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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report details county and statewide trends in the well-being of Oklahoma's children. The statistical portrait is based on eight indicators of child well-being: (1) low birthweight infants; (2) infant mortality; (3) births to teens; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) child death; (6) child poverty; (7) high school dropouts; and (8) juvenile violent crime arrests. Statewide findings, presented in the report's overview, indicate that half of the eight benchmarks (low birthweight infants, child abuse and neglect, child poverty, and juvenile violent crime arrests) continue to worsen compared to data from a decade ago. Low birthweight infants and child poverty worsened further, and child abuse and neglect and juvenile violent crime arrests showed slight improvement during the most recent year. The other four benchmarks (infant mortality, births to teens, child death, and high school dropouts) continued to improve over the comparable decade-old data and maintained their slow improvement during the most recent year. Current statewide and county data for each of the benchmarks are presented in a separate chapter. Each benchmark is defined, state and county trends are presented, and racial differences are noted if present. The bulk of the report is comprised of county profiles, in which data for each of the indicators are presented graphically. Tables of county data for each indicator, methodology and sources, and a directory of Kids Count Leaders are appended. (SD)

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- Makala Bannister**
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- Dawn Williams**
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- Robert Wood**
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- Cheryl Potts**
- Cathy Shearer, MDiv**
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For additional copies contact:
Oklahoma Kids Count
c/o Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 NW 13th Street, Suite 101
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103
Phone: 405-236-KIDS
Fax: 405-236-KIDS
Handsnet: HN3167@handsnet.org

Oklahoma Kids Count
is a Partnership of:

Lead Agency

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
Anne Roberts, Executive Director
Marlo Nash, Oklahoma Kids Count Project
Coordinator

Data Partner

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Ron Rosenfeld, Secretary of Commerce
Rex Smitherman, Chief Operating Officer
Jeff Wallace, Research Analyst

Leadership Partner

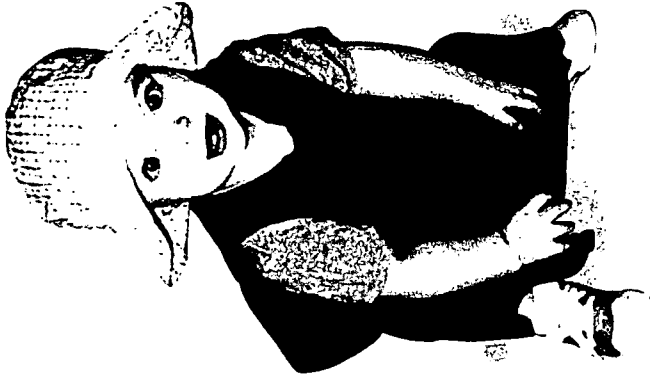
Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
Tom Kemper, Executive Director
Keith Pirtle, Planner

Media Strategy Partner

Kouri/Lusk Associates
Mark Kouri, Art Director
Jon Lusk, Executive Director

Policy Analyst and Writer

Sandy Ingraham, JD, MSW
Contracts & Consultation



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Oklahoma Kids Count Leadership

Oklahoma Kids Count Leaders are trained in the areas of legislative and grass roots advocacy, communicating with the media and community organizing. Kids Count Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings. A directory of Kids Count Leaders is on page 79.

Child Watch

A Child Watch Tour takes a group of adults to see first hand the problems that children face. Using site visits, briefers, written materials and experiential activities, Child Watch creates a sense of urgency and a climate for change. This visitation program has been highly effective in strengthening the voice for children in Oklahoma and other states. Oklahoma Kids Count can provide technical assistance and training for conducting a Child Watch Tour in your community.

1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children and youth in Oklahoma.



Internet Access

Data from the Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '98 is included on the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy website at: <http://www.oica.org>

National Kids Count Databook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children, youth and families in the United States. The book is free and available through: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 1-800-222-1099.

Features of the 1998

Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook

Talking Points

There are brief statements highlighted on each of the eight benchmark topic pages (pages 10 - 17). The statements are designed to 1) link the implications of the eight indicators, 2) personalize the information, and 3) facilitate the sharing of the Oklahoma Kids Count data. Created in a sound bite format, the Talking Points are useful for public speaking.

Child Population

A spreadsheet featuring information on Oklahoma's child population is on pages 60 - 61. This county-by-county age breakdown includes census results from 1980 and 1990 and a 1994 population estimate from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Membership Opportunity

The Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '98 is made possible in part by the support of members of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA). If you are not a member of OICA but find this book useful, we encourage you to become a member today. Send \$25 along with your name and contact information to:

OICA
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FACTBOOK '98

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NEW YORK

A STATE PROFILE



Children make up over one-fourth (26.6%) of Oklahoma's population and the number continues to grow. Today, almost eight hundred sixty-seven thousand (866,950) children live, play and go to school in Oklahoma communities. Many of these children are in distress. The goal of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy (OICA) is to improve life for Oklahoma's children.

The Oklahoma Kids Count Partnership, a project of OICA, uses key strategies to achieve this goal. First, Kids Count "counts kids," providing accurate and up-to-date data on the

status of Oklahoma's children and youth. Second, Kids Count cultivates leadership on behalf of children and youth, giving voice to their needs at the local level. Third, Kids Count communicates the needs of children and youth, using extensive public awareness activities.

The Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook uses benchmarks to profile the status of children and youth in our state. Benchmarks are quantifiable measures that, when taken together, help determine child, family and community well-being. The eight benchmarks in the Kids Count

Factbook are low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to teens, child abuse & neglect, child death, child poverty, high school dropouts, and juvenile violent crime arrests. This book, the fourth annual Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook, shows the interrelationship of these benchmarks and how they impact each other.

From the established baselines, OICA is tracking progress in certain key areas over time. Progress is not just improving the statistics. Progress is using all of this information — and more — to make good decisions about state and community budgets and



programs that affect children and youth. Effective programs and policies work together with strong communities and families to improve the benchmarks. It's not just about numbers; each number has a face, a family, and a future.

The 1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook reveals that half of the eight benchmarks (low birthweight infants, child abuse & neglect, child poverty and juvenile violent crime arrests) continued to worsen when compared to data from a decade or more ago. Low birthweight infants and child poverty worsened further and child abuse & neglect and juvenile violent crime arrests showed slight improvement during the most recent year(s). The other four benchmarks (infant mortality, births to teens, child death and high school dropouts) continued to improve over the comparable decade-old data, and maintained their slow improvement during the most recent year.



Number of Children
(1994): 866,950

Children are 26.6%
of the county
population

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	42.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	45.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.7% of all children 1980	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	172.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		16.4%	2.8%		26.3%		3.2%	
Worsened	-4.0%			-57.9%		-50.9%		-98.0%
Recent Data	6.8% of live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	41.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	13.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	33.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23.7% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	341.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Recent Number	3,141 average annual 1991-95	404 average annual 1991-95	2,777 average annual 1993-95	11,646 confirmed FY 1996	278 average annual 1991-95	195,915 Children Living in Poverty 1993	10,812 all grades 1995-1996	1,296 arrests 1996

The 1998 Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook again divides Oklahoma's 77 counties into five clusters with similar conditions based on four economic factors:

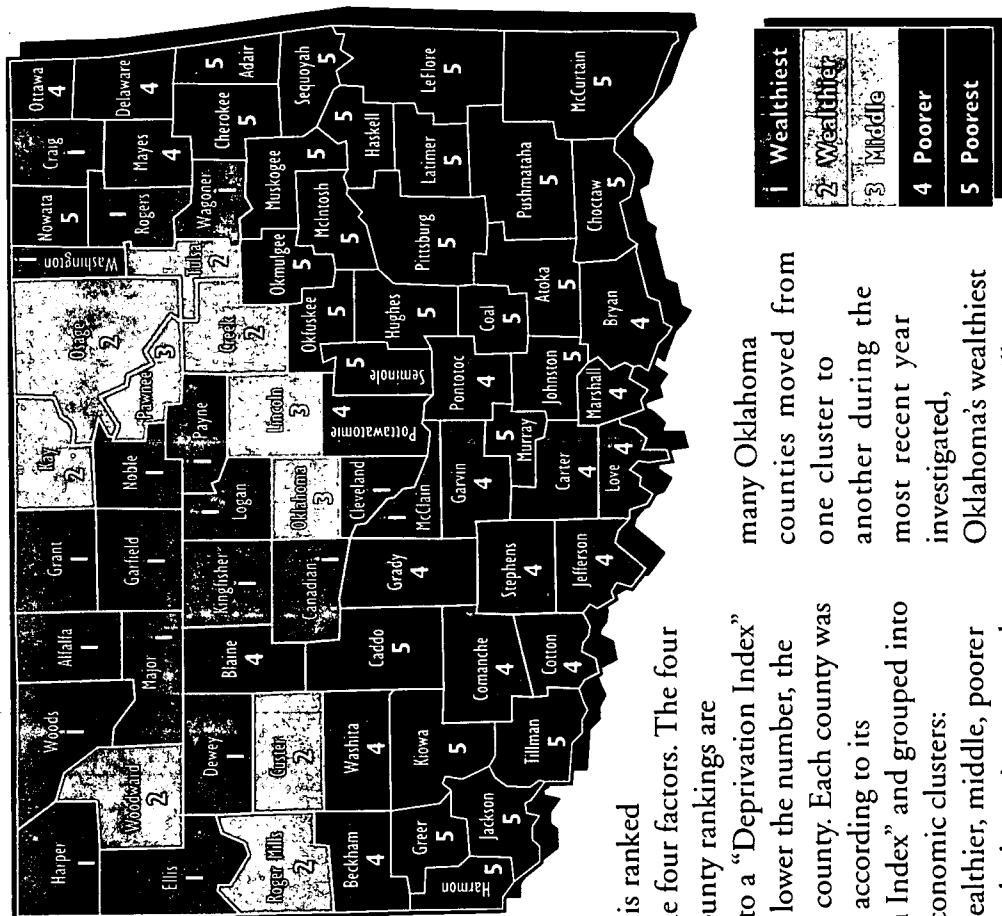
Child Poverty Rates (1993 Census Estimates): the best measure of the presence of very poor children in a community

Per Capita Personal Income (1995): the most current measure of income levels of people in a community

Percent of Children on Welfare (FY 1996): the most current measure of children required to survive on inadequate resources

Unemployment Rates (1995): 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 which 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 a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Each county was ranked again according to its "Deprivation Index" and grouped into one of five economic clusters: wealthiest, wealthier, middle, poorer or poorest. Each cluster is composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

These five clusters illustrate the diverse economic environments in which Oklahoma children live. While

many Oklahoma counties moved from one cluster to another during the most recent year investigated, Oklahoma's wealthiest counties are still primarily concentrated in the northwestern corner of the state. The poorest counties are still primarily concentrated in the southeastern



ECONOMIC DISTRESS CLUSTERS

COMPARING PROFILES: Oklahoma Economic Clusters

	State of Oklahoma	Number 1 WEALTHIEST	Number 2 WEALTHIER	Number 3 MIDDLE	Number 4 POORER	Number 5 POOREST
Total population (1994)	3,258,100	708,990	728,060	669,650	575,250	576,210
Child population (1994)	866,950	189,460	192,850	175,730	152,960	156,210
Number of Poor Children (1993)	195,915	27,843	39,591	41,718	37,070	48,292
Percent of Children Living in Poverty (1993)	23.7%	15.6%	21.5%	25.1%	25.4%	32.0%
Per Capita Income (1995)	\$18,601	\$18,012	\$22,128	\$21,213	\$16,159	\$14,318
Number of Children receiving Public Assistance (FY1996)	78,021	8,684	15,139	21,660	14,192	18,346
Percent of Children receiving Public Assistance (FY1996)	9.0%	4.6%	7.9%	12.3%	9.3%	11.7%
Average County Unemployment Rate (1995)	4.7	3.3	4.5	5.4	5.3	7.3
Percent of Low Birthweight Births (1991-1995)	6.8%	5.9%	6.6%	7.5%	6.9%	6.8%
Rate of Infant Mortality (1991-1995)	8.7 per 1,000 births	6.8 per 1,000 births	9.1 per 1,000 births	10.0 per 1,000 births	8.5 per 1,000 births	8.5 per 1,000 births
Rate of Births to Teens ages 15 through 17 (1991-1995)	41.0 per 1,000 girls	28.7 per 1,000 girls	41.7 per 1,000 girls	48.2 per 1,000 girls	42.0 per 1,000 girls	47.4 per 1,000 girls
Rate of Child Abuse/Neglect confirmations (FY1996)	13.4 per 1,000 children	13.2 per 1,000 children	10.0 per 1,000 children	15.1 per 1,000 children	13.9 per 1,000 children	15.5 per 1,000 children
Death Rate among Children ages 1 through 14 (1991-1995)	33.2 per 100,000 children	27.5 per 100,000 children	30.0 per 100,000 children	34.2 per 100,000 children	38.1 per 100,000 children	38.2 per 100,000 children
High School Dropout Rate (School year 1995-1996)	5.3%	4.7%	5.6%	7.3%	5.1%	4.3%
Violent Crime Arrests of Children ages 10 through 17 (1996)	341.5 per 100,000 children	149.9 per 100,000 children	511.2 per 100,000 children	549.3 per 100,000 children	260.6 per 100,000 children	240.0 per 100,000 children



corner but are now also frequently found in the southwestern region of the state.

Similar to last year, the profiles of the five clusters continue to reveal clear patterns in Oklahoma's economic landscape. Children in Oklahoma's poorest counties are more than twice as likely to be poor, and almost three times as likely to be on welfare as children in the state's wealthiest

counties. In these poorest counties incomes plummet and unemployment rates more than double. Poverty is harder to escape.

The cluster of Oklahoma's 22 wealthiest counties has the best indicators in six of the eight benchmark areas investigated by Oklahoma Kids Count. Taken together these counties have the lowest rates of low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to

teens, child death and juvenile violent crime arrests.

The state's lowest rate of child abuse & neglect confirmations is found in the cluster of Oklahoma's seven counties comprising the state's wealthiest areas.

Surprisingly, the high school dropout rate is the lowest in the 27 counties making up Oklahoma's most economically deprived area.

Each year more than thirty-one hundred Oklahoma babies (3,141 annual average) are born *too small* (weighing less than 5 pounds).

A large proportion of these low-weight infants (2,610 annual average) are born *very tiny* (weighing less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces).

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma babies born too small slowly continued to worsen (increasing from 6.7% to 6.8%), with comparable rates also worsening in slightly under half (36 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

A higher proportion of Oklahoma babies (6.8%) are born too small today as compared to the population born in the mid-1980s (6.5%), with such rates also worsening in the majority (43 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The highest low birthweight rate (10.2%) is found in Choctaw County; the lowest (2.4%) is in Major County.

The low birthweight rate for Black infants (12.2%) nearly doubles the rate for White infants (6.2%).

While early prenatal care is known to improve these rates, only about half (54.8%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who received the recommended level of prenatal care.

Oklahoma's rate of low birthweight babies relative to other states slipped in ranking from 20th to 23rd during the most recent year (1994) measured.



Talking Points:

Babies born *too small* frequently die or have serious health or developmental problems such as blindness, deafness, chronic respiratory problems, mental retardation, mental illness and cerebral palsy.

Twenty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies experience cerebral palsy or other forms of brain injury.

Fifty percent of *very tiny* (less than 3 pounds, 5 ounces) babies later enroll in special education.

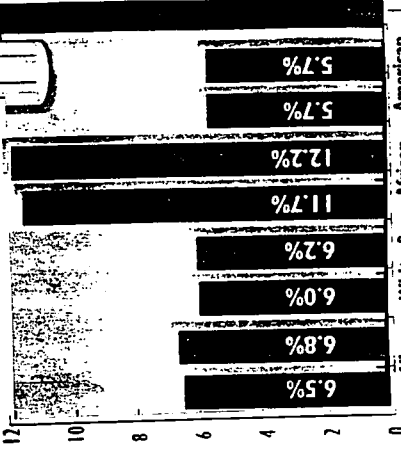
One in four of Oklahoma's low birthweight infants who live will experience serious health and developmental problems. Low birthweight doubles the chance a child will later be diagnosed as having dyslexia, hyperactivity or another disability.

Infants' risk of low birthweight, prematurity, miscarriage, stillbirth and infant death increases if their mothers are poor, are adolescents, smoke during pregnancy or fail to receive adequate prenatal care.

Low birthweight and infant mortality are related. The National Public Health Service estimates that almost 60 percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birthweight. In Oklahoma seven out of 10 infants who die in the first month of life are low-weight babies.

Babies Weighing Under 5 1/2 Pounds

Average Annual Percent of All Babies • By Race
Oklahoma • 1983-88 & 1991-95



1983-88 1991-95

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST PERCENTAGES OF LOW BIRTHWEIGHT BABIES 1991-1995

More than half (3,141 annual average or 51.8%) of the low birthweight babies were born in four counties: Oklahoma, Tulsa, Comanche, Cleveland.

1. Choctaw 10.2%
2. Cimarron 10.0%
3. Beaver 8.2%
4. Haskell 8.1%
5. Garvin 7.9%
6. Harmon 7.9%
7. Mayes 7.9%
8. Logan 7.9%
9. McClurtain 7.6%
10. Alfalfa 7.6%

Talking Points:

According to the World Health Organization, the infant mortality rate reflects the effectiveness of economic, social and health care measures. It is often regarded as an indicator of a community's overall quality of life.

Low birthweight and infant mortality are related. The infant mortality rate can be predicted with reasonable accuracy from the proportion of babies with low birthweight.

Lowering infant mortality rates requires providing education, nutrition services and appropriate health care, reducing risk factors (such as poverty) and changing behavior during pregnancy to reduce smoking, drinking and drug use.

The death rate for African American infants (15.3 per 1,000) worsened during the most recent year and is almost twice as high as the rate for White infants (8.1 per 1,000).

Oklahoma's infant mortality ranking relative to other states slipped from 33rd to 36th during the most recent year (1994) measured.

Each year, four hundred Oklahoma babies (404 annual average) do not live to see their first birthday; instead they die from health problems, birth complications, birth defects, poverty, living conditions, injuries, inadequate care, infections, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and more.

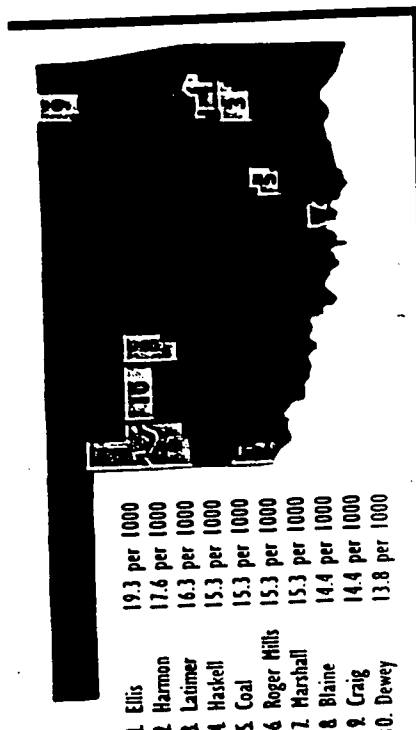
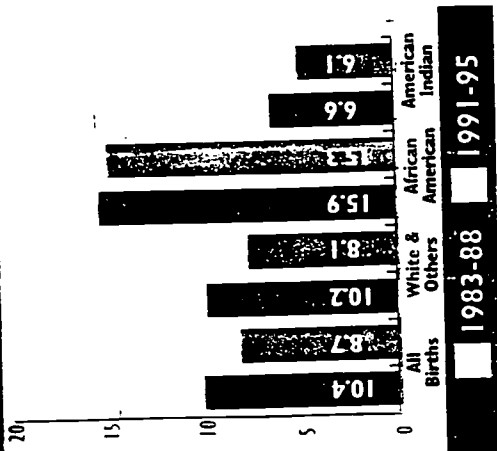
On the average, one Oklahoma infant dies every day. Although Oklahoma's rate of infants who die in their first year of life decreased slightly (8.8 to 8.7 deaths per 1,000 live births) during this past year, rates worsened in more than half (44 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

Today, proportionately fewer Oklahoma babies (8.7 per 1,000) die in their first year of life than did in the mid-1980s (10.4 per 1,000), with such rates also improving in the large majority (57 of 77) of Oklahoma counties during the same period.

The highest infant death rate (19.3 per 1,000) is found in Ellis County; the lowest (0.0 per 1,000) is in Major County.

Infant Deaths

Average Annual Rate Per 1,000 Births By Race • Oklahoma • 1983-88 & 1991-95



COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY 1991-1995

More than half (218 annual average or 54.0%) of Oklahoma's infant deaths are in four counties: Oklahoma (101 annual average or 25.0%), Tulsa (79 annual average or 19.6%), Comanche (22 annual average or 5.4%) and Cleveland (17 annual average or 4.2%).

In 1995, nearly three thousand (2,921) Oklahoma school-age girls (age 17 and under) had babies; one hundred fifty-eight Oklahoma mothers were only eleven, twelve, thirteen or fourteen years old.

Rates of births to Oklahoma teens slightly declined (from 41.5 to 41.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) during the past year. The number of Oklahoma counties (38 of 77) where these birth rates improved during the year was just under the number of counties where teen birth rates worsened (39 of 77).

While slow progress (41.0 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) has been made in decreasing the high Oklahoma teen birth rates of the early 1980s (42.2 per 1,000); comparable rates in the counties improved in most (51 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period of time.

The highest teen birth rate (64.9 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 through 17) is found in Tillman County; the lowest (9.1 per 1,000) is in Grant County.

Two-thirds (67.3%) of these Oklahoma teen mothers are White.

On the average, every three hours an Oklahoma child (age 17 or younger) becomes a mother.

Oklahoma's teen childbearing ranking relative to other states has worsened over the last decade, with two-thirds (33 states) having a teen (age 15 through 17) birth rate lower than Oklahoma during the most recent year (1995) measured.

Talking Points:

Each young mother is more likely to be poor, to be a victim of physical violence, to have another child before reaching adulthood and to drop out of school than others her age.

Both teen mothers and teen fathers are likely to drop out of school.

Adolescents who become mothers are more likely to not have steady employment, to be on public assistance at some point in their lives, to live in poverty and to experience marital instability, compared to peers who delay childbearing.

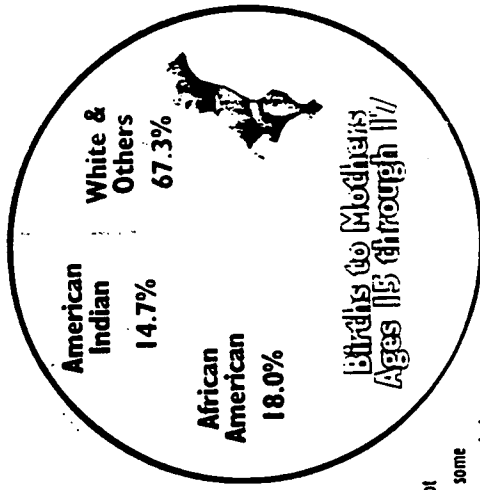
There is a direct relationship between sexual abuse, early sexual activity and teen pregnancy. Studies demonstrate that a large majority of teen mothers report that they had been sexually abused as children.

Children born to children are more likely to repeat the cycle of teen childbearing, to experience lower educational achievement and to exhibit problem behavior.

Children born to children have lower cognitive functioning, do more poorly in school, and experience greater problems with socio-emotional functioning.

Poor literacy skills, poor progress in school and the ensuing loss of self esteem are good predictors of early childbearing. Children who don't read well are at risk for early pregnancy. Young women enrolled in college preparatory curriculum in high school are far less likely to give birth as a teen than are their peers who are not planning further education.

Experts remind us that many young girls become pregnant as a result of child sexual abuse and that the baby's father is frequently an adult man.



Births to Mothers Ages 15 through 17

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF BIRTHS TO TEENS, AGE 15-17, 1993-1995

Almost half (1,337 annual average or 47.8%) of the babies born to Oklahoma teens are in five counties: Oklahoma (601 annual average or 21.6%), Tulsa (435 annual average or 15.7%), Comanche (109 annual average or 3.9%), Cleveland (95 annual average or 3.4%) and Muskogee (86 annual average, or 3.1%).

1. Tillman	64.9 per 1000
2. Adair	60.1 per 1000
3. Muskogee	56.7 per 1000
4. Oklahoma	55.3 per 1000
5. Caddo	52.5 per 1000
6. Mayes	52.0 per 1000
7. Harmon	51.9 per 1000
8. Ottawa	51.8 per 1000
9. Jackson	51.8 per 1000
10. Cherokee	51.6 per 1000

Talking Points:

Child abuse and neglect results in serious consequences for its child victims. Half will suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. Many will die.

Child abuse and neglect has enormous economic consequences, including the cost of foster care, court services, counseling, specialized education, and medical care.

Most abused children are abused by their own parent or parents.

In Oklahoma, child victims of abuse are most commonly beaten or sexually abused.

Children of adolescent mothers are more than twice as likely to be victims of child abuse and neglect than are the offspring of mothers who are either twenty or twenty-one years of age.

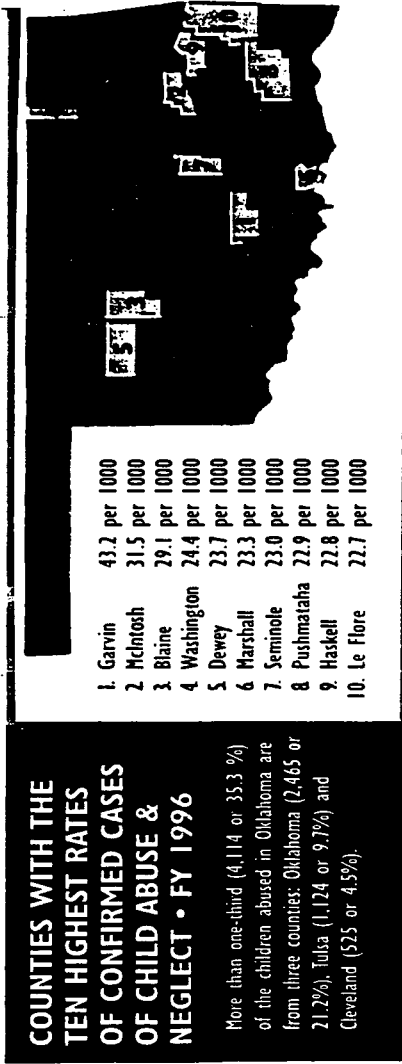
Research indicates that victims of child abuse are at a higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.

A much higher proportion (13.4 per 1,000) of children are confirmed to be child abuse and/or neglect victims than were confirmed in the mid-1980s (8.5 per 1,000), with such rates also worsening in the vast majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The highest proportion of the children confirmed to be victims of child abuse and/or neglect (43.2 per 1,000) is found in Garvin County; the lowest (0.9 per 1,000) is in Ellis County.

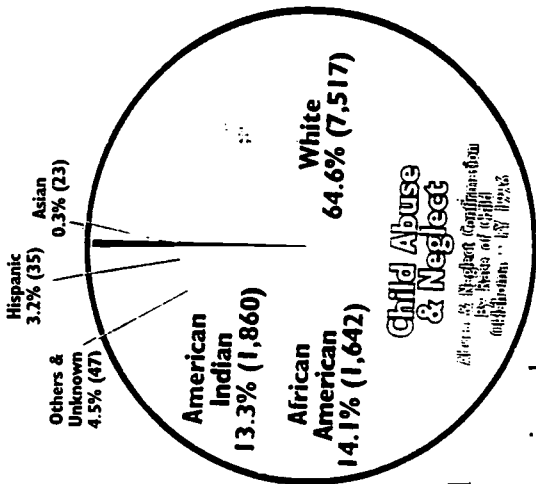
A total of twenty-nine children died from child abuse and/or neglect in FY 1996. Among the dead were seventeen girls and twelve boys of all races ranging in age from a newborn to fifteen years old.

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up almost one-third (31.0%) of the population of abused and neglected children.



COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF CONFIRMED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT • FY 1996

More than one-third (4,114 or 35.3 %) of the children abused in Oklahoma are from three counties: Oklahoma (2,465 or 21.2%), Tulsa (1,124 or 9.7%) and Cleveland (525 or 4.5%).



Abuse and neglect allegations reported to the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) during Fiscal Year 1996 climbed to almost forty-five thousand (44,879).

DHS again this year investigated and confirmed a near-record high number of the allegations. Close to twelve thousand (11,646) of the more than forty thousand (40,916) incidents investigated were found to be actual abuse and/or neglect.

In Oklahoma, approximately every forty-five minutes a child is a victim of confirmed abuse or neglect.

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma child abuse and/or neglect actually confirmed remained fairly level at a near-record high (moving from 13.5 to 13.4 per 1,000 children in the community), with comparable rates worsening in the majority (40 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.



About nine Oklahoma children die every week. More than fifty (50.8) of every 100,000 Oklahoma children and youth from the ages of 1 through 19 or just under five hundred (468) children, die each year.

Just under half (48.7% or 228) of these annual child deaths are from the ages of 1 through 14; the remainder are teenagers (ages 15 through 19).

Even though the rate of death among Oklahoma children from the ages of 1 through 14 worsened slightly (from 33.0 to 33.2 per 100,000) this past year, rates stayed the same or improved in most (50 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

Currently proportionately fewer (33.2 per 100,000) children from the ages of 1 through 14 die than died in the early 1980s (45.1 per 100,000), with such rates also improving in the majority (52 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The worst rate of death for children from the ages of 1 through 14 (89.6 per 100,000) is found in Cotton County; the best (0.0 per 100,000) is in two Oklahoma counties (Dewey and Greer).

Overall, Oklahoma children and teens are more likely to die of accidents (49.0%) than to die of diseases (31.0%) or violence (20.0%).

Violence among teens from the ages of 15 through 19 is common with more than one-fourth (27.8%) of all teen deaths resulting from violence. An African American teen is nearly three times as likely to die of violence (61.3% of all African American teen deaths) in Oklahoma than his or her White peers (23.4% of all White teen deaths).

An average of 38 Oklahomans under age 20 commit suicide each year, most of whom are older White adolescents.

Even with the improvement in death rates since the 1980s, Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states for the most recent year on record (1994) are among the worst (36th in child death; 40th in teen death) in the nation.



Talking Points:

Over the last several decades, the leading causes of death for children and teens have changed from natural causes, such as illness and birth defects, to injury and violence.

The majority of teen deaths can be attributed to preventable factors, including unhealthy behaviors such as sedentary lifestyle, poor nutritional habits, substance use and abuse, unsafe sexual practices and risky vehicle use.

Increases in suicide are much greater among adolescents than among the general population. Oklahoma's young people kill themselves at a rate almost twice the national average.

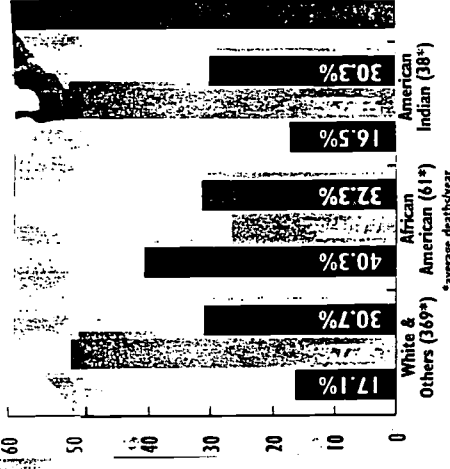
Having a gun at home is associated with increased suicide risk among older adolescents. Being connected with community, school and family decreases that risk.

Minority children are more likely to lack health insurance, to have more difficulty obtaining appropriate and necessary medical care, to have lower incomes creating significant financial barriers to care, and to receive care in hospital emergency rooms. Minority children are less likely to receive lifesaving preventive services.

Risk of accidents increases for low-income families as they are less likely to use safety devices due to lack of money, lack of transportation to obtain them and/or a lack of control over their housing conditions.

Deaths Among Children & Teens

Average Annual Percent • By Cause • By Race
Oklahoma • 1991-1995



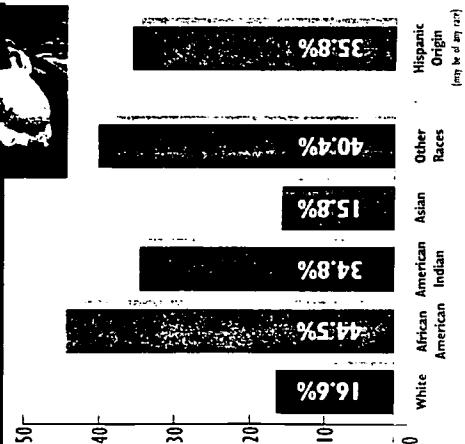
Violence Accident Disease
Average death/year

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST CHILD DEATH RATES 1991-1995

More than one-third (79 average annual or 34.8% of children age 1-14 dying in Oklahoma are from two counties: Oklahoma (44 annual average or 19.2%) and Tulsa (36 annual average or 15.6%).

1. Cotton 89.6 per 100,000
2. Tillman 82.9 per 100,000
3. Haskell 72.1 per 100,000
4. Marshall 71.1 per 100,000
5. Atoka 68.7 per 100,000
6. Choctaw 64.9 per 100,000
7. Garvin 63.8 per 100,000
8. Pushmataha 62.5 per 100,000
9. Jefferson 59.3 per 100,000
10. Murray 58.1 per 100,000

Child Poverty
Rates by Race and National Origin
Oklahoma - 1990



During the most recent year on record (1993), nearly two hundred thousand (195,915) Oklahoma children lived in poverty.

One out of every four Oklahoma children lives in poverty. Oklahoma's youngest are Oklahoma's poorest with more than sixty-one thousand

(61,060) infants, toddlers and preschoolers living in poverty.

During the most recent year on record (1993), Oklahoma children were poorer (23.7%) than the general population (18.4%).

During the past three years, the proportion of Oklahoma children living in poverty worsened from 21.7% (1990) to 23.7% (1993), with comparable rates also worsening in the majority (48 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties.

Talking Points:

Being poor means living on an income which renders a family unable to purchase enough food for an adequate diet.

Poor children are more likely than non-poor children to eat an inadequate diet, to stay cold in the winter, to receive little health care, to drop out of school and to die during their childhood.

One out of every three adolescents who live in poverty has no health insurance.

Among countries with data available, the United States is the only wealthy industrialized country to have double-digit child poverty rates.

Oklahoma child poverty has skyrocketed (from 15.7% to 23.7%) since 1980. Every day since 1980, another dozen (average 13.5) children joined those who were already poor.

The worst child poverty rate (52.8%) is found in Harmon County; the best (10.4%) is in Beaver County.

In Fiscal Year 1996, more than seventy-eight thousand (78,021) Oklahoma children, nine percent (9.0%) of the child population, had to depend on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), now Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), for basic needs.

African American children, American Indian children and children of Hispanic origin are more than twice as likely to be poor than White children.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST CHILD POVERTY RATES 1993

1. Harmon 52.8%
2. Choctaw 42.8%
3. McCurtain 39.0%
4. Pushmataha 37.9%
5. Okfuskee 35.2%
6. Latimer 34.9%
7. Johnston 34.7%
8. McIntosh 34.5%
9. Seminole 34.5%
10. Hughes 34.3%

More than one third (67,675 or 34.5%) of the children living in poverty are from two counties: Oklahoma (39,215 or 20%) and Tulsa (28,460 or 14.5%).



During the most recent year on record (school year 1995-96), almost eleven thousand (10,812) young Oklahomans quit school without graduating ... nearly ten thousand (9,962) were still children (ages 18 or younger).

About two of every ten students in Oklahoma who start high school as freshmen do not earn a high school diploma. Most drop out of school in the tenth grade.

Even though the rate of children (under age 19) dropping out of high school (grades 9 through 12) improved slightly for the state (from 5.5% to 5.3%) during this past year, rates worsened in more than half (41 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The worst dropout rate (8.6%) is found in Cotton County; the best (0.0%) is in Dewey County.

During this past year, the proportion of girls failing to finish high school decreased slightly (from 46.2% to 44.7% of all dropouts) as the proportion of boys increased (53.8% to 55.3% of all dropouts).

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up more than one-third (36.0%) of all dropouts.



Talking Points:

Youth not completing high school will face severe economic consequences including poverty, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence.

Lack of education impacts health and well-being.

Dropouts have higher rates of substance abuse than those who complete high school. Smoking is far more common among women who have lower levels of education.

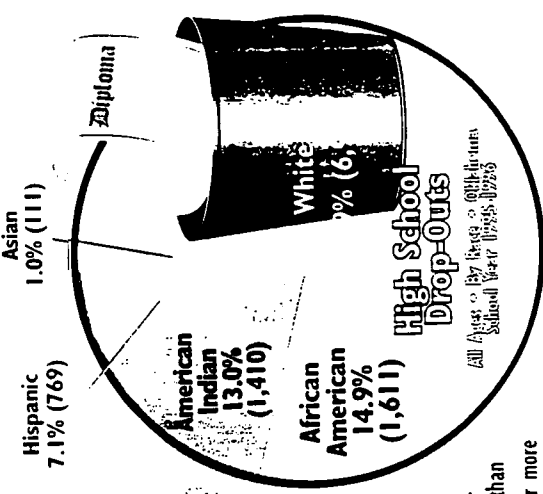
Lack of education is intertwined with crime. In 1996, a majority of Oklahoma inmates were high school dropouts.

Factors which place students at risk of dropping out include teen pregnancy, adolescent fatherhood, poor school performance, substance abuse and behavior problems.

Reading is a key skill. If children can't read well by the end of third grade, their entire school experience is at risk.

Unemployment rates for workers over age 19 is twice as high for dropouts than for graduates.

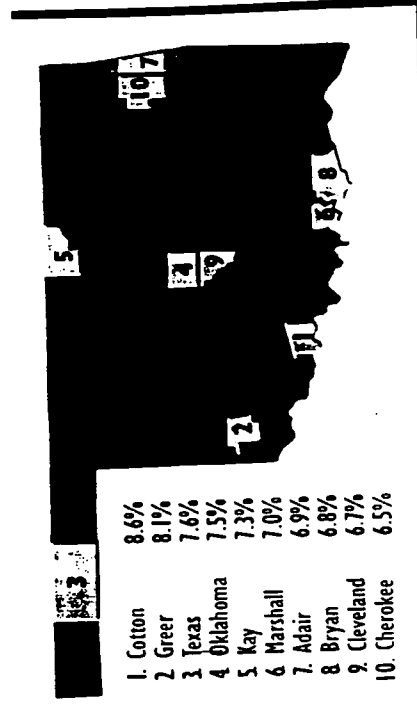
Children from families whose parents never completed high school or started the family as teens themselves, are more likely to drop out than their peers.



Call Areas to Buy Books at www.kidscount.org
School Year 1995-1996

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST DROPOUT RATES SCHOOL YEAR 1995/1996

Close to half (5,092 or 47.1%) of Oklahoma's high school dropouts are from three counties: Oklahoma (2,470 or 22.8%), Tulsa (1,800 or 16.6%) and Cleveland (872 or 7.6%).



JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

Talking Points:

In 1996, nearly thirteen hundred (1,296) Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 were arrested for violent crimes. Twenty-nine were arrested for murder, three for manslaughter, 70 for forcible rape, 376 for robbery and 818 for aggravated assault.

Most of those arrested were male (1,079 or 83.3%).

During this past year the proportion of Oklahoma youths from the ages of 10 through 17 arrested for violent crimes began to improve from last year's record high (from 393.2 to 341.5 per 100,000), with comparable rates also improving in a few more (35 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties than those that worsened (31 of 77) during the same period.

This year's juvenile violent crime arrest rates (341.5 per 100,000) still nearly double those of 1980 (172.4 per 100,000), with such rates also worsening in a majority (50 of 77) of Oklahoma's counties during the same period.

The highest proportion of youths from the ages of 10 through 17 (1,166.7 per 100,000) arrested for violent crimes is found in Greer County; the lowest (0.0 per 100,000) is in fourteen Oklahoma coun-

Children at higher risk for involvement in violence and crime include teenage boys born to adolescent mothers, young people doing poorly in school, youth who expect to die young, youth who are neither in school nor working and those living in urban areas.

Victims of child abuse and neglect are more likely than others to be arrested for delinquent behavior, adult criminality, crimes of violence and prostitution. Girls who are abused and neglected in childhood are seventy-seven percent more likely to be arrested as juveniles.

Adolescents living in homes where there is easy access to guns are more likely to be involved in violent behaviors. The rise in handgun use has resulted in youth violence becoming more lethal.

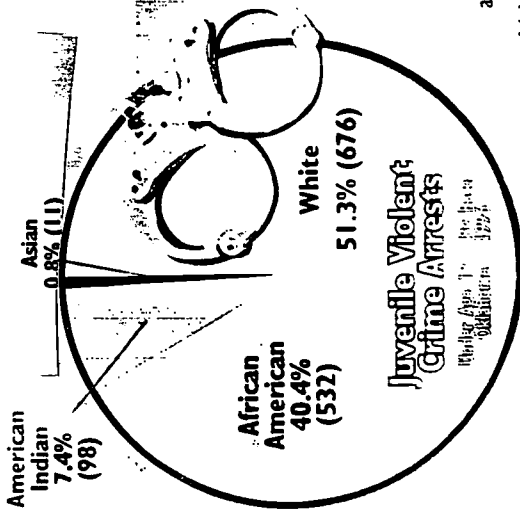
Experts blame the rise in juvenile crime on the failure of families, schools, and communities to recognize early warning signs.

The American Psychological Association claims children are numbed to the real effects of violence by viewing over 10,000 murders, rapes and aggravated assaults each year on television. Research has demonstrated that children imitate violence seen on television.

ties (Aroka, Beaver, Cimarron, Coal, Delaware, Ellis, Grant, Harmon, Harper, Major, Marshall, Noble, Nowata and Woods).

While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up nearly half (48.7%) of the violent crime arrests of children under age 18.

Based on the latest figures available (1994), Oklahoma's rate (341.5 per 100,000) of arresting young people for violent crimes continues to remain well below the corresponding national rate of 517 arrests for every 100,000 youths from the ages of 10 through 17.



Hispanic youth may be of any race and comprise 6.0% of the 1996 juvenile crime arrests. They are not total 100% due to rounding.

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS 1996

1. Greer	1166.7 per 100,000
2. Kiowa	757.6 per 100,000
3. Tillman	645.2 per 100,000
4. Kay	617.1 per 100,000
5. Tulsa	610.0 per 100,000
6. Oklahoma	586.0 per 100,000
7. Comanche	571.2 per 100,000
8. Johnston	461.5 per 100,000
9. Garvin	443.0 per 100,000
10. Carter	435.6 per 100,000

More than one-half (739 or 51.0%) of Oklahoma's juvenile arrests for violent offenses are in two counties: Oklahoma (395 or 30.5%) and Tulsa (344 or 26.5%).



FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98
FACTBOOK '98



COUNTY BENCHMARKS '99

Number of Children
(1994): 6,060

Children are 30.7%
of the county
population

Adair County

County Seat: Stilwell

County
Location

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.7% of live births 1983-1987	10.5/1000 live births 1983-87	56.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	11.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.3% of all children 1980	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	130.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		9.6%			4.9%			72.6%
Worsened		-2.9%				-1.0%		-0.8%
Recent Data	5.9% of live births 1991-95	9.5/1000 live births 1991-95	60.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	51.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.6% of all children 1993	6.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	35.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank Legend

26 54 76 67 63 61 71 17
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 1,300

Children are 21.0%
of the county
population

Alfalfa County

County Seat: Cherokee

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	4.2% of live births 1983-1987	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	14.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	20.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	74.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	14.8% of all children 1980	2.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	107.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved					48.1%			
Worsened		-8.7%				-9.2%		-53.1%
Recent Data	7.6% of live births 1991-95	12.0/1000 live births 1991-95	14.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	22.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	38.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.1% of all children 1993	4.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	163.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank Legend

68 67 3 65 50 13 36 39
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Atoka County County Seat: Atoka

Number of Children (1994): 3,410
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	County Location
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	46.1%
Infant Mortality	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	50.2%
Births to Teens	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	46.1%
Child Abuse	5.0 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	74.0%
Child Deaths	49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	42.2%
Child Poverty	31.6% of all children 1980	42.2%
High School Dropouts	2.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	42.2%
Juvenile Arrests	60.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	42.2%

Recent Data

Indicator	Recent Data	County Location
Low Birthweight	7.6% of live births 1991-95	40.6%
Infant Mortality	9.6/1000 live births 1991-95	40.6%
Births to Teens	37.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	40.6%
Child Abuse	11.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	40.6%
Child Deaths	68.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	40.6%
Child Poverty	32.0% of all children 1993	40.6%
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	40.6%
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	40.6%

Rank
65 55 38 31 73 63 8 1
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Tie For

Beaver County County Seat: Beaver

Number of Children (1994): 1,630
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	County Location
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1983-1987	46.1%
Infant Mortality	11.2/1000 live births 1983-87	50.2%
Births to Teens	18.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	46.1%
Child Abuse	2.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	74.0%
Child Deaths	60.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	42.2%
Child Poverty	18.0% of all children 1980	42.2%
High School Dropouts	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	42.2%
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	42.2%

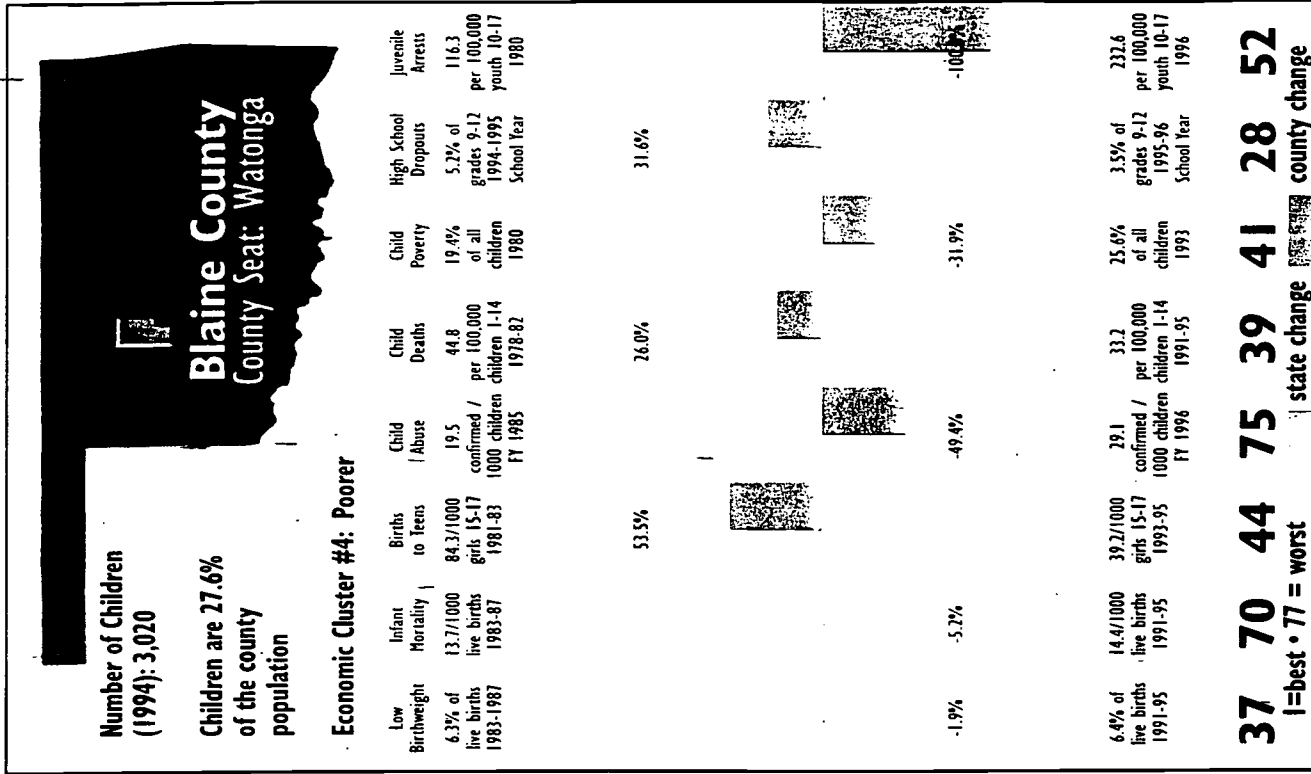
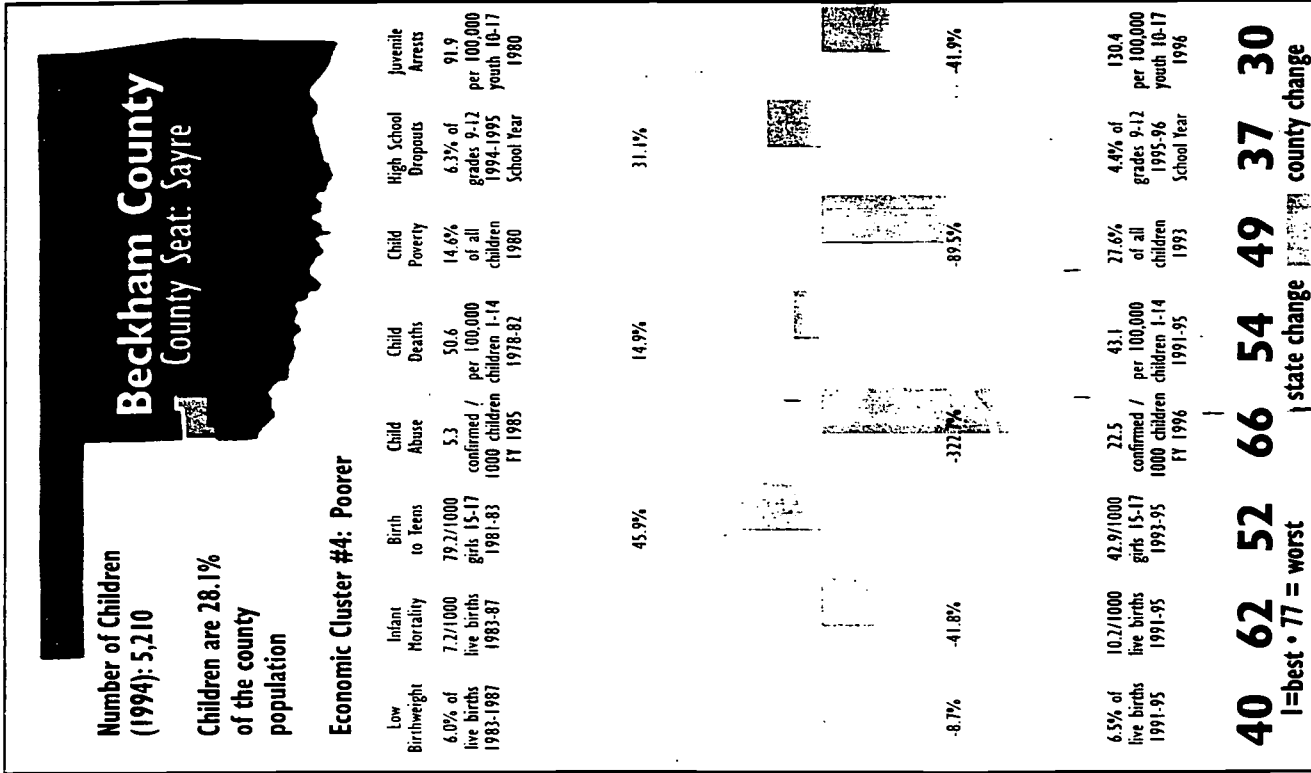
Recent Data

Indicator	Recent Data	County Location
Low Birthweight	8.2% of live births 1991-95	40.6%
Infant Mortality	6.0/1000 live births 1991-95	40.6%
Births to Teens	9.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	40.6%
Child Abuse	4.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	40.6%
Child Deaths	15.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	40.6%
Child Poverty	10.4% of all children 1993	40.6%
High School Dropouts	2.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	40.6%
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	40.6%

Rank
75 17 2 4 6 1 14 1
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Tie For

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.



Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Bryan County

County Seat: Durant

Number of Children
(1994): 8,370

Children are 25.2%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
7.8% of live births 1983-1987	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	34.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	23.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	22.6% of all children 1980	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	52.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

10.5%

41.0%

58.7%

Indicator

Base Data

19.5%

32.8%

32.8%

Improved

Worsened

7.0% of live births 1991-95	5.5/1000 live births 1991-95	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	48.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	28.6% of all children 1993	6.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	157.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
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-16.8%

-23.4%

-51.8%

-20.1%

Recent Data

Rank Legend

53 12 46 17 62 54 70 38
I=best • 77 = worst | state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Caddo County

County Seat: Anadarko

Number of Children
(1994): 8,510

Children are 28.6%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
5.7% of live births 1983-1987	8.0/1000 live births 1983-87	65.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	26.7% of all children 1980	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	65.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

19.5%

32.8%

32.8%

Indicator

Base Data

19.5%

32.8%

32.8%

Improved

Worsened

6.5% of live births 1991-95	9.7/1000 live births 1991-95	52.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	38.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33.9% of all children 1993	3.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	341.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
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-13.2%

-21.0%

-69.1%

-29.4%

-23.5%

-410.2%

Recent Data

Rank Legend

38 57 73 59 49 66 32 64
I=best • 77 = worst | state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 24,200

Children are 30.2%
of the county
population

Canadian County
County Seat: El Reno

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1983-1987	26.5%	38.6%	5.3% of live births 1991-95	13	state change county change
Infant Mortality	7.1/1000 live births 1983-87	9.6%		27.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8	
Child Abuse	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	45.9%		12.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	32	
Child Deaths	36.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	45.9%		19.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	12	
Child Poverty	7.4% of all children 1980		51.9%	11.2% of all children 1993	2	
High School Dropouts	5.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	13.3%		4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	39	
Juvenile Arrests	83.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		9.1%	167.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	40	

Number of Children
(1994): 11,960

Children are 27.3%
of the county
population

Carter County
County Seat: Ardmore

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	24.0%	4.1%	7.2% of live births 1991-95	57	state change county change
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87	4.7%		7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	38	
Child Abuse	7.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985		90	13.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	60	
Child Deaths	45.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	2.1%		44.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	55	
Child Poverty	19.5% of all children 1980		38.4%	27.0% of all children 1993	47	
High School Dropouts	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	22.2%		5.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	53	
Juvenile Arrests	140.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		209	435.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	68	

Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Cherokee County County Seat: Tahlequah

Number of Children (1994): 9,900
Children are 27.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.9% of live births 1983-1987	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	42.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.6% of all children 1980	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	18.6%		26.4%		51.3%			
Worsened	-20.2%			-80.5%	-13.8%	-38.2%	-20.2%	
Recent Data	6.7% of live births 1991-95	5.3/1000 live births 1991-95	51.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	12.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	25.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33.9% of all children 1993	6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	205.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	47	10	68	33	25	67	68	47
Legend	I=best • 77 = worst state change county change							

Changes of more than 100%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.
zero base cannot calculate change

Choctaw County County Seat: Hugo

Number of Children (1994): 4,390
Children are 28.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.9% of live births 1983-1987	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	58.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	2.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	42.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	28.6% of all children 1980	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	39.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved			26.4%		51.3%			
Worsened	-28.7%			-35.0%	-51.2%	-49.7%		-38.2%
Recent Data	10.2% of live births 1991-95	6.8/1000 live births 1991-95	42.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	64.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	42.8% of all children 1993	2.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	194.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	77	25	51	29	72	76	15	45
Legend	I=best • 77 = worst state change county change							

Number of Children (1994): 860
Children are 27.7% of the county population

County Location

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.1% of live births 1983-1987	10.0% of live births 1991-95	76	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	7.2/1000 live births 1983-87	5.3/1000 live births 1991-95	9	
Child Abuse	4.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	12.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35	state change
Child Deaths	47.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	31	
Child Poverty	14.9% of all children 1980	18.3% of all children 1993	17	county change
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	18	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	tie for

zero base cannot calculate change

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

Number of Children (1994): 49,710
Children are 26.4% of the county population

County Location

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	5.7% of live births 1983-1987	5.9% of live births 1991-95	29	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	8.8/1000 live births 1983-87	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95	32	
Child Abuse	6.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	10.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	28	state change
Child Deaths	31.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	26.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	27	
Child Poverty	7.6% of all children 1980	13.5% of all children 1993	5	county change
High School Dropouts	6.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	6.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	69	
Juvenile Arrests	172.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	142.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	32	

15.5%

16.7%

17.2%

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 1,580

Children are 26.6%
of the county
population

Coal County
County Seat: Coalgate

County
Location

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	7.7% of live births 1983-1987	37.1%		4.8% of live births 1991-95	6	Tie For I=best • 77 = worst state change county change Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.
Infant Mortality	27.2/1000 live births 1983-87	43.7%		15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	72	
Births to Teens	43.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.9%		43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	53	
Child Abuse	15.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985		-19.5%	19.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	56	
Child Deaths	29.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82		-13.8%	33.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	38	
Child Poverty	28.3% of all children 1980		-0.5%	28.4% of all children 1993	53	
High School Dropouts	3.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			4.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	35	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	

Number of Children
(1994): 33,250

Children are 28.3%
of the county
population

Comanche County
County Seat: Lawton

County
Location

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	3.4%		7.3% of live births 1991-95	62	I=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Infant Mortality	10.4/1000 live births 1983-87			10.0/1000 live births 1991-95	60	
Births to Teens	47.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-2.3%	48.2/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	61	
Child Abuse	11.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	30.7%		7.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	10	
Child Deaths	39.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	22.2%		30.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	32	
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980		-16.0%	22.4% of all children 1993	31	
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	40.2%		4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	40	
Juvenile Arrests	179.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			571.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	71	

Cotton County County Seat: Walters

Number of Children (1994): 1,710
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	4.5% of live births 1983-1987	16.3%		3.8% of live births 1991-95	2	1=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	2.3/1000 live births 1983-87			4.7/1000 live births 1991-95	6	
Births to Teens	33.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			40.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	47	
Child Abuse	13.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	69.7%		4.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	3	state change
Child Deaths	24.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			89.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	77	state change
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980			24.4% of all children 1993	36	state change
High School Dropouts	4.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			8.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	77	county change
Juvenile Arrests	318.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		22.6%	246.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	55	county change

Craig County County Seat: Vinita

Number of Children (1994): 3,320
Children are 23.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	4.7% of live births 1983-1987	7.2%		6.0% of live births 1991-95	31	1=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87			14.4/1000 live births 1991-95	69	
Births to Teens	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			33.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	29	
Child Abuse	11.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985			12.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	34	state change
Child Deaths	38.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			53.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	64	state change
Child Poverty	13.9% of all children 1980			23.3% of all children 1993	34	state change
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	26	county change
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		zero base cannot calculate change	189.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	43	county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Creek County

County Seat: Sapulpa

Number of Children (1994): 17,870

Children are 28.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight 1983-1987	Infant Mortality 1983-87	Births to Teens 1981-83	Child Abuse confirmed / 1000 children 1985	Child Deaths per 100,000 children 1978-82	Child Poverty 1980	High School Dropouts 1994-1995	Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Base Data	6.4%	8.8/1000 live births	46.7/1000 girls 15-17	5.7 confirmed / 1000 children	40.5 per 100,000 children	13.5% of all children	5.7% of grades 9-12	46.6 per 100,000 youth
Improved	4.1%	21.3%	17.2%	39.9%	22.8%			
Worsened				-73.1%		-51.4%		
Recent Data	6.1% of live births 1991-95	6.9/1000 live births 1991-95	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	24.3 per 100,000 children 1991-95	20.4% of all children 1993	4.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96	183.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank Legend	34	26	40	21	19	22	38	42

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Custer County

County Seat: Arapaho

Number of Children (1994): 7,040

Children are 26.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight 1983-1987	Infant Mortality 1983-87	Births to Teens 1981-83	Child Abuse confirmed / 1000 children 1985	Child Deaths per 100,000 children 1978-82	Child Poverty 1980	High School Dropouts 1994-1995	Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Base Data	6.0%	14.2/1000 live births	64.1/1000 girls 15-17	10.8 confirmed / 1000 children	43.8 per 100,000 children	17.8% of all children	2.6% of grades 9-12	141.9 per 100,000 youth
Improved		40.0%	38.6%	51.0%				
Worsened	-12.6%			-62.2%		-25.4%		-90%
Recent Data	6.8% of live births 1991-95	8.5/1000 live births 1991-95	39.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	17.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	21.1 per 100,000 children 1991-95	22.3% of all children 1993	5.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96	270.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank Legend	48	44	45	51	14	30	57	59

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Dewey County County Seat: Taloga

Number of Children (1994): 1,390
Children are 26.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank Legend
Low Birthweight	5.3% of live births 1983-1987	15.1%	100.0%	4.5% of live births 1991-95	3 68 7 73 15 61
Infant Mortality	6.7/1000 live births 1983-87	58.2%	-104.6%	13.8/1000 live births 1991-95	Tie For state change
Births to Teens	46.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-12.5%	19.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	
Child Abuse	10.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985			23.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	Tie For state change
Child Deaths	110.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			0.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	
Child Poverty	16.5% of all children 1980			17.0% of all children 1993	Tie For state change
High School Dropouts	0.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			0.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			307.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	zero base cannot calculate change

Delaware County County Seat: Jay

Number of Children (1994): 7,580
Children are 24.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank Legend
Low Birthweight	5.8% of live births 1983-1987	14.6%	100.0%	7.2% of live births 1991-95	59 24 36 18 8 42 66 1
Infant Mortality	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87	13.6%	55.8%	6.7/1000 live births 1991-95	Tie For state change
Births to Teens	42.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-10.7%	37.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	
Child Abuse	4.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985			9.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	Tie For state change
Child Deaths	38.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			16.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	
Child Poverty	29.0% of all children 1980	11.7%		25.6% of all children 1993	Tie For state change
High School Dropouts	8.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	25.8%		6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	
Juvenile Arrests	59.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	Changes of more than 110%... are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 1,120

Children are 26.2%
of the county
population

Ellis County
County Seat: Arnett

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
5.6% of live births 1983-1987	6.6/1000 live births 1983-87	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	156.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.2% of all children 1980	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

Improved



Worsened



Recent Data	Rank	Legend
6.9% of live births 1991-95	22	1=best • 77 = worst
7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	77	
39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	30	
17.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	1	
38.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	17	
21.3% of all children 1993	8	
4.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	2	
121.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	

state change county change
Tie for

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 14,930

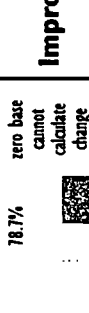
Children are 26.2%
of the county
population

Garfield County
County Seat: Enid

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
5.9% of live births 1983-1987	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87	40.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	13.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.2% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	93.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

Improved



Worsened



Recent Data	Rank	Legend
6.9% of live births 1991-95	51	1=best • 77 = worst
7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	39	
39.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	43	
17.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	52	
38.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	48	
21.3% of all children 1993	26	
4.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	44	
121.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	29	

state change county change

Number of Children
(1994): 6,800

Children are 25.4%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	22.2%	-1.7%	7.9% of live births 1991-95	73
Infant Mortality	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87			7.0/1000 live births 1991-95	27
Births to Teens	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-9.8%	44.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	57
Child Abuse	25.1 confirmed / 1000 children 1985		-72.1%	43.2 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	77
Child Deaths	73.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	12.6%		63.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	71
Poverty	15.1% of all children 1980		-76.2%	26.7% of all children 1993	46
High School Dropouts	4.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995		-10.6%	4.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96	43
Juvenile Arrests	110.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			443.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	69

Number of Children
(1994): 12,190

Children are 28.3%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	34.5%	-6.8%	6.8% of live births 1991-95	50
Infant Mortality	11.6/1000 live births 1983-87			7.6/1000 live births 1991-95	34
Births to Teens	39.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	21.3%		31.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19
Child Abuse	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	30.9%		8.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	13
Child Deaths	65.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	49.3%		33.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	37
Poverty	15.6% of all children 1980		-48.8%	23.2% of all children 1993	33
High School Dropouts	6.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	20.6%		4.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96	47
Juvenile Arrests	144.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	75.0%		36.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	18

Legend
I=best • 77 = worst

state change county change
Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank Legend

Grant County
County Seat: Medford
Number of Children (1994): 1,400
Children are 25.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.0% of live births 1983-1987	0.0/1000 live births 1983-87	34.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	46.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.9% of all children 1980	1.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	

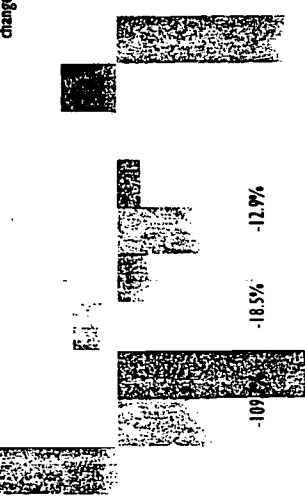
5.9% of live births 1991-95
7.0/1000 live births 1991-95

73.5%

33.1%

zero base cannot calculate change

zero base cannot calculate change



Recent Data	Rank	Legend
5.9% of live births 1991-95	30	I=best • 77 = worst
7.0/1000 live births 1991-95	28	
9.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	1	
20.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	62	
54.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	66	
15.7% of all children 1993	10	
0.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96	3	
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	

30 28 1 62 66 10 3 1
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Tie For

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Greer County
County Seat: Mangum
Number of Children (1994): 1,290
Children are 20.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
6.0% of live births 1983-1987	15.7/1000 live births 1983-87	59.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	132.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	30.9% of all children 1980	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	266.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	

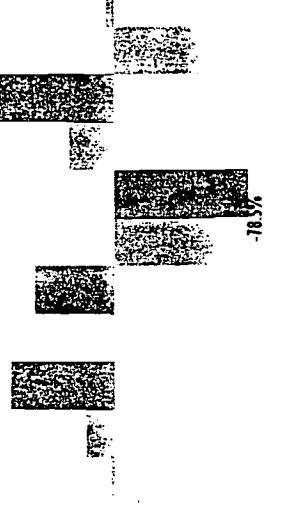
2.3%

60.7%

46.0%

100.0%

4.8%



Recent Data	Rank	Legend
5.9% of live births 1991-95	25	I=best • 77 = worst
6.2/1000 live births 1991-95	20	
31.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	23	
10.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23	
0.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	1	
29.4% of all children 1993	55	
8.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96	76	
1166.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	77	

25 20 23 23 1 55 76 77
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Tie For

Harmon County County Seat: Hollis

Number of Children (1994): 990
Children are 27.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	8.5% of live births 1983-1987	6.7%	19.2%	7.9% of live births 1991-95	72	I=best • 77 = worst state change are graphed with a broken bar.
Infant Mortality	9.7/1000 live births 1983-87			17.6/1000 live births 1991-95	76	
Births to Teens	64.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			51.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	71	
Child Abuse	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children 1985			5.1 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	5	
Child Deaths	20.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			25.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	23	
Child Poverty	36.9% of all children 1980			52.8% of all children 1993	77	
High School Dropouts	1.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995			3.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96	21	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	

Harper County County Seat: Buffalo

Number of Children (1994): 970
Children are 25.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	2.6% of live births 1983-1987			5.0% of live births 1991-95	9	I=best • 77 = worst state change are graphed with a broken bar.
Infant Mortality	7.5/1000 live births 1983-87			10.1/1000 live births 1991-95	61	
Births to Teens	29.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			32.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	24	
Child Abuse	0.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1985			5.2 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	6	
Child Deaths	20.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			26.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	28	
Child Poverty	9.8% of all children 1980			14.6% of all children 1993	6	
High School Dropouts	0.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995			1.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96	4	
Juvenile Arrests	191.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	

Number of Children
(1994): 2,850

Children are 26.0%
of the county
population

Haskell County

County Seat: Stigler

County
Location

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

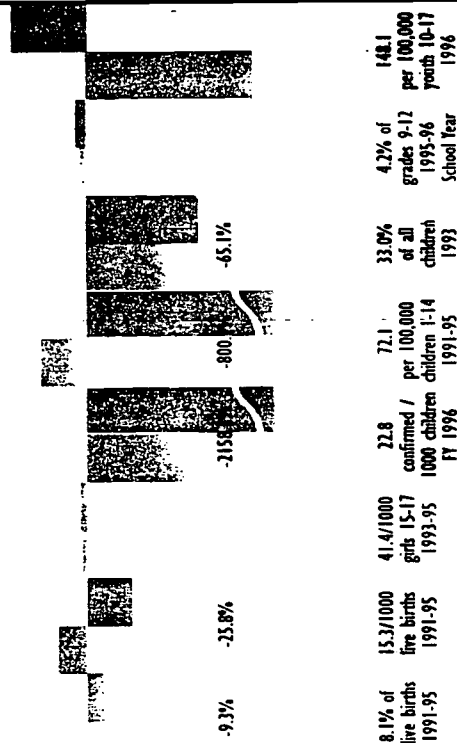
Indicator	Base Data
Low Birthweight	7.4% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	43.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	1.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	8.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	20.0% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	4.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	266.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

3.7%

44.5%

kids count

34



74 74 49 69 75 65 33 33
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Oklahoma Kids Count Facebook '98

70

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Number of Children
(1994): 3,150

Children are 24.5%
of the county
population

Hughes County

County Seat: Holdenville

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	5.6/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	12.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	53.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	30.3% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	52.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

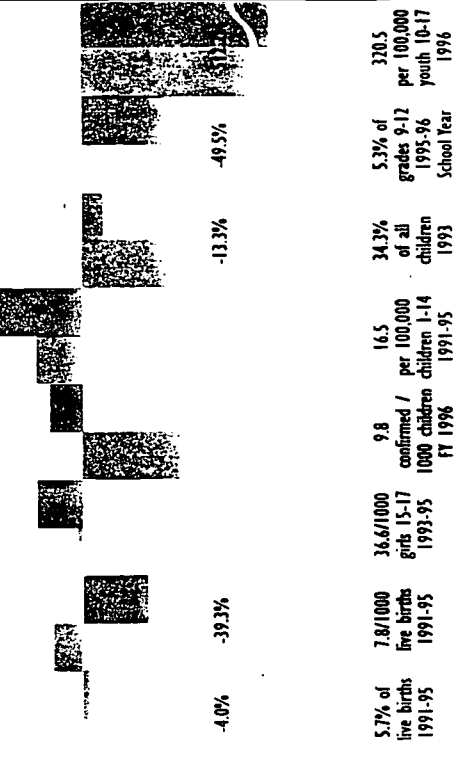
25.6%

18.3%

68.8%

Improved

Worsened



21 36 35 19 7 68 52 62
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

71

Jackson County County Seat: Altus

Number of Children (1994): 8,560
Children are 29.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	2.9%		6.7% of live births 1991-95	45	i=best • 71 = worst state change county change
Infant Mortality	8.87/1000 live births 1983-87	8.4%		8.1/1000 live births 1991-95	51	
Births to Teens	46.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	58.6%		19.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	69	i=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Child Abuse	0.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	32.2%		15.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	27	
Child Deaths	87.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			59.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	41	i=best • 71 = worst state change county change
Child Poverty	21.0% of all children 1980			27.1% of all children 1993	37	
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	34.6%		2.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	13	i=best • 71 = worst state change county change
Juvenile Arrests	97.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	46.6%		115.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	27	

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Jefferson County County Seat: Waurika

Number of Children (1994): 1,730
Children are 24.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.0% of live births 1983-1987	14.9%		5.1% of live births 1991-95	10	i=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Infant Mortality	8.87/1000 live births 1983-87	8.4%		8.1/1000 live births 1991-95	42	
Births to Teens	46.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	58.6%		19.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	6	i=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Child Abuse	0.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	32.2%		15.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	47	
Child Deaths	87.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			59.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	69	i=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Child Poverty	21.0% of all children 1980			27.1% of all children 1993	48	
High School Dropouts	3.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			4.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	34	i=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Juvenile Arrests	97.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			120.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	28	

Number of Children
(1994): 2,730

Children are 26.7%
of the county
population

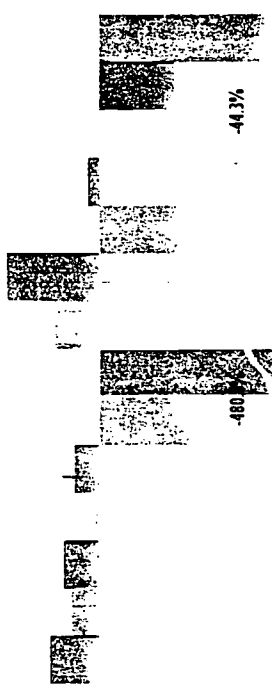
Johnston County

County Seat: Tishomingo

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight 1983-1987	Infant Mortality 1983-87	Births to Teens girls 15-17 1981-83	Child Abuse confirmed / 1000 children 1985	Child Deaths per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	Child Poverty of all children 1980	High School Dropouts grades 9-12 1994, 1995	Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
	7.6%	12.4/1000 live births	45.9/1000 girls	1.8	42.5	37.1%	2.4%	0.0

30.2%	22.2%	15.4%	6.3%	55.4%	zero base cannot calculate change
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5.3% of live births 1991-95	9.6/1000 live births 1991-95	38.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	19.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34.7% of all children 1993	3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96	461.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
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12 56 41 26 11 71 27 70
 i=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 12,730

Children are 26.5%
of the county
population

Kay County

County Seat: Newkirk

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight 1983-1987	Infant Mortality 1983-87	Births to Teens girls 15-17 1981-83	Child Abuse confirmed / 1000 children 1985	Child Deaths per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	Child Poverty of all children 1980	High School Dropouts grades 9-12 1994, 1995	Juvenile Arrests per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
	6.5%	12.1/1000 live births	34.2/1000 girls	3.9	39.3	9.6%	8.1%	283.4

13.6%	6.2%	-27.4%	-400	35.0%	9.9%
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5.6% of live births 1991-95	11.4/1000 live births 1991-95	43.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	25.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20.0% of all children 1993	7.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96	617.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
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20 65 54 58 22 21 73 74
 i=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Kiowa County

County Seat: Hobart

Number of Children (1994): 2,960

Children are 26.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improvement	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	8.0% of live births 1983-1987	6.7%		7.5% of live births 1991-95	64	state change
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	26.2%		6.3/1000 live births 1991-95	21	
Child Abuse	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	21.4%		15.2 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	42	state change
Child Deaths	30.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.0%		26.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26	
Child Poverty	27.7% of all children 1980		-10.6%	30.6% of all children 1993	60	state change
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995		-22.0%	6.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96	62	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			157.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	76	county change

Kingfisher County

County Seat: Kingfisher

Number of Children (1994): 3,800

Children are 28.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improvement	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	4.7% of live births 1983-1987	9.0%		4.7% of live births 1991-95	5	state change
Infant Mortality	6.5/1000 live births 1983-87	47.2%		5.9/1000 live births 1991-95	15	
Child Abuse	7.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	12.0%		6.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	8	state change
Child Deaths	47.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	31.1%		32.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	34	
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980		-10.9%	12.9% of all children 1993	3	state change
High School Dropouts	4.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	55.2%		2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96	10	
Juvenile Arrests	53.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-16.5%	58.8 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	20	county change

Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 2,800

Children are 27.1%
of the county
population

Latimer County

County Seat: Wilburton

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	15.6%	-8.0%	6.8% of live births 1991-95	49
Infant Mortality	6.3/1000 live births 1983-87		-136.3%	16.3/1000 live births 1991-95	75
Births to Teens	38.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-28.3%	49.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	67
Child Abuse	5.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985		-155.1%	12.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	37
Child Deaths	27.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82		-29.6%	35.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	43
Child Poverty	27.1% of all children 1980		-28.9%	34.9% of all children 1993	72
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	15.6%		1.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	6
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		155.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	37

49 75 67 37 43 72 6 37
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 12,380

Children are 27.6%
of the county
population

LeFlore County

County Seat: Poteau

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	15.6%		6.0% of live births 1991-95	32
Infant Mortality	10.9/1000 live births 1983-87	34.0%		7.1/1000 live births 1991-95	30
Births to Teens	37.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-16.9%	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	55
Child Abuse	15.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985		-44.4%	22.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	68
Child Deaths	48.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	27.2%		35.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	44
Child Poverty	24.8% of all children 1980		-24.0%	30.8% of all children 1993	62
High School Dropouts	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	12.6%		3.4% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	25
Juvenile Arrests	84.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-144.3%	206.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	48

32 30 55 68 44 62 25 48
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Lincoln County County Seat: Chandler

Number of Children (1994): 8,460
Children are 28.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	9.4/1000 live births 1983-87	46.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	28.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.8% of all children 1980	3.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	80.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	30.2%	10.0%	44.2%	9.9%	10.3%			
Worsened	-21.5%							
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	5.7/1000 live births 1991-95	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.4% of all children 1993	3.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	240.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank Legend	70	13	34	15	42	27	29	54

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Logan County County Seat: Guthrie

Number of Children (1994): 8,110
Children are 27.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	8.2/1000 live births 1983-87	39.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	38.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.6% of all children 1980	3.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	136.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	30.2%	10.0%	44.2%	9.9%	10.3%			
Worsened	-21.5%							
Recent Data	7.9% of live births 1991-95	5.7/1000 live births 1991-95	36.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	8.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	35.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.4% of all children 1993	3.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	240.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank Legend	70	13	34	15	42	27	29	54

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 100%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Love County County Seat: Marietta

Number of Children (1994): 2,160
Children are 25.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.5% of live births 1983-1987	17.8/1000 live births 1983-87	22.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	5.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	57.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.2% of all children 1980	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	196.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	34.3%	77.8%			58.2%			51.2%

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	4.9% of live births 1991-95	3.9/1000 live births 1991-95	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	24.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21.6% of all children 1993	5.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	96.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Worsened			-51.9%	-215.1%		-25.3%		-138

Rank **7** **3** **33** **53** **18** **28** **56** **25**

|=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

McClain County County Seat: Purcell

Number of Children (1994): 6,790
Children are 27.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	12.1/1000 live births 1983-87	34.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	24.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	9.8% of all children 1980	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	254.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	9.8%	46.3%	25.5%		68.6%			87.7%

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Recent Data	6.3% of live births 1991-95	6.5/1000 live births 1991-95	25.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	7.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.0% of all children 1993	3.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	313 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Worsened				-106.3%		-63.3%		-12.7%

Rank **36** **22** **12** **55** **3** **12** **22** **16**

|=best • 77 = worst state change county change

McCurtain County

County Seat: Idabel

Number of Children (1994): 10,050
Children are 29.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1983-1987	8.4%	-38.8%	7.6% of live births 1991-95	69
Infant Mortality	8.7/1000 live births 1983-87	11.5%	-46.0%	8.0/1000 live births 1991-95	41
Births to Teens	54.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.4%	-38.8%	48.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	62
Child Abuse	9.1 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	17.6%	-46.0%	13.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	40
Child Deaths	49.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	17.6%	-46.0%	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	53
Child Poverty	28.5% of all children 1980	39.6%	-36.8%	39.0% of all children 1993	75
High School Dropouts	5.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	39.6%	-16.0%	3.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	20
Juvenile Arrests	123.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	39.6%	-16.0%	323.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	63

Legend
1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

McIntosh County

County Seat: Eufaula

Number of Children (1994): 4,220
Children are 23.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	7.9% of live births 1983-1987	26.4%	zero base cannot calculate change	5.8% of live births 1991-95	24
Infant Mortality	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87	15.1%	25.1%	11.0/1000 live births 1991-95	64
Births to Teens	44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	25.1%	-16.3%	33.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	28
Child Abuse	12.0 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	46.3%	-17.0%	31.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	76
Child Deaths	45.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	46.3%	-17.0%	24.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	20
Child Poverty	29.5% of all children 1980	46.3%	-17.0%	34.5% of all children 1993	70
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	46.3%	-71.2%	5.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	58
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	46.3%	-71.2%	148.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	34

Legend
1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Number of Children
(1994): 2,090

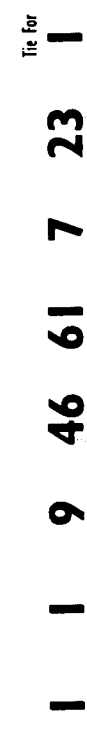
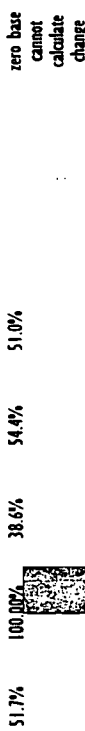
Children are 27.0%
of the county
population

Major County
County Seat: Fairview

County
Location

Economic Cluster #: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	4.9% of live births 1983-1987	51.7%	100.00%	2.4% of live births 1991-95	1	Tie For 15 71 48 72 74 51 72 1 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Infant Mortality	4.6/1000 live births 1983-87	100.00%	100.00%	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	1	
Births to Teens	37.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	38.6%	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	9	
Child Abuse	32.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	54.4%	23.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	46	
Child Deaths	98.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	51.0%	71.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	71.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	61	
Child Poverty	10.0% of all children 1980	49.8%	27.9% of all children 1993	27.9% of all children 1993	7	
High School Dropouts	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	37.9%	7.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	7.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	23	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	



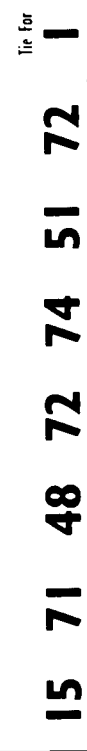
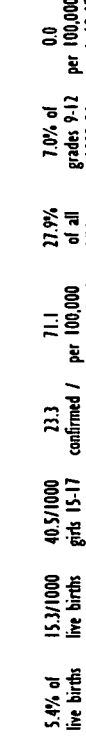
Number of Children
(1994): 2,620

Children are 22.7%
of the county
population

Marshall County
County Seat: Madill

Economic Cluster #: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	13.8%	20.0%	5.4% of live births 1991-95	15	Tie For 15 71 48 72 74 51 72 1 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	13.8%	20.0%	15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	71	
Births to Teens	50.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	20.0%	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	40.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	48	
Child Abuse	4.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	20.0%	23.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	72	
Child Deaths	76.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	7.2%	71.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	71.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	74	
Child Poverty	27.2% of all children 1980	27.9%	27.9% of all children 1993	27.9% of all children 1993	51	
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	2.5%	7.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	7.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	72	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1	



Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Murray County

County Seat: Sulphur

Number of Children (1994): 3,070
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	6.3%		5.9% of live births 1991-95	28
Infant Mortality	16.2/1000 live births 1983-87	34.6%		10.6/1000 live births 1991-95	63
Births to Teens	49.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	15.1%		41.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	50
Child Abuse	20.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	34.3%		13.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	42
Child Deaths	28.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			58.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	68
Child Poverty	17.7% of all children 1980			28.0% of all children 1993	52
High School Dropouts	3.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	36.5%		2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96	9
Juvenile Arrests	303.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	71.1%		69.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	22

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Mayes County

County Seat: Pryor

Number of Children (1994): 9,640
Children are 27.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.1% of live births 1983-1987			7.9% of live births 1991-95	71
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87			8.8/1000 live births 1991-95	48
Births to Teens	42.4/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			52.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	72
Child Abuse	14.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	42.0%		8.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	12
Child Deaths	49.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	19.7%		39.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	51
Child Poverty	17.1% of all children 1980			25.4% of all children 1993	39
High School Dropouts	7.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	13.4%		6.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96	64
Juvenile Arrests	66.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	65.6%		22.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	15

Legend: 1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Muskogee County County Seat: Muskogee

Number of Children (1994): 18,980
Children are 27.4% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.2% of live births 1983-1987	12.4/1000 live births 1983-87	47.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	14.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	62.2 / per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	23.8% of all children 1980	6.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	135.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	1.5%	29.9%		40.3%	17.9%			
Worsened			-18.4%	-38.7%	-63.8%	-26.4%		
Recent Data	7.1% of live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	56.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	37.2 / per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	30.1% of all children 1993	5.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	222.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	54	47	75	60	47	58	49	50
Legend	I=best • 77 = worst state change county change							

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Noble County County Seat: Perry

Number of Children (1994): 3,050
Children are 27.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.8% of live births 1983-1987	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	31.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	1.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	46.5 / per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.5% of all children 1980	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	26.1%	50.1%		29.7%	59.0%			zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened			-13.7%	-788		-33.7%		
Recent Data	5.0% of live births 1991-95	6.1/1000 live births 1991-95	35.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	32.7 / per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	19.9% of all children 1993	2.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	8	19	32	30	35	20	12	1
Legend	I=best • 77 = worst state change county change							

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Nowata County

County Seat: Nowata

Number of Children (1994): 2,480
Children are 25.3% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank Legend
Low Birthweight	5.2% of live births 1983-1987	47.4%	-41.3%	7.3% of live births 1991-95	63
Infant Mortality	5.7/1000 live births 1983-87	18.3%		3.0/1000 live births 1991-95	2
Births to Teens	37.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	10.3%		31.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20
Child Abuse	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	55.9%	-14.5%	14.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	45
Child Deaths	47.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	1.8%		20.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	13
Poverty	13.1% of all children 1980		-10.8%	26.2% of all children 1993	44
High School Dropouts	5.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995			5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96	50
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	1

63 2 20 45 13 44 50 1
1=best • 77 = worst state change county change
 It is for

Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Okfuskee County

County Seat: Okemah

Number of Children (1994): 2,930
Children are 26.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank Legend
Low Birthweight	8.4% of live births 1983-1987	14.8%		7.2% of live births 1991-95	56
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87	27.4%		10.0/1000 live births 1991-95	59
Births to Teens	50.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	86.6%	-9.3%	55.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	74
Child Abuse	12.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	45.7%		1.7 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	2
Child Deaths	16.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			8.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	4
Poverty	24.8% of all children 1980		-41.8%	35.2% of all children 1993	73
High School Dropouts	3.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995		-12.3%	3.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96	24
Juvenile Arrests	350.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	37.1%		220.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	49

56 59 74 2 4 73 24 49
1=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Oklahoma County

County Seat: Oklahoma City

Number of Children (1994): 163,000
Children are 26.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #3: Middle

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.2% of live births 1983-1987	12.2/1000 live births 1983-87	43.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	9.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	55.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	13.5% of all children 1980	7.1% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	396.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

17.9%

38.7%

-5.8%

-13.1%

-62.6%

-87.4%

-5.6%

-48.0%

7.6% of live births 1991-95

10.0/1000 live births 1991-95

49.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95

15.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996

33.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95

25.4% of all children 1993

7.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year

586.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

67 58 66 48 40 38 74 72
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Okmulgee County

County Seat: Okmulgee

Number of Children (1994): 10,000
Children are 26.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	7.8% of live births 1983-1987	9.1/1000 live births 1983-87	53.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	3.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	39.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.0% of all children 1980	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	19.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

2.7%

5.9%

7.8%

-132.7%

-15.1%

-35.5%

-7.3%

-1195.1%

7.6% of live births 1991-95

8.6/1000 live births 1991-95

49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95

7.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996

45.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95

32.5% of all children 1993

3.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year

249.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

66 45 65 9 57 64 31 56
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

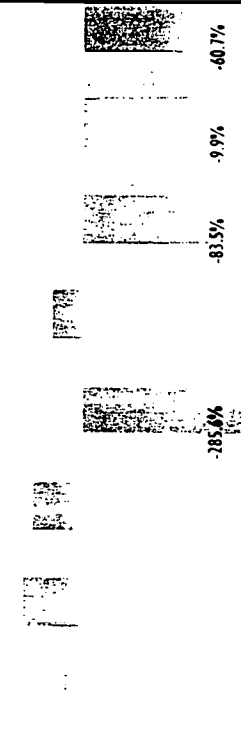


Number of Children (1994): 11,800

Children are 27.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.7% of live births 1983-1987	8.6%	32.7%	6.1% of live births 1991-95	33	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	6.9/1000 live births 1983-87			4.6/1000 live births 1991-95	5	
Births to Teens	35.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			25.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	11	state change
Child Abuse	3.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985			12.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	36	
Child Deaths	30.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			25.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	24	county change
High School Dropouts	5.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			6.1% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	63	
Child Poverty	11.3% of all children 1980			20.7% of all children 1993	25	county change
Juvenile Arrests	57.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			91.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	24	



33 5 11 36 24 25 63 24
I=best • 77 = worst

Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

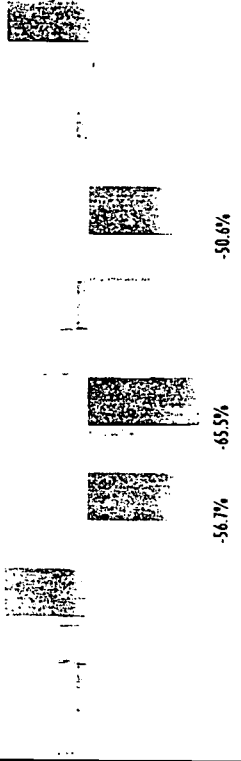


Number of Children (1994): 7,440

Children are 24.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1983-1987	6.3%	49.0%	6.5% of live births 1991-95	39	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	11.7/1000 live births 1983-87			6.0/1000 live births 1991-95	16	
Births to Teens	33.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			51.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	70	state change
Child Abuse	8.0 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985			13.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	39	
Child Deaths	51.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			48.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	60	county change
High School Dropouts	5.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year			4.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	46	
Child Poverty	20.2% of all children 1980			30.4% of all children 1993	59	county change
Juvenile Arrests	117.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			58.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	19	



39 16 70 39 60 59 46 19
I=best • 77 = worst

Changes of more than 10%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 4,270

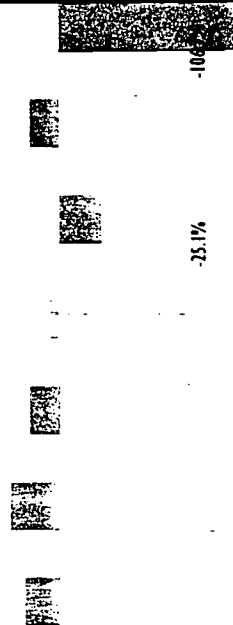
Children are 27.0%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #3: Middle

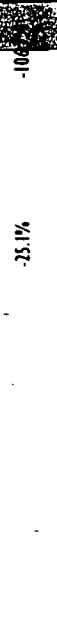
Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.9% of live births 1983-1987	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87	44.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	16.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	56.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.8% of all children 1980	7.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	48.6 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

0.4% 20.3% 29.3% 17.4% 5.5% 17.1%

Improved



Worsened



Indicator	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	5.9% of live births 1991-95	27
Infant Mortality	7.1/1000 live births 1991-95	29
Births to Teens	31.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	21
Child Abuse	13.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	41
Child Deaths	53.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	65
Child Poverty	19.7% of all children 1993	19
High School Dropouts	6.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	65
Juvenile Arrests	100.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	26

27 29 21 41 65 19 65 26
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 13,470

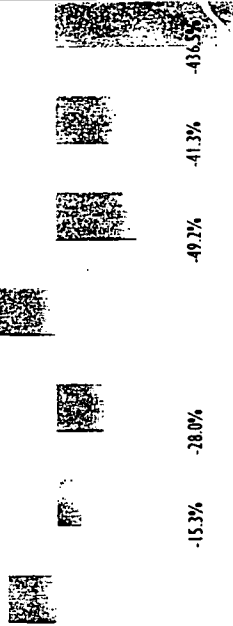
Children are 21.1%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	7.9/1000 live births 1983-87	28.3/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	16.1 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	30.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	12.9% of all children 1980	2.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	56.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

17.9% 25.6% 39.6%

Improved



Worsened



Indicator	Recent Data	Rank
Low Birthweight	4.6% of live births 1991-95	4
Infant Mortality	5.9/1000 live births 1991-95	14
Births to Teens	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	26
Child Abuse	20.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	61
Child Deaths	18.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	10
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1993	18
High School Dropouts	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	17
Juvenile Arrests	300.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	60

4 14 26 61 10 18 17 60
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Number of Children
(1994): 10,620

Children are 24.8%
of the county
population

Pittsburg County

County Seat: McAlester

County
Location

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	33.2%	-3.5%	7.2% of live births 1991-95	60	I=best • 77 = worst state change
Infant Mortality	14.0/1000 live births 1983-87			9.3/1000 live births 1991-95	52	
Births to Teens	50.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	23.9%	-2.0%	38.1/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	39	state change
Child Abuse	9.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985			9.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	16	
Child Deaths	34.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82		-5.1%	36.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	45	state change
Child Poverty	19.3% of all children 1980		-31.5%	25.5% of all children 1993	40	
High School Dropouts	5.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	18.4%		4.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	41	county change
Juvenile Arrests	182.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-39.7%	254.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	57	

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 8,590

Children are 25.0%
of the county
population

Pontotoc County

County Seat: Ada

County
Location

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	12.3%		5.4% of live births 1991-95	18	I=best • 77 = worst state change
Infant Mortality	9.2/1000 live births 1983-87			8.0/1000 live births 1991-95	40	
Births to Teens	30.6/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83		-6.6%	32.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	25	worst
Child Abuse	10.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985		-104%	21.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	64	
Child Deaths	41.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	57.3%		17.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	9	state change
Child Poverty	18.7% of all children 1980		-49.7%	27.9% of all children 1993	50	
High School Dropouts	3.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	6.7%		3.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	19	county change
Juvenile Arrests	129.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-39.7%	180.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	41	

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank Legend

Pottawatomie County

County Seat: Shawnee

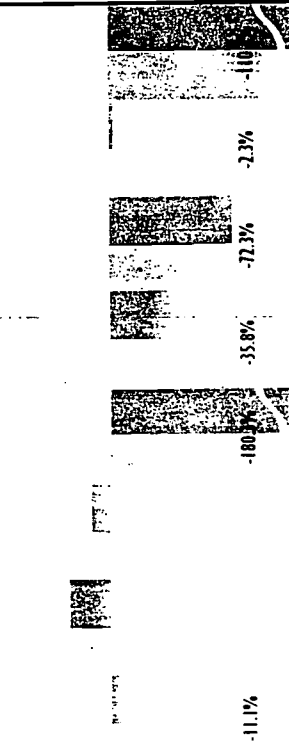
Number of Children (1994): 16,350
Children are 27.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Base Data
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	40.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	7.5 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	33.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	15.3% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	5.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	170.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

24.8% 12.5%

Improved



Worsened

Indicator	Recent Data
Low Birthweight	6.9% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	8.9/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	35.6/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	20.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	45.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	26.3% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	5.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	358.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

52 49 31 63 56 45 61 65
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Pushmataha County

County Seat: Antlers

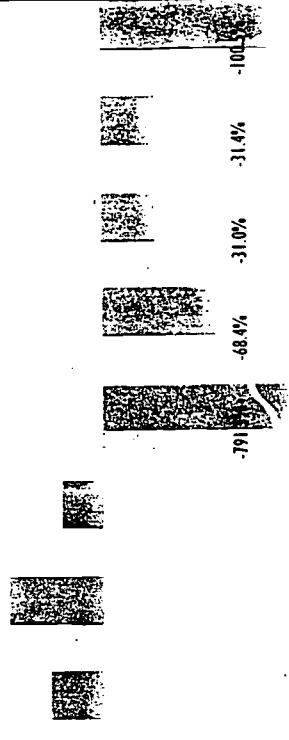
Number of Children (1994): 2,880
Children are 25.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data
Low Birthweight	7.8% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	13.3/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	58.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	2.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	37.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	28.9% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	3.7% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	111.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

30.3% 54.6% 23.8%

Improved



Worsened

Indicator	Recent Data
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	6.0/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	44.8/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	22.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	62.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	37.9% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	223.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

Tie For

17 17 58 70 70 74 48 51
 I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Number of Children
(1994): 1,080

Children are 27.9%
of the county
population

Roger Mills County

County Seat: Cheyenne

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.3% of live births 1983-1987	5.3%		6.6% of live births 1991-95	44	Tie For
Infant Mortality	8.1/1000 live births 1983-87	-81.0%		15.3/1000 live births 1991-95	72	
Child Abuse	1.6 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	74.1%		13.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	44	state change
Child Deaths	72.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	34.7%		47.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	59	
Child Poverty	14.8% of all children 1980			20.7% of all children 1993	24	state change
High School Dropouts	1.6% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	24.3%		1.2% of grades 9-12 1995-96	5	
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		zero base cannot calculate change	200.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	46	county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 17,240

Children are 28.4%
of the county
population

Rogers County

County Seat: Claremore

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1983-1987	-0.7%		5.4% of live births 1991-95	16	Tie For
Infant Mortality	9.0/1000 live births 1983-87	39.6%		5.4/1000 live births 1991-95	11	
Child Abuse	5.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	-52.5%		8.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1996	14	state change
Child Deaths	24.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	-0.7%		25.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	21	
Child Poverty	8.3% of all children 1980			13.1% of all children 1993	4	state change
High School Dropouts	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	-11.0%		4.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96	42	
Juvenile Arrests	13.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			155.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	36	county change

Seminole County

County Seat: Wewoka

Number of Children (1994): 6,660

Children are 26.6% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1983-1987	14.2%		6.3% of live births 1991-95	35	state change county change I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	11.9/1000 live births 1983-87	36.0%		7.6/1000 live births 1991-95	35	
Births to Teens	64.7/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	23.8%		49.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	64	
Child Abuse	10.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985		-129.8%	23.0 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	71	
Child Deaths	35.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82		-30.8%	46.0 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	58	
Child Poverty	23.2% of all children 1980		-48.7%	34.5% of all children 1993	69	
High School Dropouts	4.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		-11.1%	5.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	55	
Juvenile Arrests	186.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-111%	394.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	67	

Sequoyah County

County Seat: Sallisaw

Number of Children (1994): 10,040

Children are 28.5% of the county population

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-1987		-6.9%	6.6% of live births 1991-95	43	state change county change I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	8.9/1000 live births 1983-87	24.7%		6.7/1000 live births 1991-95	23	
Births to Teens	51.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	7.9%		46.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	59	
Child Abuse	4.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	46.9%		10.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	25	
Child Deaths	43.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			22.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15	
Child Poverty	24.4% of all children 1980		-23.0%	30.0% of all children 1993	57	
High School Dropouts	2.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year		-21.4%	3.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	30	
Juvenile Arrests	59.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980		-222.5%	191.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	44	

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Stephens County

County Seat: Duncan

Number of Children (1994): 11,220
Children are 26.0% of the county population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Stephens County	State
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1983-1987	7.0% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	8.6/1000 live births 1983-87	16.8/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	37.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	32.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	1.6 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	3.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	49.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	11.6% of all children 1980	8.0% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995
Juvenile Arrests	95.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	87.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

Indicator	Stephens County	State
Low Birthweight	-35.0%	-1.6%
Infant Mortality	13.0%	56.0%
Births to Teens	-31.2%	15.1%
Child Abuse	-32.2%	-158.7%
Child Deaths	40.3%	-36.8%
Child Poverty	-95.5%	-90.5%
High School Dropouts	-15.5%	-51.8%
Juvenile Arrests	-38.7%	-172.5%

Indicator	Stephens County	State
Low Birthweight	7.3% of live births 1991-95	7.1% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	7.5/1000 live births 1991-95	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	48.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	6.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	29.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	55.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	23.1% of all children 1993	15.3% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	5.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96	7.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96
Juvenile Arrests	133.1 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	237.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

61 33 63 7 30 32 60 31
state change county change
1=best • 77 = worst

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Texas County

County Seat: Guymon

Number of Children (1994): 4,570
Children are 28.2% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Texas County	State
Low Birthweight	7.0% of live births 1983-1987	7.0% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	16.8/1000 live births 1983-87	16.8/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	32.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	32.8/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	3.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	3.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	40.8 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	8.0% of all children 1980	8.0% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995	5.0% of grades 9-12 1994-1995
Juvenile Arrests	87.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	87.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

Indicator	Texas County	State
Low Birthweight	-1.6%	-1.6%
Infant Mortality	56.0%	56.0%
Births to Teens	15.1%	15.1%
Child Abuse	-158.7%	-158.7%
Child Deaths	-36.8%	-36.8%
Child Poverty	-90.5%	-90.5%
High School Dropouts	-51.8%	-51.8%
Juvenile Arrests	-172.5%	-172.5%

Indicator	Texas County	State
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1991-95	7.1% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95	7.4/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	27.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	9.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	55.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	55.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	15.3% of all children 1993	15.3% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	7.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96	7.6% of grades 9-12 1995-96
Juvenile Arrests	237.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	237.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

55 31 14 20 67 9 75 53
state change county change
1=best • 77 = worst

County Location

Indicator

Base Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent Data

Rank

Legend

Number of Children
(1994): 2,750

Children are 27.9%
of the county
population

Tillman County
County Seat: Frederick

Economic Cluster #5: Poorest

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	7.1% of live births 1983-1987	68.8%	-1.2%	7.2% of live births 1991-95	58	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	13.8/1000 live births 1983-87			4.3/1000 live births 1991-95	4	
Births to Teens	51.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			64.9/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	77	
Child Abuse	10.0 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985			13.1 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	38	state change
Child Deaths	47.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82			82.9 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	76	state change
Child Poverty	29.8% of all children 1980			29.9% of all children 1993	56	county change
High School Dropouts	7.4% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	12.2%		6.5% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	67	75
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	zero base cannot calculate change		645.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996		

Changes of more than 110% —positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Number of Children
(1994): 137,050

Children are 26.1%
of the county
population

Tulsa County
County Seat: Tulsa

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Base Data	Improved	Worsened	Recent Data	Rank	Legend
Low Birthweight	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	7.4%	-5.0%	6.7% of live births 1991-95	46	I=best • 77 = worst
Infant Mortality	10.1/1000 live births 1983-87			9.4/1000 live births 1991-95	53	
Births to Teens	41.1/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83			44.0/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	56	
Child Abuse	5.1 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985			8.2 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	11	state change
Child Deaths	43.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	24.8%		32.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	33	state change
Child Poverty	12.8% of all children 1980			22.0% of all children 1993	29	59
High School Dropouts	6.8% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	4.4%		5.7% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	59	73
Juvenile Arrests	191.7 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980			218.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996		

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

Washington County

County Seat: Bartlesville

Number of Children (1994): 12,310

Children are 25.8% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
	6.4% of live births 1983-1987	13.0/1000 live births 1983-87	29.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.8 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	53.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.7% of all children 1980	4.2% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	204.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	35.8%				31.9%			
Worsened	-2.1%		-9.1%	-25.9%		-8.9%	-12.3%	-26.1%
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	8.3/1000 live births 1991-95	31.7/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	24.4 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	36.4 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	16.4% of all children 1993	4.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	257.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	42	43	22	74	46	14	45	58

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Wagoner County

County Seat: Wagoner

Number of Children (1994): 15,330

Children are 29.7% of the county population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
	6.7% of live births 1983-1987	5.8/1000 live births 1983-87	30.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	6.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	32.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	11.8% of all children 1980	6.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved	13.2%	10.8%	4.8%		27.7%		23.8%	zero base cannot calculate change
Worsened				-63.5%		-36.0%		
Recent Data	5.8% of live births 1991-95	5.2/1000 live births 1991-95	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	10.2 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	23.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	15.8% of all children 1993	5.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	69.3 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank	23	7	17	24	16	11	51	21

I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Washita County
County Seat: Cordell

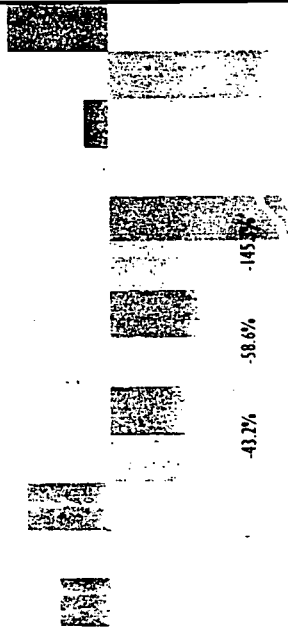
Number of Children
(1994): 3,120

Children are 27.0%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #4: Poorer

Indicator	Washita County	State
Low Birthweight	5.6% of live births 1983-1987	6.2% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	13.2/1000 live births 1983-87	13.9/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	57.9/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	6.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	26.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	25.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	10.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	10.6% of all children 1980	9.9% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	1.5% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	177.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

1.4% 30.3% 49.2% 14.2% 58.5%



Indicator	Washita County	State
Low Birthweight	5.5% of live births 1991-95	5.4% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	9.2/1000 live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	29.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	9.9 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	40.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	26.0% of all children 1993	24.1% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	1.3% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	73.5 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

19 50 16 22 52 43 7 23
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.

County
Location

Indicator

Base
Data

Improved

Worsened

Recent
Data

Rank
Legend

Number of Children
(1994): 1,870

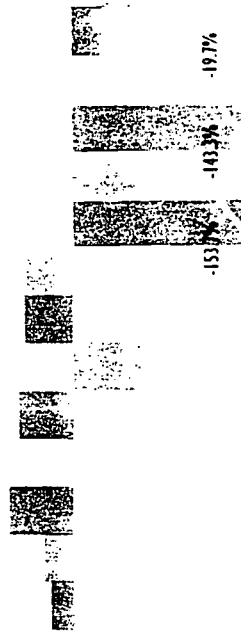
Children are 21.6%
of the county
population

Economic Cluster #1: Wealthiest

Indicator	Woods County	State
Low Birthweight	6.2% of live births 1983-1987	6.2% of live births 1983-1987
Infant Mortality	13.9/1000 live births 1983-87	13.9/1000 live births 1983-87
Births to Teens	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	29.5/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
Child Abuse	26.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985	26.7 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1985
Child Deaths	10.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	10.5 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
Child Poverty	9.9% of all children 1980	9.9% of all children 1980
High School Dropouts	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	2.3% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980

12.5% 31.6% 30.6% 27.9%

zero base
cannot
calculate
change



Indicator	Woods County	State
Low Birthweight	5.4% of live births 1991-95	5.4% of live births 1991-95
Infant Mortality	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95	8.7/1000 live births 1991-95
Births to Teens	20.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	20.4/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95
Child Abuse	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996	19.3 confirmed / 1000 children FY 1996
Child Deaths	26.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	26.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95
Child Poverty	24.1% of all children 1993	24.1% of all children 1993
High School Dropouts	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	2.8% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year
Juvenile Arrests	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996	0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996

14 46 8 57 29 35 16 1
I=best • 77 = worst state change county change

tie for



Woodward County Location

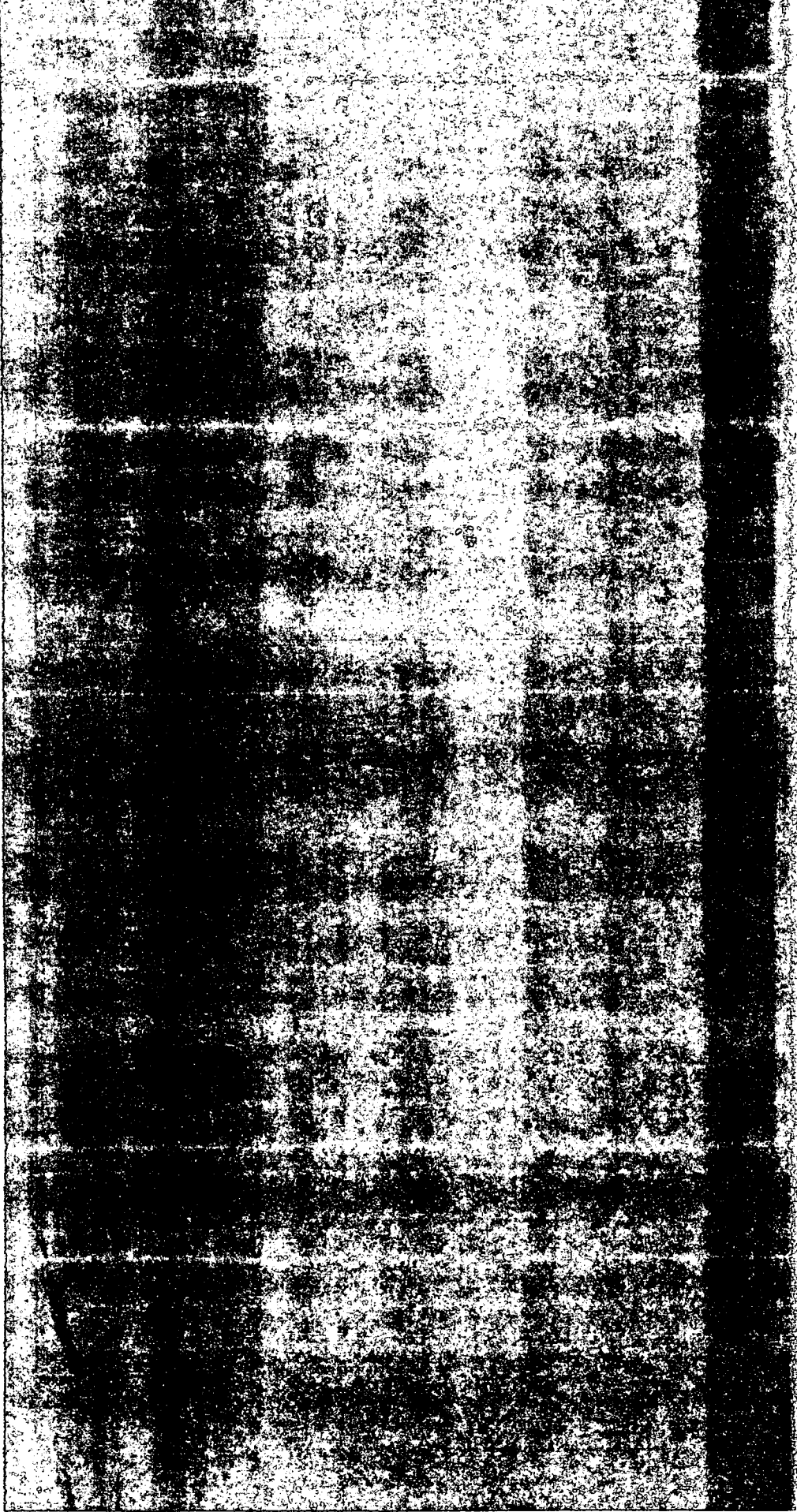
Woodward County
County Seat: Woodward

Number of Children (1994): 5,280

Children are 28.1% of the county population

Economic Cluster #2: Wealthier

Indicator	Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Child Poverty	High School Dropouts	Juvenile Arrests
Base Data	6.5% of live births 1983-1987	15.0/1000 live births 1983-87	50.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	13.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1985	40.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	8.8% of all children 1980	1.9% of grades 9-12 1994-1995 School Year	152.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
Improved		47.6%	25.8%		65.0%			
Worsened								
Recent Data	6.5% of live births 1991-95	7.9/1000 live births 1991-95	37.3/1000 girls 15-17 1993-95	18.4 confirmed / 1000 children 1-14 FY 1996	14.2 per 100,000 children 1-14 1991-95	17.5% of all children 1993	2.0% of grades 9-12 1995-96 School Year	378.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1996
Rank Legend	<p>41 37 37 54 5 16 11 66</p> <p>1 = best • 77 = worst state change county change</p> <p>Changes of more than 110%—positive or negative—are graphed with a broken bar.</p>							



119

118

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FACTBOOK '98

FACTBOOK '98

FACTBOOK '98



RAW DATA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

county name	1980 ages 0-17 number	1990 ages 0-17 number	1994 ages 0-17 number	1994 all ages percent	1994 ages 0-4 number	1994 ages 0-4 percent	1994 ages 5-9 number	1994 ages 5-9 percent	1994 ages 10-14 number	1994 ages 10-14 percent	1994 ages 15-17 number	1994 ages 15-17 percent
State	854,884	837,007	866,950	26.6%	237,400	27.4%	239,200	27.6%	251,900	29.7%	132,450	15.3%
Adair County	6,163	5,651	6,060	30.7%	1,470	24.3%	1,600	26.4%	1,870	30.9%	1,120	18.5%
Alfalfa County	1,788	1,352	1,300	21.0%	330	25.4%	340	26.2%	410	31.5%	220	16.9%
Atoka County	3,488	3,316	3,410	26.0%	830	24.3%	880	25.8%	1,080	31.7%	620	18.2%
Beaver County	2,026	1,670	1,630	27.7%	370	22.7%	450	27.6%	540	33.1%	270	16.6%
Bekham County	5,255	5,287	5,210	28.1%	1,380	26.5%	1,500	28.8%	1,580	30.3%	750	14.4%
Blaine County	3,805	3,169	3,020	27.6%	810	26.8%	860	28.5%	890	29.5%	460	15.2%
Bryan County	8,106	8,074	8,370	25.2%	2,200	26.3%	2,190	26.2%	2,520	30.1%	1,440	17.4%
Caddo County	9,366	8,440	8,510	28.6%	2,200	25.9%	2,300	27.0%	2,600	30.6%	1,410	16.6%
Canadian County	18,662	22,460	24,200	30.2%	6,310	26.1%	6,790	28.1%	7,450	30.8%	3,650	15.1%
Canadian County	12,441	11,721	11,960	27.3%	3,110	26.0%	3,210	26.8%	3,690	30.9%	1,950	16.3%
Cherokee County	9,066	9,231	9,900	27.1%	2,550	25.8%	2,640	26.7%	2,940	29.7%	1,770	17.9%
Choctaw County	5,204	4,308	4,390	28.1%	1,130	25.7%	1,130	25.7%	1,130	31.2%	760	17.3%
Cimarron County	1,056	910	860	27.7%	210	24.4%	240	27.9%	270	31.4%	140	16.3%
Cleveland County	37,910	45,979	49,710	26.4%	13,720	27.6%	13,830	27.8%	14,910	30.0%	7,250	14.6%
Coal County	1,737	1,537	1,580	26.6%	370	23.4%	400	25.3%	530	33.5%	280	17.7%
Comanche County	34,206	31,515	33,250	28.3%	10,200	30.7%	9,400	28.3%	9,360	28.2%	4,290	12.9%
Cotton County	2,006	1,699	1,710	25.5%	430	25.1%	480	28.1%	540	31.6%	260	15.2%
Craig County	3,900	3,301	3,320	23.4%	840	25.3%	840	25.3%	1,030	30.2%	610	18.4%
Creek County	18,204	17,093	17,870	28.1%	4,670	26.1%	4,750	26.6%	5,400	30.7%	3,050	17.1%
Custer County	6,629	7,115	7,040	26.5%	1,930	27.4%	2,040	29.0%	2,130	30.3%	940	13.4%
Delaware County	6,642	6,806	7,580	24.2%	1,890	24.9%	2,030	26.8%	2,270	29.9%	1,390	18.3%
Dewey County	1,575	1,463	1,390	26.4%	320	23.0%	360	25.9%	490	35.3%	220	15.8%
Ellis County	1,547	1,178	1,120	26.2%	230	20.5%	300	26.8%	370	33.0%	220	19.6%
Garfield County	17,302	14,878	14,930	26.2%	4,010	26.9%	4,190	28.1%	4,630	31.0%	2,100	14.1%
Garvin County	7,566	6,763	6,800	25.4%	1,610	23.7%	1,890	27.8%	2,130	31.3%	1,170	17.2%
Grady County	11,810	11,816	12,190	28.3%	3,080	25.3%	3,380	27.7%	3,860	31.7%	1,870	15.3%
Grant County	1,605	1,432	1,400	25.2%	380	27.1%	390	27.9%	410	29.3%	220	15.7%
Greer County	1,522	1,312	1,290	20.0%	330	25.6%	340	26.4%	410	31.8%	210	16.3%
Harmon County	1,224	1,041	990	27.5%	250	25.3%	280	28.3%	330	33.3%	130	13.1%
Harper County	1,190	1,032	970	25.4%	220	22.7%	270	27.8%	320	33.0%	160	16.5%
Haskell County	3,101	2,840	2,850	26.0%	680	23.9%	760	26.7%	880	30.9%	530	18.6%
Hughes County	3,776	3,199	3,150	24.5%	710	22.5%	790	25.1%	1,040	33.0%	610	19.4%
Jackson County	9,469	8,478	8,560	29.5%	2,670	31.2%	2,390	27.9%	2,440	28.5%	1,060	12.4%
Jefferson County	2,268	1,732	1,730	24.7%	410	23.7%	460	26.6%	540	31.2%	320	18.5%
Johnston County	2,922	2,679	2,700	26.7%	620	23.0%	730	27.0%	860	31.9%	490	18.1%
Kay County	13,168	12,753	12,730	26.5%	3,460	27.2%	3,560	28.0%	3,810	29.9%	1,900	14.9%
Kingfisher County	4,193	3,784	3,800	28.6%	960	25.3%	1,120	29.5%	1,170	30.8%	550	14.5%
Kiowa County	3,284	3,025	2,960	26.7%	760	25.7%	840	28.4%	880	29.7%	480	16.2%



CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children Under Age 18
Oklahoma & Counties: 1980, 1990 and 1994 (estimate)

county name	1980 ages 0-17 number	1990 ages 0-17 number	1994 ages 0-17 percent	1994 ages 0-4 number	1994 ages 0-4 percent	1994 ages 5-9 number	1994 ages 5-9 percent	1994 ages 10-14 number	1994 ages 10-14 percent	1994 ages 15-17 number	1994 ages 15-17 percent
Latimer County	2,759	2,796	27.1%	690	24.6%	760	27.1%	910	32.5%	440	15.7%
Le Flore County	12,350	11,924	27.6%	3,160	25.5%	3,170	25.6%	3,880	31.3%	2,170	17.5%
Lincoln County	7,896	8,219	28.1%	2,080	24.6%	2,320	27.4%	2,640	31.2%	1,420	16.8%
Logan County	7,837	7,890	27.2%	2,040	25.2%	2,240	27.6%	2,430	30.0%	1,400	17.3%
Love County	2,142	2,047	25.1%	520	24.1%	570	26.4%	680	31.5%	390	18.1%
McClain County	6,284	6,306	27.7%	1,590	23.4%	1,910	28.1%	2,080	30.6%	1,210	17.8%
McCurain County	12,011	9,894	29.6%	2,600	25.9%	2,650	26.4%	3,120	31.0%	1,680	16.7%
McIntosh County	3,939	3,918	23.4%	990	23.5%	1,120	26.5%	1,320	31.3%	790	18.7%
Major County	2,494	2,174	27.0%	520	24.9%	580	27.8%	690	33.0%	300	14.4%
Marshall County	2,618	2,459	27.7%	660	25.2%	770	26.3%	770	29.4%	500	19.1%
Mayers County	9,574	9,077	27.2%	2,460	25.5%	2,620	27.2%	2,930	30.4%	1,630	16.9%
Murray County	3,464	3,067	25.5%	720	23.5%	860	28.0%	960	31.3%	530	17.3%
Muskogee County	19,476	18,621	27.4%	4,810	25.3%	5,310	28.0%	5,810	30.6%	3,050	16.1%
Noble County	3,210	2,985	27.1%	780	25.6%	860	28.2%	960	31.5%	450	14.8%
Nowata County	3,160	2,520	25.3%	620	25.0%	650	26.2%	780	31.5%	430	17.3%
Okfuskee County	3,252	3,024	26.2%	710	24.2%	800	27.3%	870	29.7%	550	18.8%
Oklahoma County	156,315	156,690	26.1%	48,630	29.8%	45,810	28.1%	45,810	28.1%	22,710	13.9%
Okmulgee County	10,761	9,766	26.8%	2,640	26.4%	2,720	27.2%	2,980	29.8%	1,660	16.6%
Osage County	11,351	11,549	27.7%	2,950	25.0%	3,170	26.9%	3,690	31.3%	1,990	16.9%
Ottawa County	9,006	7,332	24.0%	1,930	25.9%	1,950	26.2%	2,280	30.6%	1,280	17.2%
Pawnee County	4,315	4,198	27.0%	1,100	25.8%	1,110	26.0%	1,340	31.4%	720	16.9%
Payne County	12,676	12,997	27.1%	3,820	28.4%	3,870	28.7%	3,960	29.4%	1,820	13.5%
Pittsburg County	10,947	10,064	24.8%	2,540	23.9%	2,780	26.2%	3,390	31.9%	1,910	18.0%
Pontotoc County	8,368	8,531	25.0%	2,180	25.4%	2,330	27.1%	2,640	30.7%	1,440	16.8%
Pottawatomie County	15,771	15,852	27.0%	4,060	24.8%	4,450	27.2%	5,040	30.8%	2,800	17.1%
Pushmataha County	3,419	2,804	25.5%	710	24.7%	770	26.7%	880	30.6%	520	18.1%
Roger Mills County	1,347	1,153	27.9%	260	24.1%	300	27.8%	340	31.5%	180	16.7%
Rogers County	14,905	15,672	28.4%	4,430	25.7%	4,680	27.1%	5,250	30.5%	2,880	16.7%
Seminole County	7,815	6,765	26.6%	1,610	24.2%	1,870	28.1%	2,050	30.8%	1,130	17.0%
Sequoyah County	9,973	9,628	28.5%	2,530	25.2%	2,560	25.5%	3,160	31.5%	1,790	17.8%
Stephens County	11,809	10,993	26.0%	2,790	24.9%	3,010	26.8%	3,620	32.3%	1,800	16.0%
Texas County	5,370	4,622	28.2%	1,140	24.9%	1,280	28.0%	1,410	30.9%	740	16.2%
Tillman County	3,703	2,895	27.9%	690	25.1%	800	29.1%	850	30.9%	410	14.9%
Tulsa County	129,514	131,494	26.1%	41,190	30.1%	38,160	27.8%	38,730	28.3%	18,970	13.8%
Wagoner County	14,372	14,229	29.7%	3,740	24.4%	4,180	27.3%	4,790	31.2%	2,620	17.1%
Washington County	12,910	12,425	25.8%	3,240	26.3%	3,440	27.9%	3,750	30.5%	1,880	15.3%
Washita County	3,829	3,089	27.0%	790	25.3%	920	29.5%	930	29.8%	480	15.4%
Woods County	2,380	1,963	21.6%	490	26.2%	510	27.3%	590	31.6%	280	15.0%
Woodward County	6,474	5,280	28.1%	1,320	25.0%	1,520	28.8%	1,650	31.3%	790	15.0%



Oklahoma Kids Count Facebook 125

County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1995 (except recent child poverty data is from 1993 Census Estimates)

county name	1980 # of poor children	% of children living in poverty	rank (1 = best)	1993 # of poor children	% of children living in poverty	rank (1 = best)	1980 per capita income	rank (1 = best)	1995 per capita income	rank (1 = best)	1980 (FY 1981) child AFDC recipients	% of all children	rank (1 = best)	1995 (FY 1996) child AFDC recipients (avg. monthly)	% of all children	rank (1 = best)	1980 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	1995 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	1980 deprivation index	rank (1 = best)	1995 deprivation index	change over time %	economic cluster name	economic cluster number
State of Oklahoma	131,870	15.7	195,915	23.7	18,601	80,897	10.6%	78,021	9.0%	4.8	4.7	290	tie for 76	197	52	32.1%	Poorest	5								
Adair County	1,856	30.3	73	1,697	30.6	61	1,292	20.0%	14,421	58	36	8.5	67	5.2	42	20.3%	Wealthiest	1								
Alfalfa County	246	14.8	29	215	18.1	13	86	4.9%	14,331	60	9	1.7	2	1.5	1	15.2%	Poorest	5								
Aloka County	1,122	32.6	75	1,053	32.0	63	677	19.4%	11,372	76	62	7.9	65	5.3	45	48.1%	Wealthiest	1								
Beaver County	368	17.0	42	175	10.4	1	26	1.3%	17,607	15	2	2.4	6	3.0	10	46.4%	Poorest	4								
Beckham County	746	14.6	28	1,453	27.6	49	439	8.4%	16,598	21	53	2.6	10	5.2	41	17.2%	Poorest	4								
Blaine County	1,730	19.4	47	804	25.8	41	334	8.9%	15,760	35	39	2.8	8	3.3	18	16.9%	Poorest	4								
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	53	2,266	28.6	54	852	10.5%	14,536	54	64	6.2	57	4.2	31	15.7%	Poorest	5								
Caddo County	2,384	28.2	61	2,824	33.9	68	1,450	15.5%	14,015	64	74	4.7	43	5.4	47	59.7%	Wealthiest	1								
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	1	2,504	11.2	2	599	3.2%	18,649	8	9	1.4	56	2.4	4	13.4%	Poorest	4								
Carters County	2,377	19.5	48	3,183	27.0	47	1,663	13.4%	18,763	7	18	5.2	33	6.8	60	17.1%	Poorest	5								
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	58	3,095	33.9	67	1,334	14.7%	15,982	30	58	7.6	63	5.4	49	6.1%	Poorest	5								
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	67	1,819	42.8	76	314	18.1%	13,316	69	71	10.2	73	11.1	76	17.1%	Poorest	5								
Cimarron County	2,846	7.6	2	6,116	13.5	5	1,073	20.6%	11,081	77	75	4.1	52	2.9	8	65.1%	Wealthiest	1								
Coal County	495	28.3	65	428	28.4	53	202	10.1%	16,870	17	41	6.1	56	2.4	4	12.0%	Poorest	5								
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	44	6,895	22.4	31	3,836	11.2%	15,031	46	61	10.6	58	5.4	48	19.0%	Poorest	4								
Cotton County	380	19.3	44	40	24.4	36	276	7.1%	15,144	44	29	2.9	30	4.7	36	27.8%	Wealthiest	1								
Craig County	534	13.9	27	737	23.3	34	478	11.2%	15,144	44	7	4.7	44	3.1	13	15.7%	Wealthiest	1								
Creek County	2,427	13.5	23	3,487	20.4	22	1,587	8.7%	15,251	40	28	4.6	42	4.9	38	12.0%	Poorest	5								
Custer County	1,180	17.8	41	1,569	22.3	30	562	8.5%	16,678	20	38	12.0	76	9.2	72	19.0%	Poorest	4								
Delaware County	1,881	29.0	69	1,763	25.6	42	1,106	16.7%	15,659	36	46	6.3	58	5.4	48	65.1%	Wealthiest	1								
Dewey County	264	16.5	37	24	16.0	15	76	4.8%	16,806	10	61	3.0	13	4.4	33	12.0%	Poorest	5								
Ellis County	141	9.2	8	178	15.1	8	48	3.1%	16,085	27	6	2.9	26	3.8	24	27.8%	Wealthiest	1								
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	7	3,055	21.3	28	891	5.1%	16,160	5	21	3.0	14	3.8	25	0.8%	Wealthier	2								
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	32	1,757	26.7	46	578	7.6%	16,725	19	24	5.8%	24	3.8	24	15.5%	Wealthier	2								
Grady County	1,810	15.6	34	2,719	23.2	33	831	7.0%	15,036	45	54	3.2	21	5.3	44	45.0%	Poorest	4								
Grant County	228	13.9	26	224	15.7	10	54	3.4%	18,145	6	33	4.4	39	5.3	43	27.8%	Wealthiest	1								
Greer County	467	30.9	74	376	28.4	55	251	18.5%	14,952	47	71	2.2	4	3.6	19	57.5%	Wealthiest	1								
Harmon County	432	36.9	76	511	52.8	77	216	17.6%	14,325	61	76	2.4%	3	2.7	6	4.1%	Poorest	5								
Haskell County	115	9.8	11	149	14.6	6	9	0.8%	18,180	12	1	4.4	38	3.1	14	53.5%	Wealthiest	1								
Hughes County	614	19.0	49	917	32.0	65	517	16.7%	13,296	70	65	8.9	69	12.5	77	5.0%	Poorest	5								
Jackson County	1,133	30.3	72	1,093	34.3	68	474	12.6%	12,996	72	67	8.2	66	9.2	71	11.6%	Poorest	5								
Jefferson County	2,119	22.5	52	2,110	25.0	37	1,281	13.5%	13,972	66	49	5.4	51	5.5	51	6.0%	Poorest	5								
Johnston County	470	20.0	51	461	27.1	48	143	6.3%	15,335	39	35	4.3	36	5.1	40	0.0%	Poorest	4								
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	77	938	34.7	71	465	16.6%	12,068	75	68	4.5	40	4.8	37	89.5%	Wealthier	2								
Kay County	1,240	8.6	9	2,507	18.0	21	116	2.8%	20,468	4	20	3.7	26	7.4	63	22.5%	Wealthiest	1								
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	18	489	12.9	3	116	2.8%	19,622	9	5	2.6	9	3.0	9	7.0%	Poorest	5								
Kiowa County	902	27.7	64	89	30.8	60	423	12.9%	14,086	63	60	3.4	22	3.2	15	-7.0%	Poorest	5								



ECONOMIC DISTRESS
 County Deprivation Index: Rankings of Various Economic Factors, Child Poverty, Per Capita Personal Income, Percent of Children on Welfare, Unemployment Rate
 Oklahoma and Counties: 1980 and 1995 (except recent child poverty data is from 1993 Census Estimates)

county name	1980 # of poor children	% of children living in poverty	rank (1 = best)	1980 per capita income	rank (1 = best)	1995 per capita income	rank (1 = best)	ADFC recipients (FY 1981) child	% of all children	rank (1 = best)	ADFC recipients (FY 1996) child (avg. monthly)	% of all children	rank (1 = best)	1980 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	1995 unemployment rate	rank (1 = best)	1980 deprivation index	rank (1 = best)	1995 deprivation index	change over time %	economic cluster name	economic cluster number	
Adair County	746	27.1	62	\$5,707	71	\$14,271	62	432	15.7%	60	392	14.0%	73	12.4	77	11.0	75	270	71	282	-4.4%	Poorest	5	
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	60	\$6,299	63	\$14,467	55	1,968	16.1%	61	1,340	10.8%	56	8.9	68	7.5	65	252	66	238	5.6%	Poorest	5	
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	25	\$7,870	37	\$14,799	50	536	6.8%	29	585	6.9%	32	4.8	45	4.3	32	131	35	137	-4.6%	Middle	3	
Logan County	1,181	15.6	35	\$8,475	23	\$16,250	25	573	7.3%	29	475	5.9%	25	3.7	25	3.5	18	112	19	95	15.2%	Wealthiest	1	
Love County	361	17.2	39	\$7,840	39	\$14,434	57	155	7.2%	28	140	6.5%	31	5.3	50	6.3	55	156	43	171	-9.6%	Poorest	4	
McClain County	618	9.8	10	\$8,329	28	\$16,321	24	299	11.0%	48	322	4.7%	17	3.5	24	3.7	20	110	24	73	33.6%	Wealthiest	1	
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	66	\$5,869	69	\$15,233	43	2,504	95.6%	77	1,373	13.7%	72	9.0	70	9.4	73	282	74	263	6.7%	Poorest	5	
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	70	\$6,162	66	\$13,565	68	730	7.6%	32	388	9.2%	50	7.8	64	9.0	70	232	61	258	-11.2%	Poorest	5	
Major County	246	10.0	13	\$7,612	41	\$16,396	23	60	0.0%	2	63	3.0%	6	2.7	12	3.1	12	68	13	48	29.4%	Wealthiest	1	
Marshall County	678	27.2	63	\$7,100	49	\$15,244	41	374	3.1%	7	211	8.1%	44	5.7	54	5.6	52	173	47	188	-8.7%	Poorest	4	
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	38	\$7,527	42	\$15,241	42	901	22.9%	46	742	7.7%	42	6.8	60	5.3	46	216	169	169	21.8%	Poorest	4	
Murray County	586	17.7	40	\$7,156	46	\$14,332	59	382	11.0%	46	236	7.7%	41	4.0	31	6.8	59	163	45	211	-29.4%	Poorest	5	
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	55	\$7,935	36	\$15,502	37	3,293	16.9%	66	2,260	11.9%	63	7.4	62	6.8	61	219	57	219	0.0%	Poorest	5	
Noble County	358	11.5	16	\$8,941	17	\$15,877	33	247	7.7%	34	180	5.9%	26	3.0	18	3.7	23	85	102	22	-20.0%	Wealthiest	1	
Nowata County	413	13.1	22	\$8,351	27	\$13,894	67	239	7.6%	31	179	7.2%	34	4.6	41	6.4	56	121	31	201	-66.1%	Poorest	5	
Okluskee County	767	24.8	59	\$6,246	64	\$12,639	73	438	13.5%	54	339	11.6%	59	5.4	52	6.5	57	229	169	262	-14.4%	Poorest	5	
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	24	\$11,153	3	\$21,657	3	21,385	13.7%	56	20,879	12.8%	69	4.4	37	3.0	28	120	30	138	-15.0%	Middle	3	
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0	56	\$7,266	44	\$13,987	65	1,896	17.6%	68	1,191	11.9%	64	7.2	61	10.8	74	229	169	267	-16.6%	Poorest	5	
Ottawa County	1,275	11.3	15	\$8,584	23	\$14,931	48	944	8.3%	35	751	6.4%	30	3.0	16	3.8	26	88	19	129	-46.6%	Wealthier	2	
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	50	\$7,527	43	\$16,807	18	1,169	12.0%	52	703	9.4%	51	9.2	71	6.2	54	216	182	133	15.7%	Poorest	4	
Pawnee County	675	15.8	36	\$8,842	18	\$16,809	32	322	7.5%	30	196	4.6%	16	4.3	35	7.0	66	119	133	130	-11.8%	Middle	4	
Payne County	1,622	12.9	21	\$7,096	50	\$16,589	22	695	5.0%	19	643	4.8%	18	3.8	29	2.3	3	119	110	10	48.7%	Wealthiest	1	
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	45	\$6,840	56	\$14,753	51	1,370	12.5%	49	1,018	9.6%	52	11.1	75	8.7	69	225	58	212	5.8%	Poorest	5	
Pottawatomie County	1,530	18.7	43	\$8,135	33	\$16,109	26	859	10.3%	43	770	8.0%	48	4.2	32	6.7	58	151	182	133	-20.5%	Poorest	4	
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	33	\$8,747	20	\$15,812	34	1,715	10.9%	45	1,776	10.9%	57	5.2	47	4.5	34	145	39	170	-17.2%	Poorest	4	
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	68	\$5,013	76	\$12,531	74	533	15.6%	59	371	12.9%	70	10.9	74	8.1	67	277	72	285	-2.9%	Poorest	5	
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	30	\$6,977	53	\$14,561	53	92	6.8%	25	59	5.5%	23	2.4	5	3.1	11	113	27	111	1.8%	Wealthier	2	
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	4	\$9,256	16	\$17,856	14	723	4.9%	16	678	3.9%	11	5.2	48	4.6	35	84	17	64	23.8%	Wealthiest	1	
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	54	\$7,957	35	\$14,442	56	1,403	17.0%	70	1,290	19.4%	77	5.2	49	8.4	68	208	51	270	-29.8%	Poorest	5	
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	57	\$6,161	67	\$14,819	49	1,690	16.9%	67	1,242	12.4%	66	9.8	72	7.2	62	263	70	234	11.0%	Poorest	5	
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	19	\$9,624	11	\$15,983	29	674	5.7%	22	671	5.0%	27	2.9	15	7.4	64	67	12	152	-128.9%	Poorest	4	
Texas County	426	8.0	3	\$9,586	13	\$17,973	13	196	3.6%	11	146	3.2%	8	2.5	7	2.8	7	34	3	37	-8.8%	Wealthiest	1	
Tillman County	1,037	29.8	71	\$6,308	62	\$13,208	71	718	19.4%	72	218	7.9%	43	5.6	53	5.4	50	258	68	220	14.7%	Poorest	5	
Tulsa County	16,289	12.8	20	\$11,963	2	\$24,251	1	13,235	10.2%	42	11,793	8.6%	47	4.3	34	4.1	30	98	22	107	-9.2%	Wealthier	2	
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	17	\$8,311	29	\$15,361	38	1,282	8.9%	40	784	5.1%	21	5.0	46	3.9	27	132	132	97	20	26.5%	Wealthiest	1
Washington County	1,112	8.7	5	\$13,178	1	\$23,465	2	409	3.2%	8	536	4.4%	15	3.0	17	5.7	53	31	184	18	-170.0%	Wealthiest	1	
Washington County	402	10.6	14	\$7,079	51	\$14,675	52	152	3.0%	13	252	8.1%	45	3.0	19	3.3	17	97	157	85	18	-61.9%	Poorest	4
Woods County	237	9.9	12	\$8,211	30	\$17,558	16	120	5.0%	20	75	4.0%	13	1.7	1	2.2	2	63	11	66	-4.8%	Wealthiest	1	
Woodward County	559	8.8	6	\$9,690	10	\$15,974	31	87	1.3%	4	281	5.3%	22	2.7	11	4.9	39	31	108	108	-248.4%	Wealthier	2	



LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 1/2 Pounds
Oklahoma and Counties: 1983-87 & 1991-95

county name	1983-1987 number	1983-1987 percent	1991-1995 number	1991-1995 percent	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	17,113	6.5	15,706	6.8		-4.0%
Adair County	93	5.7	105	5.9	26	-2.9%
Allfalia County	18	4.2	19	7.6	68	-81.7%
Atoka County	62	7.1	55	7.6	65	-6.4%
Beaver County	26	5.8	27	8.2	75	-40.6%
Beckham County	117	6.0	83	6.5	40	-8.7%
Blaine County	73	6.3	49	6.4	37	-1.9%
Bryan County	180	7.8	152	7.0	53	10.5%
Caddo County	163	5.7	140	6.5	38	-13.2%
Canadian County	307	5.2	266	5.3	13	-2.7%
Carter County	244	6.9	218	7.2	57	-4.1%
Cherokee County	138	5.6	178	6.7	47	-20.2%
Choctaw County	92	7.9	104	10.2	77	-28.7%
Cimarron County	17	6.1	19	10.0	76	-63.9%
Cleveland County	686	5.7	663	5.9	29	-4.2%
Coal County	31	7.7	19	4.8	6	31.1%
Comanche County	823	6.5	788	7.3	62	-12.8%
Cotton County	20	4.5	16	3.8	2	16.3%
Craig County	43	4.7	50	6.0	31	-21.4%
Creek County	311	6.4	266	6.1	34	4.1%
Custer County	155	6.0	119	6.8	48	-12.6%
Delaware County	102	5.8	139	7.2	59	-24.4%
Dewey County	24	5.3	13	4.5	3	15.1%
Ellis County	17	5.6	12	5.8	22	-3.5%
Garfield County	303	5.9	261	6.9	51	-16.7%
Garvin County	164	7.8	136	7.9	73	-1.7%
Grady County	215	6.4	189	6.8	50	-6.8%
Grant County	27	5.9	17	6.0	30	-1.1%
Greer County	23	6.0	19	5.9	25	2.3%
Harmon County	26	8.5	18	7.9	72	6.7%
Harper County	7	2.6	10	5.0	9	-93.3%
Haskell County	54	7.4	58	8.1	74	-9.3%
Hughes County	49	5.5	44	5.7	21	-4.0%
Jackson County	226	6.9	187	6.7	45	2.9%
Jefferson County	27	6.0	19	5.1	10	14.9%
Johnston County	49	7.6	33	5.3	12	30.2%
Kay County	259	6.5	198	5.6	20	13.6%
Kingfisher County	65	4.7	40	4.7	5	-0.7%
Kiowa County	74	8.0	47	7.5	64	6.7%



county name	1983-1987 number	1983-1987 percent	1991-1995 number	1991-1995 percent	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
Lainier County	40	6.3	46	6.8	49	-8.0%
Le Flore County	210	7.1	185	6.0	32	15.6%
Lincoln County	131	6.2	95	5.1	11	17.0%
Logan County	150	6.5	138	7.9	70	-21.5%
Love County	38	7.5	25	4.9	7	34.3%
McClain County	120	7.0	83	6.3	36	9.8%
McCurtain County	150	5.5	176	7.6	69	-38.6%
McIntosh County	85	7.9	73	5.8	24	26.4%
Major County	32	4.9	14	2.4	1	51.7%
Marshall County	39	6.3	57	5.4	15	13.8%
Mayes County	124	5.1	176	7.9	71	-54.8%
Murray County	54	6.3	39	5.9	28	6.3%
Muskogee County	409	7.2	359	7.1	54	1.5%
Noble County	61	6.8	33	5.0	8	26.1%
Nowata County	37	5.2	49	7.3	63	-41.3%
Okfuskee County	73	8.4	50	7.2	56	14.8%
Oklahoma County	4,081	7.2	3,829	7.6	67	-5.8%
Okmulgee County	239	7.8	186	7.6	66	2.7%
Osage County	195	6.7	132	6.1	33	8.6%
Ottawa County	147	6.9	130	6.5	39	6.3%
Pawnee County	73	5.9	58	5.9	27	0.4%
Payne County	246	5.6	180	4.6	4	17.9%
Pittsburg County	191	7.0	186	7.2	60	-3.5%
Pontotoc County	156	6.2	123	5.4	18	12.3%
Pottawatomie County	288	6.2	277	6.9	52	-11.1%
Pushmataha County	64	7.8	36	5.4	17	30.3%
Roger Mills County	23	6.3	13	6.6	44	-5.3%
Rogers County	222	5.4	220	5.4	16	-0.7%
Seminole County	153	7.3	107	6.3	35	14.2%
Sequoyah County	160	6.2	168	6.6	43	-6.9%
Stephens County	168	5.4	185	7.3	61	-35.0%
Texas County	108	7.0	77	7.1	55	-1.6%
Tillman County	62	7.1	50	7.2	58	-1.2%
Tulsa County	2,788	6.4	2,852	6.7	46	-5.0%
Wagoner County	222	6.7	191	5.8	23	13.2%
Washington County	243	6.4	188	6.5	42	-2.1%
Washita County	59	5.6	36	5.5	19	1.4%
Woods County	40	6.2	25	5.4	14	12.5%
Woodward County	121	6.5	83	6.5	41	-0.4%

county name	1983-1987 number	1983-1987 rate/1000	1991-1995 number	1991-1995 rate/1000	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	2,735	10.4	2,022	8.7		16.4%
Adair County	17	10.5	17	9.5	54	9.8%
Adair County	2	4.6	3	12.0	67	-161.9%
Atoka County	4	4.6	7	9.6	55	-109.0%
Beaver County	5	11.2	2	6.0	tie for 17	46.1%
Beckham County	14	7.2	13	10.2	62	-41.8%
Blaine County	16	13.7	11	14.4	70	-5.2%
Bryan County	24	10.4	12	5.5	12	47.0%
Caddo County	23	8.0	21	9.7	57	-21.0%
Canadian County	42	7.1	26	5.2	8	26.5%
Carter County	37	10.4	24	7.9	38	24.0%
Cherokee County	16	6.5	14	5.3	10	18.6%
Choctaw County	10	8.6	7	6.8	25	20.4%
Cimarron County	2	7.2	1	5.3	9	26.9%
Cleveland County	106	8.8	83	7.4	32	15.5%
Coal County	11	27.2	6	15.3	tie for 72	43.7%
Comanche County	132	10.4	108	10.0	60	3.4%
Cotton County	1	2.3	2	4.7	6	-104.6%
Craig County	11	12.1	12	14.4	69	-18.8%
Creek County	43	8.8	30	6.9	26	21.3%
Custer County	37	14.2	15	8.5	44	40.0%
Delaware County	14	7.9	13	6.7	24	14.6%
Dewey County	3	6.7	4	13.8	68	-106.6%
Ellis County	2	6.6	4	19.3	77	-192.8%
Garfield County	52	10.1	30	7.9	39	21.7%
Garvin County	19	9.0	12	7.0	27	22.2%
Grady County	39	11.6	21	7.6	34	34.5%
Grant County	0	0.0	2	7.0	28	##
Greer County	6	15.7	2	6.2	20	60.7%
Harmon County	3	9.7	4	17.6	76	-81.7%
Harper County	2	7.5	2	10.1	61	-34.0%
Haskell County	9	12.2	11	15.3	74	-25.8%
Hughes County	5	5.6	6	7.8	36	-39.3%
Jackson County	21	6.4	26	9.3	51	-45.6%
Jefferson County	4	8.8	3	8.1	42	8.4%
Johnston County	8	12.4	6	9.6	56	22.2%
Kay County	48	12.1	40	11.4	65	6.2%
Kingfisher County	9	6.5	5	5.9	15	9.0%
Kiowa County	8	8.6	4	6.3	21	26.2%
Latimer County	4	6.3	11	16.3	75	-158.3%

county name	1983-1987 number	1983-1987 rate/1000	1991-1995 number	1991-1995 rate/1000	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
Le Flore County	32	10.8	22	7.1	30	34.0%
Lincoln County	20	9.4	22	11.9	66	-26.8%
Logan County	19	8.2	10	5.7	13	30.2%
Love County	9	17.8	2	3.9	3	71.8%
McClain County	21	12.1	10	6.5	22	46.3%
McCurtain County	24	8.7	21	8.0	41	8.4%
McIntosh County	14	13.0	11	11.0	64	15.1%
Major County	3	4.6	0	0.0	1	100.0%
Marshall County	5	8.1	11	15.3	71	-88.9%
Mayes County	21	8.6	22	8.8	48	-2.9%
Murray County	14	16.2	7	10.6	63	34.6%
Muskogee County	70	12.4	44	8.7	47	29.9%
Noble County	11	12.2	4	6.1	19	50.1%
Nowata County	4	5.7	2	3.0	2	47.4%
Okluskee County	12	13.8	7	10.0	59	27.4%
Oklahoma County	689	12.2	503	10.0	58	17.9%
Okmulgee County	28	9.1	21	8.6	45	5.9%
Osage County	20	6.9	10	4.6	5	32.7%
Ottawa County	25	11.7	12	6.0	16	49.0%
Pawnee County	11	8.9	7	7.1	29	20.3%
Payne County	35	7.9	23	5.9	14	25.6%
Pittsburg County	38	14.0	24	9.3	52	33.2%
Pontotoc County	23	9.2	18	8.0	40	13.5%
Pottawatomie County	55	11.9	36	8.9	49	24.8%
Pushmataha County	11	13.3	4	6.0	tie for 17	54.6%
Roger Hills County	3	8.1	3	15.3	tie for 72	-89.0%
Rogers County	37	9.0	22	5.4	11	39.6%
Seminole County	25	11.9	13	7.6	35	36.0%
Sequoyah County	23	8.9	17	6.7	23	24.7%
Stephens County	27	8.6	19	7.5	33	13.0%
Texas County	26	16.8	8	7.4	31	56.0%
Tillman County	12	13.8	3	4.3	4	68.8%
Tulsa County	439	10.1	397	9.4	53	7.4%
Wagoner County	19	5.8	17	5.2	7	10.8%
Washington County	49	13.0	24	8.3	43	35.8%
Washington County	14	13.2	6	9.2	50	30.3%
Woods County	9	13.9	4	8.7	46	37.6%
Woodward County	28	15.0	10	7.9	37	47.6%
unknown			4			

= zero base - cannot calculate change

BIRTHS TO TEENS

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Rate of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma and Counties: 1981-83 & 1993-95

county name	1981-1983 number	1981-1983 rate/1000	1993-1995 number	1993-1995 rate/1000	1993-1995 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	10,239	42.2	8,330	41.0		2.8%
Adair County	105	56.3	90	60.1	76	-6.8%
Allafra County	7	14.4	5	14.9	3	-4.0%
Atoka County	62	59.0	34	37.8	38	36.0%
Beaver County	10	18.6	4	9.3	2	50.2%
Bekham County	114	79.2	51	42.9	52	45.9%
Blaine County	83	84.3	28	39.2	44	53.5%
Bryan County	83	34.1	84	39.9	46	-16.8%
Caddo County	199	65.1	106	52.5	73	19.5%
Canadian County	158	30.6	154	27.7	13	9.6%
Carter County	175	49.3	141	47.0	60	4.7%
Cherokee County	114	39.0	119	51.6	68	-32.5%
Choctaw County	87	58.3	45	42.9	51	26.4%
Cimarron County	10	32.6	4	18.9	5	42.1%
Cleveland County	236	21.7	285	24.7	10	-13.9%
Coal County	23	43.8	20	43.0	53	1.9%
Comanche County	424	47.1	328	48.2	61	-2.3%
Cotton County	17	33.5	18	40.0	47	-19.5%
Craig County	43	36.0	28	33.4	29	7.2%
Creek County	236	46.7	178	38.7	40	17.2%
Custer County	115	64.1	55	39.4	45	38.6%
Delaware County	89	42.8	73	37.0	36	13.6%
Dewey County	21	46.7	7	19.5	7	58.2%
Ellis County	17	44.8	11	33.9	30	24.3%
Garfield County	189	40.3	129	39.0	43	3.1%
Garvin County	93	40.5	76	44.4	57	-9.8%
Grady County	137	39.3	89	31.0	19	21.3%
Grant County	15	34.5	3	9.1	1	73.5%
Greer County	26	59.0	11	31.9	23	46.0%
Harmon County	10	64.3	10	51.9	71	19.2%
Harper County	40	43.0	31	41.4	24	-7.5%
Haskell County	57	49.2	32	36.6	49	3.1%
Hughes County	136	52.5	95	51.8	35	25.6%
Jackson County	32	46.1	9	19.1	6	58.6%
Jefferson County	40	45.9	26	38.8	41	15.4%
Johnston County	127	34.2	124	43.6	54	-27.4%
Kay County	60	54.2	25	28.6	15	47.2%
Kingfisher County	59	61.0	31	39.0	42	36.1%
Kiowa County						
Latimer County	33	38.7	31	49.7	67	-28.3%
Le Flore County	133	37.6	135	44.0	55	-16.9%
Lincoln County	106	46.0	71	32.6	27	29.0%
Logan County	98	39.9	68	36.0	34	10.0%
Love County	13	22.7	21	35.8	33	-51.9%
McClain County	67	34.7	47	25.8	12	25.5%
McCurtain County	182	54.5	126	48.3	62	11.5%
McIntosh County	57	44.0	37	33.0	28	25.1%
Major County	25	37.2	12	21.8	9	38.6%
Marshall County	39	50.7	30	40.5	48	20.0%
Murray County	115	42.4	119	52.0	72	-22.5%
Muskogee County	270	47.9	259	56.7	75	-18.4%
Noble County	30	31.5	24	35.8	32	-13.7%
Nowata County	33	37.9	19	31.0	20	18.3%
Okfuskee County	50	50.6	41	55.3	74	-9.3%
Oklahoma County	1,919	43.9	1,804	49.6	66	-13.1%
Okmulgee County	167	53.5	115	49.3	65	7.8%
Osage County	113	35.1	74	25.6	11	27.1%
Ottawa County	81	33.1	91	51.8	70	-56.3%
Pawnee County	52	44.3	33	31.3	21	29.3%
Payne County	93	28.3	93	32.6	26	-15.3%
Pittsburg County	164	50.1	105	38.1	39	23.9%
Pontotoc County	78	30.6	70	32.6	25	-6.6%
Pottawatomie County	197	40.7	148	35.6	31	12.5%
Pushmataha County	59	58.8	32	44.8	58	23.8%
Roger Mills County	22	58.8	4	15.2	4	74.1%
Rogers County	127	29.0	128	30.1	18	-3.9%
Seminole County	147	64.7	80	49.3	64	23.8%
Sequoyah County	157	51.0	123	46.9	59	7.9%
Stephens County	122	37.1	133	48.7	63	-31.2%
Texas County	49	32.8	33	27.9	14	15.1%
Tillman County	55	51.1	41	64.9	77	-27.1%
Tulsa County	1,480	41.1	1,306	44.0	56	-7.2%
Wagoner County	122	30.9	116	29.5	17	4.8%
Washington County	107	29.0	89	31.7	22	-9.1%
Washita County	57	57.9	22	29.4	16	49.2%
Woods County	19	29.5	8	20.4	8	30.6%
Woodward County	81	50.2	43	37.3	37	25.8%



CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT CONFIRMATIONS

Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Oklahoma and Counties: Fiscal years 1985 & 1996; Rate per 1,000 children

county name	1985 number	1985 rate/1000	1996 number	1996 rate/1000	1996 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	7,199	8.5	11,646	13.4		-57.9%
Aldair County	66	11.2	137	22.6	67	-102.3%
Alfalfa County	32	20.4	29	22.3	65	-9.4%
Atoka County	17	5.0	40	11.7	31	-134.7%
Beaver County	5	2.7	8	4.9	4	-81.4%
Beckham County	28	5.3	117	22.5	66	-322.7%
Blaine County	68	19.5	88	29.1	75	-49.4%
Bryan County	187	23.1	80	9.6	17	58.7%
Caddo County	22	2.5	167	19.6	59	-694.1%
Canadian County	53	2.6	300	12.4	32	-380.9%
Cartier County	88	7.3	166	13.9	43	-90.5%
Cherokee County	64	7.0	125	12.6	33	-80.5%
Choctaw County	12	2.5	50	11.4	29	-351.4%
Cimarron County	4	4.1	11	12.8	35	-214.3%
Cleveland County	283	6.7	525	10.6	28	-56.5%
Coal County	26	15.9	30	19.0	56	-19.5%
Comanche County	372	11.3	261	7.8	10	30.7%
Cotton County	25	13.5	7	4.1	3	69.7%
Craig County	41	11.4	42	12.7	34	-11.1%
Creek County	101	5.7	177	9.9	21	-73.1%
Custer County	74	10.8	123	17.5	51	-62.2%
Delaware County	31	4.6	73	9.6	18	-108.9%
Dewey County	16	10.5	33	23.7	73	-125.4%
Ellis County	8	5.9	1	0.9	1	84.8%
Garfield County	218	13.5	263	17.6	52	-30.0%
Garvin County	180	25.1	294	43.2	77	-72.1%
Grady County	150	12.7	107	8.8	13	30.9%
Grant County	15	9.9	29	20.7	62	-109.7%
Greer County	8	5.6	13	10.1	23	-78.5%
Harmon County	3	2.6	5	5.1	5	-90.7%
Harper County	1	0.9	5	5.2	6	-472.7%
Haskell County	3	1.0	65	22.8	69	-2158.3%
Hughes County	42	12.0	31	9.8	19	18.3%
Jackson County	69	7.7	90	10.5	27	-36.7%
Jefferson County	1	0.5	26	15.0	47	-2905.8%
Johnston County	5	1.8	28	10.4	26	-480.8%
Key County	50	3.9	246	19.3	58	-400.9%
Kingfisher County	31	7.8	26	6.8	8	12.0%
Kiowa County	61	19.3	45	15.2	49	21.4%

county name	1985 number	1985 rate/1000	1996 number	1996 rate/1000	1996 rank	change over time percent
Latimer County	14	5.0	36	12.9	37	-155.1%
Le Flore County	190	15.7	281	22.7	68	-44.4%
Lincoln County	76	9.4	135	16.0	50	-69.2%
Logan County	125	15.9	72	8.9	15	44.2%
Love County	12	5.7	39	18.1	53	-215.1%
McClain County	57	9.1	127	18.7	55	-106.6%
McCurtain County	100	9.1	134	13.3	40	-46.0%
McIntosh County	47	12.0	133	31.5	76	-163.4%
Major County	76	32.6	31	14.8	46	54.4%
Marshall County	11	4.3	61	23.3	72	-437.3%
Mayes County	135	14.5	81	8.4	12	42.0%
Murray County	68	20.8	42	13.7	42	34.3%
Muskogee County	283	14.9	391	20.6	60	-38.7%
Noble County	4	1.3	35	11.5	30	-788.6%
Nowata County	36	12.7	36	14.5	45	-14.5%
Oklfuskee County	40	12.7	5	1.7	2	86.6%
Oklahoma County	1,456	9.3	2,465	15.1	48	-62.6%
Okmulgee County	34	3.3	77	7.7	9	-132.4%
Osage County	38	3.3	151	12.8	36	-285.6%
Ottawa County	65	8.0	98	13.2	39	-65.5%
Pawnee County	70	16.4	58	13.6	41	17.4%
Payne County	207	16.1	278	20.6	61	-28.0%
Pittsburg County	98	9.3	101	9.5	16	-2.0%
Pontotoc County	88	10.4	183	21.3	64	-104.6%
Pottawatomie County	118	7.5	342	20.9	63	-180.3%
Pushmataha County	8	2.6	66	22.9	70	-791.3%
Roger Mills County	2	1.6	15	13.9	44	-768.1%
Rogers County	89	5.8	153	8.9	14	-52.5%
Seminole County	73	10.0	153	23.0	71	-129.4%
Sequoyah County	44	4.5	104	10.4	25	-130.7%
Stephens County	18	1.6	75	6.7	7	-323.4%
Texas County	19	3.8	45	9.8	20	-158.9%
Tillman County	33	10.0	36	13.1	38	-30.9%
Tulsa County	666	5.1	1,124	8.2	11	-60.7%
Wagoner County	89	6.2	156	10.2	24	-63.5%
Washington County	86	6.8	300	24.4	74	-259.0%
Washita County	24	6.9	31	9.9	22	-43.2%
Woods County	58	26.7	36	19.3	57	27.9%
Woodward County	82	13.9	97	18.4	54	-32.3%



Ages 1 - 14, 5-Year Number and Average Annual Rate per 100,000 Oklahoma and Counties: 1978-82 & 1991-95

county name	1978-1982 total (age 1-14)	1978-1982 average annual rate	1991-1995 total (age 1-14)	1991-1995 average annual rate	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	1,563	45.1	1,141	33.2		26.3%
Adair County	13	53.6	12	51.0	63	4.9%
Allaisha County	5	74.8	2	38.8	50	48.1%
Atoka County	7	49.6	9	68.7	73	-38.5%
Beaver County	5	60.0	1	15.6	6	74.0%
Bethham County	11	50.6	9	43.1	54	14.9%
Blaine County	7	44.8	4	33.2	39	26.0%
Bryan County	13	39.6	16	48.9	62	-23.8%
Caddo County	21	57.5	13	38.6	49	32.8%
Canadian County	28	36.3	19	19.6	12	45.9%
Carter County	23	45.7	21	44.8	55	2.1%
Cherokee County	8	22.6	10	25.8	25	-13.8%
Choctaw County	9	42.9	11	64.9	72	-51.2%
Cimarron County	2	47.9	1	30.3	31	36.7%
Cleveland County	49	31.6	52	26.3	27	16.7%
Coal County	2	29.0	2	33.1	38	-13.8%
Comanche County	54	39.5	41	30.8	32	22.2%
Cotton County	2	24.4	6	89.6	77	-267.6%
Craig County	6	38.6	7	53.6	64	-38.9%
Creek County	30	40.5	17	24.3	19	39.9%
Custer County	12	43.8	6	21.1	14	52.0%
Delaware County	10	38.2	5	16.9	8	55.8%
Dewey County	7	110.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	10	156.5	1	23.8	17	84.8%
Garfield County	41	57.9	23	38.5	48	33.5%
Garvin County	22	73.0	17	63.8	71	12.6%
Grady County	31	65.0	16	33.0	37	49.3%
Grant County	3	46.0	3	54.5	66	-18.5%
Greer County	8	132.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	1	20.1	1	25.6	23	-27.8%
Harper County	1	20.8	1	26.3	28	-26.3%
Haskell County	1	8.0	8	72.1	75	-800.9%
Hughes County	8	53.1	2	16.5	7	68.8%
Jackson County	11	28.5	12	34.8	41	-22.1%
Jefferson County	8	87.4	4	59.3	69	32.2%
Johnston County	5	42.5	2	19.0	11	55.4%
Kay County	21	39.3	13	25.6	22	35.0%
Kingfisher County	8	47.3	5	32.6	34	31.1%
Kiowa County	4	30.6	3	26.0	26	15.0%



county name	1978-1982 total (age 1-14)	1978-1982 average annual rate	1991-1995 total (age 1-14)	1991-1995 average annual rate	1991-1995 rank	change over time percent
Latimer County	3	27.3	4	35.4	43	-29.6%
Le Flore County	24	48.7	17	35.4	44	27.2%
Lincoln County	9	28.2	11	32.9	36	-16.6%
Logan County	12	38.8	11	35.0	42	9.9%
Love County	5	57.6	2	24.1	18	58.2%
McClain County	6	24.1	2	7.6	3	68.6%
McCurtain County	24	49.5	16	40.8	53	17.6%
McIntosh County	7	45.3	4	24.3	20	46.3%
Major County	10	98.4	4	48.2	61	51.0%
Marshall County	8	76.6	7	71.1	74	7.2%
Mayes County	19	49.0	15	39.3	51	19.7%
Murray County	4	28.9	7	58.1	68	-101.2%
Muskogee County	49	62.2	28	37.2	47	40.3%
Noble County	6	46.5	4	32.7	35	29.7%
Nowata County	6	47.0	2	20.7	13	55.9%
Oklfuskee County	2	16.2	1	8.8	4	45.7%
Oklahoma County	352	55.0	219	33.7	40	38.7%
Okmulgee County	17	39.5	18	45.5	57	-15.1%
Osage County	14	30.4	12	25.7	24	15.5%
Ottawa County	19	51.9	14	48.0	60	7.5%
Pawnee County	10	56.9	9	53.7	65	5.5%
Payne County	16	30.5	10	18.4	10	39.6%
Pittsburg County	15	34.5	15	36.3	45	-5.1%
Pontotoc County	14	41.5	6	17.7	9	57.3%
Pottawatomie County	21	33.2	29	45.1	56	-35.8%
Pushmataha County	5	37.1	7	62.5	70	-68.4%
Rogers County	4	72.1	2	47.1	59	34.7%
Seminole County	15	24.8	17	25.0	21	-0.7%
Sequoyah County	11	35.2	12	46.0	58	-30.8%
Stephens County	17	43.1	9	22.9	15	46.9%
Texas County	24	49.6	13	29.6	30	40.3%
Tillman County	9	40.8	10	55.9	67	-36.8%
Tulsa County	7	47.5	9	82.9	76	-74.7%
Wagoner County	229	43.2	178	32.5	33	24.8%
Washington County	19	32.2	14	23.3	16	27.7%
Washington County	28	53.5	18	36.4	46	31.9%
Washita County	4	25.5	5	40.5	52	-58.6%
Woods County	1	10.5	2	26.7	29	-153.7%
Woodward County	11	40.6	3	14.2	5	65.0%

county name	1980 # of poor children	1980 % of children living in poverty	1990 # of poor children	1990 % of children living in poverty	1993 # of poor children (estimate)	1993 % of children living in poverty (estimate)	rank (1 = best)	change over time (1980 to 1993)
OKLAHOMA	131,870	15.7	179,283	21.7	195,915	23.7		-50.9%
Adair County	1,856	30.3	1,730	31.2	1,697	30.6	61	-1.0%
Allfalfa County	246	14.8	283	21.2	215	16.1	13	-9.2%
Atoka County	1,122	32.6	1,181	35.9	1,053	32.0	63	1.9%
Beaver County	368	18.0	163	9.7	175	10.4	1	42.2%
Beckham County	746	14.6	1,306	24.8	1,453	27.6	49	-89.5%
Blaine County	730	19.4	766	24.3	804	25.6	41	-31.9%
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	2,347	29.6	2,266	28.6	54	-26.2%
Caddo County	2,384	26.2	2,939	35.3	2,824	33.9	66	-29.4%
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	2,365	10.6	2,504	11.2	2	-51.9%
Carter County	2,377	19.5	3,086	26.4	3,163	27.0	47	-38.4%
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	3,440	37.7	3,095	33.9	67	-38.2%
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	1,793	42.2	1,819	42.8	76	-49.7%
Cimarron County	159	14.9	189	21.1	163	18.3	17	-22.7%
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	4,884	10.8	6,116	13.5	5	-77.2%
Coal County	495	28.3	495	32.9	428	28.4	53	-0.5%
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	6,733	21.8	6,895	22.4	31	-16.0%
Cotton County	380	19.3	479	28.5	410	24.4	36	-26.7%
Craig County	534	13.9	656	20.7	737	23.3	34	-67.1%
Creek County	2,427	13.5	2,974	17.4	3,487	20.4	22	-51.4%
Custer County	1,180	17.8	1,517	21.6	1,569	22.3	30	-25.4%
Delaware County	1,881	29.0	1,458	21.2	1,763	25.6	42	11.7%
Dewey County	264	16.5	246	16.7	250	17.0	15	-3.0%
Ellis County	141	9.2	192	16.3	178	15.1	8	-64.3%
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	2,580	18.0	3,055	21.3	26	-133.0%
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	1,613	24.5	1,757	26.7	46	-76.2%
Grady County	1,810	15.6	2,731	33.3	2,719	33.2	33	-48.8%
Grant County	228	13.9	222	15.6	224	15.7	10	-12.9%
Greer County	467	30.9	341	26.6	376	29.4	55	4.8%
Harmon County	432	36.9	490	50.6	511	52.8	77	-43.0%
Harper County	115	9.8	143	14.1	149	14.6	6	-49.0%
Haskell County	614	20.0	932	33.5	917	33.0	65	-65.1%
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	1,198	37.6	1,093	34.3	68	-13.3%
Jackson County	2,119	22.5	2,059	24.4	2,110	25.0	37	-11.3%
Jefferson County	470	21.0	457	26.9	461	27.1	48	-29.4%
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	1,017	37.6	938	34.7	71	6.3%
Kay County	1,240	9.6	2,133	17.0	2,507	20.0	21	-108.0%
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	460	12.1	489	12.9	3	-10.9%
Kiowa County	902	27.7	1,082	36.8	900	30.6	60	-10.6%
Latimer County	746	27.1	850	30.7	968	34.9	72	-28.9%
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	3,390	28.7	3,633	30.8	62	-24.0%
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	1,755	21.6	1,681	20.6	23	-50.0%
Logan County	1,181	15.6	1,839	23.6	1,675	21.4	27	-37.8%
Love County	361	17.2	431	21.4	436	21.6	28	-25.3%
McCain County	618	9.8	973	15.8	988	16.0	12	-63.3%
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	3,749	38.8	3,764	39.0	75	-36.8%
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	1,344	35.0	1,326	34.5	70	-17.0%
Major County	246	10.0	416	19.1	327	15.0	7	-49.8%
Marshall County	678	27.2	635	26.4	672	27.9	51	-2.8%
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	2,182	24.3	2,285	25.4	39	-48.6%
Murray County	586	17.7	918	30.1	853	28.0	52	-58.2%
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	5,421	29.3	5,554	30.1	58	-26.4%
Noble County	358	11.5	643	21.6	593	19.9	20	-73.7%
Nowata County	413	13.1	731	29.7	645	26.2	44	-100.8%
Oklfuskee County	767	24.8	1,100	36.7	1,055	35.2	73	-41.8%
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	33,030	21.4	39,215	25.4	38	-87.9%
Oklmulgee County	2,566	24.0	3,127	32.2	3,156	32.5	64	-35.5%
Osage County	1,275	11.3	2,386	20.6	2,399	20.7	25	-83.5%
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	2,034	27.8	2,220	30.4	59	-50.6%
Pawnee County	675	15.8	896	21.5	823	19.7	19	-25.1%
Payne County	1,622	12.9	2,475	19.2	2,487	19.3	18	-49.2%
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	2,468	25.2	2,500	25.5	40	-32.5%
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7	2,331	27.6	2,361	27.9	50	-49.7%
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	3,582	23.0	4,101	26.3	45	-72.3%
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	1,061	39.0	1,031	37.9	74	-31.0%
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	227	20.0	234	20.7	24	-39.1%
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	1,960	12.6	2,042	13.1	4	-58.4%
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	2,163	32.2	2,317	34.5	69	-48.7%
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	3,018	31.3	2,891	30.0	57	-23.0%
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	2,414	22.1	2,521	23.1	32	-98.5%
Texas County	426	8.0	725	15.6	711	15.3	9	-90.8%
Tillman County	1,039	29.8	767	27.4	836	29.9	56	-0.1%
Tulsa County	16,797	12.8	23,488	18.2	28,460	22.0	29	-71.8%
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	2,097	14.8	2,236	15.8	11	-36.0%
Washington County	1,112	8.7	1,839	14.7	2,052	16.4	14	-89.2%
Washita County	402	10.6	813	26.9	785	26.0	43	-145.3%
Woods County	237	9.9	322	16.3	476	24.1	35	-143.3%
Woodward County	559	8.8	1,003	18.8	935	17.5	16	-98.5%



HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Oklahoma and Counties: Number & Rates, 1994/95 & 1995/96

Number: Total number of dropouts; all ages & under age 19 • Rates: All dropouts under age 19 compared to enrollment in Grades 9-12

county name	1994/1995 number all ages	1994/1995 number under age 19	1994/1995 rate	1994/1995 rank	1995/1996 number all ages	1995/1996 number under age 19	1995/1996 rate	1994/1995 rank	1995/1996 number all ages	1995/1996 number under age 19	1995/1996 rate	1995/1996 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	10,796	9,966	5.5%		10,812	9,962	5.3%						
Adair County	93	85	6.8%	67	92	88	6.9%	71			3.2%	6	15.6%
Adair County	7	6	2.4%	17	11	11	4.3%	36			-0.8%	25	12.6%
Adair County	15	14	2.2%	14	13	12	1.5%	8			-80.8%	54	-49.2%
Adair County	5	5	1.3%	3	14	13	2.4%	14			30.6%	29	10.3%
Adair County	74	71	6.3%	65	62	59	4.4%	37			-89.9%	56	-138.2%
Adair County	40	40	5.2%	51	31	28	3.5%	28			31.1%	22	-12.7%
Adair County	90	88	4.4%	41	144	132	6.8%	70			-53.8%	20	39.6%
Adair County	80	65	3.2%	25	84	77	3.9%	32			5.6%	58	-71.2%
Adair County	251	241	5.1%	49	271	249	4.4%	39			13.3%	23	-77.9%
Adair County	198	182	6.9%	69	152	138	5.4%	53			22.2%	72	-2.5%
Adair County	152	137	5.4%	56	112	101	6.5%	68			-20.2%	64	13.4%
Adair County	59	53	5.3%	52	35	29	2.6%	15			51.3%	9	36.5%
Adair County	3	3	1.5%	6	7	7	2.8%	18			-91.1%	49	17.9%
Adair County	776	705	6.6%	66	822	737	6.7%	69			-2.6%	12	59.0%
Adair County	15	13	3.2%	26	18	18	4.2%	35			-32.6%	50	1.8%
Adair County	533	476	7.4%	73	335	310	4.4%	40			40.2%	24	-12.3%
Adair County	20	18	4.8%	44	35	33	8.6%	77			-80.1%	31	-1.3%
Adair County	36	29	3.3%	27	31	28	3.4%	26			-5.2%	63	-9.9%
Adair County	232	219	5.7%	61	190	177	4.4%	38			22.8%	46	9.2%
Adair County	48	45	2.6%	19	92	81	5.6%	57			-111.6%	65	17.1%
Adair County	166	149	8.8%	77	124	117	6.5%	66			25.8%	17	-41.3%
Adair County	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	0.0%	1			##	19	6.7%
Adair County	5	5	1.6%	9	1	1	0.3%	2			78.7%	61	-2.3%
Adair County	177	170	5.4%	57	178	161	4.7%	44			14.2%	232	5.8%
Adair County	73	70	4.3%	39	92	79	4.6%	43			-10.6%	48	-31.4%
Adair County	159	155	6.1%	63	140	131	4.9%	47			20.6%	61	24.3%
Adair County	6	5	1.4%	5	4	3	0.9%	3			33.1%	5	5
Adair County	12	9	3.1%	24	27	25	8.1%	76			-159.5%	42	-11.0%
Adair County	6	6	1.3%	4	9	9	3.1%	21			-136.1%	55	-11.1%
Adair County	1	1	0.4%	2	4	3	1.1%	4			-183.9%	30	-27.4%
Adair County	40	29	4.4%	42	32	27	4.2%	33			5.4%	60	-15.5%
Adair County	46	44	3.6%	32	60	58	5.3%	52			-49.5%	75	-51.8%
Adair County	72	68	3.6%	31	53	51	2.3%	13			34.6%	67	12.2%
Adair County	14	14	3.4%	30	18	18	4.2%	34			-25.1%	59	4.4%
Adair County	18	15	2.4%	18	28	27	3.4%	27			-41.3%	51	23.8%
Adair County	263	227	8.1%	76	217	198	7.3%	73			9.9%	45	-12.3%
Adair County	50	49	4.5%	43	21	20	2.0%	10			55.2%	16	-19.7%
Adair County	37	34	4.9%	45	45	42	6.0%	62			-21.0%	11	-4.2%

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JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRIVAL

Number Per Year: 1980 & 1996
Rate Per 100,000 Youths Age 10 through 17: 1980 and 1996
Oklahoma and Counties

county name	1980 number of arrests	1980 rate/100,000 youths 10-17	1996 number of arrests	1996 rate/100,000 youths 10-17	1996 rank	change over time percent
STATE TOTALS	676	172.4	1,296	341.5		-98.0%
Adair County	4	130.1	1	35.7	17	72.6%
Alfalfa County	1	107.1	1	163.9	39	-53.1%
Atoka County	1	60.2	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beaver County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Beckham County	2	91.9	3	130.4	30	-41.9%
Blaine County	2	116.3	3	232.6	52	-100.0%
Bryan County	2	52.2	6	157.5	38	-201.7%
Caddo County	3	65.9	13	341.2	64	-418.0%
Canadian County	7	81.8	18	167.3	40	-99.6%
Carter County	8	140.9	24	435.6	68	-209.1%
Cherokee County	0	0.0	9	205.0	47	###
Choctaw County	1	39.9	4	194.2	45	-386.8%
Cimarron County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Cleveland County	30	172.1	31	142.6	32	17.2%
Coal County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Comanche County	27	179.3	77	571.2	71	-218.7%
Cotton County	3	318.8	2	246.9	55	22.6%
Craig County	0	0.0	3	189.9	43	###
Creek County	4	46.6	15	183.4	42	-293.5%
Custer County	4	141.9	8	270.3	59	-90.5%
Delaware County	2	59.4	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Dewey County	0	0.0	2	307.7	61	###
Ellis County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Garfield County	7	93.2	8	121.8	29	-30.6%
Garvin County	4	110.3	14	443.0	69	-301.8%
Grady County	8	144.0	2	36.0	18	75.0%
Grant County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Greer County	2	266.7	7	1166.7	77	-337.5%
Harmon County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Harper County	1	191.6	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	4	266.8	2	148.1	33	44.5%
Hughes County	1	52.4	5	320.5	62	-512.2%
Jackson County	9	215.7	4	115.3	27	46.6%
Jefferson County	1	97.4	1	120.5	28	-23.7%
Johnston County	0	0.0	6	461.5	70	###
Key County	17	283.4	34	617.1	74	-117.7%
Kingfisher County	1	53.2	1	58.8	20	-10.5%
Kiowa County	0	0.0	10	757.6	76	###

county name	1980 number of arrests	1980 rate/100,000 youths 10-17	1996 number of arrests	1996 rate/100,000 youths 10-17	1996 rank	change over time percent
Lattimer County	0	0.0	2	155.0	37	###
Leflore County	5	84.5	12	206.9	48	-144.8%
Lincoln County	3	80.5	6	151.1	35	-87.8%
Logan County	5	136.0	9	240.6	54	-71.0%
Love County	2	196.9	1	96.2	25	51.2%
McClain County	8	254.2	1	31.3	16	87.7%
McCurtain County	7	123.7	15	323.3	63	-161.3%
McIntosh County	0	0.0	3	148.5	34	###
Major County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Marshall County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Mayes County	3	66.7	1	22.9	15	65.6%
Murray County	5	303.6	1	69.4	22	77.1%
Muskogee County	12	135.7	19	222.2	50	-63.8%
Noble County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Nowata County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Okfuskee County	6	350.5	3	220.6	49	37.1%
Oklahoma County	272	396.1	395	586.0	72	-48.0%
Okmulgee County	1	19.3	11	249.4	56	-119.1%
Osage County	3	57.1	5	91.7	24	-60.7%
Ottawa County	5	117.3	2	58.7	19	50.0%
Pawnee County	1	48.6	2	100.5	26	-106.7%
Payne County	3	56.1	17	300.9	60	-436.5%
Pittsburg County	10	182.1	13	254.4	57	-39.7%
Pontotoc County	5	129.1	7	180.4	41	-39.7%
Pottawatomie County	13	170.0	27	358.1	65	-110.7%
Pushmataha County	2	111.7	3	223.9	51	-100.5%
Roger Mills County	0	0.0	1	200.0	46	###
Rogers County	1	13.7	12	155.0	36	-1034.0%
Seminole County	7	186.5	12	394.7	67	-111.6%
Sequoyah County	3	59.3	9	191.1	44	-222.5%
Stephens County	5	95.9	7	133.1	31	-38.7%
Texas County	2	87.0	5	237.0	53	-172.5%
Tillman County	0	0.0	8	645.2	75	###
Tulita County	112	191.7	344	610.0	73	-218.2%
Wagoner County	0	0.0	5	69.3	21	###
Washington County	12	204.0	14	257.4	58	-26.1%
Washita County	3	177.2	1	73.5	23	58.5%
Woods County	0	0.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	###
Woodward County	4	152.4	9	378.2	66	-148.2%

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FACTBOOK '98

FACTBOOK '98

FACTBOOK '98

METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

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Data and information used in the 1998 *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook* came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable. Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding may cause the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

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

to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS is a generalized term depicting a poor economic climate in a community. Deprivation Index is a measure developed by ranking Child Poverty Rates, Percent of Children Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and/or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), level of Per Capita Personal Income and Unemployment Rates. Each county is ranked on each factor. The four individual county rankings are combined into a "Deprivation Index" in which the lower the number, the wealthier the county. Economic Clusters (more commonly referred to as Quintile Divisions) result from each county being ranked according to its Deprivation Index and grouped into one of five clusters composed of approximately twenty percent (20%) of the state's population.

Cluster 1 (Wealthiest) includes 22 counties with a combined population of 708,990 (21.8% of the state's population). "Wealthiest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 27 and 102.

Cluster 2 (Wealthier) includes 7 counties with a combined population of 728,060 (22.3% of the state's population). "Wealthier" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 107 and 129.

Cluster 3 (Middle) includes 3 counties with a combined population of 669,650 (20.6%) of the state's population. "Middle" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 133 and 138.

Cluster 4 (Poorer) includes 18 counties with a combined population of 575,250 (17.7% of the state's population). "Poorer" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 144 and 188.

Cluster 5 (Poorest) includes 27 counties with a combined population of 576,210 (17.7% of the state's population). "Poorest" counties each have a Deprivation Index between 192 and 296.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B*. Current population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). Very Low Birthweight Infants are live births weighing under 3 pounds, five ounces (1,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to re-

fect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. Level of Prenatal Care addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: *adequate* (the recommended level of care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), *intermediate* (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), *early* (care beginning in the first trimester), *late* (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), *little* (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and *no care*. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the five-year period from 1991 through 1995. Resulting rates create an average annual percentage.

SOURCE: Data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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 five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

BIRTHS TO TEENS are live births which occur to mothers ages 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers

in this age group for two three-year periods (1981 through 1983 and 1993 through 1995). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data is from the 1980 Census. Current population for the state is estimated by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for 1994 and adjusted by the Oklahoma State Department of Health to arrive at 1993 through 1995 estimates of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county. Resulting rates create average annual rates for each three-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and population data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. *10 O. Supp. 1996 § 7102.* Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect 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 one-year periods (Fiscal Year 1985 and Fiscal Year 1996). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and coun-

ties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A*, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

CHILD DEATHS are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. Teen Deaths are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the death rates for two five-year periods (1978 through 1982 and 1991 through 1995). Resulting rates create average annual rates for each five year period for each age group. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state



and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. Cause of Death measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

SOURCE: Death data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.

CHILD POVERTY counts the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). 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. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child pov-

erty in 1980 to the percent of child poverty estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1993 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1993 estimate of the number and rate of poor children under age 18. The data describes poor children calculated as a percent of the children in each race. For census purposes race is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in.

SOURCE: Data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, *Estimated Total and Related Children age 5 to 17 Poor and Median Household Income: 1993*.

HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUTS count youths of any age who quit school without graduating. The data presents the number of



high school drop-outs for the 1995-96 school year. The data also presents the total number of high school drop-outs who are under the age of 19. High School Dropout Rates compare number of high school drop-outs under age 19 to the 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. 70 O.Supp. 1996 § 35e(A). Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. 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, Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE), Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME counts arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The

annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data compares juvenile violent crime rates for two one-year periods (1980 and 1996). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1994 and adjusted by the State Data Center to arrive at a 1994 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by

race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma Kids Count reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook*.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI); Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by the Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A* and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1994.



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DIRECTORY OF KIDS COUNCIL LEADERS



Northeastern Oklahoma

Miami

Sue Anne Holder
103 Seneca
Miami, OK 74354
918-540-2528 Phone
Occupation: Community Volunteer
Area of expertise/interest:
Building Assets in Youth
Girl Scouts

Pawnee

JoBeth Spears
Rt. 3 Box 249
Pawnee, OK 74058
918-762-2777 Phone
spearsj@email.ok.state.edu
Occupation: OSU Graduate Student
Area of expertise/interest:
Child Abuse Prevention
Teen Pregnancy Prevention
Parent Education
Gang Prevention
Special Needs
Child Poverty

Ponca City

Christy Gontersman
P.O. Box 162
Ponca City, OK 74602
405-762-5874 Phone
Occupation: Facilitator of the Ponca City Family
Resource Center
Area of expertise/interest:
Early Childhood Development

Tulsa

Kim Hall
1431 S. Jamestown
Tulsa, OK 74112
918-596-4879 Phone
918-596-4830 Fax (call first)
Occupation: Assistant District Attorney
Area of expertise/interest:
Child Abuse Prevention
Child Watch
Children and the Law
Domestic Violence

Stacey Rogers
1111 W. 17th Street
Tulsa, OK 74107
918-585-2772 Phone
918-582-8938 Fax
puglover2@juno.com
Occupation: Prevention/Intervention Consultant,
OSU-COM Tulsa Area Prevention Resource Center
Area of expertise/interest:
Conflict Resolution
Domestic Violence
HIV/AIDS Education
Dating Violence Prevention
Assertiveness Training
Substance Abuse Prevention

Central Oklahoma

Norman

Denise Squier
P.O. Box 1363
Norman, OK 73070
405-364-1420 Phone
405-364-1433 Fax
Occupation: Program Director,
Juvenile Services, Inc.
Area of expertise/interest:
Homeless Children
Child Abuse Prevention
Child Development
I Am Your Child Campaign
Building Assets in Youth

Ray Walters
P.O. Box 824
Norman, OK 73070
405-321-6446 Phone
405-360-4918 Fax
Occupation: Preventionist
Area of expertise/interest:
Public Speaking
Substance Abuse Prevention
The Heart of Oklahoma Kwanians

Patricia Grotta
Am. 230 State Capitol
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-522-3135 Phone
405-521-4980 Fax
P.Grotta@mail.OCCA.state.ok.us
Occupation: Attorney/Judicial Assistant
Area of expertise/interest:
Child Watch
Community Mediation Panels

Oklahoma City

Gloria Bates
2212 Shadowlake Drive
Oklahoma City, OK 73159
405-691-5080 Phone
405-691-6329 Fax
Occupation: Attorney
Area of expertise/interest:
Children's Legal Needs

Mary Boren
401 N. Hudson
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405-235-9944 Phone
405-232-1963 Fax
104384.314@compuserve.com
Occupation: Attorney-at-Law
Area of expertise/interest:
Parenting Resource Distribution
Collaborate Resources through Schools
Parent Advocacy
Family Law Reform
Guardian ad litem for Children in Divorce Court

Priscilla Metoyer
6208 N. Post Oak Road
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
405-235-7537 Phone
405-528-5754 Fax
Occupation: Director, School Based Services
Program, Youth
Services of Oklahoma County
Area of expertise/interest:
Anger Management
Parenting Skills
Raising Self-Reliant Children
Youth Life Skills/Social Skills
Teen Pregnancy Prevention
Building Assets
Stand for Children
Take Five for Kids

Annette Jacobi
OSDH
1000 NE 10th Street, Children First
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117-1299
405-271-4477 Phone
405-271-1011 Fax
Occupation: Children First Coordinator
Area of expertise/interest:
Legal Needs of Children
Child Watch
Child Abuse Prevention through Home Visitation

Emily DeCoster
OSDH
1000 NE 10th Street, PRAMS
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73117-1299
405-271-6761 Phone
405-271-6199 Fax
Occupation: Coordinator, Oklahoma Pregnancy Risk
Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)
Area of expertise/interest:
Legislative Advocacy for Youth
Junior League of Norman



Maira Moreno-Hoetzer
 Latino Community Development Agency
 420 SW 10th Street
 Oklahoma City, OK 73109
 405-236-0701 Phone
 405-236-0737 Fax

Occupation: Teen Pregnancy Coordinator
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Teen Pregnancy Prevention
 Bilingual - Spanish

Monica Howdy
 4435 NW 36th Street
 Oklahoma City, OK 73112
 405-946-5251 Phone
 405-946-5271 Fax
 Childcareinc@earthlink.net

Occupation: Educational Coordinator for Child Care
 Careers

Areas of expertise/interest:
 Early Childhood Education
 Quality School Age Programs
 Adult Training
 I Am Your Child Campaign
 Children's Day at the Capitol
 Quality Child Care

Keith Pride
 4545 N. Lincoln, Ste. 114
 Oklahoma City, OK 73105
 405-521-4016 ext. 126 Phone
 405-524-0417 Fax
 kpride@oklaol.state.ok.us

Occupation: Planner, Oklahoma Commission on
 Children and Youth
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Community Organization
 Strategic Planning
 Board Recruitment and Development

Caxey Reed
 105 SE 45th
 Oklahoma City, OK 73103
 405-632-1900 Phone
 405-632-1976 Fax

Occupation: Youth Services Coordinator, Hope
 Community Services
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Public School Advocacy

Rhonda Stevenson
 P.O. Box 25155
 Oklahoma City, OK 73125
 405-235-0801 Phone

Occupation: Parent Facilitator
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Family Literacy
 Early Childhood Development

Marcy Wiggins
 7777 South May
 Oklahoma City, OK 73159
 405-682-1611 ext. 7792 Phone
 405-682-7597 Fax
 mwiggins@okccc.ok.us

Occupation: Secretary to the Director of Student
 Life, Oklahoma City Community College
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Parenting Resource Distribution
 Child Abuse Prevention
 Teen Pregnancy Prevention

Yukon

Suzanne Cannon
 P.O. Box. 850476
 Yukon, OK 73085
 405-350-6886 Phone
 405-360-4918 Fax
 Occupation: Prevention Specialist
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Substance Abuse Prevention
 Building Assets in Youth
 Resiliency

Amy Holley
 307 Poplar
 Yukon, OK 73099
 405-341-2980 ext. 5788 Work Phone
 405-354-4898 Home Phone
 Occupation: Teacher Assistant/Student at UCO
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Child Abuse Prevention
 Parent Education
 I Am Your Child Campaign
 Community Advocacy

Northwestern Oklahoma

Hydro

Coleen Buckmaster
 Rt. 3 Box 28
 Hydro, OK 73048
 580-323-6021 Phone
 580-323-9375 Fax
 mbose@iaamerica.net

Occupation: Prevention Specialist
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Life Skills Training
 Building Assets in Youth

Clinton

Cammy McBaigale
 P.O. Box 609
 Clinton, OK 73601
 580-323-6021 Phone
 580-323-9375 Fax
 Occupation: Prevention Information Specialist, New
 Horizons Behavioral Health, Inc.
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Child Abuse Prevention
 Teen Pregnancy Prevention
 Building Assets in Youth
 Skill Building
 Handling Stress
 Child Watch
 I Am Your Child Campaign

Southwestern Oklahoma

Ardmore

Cindy Baker
 101 First Avenue SW
 Ardmore, OK 73401
 405-223-9705 Phone
 405-223-7075 Fax
 Occupation: Pediatric Nurse Practitioner, Carter
 County Health Department
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Community Access to Services

Fort Cobb

Elaine Bellamy
 P.O. Box 337
 Fort Cobb, OK 73038
 405-247-7301 Phone
 405-247-7277 Fax
 Occupation: Child Welfare Supervisor, Caddo County
 DHS

Areas of expertise/interest:
 Child Development and Family Relations
 Child Abuse Prevention
 Parenting Education
 Substance Abuse Prevention
 Domestic Violence
 Building Self-Esteem
 Newborn Parenting

Southeast Oklahoma

Shawnee

Kaie Morris Henson
 326 W. 11th
 Shawnee, OK 74801
 405-275-3340 Phone
 405-275-3343 Fax
 Occupation: Oklahoma Children's Initiative Family
 Focus Counselor
 Areas of expertise/interest:
 Prenatal and Newborn Education
 Family Systems and Dynamics
 Legislative Advocacy
 Attachment Disorder/Attachment Parenting





Northeastern Oklahoma

Jenks

Peggy Usenbee
Parent Educator,
Parents As Teachers Program
918-799-7228 Phone

Porter

Shirley Glenn
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program Coordinator
918-245-2541 ext. 441 Phone

Stillwater

Barbara Gibb
Community Volunteer
405-372-3271 Phone

Peggy McCormick
Community Volunteer
405-372-7819 Phone

Tulsa

Kathy J. Cooperider
Counselor for Therapeutic Foster Care Children
918-744-0962 Phone

Cenamon N. Newton
Administrative Assistant
918-587-4730 Phone

Archeita Pouncil
Child Welfare Specialist II
918-581-2856 Phone
918-880-5423 Pager
918-581-2074 FAX

Karen Rhoads
Foundation Health OUTREACH Representing,
Medicaid Managed Care (SomerCare)
918-621-5989 Phone
918-627-1341 FAX

Linda Watts
Executive Director,
Emergency Infant Services
918-743-1410 Phone
918-582-0628 Fax

Vinita

Elizabeth Worthington
Executive Director,
Vinita Area Chamber of Commerce
918-254-7133 Phone
918-254-9261 FAX

Central Oklahoma

Edmond

Shirra Farha
Psychotherapist
405-236-5437

Sheila Griffin
President,
Rear My Voice
Central Oklahoma Chapter
405-348-5724 Phone

El Reno

Beth Touba
Counselor/Coordinator for Displaced Homemakers
405-422-2270 Phone
405-422-2354 FAX

Norman

Marcia Goffman
RN and Manager
405-366-3748 Phone
405-366-3746 FAX

Melissa McLamborn
Attorney
405-447-3900 Phone
405-360-4985 Phone
405-447-3900 Fax

Sarah Ann Rehmie
School Counselor,
Washington Elementary
405-366-5984 Phone
405-366-5960 FAX

Julia Davis Reed, LSW
Director,
Family Support Services at Associated Catholic Charities
405-523-2012 Phone
405-523-2030 FAX

Laura Nobles
Clinical Social Worker
405-276-4108 Phone

Oklahoma City

Jana Armstrong
Pediatrician
405-686-1873 Phone

Peggy C. Byrly
Family Child Care Provider
405-942-3867 Phone

Vera J. Ford
Executive Director,
Lend-A-Hand
405-235-9812 Phone
405-234-8383 FAX

Debbie Johnson Hale
Director of Education and Prevention,
A Chance to Change Foundation
405-840-9000 Phone
405-840-9017 FAX

Mary Heller
Pediatric Nurse Practitioner/Pediatric Consultant,
Oklahoma State Department Health
405-271-4471 Phone
405-271-6199 FAX

Lou Huff
Social Worker,
Preferred Hoopie
405-235-7674 Phone
405-531-0568 Phone

Ted Johnson
Software Technician
405-787-9599 Phone

Shawnee

Susan C. Harris
Executive Director,
Youth & Family Resource Center
405-275-3340 Phone
405-275-3343 FAX

Northwestern Oklahoma

Enid

Mary Joe Baugh
Assistant Director
405-234-6073 Phone
405-237-3839 FAX

Debi Shire
YWCA Crisis Center
405-234-1581 Phone
405-234-1784 FAX

Southwestern Oklahoma

Hobart

Karon C. Oakley
S.W. Regional Maternal and Child Health
405-726-6611 Phone
405-726-3384 FAX

Lawton

Kristen L. Corrales
Elementary School Teacher
405-442-3977 Phone

Eazy Isham
Secretary
405-246-3448 Phone

Art Joering
Director,
Black Beaver District of the Last Frontier Council,
Boy Scouts of America
405-357-3633 Phone
405-357-3635 FAX

Southeastern Oklahoma

Wewoka

Sharon Gitt
Service Provider,
Youth and Family Services
405-257-2336 phone

Oklahoma Institute For
CHILD
ADVOCACY

170

171

Oklahoma Institute for
CHILD
ADVOCACY

420 Northwest 13th Street,
Suite 101
Oklahoma City,
OK 73103

Phone: (405) 236-KIDS
Fax: (405) 236-KIDS
HN3167@handsnet.org

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