

# Appendix: OSDH Maps

OUHSC External MIECHV Evaluation Team  
David Bard, Will Beasley, & Thomas Wilson

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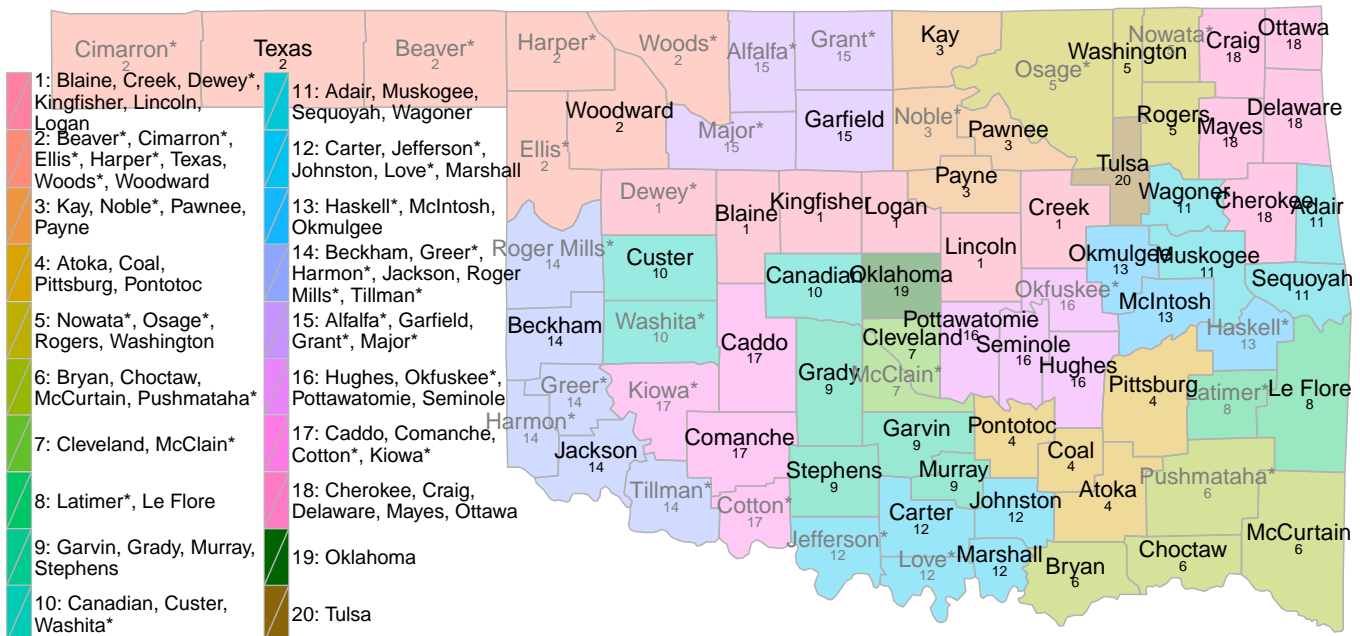
*Report Description:* Show the geographical relationships and patterns in administrative and demographic variables

## 1 C1 Lead Nurse Regions

With the exception of the two large urban counties (ie, Tulsa and Oklahoma Counties), a “lead nurse” oversees nurses in several counties. The non-urban counties are managed by 18 lead nurses. We are calling these areas “Lead Nurse Regions”, and are numbering them 1 through 18. Oklahoma County is 19, and Tulsa County is 20. Note that multiple lead nurses operate in each urban county, but we are assigning a single region to each county.

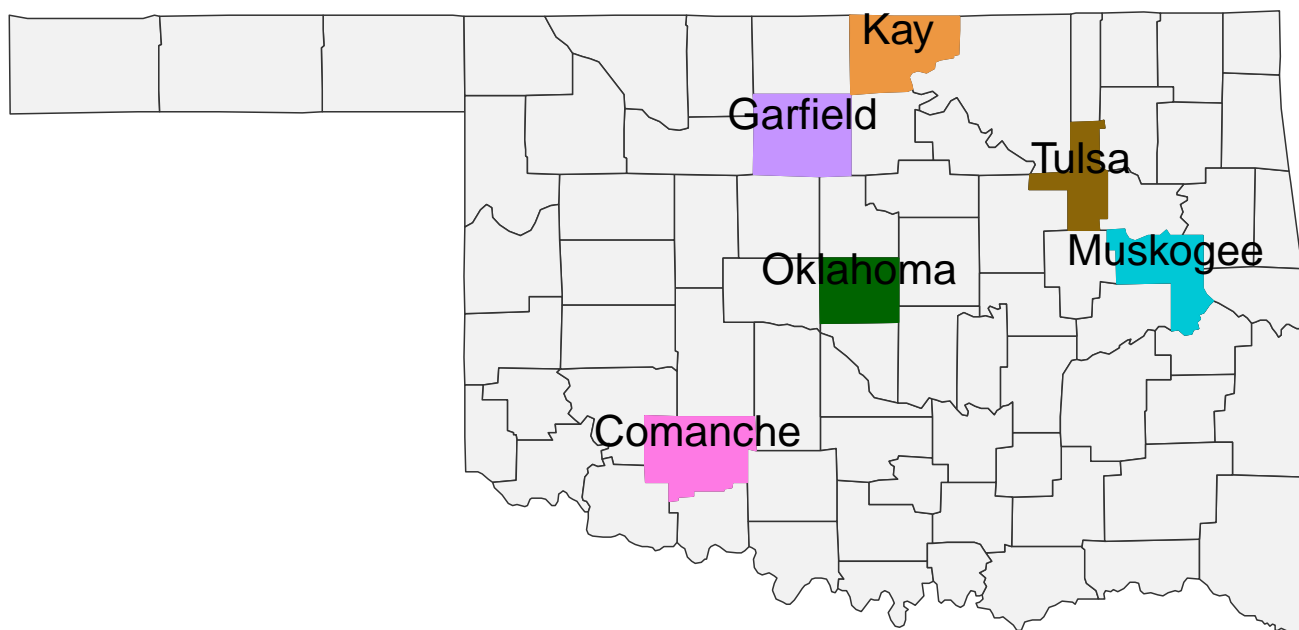
A county’s region assignment is listed in the legend, and below its name in the map. Each region has a unique color below; these color assignments are used for the lead nurse regions in other reports.

Of the state’s 77 counties, 51 receive C1 funding; these are labeled in black. The remaining 26 unfunded counties have asteristics, and are labeled in gray.



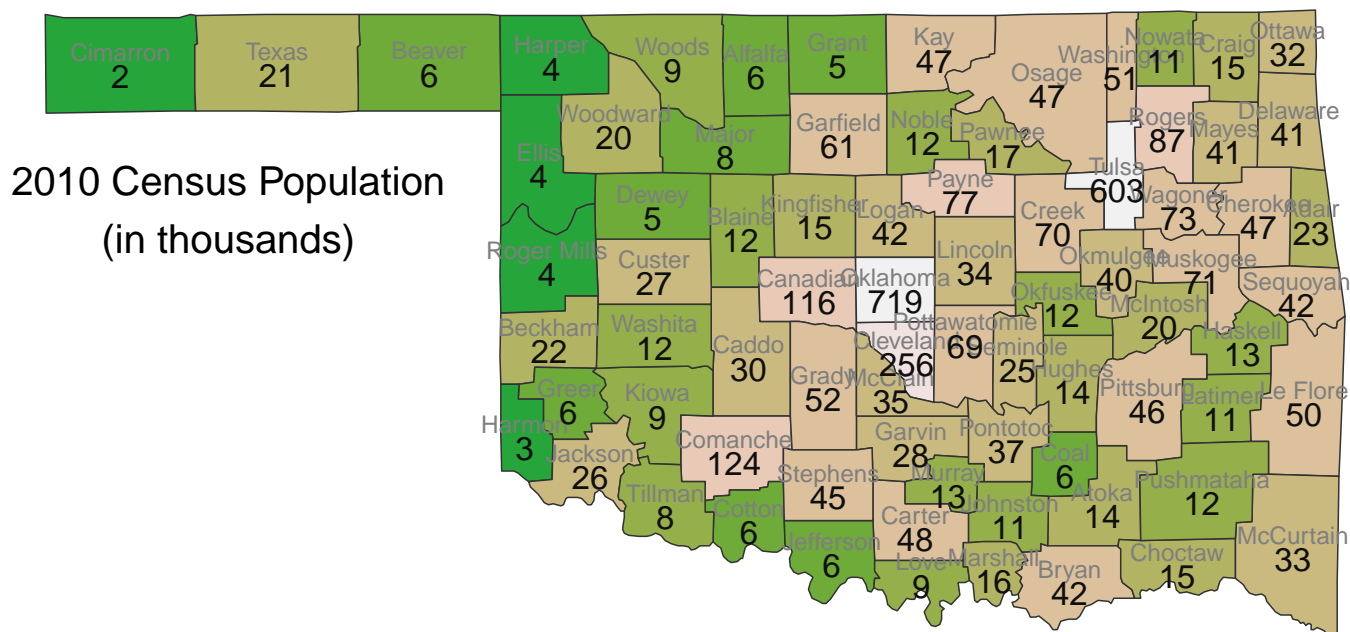
## 2 MEICHV Community Survey Counties

The Community Survey, administered by the MIECHV External Evaluation Team, samples from residents of the four counties below. The sampling frame is created creating a list from eligible WIC and Medicaid recipients. Kay and Garfield counties are funded through the formula MIECHV grant; the other four are funded through the competitive expansion MIECHV grant.

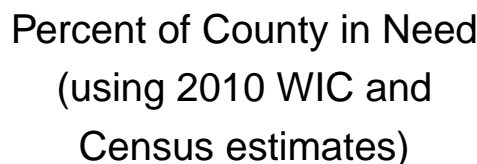


## 3 Population

For reference, here are the county populations as of 2010. A topographical color scheme represents the number of people; greener values represent a lower population/elevation. A county's population (in thousands) is labeled on the map.



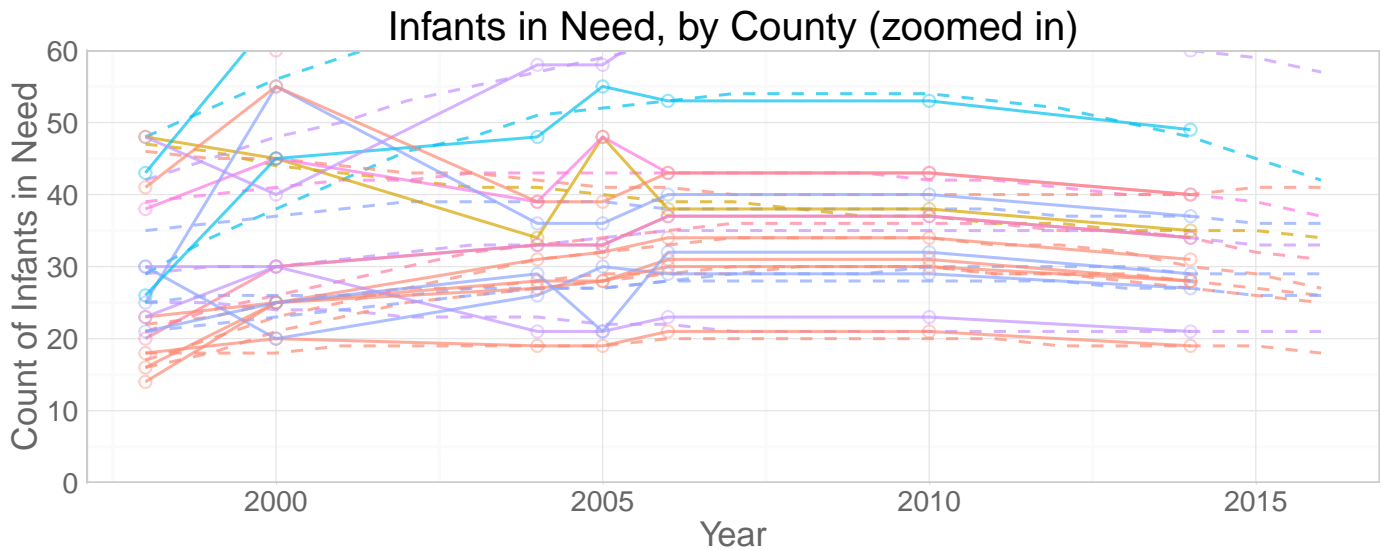
For reference, here are percentage of county residents in need. A 2010 WIC county estimate (that consider the number of women, children, and infants) is divided by the 2010 Census county population. A topographical color scheme represents the percent of of people; greener values represent a lower need/elevation. A county's percentage is labeled on the map.



In the graph below, each county has two lines. A county's survey estimate is represented a solid line with sharp corners. The smoother dashed line represents the loess regression. County lines are colored according to their C1 Region (described in the appendix's first map).

The first graph has all 77 counties; Oklahoma and Tulsa counties are distinguishable above the other 75. The second graph is similar, but focuses on the counties with less than 60 infants in need (for a given year). The purpose of these graphs is to provide a feel for our smoothed WIC estimates (which are relied on by several of our later statistical models). If you would like the exact values, please download them from our project website's collection of public county-level datasets.





## 5 Demographics across Lead Nurse Regions and Counties

Here are some demographics for the C1 Lead Nurse Regions, using WIC's 2010 estimates of the total population need. Notice that some reports use the more selective 'Infants in Need' instead. The final column is the percentage of the population in need. Counties with an asterisk do not receive C1 funding.

Region	Counties	Pop Total	Pop in Need	Need %
1	Blaine, Creek, Dewey*, Kingfisher, Lincoln, Logan	177,875	6,847	3.8%
2	Beaver*, Cimarron*, Ellis*, Harper*, Texas, Woods*, Woodward	65,546	2,996	4.6%
3	Kay, Noble*, Pawnee, Payne	152,050	6,110	4.0%
4	Atoka, Coal, Pittsburg, Pontotoc	103,436	4,649	4.5%
5	Nowata*, Osage*, Rogers, Washington	195,889	5,896	3.0%
6	Bryan, Choctaw, McCurtain, Pushmataha*	102,344	5,662	5.5%
7	Cleveland, McClain*	290,261	6,929	2.4%
8	Latimer*, Le Flore	61,538	3,253	5.3%
9	Garvin, Grady, Murray, Stephens	138,543	5,508	4.0%
10	Canadian, Custer, Washita*	154,639	4,510	2.9%
11	Adair, Muskogee, Sequoyah, Wagoner	209,149	9,617	4.6%
12	Carter, Jefferson*, Johnston, Love*, Marshall	90,249	4,381	4.9%
13	Haskell*, McIntosh, Okmulgee	73,090	3,607	4.9%
14	Beckham, Greer*, Harmon*, Jackson, Roger Mills*, Tillman*	69,365	3,707	5.3%
15	Alfalfa*, Garfield, Grant*, Major*	78,276	3,315	4.2%
16	Hughes, Okfuskee*, Pottawatomie, Seminole	121,118	5,829	4.8%
17	Caddo, Comanche, Cotton*, Kiowa*	169,337	9,439	5.6%
18	Cherokee, Craig, Delaware, Mayes, Ottawa	176,610	8,741	4.9%
19	Oklahoma	718,633	37,921	5.3%
20	Tulsa	603,403	24,746	4.1%

Here are some demographics for Oklahoma's funded and unfunded counties, using WIC's estimates of need in 2010.

ID	County	Lead Nurse Region	C1	Pop Total	Pop in Need	Need %
1	Adair	11	Y	22,683	1,526	6.7%
2	Alfalfa	15	-	5,642	172	3.0%
3	Atoka	4	Y	14,182	730	5.1%
4	Beaver	2	-	5,636	166	2.9%
5	Beckham	14	Y	22,119	1,007	4.6%
6	Blaine	1	Y	11,943	457	3.8%
7	Bryan	6	Y	42,416	1,830	4.3%
8	Caddo	17	Y	29,600	1,778	6.0%
9	Canadian	10	Y	115,541	2,704	2.3%
10	Carter	12	Y	47,557	2,508	5.3%
11	Cherokee	18	Y	46,987	2,705	5.8%
12	Choctaw	6	Y	15,205	1,032	6.8%
13	Cimarron	2	-	2,475	152	6.1%
14	Cleveland	7	Y	255,755	5,760	2.3%
15	Coal	4	Y	5,925	277	4.7%
16	Comanche	17	Y	124,098	6,886	5.5%
17	Cotton	17	-	6,193	242	3.9%
18	Craig	18	Y	15,029	566	3.8%
19	Creek	1	Y	69,967	2,919	4.2%
20	Custer	10	Y	27,469	1,279	4.7%
21	Delaware	18	Y	41,487	1,946	4.7%
22	Dewey	1	-	4,810	218	4.5%
23	Ellis	2	-	4,151	163	3.9%
24	Garfield	15	Y	60,580	2,653	4.4%
25	Garvin	9	Y	27,576	1,287	4.7%
26	Grady	9	Y	52,431	1,922	3.7%
27	Grant	15	-	4,527	169	3.7%
28	Greer	14	-	6,239	238	3.8%
29	Harmon	14	-	2,922	162	5.5%
30	Harper	2	-	3,685	155	4.2%
31	Haskell	13	-	12,769	602	4.7%
32	Hughes	16	Y	14,003	740	5.3%
33	Jackson	14	Y	26,446	1,674	6.3%
34	Jefferson	12	-	6,472	267	4.1%
35	Johnston	12	Y	10,957	491	4.5%
36	Kay	3	Y	46,562	2,548	5.5%
37	Kingfisher	1	Y	15,034	623	4.1%
38	Kiowa	17	-	9,446	533	5.6%
39	Latimer	8	-	11,154	564	5.1%
40	Le Flore	8	Y	50,384	2,689	5.3%
41	Lincoln	1	Y	34,273	1,412	4.1%
42	Logan	1	Y	41,848	1,218	2.9%
43	Love	12	-	9,423	407	4.3%
44	McClain	7	-	34,506	1,169	3.4%
45	McCurtain	6	Y	33,151	2,189	6.6%
46	McIntosh	13	Y	20,252	913	4.5%
47	Major	15	-	7,527	321	4.3%
48	Marshall	12	Y	15,840	708	4.5%
49	Mayes	18	Y	41,259	1,859	4.5%
50	Murray	9	Y	13,488	516	3.8%
51	Muskogee	11	Y	70,990	3,983	5.6%
52	Noble	3	-	11,561	447	3.9%
53	Nowata	5	-	10,536	434	4.1%
54	Okfuskee	16	-	12,191	589	4.8%
55	Oklahoma	19	Y	718,633	37,921	5.3%
56	Okmulgee	13	Y	40,069	2,092	5.2%
57	Osage	5	-	47,472	1,436	3.0%

58	Ottawa	18	Y	31,848	1,665	5.2%
59	Pawnee	3	Y	16,577	635	3.8%
60	Payne	3	Y	77,350	2,480	3.2%
61	Pittsburg	4	Y	45,837	1,725	3.8%
62	Pontotoc	4	Y	37,492	1,917	5.1%
63	Pottawatomie	16	Y	69,442	2,983	4.3%
64	Pushmataha	6	-	11,572	611	5.3%
65	Roger Mills	14	-	3,647	185	5.1%
66	Rogers	5	Y	86,905	2,185	2.5%
67	Seminole	16	Y	25,482	1,517	6.0%
68	Sequoyah	11	Y	42,391	1,989	4.7%
69	Stephens	9	Y	45,048	1,783	4.0%
70	Texas	2	Y	20,640	1,350	6.5%
71	Tillman	14	-	7,992	441	5.5%
72	Tulsa	20	Y	603,403	24,746	4.1%
73	Wagoner	11	Y	73,085	2,119	2.9%
74	Washington	5	Y	50,976	1,841	3.6%
75	Washita	10	-	11,629	527	4.5%
76	Woods	2	-	8,878	256	2.9%
77	Woodward	2	Y	20,081	754	3.8%

## 6 Session Information

Report rendered by Will at Thu Sep 24 22:44:06 2015

- R version 3.2.2 Patched (2015-09-18 r69405), x86\_64-w64-mingw32
- Base packages: base, datasets, graphics, grDevices, grid, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: classInt 0.1-22, colorspace 1.2-6, ggplot2 1.0.1, knitr 1.11, mapproj 1.2-4, maps 2.3-11, plyr 1.8.3, scales 0.3.0, stringr 1.0.0, xtable 1.7-4
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): assertthat 0.1, class 7.3-14, DBI 0.3.1, digest 0.6.8, dplyr 0.4.3, e1071 1.6-7, evaluate 0.8, formatR 1.2.1, gtable 0.1.2, labeling 0.3, magrittr 1.5, MASS 7.3-44, munsell 0.4.2, parallel 3.2.2, proto 0.3-10, R6 2.1.1, Rcpp 0.12.1, readr 0.1.1, reshape2 1.4.1, stringi 0.5-5, tools 3.2.2

## 7 Additional Information

We would like to address any questions or suggestions during any stage of the evaluation. Please contact David Bard (David-Bard@ouhsc.edu), Will Beasley (William-Beasley@ouhsc.edu), or Thomas Wilson (Thomas-Wilson@ouhsc.edu).