Asthma Facts

◊ Nearly 1 in 3 adults reported missing at least one day of work each year because of asthma.
◊ 3 in 5 adults with asthma limit their physical activity.
◊ In 2012, 292,000 Oklahoman adults (1 in 10) reported that they currently had asthma.
◊ Females are diagnosed with asthma almost twice as much as males.

◊ African Americans have much higher death rates from asthma than other races.
◊ The hospitalization rate of asthma was much higher for African Americans than other races in 2012.
◊ Female patients had more than double the number of hospital visits in 2012 compared to males.

Risk factors for asthma

◊ In Oklahoma in 2012, almost 1 out of every 4 adults reported they smoke which is much higher than the national average.

◊ Whites tend to be diagnosed less frequently with asthma than other races (Multiracial, American Indians, and African American), see above graph.
◊ Oklahoma and the U.S. have similar death rates from asthma. Both are decreasing in recent years.

◊ 14% of smokers in 2012 also had asthma.
◊ Adults with current asthma may be exposed to second hand smoke in their workplaces as a result of a lack of non-smoking smoking policies.

The total charges for Oklahomans 15 years and older hospitalized with asthma was $57.9 million in 2012.

Information on this fact sheet was based on data from the Oklahoma Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Vital Records, and Oklahoma Hospital discharge data.
Asthma Facts

◊ Asthma is the most common chronic disorder among children, causing 10.5 million missed school days in the U.S. in 2012.

◊ The average annual cost of care for a child with asthma was $1,039 in 2009 in the U.S.

◊ In Oklahoma in 2012, about 123,100 children younger than 18 years of age were diagnosed with asthma at some point in their life.

◊ Approximately 1 out of 3 children suffering from asthma in Oklahoma in 2012 had moderate or severe asthma.

◊ Boys are diagnosed more frequently with asthma than girls in Oklahoma.

◊ In 2012, African American children in Oklahoma had a much higher percentage of asthma than White children.

◊ Children of families with annual household incomes lower than $25,000 reported much higher prevalence of asthma than children of families with an annual household income of $50,000 and over.

◊ Asthma was the third leading cause of hospitalization in the U.S. among children under the age of 15 years old in 2012.

Risk Factors

◊ Secondhand smoke is a major risk factor for childhood asthma. About 4.9% of children lived with someone who smoked inside the home. Another 19.2% of children lived with someone who used cigarettes, cigars, or pipe tobacco but not inside of the home.

About 86,900 of children younger than 18 years of age currently have asthma in Oklahoma

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