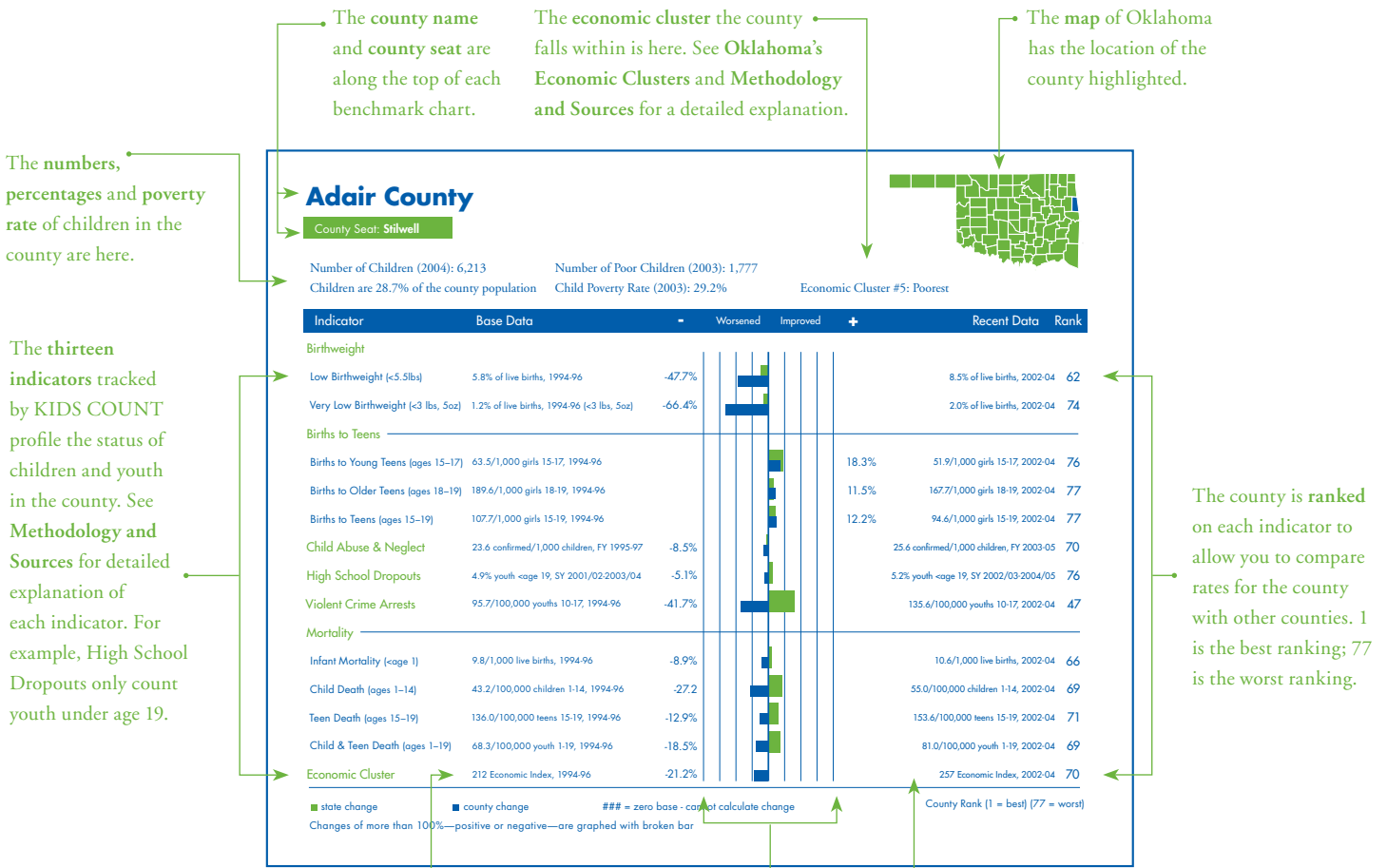




understanding the data

county benchmark key

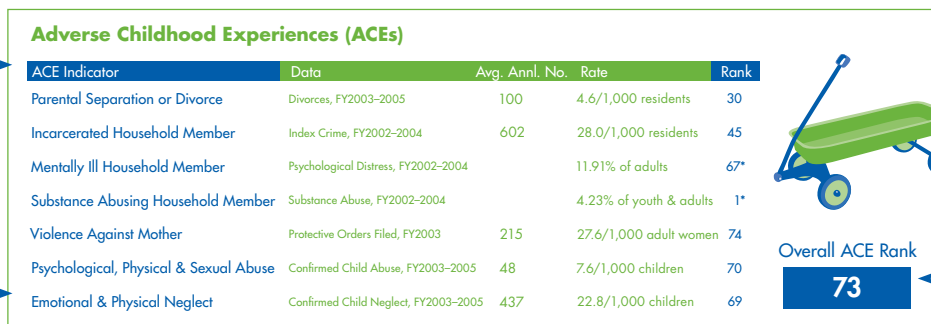


Base data for each indicator presents a rate for a previous three-year period when data comparable to that measured currently was available. Each item specifies the base rate and period in which it was collected.

The bar chart shows the percent change between the base data and the recent data for each indicator. If the thin blue bar goes to the left of center, the county rate has worsened. If the thin blue bar goes to the right of center, the county rate has improved. The wide green bar 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.

Seven new indicators profile the status of adverse childhood experience in the county. See **Methodology and Sources** for detailed explanation of each indicator.



The county is ranked on the combined ACE indicators to allow you to compare this county with other counties. 1 is the best ranking; 77 is the worst ranking. See **Methodology and Sources** for detailed explanation how each indicator is weighted.

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.

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.

The Methodology and Sources later in this section details what each benchmark means, what data is included and its source. *The Methodology and Sources* and the *Additional References* also detail the data and sources relied upon in the Focus Section and elsewhere in the Factbook.

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.

important changes in the 2005 oklahoma KIDS COUNT factbook, and after

Beginning in 2005, and continuing in the 2006–2007 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook, progress (or lack of progress) is measured from the middle of the 1990s, quantifying the impact of more recent social and policy changes on the well-being

of Oklahoma’s children, families and communities. Extreme caution should be used when comparing the changes over time reported for benchmarks in this and future Factbooks to changes over time reported for the same benchmarks in Factbooks published before 2005.

Also beginning in 2005, and continuing in the 2006–2007 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook detail for several state benchmarks is expanded. **Low Birthweight Infants** will report births weighing less than 5 ½ pounds and births weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces. **Births to Teens** will report births for girls ages 15 through 17, births for older teens ages 18 and 19, and births for the combined ages of 15 through 19. **Child and Teen Death** will report deaths among children ages 1 through 14, deaths among teens ages 15 through 19 and deaths among the combined ages of 1 through 19. Users of these expanded data categories should choose the indicators which best serve their purposes, remaining cognizant of the overlap in data for some of the groups detailed.



methodology and sources

Data and information used in the 2006–2007 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies sources for the information found in this document and methods 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 various sources use different titles 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 an ethnicity whose children can be any race (White, African American, Native American, Asian and so on). Of those counting Hispanic children as an ethnicity, not all 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%
African American	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
<hr/>	
Total	100.0%

When Hispanic is counted as an ethnicity, data may appear as follows:

White	72.0%		
Native American	11.0%		
African American	11.0%		
Asian	2.0%	Hispanic	5.0%
Other	4.0%	non-Hispanic	95.0%
<hr/>			
Total	100.0%	Total	100.0%

Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) Indicators are composed of seven key factors weighted to replicate for Oklahoma the ten adverse childhood experiences referenced in the ACE Study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Department of Preventive Medicine at Kaiser Permanente (KP) in San Diego. For the purpose of the ACE Study half (five) of the adverse childhood experiences measure household or family dysfunction and half (five) measured child maltreatment. For the purpose of Oklahoma’s ACE

Indicators, half of each county’s overall rank is generated by that county’s rank on one of five household or family dysfunction indicators: Absent Family Indicators (Parental Separation or Divorce and Incarcerated Household Member) and Mental Illness/Substance Abuse Indicators (Mentally Ill Household Member and Substance Abusing Household Member) and Violence Against Mother. Each individual indicator contributes 10% to each county’s overall rank. The other half of each county’s overall rank is generated by that county’s rank on one of two child maltreatment indicators: Abuse (Psychological, Physical & Sexual) and Neglect (Emotional & Physical), weighted at 30% and 20% respectively to replicate the three Abuse indicators and the two Neglect indicators referenced in the ACE Study. Taken together the data items provide one way to measure adverse childhood experience for Oklahoma and each county in a manner that can be ranked and compared. The worse the county rank, the more likely its children are at risk of poor adult health status and early death. The ACE Indicators, detailed below, are designed to supplement other state and county indicators available in the 2006 KIDS COUNT Factbook and from other sources.

1. ACE: Household or Family Dysfunction

(Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 50%)

a. ACE: Parental Separation or Divorce is

measured using Oklahoma divorces and annulments in the community. **Number** counts the three-year (2003–2005) and annual average number of divorces and annulments. **Rate** displays the three-year rate of divorces/annulments per 1,000 residents.

Rank compares the divorce/annulment rate in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 10%)

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

b. ACE Incarcerated Household Member is

measured using crime rates in the community. Index crimes include seven major offenses (murder, rape, robbery, felonious assault, breaking and entering, larceny and motor vehicle theft) which are the most likely to result in incarceration. **Number** counts the three-year (2002–2004) and annual average number of index crimes. **Rate** displays the number of index crimes per 1,000 residents. **Rank** compares the index crime rate in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 10%)

SOURCE: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. (2002). *Crime in Oklahoma: 2002 Uniform Crime Report*. Oklahoma City, OK; Oklahoma State Bureau

of Investigation. (2003). *Crime in Oklahoma: 2003 Uniform Crime Report*. Oklahoma City, OK; and Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. (2004). *Crime in Oklahoma: 2004 Uniform Crime Report*. Oklahoma City, OK.

c. ACE: Mentally Ill Household Member is

measured using substate psychological distress rates. Data is organized into seven Oklahoma areas: *Central* (Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, McLain); *East Central* (Adair, Cherokee, Creek, Lincoln, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner); *Northeast* (Craig, Delaware, Kay, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Rogers, Washington); *Northwest and Southwest* (Northwest: Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Texas, Woods, Woodward; Southwest: Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Stephens, Tillman, Washita); *Southeast* (Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Garvin, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole); *Oklahoma County*; and *Tulsa County*. The indicator reports the results tabulated from individual responses to questions related to psychological functioning. **Rate** displays the percent of adults (age 18 and over) reporting having experienced severe psychological distress during the past year, reported as an annual average for 2002 through 2004. Each individual county is assigned the rank of substate area. **Rank** compares psychological distress in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 10%)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (August 2006). *Substate Estimates from the 2002–2004 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health*. SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, Rockville, MD

d. ACE: Substance Abusing Household Member

is measured combining substate alcohol and drug dependence rates. Data is organized into seven Oklahoma areas: *Central* (Canadian, Cleveland, Grady, McLain); *East Central* (Adair, Cherokee, Creek, Lincoln, McIntosh, Muskogee, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Sequoyah, Wagoner); *Northeast* (Craig, Delaware, Kay, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Rogers, Washington); *Northwest and Southwest* (Northwest: Alfalfa, Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Garfield, Grant, Harper, Kingfisher, Logan, Major, Texas, Woods, Woodward; Southwest: Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Custer,

Dewey, Greer, Harmon, Jackson, Jefferson, Kiowa, Roger Mills, Stephens, Tillman, Washita); *Southeast* (Atoka, Bryan, Carter, Choctaw, Coal, Garvin, Haskell, Hughes, Johnston, Latimer, LeFlore, Love, McCurtain, Marshall, Murray, Pittsburg, Pontotac, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole); *Oklahoma County*; and *Tulsa County*. The indicator reports the results tabulated from individual responses to questions related to dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs. **Rate** displays the percent of youth and adults (age 12 and over) reporting alcohol and/or illicit drug dependence during the past year, reported as an annual average for 2002 through 2004. Each individual county is assigned the rank of substate area. **Rank** compares dependence on alcohol and illicit drugs in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 10%)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (August 2006). Substate Estimates from the 2002–2004 National Surveys on Drug Use and Health. SAMHSA, Office of Applied Studies, Rockville, MD

e. ACE: Violence Against Mother is measured using protective orders filed by victims of household violence in the community. **Number** counts the number of protective orders filed during 2003. The number for one non-reporting county (Pittsburg) was projected using the combined rate of all other counties. **Rate** displays the rate of protective orders filed per 1,000 adult (over age 17) female residents. **Rank** compares the protective order rate in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 10%)
SOURCE: Oklahoma Criminal Justice Resource Center (September 2003–September 2004). A Multi-Disciplinary Analysis by the Oklahoma Domestic Violence Fatality Review Board. Oklahoma City, OK. www.ocjrc.net/dvfrbHome.asp. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2003.

2. ACE: Child Maltreatment (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 50%)

a. ACE: Abuse is measured using child abuse in the community. **Number** counts the three-year (FY2003–FY2005) and annual average number of confirmed child abuse incidents. Included in the count of child abuse confirmations are those incidents listed as confirming both child abuse and neglect.

Rate displays the three-year rate of child abuse confirmations per 1,000 children. **Rank** compares the abuse rate in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 30%)

SOURCE: Child abuse data provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2003.

b. ACE: Neglect is measured using child neglect in the community. **Number** counts the three-year (FY2003–FY2005) and annual average number of confirmed child neglect incidents. Included in the count of child neglect confirmations are those incidents listed as confirming both child abuse and neglect. **Rate** displays the three-year rate of child neglect confirmations per 1,000 children. **Rank** compares the neglect rate in all Oklahoma counties from best (1) to worst (77). (Total weight factored into Oklahoma ACE rank: 20%)

SOURCE: Child neglect data provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS). Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2003.

Births to Young Teens are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. **Births to Older Teens** are live births which occur to mothers ages 18 and 19. **Births to Teens** are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of the birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1994 through 1996 and 2002 through 2004), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17, ages 18 and 19, and ages 15 through 19. Base population data for the state and counties is the average of 1994, 1995 and 1996 Census population estimates (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of females in the referenced age groups), approximating the midpoint of the three years of base birth data displayed. Current female teen population utilizes the bridged race methodology from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), updated to estimate the population for each of the three years displayed. 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, African American, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander. Available only for 2004, data for children who are Asian/Pacific Islander is a one-year rate. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. The state total may vary from the total of all the counties since the state total may include births for which the county of residence was unknown and the total of the counties may exclude births suppressed to protect confidentiality. Birth rates may vary slightly from those reported in earlier editions the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook as a result of improved population estimates.

SOURCE: Birth data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH); Base population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, for 1994, 1995 and 1996. Recent population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2002, 2003 and 2004 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. Abuse can also include harm resulting from failing to protect or abandoning a child. 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, failing to provide special care made necessary by the physical or mental condition of the child, or abandonment. *Title 10 Okla. Supp. 2004 § 7102*. Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect containing allegations of serious or immediate threats to a child's safety for which there were formal 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 1995 through 1997 and Fiscal Years 2003 through 2005), 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 1990 and 2000 Census populations, approximating the midpoint of the three

years of base child abuse and neglect data displayed. Current child population data for the state and counties is the estimate by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2003, approximating the midpoint for the three years of recent child abuse and neglect data displayed. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian, Asian/Pacific Islander and Unknown. Hispanic is not reported as a race or as an ethnicity.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS). 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*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2003.

Child Deaths are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. **Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of teens from ages 15 through 19. **Child and Teen Deaths** are the number of deaths of youth from ages 1 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 (1994 through 1996 and 2002 through 2004), resulting in three-year rates. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14, deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19, and deaths per 100,000 youth from ages 1 through 19. Base population data for the state and counties is the average of 1994, 1995 and 1996 Census population estimates (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of children and teens in the referenced age groups), approximating the midpoint of the three years of base death data displayed. Current population data for the state and counties is the average of estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2002, 2003 and 2004 (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of children and teens in the referenced age groups), approximating the midpoint for the three years of recent death data displayed. **Cause of Death** measures the number and 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, African American, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander. For purposes of display unknown races are excluded. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. Available only for 2004, data for children who are Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic are one-year rates. The state total may vary from the total of all the counties since the state total may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown and the total for the

counties may exclude deaths to protect confidentiality. SOURCE: Death data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Base population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, for 1994, 1995 and 1996. Recent population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2002, 2003 and 2004 populations.

Child Population is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. **Child and Youth Population** adds additional data to count youth up to the age of 20. Population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2004, and adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of children and teens in the referenced age groups.

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, 2004.

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 2003. 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 required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. For example, in 2005, a single adult (under age 65) with one child would be counted as poor if their income fell below \$1,122/month; with two children below \$1,311/month; with three children below \$1,656; 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, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)*, 2003.

Economic Cluster is a generalized term depicting the economic climate in a group of counties. The base

County Economic Index is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates (1995), Per Capita Personal Income (average annual amount, 1994–1996), Percent of Children receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (average monthly caseload, FY1995–FY1997) and Unemployment Rates (average annual rate, 1994–1996). The recent **County Economic Index** is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates (2003), Per Capita Personal Income (average annual amount, 2002–2004), Percent of Children receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (average monthly caseload, FY2003–FY2005) and Unemployment Rates (average annual rate, 2002–2004). 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** (also 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 during the period displayed.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) currently includes 18 counties with a combined population of 711,174 (20.2% of the state’s population). “Wealthiest” counties each have an Economic Index between 32 and 82.

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) currently includes 6 counties with a combined population of 680,028 (19.3% of the state’s population). “Wealthier” counties each have an Economic Index between 92 and 112.

Cluster 3 (Middle) currently includes 18 counties with a combined population of 636,411 (18.1% of the state’s population). “Middle” counties each have an Economic Index between 118 and 160.

Cluster 4 (Poorer) currently includes 4 counties with a combined population of 762,005 (21.6% of the state’s population). “Poorer” counties each have an Economic Index between 160 and 173.

Cluster 5 (Poorest) currently includes 31 counties with a combined population of 733,935 (20.8% of the state’s population). “Poorest” counties each have an Economic Index between 175 and 293.

SOURCE: Poverty 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 3*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 2000, Summary File 3*; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)*, 2003. Per Capita Personal Income data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using Bureau of

Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 1994–1996 and 2002–2004. Data counting children receiving AFDC or TANF provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS). Unemployment Rate data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 2002, 2003 and 2004. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2004.

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 (1994 through 1996 and 2002 through 2004), resulting in three-year rates. Base population data for the state and counties is the average of 1994, 1995 and 1996 Census population estimates (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of infants), approximating the midpoint of the three years of base death data displayed. Current population data for the state and counties is the average of estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2002, 2003 and 2004 (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of infants), approximating the midpoint for the three years of recent death data displayed. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander. Unknown races are excluded. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. Available only for 2004, data for children who are Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanic are one-year rates. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. The state total may vary from the total of all the counties since the state total may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown and the total of the counties may exclude deaths suppressed to protect confidentiality.

SOURCE: Infant mortality data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Base population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, for 1994, 1995 and 1996. Recent population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2002, 2003 and 2004 populations.

Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests count arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses.

Violent Crimes include homicide, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent crimes 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 crimes 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 (1994 through 1996 and 2002 through 2004). Base population data for the state and counties is the average of 1994, 1995 and 1996 Census population estimates (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of youth ages 10 through 17), approximating the midpoint of the three years of base crime data displayed. Current population data for the state and counties is the average of estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 2002, 2003 and 2004 (adjusted by the State Data Center to estimate the number of youth ages 10 through 17), approximating the midpoint for the three years of recent crime data displayed. Changes in the number of arrests may reflect changes in juvenile crime, police activity and/or 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 counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. Several Oklahoma counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests during the years included in the 2006–2007 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, Population Estimates Division, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Level of Prenatal Care addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. The **Recommended Level of Prenatal Care (Adequate)** is care that begins in the first trimester with ten or more visits. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and those receiving the recommended level of care for the three-year period from 2002 through 2004, resulting in a three-year rate. The state total may vary from the total of all the counties since the state total may include births for which the county of residence was unknown and the total of the counties may exclude

births suppressed to protect confidentiality.

SOURCE: Birth and prenatal care data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2002, 2003 and 2004 populations.

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 the total resident live births, the low weight births and the very low weight births and compare two three-year periods (1994 through 1996 and 2002 through 2004), resulting in three-year rates. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander. Unknown races are excluded. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. The "race of child" reflects the mother's race. The state total may vary from the total of all the counties since the state total may include births for which the county of residence was unknown and the total of the counties may exclude births suppressed to protect confidentiality.

SOURCE: Birth, low birthweight births and very low birthweight data provided by Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). Base population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, for 1994, 1995 and 1996. Recent population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Research and Policy, Oklahoma Department of Commerce (ODOC), using U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *United States Census 2000 Population with Bridged Race Categories*, updated to estimate 2002, 2003 and 2004 populations.

Rural, Mid-Size and Metropolitan are classifications of Oklahoma counties based on population and proximity to metropolitan communities using the nine-part U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural-Urban Continuum Codes. **Rural** means a county with less than twenty thousand residents living in its cities and towns, having codes numbering 6 (urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metropolitan county), 7 (urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metropolitan county), 8 (completely rural or less than 2,500 urban

population, adjacent to a metropolitan county) or 9 (completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metropolitan county). Fifty of Oklahoma's 77 counties are designated as Rural by this definition. **Mid-Size** means a non-metropolitan county with a population of twenty thousand or more residents living in its cities and towns, having codes numbering 5 (urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metropolitan county) and 4 (urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metropolitan county). Ten of Oklahoma's 77 counties are designated as Mid-Size by this definition. **Metropolitan** is a county designated as such by the Office of Management and Budget meaning an urbanized area characterized by population density, urbanization and population growth, having codes numbering 3 (counties in metropolitan areas with fewer than 250,000 population), 2 (counties in metropolitan areas with 250,000 to 1 million population) and 1 (counties in metropolitan areas with 1 million population or more). Seventeen of Oklahoma's 77 counties are designated as Metropolitan 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 youth of any age who quit school without graduating. **High School Dropouts** count youth 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 two three-year periods (School Year 2001/2002 through 2003/2004 and School Year 2002/2003 through 2004/2005). **High School Dropout Rates** compare the number of high school dropouts under age 19 to the fall enrollment in grades 9 through 12. For the first time in several years consistent data allows comparisons over time between two overlapping time periods, separated by one year. 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. *Title 70, Okla. Supp. 2005 § 35 e (A)*. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian, Hispanic and Asian. 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.

additional resources

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