Oklahoma

Summary

Low Disparities

- Between females\(^1\) and males\(^2\) for less than a high school education
- Between metropolitan\(^2\) and non-metropolitan\(^2\) areas for unemployment
- Between those with some college education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for asthma

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education\(^2\) and college graduates\(^3\) for smoking
- Between females\(^3\) and males\(^3\) for depression
- Between Hispanic\(^2\) and white\(^3\) for less than a high school education

\(^1\) Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.
\(^2\) Rates worse than national average.
\(^3\) Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

- **Unemployment** in civilians with less than a high school education between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 11.8% to 9.2%
- **Diabetes** in female adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.3% to 12.2%
- **Excessive Drinking** in male adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 21.1% to 18.5%
- **Depression** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 22.8% to 25.7%
- **Avoided Care Due to Cost** in Black adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 25.9% to 19.2%
- **Cardiovascular Disease** in white adults between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 10.5% to 12.1%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity

Frequent Mental Distress by Education

Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Oklahoma, income inequality decreased since 2011. Oklahoma’s ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.