

County Profile Key A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding County Profiles

The map of Oklahoma has the location of the county highlighted.

The county seat is along the bottom of each map.

The county name is along the top of each county profile.

The proportion of all Oklahoma children who live in the county is here.

Each age is broken down by gender.

The number of children living in the county is listed for each single age, along with the percentage of all children in the county who are that age.

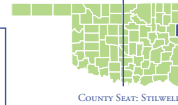
The total number of children in the county by age is here.

An additional count of older teens in the county is here.

Single years can be totaled to arrive at numbers or percentages for different groups of county children. For example:

“996, or 14.9% of all Adair County children are under the age of three.”

“541 young women age 15 through 17 reside in Adair County.”



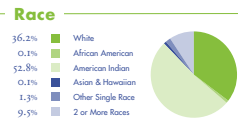
Adair County

0.7% of Oklahoma's Children Live in Adair County

Population

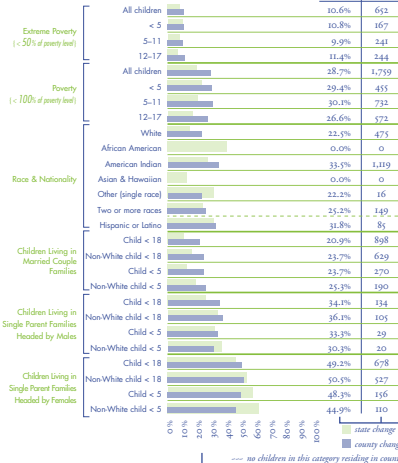
AGE	# of children	% of all county children	Male	Female
< 1	305	4.8%	162	143
1	313	4.9%	149	164
2	328	5.2%	173	155
3	327	5.1%	185	142
4	310	4.9%	157	153
5	352	5.5%	176	176
6	333	5.2%	157	176
7	380	6.0%	185	195
8	410	6.4%	206	204
9	380	6.0%	192	188
10	369	5.8%	193	176
11	359	5.6%	184	175
12	350	5.5%	180	170
13	357	5.6%	187	170
14	376	5.9%	181	195
15	371	5.8%	190	181
16	343	5.4%	181	162
17	405	6.4%	207	198
0-17	6,368	100.0%	3,245	3,123
18	302	n/a	158	144
19	281	n/a	124	157

Children



	County	State
Number & percent of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten	284 43.6%	42,258 45.5%
Number & percent of 5-15 year olds with a disability	209 5.3%	35,033 6.4%
Number & percent of 16-19 year olds not attending school and not working	163 12.9%	19,758 9.3%

Poverty



Families

	County	State
Median income of families with children	\$27,998	\$38,579
Number & percent of families with children headed by a single parent	736 25.8%	119,914 27.1%
Number of grandparents raising their own grandchild as percent of householders age 30 and over	409 3.7%	39,279 2.1%

Neighborhoods

	County	State
Percent of children in neighborhoods with high poverty rates (above 29.5%)	45.3%	21.1%
Percent of children in neighborhoods with high rates of single parent families headed by females (above 30.9%)	18.4%	17.5%
Percent of children in neighborhoods with high rates of high school dropouts (above 15.0%)	0.0%	22.4%
Percent of children in neighborhoods with high rates of males not in the labor force (above 31.9%)	0.0%	6.7%

The dark colored narrow bar on the bar chart shows child poverty rates for county children in several different groups. The lighter colored wider bar behind the narrow bar is the state poverty rate for that group of children and allows you to compare the county with the state as a whole.

The rate and number of poor children in each group is here.

The number and percent of children within each race is displayed on the pie chart.

The number and percent of Hispanic or Latino children, counted as a nationality, is listed next to the race pie chart.

Information about children, their families and the neighborhoods in which they live is displayed to the left of the comparable state information. See methodology and sources for a detailed explanation of each indicator.

Interpreting the Data

Understand What is Being Measured:

It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of Census 2000 data and information derived from Census 2000 are available for the state and each county: full counts, weighted estimates, numbers, percentages, county and state rates, and county rankings. A “key” directing the reader to the various types of data information is presented at the beginning of this *Understanding The Data* section. The *Methodology And Sources* later in this section details what each item on the county profiles means, what data is included and its source.

Beware of Small Numbers:

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of people in a given category (e.g., children with disabilities, grandparents raising grandchildren) which can cause the rate and percentage to vary considerably from county to county without reflecting significant differences.

Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of suffering children.

Of particular importance when working with Census data is to understand that numbers and rates for the same or similar variables in very small areas may differ slightly depending on whether full counts are used or whether sample data which has been weighted to reflect a close estimate of the full count is used.

Census data may not be reported at all for very small areas with very small numbers. To protect the confidentiality of those responding to the

Census 2000, the US Census Bureau withholds data if they represent a population within a geographic area so small that the numbers might identify someone.

Remember the Uses and Limits of Data:

Profiles provide important baseline information. Effective use of profiles requires them to be understood in a broad context. They provide one way to describe a county or the state. Profiles can provide the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to flesh out the most useful view of children and child well-being in your own area.

Methodology And Sources

Data and information used in the 2003 CENSUS EDITION of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK came exclusively from the latest decennial census (Census 2000) undertaken and made available by the US Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce.

Census 2000 is a sophisticated tool which counted and collected information about almost three and one-half million (3,450,654) Oklahomans. Taken on April 1, 2000, Census 2000 asked seven questions of each Oklahoma household: name, sex, age, relationship, Hispanic origin, race and whether the housing unit was owned or rented. In addition to these seven questions, about one of every six households got a much longer questionnaire including queries about size of the household, income, disability, school enrollment, educational attainment, employment status, grandparents as caregivers and much more. The specific rate of households receiving the longer questionnaire varied from one in two in some smaller areas, to one in eight in more densely populated areas. Before it is reported

the sample of households is weighted by the Census Bureau to reflect the entire population. This process enables the collection and calculation of detailed data and good quality estimates for large numbers of people.

A disadvantage of this process is that, for smaller geographic areas and for some subcategories (such as age and race), the counts generated from the sample data will not always precisely match the counts reported by the full count. For example, the full count from Census 2000 reports 6,368 children living in Adair County, Oklahoma. The weighted sample generates an estimate of 6,410 for the same area. Small differences may appear in the 2003 CENSUS EDITION of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK (and other publications using federal census data) as a result of the weighting process. All estimates derived from sample data contain some amount of random error.

The full counts from Census 2000 are reported on the *Census of the Population and Housing*, Summary Files 1 and 2. The estimates generated by weighting the sample data from Census 2000 are reported on the *Census of the Population and Housing*, Summary Files 3 and 4. Exercise caution when comparing data from Summary File 1 or 2 with data from Summary File 3 or 4.

The combination of the full counts (Summary Files 1 and 2) and the socio-economic estimates (Summary File 3) enables the development of this detailed profile of Oklahoma’s children on a state and county level. The data from Summary Files 1, 2 and 3 used to create the state and county profiles in Oklahoma KIDS COUNT 2003 is also collected by the US Census Bureau for other Oklahoma geographical areas, such as metropolitan areas, cities and towns, census tracts, and blocks. This *Methodology And Sources* section identifies the specific Census 2000 Summary File and Tables providing the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable.

Child Population is the total resident population under age eighteen (18) including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Child population for the state and counties is reported by age by single years. Additionally counts of young adults who are eighteen (18) and nineteen (19) years old are reported. Each single year age group is reported as a percentage of all children under age eighteen (18) living in the state or county. Child population for each single year age and for all children is reported by gender. All children under the age of eighteen (18) living in each county are reported as a percentage of all the children living in the state, to display the percentage of Oklahoma’s children living in the county.

Source: *Data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1, Table 12.*

Child Poverty counts the related children under age eighteen (18) who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. **Related Child** is the child related to the “family head” by birth, marriage or adoption and includes relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age eighteen (18) who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household, such as foster children, are not included in this analysis. Data counts poor related children calculated as a percent of all related children. While Census 2000 contains detailed data and good quality estimates for very small areas, understanding and explaining the numbers and percentages becomes increasingly troublesome when viewing overlapping characteristics (such as poverty among Asian children under the age of five living in a family headed by the mother only). It is important to remember that poverty data from Census 2000 is one of the items generated by weighting the Census 2000 sample data (Summary File 3) which, as explained in the introduction, will not always precisely match the counts reported by the

full count. The combination of the differences resulting from the weighting process and the differences resulting from not including unrelated children among those for whom poverty status is determined often confuses those looking closely at data from small areas or for small subcategories. The following example using Adair County data is offered to help the user understand the precise meaning of the data presented.

- The full count (Summary File 1) from Census 2000 reports **6,368** children living in Adair County, Oklahoma.
- The weighted sample (Summary File 3) generates an estimate of **6,410** children living in Adair County, Oklahoma.
 - Of these **6,410** children, poverty is determined only for the **6,126** Adair County children who are related to the “family head” by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews.
- The Summary File 3 estimate of **284** children living in Adair County, Oklahoma, who do not live in a household in which they are related to the head of the household are not included in the poverty analysis.
- The Summary File 3 estimates **1,759** poor children living in Adair County, generating a child poverty rate of **28.7%**, which means **28.7%** of the **6,126** related children (*not 28.7% of the estimate of 6,410 generated from the Summary File 3 sample nor 28.7% of the full count of 6,368 from Summary File 1*).

Updated annually using the Consumer Price Index, the **Poverty Threshold**, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below the 1999 minimum standard for its size. For the purposes of Census 2000, a single adult with one child would be counted as poor if their

income fell below \$957 per month (or \$11,483 per year); with two children below \$1,119 per month (or \$13,423 per year); with three children below \$1,413 per month (or \$16,954 per year). Extreme poverty, discussed as living on an income equal to or less than one-half (50.0%) of the poverty threshold, would for the single parent with three children be an income of one-half of \$1,413 (or \$706.50) per month, or less. As a result of updates using the Consumer Price Index, the poverty threshold changes annually. For example, the latest poverty threshold (calculated for 2002) for a single parent with two children is raised by \$89 per month. As a result in 2002 that family would be counted as poor if their income fell below \$1,208 per month (or \$14,494 per year). **Children in Extreme Poverty** counts the related children under age eighteen (18) and in several age groups (under age 5, age 5 through 11, and age 12 through 17) who live in families with incomes below one-half (50.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. **Percentage** is the number of children in extreme poverty in each age group displayed as a proportion of all children in those age groups. **Children in Poverty** counts the related children under age eighteen (18) and in several age groups (under age 5, age 5 through 11, and age 12 through 17) who live in families with incomes below one hundred percent (100.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. **Percentage** is the number of children in poverty in each age group displayed as a proportion of all children in those age groups. **Children in Poverty by Race/Nationality** counts the related children under age eighteen (18) and in several racial groups who live in families with incomes below one hundred percent (100.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. For purposes of this category race is displayed as “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian, Hawaiian, Other Pacific Islander,” “Other (Single Race)” and “Two or More Races.” “Hispanic” is displayed as a nationality, rather than a race, in which children may be of any race. **Percentage** is the number of children in poverty in each race or nationality displayed as a proportion of all children in each race or nationality. **Children**

Living in Poverty in Married-Couple Families counts all related children or all non-White related children under both the of age eighteen (18) and the age of five (5) who live in married-couple families with incomes below one hundred percent (100.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. Non-White Children Living in Married Couple Families is calculated by subtracting all White children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) living in married-couple families from all children in the same age group living in married couple families. **Percentage** is the number of children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) in poverty in all married-couple families (or in all non-White married-couple families) displayed as a proportion of all children in the same age group in all married couple families (or in all non-White married-couple families). **Children Living in Poverty in Single Parent Families Headed by Males** counts all related children or all non-White related children under both the age eighteen (18) and the age of five (5) who live in single parent families headed by males with incomes below one hundred percent (100.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. **Non-White Children Living in Single Parent Families Headed by Males** is calculated by subtracting all White children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) living in single parent families headed by males from all children in the same age group living in single parent families headed by males. **Percentage** is the number of children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) in poverty in all single parent families headed by males (or in all non-White single parent families headed by males) displayed as a proportion of all children in the same age group in all single parent families headed by males (or in all non-White single parent families headed by males). **Children Living in Poverty in Single Parent Families Headed by Females** counts all related children or all non-White related children under both the age eighteen (18) and the age of five (5) who live in single parent families headed by females with incomes below one hundred percent (100.0%) of the U.S. poverty threshold. **Non-White Children Living in Single Parent Families Headed by Females** is calculated by subtracting all White

children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) living in single parent families headed by females from all children in the same age group living in single parent families headed by females. **Percentage** is the number of children under age eighteen (18) or under age five (5) in poverty in all single parent families headed by females (or in all non-White single parent families headed by females) displayed as a proportion of all children in the same age group in all single parent families headed by females (or in all non-White single parent families headed by females). **State Ranking** compares the rate of poverty among children under age eighteen (18) from best (1) to worst (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of poverty in the general population, the rate of poverty among children under the age of eighteen (18), the rate of poverty among children of different ages, the rate of poverty among children under the age of eighteen (18) of different races, the rate of poverty among Hispanic children under the age of eighteen (18), and the rate of poverty among children of different ages and races by family type from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT50 (Poverty by Age by Ratio), Tables P87 and P150A through PCT1591 (Poverty by Age by Race/Nationality), and Tables PCT52 and PCT76A through PCT76I (Child Poverty by Family Type by Race/Nationality)*.

Child Race displays the racial origins identified by Oklahomans for their children. **Hispanic Origin** is considered by Census 2000 to be a concept separate and distinct from race. **Hispanic** is a nationality, rather than a race, so children categorized as Hispanic by Census 2000 may be of any race. Extreme caution should be used when reviewing, using and comparing race data and data

counting Hispanic and Latino children. The terms “Hispanic” and “Latino” are used interchangeably by the Census 2000. There is often disagreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories used by Census 2000 which were relied upon for this information. *Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.* Census 2000 uses the following five individual race categories: “White,” “Black or African American,” “American Indian and Alaska Native,” “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” A category entitled “some other race” was included for respondents who were unable to identify with the listed race categories. For the first time in a decennial census respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identity. Less than one-tenth of one percent (0.08%) of Oklahoma’s child population is identified as “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” More than one-third of Oklahoma’s counties (37.7%, or 29 of 77) had no children identified as “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” More than three-quarters (77.9%, or 60 of 77) recorded five or fewer children identified as “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.” Because of the small numbers in Oklahoma, for purposes of reporting and display, Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook 2003 combines the racial categories of “Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” and “Asian” as was done in Census 1990. **Percentage** is the number of children in each race displayed as a proportion of all children under the age of eighteen (18) and the number of children who are Hispanic or Latino displayed as a proportion of all children under the age of eighteen (18).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1, Tables P12 and P12 A through P12H.*

Children in Neighborhoods With High Poverty Rates displays the share of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high child poverty rate. **Neighborhood** for the purpose of this analysis is equivalent to a census tract. **Census Tract** is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county, city, or other geographical configuration delineated by the US Census Bureau for data presentation purposes. Each census tract generally contains between one thousand (1,000) and eight thousand (8,000) people with its boundaries drawn to follow relatively permanent visible features (such as rivers and highways) so it will remain relatively stable (like a neighborhood). Sometimes a census tract boundary is a city limit or some other invisible feature. A census tract boundary might cross a city or town limit, but never cross county or state lines. **High Child Poverty Rate** for the purposes of this analysis is a rate of 29.5% or higher which represents one and one-half times the Oklahoma child poverty rate (19.6%). **Percentage** is the number of children under the age of eighteen (18) living in a neighborhood with a high poverty rate displayed as a proportion of all children under age eighteen (18) living in the state or county. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high child poverty rate from best (1) to worst (50) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P8 (Population) and PCT50 (Poverty).*

Children in Neighborhoods With High Rates of High School Dropouts displays the share of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of persons age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) who are not enrolled in school and are not high school graduates. Persons who have

a GED are considered high school graduates in this measure. This US Census Bureau method of measuring high school dropouts is the “status dropout” rate used by the National Center for Educational Statistics (NCES) and differs substantially from the Oklahoma “rate of dropout” method as defined by state statute which is tracked in other Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbooks. **Neighborhood** for the purpose of this analysis is equivalent to a census tract. **Census Tract** is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county, city, or other geographical configuration delineated by the US Census Bureau for data presentation purposes. Each census tract generally contains between one thousand (1,000) and eight thousand (8,000) people with its boundaries drawn to follow relatively permanent visible features (such as rivers and highways) so it will remain relatively stable (like a neighborhood). Sometimes a census tract boundary is a city limit or some other invisible feature. A census tract boundary might cross a city or town limit, but never cross county or state lines. **High Rate of High School Dropouts** for the purposes of this analysis is a rate of 15.0% or higher which represents one and one-half times the Oklahoma rate of high school dropouts (10.0%). **Percentage** is the number of children under the age of eighteen (18) living in a neighborhood with a high rate of high school dropouts displayed as a proportion of all children under age eighteen (18) living in the state or county. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of high school dropouts from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P8 (Population) and P38 (High School Dropouts).*

Children in Neighborhoods With High Rates of Males Not in the Labor Force displays the share of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of males age sixteen (16) through sixty-four (64) who are not in the labor force. **Neighborhood** for the purpose of this analysis is equivalent to a census tract. **Census Tract** is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county, city, or other geographical configuration delineated by the US Census Bureau for data presentation purposes. Each census tract generally contains between one thousand (1,000) and eight thousand (8,000) people with its boundaries drawn to follow relatively permanent visible features (such as rivers and highways) so it will remain relatively stable (like a neighborhood). Sometimes a census tract boundary is a city limit or some other invisible feature. A census tract boundary might cross a city or town limit, but never cross county or state lines. **High Rate of Males Not in the Labor Force** for the purposes of this analysis is a rate of 32.9% or higher which represents one and one-half times the Oklahoma rate of males not in the labor force (21.9%). **Percentage** is the number of children under the age of eighteen (18) living in a neighborhood with a high rate of males not in the labor force displayed as a proportion of all children under age eighteen (18) living in the state or county. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of males not in the labor force from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P8 (Population) and PCT35 (Labor Force).*

Children in Neighborhoods With High Rates of Single Parent Families Headed By Females displays the share of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of families headed by a single female with no husband present. **Neighborhood** for the purpose of this analysis is equivalent to a census tract. **Census Tract** is a small, relatively permanent statistical subdivision of a county, city, or other geographical configuration delineated by the US Census Bureau for data presentation purposes. Each census tract generally contains between one thousand (1,000) and eight thousand (8,000) people with its boundaries drawn to follow relatively permanent visible features (such as rivers and highways) so it will remain relatively stable (like a neighborhood). Sometimes a census tract boundary is a city limit or some other invisible feature. A census tract boundary might cross a city or town limit, but never cross county or state lines. **High Rate of Families Headed by a Single Female** for the purposes of this analysis is a rate of 30.9% or higher which represents one and one-half times the Oklahoma rate of families headed by a single female with no husband present (20.6%). **Percentage** is the number of children under the age of eighteen (18) living in a neighborhood with a high rate of families headed by a single female displayed as a proportion of all children under age eighteen (18) living in the state or county. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children under the age of eighteen (18) who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of families headed by a single female from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P8 (Population) and P10 (Household Type)*.

Disadvantaged Neighborhood Index combines and totals for each county its four

neighborhood rankings (the proportion of its children who reside in a neighborhood with a high child poverty rate, the proportion of its children who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of families headed by a single female, the proportion of its children who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of high school dropouts, and the proportion of its children who reside in a neighborhood with a high rate of males not in the labor force). The higher the resulting number, the more disadvantaged the neighborhoods in which large proportions of their children live. Counties with a Disadvantaged Neighborhood Index of “0” have none of their children living in any of the four types of high rate neighborhoods. Counties with a very high Disadvantaged Neighborhood Index (up to 296) have large proportions of their children living in more than one type of high rate neighborhoods. For example, a large proportion of its children might live in a neighborhood with a high rate of families headed by a single female and a high proportion of its children might live in a neighborhood with a high rate of males not in the labor force. These different high rates may be in the same neighborhood (causing multiple disadvantage to the children living in that neighborhood) or may be in different neighborhoods (dispersing the disadvantages among a larger number of county children). **County Ranking** compares the Disadvantaged Neighborhood Index from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Tables P8 (Population), P38 (High School Dropouts), PCT35 (Labor Force), PCT50 (Poverty), and P10 (Household Type)*.

Early Childhood Care and Education is used as the framework for discussions about prenatal care, early parenting, early brain development, early child care, preschool education and other

topics which combine to create an environment for infants, toddlers and preschool children impacting each child’s ability to achieve his or her full potential. SEE Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook 2001 for additional information.

Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent counts all families with their own children under the age of eighteen (18) living in a household headed by a person – male or female – without a spouse present in the home. **Own Children** includes never-married persons under the age of eighteen (18) who are the sons or daughters of the person who is the head of the household. The householder’s stepchildren and adopted children are counted as “own children.” **Percentage** is the number of families with their own children under the age of eighteen (18) headed by a single person without a spouse present in the home displayed as a proportion of all families with their own children under the age of eighteen (18), including both households headed by a single person and households with married couples. **State Ranking** compares the rate of families with children under age eighteen (18) which are headed by a single person from best (1) to worst (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of families with children under age eighteen (18) which are headed by a single person from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT10*.

Five to Fifteen Year Olds with a Disability counts the number of children age five (5) through fifteen (15) who have some type of long-lasting condition or disability. This count does not include children who are institutionalized. A **Long-Lasting Condition** includes **Sensory** disabilities (blindness, deafness, or a severe

vision or hearing impairment) or a **Physical Condition** that substantially limits one or more basic activities such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting or carrying. A **Disability** (for a person under the age of 16) is a condition lasting six (6) months or longer and includes **Mental** disabilities (cognitive difficulty learning, remembering or concentrating), **Self-Care** disabilities (difficulty dressing or bathing) and **Physical** disabilities (difficulty getting around inside the home). A child with two or more of any type of disability (sensory, physical, mental or self-care) is classified as having **Multiple** disabilities. **Percentage** is the number of non-institutionalized children age five (5) through fifteen (15) who have one or more disabilities or long-lasting conditions displayed as a proportion of all non-institutionalized children age five (5) through fifteen (15). **State Ranking** compares the rate of children age five (5) through fifteen (15) who have a disability from low (1) to high (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children age five (5) through fifteen (15) who have a disability from low (1) to high (2) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT26*.

Grandparents Raising Their Own Grandchildren counts the number of grandparents who live with and have the primary responsibility for raising their own grandchildren. **Primary Responsibility** means being responsible for most of the child’s basic needs. **Own Grandchildren** includes never-married persons under the age of eighteen (18) who are the children (including stepchildren and adopted children) of the sons and daughters of the grandparent. **Percentage** is the number of grandparents raising their own grandchild displayed as a proportion of the householders age thirty (30) or over. **State**

Ranking compares the rate of grandparents living with their own grandchild who are primarily responsible for that grandchild and the rate of householders age thirty (30) and older who are grandparents raising their own grandchild from low (1) to high (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of householders age thirty (30) and older who are grandparents raising their own grandchild from low (1) to high (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT8*.

Median Income of Families with Children is the median annual income for families with related children. **Related Child** is the child related to the “family head” by birth, marriage or adoption and includes relatives such as nieces and nephews. The incomes of families with children under age eighteen (18) who are not related to the head of the household, such as foster children, are not included in this analysis. **Median Income** is the dollar amount that divides the income distribution into two equal groups – half with incomes above the median, half with incomes below the median. **State Ranking** compares median income from best (1) to worst (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares median income from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT39*.

Sixteen to Nineteen Year Olds Not

Attending School and Not Working counts the number of youth age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) who are not enrolled in school (full-time or part-time) and are not employed (full-time or part-time). Youth age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) in the military are counted as employed. Youth not in school and not working are sometimes referred to as **Idle Teens or Disconnected Youth**, reflecting young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people at this time of their life. **Percentage** is the number of youth age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) who are not enrolled in school (full-time or part-time) and are not employed (full-time or part-time) displayed as a proportion of all youth age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19). **State Ranking** compares the rate of youth age sixteen (16) through nineteen (19) who are not enrolled in school and are not employed from best (1) to worst (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of idle teens from best (1) to worst (2) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT38*.

Three and Four Year Olds Enrolled in Nursery School, Preschool or Kindergarten counts the number of children age three (3) and four (4) who were enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten during the fall school term prior to the 1st day of April, 2000. **Nursery School and Preschool** are any group or class of instruction providing educational experiences for children during the years preceding kindergarten, including places where instruction is an integral part of the program, but excluding private homes that primarily provide custodial care. Children enrolled in preschool programs sponsored by federal, state or local agencies (including Head Start) are included. Percentage is the number of children

age three (3) and four (4) enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten displayed as a proportion of all children age three (3) and four (4). **State Ranking** compares the rate of children age three (3) and four (4) enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten from low (1) to high (50) in all states. **County Ranking** compares the rate of children age three (3) and four (4) enrolled in nursery school, preschool or kindergarten from low (1) to high (77) in all Oklahoma counties (see also, *Comprehensive County Rankings*, located at the end of this *Understanding The Data* section).

Source: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT23*.

Welfare Reform is used as the term for the federal policy changes put in place after the passage of *The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996*. SEE Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook 2002 for additional information.

Comprehensive County Rankings Oklahoma by Counties 2000 (* tie for rank)

County	Extreme Poverty (< 50% of poverty level)				Poverty (< 100% of poverty level)					Race & Nationality						Children Living in Married Couple Families				
	All children	< 5	5-11	12-17	All children	All ages	< 5	5-11	12-17	White	African American	American Indian	Asian & Hawaiian	Other (single race)	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5
Adair	60	44	54	69	74	65	56	68	70	59	*1	59	*1	*21	37	37	69	62	67	50
Alfalfa	1	7	5	1	22	25	39	21	19	37	*1	28	N/A	20	*29	4	18	55	24	61
Atoka	72	70	71	64	60	61	65	58	56	55	55	63	N/A	*74	55	71	58	43	64	67
Beaver	8	15	15	6	9	15	9	10	33	20	70	7	N/A	33	13	22	43	57	31	56
Beckham	46	65	37	41	49	58	66	51	51	63	60	50	*1	68	7	70	52	70	57	75
Blaine	16	23	26	12	44	44	47	62	22	36	25	39	*1	71	38	65	61	73	61	72
Bryan	39	32	50	25	53	41	30	56	34	41	48	49	74	35	42	34	34	44	15	31
Caddo	75	67	63	75	65	68	69	61	73	44	61	72	73	64	36	44	54	54	60	57
Canadian	3	5	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	1	29	18	44	16	11	6	3	12	5	27
Carter	55	62	60	48	43	43	43	47	38	28	46	54	46	40	62	32	32	29	27	41
Cherokee	66	75	52	56	70	69	71	65	60	70	23	57	63	14	56	26	73	63	74	59
Choctaw	76	76	75	74	75	76	72	77	72	77	65	38	68	*1	65	2	64	36	52	36
Cimarron	36	51	39	14	46	46	61	50	30	43	N/A	77	N/A	45	72	60	60	71	68	68
Cleveland	2	3	8	2	6	2	2	2	1	3	31	8	54	15	5	7	1	3	4	6
Coal	71	50	70	73	72	66	40	67	75	69	*1	44	*1	76	68	75	72	49	58	24
Comanche	48	41	46	60	36	40	34	37	45	16	33	70	57	41	22	28	9	14	13	18
Cotton	45	48	61	23	51	54	46	60	50	45	69	73	N/A	65	63	67	48	67	22	71
Craig	22	20	11	44	20	22	14	18	31	50	19	6	N/A	*1	26	50	6	4	7	7
Creek	15	10	25	15	19	20	18	25	17	17	38	31	53	62	33	39	24	47	33	52
Custer	35	40	42	16	54	39	45	45	32	39	45	51	*1	19	58	33	42	53	49	64
Delaware	43	29	57	42	52	62	62	70	55	68	73	58	52	*51	45	21	56	45	56	45
Dewey	27	47	23	26	32	27	54	36	9	32	*1	56	*1	*1	34	13	37	7	37	5
Ellis	49	39	66	37	14	33	35	44	21	40	N/A	*1	N/A	*1	77	1	28	*1	59	*1
Garfield	31	33	32	36	23	34	29	34	43	35	51	27	71	18	59	27	29	58	28	54
Garvin	12	6	17	18	37	30	21	30	35	42	53	19	*1	10	19	11	45	23	44	15
Grady	21	12	22	39	24	23	10	26	27	22	67	20	*1	28	15	14	13	15	12	17
Grant	37	35	19	59	21	36	55	23	37	49	N/A	61	*1	*51	3	52	41	41	65	63
Greer	61	42	16	76	59	71	74	11	76	72	*1	*1	N/A	49	76	64	66	9	72	60
Harmon	77	71	77	77	77	77	73	74	77	65	72	*1	*75	66	61	72	77	76	75	77
Harper	9	8	9	17	4	12	12	20	15	11	N/A	75	*1	72	*1	49	20	77	19	69
Haskell	47	24	67	46	63	60	17	64	67	73	34	29	*1	43	24	77	70	48	47	43
Hughes	74	55	76	71	67	63	59	66	65	53	26	68	*75	77	70	74	63	74	69	74
Jackson	42	37	44	50	39	38	22	41	48	21	42	13	*1	55	27	58	31	65	9	28
Jefferson	33	52	31	21	57	49	31	59	54	64	*1	14	N/A	61	6	55	65	37	48	20
Johnston	64	69	64	45	68	64	63	76	49	67	54	64	N/A	73	50	69	75	69	62	66
Kay	44	46	49	38	38	47	58	42	44	47	57	71	*1	59	35	62	40	64	45	62
Kingfisher	20	43	7	24	7	7	19	7	7	8	*1	62	N/A	37	21	18	11	40	10	44
Kiowa	73	74	47	72	58	50	50	40	64	56	27	37	*1	67	69	63	44	16	51	19

Comprehensive County Rankings Oklahoma by Counties 2000 (* tie for rank)

County	Extreme Poverty (< 50% of poverty level)				Poverty (< 100% of poverty level)					Race & Nationality							Children Living in Married Couple Families			
	All children	< 5	5-11	12-17	All children	All ages	< 5	5-11	12-17	White	African American	American Indian	Asian & Hawaiian	Other (single race)	Two or more races	Hispanic or Latino	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5
Latimer	69	77	48	66	69	74	77	63	71	75	68	55	70	*74	60	76	67	33	73	29
Le Flore	58	53	51	67	56	55	42	52	63	61	56	47	69	27	46	46	53	50	46	35
Lincoln	23	17	10	51	29	26	28	17	39	29	24	35	*1	34	52	29	38	25	39	14
Logan	19	2	24	43	16	9	7	9	36	15	28	11	59	44	20	20	7	13	11	40
Love	6	11	6	9	10	6	11	13	5	12	37	5	*1	17	17	19	23	10	43	4
McClain	5	4	4	7	5	5	8	6	12	6	*1	16	*1	69	8	54	16	52	25	34
McCurtain	67	72	69	47	76	75	75	73	74	74	64	67	66	50	54	73	71	61	76	55
McIntosh	51	60	41	63	50	59	60	49	61	46	59	52	*1	*1	67	56	55	66	40	32
Major	10	13	3	29	12	8	44	5	10	9	*1	76	N/A	32	75	53	10	68	38	70
Marshall	62	63	53	62	48	53	53	48	57	60	75	10	N/A	56	41	61	50	24	34	8
Mayes	30	38	33	28	28	28	32	32	25	30	77	33	45	48	12	51	36	22	30	37
Murray	34	61	20	32	26	19	27	8	29	31	*39	30	N/A	*1	4	24	12	21	42	21
Muskogee	59	66	68	31	47	52	64	54	41	52	47	23	49	31	39	38	47	28	55	33
Noble	17	18	18	22	15	16	26	12	13	7	*1	69	*1	53	66	31	17	34	50	49
Nowata	29	21	36	35	25	31	16	33	42	38	22	17	N/A	*1	47	16	33	35	21	30
Okfuskee	70	68	74	61	71	72	67	72	69	71	66	45	*1	39	57	9	74	59	66	65
Oklahoma	54	56	55	52	34	42	37	46	40	14	49	43	60	47	40	47	27	42	20	38
Okmulgee	50	59	43	55	55	57	57	53	53	48	32	66	72	54	43	59	51	56	53	47
Osage	26	19	34	30	18	21	23	22	18	33	20	26	50	70	10	40	19	8	23	11
Ottawa	53	45	58	57	42	51	38	57	52	62	*62	36	58	25	49	12	49	32	29	46
Pawnee	14	14	27	10	17	17	15	28	11	26	21	21	67	*21	9	3	35	11	35	25
Payne	18	22	30	5	62	14	20	19	8	18	41	22	62	11	18	36	8	26	14	22
Pittsburg	52	57	35	68	45	48	52	29	66	58	52	40	61	23	23	30	39	20	41	10
Pontotoc	24	30	28	20	41	35	49	31	28	27	76	24	*1	42	44	17	21	19	26	26
Pottawatomie	32	26	40	34	31	29	25	35	26	19	35	48	64	63	51	48	25	30	16	12
Pushmataha	63	58	59	65	73	67	70	71	62	76	*39	41	*1	N/A	53	68	68	51	71	53
Roger Mills	28	16	21	54	40	37	51	16	47	23	*1	74	N/A	58	64	43	59	75	70	73
Rogers	7	9	12	11	2	3	1	3	3	4	18	9	48	38	14	15	2	5	1	9
Seminole	68	49	73	70	64	70	68	69	68	66	44	65	*1	26	71	66	57	46	54	48
Sequoyah	41	28	38	53	61	56	48	55	58	54	43	46	*1	57	48	41	62	60	63	58
Stephens	40	54	56	13	30	32	36	38	20	34	71	34	47	24	28	45	26	38	18	39
Texas	38	36	45	33	27	24	24	27	16	13	58	60	51	36	*29	25	22	27	17	42
Tillman	65	73	65	40	66	73	76	75	59	51	74	4	*75	46	73	57	76	72	77	76
Tulsa	25	27	29	19	8	10	13	15	14	5	50	15	56	29	31	23	5	18	8	16
Wagoner	11	31	13	4	3	4	6	4	4	2	30	12	55	13	16	10	4	17	6	23
Washington	13	34	14	8	11	13	33	14	6	10	36	25	65	60	32	42	15	39	36	51
Washita	57	64	62	49	35	45	41	43	46	57	*62	53	*1	30	25	35	46	31	32	13
Woods	4	1	1	27	33	18	5	39	23	24	*1	42	N/A	*1	74	5	30	*1	3	*1
Woodward	56	25	72	58	13	11	3	24	24	25	*1	32	*1	12	*1	8	14	6	2	*1

Comprehensive County Rankings Oklahoma by Counties 2000 (* tie for rank)

Children Living Below Poverty in
Single Parent Families Headed by Males

Children Living Below Poverty in
Single Parent Families Headed by Females

Children Living in
Disadvantaged Neighborhoods

County	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5	3 & 4 year olds enrolled in nursery school, or preschool or kindergarten	5 - 15 year olds with a disability	Idle teens	Families with children headed by a single parent	Grandparents raising their own grandchild as percent of householders age 30 and over	High child poverty rates (above 29.5%)	High rates of single parent families with children headed by females (above 30.9%)	High rates of high school dropouts (above 15.0%)	High rates of males not in labor force (above 32.9%)	Disadvantaged neighborhood index
Adair	52	44	*32	37	41	33	14	17	45	20	69	53	75	66	70	*1	*1	*40
Alfalfa	50	*1	68	*1	75	2	76	*1	67	14	4	7	5	*1	*1	*1	73	25
Atoka	69	52	*32	49	46	51	38	50	55	74	17	39	50	57	73	*1	75	63
Beaver	11	61	5	*1	3	1	48	*1	3	9	19	4	41	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Beckham	41	32	36	50	72	63	75	54	33	3	22	60	27	35	*1	*1	63	31
Blaine	37	11	17	*32	19	13	37	47	59	23	53	12	68	*1	*1	*1	71	24
Bryan	68	53	67	56	45	42	29	20	68	66	40	49	71	56	63	45	*1	55
Caddo	54	58	71	71	71	62	73	66	66	57	71	67	73	63	74	68	57	76
Canadian	4	13	21	30	1	8	11	34	49	34	9	19	14	28	47	41	43	53
Carter	58	65	46	64	44	50	47	52	50	70	38	52	49	46	55	49	53	62
Cherokee	35	28	50	43	49	35	55	49	61	65	48	66	55	68	*1	60	*1	*35
Choctaw	45	39	16	18	66	48	69	64	41	36	75	75	57	76	76	72	72	77
Cimarron	32	74	*32	*73	68	*64	61	10	1	1	10	2	22	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Cleveland	3	16	8	35	5	19	10	33	54	45	8	27	11	29	50	44	40	54
Coal	76	*71	43	60	35	*64	12	28	64	73	72	31	60	*1	*1	74	*1	26
Comanche	29	23	30	36	59	57	41	46	53	52	59	68	44	47	69	55	51	68
Cotton	39	64	73	*1	69	74	67	76	65	28	39	37	67	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Craig	59	33	56	27	53	16	34	16	16	24	36	36	51	*1	*1	62	68	38
Creek	18	47	11	26	12	10	5	11	52	17	24	41	40	32	56	51	*1	*43
Custer	6	15	6	*1	31	32	63	75	43	21	11	54	26	40	61	50	*1	*48
Delaware	72	35	45	31	74	68	68	62	5	48	63	56	48	64	*1	70	52	60
Dewey	77	*71	77	*73	33	*28	70	*25	32	11	7	1	10	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Ellis	44	*75	*1	NA	48	77	17	77	20	4	25	29	1	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Garfield	61	57	40	*51	36	25	33	19	69	68	47	47	16	50	58	69	*1	57
Garvin	8	7	54	28	10	27	2	8	17	61	42	34	19	*1	54	64	*1	33
Grady	26	26	25	16	38	49	20	23	57	56	26	26	24	39	60	37	45	58
Grant	57	*67	19	NA	37	*28	66	N/A	75	7	1	11	2	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Greer	64	70	76	*73	43	71	26	*25	2	71	14	73	3	72	*1	*1	69	46
Harmon	65	63	48	68	77	70	77	56	19	38	58	57	31	77	*1	*1	*1	28
Harper	16	N/A	74	NA	28	*28	31	N/A	62	25	12	9	12	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Haskell	23	21	4	25	22	9	22	45	34	35	54	15	58	45	*1	*1	*1	18
Hughes	46	22	10	15	60	46	36	30	38	22	67	38	36	62	*1	59	61	59
Jackson	67	36	35	*32	47	47	39	43	28	42	61	43	46	61	49	63	46	66
Jefferson	36	*1	62	NA	21	5	35	*1	4	33	57	13	9	54	*1	*1	74	*35
Johnston	20	18	22	55	56	54	65	71	72	12	44	32	70	67	*1	*1	*1	23
Kay	63	20	61	48	61	56	57	42	37	43	49	45	34	36	*1	46	*1	29
Kingfisher	42	73	52	*73	13	4	64	53	11	26	13	8	7	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Kiowa	28	38	37	69	64	66	42	63	74	67	66	65	63	60	*1	*1	*1	20

Comprehensive County Rankings Oklahoma by Counties 2000 (* tie for rank)

Children Living Below Poverty in
Single Parent Families Headed by Males

Children Living Below Poverty in
Single Parent Families Headed by Females

Children Living in
Disadvantaged Neighborhoods

County	Children Living Below Poverty in Single Parent Families Headed by Males				Children Living Below Poverty in Single Parent Families Headed by Females				Children Living in Disadvantaged Neighborhoods									
	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5	Child < 18	Non-White child < 18	Child < 5	Non-White child < 5	3 & 4 year olds enrolled in nursery school, or preschool or kindergarten	5 - 15 year olds with a disability	Idle teens	Families with children headed by a single parent	Grandparents raising their own grandchild as percent of householders age 30 and over	High child poverty rates (above 29.5%)	High rates of single parent families with children headed by females (above 30.9%)	High rates of high school dropouts (above 15.0%)	High rates of males not in labor force (above 32.9%)	Disadvantaged neighborhood index
Latimer	27	29	63	57	73	73	74	72	36	39	41	77	76	74	*1	*1	65	*43
Le Flore	55	46	57	45	57	39	51	36	25	49	64	33	66	51	*1	47	60	52
Lincoln	48	69	58	70	9	17	13	24	22	29	30	21	38	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Logan	62	59	29	63	20	24	4	40	31	30	29	14	17	34	*1	39	50	34
Love	7	37	12	*1	2	6	1	15	46	50	33	48	43	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
McClain	2	9	7	22	4	20	3	12	42	27	37	23	18	30	1*1	*1	*1	16
McCurtain	66	49	41	44	67	58	53	57	60	72	76	16	77	71	77	48	56	73
McIntosh	56	41	75	72	62	41	56	59	39	76	73	74	56	48	62	73	70	74
Major	47	*75	18	N/A	42	60	43	73	71	13	21	5	6	*1	*1	57	*1	19
Marshall	70	56	66	54	55	69	50	74	24	69	55	55	69	59	*1	77	*1	*40
Mayes	33	25	44	*46	34	22	52	37	27	19	34	64	37	33	*1	58	47	42
Murray	74	48	65	*1	18	3	30	*1	7	75	15	20	21	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Muskogee	53	50	53	*51	32	26	44	35	30	63	51	69	64	53	72	65	67	75
Noble	13	12	15	23	30	75	24	27	51	54	18	22	42	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Nowata	5	10	9	29	29	12	*45	13	21	53	35	25	39	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Okfuskee	34	43	31	*46	58	52	71	70	6	6	77	42	61	69	*1	75	64	65
Oklahoma	22	31	27	41	23	43	28	38	63	47	52	76	28	58	75	66	49	72
Okmulgee	49	19	55	42	51	38	32	32	12	51	65	70	59	43	68	71	44	70
Osage	43	30	39	38	16	14	16	14	70	41	27	40	52	38	59	*1	55	50
Ottawa	40	34	60	53	54	23	25	31	35	62	43	59	53	55	67	61	48	71
Pawnee	38	60	42	59	6	7	6	9	15	46	62	17	32	*1	66	*1	*1	*21
Payne	21	6	28	21	25	21	27	48	76	31	6	50	8	31	53	38	54	56
Pittsburg	24	17	49	39	50	45	49	44	29	77	32	62	72	42	65	52	62	67
Pontotoc	60	55	70	65	24	34	*45	55	47	32	23	63	45	41	57	42	*1	45
Pottawatomie	9	14	13	17	27	55	40	60	40	44	68	61	62	37	64	53	*1	51
Pushmataha	73	27	51	20	52	*28	58	51	14	16	60	58	47	75	*1	*1	76	*48
Roger Mills	19	*75	*1	N/A	14	44	21	69	13	18	2	3	23	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Rogers	10	8	59	24	8	18	15	41	56	55	31	10	29	*1	48	36	*1	30
Seminole	71	54	69	62	65	61	54	61	58	37	56	72	65	70	52	43	41	64
Sequoyah	51	62	38	66	40	40	18	21	18	40	70	35	54	65	*1	56	77	61
Stephens	15	24	26	19	63	59	72	65	9	58	20	30	25	52	51	40	*1	47
Texas	75	66	64	61	39	53	59	67	8	8	50	6	20	*1	*1	76	*1	27
Tillman	31	51	47	*32	76	76	62	68	10	15	16	44	74	73	*1	VI	58	39
Tulsa	17	40	20	40	15	37	19	39	73	59	46	71	15	44	71	67	42	69
Wagoner	14	45	14	58	7	11	8	18	44	60	28	18	35	*1	*1	35	*1	17
Washington	30	42	72	67	11	15	23	22	48	64	45	46	13	49	46	34	*1	37
Washita	12	*67	23	*73	70	72	60	29	23	5	5	24	30	*1	*1	*1	*1	*1
Woods	1	*1	*1	N/A	26	67	9	58	77	10	3	51	4	*1	*1	*1	66	*21
Woodward	25	*1	24	*1	17	36	7	*1	26	2	74	28	33	*1	*1	54	59	32

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