



COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Advancing Community Health and Well Being

Full Health Indicators Report

SOCIAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS

Report Area: Custer County, OK

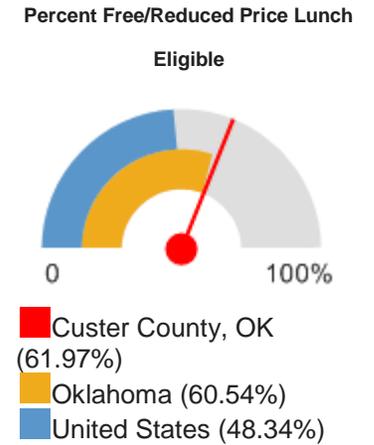
Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	Lack of Social or Emotional Support	Population with No High School Diploma
Children in Poverty	Population in Poverty - 100% FPL	Teen Births
Families with Income Over \$75,000	Population in Poverty - 200% FPL	Unemployment Rate
High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)	Population Receiving Medicaid	Uninsured Population - Adults
High School Graduation Rate (NCES)	Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)	Uninsured Population - Children
Households Receiving Public Assistance	Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (SAIPE)	Uninsured Population - Total
Income	Population with Associate's Level Degree or	Violent Crime
Income Per Capita	Higher	

Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

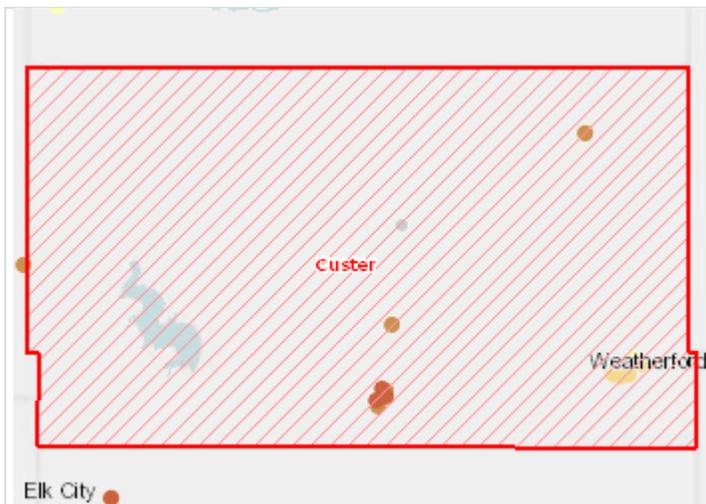
Within the report area 2,979 public school students or 61.97% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 4,807 total students enrolled. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Report Area	Total Student Enrollment	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Custer County, OK	4,807	2,979	61.97%
Oklahoma	661,189	400,260	60.54%
United States	49,692,766	24,021,069	48.34%

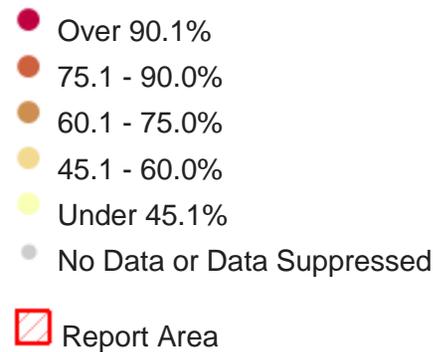


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Common Core of Data](#): 2010-11. Source geography: Address.



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch by Location, NCES CCD 2010-11

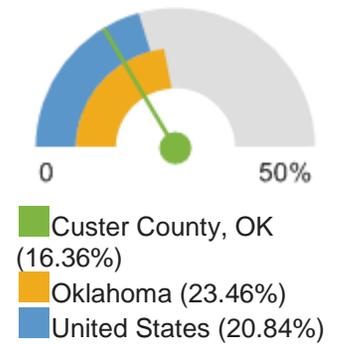


Children in Poverty

This indicator reports the percentage of children aged 0-17 living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

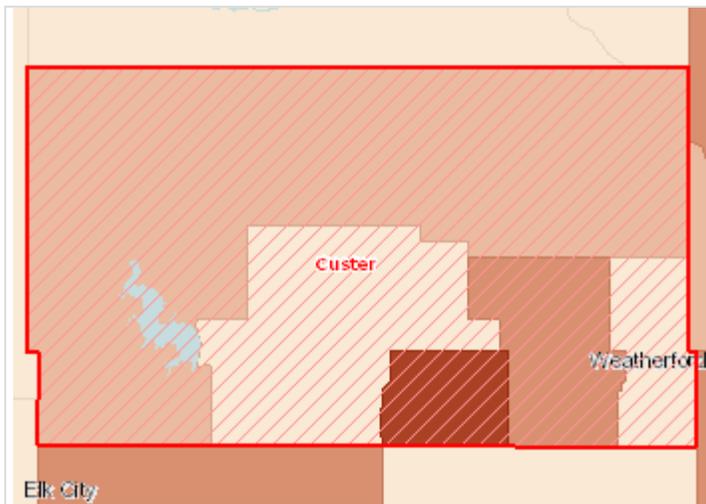
Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
Custer County, OK	25,982	6,267	1,025	16.36%
Oklahoma	3,634,666	910,982	213,717	23.46%
United States	301,333,408	72,869,120	15,188,844	20.84%

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.



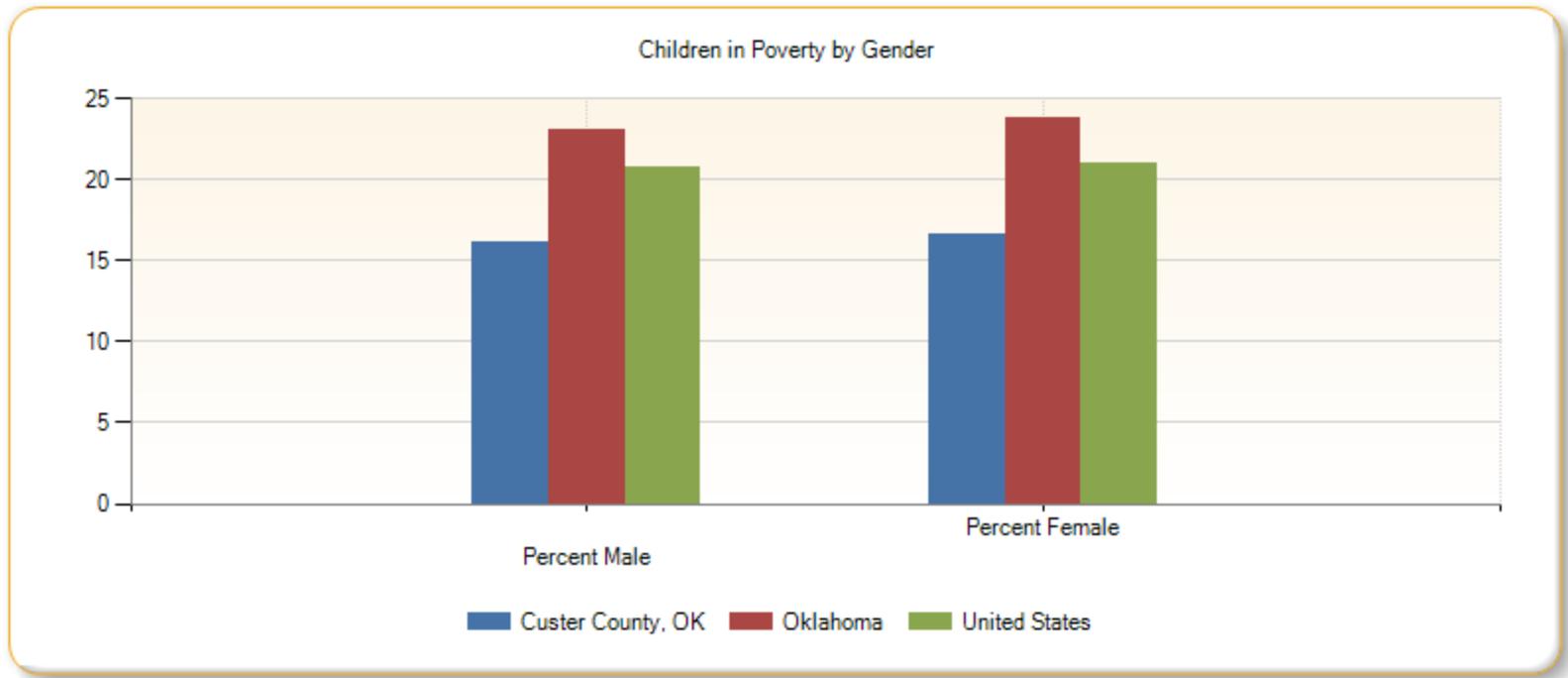
Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

- Over 30.0%
- 22.6 - 30.0%
- 15.1 - 22.5%
- Under 15.1%
- No Population Age 0-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Children in Poverty by Gender

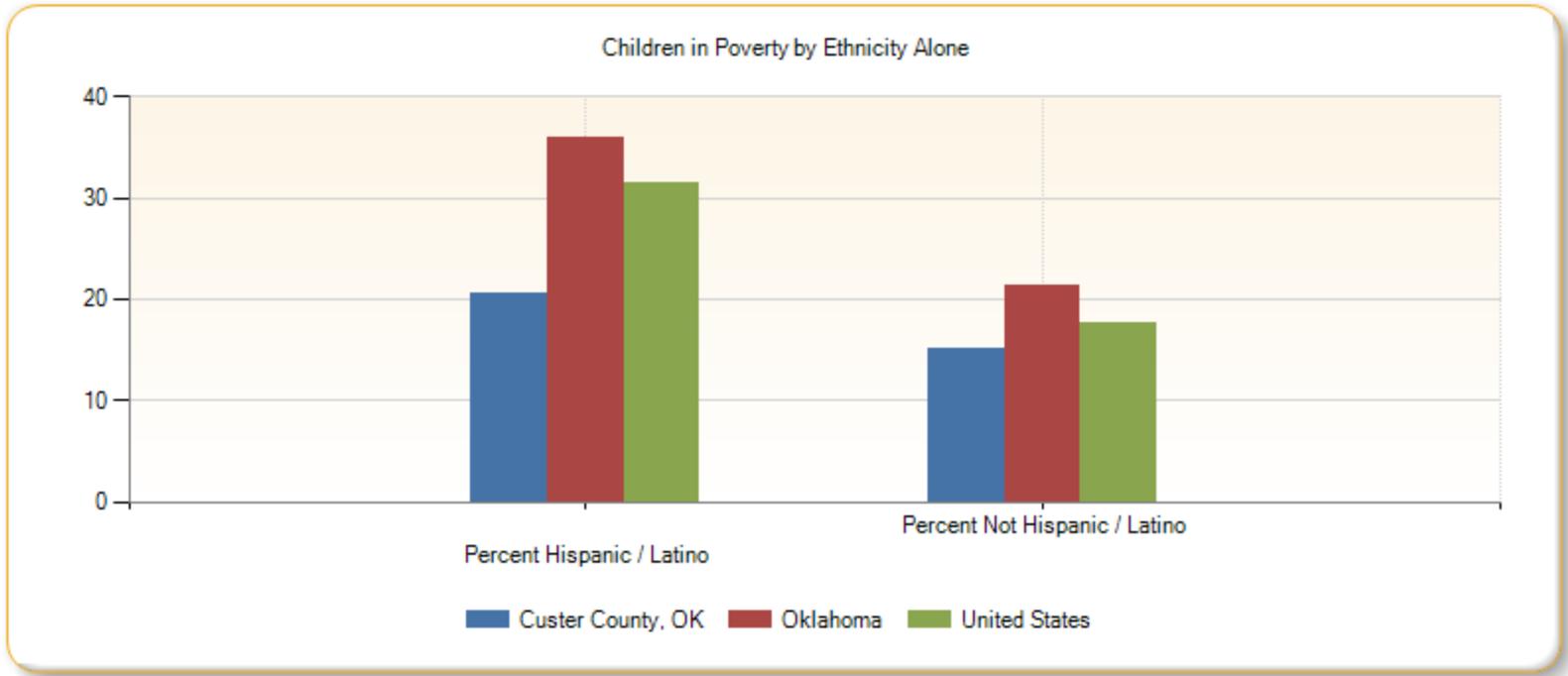
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custer County, OK	508	517	16.09%	16.63%
Oklahoma	107,863	105,854	23.11%	23.83%

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
United States	7,717,162	7,471,682	20.72%	20.98%



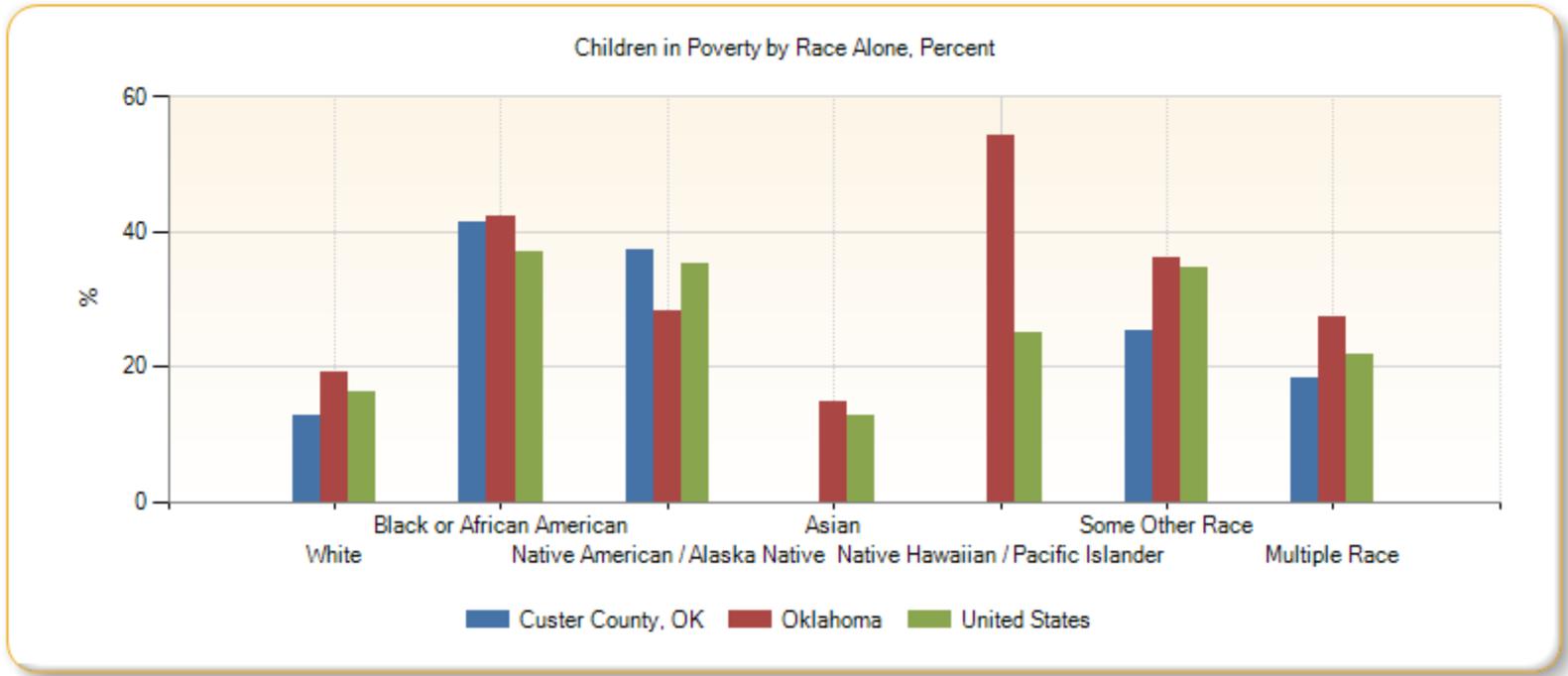
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	309	716	20.63%	15.01%
Oklahoma	46,722	166,995	36.01%	21.38%
United States	5,296,270	9,892,574	31.53%	17.64%



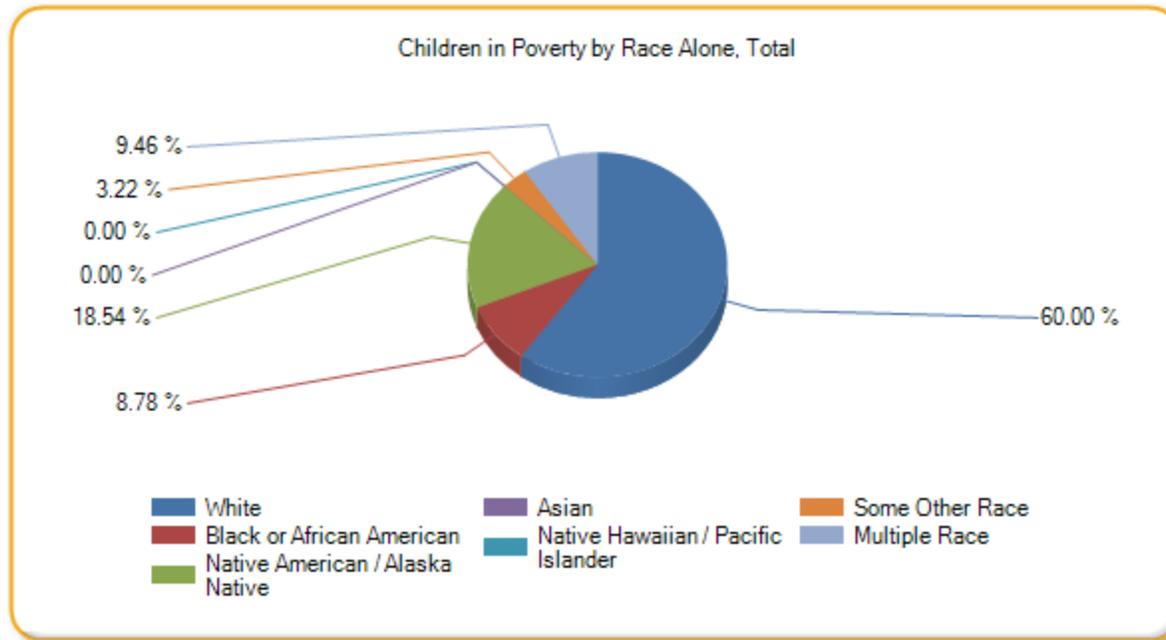
Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	12.73%	41.28%	37.18%	no data	no data	25.38%	18.30%
Oklahoma	19.01%	42.22%	28.27%	14.65%	54.20%	36.08%	27.45%
United States	16.36%	37.11%	35.26%	12.66%	25.03%	34.59%	21.81%



Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	615	90	190	0	0	33	97
Oklahoma	111,118	31,440	23,445	2,167	710	11,833	33,004
United States	8,135,561	3,891,074	251,627	406,447	35,464	1,619,963	848,708

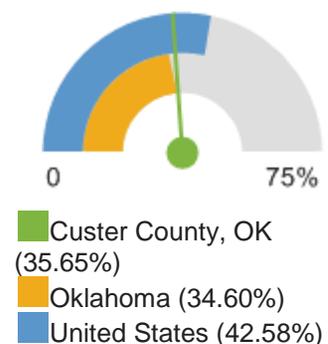


Families with Income Over \$75,000

In the report area, 35.65%, or 2,378 families report a total annual income of \$75,000 or greater. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources.

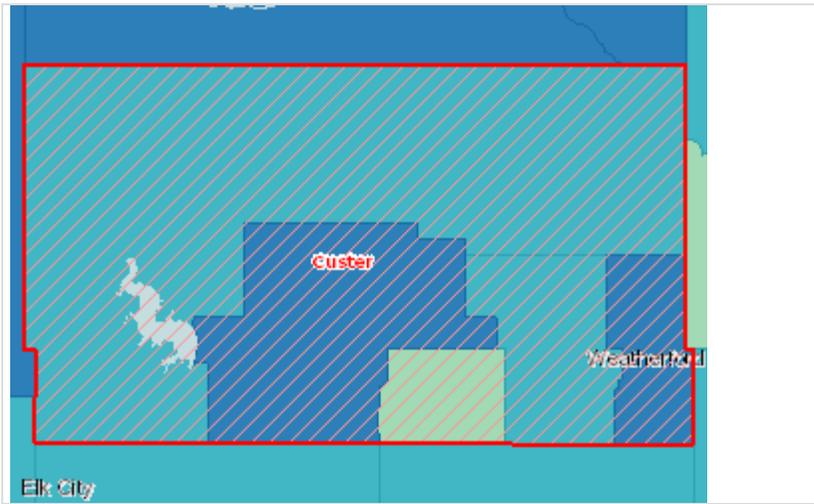
Report Area	Total Families	Families with Income Over \$75,000	Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000
Custer County, OK	6,670	2,378	35.65%
Oklahoma	960,435	332,276	34.60%
United States	76,595,552	32,616,244	42.58%

Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000

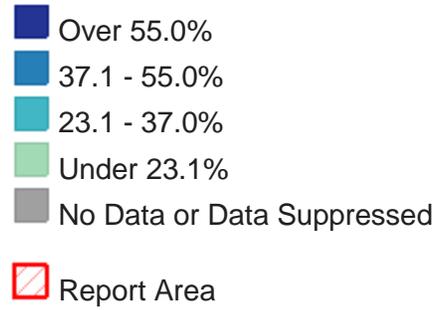


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2007-11. Source geography: Tract.

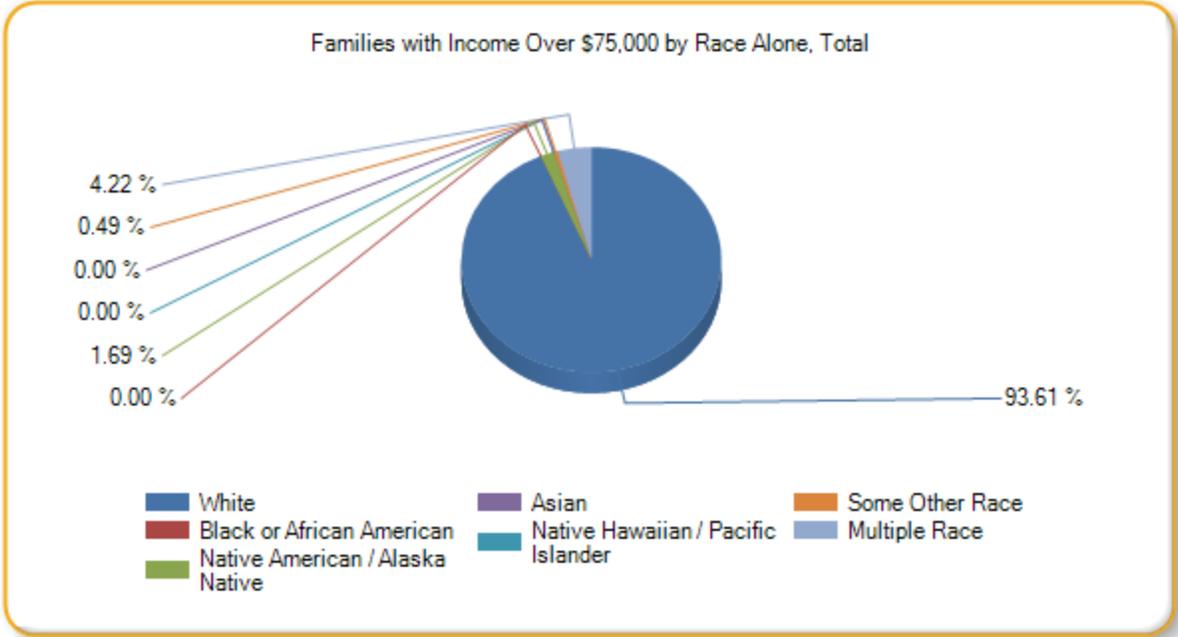


Family Income Over \$75,000, Percent by Tract, ACS 2007-11



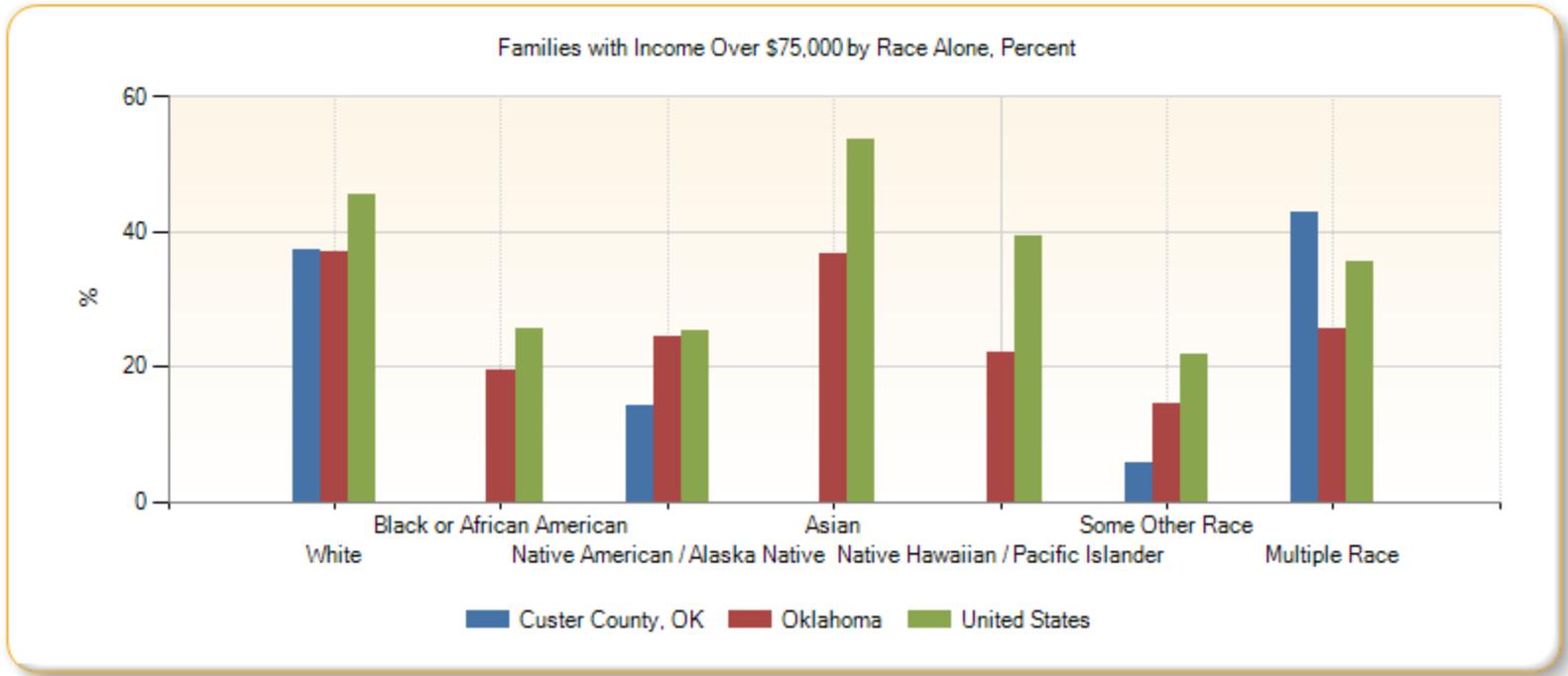
Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	2,109	0	38	0	0	11	95
Oklahoma	276,010	12,027	14,638	5,061	163	3,117	13,038
United States	26,929,456	2,231,572	140,909	1,821,191	40,998	726,510	413,283



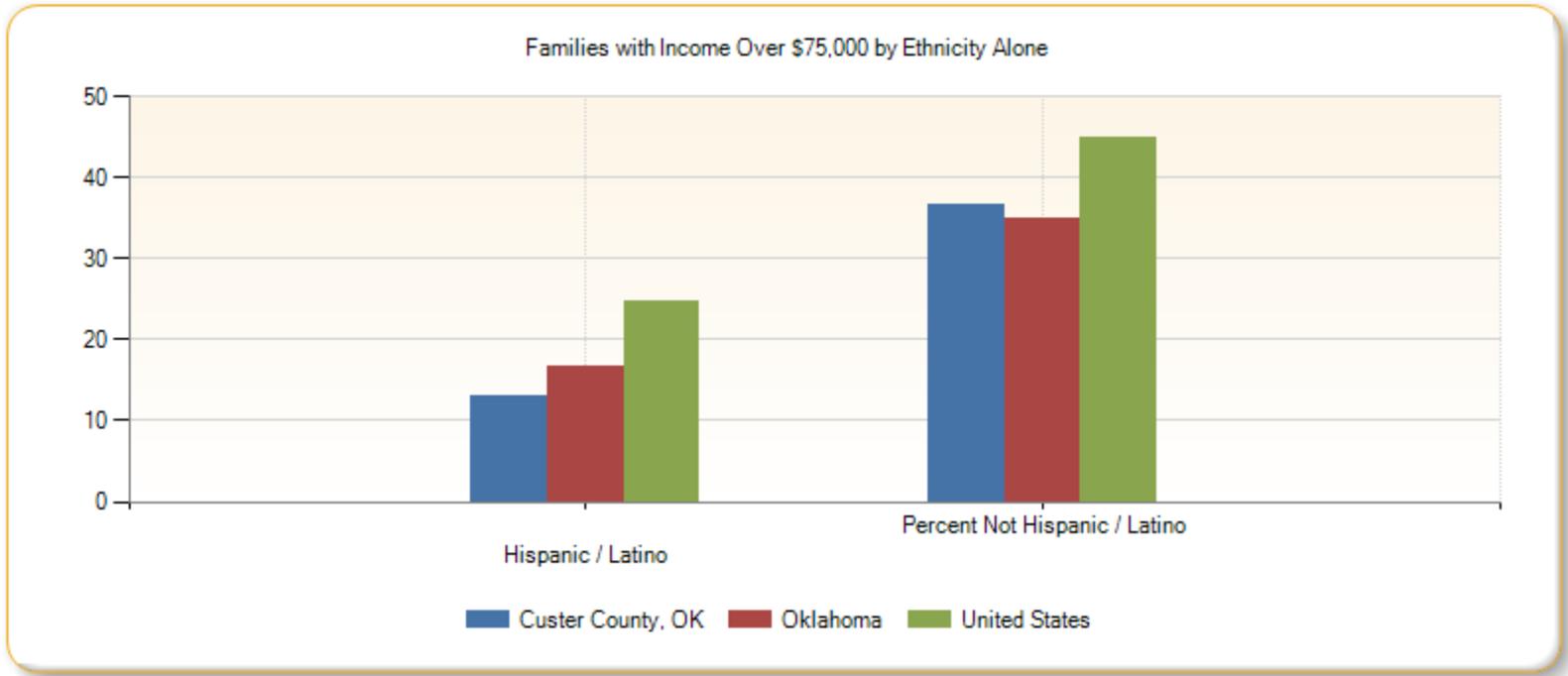
Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	37.39%	0%	14.29%	0%	no data	5.56%	42.79%
Oklahoma	36.83%	19.51%	24.49%	36.53%	21.97%	14.45%	25.65%
United States	45.48%	25.51%	25.24%	53.74%	39.36%	21.84%	35.47%



Families with Income Over \$75,000 by Ethnicity Alone

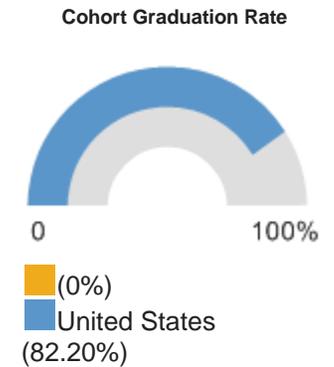
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	92	2,161	13.03%	36.77%
Oklahoma	10,441	313,613	16.59%	35.04%
United States	2,527,897	29,776,023	24.72%	44.92%



High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)

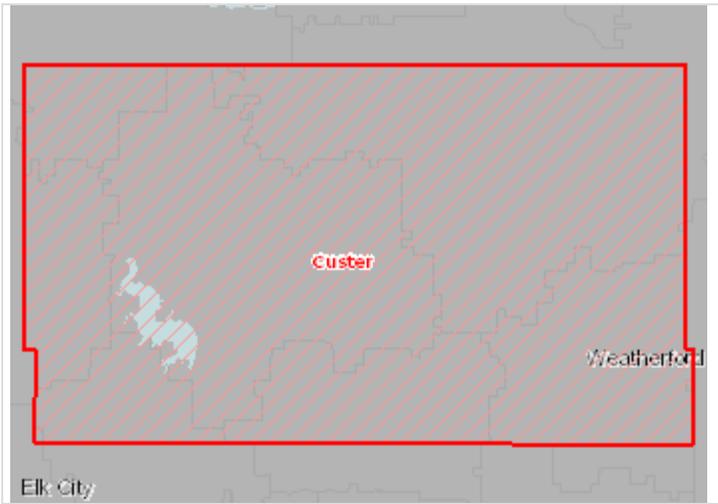
Within the report area no data% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health ([Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007](#)).

Report Area	Total Student Cohort	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	Cohort Graduation Rate
Custer County, OK	no data	no data	no data
Oklahoma	no data	no data	no data
United States	3,351,452	2,754,352	82.20

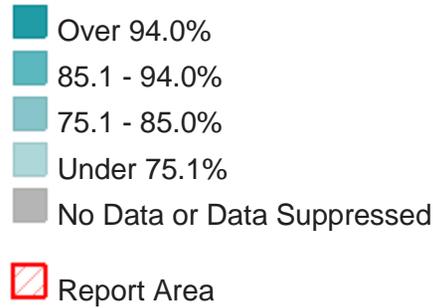


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Department of Education, [EDFacts](#): 2011-12. Accessed via [DATA.GOV](#). Source geography: School District.



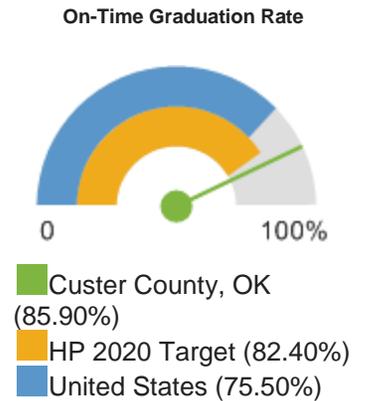
On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), ED Facts 2011-12



High School Graduation Rate (NCES)

Within the report area 85.90% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This is greater than the Healthy People 2020 target of 82.4%. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health ([Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007](#)).

Report Area	Average Freshman Base Enrollment	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	On-Time Graduation Rate
Custer County, OK	309	265	85.90
Oklahoma	48,143	37,219	77.30
United States	4,024,345	3,039,015	75.50
HP 2020 Target			>=82.4



Note: This indicator is compared with the Healthy People 2020 Target. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, [NCES - Common Core of Data](#): 2008-09. Source geography: County.

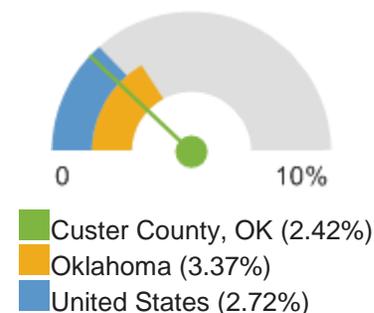
On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), NCES CCD 2008-09



Households Receiving Public Assistance Income

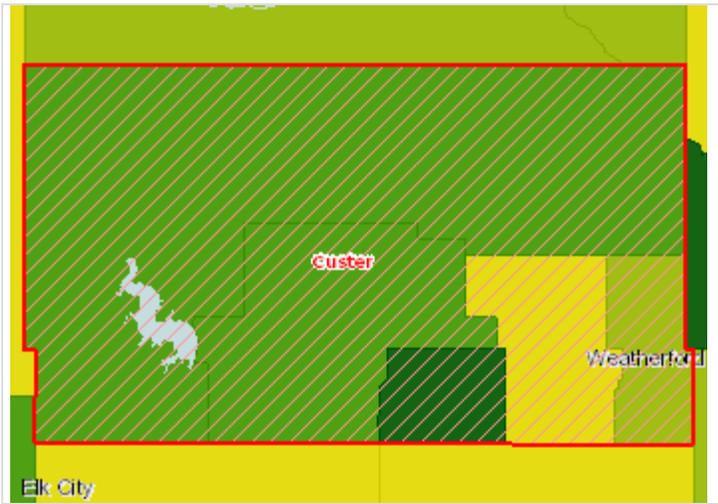
Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Custer County, OK	10,421	252	2.42%
Oklahoma	1,439,292	48,468	3.37%
United States	115,226,800	3,132,921	2.72%

Percent Households with Public Assistance Income

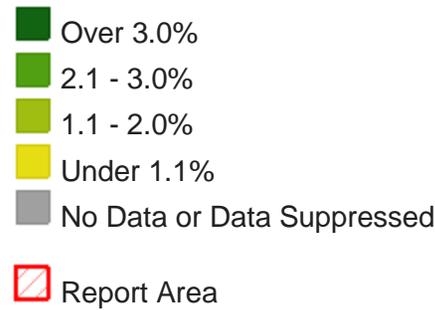


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.



Households with Public Assistance Income, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12



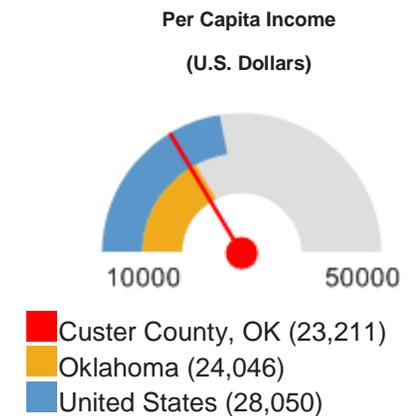
Income Per Capita

The per capita income for the report area is \$23,211. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. The per capita income in this report area is the average (mean) income computed for every man, woman, and child in a the specified area.

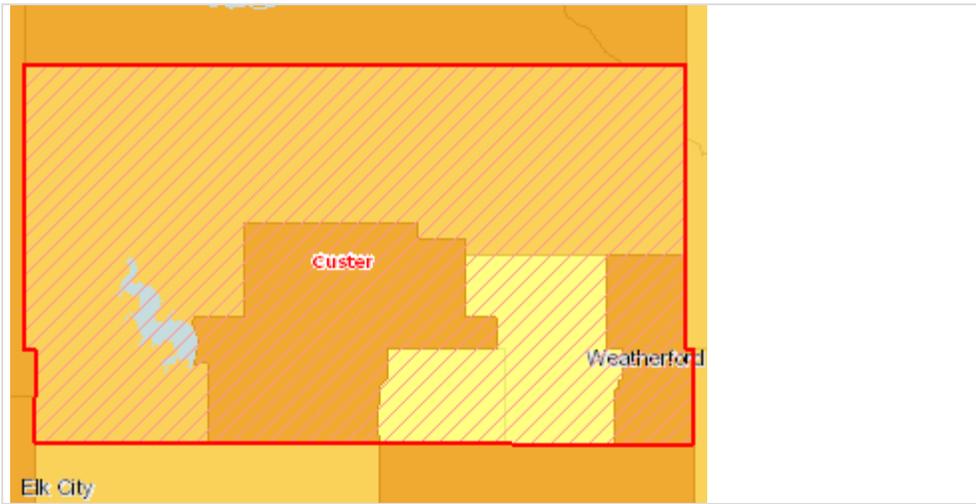
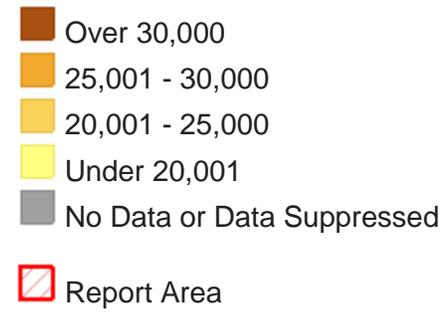
Report Area	Total Population	Total Income (U.S. Dollars)	Per Capita Income (U.S. Dollars)
Custer County, OK	27,583	640,254,272	23,211
Oklahoma	3,749,005	90,149,888,000	24,046
United States	309,138,720	8,671,497,551,872	28,050

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

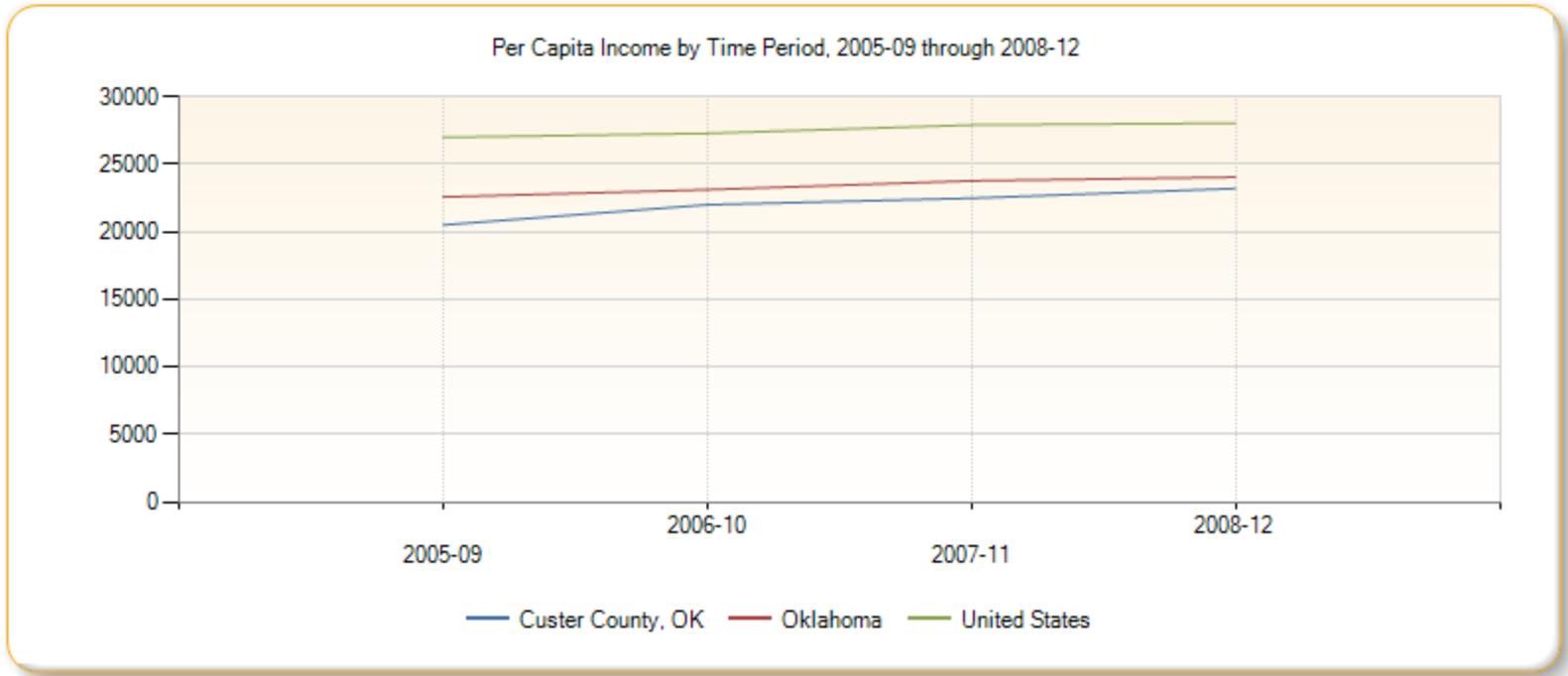


Per Capita Income by Tract, ACS 2008-12



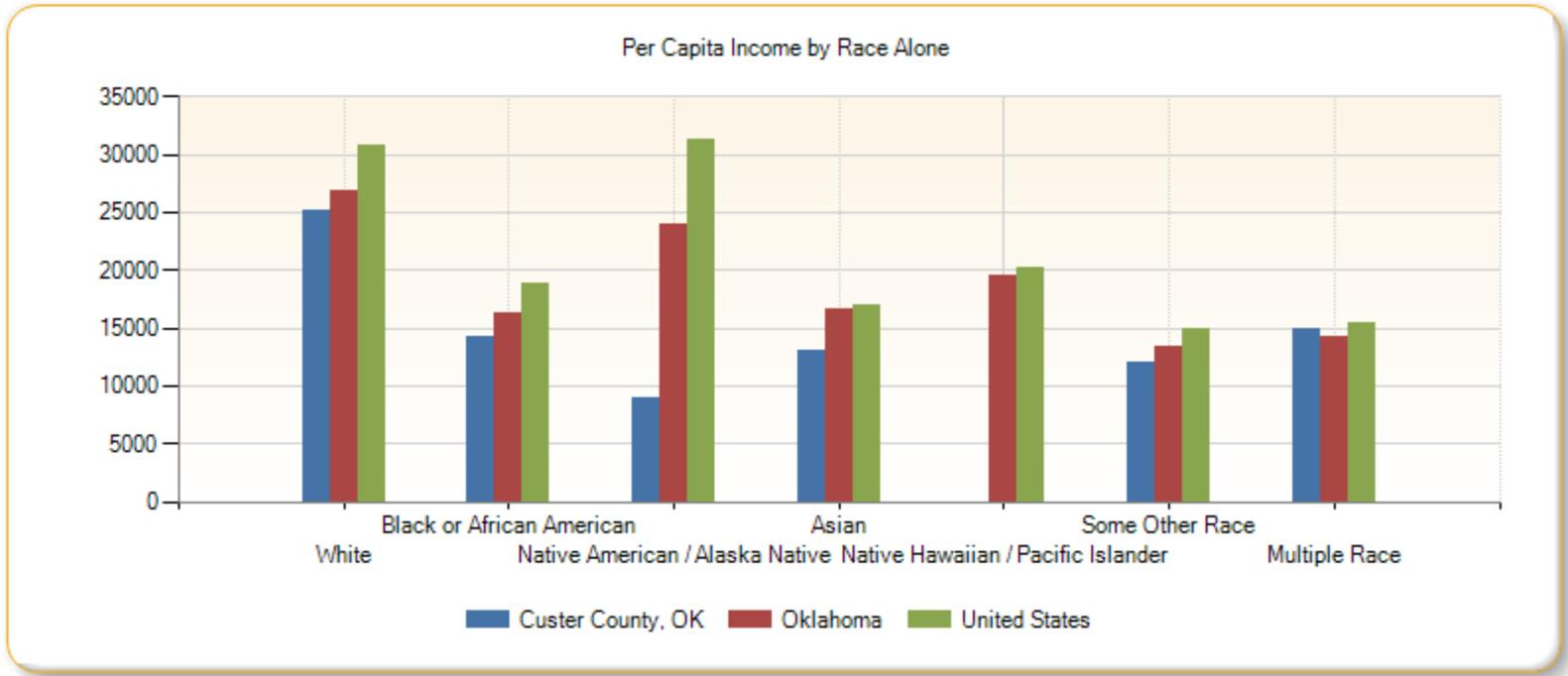
Per Capita Income by Time Period, 2005-09 through 2008-12

Report Area	2005-09	2006-10	2007-11	2008-12
Custer County, OK	20,504.46	22,002.94	22,489.22	23,211.92
Oklahoma	22,577.59	23,117.89	23,770.29	24,046.35
United States	26,997.54	27,293.32	27,915.03	28,050.51



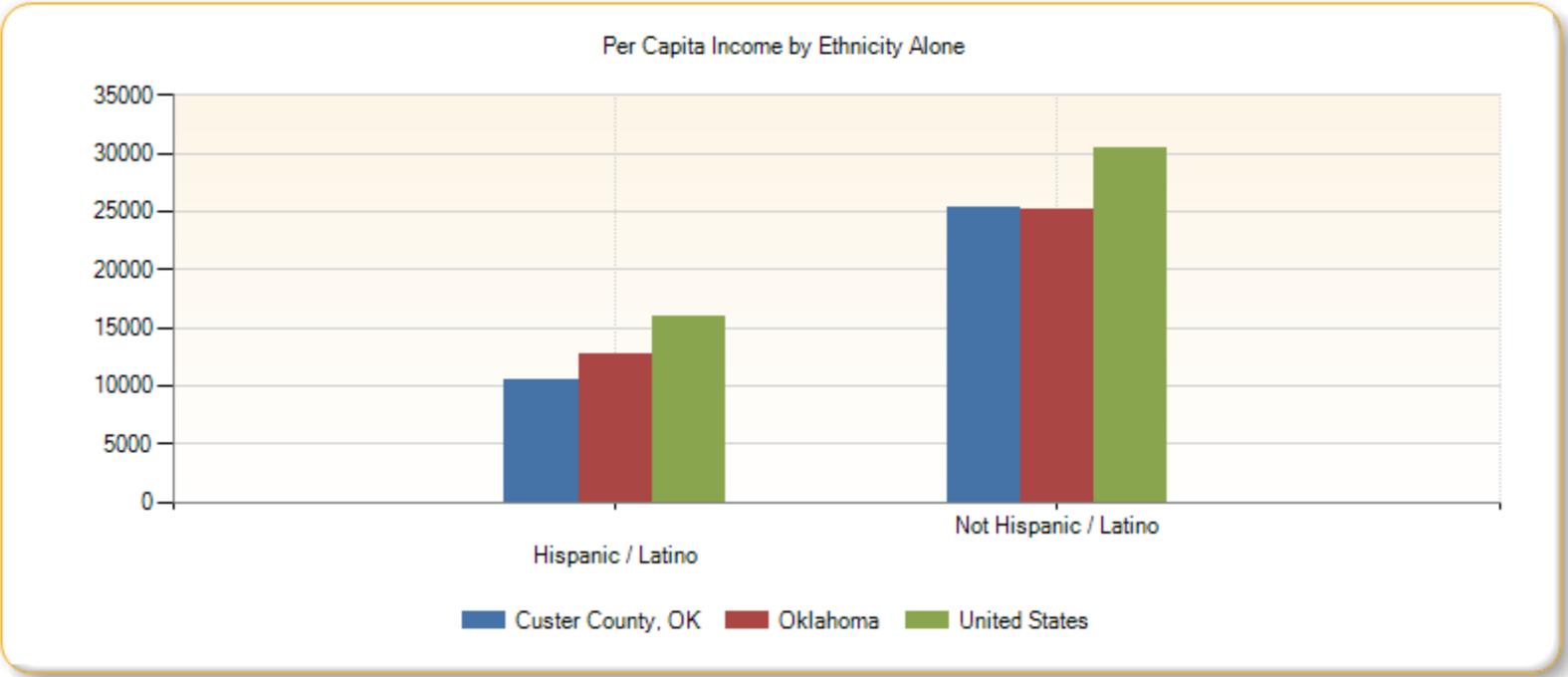
Per Capita Income by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	25,157	14,280	9,015	12,982	0	12,040	14,998
Oklahoma	26,892	16,271	23,937	16,679	19,449	13,383	14,235
United States	30,849	18,788	31,345	16,964	20,279	14,973	15,361



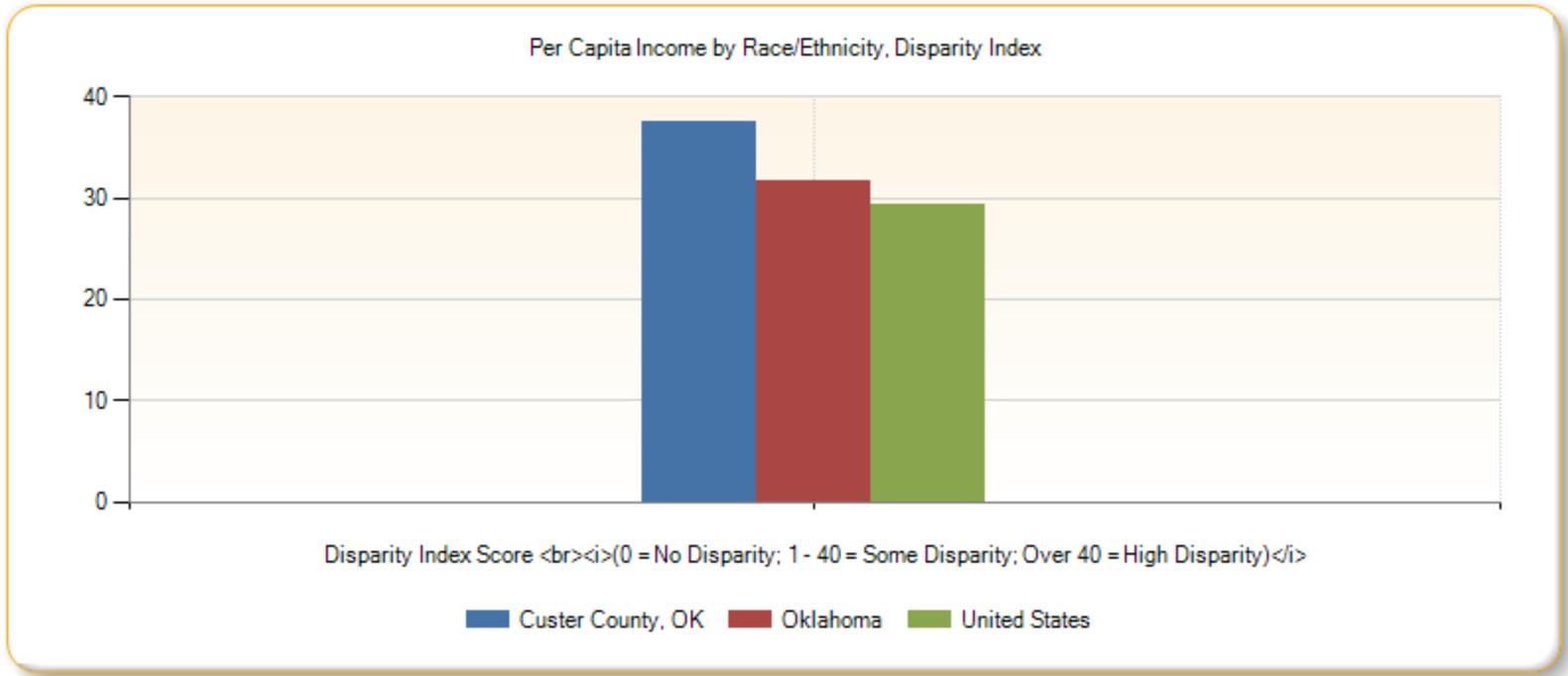
Per Capita Income by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	10,424	25,338
Oklahoma	12,739	25,142
United States	15,993	30,407



Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnicity, Disparity Index

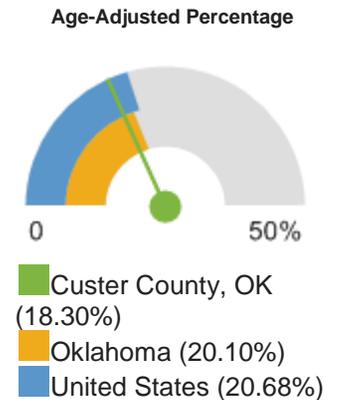
Report Area	Disparity Index Score <i>(0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)</i>
Custer County, OK	37.55
Oklahoma	31.72
United States	29.24



Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

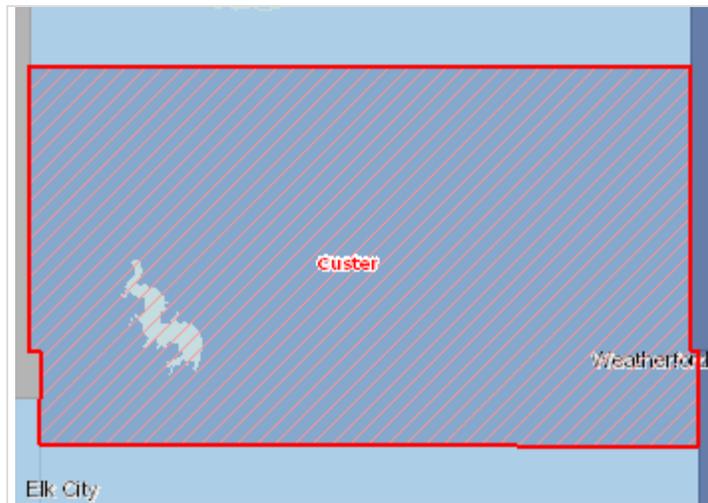
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custer County, OK	20,926	3,850	18.40%	18.30%
Oklahoma	2,793,624	561,518	20.10%	20.10%



United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.69%	20.68%
---------------	-------------	------------	--------	--------

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#): 2006-12. Accessed via the [Health Indicators Warehouse](#). Source geography: County.



Inadequate Social/Emotional Support, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 23.0%
- 19.1 - 23.0%
- 15.1 - 19.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population in Poverty - 100% FPL

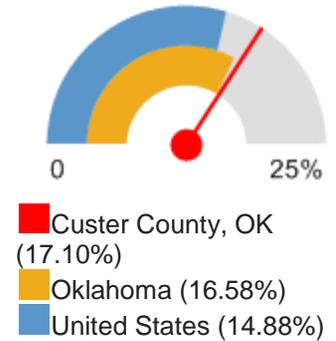
Poverty is considered a *key driver* of health status.

Within the report area 17.10% or 4,443 individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Custer County, OK	25,982	4,443	17.10%

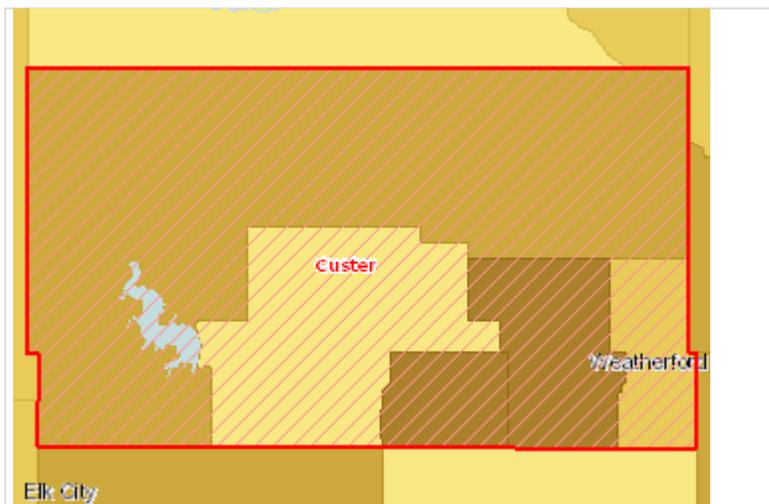
Percent Population in Poverty

Oklahoma	3,634,666	602,598	16.58%
United States	301,333,408	44,852,528	14.88%



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

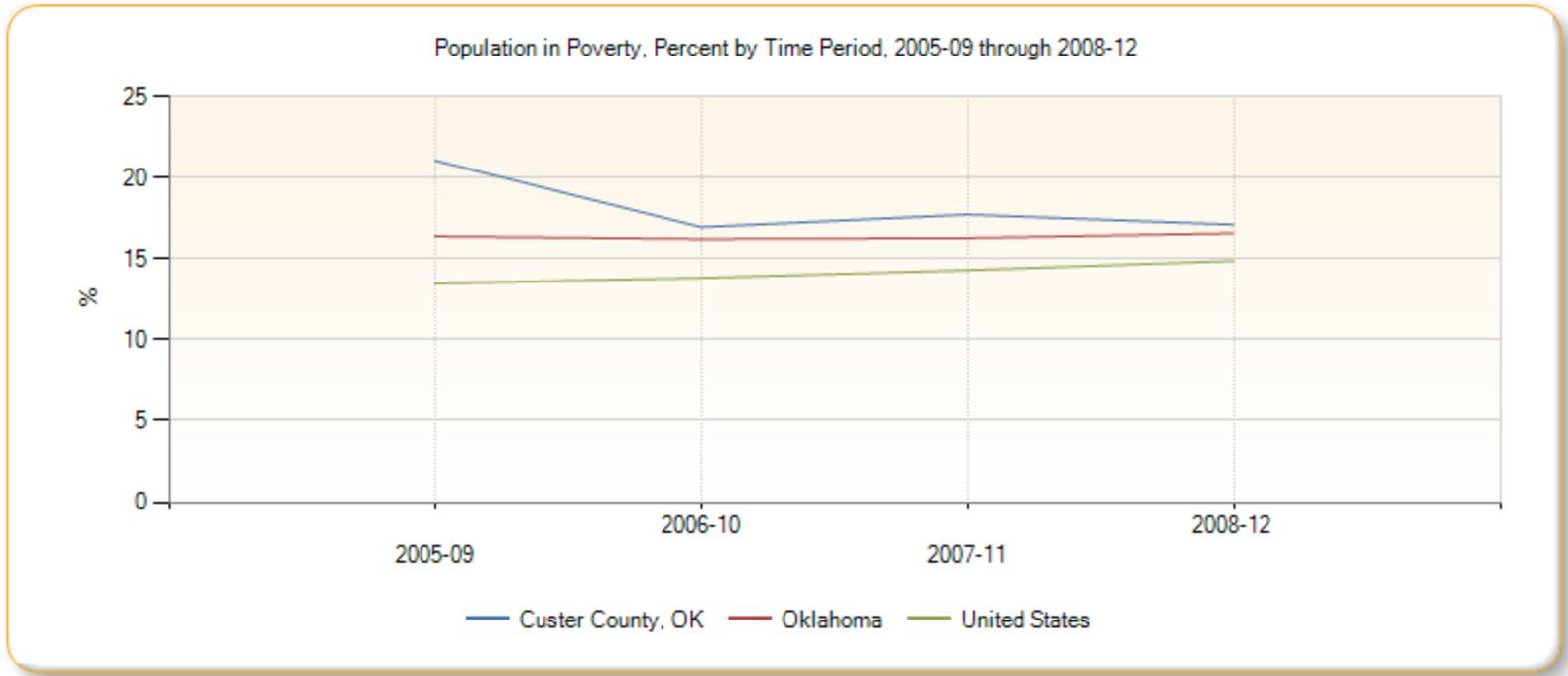


Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12



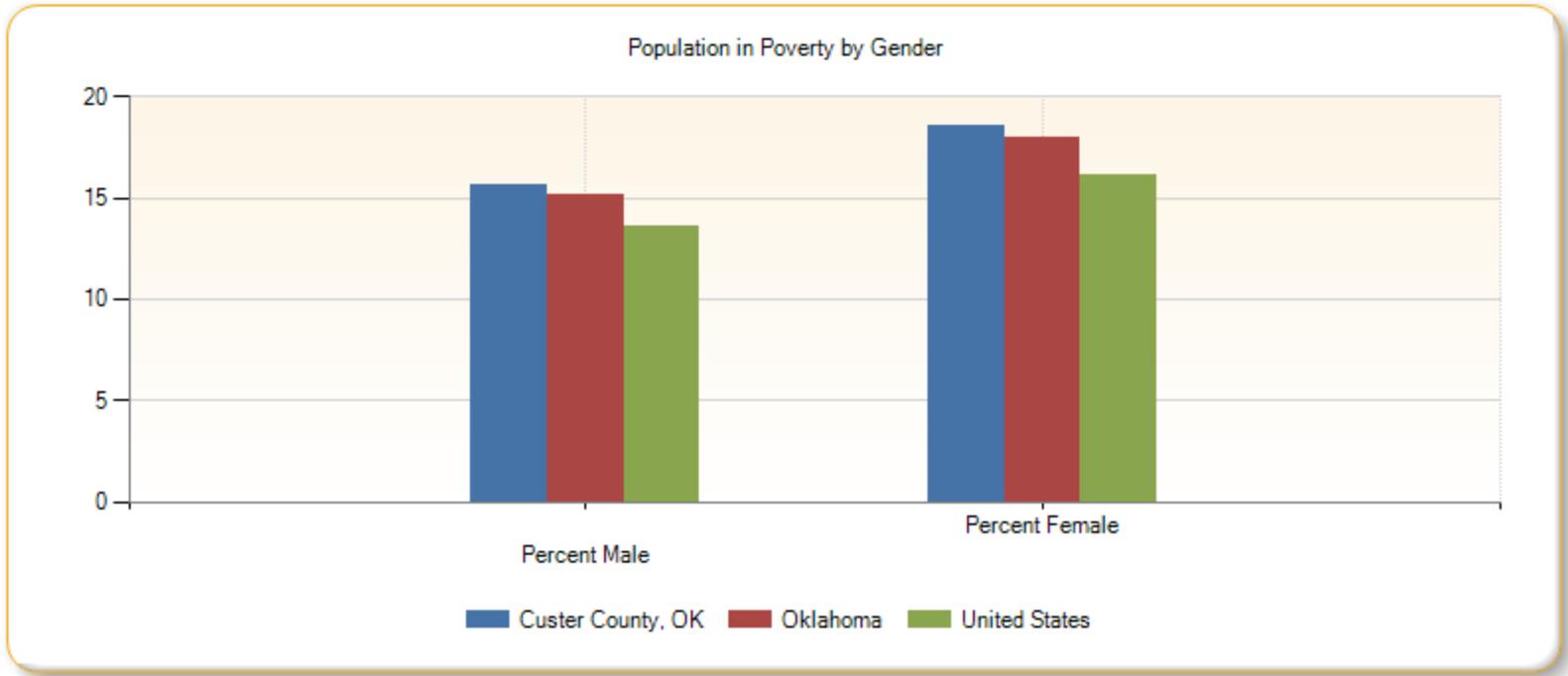
Population in Poverty, Percent by Time Period, 2005-09 through 2008-12

Report Area	2005-09	2006-10	2007-11	2008-12
Custer County, OK	21.07%	16.95%	17.73%	17.10%
Oklahoma	16.39%	16.22%	16.28%	16.58%
United States	13.47%	13.82%	14.30%	14.88%



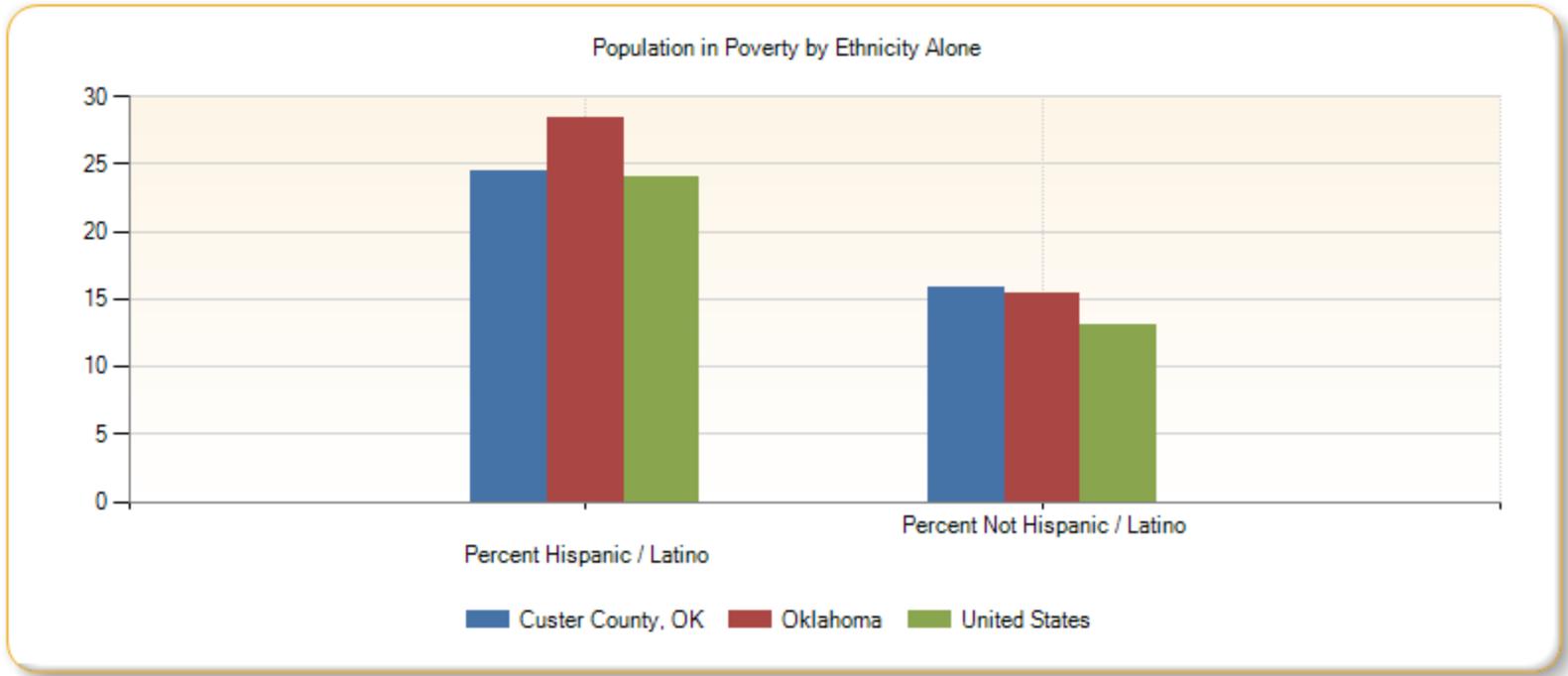
Population in Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custer County, OK	2,010	2,433	15.61%	18.56%
Oklahoma	269,406	333,192	15.10%	18%
United States	20,059,080	24,793,446	13.61%	16.10%



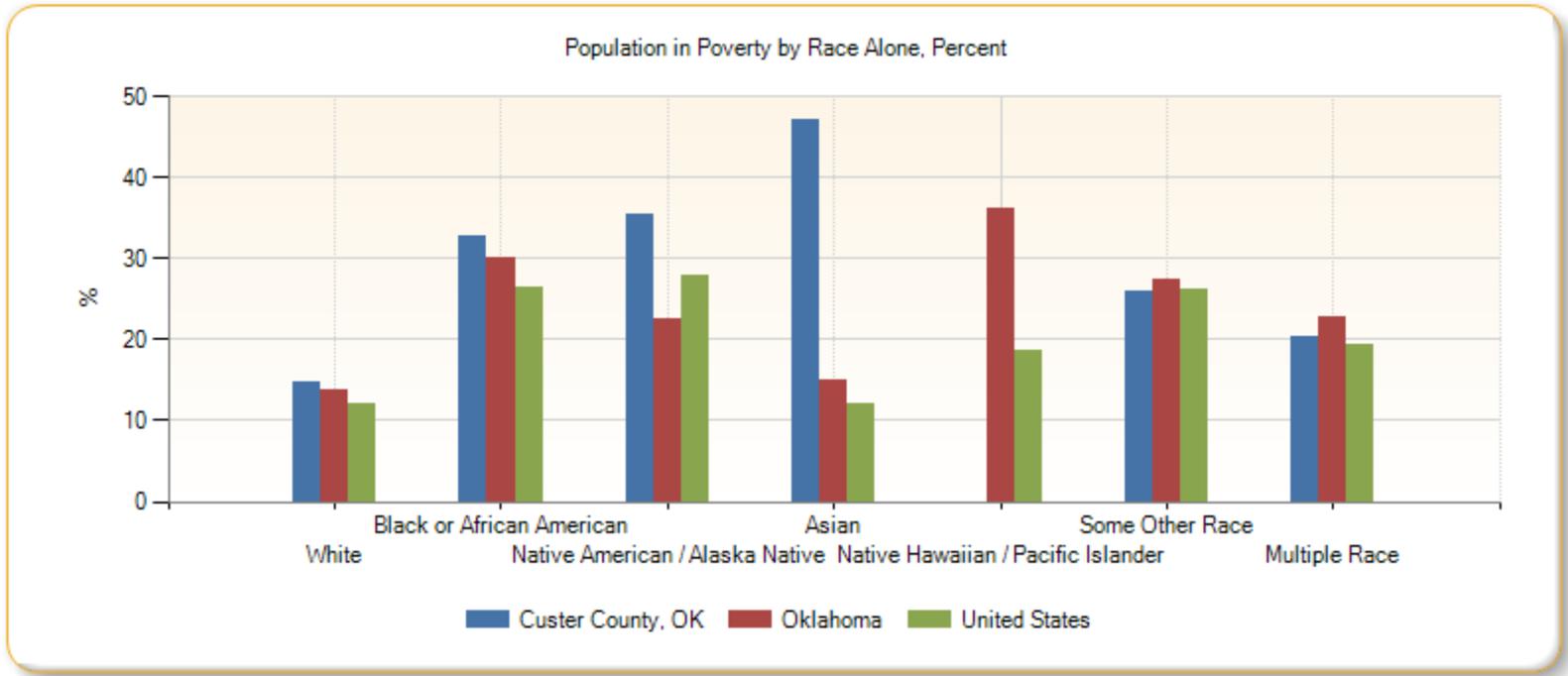
Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	923	3,520	24.46%	15.85%
Oklahoma	91,308	511,290	28.40%	15.43%
United States	11,920,585	32,931,944	24.08%	13.08%



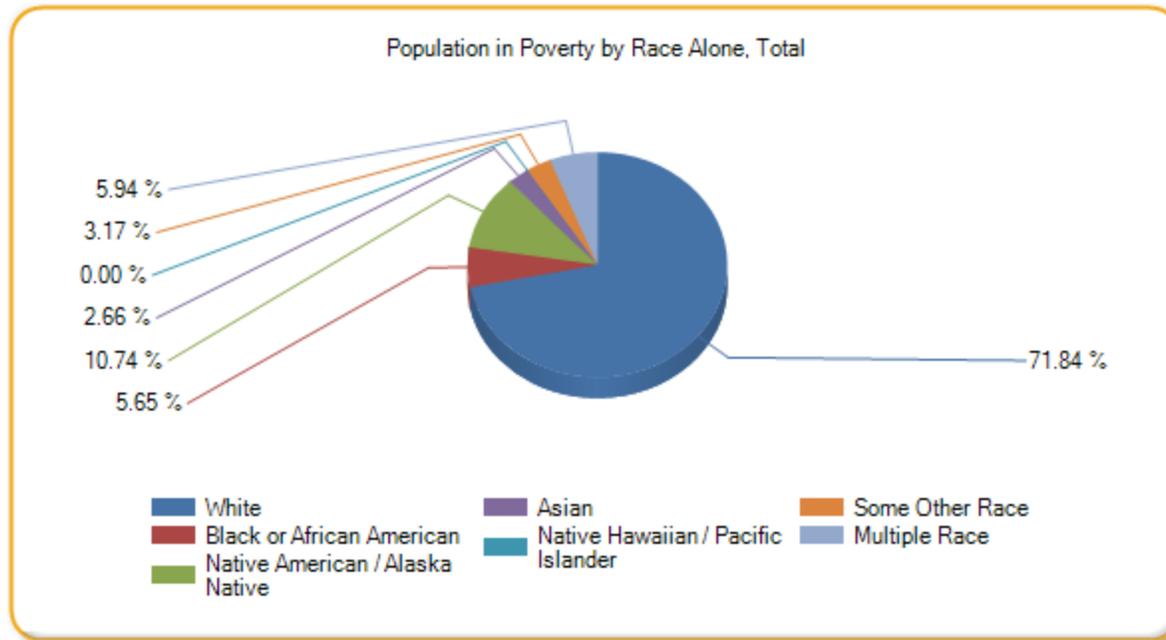
Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	14.66%	32.72%	35.54%	47.01%	0%	25.97%	20.43%
Oklahoma	13.77%	30.18%	22.43%	14.86%	36.08%	27.35%	22.73%
United States	12.11%	26.49%	27.79%	12.10%	18.66%	26.10%	19.43%



Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	3,192	251	477	118	0	141	264
Oklahoma	370,728	76,397	56,982	9,458	1,493	24,694	62,846
United States	27,134,944	9,836,000	678,999	1,763,994	93,123	3,784,645	1,560,822

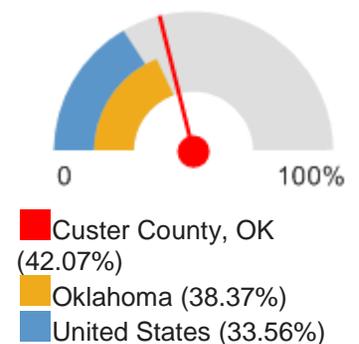


Population in Poverty - 200% FPL

In the report area 42.07% or 10,930 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

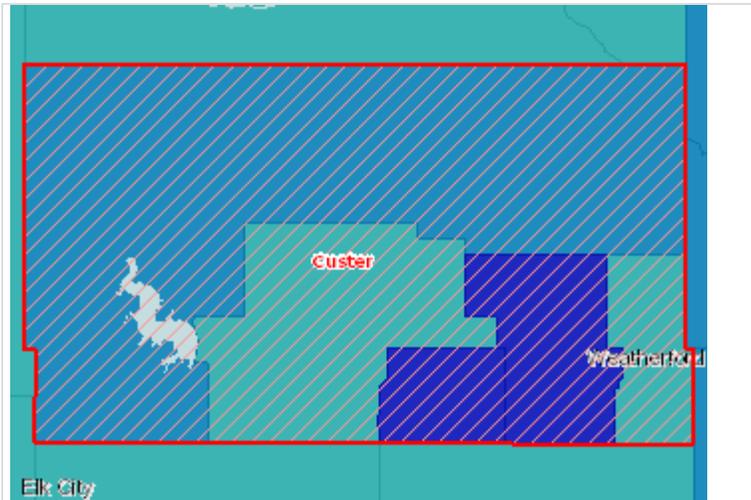
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Custer County, OK	25,982	10,930	42.07%
Oklahoma	3,634,666	1,394,679	38.37%
United States	301,333,408	101,133,072	33.56%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL

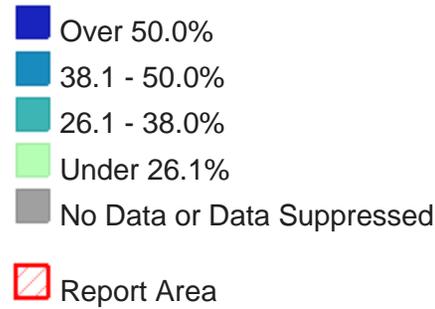


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

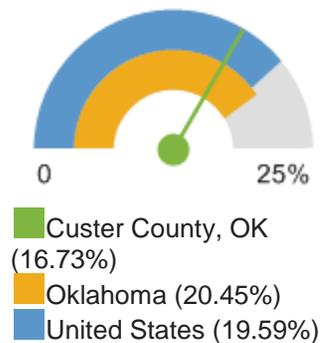


Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

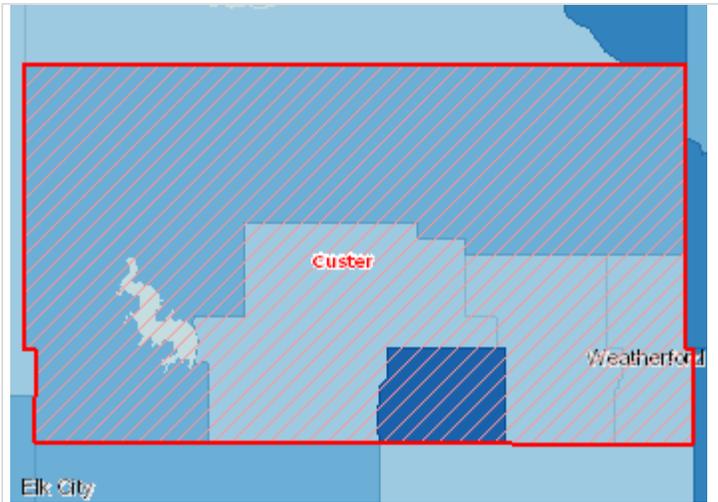
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Custer County, OK	27,086	21,324	3,567	16.73%
Oklahoma	3,663,645	2,981,811	609,678	20.45%
United States	303,984,256	258,778,080	50,682,900	19.59%

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

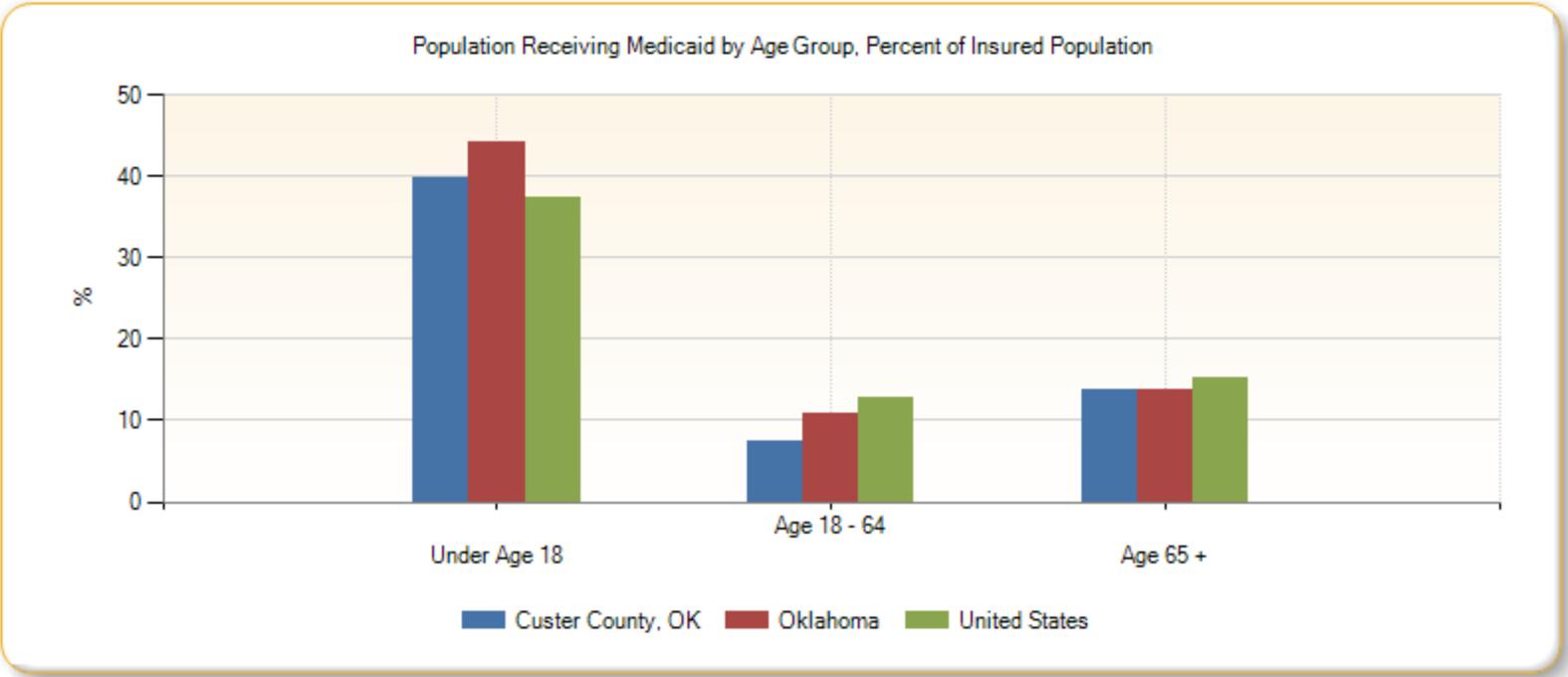


Insured, Medicaid / Means-Tested Coverage, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

- Over 25,0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

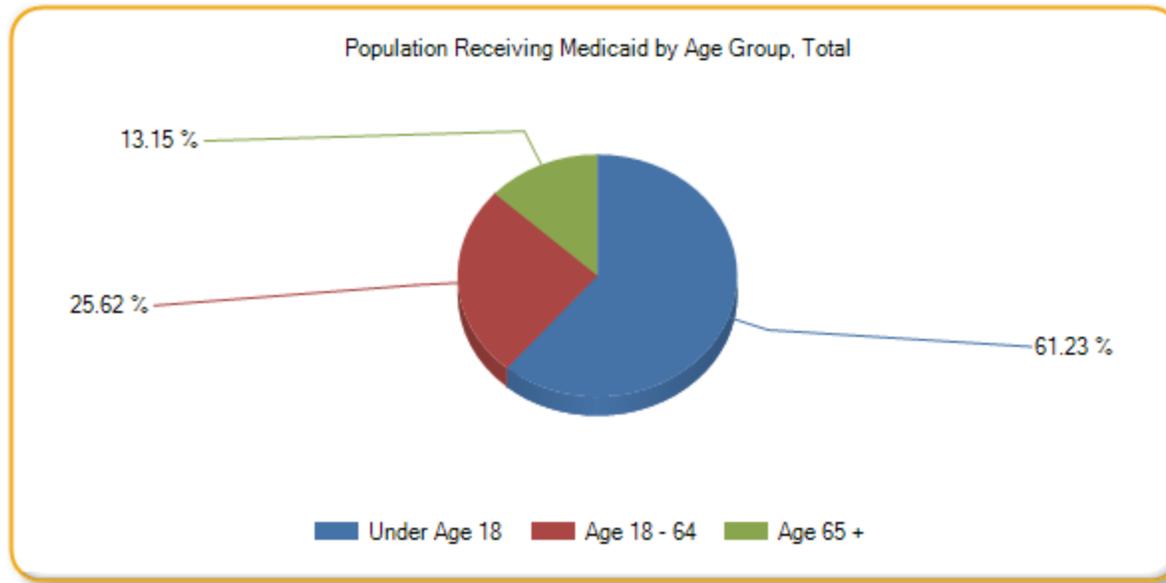
Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent of Insured Population

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custer County, OK	39.72%	7.35%	13.87%
Oklahoma	44.17%	10.75%	13.68%
United States	37.40%	12.76%	15.15%



Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custer County, OK	2,184	914	469
Oklahoma	363,355	179,595	66,728
United States	25,390,208	19,385,884	5,906,811

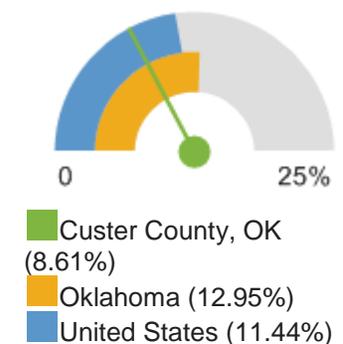


Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrolment.

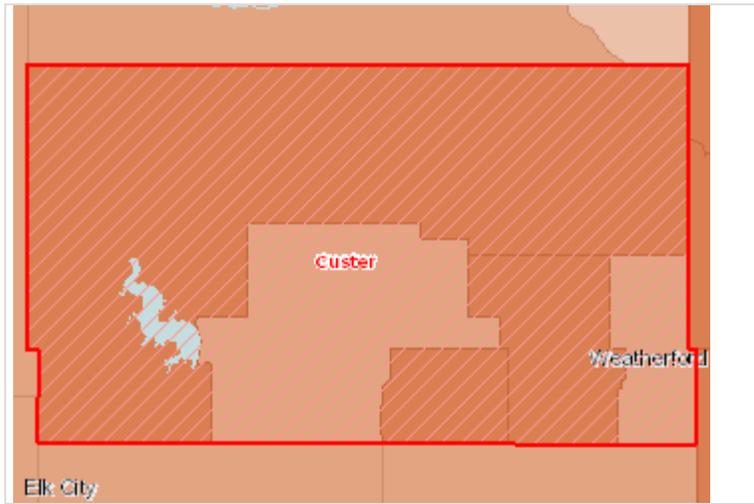
Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Custer County, OK	10,421	897	8.61%
Oklahoma	1,439,292	186,321	12.95%
United States	115,226,800	13,180,710	11.44%

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits

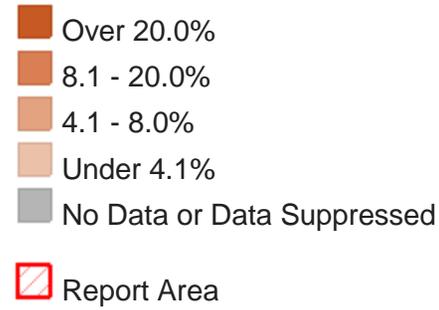


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

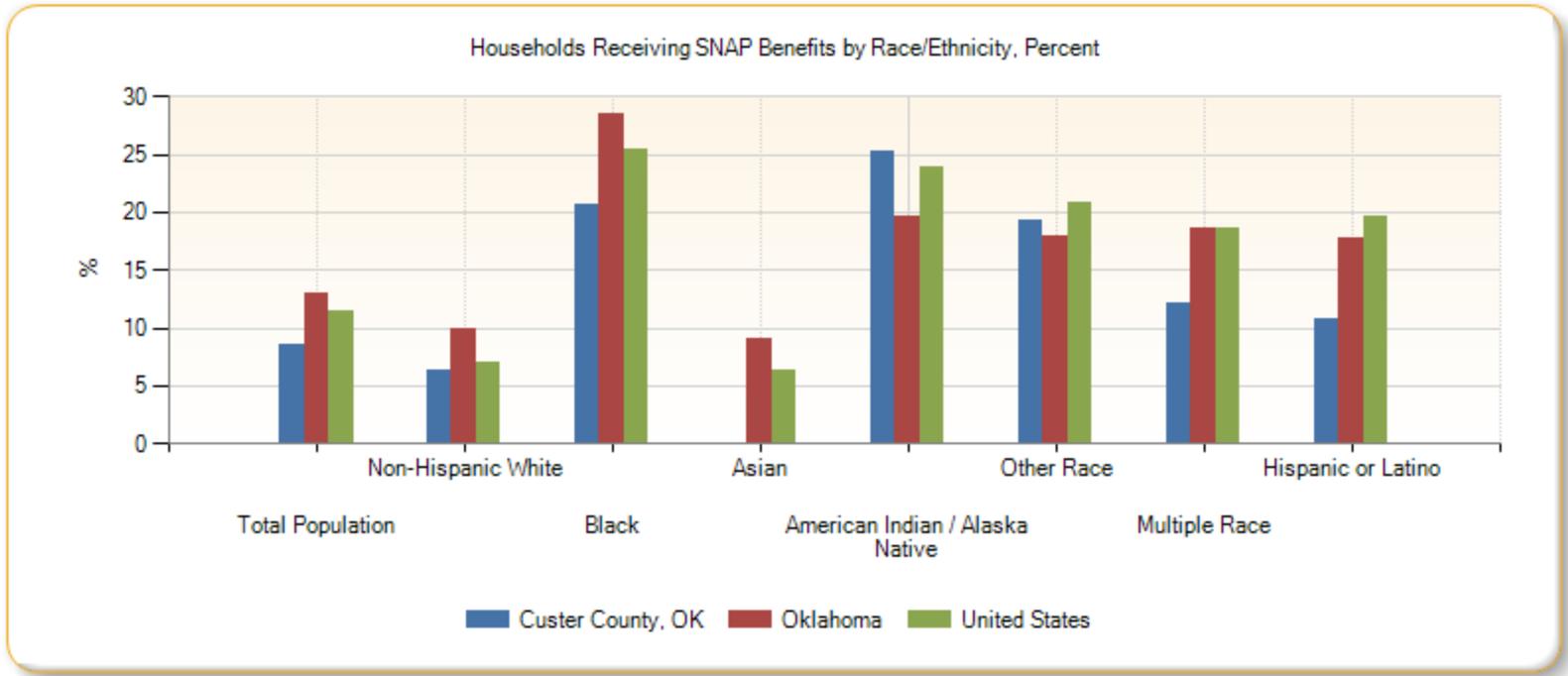


Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12



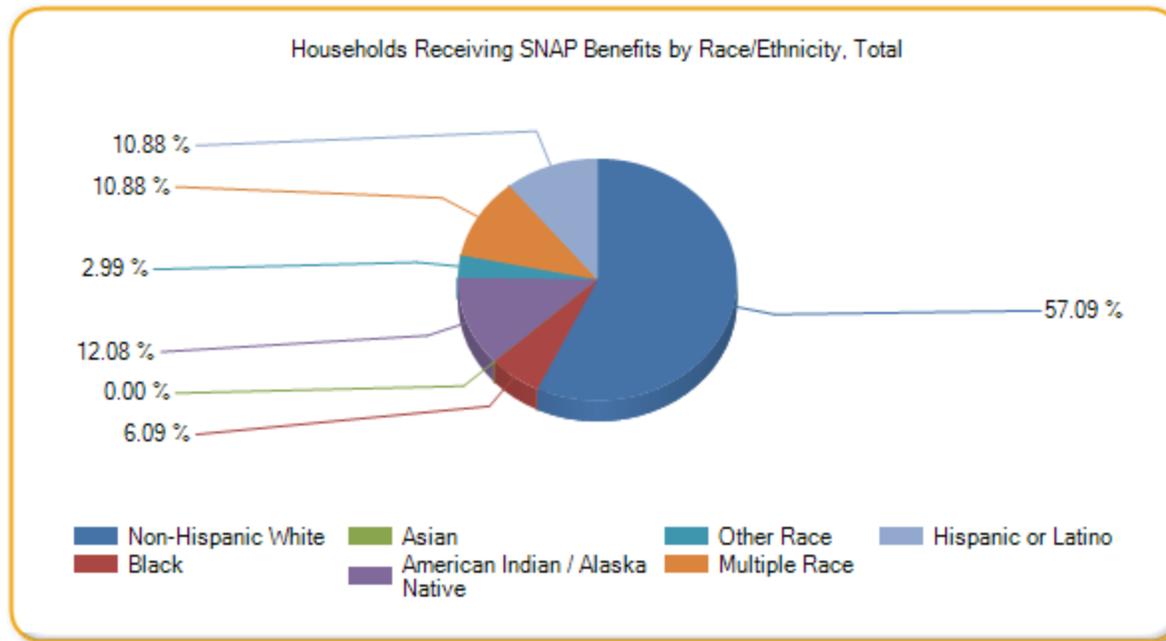
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custer County, OK	8.61%	6.30%	20.61%	0%	25.21%	19.35%	12.17%	10.75%
Oklahoma	12.95%	9.85%	28.48%	9.15%	19.69%	17.87%	18.69%	17.73%
United States	11.44%	7.07%	25.43%	6.40%	23.90%	20.80%	18.55%	19.57%



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Total

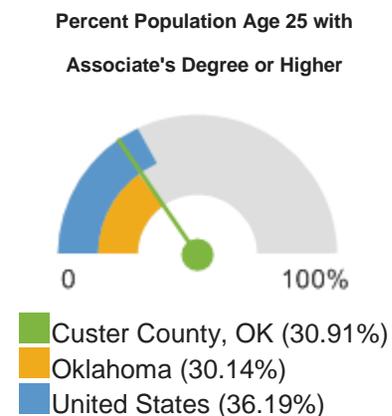
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custer County, OK	572	61	0	121	30	109	109
Oklahoma	111,076	28,852	1,848	16,811	4,495	14,884	14,884
United States	6,360,151	3,519,677	298,741	193,948	812,156	2,630,063	2,630,063



Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

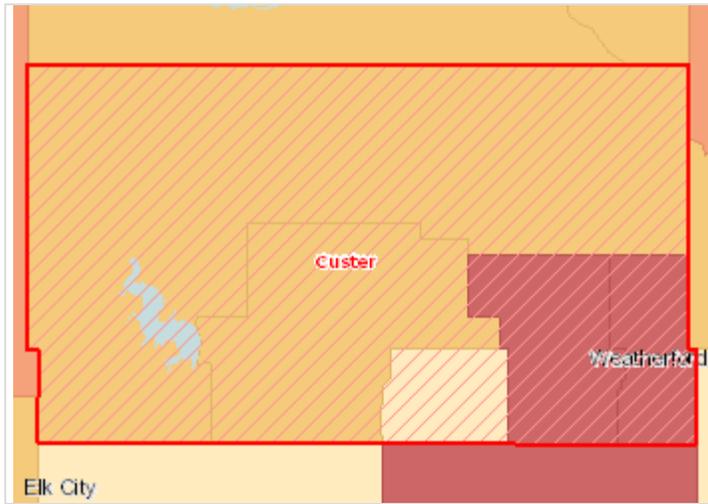
30.91% of the population aged 25 and older, or 5,013 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes.

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher
Custer County, OK	16,218	5,013	30.91%
Oklahoma	2,438,321	734,953	30.14%
United States	204,336,016	73,941,024	36.19%



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.



Population with an Associate Level Degree or Higher, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

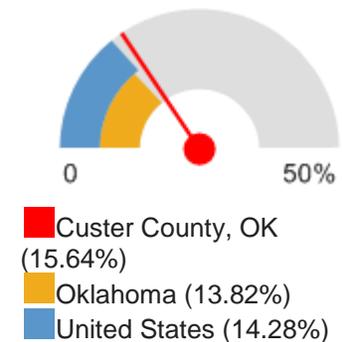
- Over 32.0%
- 26.1 - 32.0%
- 20.1 - 26.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population with No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 2,537 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 15.64% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes ([Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007](#)).

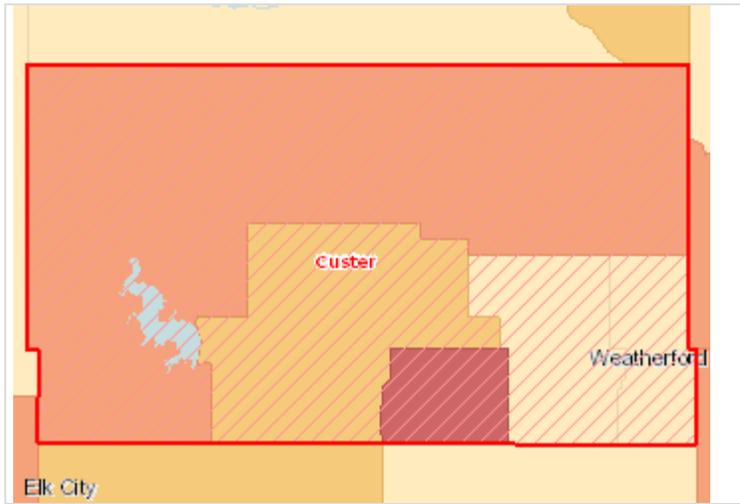
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
Custer County, OK	16,218	2,537	15.64%
Oklahoma	2,438,321	336,888	13.82%
United States	204,336,016	29,179,820	14.28%

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

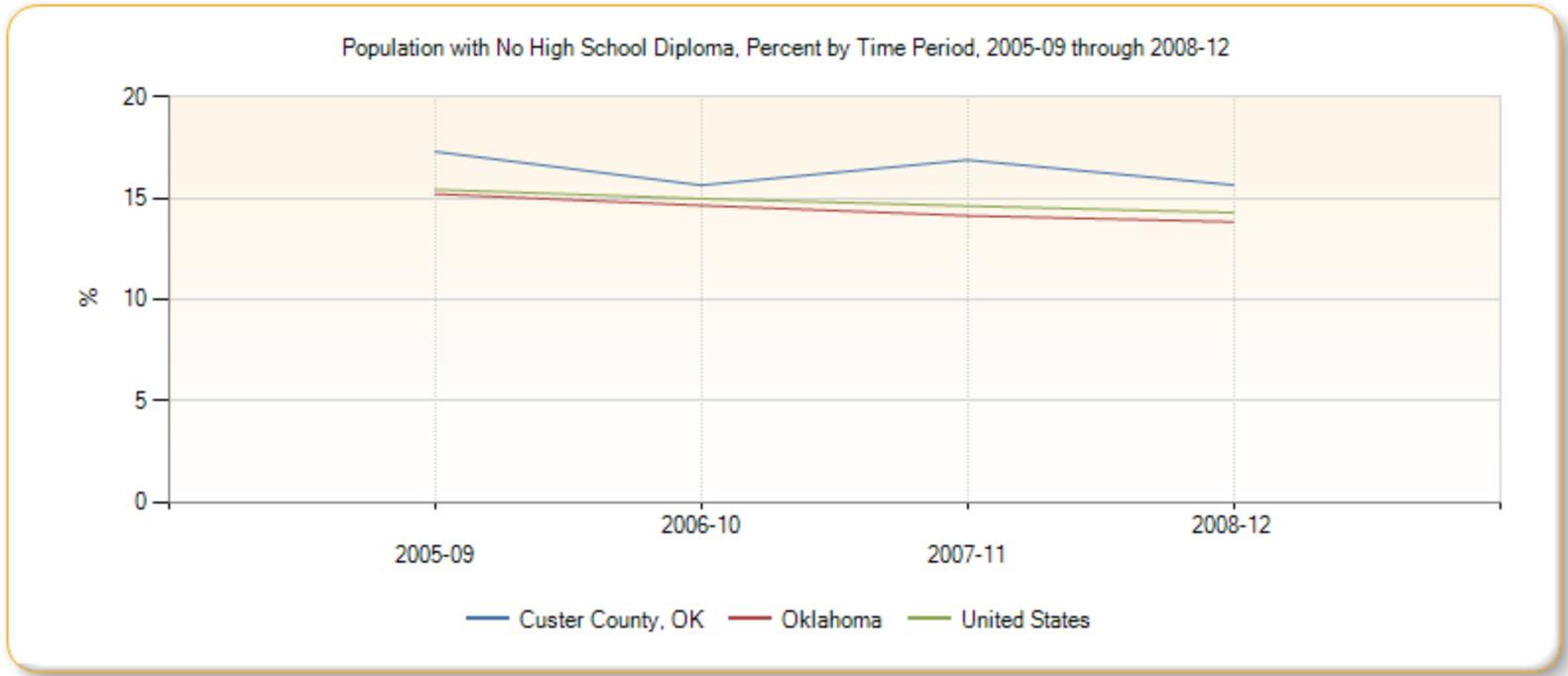


Population with No High School Diploma, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

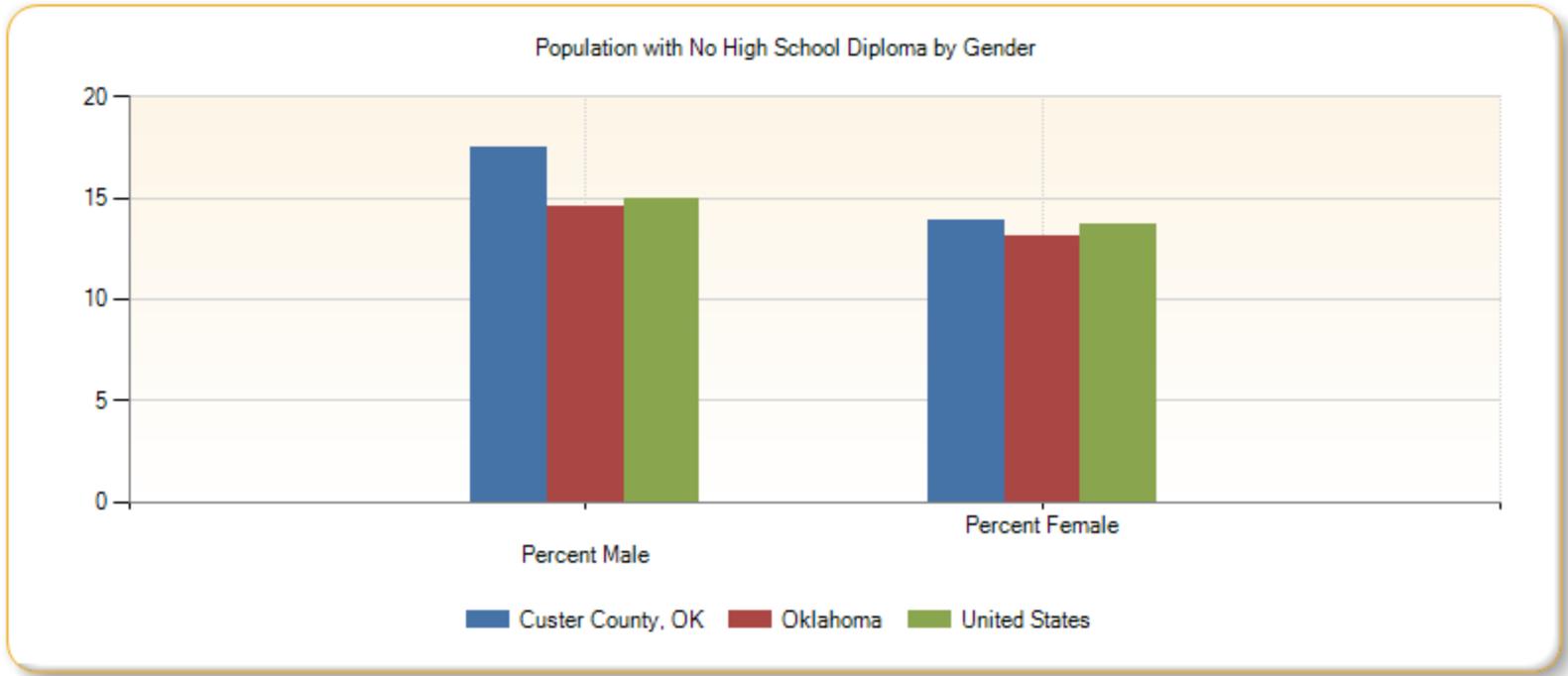
Population with No High School Diploma, Percent by Time Period, 2005-09 through 2008-12

Report Area	2005-09	2006-10	2007-11	2008-12
Custer County, OK	17.29%	15.63%	16.88%	15.64%
Oklahoma	15.20%	14.63%	14.13%	13.82%
United States	15.42%	14.97%	14.61%	14.28%



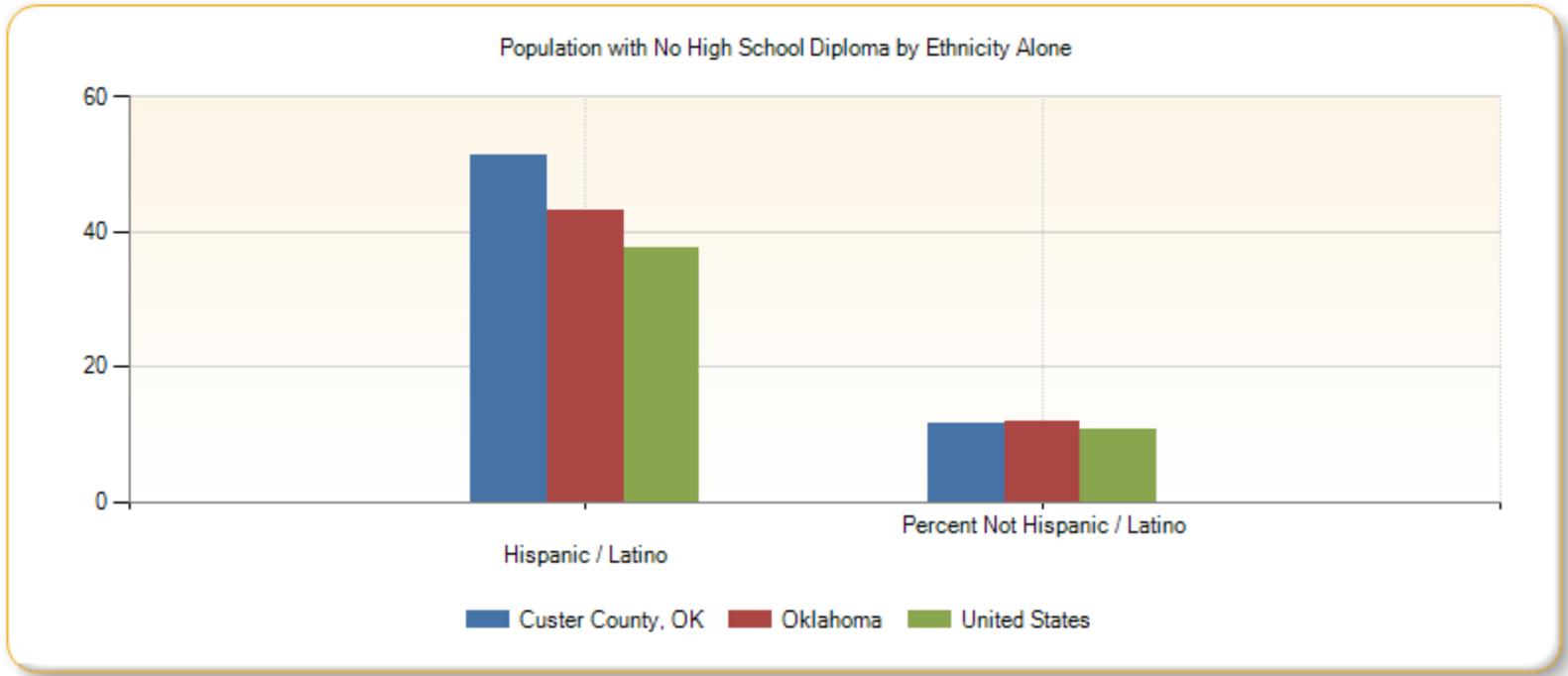
Population with No High School Diploma by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custer County, OK	1,387	1,150	17.50%	13.87%
Oklahoma	172,807	164,081	14.61%	13.07%
United States	14,729,078	14,450,741	14.97%	13.64%



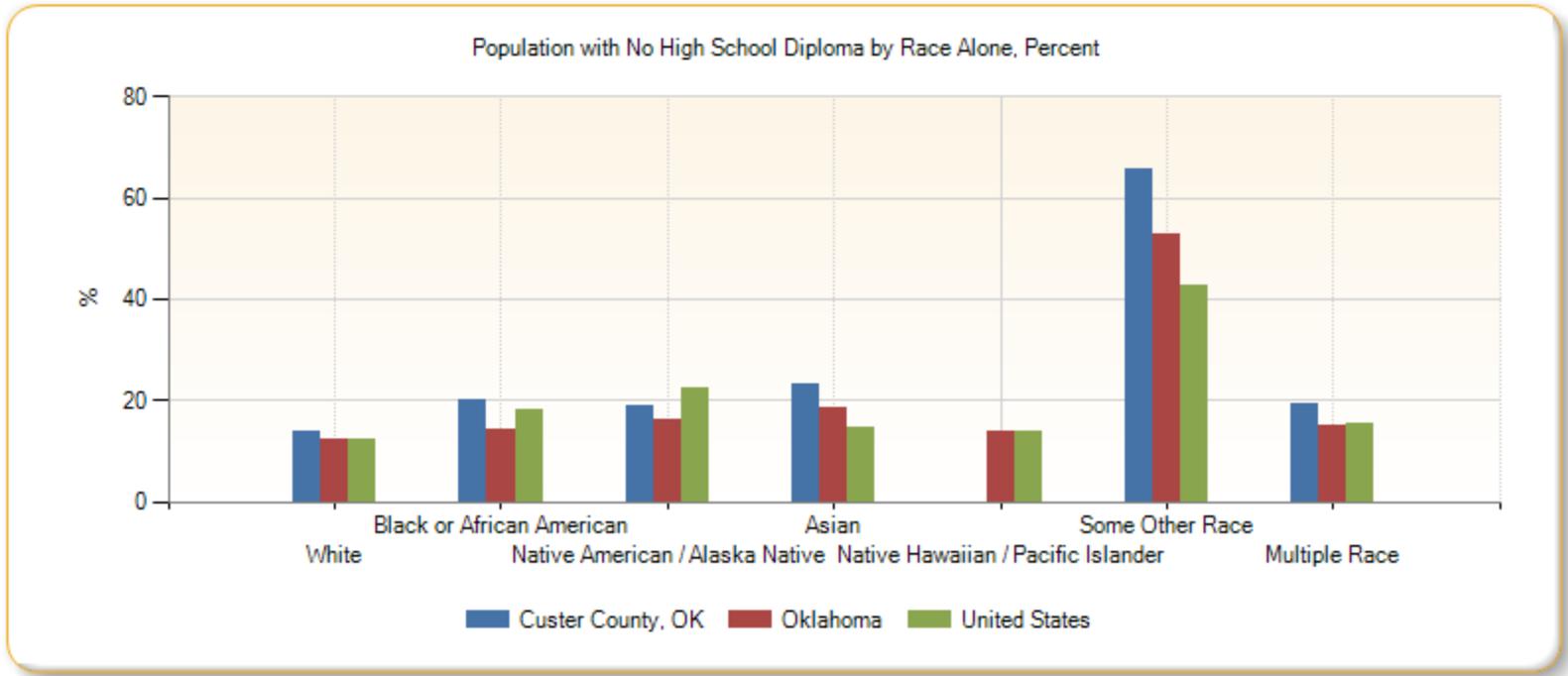
Population with No High School Diploma by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	879	1,658	51.40%	11.43%
Oklahoma	67,083	269,805	43.15%	11.82%
United States	10,218,228	18,961,592	37.41%	10.71%



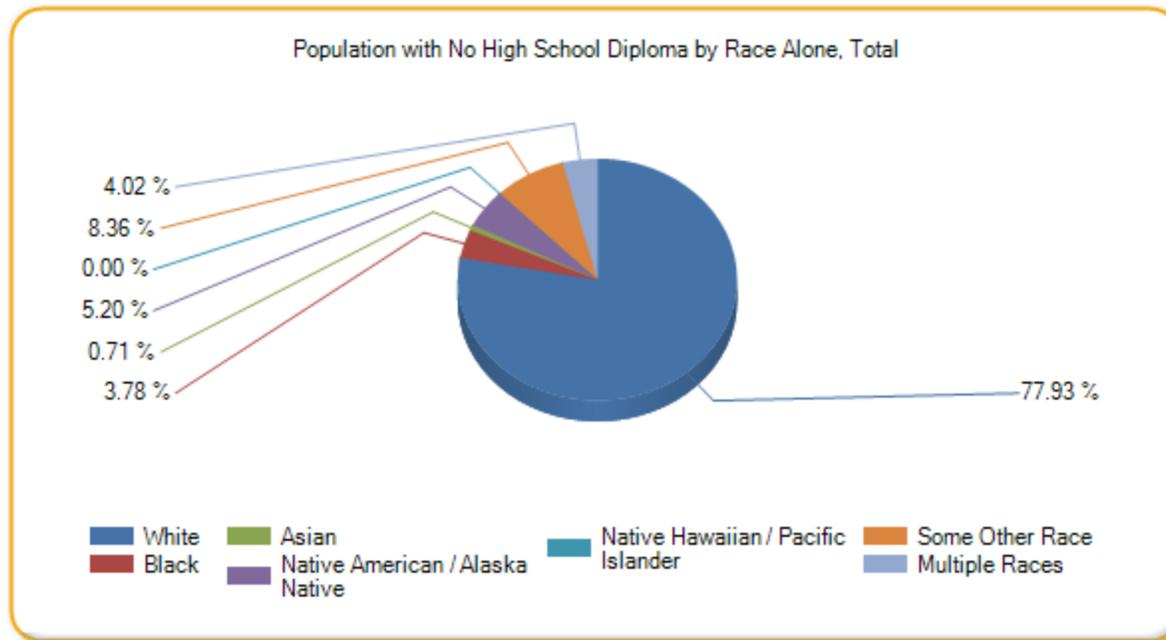
Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	14.01%	20.04%	18.91%	23.08%	no data	65.63%	19.28%
Oklahoma	12.46%	14.03%	16.21%	18.56%	13.66%	52.73%	15.01%
United States	12.15%	17.93%	22.47%	14.50%	13.85%	42.79%	15.40%



Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Total

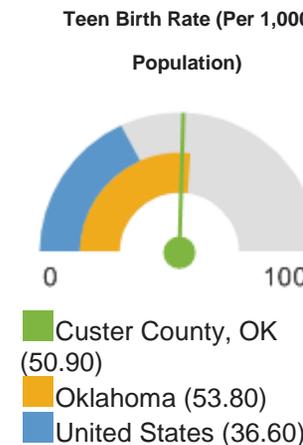
Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Custer County, OK	1,977	96	18	132	0	212	102
Oklahoma	237,868	22,484	7,762	23,847	298	25,113	19,516
United States	19,126,844	4,220,112	1,463,194	334,996	41,663	3,479,526	513,485



Teen Births

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

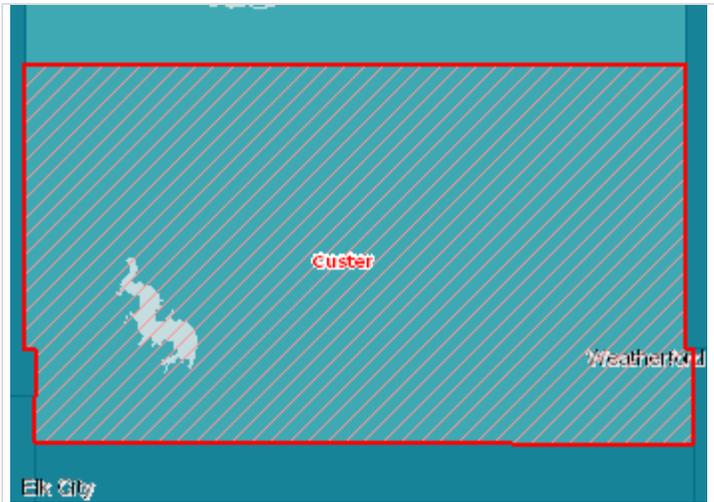
Report Area	Female Population Age 15 - 19	Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19	Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
Custer County, OK	1,144	58	50.90
Oklahoma	128,840	6,932	53.80
United States	10,736,677	392,962	36.60



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Vital Statistics System](#): 2006-12. Accessed via [CDC WONDER](#).

Source geography: County.

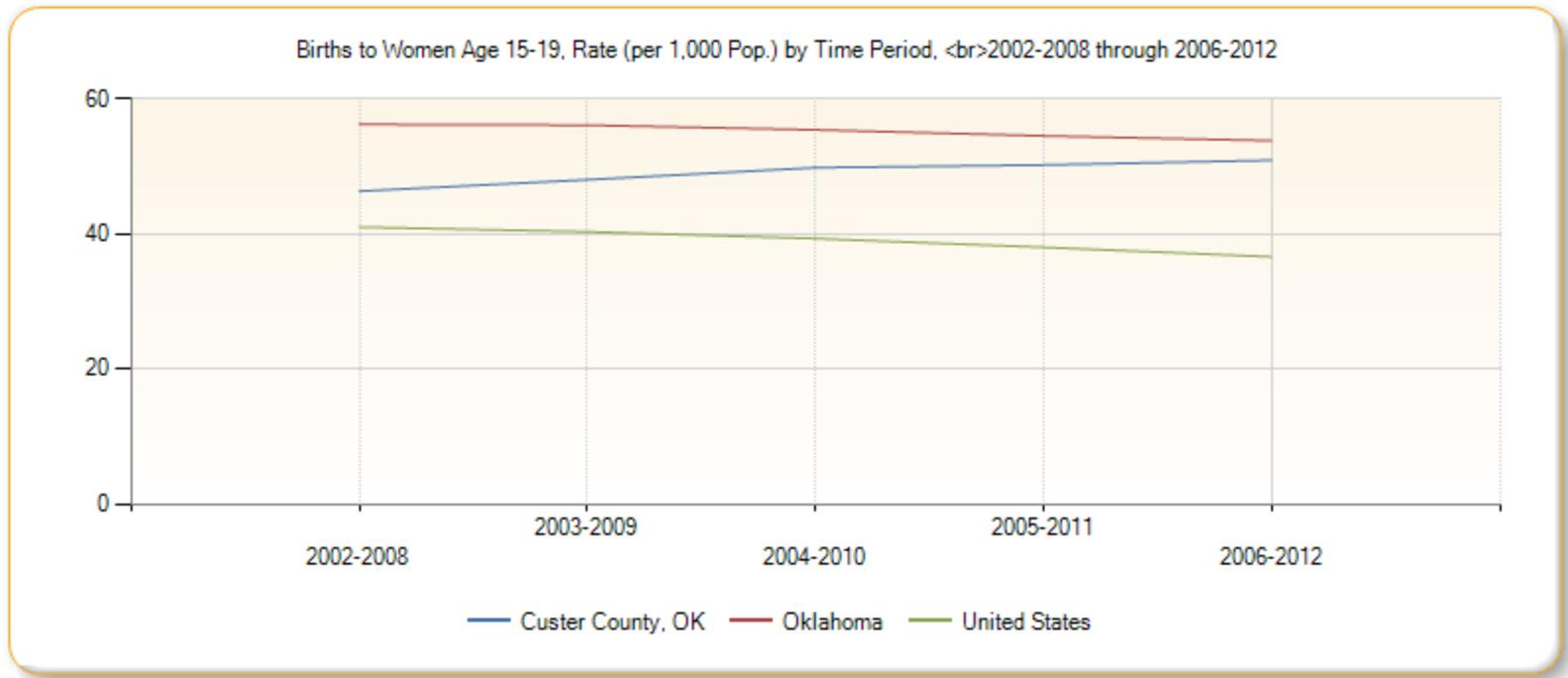


Births to Females Age 15-19, Rate (Per 1,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2006-12



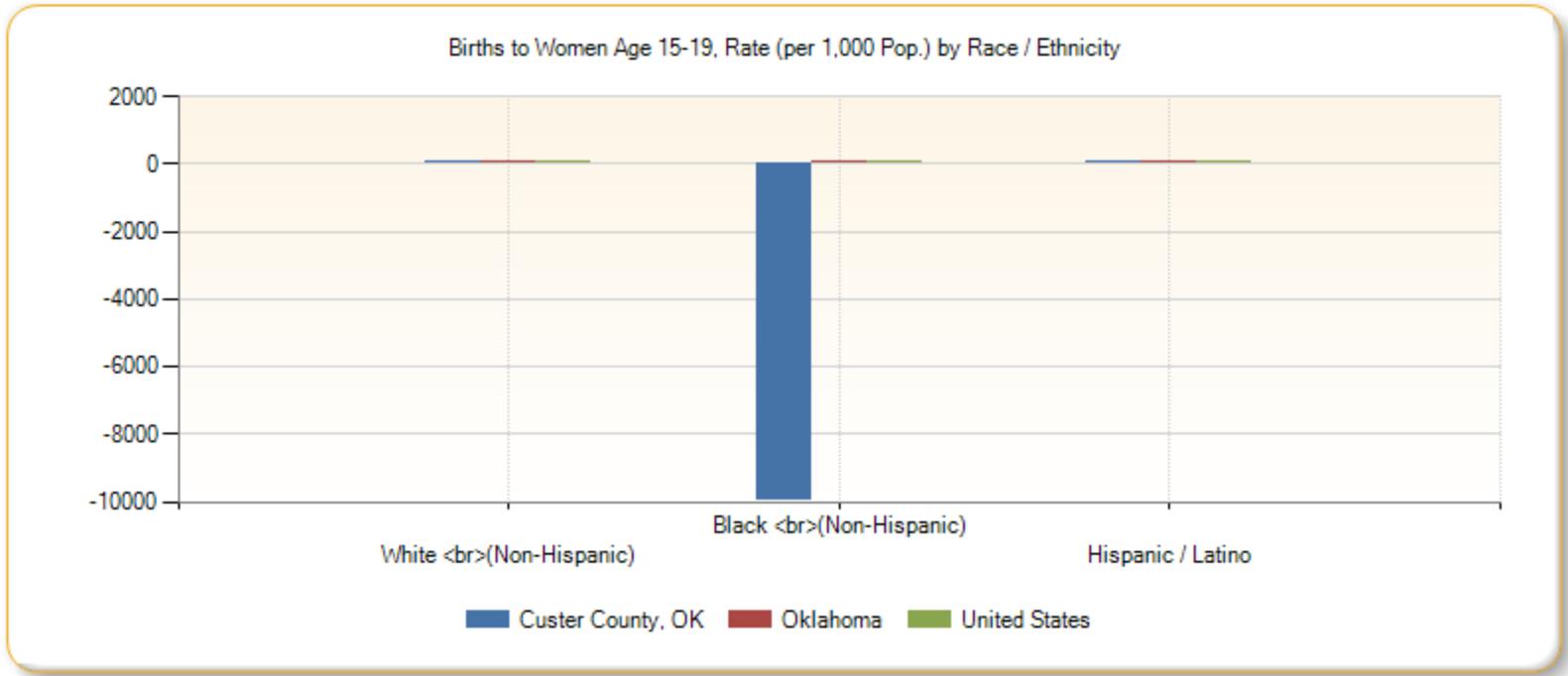
Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Custer County, OK	46.30	48	49.80	50.20	50.90
Oklahoma	56.20	56.10	55.40	54.50	53.80
United States	41	40.30	39.30	38	36.60



Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

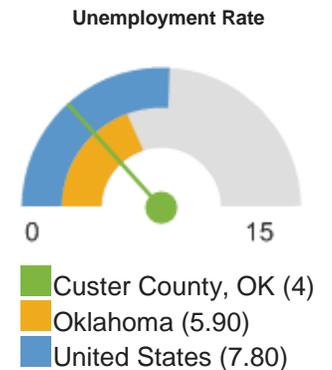
Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	36.90	no data	91.40
Oklahoma	45.60	65.40	82.40
United States	24.60	54.90	62



Unemployment Rate

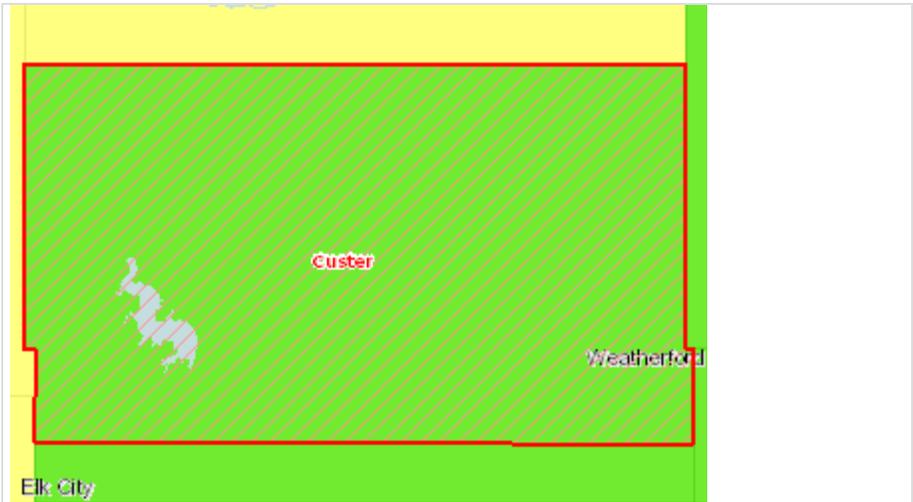
Total unemployment in the report area for the current month was 715, or 4% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Custer County, OK	17,698	16,983	715	4
Oklahoma	1,840,647	1,732,873	107,774	5.90
United States	158,265,527	145,855,084	12,410,443	7.80



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#): 2014 - June. Source geography: County.

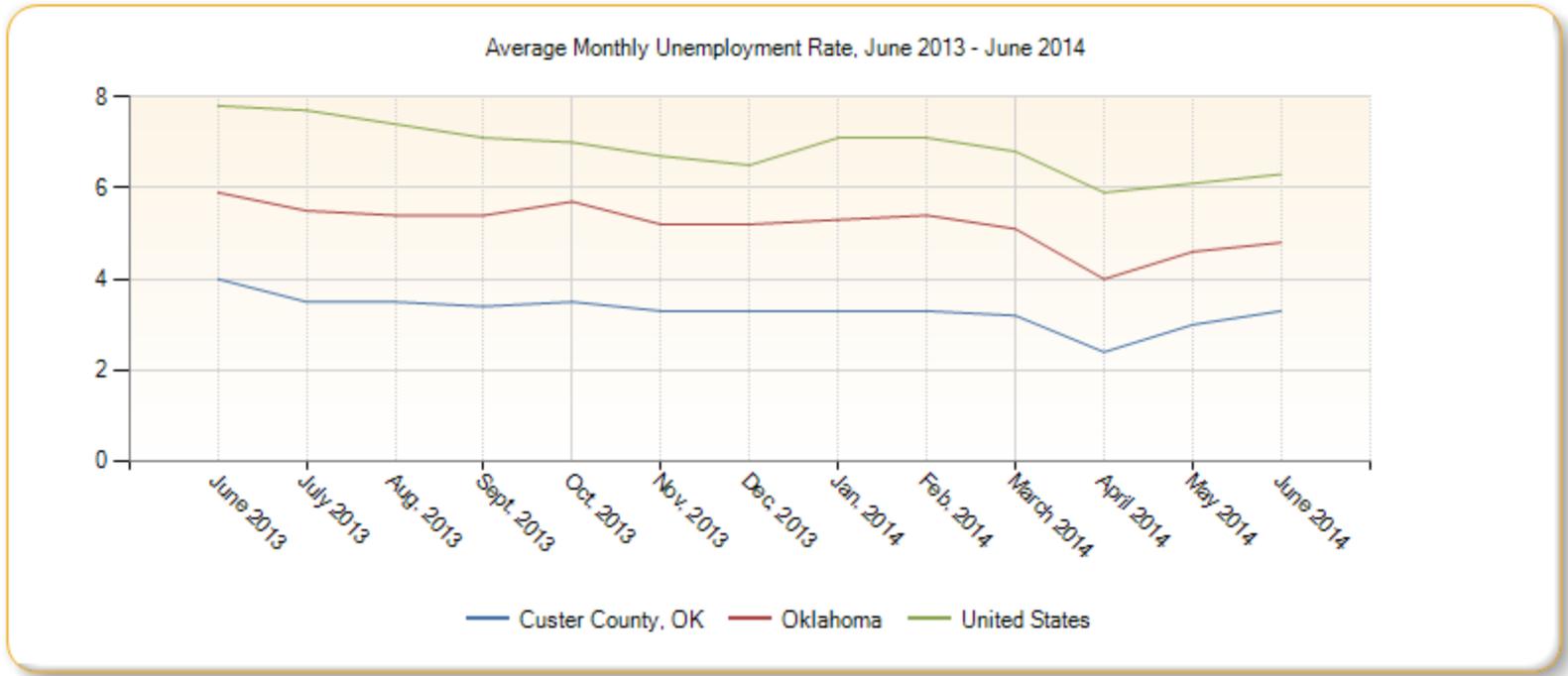


Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2014 - June

- Over 12.0%
- 9.1 - 12.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- Report Area

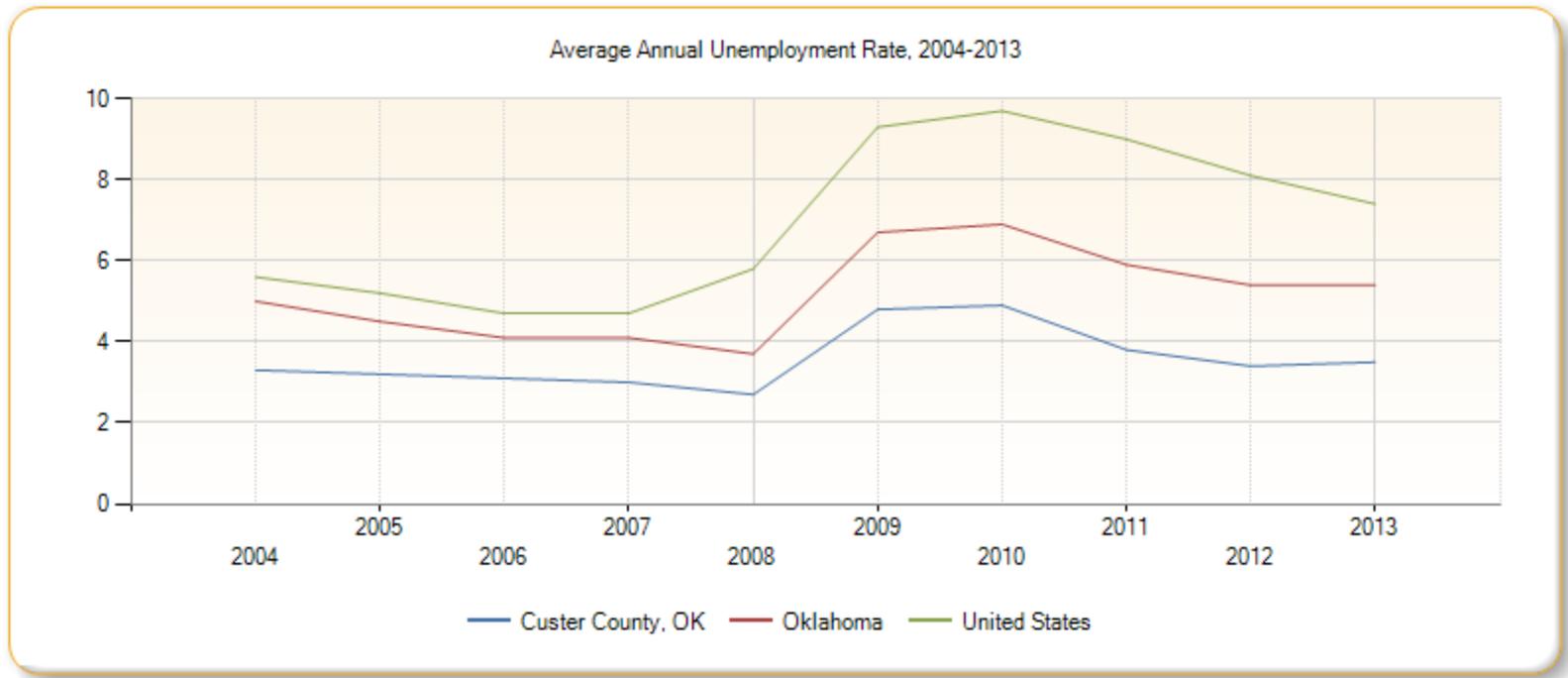
Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, June 2013 - June 2014

Report Area	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013	Oct. 2013	Nov. 2013	Dec. 2013	Jan. 2014	Feb. 2014	March 2014	April 2014	May 2014	June 2014
Custer County, OK	4	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.50	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.20	2.40	3	3.30
Oklahoma	5.90	5.50	5.40	5.40	5.70	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.40	5.10	4	4.60	4.80
United States	7.80	7.70	7.40	7.10	7	6.70	6.50	7.10	7.10	6.80	5.90	6.10	6.30



Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2004-2013

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custer County, OK	3.30	3.20	3.10	3	2.70	4.80	4.90	3.80	3.40	3.50
Oklahoma	5	4.50	4.10	4.10	3.70	6.70	6.90	5.90	5.40	5.40
United States	5.60	5.20	4.70	4.70	5.80	9.30	9.70	9	8.10	7.40

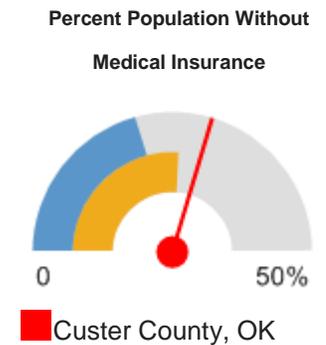


Uninsured Population - Adults

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18 - 64	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Custer County, OK	16,892	11,878	70.30%	5,014	29.70%



Oklahoma	2,269,041	1,679,088	74%	589,953	26%
United States	191,640,968	151,849,368	79.24%	39,791,596	20.76%

(29.70%)
■ Oklahoma (26%)
■ United States (20.76%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#): 2012. Source geography: County.

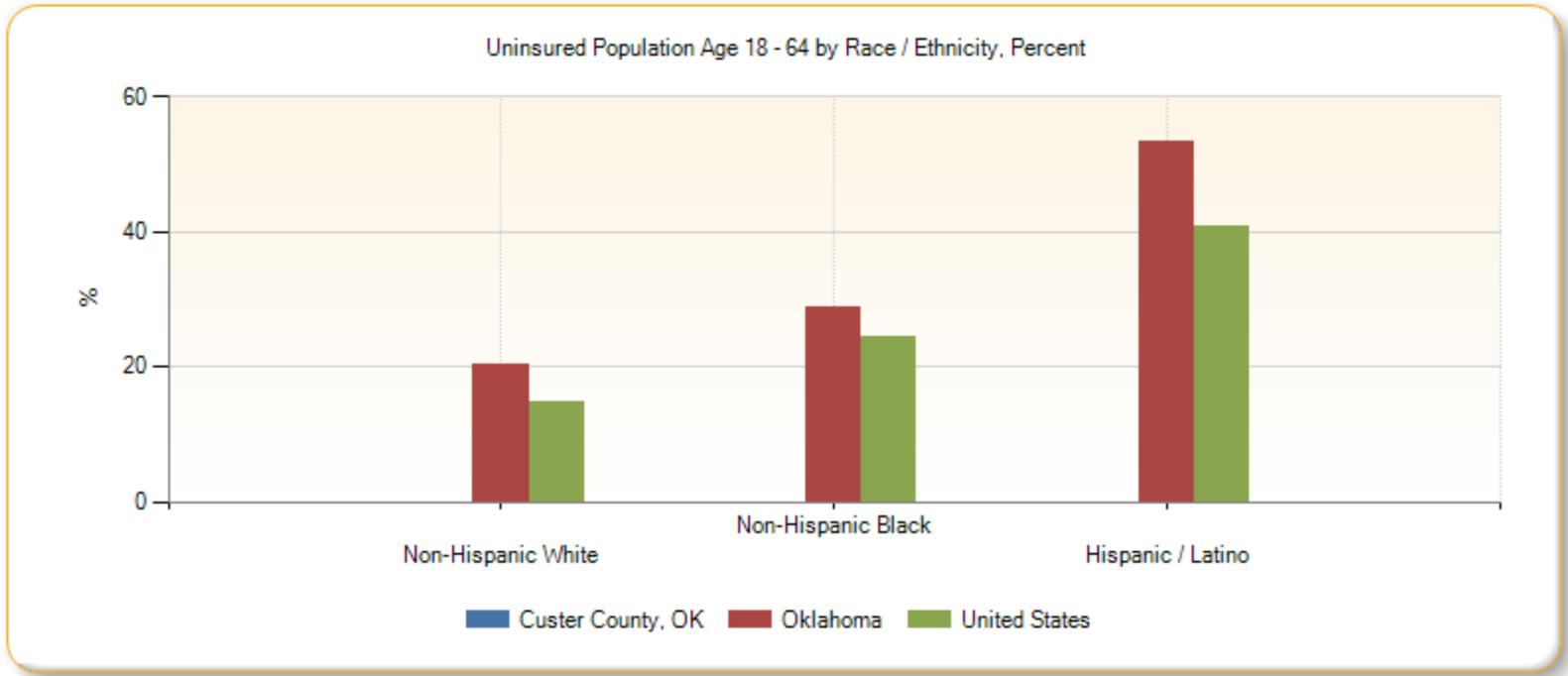


Uninsured Population, Age 18-64, Percent by County, SAHIE 2012

- Over 27.0%
- 22.1 - 27.0%
- 17.1 - 22.0%
- Under 17.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

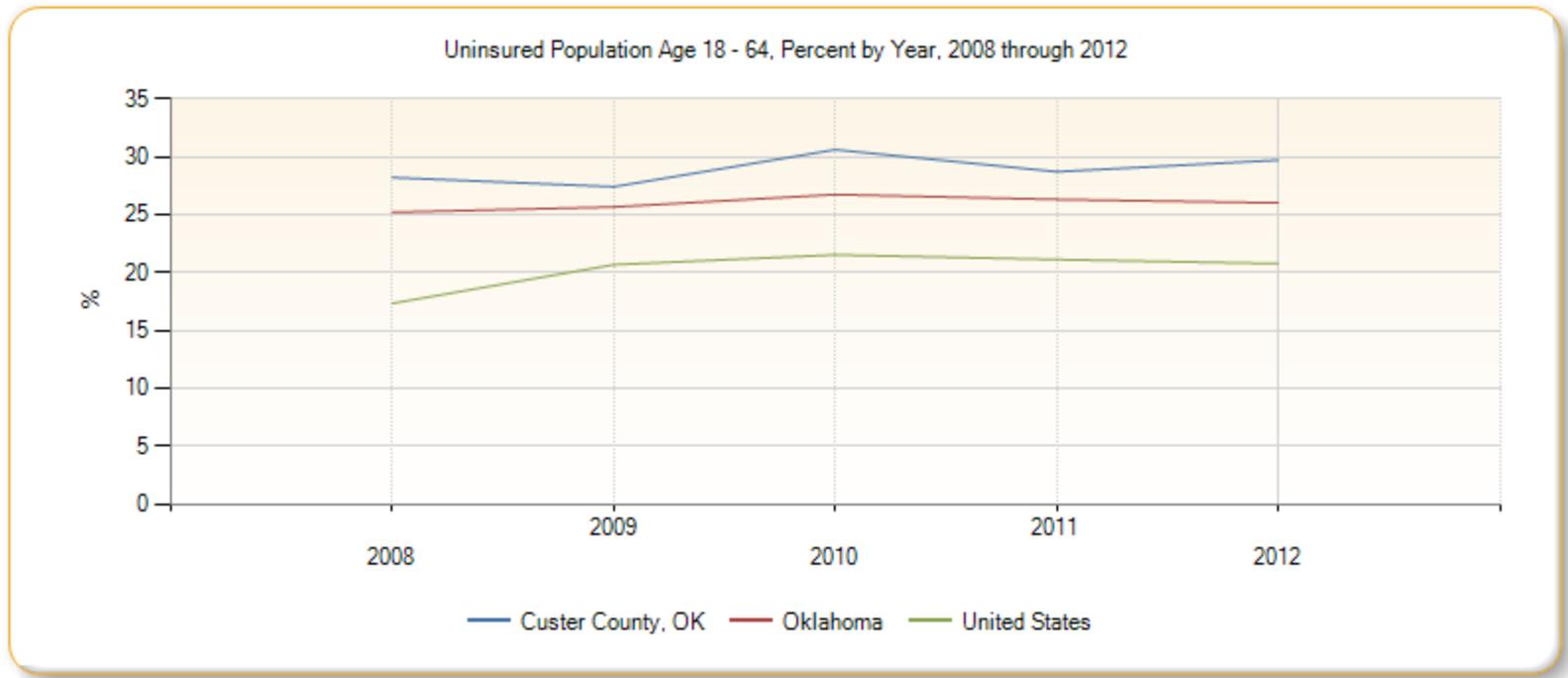
Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64 by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	no data	no data	no data
Oklahoma	20.44%	28.82%	53.37%
United States	14.81%	24.37%	40.84%



Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	28.20%	27.40%	30.60%	28.70%	29.70%
Oklahoma	25.19%	25.65%	26.72%	26.30%	26%
United States	17.32%	20.66%	21.52%	21.11%	20.76%

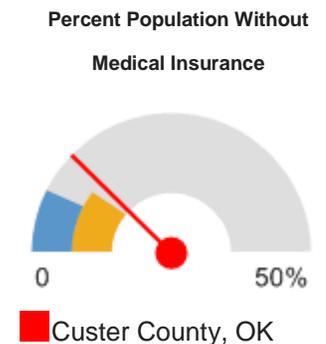


Uninsured Population - Children

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Under Age 19	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Custer County, OK	6,995	6,137	87.70%	858	12.30%



Oklahoma	972,807	868,652	89.29%	104,155	10.71%
United States	76,468,844	70,705,585	92.46%	5,763,259	7.54%

(12.30%)
■ Oklahoma (10.71%)
■ United States (7.54%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#): 2012. Source geography: County.

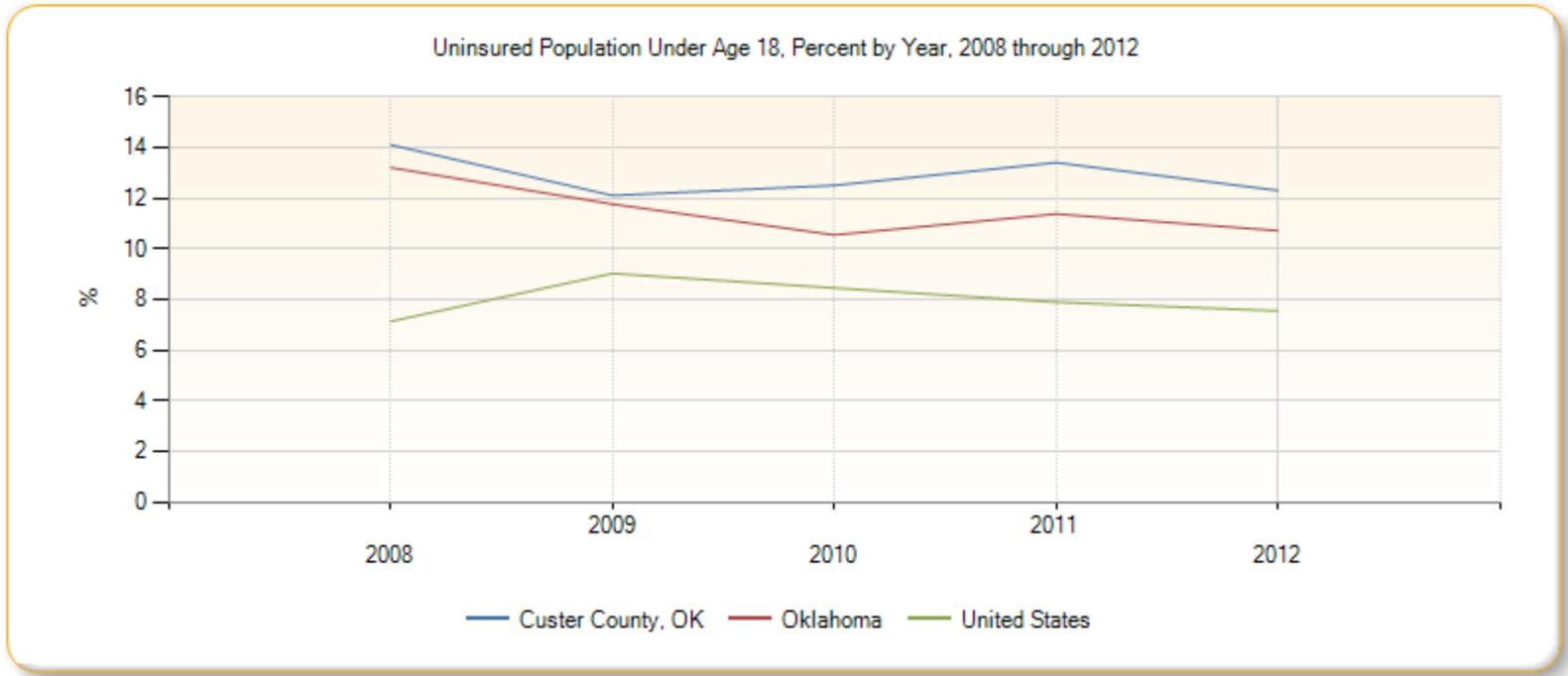


Uninsured Population, Age 0-18, Percent by County, SAHIE 2012

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population Under Age 18, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custer County, OK	14.10%	12.10%	12.50%	13.40%	12.30%
Oklahoma	13.20%	11.76%	10.54%	11.37%	10.71%
United States	7.13%	9.02%	8.45%	7.89%	7.54%



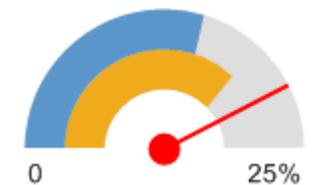
Uninsured Population - Total

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population, Margin of Error (/ -)
Custer County, OK	27,086	5,762	21.27%	1.97%

Percent Uninsured Population



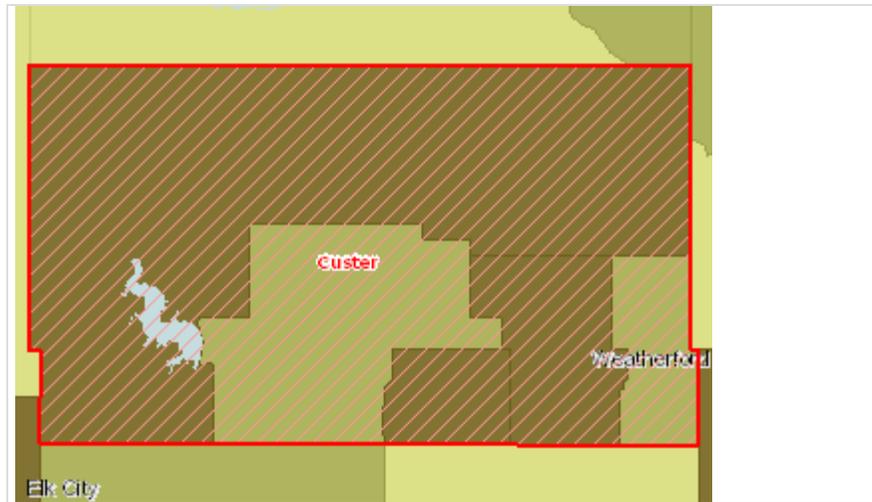
Custer County, OK (21.27%)

Oklahoma	3,663,645	681,834	18.61%	0.14%
United States	303,984,256	45,206,152	14.87%	0.04%

■ Oklahoma (18.61%)
■ United States (14.87%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.

Data Source: US Census Bureau, [American Community Survey](#): 2008-12. Source geography: Tract.

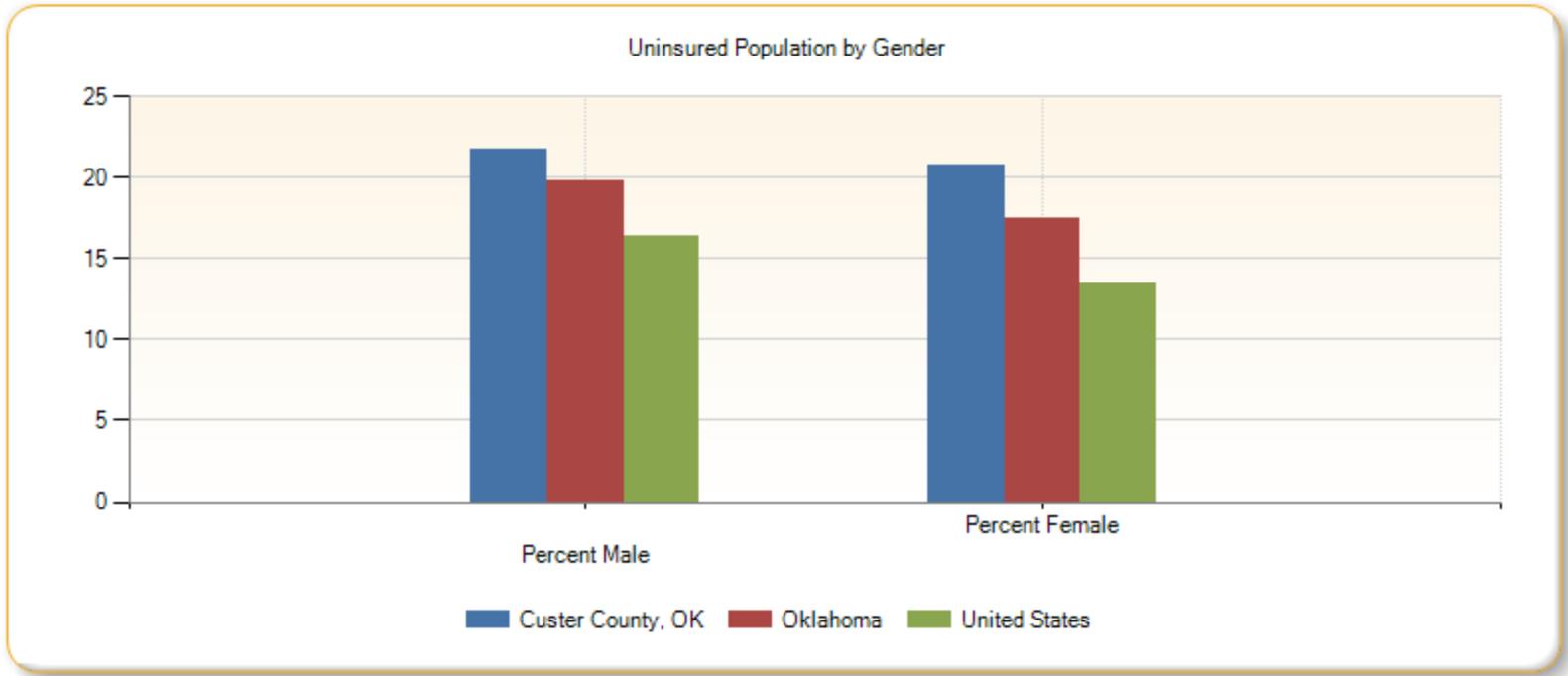


Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2008-12

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

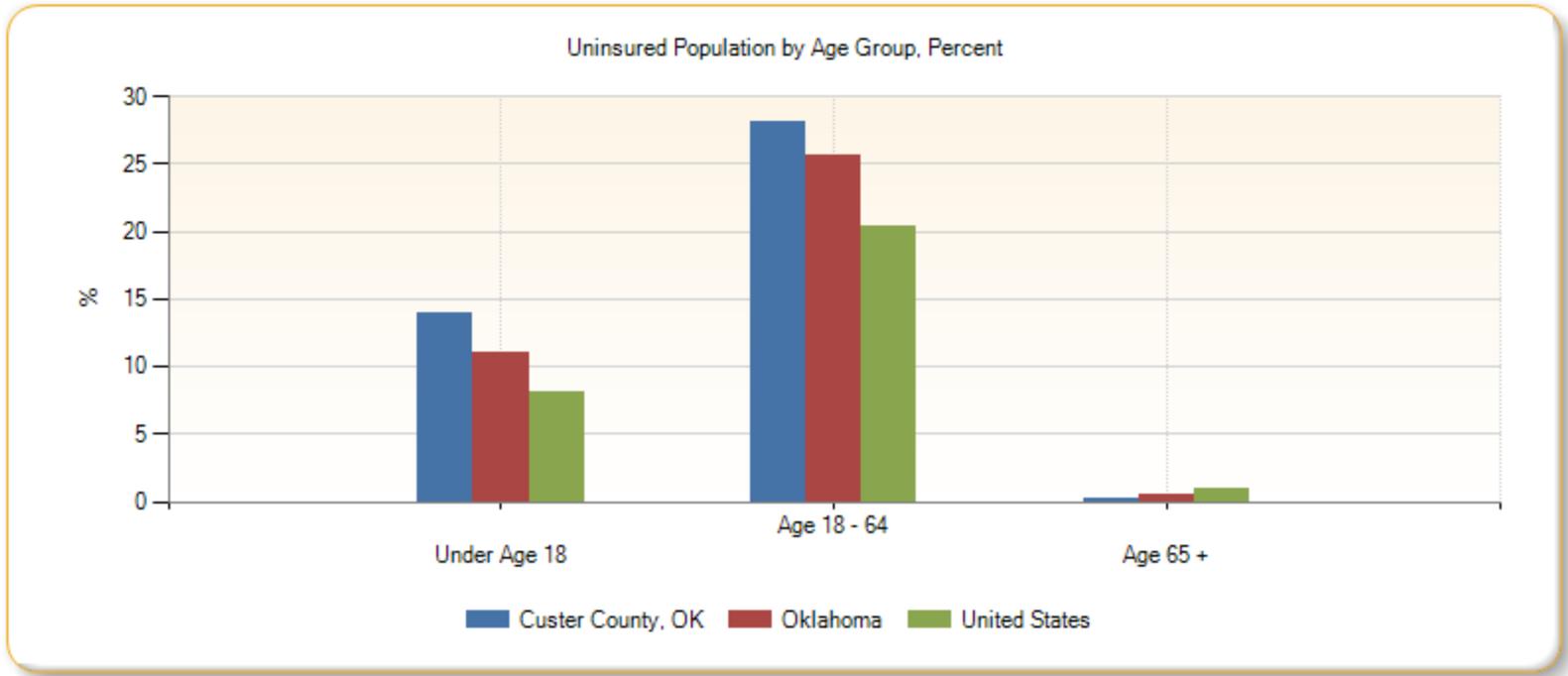
Uninsured Population by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custer County, OK	2,899	2,863	21.76%	20.81%
Oklahoma	354,082	327,752	19.76%	17.51%
United States	24,317,904	20,888,248	16.40%	13.42%



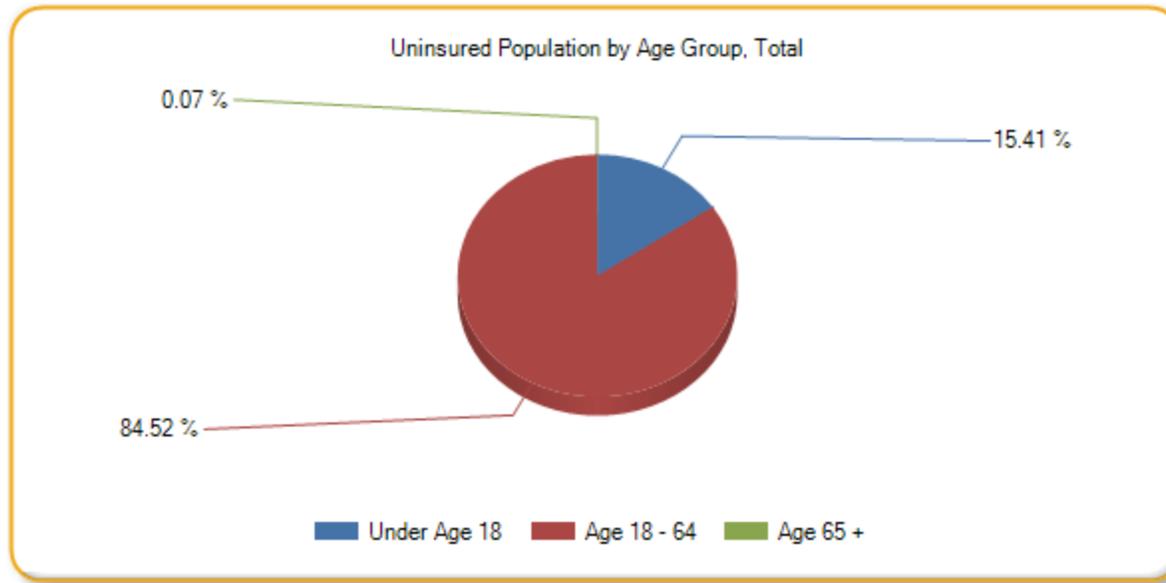
Uninsured Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custer County, OK	13.90%	28.13%	0.12%
Oklahoma	11.07%	25.65%	0.58%
United States	8.06%	20.38%	0.94%



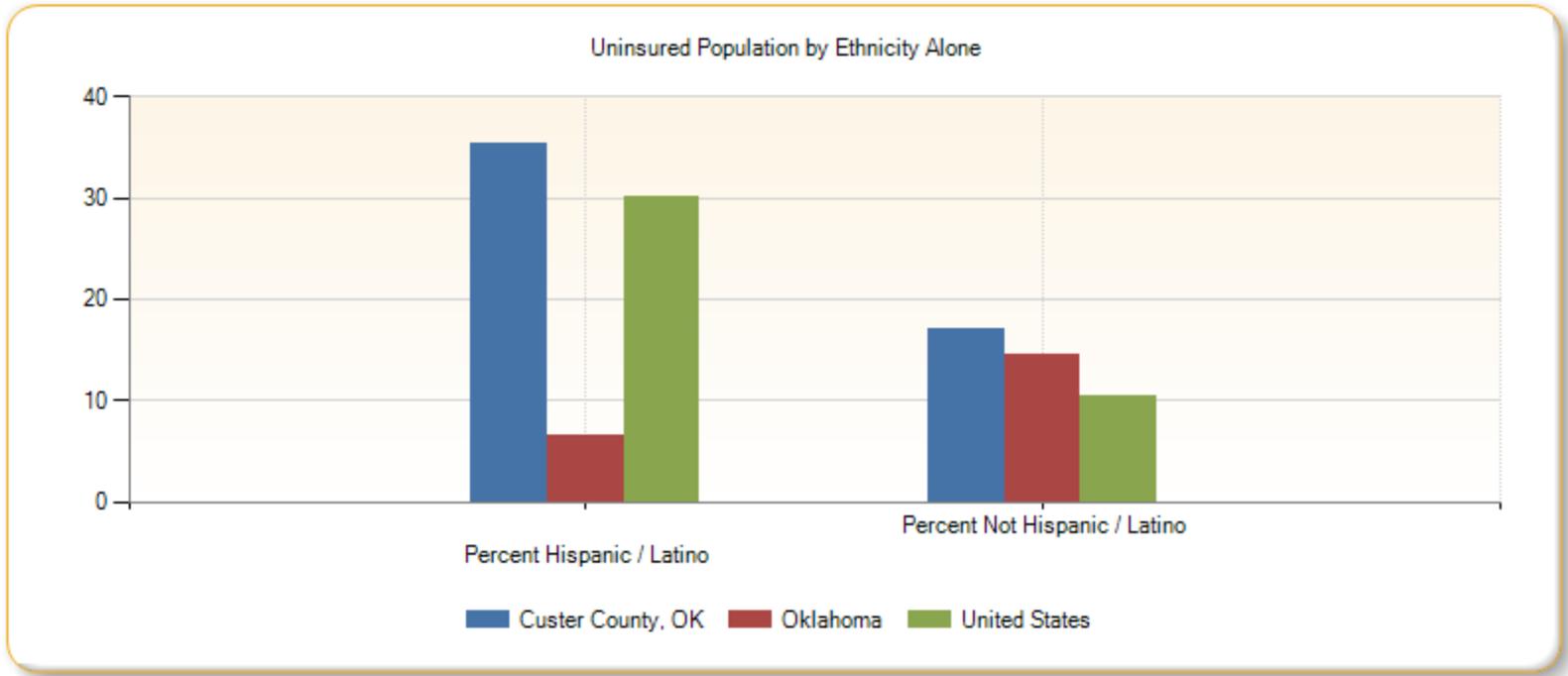
Uninsured Population by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custer County, OK	888	4,870	4
Oklahoma	102,430	576,555	2,849
United States	5,953,533	38,883,928	368,687



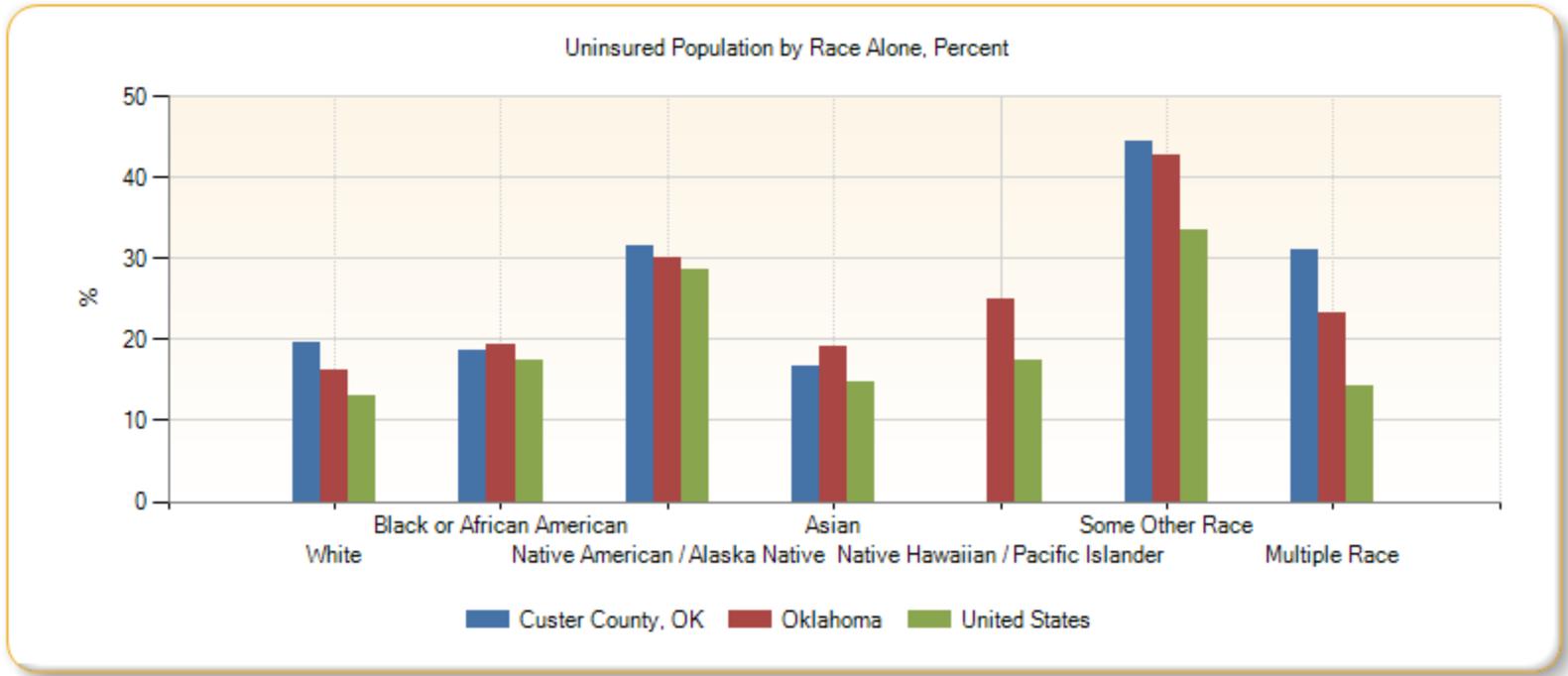
Uninsured Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custer County, OK	1,386	3,356	35.44%	17%
Oklahoma	123,621	365,375	6.61%	14.49%
United States	15,017,022	20,139,664	30.14%	10.38%



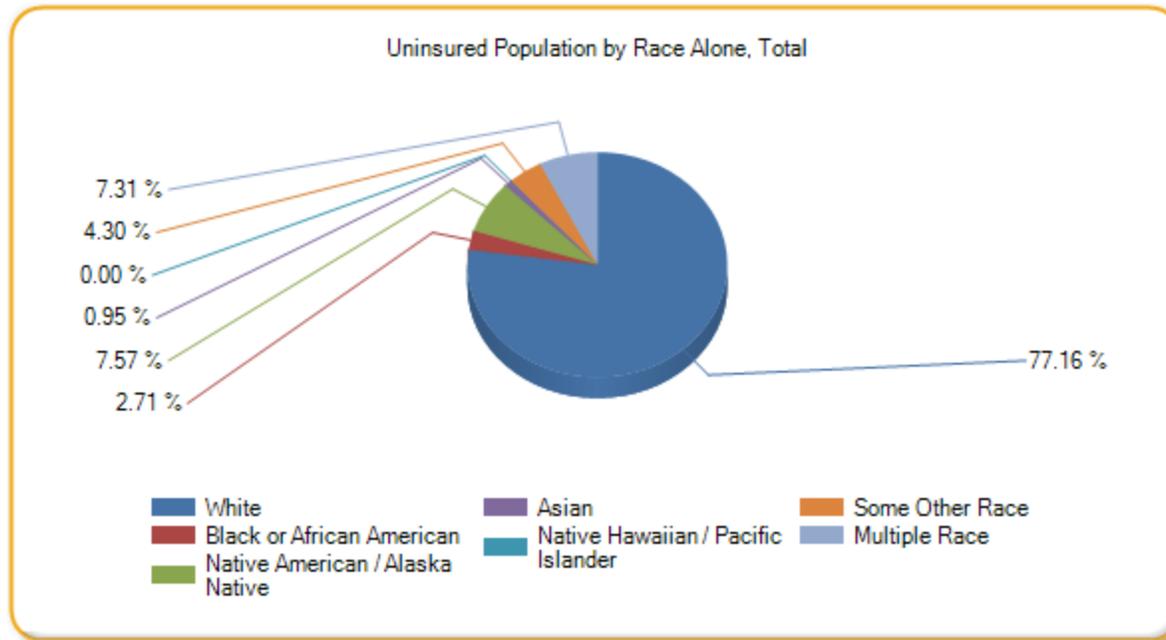
Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	19.67%	18.57%	31.57%	16.67%	0%	44.36%	31.07%
Oklahoma	16.12%	19.48%	30.11%	19.20%	25.05%	42.74%	23.28%
United States	13.10%	17.48%	28.54%	14.85%	17.31%	33.55%	14.26%



Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custer County, OK	4,446	156	436	55	0	248	421
Oklahoma	437,124	49,795	77,269	12,460	1,035	38,810	65,341
United States	29,609,696	6,551,035	703,806	2,193,643	86,649	4,898,987	1,162,336

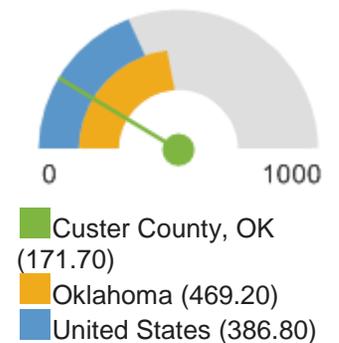


Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by the sheriff's office or county police department per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Violent Crimes Reported	Violent Crimes, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custer County, OK	28,536	49	171.70
Oklahoma	3,814,820	17,902	469.20
United States	313,914,040	1,214,464	386.80

Violent Crimes, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

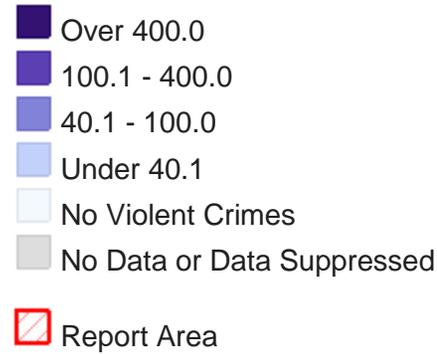


Note: This indicator is compared with the state average. Data breakout by demographic groups are not available.

Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, [FBI Uniform Crime Reports](#): 2012. Source geography: Place, County.



Violent Crimes, All, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, UCR 2012



FOOTNOTES

Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Data Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

Citation: [Documentation to the NCES Common Core of Data Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey \(2011\)](#).

The National Center for Education Statistics releases a dataset containing detailed information about every public school in the United States in their annual Common Core of Data (CCD) files. The information from which this data is compiled is supplied by state education agency officials. The CCD reports information about both schools and school districts, including name, address, and phone number; descriptive information about students and staff demographics; and fiscal data, including revenues and current expenditures.

For more information, please visit the [Common Core of Data](#) web page.

Methodology

Total student counts and counts for students eligible for free and reduced price lunches are acquired for the school year 2009-2010 from the NCES Common Core of Data Public School Universe Survey. Percent student eligibility is calculated using the following formula: :

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Eligible Students}] / [\text{Total Student Enrollment}] * 100.$$

Point locations for schools are obtained by selecting the local address for each school in the public school universe file. Addresses are loaded into the Google Geocoding API service, which matches each record to a known address, and returns the corresponding point location coordinates.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Children in Poverty

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2011 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers’ dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Families with Income Over \$75,000

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Counts for total family households and families by income category are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. A family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family households have a minimum of two members, and thus typically have higher incomes when compared to all households. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage total family households using the following formula:

$$[\text{Families with Income} > \$75,000] / [\text{Total Families}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)

Data Background

EDFacts is a U. S. Department of Education (ED) initiative to collect, analyze, report on, and promote the use of high-quality, kindergarten through grade 12 (K–12) performance data for use in education planning, policymaking, and management and budget decision-making to improve outcomes for students. EDFacts centralizes data provided by state education agencies, local education agencies, and schools, and provides users with the ability to easily analyze and report on submitted data. ED collects performance data at the school and school-district levels and provides public use files containing data that have been modified to protect against the ability to determine personally identifiable information on students.

Methodology

Graduation rates are acquired for all US school-districts in the United States from US Department of Education (ED) *EdFacts* data tables. States are required to report graduation data to the US Department of Education under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Specifically, states are required to report rates based on a cohort method, which would provide a more uniform and accurate measure of the high school graduation rate that improved comparability across states. The cohort graduation rate is defined as “the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the graduating class.” From the beginning of 9th grade (or the earliest high school grade), students who are entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is “adjusted” by adding any students who subsequently transfer into the cohort and subtracting any students who subsequently transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die.

County-level summaries are calculated by CARES using small-area estimation technique based on the proportion of the population aged 15-19 in each school district/county. The population figures for this calculation are based on data from the 2010 US Decennial Census at the census block geographic level.

For more information please consult the original data the original data or download the complete [EdFacts Data Documentation](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator.

Data Limitations

1. Graduation rates for some school districts are provided by EdFacts as ranges; range mid-points were calculated by CARES to facilitate data manipulation.
2. Data is not currently available for three states - Idaho, Kentucky, and Oklahoma - due to incomplete student cohort data for the four years prior to 2011.

High School Graduation Rate (NCES)

Data Background

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfils a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

Citation: [Documentation to the NCES Common Core of Data Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey \(2011\)](#).

The National Center for Education Statistics releases a dataset containing detailed information about every public school in the United States in their annual Common Core of Data (CCD) files. The information from which this data is compiled is supplied by state education agency officials. The CCD reports information about both schools and school districts, including name, address,

and phone number; descriptive information about students and staff demographics; and fiscal data, including revenues and current expenditures.

For more information, please visit the [Common Core of Data](#) web page.

Methodology

Graduation rates are acquired for all US counties from the 2012 County Health Rankings (CHR). The 2011 County Health Rankings (CHR) used graduation rates calculated from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) using an estimated cohort. This measure is generally known as the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate (AFGR). Starting in 2012, CHR reports cohort graduation rates collected from State Department of Education websites. These rates are an improvement over the AFGR rates previously reported due to student-level outcomes tracking that accounts better for transfers, early and late completers. For 12 states, CHR continues to use NCES-based AFGRs. These states are: AL, AK, AR, CT, HI, ID, MT, NJ, ND, OK, SD and TN.

Total freshmen cohorts were compiled for all counties from school-level data, provided by NCES for academic years 2005-06 through 2007-08. Using the graduation rates from the 2012 CHR and these class sizes, the number of graduates* was estimated for each county. On-time graduation rate, or average freshman graduation rate, is re-calculated for unique service areas and aggregated county groupings using the following formula:

$$\text{Graduation Rate} = \frac{[\text{Estimated Number of Graduates}]}{[\text{Average Base Freshman Enrollment}]} * 100.$$

*Average freshman graduation rate is a measure of on-time graduation only. It does not include 5th year high school completers, or high-school equivalency completers such as GED recipients. For more information on average freshman graduation rates, please review the information on page 4 of the [NCES Common Core of Data Public-Use Local Education Agency Dropout and Completion Data File](#)

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Households Receiving Public Assistance Income

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year

estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Public assistance income provides cash payments to poor families and includes General Assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), which replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) in 1997. Public assistance income does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI), noncash benefits such as Food Stamps/SNAP, or separate payments received for hospital or other medical care. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers' dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Income Per Capita

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Total income and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Per capita income is the mean money income received in the past 12 months computed for every man, woman, and child in a geographic area. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people 15 years old and over in a geographic area by the total population in that area based on the following formula:

$$\text{Per Capita Income} = \frac{\text{[Total Income of Population Age 15]}}{\text{[Total Population]}}$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are

generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers’ dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Index of Disparity (ID)

The Index of Disparity (ID) used with this indicator was adopted by researchers at the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) and the National Institute of Health (NIH) for use with Healthy People 2010 and 2020 guidelines. This index measures the magnitude of variation in indicator percentages across groups - in this case racial and ethnic groups. Specifically, the index of disparity is defined as "the average of the absolute differences between rates for specific groups within a population and the overall population rate, divided by the rate for the overall population and expressed as a percentage". The ID values for the indicator displayed here are calculated from American Community Survey 2008-12 5-year estimates using the following four population subgroups: Non-Hispanic White; Hispanic or Latino; Black or African American; and Other Race. The Other Race category includes Asian, Native American / Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander, Multiple Race, and Some Other Race populations.

The ID can be expressed using the following formula:

$$\text{Index of Disparity} = 100.0 * ((\text{SUM} (|r - R|) / n) / R)$$

...where r is the sub-group rate and R is the total population rate. Index values range from 0 (where all sub-groups are equal) to infinity. Index values are heavily dependent on the total population value (R), so comparisons should be made across geographic areas (county vs. state vs. nation), and not across indicators.

For more information on the index of disparity, please see the NIH research article [A Summary Measure of Health Disparity](#).

Lack of Social or Emotional Support

Data Background

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is

“... a collaborative project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and U.S. states and territories. The BRFSS, administered and supported by CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Branch, is an ongoing data collection program designed to measure behavioral risk factors for the adult population (18 years of age or older) living in households. ”

Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services. [Overview: BRFSS 2010](#).

The health characteristics estimated from the BRFSS include data pertaining to health behaviors, chronic conditions, access and utilization of healthcare, and general health. Surveys are administered to populations at the state level and then delivered to the CDC and tabulated into county estimates by the BRFSS analysis team. Annual risk factor prevalence data are released for those geographic areas with 50 or more survey results and 10,000 or more total population (50 States, 170 Cities and Counties) in order to maintain the accuracy and confidentiality of the data. Multi-year estimates are produced by the NCHS to expand the coverage of data to approximately 2500 counties. These estimates are housed in the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#), the official repository of the nation's health data.

For more information on the BRFSS survey methods, or to obtain a copy of the survey questionnaires, please visit [the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#) home page.

Methodology

Indicator percentages are acquired for years 2006-2012 from Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) prevalence data, which is housed in the Health Indicator Warehouse. Percentages are generated based on the valid responses to the following question:

"How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?"

This indicator represents the percentage of those persons who answered that they do not receive adequate social/emotional support all or most of the time. Percentages are age-adjusted and only pertain to the non-institutionalized population aged 18 and up. Population numerators (number of adults) are not provided in the Health Indicator Warehouse data tables and were generated using the following formula:

$$[\text{Persons with Inadequate Support}] = ([\text{Indicator Percentage}] / 100) * [\text{Total Population}] .$$

Adult population figures used in the data tables are acquired from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 five year estimates. Additional detailed information about the BRFSS, including questionnaires, data collection procedures, and [data processing methodologies](#) are available on the BRFSS web site. For additional information about the multi-year estimates, please visit the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Data Suppression

Suppression is used to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unstable. Data is suppressed when the total number of persons

sampled (for each geographic area / population group combination) over the survey period is less than 50, or when the standard error of the estimate exceeds 10% of the calculated value.

Population in Poverty - 100% FPL

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2011 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers’ dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Population in Poverty - 200% FPL

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for demographic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2011 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. The part of the group quarters population in the poverty universe (for example, people living in group homes or those living in agriculture workers’ dormitories) is many times more likely to be in poverty than people living in households. Direct comparisons of the data would likely result in erroneous conclusions about changes in the poverty status of all people in the poverty universe.

Population Receiving Medicaid

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for socio-economic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Data are aggregate summaries based on 2010 Census Tract boundaries. Health insurance coverage status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions (16a - 16h) representing eight categories of health insurance, including: Employer-based, Directly-purchased, Medicare, Medicaid/Medical Assistance, TRICARE, VA health care, Indian Health Service, and Other. An eligibility edit was applied to give Medicaid, Medicare, and TRICARE coverage to individuals based on program eligibility rules. People were considered insured if they reported at least one "yes" to Questions 16a - 16f. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the universe population using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

The population 'universe' for most health insurance coverage estimates is the civilian noninstitutionalized population, which excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes. Some noninstitutionalized group quarters (GQ) populations have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the household population (e.g., the prevalence of private health insurance among residents of college dormitories is higher than the household population). The proportion of the universe that is in the noninstitutionalized GQ populations could therefore have a noticeable impact on estimates of the health insurance coverage. Institutionalized GQ populations may also have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the civilian noninstitutionalized population, the distributions in the published tables may differ slightly from how they would look if the total population were represented.

Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for household program participation and total household data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. This indicator is a measure of household-level SNAP participation based on survey response about "receipts of food stamps or a food stamp benefit card in the past 12 months" by one or more household members. Area statistics are measured as a percentage of total occupied households based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Participating Households}] / [\text{Total Households}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social

and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by educational attainment and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 25 based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population Age 25}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Population with No High School Diploma

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for population by educational attainment and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Mapped data are summarized to 2010 census tract boundaries. Area demographic statistics are measured as a percentage of the total population aged 25 based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population Age 25}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Trends Over Time

The American Community Survey multi-year estimates are based on data collected over 5 years. For any given consecutive release of ACS 5-year estimates, 4 of the 5 years overlap. The Census Bureau discourages direct comparisons between estimates for overlapping periods; use caution when interpreting this data.

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as “Two or More Races”. The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

Beginning in 2006, the population in group quarters (GQ) was included in the ACS. Some types of GQ populations may have educational attainment distributions that are different from the household population. The inclusion of the GQ population could therefore have a noticeable impact on the educational attainment distribution. This is particularly true for areas with a substantial GQ population.

Teen Births

Data Background

The Division of Vital Statistics is a branch of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) responsible for maintaining birth and death records for the nation. Data are compiled for the National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) through a joint effort between the NCHS and various state and local health agencies, who are responsible for registering vital events – births, deaths, marriages, divorces, and fetal deaths. NVSS statistics are released annually in various data warehouses, including [CDC WONDER](#), [VitalStats](#), and the [Health Indicator Warehouse](#).

Methodology

Counts for this indicator represent the annual average births over the 5-year period 2007-2011. Original data was tabulated by the CDC based on information reported on each birth certificate. Rates represent the number of births per 1,000 female population

based on the following formula:

$$\text{Rate} = [\text{Births to Mothers Age 15-19}] / [\text{Female Population Age 15-19}] * 1,000$$

Data was acquired from the Health Indicators Warehouse. For more information about this source, including data inclusion requirements and subject definitions, please visit the [Health Indicator Warehouse indicator page](#) or refer to the NVSS [natality public use file documentation](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories by state vital statistics registries based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. In their original form, birth statistics from the CDC National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) are available by race alone (White, Black, Amer. Indian/AK Native, and Asian) ethnicity alone (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic), or by combined race and ethnicity. Birth data from the Health Indicators Warehouse is provided using combined race/ethnicity. Due to sample size, data for this indicator is only reported for White (Non-Hispanic), Black (Non-Hispanic), Other (Non-Hispanic) and the Hispanic or Latino population.

Data Suppression

Suppression is used to protect confidentiality and to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unstable. Data is suppressed for all indicator components (geographic area population group) with fewer than 20 births over the report period.

Unemployment Rate

Data Background

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the principal Federal agency responsible for measuring labor market activity, working conditions, and price changes in the economy. Its mission is to collect, analyze, and disseminate essential economic information to support public and private decision-making. As an independent statistical agency, BLS serves its diverse user communities by providing products and services that are objective, timely, accurate, and relevant.

Methodology

Unemployment statistics are downloaded from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) database. The LAUS dataset consists of modelled unemployment estimates. It is described by the BLS as follows:

The concepts and definitions underlying LAUS data come from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey that is the official measure of the labor force for the nation. State monthly model estimates are controlled in "real time" to sum to national monthly labor force estimates from the CPS. These models combine current and historical data from the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, and State unemployment insurance (UI) systems. Estimates for seven large areas and their respective balances of State are also model-based. Estimates for the remainder of the sub-state labor market areas are produced through a building-block approach known as the "Handbook method." This procedure also uses data from several

sources, including the CPS, the CES program, State UI systems, and the decennial census, to create estimates that are adjusted to the statewide measures of employment and unemployment. Below the labor market area level, estimates are prepared using disaggregation techniques based on inputs from the decennial census, annual population estimates, and current UI data.

From the LAUS estimates, unemployment is recalculated as follows:

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{[\text{Total Unemployed}]}{[\text{Total Labor Force}]} * 100$$

For more information, please visit the Bureau of Labor Statistics [Local Area Unemployment Statistics](#) web page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Uninsured Population - Adults

Data Background

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is currently the only dataset providing complete health-insurance coverage estimates. The models predict state and county level insurance estimates for total populations, as well as population groups defined by age, sex, race and income.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. SAHIE estimates are a product of the US Census Bureau with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The SAHIE health insurance models use data from the following sources:

- *American Community Survey*
- *Internal Revenue Service: Federal Tax Returns*
- *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Participation Records*
- *County Business Patterns*
- *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Participation Records*
- *US Census 2010*

Methodology

Counts of the number of persons without medical insurance are modelled for the Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) datasets by the Census Bureau using both survey and census data. In this reporting platform, indicator

percentages are summarized from the SAHIE estimates based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \text{SUM} [\text{Uninsured Population}] / \text{SUM} [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#) website and view the provided [Data Inputs](#) page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Data reported from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program is available by combined race and ethnicity, and is reported only for state and national data summaries. County level statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available from a local source.

Uninsured Population - Children

Data Background

The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program was created to develop model-based estimates of health insurance coverage for counties and states. It is currently the only dataset providing complete health-insurance coverage estimates. The models predict state and county level insurance estimates for total populations, as well as population groups defined by age, sex, race and income.

The SAHIE program models health insurance coverage by combining survey data with population estimates and administrative records. SAHIE estimates are a product of the US Census Bureau with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The SAHIE health insurance models use data from the following sources:

- *American Community Survey*
- *Internal Revenue Service: Federal Tax Returns*
- *Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP): Participation Records*
- *County Business Patterns*
- *Medicaid and Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): Participation Records*
- *US Census 2010*

Methodology

Counts of the number of persons without medical insurance are modelled for the Small Area Income and Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) datasets by the Census Bureau using both survey and census data. In this reporting platform, indicator

percentages are summarized from the SAHIE estimates based on the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \text{SUM} [\text{Uninsured Population}] / \text{SUM} [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information about the data used in these estimates, please visit the [Small Area Health Insurance Estimates](#) website and view the provided [Data Inputs](#) page.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Data reported from the US Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program is available by combined race and ethnicity, and is reported only for state and national data summaries. County level statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available from a local source.

Uninsured Population - Total

Data Background

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide, continuous survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The ACS samples nearly 3 million addresses each year, resulting in nearly 2 million final interviews. The ACS replaces the long-form decennial census; however, the number of household surveys reported annually for the ACS is significantly less than the number reported in the long-form decennial census. As a result, the ACS combines detailed population and housing data from multiple years to produce reliable estimates for small counties, neighborhoods, and other local areas. Negotiating between timeliness and accuracy, the ACS annually releases current, one-year estimates for geographic areas with large populations; three-year, and five-year estimates are also released each year for additional areas based on minimum population thresholds.

Citation: [U.S. Census Bureau: A Compass for Understanding and Using American Community Survey Data \(2008\)](#).

For more information about this source, including data collection methodology and definitions, refer to the [American Community Survey](#) website.

Methodology

Population counts for socio-economic groups and total area population data are acquired from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey. Data represent estimates for the 5 year period 2008-2012. Data are aggregate summaries based on 2010 Census Tract boundaries. Health insurance coverage status is classified in the ACS according to yes/no responses to questions (16a - 16h) representing eight categories of health insurance, including: Employer-based, Directly-purchased, Medicare, Medicaid/Medical Assistance, TRICARE, VA health care, Indian Health Service, and Other. An eligibility edit was

applied to give Medicaid, Medicare, and TRICARE coverage to individuals based on program eligibility rules. People were considered insured if they reported at least one "yes" to Questions 16a - 16f. Indicator statistics are measured as a percentage of the universe population using the following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = [\text{Subgroup Population}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100$$

For more information on the data reported in the American Community Survey, please see the complete [American Community Survey 2012 Subject Definitions](#).

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are collected as two separate categories in the American Community Survey (ACS) based on methods established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in 1997. Indicator race and ethnicity statistics are generated from self-identified survey responses. Using the OMB standard, the available race categories in the ACS are: White, Black, American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian, and Other. An ACS survey respondent may identify as one race alone, or may choose multiple races. Respondents selecting multiple categories are racially identified as "Two or More Races". The minimum ethnicity categories are: Hispanic or Latino, and Not Hispanic or Latino. Respondents may only choose one ethnicity. All social and economic data are reported in the ACS public use files by race alone, ethnicity alone, and for the white non-Hispanic population.

Data Limitations

The population 'universe' for most health insurance coverage estimates is the civilian noninstitutionalized population, which excludes active-duty military personnel and the population living in correctional facilities and nursing homes. Some noninstitutionalized group quarters (GQ) populations have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the household population (e.g., the prevalence of private health insurance among residents of college dormitories is higher than the household population). The proportion of the universe that is in the noninstitutionalized GQ populations could therefore have a noticeable impact on estimates of the health insurance coverage. Institutionalized GQ populations may also have health insurance coverage distributions that are different from the civilian noninstitutionalized population, the distributions in the published tables may differ slightly from how they would look if the total population were represented.

Violent Crime

Data Background

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is a governmental agency belonging to the United States Department of Justice that serves to protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, to uphold and enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and to provide leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies and partners.

Methodology

Violent crimes and rates are reported for each police jurisdiction* and consist of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Population figures are estimates for July 2012 acquired from the US Census Bureau's Population Estimates program. Rates are reported as the number of crimes per 100,000 population using the following formula:

$$\text{Crime Rate} = [\text{Number Violent Crimes}] / [\text{Total Population}] * 100,000$$

*Police jurisdictions may be defined by the boundary of a county, county subdivision, or city. Regional police departments may consist of multiple cities or subdivisions.

Access to the complete methodology, including quality assurance procedures and sample crime reporting forms, is available at the Federal Bureau of Investigations [Uniform Crime Reports](#) website.

Notes

Race and Ethnicity

Statistics by race and ethnicity are not provided for this indicator from the data source. Detailed race/ethnicity data may be available at a broader geographic level, or from a local source.

Data Limitations

1. Participation by law enforcement agencies in the UCR program is voluntary. Sub-state data and maps do not necessarily represent an exhaustive list of crimes due to gaps in reporting.
2. Data for forcible rape was not consistently reported by city and county agencies in the state of Minnesota. Forcible rapes are not included in the violent crime summaries for cities and counties in that state.
3. Some institutions of higher education have their own police departments, which handle offenses occurring within campus grounds. These offenses are not included in the violent crime statistics, but can be obtained from the Uniform Crime Reports [Universities and Colleges](#) data tables.

Data Suppression

Suppression is used to avoid misinterpretation when rates are unreliable or unstable. When the FBI determines that an agency's data collection methodology does not comply with national UCR guidelines, the figure(s) for that agency's offense(s) are not included. For further details please see the original data tables available online through the FBI [Crime in the US](#) website.