

2009 Minority Health At A Glance (Oklahoma)

POPULATION¹ (2007)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	100.0%	49.4%	50.6%
White	80.6%	39.8%	40.8%
Black or African American	8.6%	4.3%	4.3%
American Indian or Native American	8.8%	4.3%	4.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Non-Hispanic	92.8%	45.5%	47.2%
Hispanic	7.2%	3.9%	3.4%

GENERALLY: United Health Foundation reported² that Oklahoma’s health ranking was **43rd** in 2008; it was 47th in 2007. Oklahoma improved 4 ranking levels, however, still remains in the bottom in the U.S.

“Oklahoma faces challenges including a high prevalence of smoking at 25.8 percent of the population, limited access to primary care with 79.9 primary care physicians per 100,000 population, many poor mental and physical health days per month at 3.9 days and 4.1 days in the previous 30 days, respectively, and a high rate of deaths from cardiovascular disease at 371 deaths per 100,000 population.”

SMOKING: From 2002 to 2008³, the **smoking rate** was **higher** among **Non-Hispanic American Indians (34.3%)** than Non-Hispanic Blacks (27.6%), Non-Hispanic Whites (24.6%), and Hispanics (20.6%).

POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS: From 2003 to 2008⁴, **Non-Hispanic American Indians** had **significantly higher mentally unhealthy days**⁵ at **39.5%** than Non-Hispanic Blacks (35.9%), Non-Hispanic Whites (32.6%), and Hispanics (31.4%).

INSURANCE: From 2002 to 2008³, Oklahoman adults (aged 18-64) **lack of insurance rate** was **higher** among **Hispanics (54.2%)** than Non-Hispanic Blacks (30.2%), Non-Hispanic American Indians (25.6%), and Non-Hispanic Whites (20.2%).

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION: Oklahoma **high school graduation rates** were significantly different among races and ethnicity in the class of 2005⁶: Whites (72.3%), American Indians (63.8%), **Blacks (58.5%)**, and **Hispanics (54%)**.

HEART DISEASE: From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks** had the highest **heart disease age-adjusted**⁸ **death rate (331 per 100,000 population)**, followed by **Whites (276.1)**, **American Indians (229.6)**, Hispanics (140.7), and Asians (119.1).



STROKE: From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks** had the highest **stroke age-adjusted death rate (85.8/100,000)**, followed by **Whites (59.5)**, Asians (46.1), American Indians (44.6), and Hispanics (41.2).

DIABETES: From 2002 to 2008³, **diabetes diagnosis rate** was more common among **Non-Hispanic American Indians (14.4%)** than Non-Hispanic Blacks (11.5%), Non-Hispanic Whites (7.9%), and Hispanics (6.5%). Further, **Blacks (65/100,000)** and **American Indians (64.8/100,000)** died from **diabetes** at a rate much higher than other races or ethnicity populations: Hispanics (32.6), Whites (26.1), and Asians (14.8)⁷.

LUNG CANCER: From 2002 to 2007⁹, **Blacks** had the highest **lung cancer age-adjusted incident rate (103.9/100,000)** over **Whites (99.1)**, and American Indians (83.8). From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks (69.5/100,000)** and **Whites (64/100,000)** died from **lung cancer** at a rate **much higher** than Asians (25.4) and Hispanics (22.9), with American Indians (50.6) falling in the middle.

COLORECTAL CANCER: From 2002 to 2007⁹, **Blacks** had the highest **colorectal cancer age-adjusted incident rate (58.2/100,000)**, followed by **Whites (45.5)**, and American Indians (38.8). **Blacks** had higher **colorectal cancer age-adjusted death rate (28.5 /100,000)** than Whites (18.4), American Indians (18), Asians (15.8), and Hispanics (9.3), from 2002 to 2006⁷.

PROSTATE CANCER: From 2002 to 2007⁹, **prostate cancer** was the **most common** cancer diagnosis among **males (177.2/100,000)** in Oklahoma. **Black males** had the highest **prostate cancer age-adjusted incident rate (267.9/100,000)**, followed by Whites (176.4), and American Indians (108.1). Further, from 2002 to 2006⁷, **Black males** had the highest **prostate cancer age-adjusted death rate (52/100,000)**, which was over 15 times higher than Asians (3.4). Death rates for other races or ethnicity: **American Indians (24.3)**, **Whites (22.7)**, and Hispanics (17.6).

BREAST CANCER: From 2002 to 2007⁹, **White females** had the highest **breast cancer age-adjusted incident rate (188.1/100,000)**, followed by **Blacks (179.8)**, and American Indians (98.4). However, from 2002 to 2006⁷, **Black females** had the highest **breast cancer age-adjusted death rate (34.3/100,000)**, followed by **Whites (24.9)**, **American Indians (21.4)**, Hispanics (10.8), and Asians (6.6).

FLU & PNEUMONIA: From 2002 to 2008³, flu shot rates among seniors (persons over age 65) were significantly different by races or ethnicity. **Forty-five percent of Blacks seniors did not** have a **flu shot** compared to **Hispanics (30.6%)**, Whites (25%), and American Indians (24.5%). **Eighty-six percent** of persons died from **influenza and pneumonia** were **aged over 65**, from 2002 to 2006⁷. **White seniors** had the highest **influenza and pneumonia death rate, 173.5/100,000**, which was about **6 times higher** than Asians (28.6), followed by **Blacks (122.4)**, **American Indians (108.7)**, and Hispanics (71.4).

UNINTENTIONAL INJURY: From 2002 to 2006⁷, **American Indians** had the highest **unintentional injury age-adjusted death rate (61.1/100,000)**, followed by Whites (**52.4**), Blacks (40.7), Hispanics (39.1), and Asians (24.7). **American Indians** had the highest **transportation-related age-adjusted death rate (30.1/100,000)**, followed by Whites (**22.9**), Hispanics (20), Blacks (14.9), and Asians (13.1).

HOMICIDE: From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks** had the highest **homicide age-adjusted death rate, 18.8/100,000**, which was about **4 times higher** than Asians (4.4). Death rates for other races or ethnicity: Hispanics (8.3), American Indians (7.2), and Whites (4.6).

HIV/AIDS: **Blacks** accounted for **24%** of **HIV** infections and **21%** of **AIDS** cases in 2006¹⁰. From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks** had the highest **HIV age-adjusted death rate (8.4/100,000)**, followed by American Indians (2.3), Whites (2.1), and Hispanics (2.1).

INFANT MORTALITY: From 2002 to 2006⁷, **Blacks** had the highest **infant mortality rate, 16** per 1,000 births, which was over **3 times higher** than Asians (5). Infant mortality rates for other races or ethnicity: American Indians (8.4), Hispanics (7.4), and Whites (7.1).

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT: From 2002 to 2007¹¹, **Black infants** had the highest **very low birth weight¹² rate at 2.9%** compared to Whites (1.2%), American Indians (1.1%), Hispanics (1.1%), and Asians (0.9%). **Black infants** also had the highest **low birth weight¹² rate (11.1%)** than Whites (6.3%), Asians (6.2%), American Indians (5.7%), and Hispanics (5.4%).

TEEN BIRTH: From 2002 to 2007¹¹, **Hispanic female teens¹³** had the highest **birth rate 67.1/1,000**, which was over **6 times higher** than Asians (10.8), followed by Blacks (41.3), American Indians (39.3), and Whites (26.2).

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Bridged-Race Estimates, Year 2007*.

² *America's Health Rankings: A Call to Action for Individuals & Their Communities*, United Health foundation, 2008 Edition, December 2008.

³ Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), *OK2SHARE, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Years: 2002 to 2008*.

⁴ OSDH, *OK2SHARE, BRFSS, Years: 2003 to 2008*.

⁵ Mentally unhealthy days in the last month of the interview time.

⁶ *Oklahoma Public High School Graduation Rates, Class of 2005, Education Week, May 9, 2008*.

⁷ OSDH, *OK2SHARE, Vital Statistics (Death Data), Years: 2002 to 2006*.

⁸ Age-adjusted rate based on 2000 US population standard.

⁹ OSDH, *OK2SHARE, Oklahoma Central Cancer Registry, Years: 2002 to 2007*.

¹⁰ *Oklahoma HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet, OSDH HIV/STD Service, January 2008*.

¹¹ OSDH, *OK2SHARE, Vital Statistics (Birth Data), Years: 2002 to 2007*.

¹² Very low birth weight is a live birth weighing less than 1,500 grams (3 lb. 5 oz.). Low birth weight is a live birth weighing between 1,500 and 2,500 grams (3 lb. 5 oz - 5 lb. 8 oz.).

¹³ Teens age from 15 to 17.