

1998

Turning The Curve



Report to the Community on Outcomes and Indicators

1998 Montgomery County

Family and Children First Council



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Dear Community Member,

The health and well-being of our community's families, children and adults are important to all of us. Individually and collectively we have a responsibility not only to maintain our quality of life, but also to improve it.

Measuring improvement sounds simple but can be difficult — especially when the system being measured is a complex one. Nevertheless, it is a task that needs to be done.

You have in your hands a document that starts to answer the questions, "Where are we?" and "Where do we want to be?" Turning the Curve contains *data* which can help us understand the present and *targets* which can help us define the future.

What do we mean by "Turning the Curve?" First, we want to be sure, as time goes by, that the trends we are tracking are going in the right direction; in some cases we will literally have to "turn the curve" if they are not. Second, and perhaps more fundamental, the failure to prevent or alleviate current problems can and will have future economic and social consequences; comprehensive and well thought-out strategies need to be designed in order to "turn the curve" on these future costs.

The use of targets is meant to stimulate our community discussion; as such, the targets are set with the year 2003 in mind and will not be changed before then. That year represents a three-to-five year horizon (most of the data in that year's report will be for the year 2002). In the Dayton area, we will have much to celebrate in 2003, the 100th anniversary of powered flight. We hope to add to that celebration.

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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Note: The arrows depict the targeted direction set for the measurement of each Indicator.



Introduction

Communities that accept the challenge to improve themselves face a daunting task. Briefly stated: how is improvement measured?

In Montgomery County, Ohio, the Family and Children First Council (FCFC) has chosen to begin by describing the future. By asking and answering the question “Where do we want to be as a community?”, we have articulated six desired **Outcomes**. Collectively, these Outcomes serve as a vision of the future (see page 5).

The Outcomes, by design, are of a general nature and do not immediately lend themselves to measurement. Therefore, for each of the Outcomes we have chosen a small number of **Indicators** which are intended to serve as a proxy for that Outcome.

To help guide the selection of Indicators, the following criteria were established:

- 1) The Indicators are intuitively reasonable (or believable) and scientifically defensible as measures of quality of life in the county.
- 2) The Indicators are understood and accepted by the community.
- 3) The Indicators reflect something basic and fundamental to the long term cultural, economic, environmental, or social health of our community over generations.
- 4) Montgomery County data exist or are readily available or easily obtainable. When available, historical data are utilized.



Introduction continued

If the Outcomes help us describe the future, then the Indicators can be said to help us see the past and the present. To make them more useful we have, whenever possible, assembled data that not only reflect our own history but also enable us to compare ourselves to the other large counties in Ohio, to the state as a whole, and to the nation.

Equipped with these data we can begin to answer the question, “How is improvement measured?” The first step will be to make an annual report, beginning with this one, on the status of these Indicators. For many of them it is obvious whether we want the numbers to be higher or lower in the future. In these cases we have taken the next step and set **Targets**. Targets help us define the future by identifying a specific value for a given Indicator and/or a relative rank in comparison to Ohio’s

other urban counties. Very concisely, they tell us where we want to be at a certain time in the future.

Most of the data in each annual report, including this one for 1998, will be for the prior calendar year. The Targets have been set with the 2003 Report in mind, several years into the future. Therefore, the final step in measuring improvement is to post **Milestones** that lead to each Target and to monitor progress along those Milestones.

How Is Improvement Measured?

1. Articulate Outcomes
2. Identify, track and report Indicator data
3. Set Targets
4. Monitor progress along Milestones



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 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.

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Healthy People



Low Birthweight

TARGET: 6.64%; One of 5 Best Counties

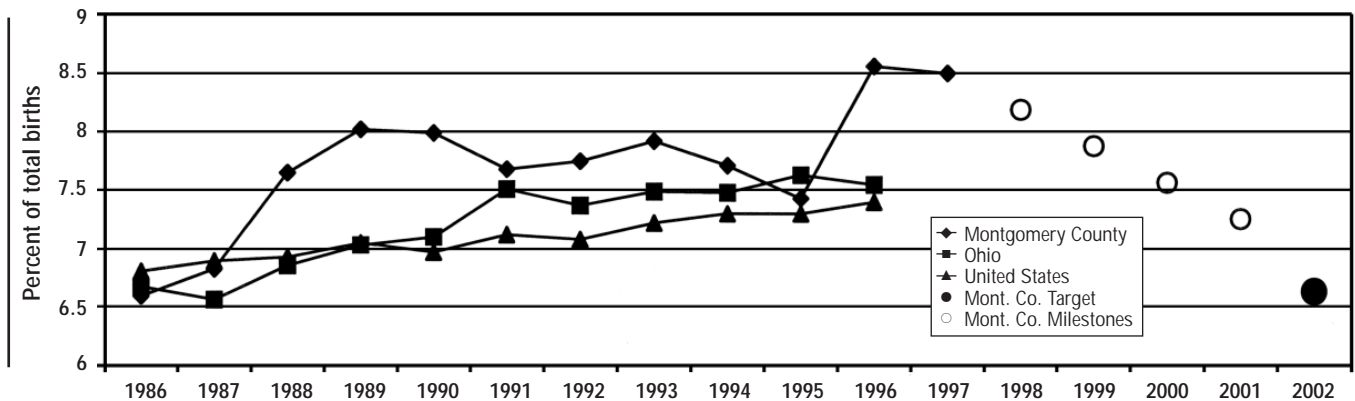
Low birthweight can increase the risk of death and a wide range of disorders that affect infants throughout childhood and beyond. This may include learning disorders, behavior problems, lower respiratory tract infections, and neuro-developmental conditions. Aside from personal and emotional costs, these disabilities place a continuing financial burden on the family and may eventually limit the child's ability to earn a living in adulthood.

Low birthweights are more common among mothers who are younger or older than average, who begin prenatal care later in their pregnancy,

and who smoke or use drugs during their pregnancy. Strategies for reducing low birthweights focus on preventing tobacco and substance abuse among women of childbearing age and encouraging women who become pregnant to begin prenatal care early. Prevention strategies should give special emphasis to the increased risk of poorer women and those with lower educational levels. This Target was set to be consistent with the 2004 target set by the Combined Health District as part of its internal planning.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

Number of Births With Weights Less Than 2,500 Grams (5 lb. 8 oz.) as a Percent of Total Births



* Currently only provisional data are available for 1997.

1990	
1. Lorain	6.07
2. Butler	6.35
3. Summit	7.04
4. Franklin	7.40
5. Lucas	7.62
6. Stark	7.86
7. Hamilton	7.94
8. Montgomery	7.99
9. Mahoning	8.39
10. Cuyahoga	9.06

1993	
1. Butler	6.97
2. Stark	7.03
3. Lorain	7.64
4. Franklin	7.92
5. Montgomery	7.92
6. Lucas	8.01
7. Summit	8.13
8. Hamilton	8.18
9. Cuyahoga	9.40
10. Mahoning	9.66

1996	
1. Lorain	6.51
2. Butler	6.92
3. Lucas	7.85
4. Stark	7.91
5. Mahoning	8.33
6. Summit	8.33
7. Franklin	8.37
8. Hamilton	8.46
9. Montgomery	8.56
10. Cuyahoga	9.25

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	6.64
Among the top 5 counties	



Air Quality

TARGET: 90%; One of 3 Best Counties

The average person is reported to breathe 35 pounds of air each day, or 480 cubic feet. The need for that air to be clean is obvious.

The negative health consequences of polluted air are widely known. Air pollution has been linked to reductions in lung function, increased hospital and emergency room admissions, and premature deaths.

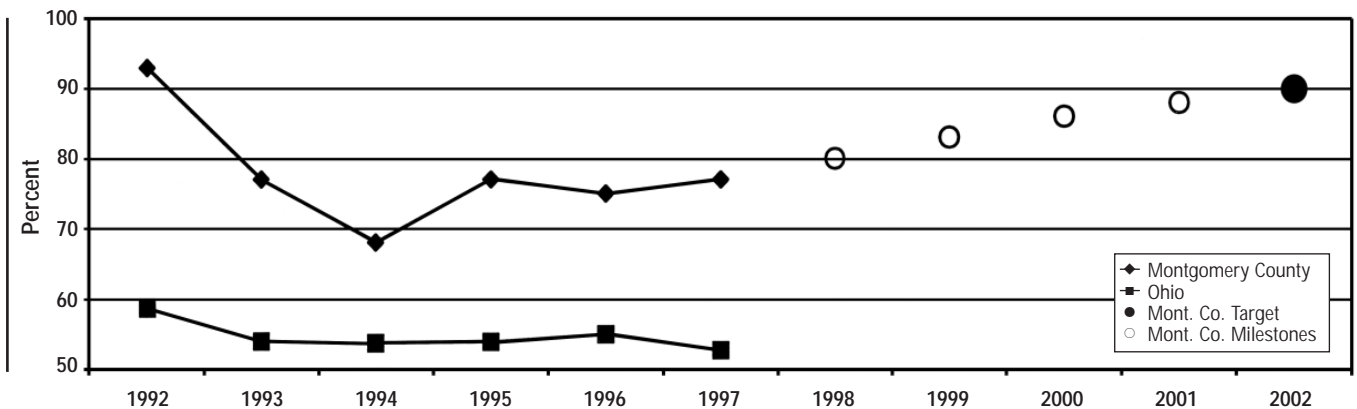
This index considers various “problem” pollutants

in different jurisdictions that affect air quality.

Using a weighted formula, the index is sufficient to compare various Ohio jurisdictions with the nation.

The Combined Health District (CHD) has a standing annual target of 330 good pollution days (90 percent) for Montgomery County. The FCFC Target matches the CHD target of 90 percent good days and should place Montgomery County among the three best urban counties in Ohio.

Percent of “Good” Pollution Standard Index Days



1993	
1. Lorain	81%
2. Lucas	81%
3. Mahoning	79%
4. Montgomery	77%
5. Butler	72%
6. Franklin	71%
7. Summit	71%
8. Stark	68%
9. Hamilton	64%
10. Cuyahoga	50%

1995	
1. Montgomery	77%
2. Summit	76%
3. Lorain	75%
4. Lucas	75%
5. Mahoning	74%
6. Franklin	73%
7. Stark	68%
8. Butler	66%
9. Hamilton	65%
10. Cuyahoga	54%

1997	
1. Lorain	83%
2. Mahoning	83%
3. Lucas	81%
4. Summit	78%
5. Franklin	78%
6. Montgomery	77%
7. Stark	76%
8. Butler	73%
9. Hamilton	71%
10. Cuyahoga	62%

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	90%
Among the top 3 counties	

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Healthy People



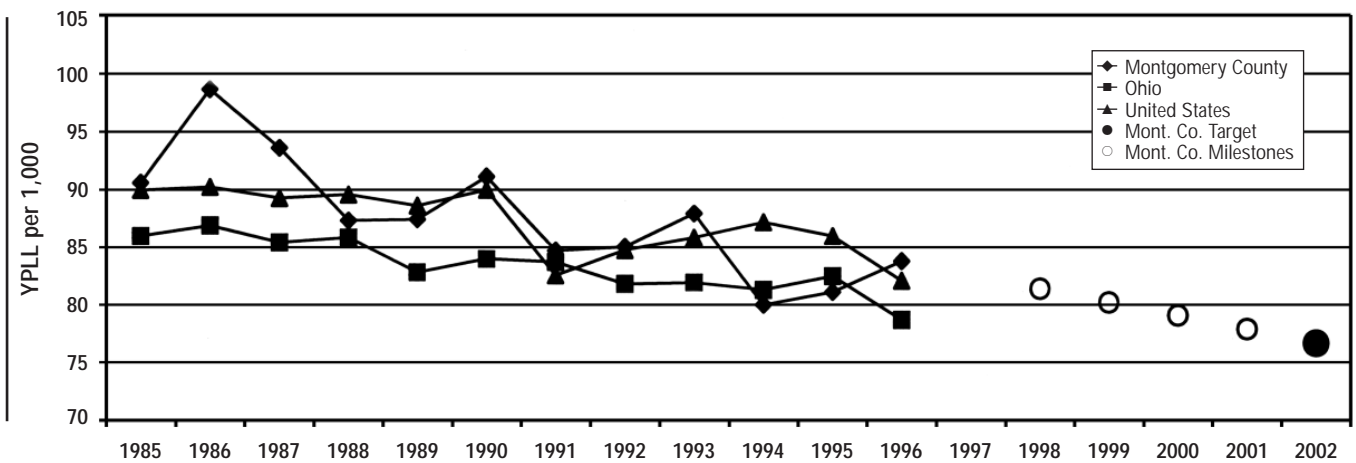
Years of Potential Life Lost

TARGET: 76.5 per 1,000 pop.; One of 3 Best Counties

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) is a public health measure that reflects the impact of deaths occurring in years preceding a certain cut-off year of age, which in this case is 75 years. The YPLL statistic emphasizes deaths at early ages in two ways: 1) by not including deaths at ages beyond the cut-off; and 2) by giving greater computational weight to deaths among younger persons. The concept of YPLL, first used by the Center for Disease Control in 1982, was developed to indicate

premature mortality and preventability. It has also been instrumental in directing attention toward certain preventable conditions. YPLL has also been reported to be a valuable statistic as an indicator of the loss of economic and social productivity that may exist in a community due to death at younger ages. A large percentage of the causes of YPLL can be argued to be preventable through behavior modification, lifestyle changes, and substance abuse reduction.

Years of Potential Life Lost* (YPLL)



*Total years of potential life lost for deaths to people under 75 per 1,000 people under 75.

YPLL is calculated as the sum of the difference between the average age of death for each age group, and age 75 for each death. A linear regression trend line was established using 1985-1996 data. A projection with the same slope as the trend line was extended from the actual 1996 data point to arrive at the Target.

1990	
1. Stark	78.0
2. Summit	78.0
3. Franklin	85.0
4. Hamilton	85.0
5. Lucas	87.0
6. Montgomery	91.1
7. Mahoning	93.0
8. Cuyahoga	105.0
9. Butler	n/a
10. Lorain	n/a

1996	
1. Stark	72.0
2. Summit	74.0
3. Hamilton	78.0
4. Lucas	80.0
5. Montgomery	83.8
6. Cuyahoga	86.0
7. Franklin	87.0
8. Mahoning	96.0
9. Butler	n/a
10. Lorain	n/a

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	76.7
Among the top 3 counties	



Student Proficiency

TARGET: 34.35%; One of 5 Best Counties

The Ohio Legislature recently set goals for the percentage of students passing each of several proficiency exams given in certain grades. The FCFC has identified Targets for the percentage of students passing all of the proficiency exams in those grades.

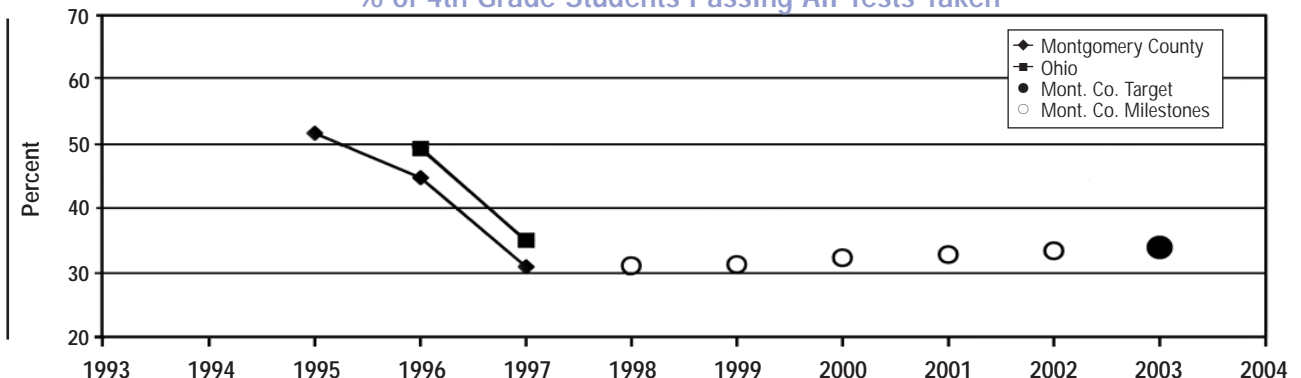
4th Grade Proficiency Exam

The identified goal of 34.35% passing is a 10% increase over 1997. In 1999, this standard will be raised, requiring a larger than 10% increase to reach the goal. Trends from other grades when the standard for passing was raised indicate that the percentage of students passing decreases.

Reaching the 34.35% goal will require significant improvements in students' performance.

The percentage of 4th graders passing is on a decrease in all counties. In Montgomery County, the trend is a 13.3% decrease from 1995 to 1996 and a 30.8% decrease from 1996 to 1997. In 2001, because 4th graders will be required to pass the reading proficiency exam for promotion to 5th grade, students will have the opportunity to repeat the exam. Therefore, this measure is for first time taken exams. With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

% of 4th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken



1995	
1. Summit	60.78
2. Stark	57.90
3. Mahoning	55.84
4. Butler	55.41
5. Montgomery	51.99
6. Franklin	51.64
7. Hamilton	51.63
8. Lorain	51.30
9. Cuyahoga	46.58
10. Lucas	45.12

1996	
1. Stark	54.25
2. Summit	52.71
3. Butler	52.68
4. Mahoning	48.22
5. Lorain	48.21
6. Franklin	47.48
7. Hamilton	46.17
8. Montgomery	45.10
9. Lucas	44.85
10. Cuyahoga	43.27

1997	
1. Stark	39.81
2. Summit	38.56
3. Butler	37.96
4. Franklin	34.61
5. Mahoning	34.17
6. Hamilton	33.63
7. Lorain	32.93
8. Cuyahoga	32.60
9. Montgomery	31.23
10. Lucas	29.89

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	34.35
Among the top 5 counties	



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



Student Proficiency

TARGET: 31.66%; One of 5 Best Counties

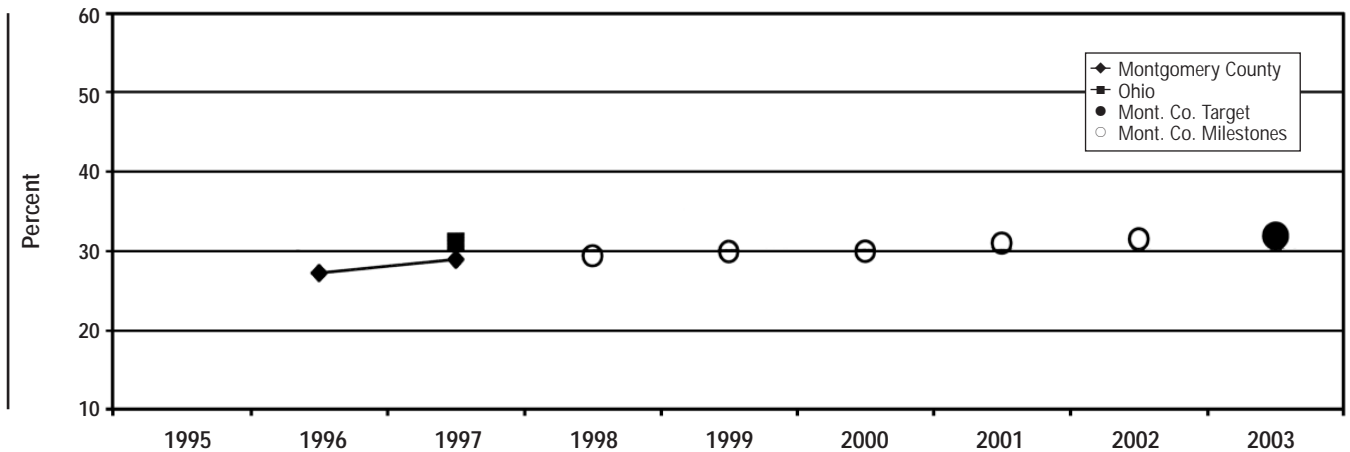
6th Grade Proficiency Exam

The 31.66% target is a 10% increase from 1997. As with the 4th grade proficiency testing, the standard for passage on the 6th grade exam will be raised in 2000. Therefore, achieving the target will require a larger than 10% improvement.

This will require significant improvements in students' performance. History indicates the percentage of students passing decreases when the pass standard is raised.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

% of 6th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken



1996	
1. Butler	32.33
2. Summit	29.88
3. Stark	29.82
4. Mahoning	29.59
5. Hamilton	29.09
6. Franklin	27.84
7. Montgomery	27.14
8. Lucas	27.04
9. Lorain	25.50
10. Cuyahoga	23.95

1997	
1. Butler	36.05
2. Stark	34.94
3. Summit	32.84
4. Mahoning	32.57
5. Hamilton	31.90
6. Franklin	29.95
7. Lucas	29.70
8. Lorain	29.13
9. Montgomery	28.78
10. Cuyahoga	25.27

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	31.66
Among the top 5 counties	



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



Student Proficiency

TARGET: 38.26%; One of 5 Best Counties

9th Grade Proficiency Exam

The FCFC set this target using equal increases in passing percentages from 1998 through 2003.

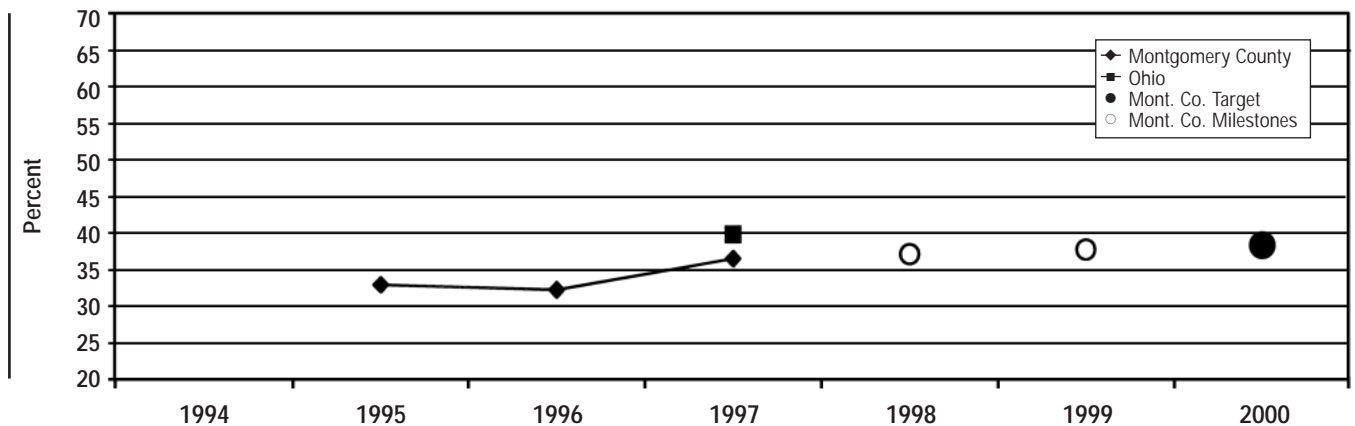
After the year 2000, this exam will be replaced with a 10th grade proficiency. In 2000, a target will be set for the new 10th grade exam.

Attaining the 2000 target increase will require making increases and sustaining them. Although

this increase may seem modest, achieving it will require significant improvements in students' performance.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

% of 9th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken



Note: These data represent 8th grade students taking the exam for the first time

1995	
1. Lucas	58.33
2. Mahoning	42.43
3. Stark	41.01
4. Summit	40.03
5. Butler	38.59
6. Franklin	38.33
7. Hamilton	35.89
8. Lorain	35.12
9. Montgomery	32.89
10. Cuyahoga	28.04

1997	
1. Butler	43.34
2. Mahoning	42.37
3. Stark	42.28
4. Summit	40.89
5. Franklin	40.40
6. Lucas	39.10
7. Montgomery	36.41
8. Hamilton	34.52
9. Cuyahoga	33.45
10. Lorain	32.44

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	38.26
Among the top 5 counties	



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



Student Proficiency

TARGET: 44.35%; One of 5 Best Counties

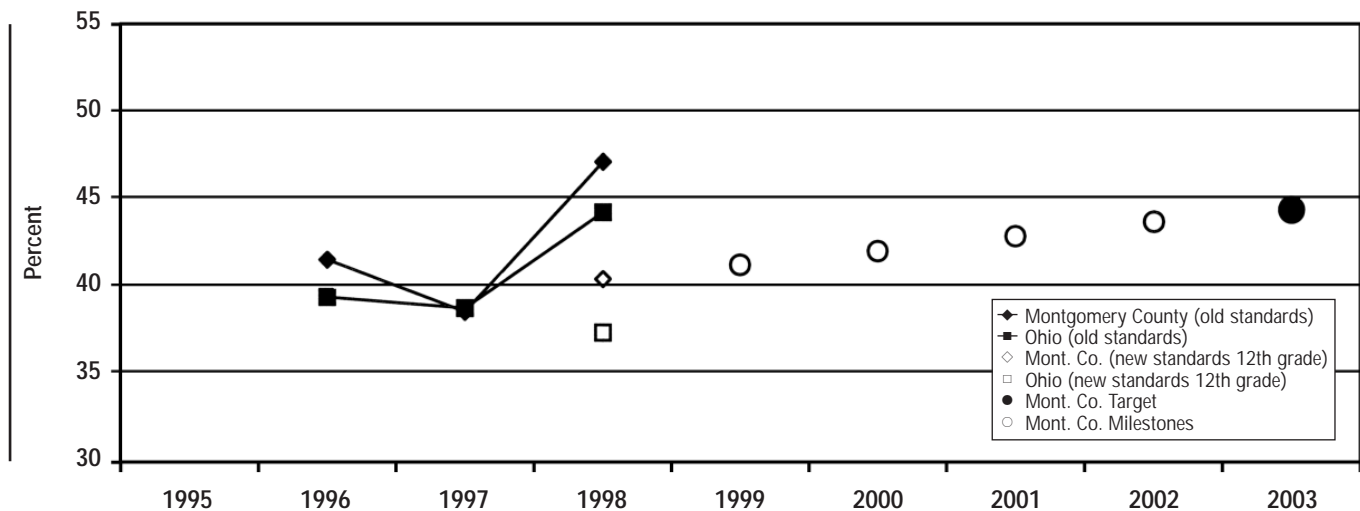
12th Grade Proficiency Exam

The 44.35% target for passage of the 12th grade proficiency exam is a 10% increase from 1998. Like the 9th grade exam, this indicator shows a pattern of increases and decreases. Attaining the increase in 2003 will require making increases and

sustaining them. Although a modest increase, reaching and sustaining the target will require significant improvements in students' performance.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

% of 12th Grade Students Passing All Tests Taken



1997	
1. Hamilton	48.04
2. Cuyahoga	43.64
3. Franklin	41.31
4. Butler	41.19
5. Summit	39.72
6. Mahoning	39.49
7. Montgomery	38.44
8. Stark	37.77
9. Lucas	36.69
10. Lorain	35.77

1998 (old Standards)	
1. Hamilton	52.44
2. Cuyahoga	49.86
3. Franklin	49.33
4. Butler	48.72
5. Montgomery	47.04
6. Summit	44.16
7. Stark	43.66
8. Mahoning	41.57
9. Lucas	40.86
10. Lorain	39.86

1998 (new standards)	
1. Hamilton	45.52
2. Cuyahoga	42.93
3. Franklin	42.65
4. Butler	41.11
5. Montgomery	40.32
6. Summit	37.18
7. Stark	36.70
8. Lucas	33.94
9. Lorain	33.63
10. Mahoning	32.87

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	44.35
Among the top 5 counties	



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



Public School Attendance

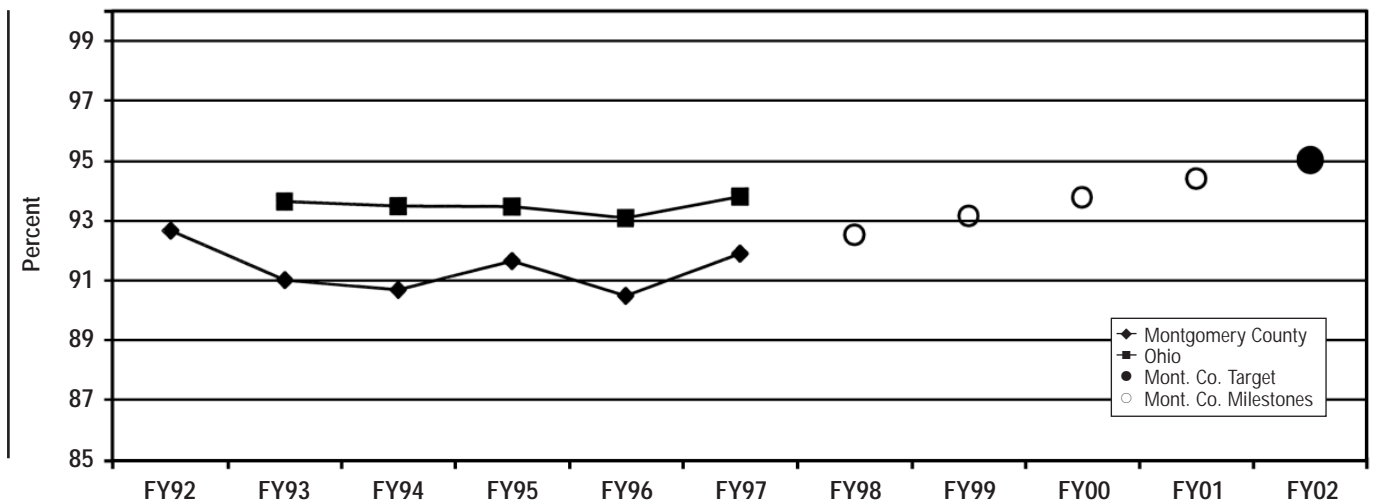
TARGET: 95%; One of 5 Best Counties

This Indicator reviews attendance records of students each Montgomery County school district is instructing, including students who are residents of the district but attending an Educational Service Center, Joint Vocational School District or Post Secondary Institution. This includes grades K-12, ungraded students, students who have completed other graduation requirements and are enrolled to take the proficiency exam, disabled students under

age 22 who have completed educational requirements but not graduation and elect to stay for further training, and Kindergarten Handicapped students.

The best attendance record any county in the comparison group has achieved is 95 percent. With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

Enrolled Pupil Attendance – Annual Averages for Montgomery County & State of Ohio
FY 92-97



FY93		
1. Stark	94.58	
2. Lorain	94.00	
3. Butler	93.77	
4. Summit	93.45	
5. Franklin	93.37	
6. Lucas	93.32	
7. Mahoning	92.95	
8. Hamilton	92.65	
9. Cuyahoga	91.13	
10. Montgomery	90.99	

FY95		
1. Franklin	95.32	
2. Stark	94.25	
3. Butler	93.61	
4. Mahoning	93.25	
5. Lorain	92.86	
6. Summit	92.84	
7. Lucas	92.46	
8. Hamilton	92.35	
9. Montgomery	91.61	
10. Cuyahoga	89.67	

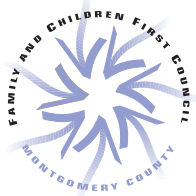
FY97		
1. Stark	94.35	
2. Cuyahoga	94.33	
3. Butler	93.87	
4. Mahoning	93.23	
5. Lorain	93.15	
6. Summit	92.78	
7. Lucas	92.62	
8. Franklin	92.31	
9. Hamilton	92.24	
10. Montgomery	91.87	

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	95.00
Among the top 5 counties	



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



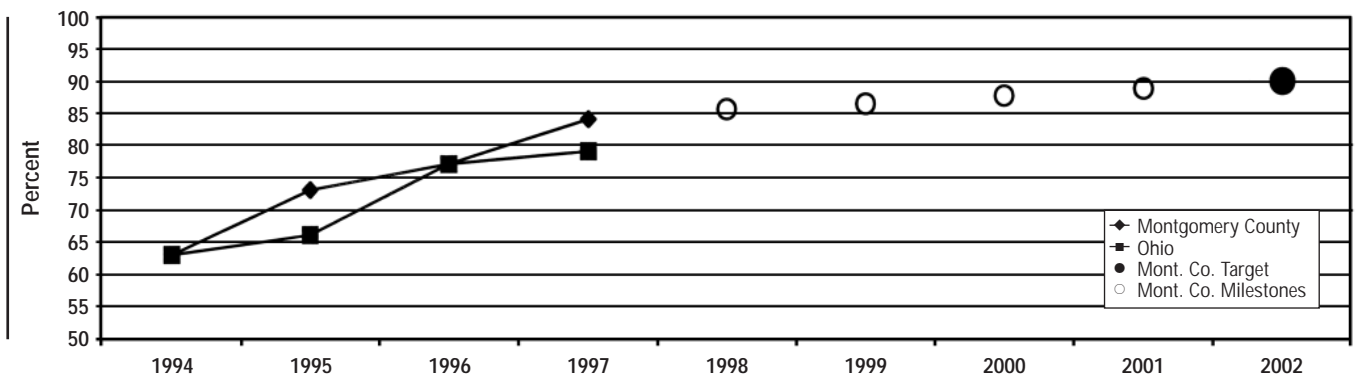
Preschool Enrollment

TARGET: 90%; One of 2 Best Counties

There is a growing belief that early childhood exposure to enriching environments corresponds with future academic and cognitive development. Historical trends from 1994 to 1997 show Montgomery County increasing in the preschool enrollment of preschoolers living in poverty. The 90% target requires the continuation of this positive trend, maintaining the County's ranking among the top two for preschool enrollment.

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. However, there are other strategies for preparing children for success in school. Therefore, the target is no higher than 90%. With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the two best urban counties in Ohio.

Percent of Eligible 3-4 Year Olds Enrolled in Head Start or Public Preschool Program Following Head Start Program Guidelines



1995	
1. Lorain	93%
2. Montgomery	73%
3. Mahoning	73%
4. Summit	68%
5. Butler	65%
6. Stark	64%
7. Hamilton	62%
8. Franklin	61%
9. Lucas	52%
10. Cuyahoga	51%

1997	
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%

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	90%
Among the top 2 counties	

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Young People Succeeding



Teen Pregnancy

TARGET: 4.66%; One of 3 Best Counties

Premature childbearing may affect the mother by interrupting and/or decreasing educational levels, increasing the likelihood of a second pregnancy within two years, increasing the probability of poverty and delaying the socialization and physical and mental maturation of the mother. Teen pregnancy consists of teen births plus teen abortions and teen fetal losses.

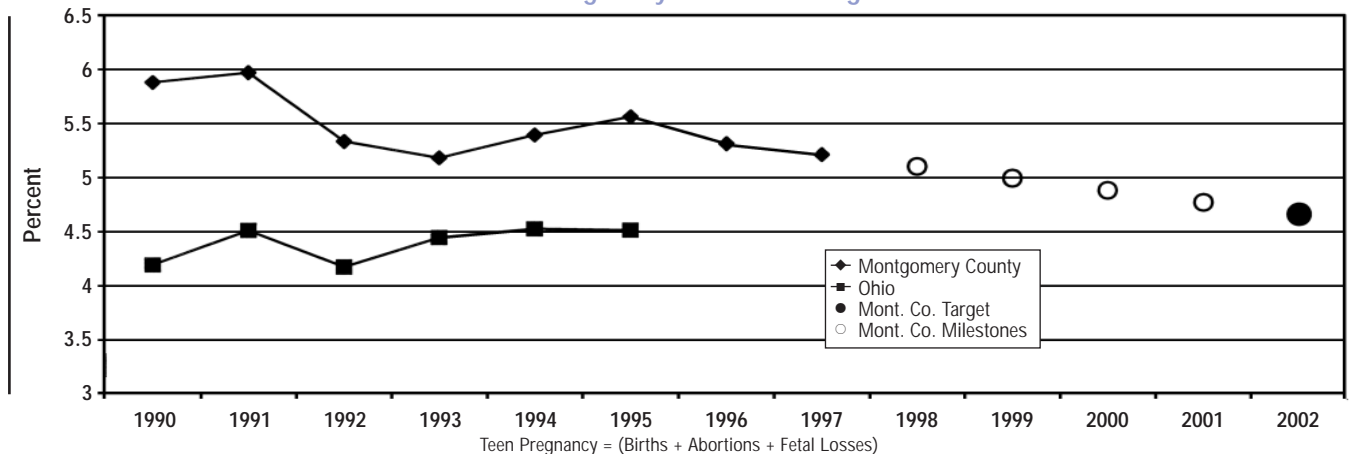
The child of the mother is at increased risk for prematurity and its consequences: poverty, child abuse and, if female, an increased risk of premature childbearing. If male, the child is 2.7 times more likely to be imprisoned later in life.

Young women who experience fetal loss either spontaneously or by abortion are more likely to become pregnant within a year or may have psychological problems in dealing with the loss.

The male partner (father) often is at least two years older than the female (mother) and has no psychological or supportive ties to the mother. Teenage fathers' outcomes are similar to mothers' outcomes with decreased potential education levels and wage earnings.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the three best urban counties in Ohio.

Percent Teen Pregnancy for Females Ages 15 - 17



1990	
1. Lorain	2.81%
2. Butler	3.62%
3. Mahoning	3.96%
4. Stark	4.01%
5. Summit	4.40%
6. Franklin	4.69%
7. Hamilton	5.07%
8. Montgomery	5.88%
9. Cuyahoga	6.61%
10. Lucas	9.12%

1995	
1. Lorain	2.88%
2. Stark	4.51%
3. Summit	4.63%
4. Butler	4.84%
5. Mahoning	5.38%
6. Montgomery	5.56%
7. Franklin	5.59%
8. Cuyahoga	6.21%
9. Hamilton	6.44%
10. Lucas	7.83%

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	4.66%
Among the top 3 counties	

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Stable Families



Avoiding Poverty

TARGET: 65%; One of 5 Best Counties

William A. Gaston, former White House advisor on family matters, said, “Americans who finish High School, reach age 20, and get married before they have their first child have only an 8% chance that the child will grow up in poverty; but for those who don’t do these three things before having their first child, the odds that their child will live in poverty rise to 79%.*” Research suggests that families with these characteristics have a better chance of stability and providing a positive, nurturing environment for their members.

High school drop out rates and teen pregnancy rates are major contributing factors to this

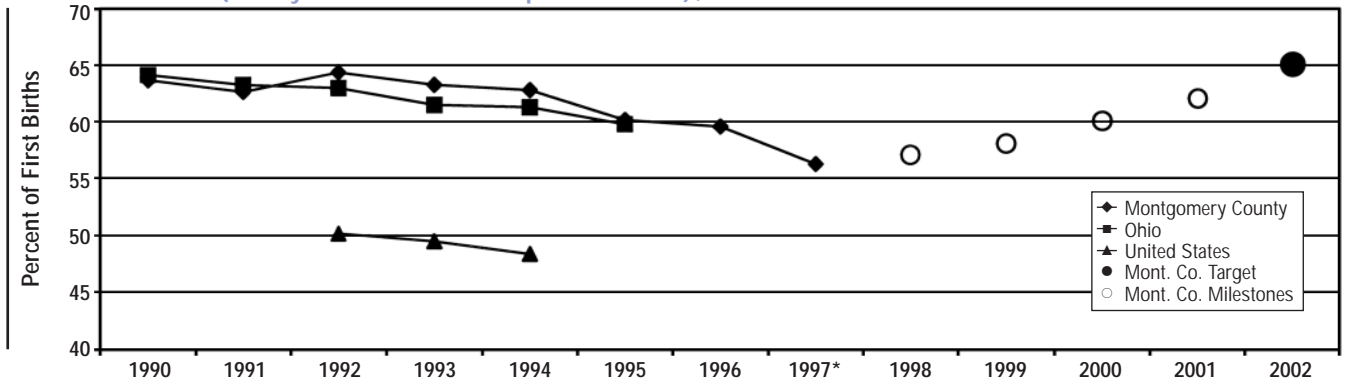
Indicator. Both factors are critical in the success of our young people.

Setting the ambitious Target of having 65% of all first-born children be to parents achieving all three factors challenges the community to address not only the stability of our families but also the potential success of our young people. Community efforts to increase High School graduation and to decrease teen pregnancy rates will be reflected in the trends of this Indicator.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

**Common Purpose, Lisbeth Schorr.*

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



*Currently only provisional data are available for 1997.

1990	
1. Summit	70.03
2. Franklin	69.14
3. Butler	69.02
4. Stark	65.90
5. Mahoning	65.41
6. Hamilton	64.94
7. Montgomery	63.65
8. Lucas	63.19
9. Lorain	61.88
10. Cuyahoga	61.19

1993	
1. Summit	70.24
2. Franklin	68.40
3. Butler	67.89
4. Stark	67.50
5. Lucas	63.26
6. Mahoning	63.24
7. Montgomery	63.17
8. Hamilton	62.83
9. Lorain	62.43
10. Cuyahoga	61.54

1996	
1. Summit	67.34
2. Franklin	65.17
3. Hamilton	64.54
4. Cuyahoga	63.59
5. Butler	61.92
6. Stark	61.51
7. Mahoning	59.88
8. Montgomery	59.49
9. Lucas	55.83
10. Lorain	53.97

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	65.00
Among the top 5 counties	

OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:

Stable Families



Domestic Violence Deaths

TARGET: 0

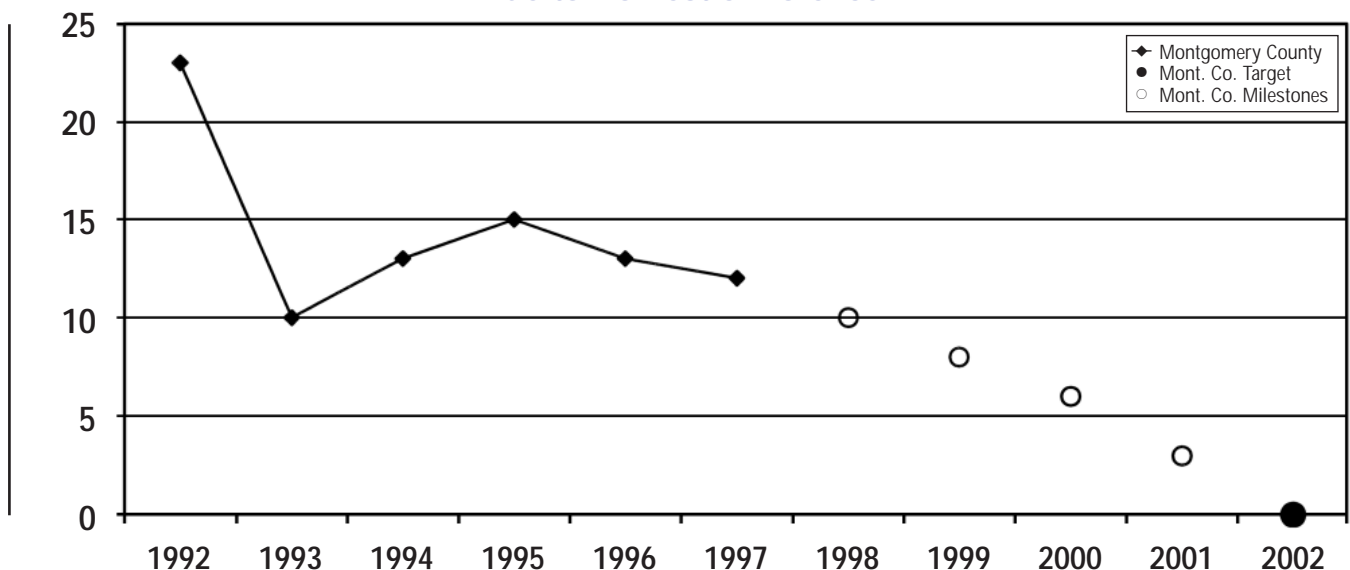
The prevalence of domestic violence in a community can be best measured by deaths, primarily because there is no other consistent measurement. Currently, there are inconsistent reporting methods, changes in public policy, and ongoing legislative changes that affect how domestic violence is reported and defined.

The victims of domestic violence-related homicides are both males and females, adults and children. Cities and communities such as Quincy, Massachusetts and Duluth, Minnesota eliminated their domestic violence-related homicides by creating a coordinated community response of zero tolerance for domestic violence. The zero

tolerance is not only for domestic violence-related homicides, but for all forms of domestic violence. The number of deaths is used as an indicator of the larger problem because there is no ambiguity about the desirable direction for a target. The number of these tragedies in Montgomery County must decrease.

As proven in the model communities of Quincy and Duluth, the goal of zero domestic violence-related homicides is an ambitious, but realistic target.

Number of Deaths in Montgomery County
Due to Domestic Violence



**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Stable Families



Child Deaths

due to homicides, accidents, and undetermined causes

TARGET: 20

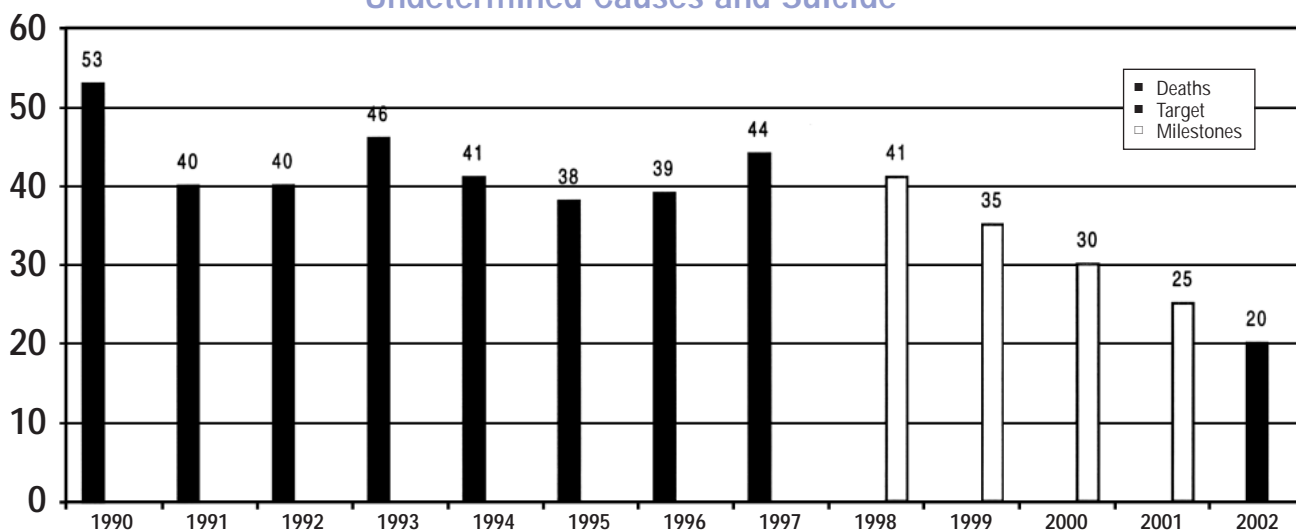
Sometimes unavoidable tragedies occur in stable families. Included in the number of child deaths each year are such unavoidable tragedies, as well as preventable deaths.

In the future, Montgomery County's Child Death Review Team will issue reports analyzing which of these deaths were indeed preventable and which were unavoidable. Until that analysis is available on a regular basis, we will reflect family stability by the total number of child deaths due to homicides, accidents and undetermined causes. This is not intended to place blame on families who have lost children due to unavoidable tragedies. Rather, the data are intended to alert the entire community about the vulnerability of our children and the

effectiveness of our efforts to keep our children safe.

Setting a Target of 20 child deaths is not intended to communicate a tolerance for child deaths. Rather, it is an acknowledgement that there are a few unavoidable tragedies. Although the FCFC did not set an individual target for each type of child death, the expectation is that the number of child homicides will decrease to zero and that any child deaths that do occur will be due to unavoidable accidents or to undetermined causes that cannot be specified. In addition, the expectation is that the total numbers of those accidental and undetermined deaths will decrease to less than half of their 1997 numbers.

Number of Child Deaths From Homicides, Accidents, Undetermined Causes and Suicide



Data for individuals aged 0 - 17

OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:

Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods



Violent Crime

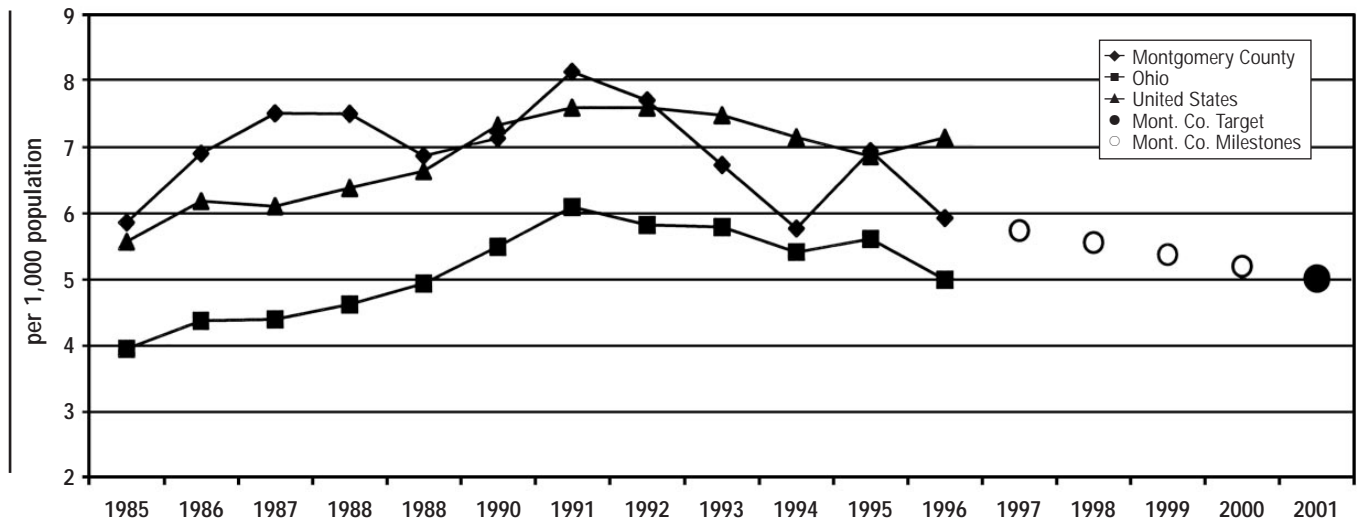
TARGET: 5.0 per 1,000 pop.; One of 3 Best Counties

The violent crimes included in the Uniform Crime Index are reflected in this measure. Those crimes are: murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The current rate of 5.91 violent crimes per 1,000 population in Montgomery County means there were over 3,300 violent crimes known to law enforcement agencies in 1996. The target of 5.0 per 1,000 would reduce that number to 2,865 – a reduction of over 400 violent crimes.

Reduction of violent crimes will take a comprehensive initiative by many partners in the County. A reduction to 5.0 per 1,000 by the year 2001 can serve as a first step toward making Montgomery County a safer place to live, work, and grow.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the three best urban counties in Ohio.

Rate of Violent Crime



1992	
1. Lorain	3.18
2. Stark	5.15
3. Butler	7.18
4. Lucas	7.36
5. Montgomery	7.69
6. Cuyahoga	7.85
7. Summit	7.90
8. Hamilton	8.29
9. Franklin	8.61
10. Mahoning	17.40

1994	
1. Lorain	2.90
2. Stark	5.40
3. Montgomery	5.76
4. Butler	6.09
5. Summit	6.64
6. Hamilton	6.90
7. Cuyahoga	7.21
8. Franklin	8.14
9. Lucas	8.51
10. Mahoning	16.98

1996	
1. Lorain	2.81
2. Hamilton	5.77
3. Butler	5.86
4. Montgomery	5.91
5. Stark	5.97
6. Lucas	6.49
7. Summit	7.13
8. Franklin	7.50
9. Cuyahoga	9.14
10. Mahoning	10.59

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	5.00
Among the top 3 counties	

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Safe and Supportive Neighborhoods



Property Crimes

TARGET: 50.0 per 1,000 pop.; One of 5 Best Counties

The property crimes included in the Uniform Crime Index are reflected in this measure. Those crimes are: burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Arson, which is currently included in the Uniform Crime Index, was not included because it is a relatively new addition to the UCI and its inclusion is sporadic for the years covered.

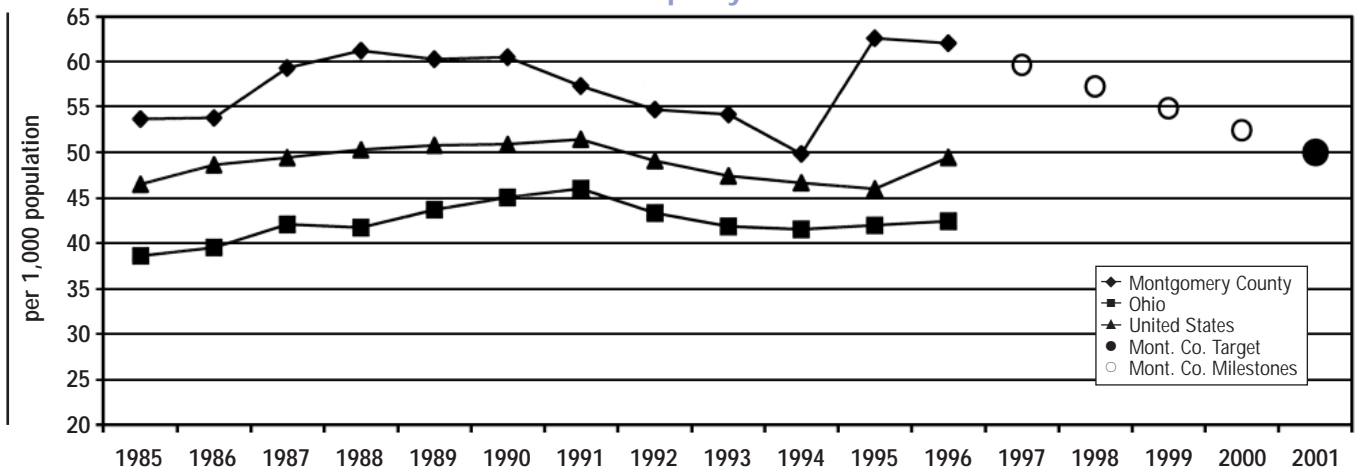
The current rate of 61.95 property crimes per 1,000 population in Montgomery County means there were over 35,000 property crimes known to law enforcement agencies in 1996. The target of 50

per 1,000 would reduce that number to 28,650 – a reduction of over 6,300 property crimes.

Reduction of property crimes will take a comprehensive initiative by many partners in the County. A reduction to 50 per 1,000 by the year 2001 can serve as an important first step toward making Montgomery County a safer place to live, work, and grow.

With this Target, Montgomery County should be one of the five best urban counties in Ohio.

Rate of Property Crimes



1992	
1. Lorain	28.44
2. Stark	39.92
3. Cuyahoga	43.51
4. Summit	53.53
5. Montgomery	54.65
6. Butler	54.90
7. Hamilton	55.00
8. Mahoning	62.07
9. Lucas	67.69
10. Franklin	68.75

1994	
1. Lorain	22.33
2. Cuyahoga	41.17
3. Stark	45.17
4. Mahoning	48.55
5. Montgomery	49.81
6. Summit	50.35
7. Butler	51.47
8. Hamilton	51.98
9. Franklin	66.43
10. Lucas	69.19

1996	
1. Lorain	20.20
2. Stark	38.80
3. Mahoning	42.11
4. Cuyahoga	44.00
5. Summit	49.40
6. Hamilton	50.96
7. Butler	54.33
8. Montgomery	61.95
9. Lucas	67.03
10. Franklin	71.01

2003 TARGET	
Montgomery	50.00
Among the top 5 counties	

**OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:**

Economic Self-Sufficiency



Unemployment

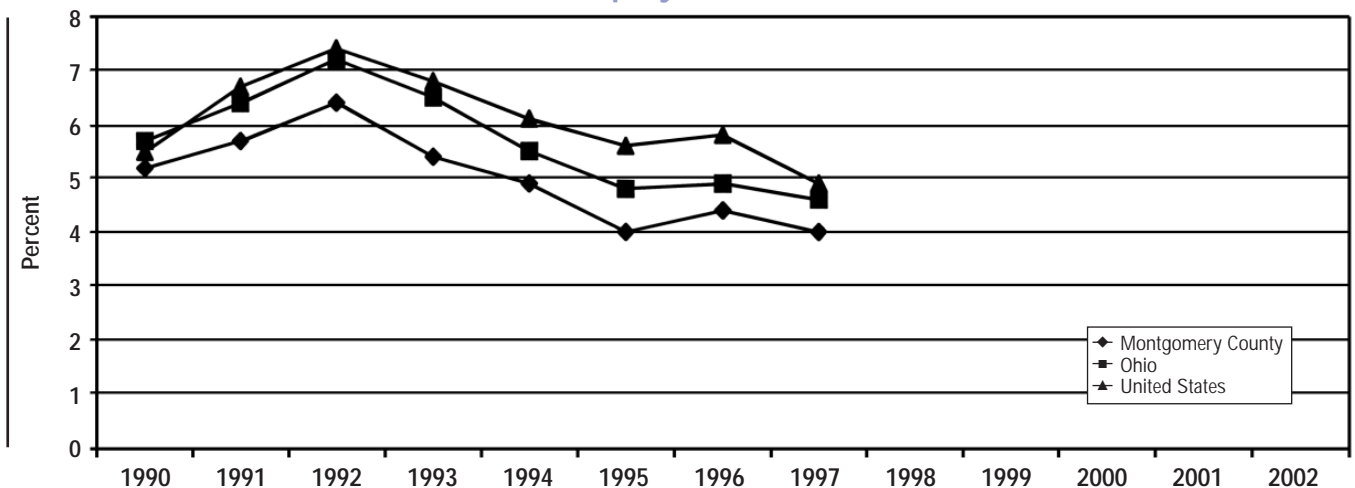
TARGET: One of 3 Best Counties

Unemployment rates are generally accepted as one indicator of self-sufficiency. However, this does not consider individuals who have given up looking for work. We also know that many able-bodied adult poor people work at some time during the year. These individuals are considered “working poor” since they do not earn an adequate wage to move out of poverty. Excluding those poor adults who are ill, disabled, retired from the labor force or attending school, nearly two-thirds of all poor Americans

work at some time during the year. Keeping these drawbacks in mind, the unemployment rate remains a useful Indicator because it has some intuitive meaning and because historical and comparative data are readily available.

Fluctuations in the business cycle make a numerical Target impractical, but Montgomery County should be one of the three best urban counties in Ohio.

Unemployment Rate



1990	
1. Franklin	3.7
2. Hamilton	4.2
3. Cuyahoga	5.0
4. Montgomery	5.2
5. Summit	5.3
6. Butler	5.7
7. Stark	6.2
8. Mahoning	6.9
9. Lorain	7.1
10. Lucas	7.7

1993	
1. Franklin	4.6
2. Montgomery	5.4
3. Hamilton	5.5
4. Summit	6.0
5. Butler	6.5
6. Lorain	6.6
7. Lucas	6.8
8. Cuyahoga	6.8
9. Stark	6.9
10. Mahoning	8.2

1997	
1. Franklin	2.7
2. Butler	3.5
3. Hamilton	3.6
4. Montgomery	4.0
5. Summit	4.4
6. Cuyahoga	4.8
7. Stark	4.8
8. Lucas	5.2
9. Lorain	5.8
10. Mahoning	6.1

2003 TARGET	
One of the 3 counties with the lowest unemployment rates	



OUTCOME:
INDICATOR:

Economic Self-Sufficiency



Per Capita **Effective Buying Income**

TARGET: One of 3 Best Counties

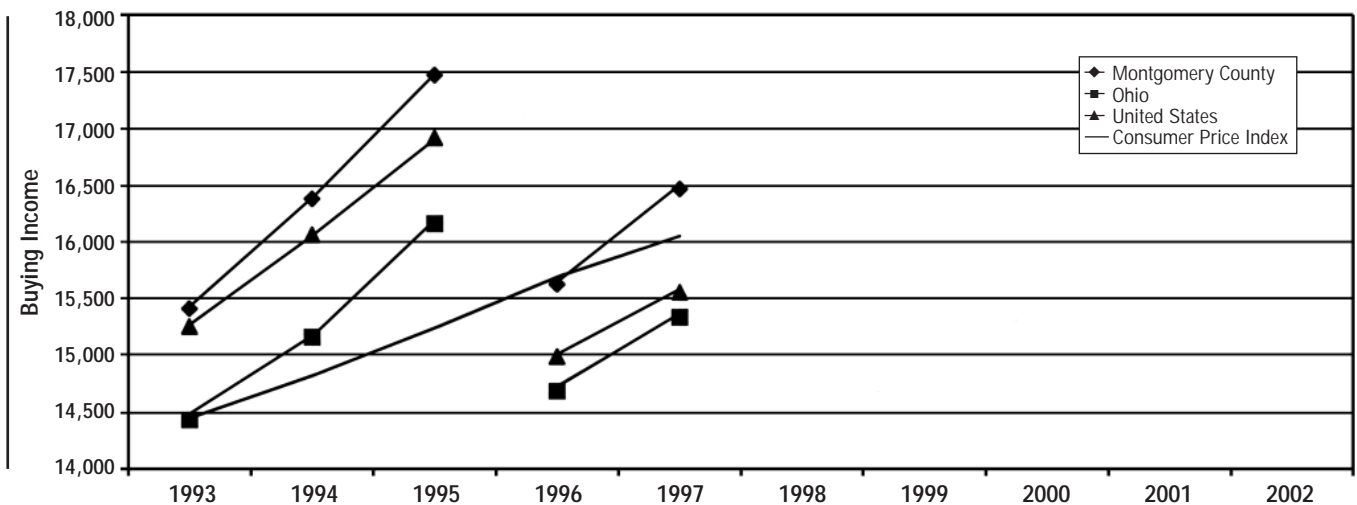
Per Capita Effective Buying Income represents after taxes “disposable income.” Although technically different from Per Capita Income (which represents gross income levels), the two Indicators measure similar aspects of economic circumstances.

The advantage of Per Capita Effective Buying Income data is that they are available sooner than the Per Capita Income data, allowing the FCFC to use the most timely data.

In 1997, Montgomery County surpassed Ohio and the U.S. in Per Capita Effective Buying Income. The County should maintain this economic lead.

Fluctuations in the business cycle make a numerical Target impractical, but Montgomery County should be one of the three best urban counties in Ohio.

Per Capita Effective Buying Income



In 1996, there was a technical change in the formula used to calculate this Indicator.

1996	
1. Hamilton	16,900
2. Franklin	16,540
3. Cuyahoga	15,856
4. Montgomery	15,626
5. Summit	15,614
6. Butler	15,137
7. Lucas	14,708
8. Stark	14,123
9. Lorain	13,731
10. Mahoning	12,988

1997	
1. Hamilton	17,716
2. Franklin	17,233
3. Cuyahoga	16,529
4. Montgomery	16,468
5. Summit	16,355
6. Butler	15,682
7. Lucas	15,528
8. Stark	14,761
9. Lorain	14,285
10. Mahoning	13,527

2003 TARGET
Montgomery County will be among the top 3 counties

OUTCOME:

Positive Living for Special Populations



The Council has not yet set Targets for any Indicators in this Outcome. Nevertheless, this is an important Outcome that is worth keeping. The Committee reviewing this Outcome has examined extensive data sources and continues to try to glean specific data from a variety of providers that

can lead to a common quality of life Indicator. In addition, as the community develops experience with this method of measuring itself, it is hoped that data for some of the Indicators under the other Outcomes will become available in a form that also supports this Outcome.

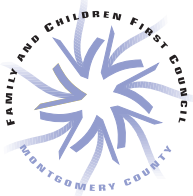
OTHER INDICATORS

Some Indicators will not have targets because a desirable direction for a Target is ambiguous. Even without targets, however, these Indicators will provide valuable information about the status of Montgomery County's citizens and families. Tracking these Indicators over a period of years will allow us to better understand and ultimately improve our community's response to problems facing citizens and families in Montgomery County.

These Indicators are:

- Arrests for offenses against the family

- Petitions to Domestic Relations Court for Temporary Protection Orders in domestic violence situations
- Cases opened to Children Services Intake
- Cases opened to Children Services On-going Services
- Out-of-home placements
- Calls about suspected elder abuse/neglect to Adult Protective Services
- Juvenile arrests



Next Steps

Keep in mind that this is a “living document”. The Council fully recognizes that as a community we are evolving in our understanding and use of Outcomes and Indicators. In addition, setting Targets and Milestones are new concepts which may not be appropriate for all Indicators. (See page 23 for a discussion of some Indicators which are being tracked but not targeted.) The important point is that as better data systems are identified

and developed some of the selected Indicators may very well be improved or replaced.

It is the Council’s intention to use this living document to help focus the community on its future, and to organize the discussion that will lead to a set of recommended strategies for reaching the Targets. Clearly this will require the involvement of all sectors of the community.

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



Credits

This work had its start in March 1996 when the Council appointed an Outcomes Committee and charged it with developing a set of Outcomes and Indicators. Guided by the Council's feedback, the Committee prepared a working draft of Outcomes and Indicators which the Council approved in November 1996.

At that point the Committee expanded and intensive data collection and analysis began. In September 1997, the Council received a revised

Working Draft which included trend data. The Outcomes Committee continued to revise and refine the document and, in March 1998, "passed the torch" to the newly appointed Accountability Committee. The Council is grateful for the hard work of the members of these Committees, as well as other individuals who provided technical assistance. They are all listed below. The affiliations (some of which have changed since initial involvement) are shown solely for identification purposes.

NAME	AFFILIATION		
Donna Audette	YWCA of Dayton	Joseph M. Krella	Greater Dayton Area Hospital Association
Judy Baker	United Way of the Greater Dayton Area	Judy LaMusga	Montgomery County Board of MR/DD
Rhonda Barner	Montgomery County Prosecutor's Office	Douglas J. Mangen	Dayton Business Committee
Clark E. Beck	Community Volunteer	Mary K. McClelland	Montgomery County Children Services
Ken Betz	Montgomery County Coroner's Office	Douglas M. McGarry	Area Agency on Aging
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Clinton J. Brown	General Motors	Sandra K. Pierce	Parker, Carlson & Johnson
Roy Craig	ADAMHS	Mark J. Pierman	Family Service Association
Tom Davis	University of Dayton	Robert Premus	Wright State University
Mary Ann Drewry	Montgomery County Children Services	Mary D. Pryor	Oakwood Health Commissioner
Tess Duell	University of Dayton	Tracy Reyes	Dayton Business Committee
Mark Gerhardstein	Stillwater Center	Kenneth W. Ritchey	Montgomery County Board of MR/DD
Jacqueline S. Gitman	Jobs for Graduates of the Miami Valley	Margaret Sandberg	Dayton Public Schools
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Charlie Holderman	Mont. Co. Dept. of Human Services	Helen Schooler	Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission
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This report is also available at the FCFC Web site.