Oklahoma Smoking Prevalence, 2016

Legend
Smoking Prevalence
- 13.1% - 16.8%
- 16.9% - 19.8%
- 19.9% - 23.4%
- 23.5% - 27.4%
- 27.5% - 39.4%

Notes:
Current smokers are defined as respondents who reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.07.2017

Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges and accepts all inherent limitations of the map, including the fact that the data are dynamic and in a constant state of maintenance.
Oklahoma Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence, 2016

Legend
COPD / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence
- 4.7% - 7.2%
- 7.3% - 9.0%
- 9.1% - 10.6%
- 10.7% - 12.5%
- 12.6% - 15.1%

Notes:
COPD / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis is defined as respondents who have been told they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or COPD, emphysema or chronic bronchitis.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

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Oklahoma Obesity Prevalence, 2016

Legend

- Obesity Prevalence
  - 26.4% - 30.8%
  - 30.9% - 33.7%
  - 33.8% - 36.6%
  - 36.7% - 39.2%
  - 39.3% - 46.6%

Notes:
Obese is defined as respondents with a body mass index equal to 30.0 or greater.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
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Oklahoma Physical Activity Prevalence, 2016

Legend
Physical Activity Prevalence
- 54.9% - 60.0%
- 60.1% - 65.6%
- 65.7% - 70.2%
- 70.3% - 74.2%
- 74.3% - 79.6%

Notes:
Physical activity is defined as respondents who participated in leisure time physical activity in the past month.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 11.07.2017

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Oklahoma Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence, 2015

Legend
Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence
- 17.5% - 21.8%
- 21.9% - 24.9%
- 25.0% - 27.1%
- 27.2% - 31.1%
- 31.2% - 36.7%

Notes:
Minimal vegetable consumption is defined as respondents who consumed less than one serving of vegetables per day. Vegetable consumption data is only collected on odd years.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akin, H.

Data Source:
2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 01.25.2017

Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges and accepts all inherent limitations of the map, including the fact that the data are dynamic and in a constant state of maintenance.
Oklahoma Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence, 2015

Legend
Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence
- 44.4% - 49.2%
- 49.3% - 51.8%
- 51.9% - 54.1%
- 54.2% - 57.4%
- 57.5% - 62.7%

Notes:
Minimal fruit consumption is defined as respondents who consumed less than one serving of fruit per day. Fruit consumption data is only collected on odd years.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.07.17

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Oklahoma Diabetes Prevalence, 2016

Legend
Diabetes Prevalence
- 6.4% - 10.6%
- 10.7% - 12.6%
- 12.7% - 14.7%
- 14.8% - 17.8%
- 17.9% - 22.6%

Notes:
Diabetes is defined as respondents who have been told by a doctor that they have diabetes.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2016 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 11.07.2017

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Oklahoma Hypertension Prevalence, 2015

Legend

Hypertension Prevalence
- 28.2% - 34.1%
- 34.2% - 39.1%
- 39.2% - 43.2%
- 43.3% - 48.9%
- 49.0% - 60.6%

Notes:
Hypertension is defined as respondents who have been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure. Hypertension data is only collected on odd years.

County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2015 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.25.2017

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Oklahoma Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate, 2016

Legend
Age-Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality Rate
- 121.2 - 171.2
- 171.3 - 227.5
- 227.6 - 272.9
- 273.0 - 331.5
- 331.6 - 422.4

Notes:
Age-adjusted rates based on 2000 US population standard. All rates are deaths per 100,000 population.

Years of data used: 2015

Data Sources:
Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 11.07.2017

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Oklahoma Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate, 2016

Legend
Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
- 108.0 - 147.7
- 147.8 - 177.5
- 177.6 - 200.6
- 200.7 - 235.2
- 235.3 - 322.8
- Data Not Available

Notes:
Age-adjusted rates based on 2000 US population standard. All rates are deaths per 100,000 population.

Years of data used: 2016

Data Sources:
Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2016, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 11.07.2017

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Center for the Advancement of Wellness Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma Rural and Urban Food Deserts, 2015

Legend

Urban Food Deserts  Rural Food Deserts
Population  Population
0 - 579  0 - 140
580 - 1,617  141 - 494
1,618 - 2,840  495 - 1,168
2,841 - 4,644  1,169 - 2,080
4,645 - 9,321  2,081 - 3,986

Notes:
Food deserts are defined as urban neighborhoods and rural towns without ready access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food.

Rural Food Desert: the number of people within a 10-mile marker that have low access.

Urban Food Desert: the number of people within a 1-mile marker that have low access.

Population data are reported at the block level from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing.

Year of data used: 2015.

Data Sources:
Food Access Research Atlas
Economic Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.25.2017

Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges and accepts all inherent limitations of the map, including the fact that the data are dynamic and in a constant state of maintenance.
Population – 44,090

Insurance Coverage

- Uninsured: 15.9%
- Insured: 84.1%

Oklahoma Uninsured – 16.1%

Unemployment Rate (2013-2015)

- Stephens: 5.2%
- Oklahoma: 4.7%

High School Dropouts: Class of ‘16

- Stephens: 3.9%
- Oklahoma: 7.2%

Poverty

- Below Poverty: 15.6%
- Above Poverty: 84.4%

Oklahoma Poverty – 16.3%

Race

- White (NH): 80.5%
- African American (NH): 2.0%
- American Indian & Alaska Native (NH): 5.7%
- Asian (NH): 0.6%
- Two or more Races: 5.0%
- Hispanic or Latino: 7.4%

Age Groups

- 65 Years & Over: 18.7%
- Under 18 Years: 23.6%
- Under 5 Years: 6.1%

Sources

1. United States Census Bureau, State and County Quick Facts, 2016.
3. High School Dropouts data provided by the Office of Accountability using data from the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
### Community Food Retail Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishments (rate per 100,000 population)</th>
<th>STEPHENS</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast Food Restaurants, 2015</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>👍</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery Stores, 2015</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>😞</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)-Authorized Retailers, 2016</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIC (Women, Infants &amp; Children)-Authorized Food Store, 2011</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>👍</td>
<td>22.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>STEPHENS</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Desert Prevalence, 2015</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
<td>😞</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Income Population with Low Food Access Prevalence, 2015</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>👍</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Modified Retail Food Environmental Index (percent of population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy Food Access (High Access)</th>
<th>0.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Healthy Food Access (Moderate Access)</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Healthy Food Access (Low Access)</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Healthy Food Outlet (Poor Access)</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Food Outlet (No Access)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources

   a. US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2015. Source geography: County
   e. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. 2011. Source geography: Tract

### Notes

*Rate per 100,000 population
^Rate per 10,000 population
§Status compares county to Oklahoma data
## Health Outcomes - STEPHENS

### Tobacco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Prevalence</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD* / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Obesity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obesity Prevalence</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity Prevalence</td>
<td>69.9%</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>71.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence^</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence^</td>
<td>48.2%</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes Prevalence</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hypertension Prevalence</td>
<td>38.7%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mortality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease Age-Adjusted Death Rate¶</td>
<td>296.4</td>
<td>225.9</td>
<td>282.0</td>
<td>236.4</td>
<td>250.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>228.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rate¶</td>
<td>197.6</td>
<td>178.8</td>
<td>205.3</td>
<td>163.1</td>
<td>193.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>177.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

- *Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease
- ^Consumed < 1 serving of vegetable/fruit per day
- ¶Age-adjusted rates based on 2000 US population standard. All rates are deaths per 100,000 population.
- §Status compares county’s 2015-16 to Oklahoma 2015-16.
- Vegetable, Fruit and Hypertension data are only available for odd years; data is carried to even years as placeholders.

### Sources

Three unhealthy behaviors influence four chronic diseases that account for more than 60 percent of all deaths in Stephens county and for more than 60 percent of all deaths in Oklahoma.

**3 Behaviors**
- Tobacco Use
- Poor Diet
- Sedentary Lifestyle

**4 Chronic Conditions**
- Cardiovascular Disease
- Cancer
- Diabetes
- Lung Disease

**60% of Deaths**
