

6/22/2021

Oklahoma Healthy Brain Initiative Coalition



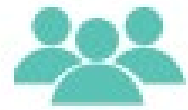
Agenda

Time	Topic	Discussion Points	Team Member(s) Responsible
1:00—1:30	Welcome/Introductions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Get to know one another	OHBI Members
1:30- 1:45	Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Meeting Dates & Times•Discuss Meeting Location•Where Brain Health Meets Public Health video•Discuss Workgroups•Who are we missing?	Morgan Fitzgerald
1:45-2:50	Coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Vision & Mission	Morgan Fitzgerald Amanda Cribbs
2:50-2:55	State Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Share Data•Set Goals for Next Meeting	Morgan Fitzgerald
2:55-3:00	Close	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Next Meeting Date	Morgan Fitzgerald

OHBI Coalition

- Future Meetings
 - Who would like to host next meeting in-person?
- [Where Brain Health Meets Public Health](#)
- Chairs & Co-Chairs

Work Groups



**ASSURE A COMPETENT
WORKFORCE**



**EDUCATE &
EMPOWER**



MONITOR & EVALUATE



**DEVELOP POLICIES &
MOBILIZE PARTNERSHIPS**

State Plan

Healthy Brain Initiative Road Map Series

- **P-1:** Promote the use of effective interventions and best practices to protect brain health, address cognitive impairment, and help meet the needs of caregivers for people with dementia.
- **M-3:** Use data gleaned through available surveillance strategies and other sources to inform the public health program and policy response to cognitive health, impairment, and caregiving.
- **E-1:** Educate the public about brain health and cognitive aging, changes that should be discussed with a health professional, and benefits of early detection and diagnosis.
- **W-5:** Strengthen the competencies of professionals who deliver healthcare and other care services to people with dementia through interprofessional training and other strategies.

Data

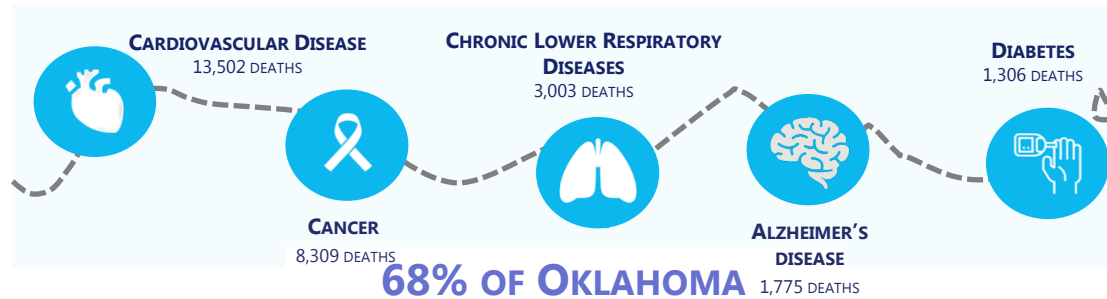
4-5-68 IN OKLAHOMA

4

BEHAVIORS



5 CHRONIC DISEASES



68% OF OKLAHOMA DEATHS

Over 41,000 annual deaths from all causes in Oklahoma

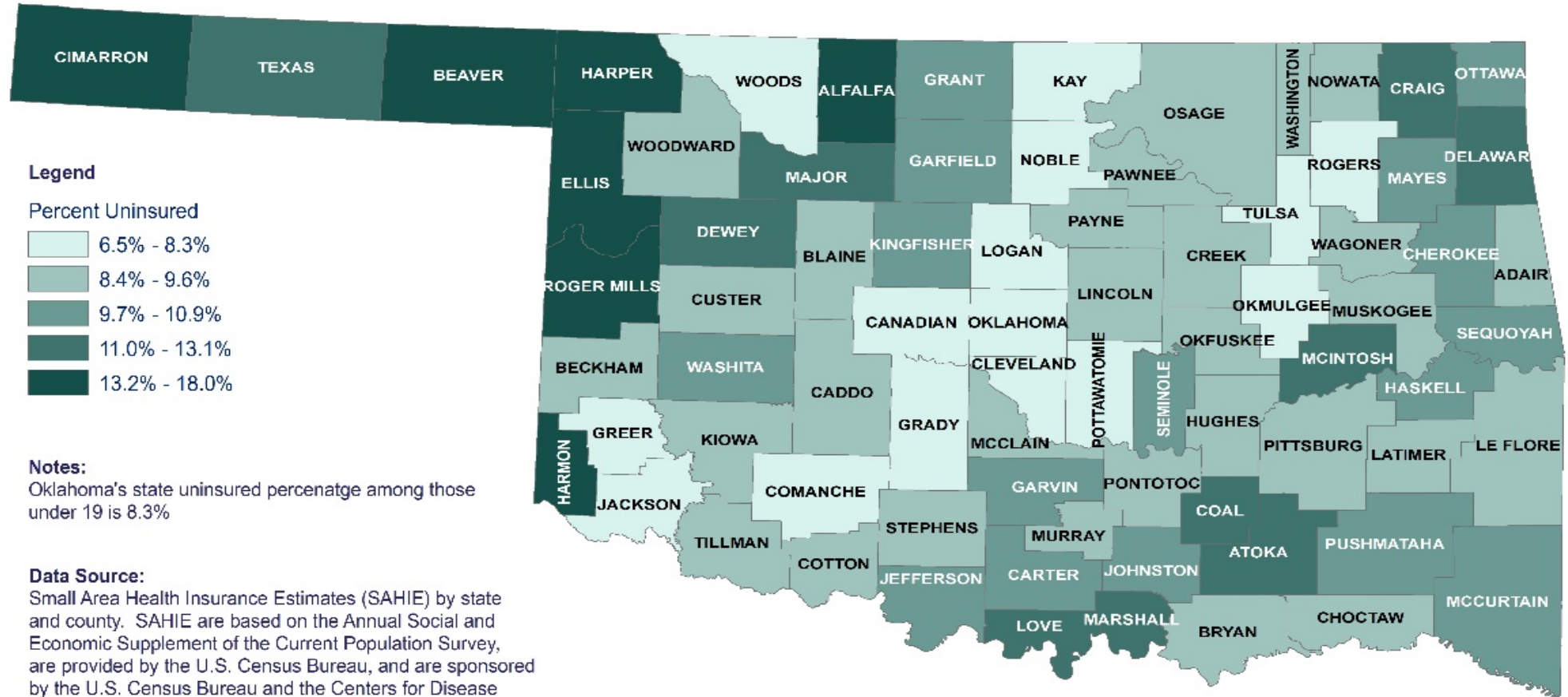
More than

2/3

Oklahomans die from a 4-5-68 chronic disease

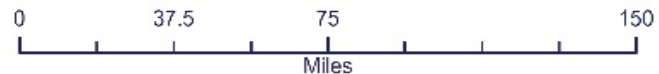


Oklahoma Uninsured - Under 19 Years of Age



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

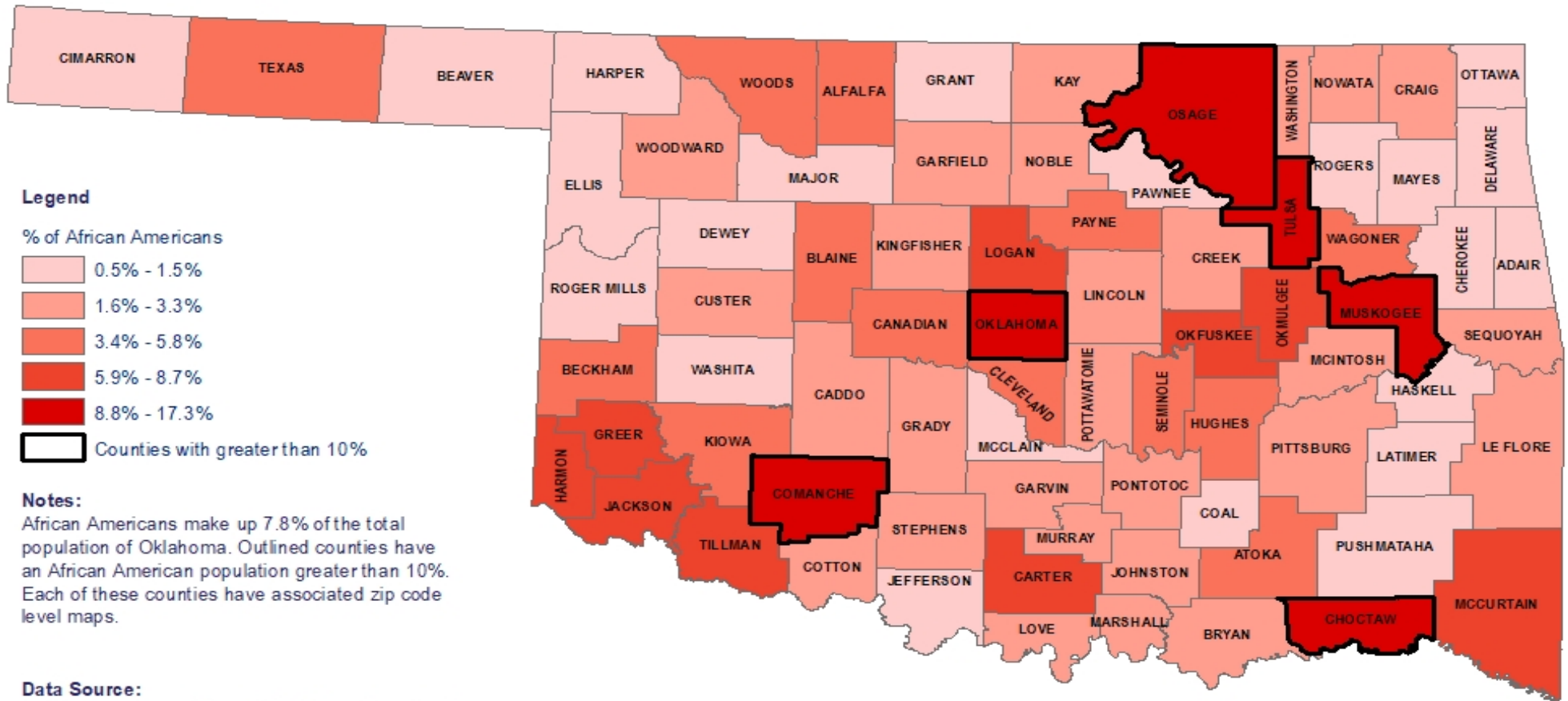
Created: 6.18.2021



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.

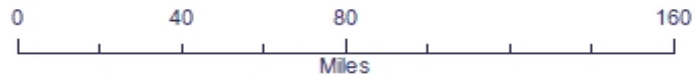


Oklahoma African American Distribution



Data Source:

US Census Bureau County Population Characteristics, July 2019 Estimates



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

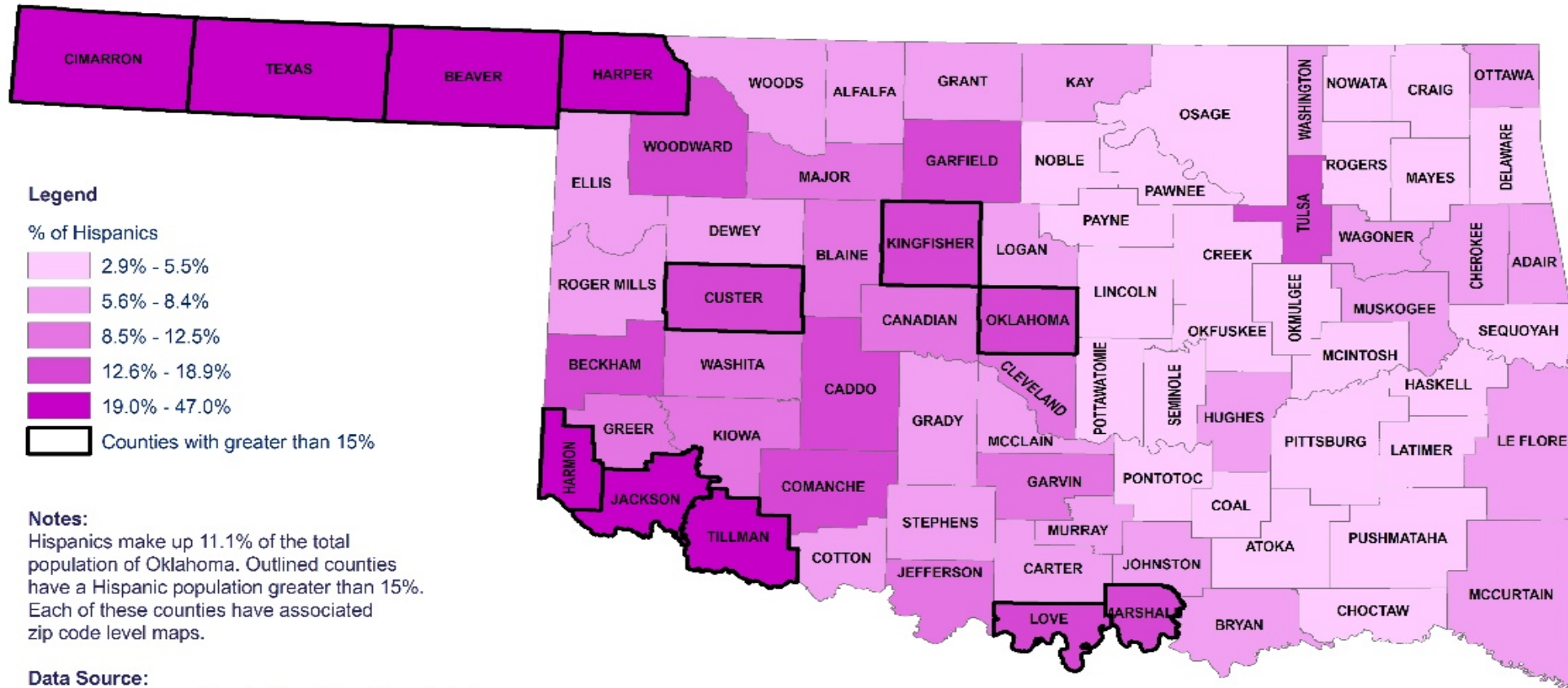


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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

Created: 03.19.2021



Oklahoma Hispanic Distribution



Legend

% of Hispanics

- 2.9% - 5.5%
- 5.6% - 8.4%
- 8.5% - 12.5%
- 12.6% - 18.9%
- 19.0% - 47.0%
- Counties with greater than 15%

Notes:

Hispanics make up 11.1% of the total population of Oklahoma. Outlined counties have a Hispanic population greater than 15%. Each of these counties have associated zip code level maps.

Data Source:

US Census Bureau County Population Characteristics, July 2019 Estimates



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

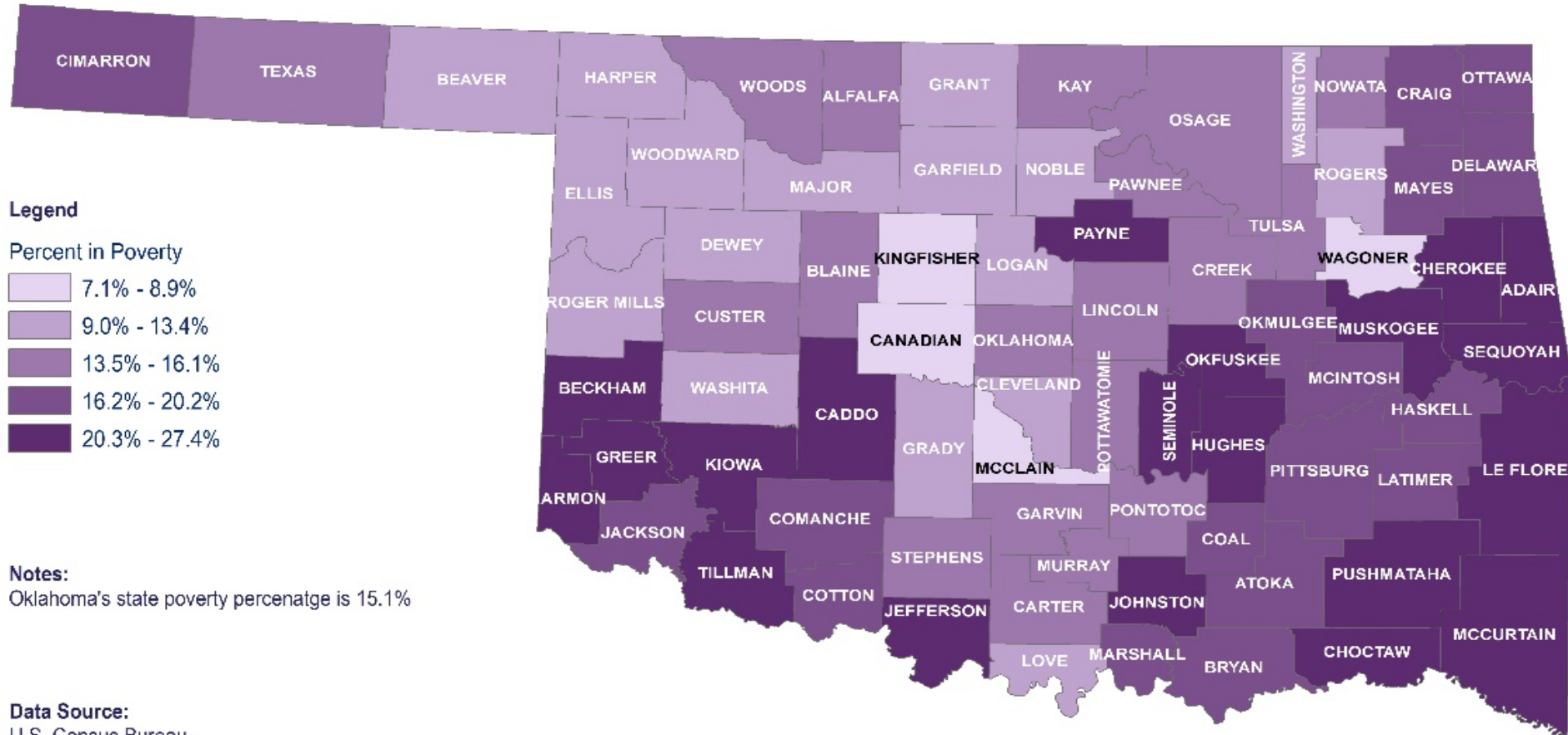


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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

Created: 03.19.2021

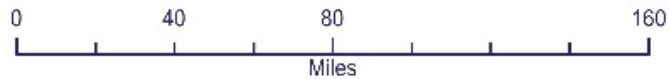


Oklahoma Poverty Percentages, 2019



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 6.18.2021



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.





cognitive decline in oklahoma

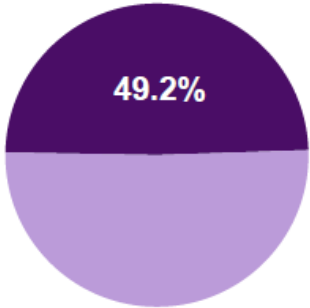
DATA FROM THE 2019 BEHAVIORAL RISK FACTOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

In Oklahoma, **14%** — 1 in 7 — of those aged 45 and over report they are experiencing confusion or memory loss that is happening more often or is getting worse (“subjective cognitive decline”).

Half of them have **not** talked to a health care professional about it.

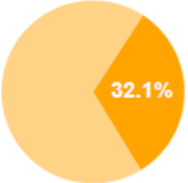
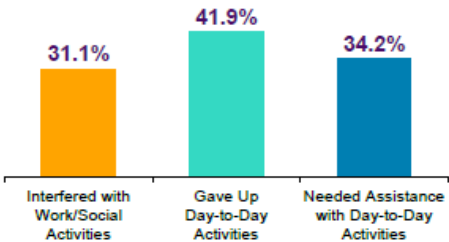
For those with worsening memory problems, **49.6%** say it has created “functional difficulties” — that is, caused them to give up day-to-day activities and/or interfered with work or social activities.

Percent with memory problems who have **not** talked to a health care provider



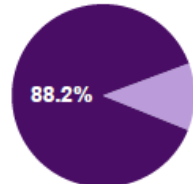
Percent of Those Aged 45+ with Subjective Cognitive Decline											
All	Gender		Age					Educational Attainment			
	Men	Women	45-59	60-64	65-74	75-79	80+	< High School	High School	Some College	College Grad
14.0%	14.5%	13.7%	13.8%	11.2%	13.9%	13.5%	21.4%	20.4%	14.7%	14.3%	9.2%

Percent with memory problems who say it created difficulties and burden



Percent with memory problems who live alone

Percent with memory problems who have at least one other chronic condition*



*Defined as arthritis, asthma, COPD, cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes

This Fact Sheet is supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as part of a financial assistance award totaling \$2,796,933 with 100 percent funded by CDC/HHS. The contents are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official views of, nor an endorsement, by CDC/HHS, or the U.S. Government.

WELLNESS COUNTY PROFILE

2020



OKLAHOMA
State Department
of Health

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEWIDE

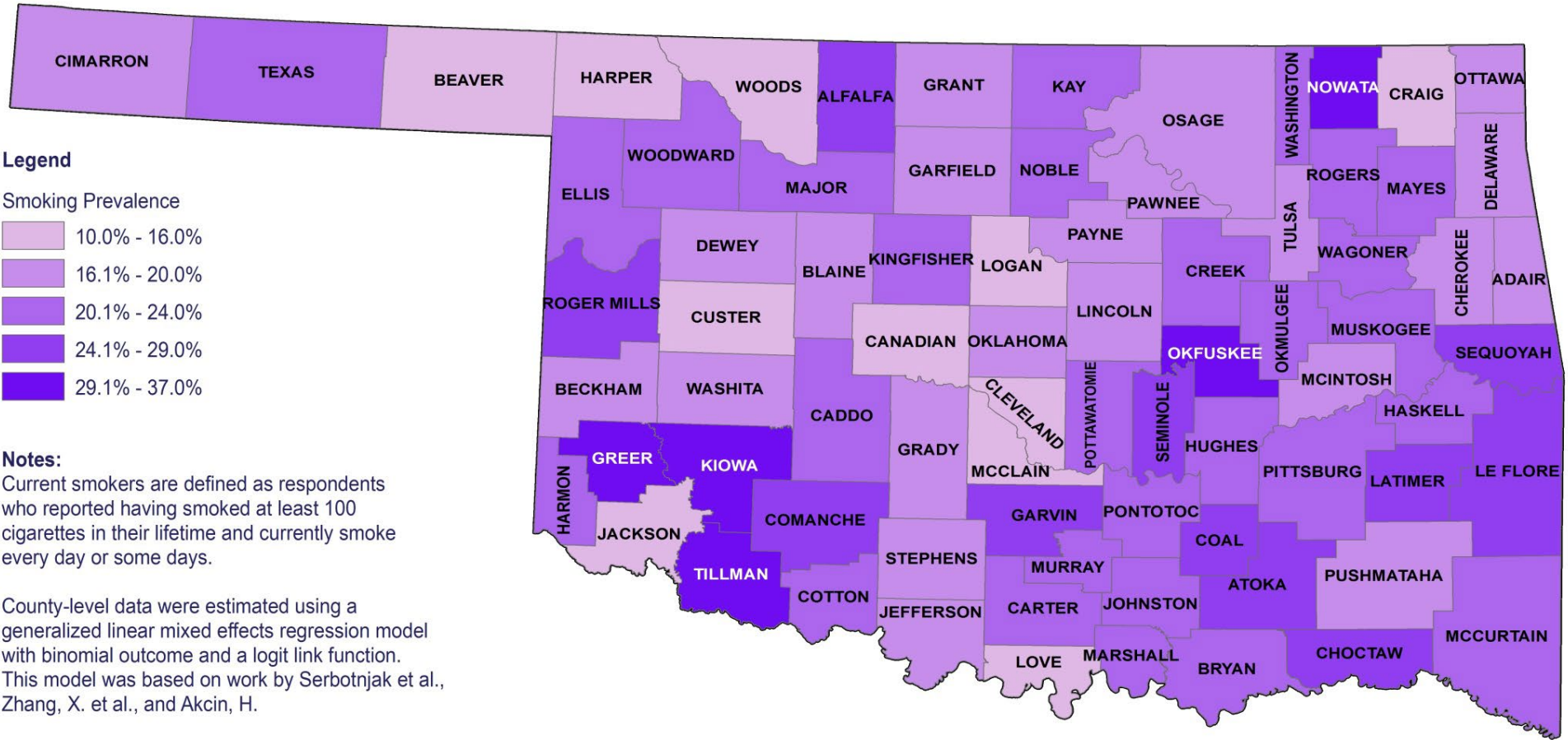
	SMOKING PREVALENCE	3
	COPD PREVALENCE	4
	OBESITY PREVALENCE	5
	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PREVALENCE	6-7
	VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION PREVALENCE	8
	FRUIT CONSUMPTION PREVALENCE	9
	DIABETES PREVALENCE	10
	HYPERTENSION PREVALENCE	11
	CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE MORTALITY	12
	CANCER MORTALITY	13
	RURAL AND URBAN FOOD DESERTS	14
	TOBACCO RETAILER DENSITY	15

	AREA DEPRIVATION INDEX	16
	CHILD OPPORTUNITY INDEX	17
	LIFE EXPECTANCY	18

COUNTY

	DEMOGRAPHICS	20
	COMMUNITY FOOD RETAIL ENVIRONMENT DASHBOARD	21
	HEALTH OUTCOMES DASHBOARD	22
	3-4-60	23
	AREA DEPRIVATION INDEX	24
	CHILD OPPORTUNITY INDEX	25
	LIFE EXPECTANCY	26

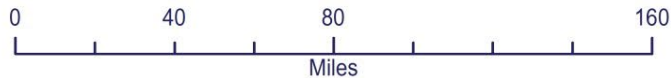
Oklahoma Smoking Prevalence, 2018



Data Source:
 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System,
 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

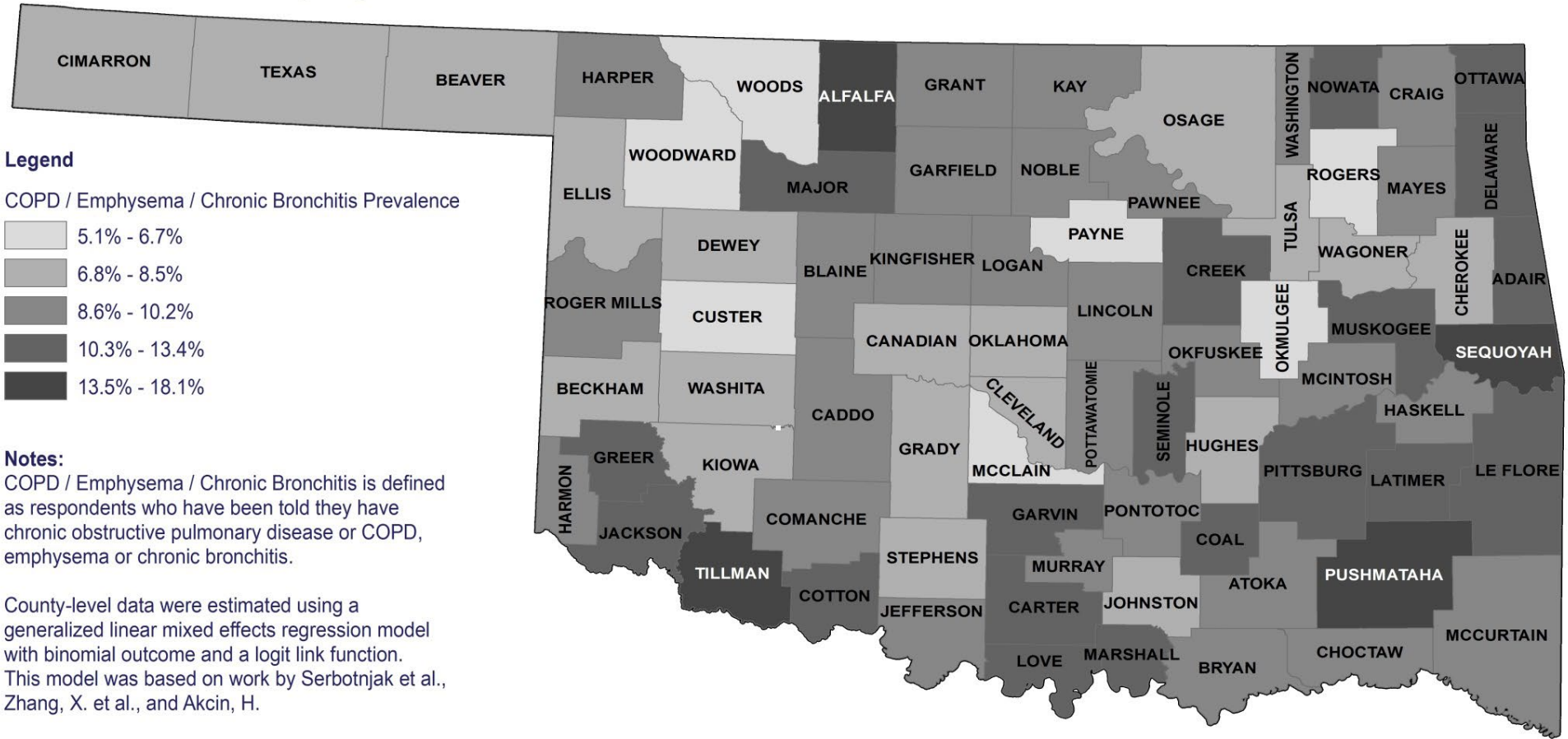


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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 Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) / Emphysema / Chronic Bronchitis Prevalence, 2018

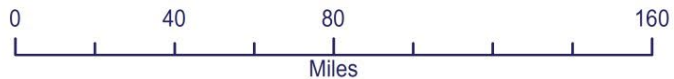


Data Source:

2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.23.20

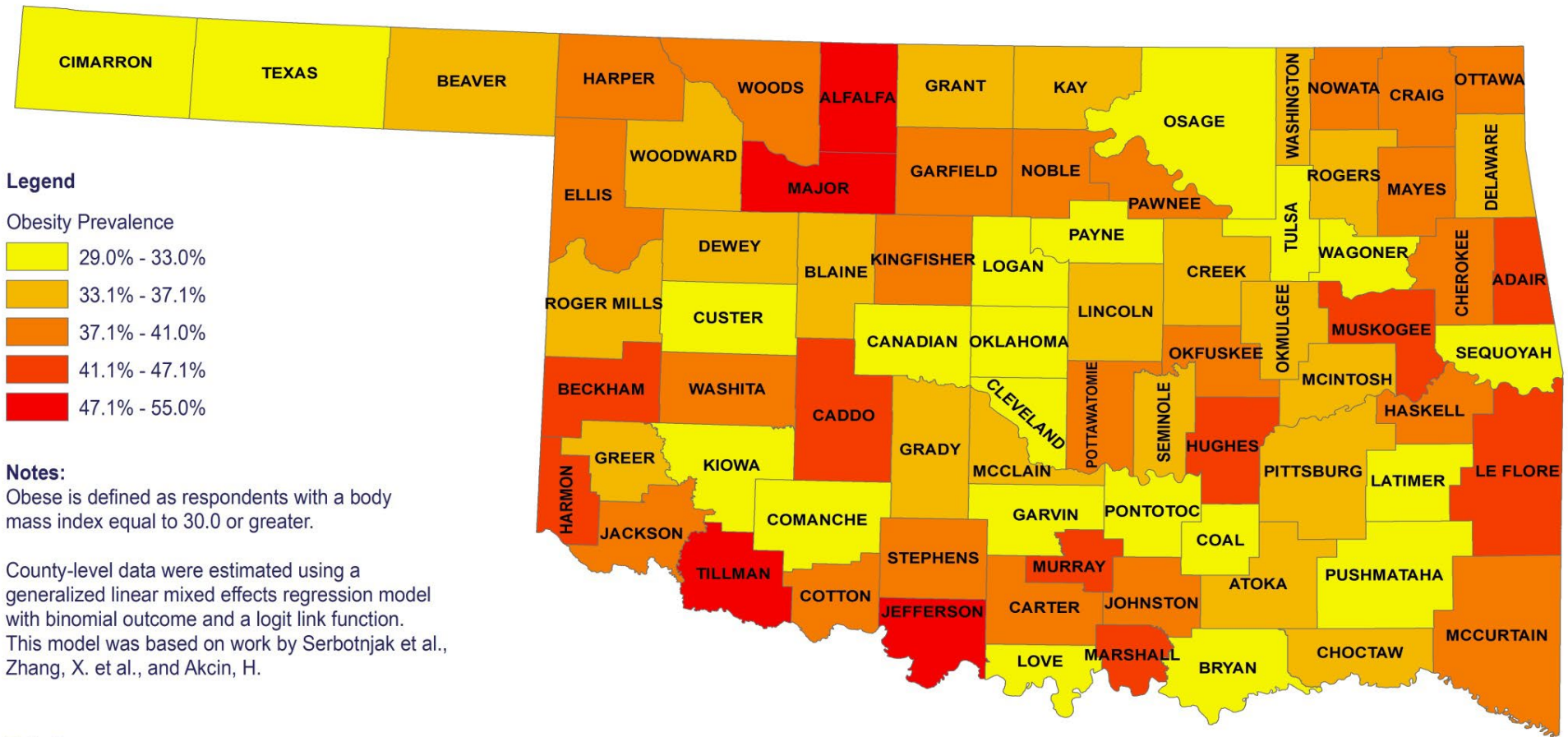


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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 Obesity Prevalence, 2018

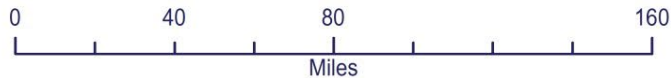


Data Source:

2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

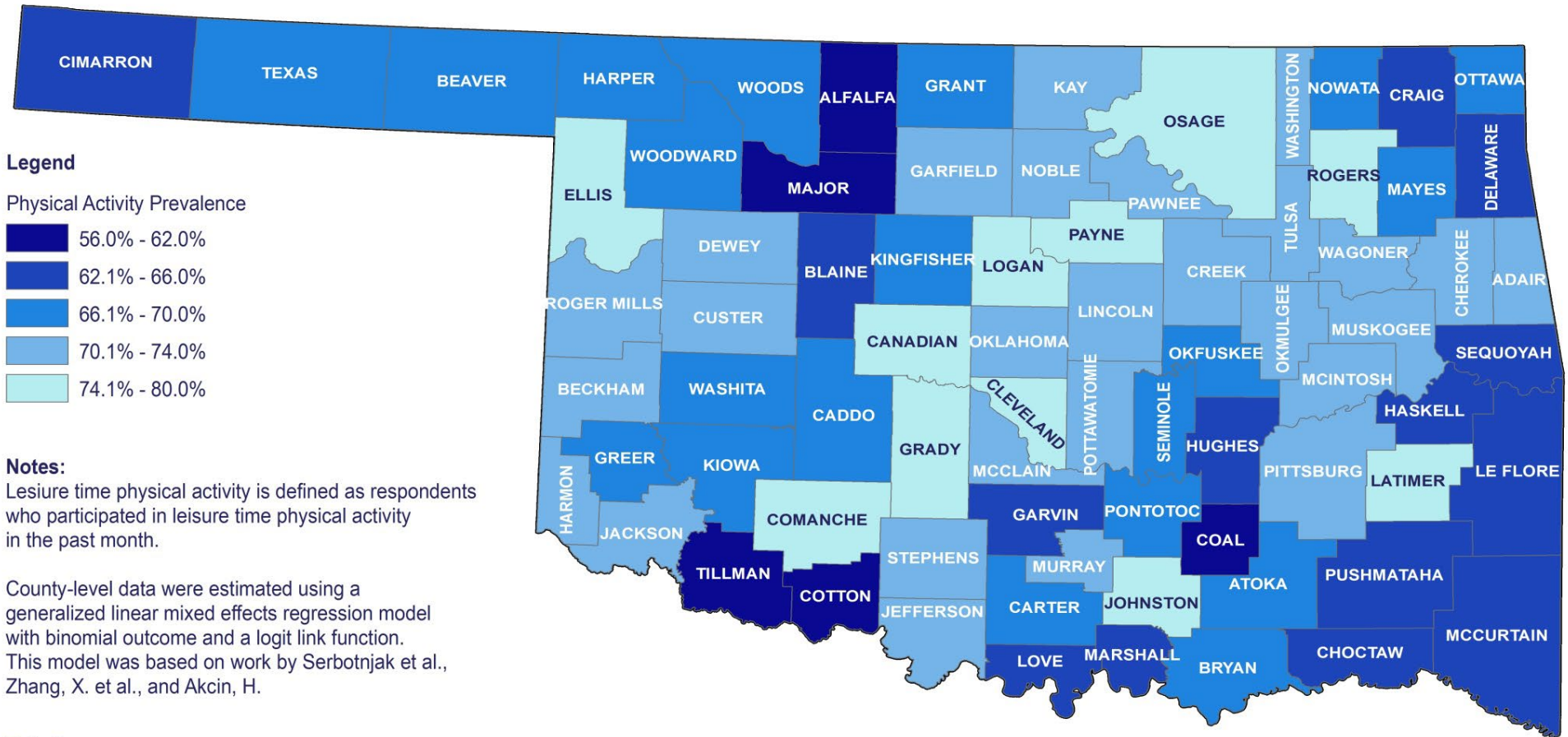


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



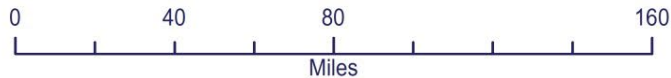
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Leisure Time Physical Activity Prevalence, 2018



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

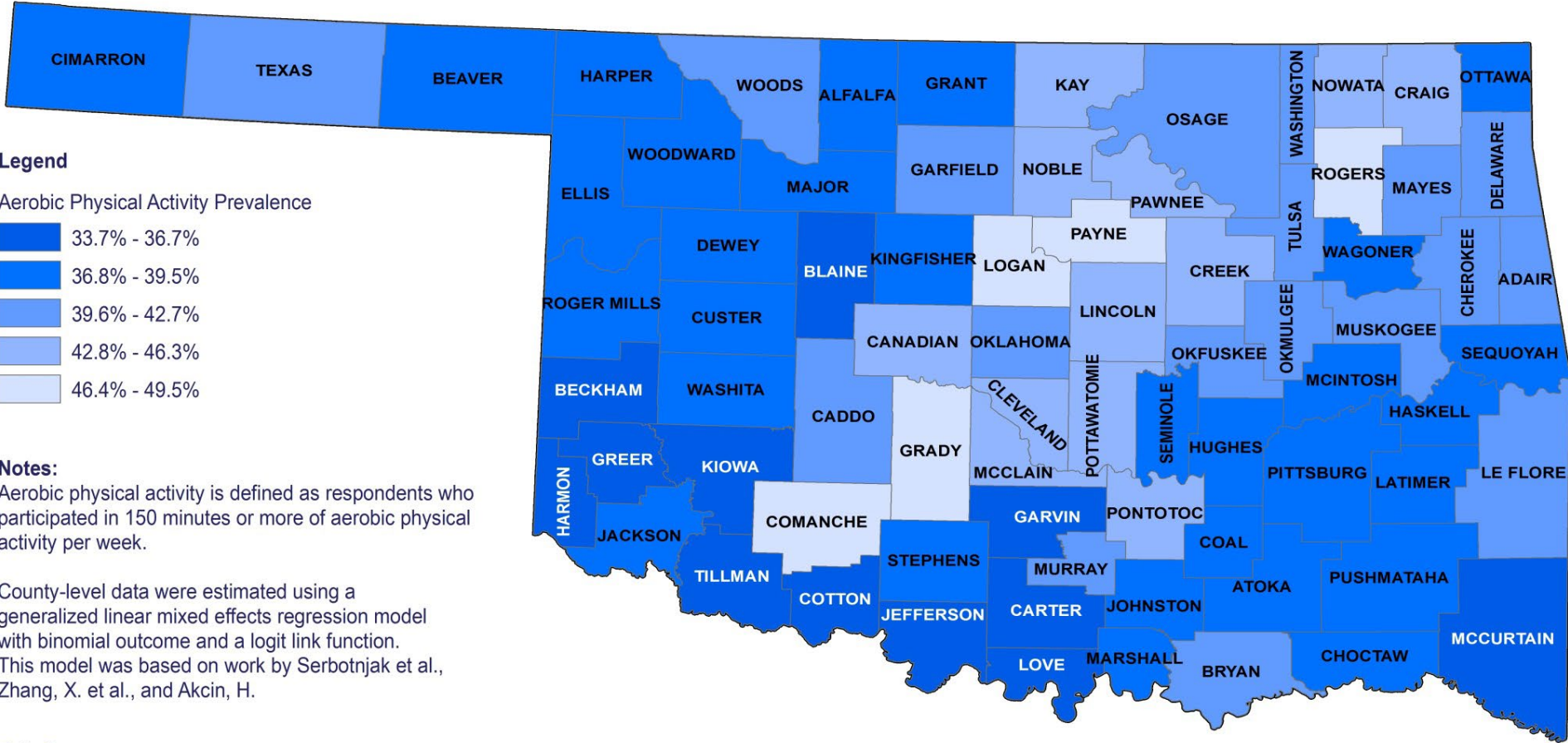


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



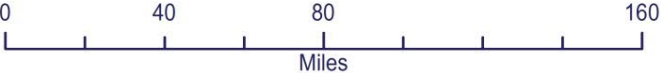
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Aerobic Physical Activity Prevalence, 2017



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

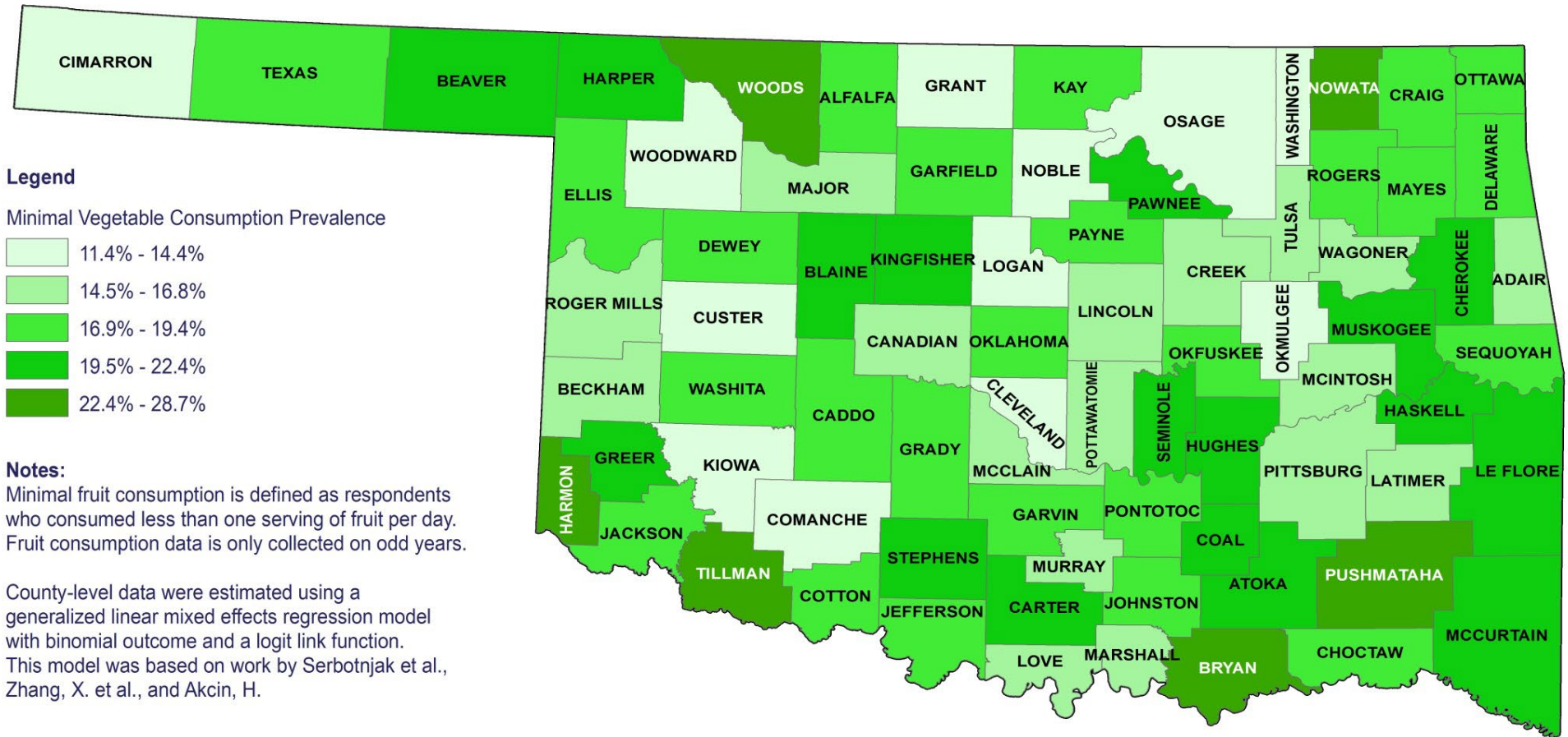


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



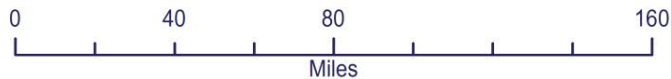
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Minimal Vegetable Consumption Prevalence, 2017



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 12.05.2018

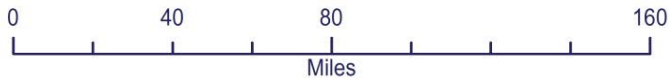
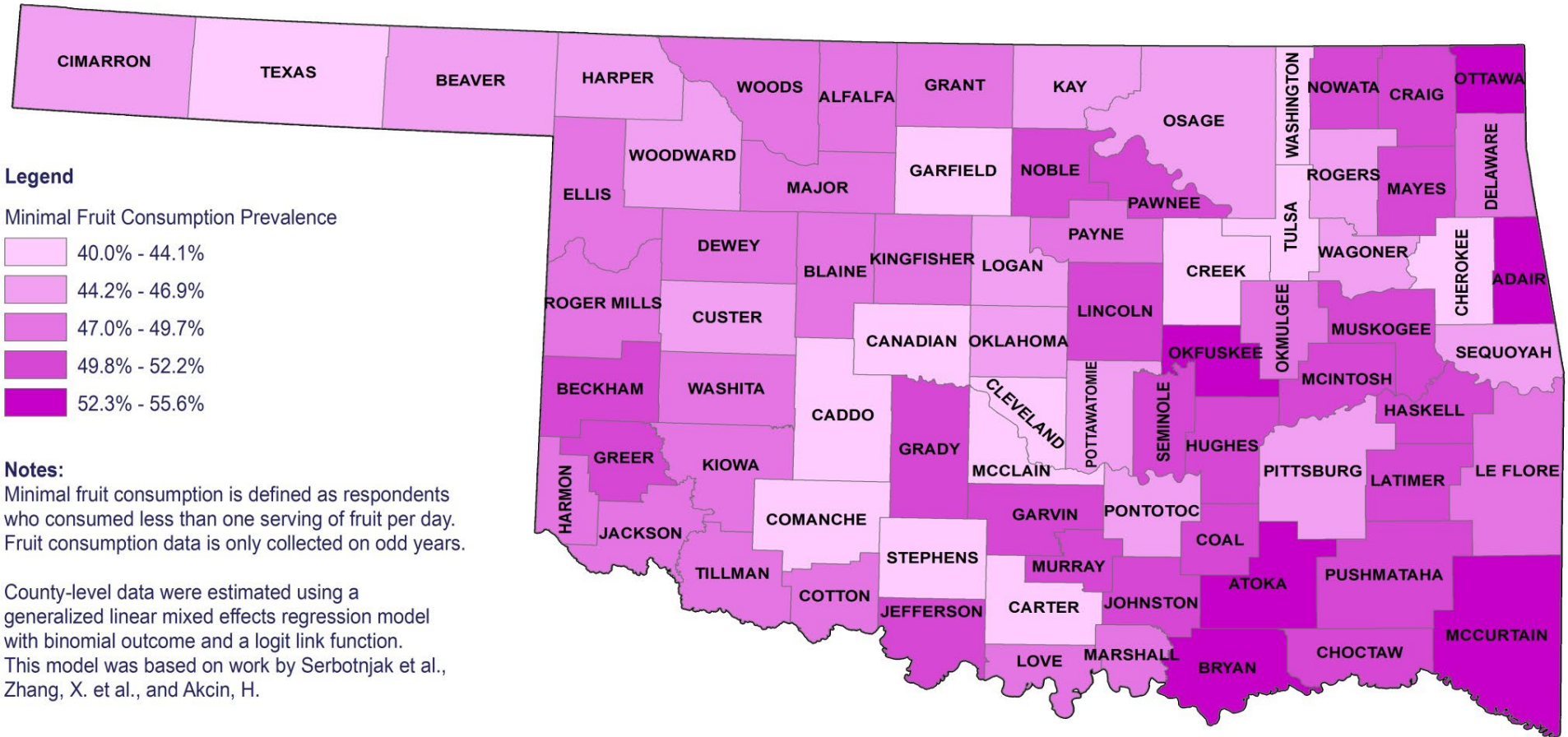


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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 Fruit Consumption Prevalence, 2017

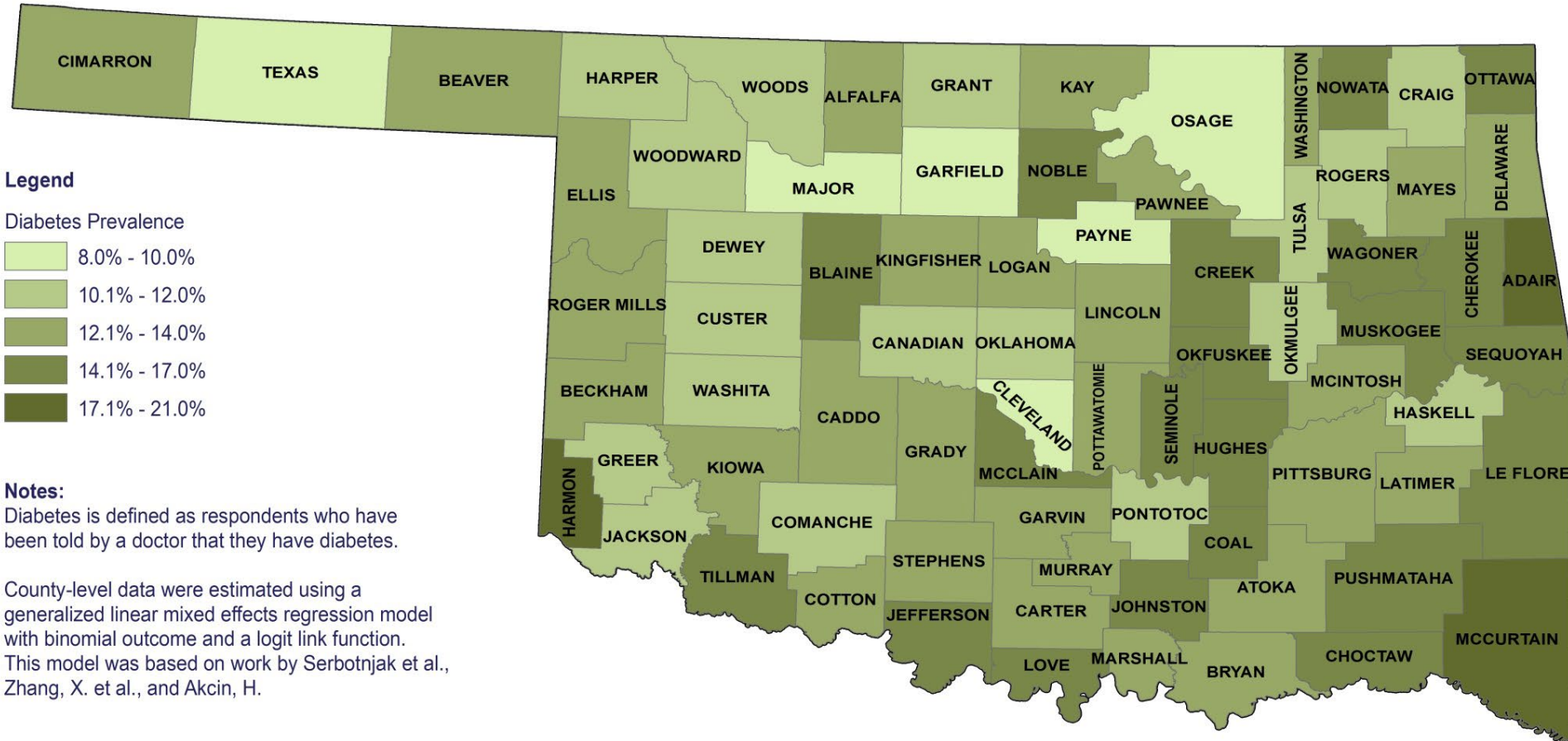


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Diabetes Prevalence, 2018

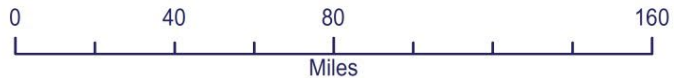


Data Source:

2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Oklahoma State Department of Health

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

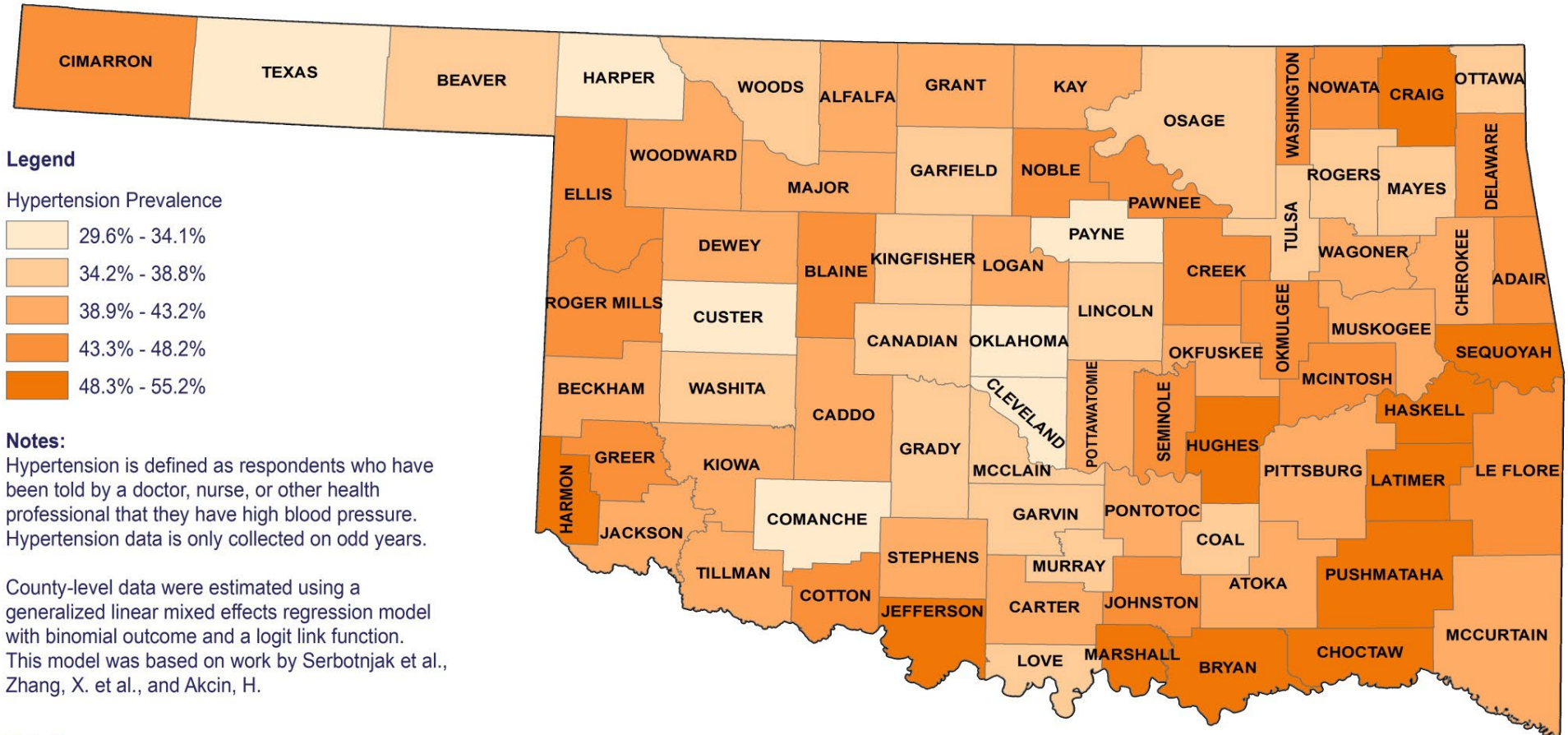


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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 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.

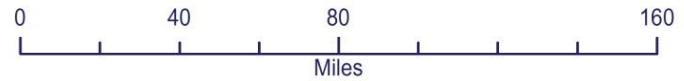
County-level data were estimated using a generalized linear mixed effects regression model with binomial outcome and a logit link function. This model was based on work by Serbotnjak et al., Zhang, X. et al., and Akcin, H.

Data Source:

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

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 12.11.2018

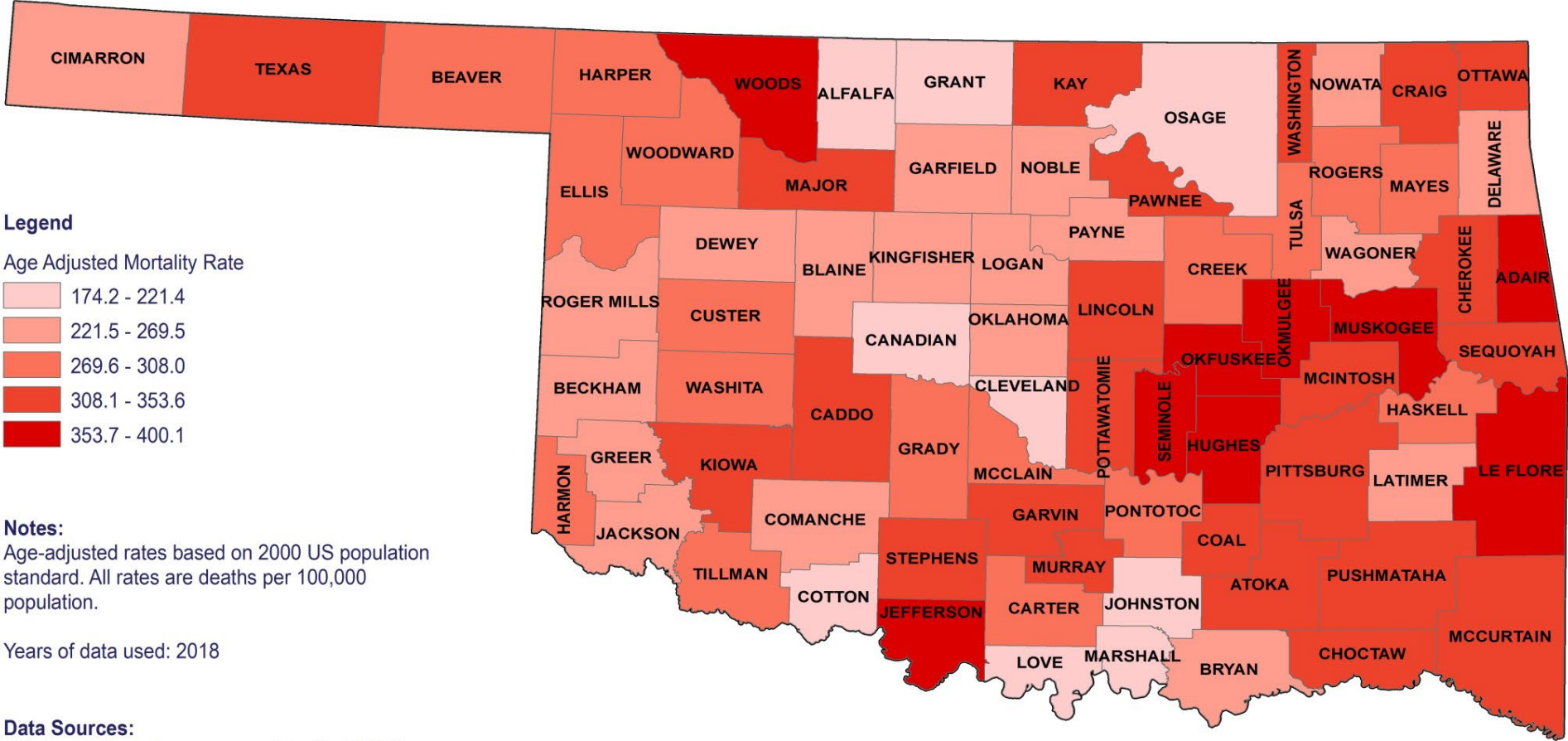


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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

Okahoma Age-Adjusted Cardiovascular Disease Mortality Rate, 2018



Legend

Age Adjusted Mortality Rate

- 174.2 - 221.4
- 221.5 - 269.5
- 269.6 - 308.0
- 308.1 - 353.6
- 353.7 - 400.1

Notes:

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

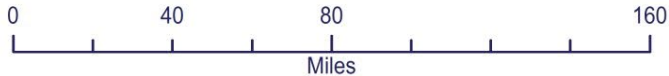
Years of data used: 2018

Data Sources:

Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), Center for Health Statistics, Health Care Information, Vital Statistics 2018, on Oklahoma Statistics on Health Available for Everyone (OK2SHARE).

Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 10.31.2019

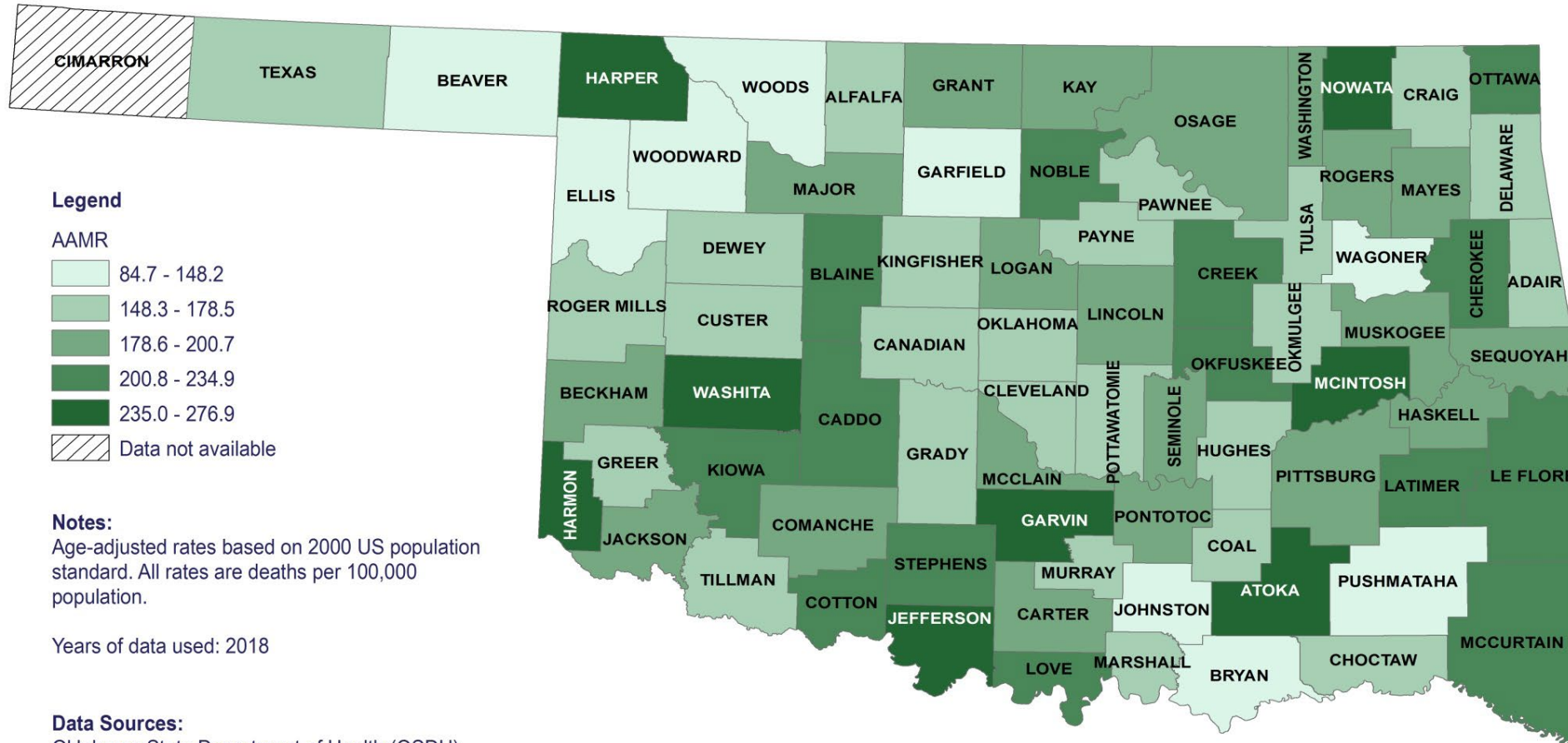


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



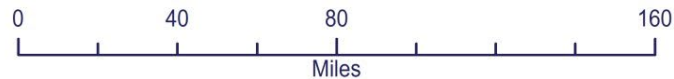
Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Oklahoma Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate, 2018



Projection/Coordinate System: USGS Albers Equal Area Conic

Created: 01.16.2020

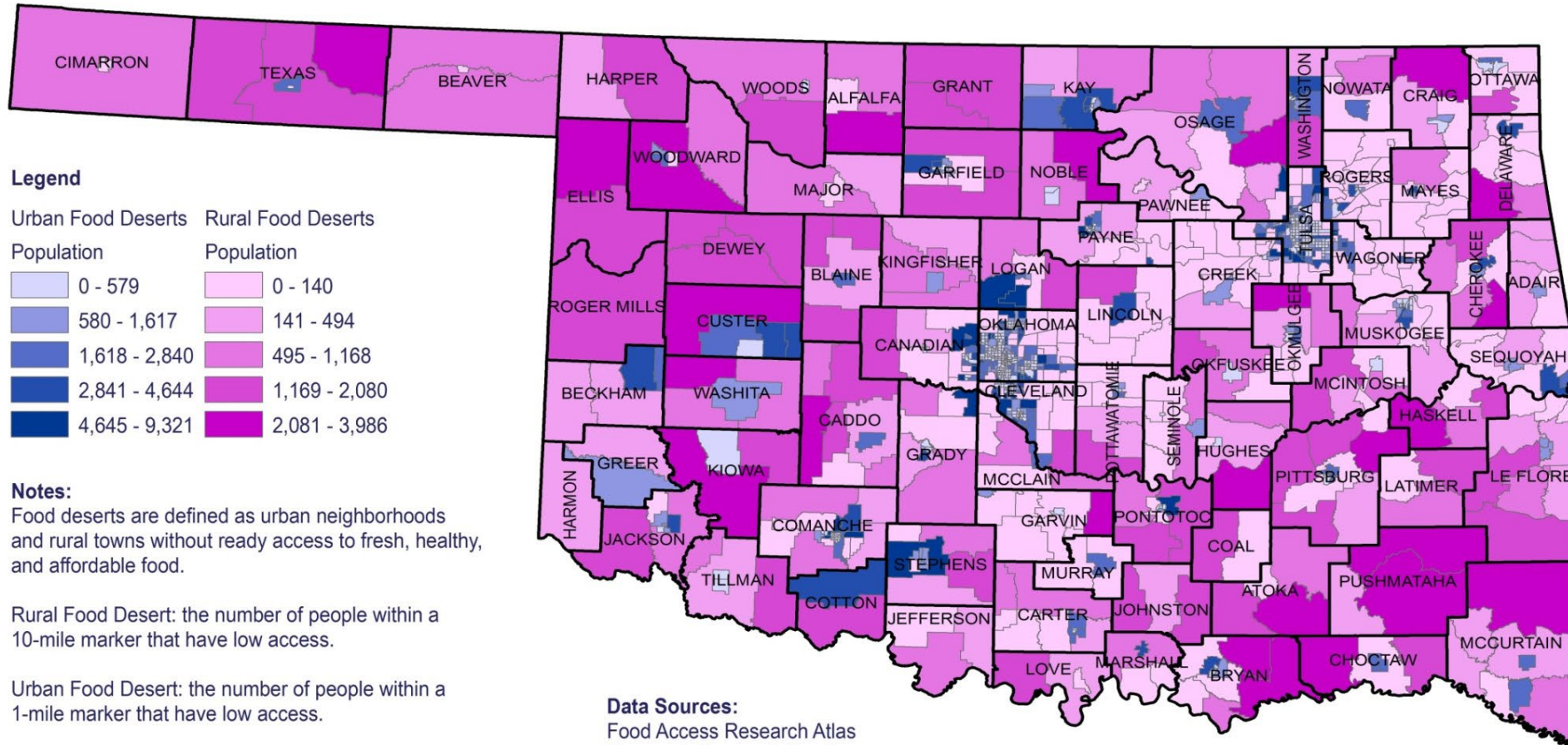


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges 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 Rural and Urban Food Deserts, 2015



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.

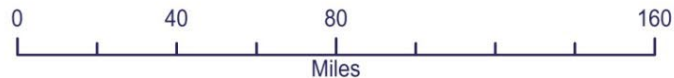
Year of data used: 2015.

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

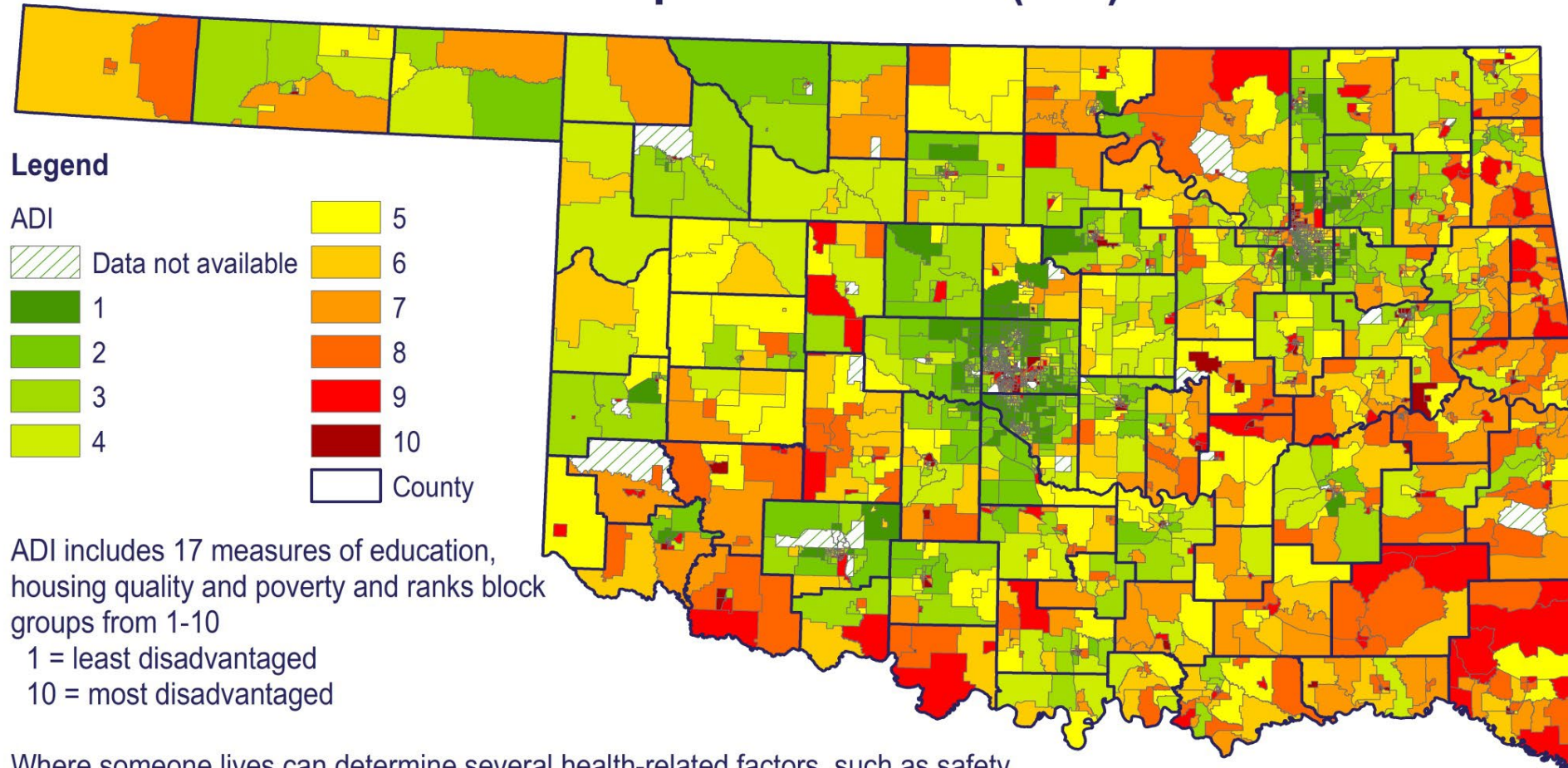


Disclaimer: This map is a compilation of records, information and data from various city, county and state offices and other sources, affecting the area shown, and is the best representation of the data available at the time. The map and data are to be used for reference purposes only. The user acknowledges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



Center for the Advancement of Wellness
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Area Deprivation Index (ADI)



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.

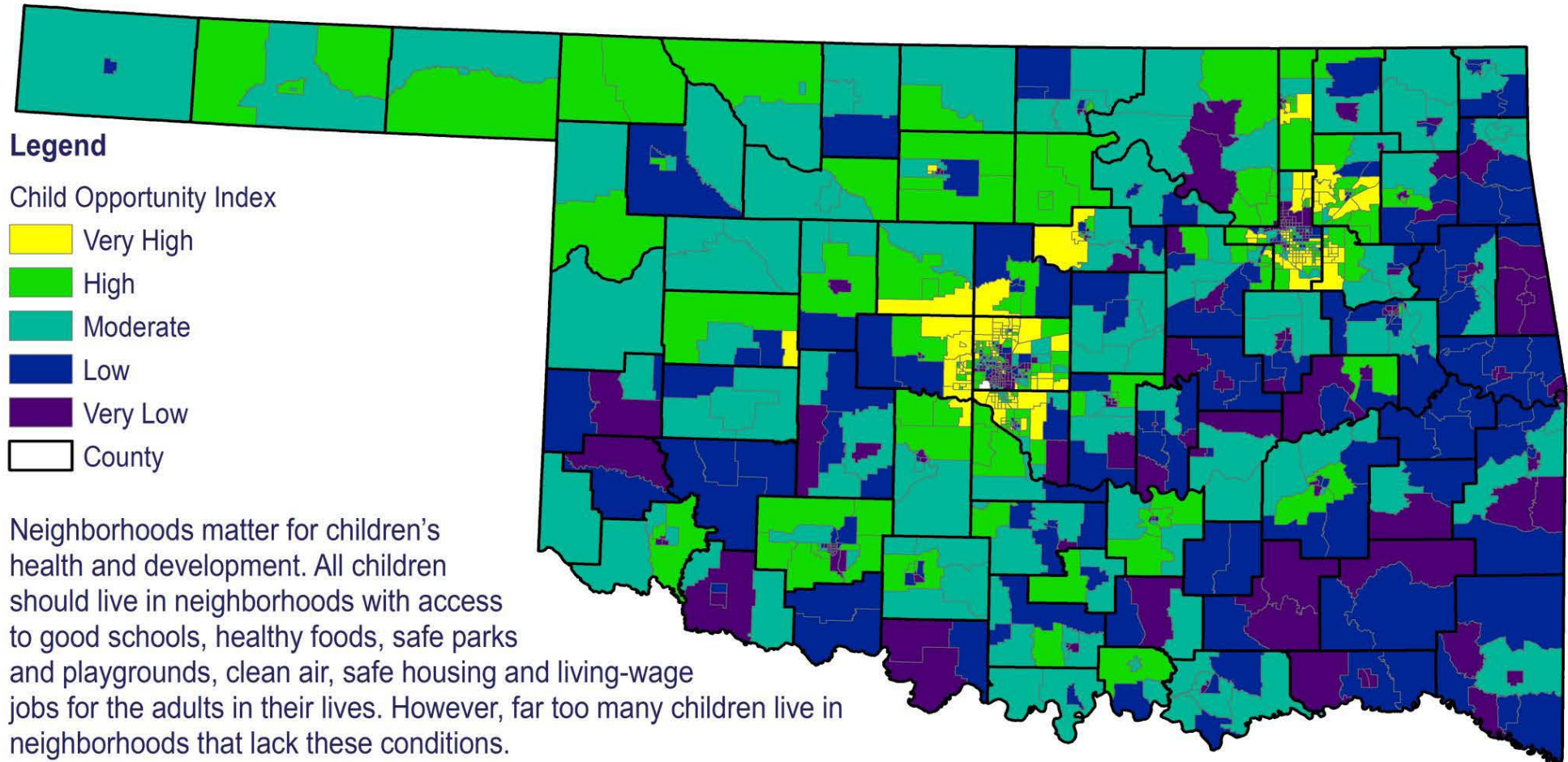
Data Source:

University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health. 2011-2015 ADI data. Area Deprivation Index.3/1/2020. Available at: <https://www.neighborhoodatlas.medicine.wisc.edu/>



Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Child Opportunity Index



Legend

Child Opportunity Index

Very High

High

Moderate

Low

Very Low

County

Neighborhoods matter for children's health and development. All children should live in neighborhoods with access to good schools, healthy foods, safe parks and playgrounds, clean air, safe housing and living-wage jobs for the adults in their lives. However, far too many children live in neighborhoods that lack these conditions.

The Child Opportunity Index (COI) measures neighborhood opportunity along three domains that matter for children: 1. Education, 2. Health and Environmental, and 3. Social and Economic.

The COI ranks neighborhood opportunity based on 29 common conditions within these domains. Each neighborhood receives a Child Opportunity Score and is assigned to an opportunity level: very low, low, moderate, high, or very high opportunity.

Data Source:

DiversityDataKids.org

Child Opportunity Index (COI)

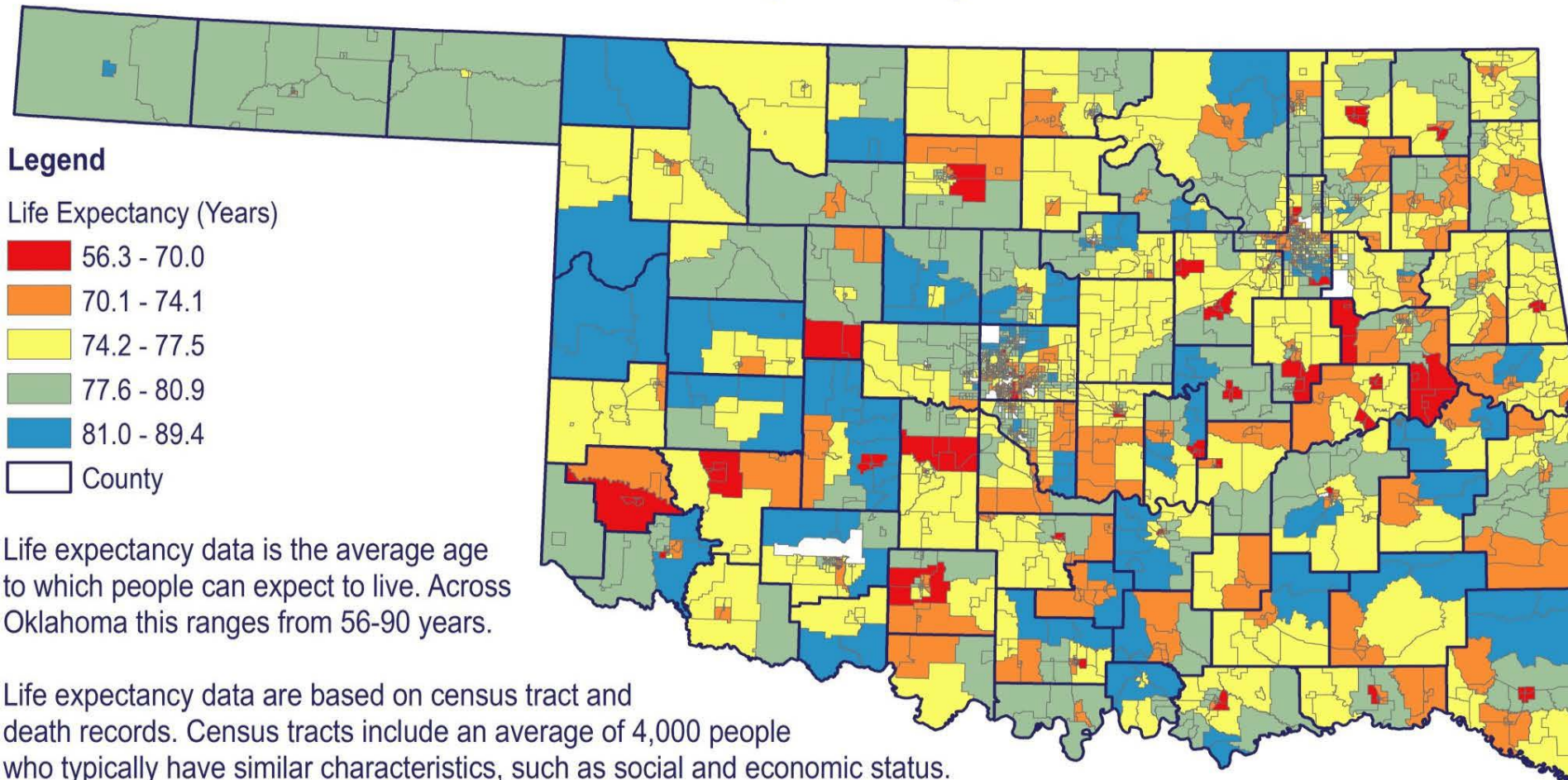
Available at:

<http://diversitydatakids.org/child-opportunity-index>



Center for Chronic Disease Prevention
and Health Promotion
Oklahoma State Department of Health

Life Expectancy



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>