Tulsa Life Expectancy Methodology and Data Table

Methods

Population data were calculated using a weighted average of 2000 and 2010 data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Death count data were obtained from the Health Care Information Office, Oklahoma State Department of Health. The most recently available years of death data (2004 to 2013) were aggregated into 19 age groups (see below) by decedent's residential zip code. The average number of deaths across the ten years was computed in order to match the single year of population data (weighted average of 2000 and 2010) used. Death counts and population data were then entered into abridged life tables using the Chiang methodology.[1] The death counts and population counts for age groups with zero death counts were replaced with the corresponding death counts and population counts for Tulsa County. Zip codes with greater than 30% population change and population of less than 10,000 or with greater than 30% of the population in group quarters were excluded from analysis.

Age Groups

- <1 Year
- 1 to 4 Years
- 5 to 9 Years
- 10 to 14 Years
- 15 to 19 Years
- 20 to 24 Years
- 25 to 29 Years
- 30 to 34 Years
- 35 to 39 Years
- 40 to 44 Years
- 45 to 49 Years
- 50 to 54 Years
- 55 to 59 Years
- 60 to 64 Years
- 65 to 69 Years
- 70 to 74 Years
- 75 to 79 Years
- 80 to 84 Years
- 85 Years and Over

The following table contains the life expectancy values for all the Tulsa area zip codes that were part of this project. The final life expectancy map was based on the values in this table:

Zip Code	Life Expectancy at Birth	Zip Code (cont'd)	Life Expectancy at Birth (cont'd)
74008	79	74114	79
74011	80	74115	71
74012	79	74116	75
74021	77	74117	Insufficient Data
74033	75	74119	74
74037	78	74120	74
74047	76	74128	75
74063	76	74129	76
74073	74	74130	73
74103	Insufficient Data	74132	77
74104	75	74133	81
74105	78	74134	77
74106	70	74135	77
74107	73	74136	77
74108	75	74137	81
74110	71	74145	78
74112	75	74146	76
74113	Insufficient Data		

1. Chiang CL. The life table and its construction. In: Introduction to stochastic processes in biostatistics. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 1968: 189–214

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