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<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Low-Birthweight Babies</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
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<td>Number of Babies</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 4,172</td>
<td>US 320,869</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children Without Health Insurance</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 71,000</td>
<td>US 3,534,000</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child and Teen Deaths Per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 364</td>
<td>US 19,562</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teens Who Abuse Alcohol or Drugs</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Teens</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 13,000</td>
<td>US 1,276,000</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family and Community</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children in Single-Parent Families</td>
<td></td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 317,000</td>
<td>US 24,444,000</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children in Families Where the Household Head Lacks a High School Diploma</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 124,000</td>
<td>US 10,137,000</td>
<td>Better</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children Living in High-Poverty Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 113,000</td>
<td>US 10,032,000</td>
<td>Same</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Births Per 1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Births</td>
<td></td>
<td>OK: 4,391</td>
<td>US 229,715</td>
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The Annie E. Casey Foundation | www.aecf.org

Learn more at datacenter.kidscount.org/OK
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Oklahoma</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Overall Rank</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2015</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Well-Being</strong></td>
<td><strong>Children in Poverty</strong></td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>OK 209,000</td>
<td>US 15,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Children whose parents lack secure employment</strong></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK 279,000</td>
<td>US 21,363,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Children living in households with a high housing cost burden</strong></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>33%</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK 249,000</td>
<td>US 24,646,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Teens not in school and not working</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of Teens</td>
<td>OK 17,000</td>
<td>US 1,191,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Young children not in school</strong></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2009-11</td>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK 61,000</td>
<td>US 4,344,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fourth graders not proficient in reading</strong></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK N.A.</td>
<td>US N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>Better</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eighth graders not proficient in math</strong></td>
<td>Number of Children</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK N.A.</td>
<td>US N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Worse</td>
<td>Worse</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>High school students not graduating on time</strong></td>
<td>Number of Teens</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>2014/15</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OK N.A.</td>
<td>US N.A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>Better</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
www.olca.org | 405.236.5437

Learn more at datacenter.kidscount.org/OK
N.A. = NOT AVAILABLE
Oklahoma KIDS COUNT is generously funded by The Annie E. Casey Foundation, which is devoted to developing a brighter future for millions of children at risk of poor educational, economic, social and health outcomes.

The Annie E. Casey Foundation focuses on strengthening families, building stronger communities and ensuring access to opportunity, because children need all three to succeed. They advance research and solutions to overcome the barriers to success, help communities demonstrate what works and influence decision makers to invest in strategies based on solid evidence.

As a private philanthropy based in Baltimore and working across the country, The Annie E. Casey Foundation makes grants that help federal agencies, states, counties, cities and neighborhoods create more innovative, cost-effective responses to the issues that negatively affect children: poverty, unnecessary disconnection from family and communities with limited access to opportunity.

Since 1948, these efforts have translated into more informed policies and practices and yielded positive results for larger numbers of kids and families.

http://www.aecf.org
http://www.datacenter.kidscount.org
Acknowledgments

The Oklahoma KIDS COUNT Data Book is a publication of the Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy, providing current state and county level data on child well-being. The preparation of this publication was made possible through generous support from the Annie E. Casey Foundation (AECF). Oklahoma KIDS COUNT is part of the AECF national KIDS COUNT Data Center, a premier source of information on child well-being, and its network of state KIDS COUNT partners. Additional support was provided by SONIC Drive-In, a corporate sponsor of Oklahoma KIDS COUNT.

The 2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. The publication was produced under the general direction of OICA’s CEO Joe Dorman and KIDS COUNT Director Lani R. Habrock. Others who contributed to this report include Amy Smith, Aaron Kroier, Ryan Dobbs, Megan Jackson and Kristen Stephens. Data was collected from state and federal agencies by Data Consultant, Jeff Wallace. Special thanks to Oklahoma City University Assistant Professor of Economics, Ph.D., Kyle Dean, for his input, and Managing Editor of Social Science Quarterly at the University of Oklahoma, Dr. Kim Gaddie, for her work on editing the book you now hold in front of you.

Lastly, OICA offers a sincere thank you to our advocacy partners across the state who share KIDS COUNT data with policymakers, community leaders, practitioners and individual citizens. Working together, we will continue to inform policy and program discussions in ways that will improve outcomes for all Oklahoma’s children and youth.

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To download a copy of the full report, go to KIDS COUNT Publications: www.oica.org.
OKLAHOMA CHILD WELL-BEING: STATE BY STATE

Overall well-being rank: 36
The national Annie E. Casey Foundation’s 2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book ranked Oklahoma 36th overall in child well-being, up from 44th in 2010. The state rankings were based on 16 key KIDS COUNT indicators divided among four domains: Economic Well-being, Education, Health, and Family and Community. This report provides a state ranking for each domain based on four critical child well-being indicators and a snapshot of trends over time. Oklahoma experienced both gains and losses among these key child well-being indicators in recent years.

The KIDS COUNT database includes over 100 indicators on child well-being by state, as well as state comparisons for specific indicators. Oklahoma KIDS COUNT data can be viewed by state and county. Data collection methodology is provided for each indicator.

Economic well-being rank: 28
Over the past five years, Oklahoma’s state ranking in economic well-being for children has remained within the mid to upper twenties, close to the national average. In 2012, the state ranked 29th, the same ranking it held in 2016. The state’s ranking in economic well-being improved in 2013, when it peaked at 25th in the nation, but has failed to improve since that year.

The key indicators that comprise the overall economic well-being are: Children in poverty (22%), Children whose parents lack secure employment (29%), Children living in households with a high housing cost burden (26%), and Teens not in school and not working (8%).

Of these indicators, the state improved the most in child poverty. In 2010, the state’s percentage of children living in poverty, aged 17 and younger, was one in four (25%). In both 2014 and 2015, the percentage of children in poverty in Oklahoma showed a slight decrease, at 22%. The three percent decrease represented over 19,000 fewer children living in poverty in 2015, out of the 961,321 children aged 17 and younger in the state.

Oklahoma saw a very small improvement in the number of children living in households with a high housing cost burden, the term used when more than 30 percent of the household’s monthly income was spent on rent, mortgage payments, taxes, insurance, and/or related expenses. In 2014, 264,000 children lived in these households, compared to 2015 data that showed 261,000 children living in families carrying a heavy housing burden.

Education rank: 39
Despite lack of funding and the continued exodus of Oklahoma teachers, Oklahoma saw one of its greatest improvements in ranking in the domain of Education.
In 2016 Oklahoma ranked 42nd, but rose to 39th in 2017.

The four indicators contributing to the overall education rank include: Young children not in school (57%), Fourth graders not proficient in reading (67%), Eighth graders not proficient in math (77%), and High school students not graduating on time (18%).

Although Oklahoma’s overall ranking in education improved by three spots, the only improvement was in High school students not graduating on time, which was 21 percent in the 2012-2013 school year and is now 18 percent for the 2014-2015 school year. In all other education indicators Oklahoma saw no improvement.

Health rank: 29
Over the past five years, Oklahoma has experienced the most significant gains in the health domain. The state’s lowest ranking came in 2013, when Oklahoma was 46th in the nation in overall child health, before climbing to the current ranking of 29th in 2017.

Since last year, Oklahoma has improved in two of the four key health indicators to the following: Low birthweight babies (7.9%, improved from 8% in 2014), Children without health insurance (7%, improved from 9% in 2014), Child and teen deaths (36 out of 100,000), and Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs (4%).

The child and teen death rate reflects a broad range of factors; physical and mental health, access to health care, use of safety practices, adult supervision and accidents, including those involving motor vehicles. This rate saw very little improvement, and at 36, is equal to the same rate as in the year 2010.

Family and community rank: 39
The family and community domain reflects the family structure and environment in which children grow up. Since 2012, Oklahoma’s ranking has remained in the upper thirties and lower forties, nationally. In 2015, Oklahoma reached a ranking of 38th, its highest ranking for this indicator in the past five years. Indicators in the family and community rank included: Children in single-parent families (35%), Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma (13%), Children living in high-poverty areas (12%), and Teen births per 1,000 aged 15-19 (35).

Oklahoma has seen significant improvements in its teen birth rates in recent years, dropping from a rate of 50.4 per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in 2010, to a rate of 35 for females of the same age range in 2015. The rate for younger teens, aged 15-17, dropped from 22.9 per 1,000 in 2011, to 15.9 in 2015. For older teens, aged 18-19, the birth rate declined from 82.6 per 1,000 females in 2011, to 64.2 in 2015. To download a copy of the full report, go to KIDS COUNT Publications: www.oica.org.
Economic Well-Being
In order to provide a secure foundation for children to grow into successful, productive adults, parents need jobs which pay a living wage, affordable housing and health care, and the ability to invest in their children’s future. The long-term effects of poverty on children can be devastating. Poverty is invariably linked with homelessness, food insecurity, lack of access to health care and unsafe living environments. Additional negative effects of poverty include teen pregnancy and lack of school readiness.

Children in poverty
According to most recent data, 209,000 (22%) children in Oklahoma live in poverty*. This is down from 25 percent in 2010.

Implications: Growing up in poverty is one of the greatest threats to healthy child development. Poverty and financial stress can impede children’s cognitive development and their ability to learn. It can contribute to behavioral, social and emotional problems and poor. - Annie E. Casey Foundation

Opportunities at the state level: When it comes to reducing poverty, common methods rely on redistribution; having top-earners and businesses pay more in taxes and redistributing that money in order to expand government programs and services for the poor. This idea says we have more homeless shelters, more Section 8 housing and more generous welfare benefits for the poor. However, there are many different ways to attack poverty. We could reform our labor market institutions; reduce unemployment with jobs, programs and/or stimulus packages. We could make college free, thus reducing the number of low-skilled workers, or increase the minimum wage. Redistribution is not the only way to take on poverty.

We have a choice. We can either reduce poverty by toying with our economy and our labor market institutions in ways that affect employment rates and the size of worker’s paychecks, or we can keep our current labor market and engage in more aftermarket redistribution.

What it would take to turn the ship around and move in a positive direction?
Indicator: Percent Under 18 at or Below Poverty (2015)
New Hampshire - ranked #1 in having the lowest percentage of children living in poverty (11%) - credits two bills specifically they believe have addressed poverty from a two-generation approach. They believe these two bills have helped the state maintain a low level of families and children living in poverty:
• New Hampshire: HB 216: Expulsion of Certain Pupils - This bill provides that no pupil in kindergarten through grade 2 shall be expelled from a public school. The bill also establishes circumstances under which a pupil in kindergarten through grade 2 may be suspended.
• New Hampshire HB 629: Establishing Grandfamilies - This bill establishes a preference for the appointment of a child’s grandparent as guardian of the minor in certain cases. It provides support for children in crisis and families suffering from the opioid epidemic, encouraging healthy early childhood development.
States with the lowest child poverty rates share some common practices. They tend to investment in assistance programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Medicaid, Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC), child care subsidies and minimum wages. As seen in Wyoming, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Minnesota, government assistance programs allow families to invest more in early child development in order to decrease the amount of children in poverty.

*The federal poverty definition consists of a series of thresholds based on family size and composition. In calendar year 2015, a family of two adults and two children fell in the “poverty” category if their annual income fell below $24,036. Poverty status is not determined for people in military barracks, institutional quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). The data are based on income received in the 12 months prior to the survey.

**Children whose parents lack secure employment**
Implications: In Oklahoma, 29 percent of children have a parent lacking secure employment. This is down from 32 percent in 2010. Children living in families lacking secure parental employment are vulnerable. Without at least one parent employed full-time, children are more likely to fall into poverty. Yet too many parents who want full-time work are forced to piece together part-time or temporary jobs that neither provide sufficient or stable income, nor do they provide health and retirement benefits the way full-time positions do. Some lack the educational skills needed to secure a stable job. Even a full-time job at low wages does not necessarily lift a family out of poverty.

**Children living in households with a high housing cost burden**
Implications: Family income is only one factor of financial security; the cost of basic expenses also matters. Housing is typically one of the largest expenses that families face. Low-income families, in particular, are unable to meet all of their basic needs if housing consumes nearly one-third or more of their income.

**Teens not in school and not working**
Implications: Teens who leave school and do not become part of the workforce are at high risk of experiencing negative outcomes as they transition to adulthood. The percentage of teens not in school and not working (sometimes referred to as “opportunity” or “disconnected” youth) includes young people ages 16 to 19 who are not engaged in school or the workforce. While those who have dropped out of school are clearly vulnerable, many young people who have finished school but are not working are also at a disadvantage in terms of achieving economic success in adulthood. Nationally, 8 percent of youth were disconnected from both work and school in 2013. About 1.3 million teens between the ages of 16 and 19 were neither enrolled in school nor employed. This indicator has not changed dramatically over time, but in 2013, more young people were not in school and not working than in 1990.
Education
“A THRIVING, PROSPEROUS ECONOMY MUST HAVE A SKILLED, EDUCATED WORKFORCE.”
– MARY FALLIN, GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA, 2017 STATE OF THE STATE ADDRESS

Education is the foundation for the rest of our lives. Part of the “American Dream” is the expectation that any child in the United States will receive the same education and have the same opportunities to fulfill their potential as their peers. Education can create opportunities that level the playing field and break down barriers. Oklahoma rose from a ranking of 42 in Education last year to 39 overall this year. This increase in ranking is largely due to improvements in reading and math proficiency. However, for a state that prides itself on its work ethic and devotion to education, we can do better. Without a good educational foundation, our state will not have a workforce that is attractive to industry and business. Oklahoma’s educational system is for many children their first contact with health, whether through school lunch programs, health education, or special education services. Good schools help tie communities together, reduce poverty, and decrease crime. However, budget cuts and appropriation of funds to other sources are hindering the potential impact of improving education in Oklahoma. We must educate ourselves, those around us, and our legislature, not only about the realities of the situation but also possible creative solutions to give new life to our state. Education can create opportunities that level the playing field and break down barriers that can lead to long healthy lives for generations of Oklahomans.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION – 57 PERCENT ARE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

Access to preschool and pre-K programs prepare children for academic success in the future. Historically, Oklahoma has been a national leader in early childhood education by expanding access to pre-K programs statewide. Budget cuts to funding and teacher salaries have put this legacy in danger. During the period of 2011-2015, 56 percent of young children (defined as three to four years-old) were not in school in Oklahoma. 82% of three-year-old children in Oklahoma
were not enrolled in any preschool program. 15 percent were enrolled in Head Start programs. Oklahoma does better by its four-year-old children, with 99.4 percent of school districts in the state offering pre-kindergarten (pre-K) programs as a grade-level program. Some of those school districts offer pre-K through collaboration in private/public partnerships (Head Start, Child Care, Faith-Based Facilities, Tribal Early Childhood Centers, YMCA locations, Assisted Living Centers, Business Offices, Universities, and Vocational/Technical Schools). Because of this, 75 percent of appropriate-age children are enrolled in pre-K.

A comparison: Connecticut
Connecticut’s rate of young children not in school is 36 percent, which puts them at #1 in the United States. What differences are there in Connecticut's educational system that Oklahoma could learn from? One of the first states to establish an Office of Early Childhood – its goal is to coordinate and improve the various early childhood programs and components in the state to create a cohesive high-quality early childhood system. Offers the “Smart Start” program, which provides matching funds for public school districts to open preschool programs within the school system.

How could we improve?
Preschool enrollment, at 15 percent, is mostly found in Head Start programs. Funding for these programs is a part of the Oklahoma Early Childhood Program (OECP). Since its inception, the OECP has expanded three-year-old enrollment from 720 in 2006, to 2,605 in 2015. Private funds are matched by the OECP to provide preschool services. If this program were expanded, enrollment of preschool students would rise accordingly. The OECP could also be expanded to offer matching funds to school districts as the “Smart Start” program in Connecticut does.

Pre-K enrollment is better than in many states, due to Oklahoma’s decision to fund pre-K as a grade-level program. However, attendance is not mandatory.

FOURTH GRADE READING PROFICIENCY – 67 PERCENT NOT PROFICIENT
By the time students enter the fourth grade, reading is no longer its own subject, but an important tool in learning other subjects. Any losses here can predict dropout rates and lower college attendance.

The KIDS COUNT Data Center measures this indicator using the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) and identifies 67 percent of students entering the fourth grade as having insufficient reading skills. However, only 5 percent of Oklahoman students take the NAEP.
In Oklahoma, the majority of students take the state-administered STAR test, which is the assessment used to identify reading deficiencies. If a student receives an “Unsatisfactory” score, they are subject to retention – repeating the third grade – unless granted one of six possible exemptions.

There are some revealing gaps in this data:

- Although 66 percent of all students are eligible for free or reduced school lunches, they accounted for 87 percent of those scoring unsatisfactory.
- Racial groups performed disproportionately – all racial groups except White students had a higher percentage scoring unsatisfactorily than their representation. For example, Black or African American students represent 9 percent of the total student population, but 18 percent of unsatisfactory scores. White students represent 50 percent of the student population, but only 32 percent of unsatisfactory scores.
- English Language Learners (ELL) and students on IEPs (Individualized Education Program) also performed disproportionately – ELL students represent 12 percent of the student population, but 25 percent of unsatisfactory scores. Students on IEPs represent 17 percent of the student population, but 50 percent - half – of all unsatisfactory scores.
- Black students disproportionately experience out-of-school suspension. Black students are out-of-school suspended at three times the rate of their white peers.
A comparison: Massachusetts
Massachusetts’ rate of students entering the fourth grade not proficient in reading is 50 percent, which puts them at #1 in the United States. What differences are there in Massachusetts’ educational system that Oklahoma could learn from?

- Made changing their state’s school funding system a priority, investing more per student in low-income areas. This paid off as students in those low-income areas were able to close the achievement gap due to better school services than their local tax base would be able to afford.
- Developed a statewide annual teacher evaluation process that made teacher certification more difficult.

![Unsatisfactory Reading Scores 2016](chart.png)

![Image](image.png)
Family & Community
**FAMILY & COMMUNITY**

Nurturing families and strong support systems are foundational to child development. Parents lacking education beyond high school often struggle to make ends meet, are more prone to depression, make more frequent visits to emergency rooms, and have less time and resources to invest in their children. While safety in the home is essential, safety outside the home is important as well. In this chapter, we will look at how single-parent families, household education, poverty, and teen births are core variables that can either create a safety net that supports and lifts children up or dramatically inhibit the growth and development of the child.

**Children in single-parent families**

- **Society has seen an upward trend in the number of single-parent families across the nation in recent years.** These families often have substantial barriers to wellness that can range from economic to health and human resources. However, the numbers of single-parent families are multiplied by the state of Oklahoma leading the nation in incarceration of women and placing second in overall incarcerations nationwide. We must objectively assess our state criminal justice policies, while also educating the community in ways that the public can support these families.

- **Implications:** Children growing up in single-parent families typically do not have the same economic or human resources available as those growing up in two-parent families. Compared with children in married-couple families, children raised in single-parent households are more likely to drop out of school, to have or cause a teen pregnancy and to experience a divorce in adulthood. They are also three to five times as likely to live in poverty as those living with both parents.

- **Opportunities at the state level:** Oklahoma has the second highest incarceration rate in the nation and is first in female incarceration. Many of these sentences are for non-violent crimes. 1 in 10 Oklahoma children have or have had a parent incarcerated. When a parent is incarcerated, households experience added financial burden. When a father is incarcerated, household income drops on average by 25 percent. Criminal justice reform is needed if we are to give children a chance to grow up in emotionally and economically stable environments.

**Children in families where the head of household lacks a high school diploma**

In Oklahoma, 13 percent of children live in households where neither parent has obtained a high school diploma or GED. These households often suffer staggering reductions in available employment options, and a significant reduction in life expectancy. Financial stress, inflexible working environments, and family expectations combine for a risk of heart disease and stroke that is almost twice the national average. Education is a determinant of health that can be drastically changed directly through public support programs and legislative incentives.
Implications: In general, children in two-parent households were more likely to have a parent with higher levels of education than children in single-parent homes.

Children in single-parent homes are more likely to struggle economically. This struggle is further compounded by lack of education and access to higher paying jobs. Beyond economic hardship, child care is often burdensome. Many entry level and low-skilled jobs require workers to keep erratic schedules. For example, those working in the service industry or retail often have to work weekends, late nights, and other hours non-conducive to child care providers. These obstacles along with the rising cost of higher education create barriers for parents wishing to attain higher levels of education to become more competitive for higher paying jobs.

Opportunities at the state level:
Fund evidence-based teen pregnancy prevention programs. According to the NCSL:
- Only 40 percent of teen mothers finish high school. Fewer than 2 percent finish college by age 30.
- Young women who give birth while attending a community college are 65 percent less likely to complete their degree than women who do not have children during that time.
- Children of teen mothers perform worse on many measures of school readiness, are 50 percent more likely to repeat a grade, and are more likely to drop out of high school.

What top ranking states are doing:
Massachusetts (ranked 6th in children by household head’s educational attainment) provides affordable higher education and education grants to residents, thus expanding accessibility and opportunity. States like Iowa (also tied for 6th) have found that allowing more local control in school districts allows the curriculum to target more specific student needs, giving more opportunity to succeed. These investments ultimately encourage more young adults to pursue higher education.

Children living in high poverty areas:
Low income and low education levels correlate most strongly in high poverty areas. The children growing up in these environments are susceptible to an array of crime, violence, and poor mental health that children in more affluent areas may never see. State and private organizations can combine to provide community resources and financial assistance to help families in these neighborhoods to find tangible ways to increase their quality of life and the quality of their environment. In this chapter we will discuss the definitions of poverty and distressed neighborhoods.

Implications: High-poverty areas are defined by the U.S. census as places where the poverty rates for the total population are 30 percent or more. Concentrated poverty puts whole neighborhoods, and the people living in them, at risk. High-poverty neighborhoods are much more likely to have high rates of crime and violence, physical and mental health issues and unemployment. Other factors creating barriers to economic success include limited access to well-performing schools, living wage job opportunities and access to networks. According to the Census Bureau, in high poverty areas earnings were lower, unemployment was higher, and householders were less education than non-poverty areas. Families in poverty areas were twice as likely to be maintained by a female householder*
and less likely to be maintained by a married couple. Families were also much larger. One in twenty-five poverty area families consisted of seven or more persons. In non-poverty areas, only about 1 in 75 families were that large.

*The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the “reference person” to whom the relationship of all other household members, if any, is recorded. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families. Distressed neighborhoods- “As poverty increased and spread during the 2000s, the number of distressed neighborhoods in the United States—defined as census tracts with poverty rates of 40 percent or more climbed by nearly three-quarters”

Teen births per 1,000

Implications: In 2015, Oklahoma had the second highest teen birth rate in the nation, at 35 per 1,000 females aged 15-19, more than 50 percent above the U.S. average of 22. The U.S. teen birth rate has declined 65 percent from the peak in 1991 to 2015. In Oklahoma, the teen birth rate fell by 52 percent during that same period. Public spending related to teen pregnancy and too-early parenting is estimated to cost the state $150 million annually.

The Teen Birth Rate is one of the 16 priority indicators used annually by national KIDS COUNT to determine a state’s child well-being ranking, because teen births impact such a wide array of health, education, safety, and economic issues for the teens and their children. High teen birth rates are directly linked to the state’s high child poverty and generational poverty. Nearly half of mothers who give birth before age 20 are living in poverty within the first year of the child’s life. Teen pregnancy is the leading cause of school dropouts among girls. Only about one-third of all Oklahoma girls who gave birth in 2015 had graduated from high school; among older teens alone, aged 18-19, less than half had a high school diploma. Only about 2 percent of teen mothers will receive a college degree.

Opportunities at the state level:
It is critical that the state’s health, education, child welfare, and juvenile justice agencies make the expansion of evidence-based programs and access to quality adolescent health services a priority. This is done by working with county health departments, schools, youth-serving organizations, and community leaders. Oklahoma’s teen birth numbers and rates have declined steadily, yet the state remains among those with the highest teen birth rates because other states are getting better, faster. Teen pregnancy is preventable if the state agencies focus on what works.
Health
HEALTH

Health is the foundation of childhood well-being. In the 2017 national KIDS COUNT Data Book, Oklahoma ranked 29th in overall Health up from 34th in 2016.

Ensuring all children, especially those coming from economically disadvantaged homes, have access to adequate nutrition, preventative care, dental care, and proper housing is paramount if Oklahoma children are going to have an opportunity to pursue their own American dreams.

Increasing access to health care and mitigating negative environmental factors such as, substance abuse, maternal depression, and family violence, are all important aspects of child well-being. Access to healthcare early on has a ripple effect in childhood development. It is crucial for school readiness and attendance and has lasting consequences on the future of each child.

Low-birthweight babies
Implications: According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among other affluent countries, the United States has one of the highest rate of babies born at a low birthweight. (5.5 lbs or less).

Oklahoma has seen a mostly stagnant rate of low-birthweight babies born since 2011. Although the rate has improved by about half a percentage point between 2011 and 2015, the overall number from year to year has yet to fall below 4,000.

Low birthweights can contribute to developmental delays as well as both short and long-term disabilities. Low-birthweight babies are also at a greater risk of dying within the first year of life.

Opportunities at a state level:
Smoking prevention policies and programs. Smoking cigarettes during pregnancy is the most significant factor known to attribute to low birthweight. According to the Annie E. Casey report “Preventing Low Birthweight,” smokers are nearly twice as likely to deliver a low-birthweight baby as non-smokers. In the 2017 legislative session Oklahoma state law makers passed a $1.50 cigarette fee which was ruled unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court due to it being a revenue raising measure passed in the last week of session. However, legislation such as this as well as support for smoking prevention programs are key to moving Oklahoma’s low birthweight rate in the right direction.

Food deserts
Tackling the problem of food deserts is important to improving the health of both mothers and babies. A food desert is an area in which a significant portion of the population (33%
or more) experiences a lack of access to healthy and affordable food (within a 10 mile radius). Being a state with large areas of rural populations, it makes sense Oklahoma would have areas in which a grocery store is further than 10 miles away. However, there are food deserts in our most populated cities. Both Oklahoma City and Tulsa have areas designated as food deserts. Incentivizing grocery stores to build in “low access” areas by helping lessen the burden of startup costs and mitigating risk can help bring access and affordability to expectant mothers, families, and vulnerable populations.

**Nutrition programs.**
Health care providers recommend expectant mothers of a normal weight gain 25 to 35 pounds. Mothers who gain less than 22 pounds are two to three times more likely to have a low birthweight baby. In order to meet at least the recommended weight gain mark, expectant mothers need well-rounded nutrition. Providing educational services in schools and in community spaces can help pregnant mothers and families make more healthier and nutritious decisions, even if they are living in a place where resources are limited.

**Children without health insurance:**
According to the most recent (2015) data, 7 percent of Oklahoma children remain uninsured. This has improved from 2010, in which 10 percent of children did not have insurance, but Oklahoma remains above the national average of 5 percent. There’s still work to do.

Children without health insurance are far less likely to have a primary care physician and to receive preventative health care, such as dental check-ups. Regular doctor’s visits many take for granted can put a heavy financial burden on low-income families. Furthermore, health insurance can protect families from financial devastation should a serious or chronic illness arise.

**Opportunities at a state level:**
Oklahoma SoonerCare is a health care coverage program jointly funded by the federal government and the state of Oklahoma. It helps pay some or all medical expenses for people who fall within certain income brackets.

Although Oklahoma offers SoonerCare there are still gaps in insurance for children. These gaps are disproportionately among minorities. While the state average is 7 percent uninsured, 21 percent of American Indian children and 8 percent of Latino children remain uninsured.

**Child and teen deaths:**
In Oklahoma there were 36 deaths out of every 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 19. This rate has seen low fluctuation since 2011.

When looking at the child and teen death rate, it is important to know this is a broad indicator. It reflects physical and mental health, lack of adult supervision, environmental factors such as exposure to toxins, drugs, and violence. It includes, but is not excluded to, death by suicide, vehicular accidents, access to health care, and incidents involving neglect. According to the Annie E. Casey 2017 Data Book, accidents, primarily those involving a
vehicle, are the leading cause of child and teen death. 34 percent of overall childhood deaths were due to accidents. Suicide came in second at 13 percent. Followed by homicide (12%), cancer (9%) and heart disease (5%).

What top ranking states are doing:
In order to decrease percentage of children under 18 uninsured, states with the most insured children, like Massachusetts (1st) and Michigan (9th), increased eligibility and funding for health insurance programs, specifically Medicaid. This helped families and children in need of assistance. Michigan, Connecticut (also tied for 9th), and Alabama (2nd) increased eligibility and funding assisting children, in particular, through the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP). By investing in these programs, more children were able to receive medical assistance.

Teens who abuse alcohol or drugs:
Implications: Alcohol abuse among teenagers is shown to have a negative impact on brain development during a time of important cognitive development. The likelihood of engaging in unsafe sexual practices, driving under the influence, abusing multiple substances and committing crimes increases with teen abuse of alcohol or drugs. Other issues associated with teen abuse of alcohol or drugs includes physical and mental health problems, isolation from peers, family, schools, and community, and poor academic performance. Each of the problems associated with teen alcohol and drug abuse can continue into adulthood. The percentage of teens ages 12-17 who abuse alcohol and drugs dropped from 7 percent from 2009 and 2010, to 4 percent between 2013 and 2014. Among the teens reportedly abusing alcohol or drugs, Asian teens were the least likely to abuse or have an alcohol or drug dependency problem.

Opportunities at a state level:
Establishing small, treatment-oriented facilities for confined youth. According to The Annie E. Casey Foundation, almost 40 percent of confined youth in juvenile commitments and detentions are for nonviolent offenses. Effective treatment of the confined youth in a developmentally appropriate, humane setting can result in lower recidivism at the same cost to taxpayers, as was done in Missouri. Investment in alternatives to incarceration that supervise, house, and treat youth within their own homes and communities provides a more productive setting for rehabilitation than would confinement. The combination of normalized environments and rigorous treatment allows for the youth to reestablish a relationship with themselves, as well as with the community.

Restoring teen and young adult connections to opportunity. Abuse of alcohol or drugs during the teenage years causes a disconnection with the community which can directly impact the likelihood of unemployment and poverty. By offering youth early work experience, job readiness skills can be attained for future success. This can give hope to a troubled teen through socialization with a positive adult figure, an increased sense of self-worth, and a confidence accompanying occupational skills, while increasing the chances of higher levels of career attainment.

Expand the service array to ensure that children remain in families. Services such as, Attachment, Self-Regulation and Competency (ARC), promote resilience in children who have experienced chronic trauma in many forms. Helping the vulnerable children due
County Profile Rankings
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 336
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 75%
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 11.6%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 28.5%
Per Capita Income: $27,161
Unemployment Rate: 7.9%

### Child Population

- **Ages 0-2:** 962, -4.4%
- **Ages 3-5:** 941, -4.3%
- **Ages 0-17:** 5,917, 26.8%

### Poverty by Race

- 40.2% white
- 39.7% native american
- 58.8% latino
- 0% african american
- 38% total

*source: kidscount.org*
ALFALFA COUNTY

85
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

77%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

11.4
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

21.5%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$48,046
Per Capita Income

2.9%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
21.3% white
0% native american
15.1% latino
0% african american
20.4% total

*source: kidscount.org
Atoka County

**Child Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>538</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>3,178</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 265
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 68%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 8.2
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 26.6%
- **Per Capita Income**: $30,372
- **Unemployment Rate**: 6.5%

**Poverty by Race**

- 29.1% white
- 22.8% native american
- 25.7% latino
- 76.1% african american
- 29.6% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
**BEAVER COUNTY**

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 90
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 70%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: N/A
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 16.5%
- **Per Capita Income**: $52,751
- **Unemployment Rate**: 2.9%

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 16.5% white
- 0% native american
- 5.5% latino
- 0% african american
- 11.7% total

*Source: Kidscount.org*
## Beckham County

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>988</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,012</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education
- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 293
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 57%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 8.5%
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 19.8%
- **Per Capita Income**: $39,940
- **Unemployment Rate**: 3.6%

### Poverty by Race
- 13% white
- 0% native american
- 28.1% latino
- 0% african american
- 12.3% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
**BLAINE COUNTY**

115
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

76%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

13
Percent of Teen Births Ages 10-19

21.8%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$42,540
Per Capita Income

3.7%
Unemployment Rate

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>2,599</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 20% white
- 64% native american
- 16.2% latino
- 8% african american
- 22.8% total

*source: kidscount.org*
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 631
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 75%
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 13
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 23.3%
Per Capita Income: $31,039
Unemployment Rate: 4.9%

Poverty by Race:
- White: 21.6%
- Native American: 23.2%
- Latino: 30.3%
- African American: 32.7%
- Total: 23.1%

Source: kidscount.org
**CADDIO COUNTY**

- 381 Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- 58% Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- 11.7 Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- 24.2% Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- $30,931 Per Capita Income
- 5.6% Unemployment Rate

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,304</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>7,555</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 20.3% white
- 39.3% native american
- 39.8% latino
- 76.5% african american
- 27.4% total

*source: kidscount.org*
**CANADIAN COUNTY**

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:** 1,389
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:** 82%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:** 5.3
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:** 17.7%
- **Per Capita Income:** $43,573
- **Unemployment Rate:** 3.7%

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>5,611</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>5,905</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>35,927</td>
<td>26.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 85.6% white
- 12% native american
- 3.3% latino
- 18.6% african american
- 9.1% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
**CARTER COUNTY**

- **574** Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **69%** Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **9.3** Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **21.8%** Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **$43,630** Per Capita Income
- **4.7%** Unemployment Rate

**POVERTY BY RACE**
- 18.2% white
- 27.9% native american
- 28.4% latino
- 38.7% african american
- 20.8% total

**PERCENT OF POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2,004</td>
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<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,963</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>25.3%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*source: kidscount.org*
CHEROKEE COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 542

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 62%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 7.8

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 25.3%

Per Capita Income: $29,127

Unemployment Rate: 6%

POVERTY BY RACE
- 29.4% white
- 24.7% native american
- 56.6% latino
- 67.2% african american
- 29.7% total

*source: kidscount.org
CHOCTAW COUNTY

187
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

33%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

15.6
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

29.4%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$31,298
Per Capita Income

8.1%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
38.4% white
23% native american
51.2% latino
68.6% african american
39.9% total

*source: kidscount.org
CIMARRON COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- 28

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- 46%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- N/A

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- 29.4%

Per Capita Income
- $65,254

Unemployment Rate
- 2.8%

POVERTY BY RACE
- 29.5% white
- 0% native american
- 47.9% latino
- 0% african american
- 31.4% total

*source: kidscount.org
CLEVELAND COUNTY

1970
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

70%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

4.2
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

19%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$42,716
Per Capita Income

3.8%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

- 14.4% white
- 12.1% native american
- 24.6% latino
- 18.8% african american
- 13.9% total

*Source: kidscount.org
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:
76

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:
65%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:
10.7%

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:
27.7%

Per Capita Income:
$36,331

Unemployment Rate:
7.2%

Poverty by Race:
- 36.9% white
- 20% Native American
- 37.5% Latino
- 0% African American
- 30.5% total

*Source: kidscount.org
### COMANCHE COUNTY

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
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<td>3-5</td>
<td>5,290</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>29,313</td>
<td>24%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Important Statistics

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 1358
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 66%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 8.7%
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 22%
- **Per Capita Income**: $38,195
- **Unemployment Rate**: 4.9%

### Poverty by Race

- 19.6% white
- 25.2% native american
- 23.6% latino
- 35.1% african american
- 24.3% total

*source: kidscount.org*
## Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>226</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>1,362</td>
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## Poverty by Race

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native american</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latino</td>
<td>30.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>african american</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Additional Data

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 87
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 78%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 10.2%
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 22.5%
- **Per Capita Income**: $39,298
- **Unemployment Rate**: 4.7%

*Source: kidscount.org*
CRAIG COUNTY

150
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

68%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

9.8
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

24.3%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$34,900
Per Capita Income

5.6%
Unemployment Rate

CHILD POPULATION

AGES | NUMBER | PERCENT OF POPULATION
--- | --- | ---
0-2 | 538 | 3.7%
3-5 | 503 | 3.4%
0-17 | 3,253 | 22.2%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 25.3% white
- 32.5% native american
- 23.5% latino
- 15.3% african american
- 26.2% total

*source: kidscount.org*
### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2,693</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>2,658</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>17,129</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
742

### Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
68%

### Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
8.2%

### Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
23.2%

### Per Capita Income
$38,096

### Unemployment Rate
5.3%

### Poverty by Race
- 20.5% white
- 25.4% native american
- 21% latino
- 62.9% african american
- 22.1% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
CUSTER COUNTY

384
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

74%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

9.1
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

19.6%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$39,014
Per Capita Income

3.6%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

13% white
35.3% native american
23.4% latino
58.5% african american
16.8% total

*source: kidscount.org
DELAWARE COUNTY

**CHILD POPULATION**

- **0-2**: 1,198 (2.9%)
- **3-5**: 1,268 (3%)
- **0-17**: 8,540 (20.5%)

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 443

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 57%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 9.3%

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 26.9%

**Per Capita Income**: $31,899

**Unemployment Rate**: 5.9%

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 28.3% white
- 39.8% native american
- 54.3% latino
- 42.9% african american
- 33.6% total

*source: kidscount.org*
DEWEY COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

Per Capita Income

Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

24.5% white

0% native american

23.4% latino

0% african american

22.7% total

*source: kidscount.org
## Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statistics

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 54
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 66%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: N/A
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 20.6%
- **Per Capita Income**: $63,065
- **Unemployment Rate**: 3.4%

### Poverty by Race

- 20% white
- 0% native american
- 45.8% latino
- 0% african american
- **18.7% total**

*Source: kidscount.org*
GARFIELD COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 720

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 59%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 9.2

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 20.9%

Per Capita Income: $44,985

Unemployment Rate: 3.9%

POVERTY BY RACE

17.3% white
16.8% native american
32.9% latino
15.8% african american
18.8% total

*source: kidscount.org
GARVIN COUNTY

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**
- 378

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**
- 73%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**
- 8.8

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**
- 22.8%

**Per Capita Income**
- $40,337

**Unemployment Rate**
- 4.5%

**Poverty by Race**
- 21.1% white
- 26.1% native american
- 31.4% latino
- 12% african american
- 22.6% total

*source: kidscount.org*
**Grady County**

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:** 603

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:** 71%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:** 5.6

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:** 21.2%

**Per Capita Income:** $38,678

**Unemployment Rate:** 4.4%

**Child Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,873</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>2,059</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>13,239</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poverty by Race**

- 18.3% white
- 9.8% native american
- 26.5% latino
- 5% african american
- 17.5% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
GRANT COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
54

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
55%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
N/A

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
19.4%

Per Capita Income
$50,348

Unemployment Rate
2.9%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 9.8% white
- 0% native american
- 11.9% latino
- 0% african american
- 13.1% total

*source: kidscount.org
**GREER COUNTY**

- **77** Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **69%** Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **9.6** Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **21.8%** Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **$24,508** Per Capita Income
- **5.2%** Unemployment Rate

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 19% white
- 9% native american
- 8.5% latino
- 66.7% african american
- 16.8% total

*source: kidscount.org*
HARMON COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 38

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 39%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: N/A

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 19.8%

Per Capita Income: $37,510

Unemployment Rate: 3.9%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 7.7% white
- 0% native american
- 41.2% latino
- 60.5% african american
- 24.2% total

*source: kidscount.org
HARPER COUNTY

42
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

75%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

9.7
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

20%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$50,607
Per Capita Income

3%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
19.5% white
0% native american
33.9% latino
0% african american
25.1% total

*source: kidscoun.org
HASKELL COUNTY

174
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

70%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

7.8
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

26.4%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$34,501
Per Capita Income

8.1%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

- 26.5% white
- 21.5% native american
- 47.7% latino
- 36.4% african american
- 25.6% total

*source: kidscount.org
JACKSON COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

Per Capita Income

Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

*source: kidscount.org
JOHNSTON COUNTY

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:** 129

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:** 72%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:** 6.5%

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:** 26.1%

**Per Capita Income:** $32,082

**Unemployment Rate:** 7.2%

**POVERTY BY RACE**
- 27.1% white
- 19.4% native american
- 36.9% latino
- 100% african american
- 27.2% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
KAY COUNTY

539
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

73%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

12.2
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

24.6%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$38,443
Per Capita Income

6.1%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

- 20.9% white
- 41.1% native american
- 43.2% latino
- 62.7% african american
- 25.9% total

*source: kidscount.org

CHILDB POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,859</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>11,315</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CHILD POPULATION**

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 255
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 75%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 7.1%
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 16.9%
- **Per Capita Income**: $46,574
- **Unemployment Rate**: 3.2%

### Poverty by Race
- **9.6% white**
- **0% native american**
- **10.5% latino**
- **0% african american**
- **9.6% total**

*Source: kidscount.org*
KIOWA COUNTY

135
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

63%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

10.9
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

24.6%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$31,899
Per Capita Income

4.5%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>white</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>native american</td>
<td>63.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latino</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>african american</td>
<td>38.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total</td>
<td>30.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*source: kidscount.org
LATIMER COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 91

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 82%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 9

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 25.9%

Per Capita Income: $33,297

Unemployment Rate: 8.1%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 17% white
- 31.3% native american
- 35.9% latino
- 7.1% african american
- 23% total

*source: kidscount.org
LE FLORE COUNTY

641
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

58%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

11.2
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

26%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$31,837
Per Capita Income

7.5%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
25.7% white
29.1% native american
54.7% latino
53.4% african american
28.9% total

*source: kidscount.org

CHILD POPULATION

AGES
NUMBER
PERCENT OF POPULATION

0-2
1,991
4%

3-5
1,804
3.6%

0-17
12,033
24.1%
LINCOLN COUNTY

CHILD POPULATION

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 358

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 64%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 5.8%

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 22.6%

Per Capita Income: $34,985

Unemployment Rate: 4.7%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 21% white
- 19.4% native american
- 31.2% latino
- 31.3% african american
- 20.6% total

*source: kidscount.org
# Logan County

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 251

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 73%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 3.7%

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 18.6%

**Per Capita Income**: $39,036

**Unemployment Rate**: 4.1%

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>10,808</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poverty by Race

- 8.8% white
- 19.8% native american
- 26.1% latino
- 54.4% african american
- 13.7% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 144
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 60%
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 7.4
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 20.4%
Per Capita Income: $36,197
Unemployment Rate: 3.8%

Child Population:
- Ages 0-2: 353 (3.5%)
- Ages 3-5: 437 (4.4%)
- Ages 0-17: 2,496 (25%)

Poverty by Race:
- 19.7% white
- 20.5% native american
- 34.3% latino
- 9.000% african american
- 20.3% total

*source: kidscount.org*
## Major County

- **507** Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **70%** Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **8.9** Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **20.1%** Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **$42,611** Per Capita Income
- **3%** Unemployment Rate

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>2,017</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Poverty by Race

- 17.9% white
- 0% native american
- 45.7% latino
- 0% african american
- 18.3% total

*source: kidscount.org*
**MARSHALL COUNTY**

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 470
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 90%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 9.3
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 21.9%
- **Per Capita Income**: $34,055
- **Unemployment Rate**: 5.3%

**CHILD POPULATION**

- Ages 0-2: 520 (3.2%)
- Ages 3-5: 606 (3.7%)
- Ages 0-17: 3,786 (23.4%)

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 26% white
- 28.1% native american
- 13.1% latino
- 21.1% african american
- 22.7% total

*source: kidscount.org*
**MAYES COUNTY**

**198**
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

**67%**
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

**10**
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

**25.6%**
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

**$36,035**
Per Capita Income

**5%**
Unemployment Rate

**POVERTY BY RACE**
- 29.9% white
- 33.6% native american
- 45.1% latino
- 38.1% african american
- 31.3% total

**CHILDP POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,486</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,531</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>9,810</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*source: kidscount.org*
MCCLAIN COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 106

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 76%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 5.2

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 18.7%

Per Capita Income: $42,507

Unemployment Rate: 3.9%

POVERTY BY RACE
- 11% white
- 16.6% native american
- 31.3% latino
- 0% african american
- 12.5% total

*source: kidscount.org
**MCCURTAIN COUNTY**

- **205** Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **69%** Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **13.7** Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **28.4%** Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **$30,880** Per Capita Income
- **8.4%** Unemployment Rate

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>8,418</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 26.8% white
- 30.6% native american
- 14.1% latino
- 52.6% african american
- 29.3% total

*source: kidscount.org*
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 499

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 61%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 10.1

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 27.8%

Per Capita Income: $32,448

Unemployment Rate: 9.2%

26.8% white
36.6% native american
14.1% latino
52.6% african american
29.3% total

*source: kidscount.org
**MURRAY COUNTY**

- **185** Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **47%** Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **8.9%** Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **22.8%** Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **$41,565** Per Capita Income
- **4.4%** Unemployment Rate

### CHILD POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>468</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POVERTY BY RACE

- **19.8%** white
- **49%** native american
- **0%** latino
- **21.4%** african american
- **21.7%** total

*source: kidscount.org*
## MUSKOGEE COUNTY

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2,769</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>2,845</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>17,002</td>
<td>24.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **831**

### Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **65%**

### Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **9.2**

### Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **25.4%**

### Per Capita Income
- **$33,990**

### Unemployment Rate
- **5.7%**

### Poverty by Race
- 28% white
- 27.9% native american
- 45.8% latino
- 55.7% african american
- 32% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
NOBLE COUNTY

145
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

70%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

N/A
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

19.9%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$39,694
Per Capita Income

3.8%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
- 78.9% white
- 17.2% native american
- 5.3% latino
- 3.7% african american
- 0.6% total

*source: kidscount.org
NOWATA COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

8

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

65%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

10.6

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

24.4%

Per Capita Income

$35,141

Unemployment Rate

6.1%

POVERTY BY RACE

18.2% white

29.6% native american

41.9% latino

40% african american

24.4% total

*source: kidscount.org
OKFUSKEE COUNTY

152
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

70%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

10.3
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

26.2%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$28,624
Per Capita Income

6.3%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

- 26.7% white
- 44.5% native american
- 48.4% latino
- 38% african american
- 30.1% total

*source: kidscount.org
OKLAHOMA COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 7,414

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 65%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 8.8%

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 21.4%

Per Capita Income: $49,304

Unemployment Rate: 4.3%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 21.5% white
- 23.7% native american
- 40.9% latino
- 42.2% african american
- 26.8% total

*source: kidscount.org
OKMULGEE COUNTY

428
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

60%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

10.9
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

26.7%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$31,985
Per Capita Income

6.9%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

25.9% white
23.1% native american
24.2% latino
54.2% african american
30.4% total

*source: kidscount.org
**OSAGE COUNTY**

**Child Population**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>1,715</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>10,719</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:** 247

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:** 64%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:** 5.9

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:** 23.3%

**Per Capita Income:** $33,397

**Unemployment Rate:** 5.3%

**Poverty by Race**

- 20.1% white
- 25.1% native american
- 39.3% latino
- 36.4% african american
- 24.1% total

*Source: kidscount.org*
OTTOAWA COUNTY

353
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

44%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

10.2
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

27.3%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$34,331
Per Capita Income

7%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

- 35.9% white
- 30.4% Native American
- 53.6% Latino
- 60.7% African American
- 35.5% total

*source: kidscount.org
### PAWNEE COUNTY

#### Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **169**

#### Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **56%**

#### Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **11.4**

#### Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **23.2%**

#### Per Capita Income
- **$33,897**

#### Unemployment Rate
- **5.7%**

#### Poverty by Race
- **19.8%** white
- **17.6%** native american
- **1.5%** latino
- **27.6%** african american
- **19.3%** total

#### Poverty by Race

*Source: kidscount.org*
### Payne County

#### Key Statistics
- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K:** 778
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency:** 70%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19:** 4.5 per 1000
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity:** 23.3%
- **Per Capita Income:** $36,757
- **Unemployment Rate:** 3.9%

#### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2,644</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>2,703</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>15,684</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Poverty by Race
- 23.2% white
- 29.3% native american
- 25.2% latino
- 49.4% african american
- 24.7% total

*source: kidscount.org*
CHILD POPULATION

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 550
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 65%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 10.8%
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 24.8%
- **Per Capita Income**: $35,556
- **Unemployment Rate**: 6.4%

POVERTY BY RACE

- 23.4% white
- 28.7% native american
- 67.5% latino
- 6.3% african american
- 25.6% total

*source: kidscount.org*
PONTOTOC COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

87

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

69%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

9.3

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

23.2%

Per Capita Income

$40,180

Unemployment Rate

4.6%

POVERTY BY RACE

22.5% white

22.4% native american

33.1% latino

19.8% african american

24.4% total

*source: kidscount.org
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>2,755</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>2,811</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>17,427</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**

840

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**

58%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**

8.5

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**

23.8%

**Per Capita Income**

$35,999 $$

**Unemployment Rate**

4.9%

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 21.6% white
- 30.9% native american
- 30.7% latino
- 54.4% african american
- 25.7% total

*source: kidscount.org*
PUSHMATAHA COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 208

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 73%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 10.8

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 30.3%

Per Capita Income: $30,016

Unemployment Rate: 8%

POVERTY BY RACE
- 43.3% white
- 39.9% native american
- 31.8% latino
- 40% african american
- 39% total

*source: kidscount.org
ROGER MILLS COUNTY

Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K: 86

Eighth Grade Math Proficiency: 74%

Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19: 10

Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity: 22%

Per Capita Income: $51,686

Unemployment Rate: 3.3%

POVERTY BY RACE:
- 19.9% white
- 17.1% native american
- 17.9% latino
- 0% african american
- 20.9% total

*source: kidscount.org
ROGERS COUNTY

700
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

71%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

5.4
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

19.8%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$41,178
Per Capita Income

4.5%
Unemployment Rate

CHILD POPULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGES</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>PERCENT OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>3,267</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>3,282</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>21,998</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POVERTY BY RACE

- 11.3% white
- 19.2% native american
- 24.1% latino
- 28% african american
- 12.9% total

*source: kidscount.org
SEMINOLE COUNTY

341
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

72%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

10.5
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

26.3%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$33,474
Per Capita Income

7.2%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
27.2% white
29% native american
36.3% latino
33.5% african american
28.8% total

*source: kidscount.org
SEQUOYAH COUNTY

630
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

67%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

12.4
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

28.8%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$30,807
Per Capita Income

7.1%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

35.6% white
39% native american
37.9% latino
39.4% african american
37.4% total

*source: kidscout.org
### STEPHENS COUNTY

#### Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K
- **500** students

#### Eighth Grade Math Proficiency
- **63%** proficient

#### Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19
- **10.5** births per 1,000 population

#### Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity
- **23.1%**

#### Per Capita Income
- **$46,750**

#### Unemployment Rate
- **5.2%**

#### Poverty by Race
- **15.9%** white
- **46%** native american
- **34.1%** latino
- **30.2%** african american
- **21%** total

*source: kidscount.org*
TEXAS COUNTY

269
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

55%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

13.8
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

16.8%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$45,962
Per Capita Income

3.7%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
20.4% white
0% native american
17.6% latino
13% african american
18.2% total

*source: kidscount.org
TILLMAN COUNTY

**CHILD POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**
108

**Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**
48%

**Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**
9.9

**Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**
23%

**Per Capita Income**
$35,271

**Unemployment Rate**
4.7

**POVERTY BY RACE**
- 25% white
- 0% native american
- 40.7% latino
- 43.1% african american
- 33.4% total

*source: kidscout.org*
TULSA COUNTY

6,648
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

55%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

7.9
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

21.5%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$68,833
Per Capita Income

4.5%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE

16.1% white
26.1% native american
34.4% latino
50.6% african american
23.5% total

*source: kidscount.org
WASHINGTON COUNTY

545
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

80%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

6.9
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

22.4%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$58,148
Per Capita Income

4.4%
Unemployment Rate

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 19% white
- 28.6% native american
- 30.1% latino
- 47.5% african american
- 22% total

*source: kidscount.org*
WASHITA COUNTY

**CHILD POPULATION**

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 137
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 78%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 12.9
- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 23.5%
- **Per Capita Income**: $33,932
- **Unemployment Rate**: 4.3%

**POVERTY BY RACE**

- 23.4% white
- 11.4% native american
- 51% latino
- 0% african american
- **24.1% total**

*source: kidscout.org*
WOODS COUNTY

100
Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K

47%
Eighth Grade Math Proficiency

7.7
Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19

20.7%
Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity

$47,537
Per Capita Income

2.9%
Unemployment Rate

POVERTY BY RACE
19.9% white
14.8% native american
47.1% latino
100% african american
21.2% total

*source: kidscount.org
## Woodward County

### Child Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ages</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent of Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-17</td>
<td>5,234</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Education

- **Number of Students Enrolled in Pre-K**: 309
- **Eighth Grade Math Proficiency**: 56%
- **Rate of Teen Births Ages 10-19**: 11.8%

### Economic Indicators

- **Percent of Children Facing Food Insecurity**: 20.9%
- **Per Capita Income**: $47,068
- **Unemployment Rate**: 3.8%

### Poverty by Race

- **18.9% white**
- **8.1% native american**
- **27.4% latino**
- **0% african american**
- **17.9% total**

*Source: kidscount.org*
Reference

Economic Well-Being Sources


Education Sources

1 Governor Mary Fallin (February, 2017). Governor Mary Fallin State of the State. Oklahoma City, OK. Retrieved from https://www.ok.gov/governor/documents/2-6-17%20FINAL%20Governor%20Fallin%20State%20of%20the%20State.pdf


Family & Community Data Points Sources


10 Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). (December, 2015). Birth data is collected from the Oklahoma State Health Department of Health (OSDH). Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#OK/2/0/char/0

Health Sources


2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. 1990 through 2016 state-level estimates are from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), National Vital Statistics Reports or can be accessed through the CDC Wonder System. City-level estimates are from public use micro-data files provided by NCHS. Retrieved from http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/tables/5425-low-birthweight-babies?loc=38&loct=2#detailed/2/38/false/573,869,36,868,867/any/11984,11985


Methodology

Each state was ranked using a consistent set of indicators; namely those used to derive the rank reported in the 2017 Annie E. Casey KIDS COUNT Data Book. The overall rank for each state was obtained in the following manner. First, KIDS COUNT converted the state numerical values for the most recent year for each of the 16 key indicators into standard scores. They summed those standard scores within their domains to create a domain standard score for each of the 50 states. They then summed the four domain standard scores to get a total standard score for each state. Finally, they ranked the states on the basis of their total standard score in sequential order from highest/best (1) to lowest/worst (50). Standard scores were derived by subtracting the mean score from the observed score and dividing the amount by the standard deviation for that distribution of scores. All measures were given the same weight in calculating the total standard score. Data Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data gathered for the 2017 KIDS COUNT Data Book.