

# County Benchmark Key *A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding Benchmark Data*

The county is **ranked** on the combined **older youth** indicators to allow you to compare this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.

The **map** of Oklahoma has the location of the county highlighted.

The **county name** and **county seat** are along the top of each benchmark chart.

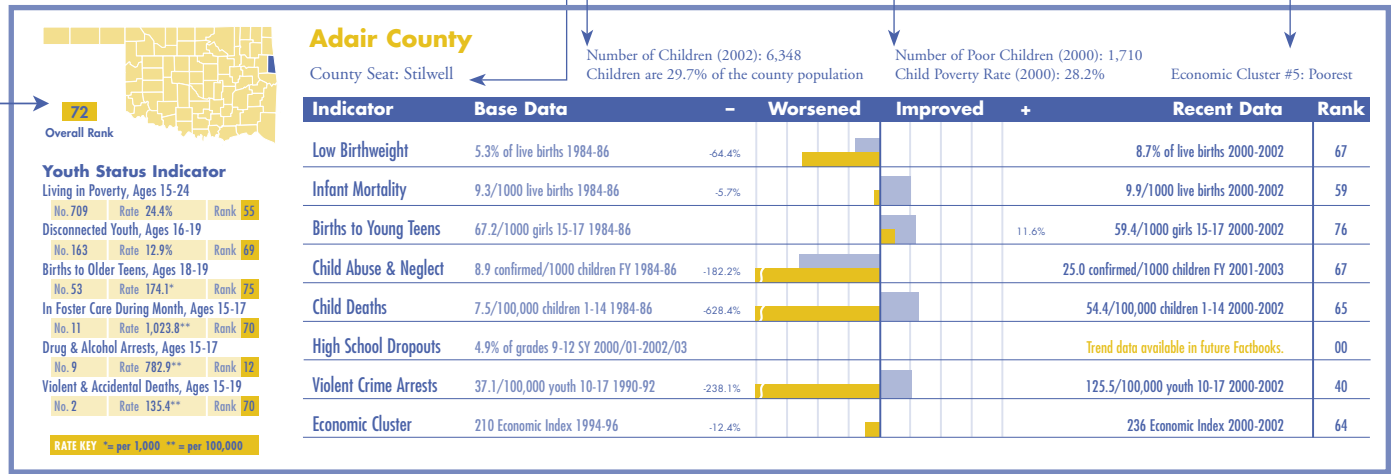
The **numbers, percentages and poverty rate of children** in the county are here.

The county is **ranked** on each indicator to allow you to compare rates for this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking.

The **economic cluster** the county falls within is here. See **State Profile** for a detailed explanation.

Six new indicators profile the status of the counties' older youth. See **Methodology and Sources** for a detailed explanation of each indicator.

**Recent data** for each new indicator presents an average annual number of youth, a rate and a county ranking for the most recent year available.



The **eight indicators** tracked by KIDS COUNT profile the status of children and youth in Oklahoma. See **Methodology and Sources** for a detailed explanation of each indicator. For example, High School Dropouts only count youth under age 19.

**Base data** for each indicator presents a rate for a previous three-year period when data comparable to that measured currently was available. Each item specifies the base rate and period in which it was collected.

The **bar chart** shows the percent change between the base data and the recent data for each indicator. If the bar goes to the left of center, the county rate has worsened. If the bar goes to the right of center, the county rate has improved. The lighter colored wider bar behind the bar chart is the state rate for that indicator and allows you to compare the county with the state as a whole.

**Recent data** for each indicator presents a rate for the most recent three years. Each item specifies the recent rate and period in which it was collected.

Oklahoma's methodology for counting high school dropouts has changed preventing comparisons over time. Trend data will be available in future Factbooks.

## Interpreting the Data

### Understand What is Being Measured

It is important to understand what is being measured and how. Several types of data information are available for each benchmark: numbers, average annual numbers, county and state rates, percentage change between years, base and recent data, and county rankings. A “key” directing the reader to the various types of data information is presented at the beginning of this *Understanding the Data* section. The *Methodology and Sources* later in this section details what each benchmark means, what data is included and its source.

Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

### Beware of Small Numbers

County populations vary significantly. Such variations should be considered when interpreting the differences among counties. Be aware that small counties may have a small number of events (e.g., child deaths, arrests for violent crimes) which can cause rates to vary considerably from year to year without reflecting real change. For this reason, the benchmarks use three-year averages to improve the reliability of rate comparisons.

Low rates may appear in counties with large populations. Relying solely on rates, without considering the numbers involved, may result in overlooking locations which have large numbers of suffering children.

### Remember the Uses and Limits of Data

Benchmarks provide important baseline information. Effective use of benchmarks requires them to be understood in a broad context. They provide one way to look at how children are doing in a county or state. Benchmarks can provide the starting place to initiate dialogue with others who share your interest. There are many important perspectives required to piece together a complete picture. Collect additional data and viewpoints to flesh out the most useful view of child well-being in your own area.

## Methodology and Sources

Data and information used in the 2004 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.

Extreme caution should be used when reviewing, using and comparing data related to Hispanic populations. Some agencies count Hispanic children as a race and others consider Hispanic to be a nationality whose children can be any race (White, African American, Native American, and so on). Of those counting Hispanic children as a nationality, only a few maintain statistics on the proportion of children who are Hispanic.

As a result, when Hispanic is counted as a race, data may appear as follows:

White	70.0%
Native American	10.0%
American Indian	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
<hr/>	
TOTAL	100.0%

When Hispanic is counted as a nationality, data may appear as follows:

White	72.0%	Hispanic	5.0%
Native American	11.0%	non-Hispanic	95.0%
American Indian	11.0%		
Asian	2.0%		
Other	4.0%		
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TOTAL	100.0%	TOTAL	100.0%

**Births to Young Teens** are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother’s residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 2000 through 2002), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census population of females between ages 15 through 17. Current female teen population utilizes the bridged race methodology from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This bridging process allows the census population data collected by multi-racial categories to be used with public health data collected by single-race categories. Race is reported as White,

Black and American Indian. Other and unknown races are reported separately. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH); Recent population data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2001 and 2002 populations.

**Child Abuse and Neglect** means harm or threatened harm to a child’s health or welfare by a person responsible for the child’s health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child’s welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child’s welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care.

*10 O. Supp. 2000 § 7102.* Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal assessments or investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two three-year periods (Fiscal Years 1984 through 1986 and Fiscal Years 2001 through 2003), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is the 2000 Census population and estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2001 and 2002. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Unknown.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Child Deaths** are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. **Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the deaths for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 2000 through 2002), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is the 2000 Census population for children from the ages of 1 through 14 and estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2001 and 2002, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is the 2000 Census population for the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19 and estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2001 and 2002, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a current estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown.

**Cause of Death** measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races and unknown races are excluded.

SOURCE: Death data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Child Population** is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. **Children and Young Adult Population** adds additional data to count youth up to the age of 25. Population data for 2002 for the state and counties are estimates.

SOURCE: Data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Children in Poverty** counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. Related children are the children related to the “family head” by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. Data counts poor related children calculated as a percent of



all related children in 2000. Updated annually using the Consumer Price Index, the poverty thresholds, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. For example, in 2003, a single adult (under age 65) with one child would be counted as poor if their income fell below \$1,057/month; with two children below \$1,235/month; with three children below \$1,560; and so on.

*SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3.*

**Economic Cluster** is a generalized term depicting the economic climate in a group of counties. **County Economic Index** is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Unemployment Rates. Each county is ranked on each factor. The four individual county rankings are combined into an index in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. **Economic Clusters** (more commonly referred to as Quintile Divisions) result from each county being ranked according to its Economic Index and grouped into one of five clusters composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

**Cluster 1 (Wealthiest)** includes 15 counties with a combined population of 640,244 (18.3% of the state's population). "Wealthiest" counties each have an Economic Index between 31 and 74.

**Cluster 2 (Wealthier)** includes 3 counties with a combined population of 677,783 (19.4% of the state's population). "Wealthier" counties each have an Economic Index between 75 and 86.

**Cluster 3 (Middle)** includes 20 counties with a combined population of 611,540 (17.5% of the state's population). "Middle" counties each have an

Economic Index between 87 and 149.

**Cluster 4 (Poorer)** includes 4 counties with a combined population of 783,675 (22.4% of the state's population). "Poorer" counties each have an Economic Index between 155 and 170.

**Cluster 5 (Poorest)** includes 35 counties with a combined population of 780,472 (22.3% of the state's population). "Poorest" counties each have an Economic Index between 171 and 297.

**Infant Mortality** is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death. Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 2000 through 2001), resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

*SOURCE: Data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH)*

**Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests** count arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two three-year periods (1990 through 1992 and 2000 through 2002). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1990 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is the 2000 Census population for the number of

children from the ages of 10 through 17, and estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2001 and 2002, as adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at an estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests during the years included in the 2004 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

**SOURCE:** Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). **Very Low Birthweight Infants** are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two three-year periods (1984 through 1986 and 2000 through 2002),

resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races and unknown races are counted separately. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. Beginning in 1998, information on the ethnicity of the mother allows display of low birthweight rates for the Hispanic population. **Level of Prenatal Care** addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: *adequate* (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), *intermediate* (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), *early* (care beginning in the first trimester), *late* (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), *little* (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and *no care*. Inadequate prenatal care combines late, little and no care. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the three-year period from 2000 through 2002, resulting in a three-year rate.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH).

**Rural** is a classification based on population and proximity to urban communities and means a county with less than twenty thousand residents living in its cities and towns. Rural counties are those with codes numbering 6 (urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro county), 7 (urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro county), 8 (completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metro county) or 9 (completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metro county) on the nine-part U.S. Department of

Agriculture Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. Fifty of Oklahoma's 77 counties are designated as rural by this definition.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy and Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families using Rural Kids Count! Sharing the Stories and Statistics from Oklahoma and Arkansas (August 2004), Annie E. Casey Foundation.

**School Dropouts** count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. **High School Dropouts** count youths age 18 and under who quit high school (grades 9 through 12). The data presents the number of school dropouts and high school dropouts for one two-year period (School Year 2001/2002 and 2002/2003). **High School Dropout Rates** compare number of high school drop-outs under age 19 to the fall enrollment in grades 9 through 12. Recent changes in Oklahoma's method of counting high school does not currently all comparisons over time. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. *70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A)*. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. Other races are counted with Whites. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by the Office of Accountability, Education Oversight Board.

**Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)** monitors six categories of health-risk behaviors among youth and young adults which contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; tobacco use; alcohol and other drug use; sexual behaviors that contribute

to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection; unhealthy dietary behaviors; physical inactivity and overweight. YRBS is a national school-based survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). State and local school-based surveys are conducted by the Oklahoma Department of Health (OSDH). The 2003 YRBS was conducted in grades 9 through 12 during February through December, 2003. A random sampling methodology, created to consider school-level enrollment by grade and minority status, was designed to produce national, state and school representative samples. A weighting factor was applied to each student to adjust for nonresponse and selection peculiarities. Students completed self-administered questionnaires during one class period, recording anonymous responses to multiple-choice questions on a computer-scannable answer sheet. YRBS reports only statistically significant differences within populations groups such as gender, grade or race. The 2003 YRBS survey is the first conducted in a manner capable of being generalized to the entire Oklahoma public high school population.

**SOURCE:** Oklahoma YRBS data provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). National YRBS data provided by the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH) using Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (May 21, 2004), Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance— United States, 2003*, Surveillance Summaries, Vol. 53, No. SS-2.

**Youth Status Indicators** display several items related to Oklahoma teens and young adults ages 15 through 24. Taken together the data items provide one view of the status of youth for Oklahoma and each county. The data items should be used in conjunction with other state and county indicators available in the 2004 KIDS

COUNT Factbook and from other sources. Indicators include the following:

**Births to Older Teens** (average annual 2000–2002) — counting the number of live births which occur to mothers ages 18 and 19 for a three year period, calculating an average annual number. The data is reported by place of mother’s residence, not place of birth. Rate is the number of births per 1,000 females ages 18 and 19. Rank compares the rate of births to older teens from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

**SOURCE:** Birth data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH); Population data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2001 and 2002 populations.

**Disconnected Youth** (2000) — counting the number of youth ages 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school (full-time or part-time) and are not employed (full-time or part-time). Youth ages 16 through 19 in the military are counted as employed. Youth not in school and not working are also referred to as **Idle Teens**, reflecting young people who are not engaged in either of the core activities that usually occupy people at this time of their life. **Rate** is the number of youth ages 16 through 19 who are not enrolled in school and are not employed displayed as a percent all youth ages 16 through 19. **Rank** compares the rate of

disconnected youth teens from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties.

**SOURCE:** Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3, Table PCT38*.

**Drug & Alcohol Arrests of Youth** (average annual 2000 - 2002) — counting arrest of youth from the ages of 15 through 17 for drug and alcohol related offenses (driving under the influence of alcohol, drunkenness, drug possession and drug manufacturing or sales). The annual arrest figures include all arrests of teens 15 through 17 for alcohol and drug offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Several counties reported no alcohol or drug crime arrests for youth ages 15 through 17 in the years reviewed. **Rate** is the number of arrests of youth ages 15 through 17 for drug and alcohol offenses per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 17. **Rank** compares the rate of arrests of youth for drug and alcohol offenses from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties.

**SOURCE:** Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Violent and Accidental Deaths of Youth** (average annual 2000 - 2002) — counting the number of

deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts accidental and violent deaths. Deaths caused by diseases are excluded. Accidental deaths are counted as unintentional. Violent deaths include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. **Rate** is the number of accidental and violent deaths of youth ages 15 through 19 per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 19. **Rank** compares the rate of accidental and violent deaths of youth from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties.

SOURCE: Death data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Youth in Foster Care During Month** (average annual FY2001 - FY 2003) — counting the average monthly number of youth ages 15 through 17 residing in foster care as protection after they are abused, neglected, abandoned or orphaned. **Rate** is the number of youth ages 15 through 17 residing in foster care per 100,000 youth ages 15 through 17. **Rank** compares the rate of youth residing in foster care from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties.

SOURCE: Foster care data from Oklahoma Department of Human Services, *Stronger Families*

*Growing Brighter Futures, DHS Annual Report Fiscal Year 2001*, Table 21; Oklahoma Department of Human Services, *Structuring for Services, DHS Annual Report Fiscal Year 2002*, Table 21; Oklahoma Department of Human Services, *Riding the Economic Wave, DHS Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003*, Table 21. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 1*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2001; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2002.

**Youth Living in Poverty (2000)** — counting the number of related children ages 15 through 17 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold and individuals ages 18 through 24 who live below the U.S. poverty threshold. **Rate** is the number of those children and young adults living in poverty as a percent of all related children and individual adults of the same ages in the state or county. **Rank** compares the rate of poverty from best (1) to worst (77) in all Oklahoma counties.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3*.



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## *Data Tables*

I love taking the

# TIME

to mentor younger students. I will always  
remember those people who took time away  
from their own families to help me.

