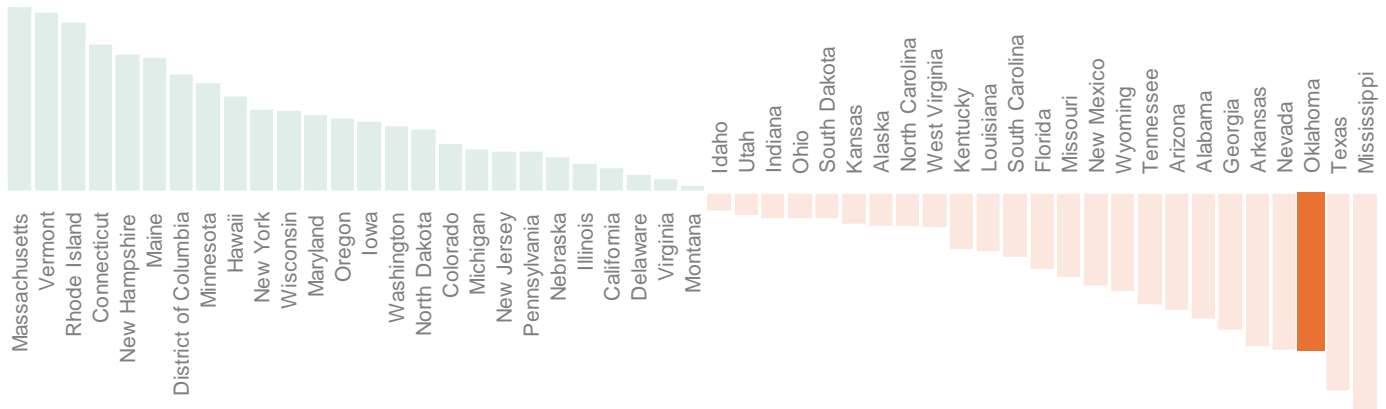


How well is the health care system in Oklahoma working for women?

Oklahoma ranks #48 overall.

Worse-than-average performance



Better-than-average performance

Oklahoma ranks

47 of 51 on Health and Reproductive Care Outcomes

Maternal and all-cause women's mortality + Infant mortality + Physical and mental health status

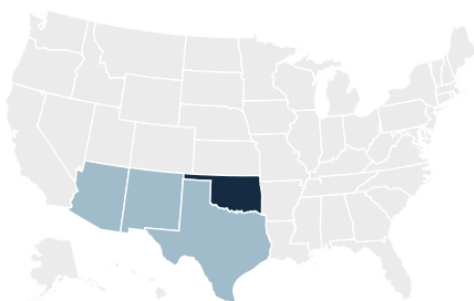
45 of 51 on Coverage, Access, and Affordability

Insurance coverage + Provider accessibility + Health care affordability

47 of 51 on Health Care Quality and Prevention

Low-risk cesarean birth rate + Preventive care use + Pre- and postpartum care + Mental health care screening

Oklahoma ranks #3 in the Southwest region.



Oklahoma performed best on:

- ▲ Self-pay in-hospital births (17 of 51)
- ▲ Women age 65 and older who have ever received a pneumonia vaccine (20 of 51)
- ▲ Low-risk cesarean births per 100 women giving live birth (24 of 51)

Oklahoma performed worst on:

- ▼ Women ages 18–44 who went without care because of cost (48 of 51)
- ▼ Uninsured women, ages 19–64 (49 of 51)
- ▼ Maternity care workforce per 100,000 women ages 15–44 (50 of 51)

Women's Health and Reproductive Care Indicator Data by Dimension

Dimension and indicator	Data year	OK rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank ^a
Health Outcomes					
Maternal deaths while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births	2020 - 2022	31.9	26.3	0.0	28 of 43
Infant mortality, deaths per 1,000 live births	2021	7.1	5.4	2.8	44 of 51
Breast and cervical cancer deaths per 100,000 female population	2022	23.2	20.9	15.3	39 of 51
All-cause mortality rate per 100,000 women ages 15–44	2022	150.3	110.3	70.5	41 of 51
Percent of reported live births where baby was born prior to 37 weeks of pregnancy (gestation), among birth records that reported a gestational age	2022	11%	10%	8%	40 of 51
Rate of women ages 15–44 with syphilis per 100,000 female population	2022	164.0	78.0	1.0	47 of 51
Rate of infants born with congenital syphilis per 100,000 live births	2022	227.2	102.5	0.0	47 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–64 who reported being in fair or poor health	2022	21%	17%	11%	47 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth with self-reported depression in the three months before or during pregnancy	2021	—	22%	12%	— of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth with self-reported postpartum depressive symptoms	2021	—	13%	9%	— of 33
Percent of women ages 18–64 who reported having 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month	2022	24%	21%	15%	43 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who experienced intimate partner violence before and/or during pregnancy	2021	—	3.1%	1.8%	— of 33
Coverage, Access, and Affordability					
Percent of women ages 19–64 without health insurance coverage	2022	15%	10%	3%	49 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth without health insurance coverage a month before pregnancy	2021	—	12%	2%	— of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth without health insurance coverage during pregnancy	2021	—	2.6%	.4%	— of 33
Percent of women ages 18–44 who reported a time in the past 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost	2022	23%	17%	7%	48 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–44 who did not have one (or more) person they think of as their personal health care provider	2022	23%	23%	8%	39 of 51

Women's Health and Reproductive Care Indicator Data by Dimension (cont.)

Dimension and indicator	Data year	OK rate	U.S. average	Best state rate	State rank
Coverage, Access, and Affordability (cont.)					
Share of in-hospital births in state with a self-pay insurance payment source	2022	1.3%	2.9%	.3%	17 of 51
Rate of maternity care providers (MDs, DOs, certified nurse midwives practicing in Obstetrics and Gynecology) per 100,000 women ages 15–44 ^b	2022	55.0	78.9	159.7	50 of 51
Abortion clinics per 100,000 women ages 15–44 ^b	2023	0.1	1.5	12.9	46 of 51
Health Care Quality and Prevention					
Rate of singleton, term (37 completed weeks or more of gestation based on the obstetric estimate), vertex (not breech), cesarean deliveries to women having a first birth per 100 women delivering singleton, term, vertex, first births	2022	25.4	26.3	16.7	24 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–44 who reported not visiting a doctor for a routine checkup in the past two years	2022	17%	13%	8%	45 of 51
Percent of live births where prenatal care did not begin during the first to third month of pregnancy, among birth records that specified a time period for when prenatal care began	2022	23%	23%	13%	32 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who did not report receiving a maternal postpartum checkup visit	2021	—	9%	6%	— of 33
Percent of women ages 50–74 with a mammogram in the past two years	2022	70%	77%	86%	48 of 51
Percent of women ages 21–65 with a Pap smear in the past three years	2022	77%	82%	89%	46 of 51
Percent of women ages 45–74 who received a sigmoidoscopy or a colonoscopy in the past 10 years or a fecal occult blood test in the past two years	2022	57%	60%	69%	42 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth with a flu shot in the 12 months before delivery or during pregnancy	2021	—	57%	78%	— of 33
Percent of women age 65 and older who ever received a pneumonia vaccine	2022	76%	73%	80%	20 of 51
Percent of women ages 18–64 who have ever had an HIV or AIDS test	2022	38%	44%	67%	42 of 51
Percent of women with a recent live birth who reported being asked about depression during a maternal postpartum checkup visit	2021	—	89%	96%	— of 33
Percent of women with a recent live birth who had teeth cleaned during pregnancy by a dentist or dental hygienist	2021	—	45%	56%	— of 33

[a] Not all indicators available for all 50 states plus D.C. [b] U.S. rate is the 51-state median.