1999 Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators
**Mission:**
The Mission of the Family and Children First Council in Montgomery County, Ohio:
The Family and Children First Council serves as a catalyst to foster interdependent solutions among public and private community partners to achieve the vision for the health and well-being of families, children and adults.

**Vision:**
Montgomery County is a place where families, children and adults live in safe, supportive neighborhoods, care for and respect one another, value each other, and succeed in school, the workplace and life.
Dear Community Member,

Since its inception, the Montgomery County Family and Children First Council has been championing the development of “outcomes accountability” for human services — a fancy name for a set of tools to help make sure that funders, service providers and policy makers focus on actual results as much as possible. The Council has developed or refined a number of useful tools — Outcomes, Indicators, Targets and Milestones — and, in December 1998, published its work in *Turning The Curve: Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators*.

This document, the *1999 Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators*, is the first annual update of *Turning The Curve*. It honors the Council’s pledge to monitor regularly our community’s progress as we all strive to improve the health and well-being of the families, children and adults of Montgomery County. As you will see, a majority of the trends that the Council is tracking are in a positive, desired direction. While this is encouraging, it is by no means an invitation to rest. In fact, you will read in these pages of the Council’s aggressive response to these data – the launching of focused Strategic Community Initiatives.

The *1999 Report* also provides an opportunity to discuss additional ways in which outcomes accountability (also known as results-based accountability) is being implemented locally. As we said in *Turning The Curve*, this community has certainly accepted a daunting task by challenging itself to improve. Sharing this Report with you gives us an opportunity to renew the invitation to work together toward our common Outcomes.

Sincerely,

Brother Raymond L. Fitz, S.M., Ph.D.
President, University of Dayton
Chair, Montgomery County Family and Children First Council
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Introduction

It is useful to begin by reviewing the tools which the Council has assembled in order to gauge the status and the progress of the community.

Outcomes are conditions of well-being and are, by their nature, general and descriptive. Across the country many communities have adopted statements of desired outcomes, especially in the last few years. Locally, the Montgomery County Family and Children First Council has articulated six Outcomes: **Healthy People, Young People Succeeding, Stable Families, Positive Living for Special Populations, Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods,** and **Economic Self-Sufficiency.** A brief description of each Outcome is on page 5. Collectively, these Outcomes can be said to state a vision for the future.

Indicators are measurable attributes of the community (as opposed to Outcomes which, by their nature, are non-measurable) and serve as proxies for the Outcomes. While there may be hundreds of potential or available Indicators (and some communities are tracking quite a large number) in Montgomery County we have chosen to begin with a small number for each Outcome. The reasoning is that if these few Indicators are moving in the desired direction from year to year, then other related Indicators are also moving in the desired direction and we are making progress toward achieving that Outcome. The most useful Indicators are intuitively reasonable and easily understood, reflect something basic about their associated Outcome, and are ones for which data are available or obtainable.

### How Is Improvement Measured?
1. Articulate Outcomes
2. Identify, track and report Indicator data
3. Set Targets
4. Monitor progress along Milestones
**Targets** represent the numerical goals for the Indicators in the near-term future. The ideal Target can be considered a “stretch goal” for an Indicator, i.e., a value that the Indicator can reach with a fair amount of intention and effort. Depending on the Indicator, the Target may be a specific value and/or a relative rank in comparison to Ohio’s other urban counties. The Targets announced in last year’s inaugural report were set with the 2003 Report in mind, meaning that most of them are for 2002 data.

**Milestones** provide an approximate way of determining whether progress toward a given Target is sufficiently aggressive during the reporting periods prior to the 2003 Report.

**THE DATA**
The data for each of the Indicators are displayed on the following pages. We begin, in every instance, with historical or trend data for Montgomery County. Whenever possible these local data are supplemented by data from the nation, the state as a whole, and/or the rest of the ten largest counties in Ohio. In this way the community will have at a minimum an analysis of its own progress on each Indicator and, for some of the Indicators, the opportunity to place the local data in context.

Targets are represented both in the graphs and in the county comparative ranking charts. As a visual aid we have printed a large arrow in the background of each Indicator’s page. The direction of each arrow (up or down) indicates the direction we want that Indicator to move. Finally, in the text on each page we have made brief comments on each Indicator, called attention to the specific data points that have been collected since the last Report, and then commented on the trend. Further information on each Indicator is available in *Turning The Curve.*
Outcomes

Healthy People
Everyone makes choices – for themselves or for those entrusted to their care – which promote better health. Everyone gets the information and support they need to avoid preventable health problems. Both physical and mental wellness are valued. Everyone has access to an adequate level of health care, including prenatal care, from birth through death.

Young People Succeeding
Children are well prepared for learning when they start school and receive support outside of the classroom for their efforts inside the classroom. Intellectual curiosity, skill development and achievement are valued. Young people receive mentoring, guidance and support as they develop the capacity to differentiate between positive and negative risk behaviors. Positive role models are plentiful, and others in the community talk to teenagers with candor and respect about the difficult choices they face. Students finish high school ready to compete successfully in the labor market and/or in continuing education and skills development.

Stable Families
The Community respects and supports families, recognizing that family composition in a diverse society is varied. Family members have healthy relationships with each other. Families nurture their members and provide a sense of well being and safety. Family members work together and feel that they also belong to something larger than themselves.

Positive Living For Special Populations
The elderly, and people of any age who are disabled, are supported (when necessary) with services which allow them to live in the most appropriate, least restrictive environment. With support from the community, everyone has the opportunity to participate in every aspect of community living that he or she desires. People with disabilities live, learn, work, and participate in typical accessible community settings. The community respects and protects their rights and includes them as contributing members.

Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods
People live in safe, affordable housing. They have access to positive educational and cultural experiences. Recreational centers are convenient and provide positive role models, especially for the children. All aspects of the environment – e.g., air, water, soil – are safe and healthy. The community values the unique attributes of each neighborhood, whether rural or urban.

Economic Self-Sufficiency
Residents have access to employment that provides a living wage and benefits. Barriers to employment, including transportation and daycare issues, are minimized. Adequate opportunities for life-long learning help prepare the work-force for the realities of 21st Century jobs. Educational, vocational training, and worker re-training services are readily available to support the needs of residents and employers.
The term “low birthweight” is used to describe babies born with a weight less than 2,500 grams, or 5 lbs. 8 oz. Babies with higher birthweights are more likely to begin life with a healthy start and to have mothers who had prenatal care and who did not smoke or drink during pregnancy. Strategies to affect birthweight are focused on education and prevention.

New Data:
The final 1997 value for Montgomery County (which includes births to residents that occurred outside the county) is 8.2%, replacing the provisional 1997 value of 8.5% reported in Turning the Curve. The provisional 1998 value for Montgomery County is 7.8%. The 1997 values for Ohio and for the United States are 7.7% and 7.5% respectively. For 1998 the value for Ohio and the provisional value for the United States are 7.7% and 7.6% respectively.

Trends:
The recent trends for Montgomery County’s value and for its comparative ranking with other urban Ohio counties are both going in the desired direction. The new data reported here establish a two-year downward trend for Montgomery County’s value (the desired direction) while the values for both Ohio and the United States have edged slightly higher. Montgomery County’s rank has improved from 9th in 1996 to 3rd in 1998.

**Number of births with weights less than 2,500 grams (5 lb. 8 oz.) as a percentage of total births**

*1998 U.S. figure is provisional*
Outcome: Healthy People

Indicator: **Air Quality**

**Background:**
Air quality is measured by an index that considers various pollutants in different jurisdictions. These pollutants affect the clean air that people need to breathe.

**New Data:**
In 1998 the percentage of good air quality days in Montgomery County was 70%, or 256 days. The percentage of good air quality days for the state of Ohio in 1998 was 70.9%, or 258 days.

Note that the method for calculating the state of Ohio values has changed; as a result, all values for Ohio from 1992 through 1997 published in this report are different than those published in *Turning the Curve*. The method formerly used divided the number of clean air days by 365. However, all Ohio communities do not monitor air quality every day of the year. The days that were not monitored were assumed to be unhealthful air quality days. The new method calculates the value based on days actually monitored and is a more accurate measure of air quality for Ohio.

**Trends:**
The value is not moving in the desired direction but the comparative ranking among counties is moving in a positive direction. In 1997 Montgomery County had 77% good air quality days, or 281 days. In 1998 the number of good air quality days dropped to 256, or 70%. Montgomery County’s rank among the large Ohio counties moved from sixth in 1997 to fifth in 1998.

### Number of Days Measuring "Good" on the Pollution Standard Index as a Percentage of Days Monitored

![Graph showing air quality trends](image-url)
**Indicator: Years of Potential Life Lost**

**Background:**

Premature mortality is measured by the Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) statistic. The figure is calculated as the sum of the difference between the average age of death for each age group, and age 75 for each death. The method of calculation gives greater computational weight to deaths among younger persons and does not include deaths after 75 years of age. The YPLL statistic reflects the preventability of early deaths through changes in lifestyle, reduction of substance abuse and behavior modification. Smaller values of YPLL are desired.

**New Data:**

The provisional data for 1998 indicate a value of 74 for YPLL per 1,000 people under 75 years, a figure lower than 1997’s value of 83.5.

**Trends:**

The value for this indicator is moving in the desired direction for Montgomery County as well as for Ohio and the United States. While Montgomery County’s rank among the other urban counties appeared to drop from fifth in 1996 to eighth in 1997, it must be noted that data for two counties were not available in 1996.

**Total Years of Potential Life Lost for Deaths to People under 75 per 1,000 People Under 75**

- **Montgomery County**
- **Target**
- **Ohio**
- **United States**

*1998 data are provisional*
**Outcome:** Young People Succeeding

**Indicator:** Student Proficiency - 4th Grade

**Background:**
Ohio students are currently required to take fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of each grade’s examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends.

**New Data:**
The percentage of Montgomery County students who passed all portions of the fourth grade exams in 1998 was 30.9 and in 1999 the percentage was 27.5. The standard for passing was raised in 1999, therefore the latter value is not comparable to prior years. Montgomery County ranked tenth among urban counties in 1998 and ninth in 1999. The statewide value was 37.9% in 1998 and 33.0% in 1999, higher than Montgomery County.

**Trends:**
Neither the value nor the comparative ranking is moving in the desired direction. The passing rate for fourth grade proficiency tests has gradually decreased in Montgomery County and its comparative ranking among urban Ohio counties is currently ninth. The values for all other urban counties and the state of Ohio as well are on a downward trend.

### Percentage of 4th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>1995</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>32.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>31.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>29.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1995-1998 percentages can be compared. In 1999, the standard for passing was raised.
### Student Proficiency - 6th Grade

**Outcome:** Young People Succeeding

**Indicator:**

- **Background:**
  
  Ohio students are currently required to take fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of each grade’s examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends. In the year 2000 the standards for passage will be raised for the sixth grade exam.

- **New Data:**
  
  In 1998, 34.3% of Montgomery County students passed all portions of the 6th grade proficiency examination. The percentage of Montgomery County students who passed the exams in 1999 was 28.8. Montgomery County’s comparative rank among urban counties was seventh in 1998 and in 1999. The statewide value for sixth graders was 36.7% in 1998 and 33.0% in 1999.

- **Trends:**
  
  The value of this indicator has fluctuated and is generally not moving in the desired direction; the comparative ranking among counties has remained the same, at seventh place. The percentage of Ohio students who passed the 1997, 1998 and 1999 sixth grade proficiency tests is higher than the percentage of Montgomery County students who passed all portions of the exams.

#### Percentage of 6th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken

![Graph showing percentage of 6th grade students passing all tests taken from 1995 to 2003](image)

- **Note:** 1996-1999 percentages can be compared. In 2000, the standard for passing will be raised.

#### 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>32.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahoning</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>30.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>28.8</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>25.3</td>
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#### 1998

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<th>Rank</th>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Mahoning</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1999

<table>
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<th>Rank</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Butler</td>
<td>37.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>36.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Summit</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mahoning</td>
<td>33.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Montgomery</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lorain</td>
<td>28.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cuyahoga</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lucas</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TARGET**

- Montgomery: 31.7

Among the top 5 counties.
Outcome: **Young People Succeeding**
Indicator: **Student Proficiency - 9th Grade**

**Background:**
Ohio students are currently required to take fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of each grade’s examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends. In the year 2000 there will be a tenth grade proficiency exam that will replace the ninth grade test.

**New Data:**
New data for the 1998 and the 1999 school year indicated that 42.6% and 44.4% of students, respectively, passed all portions of the ninth grade proficiency exam. The statewide value was 46.6% for 1998 and 49.3% for 1999.

**Trends:**
The value is moving in the desired direction, however, the comparative ranking is moving in a downward trend. Montgomery County has shown a steady increase in the percentage of students who passed ninth grade proficiency tests from 1996 through 1999. Montgomery County’s comparative rank among Ohio counties fell from seventh in 1997 and 1998 to ninth in 1999. The percentage of Montgomery County students who passed ninth grade proficiency tests has remained consistently less than the percentage of Ohio students who passed.

### Percentage of 9th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>35.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>38.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: These data represent 8th grade students taking the exam for the first time. In 2000, this exam will be phased out. There will be a 10th grade exam to replace it.
### Background:
Ohio students are currently required to take fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of each grade’s examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends. The standards for 12th grade proficiency in Ohio were changed in 1998.

### New Data:
The 1999 value for Montgomery County students who passed all portions of the twelfth grade proficiency exams was 46.2%. Ohio had a 38.6% proficiency rate in 1998 and a 41.0% twelfth grade proficiency rate in 1999.

### Trends:
The value and the comparative ranking are moving in the right direction. Montgomery County’s rank among urban Ohio counties has moved up from fifth to fourth. Montgomery County students passed the twelfth grade proficiency exam at a higher rate than Ohio students.

### Percentage of 12th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>55.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>48.1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>44.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In 1996, the standard for passing was raised from previous years, and in 1998 it was raised again. 1998 data are reported for both the old (1996) standard and the new (1998) standard. Using the old standard, 1996, 1997 and 1998 data can be compared.
Outcome: Young People Succeeding

Indicator: Public School Attendance

Background:
The attendance of all students, Kindergarten through twelfth grade, receiving instruction in a Montgomery County school district is considered for this indicator.

New Data:
The attendance for Montgomery County schools for the 1997-1998 school year was 91.7%. Attendance in Ohio schools for 1997-1998 was 93.6%.

Trends:
The value is not moving in the desired direction and the comparative ranking among counties remained at ninth place. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of student attendance from 91.9% to 91.7% in Montgomery County schools from 1997 to 1998. The attendance for the state of Ohio was higher than Montgomery County. In 1997 the Ohio attendance rate was 93.4% and in 1998 it was slightly higher at 93.6%

Pupil Attendance Rate

FY96  | FY97  | FY98  | TARGET
1. Stark 94.2  | 1. Stark 94.4  | 94.6  | Stark 94.4
2. Lorain 94.1  | 2. Butler 93.9  | 94.1  | Butler 94.1
3. Butler 93.5  | 3. Mahoning 93.3  | 93.6  | Lucas 92.6
4. Mahoning 92.9  | 4. Lorain 93.2  | 93.6  | Lucas 92.3
5. Summit 92.5  | 5. Summit 92.8  | 93.2  | Hamilton 92.7
6. Franklin 92.3  | 6. Lucas 92.6  | 93.1  | Hamilton 92.2
7. Lucas 91.9  | 7. Franklin 92.3  | 91.9  | Franklin 92.5
8. Hamilton 91.6  | 8. Hamilton 92.2  | 91.7  | Hamilton 92.1
9. Montgomery 90.5  | Montgomery 91.9  | 91.0  | Montgomery 91.7
10. Cuyahoga 90.2  | 10. Cuyahoga 90.3  | 91.4  | Cuyahoga 91.4

Among the top 5 counties

Montgomery 95.0

Note: Pupil Attendance Rate is the Average Daily Attendance divided by Average Daily Membership.
**Pre-school Enrollment**

**Indicator:**

**Background:**

There is a growing belief that early childhood exposure to enriching environments corresponds with future academic and cognitive development. The real issue of interest for Montgomery County’s children aged three to four is school readiness. Preschool enrollment is one strategy for achieving school readiness.

**New Data:**

A change in the data definition protocol since *Turning the Curve* was published makes comparison of the data meaningless. The Council will be examining additional Indicators in this area.

**Trends:**

Not applicable.

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**Number of 3-4 year olds enrolled in Head Start or public preschool program following Head Start Program Guidelines as a percentage of those eligible**

**TARGET**

Montgomery County: 90%

Among the top 2 counties:

1. Lorain 88%
2. Montgomery 84%
3. Summit 84%
4. Stark 83%
5. Butler 82%
6. Hamilton 80%
7. Mahoning 75%
8. Franklin 69%
9. Lucas 68%
10. Cuyahoga 67%

**Calculation Note:**

# of Head Start students funded by state funds + # of Head Start students funded by federal funds + # of Public Preschool students from families under 100% of poverty divided by estimated # of Head Start eligible preschools (based on ODHS estimates of food stamp and income maintenance eligible families)
Outcome: Young People Succeeding

Indicator: Teen Pregnancy

Background:
The teen pregnancy value includes the number of teen births, fetal losses and terminations of pregnancy. The child of a teen mother has a greater risk of being premature and experiencing poverty, child abuse and, if female, premature childbearing.

New Data:
The value for teen pregnancy for the state of Ohio was 4.27 in 1996 and 4.50 in 1997. Montgomery County values for those years were previously published in Turning the Curve. 1998 values for the state and United States are not yet available.

Trends:
The trends for Montgomery County values and comparative ranking have generally been in the desired direction.

### Pregnancy Rate for Females Ages 15-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Montgomery County</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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<td>1992</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the top 3 counties

1. Lorain 2.8%
2. Stark 3.5%
3. Summit 3.9%
4. Mahoning 4.5%
5. Butler 4.8%
6. Montgomery 5.3%
7. Hamilton 5.5%
8. Franklin 5.7%
9. Cuyahoga 6.7%
10. Lucas 8.0%
Avoiding Poverty

Indicator: Avoiding Poverty

Background:
Research suggests that Americans who have their first child after they reach the age of 20, finish high school, and get married have only an 8% chance that the child will grow up in poverty. However, those who do not meet these three conditions have a 79% chance that their child will be raised in poverty.

New Data:
The actual percentage of 1997 first births which were to parents who were married, had finished high school and had reached age 20 years is 57.6%, replacing the provisional value reported in Turning the Curve, 56.2%. The provisional value for 1998 is 44.7%.

Trends:
Neither the value nor the comparative ranking among counties is moving in the desired direction.

Outcome: Stable Families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1995</th>
<th>1996</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butler 69.6</td>
<td>Summit 67.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit 68.6</td>
<td>Franklin 65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin 68.1</td>
<td>Hamilton 64.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark 66.6</td>
<td>Cuyahoga 63.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton 64.5</td>
<td>Butler 61.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas 63.5</td>
<td>Stark 61.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain 63.1</td>
<td>Mahoning 59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoning 62.8</td>
<td>Montgomery 59.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga 62.3</td>
<td>Lucas 55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Montgomery</td>
<td>10. Lucas 54.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1997</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summit 67.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin 67.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton 65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler 65.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark 62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuyahoga 62.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahoning 58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomery 57.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorain 53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucas 52.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Currently only provisional data are available for 1998.
Note: The educational status of some of the fathers (e.g., 14% of the fathers in Montgomery County in 1997) is unknown.
Outcome: Stable Families

Indicator: Domestic Violence Deaths

Background:
The Family and Children First Council has adopted a target of zero tolerance for domestic violence-related homicides. The number of domestic violence deaths is a solid indicator of the prevalence of domestic violence in a community.

New Data:
The number of domestic violence-related deaths recorded in 1998 was 11.

Trends:
The value is moving in the desired direction. Since 1995 the number of domestic violence deaths in Montgomery County has steadily decreased.

Note: Data include victims of all ages and genders. Information is not available from other counties.
Background:
The number of child deaths in Montgomery County due to homicides, suicides, accidents and undetermined causes is counted each year. This indicator is intended to focus attention on the vulnerability of our children and the effectiveness of our efforts to keep them safe, recognizing that some of these deaths are unavoidable tragedies.

New Data:
The number of child deaths meeting the criteria for this Indicator in 1998 was 42.

Trend:
With this update a two-year trend has been reversed and the value is now moving in the desired direction.

Note: Sudden Infant Death Syndrome deaths are included in this graph because a S.I.D.S. death is the death of an infant that remains unexplained after the performance of an adequate postmortem investigation. The Montgomery County Coroner’s Office categorizes S.I.D.S. deaths as “Undetermined Causes”.

Deaths from Homicides, Accidents, Undetermined Causes and Suicide for Children (0-17)
Outcome: Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods

Indicator: Violent Crimes

Background:
Violent crime is measured by the rate per 1,000 people of the number of murders, forcible rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults reported in the Uniform Crime Index published by the FBI.

New Data:
The violent crime rate for Montgomery County was 5.4 in 1997. The violent crime rate for Ohio was 4.5 and the U.S. rate was 6.1 in 1997. The 1998 value for Ohio was 3.6 and the U.S. value was 5.7.

Trends:
The value and the comparative ranking among counties are moving in the right direction. In 1996 Montgomery County’s violent crime rate was 5.9 and decreased to 5.4 in 1997. Montgomery County moved from the fourth to the third rank among urban Ohio counties from 1996 to 1997. Montgomery County’s 1997 value was lower than the national rate and higher than Ohio’s rate. Both the U.S. and the state of Ohio’s values for violent crime have followed a downward trend.

Note: Violent crimes represented in this graph are Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault.
Outcome: Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods

Indicator: Property Crimes

Background:
The property crime rate is measured by incidents per 1,000 residents. Property crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft and are reported by the Uniform Crime Index published by the FBI.

New Data:
The 1997 Montgomery County property crime rate was 52.1. The 1997 United States property crime rate was 43.1 and Ohio’s rate was 41.0. The 1998 value for the U.S. was 40.5 and Ohio was 39.7.

Trends:
The value and the comparative county ranking are moving in the desired direction. The value for Montgomery County decreased from 62.0 in 1996 to 52.1 in 1997. Montgomery County moved in county rank from eighth to fifth. There has been a downward trend in property crime rates for the state of Ohio and for the United States.

Note: Property crimes represented in this graph are Burglary, Larceny, and Motor Vehicle Theft.
Outcome: **Economic Self-Sufficiency**

Indicator: **Unemployment**

**Background:**
The unemployment rate is a measure of the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed. The unemployment rate reflects the match between the number of people seeking employment and the number of available jobs. Factors that influence unemployment are transportation, child care and work skills.

**New Data:**
The value for unemployment in Montgomery County in 1998 was 4.1%. Montgomery County’s rank among counties was fifth. The state of Ohio and the United States unemployment rates were 4.3% and 4.5% respectively.

**Trends:**
The value and comparative ranking among counties are not moving in the desired direction. The rate of unemployment for Montgomery County increased from 4.0% to 4.1% from 1997 to 1998. Montgomery County was ranked fourth among the ten urban counties in Ohio for 1997 and moved to fifth in 1998. The values for the national and state unemployment rates were higher than Montgomery County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Butler</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Montgomery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the three counties with the lowest unemployment rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Butler</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Cuyahoga</th>
<th>Stark</th>
<th>Lucas</th>
<th>Lorain</th>
<th>Mahoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TARGET</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unemployment Rate
Indicator: **Per Capita Effective Buying Income**

**Background:**
Per Capita Effective Buying Income represents disposable income after taxes.

**New Data:**
The value for 1998 per capita effective buying income for Montgomery County was $17,277.00. The value for Ohio was $16,000.00 in 1998. The United States value was $16,050.00 in 1998. The value for the Consumer Price Index for 1998 was 163.0 (1982-1984 = 100)

**Trends:**
The value and the comparative county ranking are both moving in the desired direction. The per capita effective buying income values for Montgomery County indicate an upward trend from 1996 to 1998. The comparative ranking among counties has moved from fourth to third place. The effective buying income for Montgomery County has been higher than the values for Ohio or the U.S. from 1996 through 1998.

**Outcome:** **Economic Self-Sufficiency**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Montgomery County</th>
<th>Ohio</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Consumer Price Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>17,360</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>17,820</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>17,277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>17,716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Among the top 3 counties:

- Hamilton
- Franklin
- Montgomery

Note: In 1996, there was a technical change in the formula used to calculate this Indicator.
Outcome: Positive Living for Special Populations

The Council has not yet set Targets for any Indicators in this Outcome and remains committed to identifying meaningful Indicators for this important Outcome.

Discussion

OBSERVATIONS
It is encouraging to note that the trends for eleven of the Indicators are in the desired direction (referring either to the value or to the comparative county ranking) while only five trends are not in the desired direction. While this is heartening (at least on an overall basis) it is also premature to assign credit for the positive trends. More importantly, the fact that a majority of the trends are positive does not lessen the urgency of continuing to track these Indicators and of designing comprehensive strategies to reach the Targets.

THE COUNCIL’S RESPONSE
To emphasize this urgency the Council launched three Strategic Community Initiatives in 1999. The Initiatives are collaborative attempts to make a dramatic impact on the Outcomes and Indicators in the specific areas of Reducing Family Violence, Promoting School Readiness and Fourth Grade Success, and Promoting Alternative Learning Opportunities. Each Initiative is led by a Champion, a respected community leader who is also a member of the FCFC Executive Committee:

- Reducing Family Violence Commissioner: Vicki Pegg
- Promoting School Readiness/Fourth Grade Success: Tom Breitenbach
- Promoting Alternative Learning Opportunities: John Moore

Each Champion has assembled a diverse Team representing appropriate agencies and systems and the community at-large in order to respond to the Council’s charge to develop comprehensive strategies that can help “turn the curve” of the relevant Indicators. The Teams are considering both meanings of “turning the curve” that were discussed in last year’s report: making sure that the relevant Indicators are moving in the desired directions and seeking to prevent or alleviate current problems in order to reduce future economic and social costs.
OUTCOMES ACCOUNTABILITY

Launching Strategic Community Initiatives that attempt to “turn the curve” in achieving the community outcomes is a logical expansion of the community’s outcomes accountability toolkit. Additional efforts to promote outcomes accountability are being made by the key local human services funders who are represented on the Council:

• In 1999, the Montgomery County Human Services Levy Council reviewed the major Levy-funded agencies prior to making a recommendation to the Board of County Commissioners regarding a Levy renewal ballot issue in the year 2000. Part of that review process included an examination of the agencies’ efforts to help achieve the community outcomes. Under a set of agreements previously worked out with each agency, Levy Council representatives examined data relative to each agencies’ success at impacting their clients’ lives. As the tools for applying outcomes accountability become better understood the Levy Council will be conducting more rigorous reviews.

• Similarly, in 1999 the United Way of the Greater Dayton Area held its first outcome-based proposal process for funding in the year 2000. Seventy-two agencies responded, including 22 that had never received funding through United Way’s old “member agency” allocation process. These agencies submitted 131 programs, which included 45 new ones, not funded before. United Way volunteers recommended funding for 110 programs that have identified measurable targets to address specific impacts within each of the Outcomes. United Way has made a multi-year commitment to these Outcomes. Programs will be funded for one to five years – based on each agency’s ability to demonstrate progress toward its measurable objectives and available resources from the annual Campaign.

• Finally, in addition to the above, other local funding allocations are beginning to be made with a specific Indicator or Outcome in mind. One funding source, the state’s Wellness Block Grant, is being administered by the Council with a particular emphasis on the teen pregnancy Indicator. Part of another fund, the Levy Supported Services Fund, is currently targeted to promote the “Young People Succeeding” Outcome. As a result of these allocation policies, service providers are under contracts that hold them accountable for contributing to the achievement of a community outcome.

NEXT STEPS

As we did last year we remind the reader that this is a “living document” and that as a community we are evolving in our understanding and use of Outcomes and Indicators. Better data sources, information systems, and analysis tools are expected. The Council’s Strategic Community Initiatives will drive some of our learning in these areas. We invite the community’s continued involvement and support as we work together to achieve our Outcomes.
1999 Montgomery County

Family and Children First Council

Members as of December 1999

Bro. Raymond L. Fitz, S.M., Ph.D., Chair* | The University of Dayton
Donna Audette* | YWCA of Dayton
Julie Biddle | Miami Valley Child Development Centers
William H. Bines | Combined Health District
Thomas G. Breitenbach* | Premier Health Partners
Craig A. Chancellor* | United Way of the Greater Dayton Area
Lt. Col. John Compston | Dayton Police Department
Carol Decker | Ohio Dept. of Youth Services
Joyce Ferrar | Parent/Family Service Association
Dannetta Graves | Mont. Co. Dept. of Human Services
Gary Haines | Montgomery County Sheriff
Laurence P. Harkness* | The Children’s Medical Center
Robin Hecht | Diversion Team/ICAT
Kathleen K. Hoyng | Deloitte & Touche
Helen L. Jones-Kelley | Montgomery County Children Services
Carol Keilner | Parent/Early Intervention Consortium
Judith A. LaMusga | Mont. Co. Board of MR/DD
Robert D. Lantz, Ph.D. | Mont. Co. Educational Service Center
LaFrancine Lewis | Parent/Edgemont Project
Douglas M. McGarry | Area Agency on Aging
Jerrie L. Bascome McGill* | Dayton Public Schools
John E. Moore* | Community Leader
Michael B. Murphy* | Montgomery County Juvenile Court
Bootie Neal* | Dayton City Commission
John North | United Health Services
Vicki D. Pegg* | Montgomery County Commission
Mark J. Pierman | Family Service Association
Mary D. Pryor, M.D. | Oakwood Health Commissioner
Nancy Reder | Mont. Co. Early Intervention Consortium
F.C. Smith | Huffy Foundation
Stacey Soifer | Parent/Attorney-at-Law
Joseph L. Szoke* | ADAMHS Board of Mont. Co.
Ken Thomas | AFSCME DPSU Local 101
Lyn Tracy | Planned Parenthood
Michael R. Turner | Mayor, City of Dayton
Roland L. Turpin | Dayton Metropolitan Housing Authority
Donald A. Vermillion | Sinclair Community College/Univ. of Dayton
Liane Wagner | Parent
Donelle West | Parent
Joyce C. Young | Community Volunteer

*Executive Committee members

Data Sources

The data in this report come from the following sources:

Center for Disease Control
Demographics U.S.A. – County Edition
Montgomery County Combined Health District, Office of Epidemiology
Montgomery County Coroner’s Office
Montgomery County Prosecutor’s Office
National Center for Health Statistics
Ohio Bureau of Employment Services
Ohio Department of Education
Ohio Department of Health
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency