths/100,000 population)**, followed by American Indians (1.9 deaths/100,000 population) and Whites (1.4 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY DEATHS: In 2009, **American Indians** had the **highest age-adjusted unintentional injury death rate (75.4 deaths/100,000 population)**, followed by Whites (62.6 deaths/100,000 population), Blacks (44.0 deaths/100,000 population), Hispanics (33.4 deaths/100,000 population), and Asians (16.8 deaths/100,000 population).⁴

HOMICIDE: In 2009, **Blacks** had the **highest age-adjusted death rate attributed to homicide** at **24.2 deaths/100,000 population**, which was about **5 times higher** than the rate for Whites (4.7 deaths/100,000 population).⁴ Death rates for other races/ethnicities include 9.8 deaths/100,000 population for American Indians and 6.8 deaths/100,000 population for Hispanics.⁴

INFANT MORTALITY: In 2009, **Blacks** had the **highest infant mortality rate**, with **16.4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births**, which was **4 times higher** than the Asian rate (3.7 infant deaths/1,000 live births).⁴ Infant mortality rates for other racial/ethnic groups include 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births of American Indian infants; 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births of Hispanic infants; and 6.7 deaths per 1,000 live births of White infants.⁴

POOR MENTAL HEALTH: In 2011, **Non-Hispanic Black** and **Non-Hispanic American Indian adults** (aged 18 years or older) experienced **more mentally unhealthy days** in the past 30 days (**5.2 and 5.5 days**, respectively) compared to Non-Hispanic Whites (4.4 days) and Hispanics (3.8 days).³

INSURANCE: In 2011, the **percent of Oklahoma adults** (aged 18-64 years) **without health insurance** was **highest** among **Hispanics (40.4%)** compared to all other groups, and higher among Non-Hispanic Blacks (32.7%) than Non-Hispanic Whites (22.2%).³ Twenty-three percent of Non-Hispanic American Indians were uninsured.³

Data that have not been updated since the previous report:

PRENATAL CARE: In 2008, **78.3%** of Oklahoma's **White pregnant women** started **prenatal care** in their **first trimester**, followed by Asians (74.2%), American Indians (70.3%), Blacks (69.2%), and Hispanics (67.6%).⁷

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT: In 2008, **Blacks** had the **highest percent of very low birth weight births** (births weighing less than 1500 grams) at **3.0%**, more than twice the rates for other racial/ethnic groups.⁷ The percent of very low birth weight births were 1.3% for both Whites and American Indians, 1.2% for Hispanics, and 0.7% for Asians. **Blacks** also had the **highest rate of births weighing less than 2500 grams** (low birth weight), at **14.9%** compared to lower rates among Whites (7.7%), American Indians (7.5%), Hispanics (6.7%), and Asians (6.3%).

TEEN BIRTHS: In 2008, **Hispanic females aged 15 to 19 years** had the **highest birth rate (51.4 births/1,000 live births)**, followed by American Indians (41.9/1,000), Blacks (34.7/1,000), Whites (27.4/1,000), and Asians (14.5/1,000).⁷

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS: In the 2006-2007 school year, **Hispanic high school students in grades 9 to 12** had the **highest dropout rate (5.3%)**, followed by Non-Hispanic Blacks (4.5%), American Indians (3.7%), Non-Hispanic Whites (3.1%), and Asians (2.8%).⁸

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION: Across Oklahoma in the 2006-2007 school year, the **average rate of public school freshmen graduating 4 years later was higher for Asian/Pacific Islander students (100%)**, followed by Non-Hispanic Whites (78.6%), American Indians (77.3%), Hispanics (75%), and **Non-Hispanic Blacks (70.7%)**.⁸

****Note: While cancer, mortality, and birth rates for some racial/ethnic groups are higher or lower than rates of other groups, these rate differences may not be statistically significant, i.e., they may not be different. Significance was only determined for the BRFSS data.****

¹American Community Survey. 1-year estimates of the 2011 resident population of Oklahoma; Tables in the series B05003, Sex by Age by Nativity and Citizenship Status. Available: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t#>.

²America's Health Rankings: A Call to Action for Individuals & Their Communities, United Health Foundation, 2012 Edition, December 2012. Available: <http://ahrsitefiles.s3.amazonaws.com/SiteFiles/Reports/Americas-Health-Rankings-2012-v1.pdf>.

³Health Care Information, Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma State Department of Health. Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data for 2011.

⁴Health Care Information, Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma State Department of Health, OK2SHARE. Vital Statistics: Final Mortality Data, 2008.

⁵HIV/STD Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health. Quick Facts HIV/AIDS in Oklahoma, 2011. Revised October 25, 2012. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/factsheets/us_overview.htm.

⁶Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry, Oklahoma State Department of Health, OK2SHARE. Final Statistics, 2009.

⁷Health Care Information, Center for Health Statistics, Oklahoma State Department of Health, OK2SHARE. Vital Statistics: Final Birth Data, 2008.

⁸Public School Graduates and Dropouts from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2006-2007. Robert Stillwell, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, October 2009. Available: <http://nces.ed.gov/ccd/>.