



Oklahoma Women's County Status: Baseline Statistical Report, 2010

R. Darcy

with

A. Potter, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick, M. Reed-Ajir, R. Greenbaum,
K. Shipman, K. Mocco, B. Stingley, M. Farris, C. Blevins, K. Dean, K. Dixon, B. Feachen,
W. Gardner, J. Green, H. Griffin, T. Harris, K. Higgs, T. Johnson, K. Kautz,
T. Osterman, C. Rogers, L. Roper, A. Schneider, G. Tennery

This is a project of the Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women and the Oklahoma State University Library. Research was largely the responsibility of Oklahoma State University undergraduates enrolled in Women & Politics courses in Spring 2009 and 2010. Throughout we relied on close work with Jennifer Paustenbaugh, Director, Women's Archives at Oklahoma State University.



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*Dr. Bob Darcy stands with students from his Spring 2010 Women in Politics class.
Back, from left: K. Higgs, T. Osterman, A. Potter, H. Griffin, R. Darcy, W. Gardiner, C. Rogers, T. Johnson
Front, from left: K. Dean, G. Tennery, L. Roper, J. Green, K. Kautz, C. Blevins, A. Schneider, K. Dixon, B. Feachen, T. Harris*

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Oklahoma Women's County Status Report

Introduction

The Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women voted to make the Oklahoma Women's County Status Report a Commission project at their January, 2009 meeting. The goal is to make available a data resource for describing the status of women in Oklahoma's 77 counties. Oklahoma State University students enrolled in Women & Politics during the Spring, 2009 semester located and organized the data under the supervision of R. Darcy, Jennifer Paustenbaugh and Lindsay Martin-Bilbry. Students enrolled in Women & Politics during the Spring, 2010 semester developed narrative material. Andrew Potter, a student enrolled in Elementary Statistics for the Social Sciences in Spring 2010, used ARCVIEW to create maps to correspond to each table. R. Darcy added several sections of tables.

In 2004 the James A. and Faith Knight Foundation and Institute for Women's Policy Research published Misha Werschkul, Marbara Gault, and Heidi Hartman, *The Status of Women in Your County: A Community Research Tool* http://www.knightfoundationmi.org/pdf/Michigan_Toolkit.pdf State-wide reports were issued for eleven states, including Oklahoma. In 2005 The Oklahoma Commission on the Status of Women and the Women's Archives at Oklahoma State University published *The Oklahoma Women's Almanac* (R. Darcy and Jennifer Paustenbaugh). *The Almanac* published 129 data tables on the status of Oklahoma women.

In June, 2005 the Michigan Women's Commission and the James A. and Faith Knight Foundation published a county-by-county assessment in the *Status of Women in Michigan Report*. The two page report for Alcona County is attached as an appendix below. The full Report can be found at:
http://www.michigan.gov/documents/Status_of_Women_in_Michigan_126946_7.pdf

New Mexico and Minnesota issued similar county reports which can be found at:
<http://www.womenscommission.state.nm.us/County%20Report.htm>
<http://www.wfmn.org/PDFs/StatusofWomeninMNCOUNTIES.pdf>

Variables included in the Oklahoma County Report were based on those developed by the Knight Foundation but we have eliminated some used there while adding others.

Under Demographics we have retained all the Knight Foundation variables and have added the "Other" racial category.

Under Political Participation we have eliminated the Knight Foundation variable "Is there a commission on women in the county?"

Under Employment and Earnings we have kept all the Knight Foundation variables.

Under Social and Economic Autonomy we have kept all the Knight Foundation variables.

Under Reproductive Rights we have eliminated the Knight Foundation variables “Does county health plan for employees cover infertility treatments and contraceptives” and “What percent of my county officials are pro-choice?” We have added variables “Number of Abortions”, “Teen Pregnancy”, “Unmarried Births”, “Tobacco Use During Pregnancy”, “Alcohol Use During Pregnancy”, “2 or more previous births to mother under age 20”, and “Mother’s education less than 12 grades” We re-titled the section “Pregnancy”.

Under Health and Well Being we have retained the Knight Foundation variables. Oklahoma has no statistics as to who reported domestic violence; we, therefore, report all domestic violence reports, not just reports from women. We have all females living with HIV and AIDS, not just those age 13 and older. We added the number of reported rapes.

We have added a section of variables on “Criminal Justice.”

A few tables are not yet constructed.

Sources

An appendix has detailed information on locating the data in the several tables. For tables not sourced in the appendix that information is provided within the table itself.

R. Darcy

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9. Female drug crime arrest rate

Ecological Correlation

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A Demographics

1. Number and percent of population that identify as female
2. Percent of females that identify as White

According to the 2000 United States Census with projections to the year 2008, the population of women in the state of Oklahoma is 1,843,034, 50.6% of the state's population. (*American FactFinder*. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/40000.html> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.)

Of that 50.6%, 76.5% identify as white females. Nationally the percent of females in the United States that identify as white is 75.1%. Around the middle of the twentieth century the national population shifted from a male dominated population to a slightly female dominated one. This was a result of the outcomes of World Wars I and II and the lengthening of the female life expectancy over male. (Hobbs, Frank, and Nicole Stoop. *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*. November 2007. *US Census*. <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/censr-4.pdf> accessed 20 Apr. 2010)

This change influenced every state, Oklahoma feeling its effects as well. The Midwestern states, including Oklahoma, maintained the highest ratio of women to men with Whites being the largest portion of the female population. (Frank Hobbs, and Nicole Stoop. *Demographic Trends in the 20th Century*. November 2007. *US Census*. <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/censr-4.pdf> accessed 20 Apr. 2010)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

1. Number and percent of population that identify as female 2000

County	Total females	% Female
Adair	10,668	50.71
Alfalfa	2,643	43.29
Atoka	6,373	45.92
Beaver	2,897	49.46
Beckham	9,445	47.70
Blaine	5,462	45.61
Bryan	18,724	51.25
Caddo	15,184	50.36
Canadian	43,971	50.14
Carter	23,656	51.85
Cherokee	21,658	50.93
Choctaw	8,058	52.52
Cimarron	1,595	50.67
Cleveland	103,589	49.80
Coal	3,072	50.94
Comanche	55,371	48.15
Cotton	3,331	50.36
Craig	7,435	49.73
Creek	34,373	51.02
Custer	13,414	51.31
Delaware	18,870	50.89
Dewey	2,434	51.32
Ellis	2,061	50.58
Garfield	29,840	51.61
Garvin	14,118	51.89
Grady	23,311	51.21

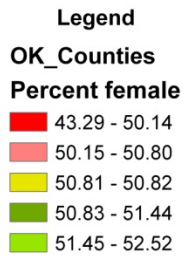
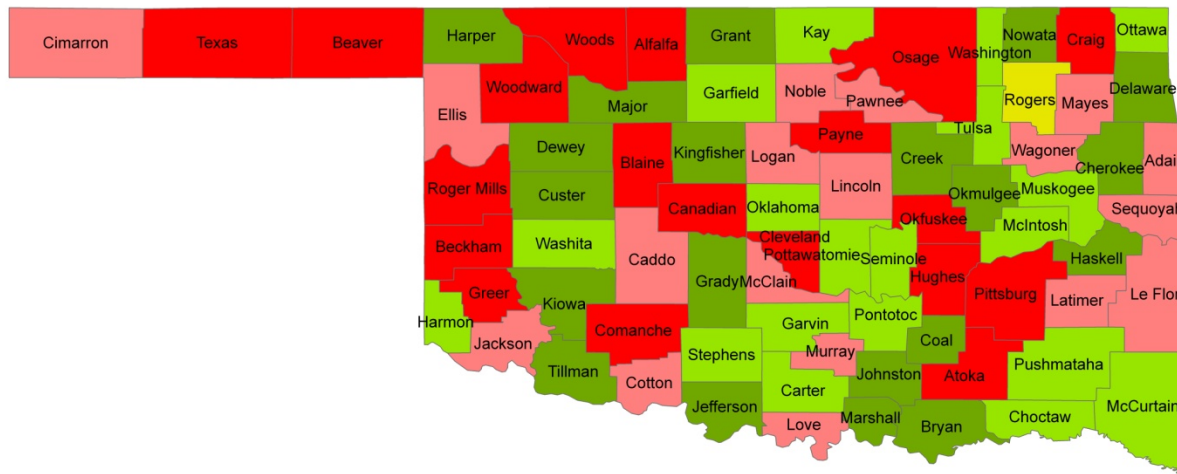
County	Total females	% Female
Grant	2,646	51.44
Greer	2,708	44.68
Harmon	1,691	51.51
Harper	1,812	50.87
Haskell	6,026	51.10
Hughes	6,876	48.58
Jackson	14,282	50.22
Jefferson	3,502	51.36
Johnston	5,343	50.82
Kay	24,817	51.62
Kingfisher	7,138	51.26
Kiowa	5,227	51.11
Latimer	5,415	50.65
Le Flore	24,141	50.18
Lincoln	16,259	50.68
Logan	17,167	50.60
Love	4,456	50.46
Major	3,862	51.19
Marshall	6,710	50.90
Mayes	19,336	50.39
McClain	13,966	50.35
McCurtain	17,845	51.87
McIntosh	10,149	52.16
Murray	6,395	50.66
Muskogee	35,936	51.74
Noble	5,781	50.66

County	Total females	% Female
Nowata	5,372	50.83
Okfuskee	5,721	48.43
Oklahoma	340,022	51.48
Okmulgee	20,329	51.23
Osage	21,986	49.48
Ottawa	17,085	51.47
Pawnee	8,415	50.66
Payne	33,542	49.19
Pittsburg	21,814	49.63
Pontotoc	18,185	51.75
Pottawatomie	33,881	51.71
Pushmataha	6,060	51.94
Roger Mills	1,714	49.88
Rogers	35,889	50.80
Seminole	12,884	51.76
Sequoyah	19,751	50.68
Stephens	22,288	51.61
Texas	9,764	48.56
Tillman	4,735	50.99
Tulsa	290,069	51.49
Wagoner	29,075	50.57
Washington	25,499	52.04
Washita	5,936	51.58
Woods	4,457	49.04
Woodward	9,247	50.02

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.1 Percent of Population That Identify as Female 2000



Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

2. Percent of females that identify as White 2000

County	People who are White alone: Female	% Female White
Adair	5,196	48.71
Alfalfa	2,532	95.80
Atoka	4,933	77.40
Beaver	2,701	93.23
Beckham	8,639	91.47
Blaine	4,431	81.12
Bryan	15,024	80.24
Caddo	10,060	66.25
Canadian	38,528	87.62
Carter	18,498	78.20
Cherokee	12,323	56.90
Choctaw	5,537	68.71
Cimarron	1,381	86.58
Cleveland	87,217	84.20
Coal	2,312	75.26
Comanche	36,067	65.14
Cotton	2,841	85.29
Craig	5,219	70.20
Creek	28,308	82.36
Custer	10,994	81.96
Delaware	13,294	70.45
Dewey	2,238	91.95
Ellis	1,990	96.56
Garfield	26,550	88.97
Garvin	12,054	85.38
Grady	20,364	87.36

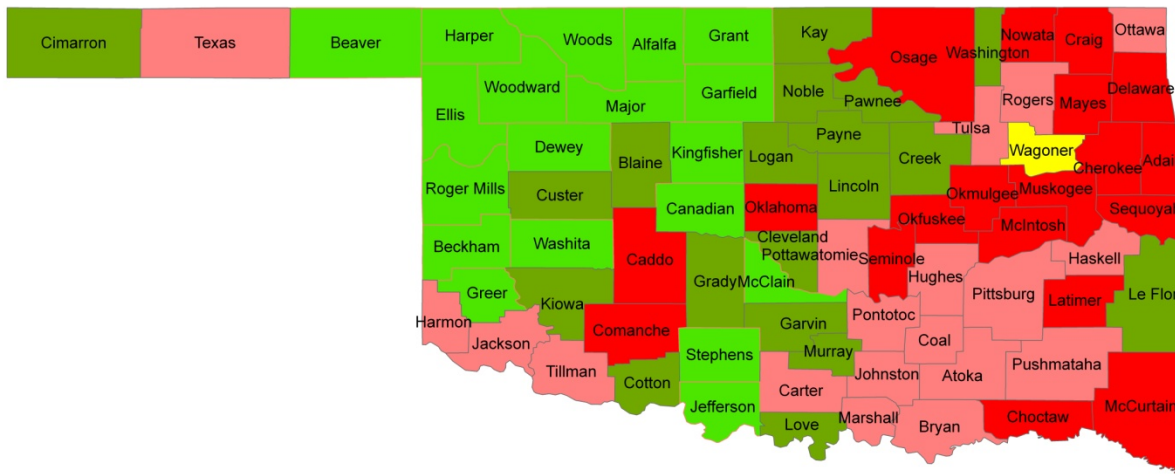
	People who are White alone: Female	% Female White
Grant	2,510	94.86
Greer	2,366	87.37
Harmon	1,273	75.28
Harper	1,751	96.63
Haskell	4,709	78.14
Hughes	5,102	74.20
Jackson	10,858	76.03
Jefferson	3,103	88.61
Johnston	4,063	76.04
Kay	20,985	84.56
Kingfisher	6,354	89.02
Kiowa	4,404	84.25
Latimer	3,983	73.55
Le Flore	19,607	81.22
Lincoln	14,128	86.89
Logan	13,954	81.28
Love	3,759	84.36
Major	3,676	95.18
Marshall	5,309	79.12
Mayes	14,048	72.65
McClain	12,202	87.37
McCurtain	12,518	70.15
McIntosh	7,341	72.33
Murray	5,157	80.64
Muskogee	23,011	64.03
Noble	4,975	86.06

	People who are White alone: Female	% Female White
Nowata	3,925	73.06
Okfuskee	3,841	67.14
Oklahoma	239,885	70.55
Okmulgee	14,138	69.55
Osage	14,700	66.86
Ottawa	12,742	74.58
Pawnee	6,897	81.96
Payne	28,729	85.65
Pittsburg	17,085	78.32
Pontotoc	13,872	76.28
Pottawatomie	27,003	79.70
Pushmataha	4,713	77.77
Roger Mills	1,577	92.01
Rogers	28,545	79.54
Seminole	9,137	70.92
Sequoyah	13,575	68.73
Stephens	19,735	88.55
Texas	7,695	78.81
Tillman	3,556	75.10
Tulsa	217,697	75.05
Wagoner	23,342	80.28
Washington	20,774	81.47
Washita	5,482	92.35
Woods	4,281	96.05
Woodward	8,649	93.53

Key	
Lowest 19	
Next 19	
Median	
Next 19	
Top 19	

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.2 Percent of Females That Identify as White 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of females that identify as White

- 48.71 - 73.55
- 73.56 - 80.24
- 80.25 - 80.28
- 80.29 - 87.36
- 87.37 - 96.63

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

3. Percent of females that identify as Black or African-Americans

In Oklahoma 7.5% of women identify as Black/African American compared to 12.7% nationally. This relatively low ratio from state to national is a result of a trend of the Black/ African American population concentrated primarily in ten states. Black/African American women are the third largest female demographic in Oklahoma.

(Robert Suro. *The American Community: Blacks, 2004*. Report Issued February 2007. *US Census*.

<http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/acs-04.pdf> accessed April 2010)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

3. Percent of females that identify as Black or African-Americans 2000

County	People who are Black alone: female	% Female Black
Adair	14	0.13
Alfalfa	6	0.23
Atoka	219	3.44
Beaver	4	0.14
Beckham	166	1.76
Blaine	227	4.16
Bryan	243	1.30
Caddo	297	1.96
Canadian	625	1.42
Carter	1,759	7.44
Cherokee	250	1.15
Choctaw	927	11.50
Cimarron	9	0.56
Cleveland	3,173	3.06
Coal	9	0.29
Comanche	10,094	18.23
Cotton	74	2.22
Craig	147	1.98
Creek	914	2.66
Custer	368	2.74
Delaware	20	0.11
Dewey	3	0.12
Ellis	0	0
Garfield	936	3.14
Garvin	386	2.73
Grady	731	3.14

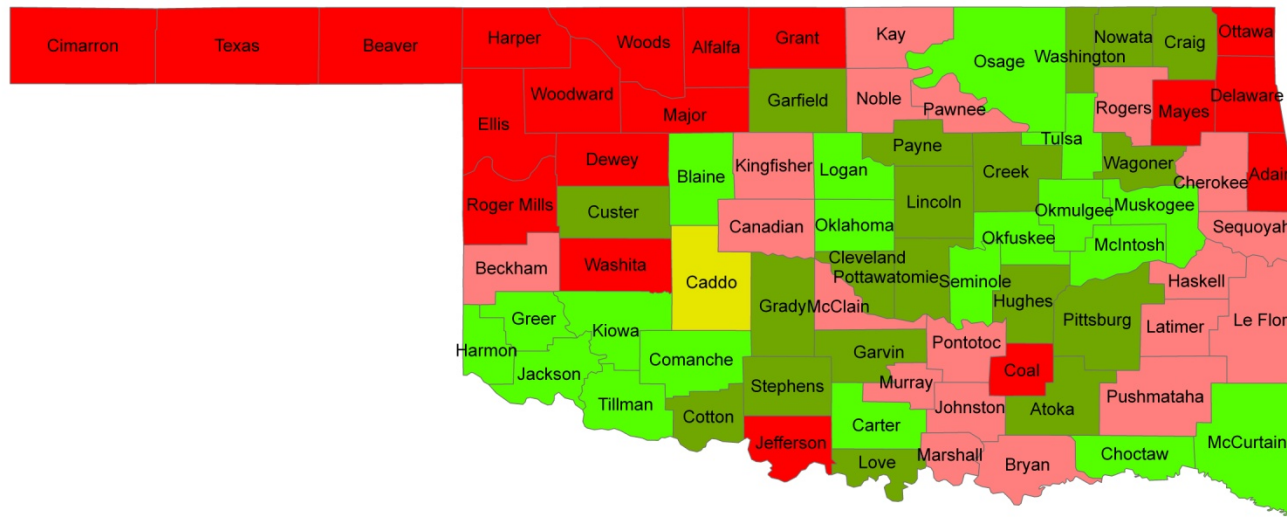
County	People who are Black alone: female	% Female Black
Grant	0	0.00
Greer	115	4.25
Harmon	155	9.17
Harper	1	0.06
Haskell	40	0.66
Hughes	150	2.18
Jackson	1,144	8.01
Jefferson	9	0.26
Johnston	81	1.52
Kay	422	1.70
Kingfisher	110	1.54
Kiowa	225	4.30
Latimer	40	0.74
Le Flore	438	1.81
Lincoln	378	2.32
Logan	1,953	11.38
Love	106	2.38
Major	9	0.23
Marshall	107	1.59
Mayes	44	0.23
McClain	86	0.62
McCurtain	1,798	10.08
McIntosh	408	4.02
Murray	123	1.92
Muskogee	4,813	13.39
Noble	83	1.44

County	People who are Black alone: female	% Female Black
Nowata	121	2.25
Okfuskee	487	8.51
Oklahoma	52,440	15.42
Okmulgee	2,111	10.38
Osage	2,309	10.50
Ottawa	62	0.36
Pawnee	55	0.65
Payne	1,028	3.06
Pittsburg	610	2.80
Pontotoc	332	1.83
Pottawatomie	1,036	3.06
Pushmataha	37	0.61
Roger Mills	4	0.23
Rogers	241	0.67
Seminole	732	5.68
Sequoyah	340	1.72
Stephens	515	2.31
Texas	45	0.46
Tillman	410	8.66
Tulsa	32,913	11.35
Wagoner	1,090	3.75
Washington	618	2.42
Washita	20	0.34
Woods	22	0.49
Woodward	17	0.18

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.3 Percent of Females That Identify as Black or African Americans



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of females that identify as Black or African-Americans

- 0.00 - 0.56
- 0.57 - 1.92
- 1.93 - 1.96
- 1.97 - 3.75
- 3.76 - 18.23

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

4. Percent of females that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native

Females in Oklahoma that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native are 7.9% of the population. Nationally they are 0.87%. (*American FactFinder* <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/40000.html> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.)

Oklahoma is one of three states with a high population of Native Americans, the other two states being California and Arizona. Nationally, the western states harbor a higher population of Native American and Alaskan Natives, with a bulk of the number citizens of Oklahoma. (Robert Suro. *The American Community: Native Americans and Alaskan Natives*, 2004. Report issued May 2007 <http://www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/acs-07.pdf>)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

4. Percent of females that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native 2000

County	People who are Native American alone: female	% Female Native American
Adair	4,550	42.65
Alfalfa	39	1.48
Atoka	751	11.78
Beaver	38	1.31
Beckham	227	2.40
Blaine	494	9.04
Bryan	2,295	12.26
Caddo	3,761	24.77
Canadian	1,900	4.32
Carter	1,965	8.31
Cherokee	7,082	32.70
Choctaw	1,154	14.32
Cimarron	16	1.00
Cleveland	4,496	4.34
Coal	539	17.55
Comanche	3,006	5.43
Cotton	240	7.21
Craig	1,173	15.78
Creek	3,101	9.02
Custer	794	5.92
Delaware	4,134	21.91
Dewey	120	4.93
Ellis	20	0.97
Garfield	611	2.05
Garvin	976	6.91
Grady	1,141	4.89

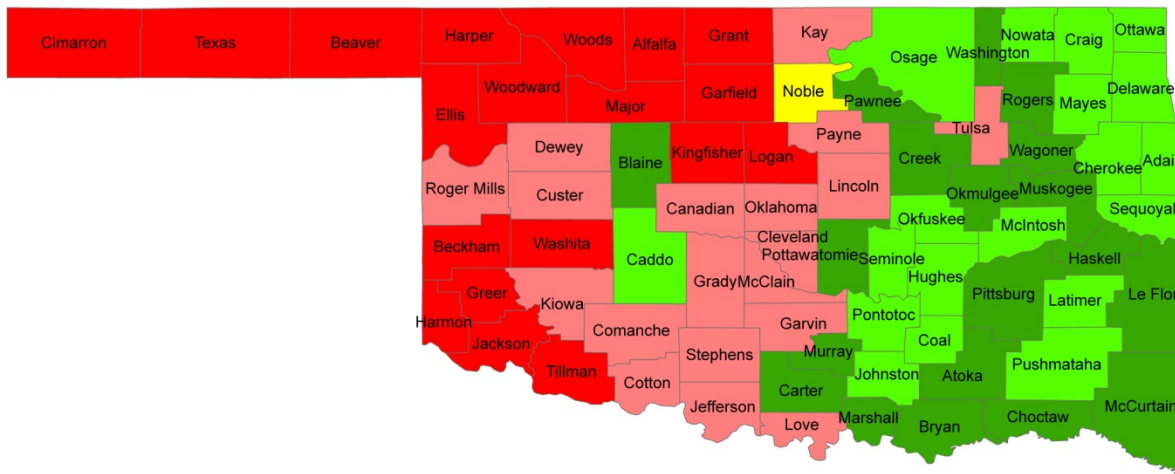
County	People who are Native American alone: female	% Female Native American
Grant	69	2.61
Greer	47	1.74
Harmon	16	0.95
Harper	15	0.83
Haskell	871	14.45
Hughes	1,185	17.23
Jackson	255	1.79
Jefferson	184	5.25
Johnston	836	15.65
Kay	1,832	7.38
Kingfisher	235	3.29
Kiowa	312	5.97
Latimer	1,038	19.17
Le Flore	2,569	10.64
Lincoln	1,048	6.45
Logan	484	2.82
Love	283	6.35
Major	40	1.04
Marshall	597	8.90
Mayes	3,630	18.77
McClain	806	5.77
McCurtain	2,402	13.46
McIntosh	1,669	16.44
Murray	758	11.85
Muskogee	5,288	14.72
Noble	462	7.99

County	People who are Native American alone: female	% Female Native American
Nowata	870	16.20
Okfuskee	1,062	18.56
Oklahoma	11,695	3.44
Okmulgee	2,610	12.84
Osage	3,273	14.89
Ottawa	2,805	16.42
Pawnee	1,060	12.60
Payne	1,540	4.59
Pittsburg	2,737	12.55
Pontotoc	2,808	15.44
Pottawatomie	3,799	11.21
Pushmataha	972	16.04
Roger Mills	101	5.89
Rogers	4,420	12.32
Seminole	2,243	17.41
Sequoyah	3,845	19.47
Stephens	1,075	4.82
Texas	112	1.15
Tillman	131	2.77
Tulsa	15,245	5.26
Wagoner	2,730	9.39
Washington	2,161	8.47
Washita	176	2.96
Woods	48	1.08
Woodward	180	1.95

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.4 Percent of Females That Identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of females that identify as American Indian or Alaskan N

- 0.83 - 3.29
- 3.30 - 7.38
- 7.39 - 7.99
- 8.00 - 14.72
- 14.73 - 42.65

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

5. Percent of females that identify as Asian

Females in Oklahoma that identify as Asian are 1.4% of the female population, Nationally the percent of women that identify as Asian is 3.7%. (Suro, Robert. *The American Community: Native Americans and Alaskan Natives, 2004*. Report Issued May 2007. *US Census* <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/acs-07.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

According to the United States Census, “the Asian population is the fastest-growing group in all regions.” The United States Census also states that, “Asians are the fourth largest of the racial group.” In Oklahoma Asian women are still one of the smallest female demographics.

(*American FactFinder* http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en accessed 17 Apr. 2010; Renee E. Spraggins,. *We the People: Women and Men in the United States*. Report Issued January 2005. *US Census* <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-20.pdf> accessed 20 Apr. 2010.

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

5. Percent of females that identify as Asian 2000

County	People who are Asian alone: female	% Female Asian
Adair	14	0.13
Alfalfa	2	0.08
Atoka	21	0.33
Beaver	4	0.14
Beckham	31	0.33
Blaine	20	0.37
Bryan	87	0.46
Caddo	38	0.25
Canadian	1,126	2.56
Carter	149	0.63
Cherokee	59	0.27
Choctaw	12	0.15
Cimarron	2	0.13
Cleveland	2,977	2.87
Coal	12	0.39
Comanche	1,554	2.81
Cotton	4	0.12
Craig	19	0.26
Creek	104	0.30
Custer	120	0.89
Delaware	41	0.22
Dewey	2	0.08
Ellis	3	0.15
Garfield	296	0.99
Garvin	39	0.28
Grady	82	0.35

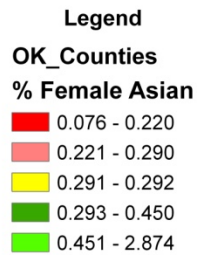
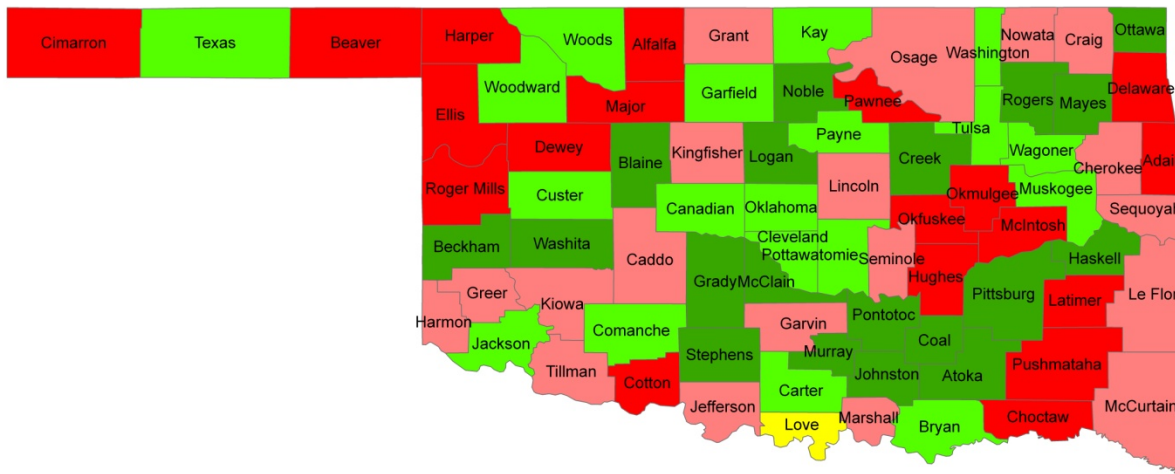
County	People who are Asian alone: female	% Female Asian
Grant	7	0.26
Greer	6	0.22
Harmon	4	0.24
Harper	2	0.11
Haskell	20	0.33
Hughes	15	0.22
Jackson	210	1.47
Jefferson	9	0.26
Johnston	19	0.36
Kay	150	0.60
Kingfisher	18	0.25
Kiowa	14	0.27
Latimer	8	0.15
Le Flore	58	0.24
Lincoln	47	0.29
Logan	72	0.42
Love	13	0.29
Major	6	0.16
Marshall	15	0.22
Mayes	57	0.29
McClain	45	0.32
McCurtain	42	0.24
McIntosh	18	0.18
Murray	25	0.39
Muskogee	223	0.62
Noble	23	0.40

County	People who are Asian alone: female	% Female Asian
Nowata	12	0.22
Okfuskee	8	0.14
Oklahoma	9,437	2.78
Okmulgee	43	0.21
Osage	57	0.26
Ottawa	60	0.35
Pawnee	18	0.21
Payne	831	2.48
Pittsburg	76	0.35
Pontotoc	81	0.45
Pottawatomie	211	0.62
Pushmataha	6	0.10
Roger Mills	3	0.18
Rogers	147	0.41
Seminole	35	0.27
Sequoyah	53	0.27
Stephens	75	0.34
Texas	63	0.65
Tillman	13	0.27
Tulsa	4,666	1.61
Wagoner	169	0.58
Washington	206	0.81
Washita	18	0.30
Woods	27	0.61
Woodward	48	0.52

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.5 Percent of Females That Identify as Asian 2000



Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics A. Demographics

6. Percent of females that identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Oklahoma females that identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are 0.06% of the female population. (American FactFinder http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en)

Women who identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander are only outnumbered men who identified the same way for the age group of 64 and older “Forty-four percent of the Pacific Islander foreign born arrived in the United States between 1990 and 2000, compared with 42 percent of the entire foreign-born population.” (Phillip M. Harris and Nicholas A. Jones. *We the People: Pacific Islanders in the United States*. Report Issued August 2005. *US Census* <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-26.pdf> accessed 20 Apr. 2010)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

6. Percent of females that identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander 2000

County	Pacific Islander alone: female	% Female Pacific Islander
Adair	4	0.04
Alfalfa	0	0.00
Atoka	2	0.03
Beaver	1	0.03
Beckham	0	0.00
Blaine	4	0.07
Bryan	5	0.03
Caddo	3	0.02
Canadian	22	0.05
Carter	6	0.03
Cherokee	11	0.05
Choctaw	2	0.02
Cimarron	0	0.00
Cleveland	47	0.05
Coal	0	0.00
Comanche	211	0.38
Cotton	1	0.03
Craig	1	0.01
Creek	10	0.03
Custer	3	0.02
Delaware	5	0.03
Dewey	1	0.04
Ellis	0	0.00
Garfield	142	0.48
Garvin	5	0.04
Grady	10	0.04

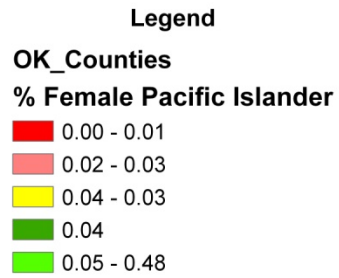
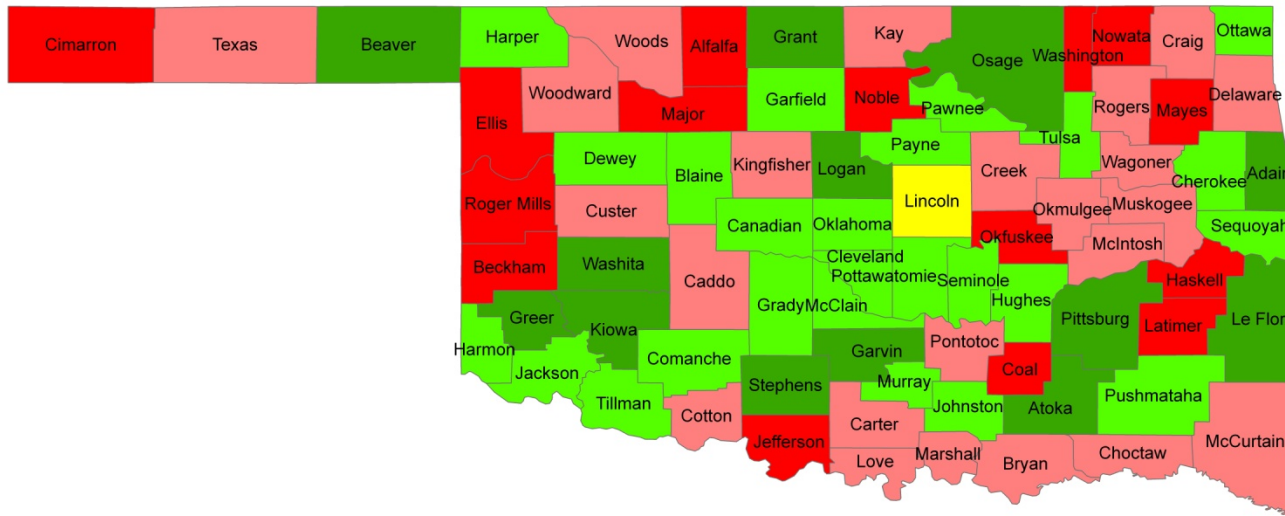
County	Pacific Islander alone: female	% Female Pacific Islander
Grant	1	0.04
Greer	1	0.04
Harmon	1	0.06
Harper	1	0.06
Haskell	0	0.00
Hughes	3	0.04
Jackson	22	0.15
Jefferson	0	0.00
Johnston	3	0.06
Kay	5	0.02
Kingfisher	1	0.01
Kiowa	2	0.04
Latimer	0	0.00
Le Flore	9	0.04
Lincoln	5	0.03
Logan	6	0.03
Love	1	0.02
Major	0	0.00
Marshall	1	0.01
Mayes	1	0.01
McClain	7	0.05
McCurtain	2	0.01
McIntosh	3	0.03
Murray	3	0.05
Muskogee	7	0.02
Noble	0	0.00

County	Pacific Islander alone: female	% Female Pacific Islander
Nowata	0	0.00
Okfuskee	0	0.00
Oklahoma	243	0.07
Okmulgee	5	0.02
Osage	8	0.04
Ottawa	18	0.11
Pawnee	6	0.07
Payne	15	0.04
Pittsburg	7	0.03
Pontotoc	3	0.02
Pottawatomie	51	0.15
Pushmataha	6	0.10
Roger Mills	0	0.00
Rogers	11	0.03
Seminole	8	0.06
Sequoyah	8	0.04
Stephens	8	0.04
Texas	1	0.01
Tillman	2	0.04
Tulsa	128	0.04
Wagoner	5	0.02
Washington	2	0.01
Washita	2	0.03
Woods	1	0.02
Woodward	1	0.01

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A. 6 Percent of Females That Identify as Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, 2000



Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

7. Percent of females that Identify as some other race
8. Percent of females that identify as two or more races

Females that identify as some another race in Oklahoma are 2.1% of the total female population. Women who identify as two or more races are 4.5%. Women in the United States that identify as another race or identify as two or more races compose 2.4% of the female population. Oklahoma ranks fourth behind Hawaii, Alaska, and California in these racial categories. (*State and County QuickFacts* <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/40000.html> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.)

A United States Census Special Report states that those who identify as “some other race” have a higher ratio of males to females than any other group, with 108 males to every 100 females. For those who identify as “two or more races,” there were 100 males to every 100 females. (Renee E. Spraggins. *We the People: Women and Men in the United States*. Report Issued January 2005. *US Census*. <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-20.pdf> 20 accessed Apr. 2010)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

7. Percent of females that identify as some other race 2000

County	Some other race alone: female	% Female other race
Adair	89	0.83
Alfalfa	16	0.61
Atoka	22	0.35
Beaver	104	3.59
Beckham	199	2.11
Blaine	134	2.45
Bryan	150	0.80
Caddo	360	2.37
Canadian	543	1.23
Carter	244	1.03
Cherokee	321	1.48
Choctaw	29	0.36
Cimarron	148	9.28
Cleveland	1,344	1.30
Coal	18	0.59
Comanche	1,706	3.08
Cotton	62	1.86
Craig	30	0.40
Creek	204	0.59
Custer	711	5.30
Delaware	102	0.54
Dewey	14	0.58
Ellis	15	0.73
Garfield	523	1.75
Garvin	177	1.25
Grady	222	0.95

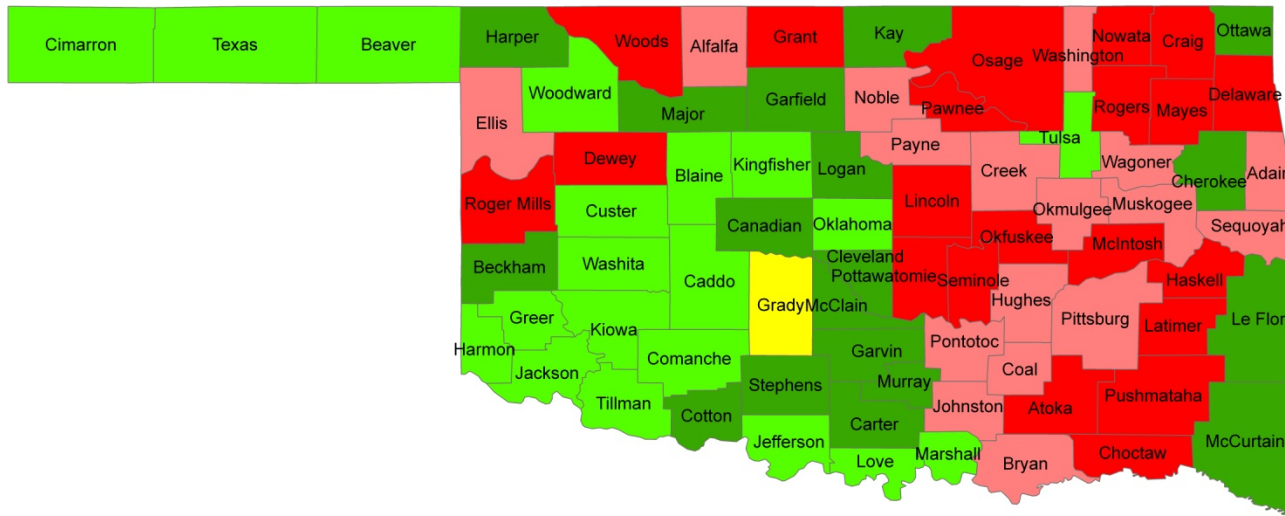
County	Some other race alone: female	% Female other race
Grant	14	0.53
Greer	100	3.69
Harmon	205	12.12
Harper	33	1.82
Haskell	27	0.45
Hughes	47	0.68
Jackson	1,286	9.00
Jefferson	95	2.71
Johnston	46	0.86
Kay	434	1.75
Kingfisher	252	3.53
Kiowa	135	2.58
Latimer	24	0.44
Le Flore	243	1.01
Lincoln	62	0.38
Logan	187	1.09
Love	143	3.21
Major	76	1.97
Marshall	369	5.50
Mayes	112	0.58
McClain	288	2.06
McCurtain	191	1.07
McIntosh	41	0.40
Murray	68	1.06
Muskogee	327	0.91
Noble	36	0.62

County	Some other race alone: female	% Female other race
Nowata	17	0.32
Okfuskee	25	0.44
Oklahoma	13,164	3.87
Okmulgee	119	0.59
Osage	117	0.53
Ottawa	245	1.43
Pawnee	19	0.23
Payne	213	0.64
Pittsburg	130	0.60
Pontotoc	120	0.66
Pottawatomie	181	0.53
Pushmataha	18	0.30
Roger Mills	5	0.29
Rogers	199	0.55
Seminole	75	0.58
Sequoyah	127	0.64
Stephens	279	1.25
Texas	1,597	16.36
Tillman	473	9.99
Tulsa	6,664	2.30
Wagoner	194	0.67
Washington	201	0.79
Washita	130	2.19
Woods	19	0.43
Woodward	208	2.25

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.7 Percent of Females that Identify as Some Other Race



Legend

- OK_Counties**
Percent of females that identify as some other race
- 0.23 - 0.58
 - 0.59 - 0.91
 - 0.92 - 0.95
 - 0.96 - 2.11
 - 2.12 - 16.36

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

8. Percent of females that identify as two or more races 2000

County	Two or more races: female	% Female two or more races
Adair	801	7.51
Alfalfa	48	1.82
Atoka	425	6.67
Beaver	45	1.55
Beckham	183	1.94
Blaine	152	2.78
Bryan	920	4.91
Caddo	665	4.38
Canadian	1,227	2.79
Carter	1,035	4.38
Cherokee	1,612	7.44
Choctaw	397	4.93
Cimarron	39	2.45
Cleveland	4,335	4.18
Coal	182	5.92
Comanche	2,733	4.94
Cotton	109	3.27
Craig	846	11.38
Creek	1,732	5.04
Custer	424	3.16
Delaware	1,274	6.75
Dewey	56	2.30
Ellis	33	1.60
Garfield	782	2.62
Garvin	481	3.41
Grady	761	3.26

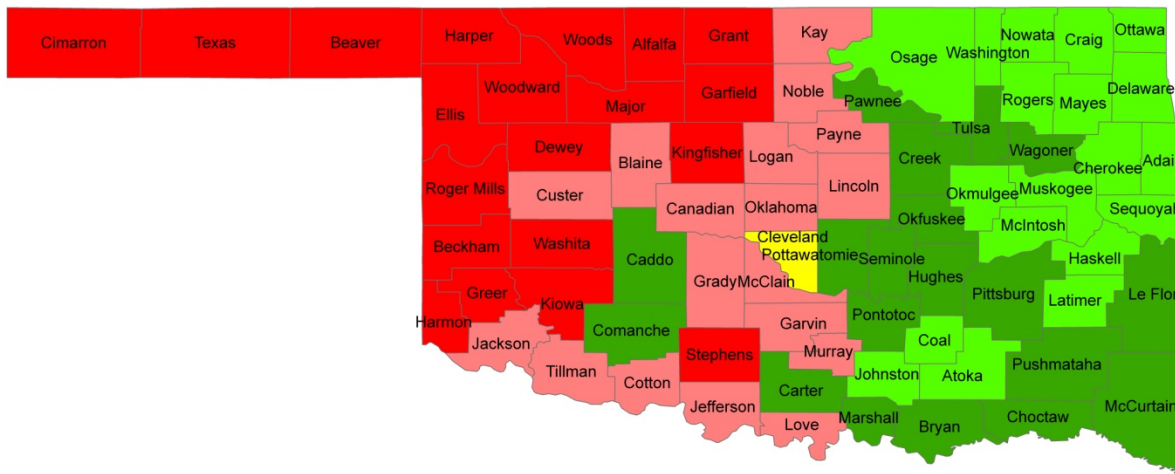
County	Two or more races: female	% Female two or more races
Grant	45	1.70
Greer	73	2.70
Harmon	37	2.19
Harper	9	0.50
Haskell	359	5.96
Hughes	374	5.44
Jackson	507	3.55
Jefferson	102	2.91
Johnston	295	5.52
Kay	989	3.99
Kingfisher	168	2.35
Kiowa	135	2.58
Latimer	322	5.95
Le Flore	1,217	5.04
Lincoln	591	3.63
Logan	511	2.98
Love	151	3.39
Major	55	1.42
Marshall	312	4.65
Mayes	1,444	7.47
McClain	532	3.81
McCurtain	892	5.00
McIntosh	669	6.59
Murray	261	4.08
Muskogee	2,267	6.31
Noble	202	3.49

County	Two or more races: female	% Female two or more races
Nowata	427	7.95
Okfuskee	298	5.21
Oklahoma	13,158	3.87
Okmulgee	1,303	6.41
Osage	1,522	6.92
Ottawa	1,153	6.75
Pawnee	360	4.28
Payne	1,186	3.54
Pittsburg	1,169	5.36
Pontotoc	969	5.33
Pottawatomie	1,600	4.72
Pushmataha	308	5.08
Roger Mills	24	1.40
Rogers	2,326	6.48
Seminole	654	5.08
Sequoyah	1,803	9.13
Stephens	601	2.70
Texas	251	2.57
Tillman	150	3.17
Tulsa	12,756	4.40
Wagoner	1,545	5.31
Washington	1,537	6.03
Washita	108	1.82
Woods	59	1.32
Woodward	144	1.56

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009

A.8 Percent of Females That Identify as Two or More Races 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of females that identify as two or more races

- 0.50 - 2.70
- 2.71 - 4.08
- 4.09 - 4.18
- 4.19 - 5.44
- 5.45 - 11.38

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

9. Percent of females that identify as Hispanic or Latino 2000

Hispanic and Latino women compose 4.8% of the female population in Oklahoma. Hispanic or Latino women in the United States are 11.9%. (*American FactFinder*.

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFIteratedFacts?_event=&geo_id=04000US40&_geoContext=01000US%7C04000US40&_street=&_county=&_cityTown=&_state=04000US40&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=040&_submenuId=factsheet_2&ds_name=DEC_2000_SAFF&ci_nbr=400&qr_name=DEC_2000_SAFF_R1040®=DEC_2000_SAFF_R1040%3A400&_keyword=&_industry= accessed April 2010.)

The Census expects the Hispanics to increase rapidly over the 1995 to 2025 projection period, “accounting for 44 percent of the growth in the Nation’s population.” The Census also reports the Hispanic population is the fastest growing population only after Asians. (Paul R. Campbell. *Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*. Report issued October 1996. *US Census*.

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/pp147.html> accessed April 2010.)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

9. Percent of females that identify as Hispanic or Latino 2000

County	Hispanic or Latino: female	% Female Hispanic
Adair	271	2.54
Alfalfa	57	2.16
Atoka	82	1.29
Beaver	297	10.25
Beckham	495	5.24
Blaine	320	5.86
Bryan	411	2.20
Caddo	908	5.98
Canadian	1,436	3.27
Carter	639	2.70
Cherokee	695	3.21
Choctaw	119	1.48
Cimarron	229	14.36
Cleveland	4,007	3.87
Coal	59	1.92
Comanche	4,404	7.95
Cotton	160	4.80
Craig	86	1.16
Creek	625	1.82
Custer	1,133	8.45
Delaware	324	1.72
Dewey	57	2.34
Ellis	56	2.72
Garfield	1,115	3.74
Garvin	429	3.04
Grady	628	2.69

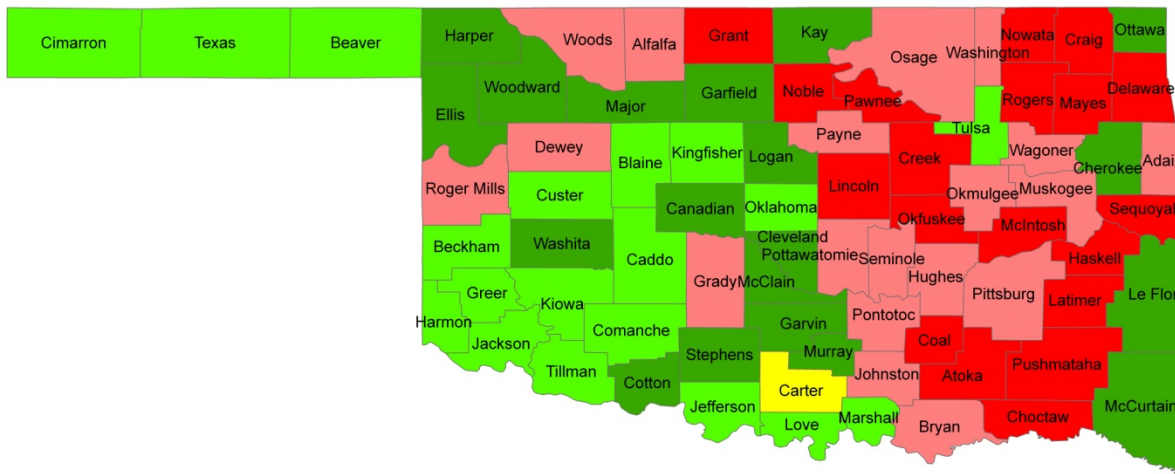
County	Hispanic or Latino: female	% Female Hispanic
Grant	45	1.70
Greer	192	7.09
Harmon	345	20.40
Harper	86	4.75
Haskell	93	1.54
Hughes	158	2.30
Jackson	2,168	15.18
Jefferson	222	6.34
Johnston	116	2.17
Kay	957	3.86
Kingfisher	427	5.98
Kiowa	349	6.68
Latimer	79	1.46
Le Flore	752	3.12
Lincoln	221	1.36
Logan	478	2.78
Love	294	6.60
Major	131	3.39
Marshall	517	7.70
Mayes	336	1.74
McClain	608	4.35
McCurtain	502	2.81
McIntosh	135	1.33
Murray	176	2.75
Muskogee	834	2.32
Noble	95	1.64

County	Hispanic or Latino: female	% Female Hispanic
Nowata	69	1.28
Okfuskee	84	1.47
Oklahoma	26,671	7.84
Okmulgee	403	1.98
Osage	438	1.99
Ottawa	510	2.99
Pawnee	99	1.18
Payne	666	1.99
Pittsburg	425	1.95
Pontotoc	366	2.01
Pottawatomie	758	2.24
Pushmataha	100	1.65
Roger Mills	42	2.45
Rogers	682	1.90
Seminole	253	1.96
Sequoyah	379	1.92
Stephens	826	3.71
Texas	2,669	27.34
Tillman	786	16.60
Tulsa	14,817	5.11
Wagoner	672	2.31
Washington	634	2.49
Washita	248	4.18
Woods	98	2.20
Woodward	421	4.55

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir May 2009. Note: Hispanics can be of any race.

A.9 Percent of Females That Identify as Hispanic or Latino 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of females that identify as Hispanic or Latino

- 1.16 - 1.92
- 1.93 - 2.69
- 2.70
- 2.71 - 4.80
- 4.81 - 27.34

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

10. Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability

According to a survey conducted by Cornell University, of the female population in Oklahoma in age group 21-64, 21.9% is disabled. The national female population that identifies in the same demographic is 10.4%. ("Disability Statistics" *Cornell University - ILR School* <http://www.ilr.cornell.edu/edi/disabilitystatistics/reports/acs.cfm?statistic=1> accessed 17 April 2010.)

The contrast between the state and national ratios of disabilities results from the overwhelming number of Oklahomans who apply for disability because of negative health related issues. (Berk, Marc L., and Amy K. Taylor. *Women and Divorce: Health Insurance Coverage, Utilizational, and Health Care Expenditures*. Rep. 11th ed. Vol. 74. Ser. 1984. <http://ajph.aphapublications.org/cgi/reprint/74/11/1276.pdf> accessed 20 Apr. 2010.)

Diabetes, for example is a top ten killer of Oklahomans. The number of women with diabetes has doubled in the past 10 years and affects 1.3 million women of childbearing years nationwide. ("Oklahoma State Department of Health - Vital Statistics Data and Reports." http://www.ok.gov/health/Data_and_Statistics/Center_For_Health_Statistics/Health_Care_Information/Vital_Statistics/Vital_Statistics_Data_and_Reports/index.html accessed 21 Apr. 2010.)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

10. Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability 2000

County	Total female age 21 to 64	% Female age 21 - 65 disabled
Adair	5,601	24.50
Alfalfa	1,266	16.43
Atoka	3,421	24.93
Beaver	1,482	12.55
Beckham	4,974	23.42
Blaine	2,663	17.80
Bryan	10,060	24.16
Caddo	7,703	20.89
Canadian	25,287	14.63
Carter	12,672	23.26
Cherokee	11,851	20.89
Choctaw	4,329	24.44
Cimarron	797	13.05
Cleveland	61,916	15.60
Coal	1,579	25.14
Comanche	29,395	18.32
Cotton	1,706	16.94
Craig	3,921	23.49
Creek	19,064	21.33
Custer	7,050	16.94
Delaware	10,300	24.19
Dewey	1,170	16.58
Ellis	1,068	19.94
Garfield	15,909	19.67
Garvin	7,509	23.12
Grady	12,998	21.11

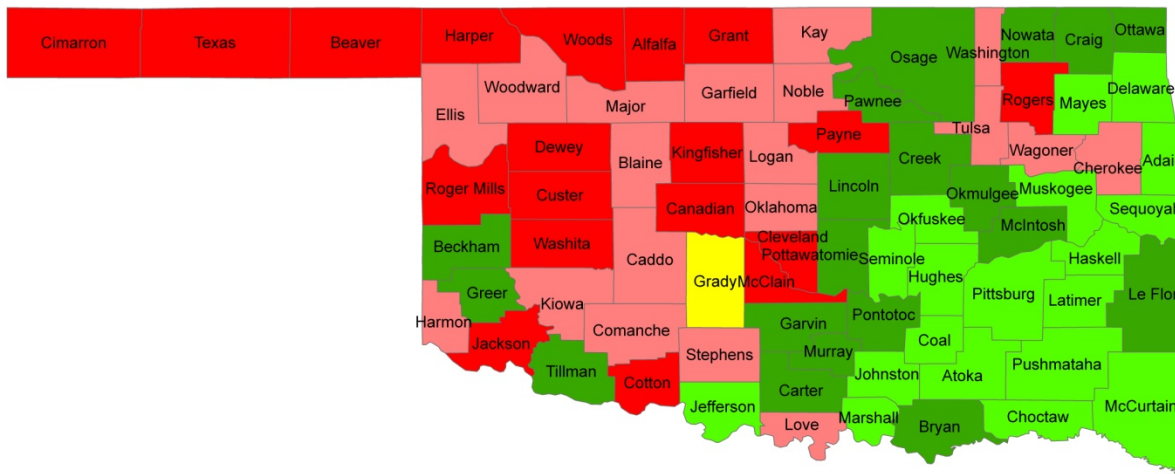
County	Total female age 21 to 64	% Female age 21 - 65 disabled
Grant	1,262	15.13
Greer	1,294	21.25
Harmon	805	20.00
Harper	885	12.20
Haskell	3,139	26.44
Hughes	3,515	26.12
Jackson	7,392	14.96
Jefferson	1,781	24.71
Johnston	2,839	29.83
Kay	12,775	19.90
Kingfisher	3,688	17.71
Kiowa	2,597	19.02
Latimer	2,782	25.23
Le Flore	13,182	23.08
Lincoln	8,839	22.38
Logan	9,648	20.28
Love	2,409	18.93
Major	7,933	17.93
Marshall	9,614	24.97
Mayes	5,291	27.69
McClain	2,034	13.23
McCurtain	3,539	27.24
McIntosh	10,598	21.66
Murray	3,533	23.21
Muskogee	18,605	24.66
Noble	3,051	17.99

County	Total female age 21 to 64	% Female age 21 - 65 disabled
Nowata	2,770	21.95
Okfuskee	2,953	24.86
Oklahoma	192,050	20.89
Okmulgee	10,693	22.82
Osage	12,298	21.40
Ottawa	8,961	23.14
Pawnee	4,580	21.92
Payne	18,735	14.78
Pittsburg	11,670	25.15
Pontotoc	9,704	22.91
Pottawatomie	17,823	21.47
Pushmataha	3,104	30.28
Roger Mills	908	14.65
Rogers	20,169	16.45
Seminole	6,542	26.60
Sequoyah	10,950	24.89
Stephens	11,715	20.60
Texas	5,305	15.66
Tillman	2,324	22.29
Tulsa	164,954	18.27
Wagoner	17,023	19.23
Washington	13,712	20.72
Washita	2,995	16.83
Woods	2,235	14.05
Woodward	4,981	18.65

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir, May 2009

A.10 Percent of Women Aged 21 to 64 That Have a Disability 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability

- 12.20 - 17.71
- 17.72 - 20.89
- 20.90 - 21.11
- 21.12 - 24.16
- 24.17 - 30.28

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

11. Percent of women aged 15 and older who have never been married

Based on the Rose M. Kreider report for the 2000 United States Census the percent of women in Oklahoma that are aged fifteen and older that have never been married is 21.9% and in the United States is 24.6%. (Rose M. Kreider, *Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces; 2001*. Publication. US Census Bureau, Feb. 2005. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p70-97.pdf> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.)

Nationally, the portion of married women decreased between the years 1990 and 2000, and while the number of marriage licenses purchased in Oklahoma decreased from 33,249 in 1990 to 28,419, the loss was not as drastic as that suffered by the nation. (Rocky McElvany. Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1990-2007 By County Issuance. Report Oklahoma Department of Health. . http://http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HCI_Marriage%20and%20Divorce_1990_2007.pdf accessed 20 Apr. 2010.)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

11. Percent of women aged 15 and older have never been married 2000

County	Females age 15 and over	% Females age 15 and over never married
Adair	8068	17.10
Alfalfa	2185	12.27
Atoka	5109	14.35
Beaver	2293	13.26
Beckham	7527	15.41
Blaine	4316	14.06
Bryan	15083	16.52
Caddo	11823	16.26
Canadian	34085	16.12
Carter	18887	14.70
Cherokee	17262	22.31
Choctaw	6486	13.88
Cimarron	1251	12.47
Cleveland	83563	24.08
Coal	2430	13.29
Comanche	42397	19.69
Cotton	2669	13.75
Craig	6071	15.10
Creek	27020	14.77
Custer	10963	26.16
Delaware	15175	13.06
Dewey	2029	12.52
Ellis	1712	9.64
Garfield	24134	16.89
Garvin	11630	14.97
Grady	18650	17.50

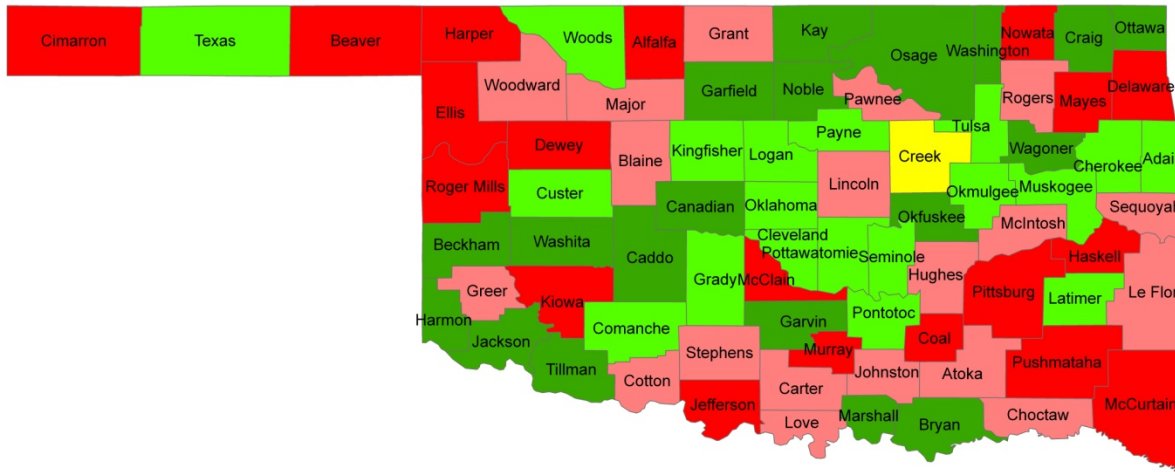
County	Females age 15 and over	% Females age 15 and over never married
Grant	2103	13.69
Greer	2245	13.45
Harmon	1401	16.85
Harper	1471	12.10
Haskell	4827	12.08
Hughes	5552	13.67
Jackson	11086	16.99
Jefferson	2825	12.88
Johnston	4238	14.25
Kay	19896	15.43
Kingfisher	5686	17.29
Kiowa	4267	12.40
Latimer	4330	17.16
Le Flore	19120	14.18
Lincoln	12765	13.92
Logan	13937	21.45
Love	3578	13.50
Major	10984	14.22
Marshall	13941	16.10
Mayes	8315	12.71
McClain	3154	12.97
McCurtain	5446	11.68
McIntosh	15337	13.85
Murray	5309	12.64
Muskogee	28814	17.47
Noble	4591	15.27

County	Females age 15 and over	% Females age 15 and over never married
Nowata	4236	12.56
Okfuskee	4551	16.88
Oklahoma	271913	23.17
Okmulgee	16178	18.36
Osage	17409	16.44
Ottawa	13707	14.90
Pawnee	6660	13.89
Payne	28344	34.36
Pittsburg	17695	12.50
Pontotoc	14615	18.22
Pottawatomie	27185	17.42
Pushmataha	4824	11.13
Roger Mills	1433	12.00
Rogers	27748	14.36
Seminole	10371	17.55
Sequoyah	15530	14.25
Stephens	18095	13.46
Texas	7500	19.03
Tillman	3818	15.30
Tulsa	229775	21.54
Wagoner	22689	15.74
Washington	20616	14.77
Washita	4806	15.04
Woods	3782	20.47
Woodward	7307	14.33

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir, May 2009

A.11 Percent of Women Aged 15 and Older That Have Never Married 2000



Legend

OK_Counties
Percent of women aged 15 and older have never been married

	9.6400 - 13.2900
	13.2901 - 14.7000
	14.7001 - 14.7705
	14.7706 - 16.9900
	16.9901 - 34.3600

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

12. Percent of women aged 15 and older who are married

The Pew Research Center for Social and Demographic trends projects the percent of Oklahoma women aged fifteen and older that are married is 50.7%, while over the United States it is 48.2%.

("Interactive Map - The States of Marriage and Divorce." *Pew Social & Demographic Trends*. . <http://pewsocialtrends.org/assets/flash/marriage/> accessed 19 Apr. 2010.)



Graph Created by Cassandra Blevins Based on Figures Provided by the United States Census Bureau. "Oklahoma QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau." State and County QuickFacts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/40000.html> accessed 17 Apr. 2010

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

12. Percent of women aged 15 and older are married 2000

County	Females age 15 and over	% Females 15 and over now married
Adair	8068	59.77
Alfalfa	2185	63.07
Atoka	5109	59.99
Beaver	2293	67.55
Beckham	7527	60.24
Blaine	4316	59.13
Bryan	15083	58.95
Caddo	11823	58.84
Canadian	34085	63.06
Carter	18887	59.62
Cherokee	17262	55.05
Choctaw	6486	57.35
Cimarron	1251	66.91
Cleveland	83563	56.66
Coal	2430	59.18
Comanche	42397	58.14
Cotton	2669	59.95
Craig	6071	60.39
Creek	27020	62.15
Custer	10963	53.26
Delaware	15175	64.19
Dewey	2029	62.94
Ellis	1712	66.12
Garfield	24134	59.35
Garvin	11630	57.24
Grady	18650	61.28

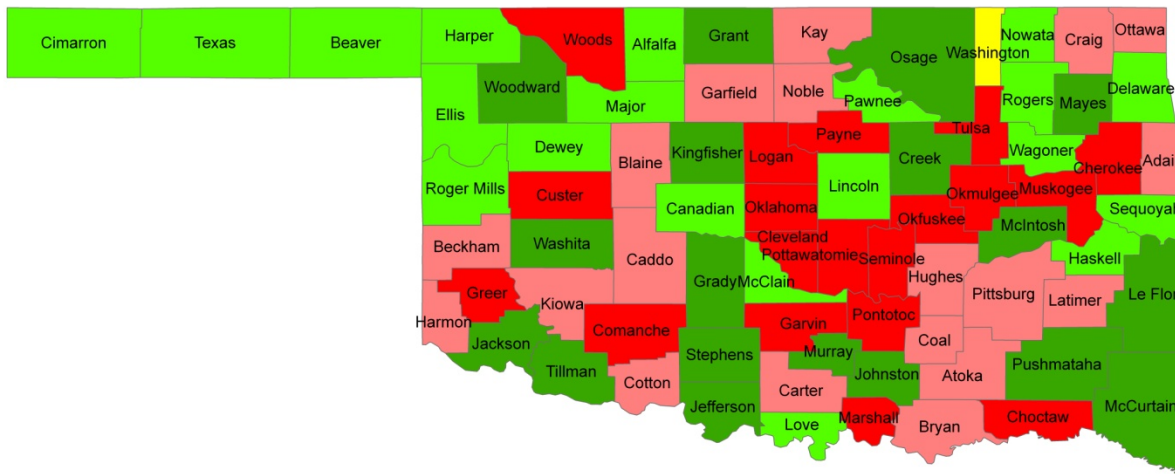
County	Females age 15 and over	% Females 15 and over now married
Grant	2103	62.58
Greer	2245	55.95
Harmon	1401	60.46
Harper	1471	63.77
Haskell	4827	64.47
Hughes	5552	59.55
Jackson	11086	62.48
Jefferson	2825	62.27
Johnston	4238	61.26
Kay	19896	59.02
Kingfisher	5686	61.63
Kiowa	4267	58.66
Latimer	4330	58.27
Le Flore	19120	60.65
Lincoln	12765	63.91
Logan	13937	57.11
Love	3578	63.11
Major	10984	66.64
Marshall	13941	57.62
Mayes	8315	62.13
McClain	3154	65.47
McCurtain	5446	60.67
McIntosh	15337	62.80
Murray	5309	61.03
Muskogee	28814	55.75
Noble	4591	60.23

County	Females age 15 and over	% Females 15 and over now married
Nowata	4236	64.19
Okfuskee	4551	56.95
Oklahoma	271913	51.42
Okmulgee	16178	56.17
Osage	17409	61.76
Ottawa	13707	58.39
Pawnee	6660	62.82
Payne	28344	48.34
Pittsburg	17695	60.36
Pontotoc	14615	56.99
Pottawatomie	27185	57.41
Pushmataha	4824	62.81
Roger Mills	1433	64.90
Rogers	27748	66.01
Seminole	10371	56.46
Sequoyah	15530	63.21
Stephens	18095	62.69
Texas	7500	65.89
Tillman	3818	60.95
Tulsa	229775	54.39
Wagoner	22689	65.38
Washington	20616	60.55
Washita	4806	61.96
Woods	3782	54.07
Woodward	7307	62.17

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir, May 2009

A.12 Percent of Women Aged 15 and Older That Are Married 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women aged 15 and older are married

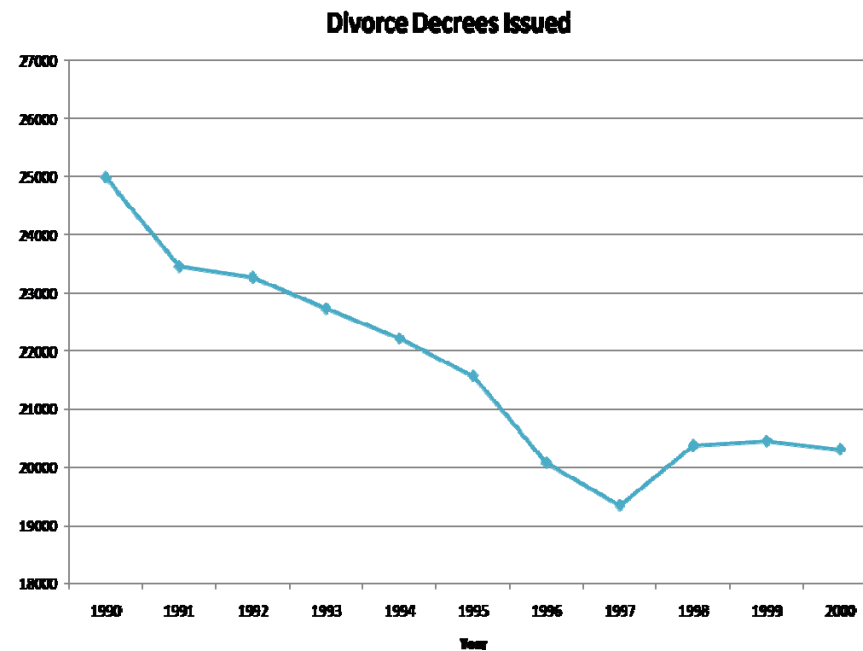
- 48.34 - 58.14
- 58.15 - 60.46
- 60.47 - 60.55
- 60.56 - 62.81
- 62.82 - 67.55

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

13. Percent of women aged 15 and older who are divorced

The percent of women aged fifteen and older that are divorced in Oklahoma, is 14%, and nationally it is 12%. While Oklahoma does have a higher divorce ratio than the national percent, the number of divorce decrees issued in Oklahoma decreased between the years 1990 and 2007. 1990 saw 24,977 divorce decrees issued, while 2007 saw only 18,861. ("Interactive Map - The States of Marriage and Divorce." *Pew Social & Demographic Trends*. <http://pewsocialtrends.org/assets/flash/marriage/> accessed 19 Apr. 2010.)



Graph Created by C. Blevins Based on Figures Provided by the United States Census Bureau. "Oklahoma QuickFacts from the US Census Bureau." State and County QuickFacts <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/40000.html> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

13. Percent of women aged 15 and older are divorced 2000

County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over divorced
Adair	8068	10.04
Alfalfa	2185	8.01
Atoka	5109	11.27
Beaver	2293	7.33
Beckham	7527	11.64
Blaine	4316	9.66
Bryan	15083	11.86
Caddo	11823	11.74
Canadian	34085	12.27
Carter	18887	13.09
Cherokee	17262	11.48
Choctaw	6486	13.57
Cimarron	1251	9.19
Cleveland	83563	12.02
Coal	2430	12.39
Comanche	42397	12.82
Cotton	2669	10.04
Craig	6071	10.41
Creek	27020	12.34
Custer	10963	10.37
Delaware	15175	10.52
Dewey	2029	7.15
Ellis	1712	9.93
Garfield	24134	11.54
Garvin	11630	12.53
Grady	18650	10.70

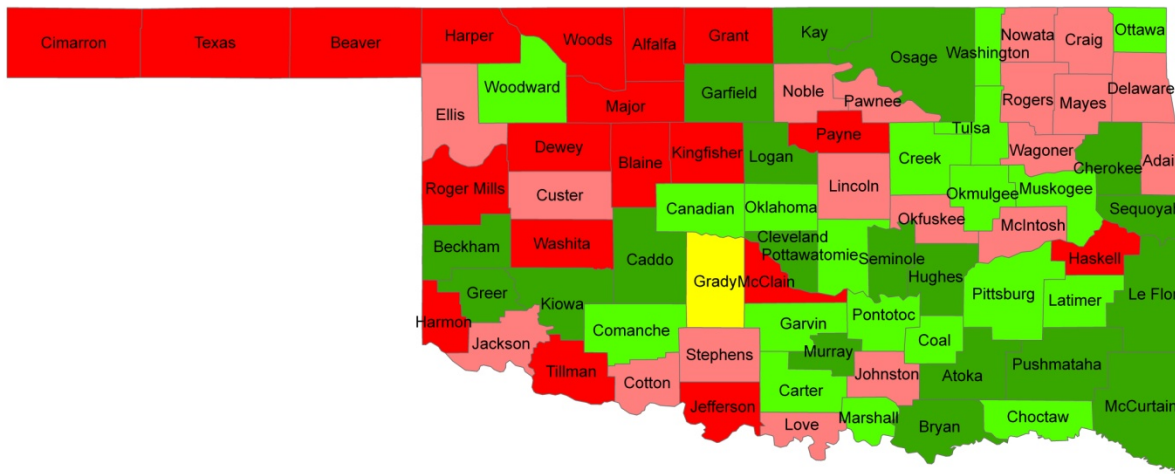
County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over divorced
Grant	2103	7.51
Greer	2245	11.27
Harmon	1401	7.49
Harper	1471	9.25
Haskell	4827	9.01
Hughes	5552	11.44
Jackson	11086	10.60
Jefferson	2825	9.66
Johnston	4238	10.03
Kay	19896	11.29
Kingfisher	5686	7.86
Kiowa	4267	11.62
Latimer	4330	12.52
Le Flore	19120	11.91
Lincoln	12765	10.51
Logan	13937	11.33
Love	3578	9.98
Major	10984	9.89
Marshall	13941	12.57
Mayes	8315	10.39
McClain	3154	8.12
McCurtain	5446	11.42
McIntosh	15337	10.41
Murray	5309	11.51
Muskogee	28814	13.16
Noble	4591	10.69

County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over divorced
Nowata	4236	10.48
Okfuskee	4551	10.11
Oklahoma	271913	14.83
Okmulgee	16178	12.58
Osage	17409	11.47
Ottawa	13707	12.15
Pawnee	6660	10.42
Payne	28344	9.24
Pittsburg	17695	12.78
Pontotoc	14615	12.08
Pottawatomie	27185	13.25
Pushmataha	4824	11.71
Roger Mills	1433	7.40
Rogers	27748	10.50
Seminole	10371	11.07
Sequoyah	15530	11.53
Stephens	18095	10.52
Texas	7500	7.77
Tillman	3818	7.33
Tulsa	229775	14.17
Wagoner	22689	10.23
Washington	20616	12.34
Washita	4806	8.41
Woods	3782	9.47
Woodward	7307	12.49

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir, May 2009

A.13 Percent of Women Aged 15 and Older are Divorced 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women aged 15 and older are divorced

- 7.15 - 9.89
- 9.90 - 10.69
- 10.70
- 10.71 - 12.02
- 12.03 - 14.83

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

A. Demographics

14. Percent of women aged 15 and older who are widowed

The percent of women aged fifteen and older that are widowed in Oklahoma is 11.1%, which is similar to the national 11.6% . (Rose M. Kreider, *Number, Timing, and Duration of Marriages and Divorces; 2001*. Publication. US Census Bureau, Feb. 2005. <http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/p70-97.pdf> accessed 17 Apr. 2010.)

Nationally, the number of women who were widowed between the years 1970 and 2000, dropped by one percent. (Rocky McElvany. Marriage and Divorce Statistics 1990-2007 By County Issuance. Rep. Oklahoma Department of Health. http://http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HCI_Marriage%20and%20Divorce_1990_2007.pdf accessed 20 Apr. 2010.)

The number of women who had never been married also increased, taking away from the number of women who could potentially have been widowed. (Renee E. Spraggins, *We the People: Women and Men in the United States*. Report issued January 2005. *US Census*. <http://http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-20.pdf> accessed 20 April 2010.)

C. Blevins, K. Dean

A. Demographics

14. Percent of women aged 15 and older who are widowed 2000

County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over widowed
Adair	8068	13.09
Alfalfa	2185	16.66
Atoka	5109	14.39
Beaver	2293	11.86
Beckham	7527	12.71
Blaine	4316	17.15
Bryan	15083	12.68
Caddo	11823	13.15
Canadian	34085	8.55
Carter	18887	12.59
Cherokee	17262	11.16
Choctaw	6486	15.20
Cimarron	1251	11.43
Cleveland	83563	7.24
Coal	2430	15.14
Comanche	42397	9.35
Cotton	2669	16.26
Craig	6071	14.10
Creek	27020	10.74
Custer	10963	10.21
Delaware	15175	12.23
Dewey	2029	17.40
Ellis	1712	14.31
Garfield	24134	12.22
Garvin	11630	15.26
Grady	18650	10.53

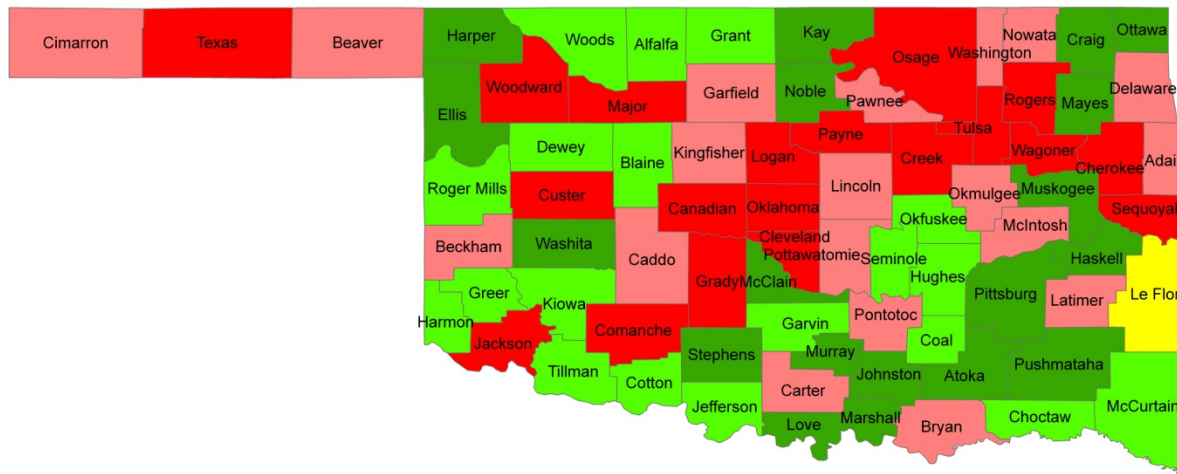
County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over widowed
Grant	2103	16.21
Greer	2245	19.33
Harmon	1401	15.20
Harper	1471	14.89
Haskell	4827	14.44
Hughes	5552	15.35
Jackson	11086	9.94
Jefferson	2825	15.19
Johnston	4238	14.46
Kay	19896	14.26
Kingfisher	5686	13.23
Kiowa	4267	17.32
Latimer	4330	12.06
Le Flore	19120	13.25
Lincoln	12765	11.66
Logan	13937	10.11
Love	3578	13.42
Major	10984	9.25
Marshall	13941	13.70
Mayes	8315	14.77
McClain	3154	13.44
McCurtain	5446	16.23
McIntosh	15337	12.94
Murray	5309	14.82
Muskogee	28814	13.62
Noble	4591	13.81

County	Females age 15 and over	%Females 15 and over widowed
Nowata	4236	12.77
Okfuskee	4551	16.06
Oklahoma	271913	10.58
Okmulgee	16178	12.89
Osage	17409	10.33
Ottawa	13707	14.56
Pawnee	6660	12.87
Payne	28344	8.06
Pittsburg	17695	14.35
Pontotoc	14615	12.71
Pottawatomie	27185	11.92
Pushmataha	4824	14.34
Roger Mills	1433	15.70
Rogers	27748	9.13
Seminole	10371	14.93
Sequoyah	15530	11.01
Stephens	18095	13.33
Texas	7500	7.31
Tillman	3818	16.42
Tulsa	229775	9.90
Wagoner	22689	8.65
Washington	20616	12.33
Washita	4806	14.59
Woods	3782	16.00
Woodward	7307	11.00

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, F. Garrard, A. Alcorn, A. Kirkpatrick and M. Reed-Ajir, May 2009

A.14 Percent of Women Aged 15 and Older Who are Widowed 2000



Legend

- OK_Counties**
Percent of women aged 15 and older who are widowed
- 7.24 - 11.16
 - 11.17 - 13.23
 - 13.24 - 13.25
 - 13.26 - 14.89
 - 14.90 - 19.33

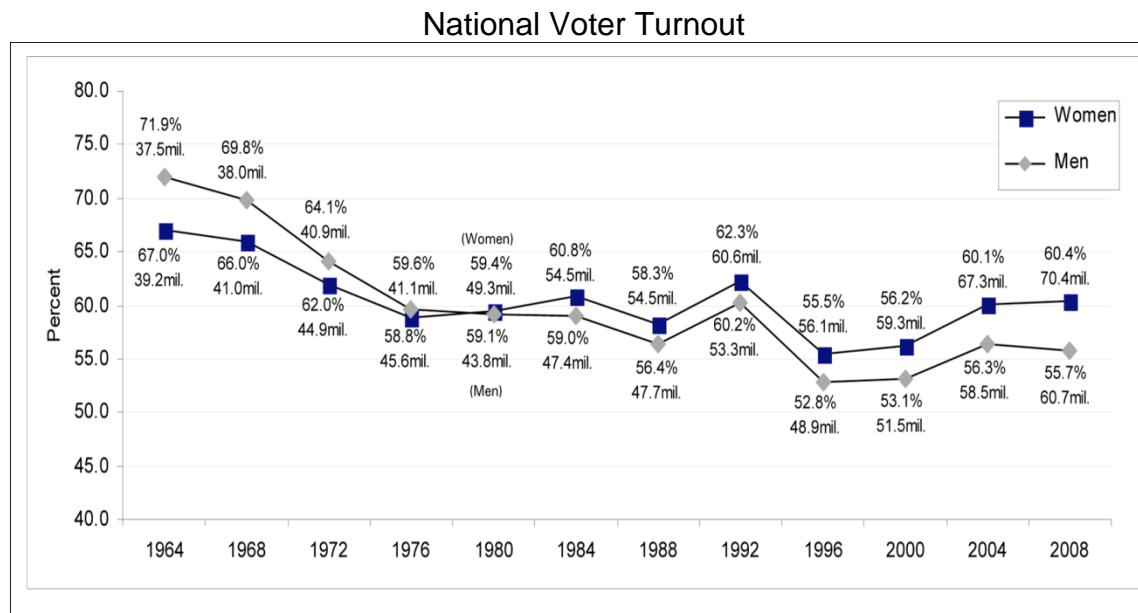
Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

National

As of November 2008, the total United States population of residents 18 years or older was 225,499,000. Of that 116,525,000 are female. Only 107,255,000 of those females were citizens of the United States. (U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2008/tables.html> accessed April 2010.)

Seventy-three percent (78,069,000) of the U.S female population age 18 and over reported being registered voters. Of those female registered voters, 66 percent voted in the 2008 election. Twenty seven percent of females (29,186,000) were not registered to vote. Seven percent of registered females could have voted but did not. In every presidential election since 1980 the proportion of eligible female adults who voted has exceed the proportion of eligible male adults (U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/socdemo/voting/publications/p20/2008/tables.html> accessed April 2010)



Graph: www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/voters/documents/genderdiff.pdf -- Center for American Women in Politics. Accessed: April 20, 2010

In the 2008 Presidential Election, women were a high contributing factor to the Democratic win. “There was a 7-point gender gap between men and women who voted for the winning candidate.” Fifty-six percent of women voted Democratic and 43 percent voted Republican, as opposed men’s even split of 49 percent Democratic and 48 percent Republican. (U.S. Center for American Women in Politic http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/voters/wvwatch/wvwatch_analysis.php s accessed April 2010.)

Since the 2004 Presidential Election, women have increasingly moved toward the Democrats. Fifty-one percent of women voted for the Democrat in 2004 and 48 percent voted Republican.

Women Even More Solidly Democratic						
<i>All Voters</i>						
	<i>--- Men ---</i>			<i>--- Women ---</i>		
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>D-R</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>D-R</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>diff</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>diff</u>
2008	43	46	+3	33	56	+22
2004	48	43	-5	40	51	+11
2000	47	42	-5	38	51	+13
1996	49	43	-6	39	53	+14
1992	45	46	+1	40	52	+12
<i>Voters Ages 18-29</i>						
	<i>--- Men ---</i>			<i>--- Women ---</i>		
	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>D-R</u>	<u>Rep</u>	<u>Dem</u>	<u>D-R</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>diff</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>diff</u>
2008	38	52	+14	28	63	+35
2004	44	47	+3	36	54	+18
2000	46	44	-2	37	53	+16
1996	50	44	-6	38	55	+17
1992	52	42	-10	42	50	+8
Based on registered voters who identify with or lean toward the Democratic or Republican Party; 1992- 2004 figures are from surveys conducted in the 12 months prior to each election; 2008 figures are from surveys conducted Oct. 2007-March 2008.						

Table: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/813/gen-dems> -- Accessed April 20, 2010

According to the Center for American Women in Politics (CAWP) 2008 Fact Sheet, since the 1980 election women have gradually moved toward favoring the Democratic candidate. In 1980, 45 percent of females voted Democrat. Over the 20 years, the percentage increased to 56 percent in 2008. The CAWP explains “women are less likely than men to evaluate favorably the job performance of Republican Presidents, and women are more likely than men to evaluate favorably the job performance of Democratic Presidents.” (Center for American Women in Politics http://www.cawp.rutgers.edu/fast_facts/voters/gender_gap.php accessed April 2010.)

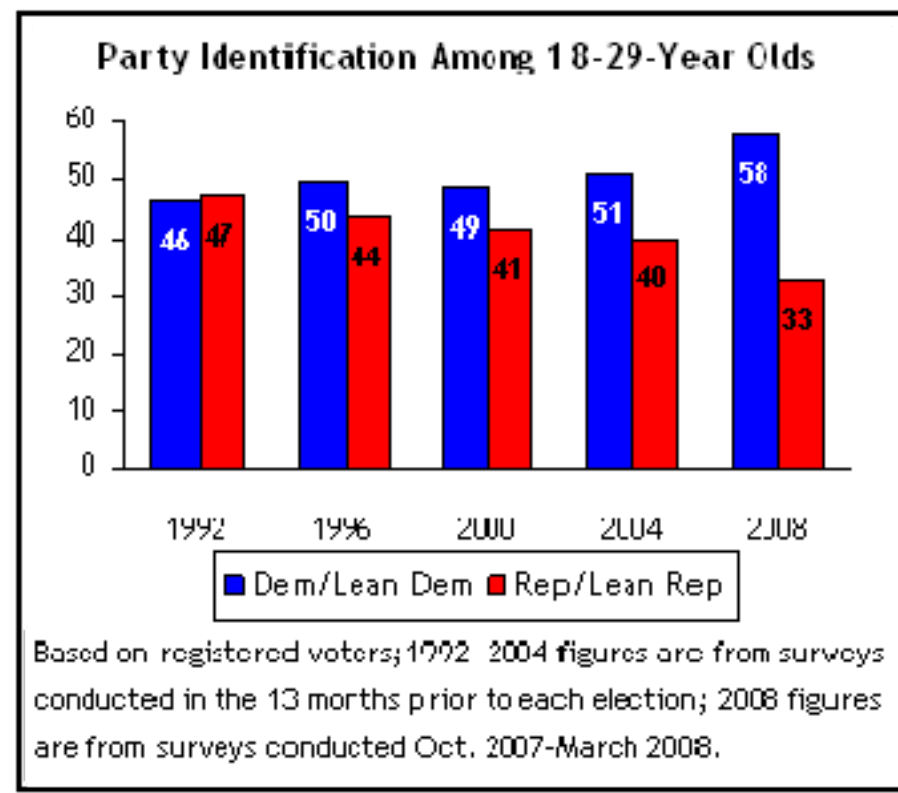


Table: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/813/gen-dems> accessed April 20, 2010

Young women voters particularly favor Democrats. “Since 2004, the Democratic advantage among young female voters has almost doubled.” (Pew Research Center for the People and the Press <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/813/gen-dems> accessed April 2010.)

Age and Party Affiliation						
	---18-29---		---30+---		--All voters--	
	Dem/ Dem <u>Lean</u> %	Rep/ Rep <u>Lean</u> %	Dem/ Dem <u>Lean</u> %	Rep/ Rep <u>Lean</u> %	Dem/ Dem <u>Lean</u> %	Rep/ Rep <u>Lean</u> %
Total	58	38	50	39	51	38
Men	52	38	45	44	46	43
Women	53	28	55	34	56	33
White	51	40	45	44	46	43
Black	33	10	84	8	84	8
Conservative	31	62	28	63	28	63
Moderate	52	28	56	31	57	30
Liberal	34	9	86	8	85	8
College grad	53	35	45	41	50	40
Some college	54	27	47	42	50	39
HS or less	54	36	54	34	54	34
Northeast	51	30	53	35	54	34
Midwest	51	32	45	39	50	38
South	53	38	45	41	49	40
West	58	25	53	38	53	36
Urban	55	28	57	32	58	31
Suburban	56	34	48	41	49	40
Rural	45	42	44	44	44	44
White evang. Prot	31	60	30	60	30	60
White mainline Prot	52	41	46	42	46	42
White Catholic	52	40	48	40	48	40
Unaffiliated	57	22	64	24	65	23
Less than \$20,000	73	17	65	22	67	21
\$20,000-\$30,000	52	32	57	31	58	32
\$30,000-\$50,000	57	32	51	38	52	37
\$50,000-\$100,000	55	38	48	44	49	43
\$100,000+	42	45	47	46	46	46
Married	44	43	44	45	44	45
Not married	51	31	60	29	60	29

Based on registered voters. Data from surveys conducted Oct. 2007-March 2008.

Table: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/813/gen-dems> accessed April 20, 2010

Oklahoma:

In the 2008 general election, 66 percent of Oklahomans voted for the Republican candidate, McCain and 34 percent voted for the Democratic candidate, Obama. (<http://270towin.com/states/oklahoma>). In this election, every single county in Oklahoma voted for the Republican Candidate. (www.ok.gov/elections/documents/08pres.pdf accessed April 2010.)

Since 1972, Oklahoma has voted Republican in each presidential election. It has and continues to be a red state. “ Not only does the Republican candidate have the backing of 95 percent of Oklahoma Republicans, but 41 percent of Oklahoma Democrats also support the candidate.” (Rasmussen Reports http://www.rasmussenreports.com/public_content/politics/elections2/election_20082/2008_presidential_election/oklahoma/election_2008_oklahoma_presidential_election accessed April 2010)

Over time, the Oklahoma female is following the national trend toward to the Democratic Party, at least compared to men. In the 2008 election, about 55 percent of Oklahoma women were registered to vote. Of that percentage, about 54 percent actually voted in the presidential election. About Fifty-one percent of women in Oklahoma are registered Democrats, about thirty nine percent Republican. This compares to forty-five percent of the men Democrat and forty-two percent Republican. (OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009)

B. Feachen, K. Dixon

B. Political Participation

3. Female percent of registered voters in 2008 general election

County	Registered voters in November 2008	%Registered voters female
Adair	11665	53.18
Alfalfa	3171	53.21
Atoka	7069	52.76
Beaver	3351	51.28
Beckham	10912	53.87
Blaine	5526	54.15
Bryan	21629	54.67
Caddo	13879	55.45
Canadian	61558	53.46
Carter	28160	53.91
Cherokee	24703	54.13
Choctaw	8867	55.46
Cimarron	1866	52.87
Cleveland	141069	53.10
Coal	3714	53.96
Comanche	51742	55.75
Cotton	3558	54.11
Craig	8421	54.07
Creek	37668	54.03
Custer	14818	53.29
Delaware	22377	54.16
Dewey	2849	52.47
Ellis	2582	52.61
Garfield	29647	55.26
Garvin	15349	54.36
Grady	29830	53.50

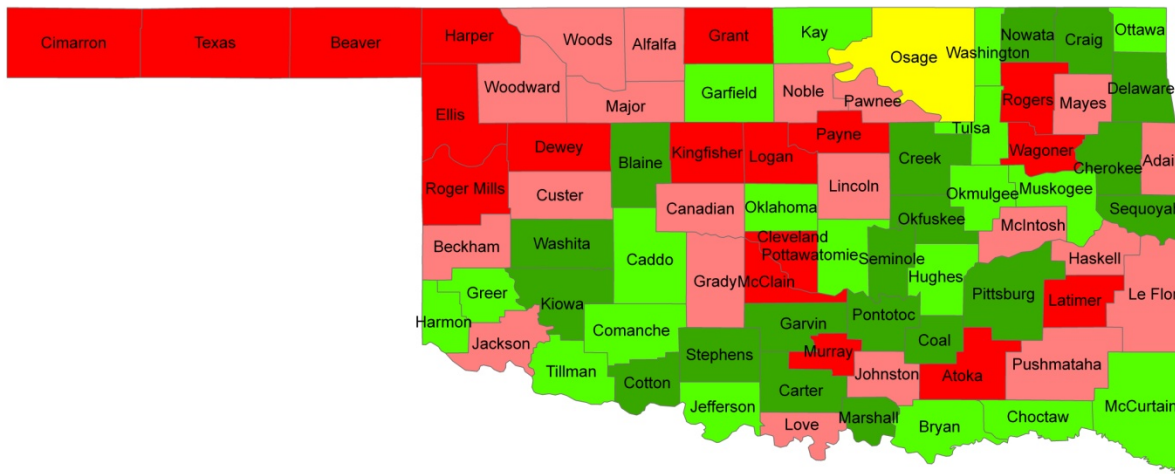
County	Registered voters in November 2008	%Registered voters female
Grant	3076	52.10
Greer	3049	54.46
Harmon	1590	55.21
Harper	2030	52.76
Haskell	7204	53.77
Hughes	7190	54.86
Jackson	12490	53.86
Jefferson	3570	56.30
Johnston	6087	53.82
Kay	26053	54.44
Kingfisher	8153	52.94
Kiowa	5235	54.12
Latimer	6569	53.14
Le Flore	25325	53.39
Lincoln	18849	53.28
Logan	24339	52.71
Love	5602	53.66
Major	4283	53.15
Marshall	7689	54.35
Mayes	21577	53.43
McClain	20036	52.63
McCurtain	15518	54.73
McIntosh	12174	53.44
Murray	7714	53.03
Muskogee	40058	54.78
Noble	6507	53.16

County	Registered voters in November 2008	%Registered voters female
Nowata	6017	53.92
Okfuskee	6094	54.06
Oklahoma	385378	54.52
Okmulgee	21701	55.03
Osage	26198	53.89
Ottawa	16707	54.58
Pawnee	9004	53.67
Payne	40366	52.34
Pittsburg	26027	53.96
Pontotoc	20988	54.17
Pottawatomie	36835	54.47
Pushmataha	6876	53.40
Roger Mills	2311	51.02
Rogers	50020	52.60
Seminole	12228	54.19
Sequoyah	20970	54.12
Stephens	25569	54.42
Texas	9084	52.20
Tillman	4792	56.18
Tulsa	362915	54.55
Wagoner	39123	53.05
Washington	30203	55.25
Washita	6510	53.92
Woods	5264	53.71
Woodward	10662	53.52

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009
 Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.3 Female Percent of Registered Voters in 2008 General Election



Legend

OK_Counties

Female percent of registered voters in 2008 general election

- 51.02 - 53.14
- 53.15 - 53.87
- 53.88 - 53.89
- 53.90 - 54.42
- 54.43 - 56.30

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

4. Female percent of those who voted in the 2008 general election

County	Voters in November 2008	% voted female
Adair	6489	53.95
Alfalfa	2325	52.69
Atoka	4666	53.39
Beaver	2374	51.52
Beckham	7056	54.59
Blaine	3939	53.95
Bryan	13292	54.73
Caddo	9352	55.70
Canadian	45385	53.76
Carter	17958	54.50
Cherokee	15724	54.71
Choctaw	5368	54.88
Cimarron	1220	52.87
Cleveland	98624	53.49
Coal	2227	54.33
Comanche	31943	55.25
Cotton	2362	53.68
Craig	5756	54.40
Creek	27505	54.25
Custer	9900	53.77
Delaware	14852	53.91
Dewey	2116	52.50
Ellis	1837	52.69
Garfield	21475	54.92
Garvin	10273	54.94
Grady	19834	54.23

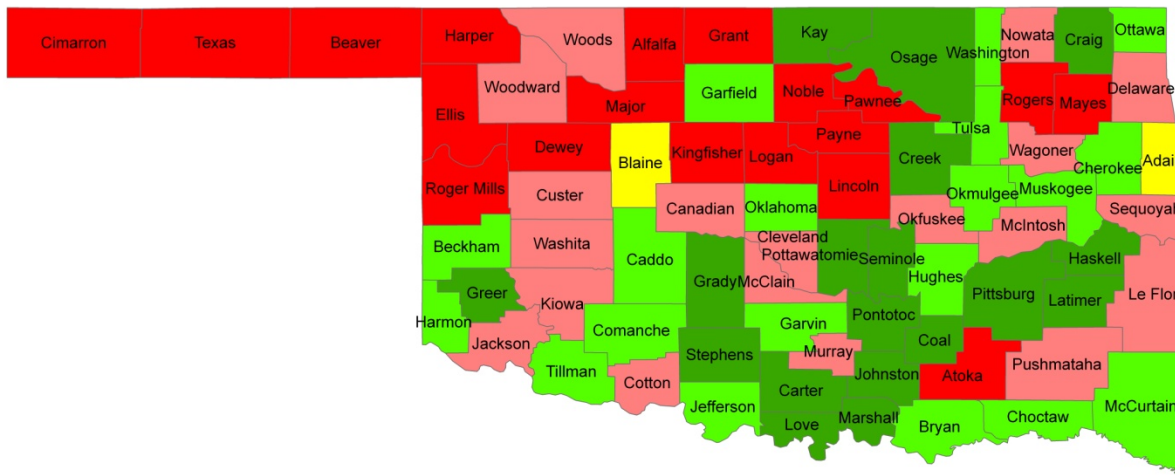
County	Voters in November 2008	% voters female
Grant	2272	53.13
Greer	2020	54.36
Harmon	1042	54.61
Harper	1498	52.54
Haskell	4558	54.04
Hughes	4693	55.00
Jackson	7846	53.63
Jefferson	2357	56.43
Johnston	3802	54.42
Kay	17880	54.06
Kingfisher	6083	53.08
Kiowa	3625	53.82
Latimer	4034	54.19
Le Flore	16280	53.69
Lincoln	13484	53.32
Logan	17174	53.32
Love	3676	54.13
Major	3323	53.30
Marshall	5188	54.41
Mayes	15494	53.28
McClain	14083	53.50
McCurtain	10114	54.99
McIntosh	7927	53.84
Murray	5004	53.60
Muskogee	25399	55.15
Noble	4814	52.97

County	Voters in November 2008	% voters female
Nowata	4235	53.55
Okfuskee	3938	53.45
Oklahoma	261992	55.27
Okmulgee	14372	54.95
Osage	18811	54.33
Ottawa	10871	54.73
Pawnee	6379	53.43
Payne	27272	52.97
Pittsburg	16352	54.13
Pontotoc	13695	54.45
Pottawatomie	24728	54.13
Pushmataha	4304	53.46
Roger Mills	1723	52.35
Rogers	36956	52.91
Seminole	7591	54.42
Sequoyah	13359	53.87
Stephens	18008	54.29
Texas	6023	52.47
Tillman	3121	55.08
Tulsa	242657	54.80
Wagoner	29053	53.46
Washington	21781	54.91
Washita	4579	53.70
Woods	3726	53.46
Woodward	7491	53.93

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009
 Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.4 Female Percent of Those Who Voted in the 2008 General Election



Legend

OK_Counties

Female percent of those who voted in the 2008 general election

- 51.52 - 53.43
- 53.44 - 53.93
- 53.94 - 53.95
- 53.96 - 54.50
- 54.51 - 56.43

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

5. Female percent of registered Democrats November 2008

County	Registered Democrats November 2008	% Democrats female
Adair	7039	53.54
Alfalfa	1000	56.80
Atoka	5200	53.08
Beaver	830	53.98
Beckham	6093	56.36
Blaine	2396	58.01
Bryan	14286	55.99
Caddo	9229	57.49
Canadian	19667	57.95
Carter	16638	56.20
Cherokee	15524	55.57
Choctaw	6839	55.67
Cimarron	759	57.58
Cleveland	54760	57.11
Coal	2964	53.54
Comanche	27067	58.62
Cotton	2636	54.78
Craig	5578	55.43
Creek	17229	56.68
Custer	7246	56.10
Delaware	11854	55.14
Dewey	1457	54.50
Ellis	989	55.81
Garfield	9440	59.09
Garvin	9765	56.41
Grady	14142	56.80

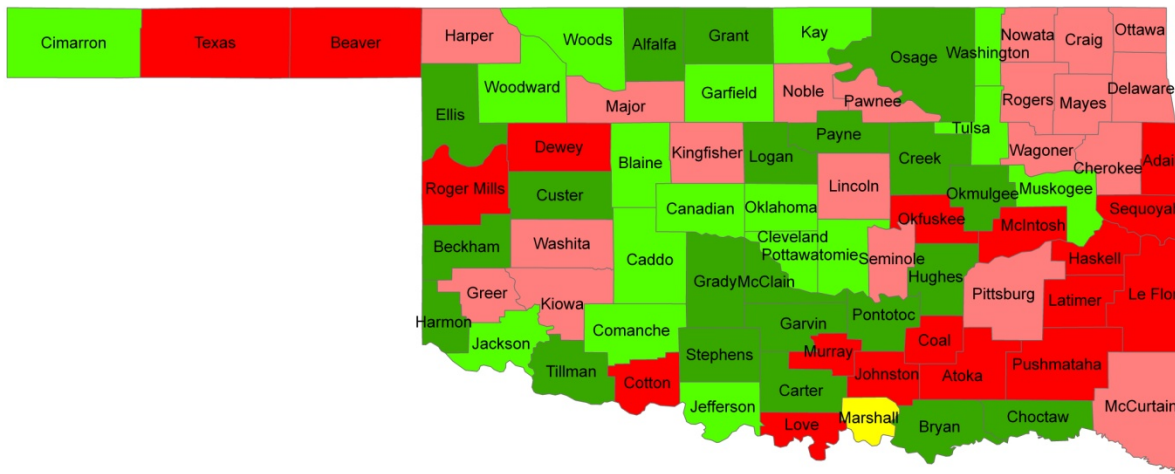
County	Registered Democrats November 2008	% Democrats female
Grant	1181	56.56
Greer	2204	55.04
Harmon	1261	56.23
Harper	827	55.02
Haskell	5878	53.86
Hughes	5346	56.10
Jackson	6528	56.89
Jefferson	2611	57.14
Johnston	4545	54.85
Kay	9979	57.42
Kingfisher	2579	55.60
Kiowa	3672	55.31
Latimer	5275	53.25
Le Flore	17527	54.77
Lincoln	8801	55.27
Logan	8626	56.54
Love	3924	54.66
Major	1125	55.11
Marshall	5144	55.62
Mayes	12262	55.08
McClain	9166	55.81
McCurtain	12155	55.20
McIntosh	9063	54.58
Murray	5603	53.33
Muskogee	25399	56.94
Noble	2702	55.55

County	Registered Democrats November 2008	% Democrats female
Nowata	3179	55.17
Okfuskee	4307	54.72
Oklahoma	157053	58.99
Okmulgee	13926	56.41
Osage	14243	56.17
Ottawa	10456	55.18
Pawnee	4675	55.38
Payne	15843	56.54
Pittsburg	18412	55.41
Pontotoc	12864	56.06
Pottawatomie	19343	56.84
Pushmataha	5570	54.25
Roger Mills	1510	52.32
Rogers	21041	55.10
Seminole	8099	55.43
Sequoyah	14661	54.81
Stephens	14075	56.80
Texas	2942	54.25
Tillman	3518	56.23
Tulsa	124911	58.97
Wagoner	16617	55.32
Washington	9858	59.01
Washita	4050	55.16
Woods	1823	57.93
Woodward	3778	57.62

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009
 Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.5 Female Percent of Registered Democrats November 2008



Legend

OK_Counties

Female percent of registered Democrats November 2008

- 52.32 - 54.85
- 54.86 - 55.60
- 55.61 - 55.62
- 55.63 - 56.80
- 56.81 - 59.09

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

6. Female percent of registered Republicans 2008

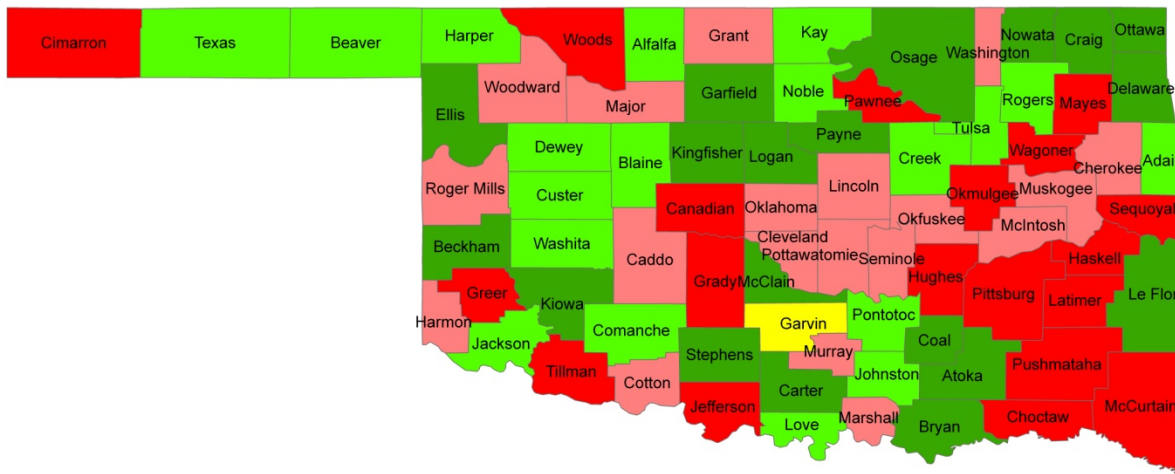
County	Registered Republican November 2008	% of Republican female	County	Registered Republican November 2008	% of Republican female	County	Registered Republican November 2008	% of Republican female
Adair	3511	52.38	Grant	1550	49.61	Nowata	2025	52.94
Alfalfa	1777	51.49	Greer	553	50.99	Okfuskee	1069	52.10
Atoka	1152	50.78	Harmon	172	47.67	Oklahoma	161797	51.70
Beaver	2111	50.36	Harper	1013	51.14	Okmulgee	5092	51.90
Beckham	3117	50.11	Haskell	814	52.58	Osage	8540	51.35
Blaine	2533	51.56	Hughes	1078	50.00	Ottawa	4108	53.53
Bryan	4359	51.53	Jackson	4275	49.45	Pawnee	3270	51.38
Caddo	2907	50.12	Jefferson	510	51.96	Payne	17833	50.33
Canadian	33221	51.30	Johnston	901	48.17	Pittsburg	4645	50.23
Carter	7360	50.00	Kay	12244	52.65	Pontotoc	5014	51.30
Cherokee	5786	51.95	Kingfisher	4782	51.82	Pottawatomie	12312	50.96
Choctaw	981	50.46	Kiowa	1020	51.27	Pushmataha	648	48.30
Cimarron	884	49.43	Latimer	714	51.40	Roger Mills	609	47.78
Cleveland	62606	51.02	Le Flore	4683	50.07	Rogers	21937	50.87
Coal	426	53.76	Lincoln	7606	51.30	Seminole	2704	51.22
Comanche	15414	51.10	Logan	11639	50.86	Sequoyah	4094	51.93
Cotton	556	49.82	Love	968	51.24	Stephens	8286	51.06
Craig	1970	51.32	Major	2772	52.67	Texas	4604	51.54
Creek	15545	51.86	Marshall	1613	50.90	Tillman	772	52.98
Custer	5375	50.18	Mayes	6926	51.11	Tulsa	158874	52.28
Delaware	7559	52.68	McClain	8115	50.13	Wagoner	17555	51.74
Dewey	1135	49.78	McCurtain	1850	51.73	Washington	15825	53.37
Ellis	1319	50.57	McIntosh	1967	49.16	Washita	1703	51.44
Garfield	16386	53.49	Murray	1284	51.09	Woods	2752	51.60
Garvin	3561	49.99	Muskogee	8903	50.33	Woodward	5398	51.15
Grady	11274	50.67	Noble	3028	50.92			

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009

Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.6 Female Percent of Registered Republicans November 2008



Legend

OK_Counties

Female percent of registered Republicans

- 47.67 - 50.23
- 50.24 - 51.14
- 51.15
- 51.16 - 51.74
- 51.75 - 53.76

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

7. Female percent of registered independents 2008

County	Registered independent November 2008	% of independent female
Adair	730	53.56
Alfalfa	256	51.17
Atoka	411	54.26
Beaver	265	50.19
Beckham	1186	50.93
Blaine	336	46.13
Bryan	2282	52.37
Caddo	999	52.15
Canadian	6055	50.75
Carter	2898	50.69
Cherokee	2396	50.04
Choctaw	690	60.58
Cimarron	135	48.89
Cleveland	17117	47.92
Coal	174	61.49
Comanche	6402	54.81
Cotton	240	56.67
Craig	595	50.42
Creek	3592	50.70
Custer	1430	50.77
Delaware	2162	54.02
Dewey	143	53.15
Ellis	165	49.70
Garfield	2493	52.35
Garvin	1323	51.02
Grady	3353	49.03

County	Registered independent November 2008	% of independent female
Grant	221	45.70
Greer	146	58.90
Harmon	63	55.56
Harper	118	50.85
Haskell	254	55.51
Hughes	483	51.97
Jackson	1102	52.99
Jefferson	282	56.38
Johnston	360	55.00
Kay	2852	51.75
Kingfisher	487	49.90
Kiowa	302	49.34
Latimer	276	55.43
Le Flore	2192	49.45
Lincoln	1801	51.92
Logan	2743	48.49
Love	464	50.22
Major	225	49.33
Marshall	638	52.82
Mayes	1642	50.85
McClain	2042	48.24
McCurtain	826	54.60
McIntosh	612	50.16
Murray	424	54.95
Muskogee	4003	50.99
Noble	498	53.82

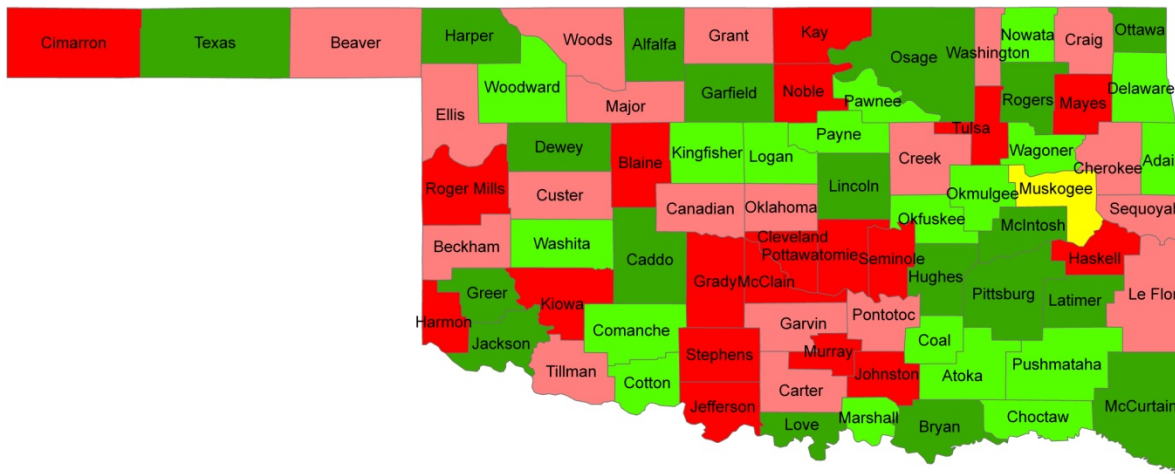
County	Registered independent November 2008	% of independent female
Nowata	551	50.27
Okfuskee	405	52.10
Oklahoma	45609	49.12
Okmulgee	1813	53.23
Osage	2214	49.10
Ottawa	1463	53.25
Pawnee	739	53.04
Payne	4523	45.50
Pittsburg	2145	49.65
Pontotoc	2085	49.40
Pottawatomie	3875	53.75
Pushmataha	334	49.10
Roger Mills	82	51.22
Rogers	5140	49.71
Seminole	825	51.76
Sequoyah	1382	53.40
Stephens	1891	51.40
Texas	1265	49.80
Tillman	288	64.24
Tulsa	36273	49.22
Wagoner	3409	48.67
Washington	3279	53.03
Washita	456	52.19
Woods	387	48.84
Woodward	1146	51.13

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009

Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.7 Female Percent of Registered Independents November 2008



Legend

OK_Counties

Female percent of registered independents

- 45.50 - 49.65
- 49.66 - 51.02
- 51.03 - 51.13
- 51.14 - 53.25
- 53.26 - 64.24

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

8. Democrat percent of registered females 2008

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Democrat
Adair	5999	62.83
Alfalfa	1614	35.19
Atoka	3568	77.35
Beaver	1644	27.25
Beckham	5600	61.32
Blaine	2851	48.75
Bryan	11440	69.92
Caddo	7284	72.84
Canadian	31513	36.17
Carter	14499	64.49
Cherokee	12832	67.23
Choctaw	4720	80.66
Cimarron	940	46.49
Cleveland	71414	43.79
Coal	1923	82.53
Comanche	27252	58.22
Cotton	1857	77.76
Craig	4403	70.22
Creek	19649	49.70
Custer	7488	54.29
Delaware	11686	55.93
Dewey	1435	55.33
Ellis	1301	42.43
Garfield	15648	35.65
Garvin	7963	69.17
Grady	15390	52.20

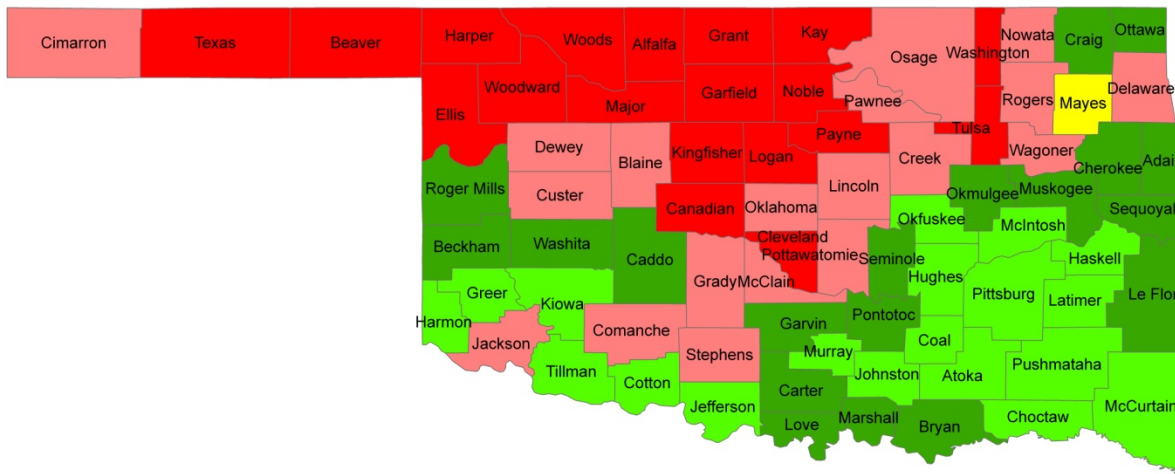
County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Democrat
Grant	1538	43.43
Greer	1581	76.72
Harmon	826	85.84
Harper	1033	44.05
Haskell	3735	84.77
Hughes	3789	79.15
Jackson	6412	57.92
Jefferson	1916	77.87
Johnston	3125	79.78
Kay	13652	41.97
Kingfisher	4155	34.51
Kiowa	2703	75.14
Latimer	3329	84.38
Le Flore	13028	73.68
Lincoln	9701	50.14
Logan	12127	40.22
Love	2874	74.63
Major	2191	28.30
Marshall	4019	71.19
Mayes	11129	60.69
McClain	10169	50.31
McCurtain	8117	82.65
McIntosh	6221	79.52
Murray	3877	77.07
Muskogee	20984	68.92
Noble	3311	45.33

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Democrat
Nowata	3103	56.53
Okfuskee	3125	75.42
Oklahoma	198705	46.62
Okmulgee	11464	68.53
Osage	13472	59.38
Ottawa	8748	65.96
Pawnee	4661	55.55
Payne	19992	44.81
Pittsburg	13600	75.01
Pontotoc	10813	66.69
Pottawatomie	19352	56.82
Pushmataha	3499	86.37
Roger Mills	1123	70.35
Rogers	25308	45.81
Seminole	6301	71.24
Sequoyah	10899	73.72
Stephens	13197	60.57
Texas	4599	34.70
Tillman	2572	76.91
Tulsa	174577	42.19
Wagoner	19935	46.11
Washington	16002	36.35
Washita	3348	66.73
Woods	2665	39.62
Woodward	5524	39.41

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009
 Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.8 Democrat percent of Registered Females 2008



Legend

OK_Counties

Democrat percent of registered females

- 27.25 - 45.33
- 45.34 - 60.57
- 60.58 - 60.69
- 60.70 - 74.63
- 74.64 - 86.37

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

9. Republican percent of registered females 2008

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Republican
Adair	5999	30.66
Alfalfa	1614	56.69
Atoka	3568	16.40
Beaver	1644	64.66
Beckham	5600	27.89
Blaine	2851	45.81
Bryan	11440	19.63
Caddo	7284	20.00
Canadian	31513	54.08
Carter	14499	25.38
Cherokee	12832	23.43
Choctaw	4720	10.49
Cimarron	940	46.49
Cleveland	71414	44.72
Coal	1923	11.91
Comanche	27252	28.90
Cotton	1857	14.92
Craig	4403	22.96
Creek	19649	41.03
Custer	7488	36.02
Delaware	11686	34.07
Dewey	1435	39.37
Ellis	1301	51.27
Garfield	15648	56.01
Garvin	7963	22.35
Grady	15390	37.12

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Republican
Grant	1538	50.00
Greer	1581	17.84
Harmon	826	9.93
Harper	1033	50.15
Haskell	3735	11.46
Hughes	3789	14.23
Jackson	6412	32.97
Jefferson	1916	13.83
Johnston	3125	13.89
Kay	13652	47.22
Kingfisher	4155	59.64
Kiowa	2703	19.35
Latimer	3329	11.02
Le Flore	13028	18.00
Lincoln	9701	40.22
Logan	12127	48.82
Love	2874	17.26
Major	2191	66.64
Marshall	4019	20.43
Mayes	11129	31.81
McClain	10169	40.00
McCurtain	8117	11.79
McIntosh	6221	15.54
Murray	3877	16.92
Muskogee	20984	21.35
Noble	3311	46.57

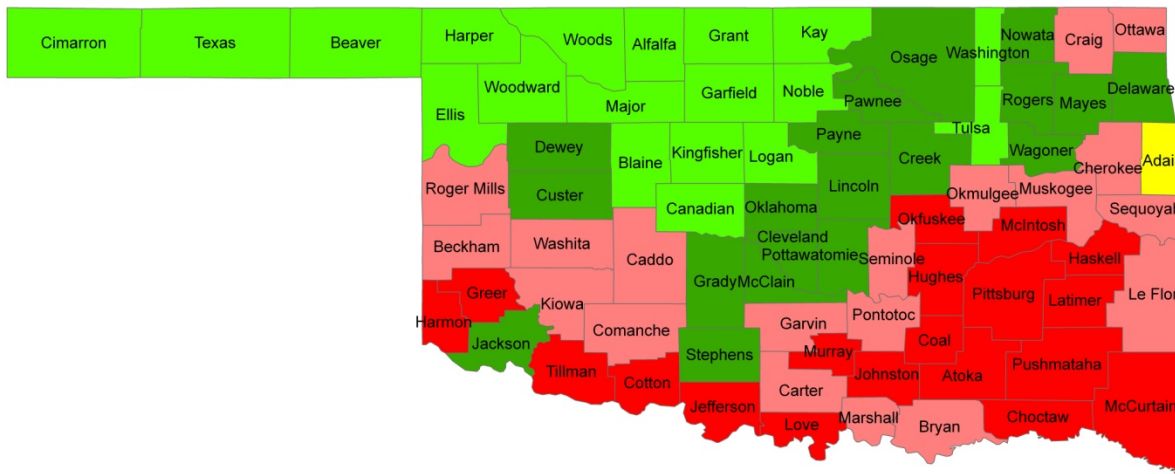
County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Republican
Nowata	3103	34.55
Okfuskee	3125	17.82
Oklahoma	198705	42.10
Okmulgee	11464	23.05
Osage	13472	32.55
Ottawa	8748	25.14
Pawnee	4661	36.04
Payne	19992	44.90
Pittsburg	13600	17.15
Pontotoc	10813	23.79
Pottawatomie	19352	32.42
Pushmataha	3499	8.95
Roger Mills	1123	25.91
Rogers	25308	44.09
Seminole	6301	21.98
Sequoyah	10899	19.51
Stephens	13197	32.06
Texas	4599	51.60
Tillman	2572	15.90
Tulsa	174577	47.58
Wagoner	19935	45.56
Washington	16002	52.78
Washita	3348	26.16
Woods	2665	53.28
Woodward	5524	49.98

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009

Table prepared by R. Darcy

B.9 Republican Percent of Registered Females 2008



Legend

OK_Counties

Republican percent of registered females

- 8.95 - 17.84
- 17.85 - 28.90
- 28.91 - 30.66
- 30.67 - 45.56
- 45.57 - 66.64

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

B. Political Participation

10. Independent percent of registered females 2008

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Independent
Adair	5999	6.52
Alfalfa	1614	8.12
Atoka	3568	6.25
Beaver	1644	8.09
Beckham	5600	10.79
Blaine	2851	5.44
Bryan	11440	10.45
Caddo	7284	7.15
Canadian	31513	9.75
Carter	14499	10.13
Cherokee	12832	9.34
Choctaw	4720	8.86
Cimarron	940	7.02
Cleveland	71414	11.49
Coal	1923	5.56
Comanche	27252	12.88
Cotton	1857	7.32
Craig	4403	6.81
Creek	19649	9.27
Custer	7488	9.70
Delaware	11686	9.99
Dewey	1435	5.30
Ellis	1301	6.30
Garfield	15648	8.34
Garvin	7963	8.48
Grady	15390	10.68

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Independent
Grant	1538	6.57
Greer	1581	5.44
Harmon	826	4.24
Harper	1033	5.81
Haskell	3735	3.78
Hughes	3789	6.62
Jackson	6412	9.11
Jefferson	1916	8.30
Johnston	3125	6.34
Kay	13652	10.81
Kingfisher	4155	5.85
Kiowa	2703	5.51
Latimer	3329	4.60
Le Flore	13028	8.32
Lincoln	9701	9.64
Logan	12127	10.97
Love	2874	8.11
Major	2191	5.07
Marshall	4019	8.39
Mayes	11129	7.50
McClain	10169	9.69
McCurtain	8117	5.56
McIntosh	6221	4.93
Murray	3877	6.01
Muskogee	20984	9.73
Noble	3311	8.09

County	Registered females November 2008	% of females Independent
Nowata	3103	8.93
Okfuskee	3125	6.75
Oklahoma	198705	11.27
Okmulgee	11464	8.42
Osage	13472	8.07
Ottawa	8748	8.90
Pawnee	4661	8.41
Payne	19992	10.29
Pittsburg	13600	7.83
Pontotoc	10813	9.53
Pottawatomie	19352	10.76
Pushmataha	3499	4.69
Roger Mills	1123	3.74
Rogers	25308	10.10
Seminole	6301	6.78
Sequoyah	10899	6.77
Stephens	13197	7.37
Texas	4599	13.70
Tillman	2572	7.19
Tulsa	174577	10.23
Wagoner	19935	8.32
Washington	16002	10.87
Washita	3348	7.11
Woods	2665	7.09
Woodward	5524	10.61

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: OKLAHOMAVAN <http://oklahomavan.com/Login.aspx> accessed December 2009

Table prepared by R. Darcy

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C. Employment and Earnings

1. Median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers
2. The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar.

National

From 1979-2005, there was a 26.7% increase in the median annual earnings of females. (http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/R334_BWStateEconomies2006.pdf accessed April 2010.)

The 2000 Census report listed the median annual earnings for full-time, full-year female workers at \$27,194. (<http://www.oesc.state.ok.us/lmi/LMILaborForceMaps/IncEarn/MdnEarnF.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Women's median annual earnings increased in 2005 to \$31,800, yet still only 77% of male's earnings the same year. The median annual earnings of full-time women were \$35,618 in 2008, still slightly lower than the year before, when females earned 77.90 cents for every dollar earned by a man. (<http://www.aauw.org/learn/research//upload/behindPayGap.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

There is a significant national problem relating to the wages of female workers when compared to that of male workers. An Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) report stated that the ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar according to weekly earnings in 2009 was 80.2. (<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/C350.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Wages vary by race and ethnicity on the national level, as well as in Oklahoma. Black, Hispanic, and Native Americans tend to receive lower wages than whites and Asian Americans. (<http://www.aauw.org/learn/research//upload/behindPayGap.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

As the Institute for Women's Policy Research explains, the weekly and annual earnings ratios reflect gender differences, because when part-time and part-year workers are included in the measurements, the ratios would be much lower. This is because women are more likely to work reduced schedules "in order to manage childrearing and other caregiving work". The IWPR report also stated that some of the disparity in wages between men and women is a result of the fact that women tend to be employed in low-paid female dominated positions. (<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/B245.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Table 2: The Gender Wage Ratio and Real Earnings, 1955-2009, Full-Time Workers

Year	Median Annual Earnings			Median Weekly Earnings		
	Women's Earnings, adjusted to 2009 dollars	Men's Earnings, adjusted to 2009 dollars	Female as % of male earnings	Women's Earnings, adjusted to 2009 dollars	Men's Earnings, adjusted to 2009 dollars	Female as % of male earnings
1960	23,606	38,907	60.7			
1965	26,071	43,507	59.9			
1970	29,432	49,576	59.4	520	835	62.3
1975	29,924	50,875	58.8	546	881	62.0
1980	29,153	48,458	60.2	523	815	64.2
1985	31,152	48,241	64.6	552	811	68.1
1990	32,537	45,432	71.6	568	790	71.9
1991	32,374	46,343	69.9	577	777	74.2
1992	32,685	46,175	70.8	581	766	75.8
1993	32,287	45,145	71.5	583	757	77.1
1994	32,144	44,665	72.0	578	756	76.4
1995	31,670	44,338	71.4	572	757	75.5
1996	32,420	43,952	73.8	572	762	75.0
1997	33,381	45,011	74.2	576	774	74.4
1998	34,039	46,520	73.2	600	787	76.3
1999	33,888	46,862	72.3	609	796	76.5
2000	34,214	46,411	73.7	614	799	76.9
2001	35,391	46,366	76.3	620	812	76.4
2002	36,018	47,020	76.6	631	810	77.9
2003	35,823	47,417	75.5	644	810	79.4
2004	35,480	46,333	76.6	651	810	80.4
2005	34,996	45,463	77.0	643	793	81.0
2006	34,602	44,973	76.9	639	791	80.8
2007	36,320	46,678	77.8	635	793	80.2
2008	35,618	46,202	77.1	636	795	79.9
2009				657	819	80.2

Source: <http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/C350.pdf>

Oklahoma

The Institute for Women's Policy Research reports that Oklahoma represents both advances and limitations for women. It says women would benefit from better equal opportunity laws, political representation, and child care provisions. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

In Oklahoma the wages of full-time, full-year females in Oklahoma are lower than the national median. Median annual earnings for full-time, full year female workers according to a 2000 Census report were \$22, 473 in Oklahoma. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

A 2009, American Community Survey by the Census Bureau listed the median wage for full-time female Oklahoma workers as \$30,123, still only 75.6% of men's earnings. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Women's wages from all major ethnic and racial groups are lower in Oklahoma than nationally, and Oklahoma ranks in the bottom for each. (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2009pubs/acsbr08-3.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

When it comes to comparing wages of different racial/ethnic groups in Oklahoma to the same groups in other states, Oklahoma falls far behind; it is ranked 34th of 43 for Native Americans, 37th of 43 for black Americans, 40th of 45 for Asian Americans, 44th of 48 for Hispanic Americans, and even ranks at the bottom for white American women, coming in at 45 of 51. (<http://www.oesc.state.ok.us/lmi/LMILaborForceMaps/IncEarn/MdnEarnF.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

From 1979-1999, women in Oklahoma with higher levels of education saw an increase in wages, but those with lower levels of education simultaneously saw a decrease in wages. However, despite higher education, women in 2009 still do not earn the same as male counterparts with the same education. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

According to a report by the National Women's Law Center, white women in 2009 with a Bachelor's Degree earned 67% of what white males with the same degree earned. The report went on to state that in Oklahoma, a woman must have a Bachelor's Degree to earn what a man with a high school degree will earn. (<http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/OklahomaWageGap2009.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

An Institute for Women's Policy Research report in 2002 stated that women earned 75.8% of what men did, and ranked Oklahoma 22nd in the ratio of women's to men's earnings. In 2008, this percentage changed little; a Census report showed the earnings of women in Oklahoma were 75.6% of men's earnings. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

C. Employment and Earnings

1. Median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers 1999

County	Median dollars earned in 1999 age 16 and over female full-time workers
Adair	19720
Alfalfa	17944
Atoka	18861
Beaver	20162
Beckham	18945
Blaine	18619
Bryan	20087
Caddo	18658
Canadian	24631
Carter	20877
Cherokee	21048
Choctaw	18805
Cimarron	18110
Cleveland	26015
Coal	18419
Comanche	22084
Cotton	19101
Craig	20082
Creek	21690
Custer	19479
Delaware	19345
Dewey	18548
Ellis	17772
Garfield	20791
Garvin	18940
Grady	21108

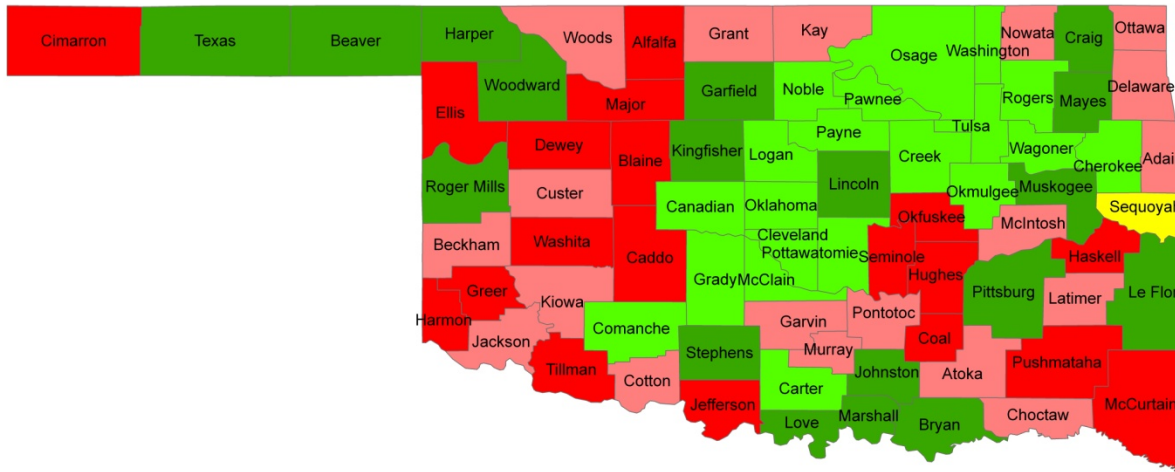
County	Median dollars earned in 1999 age 16 and over female full-time workers
Grant	19036
Greer	18641
Harmon	16658
Harper	20784
Haskell	17462
Hughes	18029
Jackson	19215
Jefferson	16589
Johnston	19868
Kay	19617
Kingfisher	19819
Kiowa	19497
Latimer	19577
Le Flore	19792
Lincoln	20099
Logan	22677
Love	20578
Major	17658
Marshall	19932
Mayes	20573
McClain	21506
McCurtain	17869
McIntosh	19030
Murray	19727
Muskogee	20457
Noble	21235

County	Median dollars earned in 1999 age 16 and over female full-time workers
Nowata	19371
Okfuskee	17819
Oklahoma	24279
Okmulgee	20861
Osage	23652
Ottawa	18879
Pawnee	21069
Payne	21113
Pittsburg	19886
Pontotoc	18939
Pottawatomie	21460
Pushmataha	17473
Roger Mills	19821
Rogers	24717
Seminole	18285
Sequoyah	19751
Stephens	20055
Texas	20404
Tillman	18724
Tulsa	25680
Wagoner	23546
Washington	22389
Washita	17741
Woods	18968
Woodward	19756

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

C.1 Median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers 1999



Legend

OK_Counties

Median Annual Earnings of Full-Time, Full Year Female Workers

- 16509 - 18724
- 18725 - 19727
- 19728 - 19751
- 19752 - 20791
- 20792 - 26015

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

C. Employment and Earnings

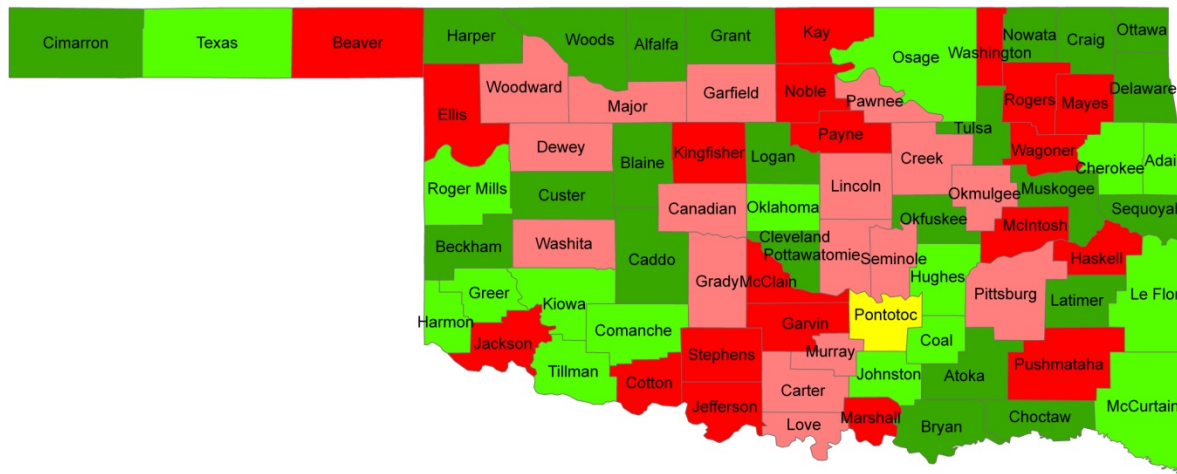
2. The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar 1999

County	Ratio of women's to men's earnings	County	Ratio of women's to men's earnings	County	Ratio of women's to men's earnings
Adair	0.83	Grant	0.71	Nowata	0.72
Alfalfa	0.75	Greer	0.77	Okfuskee	0.74
Atoka	0.72	Harmon	0.77	Oklahoma	0.77
Beaver	0.65	Harper	0.75	Okmulgee	0.70
Beckham	0.72	Haskell	0.68	Osage	0.76
Blaine	0.71	Hughes	0.81	Ottawa	0.73
Bryan	0.75	Jackson	0.68	Pawnee	0.70
Caddo	0.71	Jefferson	0.66	Payne	0.68
Canadian	0.69	Johnston	0.79	Pittsburg	0.70
Carter	0.70	Kay	0.64	Pontotoc	0.71
Cherokee	0.81	Kingfisher	0.64	Pottawatomie	0.69
Choctaw	0.73	Kiowa	0.76	Pushmataha	0.68
Cimarron	0.74	Latimer	0.71	Roger Mills	0.89
Cleveland	0.73	Le Flore	0.76	Rogers	0.65
Coal	0.81	Lincoln	0.70	Seminole	0.70
Comanche	0.77	Logan	0.72	Sequoyah	0.74
Cotton	0.67	Love	0.69	Stephens	0.66
Craig	0.75	Major	0.69	Texas	0.76
Creek	0.70	Marshall	0.67	Tillman	0.81
Custer	0.72	Mayes	0.68	Tulsa	0.72
Delaware	0.75	McClain	0.63	Wagoner	0.65
Dewey	0.70	McCurtain	0.79	Washington	0.65
Ellis	0.65	McIntosh	0.65	Washita	0.69
Garfield	0.69	Murray	0.70	Woods	0.71
Garvin	0.68	Muskogee	0.71	Woodward	0.69
Grady	0.70	Noble	0.66		

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

C.2 The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar 1999



Legend

OK_Counties

The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar

- 0.6300 - 0.6800
- 0.6801 - 0.7070
- 0.7071 - 0.7074
- 0.7075 - 0.7500
- 0.7501 - 0.8900

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

C. Employment and Earnings

3. The percent of women who participate in the labor force

Nationally, in 2006, 59.4% of women ages 16 and older were either employed or unemployed and actively seeking a job, this was a slight increase from 2004 where the percentage was 59.2%. The nation's total workforce was comprised of 46.3% females during the same year, with 75.3% working full-time jobs compared to 89.4% of males in the workforce. The percent of women aged 16 and over who participated in the national labor force in 2008 went up slightly to 46.5%. In 2009, 59.1% of women participated in the labor force. This trend peaked in 1999, when 60% of women participated in the national labor force. (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm> accessed April 2010.)

According to the Institute for Women's Policy Research report, this trend significantly declined beginning with the recession in 2001. The 2009 percentage is nearly a full percentage point below the 2000 number. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

In Oklahoma from 1965-2002, women's participation in the labor force increased from 39% to 60% of women. This (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

C. Employment and Earnings

3. The percent of women who participate in the labor force 2000

County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females 16 and over in labor force:
Adair	7893	51.20
Alfalfa	2145	51.56
Atoka	5008	46.77
Beaver	2234	53.98
Beckham	7367	51.04
Blaine	4239	52.09
Bryan	14788	52.57
Caddo	11568	49.45
Canadian	33332	62.47
Carter	18592	51.48
Cherokee	16912	53.22
Choctaw	6358	46.52
Cimarron	1230	52.03
Cleveland	82037	62.40
Coal	2382	48.28
Comanche	41589	55.08
Cotton	2628	46.19
Craig	5963	51.60
Creek	26405	52.47
Custer	10770	56.55
Delaware	14932	47.92
Dewey	1999	45.87
Ellis	1686	53.91
Garfield	23690	54.72
Garvin	11425	49.35
Grady	18349	53.07

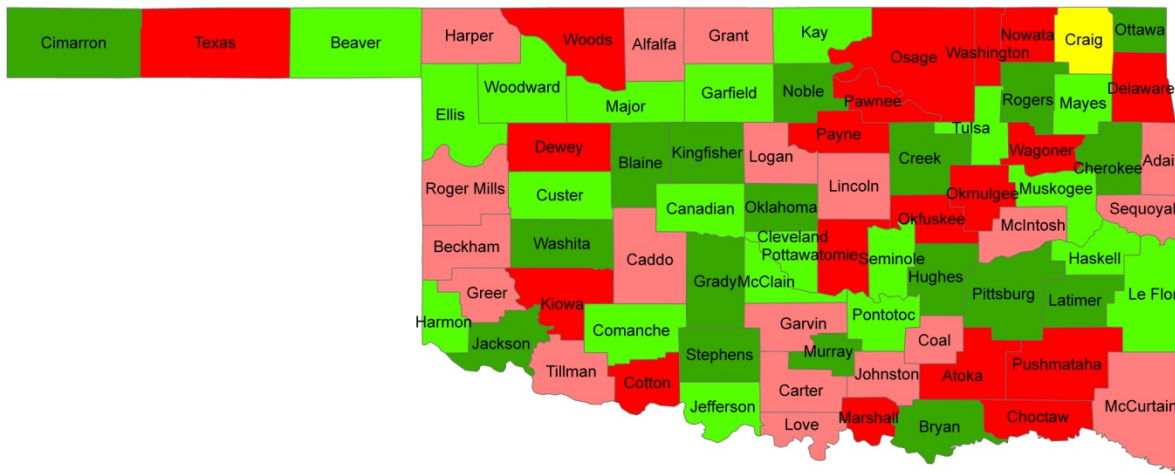
County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females 16 and over in labor force:
Grant	2044	52.40
Greer	2213	46.14
Harmon	1365	44.25
Harper	1445	51.76
Haskell	4739	43.28
Hughes	5444	45.63
Jackson	10898	52.39
Jefferson	2769	45.14
Johnston	4147	47.07
Kay	19515	52.75
Kingfisher	5537	54.16
Kiowa	4200	48.19
Latimer	4229	45.97
Le Flore	18757	49.11
Lincoln	12498	52.18
Logan	13733	57.69
Love	3523	50.98
Major	3112	51.80
Marshall	5377	46.66
Mayes	15042	50.98
McClain	10737	55.97
McCurtain	13675	47.96
McIntosh	8206	43.92
Murray	5249	52.05
Muskogee	28274	48.11
Noble	4512	54.23

County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females 16 and over in labor force:
Nowata	4133	51.42
Okfuskee	4461	48.82
Oklahoma	267551	57.30
Okmulgee	15871	48.59
Osage	17107	53.98
Ottawa	13484	53.09
Pawnee	6525	51.72
Payne	27943	59.21
Pittsburg	17429	48.49
Pontotoc	14375	54.13
Pottawatomie	26635	51.73
Pushmataha	4727	45.80
Roger Mills	1398	53.00
Rogers	27111	57.84
Seminole	10211	48.36
Sequoyah	15242	50.67
Stephens	17818	48.84
Texas	7322	57.70
Tillman	3726	43.32
Tulsa	225779	59.01
Wagoner	22312	57.26
Washington	20250	50.98
Washita	4679	50.52
Woods	3744	53.71
Woodward	7172	57.06

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

C.3 The Percent of Women Who Participate in the Labor Force 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

The percent of women who participate in the labor force

- 43.28 - 48.19
- 48.20 - 51.56
- 51.57 - 51.60
- 51.61 - 53.71
- 53.72 - 62.47

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

C. Employment and Earnings

4. The percent of women employed in management, professional and related occupations

Of those employed in the national labor force, 26,833 women aged 16 and over were employed in management, professional, and related occupations in 2009. (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat9.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

In the context of economic recessions, the Institute for Women's Policy Research report notes that women are "traditionally over-represented in sectors that are less vulnerable to economic recession," these sectors are typically health, education, and government related. (<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/B245.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

The percentage of women who participate in the labor force from 1990-2009 (National)			
Year	Civilian Non-Institutional Population	Total Participating	Percent
1990	98,787	56,829	57.53%
1991	99,646	57,178	57.38%
1992	100,535	58,141	57.83%
1993	101,506	58,795	57.92%
1994	102,460	60,239	58.79%
1995	103,406	60,944	58.94%
1996	104,385	61,857	59.26%
1997	105,418	63,036	59.80%
1998	106,462	63,714	59.85%
1999	108,031	64,855	60.03%
2000	110,613	66,303	59.94%
2001	111,811	66,848	59.79%
2002	112,985	67,363	59.62%
2003	114,733	68,272	59.51%
2004	115,647	68,421	59.16%
2005	116,931	69,288	59.26%
2006	118,210	70,173	59.36%
2007	119,694	70,988	59.31%
2008	120,675	71,767	59.47%
2009	121,665	72,019	59.19%

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/tables.htm>

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 40.5 percent of employed women held management and professional occupations in 2009. This was a slight increase compared to 2008, when women held 39.5 percent of these positions. This contrasts with the 34.5 percent of employed men who hold similar jobs. It is also part of a general upward trend for female participation in this area. (<http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat9.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Oklahoma is ranked 45th in the nation for the proportion of women in the labor force employed in professional and managerial occupations. Women are significantly more represented in educational professions, nearly tripling the amount of men in these fields, and in healthcare practitioner occupations. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

C. Employment and Earnings

4. The percent of women employed in management, professional and related occupations 2000

County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations
Adair	7,893	12.50
Alfalfa	2,145	16.13
Atoka	5,008	13.18
Beaver	2,234	16.70
Beckham	7,367	14.86
Blaine	4,239	16.51
Bryan	14,788	17.05
Caddo	11,568	14.90
Canadian	33,332	21.58
Carter	18,592	15.21
Cherokee	16,912	17.00
Choctaw	6,358	15.04
Cimarron	1,230	15.12
Cleveland	82,037	22.26
Coal	2,382	15.49
Comanche	41,589	15.61
Cotton	2,628	13.77
Craig	5,963	13.08
Creek	26,405	14.73
Custer	10,770	16.47
Delaware	14,932	12.00
Dewey	1,999	13.46
Ellis	1,686	19.75
Garfield	23,690	15.35
Garvin	11,425	12.83
Grady	18,349	15.66

County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations
Grant	2,044	15.12
Greer	2,213	14.82
Harmon	1,365	14.29
Harper	1,445	18.96
Haskell	4,739	14.50
Hughes	5,444	14.03
Jackson	10,898	14.98
Jefferson	2,769	12.24
Johnston	4,147	15.24
Kay	19,515	15.40
Kingfisher	5,537	15.77
Kiowa	4,200	15.81
Latimer	4,229	14.45
Le Flore	18,757	13.87
Lincoln	12,498	13.29
Logan	13,733	18.27
Love	3,523	13.45
Major	3,112	16.07
Marshall	5,377	12.76
Mayes	15,042	13.45
McClain	10,737	17.08
McCurtain	13,675	12.26
McIntosh	8,206	13.19
Murray	5,249	16.63
Muskogee	28,274	14.08
Noble	4,512	14.01

County	Females age 16 and over in 2000	% of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations
Nowata	4,133	12.07
Okfuskee	4,461	13.18
Oklahoma	267,551	18.37
Okmulgee	15,871	12.11
Osage	17,107	17.81
Ottawa	13,484	15.11
Pawnee	6,525	14.85
Payne	27,943	21.79
Pittsburg	17,429	14.41
Pontotoc	14,375	17.63
Pottawatomie	26,635	15.33
Pushmataha	4,727	13.75
Roger Mills	1,398	17.95
Rogers	27,111	19.26
Seminole	10,211	12.90
Sequoyah	15,242	13.73
Stephens	17,818	15.06
Texas	7,322	16.55
Tillman	3,726	12.94
Tulsa	225,779	20.16
Wagoner	22,312	17.13
Washington	20,250	17.46
Washita	4,679	15.86
Woods	3,744	17.01
Woodward	7,172	16.66

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

1. Percent of women with health insurance

Nationally, low income results in a decreased percentage of women with health insurance; 35.2% of low income women are uninsured. (<http://www.amnestyusa.org/dignity/pdf/DeadlyDelivery.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Men are more likely than women of all age groups to be insured. Among women 18-64, 71.8% had private insurance, 14.6% had public insurance, and 17.8% were uninsured in 2005. This statistic did not include women aged 65+ because after 65 women are more likely to be uninsured. Hispanic females in the United States had the highest rate of no insurance across racial/and ethnic groups with an uninsured rate of 36.9%, while 79% of white females had private insurance in 2005. (http://mchb.hrsa.gov/whusa_07/healthservutiliz/0402hi.htm accessed April 2010.)

In 2009, the National Women's Legal Counsel reported that 82% of women in the United States had some sort of health insurance. (<http://nwlc.org/reformmatters/pdf/RMfactsfigures0809.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Oklahoma faces a growing crisis of uninsured women, and especially uninsured mothers. Women in Oklahoma are less likely to have insurance than women in the nation as a whole. An Amnesty International report listed Oklahoma as one of the worst places for female healthcare, with one in four being uninsured. (<http://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/new-national-amnesty-international-report-finds-appalling-us-death-rate-for-women-having-babies-systemic-failures-and-shocking-disparities-in-maternal-health-care-system-oklahoma-is-39th-among-all-states-in-maternal-mortality-87426972.html> accessed April 2010.)

In 2001-2002, an Women's Policy Research report on Women in Oklahoma stated that 21.8% of Oklahoma women are uninsured, compared with the national average of 17.7%. The rate of low income women who are uninsured in Oklahoma is 40%. In 2009, the percentage of women having some sort of insurance was only 76%, therefore, ranking Oklahoma 47th nationally for the proportion of women with health insurance. (http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qn4182/is_20041117/ai_n10163837/?tag=content;col1 accessed April 2010.)

The rates for those with Medicaid are also lower in Oklahoma than in the rest of the United States, the eligibility level being \$8,532. Another problem facing females in the state is that 47% live in medically underserved areas. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Percent of Women Aged 18 to 64 without Health Insurance and with Different Sources of Health Insurance in Oklahoma and the United States, 2001-02

	Oklahoma		United States	
	Women	Low Income Women	Women	Low income women
Percent Uninsured	21.8	40.0	17.7	35.2
Percent With Medicaid	7.0	18.2	8.6	22.3
Percent With Private/Other Insurance	71.2	41.7	73.7	42.6

Low-income is defined as less than 200 percent of the federal poverty line. Private/Other category includes employer-based coverage, other private insurance, and other public insurance, such as Medicare and military-related coverage. Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation 2004a. <http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

1. Percent of women with health insurance 1999 - 2006

County	Estimated % of females age 18 and over with any health care coverage 1999 - 2006
Adair	70.90
Alfalfa	92.37
Atoka	74.30
Beaver	84.12
Beckham	81.42
Blaine	84.97
Bryan	76.28
Caddo	77.89
Canadian	85.61
Carter	81.63
Cherokee	74.91
Choctaw	75.34
Cimarron	73.96
Cleveland	85.25
Coal	70.61
Comanche	85.36
Cotton	81.97
Craig	79.75
Creek	82.14
Custer	87.40
Delaware	82.03
Dewey	78.85
Ellis	84.00
Garfield	83.29
Garvin	77.58
Grady	82.29

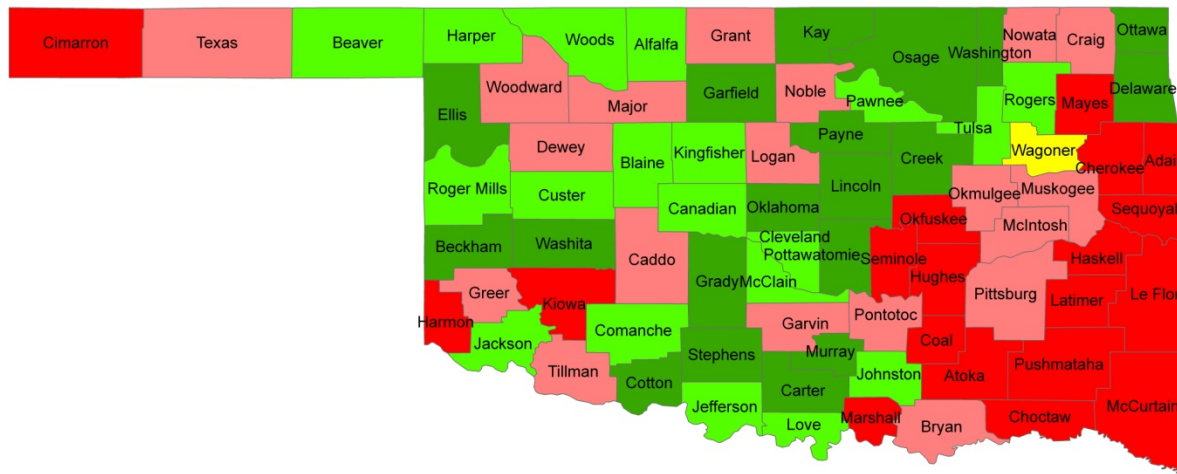
County	Estimated % of females age 18 and over with any health care coverage 1999 - 2006
Grant	79.64
Greer	77.57
Harmon	68.58
Harper	91.81
Haskell	72.63
Hughes	75.30
Jackson	88.24
Jefferson	84.13
Johnston	86.09
Kay	80.97
Kingfisher	86.23
Kiowa	72.02
Latimer	63.27
Le Flore	71.59
Lincoln	81.34
Logan	79.41
Love	86.51
Major	76.93
Marshall	74.97
Mayes	73.22
McClain	90.22
McCurtain	70.31
McIntosh	79.67
Murray	83.89
Muskogee	77.74
Noble	78.30

County	Estimated % of females age 18 and over with any health care coverage 1999 - 2006
Nowata	77.08
Okfuskee	74.42
Oklahoma	80.70
Okmulgee	76.24
Osage	81.66
Ottawa	81.36
Pawnee	87.85
Payne	84.08
Pittsburg	78.60
Pontotoc	80.04
Pottawatomie	82.56
Pushmataha	69.90
Roger Mills	85.60
Rogers	87.83
Seminole	69.77
Sequoyah	75.82
Stephens	82.89
Texas	77.29
Tillman	79.65
Tulsa	84.56
Wagoner	80.48
Washington	82.87
Washita	81.20
Woods	86.70
Woodward	78.38

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy. Source: Oklahoma Health Department <http://www.ok.gov/health/pub/wrapper/ok2share.html> accessed February 2009

D.1 Percent of women with health insurance 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women with health insurance

- 63.27 - 75.82
- 75.83 - 80.04
- 80.05 - 80.48
- 80.49 - 84.08
- 84.09 - 92.37

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

2. Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college

Nationally, higher education leads to higher socioeconomic status of women. In 1991, 27% of females aged 25-29 had completed at least four years of college, in 1994, 27% of females had completed a Bachelor's Degree or more. In 2003-2004, more than 1.6 million women were awarded post-secondary education degrees according to the Census. In 2002, 22.8% of American women had attended four or more years of college. Asian American women make up the highest percentage by race and ethnicity having completed a two year or four year degree, Hispanic women makes up the lowest percentage. Higher levels of education have led to more female owned businesses. (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubs/96768.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Oklahoma was ranked 42nd in the nation by the Institute for Women's Policy Research report in 2000 and 2003 for the proportion of the female population who had completed four or more years of college. Only 18.9% of the women had completed four years of college. From 1980-2002 the percent of women aged 25 and older with four years of college increased from 13.6% to 25.1%. Asian-American women have the highest proportion of the female population with a college degree at 38.5%. The percentage of white women in Oklahoma who have completed either a two-year or four-year degree is only 24.9%, these percentages are lower amongst women of different racial and ethnic backgrounds. The lowest proportion of women by ethnic/racial background who have a college education is the Hispanic female population with 14.6%. <http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> (accessed April 2010.)

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

2. Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college 2000

County	Females 25 years old and older	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000
Adair	6629	10.59
Alfalfa	1914	17.19
Atoka	4367	12.62
Beaver	1956	16.56
Beckham	6270	17.86
Blaine	3691	13.76
Bryan	12166	17.43
Caddo	9801	14.72
Canadian	28473	19.71
Carter	16102	14.55
Cherokee	13140	21.83
Choctaw	5559	10.69
Cimarron	1066	16.23
Cleveland	64205	26.07
Coal	2069	12.66
Comanche	33812	18.06
Cotton	2285	13.79
Craig	5167	10.53
Creek	22769	11.25
Custer	7995	21.73
Delaware	13164	12.79
Dewey	1732	15.24
Ellis	1517	18.06
Garfield	20218	17.42
Garvin	9833	12.31
Grady	15371	14.91

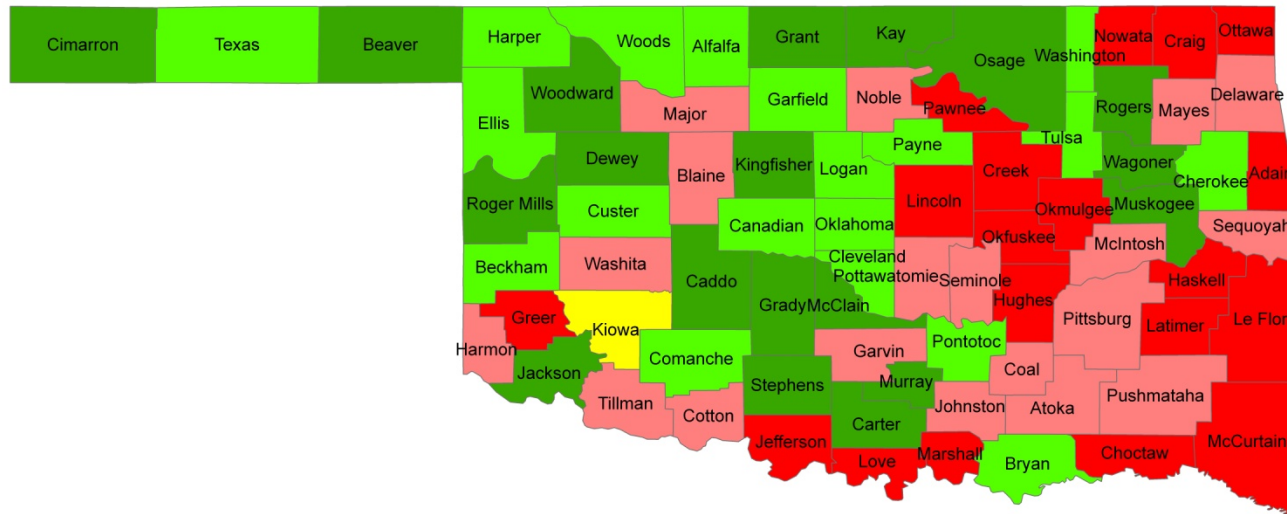
County	Females 25 years old and older	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000
Grant	1818	14.58
Greer	1940	11.96
Harmon	1170	12.22
Harper	1276	18.97
Haskell	4074	10.28
Hughes	4813	9.95
Jackson	9116	16.06
Jefferson	2439	9.27
Johnston	3499	14.40
Kay	16641	16.27
Kingfisher	4721	15.04
Kiowa	3685	14.46
Latimer	3479	11.21
Le Flore	15913	11.44
Lincoln	10791	10.66
Logan	11127	18.56
Love	3074	10.18
Major	2733	14.05
Marshall	4741	11.20
Mayes	12877	12.12
McClain	9250	15.60
McCurtain	11649	11.01
McIntosh	7243	12.72
Murray	4502	14.70
Muskogee	23883	15.69
Noble	3932	13.58

County	Females 25 years old and older	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000
Nowata	3700	9.30
Okfuskee	3837	10.61
Oklahoma	222178	23.10
Okmulgee	13472	11.07
Osage	14808	14.59
Ottawa	11465	11.26
Pawnee	5729	11.22
Payne	18697	31.77
Pittsburg	15266	12.51
Pontotoc	11820	22.06
Pottawatomie	22306	13.89
Pushmataha	4185	13.09
Roger Mills	1230	15.85
Rogers	23341	15.52
Seminole	8538	12.13
Sequoyah	13076	11.98
Stephens	15424	15.19
Texas	5783	16.95
Tillman	3269	12.88
Tulsa	190101	23.93
Wagoner	19089	14.86
Washington	17544	22.79
Washita	4044	13.77
Woods	3009	25.86
Woodward	6101	14.65

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

D.2 Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college 2000



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college

- 9.27 - 11.96
- 11.97 - 14.40
- 14.41 - 14.46
- 14.47 - 16.56
- 16.57 - 31.77

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

3. Percent of businesses owned by women

The survey of Business Owners defines women-owned businesses as private firms in which women own at least 51% of the interest or stock in the firm. (<http://www.womensbusinessresearchcenter.org/research/keyfacts/> accessed April 2010.)

According to the Census Bureau, between 1997 and 2002, the number of female owned businesses grew by 20%. In 1997, 5.4 million firms were owned by women, and by 2002, there were nearly 6.5 million women owned business, by 2008-2009, this number increased to 10.1 million. Of all the firms accounted for in 2008-2009, 40% of privately held firms were owned by women, and 1.9 million were owned by women of color. There is a growing trend of business ownership amongst women that will increase as more women obtain higher education. (http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/business_ownership/006351.html accessed April 2010.)

Oklahoma women owned 67,481 (24% of businesses owned) businesses in 1997. This was less than the national average, but firms in which women owned at least 51% of the stock or interest accounted for \$10.2 billion (in 2003 inflated dollars) in total sales and receipts. That year, women-owned firms employed 82,531 people in the state. Oklahoma is ranked 38th in the country for the proportion of businesses owned by women. In 2002, the percentage of firms owned by women increased to 25.7%. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Women-Owned Firms in Oklahoma and the United States, 1997

	Oklahoma	United States
Number of Women Owned Firms	67,481	5,417,034
Percent of All Firms that are Women-Owned	24.0%	26.0%
Number Employed by Women Owned Firms	82,531	7,076,081

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census 2001b.
Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

3 Businesses owned by women 2002

County	Number of women owned businesses 2002	Women owned businesses per 1,000 women population
Adair	419	39.28
Alfalfa		
Atoka		
Beaver		
Beckham		
Blaine	246	45.04
Bryan	615	32.85
Caddo	556	36.62
Canadian	2517	57.24
Carter	1003	42.40
Cherokee	761	35.14
Choctaw	278	34.50
Cimarron		
Cleveland	4684	45.22
Coal	122	39.71
Comanche	1335	24.11
Cotton		
Craig	340	45.73
Creek	1340	38.98
Custer	512	38.17
Delaware	227	12.03
Dewey		
Ellis	181	87.82
Garfield	1207	40.45
Garvin	805	57.02
Grady	546	23.42

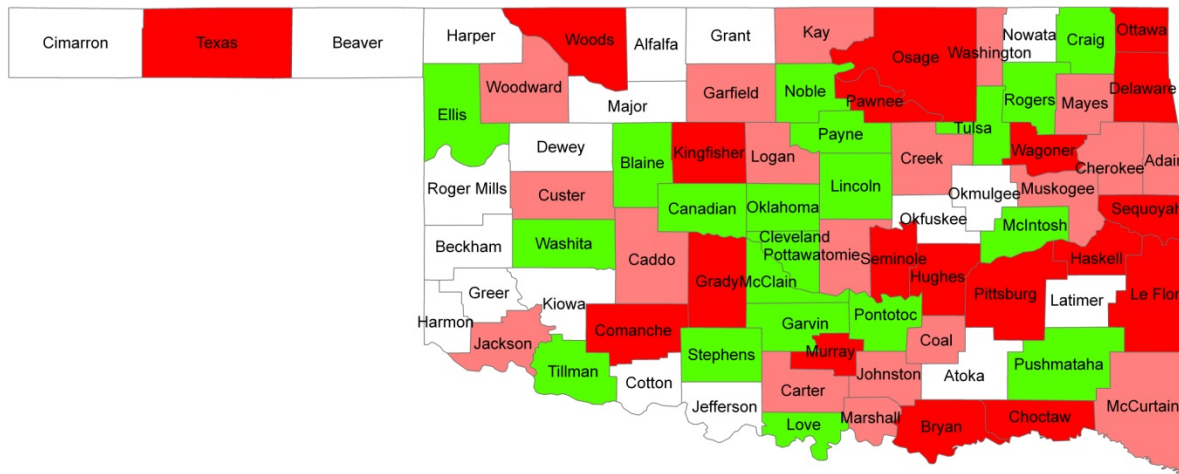
County	Number of women owned businesses 2002	Women owned businesses per 1,000 women population
Grant		
Greer		
Harmon		
Harper		
Haskell	130	21.57
Hughes	213	30.98
Jackson	580	40.61
Jefferson		
Johnston	206	38.56
Kay	1015	40.90
Kingfisher	116	16.25
Kiowa		
Latimer		
Le Flore	793	32.85
Lincoln	702	43.18
Logan	615	35.82
Love	258	57.90
Major		
Marshall	289	43.07
Mayes	782	40.44
McClain	752	53.85
McCurtain	702	39.34
McIntosh	600	59.12
Murray	201	31.43
Muskogee	1438	40.02
Noble	259	44.80

County	Number of women owned businesses 2002	Women owned businesses per 1,000 women population
Nowata		
Okfuskee		
Oklahoma	16304	47.95
Oklmulgee		
Osage	647	29.43
Ottawa	491	28.74
Pawnee	221	26.26
Payne	1523	45.41
Pittsburg	658	30.16
Pontotoc	846	46.52
Pottawatomie	1189	35.09
Pushmataha	389	64.19
Roger Mills		
Rogers	1678	46.76
Seminole	288	22.35
Sequoyah	673	34.07
Stephens	1051	47.16
Texas	289	29.60
Tillman	204	43.08
Tulsa	15398	53.08
Wagoner	945	32.50
Washington	990	38.83
Washita	325	54.75
Woods	122	27.37
Woodward	326	35.25

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Next 19
Top 20
No info.

Table prepared by R. Darcy

D.3 Businesses owned by women 2002



Legend

OK_Counties

Businesses owned by women 2002

- No Info.
- 0.01 - 34.50
- 34.51 - 43.07
- 43.08 - 87.82

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

4. Percent of women living below the poverty line

In 2005, an Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR) report listed the poverty rate for women ages 18 and older in the United States as 12.9%, compared to 8.9% of men. It went on to state that black women are most likely to experience poverty, with 24.2% of black women living below the poverty line. White women are statistically less likely to experience poverty on the national level than women of color. This percentage increases amongst single women. Single women are more likely to experience poverty than those with a spouse, 21.7% of single women live below the poverty line, and 28.9% of single women with children live in poverty. (<http://www.womensbusinessresearchcenter.org/research/keyfacts/> accessed April 2010.)

One of the biggest concerns for women in Oklahoma is poverty. According to the Institute of Women's Policy Research, Oklahoma ranks as one of the five worst states for women. One out of every seven women in Oklahoma lives below the poverty line, ranking Oklahoma 41 out of 50 states for women ages 18 and older living in poverty. In 2007, the Census Bureau listed the poverty rate for Oklahoman women at 17.5%. Twenty-six percent of single women live in poverty; poverty rates are even higher among single mothers, 36% of whom live below the poverty line. The highest rates of poverty, around 50%, are among single mothers who are black or Hispanic. The only state in which Native American women are more likely to live above the poverty line is Oklahoma. (<http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Percent of Oklahoma & US Women Above the Poverty Line by Race and Ethnicity, 1999, Decennial Census

Race and Ethnicity	Oklahoma		United States
	Percent	National Rank	Percent
All Women	85.2%	41 of 51	87.4%
White	87.7%	45 of 51	91.0%
African American	72.0%	35 of 43	75.9%
Hispanic	73.6%	43 of 48	77.5%
Asian American	84.0%	35 of 46	87.6%
Native American	79.2%	19 of 44	75.0%
Other/Two or More	81.5%	25 of 47	82.5%

These poverty rates are from 2000 Census data. Hispanics may be of any race or two or more races. Racial categories (Whites, African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Other/Two or More) do not include Hispanics. **Compiled by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.** <http://www.iwpr.org/States2004/PDFs/Oklahoma.pdf>

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

4. Percent of women living below the poverty line 1999

County	Females below poverty line, 1999	% Females below poverty line, 1999
Adair	2599	24.91
Alfalfa	379	14.54
Atoka	1299	20.76
Beaver	360	12.65
Beckham	1800	19.39
Blaine	913	17.24
Bryan	3633	19.89
Caddo	3531	23.71
Canadian	3798	8.77
Carter	4222	18.25
Cherokee	4929	23.87
Choctaw	2131	27.17
Cimarron	279	17.76
Cleveland	10938	10.94
Coal	715	23.80
Comanche	9287	17.35
Cotton	677	20.75
Craig	1070	14.74
Creek	4871	14.53
Custer	2691	21.18
Delaware	3657	19.73
Dewey	387	16.67
Ellis	287	14.23
Garfield	4469	15.37
Garvin	2366	16.90
Grady	3544	15.58

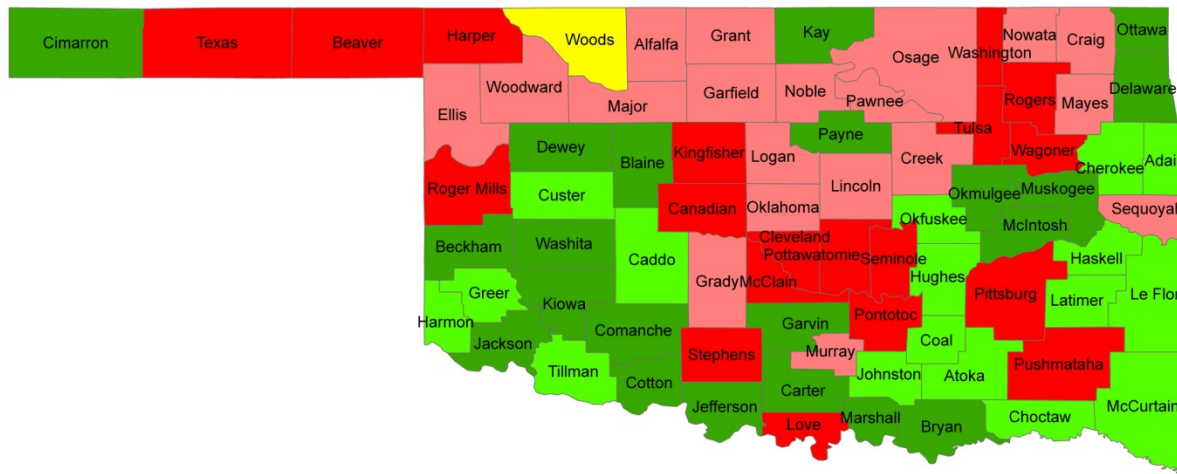
County	Females below poverty line, 1999	% Females below poverty line, 1999
Grant	393	15.12
Greer	617	23.14
Harmon	496	29.84
Harper	190	10.66
Haskell	1347	22.97
Hughes	1628	24.35
Jackson	2553	18.17
Jefferson	657	19.43
Johnston	1215	23.54
Kay	4320	17.65
Kingfisher	808	11.60
Kiowa	1027	20.75
Latimer	1303	25.40
Le Flore	4963	21.07
Lincoln	2531	15.82
Logan	2242	13.65
Love	565	12.79
Major	496	13.13
Marshall	1307	19.91
Mayes	2854	14.96
McClain	1509	10.94
McCurtain	4639	26.45
McIntosh	1946	19.78
Murray	884	14.29
Muskogee	6967	20.22
Noble	780	14.07

County	Females below poverty line, 1999	% Females below poverty line, 1999
Nowata	792	15.03
Okfuskee	1370	24.64
Oklahoma	54815	16.51
Okmulgee	4089	20.61
Osage	3147	14.52
Ottawa	2965	17.93
Pawnee	1191	14.43
Payne	6329	20.75
Pittsburg	135	7.53
Pontotoc	144	11.72
Pottawatomie	170	7.53
Pushmataha	58	11.20
Roger Mills	10	6.37
Rogers	176	7.67
Seminole	74	7.82
Sequoyah	231	16.13
Stephens	142	7.33
Texas	29	5.28
Tillman	996	21.86
Tulsa	36282	12.79
Wagoner	2761	9.56
Washington	3122	12.55
Washita	970	16.91
Woods	679	16.57
Woodward	1248	13.82

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

D.4 Percent of women living below the poverty line 1999



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of women living below the poverty line 1999

- 5.28 - 12.79
- 12.80 - 16.51
- 16.52 - 16.57
- 16.58 - 20.75
- 20.76 - 29.84

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

5. Number of women 15yrs or older living alone

In the United States from 1920-1998, the number of women aged 15 and older who lived alone increased from 7.3 million to 15.3 million or 14% of all women; 41% of all elderly women live alone. (<http://www.iwpr.org/pdf/D464.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Amanda Schneider, Matt Gardner

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

5. Number of women 15yrs or older living alone 1999

County	Total females age 15 and over 2000	% of females age 15 and over living alone
Adair	8068	11.60
Alfalfa	2185	18.31
Atoka	5109	15.58
Beaver	2293	11.86
Beckham	7527	16.20
Blaine	4316	17.22
Bryan	15083	15.27
Caddo	11823	13.88
Canadian	34085	10.08
Carter	18887	16.34
Cherokee	17262	13.31
Choctaw	6486	16.45
Cimarron	1251	16.31
Cleveland	83563	12.33
Coal	2430	15.60
Comanche	42397	11.56
Cotton	2669	16.04
Craig	6071	15.65
Creek	27020	11.34
Custer	10963	14.72
Delaware	15175	13.34
Dewey	2029	18.09
Ellis	1712	17.76
Garfield	24134	16.05
Garvin	11630	16.47
Grady	18650	12.35

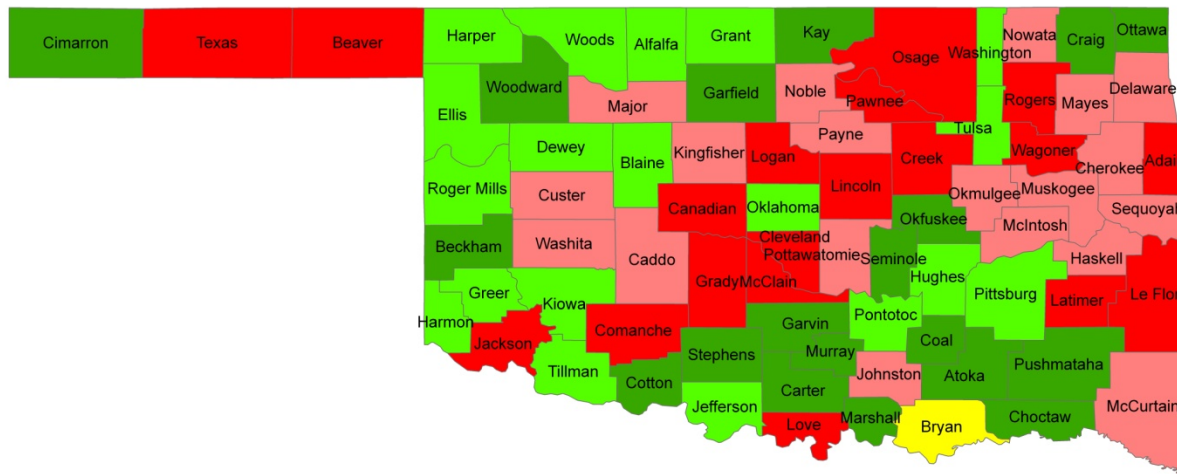
County	Total females age 15 and over 2000	% of females age 15 and over living alone
Grant	2103	16.98
Greer	2245	20.94
Harmon	1401	16.77
Harper	1471	17.06
Haskell	4827	14.34
Hughes	5552	17.06
Jackson	11086	12.16
Jefferson	2825	17.52
Johnston	4238	14.09
Kay	19896	16.31
Kingfisher	5686	13.23
Kiowa	4267	18.42
Latimer	4330	12.86
Le Flore	19120	12.80
Lincoln	12765	12.14
Logan	13937	12.00
Love	3578	11.57
Major	3154	14.97
Marshall	5446	15.88
Mayes	15337	13.22
McClain	10984	10.01
McCurtain	13941	14.35
McIntosh	8315	14.46
Murray	5309	15.65
Muskogee	28814	14.93
Noble	4591	13.74

County	Total females age 15 and over 2000	% of females age 15 and over living alone
Nowata	4236	14.61
Okfuskee	4551	15.29
Oklahoma	271913	16.73
Okmulgee	16178	14.95
Osage	17409	11.73
Ottawa	13707	15.39
Pawnee	6660	12.39
Payne	28344	15.06
Pittsburg	17695	16.87
Pontotoc	14615	18.59
Pottawatomie	27185	14.50
Pushmataha	4824	16.56
Roger Mills	1433	17.59
Rogers	27748	10.59
Seminole	10371	15.68
Sequoyah	15530	13.77
Stephens	18095	16.14
Texas	7500	11.47
Tillman	3818	16.58
Tulsa	229775	16.58
Wagoner	22689	8.79
Washington	20616	17.09
Washita	4806	14.42
Woods	3782	19.65
Woodward	7307	15.29

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, R. Greenbaum, K. Shipman

D.5 Number of women 15yrs or older living alone 1999



Legend

OK_Counties

Number of women 15yrs or older living alone 1999


- 8.79 - 12.86
- 12.87 - 15.06
- 15.07 - 15.27
- 15.28 - 16.56
- 16.57 - 20.94

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

1. Infant mortality rate 1999 - 2006

Oklahoma had 449 infant deaths in 2007, a rate of 7.9 per 1000 live births over the period 2003 – 5. The number nationally was 29,327 for an infant mortality rate of 6.8. This varied by racial groups with African Americans having the highest and Hispanics the lowest rates.

Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths per 1,000 Live Births) by Race/Ethnicity, Linked Files, 2003-2005 Compare 		
	OK	US
Non-Hispanic White	7.5	5.7
Non-Hispanic Black	13.0	13.6
Hispanic	6.0	5.6
Total	8.0	6.9

(<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?cat=2&sub=13&rgn=38> accessed April 2010.)

T. Osterman, G. Tennery, J. Griffin

E. Pregnancy

1. Infant mortality rate 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	Infant mortality per 1000 live births
Adair	2,939	8.51
Alfalfa	353	0
Atoka	1,318	10.62
Beaver	540	1.85
Beckham	2,306	6.07
Blaine	1,161	8.61
Bryan	4,070	7.62
Caddo	3,385	8.57
Canadian	9,723	7.71
Carter	5,300	6.04
Cherokee	4,913	7.94
Choctaw	1,763	9.08
Cimarron	249	8.03
Cleveland	20,725	6.27
Coal	591	20.30
Comanche	15,299	7.26
Cotton	586	5.12
Craig	1,532	8.49
Creek	7,077	8.05
Custer	2,918	5.14
Delaware	3,567	5.05
Dewey	424	11.79
Ellis	370	2.70
Garfield	7,028	10.81
Garvin	2,924	7.87
Grady	4,916	7.32

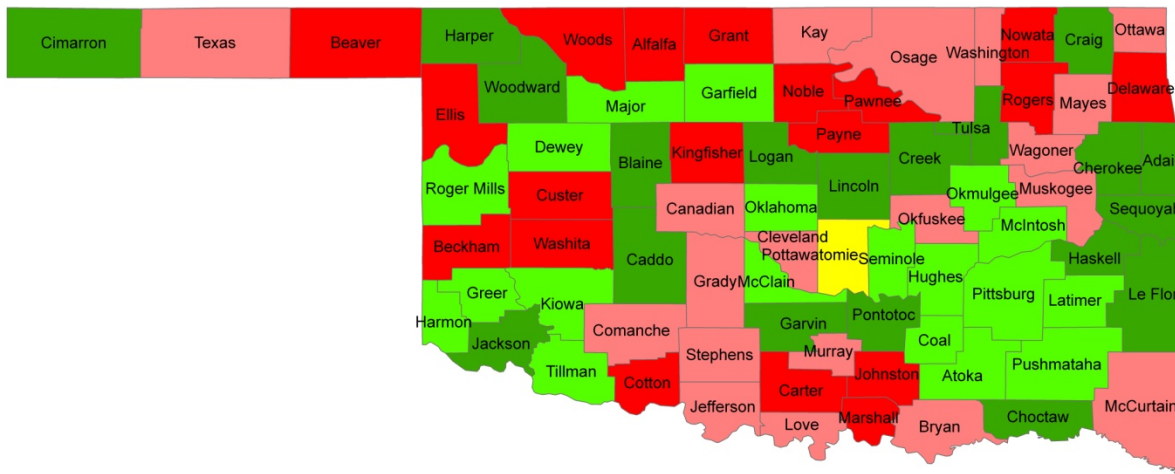
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	Infant mortality per 1000 live births
Grant	351	5.70
Greer	503	9.94
Harmon	315	9.52
Harper	339	8.85
Haskell	1,306	8.42
Hughes	1,383	10.85
Jackson	3,664	7.91
Jefferson	648	7.72
Johnston	1,048	5.73
Kay	5,555	7.20
Kingfisher	1,517	3.96
Kiowa	981	15.29
Latimer	955	10.47
Leflore	5,693	8.08
Lincoln	3,171	8.51
Logan	3,301	8.18
Love	888	6.76
Major	635	12.60
Marshall	1,483	4.72
Mayes	4,236	6.85
McClain	3,131	9.90
McCurtain	3,962	7.32
McIntosh	1,734	12.69
Murray	1,293	6.19
Muskogee	8,023	6.23
Noble	1,130	4.42

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	Infant mortality per 1000 live births
Nowata	1,029	4.86
Okfuskee	1,184	6.76
Oklahoma	91,657	9.26
Okmulgee	4,312	9.28
Osage	3,705	7.29
Ottawa	3,517	7.11
Pawnee	1,643	3.04
Payne	6,839	6.00
Pittsburg	4,163	9.61
Pontotoc	3,996	9.01
Pottawatomie	7,277	7.83
Pushmataha	1,108	10.83
Roger Mills	352	11.36
Rogers	7,504	6.13
Seminole	2,901	10.69
Sequoyah	4,219	8.06
Stephens	4,271	7.73
Texas	3,058	6.87
Tillman	939	11.71
Tulsa	74,655	7.88
Wagoner	6,044	6.62
Washington	4,729	6.56
Washita	1,157	6.05
Woods	696	4.31
Woodward	2,153	8.36

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.1 Infant mortality rate 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Infant mortality rate 1999 - 2006

- 0.00 - 6.13
- 6.14 - 7.73
- 7.74 - 7.83
- 7.84 - 9.08
- 9.09 - 20.30

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

2. Percent of babies born with low birth weights

The youngest and oldest mothers have a higher low birth weight rate than mothers that are 25 to 34 years of age. Low birth weight rates for black mothers were up to 2.4 times higher than mothers of other racial/ethnic groups.

(Oklahoma State Department of Health

http://www.ok.gov/health/Child_and_Family_Health/Improving_Infant_Outcomes/Campaign_Frequently_Asked_Questions/index.html accessed April 2010)

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E. Pregnancy

2. Percent of babies born with low birth weight 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Low and very low birth weight
Adair	2,939	8.30
Alfalfa	353	4.25
Atoka	1,318	7.97
Beaver	540	5.93
Beckham	2,306	8.80
Blaine	1,161	8.01
Bryan	4,070	7.10
Caddo	3,385	7.18
Canadian	9,723	7.16
Carter	5,300	8.51
Cherokee	4,913	6.98
Choctaw	1,763	7.83
Cimarron	249	5.22
Cleveland	20,725	6.75
Coal	591	7.28
Comanche	15,299	8.54
Cotton	586	7.85
Craig	1,532	8.16
Creek	7,077	8.37
Custer	2,918	7.09
Delaware	3,567	7.96
Dewey	424	5.66
Ellis	370	5.41
Garfield	7,028	7.93
Garvin	2,924	7.83
Grady	4,916	7.42

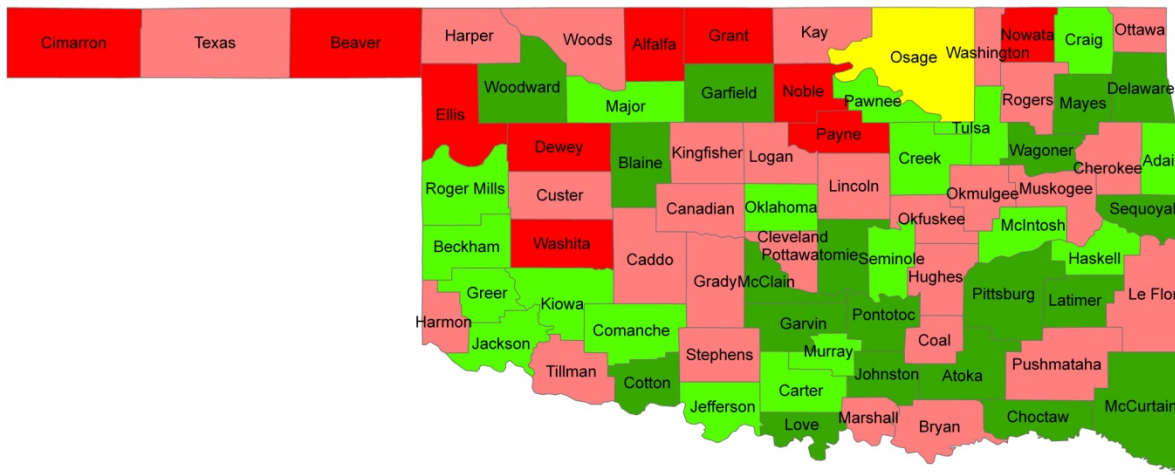
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Low and very low birth weight
Grant	351	5.13
Greer	503	11.13
Harmon	315	6.98
Harper	339	6.78
Haskell	1,306	8.50
Hughes	1,383	6.65
Jackson	3,664	9.06
Jefferson	648	8.49
Johnston	1,048	7.82
Kay	5,555	7.29
Kingfisher	1,517	7.19
Kiowa	981	10.40
Latimer	955	7.96
Leflore	5,693	6.52
Lincoln	3,171	7.22
Logan	3,301	7.51
Love	888	7.66
Major	635	9.29
Marshall	1,483	7.28
Mayes	4,236	7.67
McClain	3,131	8.02
McCurtain	3,962	7.80
McIntosh	1,734	8.25
Murray	1,293	9.28
Muskogee	8,023	7.54
Noble	1,130	5.75

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Low and very low birth weight
Nowata	1,029	5.54
Okfuskee	1,184	6.84
Oklahoma	91,657	8.58
Okmulgee	4,312	7.56
Osage	3,705	7.58
Ottawa	3,517	7.39
Pawnee	1,643	8.16
Payne	6,839	5.97
Pittsburg	4,163	7.64
Pontotoc	3,996	7.93
Pottawatomie	7,277	7.63
Pushmataha	1,108	6.86
Roger Mills	352	8.52
Rogers	7,504	6.30
Seminole	2,901	8.20
Sequoyah	4,219	7.58
Stephens	4,271	7.09
Texas	3,058	6.93
Tillman	939	7.14
Tulsa	74,655	8.05
Wagoner	6,044	7.86
Washington	4,729	6.53
Washita	1,157	6.05
Woods	696	7.04
Woodward	2,153	8.04

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.2 Percent of babies born with low birth weight 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of babies born with low birth weight 1999 - 2006

- 4.250 - 6.050
- 6.051 - 7.560
- 7.561 - 7.580
- 7.581 - 8.040
- 8.041 - 11.130

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

3. Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care
4. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester

Nationally each year 300,000 infants die because of low birth weight, birth defects, and disorders. Twenty five percent of the 120,000 infant mortalities due to birth defects are preventable. The Center for Birth Defects Prevention Research studied the merits of folic acid. Studies show that 50-70 percent of Neural Tube Defects (NTD) in America can be stopped by taking folic acid supplements within the first twenty-eight days after conception.

(<http://www.dhhs.gov/asl/testify/t970313a.html>; <http://www.chg.duke.edu/diseases/ntd.html> accessed April 2010.)

One in 1000 live births are killed by NTDs, which occur when the initial flat spinal chord rolls into a tubular shape incorrectly, which leaves openings or contains an extra layer of skin. Nationally, 84.1 percent of pregnant women in 2007 received prenatal care, which has risen since 2003 when the average was 84 percent. (<http://hrc.nwlc.org/Reports/State-Report-Card.aspx?stateID=OKLAHOMA>; <http://www.commonwealthfund.org/Content/Performance-Snapshots/Preventive-Health-and-Dental-Care-Visits/Prenatal-Care-in-the-First-Trimester.aspx> accessed April 2010.)

The percent of women that are not receiving prenatal care in Oklahoma is 23%, compared with the national average of 16.2%.

(<http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?cat=15&rgn=38> accessed April 2010.)

Oklahoma ranks 38th in the nation on prenatal care.

(<http://www.americashealthrankings.org/yearcompare/2008/2009/OK.aspx> accessed April 2010.)

T. Osterman, G. Tennery, J. Griffin

E. Pregnancy

3. Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% No prenatal care
Adair	2939	1.60
Alfalfa	353	0.28
Atoka	1318	0.46
Beaver	540	0.93
Beckham	2306	0.82
Blaine	1161	1.81
Bryan	4070	0.88
Caddo	3385	1.80
Canadian	9723	0.40
Carter	5300	0.75
Cherokee	4913	1.69
Choctaw	1763	1.19
Cimarron	249	1.20
Cleveland	20725	0.65
Coal	591	0.34
Comanche	15299	0.91
Cotton	586	0.51
Craig	1532	0.91
Creek	7077	1.43
Custer	2918	1.54
Delaware	3567	0.76
Dewey	424	8.49
Ellis	370	0.27
Garfield	7028	0.80
Garvin	2924	2.26
Grady	4916	1.02

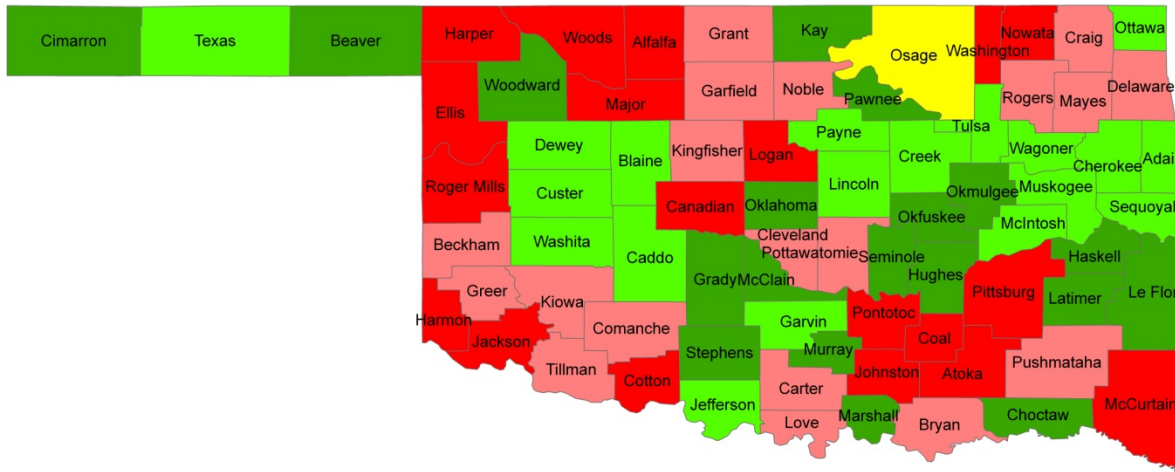
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% No prenatal care
Grant	351	0.85
Greer	503	0.80
Harmon	315	0.32
Harper	339	0.29
Haskell	1306	0.92
Hughes	1383	1.23
Jackson	3664	0.52
Jefferson	648	1.54
Johnston	1048	0.10
Kay	5555	1.08
Kingfisher	1517	0.79
Kiowa	981	0.82
Latimer	955	1.26
Leflore	5693	1.16
Lincoln	3171	2.05
Logan	3301	0.42
Love	888	0.68
Major	635	0.63
Marshall	1483	1.15
Mayes	4236	0.83
McClain	3131	1.18
McCurtain	3962	0.61
McIntosh	1734	1.85
Murray	1293	1.01
Muskogee	8023	2.24
Noble	1130	0.71

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% No prenatal care
Nowata	1029	0.49
Okfuskee	1184	1.10
Oklahoma	91657	1.03
Okmulgee	4312	1.35
Osage	3705	0.92
Ottawa	3517	1.56
Pawnee	1643	1.10
Payne	6839	1.36
Pittsburg	4163	0.58
Pontotoc	3996	0.53
Pottawatomie	7277	0.88
Pushmataha	1108	0.72
Roger Mills	352	0.57
Rogers	7504	0.87
Seminole	2901	1.00
Sequoyah	4219	2.68
Stephens	4271	1.33
Texas	3058	3.66
Tillman	939	0.75
Tulsa	74655	1.77
Wagoner	6044	1.51
Washington	4729	0.27
Washita	1157	1.99
Woods	696	0.57
Woodward	2153	1.25

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.3 Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care 1999 - 2006

- 0.100 - 0.630
- 0.631 - 0.910
- 0.911 - 0.920
- 0.921 - 1.350
- 1.351 - 8.490

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

4. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Prenatal care began 1st trimester
Adair	2939	69.28
Alfalfa	353	76.77
Atoka	1318	77.01
Beaver	540	70.93
Beckham	2306	47.22
Blaine	1161	76.23
Bryan	4070	78.92
Caddo	3385	70.16
Canadian	9723	79.78
Carter	5300	84.85
Cherokee	4913	66.74
Choctaw	1763	73.79
Cimarron	249	63.45
Cleveland	20725	80.23
Coal	591	73.77
Comanche	15299	77.37
Cotton	586	85.49
Craig	1532	70.50
Creek	7077	68.28
Custer	2918	76.94
Delaware	3567	70.23
Dewey	424	66.75
Ellis	370	77.03
Garfield	7028	75.10
Garvin	2924	74.73
Grady	4916	77.16

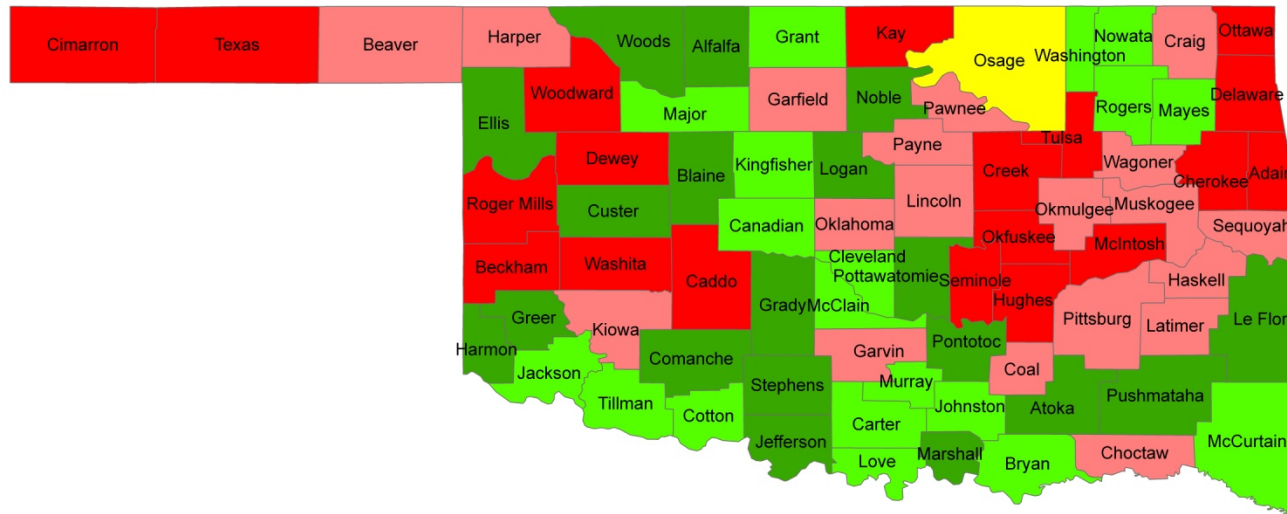
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Prenatal care began 1st trimester
Grant	351	78.63
Greer	503	76.74
Harmon	315	76.51
Harper	339	70.50
Haskell	1306	75.19
Hughes	1383	69.27
Jackson	3664	82.94
Jefferson	648	77.31
Johnston	1048	81.11
Kay	5555	68.41
Kingfisher	1517	83.92
Kiowa	981	72.88
Latimer	955	73.09
Leflore	5693	75.50
Lincoln	3171	72.47
Logan	3301	77.73
Love	888	82.32
Major	635	80.63
Marshall	1483	77.88
Mayes	4236	78.73
McClain	3131	78.06
McCurtain	3962	81.40
McIntosh	1734	69.26
Murray	1293	80.43
Muskogee	8023	70.91
Noble	1130	76.37

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Prenatal care began 1st trimester
Nowata	1029	81.83
Okfuskee	1184	67.57
Oklahoma	91657	70.97
Okmulgee	4312	74.10
Osage	3705	75.25
Ottawa	3517	63.75
Pawnee	1643	70.54
Payne	6839	72.58
Pittsburg	4163	72.88
Pontotoc	3996	77.93
Pottawatomie	7277	75.80
Pushmataha	1108	76.17
Roger Mills	352	51.42
Rogers	7504	81.20
Seminole	2901	70.32
Sequoyah	4219	70.42
Stephens	4271	75.74
Texas	3058	59.22
Tillman	939	80.72
Tulsa	74655	69.81
Wagoner	6044	74.93
Washington	4729	84.56
Washita	1157	61.45
Woods	696	77.87
Woodward	2153	69.53

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.4 Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester

- 47.22 - 70.32
- 70.33 - 75.19
- 75.20 - 75.25
- 75.26 - 77.93
- 77.94 - 85.49

E. Pregnancy

5. Number of abortions 2002 - 2006

In 2005 there were 6,950 abortions performed in Oklahoma giving the state a rate of 9.5 per 1000 women age 15 to 44. The national rate was 19.4. Oklahoma ranked 14th and among states with the fewest abortions. (<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2009/tables/09s0099.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

T. Osterman, G. Tennery, J. Griffin

E. Pregnancy

5. Number of abortions 2002 - 2006

County	Abortions 2002 - 2006	Abortions per 1,000 births
Adair	49	26.2
Alfalfa	8	34.6
Atoka	17	20.4
Beaver	9	24.6
Beckham	113	74.9
Blaine	44	60.9
Bryan	30	11.7
Caddo	193	90.4
Canadian	797	124
Carter	237	70.5
Cherokee	306	97.8
Choctaw	29	26.2
Cimarron	4	25.8
Cleveland	2111	157.2
Coal	16	42.9
Comanche	1256	131.4
Cotton	40	108.1
Craig	100	106.8
Creek	485	110.1
Custer	186	98.5
Delaware	108	47.4
Dewey	23	82.7
Ellis	10	40.2
Garfield	365	80.5
Garvin	172	96
Grady	272	85

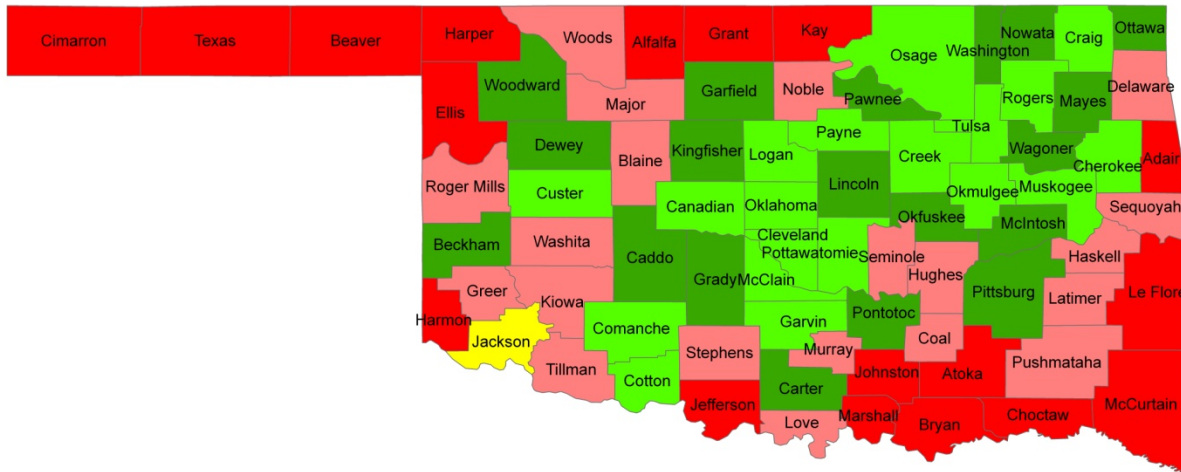
County	Abortions 2002 - 2006	Abortions per 1,000 births
Grant	7	35.5
Greer	16	50.8
Harmon	3	14.9
Harper	8	34.9
Haskell	39	47.7
Hughes	47	52.3
Jackson	155	68.8
Jefferson	17	41.5
Johnston	26	37.6
Kay	145	41.9
Kingfisher	83	86.5
Kiowa	35	59.4
Latimer	27	47.4
Leflore	147	40.2
Lincoln	146	72.5
Logan	201	91.6
Love	28	48.7
Major	23	56.8
Marshall	29	29.7
Mayes	194	73.5
McClain	222	110.7
McCurtain	33	13.6
McIntosh	90	81
Murray	56	68.5
Muskogee	598	119.7
Noble	45	63.2

County	Abortions 2002 - 2006	Abortions per 1,000 births
Nowata	57	89.1
Okfuskee	58	79.3
Oklahoma	10145	172.5
Okmulgee	316	115.2
Osage	229	100.6
Ottawa	150	69.5
Pawnee	95	91
Payne	692	158.7
Pittsburg	193	73
Pontotoc	200	79
Pottawatomie	436	96.3
Pushmataha	30	43.7
Roger Mills	13	56.8
Rogers	463	96.6
Seminole	121	67.5
Sequoyah	159	57.4
Stephens	167	60.9
Texas	23	12
Tillman	28	48.6
Tulsa	7990	170.5
Wagoner	282	72.6
Washington	257	86.4
Washita	49	63.4
Woods	19	43.4
Woodward	122	87

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.5 Number of Abortions 2002 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Number of Abortions 2002 - 2006

- 11.70 - 42.00
- 42.01 - 68.50
- 68.51 - 68.80
- 68.81 - 91.00
- 91.01 - 172.50

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

6. Teen pregnancy

Teen pregnancy rate in the United States is many times that of other developed nations. In 2002 Japan's birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15 – 19 was 4, Switzerland's, 5, Italy's 6, Sweden and Denmark's 7, France and Belgium's 9, Germany's 11, The United Kingdom's 20. In the United States it was 53. (<http://globalis.gvu.unu.edu/indicator.cfm?IndicatorID=127> accessed April 2010.)

A majority of teen mothers are 18-19 years old. In 2006, the US national average was 22 percent for 15-17 year olds and 41.9 percent for 15-19 year olds. (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/TeenPregnancy2009_4_2_09.pdf accessed April 2010.)

Teen mothers leave a legacy: daughters are 3 times more likely to become pregnant in their teens and sons are 2 times more likely to go to jail than children of non-teen mothers. (<http://www.stayteen.org/get-informed/default.aspx> accessed April 2010.)

In 2005 Oklahoma was ranked 13th highest in teen pregnancy with 76 of 1000 females aged 15 – 19 getting pregnant. Not all pregnancies lead to a live birth. Oklahoma females between 15 and 19 rank 7th in teen births with 54 per 1000 teen females. The difference between the pregnancy and the birth rate is accounted for by miscarriages and abortions. Oklahoma ranks 38th in abortions given to pregnant teens. Thus, Oklahoma's high teen birth rate is due to a combination of a high teen pregnancy and low teen abortion rates. (http://womensissues.about.com/gi/o.htm?zi=1/XJ&zTi=1&sdn=womensissues&cdn=newsissues&tm=15&gps=314_299_1276_764&f=00&tt=2&bt=1&bts=1&zu=http%3A//www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2006/09/12/USTPstats.pdf accessed April 2010.)

According to The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy, Oklahoma's teens cost the state \$149 million annually. (http://www.thenationalcampaign.org/costs/pdf/states/oklahoma/press_release.pdf accessed April 2010). Being a teenage mother is not just difficult financially. “Younger mothers (especially under age 15) experience a maternal death rate 2.5 times greater than that of mothers aged 20-25.” (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/TeenPregnancy2009_4_2_09.pdf accessed April 2010.)

E. Pregnancy

6. Teen pregnancy 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to teen mothers
Adair	2939	21.81
Alfalfa	353	12.18
Atoka	1318	17.60
Beaver	540	12.04
Beckham	2306	17.00
Blaine	1161	19.55
Bryan	4070	17.62
Caddo	3385	19.47
Canadian	9723	10.02
Carter	5300	16.58
Cherokee	4913	16.87
Choctaw	1763	22.46
Cimarron	249	16.47
Cleveland	20725	8.98
Coal	591	23.35
Comanche	15299	14.93
Cotton	586	17.75
Craig	1532	17.49
Creek	7077	16.18
Custer	2918	16.07
Delaware	3567	18.25
Dewey	424	11.56
Ellis	370	15.95
Garfield	7028	14.10
Garvin	2924	16.28
Grady	4916	13.93

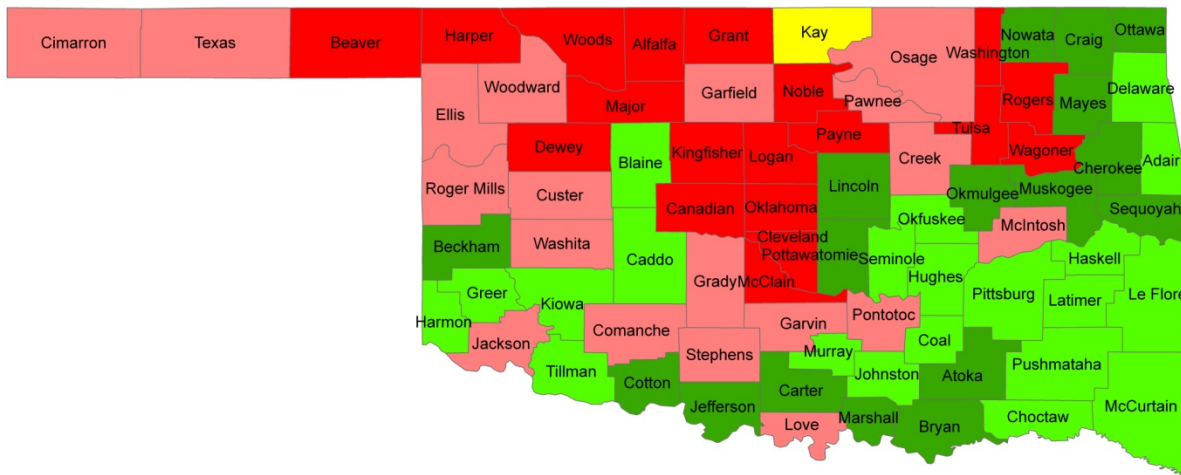
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to teen mothers
Grant	351	13.39
Greer	503	24.06
Harmon	315	22.54
Harper	339	12.09
Haskell	1306	22.21
Hughes	1383	19.23
Jackson	3664	14.82
Jefferson	648	18.21
Johnston	1048	22.04
Kay	5555	16.51
Kingfisher	1517	11.80
Kiowa	981	19.27
Latimer	955	23.56
Leflore	5693	18.37
Lincoln	3171	16.68
Logan	3301	11.30
Love	888	16.10
Major	635	9.45
Marshall	1483	16.59
Mayes	4236	16.76
McClain	3131	12.04
McCurtain	3962	21.05
McIntosh	1734	16.38
Murray	1293	20.73
Muskogee	8023	17.10
Noble	1130	11.06

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to teen mothers
Nowata	1029	17.10
Okfuskee	1184	39.44
Oklahoma	91657	13.56
Okmulgee	4312	17.56
Osage	3705	15.65
Ottawa	3517	17.77
Pawnee	1643	15.76
Payne	6839	10.91
Pittsburg	4163	18.26
Pontotoc	3996	15.67
Pottawatomie	7277	16.75
Pushmataha	1108	19.95
Roger Mills	352	13.92
Rogers	7504	11.94
Seminole	2901	21.10
Sequoyah	4219	17.21
Stephens	4271	14.89
Texas	3058	16.22
Tillman	939	38.98
Tulsa	74655	12.39
Wagoner	6044	12.13
Washington	4729	13.79
Washita	1157	15.47
Woods	696	10.92
Woodward	2153	16.40

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.6 Teen Pregnancy 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Teen Pregnancy 1999 - 2006

- 8.98 - 13.79
- 13.80 - 16.47
- 16.48 - 16.51
- 16.52 - 18.21
- 18.22 - 39.44

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

7. Unmarried births

According to the 1997 Census, children of married and even divorced parents lead more prosperous and beneficial lives compared to the children of single parent homes. "Never-married parents are significantly younger than divorced parents and on average tend to have fewer years of school completed and lower levels of income. (<http://www.census.gov/prod/3/97pubs/cb-9701.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Children of divorced or married parents benefit from a more stable living arrangement. Less than two-thirds of the unmarried parents had finished high school. The infants of unmarried mothers suffer from far more medical complications, such as low birth weight, infant mortality, and preterm birth (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HCI_DB-March%202010.pdf accessed April 2010.)

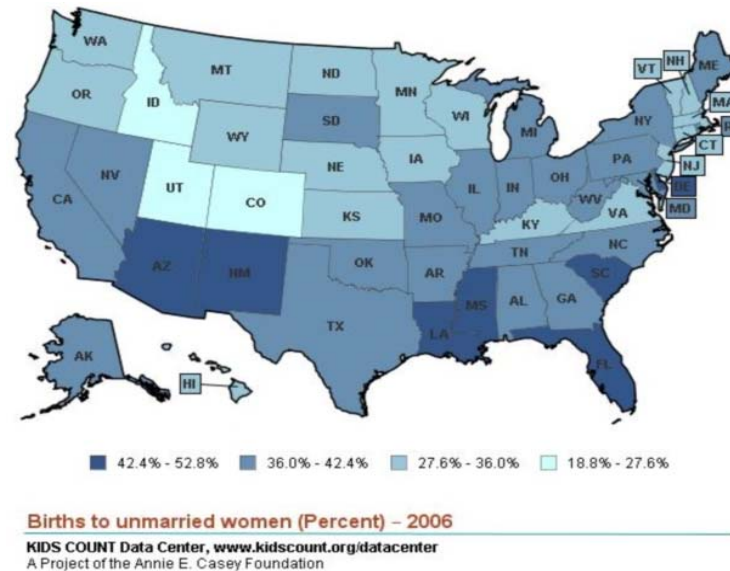
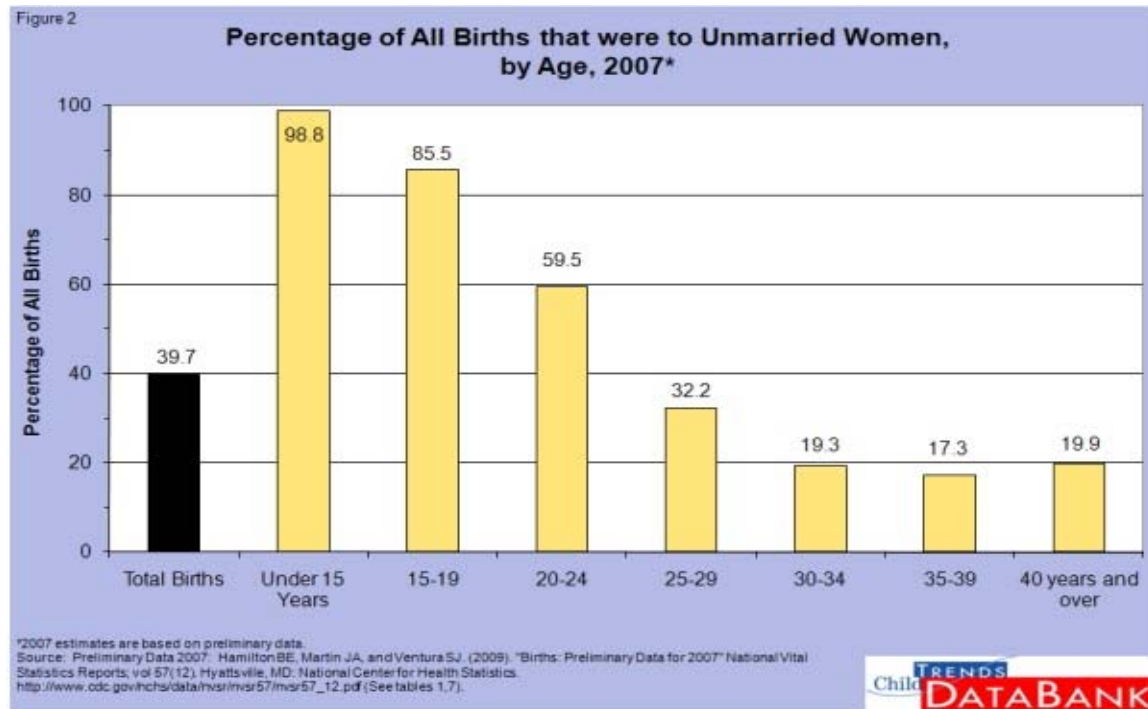


Figure from: http://www.childtrendsdatbank.org/sites/default/files/75_Fig03.jpg

In Oklahoma, the number of births to unmarried mothers is growing. In 2007, "there were 22,703 births to unmarried women ... an increase of 2.8 percent from the previous year, and 33.3 percent higher than the number reported in 2000 (17,026)" (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HCI_DB-March%202010.pdf accessed April 2010.)

In 1975, the largest number of unmarried pregnancies were to 15-19 year olds. However, as of 2007, the majority were 20-29 years at 61 percent (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HCI_DB-March%202010.pdf accessed April 2010)



Source: http://www.childtrendsdatbank.org/sites/default/files/75_Fig02.jpg accessed April 2010.

T. Osterman, G. Tennery, J. Griffin

E. Pregnancy

7. Unmarried births 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not married
Adair	2939	44.81
Alfalfa	353	27.20
Atoka	1318	34.29
Beaver	540	29.63
Beckham	2306	39.64
Blaine	1161	44.70
Bryan	4070	39.61
Caddo	3385	46.09
Canadian	9723	26.12
Carter	5300	39.23
Cherokee	4913	40.75
Choctaw	1763	47.65
Cimarron	249	30.12
Cleveland	20725	25.27
Coal	591	34.69
Comanche	15299	34.89
Cotton	586	34.98
Craig	1532	36.03
Creek	7077	34.42
Custer	2918	38.25
Delaware	3567	40.12
Dewey	424	30.66
Ellis	370	24.32
Garfield	7028	37.89
Garvin	2924	35.40
Grady	4916	31.69

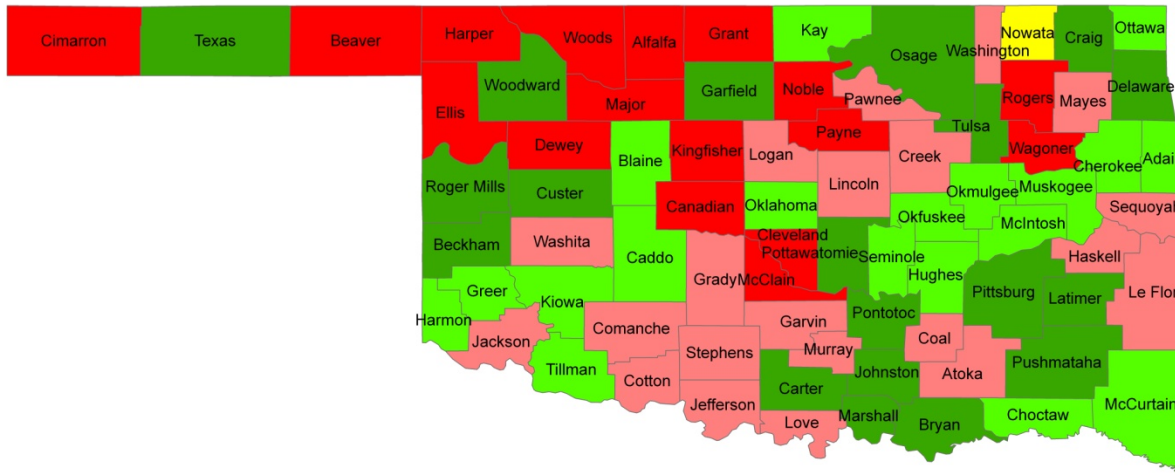
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not married
Grant	351	27.64
Greer	503	42.74
Harmon	315	47.94
Harper	339	27.43
Haskell	1306	31.85
Hughes	1383	43.53
Jackson	3664	33.60
Jefferson	648	34.72
Johnston	1048	38.74
Kay	5555	42.68
Kingfisher	1517	26.90
Kiowa	981	45.36
Latimer	955	38.74
Leflore	5693	35.03
Lincoln	3171	32.80
Logan	3301	30.93
Love	888	33.56
Major	635	23.46
Marshall	1483	36.35
Mayes	4236	32.70
McClain	3131	25.52
McCurtain	3962	44.30
McIntosh	1734	41.75
Murray	1293	34.42
Muskogee	8023	41.88
Noble	1130	30.27

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not married
Nowata	1029	35.76
Okfuskee	1184	42.82
Oklahoma	91657	42.24
Okmulgee	4312	42.56
Osage	3705	36.25
Ottawa	3517	40.74
Pawnee	1643	32.20
Payne	6839	27.52
Pittsburg	4163	38.43
Pontotoc	3996	37.31
Pottawatomie	7277	40.63
Pushmataha	1108	38.45
Roger Mills	352	36.08
Rogers	7504	25.80
Seminole	2901	49.50
Sequoyah	4219	34.75
Stephens	4271	30.79
Texas	3058	35.94
Tillman	939	45.15
Tulsa	74655	36.62
Wagoner	6044	27.56
Washington	4729	34.07
Washita	1157	32.50
Woods	696	28.59
Woodward	2153	37.53

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.7 Unmarried Births 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Unmarried Births 1999 - 2006

- 23.46 - 30.66
- 30.67 - 35.40
- 35.41 - 35.76
- 35.77 - 40.63
- 40.64 - 49.50

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

8. Tobacco use during pregnancy

Tobacco use during pregnancy has some adverse effects on the infant and the mother. The invasion of harmful chemicals like nicotine, tar, and carbon monoxide cause complications during the gestational period such as vaginal bleeding, ectopic pregnancies, placental problems, stillbirths, asthma, and most important, low birth weight. (http://www.acog.org/publications/patient_education/bp170.cfm accessed April 2010.)

According to the American Lung Association, tobacco use leads to 20-30 percent of low birth weight infants in the United States. From 1990 to 2005, tobacco use during pregnancy decreased from over 18.4 percent to 10.7 percent. Young mothers are more likely to smoke when they are pregnant, with 16.6 percent of 15-19 year olds and 18.6 percent of 20-24 year olds (<http://www.lungusa.org/stop-smoking/about-smoking/facts-figures/women-and-tobacco-use.html> accessed April 2010.)

As of 2006, "more than 30 percent of Oklahoma's new mothers smoked during the three months prior to their pregnancies" (<http://www.okhca.org/about.aspx?id=11688> accessed April 2010.)

Furthermore, 1 in 5 Oklahoma women did not quit smoking after they learned they were pregnant. According to PRAMS (Oklahoma Pregnancy Risk Assessment Systems), there are many discrepancies in the service of the health care institutions based on race, SoonerCare, and private health care in terms of smoking use. White women were more likely to have been prescribed nicotine patches, inhalers, or pills in order to quit smoking than African-American women. Moreover, the topic of smoking during pregnancy is more often broached with African American women under SoonerCare while African American women with private health care were less likely to discuss it (http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/PRAMGram_AfrAm_Vol13_No1_Winter09.pdf accessed April 2010.)

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E. Pregnancy

8. Tobacco use during pregnancy 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used tobacco during pregnancy
Adair	2939	17.66
Alfalfa	353	21.81
Atoka	1318	25.27
Beaver	540	17.04
Beckham	2306	20.51
Blaine	1161	19.72
Bryan	4070	25.50
Caddo	3385	14.42
Canadian	9723	14.32
Carter	5300	23.64
Cherokee	4913	13.11
Choctaw	1763	24.79
Cimarron	249	8.43
Cleveland	20725	12.69
Coal	591	30.46
Comanche	15299	10.52
Cotton	586	8.70
Craig	1532	26.83
Creek	7077	20.60
Custer	2918	13.50
Delaware	3567	24.11
Dewey	424	17.92
Ellis	370	19.73
Garfield	7028	20.96
Garvin	2924	25.48
Grady	4916	18.61

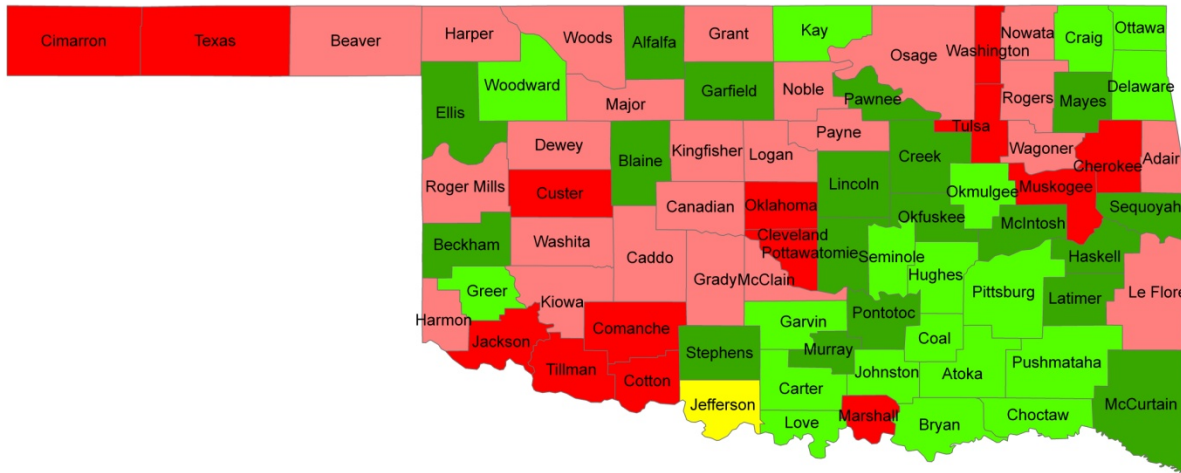
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used tobacco during pregnancy
Grant	351	18.23
Greer	503	24.06
Harmon	315	14.29
Harper	339	16.81
Haskell	1306	20.98
Hughes	1383	25.81
Jackson	3664	13.40
Jefferson	648	19.14
Johnston	1048	28.24
Kay	5555	24.88
Kingfisher	1517	14.77
Kiowa	981	16.21
Latimer	955	23.25
Leflore	5693	17.88
Lincoln	3171	19.33
Logan	3301	16.99
Love	888	24.44
Major	635	16.35
Marshall	1483	9.77
Mayes	4236	22.55
McClain	3131	16.85
McCurtain	3962	23.13
McIntosh	1734	21.25
Murray	1293	22.66
Muskogee	8023	13.56
Noble	1130	18.23

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used tobacco during pregnancy
Nowata	1029	15.94
Okfuskee	1184	22.47
Oklahoma	91657	13.96
Okmulgee	4312	24.42
Osage	3705	18.60
Ottawa	3517	27.89
Pawnee	1643	20.21
Payne	6839	14.24
Pittsburg	4163	24.00
Pontotoc	3996	22.97
Pottawatomie	7277	21.30
Pushmataha	1108	28.07
Roger Mills	352	18.47
Rogers	7504	15.11
Seminole	2901	23.44
Sequoyah	4219	21.55
Stephens	4271	21.00
Texas	3058	8.80
Tillman	939	9.69
Tulsa	74655	12.99
Wagoner	6044	14.33
Washington	4729	13.98
Washita	1157	17.63
Woods	696	17.82
Woodward	2153	23.32

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.8 Tobacco Use During Pregnancy 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Tobacco Use During Pregnancy 1999 - 2006

- 8.43 - 14.00
- 14.01 - 18.61
- 18.62 - 19.14
- 19.15 - 23.25
- 23.26 - 30.46

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

9. Alcohol use during pregnancy

According to the Center for Disease Control, drinking alcohol during pregnancy can lead to Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. During a pregnancy. There is never a safe time or amount for the mother to drink alcohol. (<http://www.cdc.gov/Features/AlcoholFreePregnancy/> accessed April 2010.)

In Oklahoma 0.45% of pregnant women in reported to have taken a drink while pregnant while nationally this was 8.3%. (<http://www.cdc.gov/Features/AlcoholFreePregnancy/> accessed April 2010.)

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E. Pregnancy

9. Alcohol use during pregnancy 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used alcohol during pregnancy
Adair	2939	0.44
Alfalfa	353	0.85
Atoka	1318	0.61
Beaver	540	1.85
Beckham	2306	1.60
Blaine	1161	1.72
Bryan	4070	0.52
Caddo	3385	0.86
Canadian	9723	1.46
Carter	5300	0.47
Cherokee	4913	0.26
Choctaw	1763	0.57
Cimarron	249	0.00
Cleveland	20725	0.87
Coal	591	0.17
Comanche	15299	0.32
Cotton	586	0.17
Craig	1532	0.39
Creek	7077	0.52
Custer	2918	0.79
Delaware	3567	1.60
Dewey	424	1.42
Ellis	370	0.54
Garfield	7028	1.15
Garvin	2924	0.89
Grady	4916	0.65

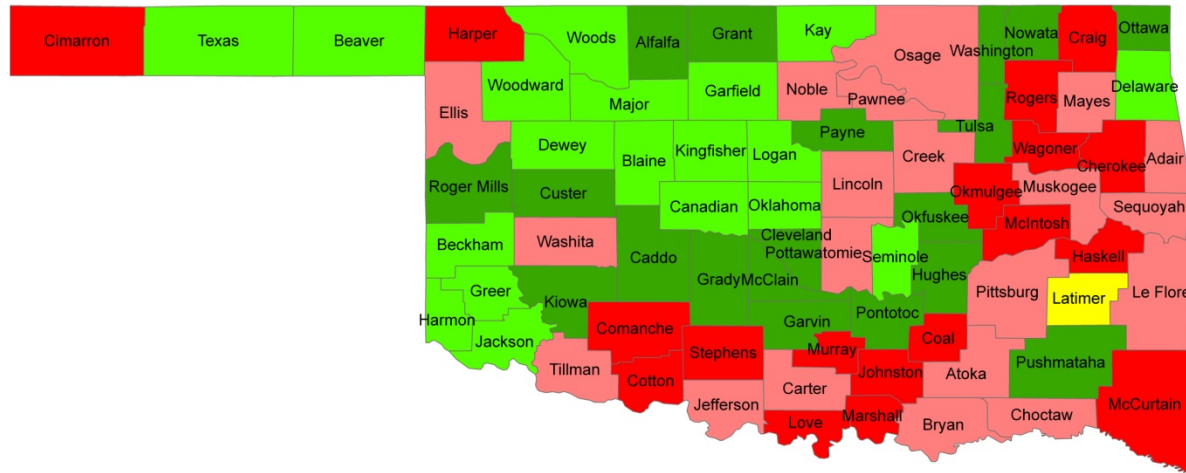
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used alcohol during pregnancy
Grant	351	0.85
Greer	503	2.19
Harmon	315	0.95
Harper	339	0.29
Haskell	1306	0.38
Hughes	1383	0.65
Jackson	3664	0.98
Jefferson	648	0.62
Johnston	1048	0.19
Kay	5555	1.12
Kingfisher	1517	1.52
Kiowa	981	0.71
Latimer	955	0.63
Leflore	5693	0.56
Lincoln	3171	0.60
Logan	3301	1.21
Love	888	0.34
Major	635	0.99
Marshall	1483	0.30
Mayes	4236	0.40
McClain	3131	0.79
McCurtain	3962	0.34
McIntosh	1734	0.35
Murray	1293	0.39
Muskogee	8023	0.40
Noble	1130	0.44

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births mother used alcohol during pregnancy
Nowata	1029	0.87
Okfuskee	1184	0.68
Oklahoma	91657	1.24
Okmulgee	4312	0.26
Osage	3705	0.62
Ottawa	3517	0.68
Pawnee	1643	0.55
Payne	6839	0.85
Pittsburg	4163	0.62
Pontotoc	3996	0.80
Pottawatomie	7277	0.44
Pushmataha	1108	0.63
Roger Mills	352	0.85
Rogers	7504	0.27
Seminole	2901	1.07
Sequoyah	4219	0.40
Stephens	4271	0.19
Texas	3058	1.01
Tillman	939	0.43
Tulsa	74655	0.63
Wagoner	6044	0.38
Washington	4729	0.91
Washita	1157	0.61
Woods	696	1.15
Woodward	2153	1.63

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.9 Alcohol Use During Pregnancy 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Alcohol Use During Pregnancy 1999 - 2006

- 0.000 - 0.390
- 0.391 - 0.620
- 0.621 - 0.630
- 0.631 - 0.910
- 0.911 - 2.190

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

10. No prenatal visits 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births with no prenatal visits
Adair	2939	6.40
Alfalfa	353	2.27
Atoka	1318	5.54
Beaver	540	5.37
Beckham	2306	6.33
Blaine	1161	4.39
Bryan	4070	4.69
Caddo	3385	8.09
Canadian	9723	2.04
Carter	5300	2.98
Cherokee	4913	6.96
Choctaw	1763	6.92
Cimarron	249	8.84
Cleveland	20725	1.85
Coal	591	3.89
Comanche	15299	3.74
Cotton	586	2.22
Craig	1532	6.07
Creek	7077	5.10
Custer	2918	3.98
Delaware	3567	6.76
Dewey	424	4.48
Ellis	370	1.35
Garfield	7028	3.12
Garvin	2924	3.21
Grady	4916	4.54

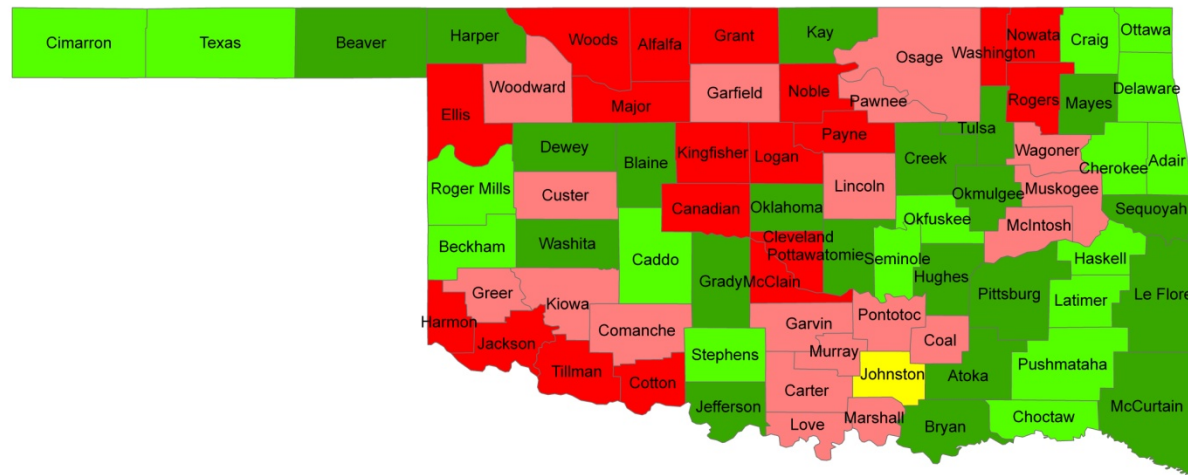
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births with no prenatal visits
Grant	351	1.99
Greer	503	3.38
Harmon	315	2.54
Harper	339	4.72
Haskell	1306	5.74
Hughes	1383	5.28
Jackson	3664	1.83
Jefferson	648	5.71
Johnston	1048	4.20
Kay	5555	5.51
Kingfisher	1517	1.32
Kiowa	981	2.85
Latimer	955	6.18
Leflore	5693	5.60
Lincoln	3171	4.07
Logan	3301	2.36
Love	888	3.15
Major	635	2.65
Marshall	1483	3.38
Mayes	4236	5.71
McClain	3131	2.05
McCurtain	3962	4.79
McIntosh	1734	3.40
Murray	1293	2.94
Muskogee	8023	3.70
Noble	1130	2.21

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births with no prenatal visits
Nowata	1029	2.43
Okfuskee	1184	7.18
Oklahoma	91657	4.25
Okmulgee	4312	5.19
Osage	3705	3.67
Ottawa	3517	6.37
Pawnee	1643	3.47
Payne	6839	2.05
Pittsburg	4163	5.40
Pontotoc	3996	2.68
Pottawatomie	7277	4.99
Pushmataha	1108	6.50
Roger Mills	352	7.39
Rogers	7504	2.61
Seminole	2901	6.20
Sequoyah	4219	4.38
Stephens	4271	5.81
Texas	3058	18.18
Tillman	939	2.13
Tulsa	74655	5.71
Wagoner	6044	4.15
Washington	4729	2.16
Washita	1157	5.01
Woods	696	2.59
Woodward	2153	3.16

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.10 No Prenatal Visits 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

No Prenatal Visits 1999 - 2006

- 1.32 - 2.65
- 2.66 - 4.15
- 4.16 - 4.20
- 4.21 - 5.71
- 5.72 - 18.18

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

11. 2 or more previous births to mother under age 20 1999 – 2006

In Oklahoma out of 7616 total teenage births in 2007, 285 (26.7%) of those were to at least their 3rd child.
(<http://www.health.state.ok.us/scripts/broker.exe> accessed April 2010.)

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E. Pregnancy

11. 2 or more previous births to mother under age 20 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% 2 or more births to mother under age 20
Adair	722	17.59
Alfalfa	46	15.22
Atoka	257	17.12
Beaver	70	14.29
Beckham	456	16.01
Blaine	250	18.00
Bryan	818	18.83
Caddo	744	18.15
Canadian	1114	12.03
Carter	974	18.89
Cherokee	944	14.94
Choctaw	428	19.16
Cimarron	46	17.39
Cleveland	2111	12.17
Coal	126	11.90
Comanche	2614	17.33
Cotton	102	8.82
Craig	297	14.81
Creek	1305	14.10
Custer	520	19.04
Delaware	755	13.25
Dewey	58	6.90
Ellis	49	6.12
Garfield	1126	17.85
Garvin	545	13.94
Grady	776	12.63

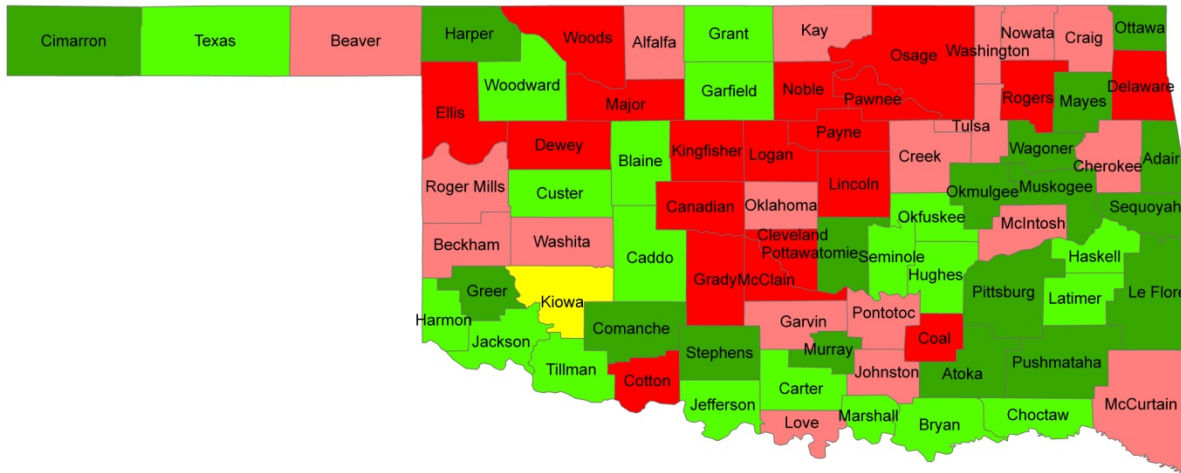
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	2 or more births to mother under age 20
Grant	52	19.23
Greer	133	17.29
Harmon	84	22.62
Harper	49	16.33
Haskell	333	18.02
Hughes	290	18.97
Jackson	629	19.71
Jefferson	138	18.12
Johnston	255	14.90
Kay	1036	14.38
Kingfisher	204	12.25
Kiowa	216	16.20
Latimer	235	19.15
Leflore	1192	16.86
Lincoln	591	11.68
Logan	428	10.98
Love	161	15.53
Major	413	12.83
Marshall	955	19.27
Mayes	322	17.08
McClain	71	8.45
McCurtain	275	16.00
McIntosh	830	14.46
Murray	275	16.36
Muskogee	1587	17.14
Noble	144	11.11

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	2 or more births to mother under age 20
Nowata	195	15.90
Okfuskee	256	19.14
Oklahoma	14245	15.25
Okmulgee	879	16.72
Osage	642	13.55
Ottawa	733	17.46
Pawnee	287	13.24
Payne	848	11.79
Pittsburg	871	17.34
Pontotoc	713	15.85
Pottawatomie	1380	16.38
Pushmataha	252	16.67
Roger Mills	57	15.79
Rogers	1014	11.64
Seminole	673	19.17
Sequoyah	836	16.39
Stephens	734	16.76
Texas	546	17.77
Tillman	236	19.92
Tulsa	10583	16.02
Wagoner	831	17.45
Washington	728	14.29
Washita	210	16.19
Woods	87	11.49
Woodward	396	17.68

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy

E.11 2 or more previous births to mother under age 20 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

2 or more previous births to mother under age 20 1999 - 2006

- 6.12 - 13.55
- 13.56 - 16.19
- 16.20
- 16.21 - 17.59
- 17.60 - 22.62

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

E. Pregnancy

12. Mother's education less than 12 grades

Oklahoma average for births to mothers with less than 12 grades of education is 22.09%. The national average is 19.24%. (<http://205.207.175.93/VitalStats/ExtractViewer/Frequency.aspx>; <http://www.ok.gov/health/pub/wrapper/ok2share.html> accessed April 2010.)

Children that come from mothers with low education can expect more learning difficulties and developmental delays in the future. (<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/ad/ad190.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

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E. Pregnancy

12. Mother's education less than 12 grades 1999 - 2006

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not a high school graduate
Adair	2939	35.49
Alfalfa	353	11.90
Atoka	1318	20.18
Beaver	540	23.70
Beckham	2306	19.12
Blaine	1161	24.29
Bryan	4070	25.21
Caddo	3385	23.69
Canadian	9723	12.98
Carter	5300	27.21
Cherokee	4913	27.50
Choctaw	1763	24.45
Cimarron	249	32.13
Cleveland	20725	11.54
Coal	591	27.24
Comanche	15299	15.52
Cotton	586	16.72
Craig	1532	21.67
Creek	7077	22.95
Custer	2918	21.45
Delaware	3567	26.94
Dewey	424	16.51
Ellis	370	16.49
Garfield	7028	20.67
Garvin	2924	22.20
Grady	4916	20.14

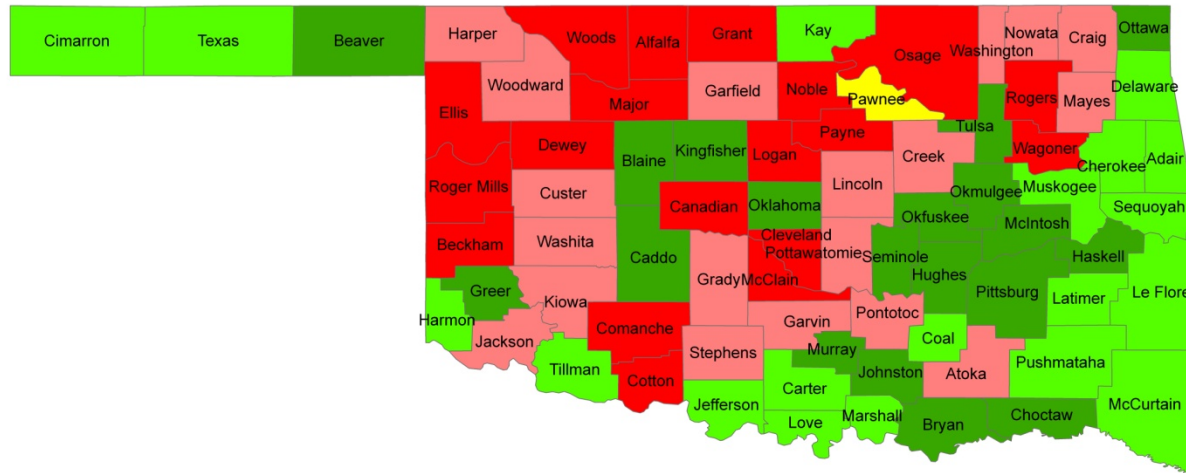
County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not a high school graduate
Grant	351	12.54
Greer	503	25.84
Harmon	315	35.24
Harper	339	20.94
Haskell	1306	24.27
Hughes	1383	25.23
Jackson	3664	21.34
Jefferson	648	27.01
Johnston	1048	24.14
Kay	5555	26.95
Kingfisher	1517	24.26
Kiowa	981	22.12
Latimer	955	27.33
Leflore	5693	28.35
Lincoln	3171	20.50
Logan	3301	15.21
Love	888	30.29
Major	635	16.93
Marshall	1483	27.46
Mayes	4236	21.91
McClain	3131	16.54
McCurtain	3962	32.23
McIntosh	1734	24.27
Murray	1293	24.36
Muskogee	8023	27.57
Noble	1130	17.35

County	Live births 1999 - 2006	% Births to mother not a high school graduate
Nowata	1029	19.53
Okfuskee	1184	26.69
Oklahoma	91657	26.90
Okmulgee	4312	23.91
Osage	3705	18.19
Ottawa	3517	24.54
Pawnee	1643	23.19
Payne	6839	13.89
Pittsburg	4163	23.88
Pontotoc	3996	21.57
Pottawatomie	7277	22.74
Pushmataha	1108	28.07
Roger Mills	352	14.77
Rogers	7504	15.61
Seminole	2901	26.85
Sequoyah	4219	27.52
Stephens	4271	20.84
Texas	3058	44.18
Tillman	939	31.31
Tulsa	74655	23.43
Wagoner	6044	16.74
Washington	4729	19.18
Washita	1157	20.22
Woods	696	11.35
Woodward	2153	22.90

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

E.12 Mother's education less than 12 grades 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Mother's education less than 12 grades 1999 - 2006

- 11.35 - 19.12
- 19.13 - 22.95
- 22.96 - 23.19
- 23.20 - 26.90
- 26.91 - 44.18

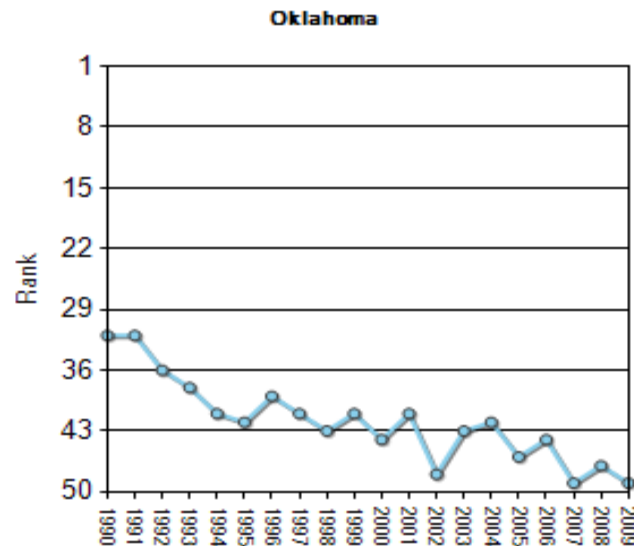
Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

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F. Health and Well-Being

Introduction

America's Health Rankings annually documents the overall health status of men and women in the states using various state and Federal statistics. For 2009 Oklahoma's strength was a low level of binge beer drinking and "strong public health funding" (\$100 per person). Oklahoma's weakness included high levels of tobacco use, high levels of obesity, limited primary care physicians, high rates of cardiovascular disease deaths, high rate of preventable hospitalizations, and many missed work days for health reasons. (<http://www.americashealthrankings.org/yearcompare/2008/2009/OK.aspx> accessed April 2010.)



**Oklahoma overall health ranking among the
50 states 1990 – 2009**

Source: America's Health Rankings <http://www.americashealthrankings.org/yearcompare/2008/2009/OK.aspx> accessed April 2009.

Oklahoma's relatively low overall health situation impacts women and families.

R. Darcy

F. Health and Well-Being

1. Women's mortality rate from heart disease

Heart disease is also the leading cause of death in women nationwide. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention's website (<http://www.cdc.gov/women/lcod/> accessed April 2010) reports that in 2006 the mortality rate from heart disease in women in the United States was 25.8% – at a rate of 208 per 100,000. (see also <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html> accessed April 2010)

Data from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Department of Health and Human Services (<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html> accessed April 2010) shows women's mortality rate from heart disease is 265.5 per 100,000 individual females.

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, (<http://statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?typ=3&ind=78&cat=2&sub=23&sortc=2&o=a> accessed April 2010) Oklahoma ranks 48th nationwide in a state-by-state comparison of women's mortality rates from heart disease.

The Kaiser Family Foundation study ranks Oklahoma as 4th in the nation in percent of women who smoke tobacco – 23.1% of women in Oklahoma are smokers, compared to the national average of 16.2%. A similar trend is seen in the obesity rate of Oklahoma women. Oklahoma holds the 8th highest rate of female obesity at 56.6%; compare this to the national average of 52.2%. The American Heart Association (<http://www.americanheart.org> accessed April 2010) states that "Obesity is now recognized as a major risk factor for coronary heart disease," and labels cigarette smoking as a factor responsible for increasing one's risk of heart disease – this is especially true for women who use both cigarettes and oral contraceptives.

C. Rogers, J. Green, T, Johnson

F. Health and Well-Being

1. Women's mortality rate from heart disease 1999 - 2006

County	Female population (2000)	Major cardiovascular disease death rate per 100,000
Adair	10,668	371.1
Alfalfa	2,643	618.7
Atoka	6,373	540.4
Beaver	2,897	357.8
Beckham	9,445	610.2
Blaine	5,462	681.8
Bryan	18,724	474
Caddo	15,184	447.2
Canadian	43,971	304.5
Carter	23,656	561.2
Cherokee	21,658	357
Choctaw	8,058	590.6
Cimarron	1,595	422
Cleveland	103,589	256.8
Coal	3,072	761.5
Comanche	55,371	303.4
Cotton	3,331	685.4
Craig	7,435	564.4
Creek	34,373	439.9
Custer	13,414	437.9
Delaware	18,870	533.9
Dewey	2,434	816.9
Ellis	2,061	618.7
Garfield	29,840	479.8
Garvin	14,118	617.3
Grady	23,311	441.4

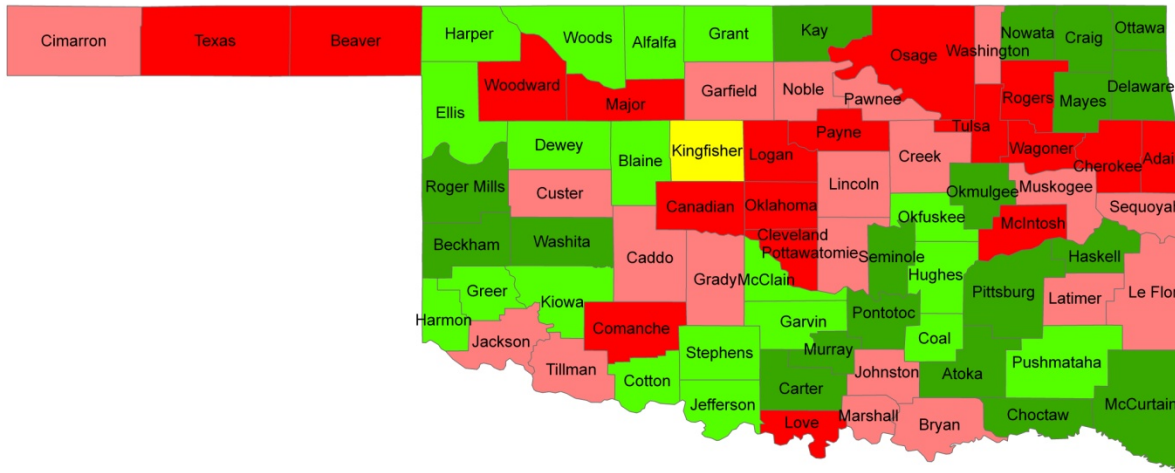
County	Female population (2000)	Major cardiovascular disease death rate per 100,000
Grant	2,646	638.9
Greer	2,708	791.3
Harmon	1,691	784.9
Harper	1,812	765
Haskell	6,026	581.5
Hughes	6,876	732.8
Jackson	14,282	479.8
Jefferson	3,502	715.9
Johnston	5,343	461.1
Kay	24,817	533.4
Kingfisher	7,138	498.7
Kiowa	5,227	839
Latimer	5,415	457.1
Leflore	24,141	469.7
Lincoln	16,259	436.3
Logan	17,167	409.8
Love	4,456	401.6
Major	13,966	378.8
Marshall	17,845	465.9
Mayes	10,149	575.5
McClain	3,862	716.8
McCurtain	6,710	556.3
McIntosh	19,336	390.5
Murray	6,395	584.4
Muskogee	35,936	468.2
Noble	5,781	450.5

County	Female population (2000)	Major cardiovascular disease death rate per 100,000
Nowata	5,372	520.2
Okfuskee	5,721	644.6
Oklahoma	340,022	386.9
Okmulgee	20,329	522.7
Osage	21,986	324.9
Ottawa	17,085	547.5
Pawnee	8,415	465.8
Payne	33,542	322.6
Pittsburg	21,814	605.9
Pontotoc	18,185	539.4
Pottawatomie	33,881	454.8
Pushmataha	6,060	664
Roger Mills	1,714	607.3
Rogers	35,889	313.5
Seminole	12,884	560.1
Sequoyah	19,751	424.6
Stephens	22,288	623.4
Texas	9,764	300.1
Tillman	4,735	471.3
Tulsa	290,069	377.4
Wagoner	29,075	235.9
Washington	25,499	456.4
Washita	5,936	537.5
Woods	4,457	740.5
Woodward	9,247	394.4

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F.1 Women's mortality rate from heart disease 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Women's mortality rate from heart disease 1999 - 2006

- 235.9 - 409.8
- 409.9 - 479.8
- 479.9 - 498.7
- 498.8 - 610.2
- 610.3 - 839.0

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

F. Health and Well-Being

2. Women’s mortality rate from lung cancer
3. Women’s mortality rate from breast cancer
4. Women’s mortality rate from genital system cancer

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) reported an American women mortality rate from all cancer of 177.6 per 100,000 females. Of these women, 45.7 were victims of lung cancer and 26.9 suffered from breast cancer. The mortality rate of American women from ovarian cancer was 9.8 per 100,000 in 2006; those rates from cervical and uterine cancers were 2.6 and 4.9, respectively. (<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html> accessed April 2010.)

The mortality rate of Oklahoma women from cancer was 197.6; the mortality rate of women from lung cancer is 58.4 and that of breast cancer is 29.6. For ovarian, cervical and uterine cancers the mortality rates are 10.4, 3.1, and 5.7 per 100,000, respectively. (<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html> accessed April 2010.)

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, Oklahoma women’s mortality rate from breast cancer ranks 37th in the nation, and that from cervical cancer ranks 34th nationwide. The figure shows the mortality rates of women in Oklahoma from these certain types of cancer compared to those rates seen nationally. (<http://statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?typ=3&ind=78&ca t=2&sub=23&sortc=2&o=a> accessed April 2010.)

Women Mortality Rates for Oklahoma and United States, 2006

	2006 Female Heart Disease Death Rate	2006 Total Heart Disease Death Rate	2006 Female Cancer Death Rate	2006 Female Lung Cancer Death Rate	2006 Female Breast Cancer Death Rate	2006 Female Cervical Cancer Death Rate	2006 Female Uterine Cancer Death Rate	2006 Female Ovarian Cancer Death Rate
OKLAHOMA	265.5	273.7	197.6	58.4	29.6	3.1	5.7	10.4
UNITED STATES	208	211	177.6	45.7	26.9	2.6	4.9	9.8

Table 1 generated by Cale Rogers using the US Department of Health and Human Services’ Office on Women’s Health: Quick Health Data Online, <http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html>

C. Rogers, J. Green, T, Johnson

F. Health and Well-Being

2. Women’s mortality rate from lung cancer 1999 - 2006

County	Female population (2000)	Respiratory system cancer deaths per 100,000
Adair	10,668	52.2
Alfalfa	2,643	64.9
Atoka	6,373	34.9
Beaver	2,897	18.1
Beckham	9,445	67.4
Blaine	5,462	74.5
Bryan	18,724	58.8
Caddo	15,184	60.8
Canadian	43,971	39.4
Carter	23,656	69.6
Cherokee	21,658	53
Choctaw	8,058	78.3
Cimarron	1,595	33.8
Cleveland	103,589	34.6
Coal	3,072	54.4
Comanche	55,371	46.4
Cotton	3,331	46.2
Craig	7,435	50.7
Creek	34,373	62.7
Custer	13,414	42.7
Delaware	18,870	64.4
Dewey	2,434	86
Ellis	2,061	37.5
Garfield	29,840	54.9
Garvin	14,118	66.1
Grady	23,311	59.7

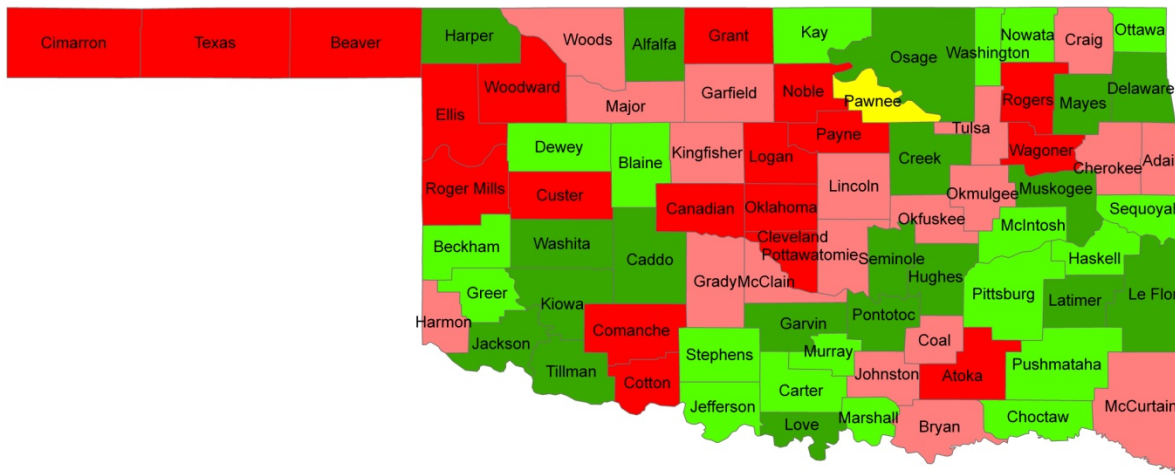
County	Female population (2000)	Respiratory system cancer deaths per 100,000
Grant	2,646	39.9
Greer	2,708	68
Harmon	1,691	55.5
Harper	1,812	64.9
Haskell	6,026	70.4
Hughes	6,876	61.5
Jackson	14,282	63.3
Jefferson	3,502	85.3
Johnston	5,343	59.1
Kay	24,817	85.6
Kingfisher	7,138	59.7
Kiowa	5,227	64.3
Latimer	5,415	65.6
Leflore	24,141	64.5
Lincoln	16,259	52.3
Logan	17,167	44.1
Love	4,456	64.1
Major	13,966	56.2
Marshall	17,845	75.4
Mayes	10,149	60.3
McClain	3,862	54.6
McCurtain	6,710	51.4
McIntosh	19,336	72.6
Murray	6,395	88.2
Muskogee	35,936	60.3
Noble	5,781	43.9

County	Female population (2000)	Respiratory system cancer deaths per 100,000
Nowata	5,372	69.7
Okfuskee	5,721	53.7
Oklahoma	340,022	49.3
Okmulgee	20,329	59.2
Osage	21,986	64.9
Ottawa	17,085	79.6
Pawnee	8,415	59.7
Payne	33,542	29.8
Pittsburg	21,814	75.1
Pontotoc	18,185	64.6
Pottawatomie	33,881	54.6
Pushmataha	6,060	89.5
Roger Mills	1,714	23.1
Rogers	35,889	43.3
Seminole	12,884	63.4
Sequoyah	19,751	66.4
Stephens	22,288	76.3
Texas	9,764	25.9
Tillman	4,735	63.8
Tulsa	290,069	55.9
Wagoner	29,075	46.6
Washington	25,499	71.5
Washita	5,936	59.7
Woods	4,457	55.4
Woodward	9,247	44.7

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F.2 Women's mortality rate from lung cancer 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Women's mortality rate from lung cancer 1999 - 2006

- 18.10 - 49.30
- 49.31 - 59.71
- 59.72
- 59.73 - 66.10
- 66.11 - 89.50

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

F. Health and Well-Being

3. Women's mortality rate from breast cancer 1999 - 2006

County	Female population (2000)	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000
Adair	10,668	37.1
Alfalfa	2,643	44.9
Atoka	6,373	31
Beaver	2,897	40.8
Beckham	9,445	40.9
Blaine	5,462	32.6
Bryan	18,724	25.7
Caddo	15,184	33.3
Canadian	43,971	24.6
Carter	23,656	33.5
Cherokee	21,658	26.5
Choctaw	8,058	37.6
Cimarron	1,595	42.2
Cleveland	103,589	16.3
Coal	3,072	33.5
Comanche	55,371	29.9
Cotton	3,331	30.8
Craig	7,435	59.1
Creek	34,373	28.5
Custer	13,414	26.5
Delaware	18,870	29.6
Dewey	2,434	64.5
Ellis	2,061	37.5
Garfield	29,840	30.4
Garvin	14,118	27.7
Grady	23,311	19.7

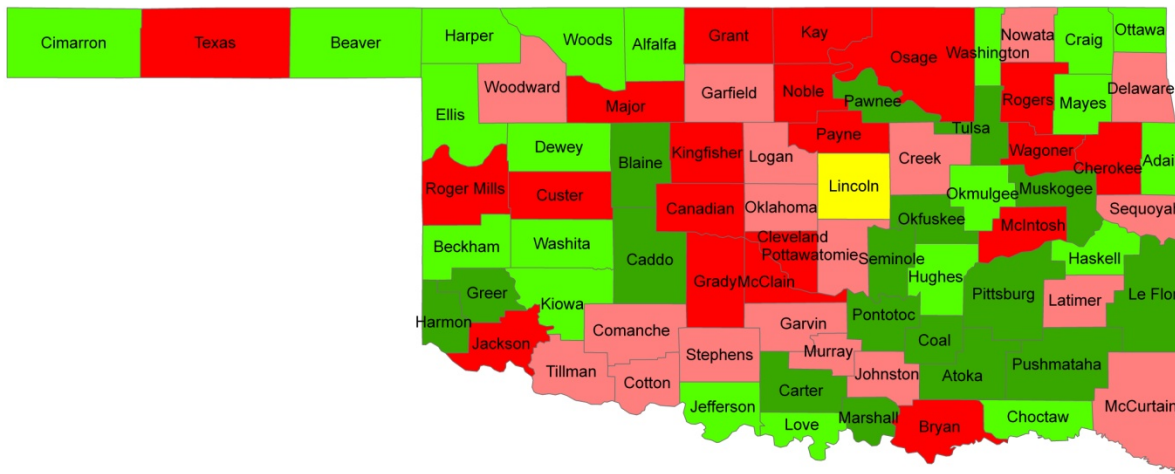
County	Female population (2000)	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000
Grant	2,646	15
Greer	2,708	34
Harmon	1,691	31.7
Harper	1,812	64.9
Haskell	6,026	43.5
Hughes	6,876	37.3
Jackson	14,282	19
Jefferson	3,502	37.1
Johnston	5,343	28.4
Kay	24,817	24.2
Kingfisher	7,138	22.8
Kiowa	5,227	39.6
Latimer	5,415	30.5
Leflore	24,141	31
Lincoln	16,259	30.8
Logan	17,167	28.5
Love	4,456	39
Major	13,966	19.9
Marshall	17,845	32.1
Mayes	10,149	36.9
McClain	3,862	19.8
McCurtain	6,710	28.7
McIntosh	19,336	21.8
Murray	6,395	27.5
Muskogee	35,936	32.6
Noble	5,781	26.4

County	Female population (2000)	Breast cancer deaths per 100,000
Nowata	5,372	27.9
Okfuskee	5,721	35.8
Oklahoma	340,022	29.6
Okmulgee	20,329	36.4
Osage	21,986	23.1
Ottawa	17,085	36.5
Pawnee	8,415	32.8
Payne	33,542	20.7
Pittsburg	21,814	35.2
Pontotoc	18,185	31.6
Pottawatomie	33,881	27.1
Pushmataha	6,060	35.4
Roger Mills	1,714	23.1
Rogers	35,889	24.4
Seminole	12,884	33.7
Sequoyah	19,751	26.7
Stephens	22,288	29
Texas	9,764	19.4
Tillman	4,735	27.7
Tulsa	290,069	32.8
Wagoner	29,075	22.5
Washington	25,499	39.4
Washita	5,936	36.3
Woods	4,457	40.8
Woodward	9,247	29.8

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F.3 Women's mortality rate from breast cancer 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Women's mortality rate from breast cancer 1999 - 2006

- 15.00 - 26.50
- 26.51 - 30.80
- 30.81
- 30.82 - 35.80
- 35.81 - 64.90

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

F. Health and Well-Being

4. Women’s mortality rate from genital system cancer 1999 - 2006

County	Female population (2000)	Genital system cancer deaths per 100,000
Adair	10,668	26.7
Alfalfa	2,643	34.9
Atoka	6,373	13.6
Beaver	2,897	18.1
Beckham	9,445	22.5
Blaine	5,462	20.9
Bryan	18,724	17.2
Caddo	15,184	24.2
Canadian	43,971	15.1
Carter	23,656	20.4
Cherokee	21,658	20.9
Choctaw	8,058	17.2
Cimarron	1,595	42.2
Cleveland	103,589	14
Coal	3,072	16.7
Comanche	55,371	10.9
Cotton	3,331	30.8
Craig	7,435	28.7
Creek	34,373	23.4
Custer	13,414	18
Delaware	18,870	22.5
Dewey	2,434	21.5
Ellis	2,061	12.5
Garfield	29,840	21.1
Garvin	14,118	25.9
Grady	23,311	18.7

County	Female population (2000)	Genital system cancer deaths per 100,000
Grant	2,646	34.9
Greer	2,708	29.1
Harmon	1,691	47.6
Harper	1,812	43.3
Haskell	6,026	18.6
Hughes	6,876	24.2
Jackson	14,282	18.1
Jefferson	3,502	18.5
Johnston	5,343	11.8
Kay	24,817	22.2
Kingfisher	7,138	24.6
Kiowa	5,227	24.7
Latimer	5,415	23.4
Leflore	24,141	22.2
Lincoln	16,259	19.2
Logan	17,167	18.5
Love	4,456	22.3
Major	13,966	11.3
Marshall	17,845	13.6
Mayes	10,149	19.7
McClain	3,862	19.8
McCurtain	6,710	10.8
McIntosh	19,336	22.4
Murray	6,395	29.4
Muskogee	35,936	22.2
Noble	5,781	22

County	Female population (2000)	Genital system cancer deaths per 100,000
Nowata	5,372	30.2
Okfuskee	5,721	17.9
Oklahoma	340,022	17.3
Okmulgee	20,329	17.3
Osage	21,986	23.1
Ottawa	17,085	23.1
Pawnee	8,415	22.4
Payne	33,542	15.1
Pittsburg	21,814	17.3
Pontotoc	18,185	15.8
Pottawatomie	33,881	18.5
Pushmataha	6,060	16.7
Roger Mills	1,714	30.7
Rogers	35,889	17.3
Seminole	12,884	12.9
Sequoyah	19,751	16.1
Stephens	22,288	20.5
Texas	9,764	14.2
Tillman	4,735	38.8
Tulsa	290,069	17.4
Wagoner	29,075	13.9
Washington	25,499	27.1
Washita	5,936	19.2
Woods	4,457	23.3
Woodward	9,247	16.3

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F. Health and Well-Being

5. Number of women over age 18 with diabetes

11.5 million American females, 10.2% of the female population, have been diagnosed with diabetes in 2007. (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases of the National Institutes of Health <http://diabetes.niddk.nih.gov/dm/pubs/statistics/index.htm#allages> accessed April 2010).

Oklahoma Department of Health (<http://www.ok.gov/health/pub/wrapper/ok2share.html> accessed April 2010) estimates the Oklahoma population of women over the age of 18 with diabetes during 2005-2008 to be 511,735. Oklahoma death rate for diabetes-related causes was 87.6 per 100,000 women in 2007, the 47th among states. The female population in Oklahoma in 2007 was 1,829,828. This means approximately 1,602.9 women died from diabetes-related causes. (www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/chartbook/ChartBookData_search.asp accessed April 2010.)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ranked Oklahoma 8th in the nation in percent of the state population affected by diabetes. (http://www.statemaster.com/graph/hea_dia-health-diabetes accessed April 2010).

C. Rogers, J. Green, T. Johnson

F. Health and Well-Being

5. Number of women over age 18 with diabetes 1999 - 2006

County	Estimated females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)	Estimated % females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)
Adair	7,673	9.61
Alfalfa	1,221	8.74
Atoka	3,962	9.47
Beaver		0.00
Beckham	3,658	6.38
Blaine	1,509	4.21
Bryan	8,153	6.79
Caddo	7,524	8.43
Canadian	18,789	6.66
Carter	9,199	6.83
Cherokee	7,160	5.59
Choctaw	3,085	6.09
Cimarron		0.00
Cleveland	27,245	4.59
Coal		0.00
Comanche	21,662	7.16
Cotton	2,403	13.56
Craig	2,667	5.73
Creek	14,692	7.23
Custer	5,563	6.40
Delaware	14,496	12.05
Dewey		0.00
Ellis		0.00
Garfield	10,786	6.29
Garvin	7,611	8.76
Grady	8,356	5.22

County	Estimated females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)	Estimated % females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)
Grant	931	4.92
Greer	2,179	16.46
Harmon	1,286	14.08
Harper		0.00
Haskell	1,282	3.11
Hughes	4,326	8.94
Jackson	11,224	12.45
Jefferson	2,345	9.98
Johnston	3,704	9.45
Kay	13,126	8.93
Kingfisher	2,698	4.71
Kiowa	4,376	11.95
Latimer	3,277	11.01
Leflore	16,605	10.78
Lincoln	9,267	9.21
Logan	6,150	5.43
Love	2,356	10.12
Major	6,194	6.85
Marshall	7,580	6.98
Mayes	3,543	5.24
McClain	1,447	5.16
McCurtain	2,671	5.97
McIntosh	9,625	8.26
Murray	6,245	13.82
Muskogee	20,634	8.62
Noble	3,310	9.08

County	Estimated females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)	Estimated % females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)
Nowata	3,719	11.29
Okfuskee	4,979	13.77
Oklahoma	154,046	6.87
Okmulgee	13,074	11.12
Osage	10,762	8.55
Ottawa	10,750	9.93
Pawnee	5,370	11.03
Payne	10,562	5.69
Pittsburg	9,534	6.91
Pontotoc	5,761	4.97
Pottawatomie	16,204	7.60
Pushmataha	3,176	7.85
Roger Mills	996	8.69
Rogers	17,241	8.42
Seminole	9,963	11.89
Sequoyah	12,479	9.41
Stephens	15,535	10.51
Texas	4,423	6.70
Tillman	2,974	10.01
Tulsa	98,613	6.53
Wagoner	16,136	9.78
Washington	13,509	8.21
Washita	1,825	5.39
Woods	1,103	3.33
Woodward	4,877	8.50

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F. Health and Well-Being

6. Number of domestic abuse reports (by men or women) to police

The Family Violence Prevention Fund (FVPPF) found that 86% of domestic abuse victims are women leaving the other 14% to be men. Women have a more likely chance of being victimized instead of men with a six to one ratio.

Men are more likely to commit violence against their spouse or intimate female partner with three fourths percent of domestic crimes against women being carried out by men. It is said by the same data that on average three women per day are killed by their intimate partner in the United States.

In 2005 1,181 women died due to domestic violence by their intimate partner. For women who had survived of domestic violence the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that on average more than two million women had acquired injuries from domestic violence. (www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5705a1.htm accessed April 2010.)

The Family Violence Prevention Fund, reports that one fourth of the women's population of the United States claimed to have been victims of some kind of domestic abuse by their significant other in their lifetimes. (http://www.endabuse.org/content/action_center/detail/754 accessed April 2010.)

According to the Oklahoma Coalition Against domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (OCAVSA), there were forty-two domestic abuse murders in the state in 2006. About 24,105 cases of domestic abuse were reported. This number is said to have increased by 4.4% in a period of a decade. State agencies predict that over half of overall domestic cases against women go unreported and are not a part of the collected data. (http://www.ocadvsa.org/dv_quickfacts.htm accessed April 2010.)

C. Rogers, J. Green, T, Johnson

F. Health and Well-Being

6. Number of domestic abuse reports (by men or women) to police 2005 - 2007

County	Domestic abuse reports 2005-7	Domestic abuse report rate per 1000 females
Adair	364	11.37
Alfalfa	62	7.82
Atoka	165	8.63
Beaver	61	7.02
Beckham	317	11.19
Blaine	199	12.14
Bryan	1,196	21.29
Caddo	609	13.37
Canadian	1,511	11.45
Carter	1,138	16.04
Cherokee	719	11.07
Choctaw	174	7.20
Cimarron	4	0.84
Cleveland	2,067	6.65
Coal	116	12.59
Comanche	2,171	13.07
Cotton	67	6.70
Craig	242	10.85
Creek	781	7.57
Custer	391	9.72
Delaware	780	13.78
Dewey	28	3.83
Ellis	30	4.85
Garfield	2,409	26.91
Garvin	550	12.99
Grady	962	13.76

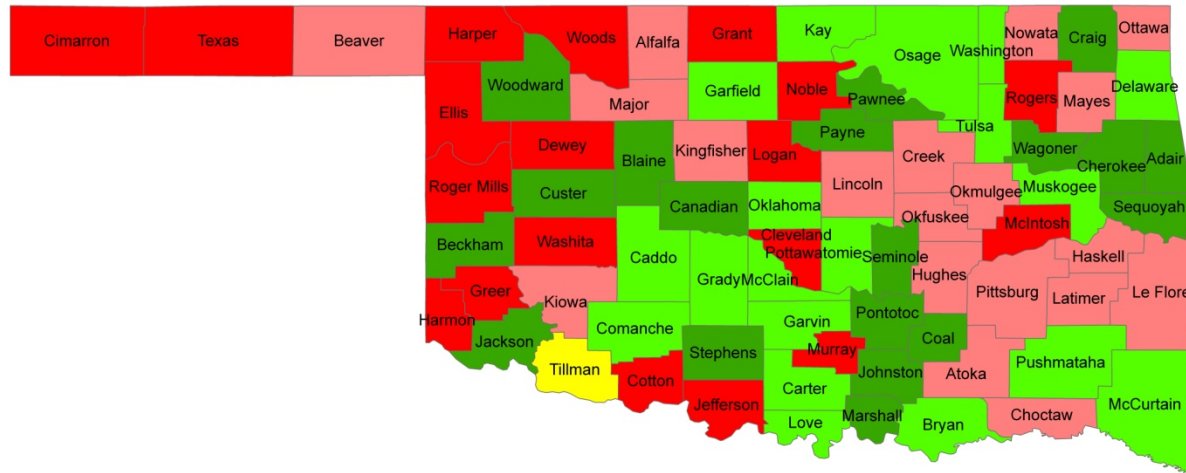
County	Domestic abuse reports 2005-7	Domestic abuse report rate per 1000 females
Grant	26	3.28
Greer	51	6.28
Harmon	3	0.59
Harper	34	6.25
Haskell	128	7.08
Hughes	172	8.34
Jackson	438	10.22
Jefferson	67	6.38
Johnston	171	10.67
Kay	1,342	18.03
Kingfisher	158	7.38
Kiowa	124	7.91
Latimer	137	8.43
Leflore	526	7.26
Lincoln	356	7.30
Logan	287	5.57
Love	176	13.17
Major	83	7.16
Marshall	206	10.23
Mayes	492	8.48
McClain	534	12.75
McCurtain	748	13.97
McIntosh	167	5.48
Murray	130	6.78
Muskogee	2,010	18.64
Noble	90	5.19

County	Domestic abuse reports 2005-7	Domestic abuse report rate per 1000 females
Nowata	111	6.89
Okfuskee	146	8.51
Oklahoma	15,896	15.58
Okmulgee	441	7.23
Osage	1,099	16.66
Ottawa	409	7.98
Pawnee	236	9.35
Payne	1,131	11.24
Pittsburg	532	8.13
Pontotoc	630	11.55
Pottawatomie	4,959	48.79
Pushmataha	266	14.63
Roger Mills	23	4.47
Rogers	581	5.40
Seminole	377	9.75
Sequoyah	720	12.15
Stephens	632	9.45
Texas	197	6.73
Tillman	125	8.80
Tulsa	16,357	18.80
Wagoner	790	9.06
Washington	1,410	18.43
Washita	96	5.39
Woods	67	5.01
Woodward	326	11.75

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation emails to R. Darcy February - July 2009. Table prepared by R. Darcy

F.6 Number of domestic abuse reports (by men or women) to police 2005 - 2007



Legend

OK_Counties

Number of domestic abuse reports (by men or women) to police 200

- 0.59 - 6.78
- 6.79 - 8.63
- 8.64 - 8.80
- 8.81 - 12.59
- 12.60 - 48.79

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

F. Health and Well-Being

7. Number of women living with AIDS or HIV

The Kaiser Foundation discovered that in 2005 there were 10,774 women diagnosed and about 4,128 women died in the United States due to the infection of HIV or AIDS. (<http://www.kff.org/hivaids/3029.cfm> accessed April 2010.)

Data from the Kaiser Family Foundation shows 205,911 total cases of HIV/AIDS present in American women in 2007. (<http://statehealthfacts.org/comparetable.jsp?typ=1&ind=519&cat=11&sub=121> accessed April 2010)

Women make up about one fourth the overall population infected with HIV/AIDS. The over population of women infect has said to have increased over the years. (<http://www.avert.org/usa-statistics.htm> accessed April 2010.)

The Kaiser Foundation reported that from the periods of 1985 – 2005 women have went from only 8% of the infected population to 27% by the end of the twenty year spread. The AVERT agencies supports the Foundations claims with its own data and also show how the population for infected women was still at 27% of the overall infected population by 2007. (<http://www.avert.org/usa-statistics.htm> accessed April 2010.)

The State of Oklahoma reports that as of 2007 there are 762 women infected with either HIV or AIDS. Women make up only a little under 17% of the overall population of people infected with the disease. Data shows that women in Oklahoma are more likely to contract the disease from sexual intercourse with their male companions with 64% of all case of infection coming from intercourse. The other 36% were infected due to the use of illegal substances that requires the use of syringes and the transfer in birth due to the parents carrying the disease. (<http://www.ok.gov/health/documents/HIV-HIV-AIDS%20Fact%20Sheet%202007.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

The Kaiser Family Foundation ranks Oklahoma at 13th in the nation in percentage of women with AIDS/HIV, at 12.6% compared to the national average of 20.0%. (<http://www.statehealthfacts.org> accessed April 2010.)

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F. Health and Well-Being

7. Number of women living with AIDS or HIV 2007

County	Female AIDS cases for diagnosis Year 2007	Female HIV cases for diagnosis Year 2007
Adair	0	0
Alfalfa	0	0
Atoka	0	0
Beaver	0	0
Beckham	0	0
Blaine	0	0
Bryan	0	0
Caddo	0	0
Canadian	2 or 1	0
Carter	0	0
Cherokee	0	0
Choctaw	0	0
Cimarron	0	0
Cleveland	2 or 1	2 or 1
Coal	0	0
Comanche		2 or 1
Cotton	0	0
Craig	0	0
Creek	0	0
Custer	0	0
Delaware	0	0
Dewey	0	0
Ellis	0	0
Garfield	0	0
Garvin	0	0
Grady	0	0

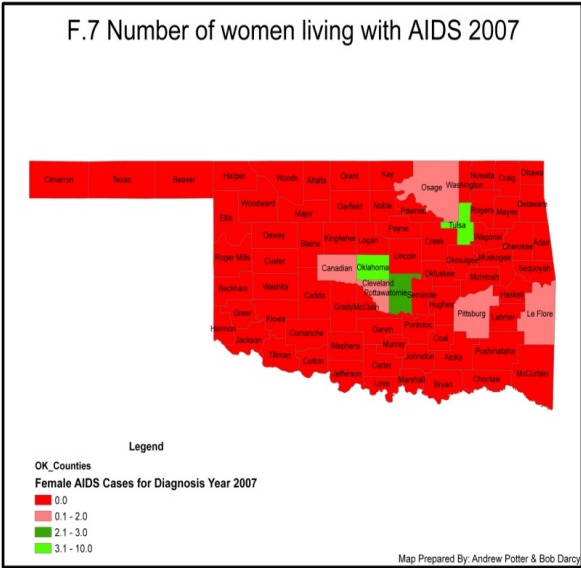
County	Female AIDS cases for diagnosis Year 2007	Female HIV cases for diagnosis Year 2007
Grant	0	0
Greer	0	0
Harmon	0	0
Harper	0	0
Haskell	0	0
Hughes	0	0
Jackson	0	0
Jefferson	0	0
Johnston	0	0
Kay	0	2 or 1
Kingfisher	0	0
Kiowa	0	0
Latimer	0	0
Leflore	2 or 1	0
Lincoln	0	0
Logan	0	0
Love	0	0
Major	0	0
Marshall	0	0
Mayes	0	0
McClain	0	0
McCurtain	0	0
McIntosh	0	0
Murray	0	0
Muskogee	0	0
Noble	0	0

County	Female AIDS cases for diagnosis Year 2007	Female HIV cases for diagnosis Year 2007
Nowata	0	0
Okfuskee	0	0
Oklahoma	6	19
Okmulgee	0	0
Osage	2 or 1	0
Ottawa	0	0
Pawnee	0	0
Payne	0	0
Pittsburg	2 or 1	0
Pontotoc	0	0
Pottawatomie	3	0
Pushmataha	0	0
Roger Mills	0	0
Rogers	0	0
Seminole	0	0
Sequoyah	0	0
Stephens	0	0
Texas	0	0
Tillman	0	0
Tulsa	10	8
Wagoner	0	0
Washington	0	0
Washita	0	0
Woods	0	0
Woodward	0	0

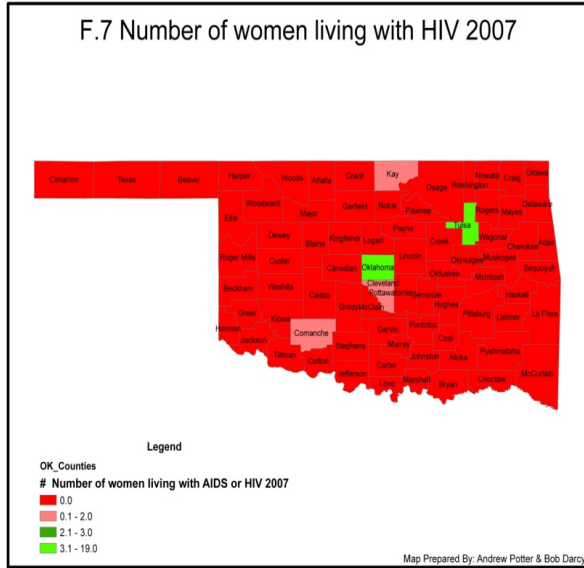
Key
Lowest (0 cases)
Next (2 or 1 cases)
Next (3 cases)
Top (over 5 cases)

Source: Terrainia Harris, MPH, Manager, Prevention Quality Assurance and Analysis, Oklahoma State Department of Health email to Bob Darcy February 18, 2009. Table prepared by R. Darcy

F.7 Number of women living with AIDS 2007



F.7 Number of women living with HIV 2007



F. Health and Well-Being

8. Number of women who died from suicide

In the U.S. out of 30,950 suicides, 5,950 were women in 2001. Three years later the total number of suicides increased as well as the number of female suicides. In 2004, female suicides accounted for 6,873 of 32,439 suicides. (www.suicide.org/suicide-statistics.html#2005 accessed April 2010.)

The Office on Women's Health reports a rate of 4.6 deaths by suicide per 100,000 American females. The method of suicide for both men and women were broken down in to four categories including firearms, hanging/suffocation/strangulation, poison, and other methods. The most common method for women was poison with 2,600 or 37.8% of female suicides. Firearms were the next leading method with 2,227 or 32.4%. (<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html> accessed April 2010)

U.S. Suicide Statistics (2004)				
Suicide Methods by Gender				
Method	Men		Women	
	Men - Percent of Total	Men - Number of Suicides (25,566 total)	Women - Percent of Total	Women - Number of Suicides (6,873 total)
Firearms	56.8%	14,523	32.4%	2,227
Hanging, strangulation, suffocation	23.4%	5,980	19.7%	1,356
Poisons	12.5%	3,200	37.8%	2,600
All other methods	7.3%	1,863	10.0%	690

Chart from www.suicide.org/suicide-statistics.html#2005

According to the Oklahoma Suicide Prevention Fact Sheet, from 1999-2005 the rate of female suicide is 6.1 per 100,000. During this time, 20% of all suicides were committed by women. Suicide became the 15th most common cause of death for women. In 2006, 96 women between the ages of 20-70+ committed suicide, this number increased slightly in 2007.

The US Department of Health and Human Services Office on Women's Health shows that the Oklahoma female suicide death rate was 6.1 per 100,000 females in 2006. (<http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/index.html>.

www.sprc.org/stateinfomation/PDF/statedatasheets/ok_datasheets.pdf

www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/chartbook/ChartBookDatasearch.asp accessed April 2010.)

Self-Inflicted Injuries by Age Group, Gender, and Method, Oklahoma Residents

	Suicides								Hospitalized Attempts							
	Male		Female		All		Avg Cost Per Case		Male		Female		All		Avg Cost Per Case	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Medical	Work Loss	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	Medical	Work Loss
Age Group																
5-14	5	1.8	1	0.3	5	1.1	\$5,642	\$1,459,015	26	10.5	61	25.8	87	17.9	\$6,383	\$12,698
15-19	22	16.8	4	3.0	26	10.1	\$4,675	\$1,584,472	157	121.2	292	240.6	449	179.0	\$6,175	\$9,406
20-29	72	28.2	15	6.3	87	17.5	\$4,288	\$1,654,712	288	104.9	340	132.2	628	118.1	\$7,037	\$11,905
30-49	164	33.7	48	9.7	212	21.7	\$3,520	\$1,305,059	506	105.7	759	159.0	1,265	132.3	\$8,003	\$8,975
50-69	85	25.5	25	7.1	110	15.9	\$3,968	\$623,662	136	37.1	232	58.7	368	48.3	\$10,639	\$5,912
70+	52	39.9	8	4.0	60	18.2	\$4,109	\$91,654	23	16.9	31	15.3	54	15.9	\$13,430	\$1,792
Method																
Cut/Pierce	4	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.1	\$6,593	\$1,072,677	173	10.6	202	11.9	375	11.3	\$8,568	\$37,377
Firearms	265	16.6	43	2.6	308	9.5	\$3,120	\$1,003,635	**	1.6	**	0.5	34	1.0	\$51,455	\$50,718
Poisoning	47	2.9	37	2.2	84	2.6	\$6,544	\$1,058,723	832	50.9	1,404	83.0	2,236	67.3	\$6,646	\$1,313
Suffocation	71	4.5	15	0.9	86	2.6	\$2,991	\$1,361,586	**	0.6	**	0.2	13	0.4	\$24,251	\$184,306
Other/Unspecified	14	0.9	5	0.3	19	0.6	\$9,360	\$1,124,239	95	5.8	98	5.8	193	5.8	\$25,340	\$46,476
Total	400	25.2	101	6.1	501	15.4	\$3,908	\$1,080,488	1,136	69.5	1,715	101.4	2,851	85.8	\$7,995	\$9,213

Table from www.sprc.org/stateinfomation/PDF/statedatasheets/ok_datasheets.pdf

F. Health and Well-Being

8. Number of women who died from suicide 1999 - 2006

County	Female population (2000)	Female suicide rate per 100,000 1999-2006
Adair	10,668	1.2
Alfalfa	2,643	0
Atoka	6,373	9.7
Beaver	2,897	0
Beckham	9,445	6.6
Blaine	5,462	0
Bryan	18,724	9.2
Caddo	15,184	3.3
Canadian	43,971	4.9
Carter	23,656	5.2
Cherokee	21,658	6.8
Choctaw	8,058	9.4
Cimarron	1,595	0
Cleveland	103,589	5.1
Coal	3,072	0
Comanche	55,371	5.2
Cotton	3,331	7.7
Craig	7,435	3.4
Creek	34,373	4.3
Custer	13,414	3.8
Delaware	18,870	3.9
Dewey	2,434	0
Ellis	2,061	0
Garfield	29,840	3.4
Garvin	14,118	10.7
Grady	23,311	6.2

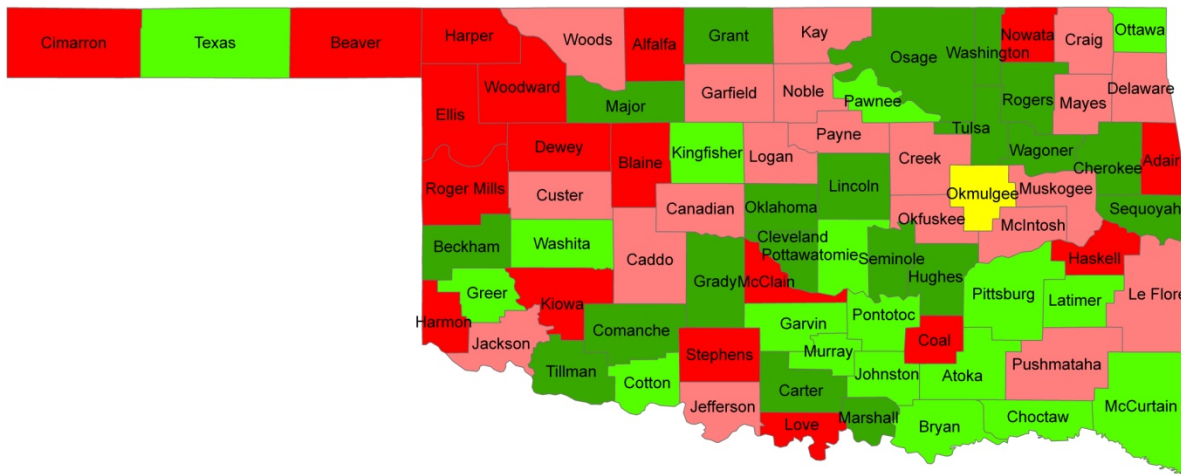
County	Female population (2000)	Female suicide rate per 100,000 1999-2006
Grant	10,668	5.0
Greer	2,708	14.6
Harmon	1,691	0
Harper	1,812	0
Haskell	6,026	2.1
Hughes	6,876	5.6
Jackson	14,282	2.7
Jefferson	3,502	3.7
Johnston	5,343	7.1
Kay	24,817	4.6
Kingfisher	7,138	7.0
Kiowa	5,227	0
Latimer	5,415	9.4
Leflore	24,141	2.6
Lincoln	16,259	6.9
Logan	17,167	4.3
Love	4,456	0
Major	3,862	5.2
Marshall	6,710	6.4
Mayes	19,336	3.7
McClain	13,966	0
McCurtain	17,845	7.2
McIntosh	10,149	4.5
Murray	6,395	13.7
Muskogee	35,936	4.9
Noble	5,781	4.4

County	Female population (2000)	Female suicide rate per 100,000 1999-2006
Nowata	10,668	0
Okfuskee	5,721	4.5
Oklahoma	340,022	6.3
Okmulgee	20,329	4.9
Osage	21,986	5.6
Ottawa	17,085	8.9
Pawnee	8,415	7.5
Payne	33,542	2.8
Pittsburg	21,814	8.1
Pontotoc	18,185	8.9
Pottawatomie	33,881	8.3
Pushmataha	6,060	4.2
Roger Mills	1,714	0
Rogers	35,889	4.9
Seminole	12,884	5.9
Sequoyah	19,751	6.2
Stephens	22,288	1.1
Texas	9,764	7.8
Tillman	4,735	5.6
Tulsa	290,069	5.7
Wagoner	29,075	5.3
Washington	25,499	6.9
Washita	5,936	8.5
Woods	4,457	2.9
Woodward	9,247	1.4

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy, K. Mocco, B. Stingley

F.8 Number of women who died from suicide 1999 - 2006



Legend

OK_Counties

Number of women who died from suicide 1999 - 2006

- 0.000 - 2.100
- 2.101 - 4.910
- 4.911 - 4.920
- 4.921 - 6.900
- 6.901 - 14.600

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

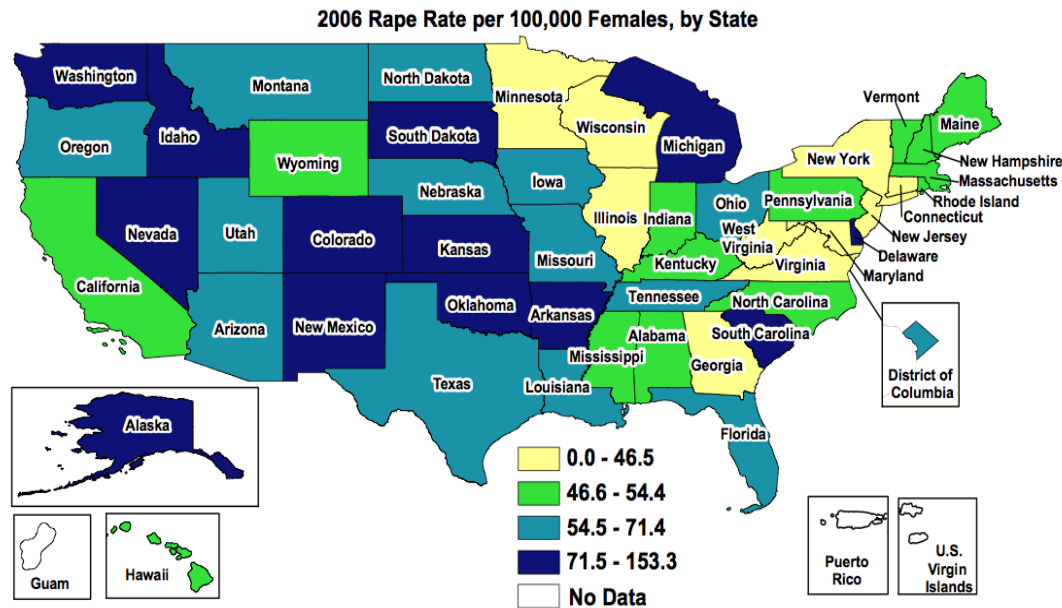
F. Health and Well-Being

9. Number of reported rapes

The Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Uniform Crime Report on violent crimes for 2009 reported a total of 89,000 female-victim rapes in the United States – that is a national rate of 29.3 reported rapes per 100,000 individual females. (http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_05.html accessed April 2010.)

From 1992-2000, there was a total of 366,460 attempted rapes, completed rapes, and sexual assaults in the U.S. according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics Selected Findings report on Rape and Sexual Assault. Of that 366,460 total, 193,930 were injured and 172,530 were not injured. 73,950 of the injured reported the crime to police, while a majority of 119,340 did not. Of the non-injured victims, only 42,400 reported a crime, while 128,800 did not. (www.bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/rsarp00.pdf accessed April 2010.)

The number of rapes lowered in 2005 to 190,600, but by 2007 the number of rapes and sexual assaults increased to 248,300. The rate for rape was 1.8 per 1,000 females compared to 0.1 per 1,000 males in 2007 with more than 500 rapes per day. (endabuse.org accessed April 2010.)



Map from http://www.healthstatus2010.com/owh/pdf/Apr10_RateMap.pdf

The FBI's Uniform Crime Report for 2009 reported 1,466 rapes in Oklahoma, or 40.2 per 100,000 inhabitants. (http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_05.htm accessed April 2010.)

According to the Oklahoma Law Enforcement Agency Uniform Crime Reports in 2006 there were 1,481 rapes. The rape rate for 2006 was 81.8 per 100,000 females. This rate is significantly higher than the national rate. The number of rapes increased in 2007 to 1,559. Oklahoma's rape trend correlates with the national numbers from 2005 to 2007 with a steady increase in the number of rapes/assaults. (<http://www.disastercenter.com/crime/okcrimn.htm> accessed April 2010.)

C. Rogers, J. Green, T. Johnson

F. Health and Well-Being

9. Number of reported rapes 2005 - 2007

County	Total reported rapes 2005-7	Rapes per 10,000 females
Adair	23	21.56
Alfalfa	2	7.57
Atoka	14	21.97
Beaver	6	20.71
Beckham	9	9.53
Blaine	5	9.15
Bryan	71	37.92
Caddo	51	11.60
Canadian	51	17.80
Carter	16	10.54
Cherokee	63	29.09
Choctaw	5	6.21
Cimarron	0	0
Cleveland	184	17.76
Coal	2	6.51
Comanche	208	37.56
Cotton	3	9.01
Craig	6	8.07
Creek	61	17.75
Custer	16	11.93
Delaware	45	23.85
Dewey	0	0
Ellis	0	0
Garfield	81	27
Garvin	23	16.29
Grady	38	16.30

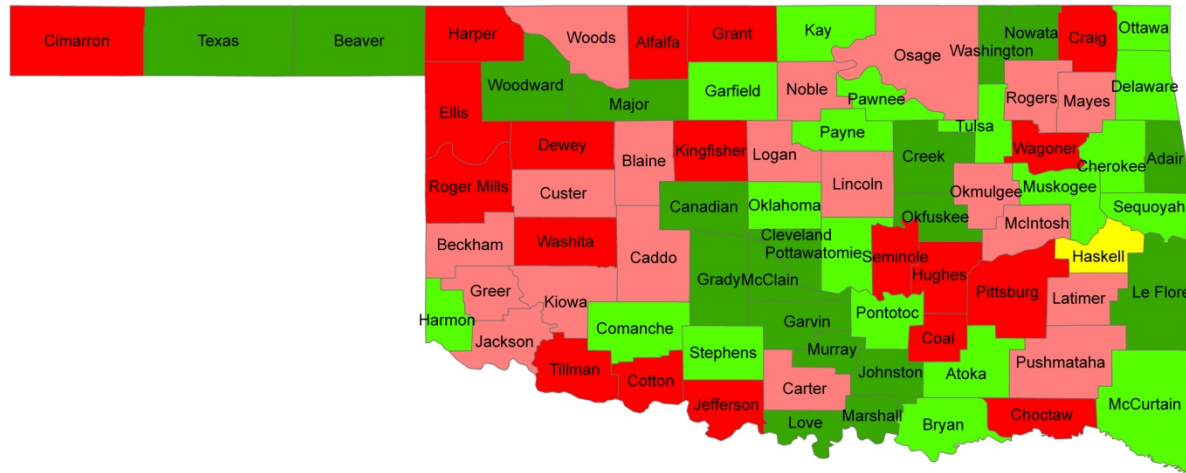
County	Total reported rapes 2005-7	Rapes per 10,000 females
Grant	0	0
Greer	3	11.08
Harmon	4	23.65
Harper	0	0
Haskell	9	14.94
Hughes	6	8.73
Jackson	14	9.80
Jefferson	3	8.57
Johnston	11	20.59
Kay	71	28.61
Kingfisher	3	4.20
Kiowa	6	11.48
Latimer	7	12.93
Leflore	41	16.98
Lincoln	21	12.92
Logan	23	13.40
Love	8	17.95
Major	8	20.71
Marshall	14	20.86
Mayes	19	9.83
McClain	26	18.62
McCurtain	53	29.70
McIntosh	10	9.85
Murray	10	15.64
Muskogee	124	34.51
Noble	6	10.38

County	Total reported rapes 2005-7	Rapes per 10,000 females
Nowata	10	18.62
Okfuskee	10	17.48
Oklahoma	1259	37.03
Okmulgee	29	14.27
Osage	22	10.01
Ottawa	38	22.24
Pawnee	22	26.14
Payne	95	28.32
Pittsburg	26	3.62
Pontotoc	55	30.24
Pottawatomie	86	25.38
Pushmataha	8	13.20
Roger Mills	0	0
Rogers	43	11.98
Seminole	10	7.76
Sequoyah	86	43.54
Stephens	49	21.98
Texas	21	21.51
Tillman	4	8.45
Tulsa	1062	36.61
Wagoner	24	8.25
Washington	54	21.18
Washita	4	6.74
Woods	5	11.22
Woodward	17	18.38

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Table prepared by R. Darcy and M. Farris

F.9 Number of reported rapes 2005 - 2007



Legend

OK_Counties

Number of reported rapes 2005 - 2007

- 0.00 - 9.01
- 9.02 - 14.27
- 14.28 - 14.94
- 14.95 - 21.56
- 21.57 - 43.54

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

G. Women's Resources

1. Abortion
2. Abortion Alternatives
3. Charitable Pharmacies
4. Domestic Violence Services
5. Free Medical Clinics
6. Dental Assistance
7. Legal Aid

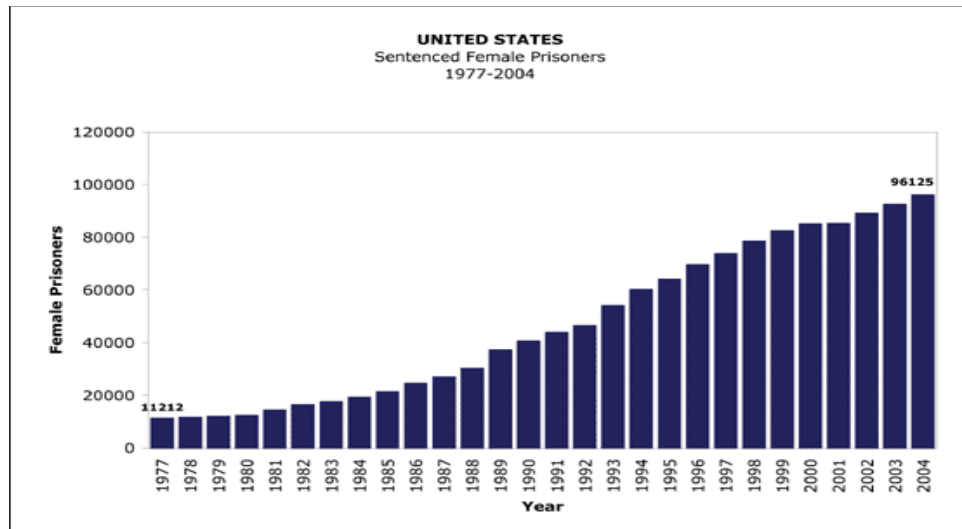
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H. Criminal Justice

Introduction

In 2008, the executive director of the Women's Prison Association (WPA) reported women, while only 10% of the overall prison population, are the fastest growing prison demographic. Most women were incarcerated for nonviolent crimes. The WPA proposed working with incarcerated women on multiple fronts to set goals in phases – survival, stabilization, and self sufficiency, and in multiple areas – family, livelihood, residence, health and sobriety, criminal justice compliance, and social connections. (Georgia Lerner <http://www.ussc.gov/SYMPO2008/Material/Lerner.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

The 2008 Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin's Midyear Report found a lower rate of all new prisoners nationally (from 2.6% annually to 2.2%). The report also found that from 2000 to 2008, the number of incarcerated women rose from 11.4% of inmates to 12.7%. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Jail Inmates at Midyear 2008; <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/pub/pdf/jim08st.pdf> accessed April 2010.)



Source: <http://www.wpaonline.org/institute/hardhit/part2.htm>

In 2007, Oklahoma had one of the highest overall incarceration rates for both genders at 665 per every 100,000 in the population. This is well above the national average of 447 per 100,000 persons. Additionally, Oklahoma had far fewer parolees, 1,016 per every 100,000 in the population, than the national average of 1,863 per every 100,000 people. (National Institute of Corrections; <http://www.nicic.org/features/statestats/?State=OK#2> accessed April 2010.)

In Oklahoma, the number of women in prison is 209 per every 100,000 women in the population. This is the highest incarceration rate of women in any state. For all states, the average number of women incarcerated per every 100,000 women in the population is 121. (Bureau of Justice Statistics <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/content/data/pjim0514.csv> accessed April 2010.)

L. Roper, K. Kautz, T. Harris

H. Criminal Justice

1. Female incarceration receptions

During Fiscal Year 2009, there were 1,284 female offenders received by the Oklahoma Department of Corrections. Top five controlling offense categories for Fiscal Year 2009 receptions were: Possession, Obtaining Controlled Dangerous Substance 21.4%; Distributing Controlled Dangerous Substance 19.2%; Forgery 7.7%; Assault 6.4%; and Larceny 6.3%.

Of 1,284 receptions during the 2009 fiscal year, 1,068 were new court admissions not on probation or parole, 184 were probation violators, and 22 were parole violators.

(<http://204.62.19.52/field/female/Female%20Incarceration%20Briefing%20Paper%20FY%202009-A.pdf>)

L. Roper, K. Kautz, T. Harris

H. Criminal Justice

1. Female incarceration receptions 2008 - 2009

County	Female offender receptions FY2008-9	Female offender receptions per 10,000 females age 18+ per year
Adair	3	1.50
Alfalfa	0	0.00
Atoka	8	7.63
Beaver	8	17.06
Beckham	21	14.66
Blaine	13	14.55
Bryan	21	7.02
Caddo	34	15.32
Canadian	23	3.27
Carter	40	11.89
Cherokee	13	4.07
Choctaw	11	8.77
Cimarron	2	7.44
Cleveland	38	2.56
Coal	11	24.79
Comanche	126	16.67
Cotton	20	45.16
Craig	4	3.44
Creek	64	12.78
Custer	43	19.84
Delaware	35	11.66
Dewey	0	0.00
Ellis	3	8.69
Garfield	69	16.07
Garvin	4	1.85
Grady	65	16.30

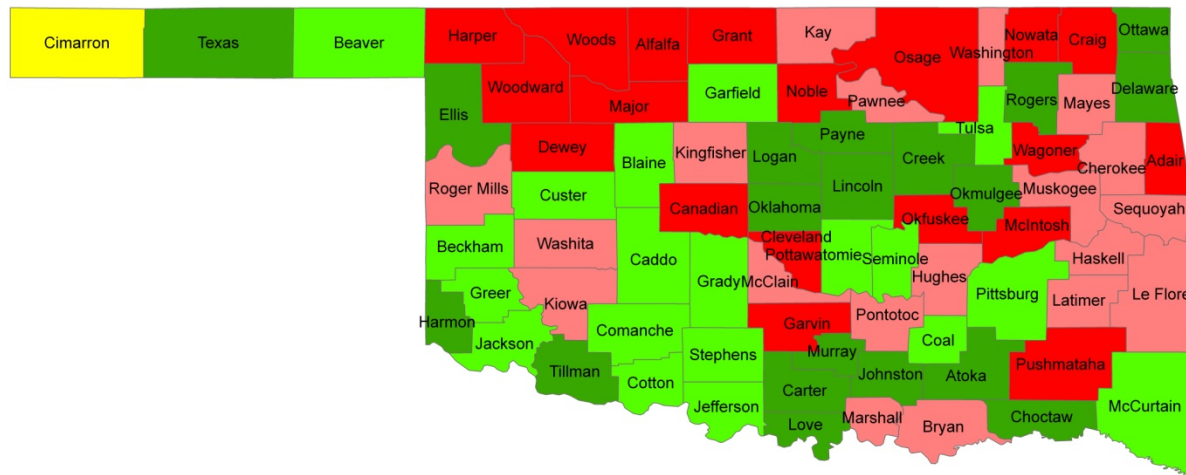
County	Female offender receptions FY2008-9	Female offender receptions per 10,000 females age 18+ per year
Grant	1	2.11
Greer	8	24.17
Harmon	3	13.14
Harper	0	0.00
Haskell	5	4.85
Hughes	7	5.79
Jackson	49	22.11
Jefferson	9	15.32
Johnston	12	12.24
Kay	24	6.54
Kingfisher	8	5.68
Kiowa	5	5.46
Latimer	5	6.72
Leflore	17	4.44
Lincoln	19	7.56
Logan	21	7.45
Love	5	8.59
Major	1	0.44
Marshall	12	4.40
Mayes	9	5.46
McClain	4	5.79
McCurtain	33	29.68
McIntosh	10	3.43
Murray	13	11.51
Muskogee	40	6.70
Noble	2	2.19

County	Female offender receptions FY2008-9	Female offender receptions per 10,000 females age 18+ per year
Nowata	0	0.00
Okfuskee	2	2.20
Oklahoma	603	10.78
Oklmulgee	22	7.55
Osage	3	0.95
Ottawa	29	10.71
Pawnee	8	6.57
Payne	35	7.57
Pittsburg	50	14.50
Pontotoc	20	6.90
Pottawatomie	78	14.63
Pushmataha	1	0.99
Roger Mills	1	3.49
Rogers	38	7.46
Seminole	36	17.27
Sequoyah	12	3.62
Stephens	59	16.14
Texas	22	13.23
Tillman	6	8.08
Tulsa	602	16.01
Wagoner	14	3.39
Washington	30	7.31
Washita	5	5.91
Woods	0	0.00
Woodward	4	2.79

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Female Offender Management Annual Report FY 2008 and FY 2009 Oklahoma Department of Corrections Division of Female Offender Operations <http://www.doc.state.ok.us/field/female/FY%202009%20Female%20Offender%20Operations%20Annual%20Report.pdf> accessed April 2010. Table by R. Darcy

H.1 Female incarceration receptions 2008 - 2009



Legend

OK_Counties

Female incarceration receptions 2008 - 2009

- 0.00 - 3.44
- 3.45 - 7.31
- 7.32 - 7.44
- 7.45 - 13.23
- 13.24 - 45.16

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

2. Drug courts

3. Female offenders entering drug court programs

Drug courts were first introduced more than twenty years ago in order to keep non-violent offenders out of prison. Nationally there are more than 2000 drug courts. According to the Office of National Drug Control Policy drug courts save money compared to traditional incarceration, provide better drug abuse treatment, and keep people out of prison. (<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/enforce/drugcourt.html> accessed April 19, 2010.)

According to data compiled by the U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, the gap between male and female drug use is narrowing. (<http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k8nsduh/2k8Results.cfm#2.5> accessed April 19, 2010.)

This means that drug courts have a potential for reducing women's incarceration. According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, drug court is more effective than traditional incarceration at reducing repeat offenders. Two years after completing drug court, the recidivism rate is 27%, while the rate of committing a new offense after a traditional prison sentence is 46%. (<http://www.nadcp.org/sites/default/files/nadcp/Facts%20on%20Drug%20Courts%20.pdf> accessed April 22, 2010).

Only half of all offenders eligible for drug court actually end up there, but if everyone who was eligible did go to drug court instead of prison, \$1.17 billion dollars would be saved annually. In 2007, Oklahoma had \$19.6 million dollars in appropriations for drug courts, more than every other state except California and New Jersey. (http://www.ndci.org/sites/default/files/ndci/PCPII1_web%5B1%5D.pdf accessed April 22, 2010.)

Forty-four of Oklahoma's seven-seven counties have drug courts. Of the 44 counties, only one (Garfield) did not have a woman attend the court between 2002 and 2005. (see table below) Latimer County, which has the highest rate of all female arrests from drug offenses (47.06% of arrested females), does not have a drug court. (see table below) Of the sixteen counties with the highest incarceration rates of women, 10 have drug courts and 6 do not. Of the nineteen counties that have the highest rate of female drug arrests out of all female arrests, only 3 have drug courts. (see table below)

H. Criminal Justice
2. Drug courts 2002 - 2005

County	Female offender receptions to prison per 10,000 females age 18+ per year FY2008-9	Has drug court FY02-Fy05
Adair	1.50	No
Alfalfa	0	No
Atoka	7.63	No
Beaver	17.06	No
Beckham	14.66	Yes
Blaine	14.55	No
Bryan	7.02	Yes
Caddo	15.32	No
Canadian	3.27	No
Carter	11.89	No
Cherokee	4.07	Yes
Choctaw	8.77	No
Cimarron	7.44	No
Cleveland	2.56	Yes
Coal	24.79	No
Comanche	16.67	Yes
Cotton	45.16	No
Craig	3.44	Yes
Creek	12.78	Yes
Custer	19.84	Yes
Delaware	11.66	Yes
Dewey	0	No
Ellis	8.69	No
Garfield	16.07	Yes
Garvin	1.85	See McClain
Grady	16.30	Yes

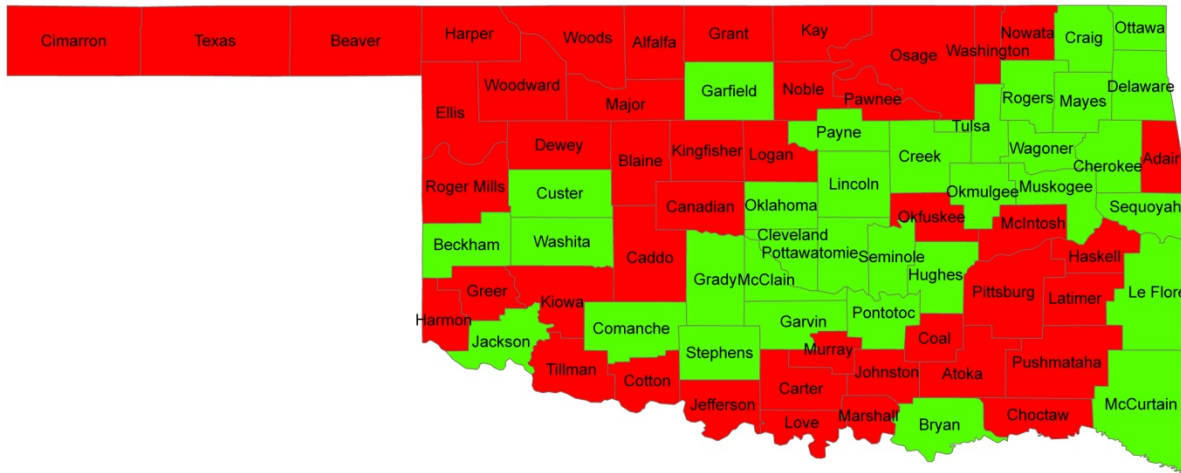
County	Female offender receptions to prison per 10,000 females age 18+ per year FY2008-9	Has drug court FY02-Fy05
Grant	2.11	No
Greer	24.17	No
Harmon	13.14	No
Harper	0	No
Haskell	4.85	No
Hughes	5.79	Yes
Jackson	22.11	Yes
Jefferson	15.32	No
Johnston	12.24	No
Kay	6.54	No
Kingfisher	5.68	No
Kiowa	5.46	No
Latimer	6.72	No
Leflore	4.44	Yes
Lincoln	7.56	Yes
Logan	7.45	No
Love	8.59	No
Major	0.44	No
Marshall	4.40	No
Mayes	5.46	Yes
McClain	5.79	Yes
McCurtain	29.68	Yes
McIntosh	3.43	No
Murray	11.51	No
Muskogee	6.70	Yes
Noble	2.19	No

County	Female offender receptions to prison per 10,000 females age 18+ per year FY2008-9	Has drug court FY02-Fy05
Nowata	0	No
Okfuskee	2.20	No
Oklahoma	10.78	Yes
Okmulgee	7.55	Yes
Osage	0.95	No
Ottawa	10.71	Yes
Pawnee	6.57	No
Payne	7.57	Yes
Pittsburg	14.50	No
Pontotoc	6.90	Yes
Pottawatomie	14.63	Yes
Pushmataha	0.99	No
Roger Mills	3.49	No
Rogers	7.46	Yes
Seminole	17.27	Yes
Sequoyah	3.62	Yes
Stephens	16.14	Yes
Texas	13.23	No
Tillman	8.08	No
Tulsa	16.01	Yes
Wagoner	3.39	Yes
Washington	7.31	No
Washita	5.91	See Custer
Woods	0	No
Woodward	2.79	No

Key
No court
Has Court

Source: Performance and outcome report on drug courts for FY'02-FY'05 <http://www.ok.gov/odmhsas/documents/Fiscal%20Year%202002-2005.pdf> accessed April 2010. Table by R. Darcy

H.2 Drug courts 2002 - 2005



Legend

OK_Counties

Drug courts 2002 - 2005

■ No Court

■ Has Court

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

3. Female offenders entering drug court program 2002 - 2005

County	Has drug court FY02-Fy05	Female offenders entering drug court FY 02-FY05
Adair	No	0
Alfalfa	No	0
Atoka	No	0
Beaver	No	0
Beckham	Yes	5
Blaine	No	0
Bryan	Yes	7
Caddo	No	0
Canadian	No	0
Carter	No	0
Cherokee	Yes	39
Choctaw	No	0
Cimarron	No	0
Cleveland	Yes	21
Coal	No	0
Comanche	Yes	4
Cotton	No	0
Craig	Yes	11
Creek	Yes	62
Custer	Yes	1
Delaware	Yes	5
Dewey	No	0
Ellis	No	0
Garfield	Yes	0
Garvin	See McClain	
Grady	Yes	1

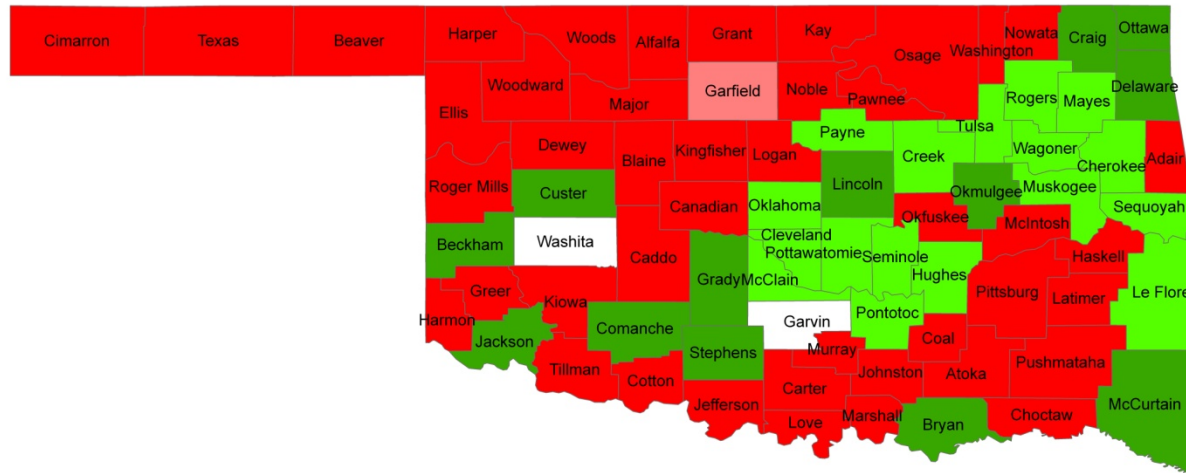
County	Has drug court FY02-Fy05	Female offenders entering drug court FY 02-FY05
Grant	No	0
Greer	No	0
Harmon	No	0
Harper	No	0
Haskell	No	0
Hughes	Yes	16
Jackson	Yes	8
Jefferson	No	0
Johnston	No	0
Kay	No	0
Kingfisher	No	0
Kiowa	No	0
Latimer	No	0
Leflore	Yes	51
Lincoln	Yes	13
Logan	No	0
Love	No	0
Major	No	0
Marshall	No	0
Mayes	Yes	22
McClain	Yes	18
McCurtain	Yes	12
McIntosh	No	0
Murray	No	0
Muskogee	Yes	31
Noble	No	0

County	Has drug court FY02-Fy05	Female offenders entering drug court FY 02-FY05
Nowata	No	0
Okfuskee	No	0
Oklahoma	Yes	280
Okmulgee	Yes	10
Osage	No	0
Ottawa	Yes	8
Pawnee	No	0
Payne	Yes	52
Pittsburg	No	0
Pontotoc	Yes	81
Pottawatomie	Yes	21
Pushmataha	No	0
Roger Mills	No	0
Rogers	Yes	30
Seminole	Yes	26
Sequoyah	Yes	22
Stephens	Yes	5
Texas	No	0
Tillman	No	0
Tulsa	Yes	152
Wagoner	Yes	58
Washington	No	0
Washita	See Custer	
Woods	No	0
Woodward	No	0

Key
No court (44)
Next 1
Next 13
Top 19

Source: Performance and outcome report on drug courts for FY'02-FY'05 <http://www.ok.gov/odmhsas/documents/Fiscal%20Year%202002-2005.pdf> accessed April 2010. Table by R. Darcy

H.3 Female offenders entering drug court program 2002 - 2005



Legend

OK_Counties

Female offenders entering drug court program 2002 - 2005

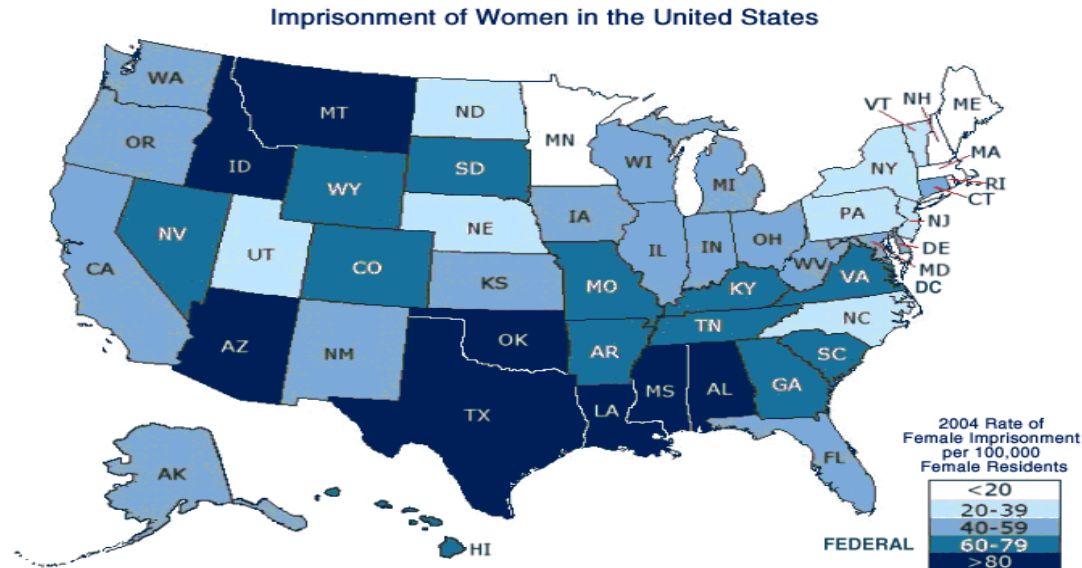
- No Court
- Next 1
- Next 13
- Top 19

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

4. Females incarcerated
5. Female murder, manslaughter, robbery and assault arrest rate 2007

Three out of four female violent offenders commit simple assaults, and three out of four female violent offenders attack other women. When dealing with violent female offenders, two-thirds of the females have had a prior relationship with their victims. About 40 % of violent female offenders were thought to have been under the influence of “drugs, alcohol or both.” About 60% of female state prison inmates reported having experienced physical or sexual abuse prior to their incarceration. (<http://www.uga.edu/iws/WAGG/wagg08powerpoints/RealitiesIncarceratedWomen.pdf> accessed April 2010.)



Map State Rates 2004

Source: <http://www.wpaonline.org/institute/hardhit/part2.htm>

H. Criminal Justice
4. Females incarcerated 2002

County	Females incarcerated 2002	Incarceration rate per 1,000 females
Adair	1	0.09
Alfalfa	1	0.38
Atoka	15	2.35
Beaver	0	0
Beckham	17	1.8
Blaine	3	0.55
Bryan	27	1.44
Caddo	19	1.25
Canadian	18	0.41
Carter	28	1.18
Cherokee	4	0.18
Choctaw	11	1.37
Cimarron	0	0
Cleveland	44	0.42
Coal	9	2.93
Comanche	120	2.17
Cotton	1	0.3
Craig	8	1.08
Creek	50	1.45
Custer	17	1.27
Delaware	17	0.9
Dewey	0	0
Ellis	0	0
Garfield	53	1.78
Garvin	6	0.42
Grady	40	1.72

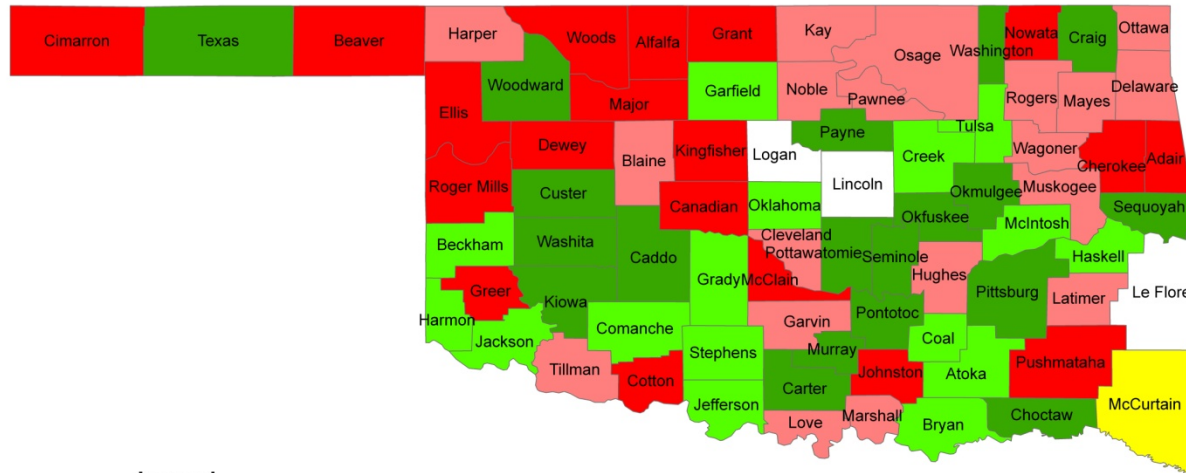
County	Females incarcerated 2002	Incarceration rate per 1,000 females
Grant	0	0
Greer	1	0.37
Harmon	5	2.96
Harper	1	0.55
Haskell	11	1.83
Hughes	3	0.44
Jackson	24	1.68
Jefferson	13	3.71
Johnston	2	0.37
Kay	13	0.52
Kingfisher	1	0.14
Kiowa	5	0.96
Latimer	3	0.55
Leflore	missing	
Lincoln	missing	
Logan	missing	
Love	4	0.9
Major	1	0.26
Marshall	6	0.89
Mayes	9	0.47
McClain	4	0.29
McCurtain	16	0.9
McIntosh	15	1.48
Murray	7	1.09
Muskogee	32	0.89
Noble	4	0.69

County	Females incarcerated 2002	Incarceration rate per 1,000 females
Nowata	2	0.37
Okfuskee	7	1.22
Oklahoma	679	2
Okmulgee	20	0.98
Osage	10	0.45
Ottawa	10	0.59
Pawnee	4	0.48
Payne	35	1.04
Pittsburg	20	0.92
Pontotoc	24	1.32
Pottawatomie	38	1.12
Pushmataha	1	0.17
Roger Mills	0	0
Rogers	16	0.45
Seminole	13	1.01
Sequoyah	23	1.16
Stephens	75	3.37
Texas	13	1.33
Tillman	4	0.84
Tulsa	437	1.51
Wagoner	17	0.58
Washington	32	1.25
Washita	6	1.01
Woods	1	0.22
Woodward	9	0.97

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 16

Source:Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center. January 2004. Report of the special task force for women incarcerated in Oklahoma section 4A pages 29-30
http://www.wfok.org/sites/wfok/uploads/documents/taskforce_incarcerated_women.pdf accessed April 2010. Table by R. Darcy

H.4 Females incarcerated 2002



Legend

OK_Counties

Females incarcerated 2002

- No Info.
- 0.999 - 0.410
- 0.411 - 0.912
- 0.913
- 0.914 - 1.370
- 1.371 - 3.710

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

5. Female murder, manslaughter, robbery and assault arrest rate 2007

County	Female arrests 2007	% For murder, manslaughter, robbery, assault
Adair	179	8.38
Alfalfa	12	8.33
Atoka	71	15.49
Beaver	20	15.00
Beckham	351	6.55
Blaine	65	13.85
Bryan	566	4.24
Caddo	303	7.92
Canadian	647	5.26
Carter	680	6.03
Cherokee	220	11.36
Choctaw	107	2.80
Cimarron	10	10.00
Cleveland	2413	5.93
Coal	39	12.82
Comanche	1570	8.47
Cotton	70	2.86
Craig	154	7.14
Creek	333	7.51
Custer	320	5.00
Delaware	351	4.56
Dewey	54	3.70
Ellis	9	0
Garfield	476	8.82
Garvin	317	5.36
Grady	214	7.94

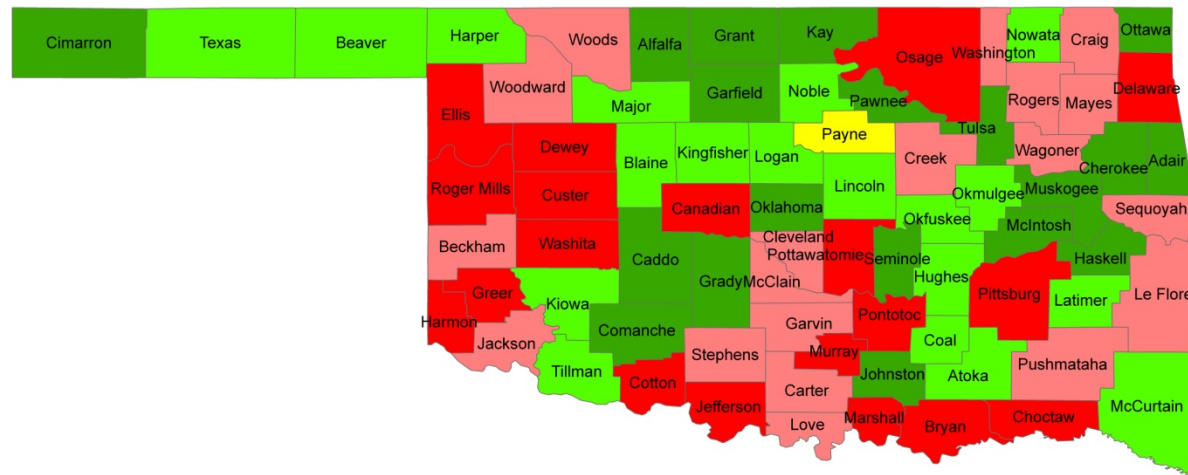
County	Female arrests 2007	% For murder, manslaughter, robbery, assault
Grant	11	9.09
Greer	49	2.04
Harmon	23	0
Harper	23	21.74
Haskell	98	8.16
Hughes	64	12.50
Jackson	366	6.56
Jefferson	45	2.22
Johnston	142	9.15
Kay	442	11.99
Kingfisher	56	21.43
Kiowa	53	13.21
Latimer	17	17.65
Leflore	178	6.18
Lincoln	92	14.13
Logan	248	12.90
Love	34	5.88
Major	55	12.73
Marshall	183	2.73
Mayes	411	5.84
McClain	186	5.91
McCurtain	264	12.50
McIntosh	100	9.00
Murray	108	1.85
Muskogee	1058	9.64
Noble	43	16.28

County	Female arrests 2007	% For murder, manslaughter, robbery, assault
Nowata	87	13.79
Okfuskee	28	25.00
Oklahoma	6884	10.55
Okmulgee	249	12.05
Osage	398	3.27
Ottawa	180	8.33
Pawnee	202	8.91
Payne	690	7.83
Pittsburg	483	3.73
Pontotoc	672	4.02
Pottawatomie	736	4.08
Pushmataha	143	5.59
Roger Mills	9	0
Rogers	450	6.67
Seminole	340	8.24
Sequoyah	611	7.69
Stephens	554	5.78
Texas	102	18.63
Tillman	67	20.90
Tulsa	6169	8.38
Wagoner	388	7.73
Washington	827	5.93
Washita	27	3.70
Woods	47	6.38
Woodward	324	6.48

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, email to R. Darcy April 2010. Table prepared by R. Darcy

H.5 Female murder, manslaughter, robbery and assault arrest rate 2007



Legend

- OK_Counties**
Female murder, manslaughter, robbery and assault arrest rate 2007
- 0.00 - 5.26
 - 5.27 - 7.73
 - 7.74 - 7.83
 - 7.84 - 11.99
 - 12.00 - 25.00

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

6. Female burglary, breaking-entering, larceny and theft arrest rate

Crimes in the theft categories above are defined as non-violent, unlawful taking of another's possessions, without the use of force, and do not necessarily imply unlawful entry. They could include anything from auto theft to shoplifting. Crime, including non-violent crime, has been on the decline nationally since 1980.

(<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2010/tables/10s0295.pdf> accessed April 19, 2010.)

According to Bureau of Justice Statistics for 1993, nationally females committing burglary, larceny, theft and motor vehicle theft totaled 22.8% of all crimes committed by women, and male crimes of the same categories made up 23.2% of all male crimes. In 2005, female crimes in those categories made up 19.5% of all female committed crimes, and male committed crimes in that category made up 19.4% of the total male crimes.

(<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2065> accessed April 21, 2010.)

In Oklahoma in 2007, burglary-theft crimes were committed by women at a median rate of 6.38% of all the crimes committed by women. (See table below). Beaver County had the highest rate of female crimes that are thefts at 30%, and six counties have zero percent of all female crimes that were thefts.

(<http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2010/tables/10s0295.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

L. Roper, K. Kautz, T. Harris

H. Criminal Justice

6. Female burglary, breaking-entering, larceny and theft arrest rate 2007

County	Female arrests 2007	% For burglary, Breaking - entering, larceny & theft
Adair	179	10.61
Alfalfa	12	0
Atoka	71	2.82
Beaver	20	30.00
Beckham	351	2.85
Blaine	65	6.15
Bryan	566	7.42
Caddo	303	10.23
Canadian	647	5.56
Carter	680	12.50
Cherokee	220	10.91
Choctaw	107	2.80
Cimarron	10	0
Cleveland	2413	9.20
Coal	39	10.26
Comanche	1570	11.91
Cotton	70	0
Craig	154	4.55
Creek	333	9.91
Custer	320	3.13
Delaware	351	4.56
Dewey	54	0
Ellis	9	22.22
Garfield	476	8.40
Garvin	317	7.26
Grady	214	7.94

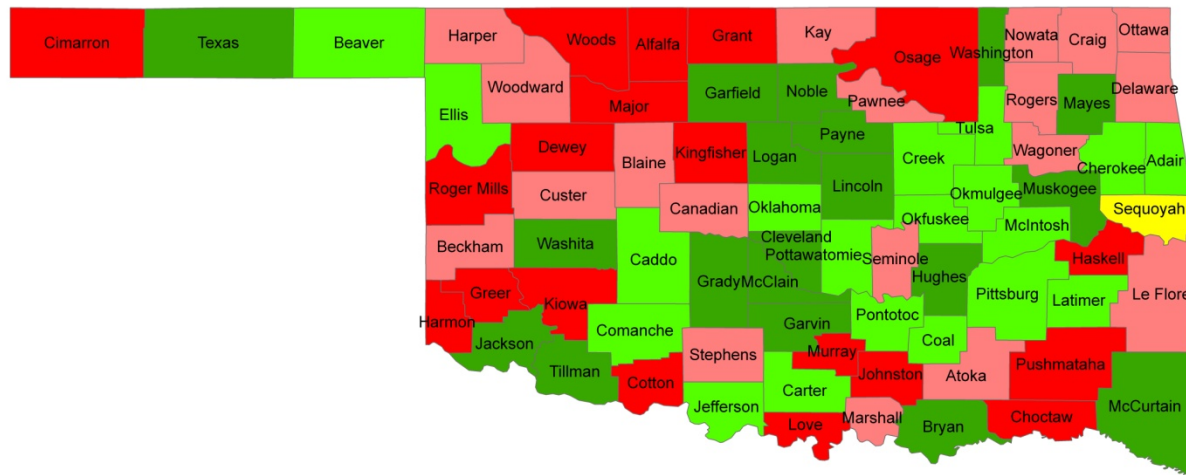
County	Female arrests 2007	% For burglary, Breaking - entering, larceny & theft
Grant	11	0
Greer	49	0
Harmon	23	0
Harper	23	4.35
Haskell	98	0
Hughes	64	9.38
Jackson	366	6.56
Jefferson	45	11.11
Johnston	142	2.11
Kay	442	5.88
Kingfisher	56	0
Kiowa	53	0
Latimer	17	11.76
Leflore	178	3.37
Lincoln	92	8.70
Logan	248	9.27
Love	34	0
Major	55	0
Marshall	183	4.92
Mayes	411	7.54
McClain	186	8.60
McCurtain	264	7.95
McIntosh	100	10.00
Murray	108	2.78
Muskogee	1058	8.51
Noble	43	6.98

County	Female arrests 2007	% For burglary, Breaking - entering, larceny & theft
Nowata	87	4.60
Okfuskee	28	10.71
Oklahoma	6884	14.70
Okmulgee	249	12.05
Osage	398	1.01
Ottawa	180	6.11
Pawnee	202	5.94
Payne	690	7.68
Pittsburg	483	13.25
Pontotoc	672	16.96
Pottawatomie	736	14.67
Pushmataha	143	0.70
Roger Mills	9	0
Rogers	450	5.56
Seminole	340	4.12
Sequoyah	611	6.38
Stephens	554	5.96
Texas	102	6.86
Tillman	67	8.96
Tulsa	6169	19.61
Wagoner	388	3.61
Washington	827	6.53
Washita	27	7.41
Woods	47	0
Woodward	324	4.94

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, email to R. Darcy April 2010. Table prepared by R. Darcy

H.6 Female burglary, breaking-entering, larceny and theft arrest rate 2007



Legend

OK_Counties

Female burglary, breaking-entering, larceny and theft arrest rat

- 0.00 - 2.80
- 2.81 - 6.15
- 6.16 - 6.38
- 6.39 - 9.38
- 9.39 - 30.00

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

7. Female forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings arrest rate

In 2005, the National Corrections Reporting Program report, which sorts offenses by seriousness, found that among women nationally who were newly admitted to state prisons, only 16% were being admitted for violent crimes compared to 29% of males. Most commonly, women were admitted for property offenses (37.8%), followed closely by drug offenses (36.7%). Fraud accounted for 15.1% of new prison admission for females. (National Corrections Reporting Program: Most Serious Offense of State Offenders by Offense, Admission Type, Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin; <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2065> accessed April 2010.)

Another 2005 report from National Corrections Reporting Program found that across all offenses, nationally women served on average 38.3% of maximum sentence possible while men served 50%. (National Corrections Reporting Program: Most Serious Offense of State Offenders by Offense, Admission Type, Age, Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin; <http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=2065> accessed April 2010.)

According to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, in Oklahoma 2008 arrest rates for women for fraud totaled 1,113, or 4.07% of all women's arrests. Embezzlement led to 295 arrests or .79% of the total for women. Arrests for stolen property dealings for women were 351, 1.29% of the total for women. In total, these arrests account for 6.15% of all female arrests in Oklahoma. (State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report 2008; <http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/Intro.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

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H. Criminal Justice

7. Female forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings 2007

County	Female arrests 2007	% For forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings
Adair	179	10.06
Alfalfa	12	8.33
Atoka	71	2.82
Beaver	20	15.00
Beckham	351	3.13
Blaine	65	3.08
Bryan	566	4.59
Caddo	303	7.59
Canadian	647	17.77
Carter	680	5.00
Cherokee	220	3.18
Choctaw	107	1.87
Cimarron	10	10.00
Cleveland	2413	6.09
Coal	39	5.13
Comanche	1570	15.48
Cotton	70	12.86
Craig	154	3.90
Creek	333	4.20
Custer	320	4.06
Delaware	351	18.23
Dewey	54	5.56
Ellis	9	22.22
Garfield	476	2.10
Garvin	317	1.26
Grady	214	6.07

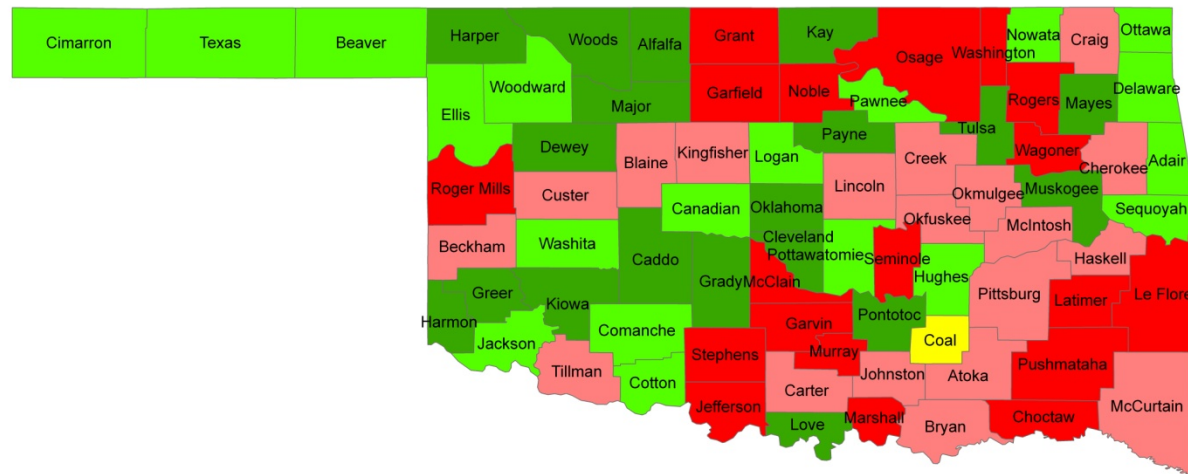
County	Female arrests 2007	% For forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings
Grant	11	0
Greer	49	8.16
Harmon	23	8.70
Harper	23	8.70
Haskell	98	5.10
Hughes	64	14.06
Jackson	366	14.21
Jefferson	45	0
Johnston	142	2.82
Kay	442	6.33
Kingfisher	56	3.57
Kiowa	53	5.66
Latimer	17	0
Leflore	178	2.25
Lincoln	92	3.26
Logan	248	9.68
Love	34	5.88
Major	55	7.27
Marshall	183	1.64
Mayes	411	8.52
McClain	186	1.61
McCurtain	264	4.17
McIntosh	100	3.00
Murray	108	0
Muskogee	1058	5.58
Noble	43	0

County	Female arrests 2007	% For forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings
Nowata	87	12.64
Okfuskee	28	3.57
Oklahoma	6884	6.99
Okmulgee	249	2.81
Osage	398	0.25
Ottawa	180	16.67
Pawnee	202	10.40
Payne	690	6.52
Pittsburg	483	2.69
Pontotoc	672	6.55
Pottawatomie	736	10.73
Pushmataha	143	1.40
Roger Mills	9	0
Rogers	450	1.78
Seminole	340	1.76
Sequoyah	611	9.33
Stephens	554	0.18
Texas	102	16.67
Tillman	67	2.99
Tulsa	6169	7.04
Wagoner	388	0.52
Washington	827	1.45
Washita	27	14.81
Woods	47	8.51
Woodward	324	12.65

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, email to R. Darcy April 2010. Table prepared by R. Darcy

H.7 Female forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings 2007



Legend

OK_Counties

Female forgery, fraud, embezzling, stolen property dealings 2007

- 0.00 - 2.25
- 2.26 - 5.10
- 5.11 - 5.13
- 5.14 - 8.70
- 8.71 - 22.22

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

8. Female DUI, drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrest rate

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism states that nationally women drink less than men. Looking at women who drink most heavily, problems resulting from drinking do not vary much between men and women. Additionally, women only constitute one-fourth of patients in treatment facilities; a similar proportion to that of male to female alcoholics (National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; <http://www.dui.com/dui-library/studies/alcohol-women> accessed April 2010.)

Female DUI arrests are steadily on the rise, while male arrests have been falling. From 1998 to 2007, the rate of women being arrested for drunk driving rose 28.8%, while the rate for men during the same period fell 7.5%. (Associated Press; <http://www.totaldui.com/news/articles/statistics/female-dui-arrests-rise.aspx> accessed April 2010.)

In 2008, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that men were more likely than women to have driven under the influence of alcohol (16% to 9%). (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Office of Applied Studies, Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, National Findings; <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k8nsduh/2k8Results.cfm#3.1.2> accessed April 2010.)

In 2008, Oklahoma arrests for females while driving under the influence of alcohol totaled 3,931, or 14.38% of all female arrests. Disorderly conduct accounted for 676, 2.47%, of all female arrests, and arrests for drunkenness totaled 4,775, or 14.47% of all female arrests. Together, these offenses total 31.32% of all arrests of females in Oklahoma. (State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report Annual Report, January 2008 – December 2008; <http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/Intro.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

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H. Criminal Justice

8. Female DUI, drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrest rate 2007

County	Female arrests 2007	% For DUI, drunkenness, disorderly conduct
Adair	179	40.22
Alfalfa	12	16.67
Atoka	71	32.39
Beaver	20	0.00
Beckham	351	25.07
Blaine	65	56.92
Bryan	566	29.51
Caddo	303	35.97
Canadian	647	19.47
Carter	680	48.24
Cherokee	220	52.73
Choctaw	107	33.64
Cimarron	10	30.00
Cleveland	2413	21.51
Coal	39	17.95
Comanche	1570	9.68
Cotton	70	28.57
Craig	154	25.97
Creek	333	44.74
Custer	320	54.38
Delaware	351	18.23
Dewey	54	18.52
Ellis	9	11.11
Garfield	476	38.66
Garvin	317	26.81
Grady	214	30.84

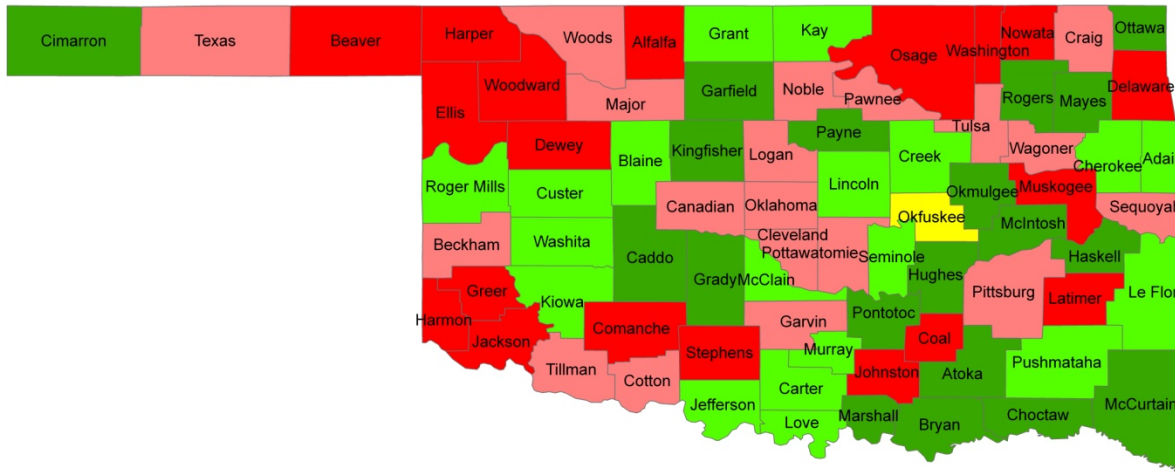
County	Female arrests 2007	% For DUI, drunkenness, disorderly conduct
Grant	11	54.55
Greer	49	18.37
Harmon	23	4.35
Harper	23	13.04
Haskell	98	36.73
Hughes	64	32.81
Jackson	366	14.48
Jefferson	45	60.00
Johnston	142	15.49
Kay	442	48.42
Kingfisher	56	30.36
Kiowa	53	52.83
Latimer	17	11.76
Leflore	178	44.94
Lincoln	92	42.39
Logan	248	20.56
Love	34	52.94
Major	55	20.00
Marshall	183	37.16
Mayes	411	34.06
McClain	186	42.47
McCurtain	264	37.12
McIntosh	100	32.00
Murray	108	46.30
Muskogee	1058	19.38
Noble	43	27.91

County	Female arrests 2007	% For DUI, drunkenness, disorderly conduct
Nowata	87	14.94
Okfuskee	28	28.57
Oklahoma	6884	21.22
Okmulgee	249	38.55
Osage	398	17.09
Ottawa	180	31.11
Pawnee	202	25.74
Payne	690	29.13
Pittsburg	483	21.12
Pontotoc	672	36.01
Pottawatomie	736	26.63
Pushmataha	143	46.85
Roger Mills	9	44.44
Rogers	450	33.78
Seminole	340	39.71
Sequoyah	611	27.33
Stephens	554	12.27
Texas	102	23.53
Tillman	67	19.40
Tulsa	6169	24.02
Wagoner	388	20.36
Washington	827	9.55
Washita	27	48.15
Woods	47	23.40
Woodward	324	14.81

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, email to R. Darcy April 2010. Table prepared by R. Darcy

H.8 Female DUI, drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrest rate 2007



Legend

- OK_Counties**
Female DUI, drunkenness and disorderly conduct arrest rate 20
- 0.000 - 19.380
 - 19.381 - 28.571
 - 28.572
 - 28.573 - 38.660
 - 38.661 - 60.000

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

H. Criminal Justice

9. Female drug crime arrest rate

An Arizona State University Study found that women are more likely to use their social contacts to acquire drugs than are males. It appeared that women were more likely than men to use a consistent source to get drugs, more likely to get drugs through sexual favors or as a gift, and more likely to buy drugs within their own neighborhood. (Nancy Rodriguez and Marie Griffin, "Gender Differences in Drug Market Activities: A Comparative Assessment of Men and Women's Participation in the Drug Market"; <http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211974.pdf> accessed April 2010.)

Studies on gender differences in economic status amongst substance abusers have had mixed results. Findings suggest that women who are substance abusers have more economic difficulty than men, although, findings do not suggest that these women are less educated. In terms of drug use specifically, most studies have found that there is very little gender difference overall. (Bernadette Pelissier and Nicole Jones, "A Review of Gender Differences among Substance Abusers"; http://www.bop.gov/news/research_projects/published_reports/drug_treat/oregender_differences.pdf accessed April 2010)

The 2008 the National Survey on Drug Use and Health found that the rate of illicit drug use for females increased by .5% from 2007 to 2008 while for males fell (although not significantly). Overall, the current use of illicit drugs was more common in males than females, but the only drug with significant difference in rate of use was marijuana (which was higher among men) Substance abuse rates for women went up overall while substance abuse rates for men decreased slightly from 2007 to 2008. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Office of Applied Studies, Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, National Findings; <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/nsduh/2k8nsduh/2k8Results.cfm#3.1.2> accessed April 2010.)

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H. Criminal Justice

9. Female drug crime arrest rate 2007

County	Female arrests 2007	% For Drug crimes
Adair	179	5.59
Alfalfa	12	8.33
Atoka	71	16.90
Beaver	20	25.00
Beckham	351	9.97
Blaine	65	12.31
Bryan	566	13.43
Caddo	303	12.54
Canadian	647	12.21
Carter	680	15.00
Cherokee	220	8.18
Choctaw	107	13.08
Cimarron	10	20.00
Cleveland	2413	9.16
Coal	39	46.15
Comanche	1570	8.47
Cotton	70	18.57
Craig	154	11.04
Creek	333	12.01
Custer	320	15.63
Delaware	351	11.11
Dewey	54	16.67
Ellis	9	33.33
Garfield	476	17.44
Garvin	317	14.83
Grady	214	11.21

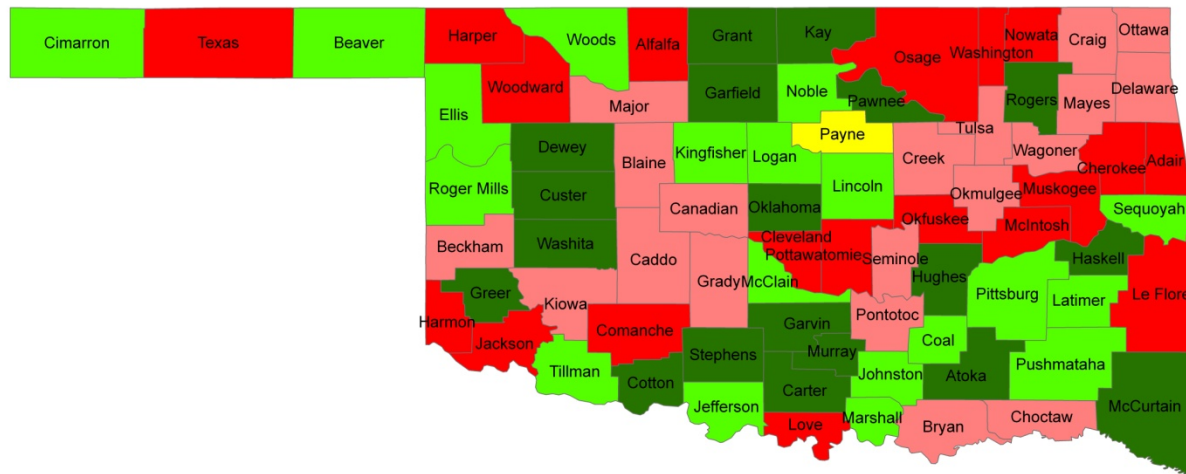
County	Female arrests 2007	% For Drug crimes
Grant	11	18.18
Greer	49	16.33
Harmon	23	0
Harper	23	8.70
Haskell	98	17.35
Hughes	64	14.06
Jackson	366	4.92
Jefferson	45	22.22
Johnston	142	27.46
Kay	442	16.06
Kingfisher	56	21.43
Kiowa	53	9.43
Latimer	17	47.06
Leflore	178	7.87
Lincoln	92	27.17
Logan	248	30.65
Love	34	8.82
Major	55	12.73
Marshall	183	43.17
Mayes	411	10.95
McClain	186	30.65
McCurtain	264	17.80
McIntosh	100	8.00
Murray	108	19.44
Muskogee	1058	6.90
Noble	43	20.93

County	Female arrests 2007	% For Drug crimes
Nowata	87	2.30
Okfuskee	28	7.14
Oklahoma	6884	15.46
Okmulgee	249	10.04
Osage	398	6.28
Ottawa	180	9.44
Pawnee	202	15.35
Payne	690	14.06
Pittsburg	483	23.60
Pontotoc	672	12.95
Pottawatomie	736	8.02
Pushmataha	143	22.38
Roger Mills	9	22.22
Rogers	450	16.22
Seminole	340	10.00
Sequoyah	611	21.44
Stephens	554	16.25
Texas	102	6.86
Tillman	67	22.39
Tulsa	6169	13.20
Wagoner	388	9.54
Washington	827	6.29
Washita	27	14.81
Woods	47	31.91
Woodward	324	3.09

Key
Lowest 19
Next 19
Median
Next 19
Top 19

Source: Rodney Eaton, Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, email to R. Darcy April 2010. Table prepared by R. Darcy

H.9 Female drug crime arrest rate 2007



Legend

OK_Counties

Female drug crime arrest rate 2007

- 0.000 - 9.160
- 9.161 - 13.430
- 13.431 - 14.060
- 14.061 - 19.440
- 19.441 - 47.060

Map Prepared By: Andrew Potter & Bob Darcy

Ecological Correlation

The tables and maps show the status of Oklahoma women within counties on sixty two (62) variables. This can tempt the reader into considering how one variable may impact another. For example, does poverty affect women's health? Do counties with higher women's income have healthier women? Or, do counties with higher women's education levels have higher women's income?

These questions are not easily answered with the data presented here. Indeed, researchers have developed complex research designs and statistical models to address them with varying levels of success.

One problem is ecological. Whereas our theory or concern will relate to individuals, our data relates to counties. We might hypothesize that people with higher education have higher incomes. But the data presented here does not identify individual's income or education, only county averages. We do not know if the high incomes are being earned by the more highly educated, even if counties with high education levels have high income levels. This is the problem of ecological inference. We cannot, for example, directly observe data at one level, the county, and generalize to another level, the individual. Techniques have been developed that sometimes can bridge this difference but their use requires specialized training and the proper circumstances.

With these cautions in mind, it is possible to get a quick and rough picture of how the variables might be related to one another. The correlation, r , is a measure of how much two variables vary together. The correlation does not imply one variable causes (or does not cause) another. It is simply a description of the joint trend of two variables in the observed data.

The correlation is a measure that ranges from -1 to 0 to +1. A negative correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other variable decreases. Thus, as the percent of women in a county registering Democrat increases, the percent of women registering Republican decreases. The two are negatively related. A positive correlation indicates that as one variable increases, the other does as well. Thus, as the percent of females in a county's labor force increases, the percent of females registering Republican increases. The two are positively associated. That does not mean one causes the other, however. The relationship could be spurious. Both might be caused by urbanization or by education or by a complex of factors difficult to identify. The problem of attributing causation is general in the social sciences. The solution requires well-developed theory, carefully crafted data gathering and sophisticated statistical analysis.

Social scientists describe a correlation between zero and .3 as 'weak;' between .3 and .7 as 'moderate' and between .7 and 1 as 'strong.' Again there is no necessary causal connection. Social science ecological data rarely finds a lot of 'strong' correlations. More typical are 'weak' and 'moderate' relationships.

Given we have 62 variables we can generate 1,860 correlations relating each variable to every other variable. These are shown in the chart below. To make reading the chart easier, 'weak' correlations are in red, 'moderate' correlations are in yellow and 'strong' correlations are in green.

Documenting how these variables actually interact in Oklahoma today, however, will require more extensive data and statistical models than are available at present.

R. Darcy

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Ecological Correlation

Chart by: R. Darcy

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	A14	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	C1	C2	C3	C4	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
A1 % Female	1	-0.15	0.05	0.16	-0.04	0.01	-0.07	0.14	-0.10	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.20	-0.16	0.18	0.24	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.11	-0.12	0.03	0.08	-0.20	-0.07	-0.09	-0.20	-0.05	0.13	-0.03	-0.13
A2 % Female White		1	-0.46	-0.81	-0.06	-0.08	0.02	-0.78	0.04	-0.56	-0.20	0.33	-0.41	0.11	-0.41	-0.48	0.10	-0.15	-0.25	-0.48	0.52	-0.07	-0.10	-0.39	0.21	0.32	0.46	0.23	0.27	-0.42	0.26
A3 % Female Black			1	-0.07	0.41	0.31	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.13	0.34	-0.45	0.41	-0.12	0.46	0.45	0.38	-0.02	0.14	0.14	-0.18	0.28	0.28	0.20	0.02	0.00	-0.07	0.09	-0.07	0.23	-0.03
A4 % Female Native American				1	-0.25	-0.11	-0.38	0.77	-0.41	0.61	-0.03	-0.14	0.28	0.06	0.18	0.28	-0.36	0.18	0.17	0.48	-0.48	-0.16	-0.07	0.29	-0.28	-0.36	-0.46	-0.33	-0.22	0.34	-0.21
A5 % Female Asian					1	0.40	0.09	-0.06	0.13	-0.29	0.64	-0.43	0.34	-0.57	0.09	0.14	0.53	0.07	-0.20	-0.33	0.27	0.53	0.61	-0.01	0.61	0.58	0.30	0.65	0.09	-0.15	-0.19
A6 % Female Pacific Islander						1	0.06	-0.04	0.09	-0.08	0.16	-0.14	0.18	-0.16	0.29	0.22	0.37	0.08	0.06	-0.11	0.09	0.20	0.17	0.03	0.15	0.04	0.19	0.12	-0.09	-0.06	-0.09
A7 % Female Other Race							1	-0.33	0.99	-0.31	0.14	0.12	-0.32	-0.15	0.07	-0.03	0.12	-0.14	0.14	-0.08	0.07	0.14	-0.13	0.14	0.01	-0.01	-0.03	0.06	-0.04	0.06	-0.02
A8 % Female Two or More Races								1	-0.37	0.61	0.02	-0.13	0.40	-0.12	0.25	0.32	-0.21	0.25	0.14	0.42	-0.45	0.04	0.15	0.15	-0.18	-0.33	-0.36	-0.30	-0.20	0.20	-0.27
A9 % Female Hispanic									1	-0.35	0.13	0.13	-0.33	-0.15	0.06	-0.04	0.13	-0.15	0.12	-0.10	0.09	0.15	-0.11	0.15	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.09	-0.03	0.03	-0.02
A10 % Female Age 21 - 65 disabled										1	-0.22	-0.17	0.44	0.27	0.45	0.53	-0.26	0.11	0.39	0.68	-0.69	-0.19	-0.29	0.18	-0.57	-0.56	-0.58	-0.52	-0.16	0.39	0.09
A11 % Females 15+ Never Married											1	-0.73	0.19	-0.55	0.02	0.12	0.37	0.06	-0.27	-0.25	0.19	0.49	0.43	0.05	0.51	0.44	0.11	0.68	-0.12	0.07	-0.16
A12 % Females 15+ now married												1	-0.50	-0.02	-0.38	-0.46	-0.34	-0.09	-0.02	-0.17	0.21	-0.24	-0.16	-0.18	-0.09	-0.14	0.13	-0.42	0.08	-0.35	-0.30
A13 %Females 15 and over divorced													1	-0.24	0.46	0.58	0.33	0.21	0.06	0.18	-0.25	0.38	0.38	-0.01	0.10	0.04	-0.22	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.00
A14 %Females 15 and over widowed														1	0.19	0.09	-0.27	-0.11	0.39	0.49	-0.43	-0.63	-0.65	0.18	-0.69	-0.49	-0.20	-0.44	0.05	0.35	0.66
B3 %Registered voters female															1	0.90	0.48	0.32	0.50	0.39	-0.44	0.14	-0.13	0.10	-0.38	-0.35	-0.18	-0.20	-0.17	0.42	0.25
B4 % voted female																1	0.42	0.23	0.37	0.46	-0.51	0.16	-0.03	0.16	-0.30	-0.28	-0.23	-0.16	-0.14	0.43	0.16
B5 % Democrats female																	1	0.16	-0.25	-0.46	0.41	0.53	0.35	-0.21	0.39	0.32	0.34	0.47	0.07	-0.10	0.13
B6 % of Republican female																		1	0.20	-0.24	0.22	0.21	0.14	-0.03	0.15	-0.02	-0.03	-0.02	-0.29	-0.02	-0.08
B7 % of independent female																			1	0.53	-0.53	-0.22	-0.34	0.29	-0.58	-0.43	-0.26	-0.43	-0.21	0.48	0.17
B8 % of females Democrat																				1	-0.99	-0.46	-0.45	0.34	-0.75	-0.55	-0.54	-0.54	-0.03	0.55	0.21
B9 % of females Republican																					1	0.34	0.40	-0.34	0.71	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.05	-0.55	-0.17
B10 % of females Independent																						1	0.58	-0.18	0.61	0.32	0.35	0.43	-0.13	-0.28	-0.35
C1 Median \$ Earned 16+ female full-time workers																							1	-0.11	0.71	0.60	0.37	0.47	0.03	-0.45	-0.50
C2 Ratio of women's to men's earnings																								1	-0.15	-0.07	-0.27	-0.05	-0.29	0.36	0.18
C3 % of Females 16+ in labor force:																									1	0.76	0.50	0.65	0.11	-0.54	-0.40
C4 % of females 16+ in management, professions																										1	0.47	0.80	0.25	-0.40	-0.10
D1 % Females Age 18+ with health care																											1	0.43	0.12	-0.47	-0.09
D2 % Females 25+ with four years of college 2000																												1	0.14	-0.24	0.09
D3 Women Owned Businesses per 1,000 women																													1	-0.13	0.16
D4 % Females below poverty line, 1999																														1	0.20
D5 % of Females Age 15 and Over Living Alone																															1

Key

r < .3	Weak
.3 < r < .7	Medium
.7 < r < 1	Strong

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Appendix: Finding and Reporting County Level Oklahoma Data

A. Demographics

1. Number and percent of population that identify as female
2. Percent of females that identify as White
3. Percent of females that identify as Black or African-Americans
4. Percent of females that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native
5. Percent of females that identify as Asian
6. Percent of females that identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
7. Percent of females that identify as some other race.
8. Percent of females that identify as two or more races
9. Percent of females that identify as Hispanic or Latino
10. Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability
11. Percent of women aged 15 and older have never been married
12. Percent of women aged 15 and older are married
13. Percent of women aged 15 and older are divorced
14. Percent of women aged 15 and older have are widowed

- A1. Number and percent of population that identify as female**
- A2. Percent of females that identify as White**
- A3. Percent of females that identify as Black or African-Americans**
- A4. Percent of females that identify as American Indian or Alaskan Native**
- A5. Percent of females that identify as Asian**
- A6. Percent of females that identify as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander**
- A7. Percent of females that identify as some other race.**
- A8. Percent of females that identify as two or more races**
- A9. Percent of females that identify as Hispanic or Latino**

--Go to the US Census webpage (American Fact Finder)
http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

Under "Decennial Census" Click "Get Data"

Click on "Census 2000 Summary File (SF 1) 100-Percent Data"

Click on "Custom Table"

Select Geographic Type "County" then select State "Oklahoma," then select Geographic Area "All Counties," then click "Add," then click "Next;"

Under "Choose a data element selection method" click "Search," then in "Search For" write "White, African American, American Indian, Asian, Native Hawaiian, More Races, Other, Hispanic, Female, Male," click "Go;" (It will take a little time)

You will get 7282 tables, Click "next" above the list of tables next to "7282;" Click the same "next" again and "next again; you should be between Tables 301 and 400, scroll down to P012002 - Total population: Male, click its box, scroll down to P012026 - Total population: Female, click its box, scroll to "P012A026 - People who are White alone: Female", click the box next to it and then click the "Add" box below the list of tables.

Go back up to the "next" beside 7282 and click it, you are in the group of tables 401-500. Scroll down to "P012B026 - People who are Black or African American alone: Female", click the box next to it, scroll down to "P012C026 - People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Female", click its box, click the "Add" box,.

Go back to the "next" beside 7282 and click it, you are now in tables 501-600. Scroll down to "P012D026 - People who are Asian alone: Female", check the box beside it. Scroll down to "P012E026 - People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: Female" and check its box, click the "Add" box.

Go back to the “next” beside 7282 and click it, you are in the set of tables from 601-700, scroll down to “P012F026 – People who Are Some other race alone: Female”, click its box. Scroll down to “P012G026 - People who are Two or more races: Female”, click its box, click “Add.”

Go back to the “next” beside 7282 and click it, you are with tables 701-800, scroll down to P012H026 - People who are Hispanic or Latino: Female and check the box, click “Add.”

Click the “Next >” just below “Remove” at the bottom of the screen.

Click “Show Result”

You will get a table that looks like this:

Data Set: **Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data**

You have selected 77 geographies.

	P012002	P012026	P012A026	P012B026	P012C026	P012D026	P012E026	P012F026	P012G026	P012H026
	Total population: Male	Total population: Female	People who are White alone: Female	People who are Black or African American alone: Female	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Female	People who are Asian alone: Female	People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: Female	People who are Some other race alone: Female	People who are Two or more races: Female	People who are Hispanic or Latino: Female
Adair County, Oklahoma	10,370	10,668	5,196	14	4,550	14	4	89	801	271
Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	3,462	2,643	2,532	6	39	2	0	16	48	5

Highlight the table and copy to an Excel spreadsheet. Format that sheet with the name “A1-A9” The sheet will look like this:

Women's Race and Ethnicity 2000											
A/1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
2											
3		Total population: Male	Total population: Female	People who are White alone: Female	People who are Black or African American alone: Female	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Female	People who are Asian alone: Female	People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: Female	People who are Some other race alone: Female	People who are Two or more races: Female	People who are Hispanic or Latino: Female
4	Adair	10,370	10,668	5,196	14	4,550	14	4	89	801	271
5	Alfalfa	3,462	2,643	2,532	6	39	2	0	16	48	57

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en accessed February, 2009

Now you will calculate the various percents needed.

1. Highlight column M from row 4 to row 86, in cell M4 type $=100*D4/(D4+C4)$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column M with the percent of people in the county who are female.
2. Highlight column N from row 4 to row 86, in cell N4 type $=100*E4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column N with the percent of women in the county who are White.
3. Highlight column O from row 4 to row 86, in cell O4 type $=100*F4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column O with the percent of women in the county who are African American.
4. Highlight column P from row 4 to row 86, in cell P4 type $=100*G4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column O with the percent of women in the county who are Native American.
5. Highlight column Q from row 4 to row 86, in cell Q4 type $=100*H4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column Q with the percent of women in the county who are Asian.
6. Highlight column R from row 4 to row 86, in cell R4 type $=100*I4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column Q with the percent of women in the county who are Pacific Islander.
7. Highlight column S from row 4 to row 86, in cell S4 type $=100*J4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column S with the percent of women in the county who are some other race.
8. Highlight column T from row 4 to row 86, in cell T4 type $=100*K4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column T with the percent of women in the county who are two or more races.
9. Highlight column U from row 4 to row 86, in cell U4 type $=100*L4/D4$ then, holding down “Cntl” hit “Enter” that should fill column U with the percent of women in the county who are Hispanic.

Your table will look something like this (note: “County, Oklahoma” was removed from the county list):

Women's Race and Ethnicity 2000

A/1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
2													Percent of females by race							
3		Total population: Male	Total population: Female	People who are White alone: Female	African American alone: Female	People who are American Indian and Alaska Native alone: Female	People who are Asian alone: Female	People who are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone: Female	People who are Some other race alone: Female	People who are Two or more races: Female	People who are Hispanic or Latino: Female	% Female	% Female White	% Female Black	% Female American-Indian	% Female Asian	% Female Pacific Islander	% Female Other Race	% Female Two or More Races	% Female Hispanic
4	Adair	10,370	10,668	5,196	14	4,550	14	4	89	801	271	50.7	48.7	0.1	43	0.1	0	0.8	7.5	2.5
5	Alfalfa	3,462	2,643	2,532	6	39	2	0	16	48	57	43.3	95.8	0.2	1.5	0.1	0	0.6	1.8	2.2

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en accessed February, 2009

- A10. Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability**
A11. Percent of women aged 15 and older have never been married
A12. Percent of women aged 15 and older are married
A13. Percent of women aged 15 and older are divorced
A14. Percent of women aged 15 and older have are widowed

--Go to the US Census webpage (American Fact Finder)
[http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en;](http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en)

Click "Get Data" under Decennial Census;

Click on Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data AND Click Detailed Tables;

Select Geographic Type "County" then select State "Oklahoma," then select Geographic Area "All Counties," then click "Add," then click "Next;"

You will have a list of tables starting with "P1. Total Population"

Highlight "P18. Sex by Marital Status ..." and then click "Add"

Highlight "PCT26. Sex by Age by Types of Disability ..." and then click "Add"

Click on "Show Result"

You will get a page that looks like this. The several tables are stacked below and the several counties can be found by clicking "Next" just above the tables.

	Adair County, Oklahoma	Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	Atoka County, Oklahoma	Beaver County, Oklahoma	Beckham County, Oklahoma	Blaine County, Oklahoma	Bryan County, Oklahoma	Caddo County, Oklahoma	Canadian County, Oklahoma	Carter County, Oklahoma
Total:	15,726	5,157	11,202	4,619	15,898	9,626	29,004	23,287	67,894	35,781
Male:	7,658	2,972	6,093	2,326	8,371	5,310	13,921	11,464	33,809	16,894
Never married	1,932	696	1,113	468	2,313	1,407	3,319	2,685	7,152	3,419

Highlight the data and copy it into a new sheet in your Excel spreadsheet. Paste in such a way that the 77 counties continue along one row. Format that sheet with the name "A10-A14". You will have to do copy several times to incorporate all the counties and tables.

Your spreadsheet will look like this.

A/1

B C D E F G H I J K L
 P18. SEX BY MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER [19] - Universe: Population 15 years and
 2 over
 3 Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

	Adair County, Oklahoma	Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	Atoka County, Oklahoma	Beaver County, Oklahoma	Beckham County, Oklahoma	Blaine County, Oklahoma	Bryan County, Oklahoma	Caddo County, Oklahoma	Canadian County, Oklahoma	Carter County, Oklahoma	
4											
5	Total:	15,726	5,157	11,202	4,619	15,898	9,626	29,004	23,287	67,894	35,781
6	Male:	7,658	2,972	6,093	2,326	8,371	5,310	13,921	11,464	33,809	16,894
7	Never married	1,932	696	1,113	468	2,313	1,407	3,319	2,685	7,152	3,419

You will now need to transpose the tables so the Counties run down the rows.

First, highlight the row of county names. Click “Edit” click “Replace” and then at “Find What” type “County, Oklahoma” and at “Replace With: simply type a plank space. This will remove “County, Oklahoma” from the county row.

Next, highlight the county row and copy it, then click on a destination cell below all the tables. Click “Edit” and then “Paste Special”. Click “Transpose” and “OK” The counties will now be a column.

A11. Percent of women aged 15 and older have never been married

A12. Percent of women aged 15 and older are married

A13. Percent of women aged 15 and older are divorced

A14. Percent of women aged 15 and older have are widowed

On Table P18 you have copied to the Excel sheet, Highlight the rows “Female never married through Divorced” Copy them and transpose – paste them next to the counties you have copied.

Your table will now look like this.

Marital Status for Oklahoma Females Aged 15 and older 2000									
	Female :	Never married	Now married:					Widowe d	Divorced
			Now married Total:	Married, spouse present	Married , spouse absent:	Separate d	Other		
Adair	8,068	1,380	4,822	4,386	436	174	262	1,056	810
Alfalfa	2,185	268	1,378	1,316	62	28	34	364	175
Atoka	5,109	733	3,065	2,869	196	89	107	735	576

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/> accessed February 2009 P18. SEX BY MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER [19] - Universe: Population 15 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

Copy the table to the cells directly below the table. Highlight the cells for all counties for all columns except County and “Female:” In the first highlighted cell type “=100*click on “Never Married” for “Adair”, / click on “Female: for “Adair”, and place a “\$” before the letter -- this might look like this =100*D435/\$C435 -- hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”

You will get a table that looks like this:

Marital Status for Oklahoma Females Aged 15 and older 2000 (Percents)									
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Female :	Never married	Now married:					Widowe d	Divorced
			Now married Total:	Married, spouse present	Married , spouse absent:	Separate d	Other		
Adair	8,068	17.10	59.77	54.36	5.40	2.16	3.25	13.09	10.04
Alfalfa	2,185	12.27	63.07	60.23	2.84	1.28	1.56	16.66	8.01
Atoka	5,109	14.35	59.99	56.16	3.84	1.74	2.09	14.39	11.27

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/> accessed February 2009 P18. SEX BY MARITAL STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER [19] - Universe: Population 15 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

A10. Percent of women aged 21 to 64 that have a disability

From Table PCT26 Sex by Age by Disability copy and transpose paste the County row into a column below the sheet on spreadsheet "A10-A14" Use the Edit, Replace to remove "County, Oklahoma" from each cell. (see instructions for Tables A11 – A14 above)

Highlight, copy and transpose paste the rows "Female:", "5 to 15 years:", "No disability", "16 to 20 years:", "No disability", "21 to 64 years:", "No disability", "65 years and older:", "No disability".

Label the last column "Total Female Age 5 and older disabled". Highlight the cells in that column for each county and in the top cell type "= click on "Total Female Age 5 and over:" for Adair – click on "Age 5 – 15 No disability" - click on "Age 16 – 20 No disability" - click on "Age 21 – 64 No disability" - click on "Age 65 and over No disability" " -- it might look like this: =N435-P435-R435-T435-V435 -- Hold down "Cntl" and hit "Enter". You will get 2,347 disabled females in Adair County age 5 and over.

Label the next column "% Female Age 5 and older disabled". Highlight the cells below for each county and type in the top cell "=100*click on the "Total Female Age 5 and older disabled" for Adair / click on "Total Female Age 5 and over:" for Adair -- -- it might look like this: =100*W435/N435 -- Hold down "Cntl" and hit "Enter". You will get 24.11% of females age 5 and over in Adair County are disabled.

Your table will look like this.

Disability Status for Oklahoma Females Aged 5 and older 2000

	Total Female Age 5 and over:	Age 5 - 15		Age 16 - 20		Age 21 - 64		Age 65 and over		Total Female Age 5 and older disabled	% Female Age 5 and older disabled
		5 to 15 years:	No disability	16 to 20 years:	No disability	21 to 64 years:	No disability	65 years and over:	No disability		
Adair	9,736	1,998	1,879	740	670	5,601	4,229	1,397	611	2,347	24.11
Alfalfa	2,478	384	369	153	144	1,266	1,058	675	398	509	20.54

Source: <http://factfinder.census.gov/> accessed February 2009 PCT26. SEX BY AGE BY TYPES OF DISABILITY FOR THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION 5 YEARS AND OVER [101] - Universe: Civilian noninstitutionalized population 5 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data

B. Political Participation

1. Percent of the County Commissioners that are women in 2006
2. Percent of the County Officeholders that are women in 2006
3. *Percent of women registered to vote in 2008 general election*
4. *Percent of women who voted in the 2008 general election*

B1. Percent of the County Commissioners that are women in 2008

B2. Percent of the County Officeholders that are women in 2006

Go to the Oklahoma State Election Board website

<http://www.elections.state.ok.us/>

Scroll down to Elected Officials, click “Roster of Oklahoma State and County Officers”

You will get the 2006 volume

Scroll down to page 24. The three county commissioners for Adair are listed, All three appear to be male. Four of the six other county elected officials in Adair appear to be female. Thus, 4 of 9 elected county officials in Adair are female. If you have any doubt of the sex of the official, call the county number listed and verify.

On your Excel file format a webpage to read “B1-B2” Highlight the county names and population from the “A1-A9” sheet and paste it in the “B1-B2” sheet. Label the two columns next to “Population” “Female Commissioners (of 3)” and “Female County Officers (of 9).” Enter the Adair County data.

Repeat for all counties.

Calculate the percent of Commissioners that are female in one column and the percent of County Officers that are female in the next. There are a total of 3 County Commissioners and 9 County Officers in each county.

For the percent of Female Commissioners highlight the column next to “Female County Officers” down for each county. In the cell for Adair type “=100*click on the number of female county commissioners for Adair/3” then, holding down “Cntl” his enter. That should give 0% for Adair County. Label this column “% Commissioners Female.”

For the percent of County Officers highlight the column next to “% Commissioners Female” down for each county. In the cell for Adair type “=100*click on the number of female county officers for Adair/9” then, holding down “Cntl” his enter. That should give 44.44% for Adair County.

Your spreadsheet should look like this.

Elected Women County Officials 2006
--

	Population (2000)	2006			
		Female Commissioners (of 3)	Female County Officers (of 9)	% Female Commissioners (of 3)	% Female County Officers (of 9)
Adair	10,668	0	4	0	44.44

Source: Source: US Census

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en accessed February, 2009 and 2006 Roster of Oklahoma State and County Officers accessed at

<http://www.elections.state.ok.us/roster06.pdf> February 2009.

B3. Percent of women registered to vote in 2008 general election

B4. Percent of women who voted in the 2008 general election

See note at the foot of the tables.

C. Employment and Earnings

1. Median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers
2. The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar.
3. The percent of women who participate in the labor force
4. The percent of women employed in management, professional and related occupations.

C1. Median annual earnings of full-time, full-year female workers

C2. The ratio of women's to men's earnings as cents to the dollar.

C3. The percent of women who participate in the labor force

C4. The percent of women employed in management, professional and related occupations.

--Go to the US Census webpage (American Fact Finder)

http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en;

Click "Get Data" under Decennial Census;

Click on Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data AND Click Detailed Tables;

Select Geographic Type "County" then select State "Oklahoma," then select Geographic Area "All Counties," then click "Add," then click "Next;"

You will have a list of tables starting with "P1. Total Population"

Highlight "P43. Sex by Employment Status ..." and then click "Add"

Highlight "P50. Sex by Occupation..." and then click "Add"

Highlight "PCT47. Median Earnings in 1999 ..." and then click "Add"

Click on "Show Result"

The several tables are stacked below and the several counties can be found by clicking "Next" just above the tables.

Highlight the data and copy it into a new sheet in your Excel spreadsheet. Format that sheet with the name "C1-C4". You will have to do copy several times to incorporate all the counties and tables. Your spreadsheet will look like this.

	Adair County, Oklahoma	Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	Atoka County, Oklahoma	Beaver County, Oklahoma	Beckham County, Oklahoma	Blaine County, Oklahoma	Bryan County, Oklahoma	Caddo County, Oklahoma	Canadian County, Oklahoma	Carter County, Oklahoma
Median earnings in 1999 -- Worked full-time, year-round in 1999 --										
Total	22,160	21,220	22,286	26,184	23,521	22,720	24,055	22,430	30,772	25,829
Male	23,741	24,067	26,193	31,013	26,387	26,284	26,831	26,373	35,944	30,018
Female	19,720	17,944	18,861	20,162	18,945	18,619	20,087	18,658	24,631	20,877

Look over the instructions for Tables A10-A14. You will have to do something similar here to transpose the rows and columns and do calculations.

From Table PCT47 highlight “male” and “Female” dollar earnings and transpose-paste them next to a column of county names.

Label the next column “Ratio of Women’s to Men’s Earnings”. Highlight the cells below for each county. In the first cell type “= click on “Female” cell for “Adair” / click on “Male” cell for “Adair” It will look something like this =E175/D175 Hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”. The ratio of women’s to men’s earnings in Adair are 0.83.

From Table P43 highlight “Female:” and “In labor force” Transpose-paste them next to the “Ratio of Women’s to Men’s Earnings” column.

Label the next column “% of Females 16 and over in labor force:” Highlight the cells below for each county. In the first cell type “= 100*click on “In labor force “ for Adair” / click on “Females age 16 and over” cell for “Adair”. Hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”. The percent of females 16 and over in labor force in Adair is 51.20.

From Table P50 highlight “Female:” and “Management, professional, and related occupations:” and transpose-paste them next to “% of Females 16 and over in labor force:”

Label the next column “% of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations” Highlight the cells below for each county. In the first cell type “= 100*click on “Management, professional, and related occupations:“ for Adair” / click on “Total” cell for “Adair”. Hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”. The percent of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations in Adair is 12.50.

Your table will look like this.

Employment and Earnings of Oklahoma Women 2000

	Median Dollar Earnings in 1999 Population Age 16 and over full- time workers			Females age 16 and over			Female employed Civilian Population Age 16 and over		% of females age 16 and over employed in management, professional and related occupations
	Male	Female	Ratio of Women's to Men's Earnings	Females age 16 and over	In labor force:	% of Females 16 and over in labor force:	Total	Management, professional, and related occupations:	
Adair	23,741	19,720	0.83	7,893	4,041	51.20	3,754	987	12.50
Alfalfa	24,067	17,944	0.75	2,145	1,106	51.56	1,072	346	16.13

Source: http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en accessed February 2009 PCT47. MEDIAN EARNINGS IN 1999 (DOLLARS) BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1999 BY SEX FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH EARNINGS IN 1999 [6] - Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings in 1999; P43. SEX BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER [15] - Universe: Population 16 years and over; P50. SEX BY OCCUPATION FOR THE EMPLOYED CIVILIAN POPULATION 16 YEARS AND OVER [95] - Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data.

D. Social and Economic Autonomy

1. Percent of women with health insurance
2. Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college
3. Percent of businesses owned by women
4. Percent of women living below the poverty line
5. Number of women 14yrs or older living alone

D1 Percent of women with health insurance

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on "Accept"

Click on "BRFSS"

Click on "click here" for "For BRFSS Statistics"

Click on "BRFSS Statistics (Crosstab)"

Under "Step 1" click 1999 and 2006, click "Combined Years,"

Click (or leave clicked) "Entire State"

Under Step 2 under "Gender" click "Female"

Under Step 3 under "Topic:" click "Health Care Access" and then "Do you have health care coverage? (age 18+)"

Under "Column Topic" click "Geography" and then "Residence (County)"

Click "Submit Request"

You will get a table like this:

			County			
			Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver
HealthPlan			284	47	92	56
Yes	n					
	N		56,627	12,908	31,170	15,781
	%		0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
	CI		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
No	n		*	*	*	*
	N		*	*	*	*
	%		*	*	*	*
	CI		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Total	n		363	51	123	69
	N		79,869	13,974	41,951	18,761
	%		0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
	CI		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Highlight the table and paste it to an Excel spreadsheet page formatted "D1".

Highlight the list of counties and copy paste special -transpose them (see instructions for Tables A10-A14).

Highlight the row "Yes" and "N" and paste special – transpose it next to the list of counties.

Highlight the row "Total" and "N" and paste special – transpose it to the next column.

Highlight the next column and in the first cell type "=100* click on "Yes" for "Adair" / click on "Total" for "Adair. Hold down "Cntrl" and his "Enter". You will get 70.90 percent of females age 18 and over in Adair County are estimated to have health insurance.

Highlight the next column and in the first cell type "=100- click on "Yes %" for "Adair". Hold down "Cntrl" and his "Enter". You will get 29.10 percent of females age 18 and over in Adair County are estimated not to have health insurance

Your table will look like this.

Female Access to Health Care Coverage				
	Do you have any health care coverage? Estimated Number of Females Age 18 and over 1999 - 2006		% Females age 18+ with Health Care Coverage 1999-2006	
	Yes	Total	Yes	No
Adair	56,627	79,869	70.90	29.10
Alfalfa	12,908	13,974	92.37	7.63
Atoka	31,170	41,951	74.30	25.70

Source: Oklahoma Health Department
<http://www.ok.gov/health/pub/wrapper/ok2share.html> accessed Febraury 2009

- D2. Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college**
- D4. Percent of women living below the poverty line**
- D5. Number of women 14yrs or older living alone**

--Go to the US Census webpage (American Fact Finder)
http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en

Click "Get Data" under Decennial Census;

Click on Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data AND Click Detailed Tables;

Select Geographic Type "County" then select State "Oklahoma," then select Geographic Area "All Counties," then click "Add," then click "Next;"

You will have a list of tables starting with "P1. Total Population"

Highlight "P8. Sex by Age" and then click "Add"

Highlight "P37. Sex by Educational Attainment ..." and then click "Add"

Highlight "PCT2. Nonfamily Households By Sex ..." and then click "Add"

Highlight "PCT49 Poverty Status ..." and then click "Add"

Click on "Show Result"

You will get a page that looks like this.

	Adair County, Oklahoma	Alfalfa County, Oklahoma	Atoka County, Oklahoma	Beaver County, Oklahoma	Beckham County, Oklahoma	Blaine County, Oklahoma	Bryan County, Oklahoma	Caddo County, Oklahoma	Canadian County, Oklahoma	Carter County, Oklahoma
Total:	21,038	6,105	13,879	5,857	19,799	11,976	36,534	30,150	87,697	45,621
Male:	10,359	3,447	7,482	2,963	10,324	6,521	17,740	15,000	43,855	21,926
Under 1 year	183	21	60	33	131	77	216	226	632	361

Highlight the data and copy it into a new sheet in your Excel spreadsheet. Format that sheet with the name Tables D2, D4, D5. You will have to do copy several times to incorporate all the counties and tables. You might want to review the instructions for Tables A10-A14.

On your Excel sheet, highlight the list of counties row, paste special – transpose them to a column, eliminate “County, Oklahoma” (see instructions for Tables A10-A14 above).

D2. Percent of women who have completed four or more years of college

Highlight the five rows on Table P37 Educational ... titled “Female:” Bachelor’s degree, Master’s degree, Professional school and Doctorate degree, paste special – transpose them to the columns next to the counties.

Highlight the next column and in the first cell type “=100*sum(highlight the cells for Bachelor’s, Master’s, Professional, Doctorate degrees for Adair)/click “Female:” for Adair, -- it might look like =100*SUM(E155:H155)/D155 hold down “Cntrl” and hit “Enter” You will get a table that looks something like this.

Educational attainment for female population 25 years old and older 2000						
	Female:	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional school degree	Doctorate degree	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000
Adair	6,629	486	181	26	9	10.59
Alfalfa	1,914	225	92	7	5	17.19
Atoka	4,367	357	130	61	3	12.62

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en P37. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER [35] - Universe: Population 25 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data accessed February 2009

D4. Percent of women living below the poverty line

On table PCT49 highlight “Income in 1999 below poverty level ... Female:” Copy it and paste special – transpose it to the column adjacent to “% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000”

Highlight “Income in 1999 at or above poverty level ... Female:” Copy it and paste special – transpose it to the next column.

Title the next column "%Females below poverty line, 1999". Highlight the cells corresponding to the counties and type into the first cell "-100*(click on "Females below poverty line" for Adair / (click on "Females below poverty line" + "Females at or above poverty line" for Adair) -- it might look like this
 $=100 * J155 / (J155 + K155)$ hold down "Cntrl" and hit "Enter" You will get a table that now looks something like this.

Educational attainment for female population 25 years old and older 2000

	Female:	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Professional school degree	Doctorate degree	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000	Females below poverty line, 1999	Females at or above poverty line 1999	%Females below poverty line, 1999
Adair	6,629	486	181	26	9	10.59	2,599	7,834	24.91
Alfalfa	1,914	225	92	7	5	17.19	379	2,228	14.54
Atoka	4,367	357	130	61	3	12.62	1,299	4,959	20.76

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en P37. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER [35] - Universe: Population 25 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3); PCT49. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY SEX BY AGE [59] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined - Sample Data accessed February 2009

D5. Number of women 14yrs or older living alone

On table P8 highlight and copy the rows for “Female: 15 years” through “85 years and over”. Paste special – transpose the row to a column below your tables.

Label the next column after “%Females below poverty line, 1999” “Total Females Age 15 and over 2000”. Highlight the column for all cells corresponding to the counties and in the top cell type “=sum(go down to the first row of the age table and highlight all the ages from 15 through 85 and older for Adair) it might look like this -- =SUM(Q155:AM155) -- hold down “Cntrl” and hit “Enter”.

On table PCT2 highlight and copy the row “Female householder:”, “Living alone”. Paste special – transpose the row to the column next to Total Females Age 15 and over 2000”. Label the column “Females age 15 and over Living alone 2000”.

Label the next column “% of Females Age 15 and Over Living Alone”. Highlight the cells in the column and type in the first cell “=100*click on “Females age 15 and over Living alone 2000” for “Adair” / click on “Total Females Age 15 and over 2000” It might look like this =100*N155/M155 -- hold down “Cntrl” and hit “Enter”.

Your table will look like this.

Social and Economic Autonomy

Educational attainment for female population 25 years old and older 2000												
	Females 25 years old and older	Bachelo r degree	Master degree	Prof. school degree	Doctora l degree	% Females age 25 and over with at least four years of college 2000	Female s below poverty line, 1999	Female s at or above poverty line 1999	% Females below poverty line, 1999	Total Females Age 15 and over 2000	Female s age 15 and over Living alone 2000	% of Females Age 15 and Over Living Alone
Adair	6,629	486	181	26	9	10.59	2,599	7,834	24.91	8068	936	11.60
Alfa	1,914	225	92	7	5	17.19	379	2,228	14.54	2185	400	18.31
Atoka	4,367	357	130	61	3	12.62	1,299	4,959	20.76	5109	796	15.58

Source: US Census http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en P8. SEX BY AGE [79] - Universe: Total population; P37. SEX BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT FOR THE POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER [35] - Universe: Population 25 years and over Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3); PCT49. POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 BY SEX BY AGE [59] - Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined; PCT2. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLDER BY LIVING ALONE BY AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER [15] - Universe: Nonfamily households - Sample Data accessed February 2009

D3. Percent of businesses owned by women

Go to <http://www.census.gov/prod/ec02/sb0200cswmnt.pdf>

Page down to page 390. This gives the number of women-owned firms for 2002 in the first column for 58 of 77 Oklahoma Counties. Adair has 419 women-owned firms.

On your Excel file format a webpage to read "D3" Highlight the county names and population from the "D2, D4, D5" sheet and paste it in the "D3" sheet. Label the two columns next to "Population" "Number of Women Owned Businesses" and "Women Owned Businesses per 1,000 Women Population." Enter the Adair County data. Multiply the number of women owned businesses by 1,000 and divide the result by the female population of Adair County. Your table should look like this:

Women Owned Businesses 2002			
County	Female Population	Number of Women Owned Businesses 2002	Women Owned Businesses per 1,000 women Population
Adair	10,668	419	39.28

Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/ec02/sb0200cswmnt.pdf>

E. Pregnancy

For teen pregnancy nationally see U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics National and State Trends and Trends by Race and Ethnicity (Guttmacher Institute, 2006) <http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/2006/09/12/USTPstats.pdf> accessed 9 March 2009

1. Infant mortality rate
2. Percent of babies born with low birth weight
3. Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care
4. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester
5. Number of Abortions
6. Teen Pregnancy
7. Unmarried Births
8. Tobacco Use During Pregnancy
9. Alcohol Use During Pregnancy
10. No Prenatal Visits
11. Two or more previous births to mother under age 20
12. Mother's education less than 12 grades

E2. Percent of babies born with low birth weight

E3. Percent of pregnant women receiving no prenatal care

E4. Percent of pregnant women receiving prenatal care in first trimester

E6. Teen Pregnancy

E7. Unmarried Births

E8. Tobacco Use During Pregnancy

E9. Alcohol Use During Pregnancy

E10. No Prenatal Visits

E11. Two or more previous births to mother under age 20

E12. Mother's education less than 12 grades

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on "Accept"

Click on "Birth"

Click on "For Birth Statistics click here"

On Step 1 For "Time Span" click "1999" and "2006" and
Click (or leave checked) "Entire State"

For "Grouping Level 1:" click "County (Residence)"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to a sheet in your Excel file formatted the sheet name "E1-E12" For Adair County you will get 2,939.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Leave Step 1 as previous.

Under Step 2 Highlight "Very Low" and "Low" under "Birth Weight" (hold down "Cntl")

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 244. You will delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Low and Very Low Birth Weight"

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 2 hit "Clear" under "Birth Weight."

Under Step 3 hit "Not Married" under "Marital Status".

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 1,317. You will delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Mother not Married". You will notice that "Unknown" is at the bottom of the list of counties here, not at the top as with the "Total Live Births." You will have to copy the number of "Unknown" to the proper row. The cell for Adair is merged with the cell above. You will have to unmerge the cells and put the number for Adair in the proper cell. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 2 hit "Clear" under "Mother's Marital Status."

Under Step 3 on "Age" highlight "10-14 years"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 14. You will have to adjust the column to account for missing counties. Once you are sure the counties completely match delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Mother Age 10-14". You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Age" highlight "15-17 years"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 224. Delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Mother Age 15-17". You will have to unmerge the two cells for "Unknown" and enter the value for "Unknown" in the proper cell. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Age" highlight "18-19 years"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 403. Delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Mother Age 18-19". You will have to unmerge the two cells for "Unknown" and enter the value for "Unknown" in the proper cell. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Age" click "Clear"

Under "Education" highlight "1 to 8 years" and "9 to 11 years"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 1,043. Delete the column listing the counties for

the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Mother Not High School Graduate". You will have to unmerge the two cells for "Unknown" and enter the value for "Unknown" in the proper cell. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter. Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Education" click "Clear"

Under "Prenatal Care Began" highlight "No Prenatal Care"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 47. Delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "No Prenatal Care". You will have to enter the value for Adair in the proper cell. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Prenatal Care Began" highlight "1st Trimester"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 2,036. You will delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Prenatal Care Began 1st Trimester". You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on "Tobacco Use During Pregnancy" highlight "Yes"

Click "Submit Request"

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet "E1-E12" in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 519. You will delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data "Tobacco Use During Pregnancy" You will have to take the value for "Unknown" at the bottom of the list and transfer it to the top. You will total the column by typing in the cell for "Total" "=sum(highlight the column from 'Unknown' to 'Woodward') and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on “Tobacco Use During Pregnancy” highlight “Clear”

On “Alcohol Use During Pregnancy” highlight “Yes”

Click “Submit Request”

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet “E1-E12” in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 13. You will have to adjust the column to account for missing counties. Once you are sure the counties completely match delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data “Alcohol Use During Pregnancy” You will have to be sure to get the total for Adair in the right cell (you will have to unmerge the cells). You will total the column by typing in the cell for “Total” “=sum(highlight the column from ‘Unknown’ to ‘Woodward’) and hit enter.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

Under Step 3 on “Alcohol Use During Pregnancy” highlight “Clear”

Under Step 3 on “Prenatal Care Visits” highlight “No Visits”

Click “Submit Request”

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to sheet “E1-E12” in your Excel file For Adair County you will get 188. Delete the column listing the counties for the new data as you already have the counties. You will label the column with the new data “No Prenatal Care Visits” You will have to be sure to get the total for “Unknown” in the right cell (you will have to unmerge the cells). You will total the column by typing in the cell for “Total” “=sum(highlight the column from ‘Unknown’ to ‘Woodward’) and hit enter.

E1. Infant mortality rate

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page.

On the panel to the left, click “Death.”

Click “For Death Statistics 1999 & up Click Here”

On Step 1 For “Time Span” click “1999” and “2006” and Click (or leave checked) “Entire State”

On Step 2 For “Age*” click on “Under 1 year”

For “Drill Level 1:” click “County (Residence)”

Click “Submit Request”

Highlight the resulting table, copy it, paste it to the E1-E12 sheet in your Excel file. For Adair County you will get 25.

Label the column above the data “Infant Mortality.” Note there is no row for Alfalfa County. You will have to copy the data column below Adair and paste it one row down so there is an empty cell for Alfalfa County and all the data corresponds to the correct county. Delete the unnecessary “County of Residence” column. You will total the column by typing in the cell for “Total” “=sum(highlight the column from ‘Unknown’ to ‘Woodward’)” and hit enter. At this point your table looks like this.

Pregnancy 1999 - 2006

County	Live Births	Low and Very Low Birth Weight	Mother not Married	Teen Pregnancy			Mother Not High School Graduate	No Prenatal Care	Prenatal care began 1st Trimester	Tobacco Use During Pregnancy	Alcohol Use During Pregnancy	No Prenatal Care Visits	Infant Mortality
				Mother Age 10-14	Mother Age 15-17	Mother Age 18-19							
Total	406,337	31,852	149,929	878	18,108	39,784	93,139	4,921	297,497	65,450	3293	18,102	3,252
UNKNOWN	7	1	2		1	1	3		4	1		2	7
Adair	2,939	244	1,317	14	224	403	1,043	47	2,036	519	13	188	25
Alfalfa	353	15	96	1	14	28	42	1	271	77	3	8	0

Source: <http://www.ok.gov/health/> accessed February 2009

You will now calculate the appropriate percents.

Copy the column of Counties to the column after “Infant Mortality. Copy the headers for the columns beginning “Low and Very Low Birth Weight” through “Infant Mortality” to the columns adjacent to this new County column. Above these columns label “Percent of Live Births”.

Highlight all the cells beneath “Percent of Live Births” and, in the first cell type “=100*click on “31,852” the number of “Low and Very Low Birth Weights” for “Total” / click on 406,337 the Total Live Births, place a “\$” before the letter -- you will have typed something like =100*E6/\$D6 hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”

For the column “Infant Mortality” highlight the column from “Total” to “Woodward”. In the first cell change 100 to 1000 – the result might look like this =1000*E6/\$D6 -- hold down “Cntl” and hit “Enter”

E5. Number of Abortions

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on “Accept”

Click on “ITOP”

Click on “Click Here” for “For ITOP Statistics”

At Step 1 click 2002 and 2006 and check “Oklahoma State Residents ONLY”

At Step 3 “Grouping Level 1:” click “County (OK Residence)” and under “Additional Statistics” Click “Percent of Abortions” and “Abortion Ratios”

Click “Submit Request”

You will get a table that looks like this:

	Abortions	% Abortions	Births	Abortion Ratios
County	49	0.2	1,872	26.2
Adair				
Alfalfa	8	0.0	231	34.6
Atoka	17	0.1	833	20.4
Beaver	9	0.0	366	24.6
Beckham	113	0.4	1,508	74.9

Highlight the table, copy it and paste it to the Excel sheet formatted “E1-E12” next to the column “Percent of Live Births ... Infant Mortality” You will need to delete the “County” column and move the “Births” column to that immediately after “Infant Mortality. Total the columns in the “Total” row.

The resulting Table should look like this:

Pregnancy

County	Percent of Live Births 1999 - 2006:												Abortions 2002 - 2006		
	Low and Very Low Birth Weight	Mother not Married	Mother Age 10-14	Mother Age 15-17	Mother Age 18-19	Mother Not High School Graduate	No Prenatal Care	Prenatal care began 1st Trimester	Tobacco Use During Pregnancy	Alcohol Use During Pregnancy	No Prenatal Care Visits	Infant Mortality	Births 2002-2006	Abortions	Abortion Ratios (Abortions per 1,000 Births)
Total	7.84	36.90	0.22	4.46	9.79	22.92	1.21	73.21	16.11	0.81	4.45	8.00	258,119	31,694	122.79
UNKNOWN	14.29	28.57	0.00	14.29	14.29	42.86	0.00	57.14	14.29	0.00	28.57	1000.00			
Adair	8.30	44.81	0.48	7.62	13.71	35.49	1.60	69.28	17.66	0.44	6.40	8.51	1,872	49	26.2
Alfalfa	4.25	27.20	0.28	3.97	7.93	11.90	0.28	76.77	21.81	0.85	2.27	0.00	231	8	34.6
Atoka	7.97	34.29	0.23	4.48	12.90	20.18	0.46	77.01	25.27	0.61	5.54	10.62	833	17	20.4

Source: <http://www.ok.gov/health/> accessed February 2009

F. Health and Well-Being

1. Women's mortality rate from heart disease
2. Women's mortality rate from lung cancer
3. Women's mortality rate from breast cancer
4. Women's mortality rate from Genital System Cancer
5. Number of women over age 18 with diabetes
6. *Number of women reporting their domestic violence abuse to police*
7. *Number of women 13 years of age or older living with AIDS or HIV*
8. Number of women who died from suicide
9. Number of reported rapes

F1 Women's mortality rate from heart disease

F8 Number of women who died from suicide in 2003

Format an Excel spreadsheet to read "F1, F2, F3, F4, F8"

Copy a list of counties from the sheet "E1-E12" and paste it to the sheet "F1, F2, F3, F4, F8".

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on "Accept"

Click on "Death"

Click on "Click Here" for "For Death Statistics 1999 & up"

At Step 1 click 1999 and 2006 and check "Entire State"

At Step 2 click at "Gender" Female

At Step 3 click at "Intentional self-harm (suicide)"

Click "Submit Request"

You will get a table looking like this:

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
County of Residence	1	.	.
UNKNOWN			
Adair	1	86,238	.
Atoka	5	51,629	9.7

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
Beckham	5	75,716	6.6
Bryan	14	151,484	9.2
Caddo	4	120,072	3.3

Highlight table and paste in columns into your Excel page next to the previous data. Eliminate the column "Population"

Label the two cells above "Number" and "Death Rate" "Intentional self-harm (suicide)"

You will have to move data down to accommodate the several counties with no data for suicide. You want to be sure the data in each row aligns with the correct county.

Use the back arrow to return to the menu page. Leaving the other items selected unchanged, go to Step 3 and click "Major cardiovascular diseases"

Click "Submit Request"

You will get a table looking like this:

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
County of Residence	13	.	.
UNKNOWN			
Adair	320	86,238	371.1
Alfalfa	124	20,043	618.7
Atoka	279	51,629	540.4
Beaver	79	22,078	357.8

Highlight table and paste in columns into your Excel page next to the previous data. You can eliminate the columns for County and "Population"

Label the two cells above "Number" and "Death Rate" "Major cardiovascular diseases"

At this point, after you have edited, your Excel page should look like this:

Woman's Health and Well-Being

Women's Cause of Death 1999 - 2006					
		Intentional self-harm (Suicide)		Major cardiovascular diseases	
County of Residence	Population (2002)	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000
UNKNOWN		1		13	
Adair	10,668	1		320	371.1
Alfalfa	2,643			124	618.7
Atoka	6,373	5	9.7	279	540.4

Source: Oklahoma Department of Health <http://www.ok.gov/health/> OK2SHARE accessed February 2009

F2. Women's mortality rate from lung cancer

F3. Women's mortality rate from breast cancer

F4. Women's mortality rate from Genital System Cancer

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on "Accept"

Click on "Cancer"

Click on "Click Here" for "For Cancer Mortality"

At Step 1 click 1999 and 2006 and check "Entire State"

At Step 2 click at "Gender" Female

At Step 3 click "Breast"

At Step 4 – "Drill Level 1:" click "County (Residence)" and under "Additional Statistics" Click "Death Rates"

Click "Submit Request"

You will get a table that looks like this:

County of Residence	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
	32	86,238	37.1

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
Adair			
Alfalfa	9	20,043	44.9
Atoka	16	51,629	31.0
Beaver	9	22,078	40.8

Highlight the table, copy it and paste it to the Excel sheet "F1, F2, F3, F4, F8" in the columns after "Major cardiovascular diseases" Be sure the counties match with the other data. You can eliminate the columns for County and "Population"

Label the two columns "Breast Cancer."

Use the back arrow to return to the Menu page

At Step 3 click "Female Genital System Cancer"

At Step 4 – "Drill Level 1:" click "County (Residence)" and under "Additional Statistics" Click "Death Rates"

Click "Submit Request"

You will get a table that looks like this:

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
County of Residence	1	.	.
UNKNOWN			
Adair	23	86,238	26.7
Alfalfa	7	20,043	34.9
Atoka	7	51,629	13.6

Highlight the table, copy it and paste it to the Excel sheet "F1, F2, F3, F4, F8" in the columns after "Major cardiovascular diseases" Be sure the counties match with the other data. You can eliminate the column for County.

Label the two columns "Female Genital System Cancer".

Use the back arrow to return to the Menu page

While leaving the other items as they were, under “Step 3” check “Respiratory System”

Click “Submit Request”

You will get a table that looks like this:

	Deaths	Population	Death Rate
County of Residence	1	.	.
UNKNOWN			
Adair	45	86,238	52.2
Alfalfa	13	20,043	64.9
Atoka	18	51,629	34.9
Beaver	4	22,078	18.1
Beckham	51	75,716	67.4

Highlight the entire table and copy it to your Excel spreadsheet next to the breast cancer data. Label the two columns “Respiratory System Cancer”

At this point the Excel table looks like this:

Woman's Health and Well-Being

		Women's Cause of Death 1999 - 2006									
County	Population (2002)	Intentional self-harm (Suicide)		Major cardiovascular diseases		Breast Cancer		Female Genital System Cancer		Respiratory System Cancer	
		Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Deaths	Death Rate per 100,000	Deaths	Deaths per 100,000	Deaths	Death Rate
UNKNOWN		1		13				1		1	
Adair	10,668	1		320	371.1	32	37.1	23	26.7	45	52.2
Alfalfa	2,643			124	618.7	9	44.9	7	34.9	13	64.9
Atoka	6,373	5	9.7	279	540.4	16	31	7	13.6	18	34.9

Source: Oklahoma Department of Health <http://www.ok.gov/health/> OK2SHARE accessed February 2009

F5. Number of women over age 18 with diabetes

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Health webpage <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click on OK2SHARE under Online Services

Click on "Accept"

Click on "BRFSS"

Click on "click here" for "For BRFSS Statistics"

Click on "BRFSS Statistics (Crosstab)"

Under "Step 1" click 1999 and 2006, click "Combined Years," click "Entire State".

Under Step 2 under "Gender" click "Female"

Under Step 3 under "Column Topic" click "Diabetes" under "Row Variable" click "Diabetes diagnosis (ever)"

Under Step 4 under "Row Topic:" click "Geography" under "Row Variable" click "Residence (County)"

At the bottom click "Submit Request"

You will get a table showing each year and a Total. You are interested in the Total. It will look like this:

Diabetes : Diabetes diagnosis
(ever)

County : Residence (County)

		County			
		Adair	Alfalfa	Atoka	Beaver
Diabetes No	n	311	46	108	65
	N	72,148	12,753	37,866	17,927
	%	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2
	CI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Yes	n	51	5	14	*
	N	7,673	1,221	3,962	*
	%	1	0.2	0.5	*
	CI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total	n	362	51	122	69
	N	79,821	13,974	41,828	18,761
	%	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2

CI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
----	-----	-----	-----	-----

n = Number of respondents interviewed

N = Population estimate

% = Row Percentages

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Highlight the table and paste it to an Excel sheet formatted "F5".

You will follow the instructions for similar tables D1 (and A10-A14 above). Our interest is in the list of counties, the N Yes and the N No. Highlight those rows and paste special-transpose them to a table.

Label the first two columns after "County" "Estimated Females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)" and under that "No" and "Yes".

Label the next two columns "Estimated % Females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)" and under that "% No" and "% Yes".

Highlight the column under "% No" and type in the first cell "=100* click on "No" for "Adair" / (click on "No" + "Yes" for "Adair") it will look something like this: =100*D32/(D32+E32) Hold down "Cntl" and hit "Enter".

Highlight the column under "% Yes" and type in the first cell "=100* click on "Yes" for "Adair" / (click on "No" + "Yes" for "Adair") it will look something like this: =100*E32/(D32+E32) Hold down "Cntl" and hit "Enter".

You will have a table that looks like this.

Females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)				
County	Estimated Females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)		Estimated % Females who have ever had a diabetes diagnosis (1999 - 2006)	
	No	Yes	% No	% Yes
Adair	72,148	7,673	90.39	9.61
Alfalfa	12,753	1,221	91.26	8.74
Atoka	37,866	3,962	90.53	9.47

Source: Oklahoma Department of Health estimates <http://www.ok.gov/health/> BRFSS accessed February 2009

F6. Number of women reporting their domestic violence abuse to police
Oklahoma does not record who made the domestic abuse report. OSBI has provided Domestic Abuse calls for 25 counties so far for 2005-2007.

F7. Number of women 13 years of age or older living with AIDS or HIV

See notes at the foot of the tables

For male and female combined AIDS or HIV statistics Go to Oklahoma Department of Health Website <http://www.ok.gov/health/>

Click "Disease, Prevention, Preparedness" on left side list.

Click "HIV/STD"

From list on left click "HIV/STD Statistics"

Click "Estimated HIV/AIDS by County of Residence 2007"

This will give the rates for both sexes

F9. Number of reported rapes

Go to the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, *State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report Annual Report January – December 2007* page 9.7 (104 of 153 pages) <http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/2007%20UCR%20Report.pdf>

Adair county has 4 rapes in 2007, 10 in 2006 and 9 in 2005 for an average of 7.6 in 2005-7.

Format an Excel spreadsheet page "F9"

Copy a list of counties from sheet "F5" and paste it to "F9"

Copy the "Total Population Female" from sheet "A1-A9" and paste it next to the county column

Label the next column "Total Rapes 2005 – 2007" Enter the total for each county (you will have to total three years). For Adair this is 23

Label the next column "Rapes per 10,000 females", highlight the column and type in the top cell "=10000*click on "Total Reported Rapes 2005-7" / click on "Total population: Female (2000)" It will look something like this =10000*E9/D9 Hold down "Ctrl" and hit "Enter"

You will get a table like this.

Rapes 2005 - 2007			
County	Total population: Female (2000)	Total Reported Rapes 2005-7	Rapes per 10,000 females
Adair	10,668	23	2.156
Alfalfa	2,643	2	0.757

Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation, State of Oklahoma Uniform Crime Report Annual Report January – December 2007 page 9.7 (104 of 153 pages)
<http://www.ok.gov/osbi/documents/2007%20UCR%20Report.pdf>
 accessed February 2009

G. Women's Resources

1. Abortion
2. Abortion Alternatives
3. Charitable Pharmacies
4. Domestic Violence Services
5. Free Medical Clinics
6. Dental Assistance
7. Legal Aid

G1. Abortion (Pro-Choice)

Go to <http://www.priestsforlife.org/mills/ok.htm>

You will get a list of "abortion mills."

Copy a list of counties onto a spreadsheet page formatted "G1-G7"

Label the column next to "Counties" "Pro-Choice Abortion Services"

For each county, enter the number of "abortion mills" in the cell next to the county name. You may have to get a map of Oklahoma to determine which county a city is in.

Go to <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/health-center/findCenter.asp>

At "Enter State" select "OK"

Click "GO"

You will get a list of locations.

For each county, enter a number the number of "abortion mills" and or locations next to the county name. Do not count any location twice.

G2. Abortion (Pro-Life)

Go to <http://www.ramahinternational.org/oklahoma.html>

You will find a list of "Pregnancy Resource Centers"

Label the column next to "Pro-Choice Abortion Services" "Pro-Life Abortion Services."

For each county, enter the number of "Pregnancy Resource Centers"

G3. Charitable Pharmacies

Go to Oklahoma Board of Pharmacies

<http://www.ok.gov/OSBP/documents/charitable%20pharmacies.pdf>

You will find a two page list of 27 locations.

Label the next column on your sheet "Charitable Pharmacies"

For each county, enter the number of charitable pharmacies in the appropriate cell.

G4. Domestic Violence Services

Go to http://www.ocadvsa.org/member_programs.htm

You will get a list of 32 locations.

Go to http://www.womenslaw.org/ok/ok_links.htm

Click "State and Local Programs" on list to the left.

Click “Local Programs”

You will get a list

Click “Programs for Native Americans”

You will get a list of programs.

Label the next two columns “Domestic Violence Services” and “Native American Domestic Violence Services”

For each county count the number of domestic violence services and the number of Native American Domestic Violence Services” and enter those numbers in the appropriate cells.

Click “Finding a lawyer”

Click “Legal assistance”

You will get a list of locations.

Label the next column “Domestic Violence Legal Assistance”

For each county count the number of Domestic Violence legal assistance services and enter those numbers in the appropriate cells.

G5. Free Medical Clinics

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services

<http://www.okrehab.org/index.html>

At the top right click “disability resources guide”

Click “To Disability Resource Guide Table of Contents”

Click “Chapter 5: Health and Mental Health”

Click “Section 3: Low Income Clinics”

Or go directly to: <http://www.okrehab.org/guide/Ch05/05-03.asp>

You will get a list.

On your spreadsheet label a column “Free Medical Clinics”

For each county count the number of free medical clinics and enter those numbers in the appropriate cells.

G6. Dental Assistance

Go to the Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services

<http://www.okrehab.org/index.html>

At the top right click “disability resources guide”

Click “To Disability Resource Guide Table of Contents”

Under Chapter 5: Health and Mental Health” Click “Section 7: Dental Assistance”

You will get a list of locations.

On your spreadsheet label a column “Dental Assistance”

For each county count the number of dental assistance locations and enter those numbers in the appropriate cells.

G7. Legal Aid

Go to <http://www.legalaidok.org/>

Click “your local office”

You will get a list.

Label the next column on your spreadsheet “Legal Aid”

Enter the number of legal aid locations in the county in the appropriate cell. Be sure to enter both the county of the prime location and the county of the satellite office location.

Your spreadsheet should look like this:

Women's Resources

County	Pro Choice Abortion Services	Pro Life Abortion Services	Charitable Pharmacies	Domestic Violence Services	Native American Domestic Violence Services	Domestic Violence Legal Assistance	Free Clinics	Dental Assistance	Legal Aid
Adair									
Alfalfa									

Source: Priests for Life <http://www.priestsforlife.org/mills/ok.htm>; Planned Parenthood <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/health-center/findCenter.asp>; Ramah International <http://www.ramahinternational.org/oklahoma.html>; Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy <http://www.ok.gov/OSBP/documents/charitable%20pharmacies.pdf>; Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault http://www.ocadvsa.org/member_programs.htm; Women's Law http://www.womenslaw.org/ok/ok_links.htm; Oklahoma Department of Rehabilitation Services <http://www.okrehab.org/index.html>; <http://www.okrehab.org/index.html>; Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma <http://www.legalaidok.org/>

Status of Women in Michigan Report Alcona County

Demographics¹

49.41% of the population in this county identify as Female, 5,795 women.
 98.22% of women in this county identify as White.
 0.03% of women in this county identify as Black or African American.
 0.53% of women in this county identify as American Indian or Alaska Native.
 0.22% of women in this county identify as Asian.
 0.00% of women in this county identify as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.
 0.93% of women in this county identify as two or more races.
 0.60% of women in this county identify as Hispanic or Latino.

21.72% of women in this county, aged 21 to 64, have a disability

11.93% of women in this county, aged 15 and older, have never been married.
 65.94% of women in this county, aged 15 and older, are married.
 8.09% of women in this county, aged 15 and older, are divorced.
 14.04% of women in this county, aged 15 and older, are widowed.

Political Participation

40% of this county's members of the Board of Commissioners are women in 2004.²

There is not a task force or commission on women in this county.

82.48% of women in this county registered to vote in the 2004 general election.³

57.83% of women in this county voted in the 2004 general election.⁴

Employment and Earnings⁵

The median annual income for women in this county is \$20,566.00.

The ratio of women's to men's earnings in this county is 69.22 cents for every \$1.00.

40.77% of women in this county participate in the labor force.

27.09% of women in this county are employed in management, professional, and related occupations.

¹ Data for this section from 2000 US Census

² Michigan State University Extension, State and Local Government Team, December 2004.

³ Michigan Secretary of State

⁴ Michigan Secretary of State

⁵ Data for this section from 2000 US Census

Social and Economic Autonomy

90.76% of women in this county have health insurance.⁶

10.41% of women in this county have completed four or more years of college.⁷

36.80% of the businesses in this county are owned by women.⁸

12.98% of the women in this county live below the poverty line.⁹

Reproductive Rights

This county's health plan for civil service employees does not cover infertility treatments and does not cover contraceptives.¹⁰

The infant mortality rate for this county is 15.80 per 1,000 live births.¹¹

11.94% of the babies born in this county are low birth weight.¹²

91.00% of the pregnant women in this county receive prenatal care in the first trimester.¹³

Health and Well-Being¹⁴

Women's mortality rate from heart disease in this county is 401.61 per 100,000 women.

Women's mortality rate from lung cancer in this county is 69.84 per 100,000 women.

Women's mortality rate from breast cancer in this county is 52.38 per 100,000 women.

An estimated 460 women in this county over the age of 18 have diabetes.

In this county there were 14 women who reported their domestic violence abuse to police.¹⁵

0 women 13 years of age and older are living with AIDS in this county and 0 are living with HIV.

0 women died from suicide in 2003.

⁶ MI Primary Care Association

⁷ Data for this section from 2000 US Census

⁸ 1997 Census Bureau Report on Women Owned Businesses

⁹ Data for this section from 2000 US Census

¹⁰ Information gathered by phone. 2005

¹¹ 1999 to 2003 average from MDCH

¹² 2003 MDCH

¹³ 2003 MDCH

¹⁴ Data in this section is for 2003, MDCH

¹⁵ 2003 MI Uniform Crime Report

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