oklahoma 2009 factbook

KIDS COUNT

Introducing

KIDS COUNT Data Center

Community Level Information on Kids (CLIKS)

OKLAHOMA kids count

OKLAHOMA kids count

This Oklahoma KIDS COUNT 2009 Factbook is a publication that reports on the well-being of children and youth in Oklahoma. Data from the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook can be accessed on the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA) website at www.oica.org.

The National KIDS COUNT Databook is an annual publication that reports on the well-being of children, youth and families in the United States. The publication is free and available through: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul St., Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-410-547-6600, or online at www.kidscount.org.

This research for the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook was funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support, but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in this report are those of the author(s) alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT IS SUPPORTED BY...

INTEGRIS Health

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oklahoma 2009 factbook

KIDS COUNT

Focusing on the KIDS COUNT Data Center Community Level Information on Kids (CLIKS)

OKLAHOMA KIDS COUNT PARTNERSHIP

Lead Agency

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
Anne Roberts, Executive Director

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Project
Ann Salazar, Project Coordinator

Data Analyst and Writer

Ingraham & Associates, PLLC
Sandy Ingraham, JD, MSW
Nina Rowland, Administrator

Leadership Faculty

Anne Roberts
Sandy Ingraham
Byron Jackson
Diana Hartley
Kimberly Francisco
Jerry Benson

Factbook Design

Kelli McNeal

Every Day in Oklahoma

147 babies are born

6 of the babies are born to children

58 of the babies are born without adequate prenatal care

11 of the babies are born too small

171 allegations of serious child abuse and/or neglect are investigated

35 incidents are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect

16 children quit high school without graduating

59 children are arrested for a crime

2 of those are arrested for a violent crime

At least 2 young people will die

1 of those will be a baby

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs

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Sandy Garrett
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Lisa Smith
Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth

Mike Fogarty
Oklahoma Health Care Authority

Terri L. White
Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

ABOUT OICA

The Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA) is a broad-based, multi-issue organization that promotes programs and policies designed to improve the health and well-being of Oklahoma's children and youth. Its work provides a critical link between the provision of programs and services at the local level and the policy-making process at the state level. For more information go to www.oica.org or call 405/236.5437.

OICA accomplishes positive change for children and youth through three principal strategies:

1. Creating Awareness
2. Taking Action
3. Changing Policy

IN THESE AREAS...

Advocacy

Multi-Issue Legislative Action
Data, Publications and Training
Leadership Development
Strategic Communications

Youth Initiatives

Promoting Positive Youth Development
Research and Publications
State and National Collaboration
Special Projects

Maternal & Child Health

Promoting Perinatal and Pediatric Health
Advancing Fitness and Nutrition
Education and Awareness
Statewide Collaboration and Outreach

Early Childhood

Advancing Public Policy
Training
Promoting Best Practices

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KIDS COUNT LEADERSHIP

Leaders Build Relationships

Members of each Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leadership Class work locally and across the state with others who are interested in improving the lives of Oklahoma's children and youth. Leaders have the opportunity to network with policymakers, community leaders, social service providers and concerned citizens.

Leaders Help Solve Problems

One tenet of KIDS COUNT is that local people solve local problems. Each Leader receives technical assistance and leadership training to support them in their role as a resource person on children and youth issues. Individuals who are a part of KIDS COUNT guide their own communities toward creating a better life for their youngest citizens.

Leaders Work for Children and Youth

KIDS COUNT Leaders elevate public awareness of pertinent issues on behalf of children and youth, through media, community meetings, Child Watch Tours, roundtable discussions and other activities. They generate public interest and provide helpful information on these important issues.

Leaders Make a Difference

Leaders are people who care and lead others to the cause. Through Oklahoma KIDS COUNT, they have the resources, connections and support to improve the lives of children and youth.

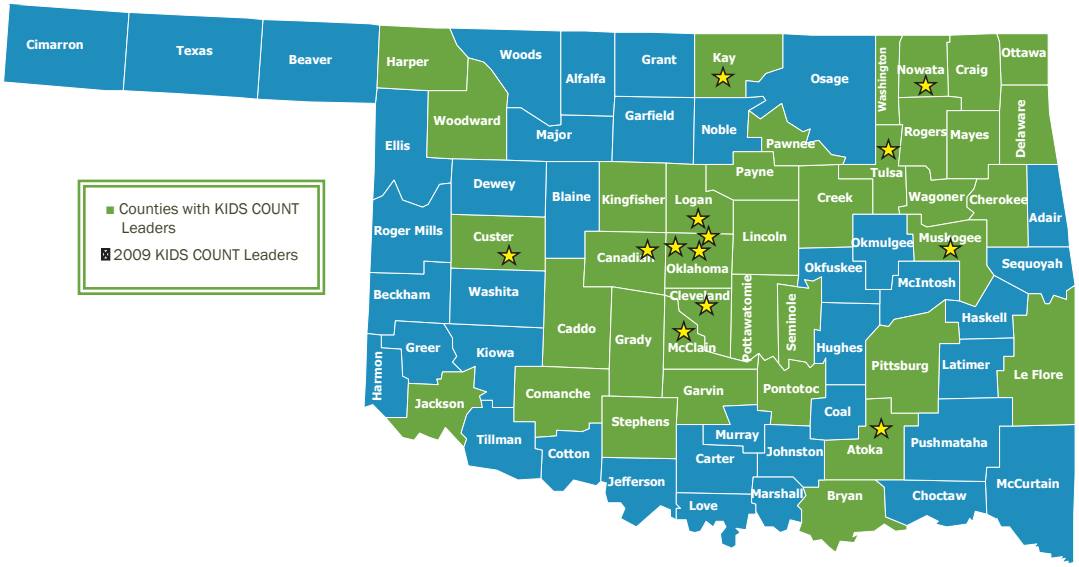
Individuals from all racial, ethnic, religious, socioeconomic, professional and political backgrounds, from high school age to senior citizens are encouraged to apply.

KIDS COUNT Leaders must be available to attend the KIDS COUNT Advocacy Camp which is held on the first Friday and Saturday in August.

The year-round application process for Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Leadership is easy! Applications must be received by the third Monday in June for the next consecutive class. Please contact Ann Patterson Salazar at 405/236-5437 extension 102, or apsalazar@oica.org, if you have any questions, or go to www.oica.org to download an application.

2009 KIDS COUNT Leaders Class XIV

- Jenger Baker, Tulsa
- Sara Barry, Oklahoma City
- Thomas Bass, Edmond
- Kathie Burnett, Midwest City
- Codi Canning, Guthrie
- Tina Cole, El Reno
- Athena Copeland, El Reno
- Hayzetta Draper, Boynton
- Katie Foote, Guthrie
- Karina Guerrero, Oklahoma City
- Alexandria Hart-Smith, Norman
- Sharon Heatly, Norman
- Vanessa Herring, Oklahoma City
- Adriane Jaynes, Tulsa
- Linda Lacina, Guthrie
- Ashley Lacy, Yukon
- Melissa Manning, Atoka
- Trent Richey, Oklahoma City
- Billie Roane, Nowata
- Elizabeth Tate, Purcell
- Corey Thurman, Tulsa
- Chris Vassar, Ponca City
- Kara Walters, Guthrie
- Jalynn Youngbert, Clinton



STATE OVERVIEW AND FINDINGS

This thirteenth Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook continues to measure progress (or lack of progress) for children and youth in our state from the middle of the 1990's, quantifying the impact of recent social and policy changes on the well-being of Oklahoma's children, families and communities.

KIDS COUNT Factbook indicators, for which change over time is tracked, include low birthweight infants (less than 5 ½ pounds), very low birthweight infants (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces), births to young teens (ages 15 through 17), births to older teens (ages 18 and 19), births to teens (ages 15 - 19), confirmations of child abuse & neglect, high school dropouts, juvenile violent crime arrests, infant mortality (under age 1), child deaths (ages 1 - 14), teen deaths (ages 15 - 19) and child/teen deaths (ages 1 - 19).

Again, there is little change. This year the same nine indicators that improved in recent years still show improvement over comparable data from the middle of the 1990s or early 2000s.

Even so, Oklahoma's recent progress continues to erode, this year slowing in births to young teens, births to older teens, births to all teens, infant mortality and child death. Improvement is recorded for the following nine indicators:

- Births to Young Teens (ages 15-17)
- Births to Older Teens (ages 18 and 19)
- Births to Teens (ages 15-19)
- High School Dropouts
- Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests
- Infant Mortality (under age 1)
- Child Deaths (ages 1-14)
- Teen Deaths (ages 15-19)
- Child and Teen Deaths (ages 1-19)

Entrenched problems continue to resist improvement. The same three indicators worsened when compared to data from the middle of the 1990's. Indicators in two areas — Very Low Birthweight Infants and Low Birthweight Infants — substantially worsened, while one area — Child Abuse and Neglect Confirmations — slowed its steep declines of recent years. The following three indicators worsened over time:

- Low Birthweight Infants (less than 5 ½ pounds)
- Very Low Birthweight Infants (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces)
- Child Abuse & Neglect Confirmations

Large numbers of Oklahoma children reap the benefits of the improvements recorded in these pages. At the same time, many other young Oklahomans experience pain and face seemingly insurmountable challenges. As this 2009 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook is prepared, almost two hundred thousand (196,160) Oklahoma children live in poverty. Each year, nearly thirteen thousand (12,911) children are abused or neglected. Each year, just under six thousand (5,725) youth quit high school before graduating. Almost another thousand (910) children do not even make it that far in school before quitting.

Each year, well over seven thousand (7,244, under age 20) children and teens become mothers. Each year, over seven hundred (724) children and youth are arrested for murder, rape, aggravated assault or robbery. Each year, over four hundred (419) Oklahoma babies do not live to see their first birthday. Nearly another four hundred (388) children and youth do not live to see their twentieth.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Number of Children (2007): 899,507
Children are 24.9% of the state population

Number of Poor Children (2007): 196,160
Child Poverty Rate (2007): 22.2%

Indicator	Baseline Data	– Worsened Improved +	Recent Data
Birthweight			
Low Birthweight (<5.5 lbs)	7.1% of live births, 1994-96	-8.4%	7.7% of live births, 2005-07
Very Low Birthweight (<3 lbs 5 oz)	1.2% of live births, 1994-96	-29.6%	1.5% of live births, 2005-07
Births to Teens			
Births to Young Teens (ages 15-17)	38.1/1,000 girls 15-17, 1994-96	22.6%	29.5/1,000 girls 15-17, 2005-07
Births to Older Teens (ages 18-19)	103.1/1,000 girls 18-19, 1994-96	0.2%	102.8/1,000 girls 18-19, 2005-07
Births to Teens (ages 15-19)	63.6/1,000 girls 15-19, 1994-96	8.3%	58.3/1,000 girls 15-19, 2005-07
Child Abuse & Neglect	14.3 confirmed/1,000 children, FY 1995-97	-1.8%	14.5 confirmed/1,000 children, FY 2006-08
High School Dropouts	3.7% youth <age 19, SY 2001/02-2003/04	12.0%	3.3% youth <age 19, SY 2005/06-2007/08
Violent Crime Arrests	363.3/100,000 youths 10-17, 1994-96	49.0%	185.3/100,000 youths 10-17, 2005-07
Mortality			
Infant Mortality (<age 1)	8.4/1,000 live births, 1994-96	4.4%	8.0/1,000 live births, 2004-06
Child Deaths (ages (1-14)	33.1/100,000 children 1-14, 1994-96	15.9%	27.9/100,000 children 1-14, 2004-06
Teen Deaths (ages 15-19)	100.1/100,000 teens 15-19, 1994-96	19.9%	80.2/100,000 teens 15-19, 2004-06
Child & Teen Deaths (ages 1-19)	51.0/100,000 youth 1-19, 1994-96	17.2%	42.3/100,000 youth 1-19, 2004-06

KIDS COUNT Data Center

Comprehensive, up-to-date information on child well-being for Oklahoma, its counties, other states and the nation at the click of a mouse

Community Level Information on Kids (CLIKS)

The Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA) and the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF) have joined forces to provide comprehensive on-line national, state and community level data and information on the well-being of children to users in Oklahoma and across the nation. The new KIDS COUNT Data Center is the place to get all the information you need about children and families living in your state and community, allowing the generation of custom reports at no cost to the user.

OICA and AECF partner to make available and maintain a new web-based national, state and community level data and information system about children and their families at http://datacenter.kidscount.org or www.kidscount.org (then clicking on "data center" under Kids Count in the left hand list of initiatives). The indicators from the popular KIDS COUNT series (the National KIDS COUNT Data Book and the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook), enhanced with additional national, state and city-level indicators from the latest American Community Survey by the U.S. Census Bureau and other relevant sources, can be quickly accessed to help citizens, community leaders and policymakers as they make data-driven decisions.

With the KIDS COUNT Data Center information the user can make Oklahoma specific and national charts, graphs and maps, downloading the data and images to a computer, a website or sharing it with a social networking destination.

ACCESSING the KIDS COUNT DATA CENTER

First, go to http://datacenter.kidscount.org or www.kidscount.org (then click on "Data Center" under Kids Count in the left hand list of initiatives). The KIDS COUNT Data Center home page will be visible.

Prominent on Data Center's home page the user will find featured data items comparing rates for some indicators for all the states. The user can click the buttons at the right top of the graph to view the relative standing of the various states for different featured indicators. These items may be changed periodically. Any of the featured data items can be clicked on to receive additional information about them. The featured data is part of the national database, directly available to the user anytime while working with data from the Data Center's home page.

Next, go directly to the state of Oklahoma, click on the tab at the top or the box marked "Data by State."

Once the user arrives at the "Data by State" page, click on "Oklahoma" from the list or on the map.

Oklahoma's home page will be visible.

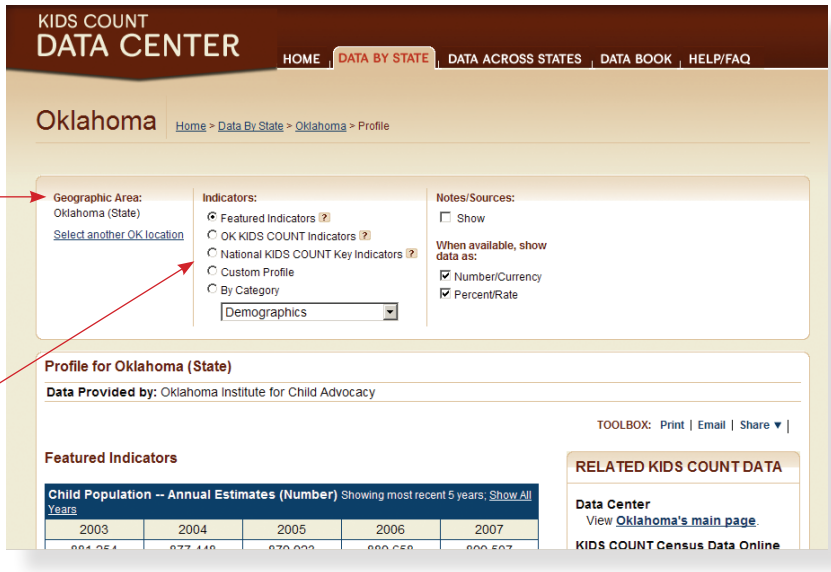
Prominent on Oklahoma's home page the user will find a few featured data items and at least one map or chart displaying important pieces of Oklahoma information. These items may be changed periodically. Any of the featured data items can be clicked on to receive additional information about them.

The featured data is part of the Oklahoma database, directly available to the user anytime while working with data from Oklahoma's home page.

Once at Oklahoma's home page the user can choose between working with state level data (and all counties) or working with community level data (focusing on one county) by clicking on one of the boxes.

It is recommended that the user begin with the state and all of its counties. On the left side of this box the user can immediately change to another Oklahoma geographic area, like a specific county, or the City of Tulsa or Oklahoma City for which some data is available. It is suggested that the user leave it on the State of Oklahoma during their initial access.

The indicator options in the middle of the box allow the user to choose which indicators will be profiled for them. To learn what indicators are currently included in each option, select the option and scroll down through each profile.

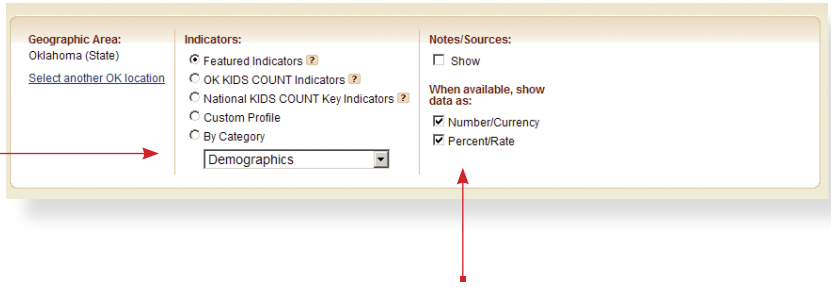


- The **Featured Indicators** option includes only those indicators listed on the State home page and may change frequently.
- The **Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Indicators** option includes the featured data as well as all the additional data monitored in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook and other related data. Information and data in this section can be viewed at the state level or county level.
- The **National KIDS COUNT Indicators** option includes the data monitored in the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. Information and data in this section can be viewed at the state level and, with the exception of the state's overall rank, the data is available for Tulsa and Oklahoma City.
- The **Customized Report** option allows the user to create a unique profile for the state, any county, Oklahoma City or Tulsa. The user can pick and choose from a list including all of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Indicators and numerous additional indicators made available by the National KIDS COUNT Program. The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Indicators can be displayed for the state or any Oklahoma county. The additional indicators provided by the National KIDS COUNT Program can be displayed for the state or one of its two large metropolitan areas (Tulsa or Oklahoma City). To learn what indicators are available for your preferred geographical area, first choose your preferred geographical area, then select "Custom Profile," expanding the list under each category.

National KIDS COUNT Indicators *(as of June 2009)*
Overall state rank
Low birthweight babies
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Teen deaths
Teen births by age group
Teens who are high school dropouts
Teens not attending school and not working
Children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment
Children in poverty
Children in single-parent families

- The **By Category** option allows the user to create a limited profile, including only the indicators in one of the categories of data available: Demographics, Education, Economic Well-Being, Family and Community, Health or Safety and Risky Behaviors. **The user can select a geographical area (the state, any county, Oklahoma City or Tulsa) and all available indicators in the category selected by the user will be displayed.**

On the top half of the right side of this box the user can make all of the definitions, sources and notes related for each indicator show and be printed out below each indicator box. It is recommended that the user check that box to be able to understand the details of the indicator presented.



On the bottom half of the right side of this box the user can choose what data is shown for each indicator, with options available to show just the number (or currency if that is appropriate for the indicator), or just the percent or rate, or both. It is recommended that the user check both boxes during their initial review to be able to understand what is available for each indicator presented.

CREATING RANKINGS, MAPS, OR TREND GRAPHICS

Return to Oklahoma's home page, clicking on the location in the upper right hand portion of the page marked "Rankings, Maps, or Trend Graphics by Topic" to create charts, graphs and maps to help visualize the data.

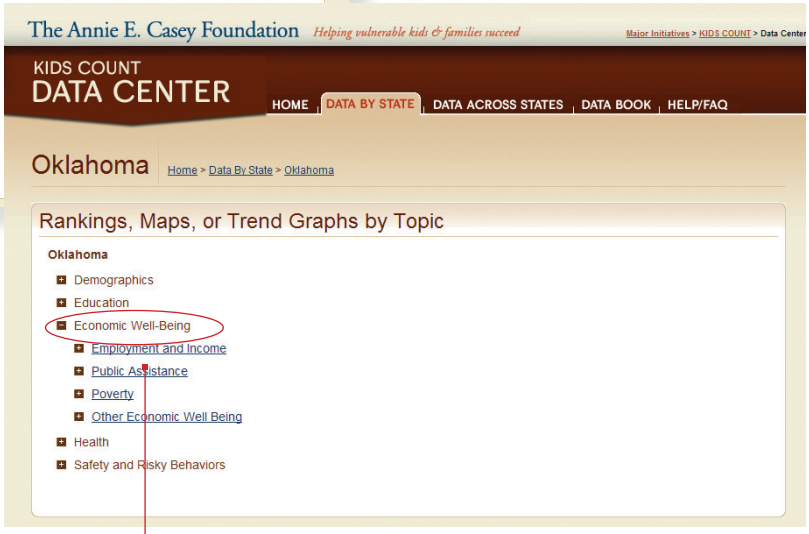
Like the profile selections, the user is given options to select among the list of indicators which can be mapped, ranked or graphed.

- The **Featured Indicators** option includes only those indicators listed on the State home page and may change frequently.
- The **Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Indicators** option includes the featured data as well as all the additional data monitored in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook and other related data. Information and data in this section can be viewed at the state level or county level. Clicking on this option presents the user with a list of indicators from which to choose. A selection can be made by clicking on the desired indicator.
- The **National KIDS COUNT Indicators** option includes the data monitored in the National KIDS COUNT Data Book. Information and data in this section can be viewed at the state level and, with the exception of the state's overall rank, the data is available for Tulsa and Oklahoma City.
- The **By Category** option allows the user to view the available options listed by category: Demographics, Education, Economic Well-Being, Family and Community, Health or Safety and Risky Behaviors.

RANKING AN INDICATOR

First, choose the indicator for which a ranking is desired. To follow this example, choose "Child Poverty — Annual Estimates" from either the alphabetical Oklahoma KIDS COUNT list, or from the By Category list under "Economic Well-Being" after expanding the category to display all options.

OR



Next, the Data Center will display the results of the ranking, which is typically pre-selected as the default. If the ranking does not appear, make sure the tab across the top marked "123 Ranking" has been selected.

The user has the option of changing the display, format and content of the ranking data by making choices on the option bar appearing at the top of the results. To best understand each choice the user is encouraged to try each selection.

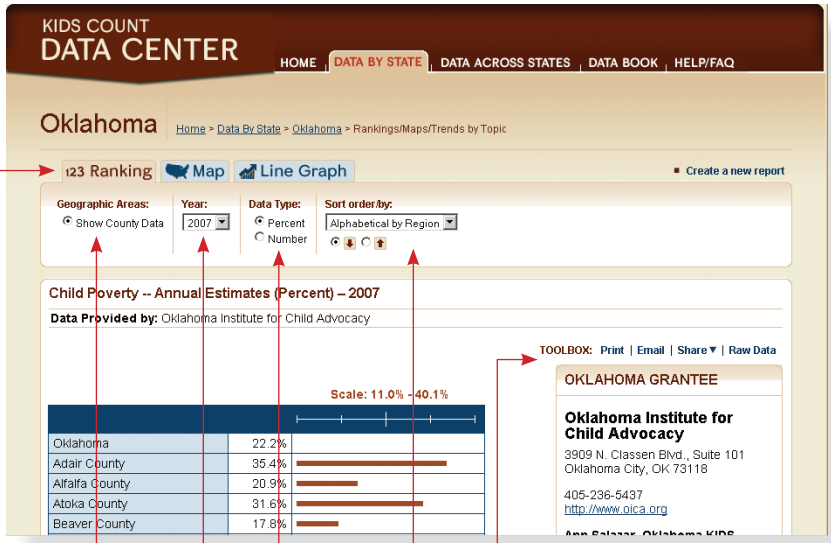
Since all counties are ranked, the "Geographic Areas" option will only need to change when creating a line graph.

The Data Center displays the latest time period available, however the "Year" option can be clicked to access a drop down list allowing the user to change to any other year for which data is available.

The "Data Type" option works as a toggle which, when both types of data are available, displays rates (or percents), then numbers, as chosen by the user.

The Data Center displays Oklahoma's counties alphabetically, however the "Sort Order By" option can be clicked to display Oklahoma's counties by a numerical value, in the order it is ranked.

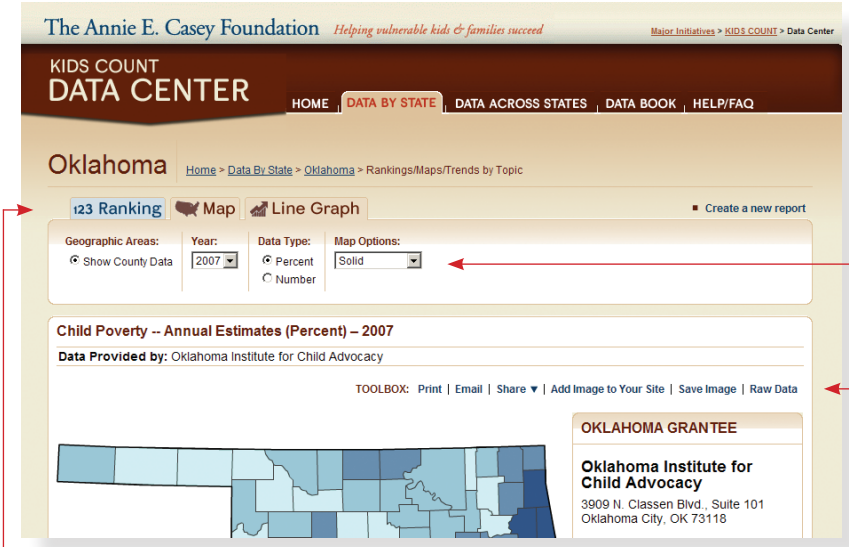
The Data Center displays Oklahoma's county rankings from low to high, however under the "Sort Order By" option the other arrow can be clicked to display Oklahoma's county rankings from high to low.



Anytime the user is viewing a ranking list, "raw data" can be selected from the "Toolbox" on the upper right-hand side of the page to download all of the data used into an Excel spreadsheet which can be saved to the user's personal computer. While at the "Toolbox," the page being viewed can also be printed, emailed or shared with a social networking destination.

MAPPING AN INDICATOR

Again, choose the indicator for which a mapping is desired. To follow this example, stay with "Child Poverty — Annual Estimates" already selected, this time clicking on the tab marked "Map" at the top of the page.



The Data Center uses a natural break classification method, which reflects patterns in the data by dividing the map into naturally occurring groups. Using statistical tools, this method determines cut-off points for each group by identifying large gaps in data values. Under the map is a legend which defines the range assigned to each color on the map. The user can move the cursor over any county and the county name and specific data related to that county will be displayed. After each map is a list of the areas falling into each group on the legend. As with Ranking, Mapping provides several display options.

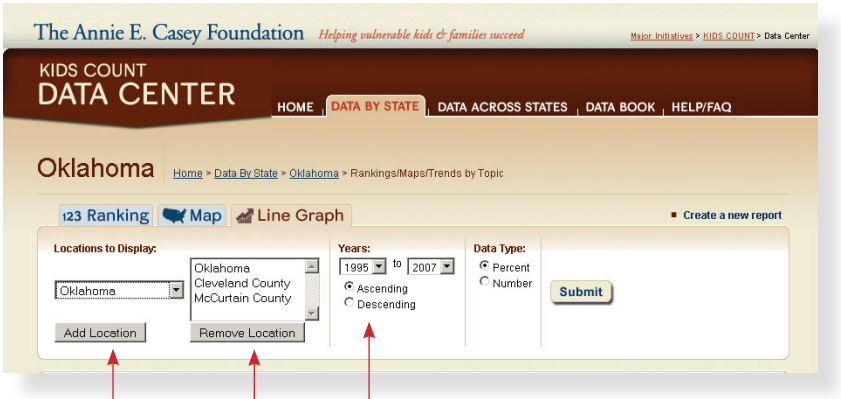
The initial three options are the same. First, since all counties are ranked, the "Geographic Areas" option will only need to change when creating a line graph. Second, the Data Center displays the latest time period available, however the "Year" option can be clicked to access a drop down list allowing the user to change to any other year for which data is available. Third, the "Data Type" option works as a toggle which, when both types of data are available, displays rates (or percents), then numbers, as chosen by the user.

The new option available for Mapping allows the user to change from solid colors to patterns, or when color printing is not being used, to change to gray scale colors or patterns.

Again the "Toolbox" is available to easily download the raw data into an Excel spreadsheet which can be saved to the user's personal computer. While at the "Toolbox," the page being viewed can also be printed, emailed or shared with a social networking destination. The map image itself can be added to the user's own website or saved to the user's personal computer.

GRAPHING AN INDICATOR

Again, choose the indicator for which a line graph is desired. To follow this example, stay with "Child Poverty — Annual Estimates" already selected, this time clicking on the tab marked "Line Graph" at the top of the page. The Line Graph option allows the user to compare data over a series of years in up to seven different areas. As with all other display choices, the user selects several options on the bar at the top of the page.



First, from the left end of the option bar, the user selects the geographical areas to be compared. Using the drop-down menu above the "Add Location" button, the user selects and adds up to seven geographical areas to compare. The areas chosen can include the entire state or any counties the user wishes to plot. Changes can be made by re-selecting one of the areas chosen and clicking the "Remove Location" button. It is recommended for the user to make the same selections chosen in the example shown below (choosing the entire state, Cleveland County and McCurtain County).

Next the user selects the range of years to appear on the Line Graph. The Data Center pre-selects the earliest through the latest time frames available for each indicator. The user can change the time frames graphed by clicking on the drop down menu and selecting a different beginning and/or ending time frame. Once the time frames are chosen, the user can select "Ascending" or "Descending" to establish whether the line moves from the earlier years to the later years, or from the later years to the earlier years.

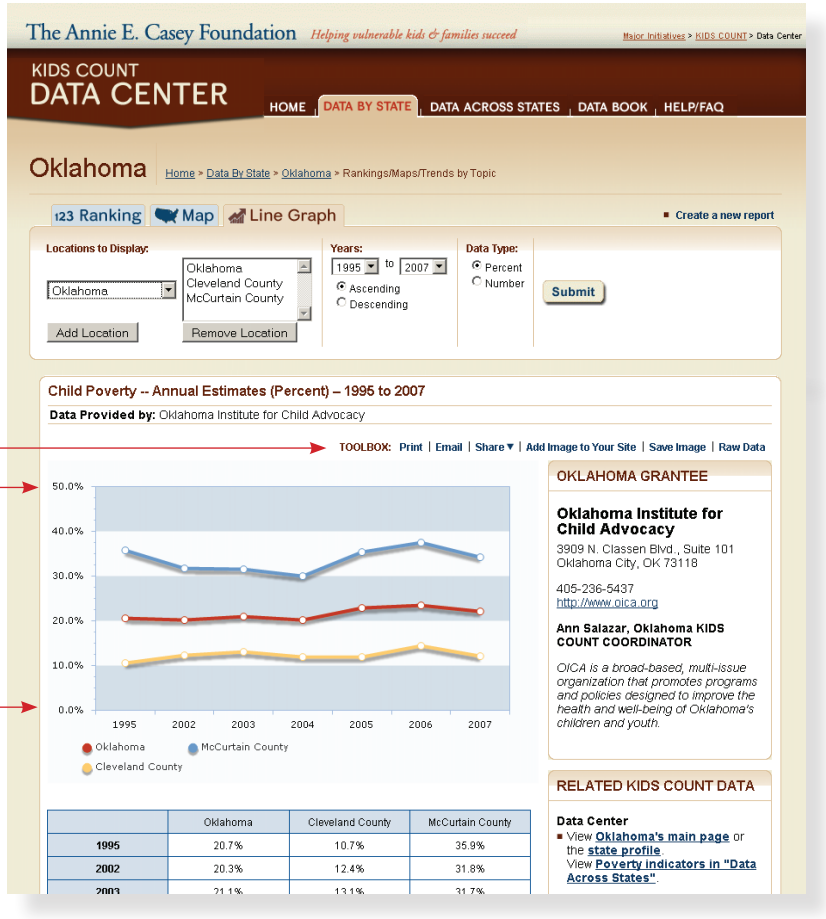
The "Data Type" option works as a toggle which, when both types of data are available, displays rates (or percents), then numbers, as chosen by the user.

Once the Line Graph is designed, the user clicks the "Submit" button to view the results.

HINT: Graphs comparing the state to counties or comparing very large counties to very small counties work best when rates or percents, rather than numbers, are compared. Large fluctuations may appear among the indicators when numbers are selected, distorting the Line Graph.

The Data Center displays a color-coded Line Graph custom-made to the user's specifications. Below the graph, a legend explains which color depicts which area. Below the legend appears a data table displaying the precise data used in the line graph. Definitions, sources and notes follow.

Again the "Toolbox" is available to easily download the raw data into an Excel spreadsheet which can be saved to the user's personal computer. While at the "Toolbox," the page being viewed can also be printed, emailed or shared with a social networking destination. The line graph image itself can be added to the user's own website or saved to the user's personal computer.



CONCLUSION

This document highlights only some of the capabilities of the KIDS COUNT Data Center. Once you become familiar with the web site you will quickly discover new ways to navigate and use its powerful tools to help citizens, community leaders and policymakers as they make data-driven decisions.

Data used in the KIDS COUNT Factbook is updated periodically by the U.S. Census Bureau and the various Oklahoma agencies. Additional related data not published in the KIDS COUNT Factbook is also available and updated periodically. As soon as possible after its release such data will be placed on the KIDS COUNT Data Center, making the KIDS COUNT Data Center information more current and more comprehensive than the latest KIDS COUNT Factbook publication. When using information from the KIDS COUNT Factbook be sure to check the KIDS COUNT Data Center for the latest updates and to find out what complementary data is available.

Economic Clusters and State Benchmarks

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMIC CLUSTERS

The 2009 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook again divides Oklahoma's 77 counties into five clusters with similar conditions based on four economic factors:

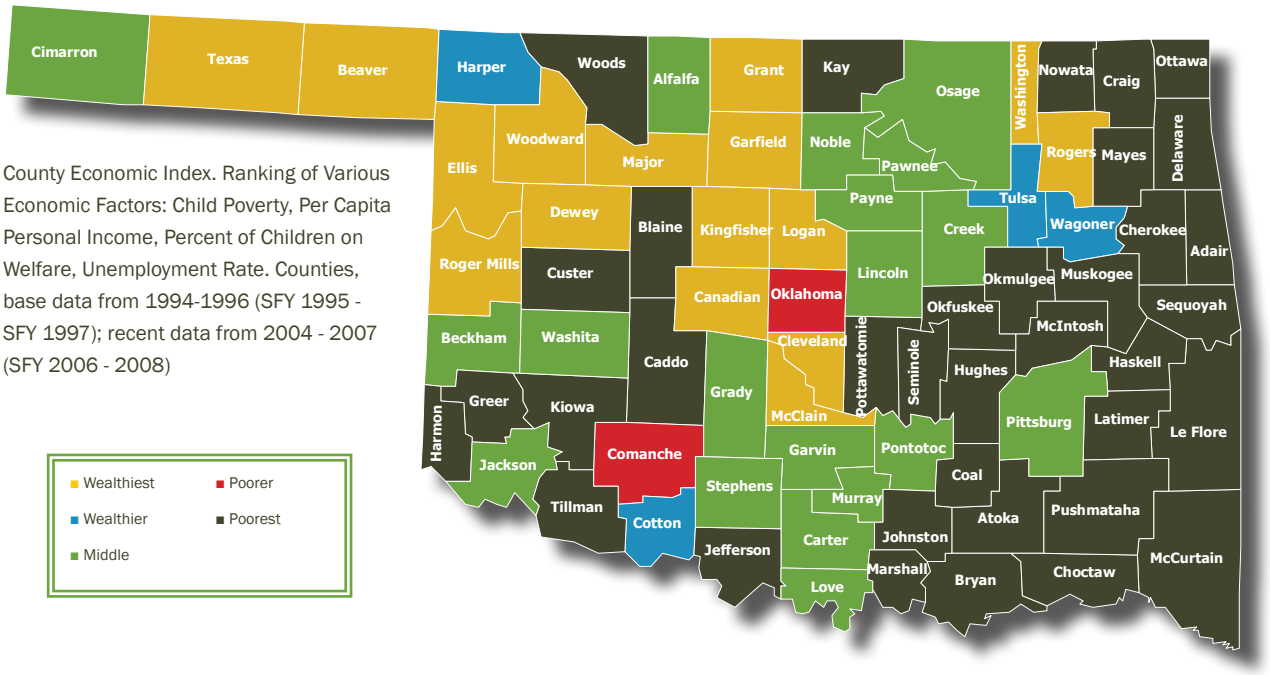
- *Child Poverty Rates* (2007 US Census) — the best measure of the presence of very poor children in a community
- *Per Capita Personal Income* (2004 - 2006 Average Annual) — the most current measure of income levels of people in a community
- *Percent of Children Receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)* (FY 2006 - FY 2008 Average Annual) — the most current measure of children required to survive on inadequate resources
- *Unemployment Rates* (2005 - 2007 Average Annual) — the best measure of people's ability to improve economic conditions through work

Taken together, these factors provide a comprehensive picture of a county's economic status in a manner that can be ranked, grouped into clusters, updated and tracked from year to year. Each county is ranked on each of the four factors. The four individual county rankings are combined into an "Economic Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Each county is ranked again according to its "Economic Index" and grouped into one of five economic clusters: wealthiest, wealthier, middle, poorer or poorest. Changes in local economic conditions resulted in placing several Oklahoma counties in a different cluster than in prior years. Each cluster is composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

These five clusters continue to illustrate the diverse economic environments in which Oklahoma children live. Oklahoma's wealthiest counties remain primarily concentrated in the northwestern part of Oklahoma, with a few adjacent to the state's two largest urban counties (Oklahoma and Tulsa). The poorest counties remain primarily concentrated in the southeastern corner, with substantial numbers found in the southwest and the northeast.

As in the past, this year's profiles of the five clusters repeat clear patterns in Oklahoma's economic landscape. More than twice the number of children live in poverty in Oklahoma's poorest cluster of counties than do in the state's wealthiest cluster. Children in Oklahoma's poorest counties are twice as likely to be on welfare. Incomes are the lowest,

ECONOMIC CLUSTERS



County Economic Index. Ranking of Various Economic Factors: Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate. Counties, base data from 1994-1996 (SFY 1995 - SFY 1997); recent data from 2004 - 2007 (SFY 2006 - 2008)

unemployment rates are the highest and economic distress is entrenched in these poorest, mostly rural Oklahoma counties.

The cluster of Oklahoma's wealthiest counties has the best indicators for half of the twelve benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma KIDS COUNT: infants born under five and one-half pounds, births to young teens, births to older teens, births to all teens, high school dropouts and juvenile violent crime arrests. This group of wealthy counties also ties for the best rate of child and teen death rates.

With a rate more than twice as high as most other clusters, the second most economically advantaged cluster (wealthier counties) has the worst rate of juvenile violent crime arrests.

	All Counties	Cluster 1 Wealthiest Counties
Total Population (2007)	3,617,316	681,426 (18.8%)
Child Population (2007)	899,507	162,767 (18.1%)
Number of Counties	77 (100.0%)	16 (20.8%)
Percent of Child Population Residing in Metropolitan Counties	65.6%	71.6%
Percent of Child Population Residing in Mid-Size Counties	13.9%	15.9%
Percent of Child Population Residing in Rural Counties	20.5%	12.6%
Number and Percent of Children Living in Poverty (2007)	196,160 (22.2%)	23,114 (14.4%)
Average of County Per Capita Incomes (2004-2006)	$24,727	$27,904
Average Monthly Number and Percent of Children Receiving TANF (FY2006 - FY2008)	18,470 (2.1%)	1,964 (1.2%)
Average of County Unemployment Rates (2005-2007)	5.5%	3.7%
Average Annual Percent of Low Birthweight Babies, less than 5 ½ lbs (2005-2007)	8.1%	7.3%
Average Annual Percent of Very Low Birthweight Babies, less than 3 lbs, 5 oz. (2005-2007)	1.4%	1.2%
Average Annual Rate of Births to Young Teen Girls ages 15 through 17 (2005-2007)	29.3 per 1,000 young teen girls	17.7 per 1,000 young teen girls
Average Annual Rate of Births to Older Teens ages 18 through 19 (2005-2007)	96.4 per 1,000 older teen girls	64.9 per 1,000 older teen girls
Average Annual Rate of Births to Teens ages 15 through 19 (2005-2007)	56.3 per 1,000 teen girls	37.1 per 1,000 teen girls
Average Annual Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect Confirmations (FY2006-FY2008)	14.5 per 1,000 children	10.7 per 1,000 children
Average Annual High School Dropout Rate (School years 2005/2006 through 2007/ 2008)	3.3%	2.4%
Average Annual Violent Crime Arrest Rate of Youth ages 10 through 17 (2005-2007)	185.3 per 100,000 youth	83.2 per 100,000 youth
Average Annual Rate of Infant Mortality (2004-2006)	8.0 per 1,000 births	7.7 per 1,000 births
Average Annual Death Rate among Children ages 1 through 14 (2004-2006)	27.9 per 100,000 children	23.8 per 100,000 children
Average Annual Death Rate among Teens ages 15 through 19 (2004-2006)	80.2 per 100,000 teens	61.4 per 100,000 teens
Average Annual Death Rate among Children and Teens ages 1 through 19 (2004-2006)	42.3 per 100,000 youth	34.9 per 100,000 youth

The cluster of Oklahoma's poorest counties has the worst indicators for six of the twelve benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma KIDS COUNT: births to older teens, births to all teens, child abuse and neglect confirmations, child death rates, teen death rates and death rates for children and teens.

Oklahoma's poorer counties have the worst rates on two indicators: low birthweight babies and infant mortality.

Cluster 2 Wealthier Counties	Cluster 3 Middle Counties	Cluster 4 Poorer Counties	Cluster 5 Poorest Counties
661,860 (18.3%)	591,521 (16.4%)	815,618 (22.5%)	866,891 (24.0%)
173,760 (19.3%)	137,297 (15.3%)	218,655 (24.3%)	207,208 (23.0%)
4 (5.2%)	19 (24.7%)	2 (2.6%)	36 (46.8%)
98.7%	37.3%	100.0%	15.5%
0.0%	39.4%	0.0%	21.8%
1.3%	23.3%	0.0%	62.6%
35,514 (20.8%)	28,913 (21.5%)	49,336 (23.0%)	59,283 (29.3%)
$30,965	$24,515	$32,347	$22,312
2,627 (1.5%)	1,869 (1.4%)	7,287 (3.4%)	4,722 (2.3%)
4.4%	5.2%	4.8%	6.6%
8.2%	8.1%	8.9%	7.8%
1.6%	1.3%	1.6%	1.4%
29.5 per 1,000 young teen girls	26.1 per 1,000 young teen girls	36.0 per 1,000 young teen girls	34.3 per 1,000 young teen girls
102.8 per 1,000 older teen girls	83.8 per 1,000 older teen girls	111.9 per 1,000 older teen girls	112.9 per 1,000 older teen girls
57.1 per 1,000 teen girls	50.7 per 1,000 teen girls	66.3 per 1,000 teen girls	65.9 per 1,000 teen girls
9.4 per 1,000 children	16.0 per 1,000 children	16.8 per 1,000 children	18.3 per 1,000 children
4.5%	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%
334.8 per 100,000 youth	101.5 per 100,000 youth	233.9 per 100,000 youth	160.6 per 100,000 youth
7.6 per 1,000 births	7.9 per 1,000 births	8.9 per 1,000 births	7.6 per 1,000 births
22.5 per 100,000 children	32.1 per 100,000 children	26.1 per 100,000 children	34.3 per 100,000 children
93.3 per 100,000 teens	83.9 per 100,000 teens	60.7 per 100,000 teens	99.5 per 100,000 teens
40.3 per 100,000 youth	47.4 per 100,000 youth	34.9 per 100,000 youth	53.0 per 100,000 youth

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

Low birthweight predicts later difficulties for Oklahoma babies. Most of the infants who die each year are born too small. Of those who live, one in four will experience serious health and/or developmental problems. As they grow, depression, anxiety, hyperactivity and aggression often create unmanageable social difficulties.

Each year over four thousand Oklahoma babies (4,112 average annual, 2005 - 2007) are born too small (weighing less than 5 ½ pounds). The lower the birthweight, the greater the harm. One in five of Oklahoma's low birthweight infants (802 average annual, 2005 - 2007) is born very, very tiny (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

The proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small improved (7.7% of all births, 2005 - 2007) when compared to the three year period just one year earlier (8.1% of all births, 2004 - 2006). During the same time period comparable rates improved in most (45 of 77) Oklahoma counties.

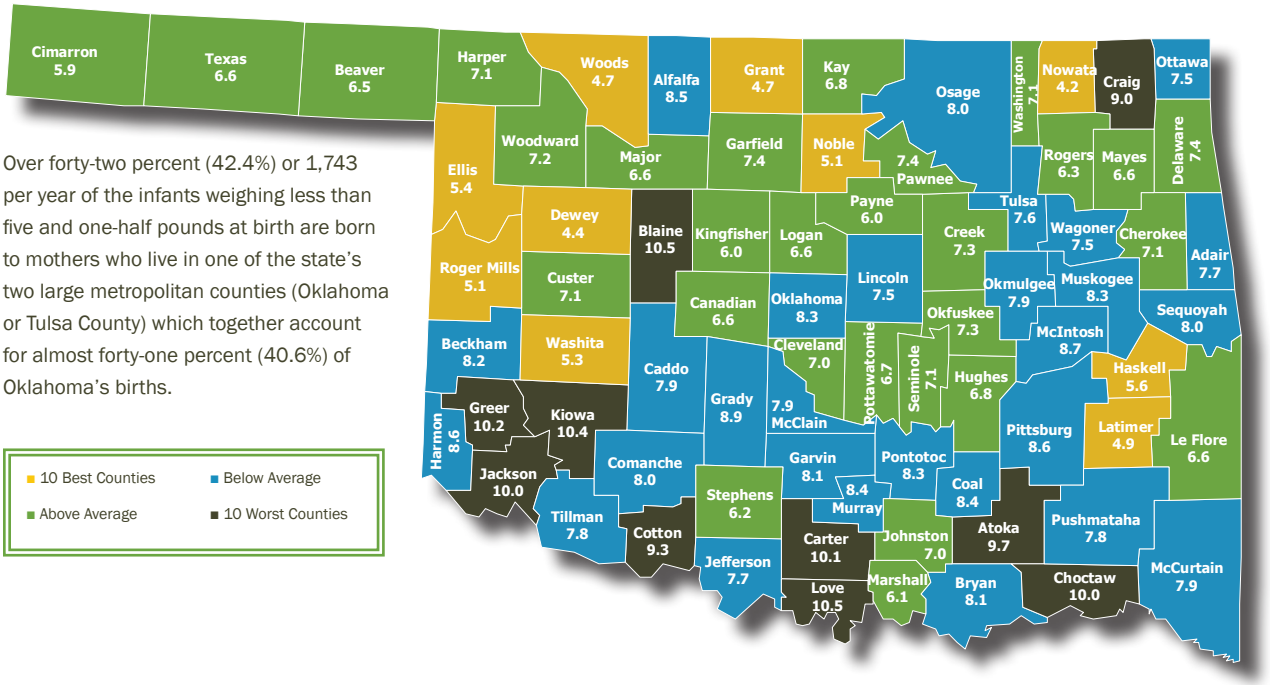
The trend of babies born too small has continued for years. A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (7.7% of all births) are born too small (weighing less than 5 ½ pounds) today as compared to those born in the mid-1990's (7.1% of all births), with such rates worsening over this longer period of time in three-quarters of Oklahoma's counties (56 of 77). Currently, the highest and worst low birthweight rate (10.5% of all births to mothers living in the county) is found in Blaine County; the lowest and best (4.2% of all births to mothers living in the county) is in Nowata County.

The current rate (1.5% of all births, 2005 - 2007) for Oklahoma's smallest infants (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) worsens as compared to the mid-1990's (1.2% of all births). Comparable rates worsen in most (55 of 77) Oklahoma counties. Currently, the highest and worst very low birthweight rate (4.8% of all births to mothers living in the county) is found in Greer County; the lowest and best (0.0% of all births to mothers living in the county) is in four Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Cimarron, Ellis and Harper).

The rate of African American babies born too small (13.5% under 5 ½ pounds; 3.3% under 3 pounds, 5 ounces) virtually doubles the rate for White infants (7.1% under 5 ½

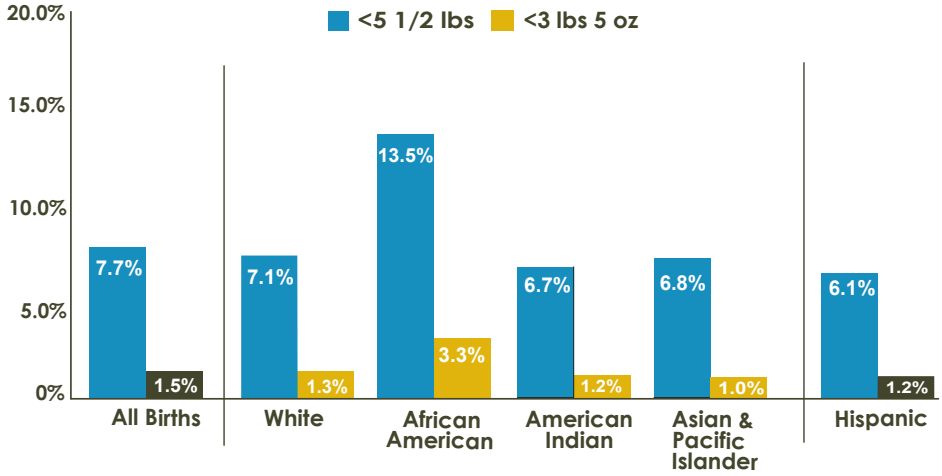
THREE-YEAR PERCENT OF INFANTS BORN WEIGHING LESS THAN 5 ½ POUNDS (2005-2007)

Over forty-two percent (42.4%) or 1,743 per year of the infants weighing less than five and one-half pounds at birth are born to mothers who live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for almost forty-one percent (40.6%) of Oklahoma's births.



Low Birthweight Babies Three-year Percent by Weight

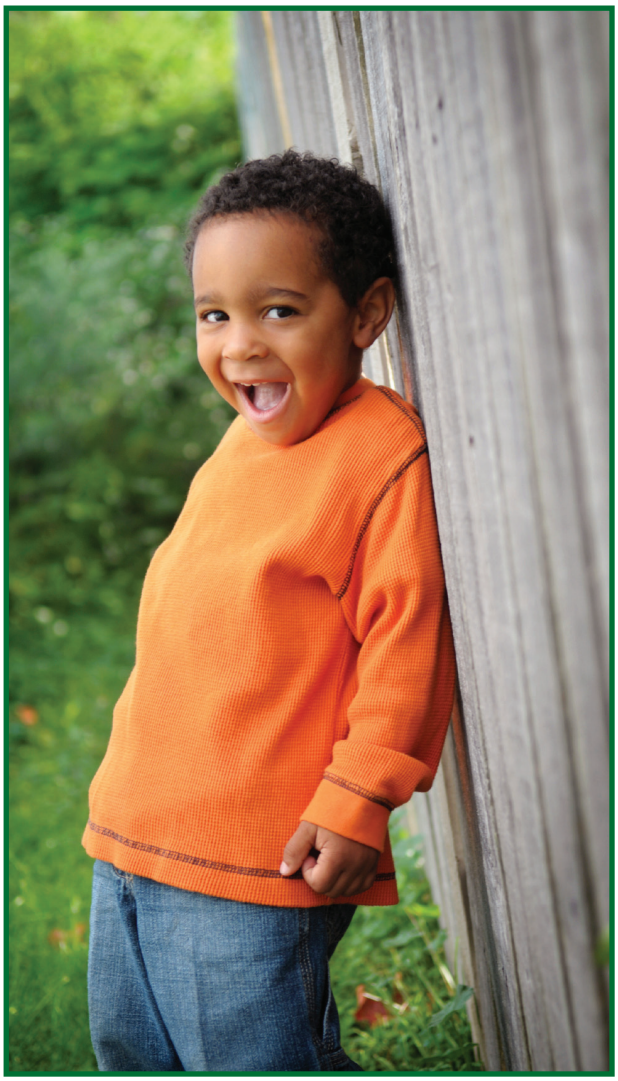
by Race and Ethnicity
Oklahoma (2005-2007)



pounds; 1.3% under 3 pounds, 5 ounces). By race, the best low birthweight rate is recorded for American Indian infants (6.7% under 5 ½ pounds) and the best very low birthweight rate is for Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.0% under 3 pounds, 5 ounces). Low birthweight rates for Hispanic mothers, who may be of any race, are relatively good (6.1% under 5 ½ pounds; 1.2% under 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, four in ten (40.1%, 2005-2007) of Oklahoma's babies are born to mothers who failed to receive the recommended level of prenatal care.

Ranking near the middle of all the states, Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight infants remains average relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma is ranked 21st among the fifty states during the most recent year (2005) compared.



BIRTHS TO TEENS

Young mothers and their children face bleak futures. Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to have been the victim of non-consensual sex before reaching her teen years, to have another child before reaching adulthood, to drop out of school, to have unsteady employment, to be on public assistance at some point in her life, to be less skilled, and to experience marital instability compared to peers who delay childbearing until age twenty or later. Each infant born to a teenager is more likely than other babies to be born too small, to die before his or her first birthday, and to face a future of living in poverty with an unstable family.

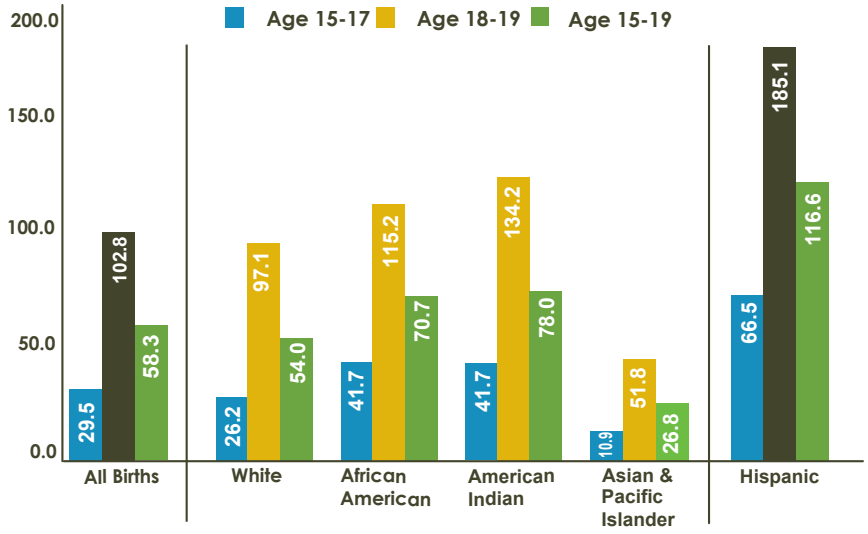
More than seven thousand (7,244 average annual, 2005 - 2007) babies are born annually to Oklahoma teen mothers under the age of 20. Each year almost five thousand (4,945 average annual, 2005 - 2007) of those babies are born to teen mothers ages 18 and 19. The rest of the babies, almost twenty-three hundred (2,299 average annual, 2005 - 2007), are born to Oklahoma school-age girls (age 17 and under). Over a hundred (101 average annual, 2005 - 2007) of those school age girls are age fourteen or younger. For the latest year confirmed (2007), three of Oklahoma's new mothers were only twelve years of age.

Unfortunately, during the most recent three years for which data is available (2005 - 2007), the rate of births to Oklahoma teens continued to worsen (29.5 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17; 102.8 births per 1,000 girls ages 18 and 19) when compared to the three-year period one year earlier (29.3 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17; 96.4 births per 1,000 girls ages 18 and 19; 2003 - 2005). During this recent year birth rates for both age groups also worsen in most Oklahoma counties (44 of 77 for girls ages 15 through 17; 64 of 77 for older teens ages 18 and 19).

In spite of worsening during the recent years, the extremely high birth rates experienced by young Oklahoma teens during the mid-1990's have fallen substantially (from 38.1 to 29.5 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17). Improvements are not evident for older teens. The extremely high birth rates for older Oklahoma teens during the mid-1990's are virtually the same as the current rates (103.1 per 1,000 teens ages 18 and 19 in the mid-1990's compared to 102.8 births per 1,000 teens ages 18 and 19 currently). Decreased birth rates are also evident at the county level where rates for both ages improve in most Oklahoma counties (56 of 77 for girls ages 15 through 17; 39 of 77 for older teens ages 18 and 19). Currently, the highest and worst rate for girls ages 15 through 17 (66.3 births per 1,000) is found in Harmon County; the lowest

Births to Teens
Age 15 - 17, 18 and 19; 15 - 19

Rate per 1,000 Teens in Age Group
Oklahoma, By Race (2005 - 2007)

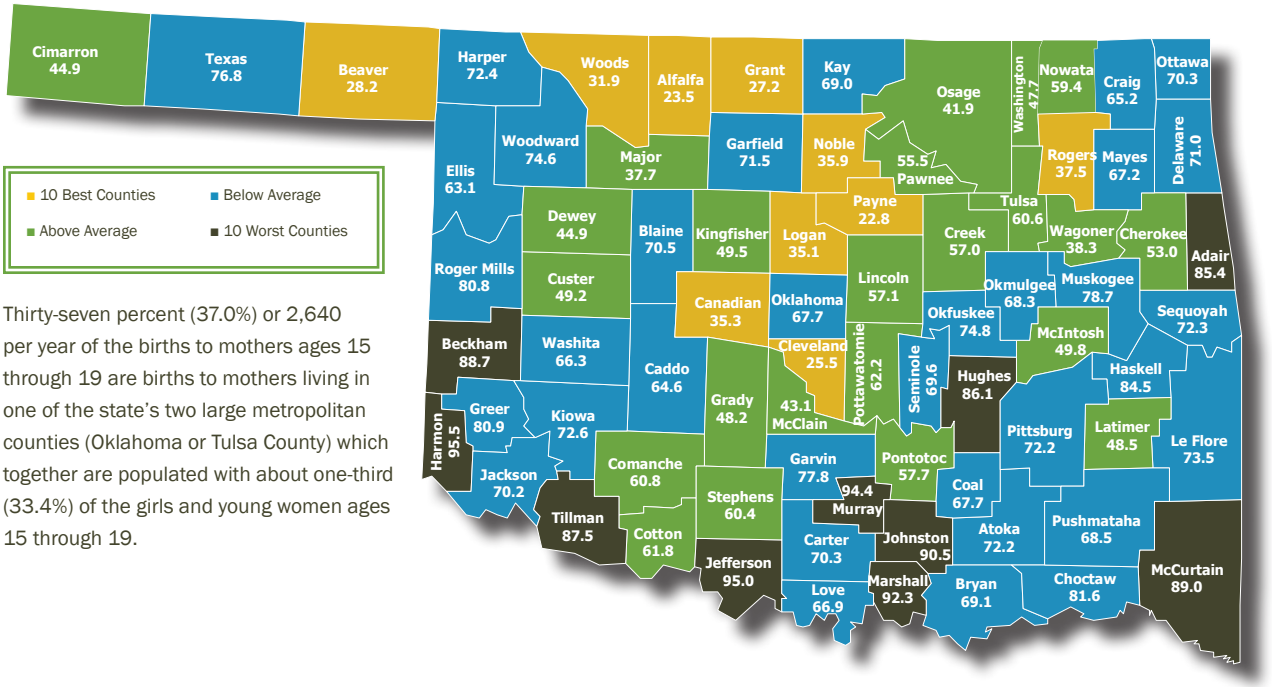


and best (5.7 births per 1,000) is in Grant County. The highest and worst rate for older teens ages 18 and 19 (193.5 births per 1,000) is found in Marshall County; the lowest and best (22.8 births per 1,000) is in Payne County.

The rate of teen births among African Americans (41.7 per 1,000 young teens ages 15 through 17; 115.2 per 1,000 older teens ages 18 and 19) and American Indians (41.7 per 1,000 young teens ages 15 through 17; 134.2 per 1,000 older teens ages 18 and 19) is substantially higher than for White teens (26.2 per 1,000 young teens ages 15 through 17; 97.1 per 1,000 older teens ages 18 and 19). The young teen birth rate (66.5 per 1,000) for Hispanic youth, who may be of any race, far exceeds twice the rate for White youth (26.2 per 1,000).

Oklahoma's teen childbearing rate was substantially above other states in 1980, but by the late 1990's, the gap had narrowed. Even so, with births to teens ages 15 through 19 ranked at forty-four, Oklahoma remains among the worst ten states in the nation during the most recent year (2005) in which states were compared.

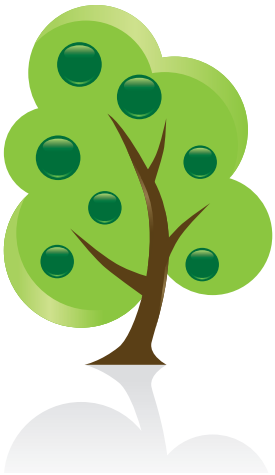
THREE-YEAR RATE OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALE TEENS AGES 15-19 (2005-2007)



Thirty-seven percent (37.0%) or 2,640 per year of the births to mothers ages 15 through 19 are births to mothers living in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with about one-third (33.4%) of the girls and young women ages 15 through 19.

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

The cycle of child abuse and neglect threatens Oklahoma's future generations. Most are victims of neglect. Physical abuse is common, with the smallest proportion of victims being sexually abused. Half of all young victims suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. Attachment disorders are common. School performance suffers. Poor children, low birthweight infants, infants born prematurely, and children with disabilities, chronic illness or developmental delays are at high risk for abuse from their caregivers. When victims of child abuse and neglect reach adulthood, they are more likely to become ill and die prematurely. The cycle continues. Today's victims often become tomorrow's abusers.



The Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) investigates or assesses an increasing number of incidents, now more than sixty-two thousand (62,331 average annual, Fiscal Year 2006 - Fiscal Year 2008) each year, which contain allegations of serious or immediate threats to a child's safety. On average, OKDHS substantiates that nearly thirteen thousand (12,911) of those incidents are abuse and/or neglect.

The perpetrators of this substantiated abuse and neglect are the child's own caregivers — parents, grandparents, other relatives, child care providers, live-in friends of their parent, and others. Neglect constitutes most (83.0%) of the Fiscal Year 2006 - Fiscal Year 2008 confirmations. One in eight (12.3%) is physically abused and one in twenty (4.6%) is sexually abused by their caregiver.

Recent (Fiscal Year 2006 - Fiscal Year 2008) rates of confirmed child abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma improve when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (Fiscal Year 2005 - Fiscal Year 2007). Oklahoma abuse and neglect rates move from 15.8 to 14.5 confirmations per 1,000 children in the state. Comparable rates also improved in a large majority of Oklahoma's counties (61 of 77).

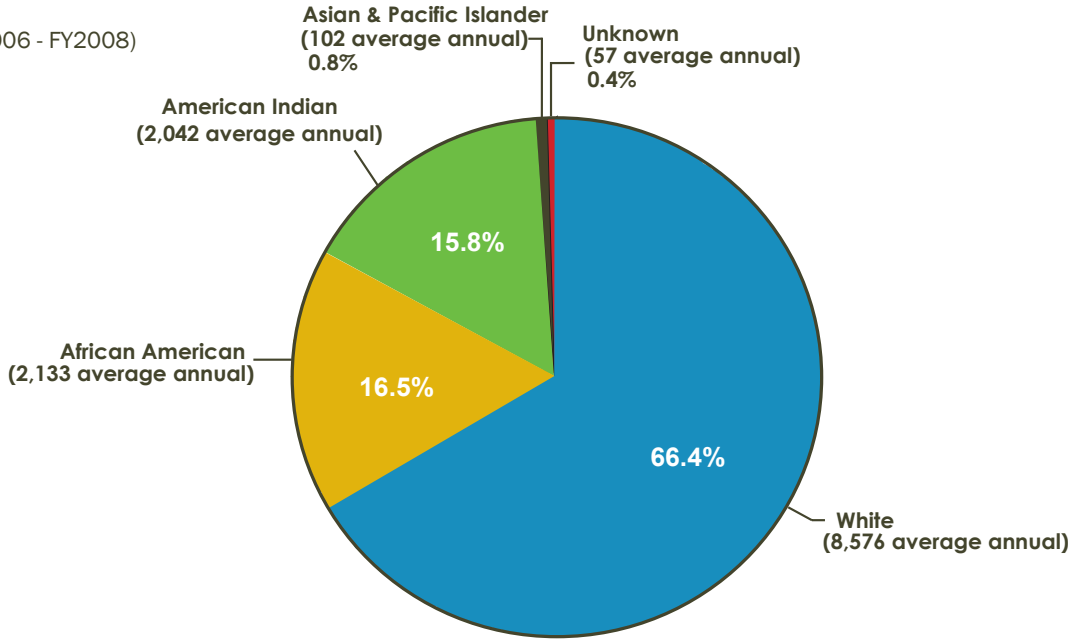
Current child abuse and neglect rates (14.5 confirmations per 1,000 children) are slightly higher than those recorded in the mid-1990's (14.3 confirmations per 1,000 children, Fiscal Year 1995 - Fiscal Year 1997). Rates worsen in just under half (38 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties from those of the mid-1990's. Currently, the highest and worst proportion of children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (33.0 per 1,000) is found in Johnston County; the lowest and best (5.0 per 1,000) is in Ellis County.

Child abuse deaths recorded by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS) reached an all time high of 51 during State Fiscal Year 2004 and fell to 32 during the most recent year for which data is available (SFY 2006). Newer OKDHS information detailing deaths resulting from child abuse is not yet available.

Two-thirds (66.7%) of the State Fiscal Year 2006 - State Fiscal Year 2008 confirmations of abuse and/or neglect in Oklahoma involve children who are White. However, while non-White children comprise only one-fourth (24.7%, 2007) of the child population, they account for one-third (33.3%, excluding those whose race is not known) of the confirmed child abuse and/or neglect incidents (SFY 2006 - SFY 2008).

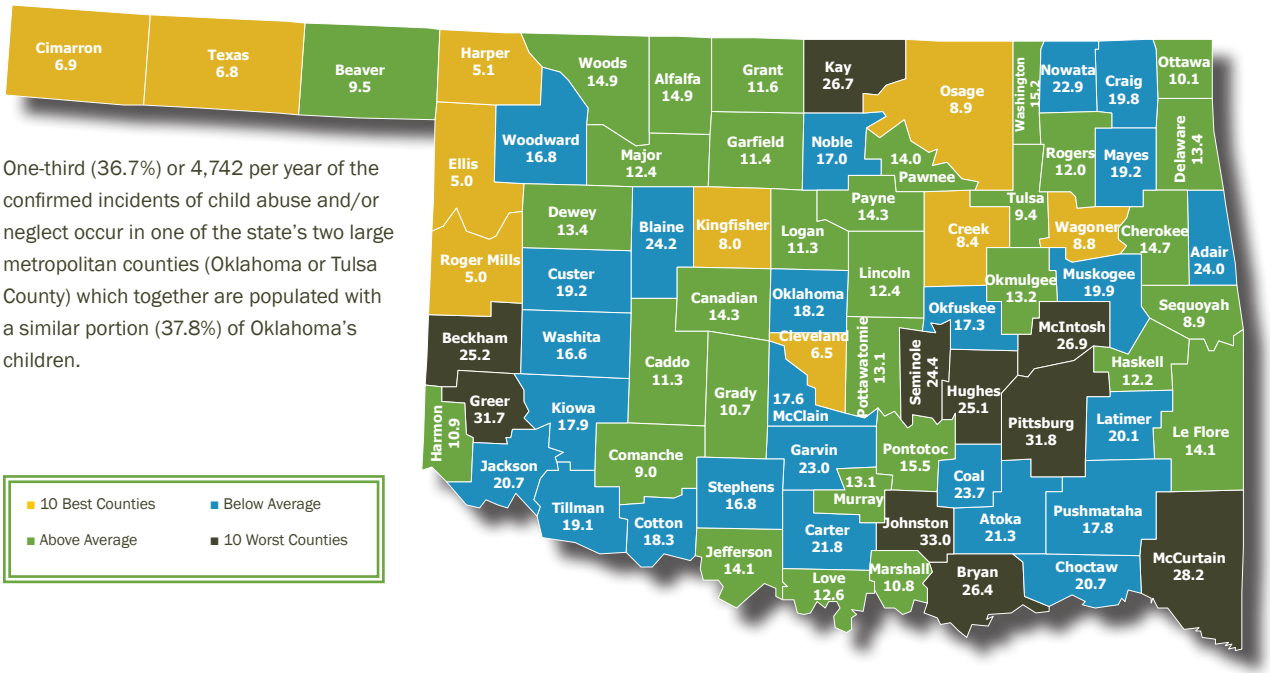
Child Abuse and Neglect Confirmations

by Race of Child
Oklahoma (FY2006 - FY2008)



THREE-YEAR RATE OF CONFIRMATIONS OF CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT PER 1,000 CHILDREN (SFY 2006 - SFY 2008)

One-third (36.7%) or 4,742 per year of the confirmed incidents of child abuse and/or neglect occur in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with a similar portion (37.8%) of Oklahoma's children.



HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Lack of education threatens current and future generations of Oklahoma children and youth. Completing high school alone is inadequate preparation in today's economy. Youth not completing high school face a lifetime of problems, often including poverty, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability, and criminal involvement. Unemployment rates for adult workers are twice as high for dropouts than for graduates. The majority of Oklahoma inmates are high school dropouts. Children of high school dropouts are at a higher risk of quitting school themselves.

On average, one of every four (24.0%) students in Oklahoma starting high school as a freshman disappears from the roster prior to graduation. Some transfer out of state, switch to private schools, start home schooling, become incarcerated or even die, and others change districts. Dropouts comprise the large majority of Oklahoma students lost over a four-year period. The four-year high school dropout rate for Oklahoma is estimated to be 14.2% for the class of 2007. Even while the single-year student dropout rate reported here has declined over the past several years, the four-year high-school dropout rate has remained relatively constant.

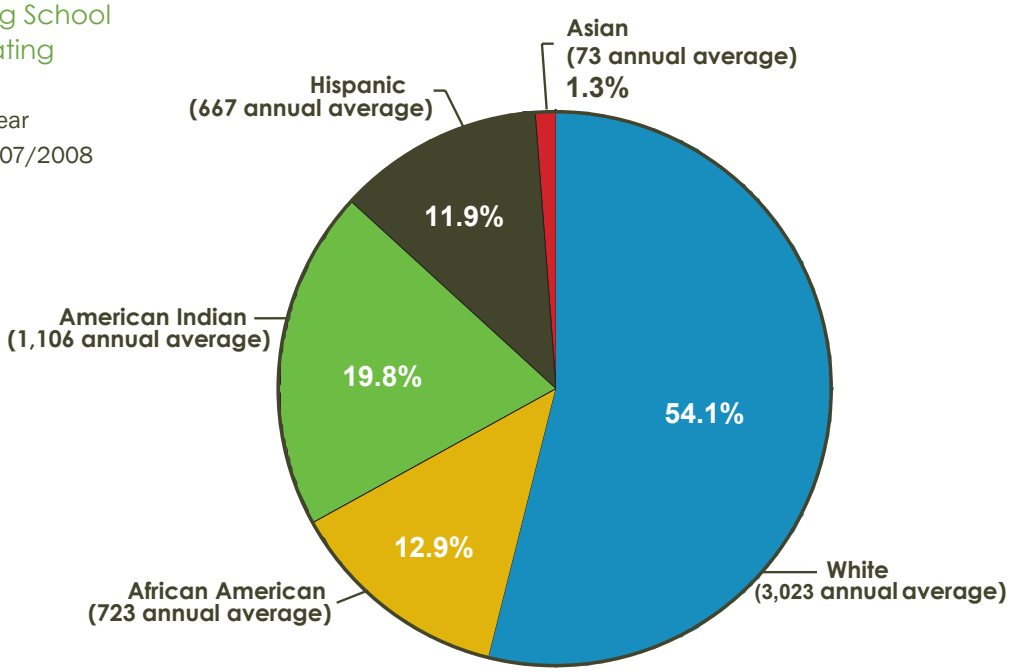
Over sixty-five hundred (6,635 average annual, school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating each year. Just under six thousand (5,725) of those are under age 19 and quit during high school in a single year.

Oklahoma's single year high school dropout rate averages 3.3% during the most recent three-year period (school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008). Currently, the highest and worst rate of children leaving high school each year without graduating (8.4%) is found in Adair County; the lowest and best (0.2%) is in Cimarron County.

Recent (School Year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) high school dropout rates in Oklahoma are virtually the same as high school dropout rates for the three-year period just one year earlier (school year 2004/2005 through school year 2006/2007). State high

Students Quitting School Without Graduating

All ages by race
Oklahoma, School year 2005/2006 and 2007/2008



school dropout rates for both periods are recorded as 3.3%, with comparable rates during the same period changing little in almost every county. Only one county changed more than one percent (Adair County, worsening 1.4%). All of the other counties improved (40 of the remaining 76) or worsened (36 of the remaining 76) less than 1% from the prior three-year period.

The proportion of high school dropouts who are girls (46.4%, average annual school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) and the proportion who are boys (53.6%, average annual school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) changes little from year to year. Seventeen remains the most common age an Oklahoma dropout leaves high school. The largest proportion (28.0%, average annual school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) of students leave school during the eleventh grade.

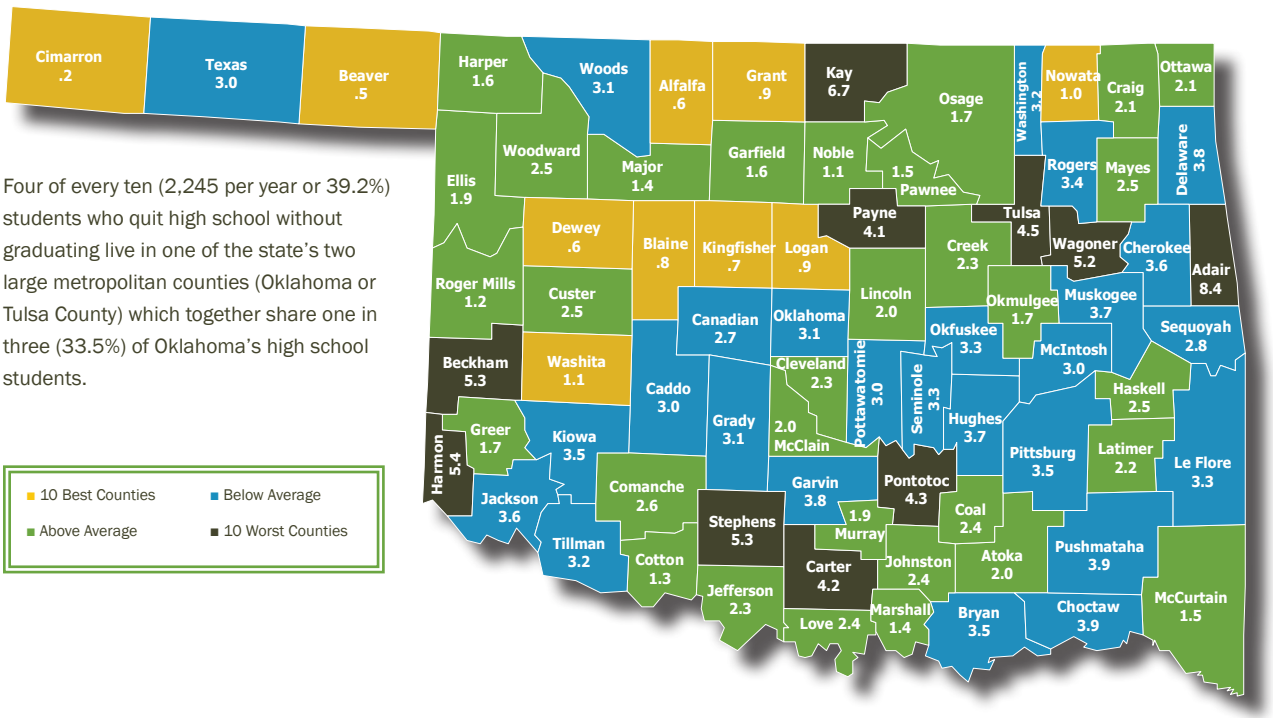
During the most recent three-year period (school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) more than half (2,970 per year or 53.1%) of all children failing to finish high school are economically disadvantaged and one in six (959 per year or 17.1%) has a disability.

Four of every ten (2,245 per year or 39.2%) students who quit high school without graduating live in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together share one in three (33.5%) of Oklahoma's high school students.

During the most recent three-year period (school year 2005/2006 through school year 2007/2008) more than half (3,023 per year or 54.0%) of all children failing to finish high school are White. While African American children comprise under twelve percent (11.6%, 2007) of the child population, they account for a slightly higher proportion (12.9%) of the high school dropouts. American Indian children make up eleven percent (11.1%, 2007) of Oklahoma's child population and almost twenty percent (19.8%) of Oklahoma's high school dropouts.

During the most recent year for which comparison data is available (2006), Oklahoma ranks in the bottom half (36th) of states in the percent of teens who are high school dropouts (14.0% of those ages 16 through 19).

THREE-YEAR RATE OF YOUTH UNDER AGE 19 DROPPING OUT OF HIGH SCHOOL (SCHOOL YEAR 2005/2006 THROUGH SCHOOL YEAR 2007/2008)



JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Youth engaging in murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault place themselves and their communities at risk. Children at higher risk for involvement in violence and crime include boys born to teen mothers, children from families whose parents never completed high school and young people doing poorly in school. Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to be arrested later on for delinquent behavior, crimes of violence or prostitution. A young poor child is more likely than a non-poor one to be a current victim and a later perpetrator of violent crime.

Each year more than twenty-one thousand (21,463 in 2007) criminal arrests involve juveniles. Oklahoma children and youth account for one of every seven arrests (13.2% of arrests for any crime).

Over seven hundred (724 average annual, 2005 - 2007) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 are arrested each year for committing a violent crime. On average, fourteen are arrested for murder, one for manslaughter, 46 for forcible rape, 154 for robbery and 509 for aggravated assault. Four of every five (81.4%, 2005 - 2007) youth arrested for violent crimes in Oklahoma are male.

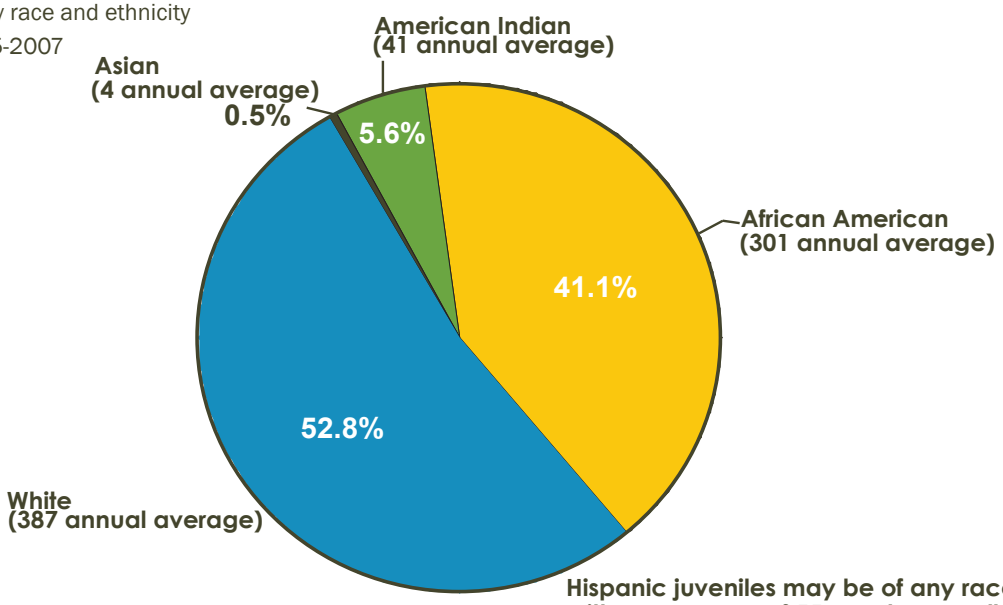
The recent (2005 - 2007) proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes decreases when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (2004 - 2006). Oklahoma violent crime arrest rates for this age group move from 191.3 to 185.3 per 100,000 youth, with comparable rates staying the same or improving in most Oklahoma counties (44 of 77).

The proportion of Oklahoma youths arrested for violent crimes continues to improve from the record highs recorded during the 1990's. The most recent juvenile violent crime arrest rate (185.3 arrests per 100,000 youth age 10 - 17, 2005 - 2007) is substantially improved over that of the comparison three-year period (363.3 arrests per 100,000 youth age 10-17, 1994 - 1996). Comparable rates improve or remain the same in a substantial majority of Oklahoma counties (58 of 77). Currently, the highest and worst rate of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (483.8 arrests per 100,000 youth) arrested for violent crimes is found in Kay County. The lowest and best rate (0.0 arrests per 100,000 youth) is in eleven Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Coal, Cotton, Ellis, Harmon, Harper, Kingfisher, Latimer, Love, Roger Mills and Woods).

While non-White children comprise only one-fourth (24.7%, 2007) of the child population, they account for a substantially higher proportion (47.1%) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18 (2005 - 2007).

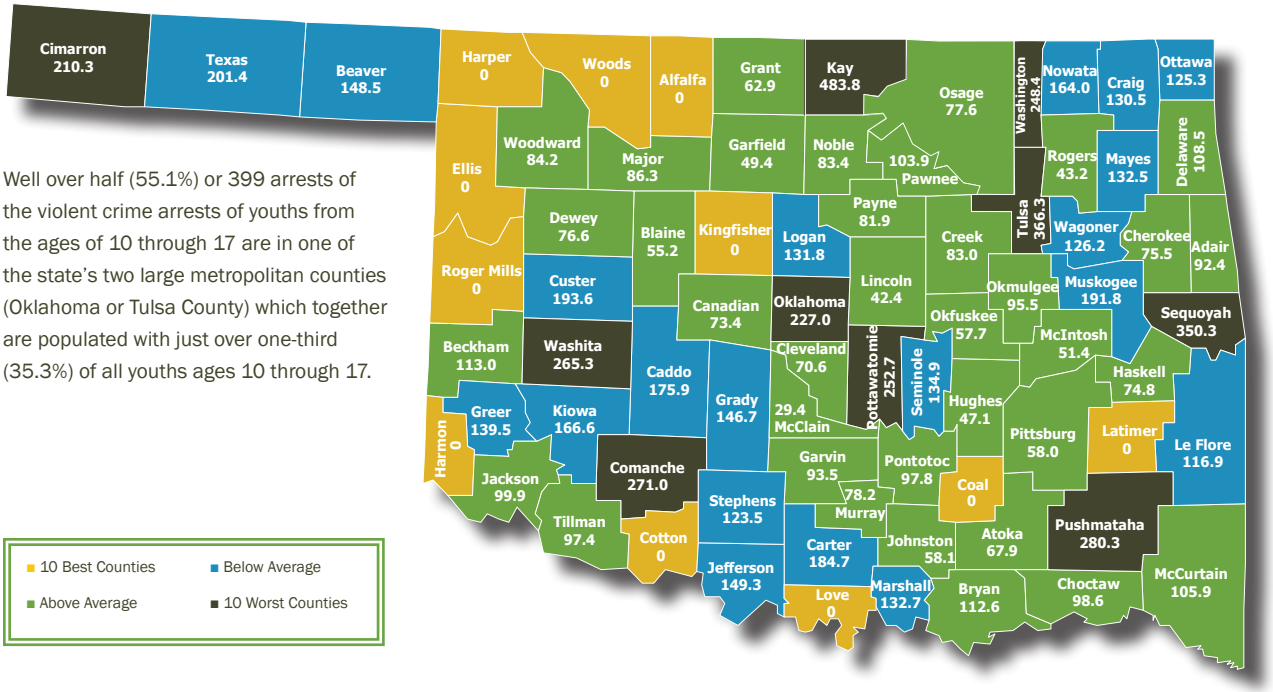
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrests

Under age 18, by race and ethnicity
Oklahoma, 2005-2007



Hispanic juveniles may be of any race and with an average of 55 arrests annually comprise 7.5% of all 2005-2007 Oklahoma juvenile arrests for violent crimes

THREE-YEAR RATE OF VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS PER 100,000 YOUTH AGES 10 - 17 (2005-2007)



Well over half (55.1%) or 399 arrests of the violent crime arrests of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 are in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with just over one-third (35.3%) of all youths ages 10 through 17.

Eleven counties, rather than ten, are displayed as "best counties" since eleven Oklahoma counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests during the three year period investigated.

INFANT MORTALITY

Disease, poverty, abuse, neglect, injuries or infections can cause infant death. Higher rates occur in distressed communities. Reflecting the effectiveness of educational, economic, social and health care measures, the infant mortality rate is an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.

Each year over four hundred babies born in Oklahoma (419 average annual, 2004 - 2006) do not live to see their first birthday. Causes vary widely. Babies die from birth complications, birth defects, health problems, living conditions, injuries, inadequate care, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome and more.

The current (2004 - 2006) rate, 8.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, worsens when compared to the three-year period just one year earlier (7.9 deaths per 1,000 live births; 2003 - 2005). Similarly, comparable rates worsen in more than half (41 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

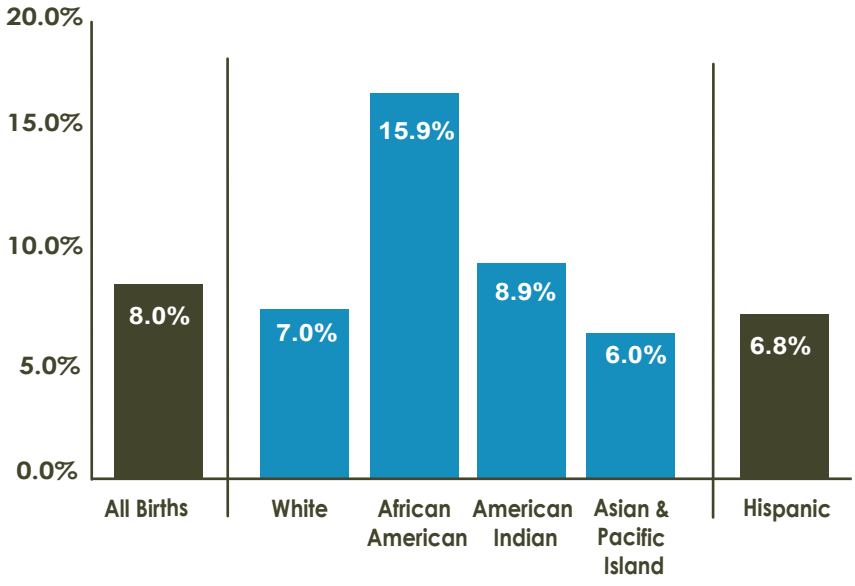
Over time, however, infant death rates decline. Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.0 per 1,000 live births, 2004 - 2006) die in their first year of life than did in the mid - 1990's (8.4 per 1,000 live births, 1994-1996), with rates improving or staying the same in most of Oklahoma's counties (45 of 77). Currently, the highest and worst infant death rate (28.3 per 1,000 live births) is found in Coal County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 1,000 live births) is found in five Oklahoma counties (Alfalfa, Ellis, Grant, Harper and Woods).

Infant death rates improve over time for all races. However, the most recent death rate for African American infants (15.9 per 1,000 African American births, 2004-2006) remains twice as high as the comparable rates for both White infants and Hispanic infants who may be of any race (7.0 per 1,000 White births; 6.8 per 1,000 Hispanic births). The lowest infant death rate is found among Asian and Pacific Islander infants (6.0 per 1,000 Asian and Pacific Islander births).

Oklahoma's rate of infant death is poor relative to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's rank among the fifty states is 40th during the most recent year (2005) in which states were compared.

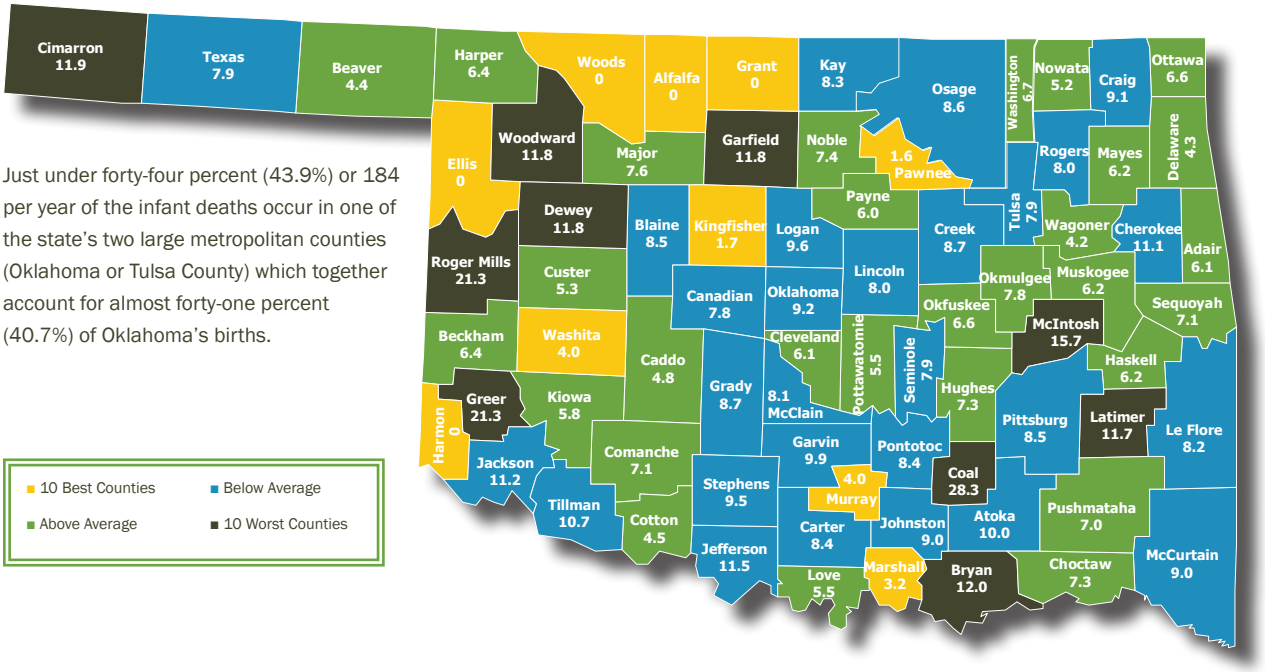
Infant death

Rate per 1000 births, by race and ethnicity
Oklahoma, 2004-2006



THREE-YEAR RATE OF DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS (2004-2006)

Just under forty-four percent (43.9%) or 184 per year of the infant deaths occur in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together account for almost forty-one percent (40.7%) of Oklahoma's births.



CHILD & TEEN DEATHS

Disturbing trends continue. The leading causes of death for children and teens are changing from natural causes, such as illness and birth defects, to preventable causes, including injury and violence. Children increasingly imitate the violence they observe. Poor children are three times more likely to die during their childhood than non-poor children.

Almost four hundred children and youth die each year (388 average annual ages 1 through 19, 2004 - 2006). Half are children (47.9% or 186 ages 1 through 14); half are teenagers (52.1% or 203 teens ages 15 through 19).

While current (2004 - 2006) child death rates worsen slightly when compared to the three-year period (2003 - 2005) one year earlier (worsening from 27.6 to 27.9 per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14), current teen death rates improved substantially (from 85.4 to 80.2 per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19). Like the state, comparable child death rates worsen in most (40 of 77) Oklahoma counties, while comparable teen death rates improve or stay the same in most (43 of 77) Oklahoma counties.

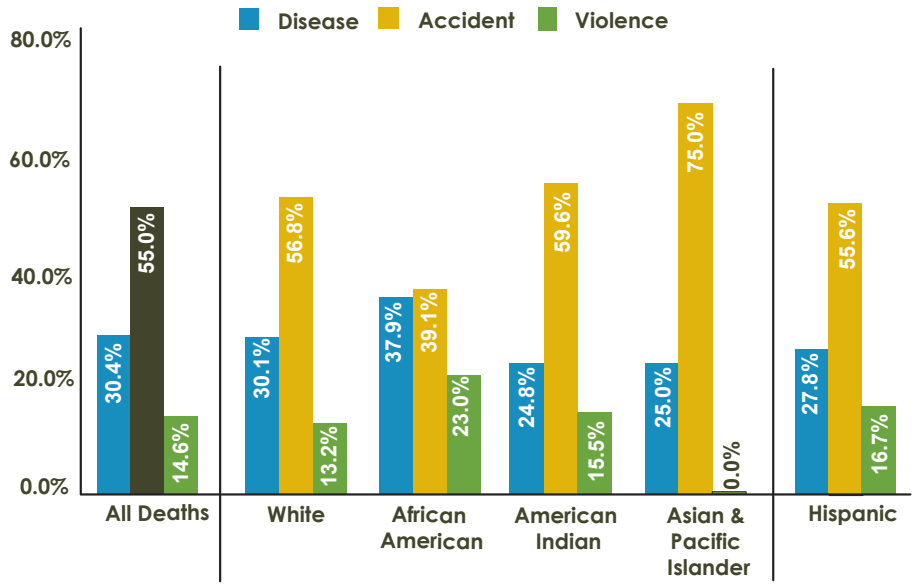
Currently (2004 - 2006), youth in every age group die at rates lower than they did in the mid - 1990's (improving from 33.1 to 27.9 per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14; from 100.1 to 80.2 per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19; from 51.0 to 42.3 per 100,000 youth ages 1 through 19). Over this time period, child and teen death rates improve or stay the same in most (45 of 77, children ages 1 through 14; 39 of 77, teens ages 15 through 19; 45 of 77, youth ages 1 through 19) Oklahoma counties. Currently, the highest and worst rate of child and teen death (221.3 per 100,000 children and teens ages 1 through 19 in the county) is found in Harmon County; the lowest and best (0.0 per 100,000) is found in Woods County.

Half (55.0%) of all current (2004 - 2006) child and teen deaths are accidental, with fewer deaths from diseases (30.3%) or violence (14.7%).

Twenty-nine (29) young Oklahomans (under the age of 20) commit suicide each year (average annual, 2004 - 2006).

Deaths Among Children & Teens

Percent, ages 1-19 by cause, by race and ethnicity
Oklahoma, 2004-2006



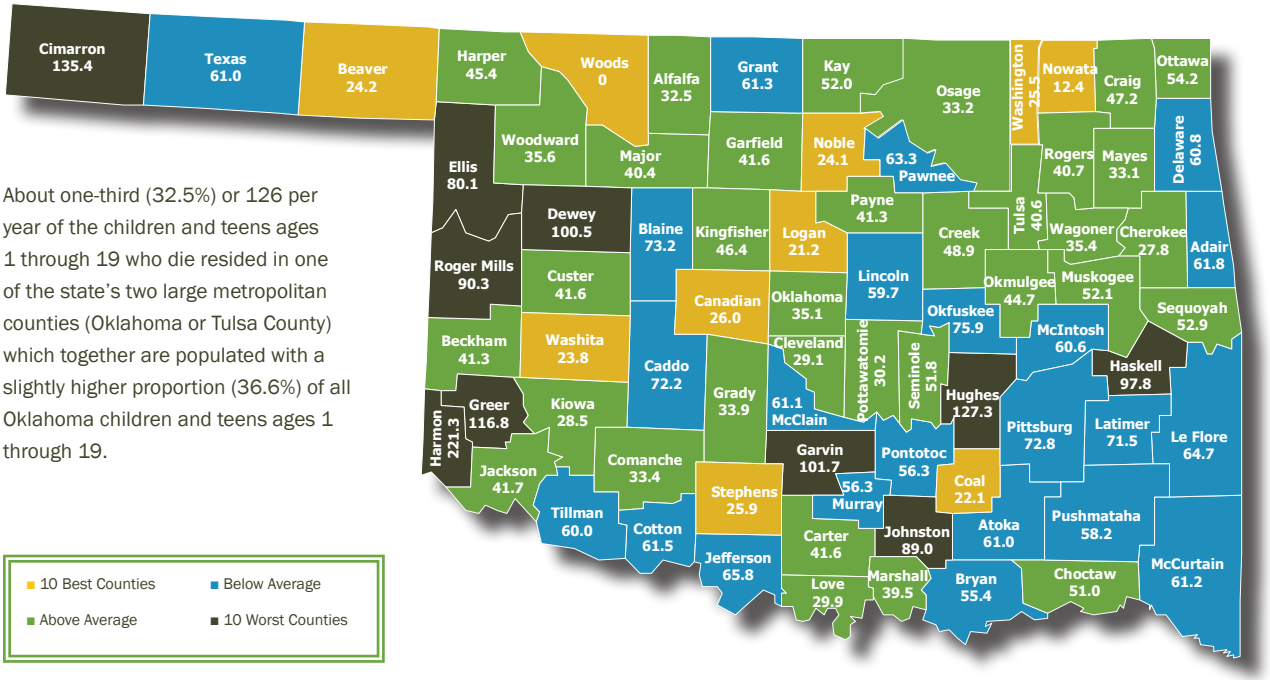
While most are older White male adolescents, young Oklahoma suicide victims are from all races, all ages and both genders.

Almost one in four (23.0%, 2004 - 2006) of the African American children and teens who do not live to adulthood die violently. In Oklahoma, a young African American is significantly more likely to die of violence than his or her White peer (13.2%). Accidental death rates top fifty percent for White (55.0%), American Indian (59.6%) and Asian/ Pacific Islander (75.0%) children and teens. Regardless of their race, half (55.6%) of the Hispanic children and teens who do not live to adulthood, die as a result of accidents.

In spite of the improvement in death rates since the mid-90s and perhaps reflecting recent worsening rates in some death categories, Oklahoma's rankings relative to other states for the most recent year compared (2005) remain near the bottom (45th for both child and teen death rates).

THREE-YEAR RATE OF DEATHS PER 100,000 CHILDREN AGES 1 - 19 (2004 - 2006)

About one-third (32.5%) or 126 per year of the children and teens ages 1 through 19 who die resided in one of the state's two large metropolitan counties (Oklahoma or Tulsa County) which together are populated with a slightly higher proportion (36.6%) of all Oklahoma children and teens ages 1 through 19.



Understanding the Data

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. The *Methodology and Sources* later in this section details what each benchmark means, what data is included and its sources.

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 that 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 progress (or lack of progress) is measured from the middle of the 1990's, 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, 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 that best serve their purposes, remaining cognizant of the overlap in data for some of the groups detailed.

Beginning in 2009, Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook will no longer include a separate page collecting all of the data and information available for each county. To gather that information the reader is referred to the new KIDS COUNT Data Center, which included county profiles along with a large amount of expanded data. For details about using the Data Center, see the Focus Section of the 2009 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook. To access the KIDS COUNT Data Center on the world wide web, go to http://datacenter.kidscount.org or www.kidscount.org (then click on "data center" under Kids Count in the left hand list of initiatives).

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

Data and information used in the 2009 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 that 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 that 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, American Indian, 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%
American Indian	10.0%
African American	10.0%
Hispanic	5.0%
Asian	2.0%
Other	3.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

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

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

Births to Young Teens are live births that occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. Births to Older Teens are live births that occur to mothers ages 18 and 19. Births to Teens are live births that 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* 2005 through 2007), 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 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. 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 of the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook as a result of improved population estimates or improved data collection methods.

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 *uses* 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 2005, 2006 and 2007 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. Several changes made to Oklahoma's Child Abuse Statutes during the 2007 Legislature were not in effect during the time periods for which data was collected. The following definitions follow the law in effect during the period covered by the 2009 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook. Child 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, and supervision; failing to provide special care made necessary by the physical or mental condition of the child; or abandonment. *Title 10 Okl. St. Ann. 2006 § 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 2006 through 2008), 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 2006, 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 *uses* 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 2005 and 2006.

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* 2004 through 2006), 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 2004, 2005 and 2006 (adjusted 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. 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 *uses* 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 2004, 2005 and 2006 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 2007, and adjusted to estimate the number of children and teens in the referenced age groups.

SOURCE: Data *uses* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 2007.

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 2007. 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 2007, a single adult (under age 65) with one child would be counted as poor if their income fell below $1,191/month; with two children

below $1,392/month; with three children below $1,758; and so on.

SOURCE: Data *uses* U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2007.*

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, FY 1995 - FY 1997) and Unemployment Rates (average annual rate, 1994 - 1996). The recent County Economic Index is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates (2007), Per Capita Personal Income (average annual amount, 2004 - 2006), Percent of Children receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (average monthly caseload, FY2006 - FY2008) and Unemployment Rates (average annual rate, 2005 - 2007). 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 (2006). Clusters which deviate from twenty percent result from individual county populations and several counties having tied indexes.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) currently includes 16 counties with a combined population of 681,426 (18.8% of the state's population). "Wealthiest" counties each have an Economic Index between 39 and 79.

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) currently includes 4 counties with a combined population of 661,860 (18.3% of the state's population). "Wealthier" counties each have an Economic Index between 80 and 95.

Cluster 3 (Middle) currently includes 19 counties with a combined population of 591,521 (16.4% of the state's population). "Middle" counties each have an Economic Index between 98 and 141.

Cluster 4 (Poorer) currently includes 2 counties with a combined population of 815,618 (22.5% of the state's population). "Poorer" counties each have an Economic Index of 151.

Cluster 5 (Poorest) currently includes 36 counties with a combined population of 866,891 (24.0% of the state's population). "Poorest" counties each have an Economic Index between 152 and 285.

SOURCE: Poverty data *uses* 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), 2007*. Per Capita Personal Income data *uses* Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System,* 1994-1996 and 2004-2006. Data counting children receiving AFDC or TANF provided by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (OKDHS). Unemployment Rate data provided *uses* data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 2005, 2006 and 2007. Population data *uses* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division for 2007.

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 2004 through 2006), 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 2004, 2005 and 2006 (adjusted 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. 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 *uses* 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 2004, 2005 and 2006 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* 2005 through 2007). 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 2005, 2006 and 2007 (adjusted 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 2009 Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Factbook.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI). Population data *uses* U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Division, 1994, 1995, 1996, 2005, 2006 and 2007.

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. Race is reported as White, African American, American Indian and Asian/Pacific Islander. Hispanic ethnicity is reported separately. Births count both the total resident live births and those receiving the recommended level of care for the three-year period from 2005 through 2007, 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 *uses* 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 2005, 2006 and 2007 populations.

Low Birthweight Infants are live births weighing under 5 ½ 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* 2005 through 2007), 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 *uses* 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 2005, 2006 and 2007 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 2005/2006 through 2007/2008). High School Dropout Rates compare the number of high school dropouts age 18 and under to the fall enrollment in grades 9 through 12. 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, Okl. 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, Oklahoma State Department of Education.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2008). *KIDS COUNT Data Book: State Profiles of Child Well-being.* Baltimore, Maryland.

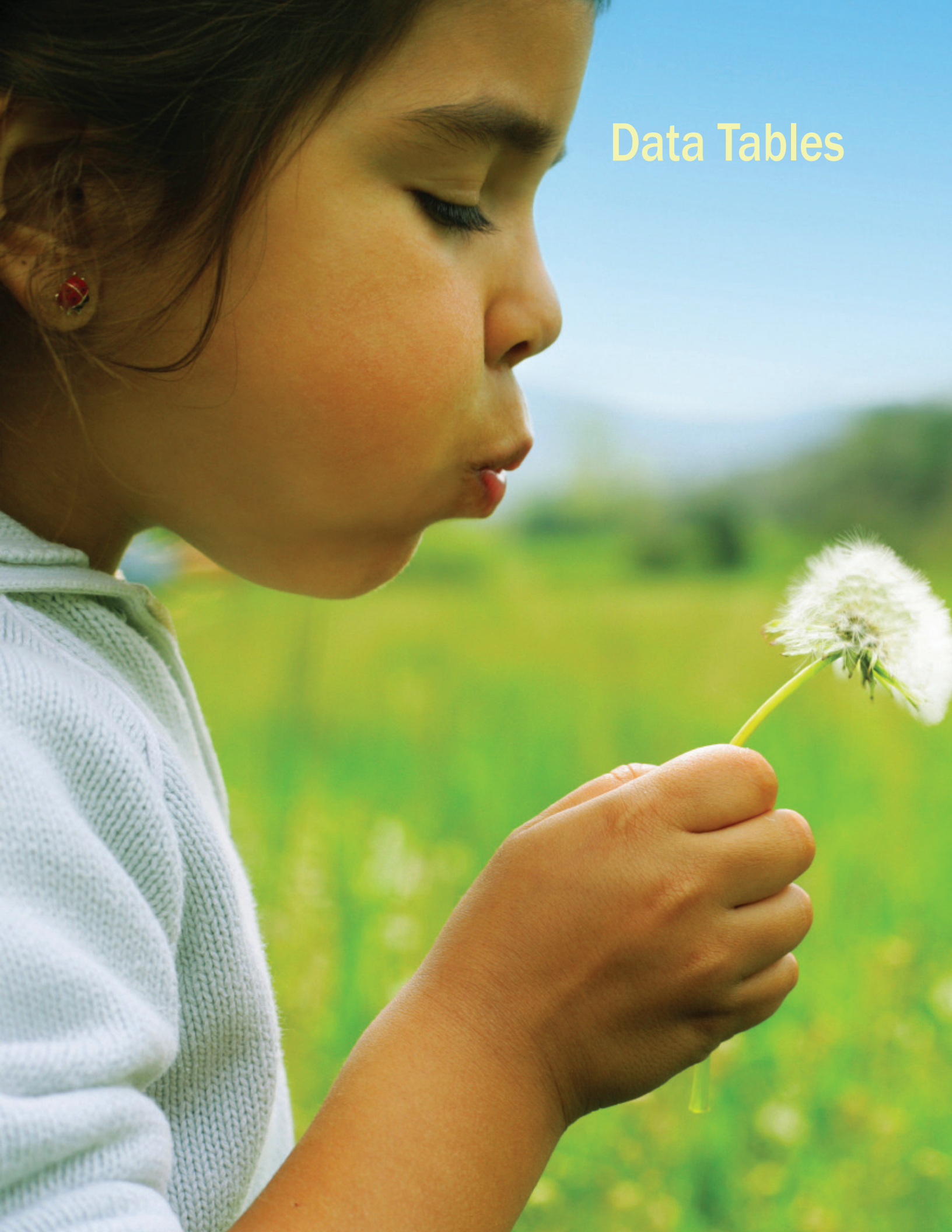
Division of Children and Family Services. (2006). *Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics, Fiscal Year 2006.* Oklahoma Department of Human Services: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Division of Children and Family Services. (2007). *Child Abuse & Neglect Statistics, Fiscal Year 2007.* Oklahoma Department of Human Services: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Office of Accountability. (May 2008). *Profiles 2007 State Report.* Education Oversight Board: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation. (2007). *Crime in Oklahoma: 2007 Uniform Crime Report.* Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Data used in the KIDS COUNT Factbook is updated periodically by the U.S. Census Bureau and the various Oklahoma agencies. Additional related data not published in the KIDS COUNT Factbook is also available and updated periodically. As soon as possible after its release such data will be placed on the KIDS COUNT Data Center, making the KIDS COUNT Data Center information more current and more comprehensive than the latest KIDS COUNT Factbook publication. When using information from the KIDS COUNT Factbook be sure to check the KIDS COUNT Data Center for the latest updates and to find out what complementary data is available.



Data Tables

CHILD AND YOUTH POPULATION

county name	Ages 0-17		Ages 0-2		Ages 3-5		Ages 6-9		Ages 10-14	
	number of children and youth	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children and youth	% of all ages
OKLAHOMA	899,507	24.9%	161,117	4.45%	150,116	4.15%	193,957	5.4%	239,404	6.6%
Adair	6,195	28.3%	1,116	5.1%	973	4.4%	1,237	5.6%	1,691	7.7%
Alfalfa	922	16.5%	152	2.7%	127	2.3%	202	3.6%	259	4.6%
Atoka	3,168	21.8%	513	3.5%	480	3.3%	690	4.8%	880	6.1%
Beaver	1,353	25.1%	220	4.1%	215	4.0%	254	4.7%	383	7.1%
Beckham	5,105	25.9%	1,002	5.1%	922	4.7%	1,110	5.6%	1,256	6.4%
Blaine	2,534	20.3%	473	3.8%	375	3.0%	507	4.1%	681	5.5%
Bryan	9,378	23.7%	1,615	4.1%	1,508	3.8%	2,068	5.2%	2,523	6.4%
Caddo	7,560	25.8%	1,238	4.2%	1,158	4.0%	1,469	5.0%	2,144	7.3%
Canadian	26,186	25.3%	4,430	4.3%	4,142	4.0%	5,611	5.4%	7,274	7.0%
Carter	11,901	25.0%	2,042	4.3%	1,985	4.2%	2,610	5.5%	3,195	6.7%
Cherokee	10,725	23.6%	1,873	4.1%	1,601	3.5%	2,372	5.2%	2,864	6.3%
Choctaw	3,658	24.4%	656	4.4%	595	4.0%	757	5.0%	920	6.1%
Cimarron	607	22.8%	85	3.2%	98	3.7%	130	4.9%	164	6.2%
Cleveland	53,092	22.5%	8,673	3.7%	8,531	3.6%	11,829	5.0%	14,625	6.2%
Coal	1,402	24.6%	208	3.6%	207	3.6%	300	5.3%	422	7.4%
Comanche	32,953	29.0%	6,248	5.5%	5,577	4.9%	7,223	6.3%	8,610	7.6%
Cotton	1,551	24.6%	223	3.5%	245	3.9%	348	5.5%	449	7.1%
Craig	3,259	21.4%	550	3.6%	517	3.4%	694	4.6%	883	5.8%
Creek	16,701	24.2%	2,628	3.8%	2,532	3.7%	3,576	5.2%	4,730	6.8%
Custer	5,922	22.7%	1,182	4.5%	1,114	4.3%	1,221	4.7%	1,464	5.6%
Delaware	9,011	22.3%	1,433	3.5%	1,252	3.1%	1,953	4.8%	2,643	6.5%
Dewey	905	20.9%	165	3.8%	148	3.4%	186	4.3%	235	5.4%
Ellis	831	21.2%	157	4.0%	144	3.7%	171	4.4%	217	5.5%
Garfield	14,594	25.3%	2,851	4.9%	2,564	4.4%	3,068	5.3%	3,718	6.4%
Garvin	6,386	23.5%	1,100	4.1%	1,048	3.9%	1,412	5.2%	1,751	6.5%
Grady	12,603	24.9%	2,044	4.0%	2,032	4.0%	2,774	5.5%	3,474	6.9%
Grant	928	20.6%	120	2.7%	127	2.8%	187	4.2%	272	6.0%
Greer	1,075	18.5%	197	3.4%	187	3.2%	228	3.9%	272	4.7%
Harmon	671	23.7%	124	4.4%	91	3.2%	129	4.5%	177	6.2%
Harper	709	21.8%	156	4.8%	115	3.5%	136	4.2%	188	5.8%
Haskell	2,942	24.4%	483	4.0%	484	4.0%	640	5.3%	829	6.9%
Hughes	3,002	21.9%	530	3.9%	450	3.3%	596	4.4%	842	6.2%
Jackson	7,550	29.3%	1,319	5.1%	1,242	4.8%	1,666	6.5%	2,049	7.9%
Jefferson	1,449	23.1%	246	3.9%	214	3.4%	331	5.3%	393	6.3%
Johnston	2,499	24.0%	452	4.3%	393	3.8%	510	4.9%	706	6.8%
Kay	11,516	25.2%	2,014	4.4%	1,865	4.1%	2,416	5.3%	3,197	7.0%
Kingfisher	3,492	24.4%	617	4.3%	576	4.0%	755	5.3%	910	6.4%
Kiowa	2,108	22.3%	330	3.5%	348	3.7%	474	5.0%	549	5.8%

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total and Percentage of All Ages
Number of Children and Youth Under Age 20: Age Ranges by Total and Percentage of All Ages
Oklahoma and counties: 2007

Ages 15-17		Ages 18-19	
number of youth	% of all ages	number of youth	% of all ages
154,913	4.3%	98,981	2.7%
1,178	5.4%	578	2.6%
182	3.3%	103	1.8%
605	4.2%	305	2.1%
281	5.2%	128	2.4%
815	4.1%	432	2.2%
498	4.0%	326	2.6%
1,664	4.2%	1,308	3.3%
1,551	5.3%	838	2.9%
4,729	4.6%	2,559	2.5%
2,069	4.3%	926	1.9%
2,015	4.4%	1,846	4.1%
730	4.9%	352	2.3%
130	4.9%	70	2.6%
9,434	4.0%	9,147	3.9%
265	4.6%	151	2.6%
5,295	4.7%	4,552	4.0%
286	4.5%	148	2.3%
615	4.0%	385	2.5%
3,235	4.7%	1,676	2.4%
941	3.6%	1,179	4.5%
1,730	4.3%	826	2.0%
171	3.9%	99	2.3%
142	3.6%	68	1.7%
2,393	4.2%	1,221	2.1%
1,075	4.0%	569	2.1%
2,279	4.5%	1,307	2.6%
222	4.9%	107	2.4%
191	3.3%	161	2.8%
150	5.3%	75	2.6%
114	3.5%	67	2.1%
506	4.2%	275	2.3%
584	4.3%	264	1.9%
1,274	4.9%	729	2.8%
265	4.2%	146	2.3%
438	4.2%	354	3.4%
2,024	4.4%	1,183	2.6%
634	4.4%	318	2.2%
407	4.3%	219	2.3%

CHILD AND YOUTH POPULATION (continued)

county name	Ages 0-17		Ages 0-2		Ages 3-5		Ages 6-9		Ages 10-14	
	number of children and youth	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children	% of all ages	number of children and youth	% of all ages
Latimer	2,385	22.7%	347	3.3%	314	3.0%	528	5.0%	697	6.6%
Le Flore	12,389	24.9%	2,174	4.4%	2,102	4.2%	2,724	5.5%	3,277	6.6%
Lincoln	7,918	24.5%	1,248	3.9%	1,171	3.6%	1,629	5.0%	2,262	7.0%
Logan	8,817	24.2%	1,447	4.0%	1,386	3.8%	1,875	5.1%	2,379	6.5%
Love	2,166	23.8%	369	4.0%	352	3.9%	451	4.9%	579	6.4%
McClain	7,809	24.5%	1,333	4.2%	1,310	4.1%	1,694	5.3%	2,143	6.7%
McCurtain	8,657	25.8%	1,450	4.3%	1,312	3.9%	1,869	5.6%	2,371	7.1%
McIntosh	4,147	21.0%	674	3.4%	640	3.2%	879	4.5%	1,134	5.8%
Major	1,576	21.9%	272	3.8%	247	3.4%	291	4.0%	447	6.2%
Marshall	3,556	24.0%	660	4.5%	583	3.9%	771	5.2%	930	6.3%
Mayes	9,524	24.0%	1,594	4.0%	1,376	3.5%	2,032	5.1%	2,682	6.8%
Murray	2,850	22.4%	486	3.8%	445	3.5%	635	5.0%	776	6.1%
Muskogee	17,054	24.0%	3,047	4.3%	2,724	3.8%	3,578	5.0%	4,752	6.7%
Noble	2,588	23.3%	401	3.6%	436	3.9%	573	5.2%	699	6.3%
Nowata	2,491	23.2%	396	3.7%	332	3.1%	546	5.1%	723	6.7%
Okfuskee	2,428	21.6%	457	4.1%	333	3.0%	480	4.3%	716	6.4%
Oklahoma	185,702	26.5%	36,939	5.3%	34,167	4.9%	40,092	5.7%	46,203	6.6%
Okmulgee	9,650	24.6%	1,641	4.2%	1,449	3.7%	2,033	5.2%	2,709	6.9%
Osage	10,120	22.2%	1,416	3.1%	1,399	3.1%	2,233	4.9%	3,032	6.7%
Ottawa	7,665	23.6%	1,302	4.0%	1,068	3.3%	1,639	5.0%	2,100	6.5%
Pawnee	3,910	23.8%	636	3.9%	584	3.6%	807	4.9%	1,074	6.5%
Payne	14,698	18.4%	2,740	3.4%	2,606	3.3%	3,268	4.1%	3,719	4.7%
Pittsburg	9,711	21.7%	1,678	3.8%	1,482	3.3%	1,963	4.4%	2,706	6.1%
Pontotoc	8,590	23.5%	1,563	4.3%	1,427	3.9%	1,844	5.0%	2,243	6.1%
Pottawatomie	16,662	24.1%	2,794	4.0%	2,591	3.8%	3,703	5.4%	4,573	6.6%
Pushmataha	2,670	22.9%	435	3.7%	378	3.2%	566	4.9%	756	6.5%
Roger Mills	750	22.7%	144	4.4%	138	4.2%	148	4.5%	195	5.9%
Rogers	20,588	24.8%	2,978	3.6%	3,027	3.6%	4,485	5.4%	6,143	7.4%
Seminole	5,962	24.7%	1,017	4.2%	1,013	4.2%	1,246	5.2%	1,596	6.6%
Sequoyah	10,121	24.7%	1,645	4.0%	1,476	3.6%	2,154	5.3%	2,967	7.2%
Stephens	10,198	23.5%	1,719	4.0%	1,648	3.8%	2,211	5.1%	2,779	6.4%
Texas	5,934	29.6%	1,119	5.6%	1,126	5.6%	1,358	6.8%	1,423	7.1%
Tillman	2,049	25.1%	372	4.6%	289	3.5%	400	4.9%	545	6.7%
Tulsa	154,409	26.4%	29,114	5.0%	27,173	4.6%	33,411	5.7%	39,821	6.8%
Wagoner	17,091	25.4%	2,587	3.8%	2,564	3.8%	3,807	5.7%	4,951	7.4%
Washington	11,211	22.5%	1,823	3.7%	1,706	3.4%	2,293	4.6%	3,144	6.3%
Washita	2,773	23.8%	509	4.4%	442	3.8%	582	5.0%	725	6.2%
Woods	1,544	18.6%	271	3.3%	262	3.1%	324	3.9%	395	4.7%
Woodward	4,701	24.1%	855	4.4%	856	4.4%	995	5.1%	1,199	6.1%

Number of Children Under Age 18: Total and Percentage of All Ages
Number of Children and Youth Under Age 20: Age Ranges by Total and Percentage of All Ages
Oklahoma and counties: 2007

Ages 15-17		Ages 18-19	
number of youth	% of all ages	number of youth	% of all ages
499	4.7%	511	4.9%
2,112	4.2%	1,247	2.5%
1,608	5.0%	767	2.4%
1,730	4.7%	1,079	3.0%
415	4.6%	200	2.2%
1,329	4.2%	805	2.5%
1,655	4.9%	822	2.5%
820	4.2%	421	2.1%
319	4.4%	151	2.1%
612	4.1%	302	2.0%
1,840	4.6%	897	2.3%
508	4.0%	219	1.7%
2,953	4.2%	1,719	2.4%
479	4.3%	263	2.4%
494	4.6%	269	2.5%
442	3.9%	235	2.1%
28,301	4.0%	17,354	2.5%
1,818	4.6%	1,080	2.7%
2,040	4.5%	1,135	2.5%
1,556	4.8%	1,165	3.6%
809	4.9%	391	2.4%
2,365	3.0%	5,406	6.8%
1,882	4.2%	967	2.2%
1,513	4.1%	1,202	3.3%
3,001	4.3%	2,142	3.1%
535	4.6%	283	2.4%
125	3.8%	74	2.2%
3,955	4.8%	2,008	2.4%
1,090	4.5%	649	2.7%
1,879	4.6%	956	2.3%
1,841	4.2%	927	2.1%
908	4.5%	608	3.0%
443	5.4%	212	2.6%
24,890	4.3%	13,748	2.3%
3,182	4.7%	1,527	2.3%
2,245	4.5%	1,115	2.2%
515	4.4%	266	2.3%
292	3.5%	377	4.5%
796	4.1%	485	2.5%

LOW AND VERY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

county name	1994-1996 Low Birthweight (<5 ½ lbs)			1994-1996 Very Low Birthweight (<3lbs. 5 oz.)			2005-2007 Low Birthweight (<5 ½ lbs.)					2005-2007 Very Low Birthweight (<3 lbs. 5 oz.)	
	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year rank	change over time	three year number	average annual number
OKLAHOMA	9,707	3,236	7.1%	1,584	528	1.2%	12,335	4,112	7.7%		-8.4%	2,407	802
Adair	59	20	5.8%	12	4	1.2%	88	29	7.7%	44	-33.6%	17	6
Alfalfa	14	5	8.7%	4	1	2.5%	13	4	8.5%	63	2.3%	0	0
Atoka	33	11	7.4%	1	0	0.2%	49	16	9.7%	70	-30.3%	9	3
Beaver	9	3	5.1%	2	1	1.1%	13	4	6.5%	17	-26.5%	3	1
Beckham	47	16	6.6%	6	2	0.8%	83	28	8.2%	57	-24.1%	12	4
Blaine	28	9	6.2%	9	3	2.0%	51	17	10.5%	77	-70.1%	5	2
Bryan	91	30	7.0%	8	3	0.6%	137	46	8.1%	55	-17.0%	23	8
Caddo	82	27	6.7%	6	2	0.5%	100	33	7.9%	51	-17.4%	18	6
Canadian	142	47	4.7%	13	4	0.4%	287	96	6.6%	22	-39.6%	66	22
Carter	139	46	7.8%	17	6	1.0%	207	69	10.1%	73	-28.8%	29	10
Cherokee	108	36	6.8%	15	5	0.9%	139	46	7.1%	33	-5.1%	25	8
Choctaw	49	16	8.8%	6	2	1.1%	69	23	10.0%	tie for 71	-14.2%	11	4
Cimarron	9	3	9.5%	1	0	1.1%	5	2	5.9%	11	37.9%	0	0
Cleveland	399	133	6.0%	62	21	0.9%	595	198	7.0%	27	-17.3%	99	33
Coal	15	5	6.5%	4	1	1.7%	18	6	8.4%	61	-28.4%	3	1
Comanche	476	159	7.8%	90	30	1.5%	478	159	8.0%	53	-3.4%	84	28
Cotton	14	5	5.7%	3	1	1.2%	21	7	9.3%	69	-63.9%	5	2
Craig	35	12	7.0%	10	3	2.0%	50	17	9.0%	68	-28.3%	11	4
Creek	174	58	6.7%	27	9	1.0%	191	64	7.3%	36	-9.5%	33	11
Custer	58	19	5.7%	4	1	0.4%	86	29	7.1%	29	-24.3%	16	5
Delaware	101	34	8.4%	20	7	1.7%	106	35	7.4%	38	11.7%	19	6
Dewey	8	3	5.5%	3	1	2.1%	8	3	4.4%	2	19.3%	1	0
Ellis	7	2	5.4%	0	0	0.0%	8	3	5.4%	9	1.1%	0	0
Garfield	169	56	7.3%	26	9	1.1%	211	70	7.4%	37	-0.4%	42	14
Garvin	72	24	7.1%	8	3	0.8%	95	32	8.1%	56	-14.5%	9	3
Grady	135	45	7.8%	22	7	1.3%	178	59	8.9%	67	-14.6%	33	11
Grant	6	2	4.0%	0	0	0.0%	6	2	4.7%	3	-15.5%	2	1
Greer	14	5	7.4%	3	1	1.6%	19	6	10.2%	74	-37.9%	9	3
Harmon	13	4	9.8%	1	0	0.8%	12	4	8.6%	64	13.0%	1	0
Harper	2	1	2.0%	0	0	0.0%	11	4	7.1%	32	-247.7%	0	0
Haskell	30	10	6.7%	3	1	0.7%	29	10	5.6%	10	16.5%	9	3
Hughes	21	7	4.6%	3	1	0.7%	36	12	6.8%	26	-49.4%	11	4
Jackson	103	34	6.1%	13	4	0.8%	138	46	10.0%	tie for 71	-63.7%	25	8
Jefferson	11	4	5.7%	3	1	1.6%	20	7	7.7%	45	-34.8%	3	1
Johnston	31	10	8.0%	3	1	0.8%	34	11	7.0%	28	12.3%	10	3
Kay	116	39	5.6%	21	7	1.0%	144	48	6.8%	25	-21.4%	23	8
Kingfisher	23	8	4.6%	2	1	0.4%	38	13	6.0%	13	-29.8%	7	2
Kiowa	30	10	8.6%	3	1	0.9%	34	11	10.4%	75	-20.3%	5	2

2005-2007 Very Low Birthweight (<3 lbs. 5 oz.)		
three year %	three year rank	change over time
1.5%		-29.6%
1.5%	53	-26.9%
0.0%	tie for 1	100.0%
1.8%	65	-689.5%
1.5%	54	-31.3%
1.2%	28	-40.5%
1.0%	15	48.1%
1.4%	40	-123.4%
1.4%	46	-188.9%
1.5%	55	-250.8%
1.4%	45	-47.5%
1.3%	34	-36.1%
1.6%	59	-48.7%
0.0%	tie for 1	100.0%
1.2%	26	-25.7%
1.4%	42	19.8%
1.4%	43	3.9%
2.2%	73	-82.2%
2.0%	69	1.2%
1.3%	33	-21.9%
1.3%	36	-235.3%
1.3%	37	20.1%
0.6%	6	73.1%
0.0%	tie for 1	###
1.5%	51	-29.9%
0.8%	10	2.4%
1.7%	61	-30.4%
1.6%	57	###
4.8%	77	-204.8%
0.7%	9	5.7%
0.0%	tie for 1	###
1.7%	63	-159.0%
2.1%	71	-219.5%
1.8%	67	-134.9%
1.2%	24	25.9%
2.1%	70	-166.7%
1.1%	18	-7.1%
1.1%	tie for 22	-175.0%
1.5%	56	-76.9%

Three-Year Number, Average Annual Number and Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 ½ Pounds (Low Birthweight)

Three-Year Number, Average Annual Number and Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 3 Pounds, 5 ounces (Very Low Birthweight)

Oklahoma & Counties: 1994-1996 & 2005-2007.

= zero base, cannot calculate change; State totals may not equal sum of all counties due to births for which county is not known..

LOW AND VERY LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS (continued)

county name	1994-1996 Low Birthweight (<5 ½ lbs)			1994-1996 Very Low Birthweight (<3lbs. 5 oz.)			2005-2007 Low Birthweight (<5 ½ lbs.)					2005-2007 Very Low Birthweight (<3 lbs. 5 oz.)	
	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year number	average annual number	three year %	three year rank	change over time	three year number	average annual number
Latimer	12	4	3.2%	2	1	0.5%	17	6	4.9%	5	-51.1%	5	2
Le Flore	118	39	6.3%	20	7	1.1%	147	49	6.6%	18	-4.9%	26	9
Lincoln	61	20	5.6%	12	4	1.1%	92	31	7.5%	40	-33.8%	16	5
Logan	82	27	8.2%	10	3	1.0%	92	31	6.6%	23	19.0%	17	6
Love	17	6	5.9%	1	0	0.3%	39	13	10.5%	76	-77.7%	11	4
McClain	45	15	4.8%	4	1	0.4%	100	33	7.9%	48	-63.0%	20	7
McCurtain	112	37	7.2%	12	4	0.8%	117	39	7.9%	49	-8.9%	22	7
McIntosh	42	14	6.6%	5	2	0.8%	57	19	8.7%	66	-32.0%	16	5
Major	5	2	2.3%	1	0	0.5%	17	6	6.6%	20	-186.0%	5	2
Marshall	39	13	8.5%	5	2	1.1%	40	13	6.1%	14	27.5%	7	2
Mayes	111	37	7.4%	22	7	1.5%	113	38	6.6%	19	11.5%	19	6
Murray	33	11	7.9%	7	2	1.7%	43	14	8.4%	62	-7.0%	6	2
Muskogee	226	75	7.6%	40	13	1.3%	263	88	8.3%	60	-10.4%	43	14
Noble	30	10	7.2%	1	0	0.2%	21	7	5.1%	6	29.0%	2	1
Nowata	31	10	8.4%	6	2	1.6%	16	5	4.2%	1	49.6%	3	1
Okfuskee	41	14	10.0%	8	3	2.0%	32	11	7.3%	35	27.1%	12	4
Oklahoma	2,432	811	8.1%	411	137	1.4%	3,039	1,013	8.3%	59	-3.2%	601	200
Okmulgee	109	36	7.4%	20	7	1.4%	129	43	7.9%	50	-5.9%	18	6
Osage	89	30	7.5%	12	4	1.0%	112	37	8.0%	54	-6.9%	12	4
Ottawa	68	23	5.8%	12	4	1.0%	107	36	7.5%	42	-28.8%	25	8
Pawnee	35	12	6.0%	6	2	1.0%	47	16	7.4%	39	-23.7%	6	2
Payne	110	37	4.9%	18	6	0.8%	161	54	6.0%	12	–22.0%	26	9
Pittsburgh	90	30	6.1%	13	4	0.9%	145	48	8.6%	65	-40.7%	18	6
Pontotoc	93	31	6.7%	9	3	0.7%	132	44	8.3%	58	-23.8%	19	6
Pottawatomie	167	56	6.9%	19	6	0.8%	191	64	6.7%	24	3.4%	41	14
Pushmataha	8	3	2.0%	1	0	0.2%	34	11	7.8%	46	-292.0%	3	1
Roger Mills	10	3	9.5%	2	1	1.9%	8	3	5.1%	7	46.2%	1	0
Rogers	164	55	6.6%	29	10	1.2%	186	62	6.3%	16	4.9%	43	14
Seminole	78	26	7.6%	10	3	1.0%	73	24	7.1%	31	6.3%	22	7
Sequoyah	97	32	6.2%	22	7	1.4%	137	46	8.0%	52	-28.6%	29	10
Stephens	109	36	7.5%	12	4	0.8%	105	35	6.2%	15	17.4%	23	8
Texas	36	12	5.1%	10	3	1.4%	75	25	6.6%	21	-28.7%	14	5
Tillman	29	10	7.3%	4	1	1.0%	28	9	7.8%	47	-7.0%	4	1
Tulsa	1,778	593	7.3%	336	112	1.4%	2,190	730	7.6%	43	-4.6%	514	171
Wagoner	132	44	6.8%	28	9	1.4%	189	63	7.5%	41	-9.9%	32	11
Washington	106	35	6.8%	8	3	0.5%	130	43	7.1%	30	-4.3%	26	9
Washita	25	8	6.8%	7	2	1.9%	29	10	5.3%	8	22.5%	6	2
Woods	18	6	7.0%	0	0	0.0	13	4	4.7%	4	33.5%	4	1
Woodward	46	15	6.5%	5	2	0.7%	62	21	7.2%	34	-10.3%	12	4

2005-2007 Very Low Birthweight (<3 lbs. 5 oz.)		
three year %	three year rank	change over time
1.4%	49	-166.6%
1.2%	25	-9.5%
1.3%	35	-18.3%
1.2%	30	-22.8%
2.9%	76	-752.3%
1.6%	58	-266.7%
1.5%	52	-91.1%
2.4%	74	-211.2%
1.9%	68	-320.5%
1.1%	17	1.1%
1.1%	21	24.9%
1.2%	27	29.6%
1.4%	39	-2.0%
0.5%	5	-102.9%
0.8%	11	51.2%
2.7%	75	-40.1%
1.6%	60	-20.7%
1.1%	19	19.5%
0.9%	12	15.0%
1.8%	64	-70.5%
0.9%	13	7.9%
1.0%	14	-20.4%
1.1%	16	-20.9%
1.2%	29	-84.1%
1.4%	47	-82.3%
0.7%	8	-176.7%
0.6%	7	66.3%
1.5%	50	-24.3%
2.1%	72	-120.2%
1.7%	62	-20.0%
1.4%	38	-64.4%
1.2%	31	13.5%
1.1%	tie for 22	-10.8%
1.8%	66	-29.9%
1.3%	32	12.3%
1.4%	44	-176.3%
1.1%	20	42.7%
1.4%	48	###
1.4%	41	-96.4%

BIRTHS TO TEENS

county name	1994-1996 Ages 15-17			1994-1996 Ages 18-19			1994-1996 Ages 15-19			2005-2007 Ages 15-17				
	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time
OKLAHOMA	8,323	2,774	38.1	14,506	4,835	103.1	22,829	7,610	63.6	6,594	2,198	29.5		22.6%
Adair	99	33	63.5	160	53	189.6	259	86	107.7	66	22	39.2	60	38.2%
Alfalfa	6	2	14.7	13	4	132.7	19	6	37.5	3	1	9.6	3	34.8%
Atoka	36	12	37.8	54	18	114.9	90	30	63.2	24	8	29.7	34	21.4%
Beaver	10	3	21.4	21	7	142.9	31	10	50.4	4	1	10.1	4	53.0%
Beckham	37	12	27.1	93	31	134.6	130	43	63.2	48	16	39.2	59	-44.6%
Blaine	25	8	33.4	61	20	156.4	86	29	75.5	26	9	34.1	47	-2.1%
Bryan	77	26	33.8	187	62	108.0	264	88	65.8	99	33	41.4	65	-22.5%
Caddo	110	37	51.6	151	50	134.7	261	87	80.2	74	25	32.4	40	37.3%
Canadian	146	49	24.4	213	71	71.7	359	120	40.1	112	37	16.3	11	33.2%
Carter	140	47	43.6	252	84	161.0	392	131	82.0	92	31	30.4	36	30.2%
Cherokee	111	37	44.0	203	68	103.6	314	105	70.0	101	34	35.8	50	18.7%
Choctaw	51	17	46.1	86	29	155.5	137	46	82.6	42	14	39.0	58	15.4%
Cimarron	7	2	29.3	10	3	102.0	17	6	50.4	4	1	17.4	12	40.6%
Cleveland	274	91	21.8	493	164	41.9	767	256	31.5	158	53	11.7	5	46.6%
Coal	15	5	30.9	34	11	139.9	49	16	67.2	18	6	45.1	70	-46.2%
Comanche	324	108	44.5	683	228	141.8	1,007	336	83.2	194	65	26.1	25	41.4%
Cotton	18	6	35.9	30	10	131.6	48	16	65.8	11	4	28.7	31	20.1%
Craig	29	10	32.0	65	22	138.0	94	31	68.2	25	8	26.5	28	17.2%
Creek	179	60	36.9	300	100	128.7	479	160	66.7	117	39	25.2	24	31.7%
Custer	53	18	34.4	94	31	49.3	147	49	42.6	54	18	38.7	56	-12.4%
Delaware	82	27	38.1	171	57	158.6	253	84	78.3	71	24	28.8	32	24.3%
Dewey	8	3	22.7	17	6	146.6	25	8	53.4	7	2	26.1	26	-14.9%
Ellis	13	4	42.9	14	5	134.6	27	9	66.3	5	2	23.9	21	44.2%
Garfield	136	45	38.1	213	71	110.2	349	116	63.4	94	31	26.8	29	29.7%
Garvin	74	25	40.0	121	40	131.0	195	65	70.3	53	18	31.4	38	21.4%
Grady	108	36	34.3	223	74	121.0	331	110	66.3	65	22	19.9	15	42.1%
Grant	2	1	5.3	15	5	119.0	17	6	33.9	2	1	5.7	1	-6.5%
Greer	12	4	32.1	26	9	121.5	38	13	64.6	19	6	65.1	76	-102.8%
Harmon	10	3	44.1	23	8	184.0	33	11	93.8	13	4	66.3	77	-50.6%
Harper	6	2	23.3	10	3	111.1	16	5	46.1	8	3	44.9	69	-92.5%
Haskell	35	12	42.2	66	22	175.1	101	34	83.7	33	11	44.6	68	-5.8%
Hughes	41	14	43.5	59	20	139.5	100	33	73.3	38	13	48.0	73	-10.2%
Jackson	98	33	47.4	174	58	126.0	272	91	78.9	67	22	37.5	54	20.9%
Jefferson	12	4	23.2	23	8	108.0	35	12	47.9	18	6	45.5	71	-95.8%
Johnston	28	9	39.3	39	13	68.5	67	22	52.3	20	7	32.9	41	16.1%
Kay	125	42	42.8	278	93	157.9	403	134	86.0	103	34	35.9	51	16.1%
Kingfisher	25	8	27.3	43	14	100.5	68	23	50.6	22	7	24.0	22	12.3%
Kiowa	32	11	40.0	39	13	123.8	71	24	63.6	24	8	40.8	64	-2.2%

2005-2007 Ages 18-19					2005-2007 Ages 15-19				
three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time
14,836	4,945	102.8		0.2%	21,430	7,143	58.3		8.3%
150	50	177.3	73	6.5%	216	72	85.4	68	20.7%
8	3	51.6	4	61.1%	11	4	23.5	2	37.4%
65	22	153.3	62	-33.4%	89	30	72.2	54	-14.2%
12	4	70.6	10	50.6%	16	5	28.2	5	44.1%
116	39	186.5	75	-38.6%	164	55	88.7	71	-40.5%
54	18	145.6	58	6.9%	80	27	70.5	50	6.6%
194	65	105.0	25	2.8%	293	98	69.1	45	-5.0%
149	50	128.1	44	4.9%	223	74	64.6	35	19.4%
269	90	68.8	8	4.0%	381	127	35.3	8	11.8%
214	71	160.9	66	0.1%	306	102	70.3	48	14.3%
209	70	69.1	9	33.3%	310	103	53.0	23	24.3%
90	30	166.1	70	-6.8%	132	44	81.6	66	1.2%
11	4	105.8	26	-3.7%	15	5	44.9	16	11.0%
502	167	40.6	2	3.0%	660	220	25.5	3	19.2%
23	8	111.1	29	20.6%	41	14	67.7	40	-0.7%
568	189	111.7	30	21.2%	762	254	60.8	31	26.9%
26	9	120.4	36	8.5%	37	12	61.8	32	6.2%
72	24	132.6	47	3.9%	97	32	65.2	36	4.4%
290	97	116.5	35	9.5%	407	136	57.0	25	14.5%
113	38	56.7	5	-15.0%	167	56	49.2	20	-15.5%
188	63	158.6	65	0.0%	259	86	71.0	51	9.4%
11	4	82.7	13	43.6%	18	6	44.9	15	16.0%
14	5	152.2	61	-13.0%	19	6	63.1	34	4.8%
288	96	157.2	63	-42.7%	382	127	71.5	52	-12.8%
141	47	174.9	72	-33.6%	194	65	77.8	62	-10.7%
193	64	92.6	20	23.5%	258	86	48.2	18	27.3%
12	4	74.1	11	37.8%	14	5	27.2	4	19.7%
23	8	101.3	24	16.6%	42	14	80.9	65	-25.2%
17	6	144.1	56	21.7%	30	10	95.5	77	-1.9%
13	4	116.1	34	-4.5%	21	7	72.4	56	-57.0%
67	22	151.2	60	13.6%	100	33	84.5	67	-1.0%
63	21	165.4	69	-18.6%	101	34	86.1	69	-17.5%
139	46	121.4	37	3.6%	206	69	70.2	47	10.9%
41	14	182.2	74	-68.8%	59	20	95.0	76	-98.2%
75	25	169.3	71	-147.0%	95	32	90.5	73	-73.1%
219	73	122.0	39	22.7%	322	107	69.0	44	19.8%
46	15	101.1	22	-0.6%	68	23	49.5	21	2.2%
41	14	133.6	48	-7.9%	65	22	72.6	57	-14.2%

Mothers Age 15 through 17: Three-Year Number of Births, Average Annual Number of Births and Three-Year Rate of Births per 1,000 Female; Teens Age 15 through 17; Mothers Age 18 and 19: Three-Year Number of Births, Average Annual Number of Births and Three-Year Rate of Births per 1,000 Female Teens Age 18 and 19; Mothers Age 15 through 19: Three-Year Number of Births, Average Annual Number of Births and Three-Year Rate of Births per 1,000 Female Teens Age 15 through 19; Oklahoma & Counties: 1994-1996 & 2005-2007.

State totals may not equal sum of counties due to data suppression to protect confidentiality and births for which the county of residence is not known.

BIRTHS TO TEENS (continued)

county name	1994-1996 Ages 15-17			1994-1996 Ages 18-19			1994-1996 Ages 15-19			2005-2007 Ages 15-17				
	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time
Latimer	31	10	46.3	53	18	80.9	84	28	63.4	23	8	32.0	39	30.9%
Le Flore	131	44	39.4	258	86	145.0	389	130	76.2	103	34	33.0	42	16.2%
Lincoln	69	23	28.9	124	41	114.7	193	64	55.7	54	18	23.1	20	20.2%
Logan	60	20	29.6	101	34	53.2	161	54	41.0	30	10	12.5	6	57.9%
Love	24	8	36.5	33	11	142.2	57	19	64.1	17	6	28.0	30	23.5%
McClain	40	13	20.4	72	24	74.7	112	37	38.3	36	12	18.4	14	9.8%
McCurtain	123	41	43.8	250	83	176.2	373	124	88.3	103	34	40.7	63	7.1%
McIntosh	42	14	33.6	81	27	152.8	123	41	69.1	28	9	22.6	18	32.8%
Major	9	3	16.7	24	8	100.0	33	11	42.3	8	3	15.9	10	4.4%
Marshall	30	10	38.7	58	19	132.7	88	29	72.6	36	12	41.9	66	-8.1%
Mayes	116	39	48.9	171	57	131.0	287	96	78.1	76	25	28.9	33	40.9%
Murray	31	10	35.8	63	21	145.8	94	31	72.4	41	14	61.2	75	-70.9%
Muskogee	259	86	51.6	426	142	147.2	685	228	86.5	167	56	39.9	62	22.6%
Noble	27	9	36.9	49	16	121.6	76	25	67.0	9	3	12.7	7	65.5%
Nowata	24	8	37.6	54	18	153.0	78	26	78.6	15	5	20.4	16	45.7%
Okfuskee	40	13	49.0	54	18	128.0	94	31	75.9	23	8	37.0	52	24.4%
Oklahoma	1,758	586	44.5	2,908	969	109.8	4,666	1,555	70.7	1,526	509	37.3	53	16.1%
Okmulgee	130	43	49.2	200	67	130.0	330	110	78.9	93	31	34.8	48	29.2%
Osage	82	27	26.8	121	40	88.8	203	68	45.9	55	18	18.1	13	32.3%
Ottawa	95	32	50.0	163	54	104.0	258	86	74.4	86	29	39.0	57	21.9%
Pawnee	36	12	31.8	60	20	124.0	96	32	59.4	30	10	26.4	27	16.8%
Payne	89	30	27.3	189	63	26.8	278	93	26.9	72	24	22.6	19	16.9%
Pittsburg	100	33	34.8	198	66	141.8	298	99	69.7	90	30	33.6	45	3.2%
Pontotoc	72	24	30.9	165	55	82.7	237	79	54.7	76	25	33.4	43	-8.3%
Pottawatomie	171	57	37.6	293	98	82.0	464	155	57.2	132	44	31.0	37	17.5%
Pushmataha	32	11	41.1	41	14	120.2	73	24	65.2	27	9	33.5	44	18.7%
Roger Mills	5	2	17.6	9	3	86.5	14	5	36.1	7	2	42.9	67	-143.9%
Rogers	136	45	30.2	230	77	96.3	366	122	53.1	82	27	14.0	8	53.5%
Seminole	96	32	56.1	150	50	157.1	246	82	92.2	59	20	35.5	49	36.7%
Sequoyah	119	40	42.6	192	64	129.3	311	104	72.7	105	35	39.6	61	7.0%
Stephens	123	41	43.1	162	54	120.4	285	95	67.8	67	22	25.2	23	41.6%
Texas	36	12	27.6	82	27	99.0	118	39	55.4	62	21	47.3	72	-71.0%
Tillman	44	15	65.7	55	18	160.3	99	33	97.7	32	11	56.3	74	14.2%
Tulsa	1,281	427	39.8	2,150	717	102.4	3,431	1,144	64.5	1,078	359	30.1	35	24.4%
Wagoner	115	38	27.1	212	71	105.8	327	109	52.3	63	21	14.4	9	46.7%
Washington	87	29	29.4	154	51	99.4	241	80	53.4	72	24	21.9	17	25.2%
Washita	18	6	21.1	51	17	142.5	69	23	57.1	26	9	33.9	46	-60.1%
Woods	6	2	14.7	19	6	33.7	25	8	25.7	4	1	9.2	2	37.3%
Woodward	42	14	33.9	74	25	129.1	116	39	64.0	47	16	38.5	55	-13.5%

2005-2007 Ages 18-19					2005-2007 Ages 15-19				
three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time
51	17	63.2	6	21.9%	74	25	48.5	19	23.5%
269	90	138.5	51	4.5%	372	124	73.5	58	3.6%
142	47	130.0	46	-13.4%	196	65	57.1	26	-2.6%
120	40	64.2	7	-20.5%	150	50	35.1	7	14.5%
41	14	158.3	64	-11.3%	58	19	66.9	38	-4.3%
99	33	84.0	14	-12.4%	135	45	43.1	14	-12.5%
228	76	191.8	76	-8.8%	331	110	89.0	72	-0.8%
70	23	96.3	21	37.0%	98	33	49.8	22	27.9%
19	6	88.8	18	11.2%	27	9	37.7	11	10.9%
83	28	193.5	77	-45.8%	119	40	92.3	74	-27.1%
195	65	138.7	53	-5.8%	271	90	67.2	39	14.0%
52	17	165.1	68	-13.2%	93	31	94.4	75	-30.4%
365	122	141.6	54	3.8%	532	177	78.7	63	9.1%
30	10	79.2	12	34.9%	39	13	35.9	9	46.4%
51	17	135.6	50	11.3%	66	22	59.4	28	24.5%
56	19	128.7	45	-0.6%	79	26	74.8	60	1.5%
2,996	999	115.5	33	-5.2%	4,522	1,507	67.7	41	4.3%
196	65	125.6	41	3.4%	289	96	68.3	42	13.5%
137	46	88.7	17	0.1%	192	64	41.9	13	8.6%
184	61	112.4	31	-8.1%	270	90	70.3	49	5.5%
66	22	110.7	28	10.7%	96	32	55.5	24	6.6%
193	64	22.8	1	14.8%	265	88	22.8	1	15.4%
202	67	147.6	59	-4.0%	292	97	72.2	53	-3.5%
151	50	91.1	19	-10.2%	227	76	57.7	27	-5.5%
319	106	106.3	27	-29.7%	451	150	62.2	33	-8.8%
56	19	138.6	52	-15.3%	83	28	68.5	43	-5.1%
14	5	144.3	57	-66.8%	21	7	80.8	64	-123.8%
245	82	85.2	15	11.6%	327	109	37.5	10	29.3%
132	44	122.0	38	22.3%	191	64	69.6	46	24.6%
189	63	133.9	49	-3.5%	294	98	72.3	55	0.5%
180	60	126.1	42	-4.8%	247	82	60.4	29	11.0%
102	34	123.8	40	-25.0%	164	55	76.8	61	-38.7%
46	15	142.4	55	11.2%	78	26	87.5	70	10.4%
2,319	773	114.6	32	-12.0%	3,397	1,132	60.6	30	6.1%
189	63	85.4	16	19.3%	252	84	38.3	12	26.8%
160	53	101.1	23	-1.8%	232	77	47.7	17	10.6%
52	17	127.1	43	10.8%	78	26	66.3	37	-16.1%
29	10	48.2	3	-42.7%	33	11	31.9	6	-23.7%
82	27	161.4	67	-25.0%	129	43	74.6	59	-16.5%

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CONFIRMATIONS

county name	FY 1995-1997 three year number	FY 1995-1997 average annual number	FY 1995-1997 three year rate/1000	FY2006-2008 three year number	FY2006-2008 average annual number	FY2006-2008 three year rate/1000	FY2006-2008 three year rank	FY2006-2008 change over time
OKLAHOMA	36,973	12,324	14.3	38,732	12,911	14.5		-1.8%
Adair	425	142	23.6	448	149	24.0	66	-2.0%
Alfalfa	85	28	22.4	43	14	14.9	39	33.6%
Atoka	155	52	15.7	200	67	21.3	61	-36.0%
Beaver	31	10	6.4	38	13	9.5	14	-48.4%
Beckham	387	129	25.6	375	125	25.2	70	1.9%
Blaine	191	64	21.1	185	62	24.2	67	-14.7%
Bryan	269	90	10.5	732	244	26.4	71	-152.4%
Caddo	648	216	25.4	263	88	11.3	20	55.3%
Canadian	921	307	13.1	1,088	363	14.3	36	-9.2%
Carter	566	189	15.9	775	258	21.8	62	-36.9%
Cherokee	442	147	14.4	473	158	14.7	38	-1.8%
Choctaw	160	53	12.9	229	76	20.7	60	-61.0%
Cimarron	24	8	9.0	13	4	6.9	6	23.0%
Cleveland	1,626	542	11.2	1,018	339	6.5	4	42.1%
Coal	99	33	21.0	99	33	23.7	65	-12.8%
Comanche	896	299	9.4	873	291	9.0	12	4.6%
Cotton	45	15	8.9	86	29	18.3	52	-105.7%
Craig	91	30	8.8	193	64	19.8	56	-124.2%
Creek	563	188	10.6	422	141	8.4	8	20.2%
Custer	368	123	18.2	336	112	19.2	54	-5.6%
Delaware	177	59	7.4	360	120	13.4	32	-80.6%
Dewey	75	25	19.5	37	12	13.4	31	31.1%
Ellis	19	6	6.1	12	4	5.0	1	19.0%
Garfield	773	258	17.6	494	165	11.4	21	34.8%
Garvin	868	289	42.8	442	147	23.0	64	46.3%
Grady	377	126	10.5	402	134	10.7	16	-1.6%
Grant	69	23	16.9	33	11	11.6	22	31.2%
Greer	45	15	11.9	102	34	31.7	75	-166.8%
Harmon	27	9	9.5	23	8	10.9	18	-14.2%
Harper	22	7	7.9	11	4	5.1	3	35.2%
Haskell	181	60	20.4	108	36	12.2	24	40.4%
Hughes	116	39	11.9	225	75	25.1	69	-110.6%
Jackson	390	130	15.5	476	159	20.7	59	-33.4%
Jefferson	84	28	16.6	62	21	14.1	35	15.2%
Johnston	106	35	13.2	247	82	33.0	77	-150.6%
Kay	763	254	20.0	919	306	26.7	72	-33.4%
Kingfisher	100	33	8.8	83	28	8.0	7	9.5%
Kiowa	178	59	21.6	117	39	17.9	50	16.9%

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Three-Year Rate per 1,000 children
Oklahoma & Counties: Fiscal Years 1995-1997 & Fiscal Years 2006-2008

county name	FY 1995-1997			FY2006-2008				
	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year number	average annual number	three year rate/1000	three year rank	change over time
Latimer	101	34	12.1	144	48	20.1	58	-65.2%
Le Flore	1,057	352	28.8	521	174	14.1	34	51.0%
Lincoln	352	117	13.8	300	100	12.4	26	9.8%
Logan	258	86	10.4	296	99	11.3	19	-8.7%
Love	108	36	16.7	82	27	12.6	27	24.2%
McClain	334	111	16.2	400	133	17.6	48	-8.7%
McCurtain	532	177	18.1	740	247	28.2	74	-56.0%
McIntosh	342	114	27.4	328	109	26.9	73	1.7%
Major	82	27	13.6	59	20	12.4	25	8.7%
Marshall	144	48	17.3	112	37	10.8	17	37.6%
Mayes	524	175	18.1	550	183	19.2	55	-6.2%
Murray	151	50	16.5	113	38	13.1	28	20.4%
Muskogee	1,217	406	22.2	1,018	339	19.9	57	10.0%
Noble	105	35	11.9	134	45	17.0	46	-43.1%
Nowata	95	32	12.0	171	57	22.9	63	-90.5%
Okfuskee	68	23	7.6	126	42	17.3	47	-126.1%
Oklahoma	7,583	2,528	15.5	9,942	3,314	18.2	51	-17.0%
Okmulgee	281	94	9.2	383	128	13.2	30	-44.1%
Osage	397	132	11.4	271	90	8.9	10	22.1%
Ottawa	242	81	10.2	237	79	10.1	15	0.9%
Pawnee	190	63	14.7	165	55	14.0	33	5.0%
Payne	819	273	20.7	628	209	14.3	37	30.8%
Pittsburg	372	124	12.2	919	306	31.8	76	-161.6%
Pontotoc	550	183	21.3	392	131	15.5	42	27.1%
Pottawatomie	1,102	367	22.4	651	217	13.1	29	41.5%
Pushmataha	242	81	27.7	142	47	17.8	49	35.7%
Roger Mills	37	12	12.5	11	4	5.0	2	59.8%
Rogers	380	127	7.1	735	245	12.0	23	-69.9%
Seminole	344	115	17.2	438	146	24.4	68	-41.9%
Sequoyah	566	189	18.6	272	91	8.9	11	51.9%
Stephens	321	107	9.9	508	169	16.8	45	-69.3%
Texas	172	57	11.0	120	40	6.8	5	38.5%
Tillman	94	31	11.7	120	40	19.1	53	-63.8%
Tulsa	3,631	1,210	8.7	4,283	1,428	9.4	13	-8.7%
Wagoner	457	152	10.0	436	145	8.8	9	12.7%
Washington	855	285	23.1	506	169	15.2	41	34.0%
Washita	110	37	12.0	137	46	16.6	43	-38.0%
Woods	135	45	24.3	69	23	14.9	40	38.8%
Woodward	261	87	17.2	231	77	16.8	44	2.7%

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

county name	School Years 2001/2002 - 2003/2004					School Years 2005/2006 - 2007/2008						
	three year number any age any grade	average annual number any age any grade	three year number < age 19 high school	average annual number, < age 19 high school	three year rate < age 19 high school	three year number, any age any grade	average annual number, any age any grade	three year number, <age 19 high school	average annual number, < age 19 high school	three year rate < age 19 high school	three year rank	change over time
OKLAHOMA	23,650	7,883	19,273	6,424	3.7%	19,905	6,635	17,174	5,725	3.3%		12.0%
Adair	189	63	166	55	4.9%	318	106	320	107	8.4%	77	-71.1%
Alfalfa	3	1	3	1	0.4%	4	1	4	1	0.6%	3	-62.6%
Atoka	88	29	75	25	3.9%	54	18	40	13	2.0%	25	48.1%
Beaver	17	6	8	3	0.8%	6	2	5	2	0.5%	2	35.7%
Beckham	134	45	126	42	4.2%	174	58	157	52	5.3%	73	-26.7%
Blaine	13	4	11	4	0.5%	28	9	16	5	0.8%	6	-57.3%
Bryan	347	116	255	85	4.4%	205	68	198	66	3.5%	58	22.2%
Caddo	169	56	148	49	2.7%	161	54	149	50	3.0%	46	-12.8%
Canadian	601	200	544	181	3.3%	519	173	475	158	2.7%	42	17.3%
Carter	294	98	264	88	3.5%	331	110	312	104	4.2%	69	-19.3%
Cherokee	218	73	185	62	3.5%	205	68	196	65	3.6%	61	-1.6%
Choctaw	78	26	72	24	3.1%	91	30	95	32	3.9%	67	-23.3%
Cimarron	5	2	5	2	0.9%	1	0	1	0	0.2%	1	74.5%
Cleveland	1,390	463	1,194	398	3.7%	866	289	765	255	2.3%	32	38.3%
Coal	22	7	22	7	2.1%	26	9	24	8	2.4%	34	-13.7%
Comanche	848	283	660	220	3.8%	618	206	465	155	2.6%	41	32.1%
Cotton	15	5	12	4	1.2%	12	4	14	5	1.3%	13	-11.2%
Craig	67	22	65	22	2.4%	58	19	64	21	2.1%	28	10.9%
Creek	332	111	283	94	2.5%	316	105	265	88	2.3%	33	9.9%
Custer	153	51	133	44	3.2%	107	36	93	31	2.5%	37	23.6%
Delaware	271	90	244	81	4.4%	241	80	217	72	3.8%	65	13.9%
Dewey	12	4	9	3	1.1%	10	3	4	1	0.6%	4	45.6%
Ellis	10	3	9	3	1.4%	8	3	12	4	1.9%	24	-36.4%
Garfield	245	82	203	68	2.4%	197	66	127	42	1.6%	19	33.0%
Garvin	137	46	115	38	2.6%	188	63	168	56	3.8%	64	-43.4%
Grady	288	96	264	88	3.6%	247	82	233	78	3.1%	50	12.6%
Grant	3	1	3	1	0.3%	7	2	8	3	0.9%	8	-183.5%
Greer	43	14	36	12	4.3%	24	8	14	5	1.7%	20	61.6%
Harmon	23	8	17	6	3.3%	29	10	26	9	5.4%	75	-64.1%
Harper	7	2	3	1	0.4%	10	3	10	3	1.6%	18	-266.1%
Haskell	77	26	70	23	3.5%	39	13	47	16	2.5%	39	27.9%
Hughes	123	41	98	33	4.7%	94	31	80	27	3.7%	62	20.2%
Jackson	202	67	153	51	3.2%	248	83	161	54	3.6%	60	-12.9%
Jefferson	38	13	31	10	2.7%	23	8	26	9	2.3%	31	17.1%
Johnston	51	17	45	15	2.9%	52	17	41	14	2.4%	36	15.0%
Kay	489	163	417	139	5.1%	558	186	521	174	6.7%	76	-31.3%
Kingfisher	52	17	41	14	1.3%	17	6	20	7	0.7%	5	48.1%
Kiowa	62	21	55	18	3.1%	61	20	59	20	3.5%	59	-11.5%

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Youth (any age) Dropping Out of Any Grade; Three-Year Number and Average Annual Number of Youth (under age 19) Dropping Out of High School (Grades 9-12); Three-Year High School Dropout Rate (Youth under age 19 dropping out of grades 9-12); Oklahoma & counties: School Years 2001/2002 through 2003/2004 & School Years 2005/2006 through 2007/2008

county name	School Years 2001/2002 - 2003/2004					School Years 2005/2006 - 2007/2008						
	three year number any age any grade	average annual number any age any grade	three year number < age 19 high school	average annual number, < age 19 high school	three year rate < age 19 high school	three year number, any age any grade	average annual number, any age any grade	three year number, <age 19 high school	average annual number, < age 19 high school	three year rate < age 19 high school	three year rank	change over time
Latimer	16	5	15	5	1.0%	32	11	34	11	2.2%	30	-125.9%
Le Flore	329	110	293	98	3.7%	271	90	275	92	3.3%	55	12.0%
Lincoln	108	36	101	34	2.0%	120	40	107	36	2.0%	26	-3.6%
Logan	109	36	102	34	2.6%	33	11	36	12	0.9%	7	66.0%
Love	13	4	11	4	0.8%	45	15	33	11	2.4%	35	-206.6%
McClain	172	57	144	48	2.9%	58	19	57	19	2.0%	27	30.5%
McCurtain	155	52	139	46	2.2%	69	23	54	18	1.5%	16	34.5%
McIntosh	90	30	73	24	2.5%	197	66	153	51	3.0%	47	-21.0%
Major	25	8	23	8	1.5%	81	27	58	19	1.4%	15	8.9%
Marshall	33	11	22	7	1.1%	65	22	69	23	1.4%	14	-30.3%
Mayes	239	80	206	69	3.5%	102	34	100	33	2.5%	40	27.4%
Murray	38	13	35	12	1.9%	32	11	37	12	1.9%	23	-2.5%
Muskogee	367	122	326	109	2.8%	478	159	412	137	3.7%	63	-31.5%
Noble	41	14	32	11	1.6%	45	15	21	7	1.1%	11	31.7%
Nowata	17	6	13	4	0.7%	23	8	18	6	1.0%	9	-35.8%
Okfuskee	68	23	59	20	3.1%	160	53	59	20	3.3%	53	-3.5%
Oklahoma	5,867	1,956	4,275	1,425	4.8%	3,687	1,229	2,745	915	3.1%	49	35.6%
Okmulgee	202	67	161	54	2.6%	116	39	104	35	1.7%	22	33.3%
Osage	109	36	100	33	3.0%	55	18	52	17	1.7%	21	44.8%
Ottawa	253	84	222	74	4.6%	120	40	116	39	2.1%	29	53.7%
Pawnee	95	32	86	29	3.8%	42	14	35	12	1.5%	17	61.3%
Payne	403	134	319	106	3.6%	368	123	355	118	4.1%	68	-14.4%
Pittsburg	328	109	288	96	4.3%	252	84	232	77	3.5%	57	19.3%
Pontotoc	162	54	152	51	2.8%	247	82	235	78	4.3%	70	-56.2%
Pottawatomie	486	162	439	146	4.2%	332	111	323	108	3.0%	44	30.3%
Pushmataha	105	35	97	32	4.7%	64	21	76	25	3.9%	66	18.1%
Roger Mills	15	5	14	5	1.9%	9	3	8	3	1.2%	12	38.0%
Rogers	414	138	355	118	3.0%	464	155	434	145	3.4%	56	-14.9%
Seminole	152	51	129	43	3.2%	138	46	139	46	3.3%	54	-3.8%
Sequoyah	253	84	235	78	3.5%	222	74	199	66	2.8%	43	21.7%
Stephens	320	107	299	100	4.2%	415	138	374	125	5.3%	74	-25.4%
Texas	142	47	134	45	4.1%	111	37	92	31	3.0%	45	27.4%
Tillman	78	26	55	18	3.4%	61	20	54	18	3.2%	51	6.1%
Tulsa	4,649	1,550	3,672	1,224	4.3%	4,471	1,490	3,990	1,330	4.5%	71	-5.3%
Wagoner	242	81	202	67	4.1%	298	99	280	93	5.2%	72	-28.9%
Washington	277	92	259	86	3.3%	316	105	255	85	3.2%	52	2.2%
Washita	19	6	17	6	0.9%	29	10	18	6	1.1%	10	-18.1%
Woods	44	15	32	11	2.3%	53	18	36	12	3.1%	48	-31.1%
Woodward	99	33	93	31	3.2%	71	24	67	22	2.5%	38	22.4%

= zero base- cannot calculate change; State totals may not equal sum of counties due to data suppression to protect confidentiality and death for which the county of residence is not known.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

county name	1994-1996 three year number	1994-1996 average annual number	1994-1996 three year rate/ 100,000	2005-2007 three year number	2005-2007 average annual number	2005-2007 three year rate/ 100,000	2005-2007 three year rank	change over time
OKLAHOMA	4,137	1,379	363.3	2,173	724	185.3		49.0%
Adair	8	3	95.7	8	3	92.4	36	3.4%
Alfalfa	2	1	108.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Atoka	0	0	0.0	3	1	67.9	23	###
Beaver	0	0	0.0	3	1	148.5	59	###
Beckham	7	2	101.2	7	2	113.0	47	-11.7%
Blaine	6	2	152.0	2	1	55.2	18	63.7%
Bryan	11	4	96.3	14	5	112.6	46	-17.0%
Caddo	26	9	227.4	20	7	175.9	63	22.6%
Canadian	47	16	146.8	26	9	73.4	25	50.0%
Carter	43	14	261.3	29	10	184.7	64	29.3%
Cherokee	24	8	182.0	11	4	75.5	27	58.5%
Choctaw	12	4	194.6	5	2	98.6	41	49.3%
Cimarron	1	0	82.1	2	1	210.3	68	-156.0%
Cleveland	89	30	137.9	50	17	70.6	24	48.8%
Coal	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Comanche	221	74	535.9	111	37	271.0	73	49.4%
Cotton	5	2	210.8	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Craig	6	2	126.3	6	2	130.5	52	-3.3%
Creek	66	22	270.0	20	7	83.0	32	69.3%
Custer	19	6	212.0	14	5	193.6	66	8.7%
Delaware	1	0	9.8	14	5	108.5	45	-1004.3%
Dewey	3	1	147.9	1	0	76.6	28	48.2%
Ellis	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield	49	16	247.6	9	3	49.4	16	80.0%
Garvin	39	13	408.8	8	3	93.5	37	77.1%
Grady	29	10	174.9	25	8	146.7	58	16.2%
Grant	0	0	0.0	1	0	62.9	22	###
Greer	9	3	496.9	2	1	139.5	57	71.9%
Harmon	4	1	293.3	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harper	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Haskell	4	1	98.2	3	1	74.8	26	23.9%
Hughes	21	7	444.8	2	1	47.1	15	89.4%
Jackson	19	6	182.4	10	3	99.9	42	45.3%
Jefferson	1	0	40.1	3	1	149.3	60	-272.7%
Johnston	7	2	178.8	2	1	58.1	21	67.5%
Kay	86	29	512.5	76	25	483.8	77	5.6%
Kingfisher	8	3	158.1	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Kiowa	64	21	1613.7	5	2	166.6	62	89.7%

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Arrests of Youths Age 10 through 17 for Violent Crimes
Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17
Oklahoma & Counties: 1994-1996 & 2005-2007

county name	1994-1996 three year number	1994-1996 average annual number	1994-1996 three year rate/ 100,000	2005-2007 three year number	2005-2007 average annual number	2005-2007 three year rate/ 100,000	2005-2007 three year rank	2005-2007 change over time
Latimer	8	3	203.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Le Flore	51	17	294.3	19	6	116.9	48	60.3%
Lincoln	21	7	177.9	5	2	42.4	13	76.1%
Logan	14	5	124.4	16	5	131.8	53	-5.9%
Love	2	1	64.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
McClain	4	1	42.4	3	1	29.4	12	30.6%
McCurtain	54	18	387.8	13	4	105.9	44	72.7%
McIntosh	14	5	235.1	3	1	51.4	17	78.1%
Major	7	2	237.7	2	1	86.3	35	63.7%
Marshall	8	3	217.7	6	2	132.7	55	39.0%
Mayes	9	3	69.4	18	6	132.5	54	-91.1%
Murray	9	3	206.6	3	1	78.2	30	62.2%
Muskogee	147	49	572.1	44	15	191.8	65	66.5%
Noble	10	3	247.1	3	1	83.4	33	66.3%
Nowata	5	2	141.5	6	2	164.0	61	-16.0%
Okfuskee	10	3	243.2	2	1	57.7	19	76.3%
Oklahoma	1,357	452	672.7	498	166	227.0	69	66.3%
Okmulgee	43	14	323.4	13	4	95.5	38	70.5%
Osage	17	6	103.6	12	4	77.6	29	25.1%
Ottawa	11	4	107.3	14	5	125.3	50	-16.7%
Pawnee	3	1	50.2	6	2	103.9	43	-106.9%
Payne	36	12	212.6	14	5	81.9	31	61.5%
Pittsburg	24	8	157.3	8	3	58.0	20	63.1%
Pontotoc	14	5	119.8	11	4	97.8	40	18.4%
Pottawatomie	88	29	389.4	57	19	252.7	71	35.1%
Pushmataha	10	3	250.1	11	4	280.3	74	-12.1%
Roger Mills	1	0	65.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers	28	9	121.9	13	4	43.2	14	64.5%
Seminole	31	10	338.6	11	4	134.9	56	60.1%
Sequoyah	17	6	119.8	51	17	350.3	75	-192.3%
Stephens	17	6	106.8	17	6	123.5	49	-15.6%
Texas	16	5	252.0	14	5	201.4	67	20.1%
Tillman	25	8	660.9	3	1	97.4	39	85.3%
Tulsa	999	333	588.1	700	233	366.3	76	37.7%
Wagoner	15	5	70.3	30	10	126.2	51	-79.5%
Washington	42	14	253.3	40	13	248.4	70	1.9%
Washita	8	3	193.7	10	3	265.3	72	-37.0%
Woods	1	0	38.6	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woodward	24	8	331.7	5	2	84.2	34	74.6%

= zero base - cannot calculate change

INFANT MORTALITY

county name	1994-1996 three year number	1994-1996 average annual number	1994-1996 three year rate/1000	2004-2006 three year number	2004-2006 average annual number	2004-2006 three year rate/1000	2004-2006 three year rank	2004-2006 change over time
OKLAHOMA	1,150	383	8.4	1,258	419	8.0		4.4%
Adair	10	3	9.8	7	2	6.1	23	37.7%
Alfalfa	2	1	12.4	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Atoka	6	2	13.5	5	2	10.0	63	26.3%
Beaver	0	0	0.0	1	0	4.4	13	###
Beckham	7	2	9.8	6	2	6.4	28	35.0%
Blaine	6	2	13.2	4	1	8.5	51	35.9%
Bryan	9	3	6.9	19	6	12.0	73	-74.2%
Caddo	8	3	6.5	6	2	4.8	15	27.0%
Canadian	11	4	3.7	32	11	7.8	40	-113.2%
Carter	14	5	7.9	17	6	8.4	50	-6.8%
Cherokee	9	3	5.6	21	7	11.1	65	-97.6%
Choctaw	3	1	5.4	5	2	7.3	36	-36.0%
Cimarron	1	0	10.5	1	0	11.9	72	-13.1%
Cleveland	38	13	5.7	50	17	6.1	22	-7.0%
Coal	3	1	13.0	6	2	28.3	77	-117.0%
Comanche	56	19	9.1	41	14	7.1	33	22.3%
Cotton	3	1	12.1	1	0	4.5	14	63.1%
Craig	7	2	14.0	5	2	9.1	58	34.6%
Creek	15	5	5.8	23	8	8.7	55	-51.0%
Custer	8	3	7.8	6	2	5.3	17	32.9%
Delaware	9	3	7.5	6	2	4.3	12	43.0%
Dewey	3	1	20.5	2	1	11.8	71	42.4%
Ellis	2	1	15.5	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Garfield	21	7	9.1	33	11	11.8	69	-28.8%
Garvin	6	2	5.9	11	4	9.9	62	-66.7%
Grady	12	4	6.9	17	6	8.7	54	-25.5%
Grant	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer	1	0	5.3	4	1	21.3	tie for 75	-302.1%
Harmon	2	1	15.2	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harper	0	0	0.0	1	0	6.4	27	###
Haskell	8	3	17.8	3	1	6.2	25	65.2%
Hughes	3	1	6.5	4	1	7.3	35	-11..6%
Jackson	13	4	7.7	15	5	11.2	66	-44.3%
Jefferson	0	0	0.0	3	1	11.5	67	###
Johnston	6	2	15.5	4	1	9.0	57	41.6%
Kay	21	7	10.1	17	6	8.3	48	18.3%
Kingfisher	3	1	6.1	1	0	1.7	7	71.2%
Kiowa	0	0	0.0	2	1	5.8	20	###

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births; Three-Year Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Live Births
Oklahoma & Counties: 1994-1996 & 2004-2006; ### = zero base - cannot calculate change; State totals may not equal sum of counties due to data suppression to protect confidentiality and dealth for which the county of residence is not known.

county name	1994-1996 three year number	1994-1996 average annual number	1994-1996 three year rate/1000	2004-2006 three year number	2004-2006 average annual number	2004-2006 three year rate/1000	2004-2006 three year rank	2004-2006 change over time
Latimer	4	1	10.8	4	1	11.7	68	-7.9%
Le Flore	13	4	6.9	18	6	8.2	47	-19.3%
Lincoln	12	4	11.0	10	3	8.0	45	26.9%
Logan	6	2	6.0	13	4	9.6	61	-60.1%
Love	1	0	3.5	2	1	5.5	19	-60.1%
McClain	5	2	5.4	10	3	8.1	46	-50.8%
McCurtain	12	4	7.7	13	4	9.0	56	-16.3%
McIntosh	6	2	9.4	10	3	15.7	74	-66.4%
Major	0	0	0.0	2	1	7.6	38	###
Marshall	5	2	10.9	2	1	3.2	8	70.9%
Mayes	19	6	12.7	10	3	6.2	24	51.3%
Murray	4	1	9.6	2	1	4.0	10	58.0%
Muskogee	20	7	6.7	19	6	6.2	26	7.0%
Noble	1	0	2.4	3	1	7.4	37	-210.4%
Nowata	4	1	10.9	2	1	5.2	16	52.3%
Okfuskee	5	2	12.2	3	1	6.6	29	46.1%
Oklahoma	281	94	9.3	329	110	9.2	59	1.4%
Okmulgee	13	4	8.9	13	4	7.8	39	11.9%
Osage	8	3	6.8	12	4	8.6	53	-27.6%
Ottawa	9	3	7.7	9	3	6.6	30	13.9%
Pawnee	4	1	6.8	1	0	1.6	6	76.5%
Payne	19	6	8.5	16	5	6.0	21	29.7%
Pittsburg	14	5	9.5	14	5	8.5	52	10.4%
Pontotoc	16	5	11.6	13	4	8.4	49	27.2%
Pottawatomie	22	7	9.1	15	5	5.5	18	39.9%
Pushmataha	4	1	9.9	3	1	7.0	32	29.2%
Roger Mills	2	1	19.0	3	1	21.3	tie for 75	-11.7%
Rogers	12	4	4.9	23	8	8.0	44	-64.1%
Seminole	6	2	5.8	8	3	7.9	41	-35.0%
Sequoyah	10	3	6.4	12	4	7.1	34	-11.0%
Stephens	12	4	8.3	16	5	9.5	60	-15.0%
Texas	3	1	4.3	9	3	7.9	43	-84.9%
Tillman	3	1	7.5	4	1	10.7	64	-41.9%
Tulsa	229	76	9.4	222	74	7.9	42	16.0%
Wagoner	14	5	7.2	10	3	4.2	11	41.8%
Washington	12	4	7.7	12	4	6.7	31	12.8%
Washita	4	1	11.0	2	1	4.0	9	63.5%
Woods	1	0	3.9	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woodward	8	3	11.3	10	3	11.8	70	-4.1%

CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS

county name	1994-1996 Ages 1-14			1994-1996 Ages 15-19			1994-1996 Ages 1-19			2004-2006 Ages 1-14		
	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000
OKLAHOMA	675	225	33.1	742	247	100.1	1,417	472	51.0	557	186	27.9
Adair	6	2	43.2	7	2	136.0	13	4	68.3	4	1	28.0
Alfalfa	2	1	65.7	5	2	445.2	7	2	168.1	1	0	47.6
Atoka	2	1	25.7	2	1	63.4	4	1	36.5	4	1	56.5
Beaver	1	0	26.1	1	0	77.6	2	1	39.1	0	0	0.0
Beckham	5	2	38.2	4	1	95.9	9	3	52.1	3	1	27.9
Blaine	2	1	28.2	2	1	87.6	4	1	42.7	3	1	53.2
Bryan	9	3	45.9	6	2	71.8	15	5	53.7	7	2	34.2
Caddo	6	2	30.0	19	6	269.2	25	8	92.4	12	4	68.7
Canadian	8	3	13.9	17	6	90.1	25	8	32.7	11	4	20.0
Carter	14	5	50.3	10	3	103.3	24	8	64.0	5	2	18.8
Cherokee	10	3	43.1	3	1	32.7	13	4	40.2	5	2	20.5
Choctaw	7	2	71.7	2	1	56.6	9	3	67.7	3	1	35.6
Cimarron	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	1	130.0
Cleveland	32	11	27.1	27	9	54.2	59	20	35.1	23	8	20.1
Coal	2	1	54.0	1	0	68.7	3	1	58.1	1	0	30.6
Comanche	23	8	29.8	18	6	67.3	41	14	39.5	24	8	32.6
Cotton	1	0	24.4	3	1	206.6	4	1	72.0	0	0	0.0
Craig	3	1	39.3	4	1	134.1	7	2	65.9	3	1	39.8
Creek	14	5	34.2	23	8	153.7	37	12	66.2	13	4	34.0
Custer	1	0	6.0	6	2	83.7	7	2	29.3	3	1	23.4
Delaware	5	2	28.1	6	2	89.7	11	4	44.9	7	2	34.7
Dewey	0	0	0.0	2	1	217.4	2	1	47.6	1	0	47.8
Ellis	0	0	0.0	1	0	108.1	1	0	29.5	2	1	109.9
Garfield	10	3	28.4	13	4	116.2	23	8	49.5	7	2	21.8
Garvin	11	4	69.7	9	3	152.4	20	7	92.2	8	3	55.2
Grady	11	4	37.4	18	6	178.3	29	10	73.5	9	3	32.8
Grant	2	1	60.4	2	1	199.4	4	1	92.8	1	0	45.5
Greer	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	1	84.6
Harmon	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1	0	65.4
Harper	2	1	89.6	0	0	0.0	2	1	66.1	1	0	65.2
Haskell	5	2	75.8	1	0	39.2	6	2	65.6	2	1	29.2
Hughes	2	1	27.3	2	1	69.4	4	1	39.2	7	2	102.0
Jackson	5	2	23.7	11	4	157.7	16	5	57.0	6	2	33.7
Jefferson	4	1	101.9	3	1	197.4	7	2	128.6	2	1	60.1
Johnston	2	1	31.6	3	1	112.1	5	2	55.5	4	1	71.8
Kay	5	2	16.9	15	5	152.4	20	7	50.7	6	2	22.6
Kingfisher	3	1	32.8	3	1	105.7	6	2	50.1	2	1	25.7
Kiowa	1	0	14.4	4	1	173.8	5	2	54.2	2	1	40.4

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths of Children Age 1 through 14; Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths of Youth Age 15 through 19; Three-Year Number & Average Annual Number of Deaths of Children & Youth Age 1 through 19; Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Children Age 1 through 14; Three-Year Rate per 100,000 Youth Age 15 through 19; Three-Year Rate per 100,000 children & Youth Age 1 through 19; Oklahoma & Counties: 1994-1996 & 2004-2006.

2004-2006 Ages 1-14 (cont.)		2004-2006 Ages 15-19					2004-2006 Ages 1-19				
three year rank	change over time	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year rank	changer over time	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year rank	change over time
	15.9%	608	203	80.2		19.9%	1,165	388	42.3		17.2%
34	35.2%	8	3	155.6	67	-14.4%	12	4	61.8	59	9.6%
59	27.5%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	1	0	32.5	16	80.7%
67	-120.1%	2	1	72.4	28	-14.2%	6	2	61.0	53	-66.8%
tie for 1	100.0%	1	0	85.5	37	-10.3%	1	0	24.2	7	38.1%
32	26.8%	3	1	79.4	32	17.2%	6	2	41.3	29	20.7%
63	-88.7%	3	1	117.3	55	-33.8%	6	2	73.2	66	-71.5%
45	25.6%	9	3	107.6	50	-49.7%	16	5	55.4	45	-3.3%
72	-129.2%	6	2	80.4	34	70.1%	18	6	72.2	64	21.8%
16	-44.3%	9	3	40.9	13	54.6%	20	7	26.0	10	20.4%
15	62.7%	10	3	106.2	49	-2.8%	15	5	41.6	31	35.0%
18	52.4%	5	2	43.2	14	-32.2%	10	3	27.8	11	30.7%
49	50.3%	3	1	89.9	39	-58.7%	6	2	51.0	39	24.6%
77	###	1	0	147.5	64	###	3	1	135.4	76	###
17	26.0%	26	9	48.7	18	10.2%	49	16	29.1	13	17.0%
38	43.4%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	1	0	22.1	4	62.0%
40	-9.2%	10	3	35.8	10	46.8%	34	11	33.4	19	15.3%
tie for 1	100.0%	3	1	237.0	74	-14.7%	3	1	61.5	58	14.7%
53	-1.3%	2	1	65.4	25	51.3%	5	2	47.2	37	28.4%
44	0.4%	13	4	86.7	38	43.6%	26	9	48.9	38	26.1%
25	-290.8%	5	2	78.3	30	6.5%	8	3	41.6	32	-42.0%
47	-23.5%	10	3	128.3	56	-43.1%	17	6	60.8	52	-35.3%
60	###	2	1	224.5	72	-3.3%	3	1	100.5	72	-111.1%
76	###	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	80.1	68	-171.6%
21	23.3%	11	4	99.3	43	14.6%	18	6	41.6	30	15.9%
64	20.8%	12	4	232.0	73	-52.2%	20	7	101.7	73	-10.3%
41	12.5%	4	1	36.9	11	79.3%	13	4	33.9	20	53.8%
58	24.7%	1	0	93.5	40	53.1%	2	1	61.3	57	34.0%
74	###	2	1	188.5	70	###	4	1	116.8	74	###
70	###	4	1	547.9	77	###	5	2	221.3	77	###
69	27.2%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###	1	0	45.4	35	31.4%
36	61.5%	7	2	297.7	75	-660.4%	9	3	97.8	71	-49.1%
75	-272.9%	5	2	195.1	71	-181.0%	12	4	127.3	75	-224.4%
43	-42.1%	4	1	64.8	24	58.9%	10	3	41.7	33	26.9%
68	41.0%	1	0	81.1	35	58.9%	3	1	65.8	62	48.8%
73	-127.2%	3	1	130.9	60	-16.8%	7	2	89.0	69	-60.4%
24	-33.5%	13	4	130.3	59	14.5%	19	6	52.0	41	-2.4%
28	21.7%	3	1	100.5	46	4.9%	5	2	46.4	36	7.3%
55	-179.7%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	28.5	12	47.4%

= zero base - cannot calculate change. State totals may not equal some of counties due to data suppression to protect confidentiality and death for which the county of residence is not known.

CHILD AND TEEN DEATHS (continued)

county name	1994-1996 Ages 1-14			1994-1996 Ages 15-19			1994-1996 Ages 1-19			2004-2006 Ages 1-14		
	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000
Latimer	3	1	45.7	4	1	141.8	7	2	74.6	2	1	36.0
Le Flore	11	4	38.1	9	3	82.0	20	7	50.2	9	3	31.9
Lincoln	6	2	30.0	7	2	97.1	13	4	47.8	5	2	28.0
Logan	9	3	48.1	6	2	70.5	15	5	55.1	1	0	5.3
Love	2	1	39.5	2	1	102.6	4	1	57.0	0	0	0.0
McClain	6	2	37.7	6	2	98.5	12	4	54.5	7	2	42.4
McCurtain	5	2	21.4	13	4	153.2	18	6	56.5	7	2	34.6
McIntosh	0	0	0.0	2	1	53.3	2	1	14.9	5	2	53.2
Major	3	1	60.7	1	0	64.4	4	1	61.6	0	0	0.0
Marshall	4	1	65.2	3	1	113.9	7	2	79.9	2	1	27.0
Mayes	10	3	44.8	5	2	63.8	15	5	49.7	2	1	9.2
Murray	3	1	41.7	3	1	114.4	6	2	61.1	1	0	15.1
Muskogee	12	4	26.9	19	6	118.9	31	10	51.1	19	6	48.2
Noble	3	1	41.2	0	0	0.0	3	1	31.5	1	0	16.7
Nowata	1	0	17.6	1	0	48.5	2	1	25.8	1	0	17.4
Okfuskee	1	0	14.9	2	1	75.6	3	1	32.1	2	1	35.4
Oklahoma	148	49	38.5	130	43	97.9	278	93	53.8	102	34	25.0
Okmulgee	7	2	29.7	7	2	77.9	14	5	43.0	5	2	22.4
Osage	4	1	14.6	13	4	138.5	17	6	46.3	5	2	21.6
Ottawa	7	2	41.0	5	2	67.2	12	4	48.9	6	2	33.6
Pawnee	4	1	40.5	6	2	169.3	10	3	74.5	5	2	55.6
Payne	4	1	12.3	7	2	34.1	11	4	20.7	12	4	39.9
Pittsburg	12	4	50.2	13	4	143.8	25	8	75.9	12	4	55.5
Pontotoc	3	1	14.8	6	2	69.5	9	3	31.1	7	2	37.0
Pottawatomie	16	5	42.1	12	4	74.5	28	9	51.7	10	3	26.7
Pushmataha	1	0	14.9	3	1	122.3	4	1	43.6	1	0	16.6
Roger Mills	2	1	81.8	1	0	121.2	3	1	91.7	0	0	0.0
Rogers	9	3	22.6	12	4	83.6	21	7	38.7	13	4	28.5
Seminole	7	2	45.4	3	1	52.7	10	3	47.4	3	1	21.6
Sequoyah	7	2	30.2	9	3	103.8	16	5	50.2	7	2	29.9
Stephens	9	3	34.6	14	5	156.6	23	8	65.9	3	1	13.4
Texas	6	2	54.1	2	1	46.1	8	3	51.9	6	2	44.5
Tillman	3	1	46.2	0	0	0.0	3	1	34.3	3	1	66.1
Tulsa	107	36	33.0	87	29	79.9	194	65	44.8	76	25	22.1
Wagoner	10	3	27.9	13	4	99.0	23	8	46.9	10	3	27.0
Washington	6	2	21.1	10	3	108.0	16	5	42.5	6	2	24.0
Washita	3	1	40.4	3	1	123.2	6	2	60.9	0	0	0.0
Woods	2	1	45.4	1	0	49.1	3	1	46.5	0	0	0.0
Woodward	1	0	8.1	5	2	122.6	6	2	36.4	4	1	39.8

2004-2006 Ages 1-14 (cont.)		2004-2006 Ages 15-19					2004-2006 Ages 1-19				
three year rank	change over time	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year rank	changer over time	three year number of deaths	average annual # of deaths	three year rate/100,000	three year rank	change over time
50	21.2%	4	1	140.6	63	0.8%	6	2	71.5	63	4.2%
39	16.3%	16	5	153.3	65	-87.0%	25	8	64.7	61	-28.9%
33	6.7%	10	3	138.0	62	-42.0%	15	5	59.7	49	-25.0%
8	88.9%	5	2	53.0	19	24.8%	6	2	21.2	3	61.4%
tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	104.8	48	-2.1%	2	1	29.9	14	47.6%
56	-12.6%	7	2	109.6	51	-11.3%	14	5	61.1	55	-12.2%
46	-62.0%	10	3	132.6	61	13.4%	17	6	61.2	56	-8.4%
62	###	3	1	78.8	31	-47.9%	8	3	60.6	51	-307.0%
tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	129.6	58	-101.3%	2	1	40.4	25	34.4%
30	58.7%	2	1	74.0	29	35.0%	4	1	39.5	24	50.5%
9	79.4%	8	3	94.4	41	-47.9%	10	3	33.1	17	33.4%
11	63.8%	4	1	176.5	68	-54.3%	5	2	56.3	47	7.9%
61	-79.3%	9	3	63.0	23	47.0%	28	9	52.1	42	-1.9%
13	59.5%	1	0	43.7	16	###	2	1	24.1	6	23.3%
14	1.3%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	1	0	12.4	2	51.8%
48	-136.5%	4	1	177.9	69	-135.2%	6	2	75.9	67	-136.2%
27	35.2%	89	30	65.9	26	32.7%	191	64	35.1	21	34.7%
23	24.5%	9	3	99.4	44	-27.6%	14	5	44.7	34	-3.8%
19	-47.7%	6	2	59.8	22	56.8%	11	4	33.2	18	28.3%
42	18.0%	8	3	100.3	45	-49.1%	14	5	54.2	44	-10.8%
66	-37.3%	3	1	82.1	36	51.5%	8	3	63.3	60	15.1%
54	-224.6%	9	3	43.4	15	-27.3%	21	7	41.3	28	-99.4%
65	-10.6%	10	3	116.5	54	19.0%	22	7	72.8	65	4.0%
51	-150.2%	8	3	103.1	47	-48.4%	15	5	56.3	46	-80.7%
29	36.6%	6	2	38.8	12	47.9%	16	5	30.2	15	41.6%
12	-11.8%	4	1	155.1	66	-26.8%	5	2	58.2	48	-33.4%
tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	336.1	76	-177.3%	2	1	90.3	70	1.5%
35	-26.2%	13	4	71.2	27	14.8%	26	9	40.7	27	-5.1%
20	52.3%	7	2	129.1	57	-144.9%	10	3	51.8	40	-9.5%
37	1.0%	10	3	115.0	53	-10.8%	17	6	52.9	43	-5.4%
10	61.4%	5	2	58.7	21	62.5%	8	3	25.9	9	60.7%
57	17.8%	5	2	110.0	52	-138.5%	11	4	61.0	54	-17.6%
71	-42.9%	1	0	47.0	17	###	4	1	60.0	50	-75.1%
22	33.1%	110	37	96.6	42	-21.0%	186	62	40.6	26	9.3%
31	3.2%	8	3	57.9	20	41.5%	18	6	35.4	22	24.6%
26	-13.6%	3	1	29.2	9	73.0%	9	3	25.5	8	39.9%
tie for 1	100.0%	2	1	79.9	33	35.1%	2	1	23.8	5	60.9%
tie for 1	100.0%	0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%	0	0	0.0	1	100.0%
52	-393.4%	1	0	25.0	8	79.6%	5	2	35.6	23	2.3%

Savings derived from using post-consumer recycled fiber in lieu of virgin fiber in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK:


Trees not cut down


Solid waste not generated


Water-borne waste not created


Net greenhouse gases prevented


Wastewater flow saved


Energy not consumed

Savings derived from choosing a paper made from wind power in the Oklahoma KIDS COUNT FACTBOOK

This amount of wind energy is equivalent to:


Natural gas unused


Trees planted


XXXX

Not driven in an average car

Oklahoma Institute For CHILD ADVOCACY

Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Partnership 3909 N. Classen Blvd., Suite101 Oklahoma City, OK 73118 www.oica.org