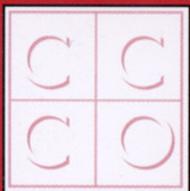


OKLAHOMA COUNTY
VITAL SIGNS
2003



COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA

VITAL SIGNS 2003 INDICATOR TRENDS

IMPROVING INDICATOR TRENDS...



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING:

- Population Growth
- Average Annual Wage and Salary Employment
- Per Capita Personal Income

EDUCATION:

- Public School Dropout Rate

SAFETY:

- Index Crime Rate
- Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Serious Offenses
- Elder Abuse

CIVIC PARTICIPATION:

- Households Making Financial Contributions to Charities

DECLINING INDICATOR TRENDS...



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING:

- Financial Planning for Retirement
- Per Capita Personal Income As A Percentage of U.S. Per Capita Personal Income
- Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch

HEALTH STATUS:

- Infant Mortality Rate
- Mothers Who Had Live Births and Received First Trimester Prenatal Care
- Births to Unmarried Mothers
- Leading Causes of Death
- Health Insurance Coverage

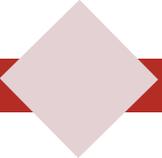
SAFETY:

- Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

CIVIC PARTICIPATION:

- Registered Voters Who Vote in General Elections

NEUTRAL INDICATOR TRENDS...



ECONOMIC WELL-BEING:

- Home Ownership
- Poverty Rate for All Households
- Poverty Rate for Children Under 18
- Households with Children by Household Type
- Children By Employment Status of Parents (One-Parent and Two-Parent Households)

EDUCATION:

- Adults Who Have Completed High School or Equivalent Program
- Adults Who Have Completed the Bachelor's Degree and Beyond
- Students Who Achieve Established Skill Levels in Reading and Math

HEALTH STATUS:

- Educational Level of Mothers of All New Births
- Births to Unmarried Mothers Under Age 20
- Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy
- Access to Reliable, Affordable Transportation

SAFETY:

- Domestic Violence Reports

CIVIC PARTICIPATION:

- Citizens Who Engage in Volunteer Activities

OKLAHOMA COUNTY VITAL SIGNS 2003

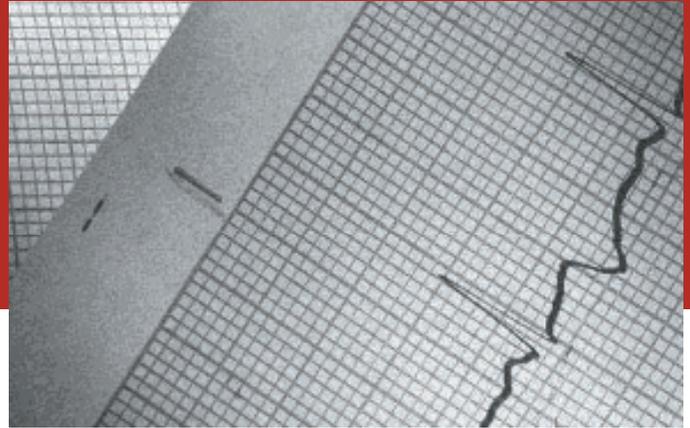
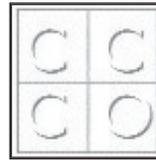


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A United Way Partner Agency



Vital Signs Introduction

Background

In 1994, the Community Council of Central Oklahoma conducted a strategic analysis of health and human service needs in Central Oklahoma. This analysis was completed in cooperation with a diverse group of community volunteers who had a history of leadership and activism involving efforts to improve the well-being of citizens. This work resulted in the publication of Choosing Our Future, which defined the strategic needs of children and youth, working-age adults and the elderly in our community.



Community volunteers concluded that community well-being is enhanced when:

- Children and youth become competent citizens who are law-abiding, have the desire and skills to be employed, and have the desire and skills to participate in the civic life of the community;
- Working-age adults obtain and retain employment with adequate income;
- Working-age adults are equipped to support the needs of children and youth and the elderly;
- Working-age adults have access to appropriate and affordable health care;
- Elderly citizens are able to maintain their economic well-being and quality of life;
- All citizens feel a sense of personal safety; and
- All citizens are active in the civic and cultural life of the community.

If the community is to effectively address these strategic needs, participants in community decision making must have access to information that provides a realistic picture of what has become better, what has become worse and what has stayed the same in the lives of Oklahoma County citizens. Community indicators provide this information.

What Are Indicators?

Indicators are presentations of data that together show changes and trends over time and provide a view of the overall health of the community. Indicators function in the same way that heart rate, blood pressure and body temperature provide a picture of our overall personal health. Community indicators are “vital signs” for monitoring and measuring where we are and where we are going over time. Tracking community indicator trends assists the community in shaping our future and provides information for setting current and future priorities.

The Vital Signs Community Indicators

The set of Vital Signs community indicators is designed to:

- Educate the community about trends influencing the well-being and quality of life of citizens;
- Provide credible, up-to-date information to guide priority setting and decision making; and
- Serve as a catalyst for community action and improvement.

Five criteria governed the selection of specific indicators:

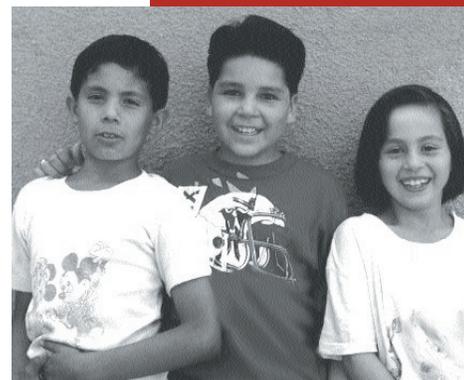
- Significance to the local community;
- Ability to reflect a specific dimension and to contribute to the overall picture of the well-being of citizens;
- Ability to support policy decisions;
- Ability to be obtained annually; and
- Ability to be measured consistently over time.

The set of Vital Signs community indicators tracks three population groups:

- Children and youth from birth through age 17;
- Working-age adults from the ages of 18-64; and
- Elderly adults from the age of 65.

There are six categories of indicators:

- Economic well-being;
- Educational achievement;
- Health status;
- Safety;
- Civic participation; and
- Arts and culture (new in 2003).



Research Sources

Primary data are provided through an annual, representative telephone survey of 1,250 Oklahoma County households. This survey, now in its eighth year, is conducted for the Community Council by the Center for Economic and Management Research at the University of Oklahoma. The survey provides demographic and socio-economic data, as well as quantitative and qualitative data related to economic well-being, educational achievement, health status, safety, civic participation, and arts and culture.

Secondary data are obtained from the most recent records and documents of public and private agencies.

For those indicators where appropriate data are readily available, Oklahoma County data are compared to state and/or national data.

Demographics: 2001

	Oklahoma County	State of Oklahoma
Total Population	662,153	3,460,097
Median Age	32.4	35.9
Age Distribution		
Under 18	26%	26%
18-24	10%	8%
25-44	30%	30%
45-64	22%	23%
65 and over	12%	13%
Race		
White only	73.3%	79.8%
Black or African-American only	15.6%	7.9%
American Indian or Alaskan Native only	3.6%	8.3%
Asian only	2.9%	1.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander only	0.08%	0.07%
Other	4.5%	2.5%
Hispanic Origin	8.7%	5.2%
Gender		
Female	52%	51%
Male	48%	49%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



Indicator Highlights

Analyzing trends provides insight into larger patterns that are occurring in Oklahoma County over time. Notable changes occurring in one year may not reflect changes in a longer-term “trend,” but are important enough to bring to the community’s attention because they may signal the impact of a significant event or change in the environment.

One-Year Changes

- The percentage of households feeling financially secure declined by five percentage points.
- The percentage of Oklahoma County residents who own their own homes has increased by four percentage points.
- The percentage of 5th grade students scoring at or above satisfactory levels on the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Math Test declined 13 percentage points.
- There has been a two percentage point decrease in the public school dropout rate.
- The percentage of mothers who received first trimester prenatal care declined by four percentage points.
- Health insurance coverage for poor families has decreased by ten percentage points.
- There has been a 36 percent increase in domestic violence reports.
- The number of elder abuse and neglect referrals increased 16 percent while the rate of substantiated referrals declined by 11 percentage points.

Trends to Watch

- Oklahoma residents’ per capita personal income continues to decline as a percentage of U.S. per capita income.
- More than two out of five households under age 65 have done little or no planning for retirement.
- The percentage of adults who have completed a bachelor’s degree or beyond continues to exceed the Oklahoma and national rates.
- Students are not achieving targeted skill levels in the core subjects of reading and math; middle-school students are losing gains in math scores made in elementary school.
- One in four mothers of all new births has not completed high school.
- The percentage of expectant mothers receiving first trimester prenatal care is decreasing.
- The number of poor households that are not covered by health insurance continues to increase.
- The overall index crime rate for violent and non-violent crimes, and juvenile arrest for violent and serious offenses continue to decline.
- The number and percent of substantiated elder abuse and neglect cases continues to decrease.

A Call to Action

Oklahoma County Vital Signs 2003 is intended to be used by citizens, including community, civic, government and business leaders, to track changing conditions, guide policy development and support allocation of resources. The indicators are a call to action – to celebrate successes, but also to spur critical thinking about the issues, shape a community vision, set priorities and take steps toward positive change.

Indicators of Economic Well-Being

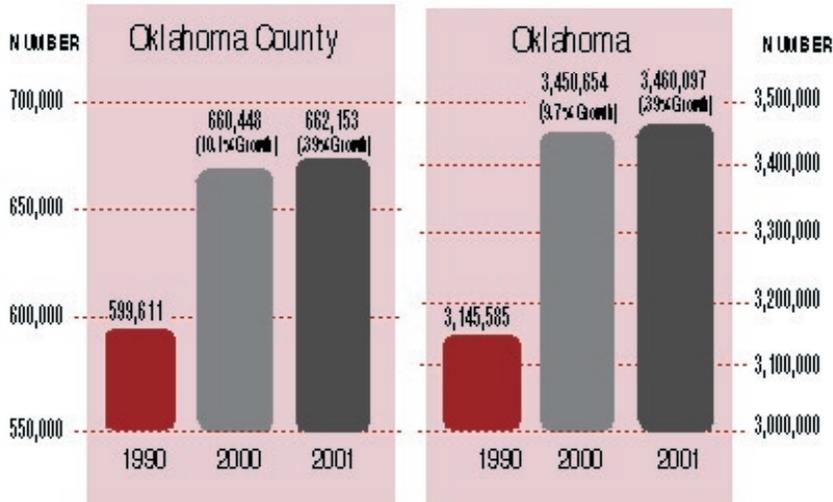


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A healthy economy provides quality job opportunities for citizens. Quality jobs generate higher incomes and lead to a reduction in the number of families and individuals living in poverty. The result is a higher quality of

Population Growth



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis; US Census Bureau

Population Growth

Description

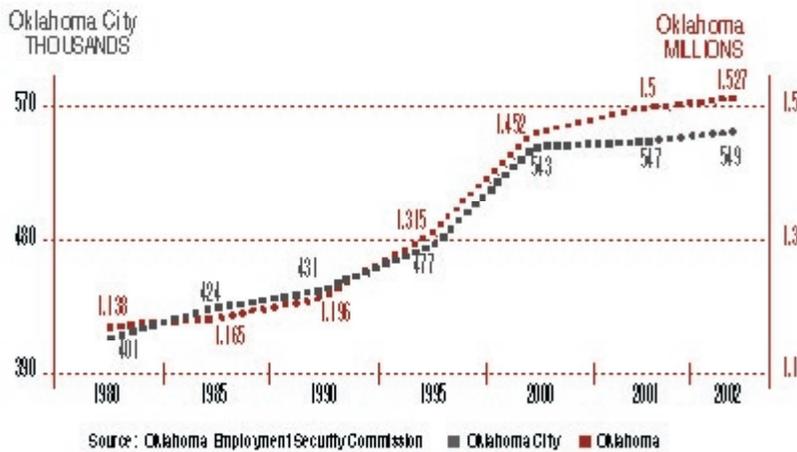
This indicator measures changes in the population of Oklahoma County from 1990 – 2001.

How Are We Doing?

Oklahoma County's percentage change (10.4%) from 1990 -2001 was higher than the percentage change for the state (10.0%), but lower than the percentage change for the nation (13.5%).

According to projections from the U.S. Census Bureau, the percentage of Oklahoma's working-age population ages 20-64 is expected to decrease over the next two decades. The primary reason for the projected decrease is the expected growth in the number of elderly residents. This population is expected to double in the same period. If this projection holds true, this trend will impact the demand for social services as well as long-term tax revenues. The number of residents ages 0-17 is expected to increase by less than 10 percent in the same time period.

Average Annual Wage and Salary Employment Trends



Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission ■ Oklahoma City ■ Oklahoma

Annual Wage and Salary Employment Trends

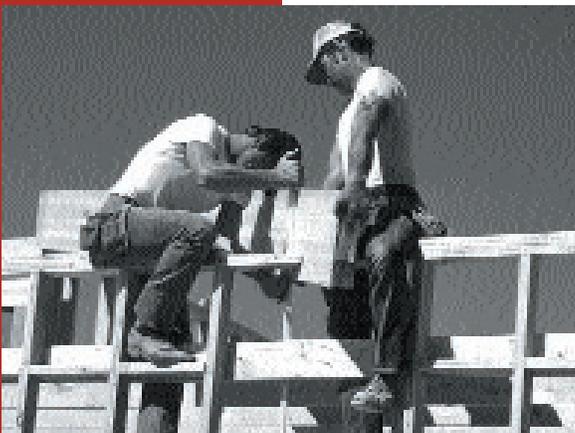
Description

This indicator is based on wage and salary employment in the following sectors of the economy: construction, manufacturing, energy, service, wholesale/retail trade, state and local government, federal government, transportation and public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate.

How Are We Doing?

Average annual wage and salary employment increased from 1980-2002 for both the Oklahoma City MSA and Oklahoma. In the Oklahoma City MSA, 118,000 net new jobs were created between 1990 and 2002. In Oklahoma, 331,000 net new jobs were created for the same period. The period from 1995-2000 showed the highest levels of growth. The construction and service sectors showed the strongest growth locally and statewide.

Nationwide, average annual wage and salary employment increased from 1980-2002; the period from 1995-2000 showed the largest increase.



Per Capita Personal Income

Description

Per capita personal income gives a picture of how well paid the area's employees are. It can be compared to other geographic areas to see how well the area's employees fare.

How Are We Doing?

Per capita personal income increased from 1996-2000. Oklahoma County's increase followed state and national trends.

Oklahoma County's per capita personal income remains higher than Oklahoma's per capita personal income.

Despite increases, Oklahoma County's per capita personal income lags behind U.S. per capita personal income and the gap continues to widen. In 2000, Oklahoma County's per capita personal income was 91.6 percent of the U.S. figure compared to 95 percent in 1996.

This gap suggests that increases in average annual wage and salary employment are in jobs at the lower end of the wage and salary scale.

Perceived Financial Security: Percentage Feeling Very Secure

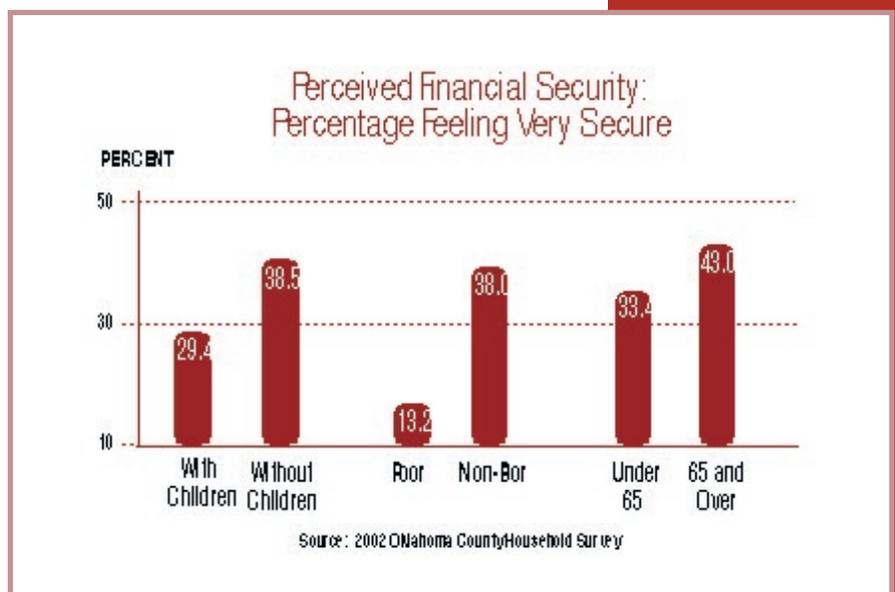
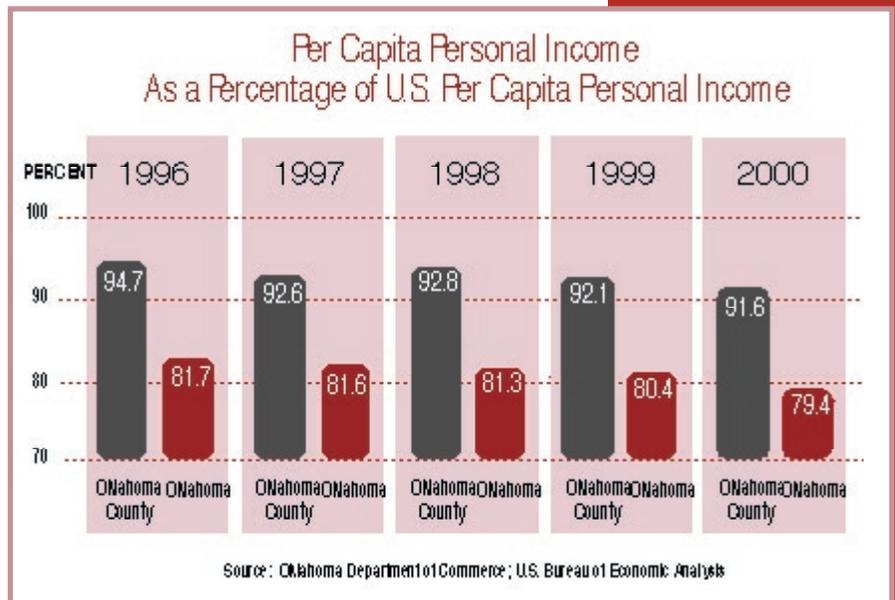
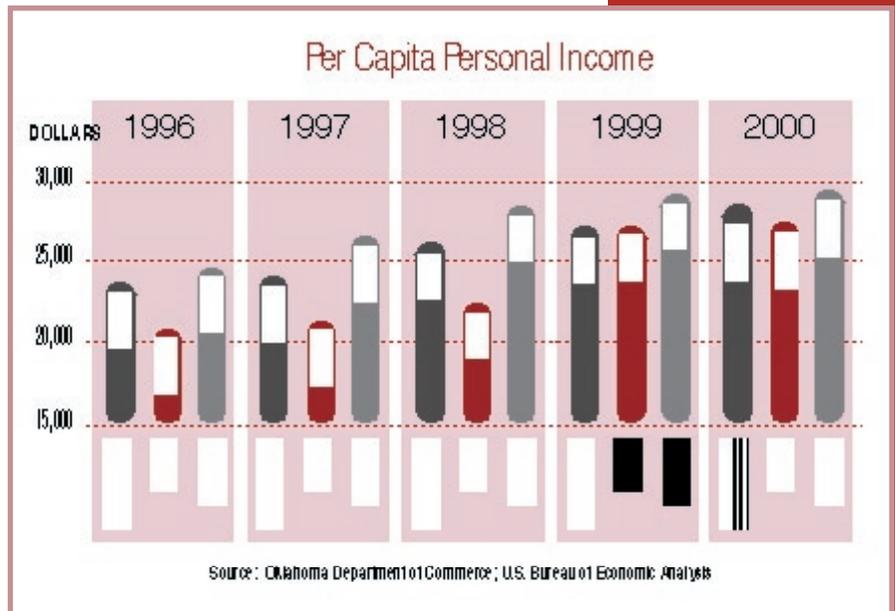
Description

This measure provides a picture of the financial security comfort level of households.

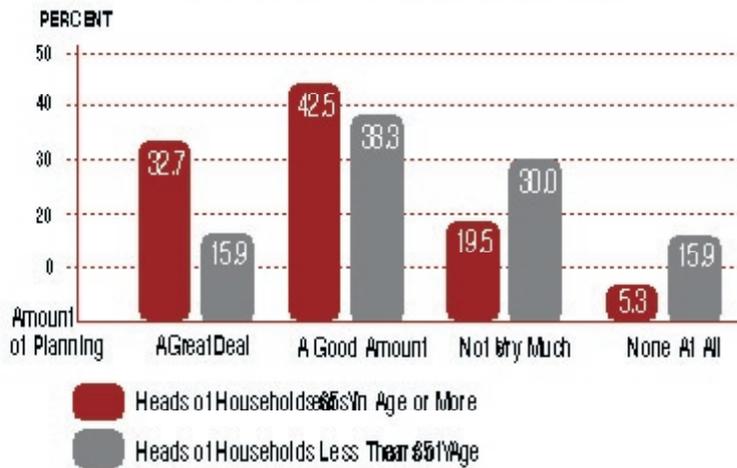
How Are We Doing?

According to the 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey, the percentage of households responding "Very Secure" declined by more than three percentage points in the last year. The percentage of households responding "Very Secure" or "Somewhat Secure" declined from 86.2 percent in 2001 to 81.7 percent in 2002.

Households having a total income at or below 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level feel the least positive about their current financial situation. For a family of four, 150 percent of the Federal Poverty Level is defined as \$27,600 in annual household income.



Financial Planning for Retirement



Source: 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey

Financial Planning for Retirement

Description

This measure tracks the percentage of citizens who are engaged in planning their financial well-being after retirement.

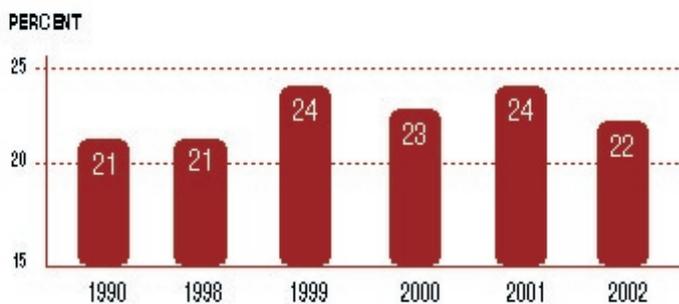
How Are We Doing?

According to the 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey, 45.9 percent of households under age 65 have done little or no financial planning for their retirement years.

For households 65 years of age and older, 24.8 percent reported having done little or no financial planning for retirement.

If these trends continue, they will impact the ability of citizens to maintain their economic well-being after retirement and will likely increase the demand for social services.

Poverty Rate for Children Under 18



Source: 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey

Poverty Rate for Children Under 18

Description

This indicator is the percentage of children under the age of 18 living in households with total incomes at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. For a family of four, 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level is defined as \$18,400 in annual household income.

The percentage of children living in poverty is a key indicator of how well the community cares for its children. Research indicates that children growing up in poverty are more likely to lack the resources necessary for meeting daily living needs – food, adequate housing, health care, and clothing. Children growing up in poverty are also more likely to do poorly in school and to be at risk for child abuse and neglect.

How Are We Doing?

In 2002, 22 percent of Oklahoma County children lived in poverty compared to 19.9 percent of children in the U.S. and 23.7 percent of children in Oklahoma.



Home Ownership

Description

Home ownership is the percentage of residents living in owner-occupied housing. Home ownership contributes to safe, stable neighborhoods and is associated with increased property values.

How Are We Doing?

Since 1998, home ownership rates in Oklahoma County have been consistently higher than national rates. In 2002, there was an almost 4 percent increase in home ownership in Oklahoma County over the previous year.

This indicator suggests Oklahoma County has a solid base of households who own their own homes.



Poverty Rate for All Oklahoma County Households

Description

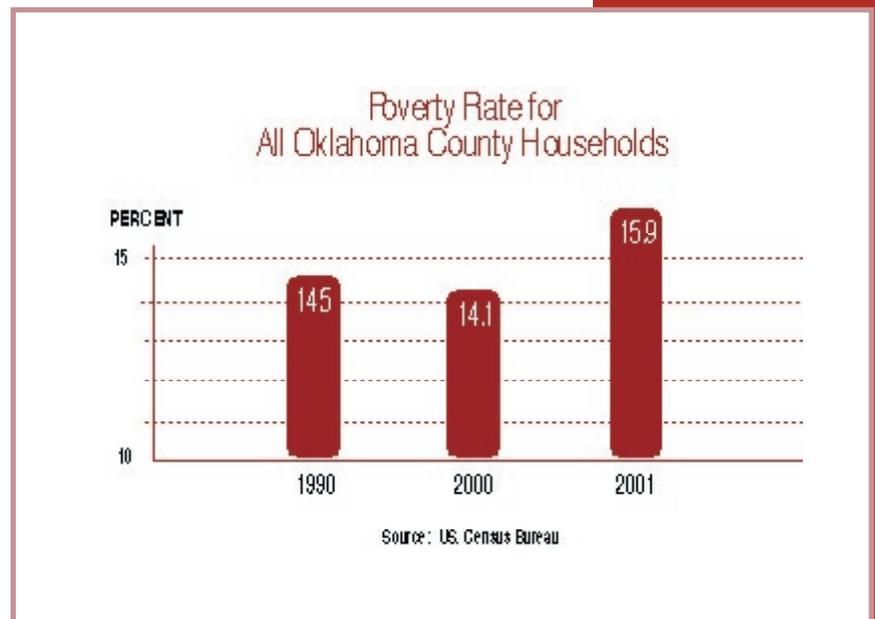
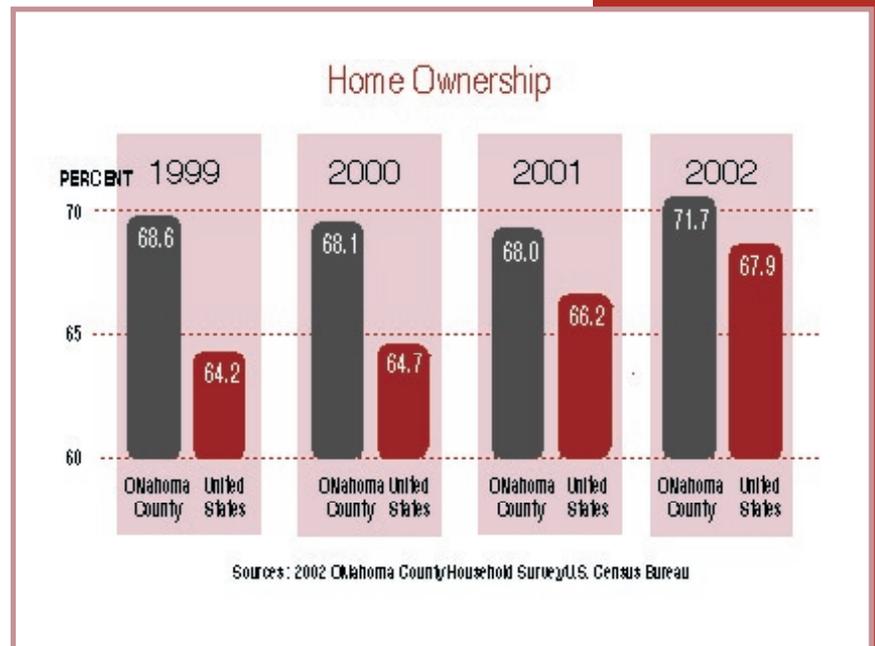
This indicator is the percentage of households with total annual income at or below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level.

How Are We Doing?

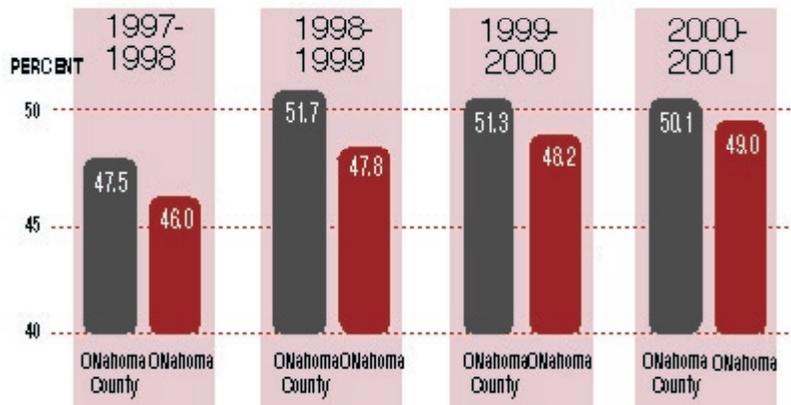
Despite increases in wage and salary employment, there has been no significant change in the poverty rate for all Oklahoma County households since 1990.

In 2001, the national poverty rate was 13.3 percent; the poverty rate for Oklahoma was 15.5 percent. The Oklahoma County poverty rate of 15.9 percent was above the rates for the nation and the state.

Although the community has experienced job growth, this indicator suggests that many working adults continue to earn incomes too low to lift their households out of poverty. This adversely affects the resources available to support themselves and their families. Also, research suggests that an increasing number of Oklahoma County working-age adults are holding multiple jobs in order to provide their families with basic needs.

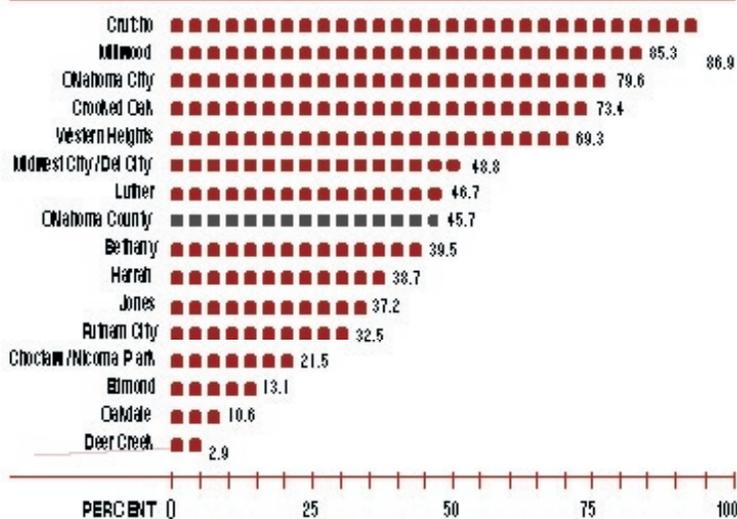


Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch by County and State: 1997-1998 to 2000 -2001



Source: Oklahoma Office of Accountability

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch by School District: 2000-2001



Source: Oklahoma Office of Accountability

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch by County and State

Description

This indicator measures the percentage of students eligible to receive free / reduced-price lunch at school. Eligibility criteria are based upon income guidelines calculated according to household size. It should be noted that the percentage of students eligible to receive free / reduced-price lunch may be higher than the percentage who receive free / reduced-price lunch because participation is based on a family's self-reported need for assistance.

How Are We Doing?

Between the 1997-1998 and 2000 - 2001 school years, the percentage of eligible students in Oklahoma County rose 2.6 percentage points.

This indicator seems to support the conclusion that child poverty is increasing in Oklahoma County, although some of the increase could be due to changes in eligibility requirements.

Students Eligible for Free/Reduced-Price Lunch by School District: 2000-2001

Description

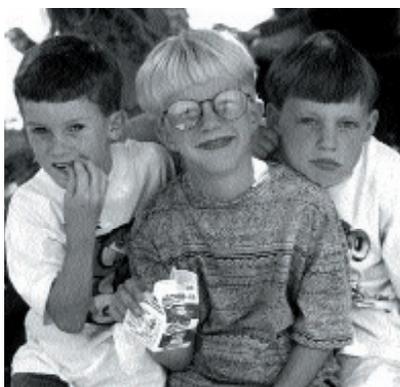
These data provide a picture of the percentage of students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch by Oklahoma County school district for the 2000-2001 school year.

How Are We Doing?

Seven school districts have percentages of eligible students higher than the countywide average of 45.7 percent. These districts are Crutcho, Millwood, Oklahoma City, Crooked Oak, Western Heights, Luther and Midwest City/Del City.

The six largest school districts by student population have percentages of eligible students ranging from 79.6 percent to 13.1 percent. These districts are Oklahoma City, Western Heights, Midwest City / Del City, Putnam City, Choctaw / Nicoma Park and Edmond.

Child poverty affects inner city, suburban, large and small school districts in Oklahoma County.



Households With Children by Household Type

Description

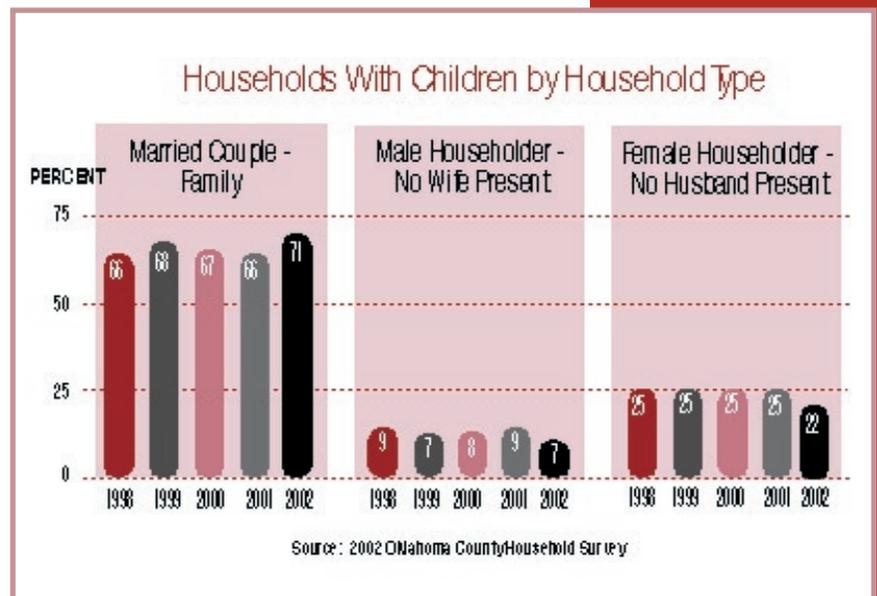
This indicator reports the percentage of children living in single-parent and two-parent households in Oklahoma County. Understanding the composition of families helps provide a picture of how children are living.

Family composition affects the resources available to children. Research indicates that children growing up in single-parent households are more likely to be living in poverty than children growing up in two-parent households.

Historically, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, families headed by single females had the highest poverty levels followed by families headed by single males.

How Are We Doing?

Nationwide, five percent of households were headed by single males compared to 7 percent in Oklahoma County; 22 percent of U.S. and Oklahoma County households were headed by single females. Nationwide, 69 percent of households were headed by a married couple family compared to 71 percent in Oklahoma County.



Children By Employment Status of Parents

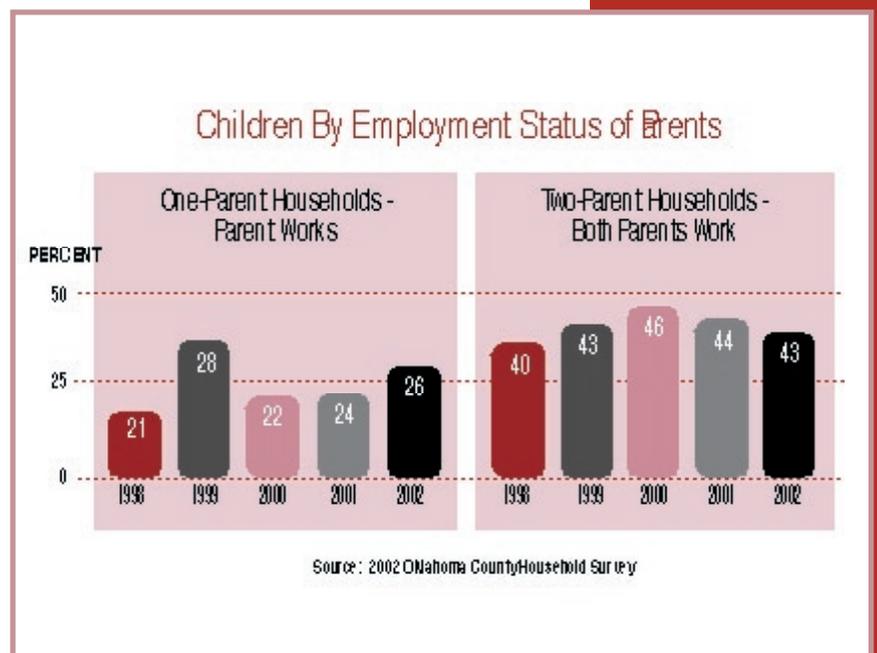
Description

This indicator measures the percentage of children living in households in which all parents work. This indicator is related to the issue of quality, affordable child care.

How Are We Doing?

Slightly over two-thirds of Oklahoma County's children and youth live in households in which all parents in the family work. This percentage rose slightly from 2001. Nationwide in 2000, 66.4 percent of children lived in households in which all parents in the family worked.

Children whose parents, or parent, work outside of the home need some type of child care or after-school care. This care can be provided in a home by a relative or child care professional. Some young children attend a home- or center-based child care program. Older children may attend a school-based or community-based after-school care program.



Economic Well-Being Summary

INDICATOR	TREND
1. Population Growth	Positive
2. Average Annual Wage and Salary Employment	Positive
3. Per Capita Personal Income	Positive
4. Real Per Capita Personal Income as a Percentage of U.S. Real Per Capita Personal Income	Negative
5. Children Living Below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level	No change
6. Poverty Rate for All Households	No change
7. Home Ownership	No change
8. Students Eligible for Free / Reduced-Price Lunch	Negative
9. Households with Children by Household Type (Two-Parent and Single-Parent Families)	Neutral
10. Children by Employment Status of Parents (Households Where All Parents Work)	Mixed





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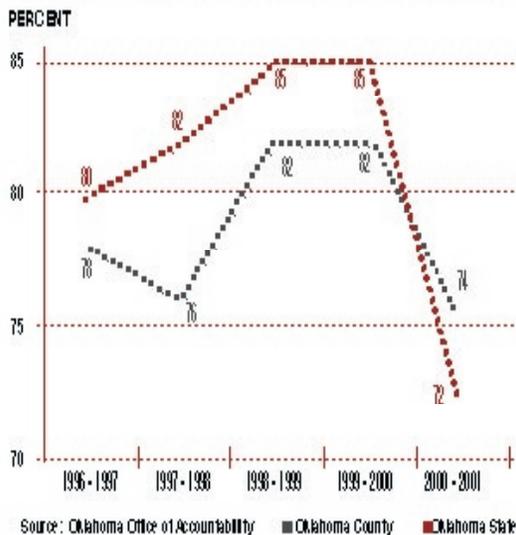
Educational achievement affects our citizens' ability to participate in a competitive workforce, achieve higher incomes and escape the cycle of poverty.

Educational Attainment

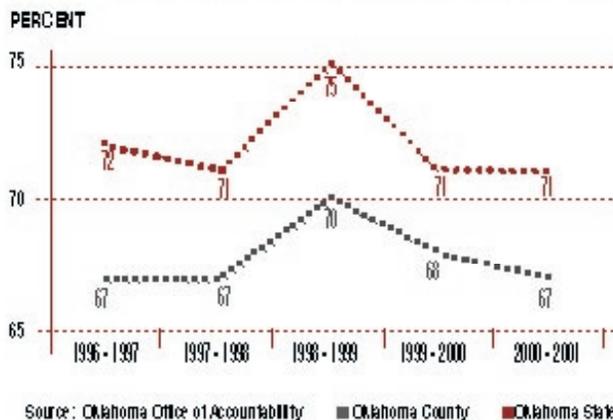
Percent of 18 - 64 Year Olds	1999	2000	2001	2002
K - 11	5.7	5.3	5.8	6.8
High School Graduate or GED	23.0	25.0	23.7	22.4
Some College	29.2	29.4	28.6	31.4
Associate's Degree	6.5	5.0	6.2	5.1
Bachelor's Degree	24.3	23.3	22.4	24.5
Degree Beyond Bachelor's Degree	11.2	12.1	13.4	9.9

Source: 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey

5th Grade Math, Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test



8th Grade Math, Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test



Educational Attainment

Description

This indicator provides a picture of the highest level of educational achievement among adults ages 18-64. Of particular concern is the percentage of adults who have at least a high school diploma or GED and the percentage of adults who have completed at least a bachelor's degree.

As the economy becomes more knowledge based, education and training beyond the high school level are critical to ensure employment at an adequate wage.

How Are We Doing?

According to the 2002 Household Survey, 34.4 percent of Oklahoma County adults have completed at least the bachelor's degree. Between 1999 and 2002, the percentage of adults completing the bachelor's degree and beyond declined by one percentage point.

According to estimates from the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 14 percent of Oklahoma's adults, ages 25 and over, had completed a bachelor's degree; 6 percent had completed a degree beyond the bachelor's degree.

In 2000, 26 percent of U.S. adults, ages 25 and

5th and 8th Grade Math, Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test

Description

One measure of educational achievement is educational skill levels as measured by standardized tests. The Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test is used statewide to measure student performance in reading and math, as well as other academic subjects. This indicator measures the percentage of 5th and 8th grade students in public school who scored at or above the satisfactory level on the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test in math. The satisfactory level is set by the Oklahoma Department of Education.

Educators, parents and employers view standardized tests as one way of determining whether students are leaving school prepared for college or a job that will enable them to earn a living wage.

How Are We Doing?

From 1996 to the school year ending in 2000, there was an upward trend in the percentage of 5th grade students scoring at the satisfactory level. During the same time period, Oklahoma County 5th grade students remained below the statewide percentage. For the 2000-2001 school year, there was a dramatic decrease in Oklahoma County and statewide scores. Such a one-year decrease should be interpreted with caution and subsequent years will provide greater context for interpretation.

For 8th grade students, there has been little change over time in the percentage of students scoring at the satisfactory level. Oklahoma County 8th grade students continue to score below the statewide percentage.

5th and 8th Grade Reading, Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test

Description

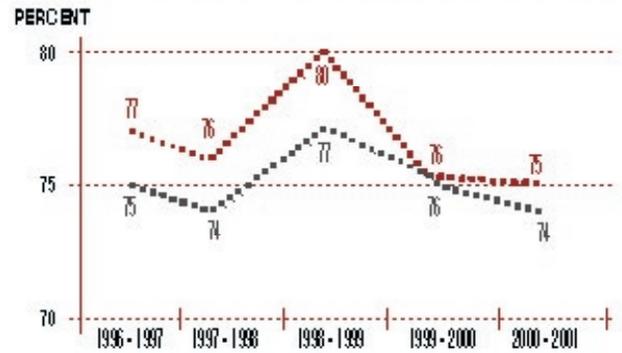
This indicator measures the percentage of Oklahoma County 5th and 8th grade students in public school who scored at or above the satisfactory level on the Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test in reading. The satisfactory level is set by the Oklahoma Department of Education.

How Are We Doing?

The percentage of Oklahoma County 5th grade students scoring at or above the satisfactory level has declined slightly since the 1996-1997 school year. The percentage of Oklahoma County 5th grader students scoring at the satisfactory level or above is one percent below the state level of 75 percent.

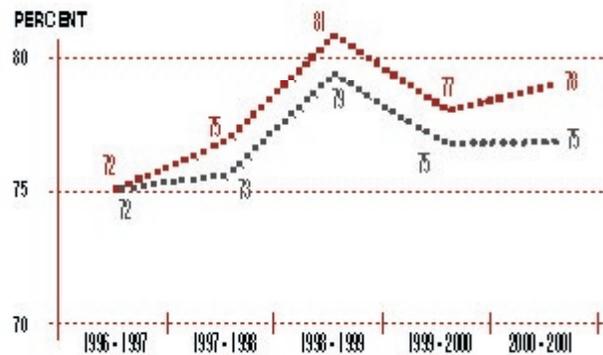
For 8th grade students, the percentage of Oklahoma County students with satisfactory scores or above increased from 1996-1997 to 2000-2001, but remained below the statewide rate of 78 percent.

5th Grade Reading Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test

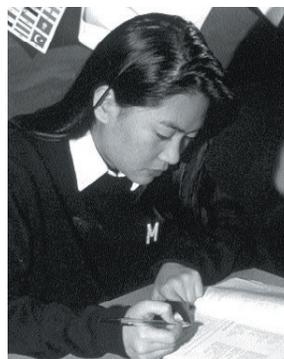


Source: Oklahoma Office of Accountability ■ Oklahoma County ■ Oklahoma State

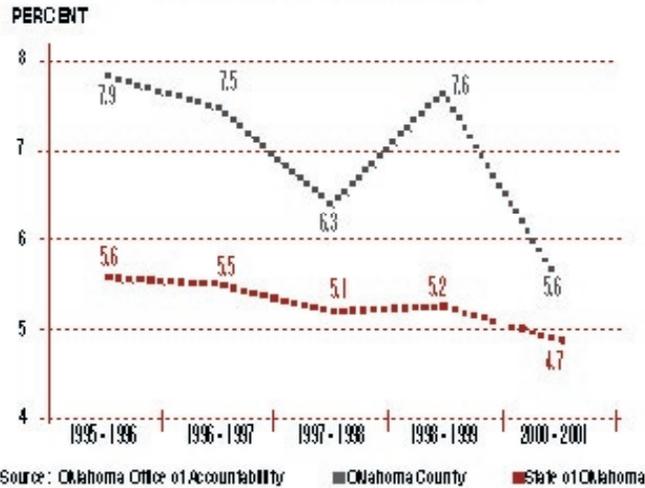
8th Grade Reading Oklahoma Core Curriculum Test



Source: Oklahoma Office of Accountability ■ Oklahoma County ■ Oklahoma State



Public School Dropout Rate by County and State: 1995-1996 to 2000-2001



Public School Dropout Rate by County and State

Description

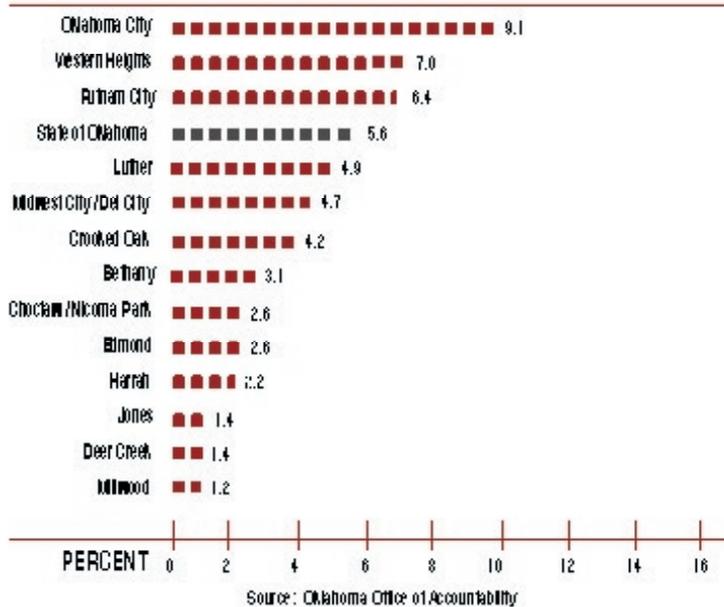
This indicator measures the percentage of Oklahoma County public school students under the age of 19 in grades 9-12 who drop out of school in a given year.

It is more and more difficult for adults to earn a living wage without a strong education. Most jobs that pay a living wage require education and training beyond the high school level. Students who do not complete high school lack the education and training to be competitive in the workforce.

How Are We Doing?

The Oklahoma County public school dropout rate decreased from 7.9 percent in the 1995-1996 school year to 5.6 percent in the 2000-2001 school year. There was a one-year spike in the dropout rate in Oklahoma County for the 1998-1999 school year, but the overall trend is favorable. Oklahoma County's public school dropout rate remains higher than the rate for Oklahoma, but the gap is closing.

Public School Dropout Rate by School District: 2000-2001



Public School Dropout Rate by School District

Description

This measure tracks the dropout rate by school district.

How Are We Doing?

In 2000-2001, 10 out of 13 Oklahoma County school districts had dropout rates lower than the state average.

However, three of the six largest school districts based on student enrollment had dropout rates that exceeded the statewide average. They were Oklahoma City, Putnam City and Western Heights.



Educational Achievement Summary

INDICATOR	TREND
1. Adults Who Have Completed High School or an Equivalent Program	No change
2. Adults Who Have Completed a Bachelor's Degree or Beyond	No change
3. Students Who Achieve Established Skill Levels in Reading and Math	Mixed
4. Public School Dropout Rate	Positive

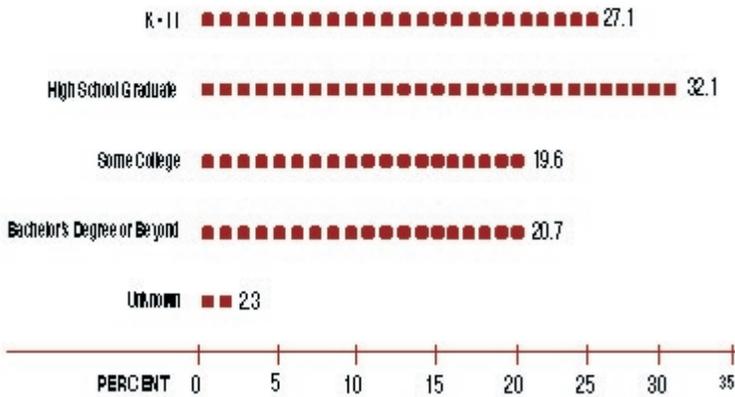
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Good health improves the quality of individual lives and reduces health care costs. The health status of citizens depends upon good health practices and health behavior. The health status of citizens is also dependent upon access to health care services.

Educational Level of Mothers of All New Births



Source: 2001 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Educational Level of Mothers of All New Births

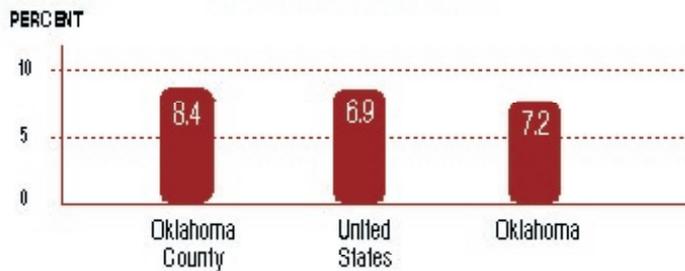
Description

This indicator measures the educational level of mothers of all new births. Research indicates that one of the most important predictors of positive outcomes for children is the educational level of the mother. Research also indicates that a child's success in school is linked to the mother's educational level.

How Are We Doing?

In Oklahoma County, 27.1 percent of mothers of all new births have not completed high school. The percentage for Oklahoma County is higher than the 23.6 percent statewide and the 21.4 percent nationwide levels.

Infant Mortality Rate



Source: 2001 Oklahoma State Department of Health
National Center for Health Statistics

Infant Mortality Rate: 2001

Description

The infant mortality rate is an indicator of the care provided to mother and child. The infant mortality rate is reported as deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

How Are We Doing?

Infant mortality remains a significant problem in Oklahoma County. The infant mortality rate in Oklahoma County continues to be higher than the rates for the state and the nation.



First Trimester Prenatal Care

Description

This indicator tracks the percentage of mothers who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Mothers who receive early prenatal care are more likely to carry their babies to term and to deliver a normal-weight baby. Mothers who receive prenatal care are less likely to smoke or abuse drugs during their pregnancy.

How Are We Doing?

Since 1998, there has been a slight decline in the percentage of mothers receiving early prenatal care.

In 2001, approximately 76 percentage of mothers in Oklahoma County and Oklahoma received early prenatal care compared to 83 percent of mothers nationally.

Several factors can contribute to late entry into prenatal care, including:

- Low household income;
- Low educational level;
- Lack of health insurance;
- Young maternal age;
- Substance abuse; and
- Lack of knowledge about the importance of prenatal care.

Births to Unmarried Mothers

Description

This indicator tracks the percentage of births to unmarried mothers of all ages.

How Are We Doing?

From 1995-2001, approximately one in four births were to unmarried mothers. During this period, the percentage of births to unmarried mothers in Oklahoma County was significantly higher than the statewide percentage. Nationwide in 2001, 31 percent of births were to unmarried mothers, compared to 35 percent for Oklahoma and 41 percent for Oklahoma County.

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy: 1996-1999

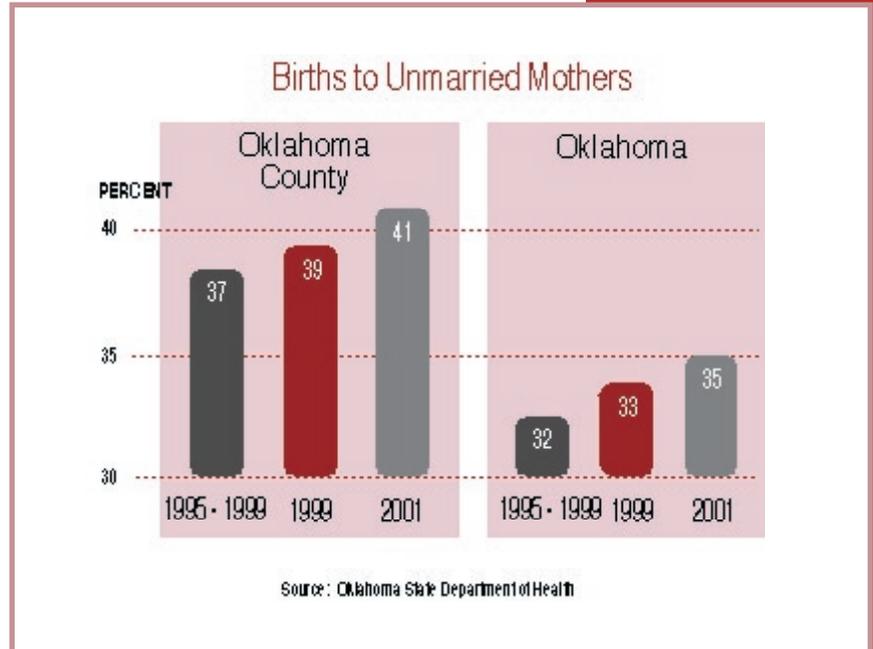
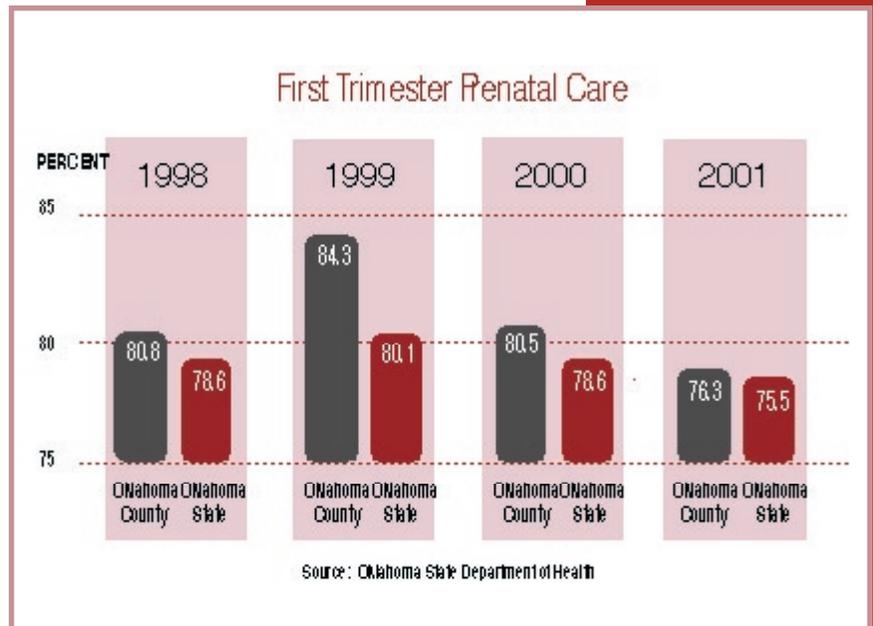
Description

This indicator tracks unintended pregnancies. An unintended pregnancy is defined as one that at the time of conception was mistimed (desired at a later time) or unwanted.

Research indicates that women with unintended pregnancies are at increased risk of experiencing medical complications and of delivering a low birthweight baby. Research also indicates that women having unintended pregnancies are more likely to experience violence with a partner or spouse.

How Are We Doing?

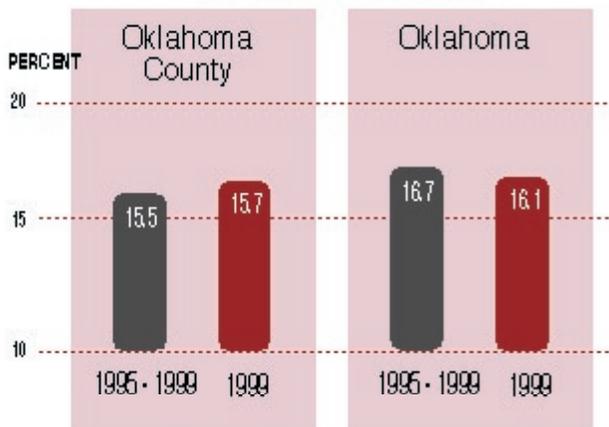
For the period 1996-1999, the percentage of unintended pregnancies is slightly higher in Oklahoma County than statewide.



	Unintended	Intended
Oklahoma	48%	52%
Oklahoma County	49%	51%

Source: Oklahoma State Department of Health

Births to Unmarried Mothers Under the Age of 20



Source: 1999 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Births to Unmarried Mothers Under the Age of 20

Description

This indicator measures the percentage of births to unmarried mothers under the age of 20.

Young women who become pregnant while they are still teenagers limit their ability to obtain the education and skills needed to become financially self-sufficient. Teen mothers and their children are more likely to live in poverty than women who delay pregnancy until the age of 20 or later.

How Are We Doing?

Between 1995 and 1999, the percentage of births to unmarried mothers under the age of 20 was 15.5 percent - lower than the state-wide percentage of 16.7.

According to preliminary data from the National Center for Health Statistics, 1,280 Oklahoma City women under the age of 20 gave birth in 1999. Of these births, 466 were to women 17 and younger and 814 were to women 18-19 years of age.



Leading Causes of Death Oklahoma County

CAUSE OF DEATH	# OF DEATHS
Heart Disease	1,920
Cancer	1,297
Stroke	445
Injuries	402
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	346

Source: 1999 Oklahoma State Department of Health

Leading Causes of Death, Oklahoma County

Description

This measure provides a picture of the leading causes of death.

How Are We Doing?

Oklahoma County continues to experience large numbers of preventable deaths from chronic disease and injuries.

Tobacco use, poor nutrition, low levels of physical activity, and alcohol abuse contribute substantially to these deaths.

Leading Causes of Death and Age-Adjusted Death Rates

Description

This indicator measures the leading causes of death and the associated age-adjusted death rates. Age-adjusted death rates are reported as the rate per 100,000 population. These measures provide a picture of health status of citizens.

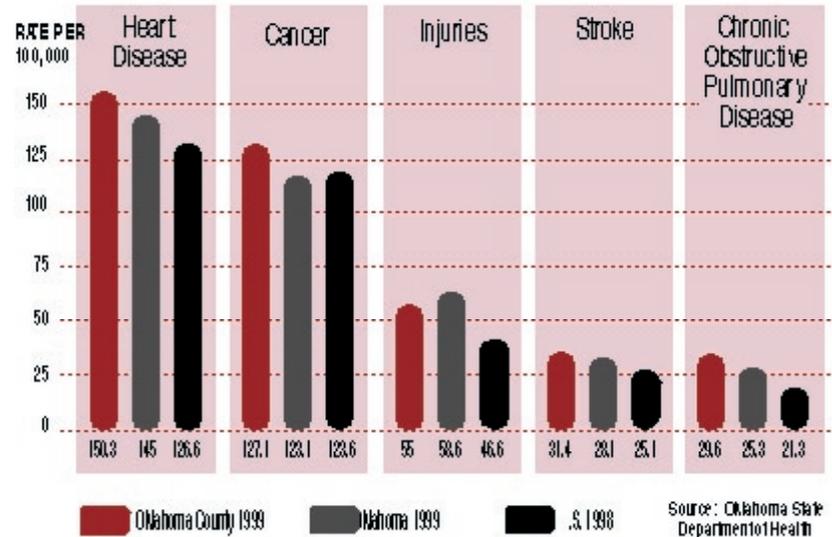
How Are We Doing?

Oklahoma County's age adjusted death rates for heart disease, cancer, stroke and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are higher than the rates for Oklahoma and the nation.

Oklahoma County's age-adjusted death rate for injuries is lower than the rate for Oklahoma, but higher than the national rate.

The overall health status of Oklahoma County citizens is poor. Poor health status contributes to lower productivity, premature, preventable deaths, higher health care costs, and lower quality of life.

Leading Causes of Death and Age-Adjusted Death Rates



Health Insurance Coverage

Description

This indicator provides a picture of the extent to which households have health insurance coverage.

Health status depends, in large part, on access to health care. Health insurance coverage is a significant factor in the ability of citizens to access health care.

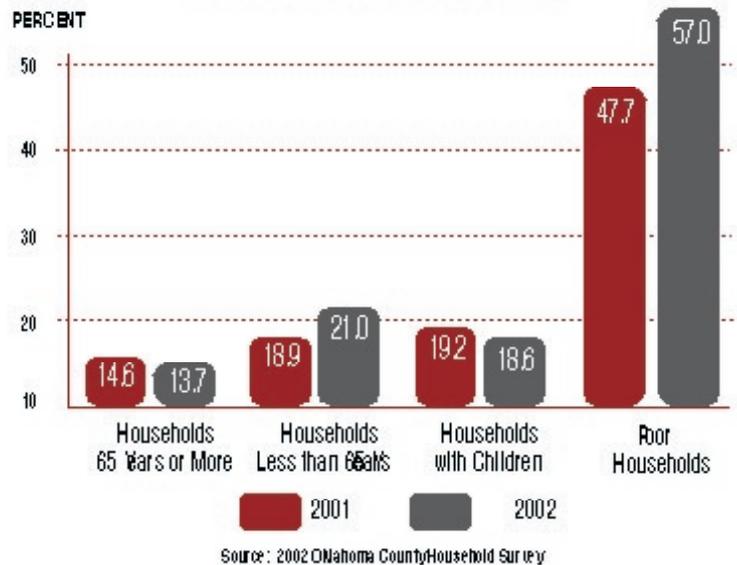
How Are We Doing?

Fifty-seven percent of the poor households (at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Level) in Oklahoma County have no health insurance coverage, an increase of ten percentage points in one year. This dramatic increase is likely due to changes in Medicaid requirements and the rising cost of employer-provided health insurance.

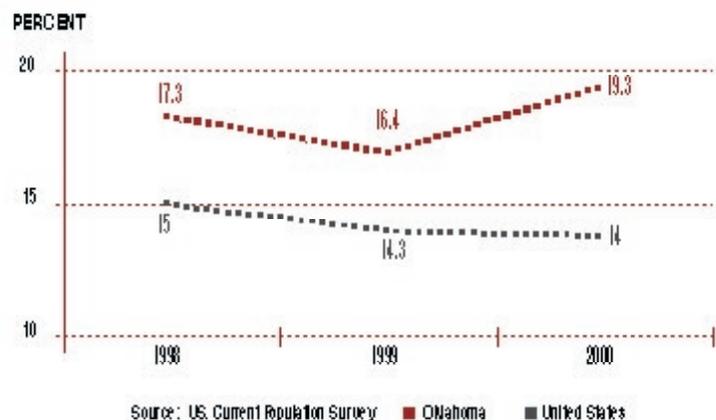
Almost one in five Oklahoma County households with children lack health insurance coverage.

Approximately one in five Oklahomans had no health insurance coverage in 2002. For the year 2000, Oklahoma ranked third in the nation in the percentage of residents without health insurance coverage.

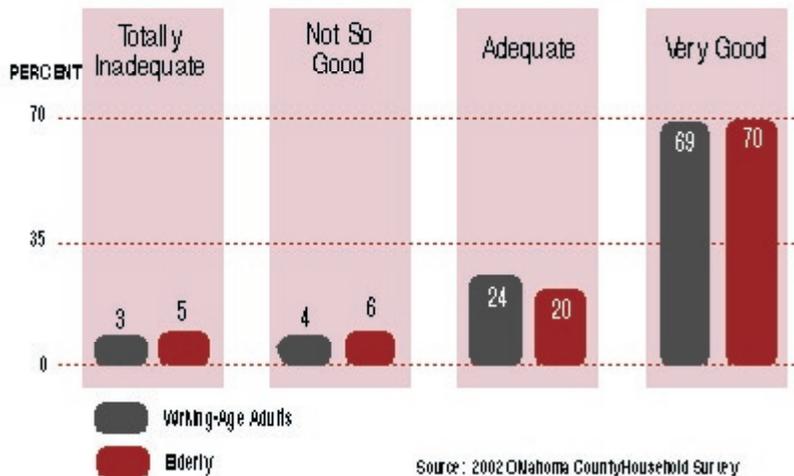
No Health Insurance Coverage



Population Without Insurance for the Entire Year



Access to Reliable and Affordable Transportation



Access to Reliable and Affordable Transportation

Description

This indicator provides a picture of the ability of citizens to access reliable and affordable transportation.

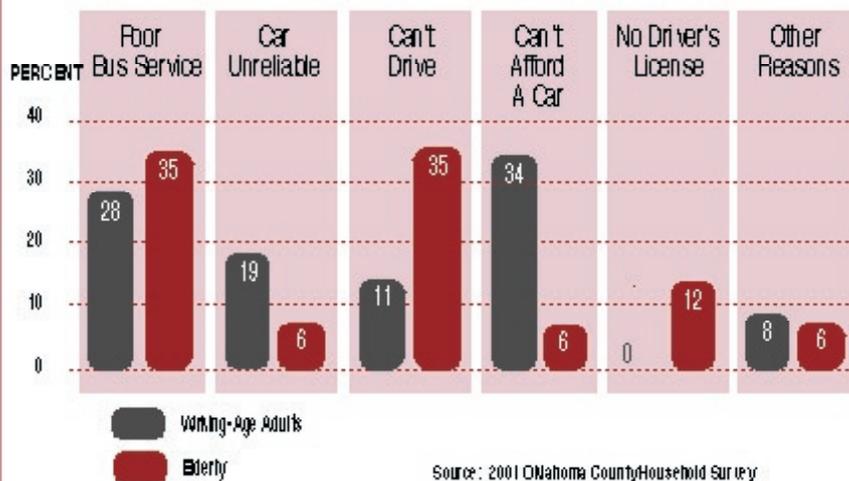
The ability to access health care services is, in part, a function of access to transportation.

How Are We Doing?

According to the 2002 Oklahoma County Household Survey, approximately 7 percent of working-age adults and 11 percent of the elderly feel their access to transportation is either not too good or totally inadequate. For these citizens, lack of access to affordable and reliable transportation could be a barrier to receiving needed services.

Poor bus service was cited by 35 percent of the elderly and 28 percent of working-age adults as the reason for their lack of access to transportation. For elderly citizens (35%), the inability to drive is also a factor. For working-age adults (34%), the inability to afford a car is a concern.

Reasons for lack of Access to Transportation



Health Status Summary

INDICATOR	TREND
1. Educational Level of Mothers of All New Births	No change
2. Infant Mortality Rate	Negative
3. Mothers Who Have Live Births and Who Receive First Trimester Prenatal Care	Negative
4. Births to Unmarried Mothers	Negative
5. Births to Unmarried Mothers Under the Age of 20	No change
6. Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy	No change
7. Leading Causes of Death	Negative
8. Health Insurance Coverage	Negative
9. Access to Reliable, Affordable Transportation	No change



Indicators of Safety



Personal safety is a fundamental need. A sense of personal safety affects the ways in which citizens socialize and participate in community life.

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Index Crime Rate

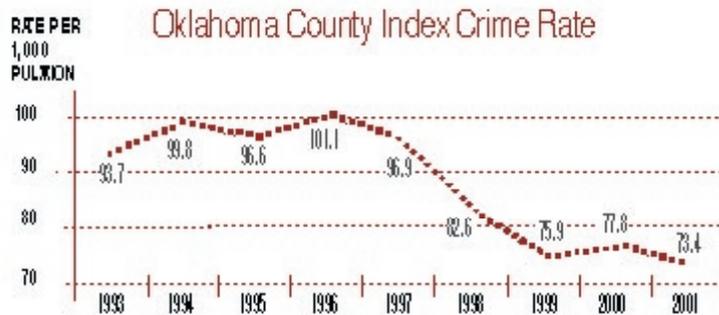
Description

The index crime rate compares the number of arrests for violent and non-violent crimes to the population and is reported as a rate per 1,000 population. Violent index crimes include murder, felonious assault and rape. Nonviolent index crimes include breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

How Are We Doing?

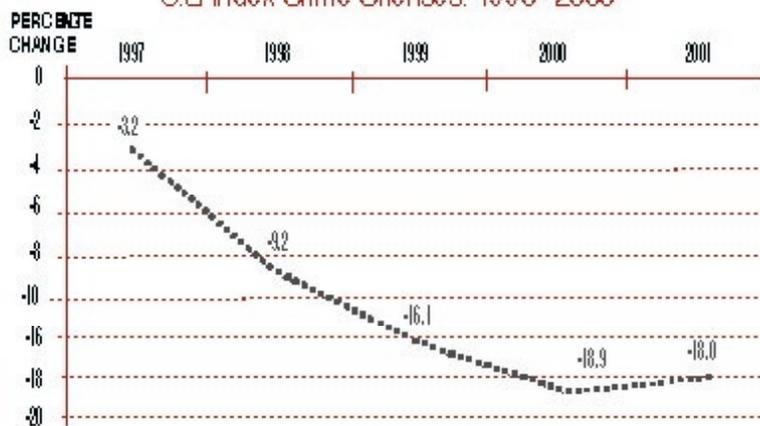
The Oklahoma County index crime rate continues to decline. The rate has dropped from 93.7 per 1,000 in 1993 to 73.4 per 1,000 in 2001.

Nationwide, index crime offenses declined from 1997 to 2000 with a slight increase in 2001.



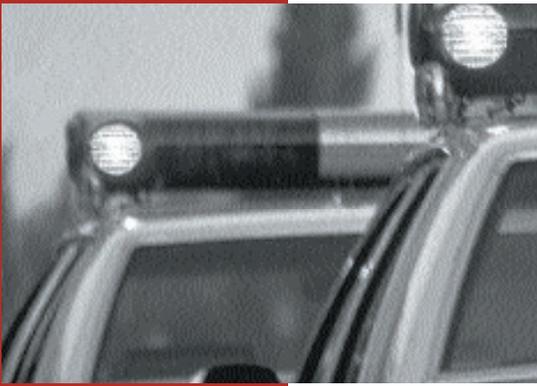
Source: Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation

Percentage Change U.S. Index Crime Offenses: 1996-2000



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation





Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Serious Offenses

Description

This indicator is based on the number of arrests of youth under the age of 17 for murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Figures include repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses.

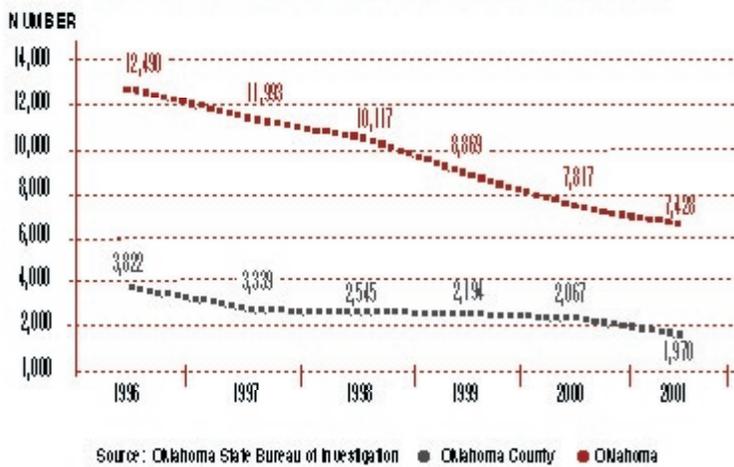
How Are We Doing?

Public perception is that the crime rate for juveniles is increasing. In fact, juvenile arrests for violent and serious offenses continue to decline in Oklahoma County and in Oklahoma.

According to the U.S. Department of Justice, nationally the number of juvenile arrests has declined in every violent crime category despite an eight percent growth in the juvenile population during the period 1995-1999.

Exaggerated perceptions of juvenile violence can lead to a strong feeling of insecurity among citizens.

Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Serious Offenses



Domestic Violence Reports

Description

This indicator reflects domestic abuse reports received by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation from local law enforcement agencies.

Research indicates a strong link between domestic violence and poverty.

How Are We Doing?

From 1995 - 2000 domestic violence reports steadily declined. The 36 percent increase in domestic violence reports from 2000 to 2001 should be interpreted with caution. The increase may be a combination of actual incidences, increased community awareness, better training of law enforcement or other factors.

Domestic Violence Reports, Oklahoma County Law Enforcement Agencies



Elder Abuse

Description

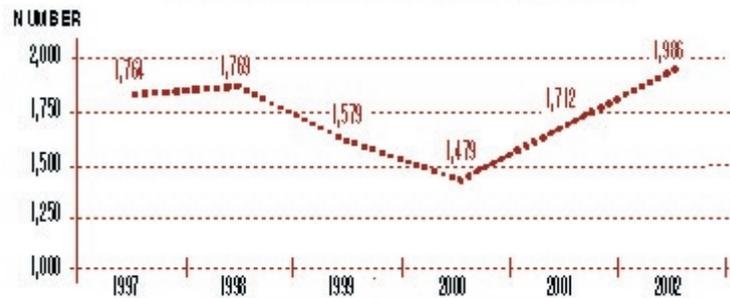
This indicator examines referrals for elder abuse as well as the referrals for elder abuse substantiated after investigation.

Abuse of persons 65 and over affects the personal safety of elderly citizens.

How Are We Doing?

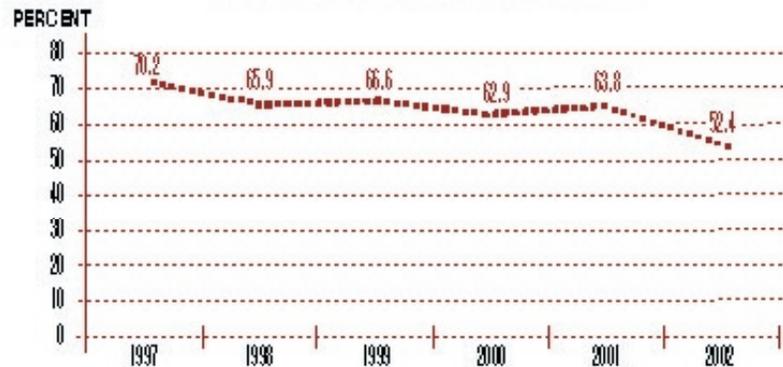
The number of referrals for elder abuse and neglect has increased while the percent of substantiated referrals has decreased. This trend may indicate that more elderly are being referred and are able to benefit from earlier intervention.

Number of Elder Abuse and Neglect Referrals for Oklahoma County



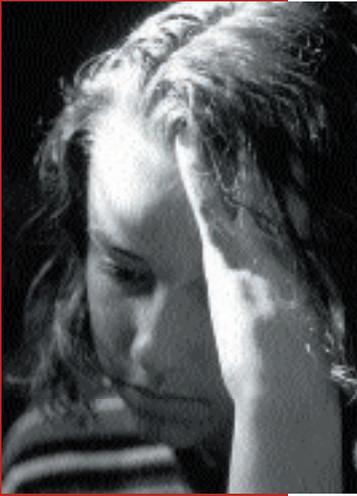
Source: Oklahoma Department of Human Services

Substantiated Referrals for Elder Abuse - Oklahoma County



Source: Oklahoma Department of Human Services





Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

Description

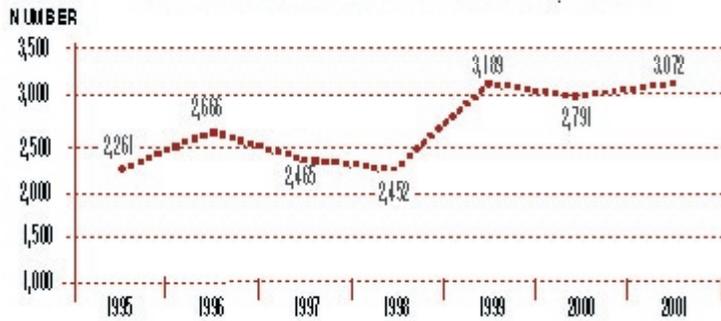
This indicator tracks the number of cases of child abuse and neglect confirmed after investigation.

Child abuse and neglect are serious problems that cross socio-economic boundaries. Research indicates that children who experience child abuse are at increased risk of abusing their own children. Research also indicates a link between family financial stress and child abuse and neglect.

How Are We Doing?

Between 1995 and 2001, the number of cases of child abuse and neglect increased by 74 percent. Although the increase is alarming, the increase could also be a sign that public awareness and education programs are helping to bring the problem to light.

Oklahoma County
Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect



Source: Oklahoma Department of Human Services

Safety Summary

INDICATOR	TREND
1. Index Crime Rate	Positive
2. Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Serious Offenses	Positive
3. Domestic Violence Reports	Mixed
4. Elder Abuse	Positive
5. Confirmed Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect	Negative

Indicators of Civic Participation



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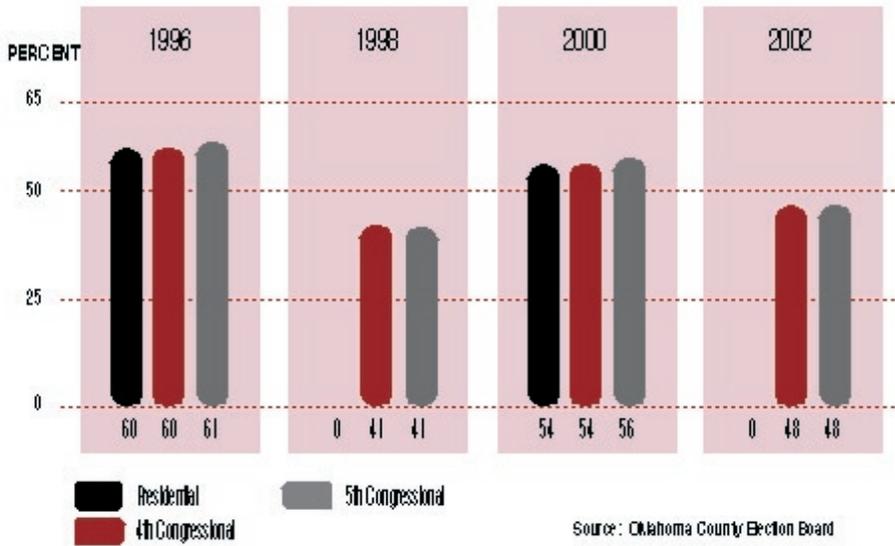
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Civic Participation Summary 31

The vibrancy of our civic life contributes to the social health of the community and to our sense of connection to one another.

Eligible Voters Who Vote



Eligible Voters Who Vote

Description

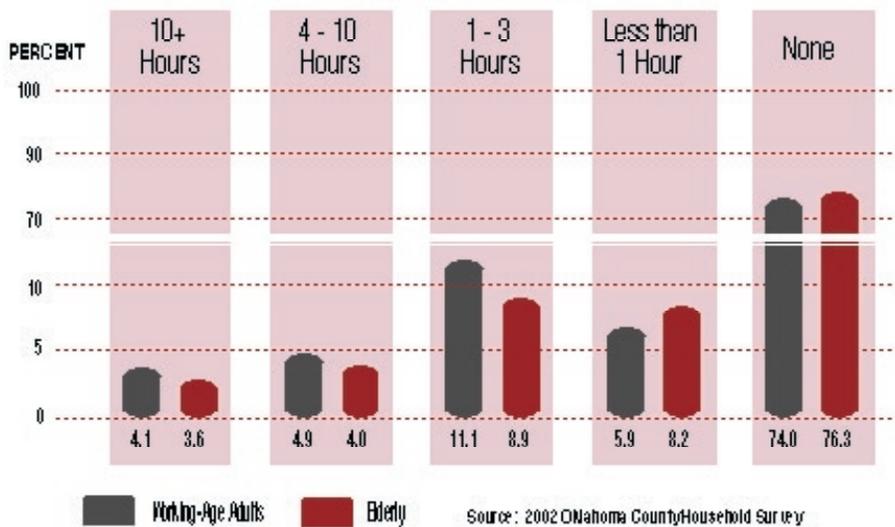
This measure tracks the extent to which Oklahoma County registered voters vote in presidential and congressional elections.

Voting is an important measure of participation in civic life.

How Are We Doing?

The percentage of eligible voters who voted in presidential elections fell five percentage points between the 1992 and 2000 elections. The trend for congressional elections is mixed.

Citizens Who Engage In Volunteer Activities Each Week



Citizens Who Engage In Volunteer Activities Each Week

Description

This indicator reports the number of hours per week that adults and the elderly spend in volunteer activities with community organizations.

Volunteering is a way for citizens of all ages to connect to the community. Volunteers enhance the ability of the community to respond to the needs of area citizens.

How Are We Doing?

In 2002, 26 percent of working-age adults and 24 percent of the elderly engaged in volunteer activities to some degree. The most common number of hours contributed weekly ranged from one to three.

Faith-based organizations and community-based organizations continued to be the most common places for citizens to volunteer.



Charitable Giving

Description

This measure tracks the percentage of all Oklahoma County households who report making financial contributions to charitable organizations within the past two years.

Charitable giving is a common way for people to participate in the civic life of the community. Charitable giving increases the resources available for addressing community issues.

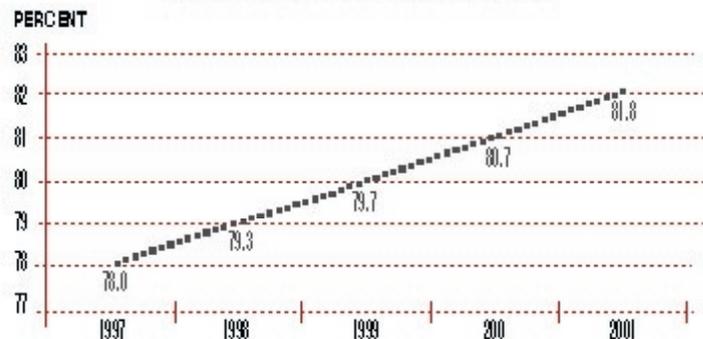
How Are We Doing?

Between 1997 and 2001, the percentage of households making charitable contributions rose almost four percentage points.

During that same period, households contributing between \$100 and \$500 and households contributing over \$1,000 annually were the largest categories of contributors.

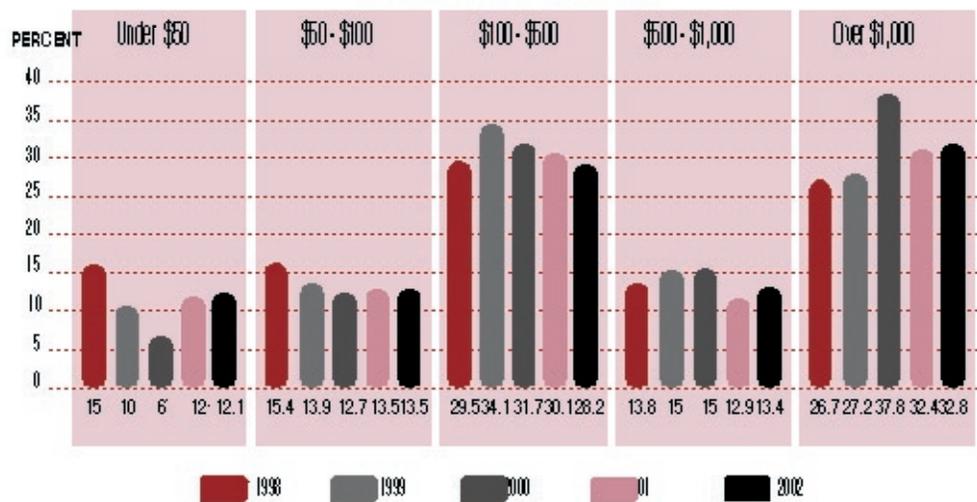
Faith-based organizations continue to be the most frequent recipients of charitable contributions.

Households Making Financial Contributions to Charities Within Past Two Years



Source: 2001 Oklahoma County Household Survey

Total Amounts for Households That Made a Contribution to Charity



Source: 2001 Oklahoma County Household Survey

Civic Participation Summary

INDICATOR	TREND
1. Registered Voters Who Vote in General Elections	Negative
2. Citizens Who Engage in Volunteer Activities	No change





Indicators of Arts and Culture

The arts and culture of our community make it a vibrant and enriching place to live. An active and diverse mix of cultural offerings increases people's sense of satisfaction with their environment and community pride.

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Arts and Culture Attendance for All Households

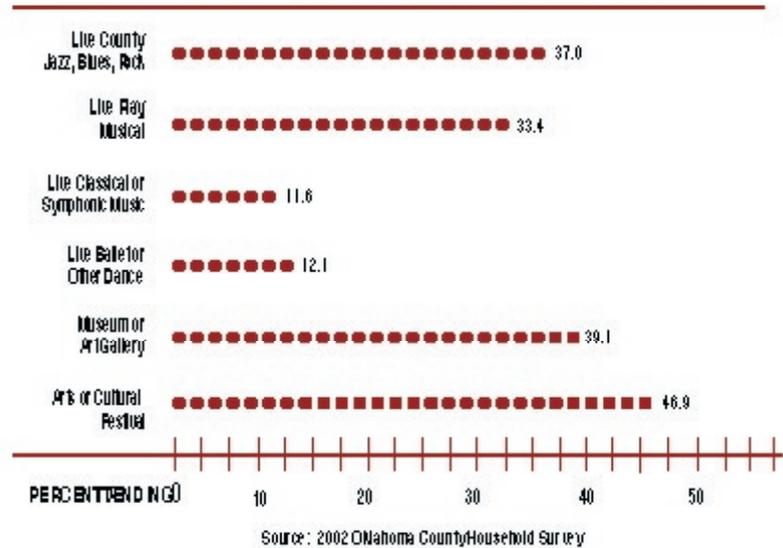
Description

This indicator is the percentage of households in Oklahoma County that have attended an arts and/or culture event over the past 12 months.

How Are We Doing?

Subsequent years of tracking will allow arts and culture attendance comparisons over time.

Arts and Culture Attendance: All Households



Arts and Culture Attendance for Households With and Without Children

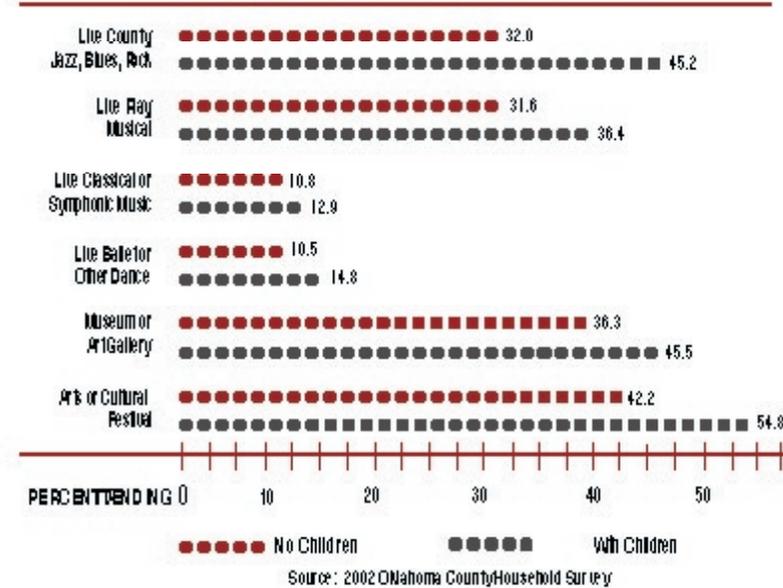
Description

This indicator is the percentage of households with and without children in Oklahoma County that have attended an arts and/or culture event over the past 12 months.

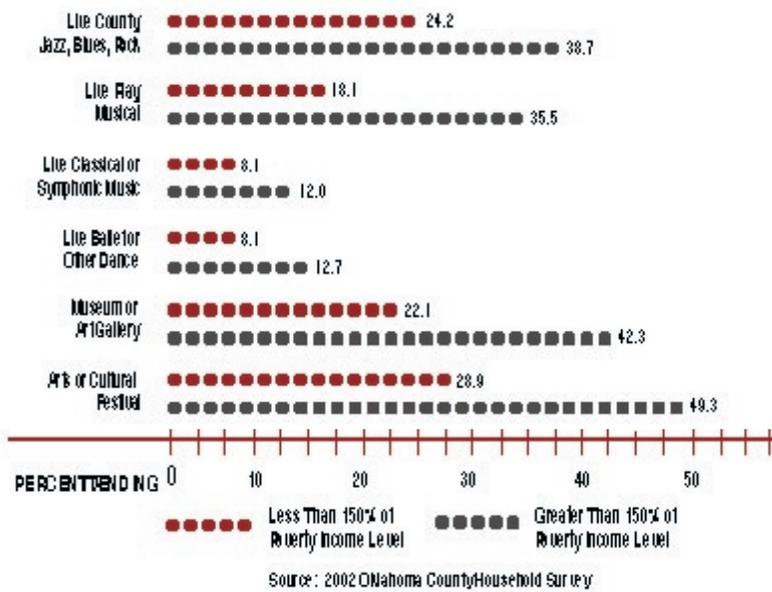
How Are We Doing?

Attendance at arts and culture events may help children develop cognitively and socially. It also helps them develop a belief that our community is a vibrant and fun place to live. It is promising that families with children attend more arts and culture events in every category.

Arts and Culture Attendance: Households With and Without Children



Arts and Culture Attendance: Households by Income Level



Arts and Culture Attendance by Household Income Level

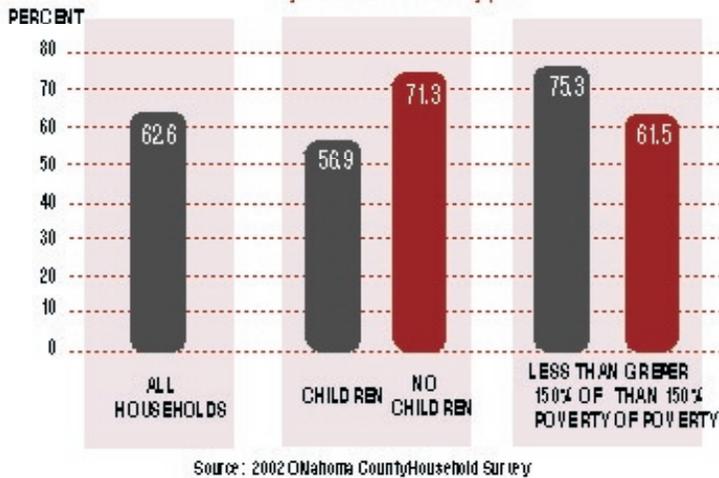
Description

This indicator is the percentage of households below and above 150% of the poverty income level in Oklahoma County that have attended arts and/or culture events over the past 12 months.

How Are We Doing?

Households that earn less than 150% of the poverty income level attend fewer arts and culture events in every category.

Households That Would Like to Attend Arts and Culture Events More Often by Household Type



Percent of Households That Would Like to Attend Arts and Culture Events More Often by Household Type

Description

This indicator is the percentage of households that would like to attend arts and cultural events more often

How Are We Doing?

Households with no children and households with income less than 150% of the poverty level attend fewer arts and culture events than other household types, but report that they would like to attend more events.

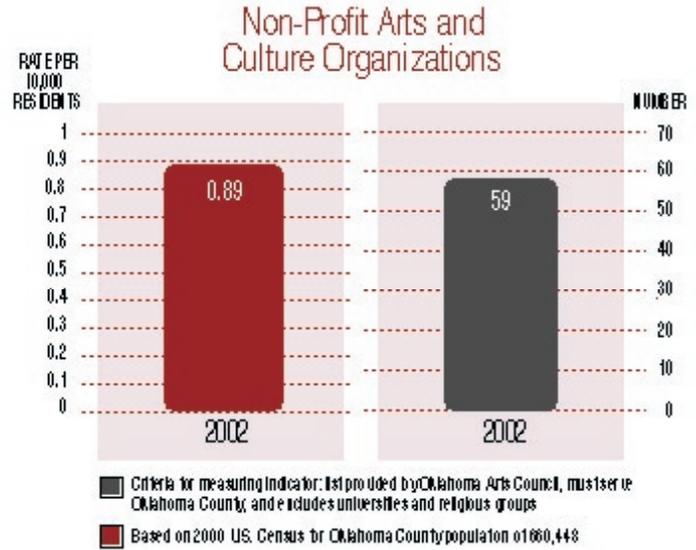
The top three reasons reported for lack of attendance are: too busy, conflicts with work schedule, and arts and culture events are too expensive.



Non-Profit Arts and Cultural Organizations

Description

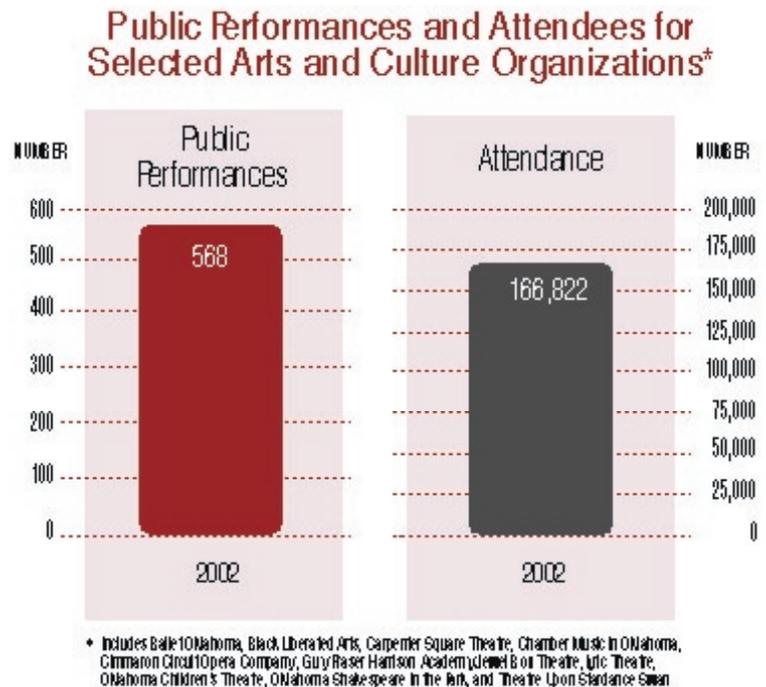
These indicators measure the actual and relative numbers of arts and culture organizations that serve Oklahoma County. The rate of organizations as a percentage of the population was included to measure changes in the relative number of organizations as our community's population changes.



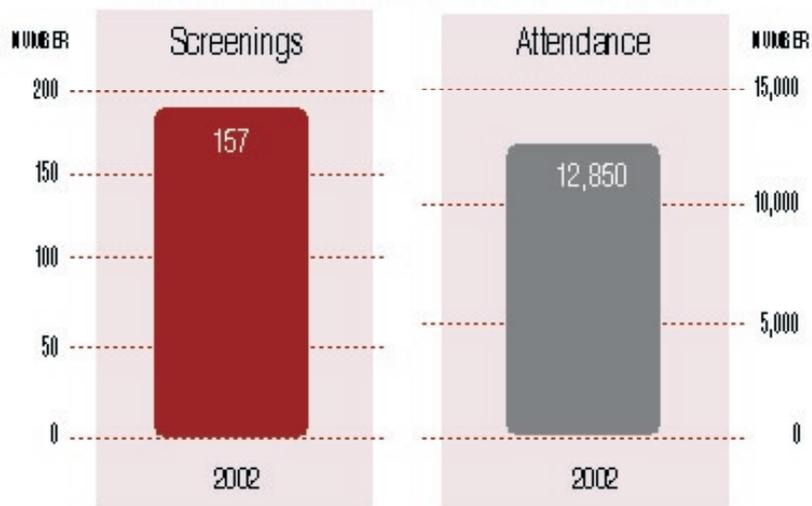
Public Performances and Attendees at Selected Arts and Culture Organizations

Description

This indicator is a sample of 11 performing arts and culture organizations in Oklahoma County. Tracking this indicator over time will give insight into the overall number of arts and culture performances and attendees in Oklahoma County.



Independent and International Films



Source: Oklahoma City Museum of Art, OCU Film Institute and Individual Artists in Oklahoma

Independent and International Films

Description

These indicators measure the availability of independent and international films in Oklahoma County. These films have become a dynamic aspect of the community's artistic and cultural offerings.



Seeking Solutions

Identify an area where you would like to make a positive difference and get involved.



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How You Can Use This Report:

You can begin acting to improve these trends. You can personally use these indicators to:

- Educate yourself about important trends in Oklahoma County's economic well-being, educational attainment, health status, safety, civic participation, and arts and culture.
 - Examine your own choices and actions in terms of how they contribute to these trends.
 - Discuss these trends with your friends and colleagues.
 - Examine the policies and activities of businesses, organizations, agencies or institutions with which you are affiliated in terms of how they affect these trends.
 - Identify an area where you would like to make a positive difference and **GET INVOLVED!**
- Contact the Community Council of Central Oklahoma** (405.552.5780 or council@community-council.org) to learn about serving on a task force or committee that is addressing a critical issue of interest to you.

Through **The Volunteer Center for Central Oklahoma** (405.232.3711 or volunteer@arcok.org) or the **Retired and Senior Volunteer Program** (RSVP, 405.737.5255 or beth.patterson@rsvpokc.org), you can find out about agencies that could benefit from your skills, experience and enthusiastic support.

Collaborative Solutions to Critical Issues

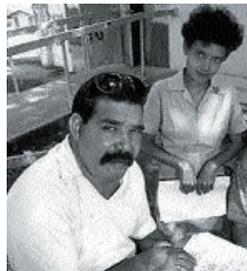
The Vital Signs indicators help the community identify issues that require collaborative solutions to “bend the trends.”

Several critical issues emerge from the Oklahoma County

Vital Signs 2003 report:

- Employment at an adequate wage for working-age adults
- Early childhood and middle-school education
- Educational attainment levels
- Overall health status

The Community Council is involved in helping to lead collaborative initiatives that are addressing several of these issues. These initiatives represent dynamic partnerships comprised of key agency representatives, community and business leaders, elected officials, non-elected governmental representatives and other community volunteers. Membership continually evolves to ensure that necessary skills and resources are available. Listed on the following pages are six major initiatives in which the Community Council and other partner organizations are involved.



Major Initiatives

Central Oklahoma 2-1-1 Helpline...

The Community Council of Central Oklahoma is leading a collaborative planning process to implement the Central Oklahoma 2-1-1 Helpline by 2005 in seven counties - Canadian, Cleveland, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie.

Similar to the 9-1-1 emergency number and 4-1-1 for directory assistance, the 2-1-1 Helpline will feature an easy-to-remember, universally accessible phone number that people can call 24 hours per day, seven days per week to get the help they need or to seek volunteer opportunities. Trained information and referral counselors will have access to a comprehensive database that includes more than 1,000 programs offered by 500+ area health and human service organizations. Disaster response services will also be included.

More than 20 partner agencies began working together in June 2002 to launch 2-1-1 in Central Oklahoma. The Federal Communications Commission designated this three-digit dialing code for local information and referral systems in July 2000. Nationwide, more than 60 communities have already established 2-1-1 helplines to meet a federal mandate.

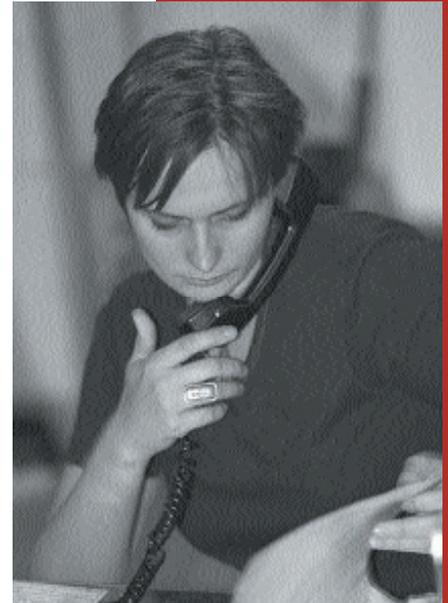
Partner Organizations: *Areawide Aging Agency; Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG 9-1-1); City of Oklahoma City; Contact Crisis Helpline; Leadership Oklahoma City; Metro Library System; OASIS Information and Referral; Oklahoma Department of Health; Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Aging Services; Oklahoma Federal Reserve Executive Board; Oklahoma Office of Faith-Based Initiatives; Oklahoma Office of Homeland Security; Rainbow Fleet; United Way of Metro Oklahoma City; United Way of Norman; The Volunteer Center for Central Oklahoma; and other public and private agencies, businesses, funders and volunteers.*

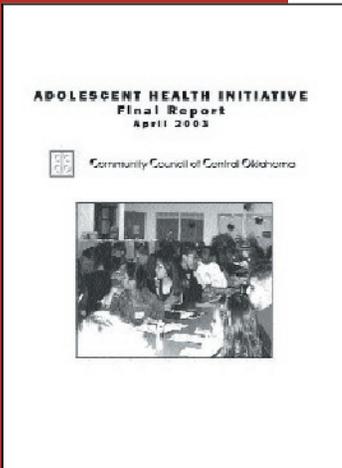
Turning Point...

Oklahoma is ranked 46th in the nation on overall health, based on disturbingly high rates of heart disease, cancer, injuries, stroke and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, among other causes of death. Oklahoma is the only state in which these indicators are getting worse over time, and Oklahoma County exceeds many of the state rates.

The Community Council is participating with other organizations in the Turning Point health initiative to improve the health status of Central Oklahomans. Turning Point involves engaging and empowering people throughout the community to prioritize health issues and agree on strategies to influence healthier lifestyle behaviors. The Turning Point Steering Committee has begun the process of bringing together more than 150 key stakeholders to carry out the planning process during 2003.

Partner Organizations: *Association of Central Oklahoma Governments; Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oklahoma; Central Oklahoma Integrated Network Systems; Evaluation Research Institute; Greater Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce; Oklahoma City-County Health Department; Oklahoma County Medical Society; Oklahoma Department of Health; Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy; Oklahoma Primary Care Association; United Way of Metro Oklahoma City; University of Oklahoma Medical Center; University Physicians Medical Group; Veterans Administration Medical Center; and other public and private agencies and community volunteers.*



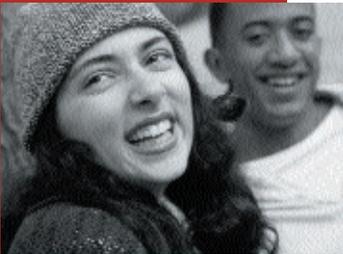


Adolescent Health...

Within Oklahoma County there has been an increase in the number and percentage of adolescents engaging in alcohol consumption, using cigarettes and other tobacco products, drug use, unprotected sex, and violence at schools. Many programs have been developed in isolation to help address specific problems in these areas.

In 2002, the Community Council and its partner agencies conducted a series of forums with teens, parents, educators, health and service providers, and other community leaders to share information about the overall status of adolescent health and to discuss effective solutions. In February 2003, the Community Council held a one-day conference, highlighting five successful adolescent health projects. The conference led to working groups around issue-specific topics. They are continuing to meet to synchronize efforts for improving adolescent health in Oklahoma County.

Partner Organizations: *Millwood Middle School and High School; Oklahoma City-County Health Department; Oklahoma City Public Schools-Capitol Hill High School and Northwest Classen High School; Oklahoma County Medical Society; Oklahoma Department of Education; Oklahoma Department of Health; Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy's Heart of OKC and Health Communities/Healthy Youth projects; Possibilities: Neighbors in Action; the University of Oklahoma Department of Adolescent Medicine; and other organizations and volunteers.*



Success By 6...

Gestation and the early years of a child's life are a critical period in brain and cognitive development. The environment in which a child lives and/or receives out-of-home care dramatically affects his or her development and can establish the foundation for success in school and life.

Success By 6's goal is to ensure that children are healthy, eager and ready to learn in school by the age of six. Through this United Way-led initiative, the Community Council and other partner agencies work with families, schools and child care centers in target areas to educate them on child development and ways in which they can develop supportive learning environments.

In addition to working with the Success By 6 Strategic Management Team and local Community Partnership Boards, the Community Council manages an innovative parent resource room at Mark Twain Elementary School which provides educational materials and activities for families in this low-income neighborhood.

Partner Organizations: *American Fidelity Assurance Co.; Leadership Oklahoma City; Oklahoma City Public Schools; Oklahoma County Child Care Licensing; Oklahoma Department of Human Services; Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy; Possibilities; Neighbors in Action; Parents as Partners in Education; Rainbow Fleet; University of Oklahoma Center for Early Childhood Professional Development; Sunbeam Family Services; United Way of Metro Oklahoma City; and many additional public and private agencies and community volunteers.*



Continuum of Care HMIS Clearinghouse and Homeless Alliance...

Homelessness among individuals and families continues to increase within Oklahoma County, but it has been difficult to determine the true level or types of services needed due to uncertainty about the actual number of homeless individuals and families. The Community Council has been involved in two projects to help address homelessness in Oklahoma County.

Launched in 2001 by the Community Council, the Continuum of Care Clearinghouse is a homelessness management information system that is tracking and will help improve the delivery of services by agencies assisting people struggling with homelessness. The Community Council is working closely with its partner agencies to implement and expand the database. Twelve agencies are currently participating; plans call for involving more than 40 agencies by 2005.

The Homeless Alliance's goal is to develop a coordinated, community-wide system to overcome homelessness in Oklahoma County. One of the first steps in this process was to conduct a needs assessment/gap analysis of the homeless population and services in Oklahoma County. Through its role as the umbrella agency for the Homeless Alliance from 2000 - early 2003, the Community Council led the planning process that culminated in the Oklahoma City Homeless Needs Assessment Report.

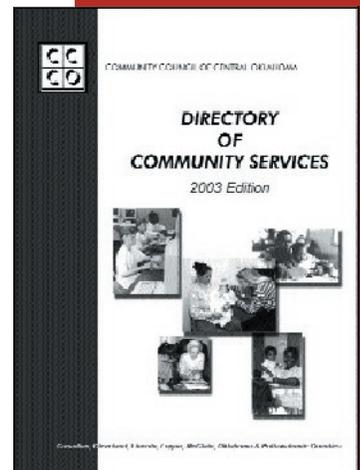
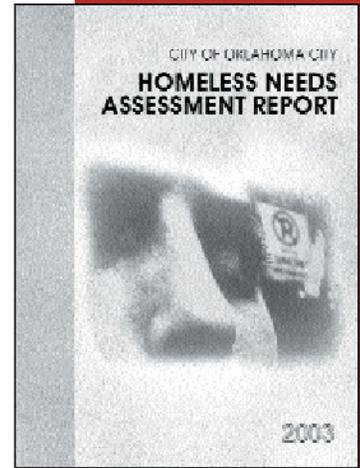
As a result of the Community Council's involvement in these projects, a better understanding exists about the scope of homelessness in the greater Oklahoma City area, gaps in service delivery to the homeless, and the next steps necessary to improve the community's ability to help people rebuild their lives.

Clearinghouse and Homeless Alliance Partner Organizations: *Career Connections Center; CarePoint, Inc.; Catholic Charities; City of Oklahoma City; City Rescue Mission, Inc.; Community Action Agency of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County and Canadian County; Community Counseling Center; Emanuel Synagogue; Foundation Management, Inc.; Grace Rescue Mission; Healing Hands Healthcare; Holy Temple Baptist Church; Hope Community Services, Inc.; National Human Services Data Consortium; Neighborhood Services Organization; OKC Metro Alliance for Safer Cities; Oklahoma City-County Health Department; Oklahoma Department of Human Services; Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services; Olivet Baptist Church; Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma; Salvation Army; Skyline Urban Ministries; The King is Coming Institute; Travelers Aid Society of Oklahoma City; United Parcel Service; YWCA of Oklahoma City; and other community agencies, businesses, funders and volunteers.*

Directory of Community Services...

Health and human service providers working with clients directly in the field or in an office setting need access to information about where to send their clients to meet a wide range of support needs. Many other people and organizations in the community also need access to comprehensive information about agencies and available programs, ranging from counseling, low-cost health clinics, drug and alcohol treatment, emergency food and housing and employment programs to legal aid, parks and recreation programs, cultural offerings, food pantries, support groups, helplines and volunteer opportunities.

For more than 40 years, the Community Council has collected, updated, and published the Directory of Community Services, the area's leading health and human services information resource guide. The directory includes information about more than 500 health and human service agencies and 1,000 + programs that are available in seven Central Oklahoma counties: Canadian, Cleveland, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma, and Pottawatomie. Available services and areas served, eligibility requirements, application procedures, contact information, maps and other information are included in all listings.



Set of Vital Signs Community Indicators

The Vital Signs indicator data set contains 57 indicators for the six quality-of-life areas studied. Oklahoma County Vital Signs 2003 reports data for 40 of the indicators. For some indicators, no data are available, but the information is still desired. For others, the data are not yet sufficiently reliable to be reported. For others, the indicator is proving not to be a useful measure.

- ✓ Indicators are reported in Oklahoma County Vital Signs 2003.
- ✗ Indicators are tracked but not reported in the 2003 report.
- Indicators for which data are not available, not reliable and/or not a good measure currently.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

- ✓ Households with children by household type
- ✓ Children living above 100% of the Federal Poverty Level by age groups (0-4 and 5-17) and by race
- ✓ Citizens with incomes above 100% of the Federal Poverty Level
- ✗ Citizens with incomes above 150% of the Federal Poverty Level
- ✓ Children by employment status of parents
- ✓ Students eligible for free/reduced-price lunch
- ✓ Home ownership
- Components of personal income
- ✓ Real per capita personal income as a percentage of U.S. real per capita personal income
- Measures of disparity/dispersion of income
- ✓ Net job growth
- ✓ Population growth

EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT

- ✓ Adults by race who have completed high school or equivalent program
- ✓ Adults who have completed a bachelor's degree
- ✓ Educational level of mothers of all new births
- ✓ Students who achieve established skill levels in reading, math and writing by targeted grade levels
- ✓ Dropout rate
- ✗ Number and percentage of students served through Head Start programs

HEALTH STATUS

- ✓ Births to unmarried teen mothers by race
- ✓ Births to unmarried mothers by race
- ✓ Teen birth rate among 15 to 17 and 18 to 19-year-olds
- ✗ Number of births to girls ages 10-14
- ✓ Infant mortality rate
- ✓ Mothers who have live births and who receive first trimester care
- ✗ Two-year-olds who are adequately immunized
- ✓ Pregnancies that resulted in live births that were considered to be unintended at the time of conception (mistimed and / or unwanted)
- Students (8th and 11th grade) free of involvement with alcohol, illicit drugs and tobacco in the previous month
- ✗ Elderly citizens with impaired mobility
- ✗ Elderly citizens needing assistance with self-care
- ✗ Elderly citizens with impaired mobility and needing assistance with self-care
- ✓ Measure of health insurance coverage
- ✓ Rate of total causes of death due to disease-related causes
- ✓ Rate of death from all non-disease-related causes
- ✓ Measure of regular access to dependable, affordable transportation

SAFETY

- ✓ Domestic violence calls per 1,000 households
- ✓ Confirmed and non-confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect per 1,000 children
- Measure of the capacity to investigate child abuse
- ✓ Elder abuse rate per 100,000 population
- ✗ Night-time traffic fatalities by age
- ✗ Number of deaths from work-related injuries
- ✗ Accidental death rate of adolescents, including motor vehicle accident rate and leading causes of death among adolescents
- ✓ Number of juvenile arrests
- ✓ Violent crime index rate (juveniles – Part I crimes)
- ✓ Index crime rate (violent/nonviolent) per 1,000 population

CIVIC PARTICIPATION

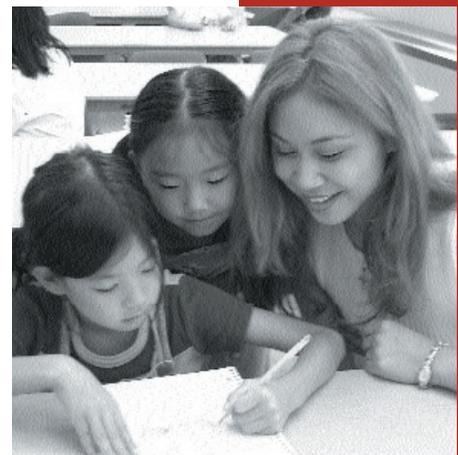
- ✓ Registered voters who vote in general elections
- ✓ Elderly who volunteer in the community at least 15 hours per week
- ✗ Community support of the elderly based on number of relatives in the community, not necessarily in the household

ARTS AND CULTURE

- ✓ Arts and culture attendance
- ✓ Arts and culture attendance with and without children
- ✓ Arts and culture attendance by income level
- ✓ Households that would like to attend arts and culture events more often by household type
- ✓ Non-profit arts and cultural organizations
- ✓ Public performances and attendees at selected arts and culture organizations
- ✓ Independent and international films

OTHER INDICATORS

- ✓ Child care cost as a percentage of household income
- ✗ City parks and recreation expenditures per capita
- ✗ Public library circulation per capita



Community Council of Central Oklahoma Overview

The Council's mission, "rallying community attention and resources to meet critical health and human service needs," is accomplished through four primary roles – research, convening, collaborative project development, and public awareness/advocacy.

Research: Through Vital Signs, the Council monitors the well-being of Oklahoma County citizens over time. In its eighth year, Vital Signs provides a unique, comprehensive compilation of information about economic well-being, health, education, safety, civic participation and arts and culture, including identified trends and critical issues. Vital Signs information helps guide the allocation of resources and strategic priorities of leading health and human service organizations and the United Way.

Convening: The Council convenes appropriate agencies and community leaders to help them develop and implement solutions that address identified critical issues. Through convening, the Council shares information that educates target audiences about critical issues and potential solutions.

Collaborative Project Development: If research-revealed needs cannot be met through existing agencies or programs, the Council collaborates with other organizations and community leaders to develop and launch pilot programs that will fill the gaps in services.

Public Awareness/Advocacy: The Council leads efforts to increase public awareness about critical issues and to gain support for proposed solutions among leaders in civic and community affairs, government, business, and other areas of decision-making.

Clients: The Council serves agencies that provide direct services to the community as well as community organizations, funding entities, and related community sectors, such as the media, the business community, and local and state government.

History: Since its formation 61 years ago in 1942, the Council has played an important leadership role in helping to form many valued community organizations, including the Community Action Agency, Neighborhood Services Organization, Areawide Aging Agency, a coordinated prenatal/pediatric care system for medically indigent women and children, and Possibilities: Neighbors in Action.

Directory of Community Services: Published and updated annually by the Council for more than 40 years, the Directory features a comprehensive listing of more than 1,000 service programs offered by more than 500 non-profit and governmental agencies in Central Oklahoma. The Directory provides contact information and describes services, eligibility requirements, application procedures, hours, fees, and areas served for agencies in seven counties - Canadian, Cleveland, Lincoln, Logan, McClain, Oklahoma and Pottawatomie.

Current Projects: The Council is helping to lead several major projects, including the Central Oklahoma 2-1-1 Helpline, Central Oklahoma Turning Point health initiative, Adolescent Health forums, the Success by 6 early childhood care and education collaboration and the Continuum of Care Clearinghouse/Homeless Management Information System.

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