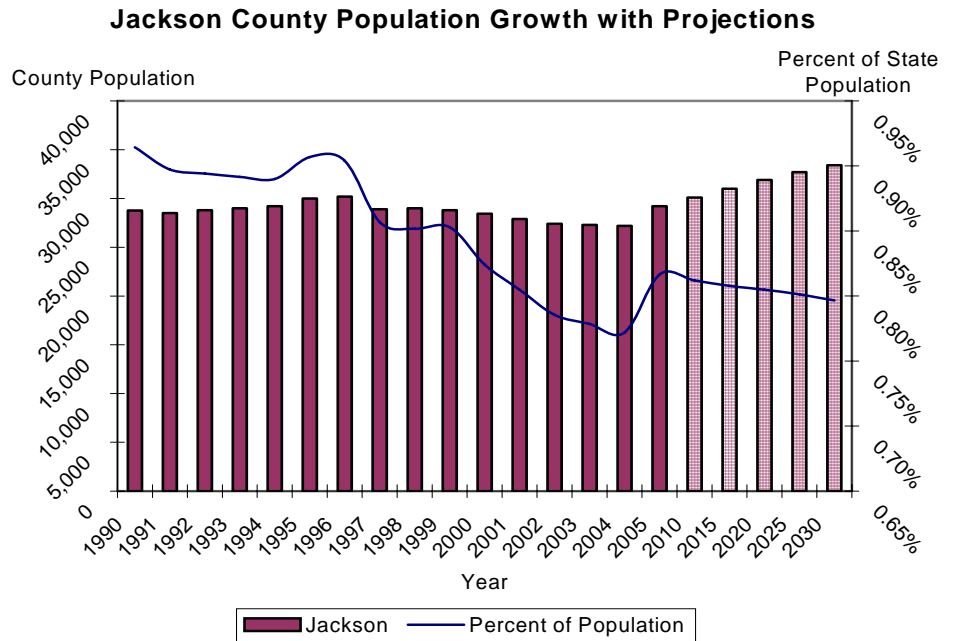




# Demographics

\* U.S. Census Bureau

- Population estimates
  - 1% decrease from 1990 to 2000 (28,764 to 28,439)
  - 4% decrease from 2000 to 2004
  - Ranked 66<sup>th</sup> for growth in state
- 2000 Census
- Hispanic/Latino ethnicity = 16%
- Race
  - Whites = 76%
  - Native Americans = 2%
  - Blacks = 8%
  - Other/Multiple = 14%
- Age
  - Under 5 = 8%
  - Over 64 = 12%
  - Median age = 33.0 years
- Housing units
  - Occupied = 10,590 (86%)
  - Vacant = 1,787 (14%)
- Disability (ages 21 to 64) = 17.0% national = 19.2% state = 21.5%
- Individuals below poverty = 16.2% national = 12.4% state = 14.7%



\* Vital Statistics, Health Care Information Systems, OSDH & Centers for Disease Control

## Top 10 Leading Causes of Death

The top 10 leading causes of death table on the next page displays a broad picture of the causes of death in Jackson County. Since many health-related issues are unique to specific ages, this table provides causes of death by age group at a glance. The causes of death that are present across almost every age group have been highlighted. From 1983 to 1993 heart disease killed 952 people in Jackson County and

is still the leading cause of death among all age groups. According to the Centers for Disease Control, almost \$400,000 is spent on each heart disease-related death. With an average of 88.6 deaths a year, heart disease accounts for almost \$33 million a year in medical costs

**Heart disease accounts for almost \$33 million a year in medical costs in Jackson County.**

in Jackson County. Alzheimer's disease and the complications associated with it have increased from the 11<sup>th</sup> ranked cause of death (1983-1993) to the 7<sup>th</sup> ranked cause of death in persons 65 and older accounting for a 133% increase in deaths.

\* Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Health Care Information System, OSDH & Health Affairs Journal, R. Strum, 2002

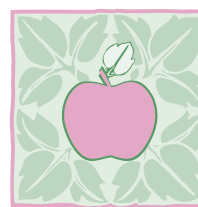
## Nutrition and Obesity

With the United States coming in as the most obese country in the world, health care costs related to obesity and poor nutrition are on the rise.

Of the 292 million people in the United States, 129 million are overweight or obese according to their body mass index (BMI). The number of obese (BMI > 29) and overweight (BMI 25-29) Oklahomans has been increasing at the

same rate as the nation, and health care costs are reflecting this downward spiral of health. For persons under the age of 65, on average, health care costs are \$395 more for obese individuals and are even greater for persons over the age of 65.

In 2002-2004, 28.3%



**Sensible Foods – Sensible Portions  
5 to 9 Fruits & Vegetables a Day**

(7,737) of people in Jackson County were considered obese which accounted for an additional \$3,056,115 in medical costs for the county. These costs are underestimated because they do not take into account the percentage of obese or overweight persons who are over the age of 65.

## Top 10 Causes of Death by Age Group Jackson County 1993-2003

Rank	0-4	05-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	PERINATAL PERIOD 15	UNINTENT. INJURY 3	UNINTENT. INJURY 22	UNINTENT. INJURY 14	CANCER 15	HEART DISEASE 49	CANCER 97	HEART DISEASE 809	HEART DISEASE 976
2	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 6	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 1	HOMICIDE/ LEGAL 8	SUICIDE 9	HEART DISEASE 14	CANCER 38	HEART DISEASE 96	CANCER 397	CANCER 556
3	UNINTENT. INJURY 5	OTHER 2	SUICIDE 8	CANCER 4	UNINTENT. INJURY 11	UNINTENT. INJURY 13	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 21	STROKE 323	STROKE 347
4	HEART DISEASE 3		CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 4	HEART DISEASE 3	SUICIDE 6	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 8	STROKE 12	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 129	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 161
5	HOMICIDE/ LEGAL 3		CANCER 3	HOMICIDE/ LEGAL 3	DIABETES MELLITUS 4	DIABETES MELLITUS 8	LIVER DISEASE 10	INFLUENZA/ PNEUMONIA 106	INFLUENZA/ PNEUMONIA 120
6	HERNIA 1		STROKE 1	DIABETES MELLITUS 2	INFLUENZA/ PNEUMONIA 3	LIVER DISEASE 8	UNINTENT. INJURY 9	KIDNEY DISEASE 43	UNINTENT. INJURY 102
7	KIDNEY DISEASE 1		HEART DISEASE 1	BRONCHITIS/ EMPHYSEMA/ ASTHMA 1	HOMICIDE/ LEGAL 2	STROKE 6	DIABETES MELLITUS 8	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE 35	DIABETES MELLITUS 57
8	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 1		SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 1	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 6	LIVER DISEASE 2	HOMICIDE/ LEGAL 6	INFLUENZA/ PNEUMONIA 7	DIABETES MELLITUS 35	KIDNEY DISEASE 50
9	OTHER 6		OTHER 2	NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY 1	KIDNEY DISEASE 2	SUICIDE 6	KIDNEY DISEASE 3	PNEUMONITIS 27	SUICIDE 38
10					HIV 1	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 5	TWO CAUSES TIED 2	UNINTENT. INJURY 24	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE 36

Data source: Vital Statistics, Health Care Information Division, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Produced by: Community Development Service, Community Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Jul-05

## Injury and Violence

Across the nation and the state of Oklahoma, unintentional and violence-related injuries are on the rise. Unintentional injuries account for the 4th leading cause of death in the United States and the 5th leading cause of death in Oklahoma from 1999-2002. For persons ages 1 to 44 in Oklahoma, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death.

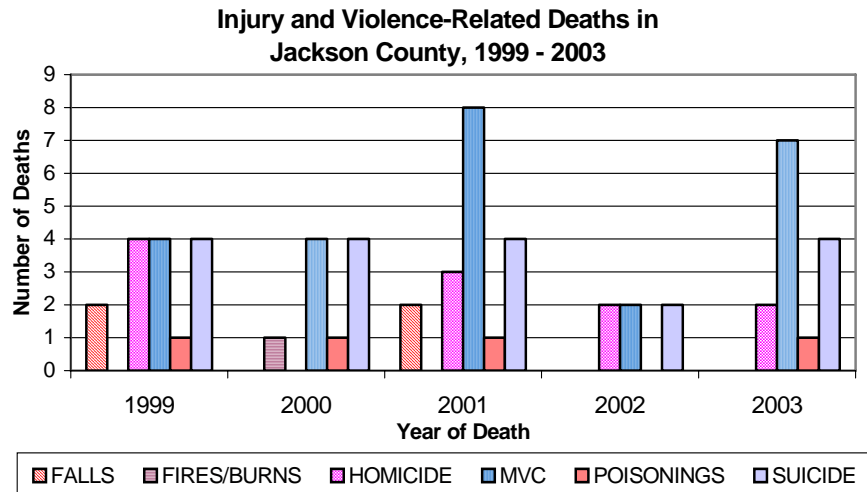
This trend does not change much in Jackson County. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death from ages 5 to 34.

It is estimated that for every motor vehicle-related death \$1.1 million in economic costs are incurred. For Jackson County which has an average of 5 motor vehicle-related deaths a year, that

translates to almost \$6 million a year.

Violence-related injuries (homicide

and suicide) in Jackson County are ranked in the top 10 in five of the eight age groups (see Top 10 list on page 3).



\* *Vital Statistics*, Health Care Information Systems, OSDH & Centers for Disease Control

## Tobacco Use

According to the 2005 State of the State's Health Report, tobacco use among Oklahomans has remained fairly stable from 1990 to 2002. Oklahoma has been consistently higher in its tobacco use than the nation and is 30% higher than the nation on the amount of tobacco consumed per capita (103 packs vs. 79 packs).

Tobacco use is no longer just the

problem of the individual but also the community as a whole. With health care costs on the rise, targeting areas such as tobacco use is an effective way to control those costs.

In 2002, the CDC estimated that a person that used tobacco accrued over \$3,300 in health care costs per year. According to the Be-

havioral Risk Factor Surveillance Sys-

tem, it is estimated that 26.9% (7,354) of people in Jackson County use tobacco of some sort. Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$24 million a year for Jackson County.

*“Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$24 million a year for Jackson County”*

\* *Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System*, Health Care Information System, OSDH & American Diabetes Association, 2002

## Physical Activity, Wellness and Diabetes

The increasing inactivity of the U.S. population is contributing to an increase in numerous poor health-related outcomes. Physical inactivity robs the body of precious energy needed to function properly, in turn health declines and rates of various chronic diseases escalate.

According to the 2002-2004 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), it is estimated that 31.1%

(8,502 ) of people in Jackson County had no leisure activity in the past month at the time they were surveyed.

The BRFSS also indicated that 12.9% (3,527 ) of Jackson County citizens have been diagnosed by a health professional as having dia-



*Increase activity gradually. Moderate exercise for 30 minutes 5 days a week.*

betes. In 2002, the per capita annual healthcare costs for people with diabetes was \$13,243 compared to \$2,560 for people without diabetes. Persons with diabetes accumulated health care costs of \$46,708,061.00 in one year for Jackson County.

# Teen Pregnancy

While births to teen mothers (age 15 to 19) are on the decline in both the U.S. and Oklahoma, Oklahoma has moved up in rank from 13th to 8th in the country. In 1993 the rate of teen births

was 60.0 (per 1,000 15-19 year old females) in the U.S. and 66.6 in Oklahoma. In 2003, the rate decreased to 41.7 in the U.S. and 55.8 in Oklahoma, a decrease of

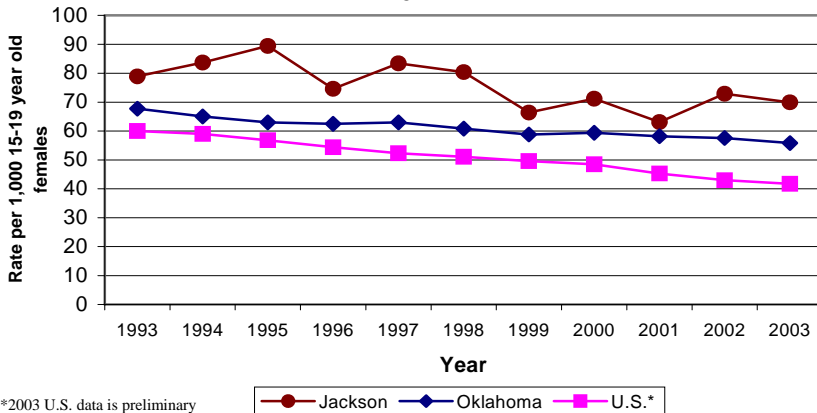
31% and 7%, respectively.

Children of teen mothers are more likely to display poor health and social outcomes than those of older mothers, such as premature birth, low birth weight, higher rates of abuse and neglect, and more likely to go to foster care or do poorly in school. Additionally, births to teen mothers accumulate \$3,200 a year for each teenage birth, which is passed on to citizens.

According to Oklahoma Vital Statistics, Jackson County had a teen birth rate of 69.9 in 2003 which was a 4% decrease from 2002 (72.9) and a 11% decrease since 1993 (78.9).

With an average of 80 births per year, teen pregnancy costs the citizens of Jackson County \$256,000.00 a year.

**Rate of Live Births to Teen Mothers, Ages 15-19, Jackson County, 1993 to 2003**



\*2003 U.S. data is preliminary

Note: 21 births to a mother 10-14 years of age occurred during the 11 year period.

# Poverty

\* U.S. Census Bureau

As the nation advances in technology and the ability to detect and prevent disease at an earlier stage, persons that are impoverished carry a large burden of poor health outcomes. Higher incidences of unplanned or unwanted pregnancies, teen pregnancy, inade-

quate prenatal care, higher rates of low-birth-weight babies, infant deaths and low immunization rates are all associated with poverty along with a myriad of other adverse health outcomes.

According to the 2000 census, 16.2% of persons in Jackson

County for whom poverty status was known had an income below what was needed to live at the federal poverty level. Jackson County is 10% above the state (14.7%) and 31% above the nation (12.4%) for persons with incomes below the federal poverty level.

**Income to Poverty Ratio, Jackson County, 2000 Census**

Poverty level	Total	50% below	51% to 99% below	poverty level to 149% above	150% to 199% above	200% and above
Population	27,597	1,851	2,627	3,940	2,954	16,225
Cumulative Population		1,851	4,478	8,418	11,372	27,597
% of Total	100.0%	6.7%	9.5%	14.3%	10.7%	58.8%
Cumulative %		6.7%	16.2%	30.5%	41.2%	100.0%

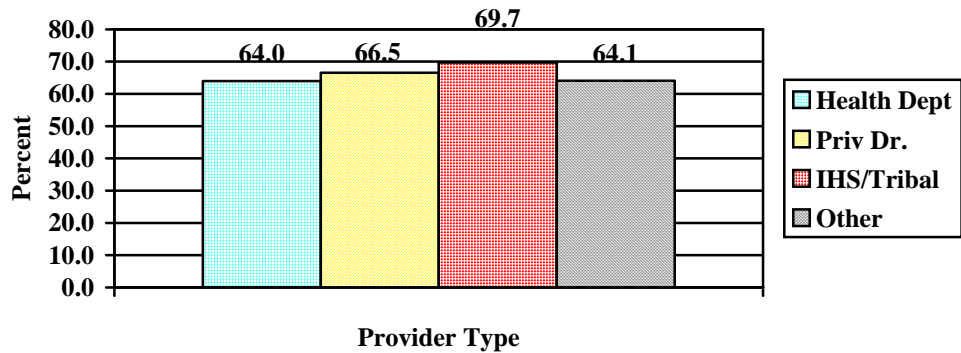
# OK By One - State Immunization Data

\* 2 Year-old Immunization Survey, Immunization Service, OSDH

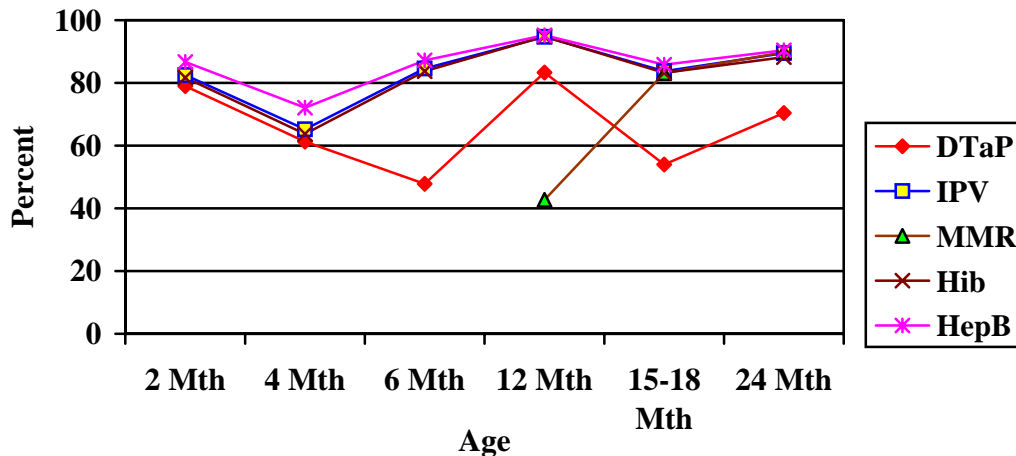
2003-04 Immunization Coverage Rates



4:3:1:1:3 Coverage by Location of Shots, Oklahoma, 2004



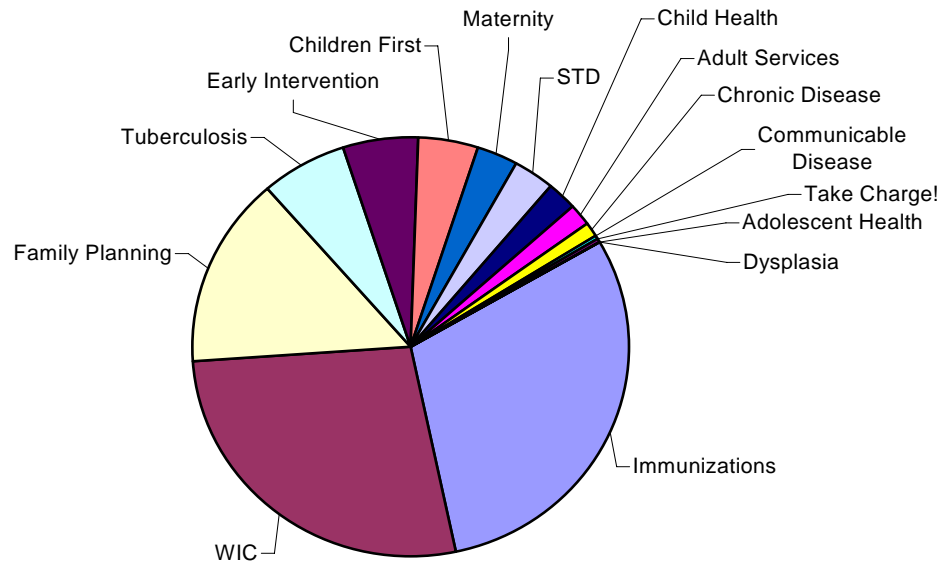
Oklahoma Children On Schedule by Antigen, 2004



\*\*Note: County level data will be available soon.



## Attended Appointments for Jackson County Health Department, State Fiscal Year 05



## Health Care Costs Summary

### Cardiovascular Disease (Heart Disease)

- Average 89 deaths a year
- \$369,476.69 per death
- Total— \$32,883,425.41 a year

### Obesity

- 28.3% of population ( 7,737 )
- \$395.00 in additional medical costs per person
- Total—\$3,056,115.00

### Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Death

- Average 5 deaths per year
- \$1,120,000.00 in economic costs per death
- Total—\$5,600,000.00 a year

### Tobacco Use

- 26.9% of population (7,354)
- \$3,300.00 in health care costs
- Total—\$24,268,200.00 a year

### Diabetes

- 12.9% of population (3,527 )
- \$13,243.00 in healthcare costs a year
- Total—\$46,708,061.00 a year

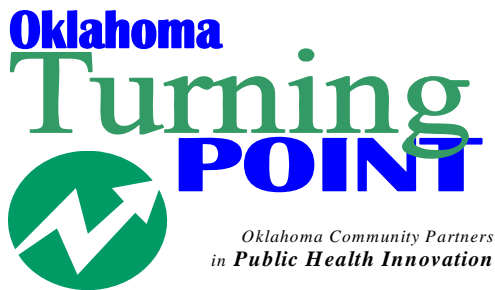
### Teen Pregnancy

- Average of 80 births to teen mothers per year
- \$3,200.00 in costs for each birth a year
- Total— \$256,000.00 a year



Grand Total for Jackson County:

**\$112,771,801.41**



*The Oklahoma Turning Point Initiative is public health improvement in action. The success of the Turning Point process involves a partnership between the state and county departments of health, local communities, and policy-makers. The Oklahoma Turning point engine is fueled by a community-based decision making process whereby local communities tap into the capacities, strengths, and vision of their citizens to create and promote positive, sustainable changes in the public health system, and the public's health.*

**OKLAHOMA STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

Community Health Services  
Community Development Service

1000 NE 10th St, Rm 508  
Oklahoma City, OK 73117  
Phone: 405-271-6127  
Fax: 405-271-1225  
Email: neil@health.ok.gov

Jackson County Health Department  
401 W Tamarack Rd  
Altus, OK 73521-1599  
580-482-7308

***Looking Back to Move Forward***

Report compiled by:  
Miriam McGaugh, M.S.  
Community Development Service, OSDH  
Kelly Baker, MPH  
Health Care Information Systems, OSDH

## Jackson County Community Health Action Team

We would like to say thank you to all the people and organizations that make the Jackson County Community Health Action Team a role model for the rest. With major accomplishments, such as a local seat belt ordinance in Altus, a free community health clinic to serve those most in need and the passing of a 24/7 tobacco policy in Altus schools, you are paving the way for a healthier future for all Jackson County residents.

- Altus Chamber of Commerce
- Altus Police Dept.
- Oklahoma Highway Patrol
- Altus City Planning Dept.
- State political leaders (Senator and Representative)
- Jackson County Memorial Hospital
- Jackson County Health Department
- United Way
- Faith Community
- Southwest Community Action
- OSU Extension
- Altus Air Force Base
- Southwestern Youth Services
- Concerned Citizens
- Workforce Oklahoma
- Altus Public Schools
- Local Physicians, Pharmacists, and Attorneys
- KeyB radio station
- CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) of Southwest Oklahoma
- Western Oklahoma State College
- ACMI House
- Communities of Promise
- Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)
- Blair Public School
- Wichita Mountains Prevention Network
- Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth

