MONTGOMERY COUNTY FAMILY AND CHILDREN FIRST COUNCIL
2001 PROGRESS REPORT

Outcomes, Indicators and Strategic Community Initiatives
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Our **VISION** is that 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.

The **MISSION** of the Montgomery County Family and Children First Council is to serve 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.
December 2001

Dear Community Member,

On behalf of the Montgomery County Family and Children First Council, I am pleased to present the 2001 Progress Report, the fourth in our series. It honors the pledge we made three years ago in Turning the Curve to issue regular reports on the community’s progress in achieving the Outcomes we all desire for children and families.

You will see that most of the Indicators we are tracking have moved in the desired direction when compared to their status in last year’s Report. But this is not a reason for complacency. For one thing, an Indicator moving in the desired direction may still be far from an acceptable level. Of more urgency are those Indicators that are not moving in the desired direction.

The Council reacted to some of those negative trends two years ago by launching three Strategic Community Initiatives. In last year’s Report, the Champions leading the Initiatives discussed the early work of their Teams. This year’s Report provides an opportunity to update the community on their efforts. The Easy Steps to Grow Great Kids public information campaign, the Mentoring Collaborative, the “Education—Think About It” (truancy prevention) public information campaign and the Family Violence Multi-Jurisdictional Database—to name just some of their accomplishments—are testimony to the power of a collaborative attempt to solve tough problems.

By getting many people involved on different levels, the Teams also serve as witness to the underlying theme of our results-based accountability model: the Community Outcomes belong to all of us, as does the responsibility to contribute to efforts to achieve them. In addition to our Strategic Community Initiatives, those efforts include community-based projects, community support and other activities of the Council. We thank you for your help in turning the curve toward better results for children and families.

Sincerely,

Laurence P. Harkness
President and CEO, The Children’s Medical Center
Chair, Montgomery County Family and Children First Council
THE SCHOOL READINESS/SCHOOL SUCCESS/FOURTH GRADE GUARANTEE INITIATIVE TEAM held its final meeting in April 2001, completing 20 months of hard work. During that time, the Team was inspired to take strong preventative action toward giving children the best foundation possible for success in school and in life.

The “Easy Steps to Grow Great Kids” campaign is blanketing our community and the nationally recognized Parents as Teachers (PAT) program is being introduced into five districts. Through a strong public information message, followed by direct instruction, the Council has made a significant impact on the climate of school readiness in our community.

*Easy Steps to Grow Great Kids*

*Easy Steps to Grow Great Kids* is a multimedia public awareness campaign designed to address the issue of school readiness among young children in Montgomery County.
School personnel in Montgomery County reported to our Team that children are entering kindergarten with significant unmet physical, social and emotional needs. These unmet needs prevent children from learning and from succeeding in school.

The results of the state-mandated fourth-grade school proficiency test help to illustrate what a serious problem the lack of school readiness is. According to the most recent information provided by the Ohio Department of Education, only 53 percent of Montgomery County children passed the fourth-grade reading proficiency test.

Through the *Easy Steps* campaign, we hope to make parents and caregivers of young children from newborns to fourth-graders more aware of the crucial role they play in preparing children for success in school.

**Parents as Teachers**

Parents as Teachers is an early childhood parent education and family support program designed to empower all parents to give their child the best possible start in life. This home-school-community partnership provides parents with information on child development from birth to age five and suggests learning opportunities that encourage language and intellectual growth, physical and social skills.

With support from the Council, the program has been introduced into five school districts where school readiness is of pressing importance: Dayton, Trotwood-Madison, Northridge, Jefferson Township, and Valley View. As shown in the national findings of Parents as Teachers evaluation studies and lessons learned from the field, the program is demonstrating its adaptability for families of varying configurations and circumstances.

Through the process of forming and serving as an Initiative Team of the Family and Children First Council, we have learned a great deal about our community and its needs and resources. It is the sincere conviction of our Team that the success of students in kindergarten through the fourth grade will require the expertise of experienced educators, a communitywide community collaborative approach, and support from all systems providing services to the most vulnerable young students. We remain committed to assisting the future work of the Council in the continued mission of helping young people succeed.
Easy Steps
Public Awareness Campaign

SUCCESS STORY:

Many individuals and organizations have partnered with FCFC to help make the Easy Steps campaign a success. One such organization is the Dayton Public Schools’ Head Start Program. The Head Start staff agreed to distribute Easy Steps information kits to parents of all children enrolled in their program. These kits included an insulated lunch bag, videotape, brochure, community resource guide and age-specific promotional items (such as a baby bottle for the youngest kids).

Feedback from parents was very positive. We sincerely appreciate the willingness of Head Start and other organizations to invest their time in assisting us with this very important public awareness campaign.

THE EASY STEPS TO GROW GREAT KIDS public awareness campaign is intended to remind parents and caregivers that they are the first “teachers” of the children in their care, and that every form of interaction they have with these children can help prepare them for success in school. The campaign is based on the following six “steps”:

- Spend Time with Me
- Tell Me I Can Do It
- Keep Me Healthy and Safe
- Find Good Child Care for Me
- Play with Me
- Read to Me

Through a variety of media—including billboards, RTA bus ads, radio & TV spots, and special events—advice and details related to each step are being communicated to our target audience and the community as a whole. Printed materials include fact sheets, a brochure, a resource guide and more. Numerous newspaper ads have been run, and a series of articles was published in the Dayton Weekly News. An Easy Steps Web site www.easysteps.chisano.com was also created.

Popular Miami Valley personalities have lent their support to the campaign. They include Marsha Bonhart, KimFaris, Neal Gittleman, Molly Hughes, Letitia Perry, Oliver Purnell, Dave Vore and Reverend Dr. Daryl Ward.

In addition, other individuals and organizations throughout Montgomery County are helping to get this important message out to the community. Easy Steps materials have been distributed at special events and multimedia kiosks have been rotated among various high-traffic locations throughout the county.

The FCFC was asked to present the Easy Steps Campaign at the 2001 Midwest Conference of the Child Welfare League of America, and the Council has received many inquiries about Easy Steps from agencies throughout the state.

Through a variety of outreach activities and cooperative efforts, we are more effectively reaching our audience in our attempt to ensure that Montgomery County children succeed in school.
Parents as Teachers

PARENTS AS TEACHERS IS A VOLUNTARY PROGRAM consisting of personal home visits by certified parent educators combined with group meetings, screening services and access to a resource network. During the home visits, educators help parents or other primary caregivers understand what to expect in each stage of their child’s development. They also offer advice on how to encourage learning, manage challenging behavior and promote strong parent-child relationships. These meetings may take place on a weekly, biweekly or monthly basis.

During group meetings, parents share their experiences and families participate in parent-child activities. Screening provided by Parents as Teachers provides early detection of potential problems with overall development, language, hearing or vision. Through the resource network, families can access other related childhood or community services.

In addition to introducing the program to five local school districts in 2001, the Parents as Teachers team prepared for its participation in Project LEAF (Literacy Education for Adults and Families). Project LEAF—a collaboration of Project READ, Parents as Teachers, Miami Valley Literacy Council, and Adult Basic and Literacy Education Programs—will combine adult literacy education, parenting education and early childhood education.

Parents as Teachers SUCCESS STORY:

Mary (not her real name) was in her mid-50s and had been single all her life with no children when she suddenly became the primary caregiver for her 7-month-old great-niece.

While she sincerely wanted to help the child, Mary couldn’t help but feel some resentment about being put in this situation. Having never been a parent, she had no idea what she should be doing to nurture her great-niece’s development. After about a year, Mary was very stressed and the baby showed no signs of having bonded with her. This is when Mary became aware of the Parents as Teachers program and eagerly signed up for it.

“After just five months of weekly visits, you could see a huge difference in both Mary and her great-niece,” said one of Montgomery County’s Parents as Teachers Coordinators, Elaine Leggieri-Seaton. “Today, Mary is truly excited about helping the child develop, and you can definitely see a bond between them. It’s very gratifying to see what a positive impact this program can have.”
AS MENTIONED IN LAST YEAR’S report to the community, the Alternative Learning Opportunities Team (A.L.O.T.) identified truancy prevention and the linking of caring adults to children who need more adult support in their lives as two important first steps in promoting student success. The A.L.O.T. implemented these recommendations in 2001 by developing a local truancy prevention public information campaign and establishing a Mentoring Collaborative.

Attending school regularly and graduating are keys to a successful future

For any learning process to be effective, the student must be present and engaged. Chronic attendance problems and truancy are gateway behaviors to dropping out of school and delinquency. Following the A.L.O.T. Truancy Subcommittee’s recommendations, the Team developed the “Education—Think About It” public awareness campaign. The campaign:

- Makes parents/caregivers and their children aware of how important going to school every day and graduating is for their child’s future
- Stresses the critical role of parent(s)/caregiver(s) in making sure that children attend school
- Makes parents/caregivers and students aware of the legal consequences resulting from truancy

In addition to its focus on truancy prevention, the A.L.O.T. also promoted graduation through locally airing the “Stay in School—Give yourself a chance” Operation Graduation TV and radio commercials developed by the U.S. Army and Ad Council.

Connecting our youth to caring adults

Virtually all studies and best practices call for a caring adult in a child’s life. Many children who come from high-poverty, single-parent or no-parent homes have poor school attendance and low test scores, lack basic skills, and lack hope and motivation. If the parent or other caregiver cannot provide the needed support for a child, then another caring adult (teacher, coach or mentor) needs to show that he/she has a stake in the student’s success. As a result of advocacy and research by Parity, Inc., the Mentoring Collaborative was established by the A.L.O.T. through the Montgomery County Educational Service Center to:

- Focus the community on the need for mentors for children
- Inventory existing mentoring services and programs
- Partner with mentoring organizations
- Recruit new mentors and establish a database
- Identify school children who need mentors

During 2001, the A.L.O.T. also solicited important input on school success from the educational, social services, law enforcement and juvenile justice communities through facilitated dialogue. A.L.O.T.’s dialogue with the schools and systems emphasized that the child’s primary support system starts at home, continues at school, and is reinforced through a variety of school and community support systems.

As a result of the meetings, research, input from the community and projects that have been initiated by the A.L.O.T., a draft report of findings and recommendations will be released to the community in 2002. We need to continue our commitment to preparing all children in our community in the best way possible for the jobs of tomorrow. We simply don’t have any children to waste.
“EDUCATION—THINK ABOUT IT” is a public awareness campaign designed to reach two audiences: truant teens and their parents or primary caregivers. Separate messages for each audience were communicated through traditional marketing methods such as billboards, RTA bus ads, brochures, posters, TV and radio commercials, and targeted newspaper ads. In addition, the campaign included targeted community outreach activities such as placing kiosks at community events and department stores, teen concerts, teen clubs, recreational facilities, and movie theaters. Over 85,000 campaign brochures (featuring a Family Resource Directory) and 78,000 Teen Resource Cards were distributed during the fall of 2001 to teens and parents/caregivers in Montgomery County.

Community response to the campaign and its message has been very positive, and the Sinclair Fast Forward Center partnered with us to provide one central phone number (512-FAST) that parents, caregivers or students can call for help and referrals. We intend to continue to reinforce the “Education—Think About It” message throughout the school year in a variety of ways, including through our new Web site, www.SchoolIsW orthIt.org.
In 2001, SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES THROUGHOUT the Miami Valley joined forces to form the Mentoring Collaborative, a partnership designed to strengthen local efforts to help children in Montgomery County who are struggling in school. This help is provided in the form of mentors—positive adult role models willing to spend time with these children.

The Mentoring Collaborative is a resource center for children, mentors and mentoring agencies in Montgomery County.

The Collaborative assists its member organizations in the process of recruiting mentors as well as matching the mentors up with the program that best suits their preferences.

Mentoring Collaborative members have access to shared information, on a confidential basis, about children needing mentors or being mentored. This prevents duplicated efforts and allows the Collaborative to help even more kids.

The marketing campaign’s purpose is threefold: to recruit mentors, recruit member agencies and identify children who could benefit from having a mentor. Elements of the campaign include a Web site www.mentoringcollaborative.org containing sections targeted at each of the three audience segments as well as TV, radio and newspaper ads designed to recruit mentors. In addition, billboards, brochures, a news release, a fact sheet and articles placed in special interest publications helped to get our message to the community.
THE INITIATIVE WORK OF preventing family violence through a coordinated community response continued over the last year. We moved closer to the goal of developing a countywide Family Violence Multi-Jurisdictional Database to track domestic violence and to address not only the needs of families and children, but the elderly as well. Criminal justice focus groups were held, and the pattern of responses from the meetings is being used to determine the specifics in the Database. As a result, the final Database will not include every item wished for by the focus groups, but it will include information all group members defined as essential.

In addition to the focus group meetings, there have been over 200 work sessions to define the requirements for the technical application. The commitment to this project is clearly communicated by the number of work activities dedicated to making this project a reality. In hindsight, it is easy to understand why no other community has undertaken such an ambitious endeavor!

In October, the Family Violence Initiative Team met to continue the discussion of achieving a coordinated response from the community to eliminating family violence.

There were four goals proposed from earlier meetings:

- Eliminate repeat violent offenders
- Promote the “buy in” of the criminal justice system to the existing protocols regarding violence
- Create a Family Violence Coordinating Council
- While zero tolerance is the vision, we must progress toward that goal by developing a consistent message about what’s tolerable in this community

Two of the goals have been met. The implementation of the domestic violence Database will be a major factor in eliminating repeat offenders. The Database will go live in the summer of 2002. Progress toward the second goal was made during the last year as training was conducted with the criminal justice system on the domestic violence protocols.

The team began work on the third goal of creating a Family Violence Coordinating Council by looking at the current efforts that exist in Montgomery County. Ten organizations were identified as currently being involved with family violence. Small groups tackled the questions about how a coordinating council would function, and, in relation to the fourth goal, whether there was consensus regarding the level of violence this community would tolerate.

What are the next steps? Implementation of the Database will occur this summer. Training and promotion will continue on the criminal justice protocols. Work will also continue on coordinating a Family Violence Council and developing a consistent message to the community.

We have worked together for many months on this complex task. We have shared our dreams for what it could be and we have stated our requirements for what it must be initially. We have struggled with the enormity of the task and, now, we are nearing the finish line. Thank you for your continued support of this project.
Multi-Jurisdictional Database

THE INFORMATION THAT WILL BE STORED IN the Database can be categorized into six broad categories:

- Identifying information
- Court cases
- Probation status
- Parole
- Protection order registry
- Summary fact sheet, providing a “quick glance” at a defendant’s involvement with the criminal justice system

All of the information that will be captured in the Database is public record. This differs from the original concept, due to the fact that there were several focus group members who wanted to include confidential data elements that could be viewed only by authorized groups. Although the initial Database will not offer this feature, it is built in a way to accommodate this capability in the future. In this way, the Database is a flexible tool that can respond to the changing needs of the community. Only authorized users will be able to view the Database from their desks; however, there will be a limited number of public access terminals at which any citizen can view this public record data.

Information will not be kept in the Database indefinitely. It will be stored for ten years from the last incident. This does not mean a defendant’s name will be deleted after the ten-year time span. Rather, the name will still appear and the Database will direct users to the location of the paper version of the records. When court cases are sealed, those cases will be sealed in the Database as well.

As you recall from the last report to the community, Judge Richard Bannister agreed to allow a pilot program to take place in Vandalia Municipal Court. This pilot allowed us to test the availability of desired data, the feasibility of obtaining it and the time required to enter it. The lessons learned from this pilot were valuable. Specifically, it helped define the data to be stored in the Database, guide the development of the look and feel of the entry screens, and ensured that an entry clerk’s perspective was incorporated into the design. The pilot also demonstrated the importance of cooperation for the ultimate success of the project. Along with Judge Bannister hosting the project, Clerk of Courts Dan Foley allowed one of his staff members to serve as the entry clerk. This illustrates the type of coordinated effort that will be required for full implementation of this project.
COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS

THE STATE OF OHIO MAKES funding available for certain programs through each county’s Family and Children First Council. Montgomery County FCFC uses these funds to engage a number of agencies in community efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy and to provide support for the families of children ages 0 – 3 who have, or are at risk for, developmental delays or disabilities.

A YOUNG WOMAN, PREGNANT WITH HER FIRST child ... a low-income family with a lot of questions about taking care of their infant ... a single father who is concerned that his two-year old might be developing slowly ... Now, in Montgomery County, there is one Central Intake and Referral Number (Starting Point, 237-0123) they all can call to get the information they need and to learn about additional services.

Help Me Grow is a program for expectant parents and for newborns, infants and toddlers under the age of 3 and their families. Funded by the state of Ohio, and administered by the Family and Children First Council, Help Me Grow integrates what had been three separate programs for newborns, infants and toddlers at risk of a developmental delay or disability, and those with an established delay or disability.

Participation in the program is entirely voluntary. Services are provided by the Montgomery County Combined Health District, the Montgomery County Educational Service Center and the Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association to the following people:
- Low income pregnant women who are 24 years old or younger
- Other pregnant women and all newborns and their parents and
- Children 0 – 3 at risk for, or with, a developmental delay or disability and their families

Through Help Me Grow, parents can get answers to questions about their child’s health and well being; support and information about immunization, nutrition and development; and special services such as prenatal visits, ongoing home visits, and support from other parents.
THE RESULTS OF A RECENT national survey of adults indicate that many believe teen pregnancy is one of the most important problems facing teenagers. The FCFC agrees and also feels that it is more than just teenagers who are affected. Children born to teen mothers have an increased chance of having their own problems—especially with school and juvenile court—as they grow up. In addition, women who become pregnant in their teen years tend to suffer economically and educationally when compared to women who do not. Thus, efforts to prevent teenage pregnancy have both an immediate and a long-term reward, and the benefits cut across generations.

The most effective programs for reducing teenage pregnancy rates generally focus on many aspects of a teenager’s life—educational, social, personal, etc. The commonsense idea behind such a “youth development” approach is that the best way to prevent teenage pregnancy is to promote the development of positive, healthy behaviors and a well-rounded attitude about life. The best programs begin by recognizing that teenagers are determined to assert their independence. However, because they are still connected to parents, other adults and the rest of the community, everyone needs to be engaged in the important work of building youth assets and reducing the risks teenagers face.

As a result, the FCFC has deliberately chosen to work with programs that are community-based and that value the participation of parents and caring adults. Agencies that have participated in 2001 include the Buckeye Trails Girl Scout Council, Catholic Social Services, the Dayton Urban League, Family Service Association/Roosevelt-Westwood Neighborhood Association, Planned Parenthood of the Greater Miami Valley and UMADAOP. FCFC’s teenage pregnancy prevention activities are funded by the state of Ohio.
AGENCYLINK IS A SET OF COMPUTER applications intended to increase the opportunities for health and human service agencies, the courts, and law enforcement in Montgomery County to communicate and collaborate. When fully developed, it will offer four different functions or modules and will help decrease duplication of services.

During the development of the modules, representatives from the participating agencies have been providing input. Their feedback during pilot testing helped bring two modules to completion in 2001.

The first module completed was the Online Community. This multi-faceted Web site provides tools such as e-mail, chat, instant messaging, a joint calendar and a document library. Agencies will be able to engage in secure online discussions with each other. They can also obtain digital client intake forms and consent for release of information from each other, then fill them out and return them online as part of the referral process.

The second module completed in 2001 was the Resource Directory, providing both the general public and AgencyLink partner agencies access to lists of services available within Montgomery County. Someone in need can use the Resource Directory to locate the nearest shelter or to find food, clothing, or other services. The Resource Directory will also produce maps giving directions to help the person in need find the resource. Visit [www.agencylink.org](http://www.agencylink.org).

The third module, the Family Violence Multi-Jurisdictional Database discussed elsewhere in this Report, is scheduled to be finished in the summer of 2002. Development of the fourth module, a Collaborative Case Management Application, will begin in 2002.

### Diversity Awareness and Cultural Competency

IN 2001, THE COMMITTEE ON DIVERSITY AWARENESS AND CULTURAL COMPETENCY continued to help employees of Montgomery County human services agencies more effectively deal with cultural differences among fellow employees as well as between employees and clients. These differences include age, gender, race and level of education, among others.

The committee presented a workshop/symposium in June 2001 featuring Claire Raines, one of the nation’s leading experts on generations. More than 100 attended Raines’ session, which was titled “Generations at Work: Managing the Mix of Veterans, Boomers, Xers and Nexters.” Response to the workshop was very positive.

The committee will focus more on dealing with racial differences and issues during this year’s conference. “Our audience has made it clear that this is the area in which they could use the most help,” said Donna Audette who, along with Helen Jones-Kelley, co-chairs the Diversity Awareness Committee. “We plan to focus the annual conference exclusively on race-related topics every other year.”
Juvenile Sex Offender Management

JUVENILE SEX OFFENDERS demand the attention of multiple agencies and institutions. Across the country, awareness is growing that the challenges they present cannot be ignored and should not be the responsibility of just one element in society. Several years ago, the FCFC formed a broad-based committee to look at this issue and to recommend effective local strategies.

The Committee’s efforts were recognized in 1999 by the U.S. Department of Justice which awarded grant funding and technical assistance to the planning effort through 2001. The result is the comprehensive “Montgomery County Model,” combining a vigorous effort to prevent victimization with enhanced treatment and management services for juvenile offenders. The overarching goal is to promote safe and healthy outcomes for all of our community’s young people.

Resource Mapping

THE PROCESS OF "RESOURCE MAPPING" examines in graphic form how Montgomery County funds are spent to address local social issues. Resource Mapping provides a consistent comparison of year-to-year spending. To ensure the comparisons remain consistent, templates have been developed that list activities and services under Outcomes and Prevention levels.

Funds spent each year from 1998 through 2001 have been mapped based on the FCFC’s six Community Outcomes—Healthy People, Young People Succeeding, Stable Families, Positive Living for Special Populations, Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods, and Economic Self-Sufficiency—and by prevention tiers. The prevention level model presumes that services are provided at three levels of intervention. A service or activity is mapped to Prevention if it occurs before a problem presents. The next level, Selective Prevention/Early Intervention, is a service that targets at-risk customers or groups. The third tier, Intervention/Treatment, denotes service after the issue has presented.

The FCFC will continue working on this issue in 2002. In addition, as 2001 drew to a close, a committee was established to review the recently enacted Ohio law regarding Juvenile Sex Offender Registration and Notification and to recommend policy regarding its implementation.
Brother Raymond L. Fitz, S.M. Ph.D. Award

February 2001 marked the first annual presentation of the Brother Raymond L. Fitz, S.M. Ph.D. Award. The FCFC established this award to honor Brother Raymond L. Fitz, S.M., president of the University of Dayton, for his years of leadership and service to the community.

Brother Fitz served as the first chair of the FCFC from 1996 to 1999. He also served as Chair of the New Futures/Youth and Family Collaborative for the Greater Dayton Area from 1994 – 1995, and was co-chair of the Child Protection Task Force. The Award is intended to recognize someone who exemplifies Brother Fitz’s extraordinary dedication to the cause of nurturing and protecting children and families by his or her everyday efforts in the community.

The first recipient of the Award was Marcie Fullbright, recognized posthumously. At the time of her death on September 8, 2000, she was the Clinical Services Supervisor at Montgomery County Children Services.

Marcie worked in the field of social work, specifically community mental health and public child welfare, for approximately 20 years. Her passion for child welfare and her strong clinical background were matched with an enormous level of energy, compassion and decisiveness. Her solid training, experience and expertise enabled her to manage multiple tasks and earned the admiration of her peers. She was sought out for her input on many case situations.

Always one to relish a challenge, Marcie was enthusiastic about the unique programs in her department. She served on the Inter-Agency Clinical Assessment Team (ICAT); helped develop and implement the Sojourner Program; was a member of the Sexual Offender Reporting Network (juvenile subcommittee); and she worked on numerous other committees to promote and advocate for appropriate treatment and services for children.

Marcie was perhaps best known for her involvement and participation with ICAT, where her unwavering dedication to making things happen for children and their families was especially evident. She was a catalyst and quintessential change agent for a difficult group of young people. Marcie could never accept that a youngster was beyond reach, and she made systems and individuals stretch until it hurt. Her commitment, honesty and integrity will long be remembered.
Introduction

A community that cares about its citizens will take steps to maintain and improve the overall quality of life for those citizens. Because “quality of life” is a subjective term there is no easy way to measure it.

However, it is possible to reach consensus on a general description and then to identify some attributes that are measurable. In this way, we can assemble a “tool kit” that not only measures our progress but also focuses our discussion about specific actions and strategies we can adopt in order to drive improvement:

- The Montgomery County Family and Children First Council has articulated six Outcomes or conditions of well-being that are, by their nature, general and descriptive and which collectively describe a vision for the community. (See Page 19.)

- If the small number of Indicators or measurable attributes that have been identified for each Outcome are moving in the desired direction, then we feel we are making progress toward achieving that Outcome.

- For each Indicator, a Target or goal has been set with the 2003 Report in mind.

- To help gauge progress during each reporting period leading up to the 2003 Report, Milestones have been set.

Many communities across the country have started to take a similar approach, especially in recent years. More information about our local efforts can be found in our previous three Reports (1998 – 2000). All of our annual reports are available on our Web site, www.fcfc.montco.org.

How are we doing?

With every Report in this series, we ask, “How are we doing?” One way to answer is to look at the short-term trends—the direction of the change when comparing the most recent data with the preceding year’s data. We label a trend as being in the desired direction if either the value or the rank (where both are applicable) has moved toward the Target, or if the value has remained unchanged. Using this definition we observe that eleven trends (out of fifteen) are in the desired direction. In the 2000 Report, eight trends were reported as being in the desired direction, while eleven such trends were reported in the 1999 Report.

Another way to evaluate our progress is to look at the changes in the Indicators since the first Report. When we do this, we see that five Indicators have moved in the desired direction each of the three years since the release of Turning the Curve, and another four have moved in the desired direction two of the three years. Altogether, eleven Indicators have made a net move in the desired direction when data in this Report are compared to the data in Turning the Curve.

Breaking Down the Data

The Indicator data that we track and report tell a compelling story, especially regarding overall trends in the community and comparisons with other counties in Ohio, with the state as a whole, and with the nation. However, by themselves they only tell part of the story. They are useful for making some overall strategic decisions; however, to design and target a specific program, the data need to be further analyzed and broken down.

For example, if we want to boost the value of a countywide school-related Indicator, it would be helpful to know whether the value for any given school district has been consistently above or below the County’s value. Similarly, if we want to improve a countywide health-related Indicator, it would be helpful to know what the values have been for particular demographic groups. In these ways programs—and resources—can be targeted where they are most needed.

Taking the data apart in order to help tell the story of an overall Indicator can be a powerful tactic. For example, when first deciding how to grant the funds available for teenage pregnancy prevention, the Council examined teen birth rates in individual neighborhoods and Census tracts across the County and chose three with the highest rates. The School Readiness/School Success Team and the Alternative
Learning Opportunities Team have each targeted some of their responses to specific school districts based, in part, on the data taken apart for them.

The Council will continue to break down the Indicator data in order to be able to tell the stories behind our numbers.

Data
In this year’s Report, we introduce two Indicators for the Positive Living for Special Populations Outcome (see Pages 31 and 32). When Indicators for the other Outcomes were announced in Turning the Curve, the FCFC felt that data available at the time did not have the community breadth we were seeking for Indicators under this Outcome. Since then, we have worked to develop a data source that can provide such community-level Indicators.

On Pages 20 – 36, we present the graphs and charts for each Indicator. Please note:
- They are grouped according to the Outcomes.
- All of them show data for Montgomery County.
- Some of them also show data for the nation, the state, and/or the ten largest counties in Ohio.
- On each page, we have made brief comments on each Indicator, called attention to new data collected since the last Report, and commented on the short-term trend.
- Targets are represented both in graphs and in county comparative ranking charts.

Outcomes

OUR VISION FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY (Page 2) is captured by these six 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 teen-agers 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 workforce 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.
BACKGROUND
The term “low birthweight” is used to describe babies born with a weight of 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 did not smoke or drink during pregnancy. Strategies to affect birthweight are focused on education and prevention.

NEW DATA
The provisional value for low birthweight for 2000 was 9.5 percent. The final value for Montgomery County for 1999 was 8.6 percent, which replaces the provisional value of 8.7 percent as reported in the 2000 Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators. Montgomery County’s comparative county rank for 1999 was sixth. The statewide value for 1999 was 8.0 percent. The provisional value for the United States for 2000 was 7.6 percent. The 1999 final value for the United States was 7.6 percent as was the provisional value previously published.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The 2000 provisional low birthweight value for Montgomery County and the 1999 comparative ranking among counties are not moving in the desired direction when compared with the data from the prior years. Montgomery County’s comparative rank dropped from third in 1998 to sixth in 1999.

**TARGET**
Montgomery 6.6
Among the top five counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.

**NUMBER OF BIRTHS WITH WEIGHTS LESS THAN 2,500 GRAMS (5 LB. 8 OZ.) AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL BIRTHS**

*2000 data are provisional*
BACKGROUND
Air quality is measured by an index that considers various pollutants in different jurisdictions. These pollutants affect the cleanliness of the air in these areas.

NEW DATA
In 2000, the percentage of good air quality days in Montgomery County was 78 percent. The percentage represents 285 days of good air quality. The comparative county rank for Montgomery County was fourth. The percentage of good air quality days for the state of Ohio in 2000 was 79 percent, or 288 days.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction. The comparative ranking among urban Ohio counties remained at fourth in 2000, the same as in 1999.
BACKGROUND
Premature mortality is measured by the Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) statistic. This 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
In 2000, the YPLL provisional value per 1,000 people under 75 years for Montgomery County was 77.1. The final value for 1999 was 81.4, which replaces the provisional value of 81.2, as reported in the 2000 Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators. Montgomery County was ranked seventh among urban Ohio counties for 1999. The 1999 Ohio value was 77.5 and the United States’ value was 77.2.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction and the comparative ranking among counties is moving in a positive direction. Montgomery County moved from ninth to seventh among Ohio counties.

TARGET
Montgomery 76.7

Among the top three counties

Most desirable ranking is number one.

TOTAL YEARS OF POTENTIAL LIFE LOST FOR DEATHS TO PEOPLE UNDER 75 PER 1,000 PEOPLE UNDER 75

- Montgomery County
- Ohio
- United States
- Montgomery County Target
- Milestones

*2000 data are provisional
BACKGROUND
Ohio students are currently required to take fourth-grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of this examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends. Fourth graders may now, in some cases, be promoted to the fifth grade although they have scored in the “below basic” range of performance. In previous years, students who did not pass all portions of the fourth-grade proficiency test were not promoted.

NEW DATA
In school year 2001, 34.6 percent of Montgomery County students passed all portions of the fourth-grade exams. Montgomery County ranked eighth among urban Ohio counties. The percentage of students in the state of Ohio who passed all portions of the exams in 2001 was 37.7.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the right direction. The comparative ranking among counties is also moving in a positive direction.

PERCENTAGE OF 4th GRADE STUDENTS PASSING ALL TESTS

- Montgomery County
- Ohio
- Montgomery County Target
- Milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Ohio</th>
<th>Milesstones</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>37.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TARGET
Montgomery 34.4
Among the top five counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.
BACKGROUND
Ohio students are currently required to take sixth-grade proficiency tests in several academic areas. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of this 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 sixth-grade proficiency examination in 2001 was 39.6. Montgomery County ranked seventh among urban Ohio counties in 2001. The state of Ohio value for students passing all portions of the sixth-grade proficiency test in 2001 was 42.6 percent.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value of this indicator is moving in the desired direction, with a substantial increase of nearly 10 percentage points from 2000 to 2001. Montgomery County’s comparative ranking among counties moved three levels, from tenth to seventh. The value for 2000 for Montgomery County exceeded the 2003 target value of 31.7 percent.
OUTCOME YOUNG PEOPLE SUCCEEDING

INDICATOR STUDENT PROFICIENCY — 12th grade

BACKGROUND
Seniors who have passed all of the required ninth-grade proficiency tests are required to take the twelfth-grade proficiency tests. Students scoring at the “Honors” standard may use those results to meet one of several criteria to earn a Diploma with Honors. The Family and Children First Council set targets for the percentage of students passing all portions of this examination. By convention, data are reported for the year in which a school year ends.

NEW DATA
The value for Montgomery County students who passed all portions of the twelfth-grade proficiency exams in 2001 was 51.3 percent. The comparative county rank was fifth. In 2001, the value for Ohio was 49.0 percent.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction. However, the comparative county rank moved from fourth to fifth. In 2001, Montgomery County students passed the twelfth-grade proficiency exam at a higher rate than Ohio students, as they have for the last several years. The value for Montgomery County has exceeded the target in 2000 and in 2001.
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 rate for the 1999 – 2000 school year was 91.9 percent for Montgomery County schools and the comparative county rank was ninth. The attendance rate in Ohio schools for the 1999 – 2000 school year was 93.6 percent.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction and the comparative ranking among counties moved in a positive direction, from tenth to ninth place. In both Montgomery County and Ohio, the attendance rates have increased from the last school year.

TARGET
Montgomery 95.0
Among the top five counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.
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
In 1999, the value for teen pregnancy for Montgomery County was 4.5 percent. Montgomery County’s comparative rank among other urban Ohio counties was sixth for 1999. The value for the state of Ohio was 3.8 percent for 1999.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction. The rank among counties remained the same in 1999 as it was in 1998.
BACKGROUND
Research suggests that American children of parents who have their first child after they reach the age of 20, finish high school and get married have only an 8 percent chance of growing up in poverty. However, children of parents who do not meet these three conditions have a 79 percent chance of being raised in poverty.

NEW DATA
In 2000 in Montgomery County, the provisional percentage of first births which were to parents who were married, had finished high school and had reached age 20 years was 43.2 percent. In 1999, the final value was 48.7 percent, which replaces the provisional value of 47.2 percent reported in the 2000 Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators. Montgomery County’s comparative county rank was fifth in 1999. The value for the state of Ohio was 50.3 percent in 1999.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value for this indicator is not moving in the desired direction. The comparative rank among urban Ohio counties is not available for 2000. However, Montgomery County’s rank moved in the desired direction from seventh to fifth from 1998 to 1999.

TARGET
Among the top five counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.

PERCENT OF FIRST BIRTHS WHERE BOTH PARENTS COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL, PARENTS ARE MARRIED (AT ANY TIME FROM CONCEPTION TO BIRTH), AND MOTHER IS AT LEAST 20 YEARS OLD

Montgomery County 65.0

*Montgomery County 2000 data are provisional
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
In 2000, there were 13 domestic violence-related deaths in Montgomery County.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction.
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
In Montgomery County in 2000, there were 32 child deaths that met the criteria for this indicator.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value for child deaths is not moving in the desired direction. The value for Montgomery County increased from 1999 to 2000.

*2000 data are provisional
BACKGROUND
This is one of two indicators for the “Positive Living for Special Populations” outcome being introduced by the Council in this Report. Both indicators were chosen because they can serve as measures of a “common quality of life” for people with special needs, defined as those individuals who are challenged physically and/or mentally, as well as those who are elderly. Because these indicators are new, additional years of data collection will be necessary to establish baseline trends and meaningful targets.

This indicator measures the percentage of Montgomery County residents who feel that persons with special needs have a quality of life that is excellent, very good or good. The percentage is determined by an annual telephone survey (beginning in 2000) of hundreds of Montgomery County residents.

NEW DATA
In 2000, the percentage of Montgomery County residents surveyed who felt that persons with special needs have a quality of life that is excellent, very good or good was 61.0 percent; in 2001 it was 61.3 percent.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value rose slightly from 2000 to 2001.
BACKGROUND
This is one of two indicators for the “Positive Living for Special Populations” outcome being introduced by the Council in this Report. Both indicators were chosen because they can serve as measures of a “common quality of life” for people with special needs, defined as those individuals who are challenged physically and/or mentally, as well as those who are elderly. Because these indicators are new, additional years of data collection will be necessary to establish baseline trends and meaningful targets.

This indicator focuses on those Montgomery County residents who have a household member with special needs and/or a family member living in Montgomery County with special needs. It measures the percentage of those residents who feel that persons with special needs have a quality of life that is excellent, very good or good. The percentage is determined by an annual telephone survey of hundreds of Montgomery County residents. The surveys began in 2000 and were modified in 2001 to provide data in support of this Indicator.

NEW DATA
In 2001, of those Montgomery County residents who have a household member with special needs and/or a family member living in Montgomery County with special needs, 61.0 percent feel the quality of life for people with special needs is excellent, very good or good.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
Data for this Indicator first became available in 2001 so there is no trend to report.

*Survey protocol in 2000 did not identify residents who have a family member with special needs living in Montgomery County. Therefore data from the 2000 survey are not comparable.
OUTCOME  SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

INDICATOR  VIOLENT CRIME

BACKGROUND
Violent crime is measured by incidents per 1,000 residents. Violent crimes include 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 in 1999 was 4.3%, ranking Montgomery County seventh among Ohio’s largest counties. In 1999, the value for violent crime for Ohio was 2.7% and 5.3% for the United States.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value for violent crime is moving in the desired direction. Insufficient data were available from some counties in 1998 to permit an accurate comparison of the county ranks between 1998 and 1999. Montgomery County’s 1999 value was lower than the national rate and higher than Ohio’s rate.

Note: Violent crimes represented in this graph are Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault. Ins. data = Insufficient Data
OUTCOME  SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

INDICATOR  PROPERTY CRIME

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
In 1999, the property crime rate for Montgomery County was 44.9, ranking Montgomery County eighth among Ohio’s largest counties. The property crime rate for Ohio was 29.0 in 1999 and 37.4 for the United States.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
The value is moving in the desired direction. Insufficient data were available from some counties in 1998 to permit an accurate comparison of the county ranks between 1998 and 1999. The property crime rate for Montgomery County was higher than that for the United States and for Ohio in 1999.

TARGET
Montgomery 50.0
Among the top five counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.

Note: Property crime represented in this graph are Burglary, Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft.
Ins. data = Insufficient Data
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 2000 was 3.8 percent. The comparative rank among counties was fourth for Montgomery County. The unemployment rate for the state of Ohio in 2000 was 4.1 percent and the United States unemployment rate in 2000 was 4.0 percent.

SHORT-TERM TRENDS
Because the comparative ranking among counties remained the same from 1999 to 2000, the trend is considered to be moving in the desired direction. The value also remained the same from 1999 to 2000. The unemployment rates for Ohio and for the U.S. were both higher than the rate for Montgomery County in 2000.

TARGET
Montgomery County one of the three counties with the lowest unemployment rates
Most desirable ranking is number one.
**OUTCOME**  
**ECONOMIC SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

**INDICATOR**  
**PER CAPITA EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME**

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

**NEW DATA**
The value for Per Capita Effective Buying Income in 2000 for Montgomery County was $18,452, and the rank in comparison to Ohio’s other large counties was fifth. In 2000, the value for Ohio was $17,344 and the value for the United States was $17,691. The value for the Consumer Price Index in 2000 was 172.2 (1982-1984 = 100).

**SHORT-TERM TRENDS**
The comparative county rank for Montgomery County is not moving in the desired direction. The comparative ranking among counties has moved from fourth to fifth place. The value for Montgomery County has remained higher than the values for Ohio or the U.S. from 1996 through 2000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hamilton</th>
<th>Franklin</th>
<th>Montgomery</th>
<th>Summit</th>
<th>Cuyahoga</th>
<th>Butler</th>
<th>Lucas</th>
<th>Stark</th>
<th>Lorain</th>
<th>Mahoning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>19,135</td>
<td>18,816</td>
<td>17,888</td>
<td>17,765</td>
<td>17,831</td>
<td>17,387</td>
<td>16,673</td>
<td>15,764</td>
<td>15,378</td>
<td>14,583</td>
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<td>1999</td>
<td>19,929</td>
<td>19,695</td>
<td>18,668</td>
<td>18,541</td>
<td>18,452</td>
<td>18,192</td>
<td>17,192</td>
<td>16,233</td>
<td>16,028</td>
<td>14,973</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TARGET**
Montgomery County will be among the top three counties
Most desirable ranking is number one.

Note: Beginning in 1996 the definition changed to be based on “Money Income” rather than “Personal Income.”
Members as of December 2001

Laurence P. Harkness, Chair* ........................................ The Children's Medical Center

Donna Audette* .......................................................... YWCA of Dayton
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
Bro. Raymond L. Fitz, S.M., Ph.D.* ............................ The University of Dayton
Dannetta Graves ......................................................... Mont. Co. Dept. of Job and Family Services
Robin Hecht .............................................................. Diversion Team/ICAT
Franz Hoge* .............................................................. PricewaterhouseCoopers
Kathleen K. Hoyng* .................................................. Deloitte & Touche
Helen L. Jones-Kelley .................................................. Montgomery County Children Services
Carol Keltner ............................................................. Parent/Early Intervention Consortium
Judith A. LaMusga ..................................................... Mont. Co. Board of MR/DD
LaFrancine Lewis ...................................................... Parent/Edgemont Project
Sherrie Lookner ........................................................ Miami Valley Child Development Centers
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
Bootsie Neal* ............................................................ Dayton City Commission
John North ............................................................... United Health Services
Vicki D. Pegg* ............................................................ Montgomery County Commission
Mary D. Pryor, M.D. ..................................................... Oakwood Health Commissioner
Nancy Reder ............................................................. Mont. Co. Early Intervention Consortium
Frederick C. Smith ..................................................... Huffy Foundation
Joyce Sutton ............................................................. Parent
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Donald R. Thompson, Ph.D. ........................................ Mont. Co. Educational Service Center
Michael R. Turner ..................................................... Mayor, City of Dayton
Roland L. Turpin ........................................................ Dayton Metropolitan Housing Authority
Donald A. Vermillion ................................................ Sinclair Community College/Univ. of Dayton
Dave Vore ................................................................. Montgomery County Sheriff
Joyce C. Young .......................................................... Community Volunteer

* Executive Committee members

THE DATA IN THIS REPORT COME FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:

Center for Disease Control
Center for Urban and Public Affairs, Wright State University
Demographics U.S.A - County Edition
Montgomery County Child Fatality Review Board
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