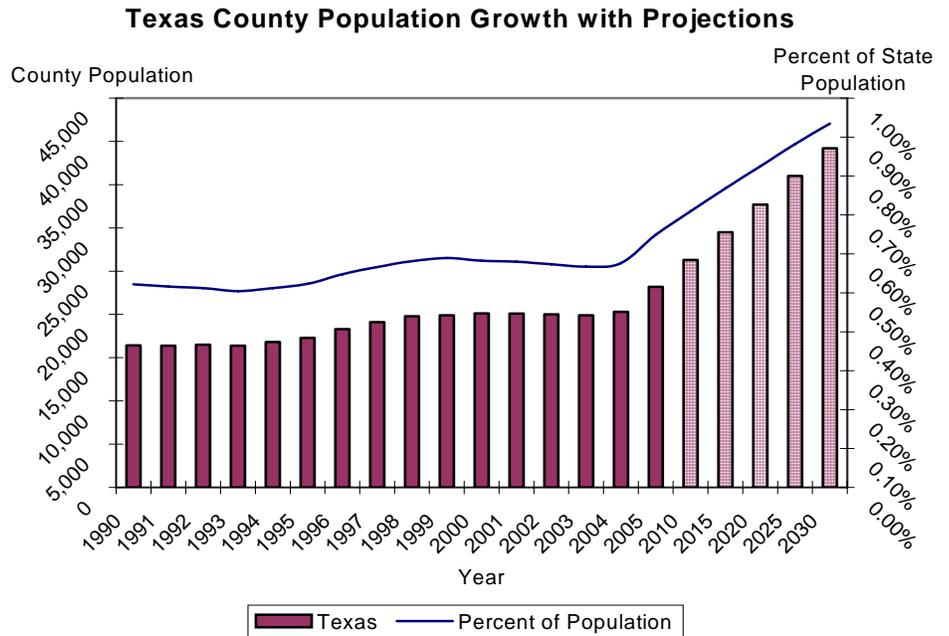




# Demographics

\* U.S. Census Bureau

- Population estimates
  - 22% increase from 1990 to 2000 (16,419 to 20,107)
  - 1% increase from 2000 to 2004
  - Ranked 33<sup>rd</sup> for growth in state
- 2000 Census
- Hispanic/Latino ethnicity = 30%
- Race
  - Whites = 77%
  - Native Americans = 1%
  - Blacks = 1%
  - Other/Multiple = 21%
- Age
  - Under 5 = 8%
  - Over 64 = 10%
  - Median age = 30.4 years
- Housing units
  - Occupied = 7,153 (89%)
  - Vacant = 861 (11%)
- Disability (ages 21 to 64) = 16.7% national = 19.2% state = 21.5%
- Individuals below poverty = 14.1% 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 Texas 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 545 people in Texas 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 45.5 deaths a year, heart disease accounts for almost \$17 million a year in medical costs

**Heart disease accounts for almost \$17 million a year in medical costs in Texas County.**

in Texas 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 9<sup>th</sup> ranked cause of death in persons 65 and older accounting for a 140% increase in deaths.

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

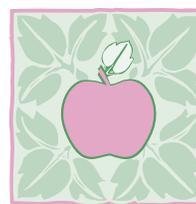
## Nutrition and Obesity

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, 19.4%



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

(3,867) of people in Texas County were considered obese which accounted for an additional \$1,527,465 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 Texas County 1993-2003

Rank	0-4	05-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	All Ages
1	PERINATAL PERIOD 9	UNINTENT. INJURY 4	UNINTENT. INJURY 18	UNINTENT. INJURY 14	UNINTENT. INJURY 13	HEART DISEASE 23	HEART DISEASE 50	HEART DISEASE 420	HEART DISEASE 501
2	UNINTENT. INJURY 8	SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 2	SUICIDE 7	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 3	HEART DISEASE 7	CANCER 21	CANCER 45	CANCER 254	CANCER 329
3	CONGENITAL ANOMALIES 6	CANCER 1	STROKE 1	CANCER 2	SUICIDE 5	UNINTENT. INJURY 9	UNINTENT. INJURY 10	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 86	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 97
4	SIDS 3	OTHER 3	HEART DISEASE 1	SUICIDE 1	CANCER 4	STROKE 5	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 9	STROKE 70	UNINTENT. INJURY 94
5	CANCER 1	OTHER 3	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 1	OTHER 7	DIABETES MELLITUS 2	DIABETES MELLITUS 5	DIABETES MELLITUS 5	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 51	STROKE 81
6	OTHER 2	OTHER 3	CANCER 1	OTHER 7	HOMICIDE/LEGAL 2	SUICIDE 4	STROKE 4	KIDNEY DISEASE 25	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 55
7			SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 1		INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 2	BRONCHITIS/EMPHYSEMA/ASTHMA 2	SUICIDE 3	DIABETES MELLITUS 23	DIABETES MELLITUS 35
8			OTHER 1		LIVER DISEASE 2	VIRAL HEPATITIS 2	ATHERO-SCLEROSIS 2	UNINTENT. INJURY 19	KIDNEY DISEASE 27
9					STROKE 1	HERNIA 1	INFLUENZA/PNEUMONIA 2	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE 12	SUICIDE 24
10					SEPTICEMIA (BLOOD POISONING) 1	TWO CAUSES TIED 1	TWO CAUSES TIED 2	HYPERTENSION 6	ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE 12

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

## Injury and Violence

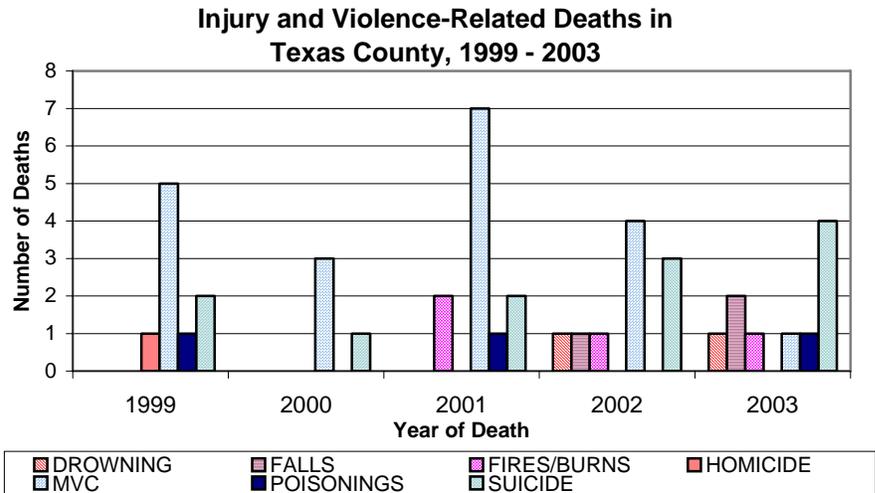
Across the nation and the state of Oklahoma, unintentional and violence-related injuries are on the rise. Unintentional injuries account for the 4th leading cause of death in the United States and the 5th leading cause of death in Oklahoma from 1999-2002. For persons ages 1 to 44 in Oklahoma, unintentional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

This trend does not change much in Texas County. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death from ages 5 to 44.

It is estimated that for every motor vehicle-related death \$1.1 million in economic costs are incurred. For Texas County which has an average of 4 motor vehicle-related deaths a year, that

translates to over \$4 million a year. Violence-related injuries (homicide and suicide) in Texas 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 System, it is estimated that 20% (3,987) of people in Texas County use tobacco of some sort. Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$13 million a year for Texas County.

*“Medical costs accumulated by those persons are over \$13 million a year for Texas 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 25.8%

(5,143 ) of people in Texas County had no leisure activity in the past month at the time they were surveyed.

The BRFSS also indicated that 5.8% (1,156 ) of Texas County citizens have been diagnosed by a health professional as having diabe-



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

tes. 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 \$15,308,908.00 in one year for Texas 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

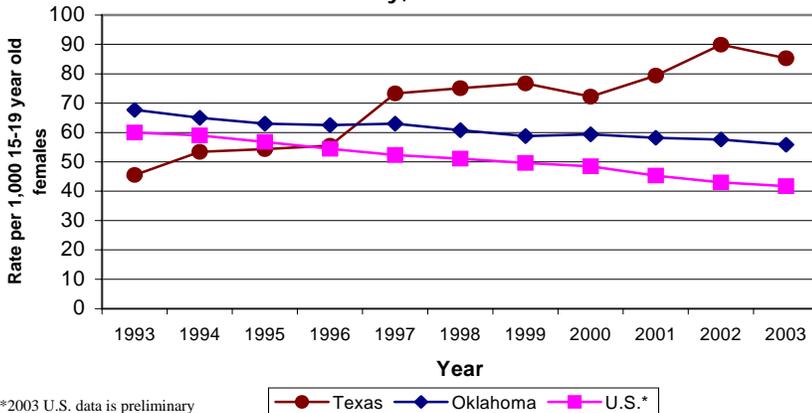
31% and 7%, respectively.

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, Texas County had a teen birth rate of 85.3 in 2003 which was a 5% decrease from 2002 (89.9) but an 87% increase since 1993 (45.5).

With an average of 54 births per year, teen pregnancy costs the citizens of Texas County \$172,800.00 a year.

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



\*2003 U.S. data is preliminary

Note: 4 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, 14.1% of persons in Texas County

for whom poverty status was known had an income below what was needed to live at the federal poverty level. Texas County is 4% below the state (14.7%) and 14% above the nation (12.4%) for persons with incomes below the federal poverty level.

**Income to Poverty Ratio, Texas 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	19,647	1,273	1,495	2,294	2,558	12,027
Cumulative Population		1,273	2,768	5,062	7,620	19,647
% of Total	100.0%	6.5%	7.6%	11.7%	13.0%	61.2%
Cumulative %		6.5%	14.1%	25.8%	38.8%	100.0%

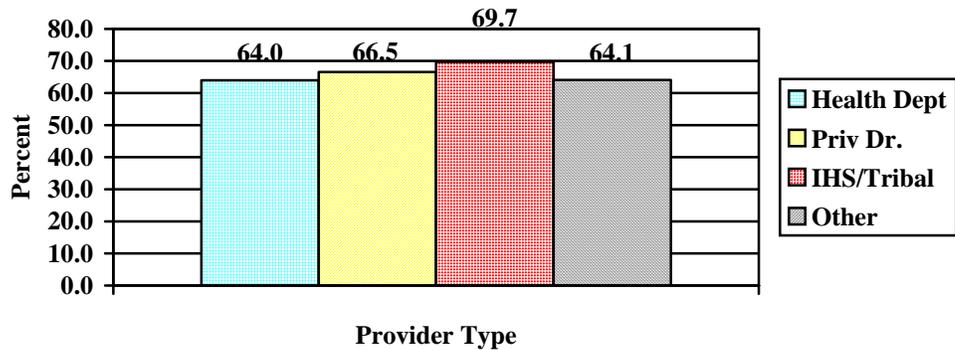
# OK By One - State Immunization Data

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

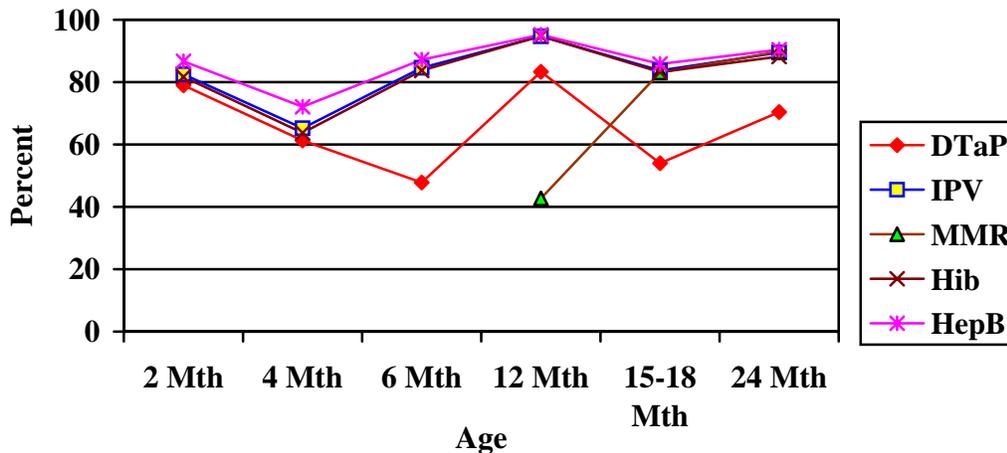
2003-04 Immunization Coverage Rates



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



Oklahoma Children On Schedule by Antigen, 2004

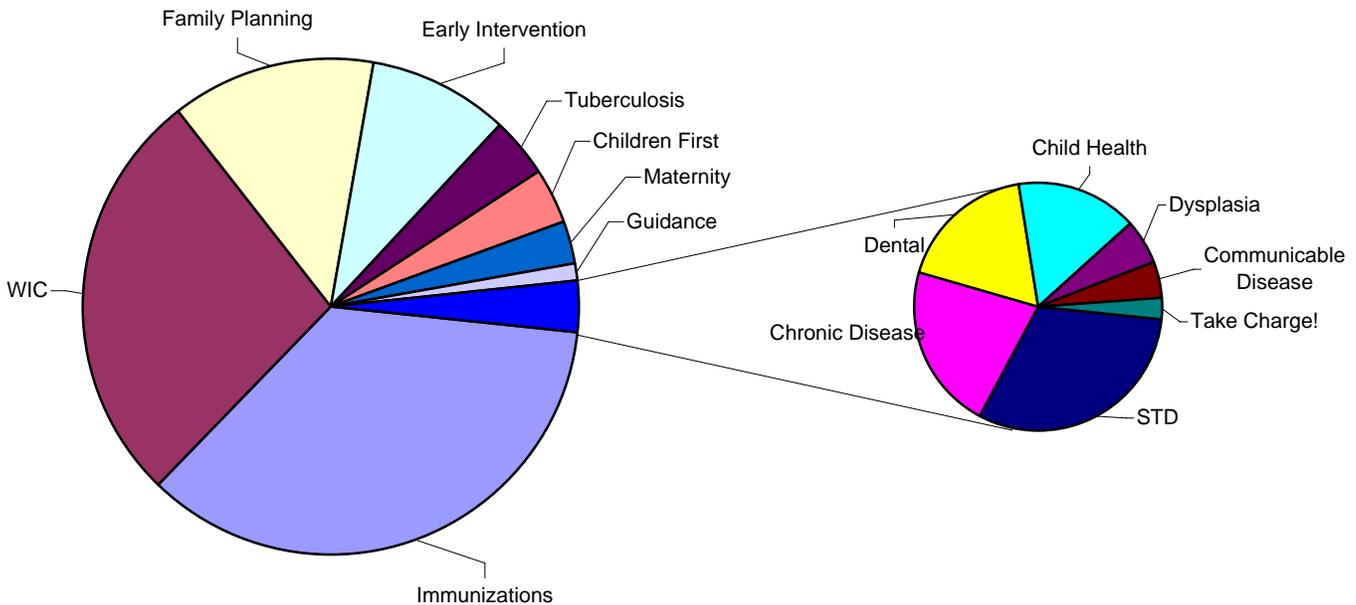


\*\*Note: County level data will be available soon.

# County Health Department Usage

\* PHOCIS, Community Health Services, OSDH

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



## Health Care Costs Summary

### Cardiovascular Disease (Heart Disease)

- Average 46 deaths a year
- \$369,476.69 per death
- Total— \$16,995,927.74 a year

### Obesity

- 19.4% of population ( 3,867 )
- \$395.00 in additional medical costs per person
- Total—\$1,527,465.00

### Motor Vehicle-Related Injury Death

- Average 4 deaths per year
- \$1,120,000.00 in economic costs per death
- Total—\$4,480,000.00 a year

### Tobacco Use

- 20% of population (3,987)
- \$3,300.00 in health care costs
- Total—\$13,157,100.00 a year

### Diabetes

- 5.8% of population (1,156 )
- \$13,243.00 in healthcare costs a year
- Total—\$15,308,908.00 a year

### Teen Pregnancy

- Average of 54 births to teen mothers per year
- \$3,200.00 in costs for each birth a year
- Total— \$172,800.00 a year



Grand Total for Texas County:

**\$51,642,200.74**



**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

Texas County Health Department  
1410 North East St  
Guymon, OK 73942  
580-338-8544

***Looking Back to Move Forward***

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

*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.*

## Texas County Tuning Point Partnership

We would like to say thank you to all the people and organizations that make the Texas County Turning Point Partnership a huge success. With accomplishments such as developing a diabetes education class and programs like Write Stuff and Whole Hawg Walk, you are paving the way for a healthier future for all Texas county residents.

- City of Guymon, Goodwell, Hardesty, Hooker, and Texhoma
- Department of Human Services
- Faith Community
- Guymon Daily Herald
- Guymon School System
- Local Citizens
- Memorial Hospital of Texas County
- Next Step Network
- Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
- Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Oklahoma Panhandle State University
- OSDH Turning Point staff
- OSU Extension
- Texas County Fire Department
- Texas County Health Department
- Texas County Residents
- Texas County School Systems
- Texas County Turning Point Partnership
- KGYN radio station
- Texas County EMS
- American Red Cross

