



Form 1040 (2011)

Tax and Credits

Standard Deduction for:

- Individual
- Married couple
- Head of household
- Single
- Widow with dependent child
- Surviving spouse

40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50

38
39a
b

Amount from line 37 (adjusted gross income).
Check You were born before January 1, 1955.
 Spouse was born before January 1, 1955.
If your spouse itemizes on a separate return, use the amount on their return.
If you itemize deductions (from Schedule A), subtract line 40 from line 38.
Taxable income. Multiply 15% by the amount on this line.
Alternative minimum tax. Subtract the amount on line 40 from the amount on line 38.
Total tax. Add the amount on line 49 to the amount on line 50.

Refund

Have it directly deposited! See instructions and fill in 11b, 11c, and 11d or Form 8888.

Amount You Owe

Third party designations



Chapter 2 Socioeconomic



VARIABLES

Analysis	Data Source
1. Median Household Income	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
2. Median Household Income Stratified by Gender	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
3. Population Receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
4. Population Living at or Below Poverty Level in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
5. Population Unemployed in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
6. Population with Less than a High School Education in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma and United States	U.S. Census ACS 2015 5-year population estimates
7. Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-price Lunch in Oklahoma City Public Schools	Oklahoma City Public Schools Free or Reduced Lunch Data School Year 2015-2016

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Median household income provides an indicator to assist with identifying socioeconomic barriers within the community. The estimated median household income in Oklahoma County is higher than both the median household income figures for Oklahoma and the United States at \$56,456. When analyzed at the zip code level, the median household income for Oklahoma County ranges from \$20,150 to \$136,694.

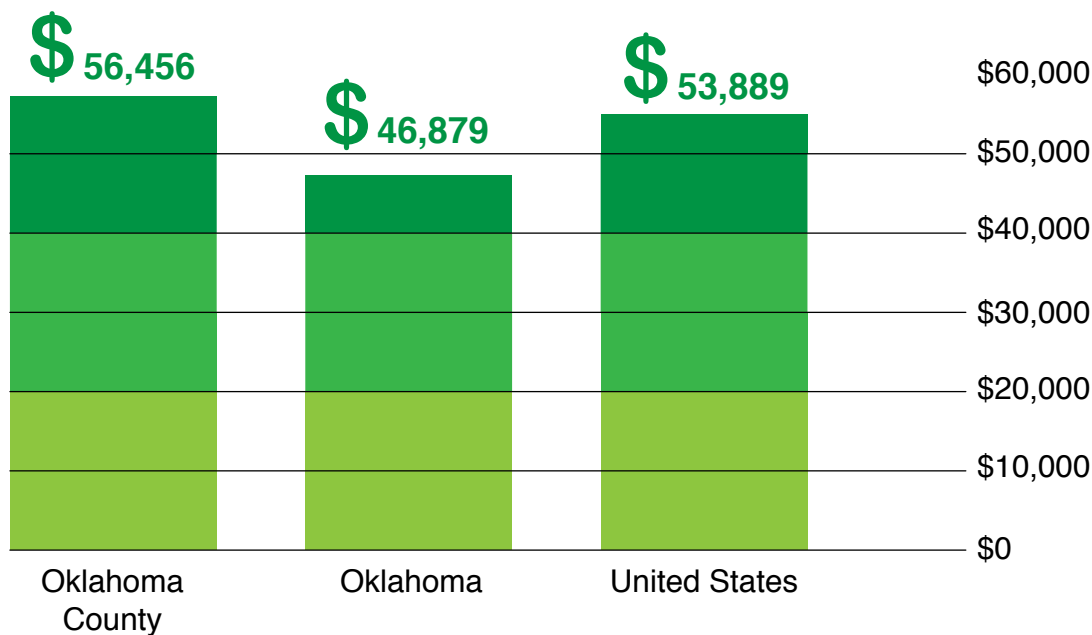
Why is it important?

Household income is an indicator of negative health outcomes. Lower income levels can contribute to increased incidence of illness and decreased life expectancy. The households with lower income levels tend to have access to fewer healthier food options, poorer living conditions and increased risk of illness.

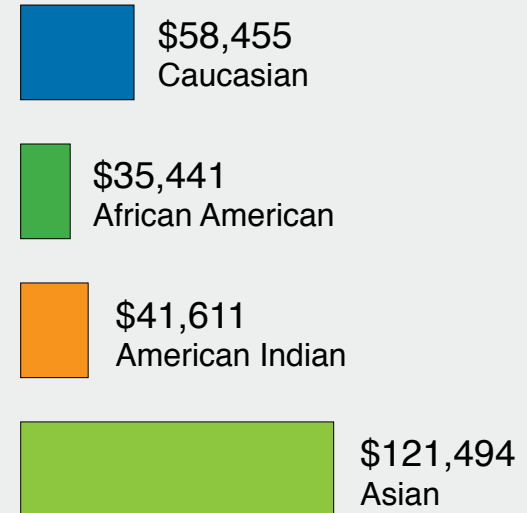
How are we doing?

The estimated median household income in Oklahoma County is \$56,456 with a range of \$20,150 in 73117 to \$136,694 in 73151. The median household income in Oklahoma County is \$9,577 higher than the median household income for the state, and \$2,567 greater than the United States.

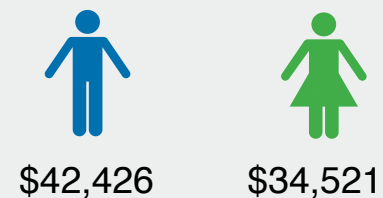
Median Household Income Comparison, 2015



Median Income by Race Oklahoma County, 2015



Median Income by Gender Oklahoma County, 2015



Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5-year estimates
 Reference: Income- Influences on Health. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Johns Hopkins Center to Eliminate Cardiovascular Health Disparities, n.d. Web. 01 Feb. 2017. <http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-to-eliminate-cardiovascular-health-disparities/about/influences_on_health/income.html>.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH SSI AND SNAP

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal entitlement program that provides assistance to low-income, aged, blind and disabled individuals. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the largest federal Food and Nutrition Service program, which is used to increase the food purchasing power of low-income households. In 2015, 4.9 percent of Oklahoma County households received SSI benefits, and 13.5 percent received SNAP benefits.

Why is it important?

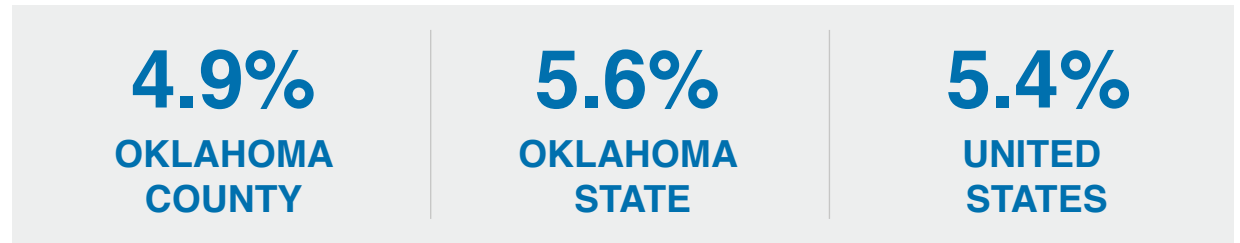
The SSI and SNAP programs have been linked towards improving the overall health and wellness of a community by meeting nutritional needs of low-income individuals and families. This data can be one piece to measure the socioeconomic and health status of a community.

How are we doing?

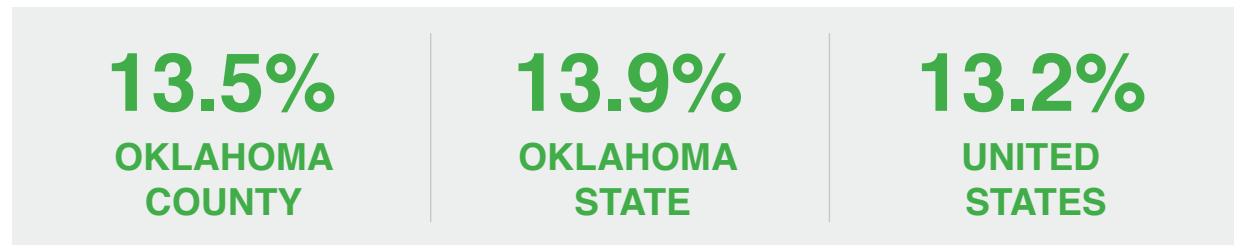
Oklahoma County had a lower percentage of households utilizing SSI and SNAP compared to Oklahoma and the United States. 4.9 percent and 13.5 percent of Oklahoma County households received SSI and SNAP benefits, respectively.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5 year estimates
 Reference: "Nutrition Assistance Programs." Social Security Administration, June 2015. Web. <<https://www.ssa.gov/pubs/EN-05-10100.pdf>>.

Percent of Population that received SSI Benefits in 2015:



Percent of Population that received SNAP Benefits in 2015:



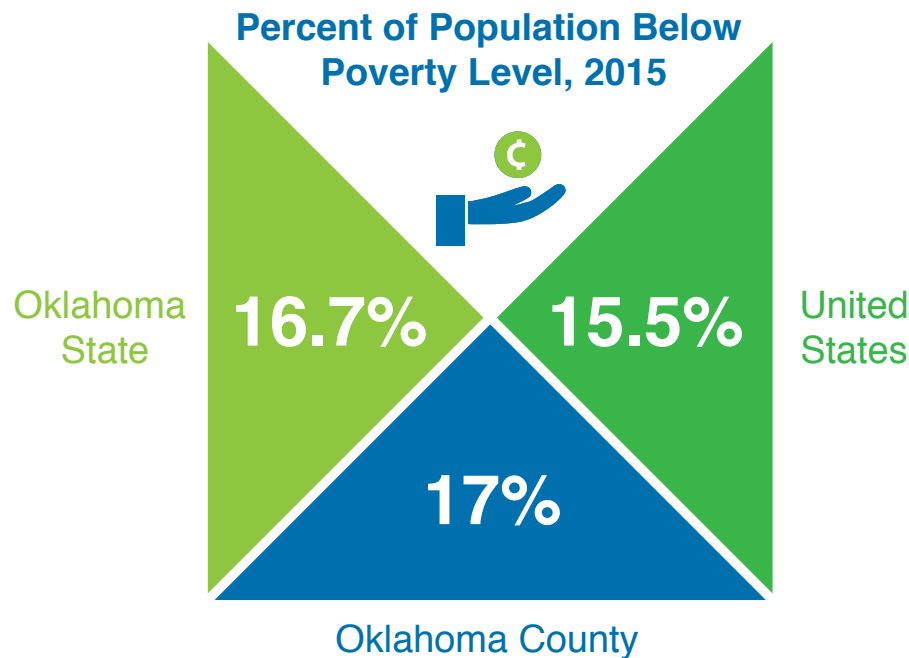
The OKC Mobile Market aims to increase access to healthy foods in Oklahoma City food desert communities through the use a mobile grocery store.

POVERTY

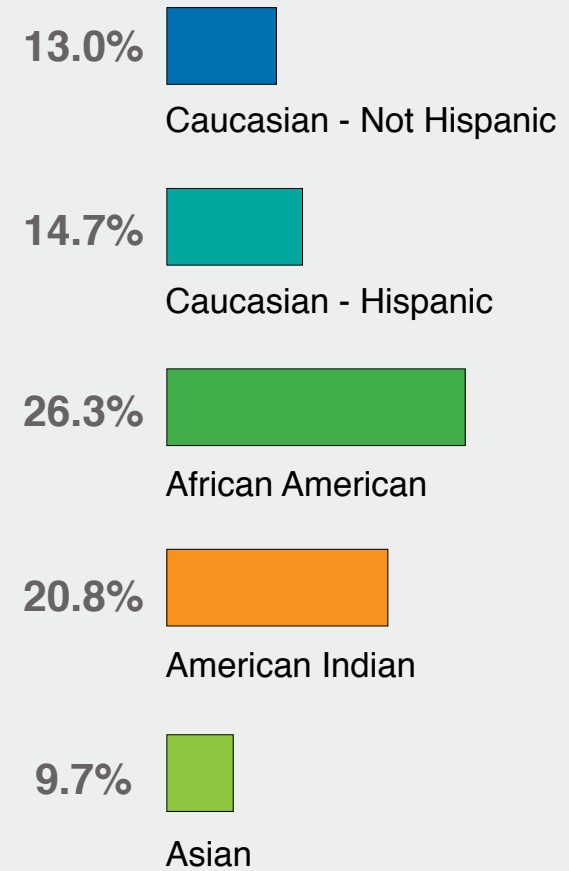
Seventeen percent of Oklahoma County is living below the national poverty level, which is higher than both the state and national measures. Poverty at the zip code level in Oklahoma City and Oklahoma County reach as high as 44 percent throughout the zip codes.

Why is it important?

A comprehensive approach to improving health outcomes includes targeting those in high-poverty areas. Descriptive data often shows areas of higher poverty rates may also have lower educational attainment levels and increased barriers towards accessing private medical and social services. Public health partners can use this data to aid in program planning, service delivery and policy development in areas of increased poverty.



Below Poverty Level Race Comparison Oklahoma County, 2015



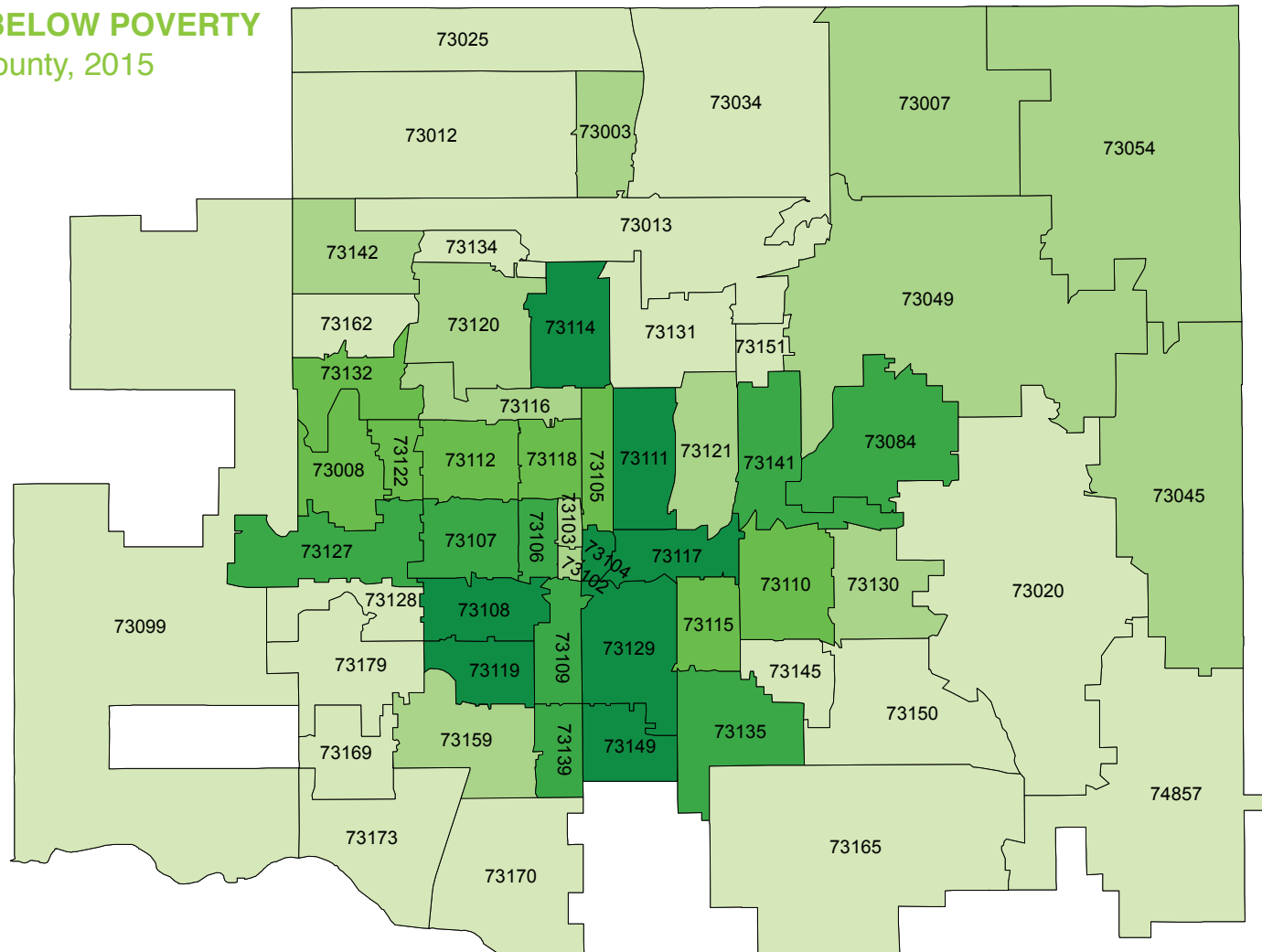
How are we doing?

Seventeen percent of Oklahoma County is living below the national poverty level, which is higher than both the state and national measures of 16.7 percent and 15.5 percent, respectively.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5-year estimates

HOUSEHOLDS BELOW POVERTY

Oklahoma City-County, 2015



Lowest  Highest

73003	9.3%	73054	9.7%	73109	24.6%	73119	32.0%	73132	15.3%	73151	3.1%
73007	9.9%	73084	18.8%	73110	16.7%	73120	6.9%	73134	4.0%	73159	7.9%
73008	12.2%	73099	4.7%	73111	30.4%	73121	8.2%	73135	18.0%	73162	3.6%
73012	1.6%	73102	11.0%	73112	16.5%	73122	12.3%	73139	19.1%	73165	4.0%
73013	5.2%	73103	9.5%	73114	30.8%	73127	23.6%	73141	19.0%	73169	5.3%
73020	5.1%	73104	28.8%	73115	12.1%	73128	4.5%	73142	9.4%	73170	3.8%
73025	2.4%	73105	15.5%	73116	7.4%	73129	32.5%	73145	1.5%	73173	4.5%
73034	4.8%	73106	24.3%	73117	33.2%	73130	6.7%	73149	30.8%	73179	1.6%
73045	7.5%	73107	19.7%	73118	13.2%	73131	6.0%	73150	4.8%	74857	6.4%
73049	8.4%	73108	43.7%								

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5-year estimates

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates can be a sign of economic strengths or weaknesses, and can indicate the overall economic stability of a community. The Oklahoma County unemployment rate was at 6.2 percent in 2015.

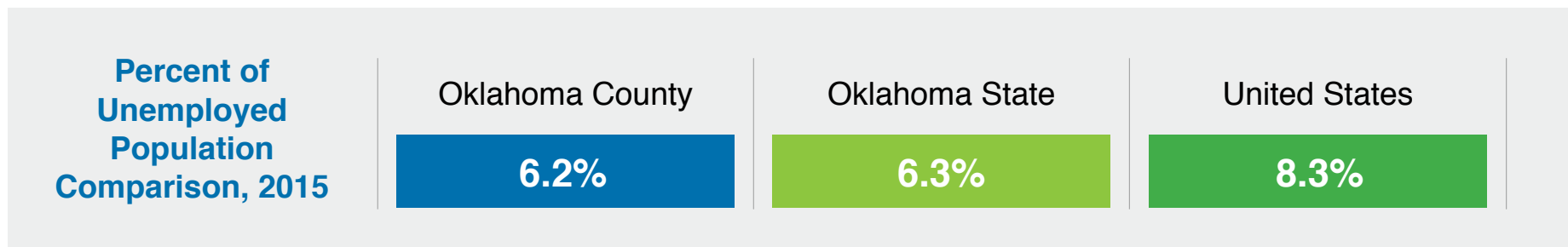
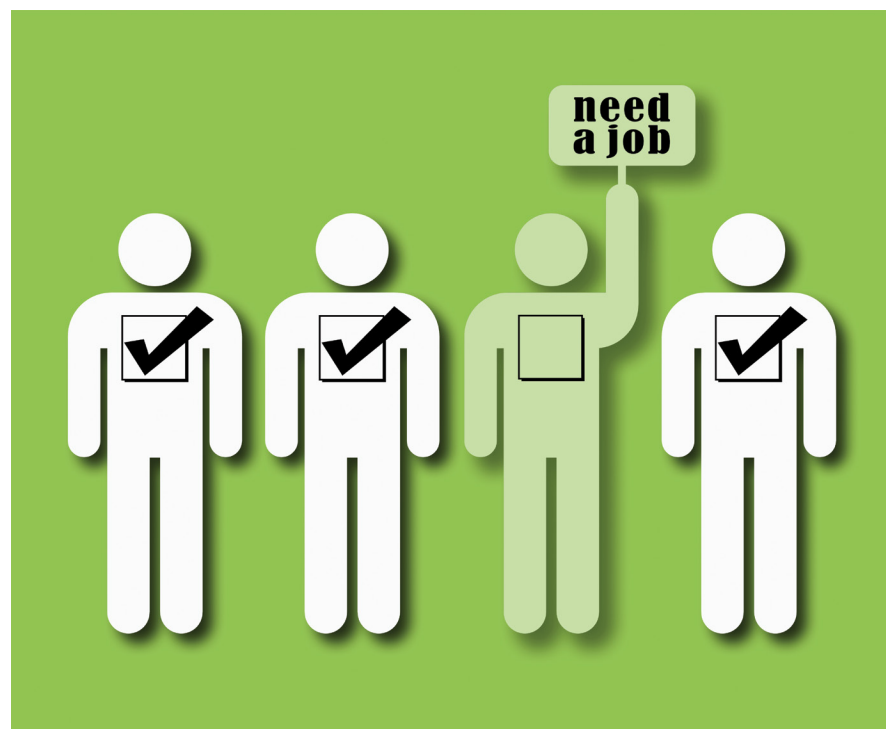
Why is it important?

The unemployment rate of a community can indicate negative health outcomes, including depression, obesity and an increased chance of being ill. Community partners can utilize this data to support programs, policies and services that drive down unemployment rates in our community. The data for this health indicator can be utilized to advocate for programs, policies, and services that continue to keep unemployment low, such as increased access to job training and business recruitment and retention.

How are we doing?

The Oklahoma County unemployment rate was at 6.2 percent in 2015. This was slightly lower than the unemployment rate in the state, 6.3 percent, and more than 2 percent lower than the national unemployment rate of 8.3 percent.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5-year estimates



EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Education attainment is one of several critical factors that influence overall health and wellbeing of an individual and the community.



Why is it important?

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

Percent of Population With Less Than High School Education Comparison, 2015

Oklahoma County

12.5%

Oklahoma State

11.9%

United States

11.8%

How are we doing?

In 2015, 12.5 percent of the Oklahoma County population did not have a high school diploma. This was higher than Oklahoma, 11.9 percent, and the United States, 11.8 percent.

Data Source: U.S. Census ACS 2015 population 5-year estimates

FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH

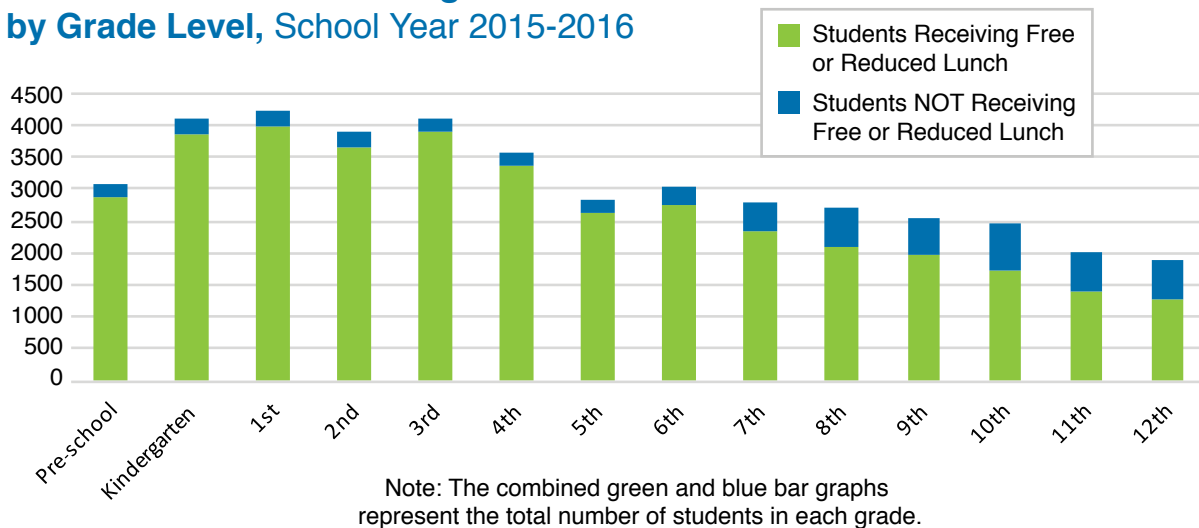
Free or reduced lunch (FRL) is provided to children as a nutritional supplement and is made eligible to low-income families in Oklahoma City-County. This data was received from the Oklahoma City Public School District and represents the percentage of children receiving free or reduced lunch during the 2015-2016 school year.

Why is it important?

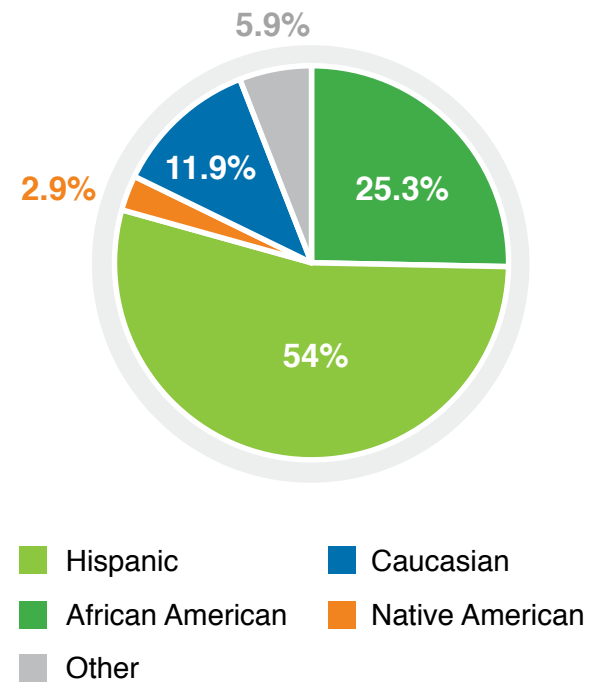
The percentage of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch can be considered a secondary indicator of economic hardship, and may be used in conjunction with socioeconomic data to identify areas of the community to target for social and health services. Local public health and community partnerships can identify resources to impact social inequalities, and assure policies and programs are in place to address childhood nutrition in high-poverty areas.

Data Source: Oklahoma City Public Schools Free or Reduced Lunch Data School Year 2015-2016

OKCPS Students Receiving FRL by Grade Level, School Year 2015-2016



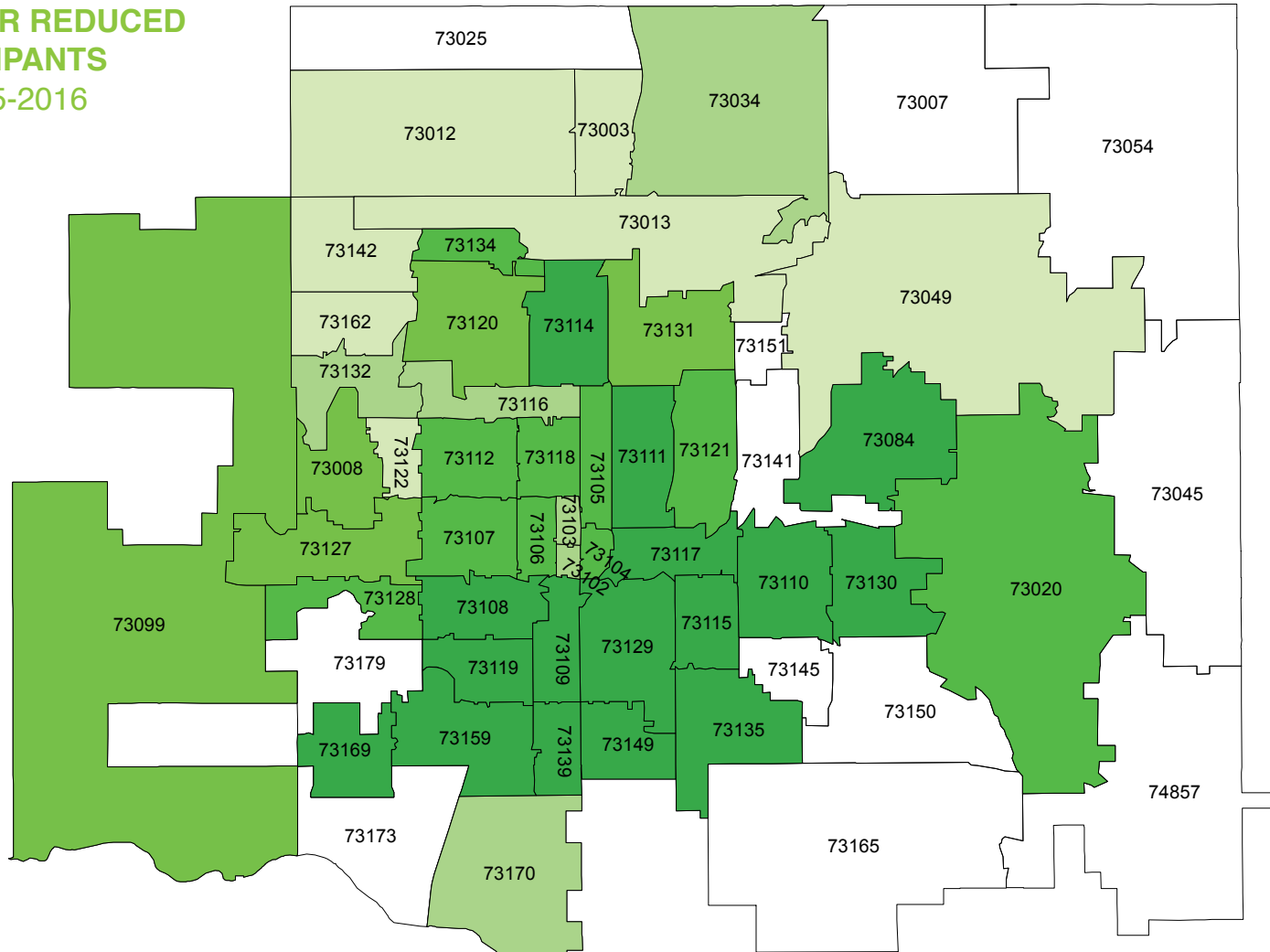
OKCPS Ethnicity Distribution of Students Receiving FRL School Year 2015-2016



How are we doing?

Greater than 87 percent of students enrolled in Oklahoma City Public Schools (OKCPS) received free or reduced lunch. Of those enrolled in the program, 54 percent were Hispanic, 25 percent African American and 11 percent were Caucasian. The grades with the highest proportion receiving FRL is first grade (94.7 percent), second grade (94.4 percent) and third grade (94.3 percent). The grades with the lowest proportion receiving FRL are 12th grade (68.1 percent), 11th grade (69.1 percent) and 10th grade (71.1 percent). The zip codes with the highest rate of free or reduced lunch participants were 73169, 73129 and 73149.

OKCPS FREE OR REDUCED LUNCH PARTICIPANTS
School Year 2015-2016



*No data available

**Data too low to count/compare



73003	23%	73054	0%	73109	95%	73119	79%	73132	59%	73151	**
73007	**	73084	90%	73110	95%	73120	94%	73134	36%	73159	92%
73008	52%	73099	*	73111	95%	73121	65%	73135	80%	73162	25%
73012	24%	73102	56%	73112	95%	73122	83%	73139	95%	73165	*
73013	25%	73103	41%	73114	77%	73127	24%	73141	94%	73169	100%
73020	83%	73104	41%	73115	89%	73128	53%	73142	28%	73170	42%
73025	**	73105	74%	73116	95%	73129	83%	73145	*	73173	**
73034	38%	73106	87%	73117	46%	73130	97%	73149	97%	73179	**
73045	**	73107	81%	73118	94%	73131	96%	73150	**	74857	**
73049	25%	73108	79%								

Data Source: Oklahoma City Public Schools Free or Reduced Lunch Data School Year 2015-2016