Chapter 2 Socioeconomic

VARIABLES

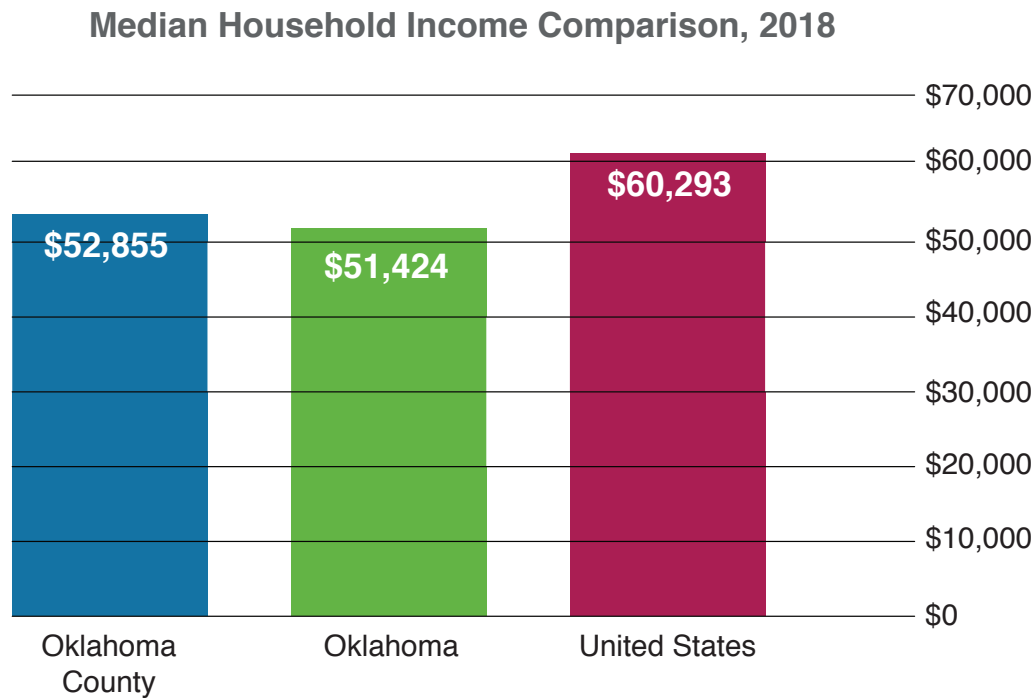| Analysis	Data Source
1. Median Household Income	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
2. Median Household Income Stratified by Gender	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
3. Population Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States)	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
4. Population Living Below Poverty Level in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
5. Population Unemployed in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
6. Population with Less than a High School Education in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates
7. Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-price Lunch in Oklahoma City Public Schools	Oklahoma City Public Schools Free or Reduced Lunch Data School Year 2018-2019

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years and older in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not, in the past 12 months (U.S Census Bureau, 2018). Median household income (MHI) is based on the income distribution of all households in Oklahoma County. MHI helps to identify socioeconomic barriers in the community.

Why is it important?

Household income is an indicator of financial stability. Household income is a measure of employment status, educational attainment, and economic opportunities. Households with lower income levels tend to experience adverse social and health outcomes such as less access to safe housing and fewer healthy food options, shorter life expectancy, lack of access to health care, and increased incidence of illness.

How are we doing?

The estimated median household income for Oklahoma County in 2018 was $52,855. This was higher than the median household income for Oklahoma but lower than that of the United States. When analyzed at the ZIP code level, the estimated MHI in Oklahoma County ranged from $22,860 in 73117 to $166,563 in 73151.

Median Household Income Comparison, 2018

	Oklahoma County	Oklahoma	United States
Value	$52,855	$51,424	$60,293

Median Household Income by Race/Ethnicity
Oklahoma County, 2018

$62,343	Caucasian
$34,462	African American
$42,691	Native American
$58,061	Asian
$41,267	Hispanic
$26,875	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander

Median Household Income by Gender, 2018
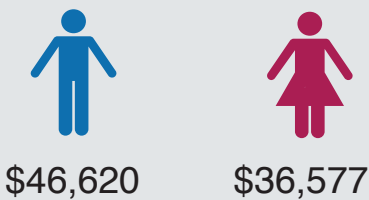
$46,620 $36,577

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SSI AND SNAP

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal income program that provides monthly financial assistance to low-income individuals, persons who are blind, or those aged 65 and older, as well as children and adults with disabilities. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is a federal program that provides monthly food and nutrition benefits to low-income households to supplement their food budget.

Why is it important?
The SSI and SNAP programs help improve the overall health and wellness of a community by helping low-income individuals and families meet nutritional needs. These data help measure the socioeconomic and health status of a community.

How are we doing?
In 2018, 5% and 13.3% of households in Oklahoma County utilized SSI and SNAP, respectively. The SNAP rate for Oklahoma County was higher than the rates for Oklahoma and United States.

Percent of Population that received SNAP Benefits in 2018:

13.3%
Oklahoma County

13.1%
Oklahoma

12.2%
United States

Percent of Population that received SSI Benefits in 2018:

5.0% Oklahoma County

5.6% Oklahoma State

5.4% United States

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates

POVERTY

Income and poverty are inextricably intertwined. Individuals enduring poverty are often those in the bottom half of the income distribution. Factors that influence the risk of an individual living in poverty include education, marital status, social class, social status, income level, and geographical location (Proctor et. al, 2015).

Why is it important?
The relationship between poverty and health outcomes is well established. Descriptive data often show communities with higher poverty rates experience increased risk of disease and premature death. Impoverished neighborhoods also have lower levels of educational attainment and increased barriers toward accessing health care and social services. A comprehensive approach to improving health outcomes must include focusing on those individuals who live in high poverty areas. Public health partners can use this data to help plan programs, services and policies that target service delivery in these higher poverty communities.
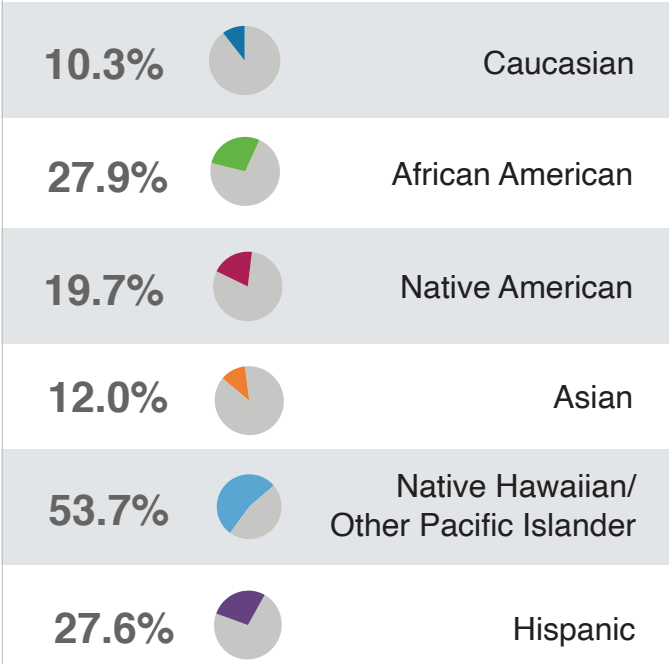
How are we doing?
Nearly 17 percent of Oklahoma County residents lived below the poverty level in 2018. This figure was higher than both the state and national rates at 16% and 14.1%, respectively.

Percent of Population Below
Poverty Level, 2018

16.7%	**16.0%**	**14.1%**
Oklahoma County	Oklahoma	United States
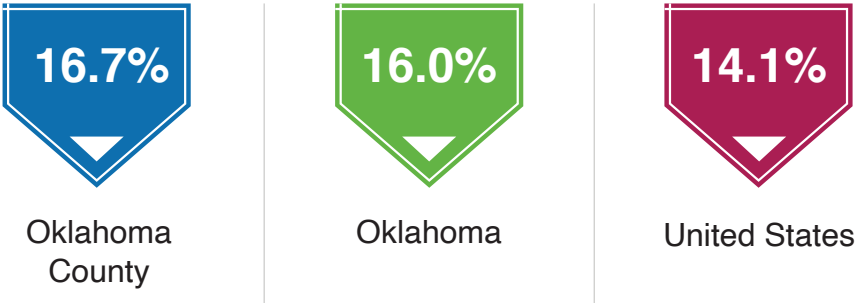
Percent of Population Living Below
Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity
Oklahoma County, 2018

Percent		Race/Ethnicity
10.3%		Caucasian
27.9%		African American
19.7%		Native American
12.0%		Asian
53.7%		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander
27.6%		Hispanic

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY
Oklahoma City-County, 2018
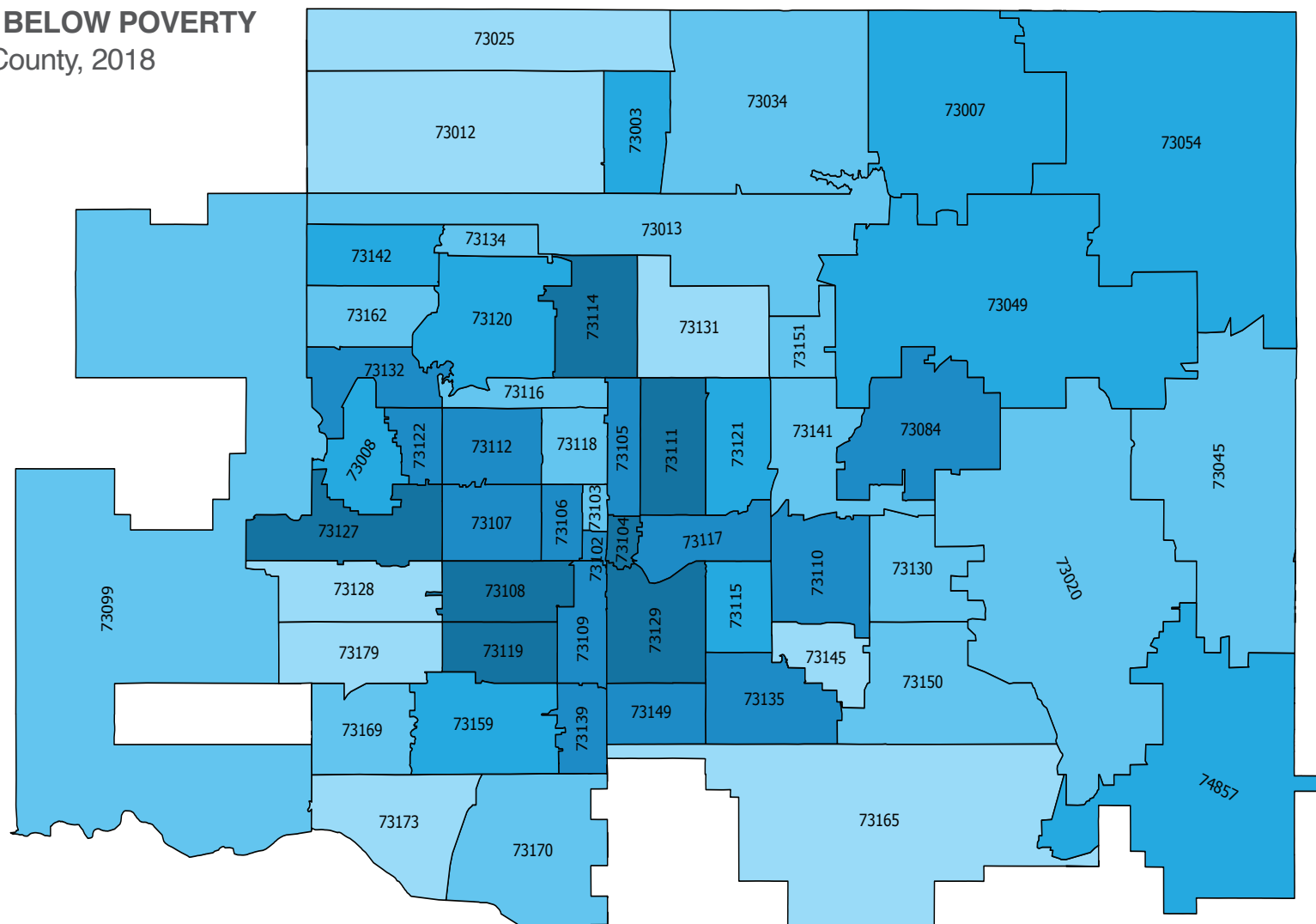
Lowest ▢▢▢▢▢ Highest

73003	9.5	73054	7.2								
73007	9	73084	16.6	73109	21.4	73119	30.4	73132	14.3	73151	3.9
73008	10.5	73099	4.9	73110	16.9	73120	7.9	73134	6.3	73159	10.5
73012	1.9	73102	15.7	73111	25.5	73121	8.3	73135	15.7	73162	3.9
73013	4.8	73103	3.8	73112	13.5	73122	13.8	73139	18.2	73165	3.2
73020	4.7	73104	25.1	73114	28.7	73127	27.1	73141	5.6	73169	5
73025	1.1	73105	14.9	73115	12.1	73128	3	73142	7.9	73170	3.6
73034	5	73106	16.7	73116	5.9	73129	34.5	73145	1.2	73173	3.4
73045	5.2	73107	18.2	73117	21.9	73130	6.6	73149	21.3	73179	0.4
73049	7.5	73108	38.6	73118	5.2	73131	2.6	73150	4.8	74857	8.3

39

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rate is one of the indicators that can be used to determine the overall economic stability of a community. Unemployment rate is related to strengths and weaknesses of the economy. Unemployed individuals often rely on safety net programs such as SNAP and Medicaid to take care of themselves and their families.
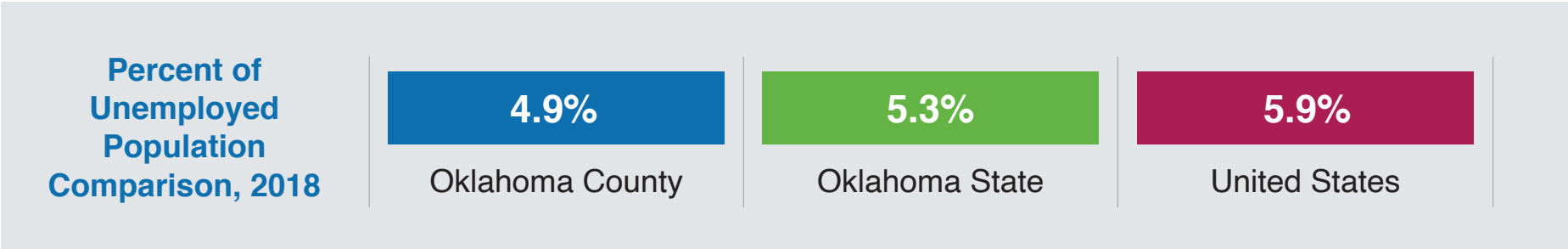
Why is it important?

Unemployment is among the factors that contribute to poverty and negative health outcomes. Some of the effects of unemployment include depression, anxiety, chronic diseases, low quality of life, and even premature death. Community-based programs intended to improve quality of life advocate for policies and services that keep unemployment low. Programs such as increased access to job training and business recruitment and retention are important services related to health and quality of life.

How are we doing?

The unemployment rate for Oklahoma County in 2018 was 4.9%. This was slightly lower than the unemployment rate for Oklahoma state (5.3%) and 1% lower than the national unemployment rate of 5.9%.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2018 5-year population estimates

Percent of Unemployed Population Comparison, 2018	4.9%	5.3%	5.9%
	Oklahoma County	Oklahoma State	United States

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Education attainment is one of several critical factors that influence social outcomes, overall health, and the general well-being of an individual and the community.

Percent of Population With Less Than High School Education Comparison, 2018

13.2%

Oklahoma County

12.6%

Oklahoma State

12.4%

United States

References:
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (August 2019). Health & Academics. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/health_and_academics/index.htm

Why is it important?
Health data consistently link education with overall health and wellbeing of the community (CDC, 2019). Higher levels of education are associated with delayed childbirth in females and higher-wage jobs for families in general. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation explains, "people with more education are likely to live longer and experience better health outcomes." Community organizations can use this data to advocate for policies, programs, and services that increase education and training opportunities in communities at risk for not graduating from high school or less likely to pursue additional education and training opportunities.

How are we doing?
In 2018, 13.2 percent of the Oklahoma County population 18 years and older did not have a high school diploma. This was higher than Oklahoma, 12.6 percent, and the United States, 12.4 percent.

FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH

Free or reduced lunch (FRL) is provided to children in Oklahoma City-County as a nutritional supplement and is made available to families based on total household size and income. These data were received from the Oklahoma City Public School District and represents the percentage of children receiving free or reduced lunch during the 2018-2019 school year.

Why is it important?
Information about free or reduced lunches can be used in conjunction with socioeconomic data to identify areas of the community to target for social and health services. Local public health and community partnerships can identify resources to impact social inequalities, and assure policies and programs are in place to address childhood nutrition in high-poverty areas. Free or reduced lunch is not used as a direct measure of poverty because some students who qualify for FRL are above the poverty threshold (Snyder & Musu-Gillette, 2015).

References: Snyder, T. and Musu-Gillette, L. 2015. Free or reduced price lunch: A proxy for poverty? Retrieved from https://nces.ed.gov/blogs/nces/post/free-or-reduced-price-lunch-a-proxy-for-poverty

OKCPS Students Receiving FRL by Race/Ethnicity
School Year 2015-2016

- Hispanic — 57.7%
- Caucasian — 10.0%
- African American — 22.5%
- Native American — 2.6%
- Other — 7.2%

OKCPS Students Receiving FRL by Grade Level, School Year 2018-2019

Legend:
- Students Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch
- Students NOT Receiving Free or Reduced Lunch
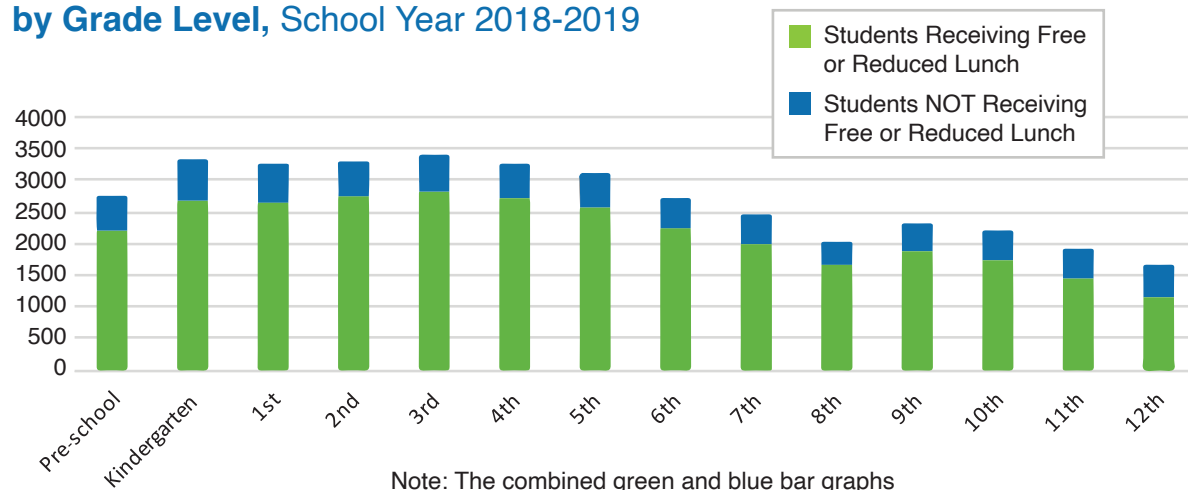
Note: The combined green and blue bar graphs represent the total number of students in each grade.
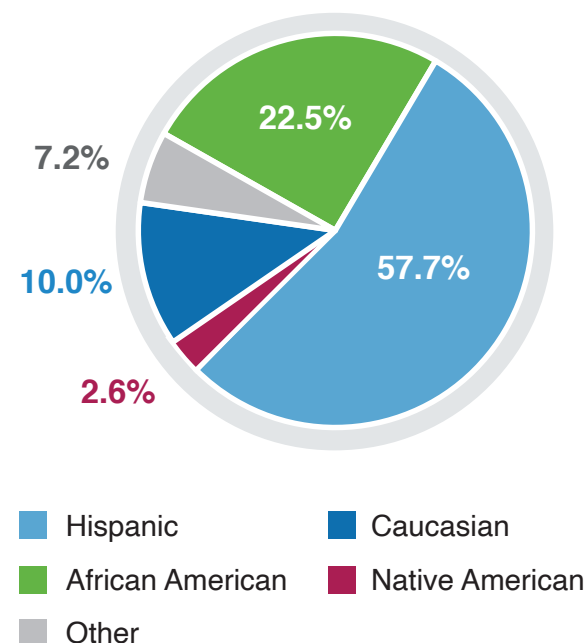
How are we doing?
More than 80 percent of students enrolled in Oklahoma City Public Schools (OKCPS) received free or reduced lunch. Of those enrolled in the program, approximately 58 percent were Hispanic, 23 percent Black/African American and 10 percent were Caucasian. The grades with the highest proportion receiving FRL is third grade (83.5 percent), second grade and fourth grade (83.4 percent). The grades with the lowest proportion receiving FRL are 12th grade (69.1 percent), 11th grade (76.3 percent) and 10th grade (79.0 percent). The ZIP codes with the highest rate of free or reduced lunch participants were 73111, 73117 and 73129.

OKCPS FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH PARTICIPANTS
School Year 2018-2019
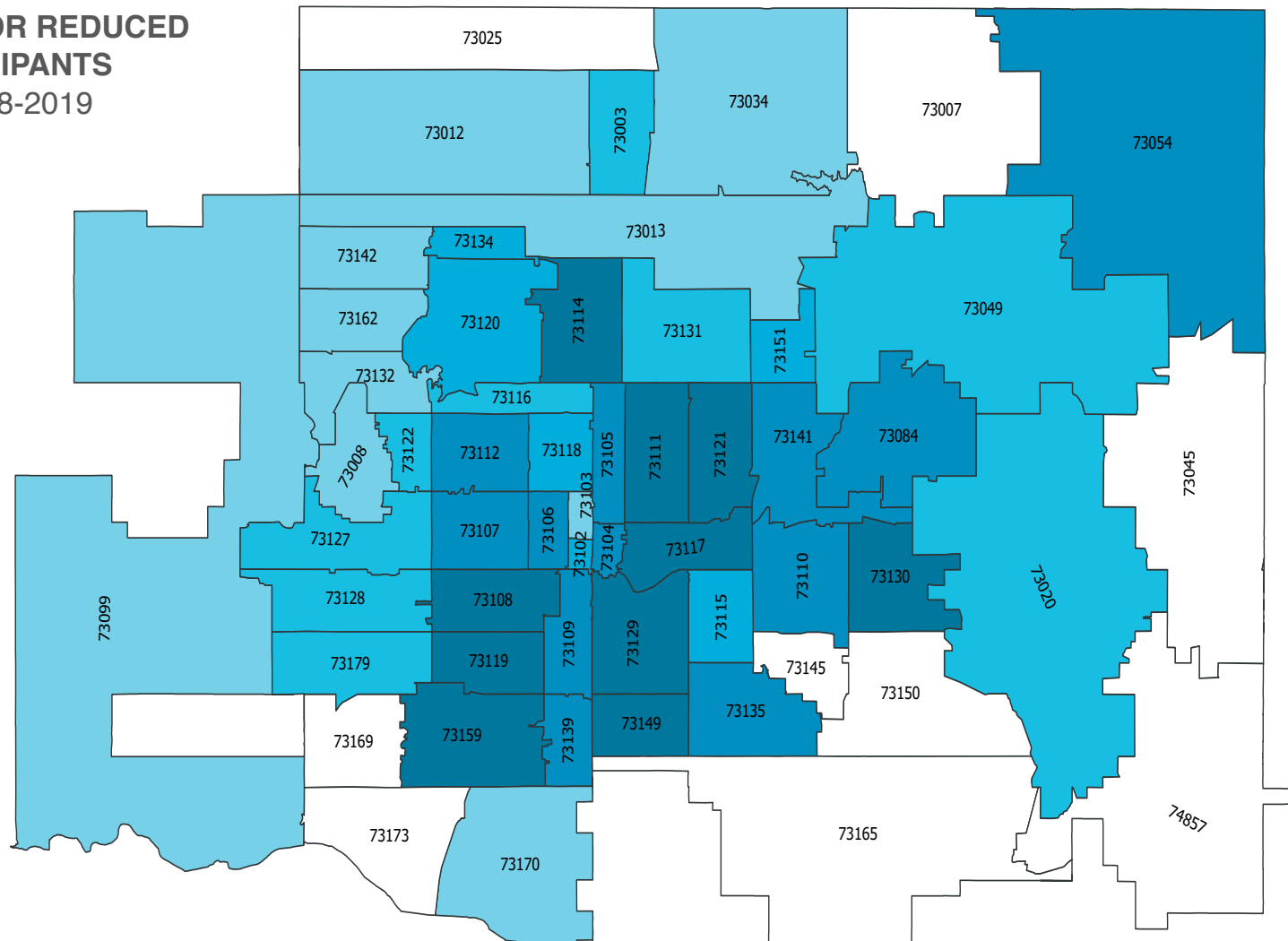
*Data too low to count/compare
** Not free or reduced

Lowest ▢▢▢▢▢ Highest ▢ N/A

73003	46.2	73054	80								
73007	*	73084	77.7	73109	80.8	73119	87.5	73132	34.4	73151	60
73008	25	73099	19.2	73110	80.6	73120	61.5	73134	57.1	73159	87.9
73012	8.7	73102	66.7	73111	93.1	73121	84.6	73135	79.5	73162	36.4
73013	33.3	73103	25	73112	74.4	73122	45.2	73139	83.2	73165	*
73020	52.4	73104	74.8	73114	87.9	73127	47.4	73141	80.4	73169	*
73025	**	73105	80.3	73115	61.8	73128	40	73142	23.1	73170	37.5
73034	15	73106	78.4	73116	44.8	73129	89.3	73145	*	73173	*
73045	*	73107	78.7	73117	92.5	73130	84.8	73149	88.3	73179	50
73049	50	73108	88	73118	70.1	73131	52.6	73150	*	74857	*

Data Source: Oklahoma City Public Schools Free or Reduced Lunch Data School Year 2018-2019