## Oklahoma City-County 2013-2015 Health Outcome Data

# Chapter 10 Overall Wellness Score



### VARIABLES

Analysis	Data Source	
1. Years of Potential Life Lost	Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Records 2013-2015	
2. Overall Life Expectancy	Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Records 2013-2015 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center of Health Statistics.	
3. Health Index Profile	<ul> <li>U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates</li> <li>Oklahoma State Department of Health 2013-2015 Oklahoma County Birth and Death Certificate Records</li> <li>Oklahoma State Department of Health STD</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Surveillance Department, 2013-2015</li> <li>Public Health Investigation and Disease Detection of Oklahoma (PHIDDO) Oklahoma City-County 2013-2015 Disease Surveillance Data</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Oklahoma Mental Health and Substance Abuse Center, 2013-2015 data</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Oklahoma Health Care Authority State Fiscal Years 2014-2016 data</li> </ul>	
	• City of OKC Planning Parcel Data, 2015	

### YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST

The Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) measure describes premature death, before the age of 65, in Oklahoma County. The measurement indicates the three-year cumulative years of life lost per 100,000 population. The score is standardized and ranked by zip code. Between 2013-2015, the zip code with the highest premature death rate was 73111 with 36,339 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population. The zip code with the lowest premature mortality rate was 73151 with 6,203 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population.

#### Why is it important?

The local public health system can utilize this statistic to focus attention on deaths that could have been prevented (County Health Rankings). Resources can then be targeted towards public health programs that will contribute towards extended years of life in identified zip codes. Public Health aims at reducing the years of potential life lost (YPLL) number because YPLL emphasizes deaths of younger persons, whereas mortality rates are mostly led by elderly deaths. This allows the local public health system to see areas of the community impacted by premature death where implementing programs targeting chronic health problems can have a substantial impact in the future. It's important to note that this is just one piece to the burden of chronic disease in Oklahoma City-County, and should be used in conjunction with the other indicators in this publication.

#### How are we doing?

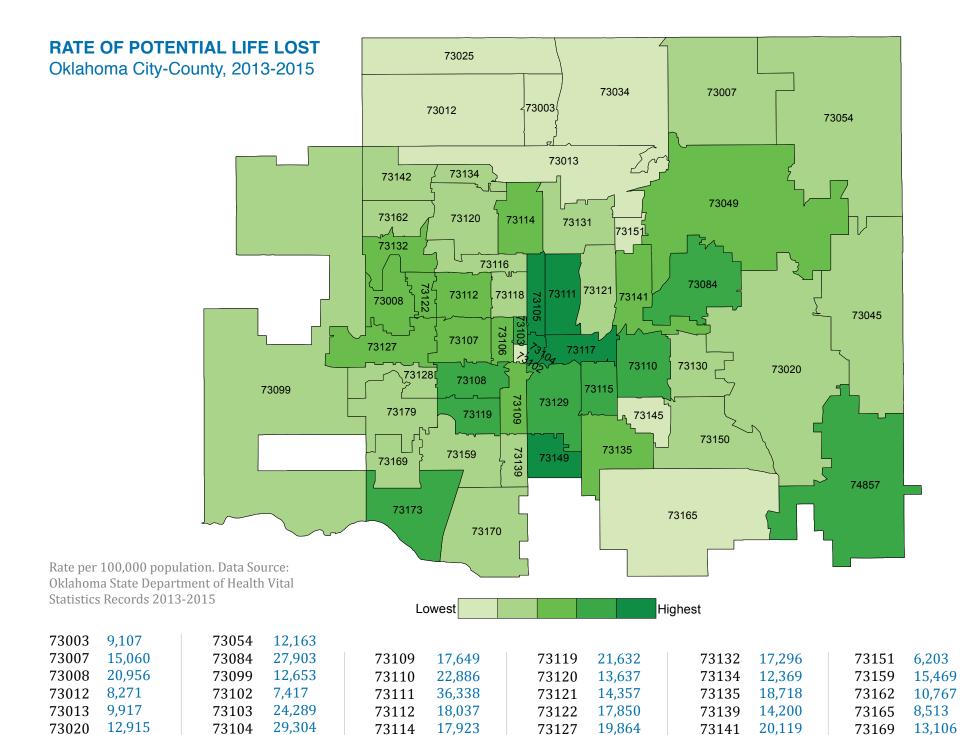
From 2013-2015, the zip code with the highest premature death rate was 73111 with 36,339 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population. County Health Rankings ranked Oklahoma County as number 28 out of 77 in length of life, compared to the other counties in Oklahoma in 2016. The overall rate in Oklahoma was 9,200 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population. This is nearly double compared to the top 10th percentile of the U.S, with a rate of 5,200 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population. The zip code with the lowest premature mortality rate was 73151 with 6,203 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population. The zip code with the highest premature mortality rate was 73111 with 36,338 years of potential life lost per 100,000 population.

Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Statistics Records 2013-2015









21,483

11,170

36,177

11,267

73115

73116

73117

73118

13,171

26,617

15,044

12,229

73128

73129

73130

73131

12,300

7,432

30,091

14,363

73142

73145

73149

73150

73025

73034

73045

73049

8,346

8,754

14,693

18,796

34,829

17,932

19,927

23,590

73105

73106

73107

73108

11,255

22,617

11,480

73170

73173

73179

74857

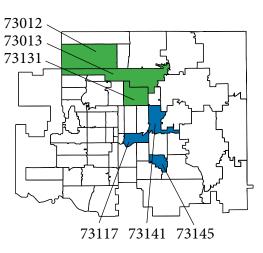
### **OVERALL LIFE EXPECTANCY**

The life expectancy in OKC-County ranges from:

63.8 years —		— <b>81.7</b> years
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Linite d Otatan average in <b>70</b> 0		
United States average is <b>78.8</b> —		
OKC-County average is 74.9		

Top three zip codes with the *highest* life expectancy: 73131, 73012 and 73013

Bottom three zip codes with the *lowest* life expectancy: 73145, 73141 and 73117



Life expectancy is the expected average number of years of life remaining at a given age. This calculation was performed using three-year totals, 2013-2015, for life expectancy at birth by zip code. The overall average life expectancy for the Oklahoma City-County jurisdiction is 74.9 years.

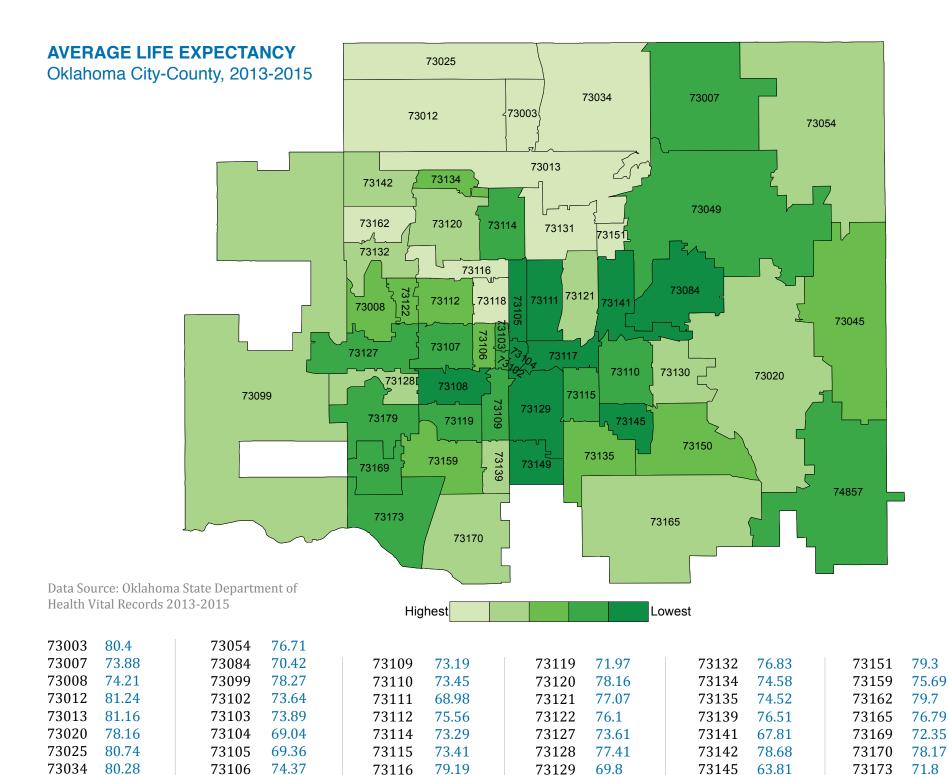
### Why is it important?

Identifying life expectancy trends at the local level, in combination with other social determinates of health, provides meaningful data for decision making and program initiatives. Policies, programming, and education can be tailored to improve health outcomes across our city-county jurisdiction targeting the areas with higher health risks.

#### How are we doing?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center of Health Statistics released that the life expectancy for the United States population in 2015 was 78.8 years, a decrease of 0.1 year from 2014. Thus, the average life expectancy in Oklahoma City-County, 74.9 years, is 4.4 years shorter than the U.S. population life expectancy. Life expectancy at the zip code level in Oklahoma County ranges from 63.8 years to 81.7 years, with a median of 74.6 years. The zip codes 73025, 73013, 73012, 73131 and 73003 had the best life expectancies from 2013-2015, while zip codes 73145, 73141, 73117, 73149 and 73111 had the worst life expectancies.

Data Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health Vital Records 2013-2015 and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention National Center of Health Statistics.



68.08

79.74

73117

73118

73130

73131

76.74

81.67

73149

73150

68.72

74.98

73045

73049

75.23

73.81

73.27

70.81

73107

73108

72.87

73.56

73179

74857

### HEALTH INDEX PROFILE

The health index was created in collaboration with the Tulsa Health Department, the Oklahoma City-County Health Department and the City of Oklahoma City Planning Office. The purpose of this index is to allow for comparisons within and between both citycounty jurisdictions. The information provides insight into the increased risk of health burdens at the zip code level that can be associated with the following factors: education, income, maternal and child health, mental health, mortality, healthcare access, crime, infectious disease and built environment.

The Health and Wellness Index Scores for Oklahoma City-County range from 13.7 to 65.1, with an average score of 33.7. The greater the health index score, the greater the health burden. The map and table presented describe the best ranking zip codes to the lowest ranking zip codes on a scale of 1 (highest ranking) to 56 (lowest ranking).

Baseline measurement to be updated with every wellness score publication.

### **County Strengths**

The indicators with the most consistency across zip codes, identified as strengths, are:

### **1. Healthcare Access**

Programs such as My Heart that assists patients with chronic diseases to obtain free medications and doctor visits or the Community Health Worker Hospital program that connects uninsured and frequent emergency department users with resources for primary care, are being offered throughout Oklahoma City-County.

### 2. Built Environment

Through initiatives like MAPS, Oklahoma City has seen increased bike and walking trails, and through efforts led by OCCHD, we are realizing the power of integrating many traditional and non-traditional health services to work together in one location.

### 3. Infectious Disease

Top 5 Zip Codes	Lowest Scoring Zip Codes
73151	73104
73170	73141
73012	73149
73003	73119
73034	73129

## Multifaceted Approach to Improvement



The indicators with the most variation between zip codes, identified as county-wide opportunities for improvement include:

### 1. Mental Health

The Wellness Now Coalition Mental Health Workgroup has been aggressively pushing to reduce the stigma of mental illness and discuss treatment options in the community.

### 2. Crime

The Faith Work Group has hosted several conferences between law enforcement, clergy and community leaders to improve the relationships between all segments of our community.

### 3. Income Disparity

While improved health outcomes are to be celebrated, Oklahoma City and Oklahoma still fall short nationally in overall health rankings. Many opportunities exist to continue to improve, like addressing the opioid epidemic, expand projects and partnerships with schools and continue to expand the model of integration that has seen so much success at the current Northeast Regional Health and Wellness Campus. The clinic saw more than 36,000 visitors in 2016 and is recognized for its innovation and unique amenities provided by the private sector.

