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Oklahoma Smoking Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Smoking Prevalence
- 11.1% - 17.5%
- 17.6% - 21.1%
- 21.2% - 24.5%
- 24.6% - 29.2%
- 29.3% - 38.9%

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 Serbotnja et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcim, H.

Data Source:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.19.2018

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

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 Obesity Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Obesity Prevalence
- 31.1% - 34.6%
- 34.7% - 37.8%
- 37.9% - 40.6%
- 40.7% - 45.1%
- 45.2% - 52.4%

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:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.16.2018

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Oklahoma Physical Activity Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Physical Activity Prevalence
- 49.6% - 56.3%
- 56.4% - 61.2%
- 61.3% - 65%
- 65.1% - 70.4%
- 70.5% - 76.3%

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:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.21.2018

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.

Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence
- 11.4% - 14.4%
- 14.5% - 16.8%
- 16.9% - 19.4%
- 19.5% - 22.4%
- 22.4% - 28.7%

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:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

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.

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 12.05.2018

Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence
- 40.0% - 44.1%
- 44.2% - 46.9%
- 47.0% - 49.7%
- 49.8% - 52.2%
- 52.3% - 55.6%

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:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 12.06.18

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 Diabetes Prevalence, 2017

Legend
Diabetes Prevalence
- 7.7% - 10.7%
- 10.8% - 13.3%
- 13.4% - 15.5%
- 15.6% - 17.7%
- 17.8% - 22.5%

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:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 11.16.2018

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 Hypertension Prevalence, 2017

Legend

Hypertension Prevalence
- 29.6% - 34.1%
- 34.2% - 38.8%
- 38.9% - 43.2%
- 43.3% - 48.2%
- 48.3% - 55.2%

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 Serbecnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:
2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 12.11.2018

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Oklahoma Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate, 2017

Legend
Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate
- 159.6 - 247.1
- 247.2 - 289.2
- 289.3 - 328.7
- 328.8 - 368.7
- 388.8 - 459.3

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

Years of data used: 2017

Data Sources:

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic
Created: 01.17.2019

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.

Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health
Oklahoma Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate, 2017

Legend
Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate
- 107.7 - 149.9
- 150.0 - 181.4
- 181.5 - 206.1
- 206.2 - 234.6
- 234.7 - 261.2

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

Years of data used: 2017

Data Sources:

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.17.2019

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 Rural and Urban Food Deserts, 2015

Legend
Urban Food Deserts
Population
0 - 579
580 - 1,617
1,618 - 2,840
2,841 - 4,644
4,645 - 9,321
Rural Food Deserts
Population
0 - 140
141 - 494
495 - 1,168
1,169 - 2,080
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.
**Insurance Coverage**

- **Uninsured**: 16.2%
- **Insured**: 83.8%

Oklahoma Uninsured – 16.1%

**Unemployment Rate (2014-2016)**

- **Stephens**: 6.6%
- **Oklahoma**: 4.6%

**High School Dropouts: Class of ‘16**

- **Stephens**: 3.9%
- **Oklahoma**: 7.2%

**Poverty**

- **Below Poverty**: 15.0%
- **Above Poverty**: 85.0%

Oklahoma Poverty – 15.8%

**Race**

- **White (NH)**: 20.1%
- **African American (NH)**: 2.1%
- **American Indian & Alaska Native (NH)**: 5.9%
- **Asian (NH)**: 0.7%
- **Two or more Races**: 5.0%
- **Hispanic or Latino**: 7.7%

**Age Groups**

- **65 Years & Over**: 19.5%
- **Under 18 Years**: 23.3%
- **Under 5 Years**: 5.9%

**Sources**

3. High School Dropouts data provided by the Office of Accountability using data from the Oklahoma State Department of Education.
### Community Food Retail Environment

#### Establishments (rate per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Stephens</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fast Food Restaurants, 2016</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td>🟢</td>
<td>73.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery Stores, 2016</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>🟡</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)-Authorized Retailers, 2017</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>🟡</td>
<td>9.6</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>Access Category</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>Access Category</th>
<th>Stephens</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High Healthy Food Access (High Access)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Healthy Food Access (Moderate Access)</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Healthy Food Access (Low Access)</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Healthy Food Outlet (Poor Access)</td>
<td>47.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Food Outlet (No Access)</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sources

   a. US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2016. 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking Prevalence</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD* / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obesity</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Obesity Prevalence</td>
<td>33.8%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>34.6%</td>
<td>34.9%</td>
<td>39.7%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>36.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physical Activity Prevalence</td>
<td>60.7%</td>
<td>66.1%</td>
<td>63.2%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence^</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimal Fruit Consumption Prevalence^</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diabetes Prevalence</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>15.1%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension Prevalence</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>37.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mortality</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease Age-Adjusted Death Rate¶</td>
<td>308.1</td>
<td>358.3</td>
<td>320.1</td>
<td>326.6</td>
<td>284.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>297.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer Age-Adjusted Death Rate¶</td>
<td>178.8</td>
<td>205.3</td>
<td>163.1</td>
<td>193.9</td>
<td>163.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>177.2</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 2016-17 to Oklahoma 2016-17.

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.

3-4-60 DEATH RATES*

- **Cardiovascular Disease**: Stephens [693.4] vs. Oklahoma [614.6]
- **Cancer**: Stephens [582.7] vs. Oklahoma [584.2]
- **Diabetes**: Stephens [556.3] vs. Oklahoma [558.9]
- **Lung Disease**: Stephens [617.5] vs. Oklahoma [571.5]

3-4-60 DEATH PERCENTAGES*

- **Stephens**: 64.3% vs. Oklahoma: 64.4%
- **Stephens**: 64.3% vs. Oklahoma: 64.5%
- **Stephens**: 63.6% vs. Oklahoma: 65.8%
- **Stephens**: 65.4% vs. Oklahoma: 64.7%
- **Stephens**: 64.1% vs. Oklahoma: 62.9%
- **Stephens**: 62.5% vs. Oklahoma: 62.4%


Area Deprivation Index (ADI)

Stephens County

ADI includes 17 measures of education, housing quality and poverty and ranks block groups from 1-10:
- 1 = least disadvantaged
- 10 = most disadvantaged

Where someone lives can determine several health-related factors, such as safety, stress and access to food. A person’s neighborhood can influence many conditions, including cardiovascular disease and diabetes, which are disproportionately more common among racial and ethnic minorities and the socioeconomically disadvantaged.

Socioeconomic disadvantage is one of the fundamental factors that result in health disparities. Seeing a neighborhood’s socioeconomic measures, such as income, education, employment and housing quality, may provide clues to the effects of those factors on overall health, and could inform health resources policy and social interventions.

Data Source:
University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health.
Area Deprivation Index. 5/1/2018. Available at: https://www.neighborhoodatlas.medicine.wisc.edu/
Life Expectancy
Stephens County

Life expectancy data is the average age to which people can expect to live. Across Oklahoma this ranges from 56-90 years.

Life expectancy data are based on census tract and death records. Census tracts include an average of 4,000 people who typically have similar characteristics, such as social and economic status.

Use this data to:
- decide which neighborhoods most need investment dollars to fund health clinics, schools, preschools, community centers, and other projects that can help improve health
- better understand disparities and make important decisions about public transportation and grocery stores, requirements for physical activity and healthy foods in schools, community safety, access to health care, and much more
- guide conversations about what might be causing life expectancy disparities

Data Source:
United States Small-Area Life Expectancy Project (USALEEP), National Center for Health Statistics, National Association for Public Health Statistics and Information Systems. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/usaleep/usaleep.html

Legend
Life Expectancy (Years)
- 65.5
- 65.6 - 73.1
- 73.2 - 76.0
- 76.1 - 79.2
- 79.3 - 80.4

City