

New York State

Touchstones

Charting the future...working together...



NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT
2006 Data Book

State of New York
Council on Children and Families



George E. Pataki
Governor



Deborah A. Benson
Acting Executive Director

Mission Statement

The Council is charged with acting as a neutral body to coordinate the State health, education and human services systems to ensure that all children and families in New York State have the opportunity to reach their potential.

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In 2003, the Council on Children and Families was administratively merged with one of its member agencies, the Office of Children and Family Services. The Council will continue to act as a neutral body and work collaboratively with its member agencies as well as to engage in both interagency policy development and research. The Council remains committed to the vision that all children, youth and families in New York State will be healthy and will have the knowledge, skills and resources to succeed in our dynamic society.



Shared Vision

All children, youth and families will be healthy and have the knowledge, skills and resources to succeed in a dynamic society.

NYS KIDS COUNT 2006 Data Book

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September 2006



NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2006 Data Book has been printed on recycled paper

NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2006 Data Book

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The Touchstones Executive Team, comprised of senior level staff and data experts, acts as an advisory body and provides policy recommendations for New York State Touchstones projects, such as NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT and Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC).

Message from George E. Pataki

New York State Governor



STATE OF NEW YORK

GEORGE E. PATAKI
GOVERNOR

September 2006

Dear Friends,

It is a pleasure to present the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2006 Data Book. Data that focuses on the health, education and well-being of New York's children and families goes hand-in-hand with New York's efforts to ensure the quality of life in neighborhoods throughout our state. Today, New York State is not only the safest large state but is also a national leader in protecting and enhancing the environment, preserving valuable open space and providing recreational opportunities for New Yorkers and visitors alike.

New York State programs and legislation have played a vital role in protecting and nurturing our children and in supporting our working families. Examples of these efforts range from protecting children from sex offenders to youth employment to mental health services. New York recently extended the amount of time sex offenders remain on the State's Sex Offender Registry, thereby strengthening Megan's Law. With federal Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds, more than 19,000 youth across the state will gain skills and efficacy from the effective summer youth employment programs this year. Supporting the opening of the largest child and adolescent psychiatric research and training facility in the world, the New York State Research Center at the NYU Child Study Center, demonstrates the steps New York takes to ensure that our children have every opportunity to get a great start in life. The statewide Achieving the Promise for New York's Children and Families initiative furthers mental health efforts by providing a comprehensive strategy of early recognition, improved access, evidence-based treatment and in-home services and supports for families.

These examples demonstrate our commitment to our children and families, and in the spirit of shared commitment, we can continue to work together for our children and families' future. I am confident that these resources provide critical information to help in planning, designing and identifying approaches, which improve the education, health, and well-being of children and families in local communities across New York State.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "G. E. Pataki".

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Message from Deborah A. Benson

Acting Executive Director, Council on Children and Families



George E. Pataki
Governor

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Deborah A. Benson
Acting Executive Director

September 2006

Dear Friends,

As we approach our tenth year of participation in the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT network, it is rewarding to know that the demand for and scope of our data-driven efforts have increased significantly. From the challenges of developing NYS Touchstones as the framework to guide our work to the production of our first data book and the evolution of the Kids' Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC), the commitment, enthusiasm and energy of our staff have never waned. While I am grateful to the many staff from the Council's member agencies who have assisted us over the years, I want to thank two members of the Council's staff who are perhaps the most important people in this endeavor, Toni Lang and Robin Miller. Their hard work, perseverance and attention to many details have ensured that the data books and KWIC are of the highest quality.

It is of course a pleasure to present the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2006 Data Book. In addition to the Touchstones indicators, this edition highlights the growing proportion of foreign-born children and families in New York State and the significance of immigration to the future of our State. It also introduces a project undertaken by the Unified Court System's Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children, with assistance from the Council on Children and Families and the NYS Office of Children and Family Services, to produce a data book, *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*. This unique data book and the inclusion of these indicators in KWIC will bring together child-focused data from the courts and child welfare to inform policy development and planning as a means to improve outcomes for children and youth involved with these systems.

In addition to the essay on foreign-born children and families in this data book, Council staff are undertaking a project to examine the preschool enrollment patterns of New York's young children and how they differ by the immigrant status of their families. Our goal is to develop recommendations for strategies that could enhance enrollment in early care and education programs among children in immigrant families to help these children develop important literacy skills necessary for success in school. As we monitor and promote the health and well-being of children and families, it is essential to consider nativity in the development of policies and programs. Such attention is critical as we continue to work toward the Touchstones vision that all children, youth and families in New York State will be healthy and have the knowledge, skills and resources to succeed in a dynamic society.

The Council on Children and Families is committed to improving outcomes for New York State's children and families by providing critical information and facilitating policy development, planning and greater accountability across health, education and human services systems. We shall continue to work with our government and non-government partners at the state and local levels to help ensure that all children in New York State have the opportunity to grow and flourish.

Sincerely,



Sharing a commitment to improving outcomes for children and families, the Council on Children and Families is fortunate to be part of the state-level **KIDS COUNT** network, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. With data books being a primary product of **KIDS COUNT** projects, the Council seized the opportunity to structure the New York State data book with a data-driven initiative developed by the Council and its 12 member agencies called New York State Touchstones. The Touchstones framework is organized by six major life areas where each life area has a set of goals and objectives, representing expectations about the future, and a set of indicators, reflecting the status of children and families. Using the Touchstones framework, New York State's **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** data books highlight the status of New York's children and families and provide the means to disseminate this information statewide to a broad range of individuals and organizations.

A lot has happened since our last data book. First, here's some non-data news. Debbie Benson, the champion of the New York State **KIDS COUNT** project, is now the Acting Executive Director of the Council. Ms. Benson will, however, continue to be an active participant in the New York State **KIDS COUNT** project. Also, the Council has moved from the west side of the Hudson River in Albany to the east side of the river in Rensselaer (a tricky name to spell). So, please be sure to note our new address that is presented on the back cover. Our phone, fax and e-mails remain the same.

Now here's our data news. The number of data users that are utilizing the Council's Kids' Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC) website (<http://www.nyskwic.org>) continues to grow as the features of KWIC also grow. In order to take advantage of KWIC's ability to present an expansive number of indicators, the Council is working with its member agencies to identify appropriate indicators that meet the stringent Touchstones criteria. New indicators are being added in an organized fashion by topic areas and will be presented on KWIC as "Topical Profiles." The Department of Health has provided a number of maternal and child health indicators and these indicators are available separately or together as the "Maternal/Child Profile." Each of these indicators adds to the comprehensiveness of the Physical and Emotional Health Life Area and provides additional insight into the health and well-being of infants, adolescents and young adults. These indicators are included in this edition.

At the same time, the Unified Court System's (UCS) Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children approached the Council and the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to develop a data dissemination mechanism for child welfare and court data that took advantage of the familiarity and usability of the New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** format and the data disseminating abilities of KWIC. This project not only brings UCS and OCFS data together but also turns the

focus of child welfare data onto the child and away from the process. The Commission administers the federally funded Court Improvement Project, and funding for *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* is made possible by a grant from Fostering Results, a project of the Pew Charitable Trusts. The Commission will produce a limited number of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* data books and KWIC will present this data in the Child Welfare Profile. Each of these indicators adds to the comprehensiveness of the Family Life Area and provides additional insight into the well-being of infants, adolescents and young adults. Some of these indicators are included in this edition. A list of all Child Welfare indicators is included in the Family Life Area section.

PART I features a descriptive essay on the New York State foreign-born based on Census data. As the New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** project aims to monitor and promote the health and well-being of children and families and as the proportion of foreign-born continues to grow in New York State, it is increasingly important to consider nativity. While the indicators used in New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** are not generally available by nativity, this piece intends to bring attention to the importance of immigration for the future growth and well-being of New York State.

PART II presents the NYS Touchstones goals and objectives and the familiar Indicator Profiles by life areas. Indicator Profiles present data for New York State, New York City, Rest of State (NYS minus NYC), and each of New York's 62 counties when available. As in previous editions, the most current year is presented along with a comparison year that allows examination of the long-term trend. (For year-by-year data, go to KWIC at <http://www.nyskwic.org>.) Region Profiles for New York State, New York City and Rest of State are also provided. County profiles are only available on KWIC. Considering all age breakdowns, this edition includes 73 indicators – a significant increase from the 44 indicators in our first edition in 1998. There are 15 new indicators from the Maternal/Child Profile and 11 new indicators from the Child Welfare Profile that are highlighted before the Physical and Emotional Health and Family Life Area, respectively.

This data book and the enhancements made to KWIC would not have been possible without the help of many individuals and organizations. Special thanks are extended to the state agencies involved in these projects. We deeply appreciate the assistance of our Touchstones Executive Team – a list of members appears on an earlier page. We are very grateful for their commitment, talent and support. Also, the assistance of Council staff continues to help enhance this production. Finally, the New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** Project wishes to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation for its financial support and the commitment of its program officer to the KIDS COUNT network.

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LIFE AREAS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Economic Security

Goal 1: Children and youth will be raised in families with sufficient economic resources to meet their basic needs.

Objective 1: Children will be raised in households with sufficient economic resources to provide food, clothing, shelter and other necessities.

Objective 2: Children and youth will receive adequate financial support from absent parents.

Goal 2: Youth will be prepared for their eventual economic self-sufficiency.

Objective 1: Youth will have skills, attitudes and competencies to enter college, the workforce or other meaningful activities.

Objective 2: Young adults who can work will have opportunities for employment.

Objective 3: Youth seeking summer jobs will have employment opportunities.

Indicators:

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price Lunch

Physical and Emotional Health

Goal 3: Children and youth will have optimal physical and emotional health.

Objective 1: Children and youth will be born healthy.

Objective 2: Children and youth will be free from preventable disease and injury.

Objective 3: Children and youth will have nutritious diets.

Objective 4: Children and youth will be physically fit.

Objective 5: Children and youth will be emotionally healthy.

Objective 6: Children and youth will be free from health risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, drinking, substance abuse, unsafe sexual activity).

Objective 7: Children and youth will have access to timely and appropriate preventive and primary health care.

Objective 8: Children with special health care needs will experience an optimal quality of life.

Objective 9: Children and youth with service needs due to mental illness, developmental disabilities and/or substance abuse problems will have access to timely and appropriate services.

Indicators:

Adolescent Births and Pregnancies

Asthma Hospitalizations

Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality

Leading Causes of Death

Low Birthweight Births & Premature Births

Mortality by Age

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Prenatal Care – Early & Late/No Care

Self-inflicted injuries – Hospitalizations & Mortalities

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Unintentional Injuries – Hospitalizations & Mortalities

Education

Goal 4: Children will leave school prepared to live, learn and work in a community as contributing members of society.

Objective 1: Children will come to school ready to learn.

Objective 2: Students will meet or exceed high standards for academic performance and demonstrate knowledge and skills required for life-long learning and self-sufficiency in a dynamic world.

Objective 3: Students will be educated in a safe, supportive, drug-free and nurturing environment.

Objective 4: Students will stay in school until successful completion.

Indicators:

Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College – Public Schools

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas – Public Schools

Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics – Public Schools Grades 4 & 8

Students with Limited English Proficiency – Public and Non-Public Schools

LIFE AREAS, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS

Citizenship

Goal 5: Children and youth will demonstrate good citizenship as law-abiding, contributing members of their families, schools and communities.

Objective 1: Children and youth will assume personal responsibility for their behavior.

Objective 2: Youth will demonstrate ethical behavior and civic values.

Objective 3: Children and youth will understand and respect people who are different from themselves.

Objective 4: Children and youth will participate in family and community activities.

Objective 5: Children and youth will have positive peer interactions.

Objective 6: Children and youth will make constructive use of leisure time.

Objective 7: Youth will delay becoming parents until adulthood.

Objective 8: Children and youth will refrain from violence and other illegal behaviors.

Indicators:

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

Assault Hospitalizations

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services

Family

Goal 6: Families will provide children with safe, stable and nurturing environments.

Objective 1: Parents/caregivers will provide children with a stable family relationship.

Objective 2: Parents/caregivers will possess and practice adequate child rearing skills.

Objective 3: Parents/caregivers will be literate.

Objective 4: Parents/caregivers will be positively involved in their children's learning.

Objective 5: Parents/caregivers will have the knowledge and ability to access support services for their children.

Objective 6: Parents/caregivers will provide their children with households free from physical and emotional abuse, neglect and domestic violence.

Objective 7: Parents/caregivers will provide their children with households free from alcohol and other substance abuse.

Indicators:

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Indicated Reports

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Children and Youth in Indicated Reports

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care

Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care

Foster Care – Adoption Milestones

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights

Community

Goal 7: New York State communities will provide children, youth and families with healthy, safe and thriving environments.

Objective 1: Communities will be economically sound.

Objective 2: The environment will be free of pollutants (e.g., air and water quality will meet healthful standards).

Objective 3: Neighborhoods will be crime free.

Objective 4: Adequate housing will be available.

Objective 5: Adequate transportation will be available.

Goal 8: New York State communities will provide youth and their families with opportunities to help them meet their needs for physical, social, moral and emotional growth.

Objective 1: Communities will make available and accessible formal and informal services (e.g., child care, parent training, recreation, youth services, libraries, museums, parks).

Objective 2: Adults in the community will provide youth with good role models and opportunities for positive adult interactions.

Objective 3: Communities will provide opportunities for youth to make positive contributions to community life and to practice skill development.

Indicators:

Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay

Firearm Related Index Crimes

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

Unemployment – Resident Civilian

New York State KIDS COUNT is an Integral Component in...

A Progression of Data-driven Efforts to Improve Outcomes for Children

Project/Timeline	Background	Purpose
<p>Mid-1990s</p> 	<p>The Council on Children and Families and its member agencies developed broad, cross-agency goals and objectives for children and families that established the framework for NYS Touchstones. These goals and objectives represent expectations about the future and are organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, family, and community. Each life area has a set of indicators that reflect the status of children and families. The framework is presented on the preceding two pages.</p>	<p>The New York State Touchstones vision is: All children, youth and families will be healthy and have the knowledge, skills and resources to succeed in a dynamic society.</p>
<p>1997</p> 	<p>Soon after Touchstones was developed, the Council became part of the state-level KIDS COUNT network, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. The NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 1998 Data Book was the first publication using the Touchstones framework and presented data for New York State, New York City, Rest of State, and each of the 62 counties. The Council continues to produce annual data books as data books play an important role in highlighting the status of children and families and in the data dissemination process.</p>	<p>New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT aims to advance the use of children's health, education and well-being indicators as a tool for policy development, planning, and accountability.</p>
<p>December 2003</p> 	<p>The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) is an interactive website that advances the Touchstones/KIDS COUNT data dissemination process by expanding access to New York State children's health, education and well-being data; providing more current data; expanding the number of indicators presented; providing access to other data resources; allowing users to chart, graph and map data; and giving users the ability to tailor data to fit their needs. KWIC, a one-stop data warehouse with data from numerous Council agencies, is available to data users twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week at http://www.nyskwic.org.</p>	<p>KWIC's goal is to promote efforts to gather, plot and monitor children's health, education and well-being indicator data as a means to improve outcomes for New York State's children and families.</p>
<p>2006</p> 	<p>The Unified Court System's (UCS) Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children (Commission) approached the Council and the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to develop a data dissemination mechanism for child welfare and court data (UCS) that takes advantage of the familiarity and usability of the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT format and the data disseminating abilities of KWIC. This project not only brings UCS and OCFS data together but also turns the focus of child welfare data onto the child and away from the process. The Commission administers the federally funded Court Improvement Project. Funding for <i>The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts</i> is made possible by a grant from Fostering Results, a project of the Pew Charitable Trusts. Some of the Child Welfare indicators are included in this data book and all indicators are available on KWIC. The Commission will also produce a limited number of <i>The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts</i> data books.</p>	<p><i>The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts</i> aims to propel data-driven efforts to improve outcomes for children and youth involved with child welfare and the courts by focusing on the child and by providing a broader context of well-being for policy development, planning, and accountability.</p>
<p>2006...</p> <p><i>What's next?</i></p> <p>Go to www.nyskwic.org and see!</p>	<p>The Council is taking advantage of KWIC's ability to present an expanding number of indicators and is working with its member agencies to identify appropriate indicators that meet the stringent Touchstones criteria. New indicators are being added in an organized fashion by topic areas and will be presented on KWIC as "Topical Profiles." The Department of Health has provided a number of maternal and child health indicators and these indicators are available separately or together as the "Maternal/Child Profile." (These indicators are included in this data book.) Similar to all other Touchstones indicators, profile indicators include data for New York State, New York City, Rest of State, and each of the 62 counties when available. Continue to visit KWIC at http://www.nyskwic.org to learn of future developments.</p>	<p>The NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT/KWIC projects will continue to enhance the snapshot of children and family well-being in an effort to improve outcomes in New York State.</p>

Introducing... *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*



in Child Welfare and the Courts

The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts aims to propel data-driven efforts to improve outcomes for children and youth involved with child welfare and the courts by focusing on the child and by providing a broader context of well-being for policy development, planning and accountability.



What is the background of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* project?

In 2005, the Unified Court System's (UCS) Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children (Commission) approached the Council on Children and Families (Council) and the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to develop a data dissemination mechanism for child welfare and court data that takes advantage of the familiarity and usability of the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT format and the data disseminating abilities of KWIC. This project not only brings UCS and OCFS data together but also turns the focus of child welfare data onto the child and away from the process. The Commission will produce a limited number of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* data books, and KWIC will present all available data in the newly designed *CHILD Welfare Profile*. Funding for *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* data book and modifications to KWIC was made possible by a grant to the Commission from Fostering Results, a project of the Pew Charitable Trusts.

What is the Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children?

The Commission was established in 1988 to address the problems of children whose lives and life chances are shaped by New York State's courts. Chief Judge Judith Kaye chairs the Commission and its members include judges, lawyers, advocates, physicians, legislators and state and local officials. The Commission has spearheaded reforms to enhance the lives of New York's children. It was instrumental in the passage of New York State's Early Intervention Laws of 1992 and 1993 and created the nation's first statewide system of Children's Centers in the courts. In 1994, the New York State Court of Appeals designated the Commission to implement the New York State Court Improvement Project ("the CIP"), a federally funded project to assess and improve foster care, termination of parental rights and adoption proceedings. The Commission has launched pilot projects and several statewide initiatives to support the overarching goals of the CIP. Statewide activities include developing tools to focus on the individual needs of children in foster care, identifying new resources to assist the court in decision-making and increasing resource capacity to improve outcomes for children. (For more information about the Commission, visit its website at <http://www.nycourts.gov/ip/justiceforchildren/>.)

What is the focus of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*?

The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts provides a descriptive portrait of children in the child welfare and court systems and is the first step in presenting child-focused, child welfare data in New York State. Child-focused data do not replace the process-driven data of the child welfare system, since each data set serves a purpose in promoting the well-being of children, and together they provide a powerful tool for policy development, planning, and accountability. The purpose of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* data book and KWIC's *CHILD Welfare Profile* is to reorient the child as the image of child welfare instead of the system that serves the child. In particular, the image should portray a child who likes belly-deep laughs and knows that someone cares. Yet, a child entering the child welfare system has experienced a disruption in his or her life or lacks the fundamental family foundation that would safeguard his or her well-being. As such, restoring child well-being – including, safety, permanency and general well-being – is the goal of the child welfare system, and as such, child well-being is synonymous with child welfare.

What child abuse and neglect terms are used in *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*?

Child Abuse refers to a child whose parent or other person legally responsible for his/her care inflicts upon the child serious physical injury, creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury, or commits an act of sex abuse against the child. Not only can a person be abusive to a child if they perpetrate any of these actions against a child in their care, they can be guilty of abusing a child if they allow someone else to do these things to that child. (Child Abuse is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law and at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act.)

Maltreatment refers to the quality of care a child is receiving from those responsible for him/her. Maltreatment occurs when a parent or other person legally responsible for the care of a child harms a child, or places a child in imminent danger of harm by failing to exercise the minimum degree of care in providing the child with any of the following: food, clothing, shelter, education or medical care when financially able to do so. Maltreatment can also result from abandonment of a child or from not providing adequate supervision for the child. Further, a child may be maltreated if a parent engages in excessive use of drugs or alcohol such that it interferes with their ability to adequately supervise the child. (Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act. Maltreatment is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law. Although the terms are not synonymous in the law, the terms neglect and maltreatment are used interchangeably.)

Reports refer to the allegation of any concerned person or "mandated" reporter (persons who are required by state law to report suspicions of child abuse and neglect) of suspected child abuse or neglect to the New York Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (1-800-342-3720). The Central Register relays information from the calls to the local Child Protective



What child abuse and neglect terms are used in *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*? (Cont'd.)

Service for investigation, monitors their prompt response, and identifies if there are prior child abuse or maltreatment reports. Reports can include more than one child as well as more than one type of abuse or neglect for an individual child. Therefore, reports do not reflect individual children.

Disposition refers to a determination made by a social services agency that evidence is or is not sufficient under state law to conclude that maltreatment occurred.

Indicated Report refers to a type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatment was supported or founded by state law or policy. This is the highest level of finding by a state agency. An indicated report can include more than one child as well as more than one type of abuse for individual children. Therefore, indicated reports do not reflect individual children.

Unique Child refers to an individual child who is included in an indicated report of child abuse or maltreatment. The number of children reflects unique children. The unique number, within New York City or Rest of State, will count a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment.

Petition refers to the document that is filed with the court for child protection proceedings. The petition contains the essential allegations (charges) of abuse or neglect that make up the petitioner's complaint about a particular child's situation.

What child abuse and neglect indicators are presented in *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*?

Prior to this data book, the NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT/KWIC data presented only one indicator for child abuse and neglect. Now there are two child abuse and neglect indicators presented in this data book and a total of four indicators in KWIC. The following defines these indicators and designates whether the indicators are included in this edition, KWIC only, or both. All indicators are included in the Commission's data book.

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment presents the number of indicated reports in a given year and the percentage of reports that are indicated in a given year. The percentage is determined by dividing the total number of indicated reports in a given year by the total number of reports. This indicator presents reports, not children. (This is an existing indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Children and Youth in Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment presents the number of unique children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in a given year and the rate per 1,000 children and youth 0 to 17 years in the general population. (This is a new indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Child Abuse/Maltreatment—Resulting in Removal presents three indicators: (1) the total number of all children removed from their home; (2) the number of children removed before a petition; and (3) the number of children removed at initial court hearing and the respective percentage per all children involved in petitions during a given year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

Child Abuse/Maltreatment—Resulting in Court Case presents the number of children involved in the court system in a given year and the percentage per unique children who have an indicated report during a given year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

What foster care indicators are presented in *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*?

Prior to this data book, the NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT/KWIC data presented only one indicator for children in foster care. Now there are numerous indicators that present data on children in foster care, including: the types of placements for children in care; children admitted to foster care by type of placement, age and race/ethnicity; children discharged from foster care by type of discharge; adoption milestones; terminated parental rights judgments; parental rights surrendered; and children in foster care with two or fewer placements while in care for less than one year. The following defines these indicators and designates whether the indicators are included in this edition, KWIC only, or both. All indicators are included in the Commission's data book.

Children and Youth in Foster Care presents a "point in time" number of children in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services on December 31 of a given year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 21 years in the general population. (This is an existing indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Children and Youth in Foster Care by Placement Type presents a "point in time" number of children in a respective type of care on December 31 of a given year and the percentage per children in foster care on December 31 of a given year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)



What foster care indicators are presented in *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*? (Cont'd.)

Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care presents the number of children admitted to foster care during a given calendar year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years in the general population. (This is a new indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care by Type of Placement, Age and Race/Ethnicity presents the number of children admitted to foster care in a respective sub-category (e.g., 2-4 years age group) in a given calendar year and the percentage per children and youth entering foster care in a given calendar year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care presents the number of children discharged from foster care during a given calendar year and the percentage per children and youth in foster care on December 31 of a given year. (This is a new indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care by Type of Discharge presents the number of children discharged to a respective type of discharge and the percentage per children and youth discharged during a given calendar year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

Adoption Milestones presents four indicators that measure adoption milestones for children in foster care. (Note: Children with waivers are excluded from all indicators.) (These are new indicators in this edition and KWIC.)

Adoption Milestones—Goal Set presents the number of children with a goal set to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage per all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Adoption Milestones—Freed for Adoption presents the number of children freed during the calendar year and the percentage per all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Adoption Milestones—Placed for Adoption presents the number of children placed for adoption during the calendar year and the percentage per all children in foster care who had a goal of adoption on December 31 of given year or had a goal set to adoption, were freed, placed or discharged to adoption at any time during the calendar year.

Adoption Milestones—Discharged to Adoption presents the number of children discharged to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage per children in foster care at any time during the calendar year with a goal of adoption and status of free for adoption.

Terminated Parental Rights presents the number of granted, dismissed or withdrawn, suspended, or other judgments during a calendar year and the respective percentage per total judgments during a calendar year. (This is a new indicator in this edition and KWIC.)

Parental Rights Surrendered presents the number of voluntarily terminated parental rights during a calendar year and the percentage per number of petitions to surrender parental rights during a calendar year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

Children with Two or Fewer Placements While In Care for Less than One Year presents the number of children in foster care for less than one year with two or fewer placement settings during a given fiscal year and the percentage per the unique count of children in foster care less than one year in a given fiscal year. (This is a new indicator on KWIC only.)

What's next?

The next step is to focus on the health, education and well-being characteristics of New York State children involved in the child welfare and court systems. With the development of statewide data systems in the court and social service systems that is going on today, this next step is feasible in the coming years.

Who worked on *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* project?

The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts Project would not have been possible without the dedication and hard work of Commission, Office of Court Administration, Office of Children and Family Services and Council staff. Special thanks to Azra Farrell, Deputy Director at the Commission, for having the foresight to bring together efforts that promote the use of child-focused, child welfare indicators and the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT/KWIC projects. This effort integrates child welfare data into the context of child well-being. *Together these projects further the use of child health, education and well-being data as a tool for policy development, planning and accountability to improve outcomes for New York State's children and families.*

PART 1:

FOREIGN-BORN IN NEW YORK STATE

Ellis Island, New York



From 1892 to 1954, over 12 million immigrants entered the United States through the portal of Ellis Island. A small island in New York Harbor, Ellis Island is located in the upper bay just off the New Jersey coast, near the Statue of Liberty. With the New York Harbor being the most popular destination of steamship companies, most immigrants entered the United States through this gateway to the new world during this time. Other ports of entry included Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, San Francisco, Savannah, Miami and New Orleans.

Today, Ellis Island is part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument and the museum receives nearly two million visitors annually. While Ellis Island is no longer an entry point, New York City remains a leading port of entry among the 317 official ports of entry into the United States – including, seaports, airports and land border locations.

Sources: National Park Service, 2006 (Ellis Island); U.S. Customs, 2006 (current ports of entry)

The onset of the twenty-first century, similar to the beginning of the twentieth century, is ushering an era of increasing immigration to the United States. New York City continues to be a leading port of entry and New York State continues to be a leading destination state for immigrants. Today, more than half of all people living in America are descended from immigrants who entered this country through New York (NYC 100, 1997). As the New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** project aims to monitor and promote the health and well-being of children and families and as the proportion of immigrants continues to grow, it is increasingly important to consider nativity.

This brief covers:

I. Foreign-born Defined

- a. Current scale of immigration

II. Waves of Immigration

- a. Four waves and origins of people
- b. Foreign-born by race and Hispanic origin

III. Foreign-born Characteristics

- a. Leading countries of birth
- b. Current undocumented population in United States
- c. Average earnings, poverty levels and English language skills
- d. Educational attainment
- e. Age structure

IV. Future Considerations

- a. Fertility by nativity
- b. Children of immigrants are the fastest growing segment of the child population in the United States
- c. Well-being by nativity

V. Foreign-born in New York State

- a. Foreign-born increased between 1990 and 2000 in New York State
- b. Place of birth among New York State foreign-born

VI. Conclusion

VII. Next Steps

The diversity of the foreign-born population in New York State is observable by the residents' self-reported ancestry. In 2000, 85.1 percent of New Yorkers reported a first ancestry. There were over 40 countries or regions represented with at least 10,000 New Yorkers. The "Other groups" category, largely driven by residents reporting Hispanic origins, accounted for 32.9 percent of the reported first ancestries. Italian (14.7%), Irish (10.2%), and German (8.0%) followed with large percentages of first ancestries reported.

First Ancestry Reported: New York State, 2000

	Total:	Percent Reporting
First ancestry reported:	18,976,457	100.0%
Albanian	30,623	0.2%
Arab	104,169	0.6%
Armenian	20,443	0.1%
Austrian	55,855	0.3%
Brazilian	17,086	0.1%
British	42,519	0.3%
Canadian	30,743	0.2%
Croatian	19,045	0.1%
Czech	23,955	0.1%
Czechoslovakian	21,457	0.1%
Danish	22,764	0.1%
Dutch	135,648	0.8%
Eastern European	58,067	0.4%
English	692,897	4.3%
European	83,697	0.5%
Finnish	10,799	0.1%
French (except Basque)	269,914	1.7%
French Canadian	111,582	0.7%
German	1,292,557	8.0%
Greek	137,051	0.8%
Guyanese	101,799	0.6%
Hungarian	89,572	0.6%
Iranian	21,604	0.1%
Irish	1,641,802	10.2%
Israeli	27,556	0.2%
Italian	2,371,292	14.7%
Lithuanian	30,882	0.2%
Norwegian	60,346	0.4%
Polish	704,516	4.4%
Portuguese	34,282	0.2%
Romanian	37,233	0.2%
Russian	365,673	2.3%
Scotch-Irish	100,382	0.6%
Scottish	127,815	0.8%
Slovak	24,377	0.2%
Subsaharan African	158,175	1.0%
Swedish	78,901	0.5%
Swiss	22,755	0.1%
Turkish	20,436	0.1%
Ukrainian	117,123	0.7%
United States or American	717,234	4.4%
Welsh	40,713	0.3%
West Indian (not Hispanic)	650,910	4.0%
Yugoslavian	25,674	0.2%
Other groups	5,317,010	32.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census (SF3)

Foreign-born Defined

During a typical day, New Yorkers could have quiche for breakfast, wonton soup for lunch, tortillas for dinner, and espresso and black forest cake for dessert. The familiarity with these foods from assorted countries of origin is but one example of how immigrants contribute to New York State's richness and diversity. New York State, like the United States, reflects the countless influences of immigrants—from food, to attire, to the arts and sciences, to religion and architecture. The history, composition and future of New York State are all directly related to immigration as New York City continues to be a leading port of entry and New York State continues to be a leading destination state for immigrants. Further, the onset of the twenty-first century, similar to the beginning of the twentieth century, is ushering an era of increasing immigration to the United States.

As the New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** project aims to monitor and promote the health and well-being of children and families and as the proportion of immigrants continues to grow, it is imperative to consider nativity. While the indicators used in New York State **Touchstones/KIDS COUNT** are not generally available by nativity, this piece intends to bring attention to the importance of immigration for the future growth and well-being of New York State. To understand the current status of the foreign-born in New York State, this summary examines the waves of immigration into the United States and compares the characteristics of the current wave to past waves. Using Census data, New York State data are presented in relation to the overall national status of the foreign-born population.

As defined by United States immigration law, immigrants are persons lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence, called legal permanent residents¹ (LPRs). America's foreign-born population is largely composed of immigrants (72%) but also includes undocumented aliens (more than 20%), and nonimmigrants—those temporarily admitted for specific purposes such as tourists, business travelers and students (approximately 4%) (Martin & Midgley, 1999). In 2004, there were 34.3 million foreign-born in the United States, representing 12.0 percent of the population (U.S. Census, 2004). In New York State, the 3.9 million foreign-born represented 21.0 percent of the population in 2004 (U.S. Census, 2004).

The numbers and percentages reflect the progressively large-scale immigration that has occurred since the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1965 in 1968. Of the foreign-born in 2004, the majority entered the United States since 1990, with 18.3 percent entering the United States since 2000, 32.9 percent entering during the 1990s, 22.9 percent entering in the 1980s, and 25.9 percent entering before 1980 (U.S. Census, 2004). In comparison, a larger percentage of the foreign-born in New York State entered the country before 1990 and a smaller percentage entered since 2000 (see Figure 1).

In New York State, like the U.S. as a whole, the largest percentage of foreign-born in 2004, entered the U.S. between 1990 and 1999 (33.0% and 32.9%, respectively).

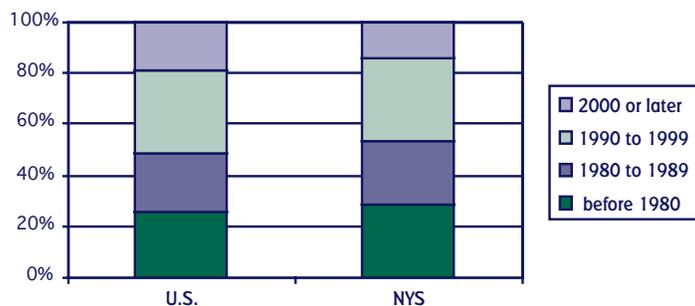


Figure 1. Percentage of Foreign-born Population by Entry Date: United States and New York State, 2004

Source: U.S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

¹Permanent resident status confers certain rights and responsibilities. For example, LPRs may live and work permanently anywhere in the United States. They may own property in the United States. They may attend public schools, colleges, and universities. They may join certain branches of the Armed Forces. They may also apply to become U.S. citizens if they meet certain eligibility requirements.

Waves of Immigration

As a percentage of the total population, the foreign-born population has steadily increased during this current wave of immigration: from 4.7 percent in 1970 to 6.2 percent in 1980 to 7.9 percent in 1990 (Gibson & Lennon, 1999), to 12.0 percent in 2004. Yet, 100 years earlier, the foreign-born population made up higher percentages of the total population: 14.4 percent in 1870, 14.8 percent in 1890 and 14.7 percent in 1910 (Gibson & Lennon, 1999). The foreign-born population has consistently contributed to a larger portion of the population in New York State compared to the United States (see Figure 2).

While the New York State rate is driven by the large percentage of foreign-born in New York City, Rest of State (New York State minus New York City) also has a sizeable foreign-born population (almost one million in 2000). Even though the number and percentage of foreign-born in Rest of State increased between 1970 and 2000, the proportion dropped below the national proportion as of 1990. In comparison, the difference between the proportion of foreign-born in New York City and the proportion of foreign-born in the United States, in 2000, is greater than at any other decennial point during the twentieth century.

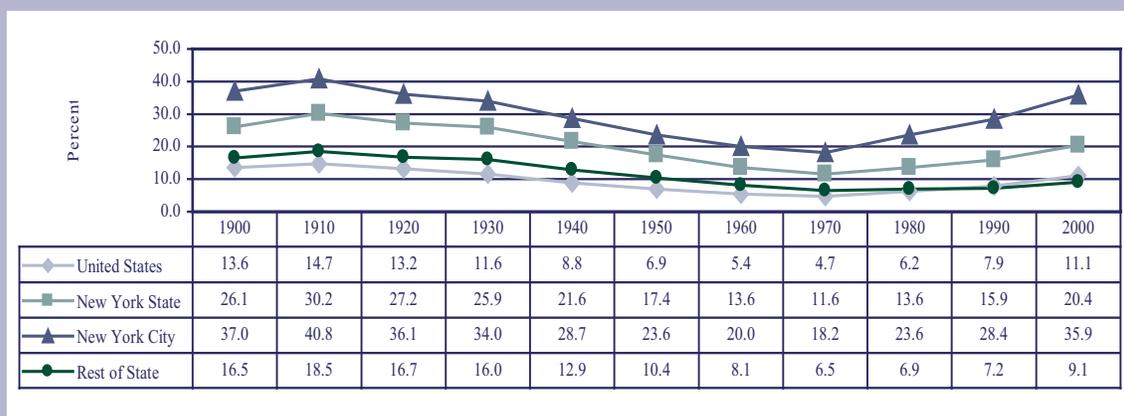


Figure 2. Percentage of Population that is Foreign-born: United States, New York State, New York City and Rest of State, 1900 to 2000

Source: Gibson and Lennon, 2001 (1900 to 1990 data); U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 (2000 data)

During the “book end” decades of the twentieth century, the peak numbers of immigrants reached or neared one million per year. The current wave of immigrants is considered the fourth largest influx of immigrants in U.S. history, and beyond its sheer numbers, it has some unique characteristics. With the current emphasis on family reunification and the elimination of the ban on Asian entry and nationality quotas, immigrants from “new” nations, nations that had been previously limited, restricted or underrepresented, began entering the United States in record numbers. The composition of immigrants has shifted away from the predominant European origins of past waves to Latin American and Asian countries.

The first wave of immigrants, prior to 1820, was largely English but also included Scots, Scots-Irish, Germans, and people from the Netherlands, France, and Spain (Martin & Midgley, 1999). The second wave of immigrants, arriving between 1820 and 1860, were still predominantly from Northern Europe and Great Britain, including German, British, and Irish immigrants. The third wave, between 1880 and 1914, introduced southern and eastern European countries of origins. In 1907, only 19 percent of immigrants were from northern and western Europe and 81 percent were from southern and eastern Europe with the first large numbers of people of Jewish and Eastern Orthodox religions (Martin & Midgley, 1999). In total, more than 20 million southern and eastern Europeans entered the U.S. during this wave and most settled in the eastern and midwestern states and several hundred thousand Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian laborers entered and settled in the western states (Martin & Midgley, 1999). By the 1970s, less than 20 percent of U.S. immigrants were from any part of Europe (Martin & Midgley, 1999).

Foreign-born Race and Hispanic Origin

By 2000, nearly half of the foreign-born population in the U.S. was Hispanic (46%), compared with 8.4 percent of native-born population (Malone et al., 2003). (see Figure 3 for NYS breakdown). Entering the twenty-first century, the number of Hispanics surpassed the number of blacks, making Hispanics the largest minority population in the United States. While the number of Asians entering the country is dwarfed by the number of Hispanics entering the country, Asians experienced the largest relative gain between 1990 and 2000. By 2000, 69 percent of Asians in the U.S. were foreign-born (Malone et al., 2003). (see Figure 4 for NYS race breakdown).

Compared to the United States, New York State has a smaller percentage of foreign-born with Hispanic origin but a larger percentage of natives with Hispanic origin.

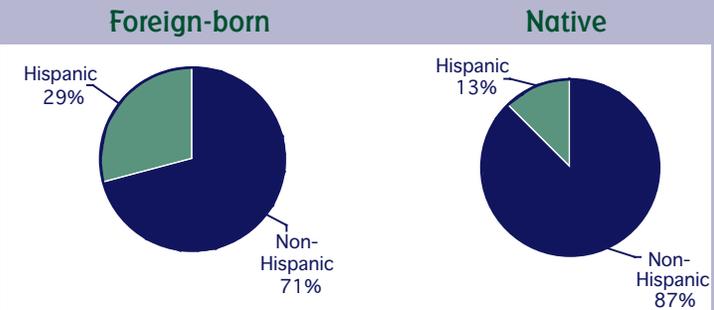


Figure 3. Hispanic Origin by Nativity: New York State, 2004

Source: U. S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

In 2004, the foreign-born in New York State were less likely than natives to report that they were non-Hispanic white (27.0% vs. 70.0%), but nearly 10 times more likely than natives to report being Asian (22.0% vs. 2.4%, respectively). Foreign-born were also more likely than natives to report that they were some other race (16.0% vs. 5.7%, respectively).

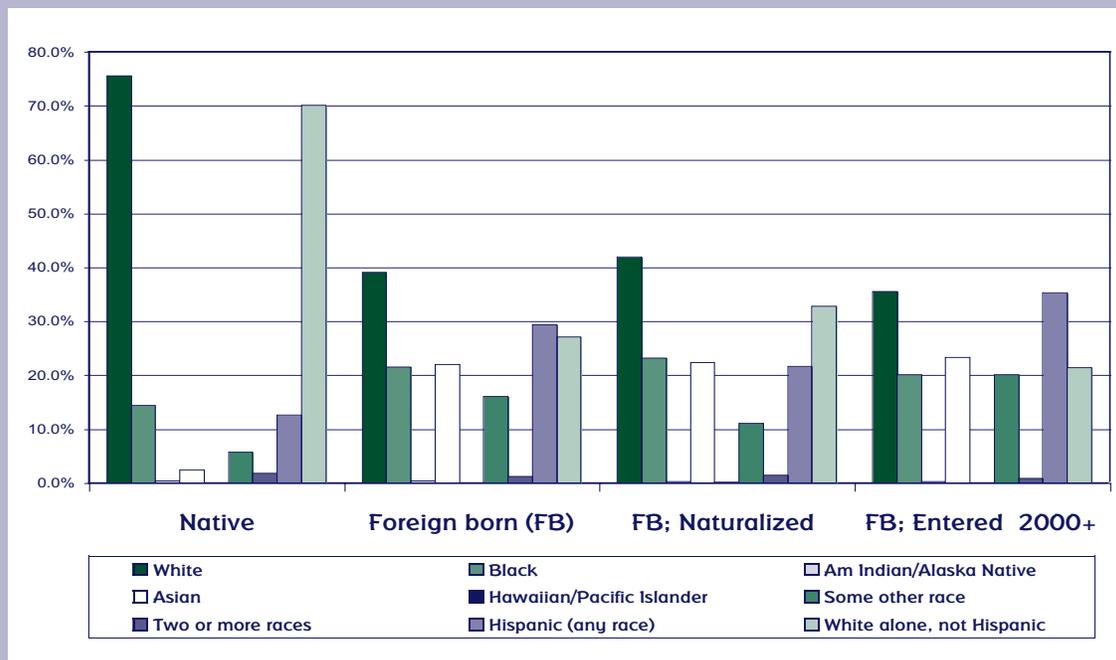


Figure 4. Race² and Hispanic Origin by Nativity: New York State, 2004

Source: U. S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

²Census 2000 asked respondents to choose one or more races. With the exception of the "Two or more races" group, all race groups discussed in this report refer to people who indicated only one racial identity among the six major categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific, and some other race.

Leading Countries of Birth and Characteristics

Massey (1995) suggests the 1965 Immigration Act was not responsible for the drop in European immigrants or the increase in Latin American immigrants but was directly responsible for the increase in Asian immigrants. Prior to the Act, the magnitude of European immigrants had already shown signs of dwindling. On the other hand, the Act eliminated racial and ethnic discrimination from American immigration law and treated Asians like other immigrants and thereby opened the gates for massive migration (Martin & Midgley, 1999).

In 2004, 946,142 immigrants were admitted for lawful permanent residence in the United States, including 362,221 aliens previously living abroad who obtained immigrant visas through the U.S. Department of State and became lawful permanent residents upon entry into the United States and 583,921 legal immigrants, including former undocumented immigrants, refugees, and asylees, who had been living in the United States and adjusted status through United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). The leading five countries of birth for immigrants granted lawful permanent residence in 2004, accounting for 40.8 percent of all U.S. immigrants granted LPRs in 2004, were Mexico (175,364), India (70,116), the Philippines (57,827), China (51,156) and El Salvador (31,514) (USDHS, 2006). Following a similar pattern since 1971, nearly two-thirds (65%) of all legal immigrants, in 2004, had six primary destination states: California (252,920), New York (102,390), Texas (91,799), Florida (75,644), New Jersey (50,303), and Illinois (46,314) (USDHS, 2006).

Leading Countries of Birth

In 2004, more than one-in-four (26.5%) immigrants granted LPRs indicated New York State as their intended state of residence and, unlike the U.S. as a whole, the New York-bound immigrants reported the following five countries of birth:

China (9,262)
Jamaica (5,064)
India (4,872)
Guyana (4,396)
Bangladesh (3,560).

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2006

Undocumented Population

Undocumented or unauthorized migrants are foreigners in the United States with no valid visa. According to estimates developed by the Pew Hispanic Center, using March 2004 Current Population Survey data, approximately 29 percent or 10.3 million of foreign-born residents currently in the United States are undocumented with Mexico being the largest contributing country (57%), followed by other Latin American countries (24%), Asia (9%), Europe and Canada (6%), and other countries (4%) (Passel, 2005). In recent years, approximately 80 to 85 percent of the Mexican migrants are undocumented and as a result, more than half (53%) of Mexicans in the United States, in 2004, were undocumented (Passel, 2005). New York State, with roughly 700,000 undocumented immigrants at the turn of the century, ranks third among the states with the largest undocumented immigrant population (Passel, 2002).

Immigrant Characteristics

Today's immigrants differ from their predecessors, differ among themselves by region of origin, and differ from their native peers. While immigrants are more likely to be working than native-born Americans, as a whole, they have lower-paying jobs and higher poverty rates, especially the more recent immigrants. Average earnings tend to reflect the overall educational level of immigrants and therefore tend to be lower than native-born wages (see Figure 5 for average earnings in NYS by nativity). Upon entry, immigrants tend to earn low salaries (see Figure 6 for poverty levels in NYS by nativity) that do increase as they gain work experience and English language skills (see Figure 7 for ability to speak English in NYS by nativity) (Martin & Midgley, 1999).

Median Earnings, Poverty Levels, and Language Spoken at Home Other than English

In New York State, the median earnings for full-time, year-round workers are lower for both foreign-born men and women compared to their native counterparts.

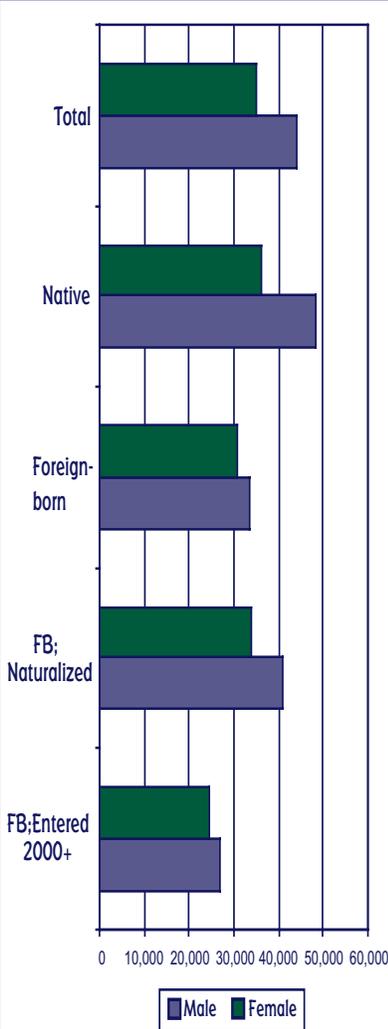


Figure 5. Median Earnings by Nativity and Sex: New York State, 2004

Source: U. S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

In New York State, native and naturalized foreign-born populations have the same percentage with incomes at or above 150 percent of the poverty rate (79%). Foreign-born entering 2000 or later has the largest percentage of incomes below poverty (22.8%).

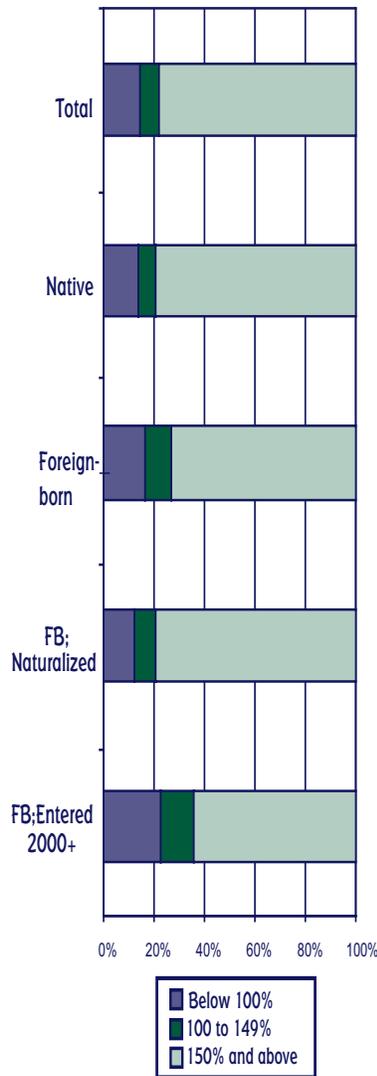


Figure 6. Poverty Levels by Nativity: New York State, 2004

Source: U. S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

In New York State, 78.8 percent of foreign-born entering the country during or after 2000 spoke a language other than English at home. More than half (56.5%) of these newcomers spoke English less than "very well."

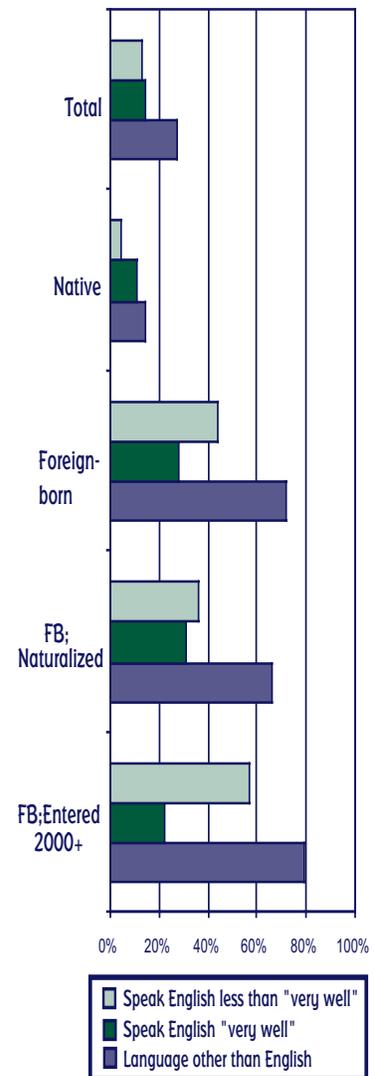


Figure 7. Language Spoken at Home Other than English and Ability to Speak English by Nativity: New York State, 2004

Source: U. S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

Educational Attainment

Educational Attainment

Overall, the level of educational attainment of immigrants has decreased throughout this current wave. Of the foreign-born 16 years and older who entered the U.S. before 1970, 19 percent had not finished high school compared to 29 percent for those who entered during the 1970s and 35 percent for those who entered between 1990 and 1998 (Martin & Midgley, 1999). The foreign-born population tends to stand out in both the top and bottom educational levels. In 2004, a larger percentage of foreign-born adults over 24 years in the U.S. had graduate or professional degrees compared with native-born Americans (11.1% vs. 9.6%, respectively) but at the same time, more than twice as many foreign-born adults had not finished high school compared to native-born Americans (32.4% vs. 13.2%) (U.S. Census, 2004) (see Figure 8).

In New York State, unlike the U.S. as a whole, the native population has a larger percentage of adults with graduate or professional degrees compared to foreign-born (13.8% vs. 11.3%, respectively) but like the nation, the percentage with less than a high school diploma is significantly greater among foreign-born adults compared to their native peers (30.0% vs. 12.5%, respectively). The foreign-born in New York State entering the U.S. in 2000 or later, however, has a larger percentage of adults with graduate or professional degrees (17.0%) compared to the native population (data not shown).

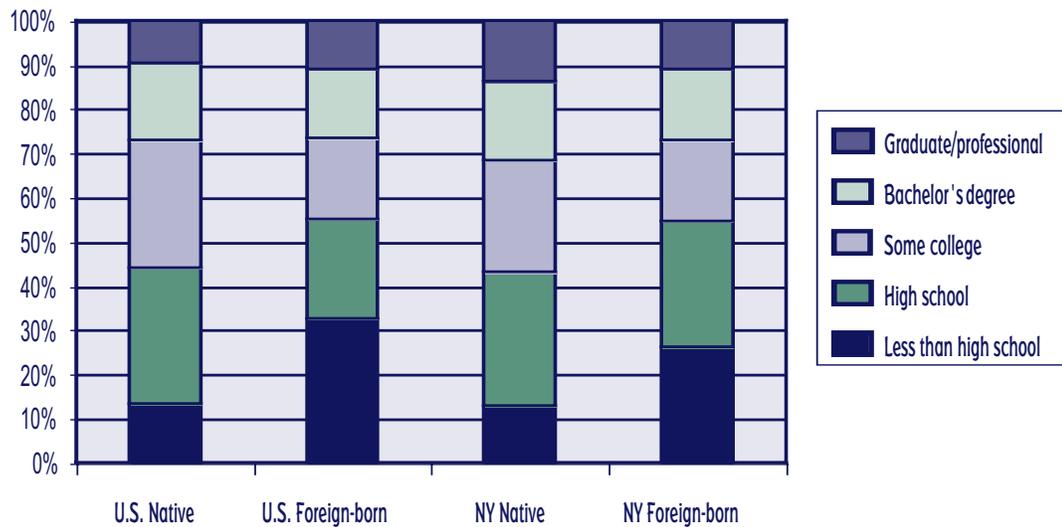


Figure 8. Educational Attainment of Population 25 years and older by Nativity: United States and New York State, 2004

Source: U.S. Census, 2004 American Community Survey

Educational attainment levels vary considerably across places of origin. For instance, foreign-born from Asia, Europe, and Other Regions (87.4%, 84.9%, and 83.5%, respectively) had the highest percentages of high school graduates while the percentage of high school graduates from Latin America was much lower (49.1%), in 2003 (Larson, 2004). Among the foreign-born from Latin America, the percentage of high school graduates ranged from 79.3 percent for those from South America to 37.7 percent for those from Central America (Larson, 2004). Among those that had attained a bachelor's degree or more, the percentage ranged from 50.0 percent for those from Asia to 11.6 percent for those from Latin America, in 2003 (Larson, 2004). Asians have the highest percentage of high educational attainment among the foreign-born and their percentage exceeds that of the native-born (Larsen, 2004).

Age Structure

Age Structure

The age structure of immigrants differs from that of the native population. Of the foreign-born population, in 2003, 80.1 percent were 18 to 64 years of age, whereas 62.4 percent of natives were in this age group (Larsen, 2004). The proportion of foreign-born aged 65 and over was similar to that of the native population (11.0% vs. 12.0%, respectively) (see Figure 9 and 10). In contrast, 8.9 percent of the foreign-born were less than 18 years of age compared to 25.6 percent of the native population (see Figure 9 and 10) (Larsen, 2004).

The small proportion of foreign-born in the youngest age group reflects that most of the children of foreign-born parents are born in the United States and therefore are natives. In fact, almost all (93%) children of immigrants under 6 years are citizens (Capps et al., 2005).

Foreign-born

The aging native-born population exhibits a bulge in the mid-life years, an increasing presence of older age groups and a decreasing presence of younger age groups. The longer life expectancy for women is exhibited in wider bars for women at the older age groups.

Native

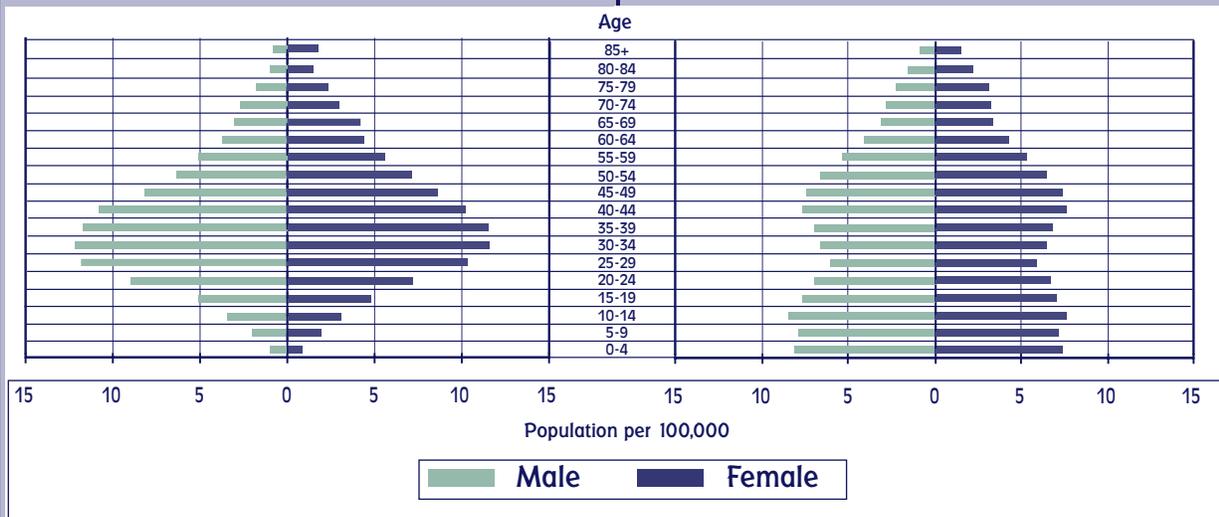


Figure 9. Foreign-born Population Pyramid: United States, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003

Figure 10. Native Population Pyramid: United States, 2003

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003

Future Considerations

This brief demographic summary demonstrates that today's immigrants differ from their predecessors, differ among themselves by region of origin, and differ from their native peers. The earnings, educational attainment, ability to speak English and age structure of immigrants are not only interrelated but also have substantial implications for the future of foreign-born children and families and for children with foreign-born parents in New York State and in the United States as a whole. As an example, the following examines the implications of having a larger proportion of immigrant women in their childbearing years compared to their native counterparts (see Figures 9 and 10).

Fertility by Nativity

Twenty-nine percent of foreign-born women are between the ages of 20 and 34 years, 50.8 percent are between 20 and 44 years and 55.6 percent are between 15 and 44 years, a commonly used age group to measure fertility. In comparison, 20.3 percent, 35.6 percent, and 42.4 percent of native women are between 20 and 34 years, 20 and 44 years and 15 to 44 years, respectively. Immigrant women also tend to have higher fertility rates than natives. According to Hernandez (1999), children of immigrants are the fastest growing segment of the child population in the United States. Children of immigrants make up 22 percent of the population under the age of six years while immigrants are 11 percent of the total population.

Following the baby boom, the U.S. population growth slowed down as a result of the declining fertility rates in the 1960s and 1970s and the sluggish pace of immigration. However, with the existing and anticipated levels of immigration and their slightly higher fertility, the absolute number and relative size of the new immigrant groups have played, and are expected to play, a role in the composition and size of the U.S. population. Since most immigrants are Asians and Hispanics, immigration will have little effect on the steady aging of non-Hispanic white or black populations but will slow the aging of the U.S. Hispanic and Asian populations and will ultimately do little to slow the overall aging of the U.S. population (Martin & Midgley, 1999).

The fertility-related influence of immigration on population size and composition depends on the gap between the immigrant and native-born fertility levels, as well as the persistence of that gap. Immigrant women tend to adjust their fertility levels upon arrival in the destination country (De Vita, 1996). This would thereby decrease the demographic fertility-related impact of immigration.

Fertility Rates By Nativity

In 2004, the fertility rate for foreign-born women was 84 births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years and 31 first births per 1,000 women. In comparison, the fertility rate for native women was 57 births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years and 23 first births per 1,000 women (Dye, 2005). Hispanic foreign-born women ages 15 to 44 years had a higher fertility rate (94 births per 1,000 women) than those of non-Hispanic foreign-born women (74 births per 1,000 women). Hispanic foreign-born women are less apt to be childless than non-Hispanic foreign-born (26% vs. 42%) and accounted for 55 percent of births to foreign-born women while representing only 49 percent of foreign-born women in childbearing ages (Dye, 2005). Fertility rates among native Hispanic women were also higher than those of native non-Hispanic women (77 births per 1,000 and 55 births per 1,000, respectively), while their levels of childlessness were not different (Dye, 2005). The relatively higher fertility among Hispanic women ages 20 to 24 years contributed to the difference in overall fertility rates between Hispanic and non-Hispanic native women.

Source: Dye, 2005

Child Dependency Ratio

Since immigration expands both the working-age and child populations, the projected child dependency ratio (the number of people under 18 years per 100 people ages 18-64 years) would be slightly lower in 2050 without immigration than with immigration (42 vs. 44, respectively); but whatever the scenario, the ratio is apt to remain similar to the child dependency ratio in 1995.

Source: Martin & Midgley, 1999

Well-being by Nativity

Well-being by Nativity

Research has demonstrated that the health and well-being of children and families with foreign-born parents are not necessarily explained by the socioeconomic or socio-demographic characteristics of the foreign-born population. For example, foreign-born mothers tend to have lower infant mortality rates compared to their racial or ethnic native-born counterparts (Hummer et al., 1999; Landale, Oropesa & Gorman, 1999). This relationship exists even though foreign-born mothers are at greater socioeconomic risk compared to native-born mothers.

There are, however, serious consequences, such as low performance in school, that are associated with the low earnings, low educational attainment and the limited ability to speak English among the foreign-born population (Capps et al., 2004). Children of immigrants are more likely to be in poor health than children of natives, even when controlling for the greater likelihood of family poverty. Further, the health of children of immigrants has been found to decline more rapidly as they age than does the health of children of natives (Reardon-Anderson, Capps & Fix, 2002).

Research has also demonstrated that children of immigrants fare as well or better than their native peers in behavioral measures but at the same time participate in fewer extracurricular activities and are less likely to work after school (Reardon-Anderson, Capps & Fix, 2002). Immigrant parents tend to be less involved in community activities and are less able to draw on food, health, mental health, and housing assistance in times of need compared to native parents (Reardon-Anderson, Capps & Fix, 2002).

Infant Mortality by Nativity

In 2002, the infant mortality rate for native-born mothers (7.3/1,000 live births) was 43 percent higher than the rate for foreign-born mothers (5.1/1,000 live births). The foreign-born advantage was evident among all race and Hispanic-origin groups for whom infant mortality rates could be calculated (the difference was not significant for Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Central and South American mothers).

Source: Mathews et al., 2004

Challenges for Child Well-being

- ❖ Young children of immigrants have higher levels of economic hardship but lower use of benefits than children of natives.
- ❖ Children of immigrants are more likely to have fair or poor health.
- ❖ Children of immigrants are more likely to lack health insurance or a usual source of health care.
- ❖ Children of immigrants are more often in parental care and less often in center-based child care.

Source: Capps et al., 2004

Some Good News

According to National Survey of America's Family (NSAF) data, children of immigrants fare as well or better than their native peers in measures of behavioral problems, parental aggravation, school engagement, lessons taken after school, and the likelihood of being disciplined at school.

Source: Reardon-Anderson, Capps & Fix, 2002

Foreign-born Population by New York State Counties

Foreign-born in New York State

The number of foreign-born increased 35.6 percent between 1990 and 2000 in New York State (from 2,851,861 in 1990 to 3,868,133 in 2000). As in 1990, the majority of the New York State foreign-born population resided in New York City in 2000 (73% vs. 74%, respectively). Yet, with the growing number of foreign-born, the number of foreign-born has increased across the state (37.8% in NYC and 29.7% in Rest of State). Between 1990 and 2000, the foreign-born population increased by 10 percent or more in 31 counties (see Appendix 1, page 26). Twenty-one counties had an increase greater than 20 percent. By 2000, Oneida, Broome, Schenectady and Onondaga Counties joined the 18 counties with the foreign-born population contributing to five percent or more of the total population in 1990, including Ulster, Greene, Albany, Monroe, Sullivan, Orange, Dutchess, Putnam, Tompkins, Suffolk, Richmond, Nassau, Rockland, Westchester, Bronx, New York, Kings, and Queens Counties. Queens County, with over one million foreign-born in 2000, continues to have the largest number and proportion (46%) of foreign-born by county in New York State.

In Bronx, Kings, New York and Queens Counties, the majority of foreign-born reported Latin America as their place of birth (see Appendix 2, page 27). In fact, three-quarters of the foreign-born in Bronx County reported Latin America as their place of birth in 2000. In comparison, only one-quarter of foreign-born in Richmond County, the remaining New York City county, reported Latin America and more than one-third (36%) reported Europe as their place of birth. In 34 counties (55% of all counties), Europe was reported as the place of birth for 40 percent or more of the foreign-born population. The foreign-born in Tompkins County reported the largest proportion of Asians (48.9%), followed by Allegany (43.4%), Broome (40.7%), and Rensselaer (39.5%) Counties. The vast array of countries and regions of origin is but one of the many facets that contributes to the diversity in New York State.

Conclusion

Immigrants have been, are currently and will continue to be an integral component in the demographic composition of New York State. The growth in population between 1990 and 2000 is a direct result of the increase in the foreign-born population. Without the influx of foreign-born, the state would have experienced a decrease in population (Appendix 1). Immigrants contribute to the labor force to the extent that in New York State, immigration is one of two major demographic forces affecting the labor force. The New York State Department of Labor reports that between 2005 and 2020 the labor force will experience slow growth in its overall working-age population (15-64³ years) and a dramatic increase in its population of 55 to 64 years (Jack & Nardone, 2004). The expected continued out-migration by New York residents to other states is a major driving force behind this projected slow labor force growth. While international immigration is expected to help offset this loss, projections estimate that between 2005 and 2020 the state will experience a net loss of more than 375,000 residents due to out-migration (Jack & Nardone, 2004).

In today's economy, educational attainment is directly linked to employment opportunities and wages earned, as the average earnings for New Yorkers (and U.S. residents in general) consistently increase with each level of attainment (Jack, 2004). As stated earlier, the level of educational attainment of immigrants has decreased throughout this current wave. In New York State, 19 percent of children in immigrant families had parents with less than a high school degree compared with nine percent of children in native-born families in 2002-2004 (AECF, 2006).

For children living in immigrant families, limited language skills and socioeconomic disadvantage compound the cumulative educational challenges. Nearly one out of five children in immigrant families (19%) have difficulty

³While the working-age population is generally reported as 16-64 years, the format used in this research conducted at Cornell University required the analysis of the 15-64 year age group.

Conclusion

speaking English and one out of four (25%) lived in linguistically isolated households in New York State in 2002-2004 (AECF, 2006). Today, there are over 200,000 “Limited English Proficiency” (LEP) students in New York State schools. These students come from a home where a language other than English is spoken and score at or below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment instrument. There are over 160 languages (see Students with Limited English Proficiency, pp. 90-91) spoken by LEP students in New York State, with the majority speaking Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Haitian-Creole and Urdu.

Of the 8,239 Grade 8 LEP students taking the New York State English as a Second Language Achievement Test (NYSESLAT) in the 2003/04 school year, the performance of nearly one-quarter (1,615 students) of the students demonstrated serious academic deficiencies in their English Language Arts achievement. Another 13.5 percent of these students demonstrated that they needed extra help to meet the standards and pass the Regents examination. Over half (63%) met or exceeded the standards (University of the State of NY, 2005).

In summary, New York State has always been a primary entry point for immigrants and the people of New York State have always reflected the diverse places of birth and magnitude of the immigrant waves. Today, children of immigrants are the fastest growing population of children (Hernandez, 1999). Children of recent immigrants are distinctly different from earlier children of immigrants in a number of demographic characteristics, including parental employment and education, family structure, and race and ethnicity (Elmelech et al., 2002). Compared to native-born children, children of immigrant families are more likely to have parents with low educational attainment, to be poor even if their parents have more than a high school education, to live in families with incomes below poverty even if parents work full-time, and to live in two-parent families with incomes below poverty (Elmelech et al., 2002). While there is substantial variability among immigrant families, many children face economic hardships and language barriers. Despite these disadvantages, children in immigrant families experience some health and adjustment advantages but the advantage tends to deteriorate through time and across generations (Elmelech et al., 2002). As the New York State *Touchstones/KIDS COUNT* project aims to advance the use of children’s health, education and well-being indicators as a tool for policy development, planning and accountability, it is important to bring attention to nativity when considering the future growth and well-being of children and families in New York State.

Next Steps

Clearly, many children in immigrant families are vulnerable and this could be complicated by low enrollment in early care and education programs – the vehicle that could narrow the opportunity and achievement gaps between these children and their peers with native-born parents. Participation in early care and education programs could help these children develop important literacy skills necessary for success in school and help familiarize families with their communities. Given the importance of early care and education programs to the success of low-income children, particularly children in immigrant families, the Council intends to learn more about preschool enrollment rates of children in immigrant families to determine how they vary among immigrant groups as well as how they compare to children in non-immigrant families. Specifically, the Council, with funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation KIDS COUNT project, will be conducting research to learn about the Pre-K/nursery school enrollment rates of New York’s young children in immigrant families, examine system capacity in areas having low enrollment rates, and learn more about how families make decisions to enroll their children, in order to identify any policy or program barriers that influence participation in early care and education as well as to determine effective outreach strategies that could be employed. This information will be used to develop a set of recommendations that will be shared with the Governor, Commissioners of state agencies, state child advocacy groups and others.

Appendix I. Total, Foreign-born, and Native Population Change between 1990 and 2000: New York State, New York City and Counties

Region	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Total	Native	Foreign-born	Total	Native	Foreign-born	Total	Native	Foreign-born
New York State	17,990,455	15,138,594	2,851,861	18,976,457	15,108,324	3,868,133	5.5%	-0.2%	35.6%
New York City	7,322,564	5,239,633	2,082,931	8,008,278	5,137,246	2,871,032	9.4%	-2.0%	37.8%
Bronx	1,203,789	928,996	274,793	1,332,650	946,823	385,827	10.7%	1.9%	40.4%
Kings	2,300,664	1,628,095	672,569	2,465,326	1,533,557	931,769	7.2%	-5.8%	38.5%
New York	1,487,536	1,103,670	383,866	1,537,195	1,084,755	452,440	3.3%	-1.7%	17.9%
Queens	1,951,598	1,244,445	707,153	2,229,379	1,201,040	1,028,339	14.2%	-3.5%	45.4%
Richmond	378,977	334,427	44,550	443,728	371,071	72,657	17.1%	11.0%	63.1%
Rest of State	10,667,891	9,898,961	768,930	10,968,179	9,971,078	997,101	2.8%	0.7%	29.7%
Albany	292,594	276,467	16,127	294,565	275,337	19,228	0.7%	-0.4%	19.2%
Allegany	50,470	49,683	787	49,927	49,007	920	-1.1%	-1.4%	16.9%
Broome	212,160	203,055	9,105	200,536	190,000	10,536	-5.5%	-6.4%	15.7%
Cattaraugus	84,234	83,061	1,173	83,955	82,772	1,183	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.9%
Cayuga	82,313	80,040	2,273	81,963	80,107	1,856	-0.4%	0.1%	-18.3%
Chautauqua	141,895	138,697	3,198	139,750	137,107	2,643	-1.5%	-1.1%	-17.4%
Chemung	95,195	92,994	2,201	91,070	89,098	1,972	-4.3%	-4.2%	-10.4%
Chenango	51,768	50,947	821	51,401	50,514	887	-0.7%	-0.8%	8.0%
Clinton	85,969	82,557	3,412	79,894	76,266	3,628	-7.1%	-7.6%	6.3%
Columbia	62,982	60,402	2,580	63,094	60,315	2,779	0.2%	-0.1%	7.7%
Cortland	48,963	47,890	1,073	48,599	47,518	1,081	-0.7%	-0.8%	0.7%
Delaware	47,225	45,917	1,308	48,055	46,407	1,648	1.8%	1.1%	26.0%
Dutchess	259,462	241,443	18,019	280,150	256,550	23,600	8.0%	6.3%	31.0%
Erie	968,532	925,582	42,950	950,265	907,379	42,886	-1.9%	-2.0%	-0.1%
Essex	37,152	35,856	1,296	38,851	37,541	1,310	4.6%	4.7%	1.1%
Franklin	46,540	44,630	1,910	51,134	49,229	1,905	9.9%	10.3%	-0.3%
Fulton	54,191	52,981	1,210	55,073	54,003	1,070	1.6%	1.9%	-11.6%
Genesee	60,060	58,859	1,201	60,370	59,065	1,305	0.5%	0.3%	8.7%
Greene	44,739	41,845	2,894	48,195	45,131	3,064	7.7%	7.9%	5.9%
Hamilton	5,279	5,168	111	5,379	5,297	82	1.9%	2.5%	-26.1%
Herkimer	65,797	64,382	1,415	64,427	63,130	1,297	-2.1%	-1.9%	-8.3%
Jefferson	110,943	107,797	3,146	111,738	107,622	4,116	0.7%	-0.2%	30.8%
Lewis	26,796	26,459	337	26,944	26,639	305	0.6%	0.7%	-9.5%
Livingston	62,372	61,063	1,309	64,328	62,660	1,668	3.1%	2.6%	27.4%
Madison	69,120	67,672	1,448	69,441	67,883	1,558	0.5%	0.3%	7.6%
Monroe	713,968	668,395	45,573	735,343	681,600	53,743	3.0%	2.0%	17.9%
Montgomery	51,981	50,133	1,848	49,708	48,134	1,574	-4.4%	-4.0%	-14.8%
Nassau	1,287,348	1,118,037	169,311	1,334,544	1,096,130	238,414	3.7%	-2.0%	40.8%
Niagara	220,756	211,486	9,270	219,846	211,351	8,495	-0.4%	-0.1%	-8.4%
Oneida	250,836	241,779	9,057	235,469	223,122	12,347	-6.1%	-7.7%	36.3%
Onondaga	468,973	447,376	21,597	458,336	432,407	25,929	-2.3%	-3.3%	20.1%
Ontario	95,101	93,141	1,960	100,224	97,475	2,749	5.4%	4.7%	40.3%
Orange	307,647	285,574	22,073	341,367	312,657	28,710	11.0%	9.5%	30.1%
Orleans	41,846	40,947	899	44,171	42,999	1,172	5.6%	5.0%	30.4%
Oswego	121,771	119,633	2,138	122,377	120,419	1,958	0.5%	0.7%	-8.4%
Otsego	60,517	58,951	1,566	61,676	60,260	1,416	1.9%	2.2%	-9.6%
Putnam	83,941	78,271	5,670	95,745	87,325	8,420	14.1%	11.6%	48.5%
Rensselaer	154,429	148,514	5,915	152,538	146,829	5,709	-1.2%	-1.1%	-3.5%
Rockland	265,475	226,677	38,798	286,753	231,987	54,766	8.0%	2.3%	41.2%
St. Lawrence	111,974	108,107	3,867	111,931	108,131	3,800	0.0%	0.0%	-1.7%
Saratoga	181,276	176,630	4,646	200,635	194,447	6,188	10.7%	10.1%	33.2%
Schenectady	149,285	141,853	7,432	146,555	138,744	7,811	-1.8%	-2.2%	5.1%
Schoharie	31,859	30,948	911	31,582	30,833	749	-0.9%	-0.4%	-17.8%
Schuyler	18,662	18,364	298	19,224	18,994	230	3.0%	3.4%	-22.8%
Seneca	33,683	32,941	742	33,342	32,526	816	-1.0%	-1.3%	10.0%
Steuben	99,088	97,425	1,663	98,726	96,881	1,845	-0.4%	-0.6%	10.9%
Suffolk	1,321,864	1,217,653	104,211	1,419,369	1,260,844	158,525	7.4%	3.5%	52.1%
Sullivan	69,277	64,234	5,043	73,966	68,091	5,875	6.8%	6.0%	16.5%
Tioga	52,337	51,347	990	51,784	50,912	872	-1.1%	-0.8%	-11.9%
Tompkins	94,097	86,097	8,000	96,501	86,335	10,166	2.6%	0.3%	27.1%
Ulster	165,304	155,731	9,573	177,749	167,281	10,468	7.5%	7.4%	9.3%
Warren	59,209	57,563	1,646	63,303	61,762	1,541	6.9%	7.3%	-6.4%
Washington	59,330	58,046	1,284	61,042	59,889	1,153	2.9%	3.2%	-10.2%
Wayne	89,123	87,308	1,815	93,765	91,608	2,157	5.2%	4.9%	18.8%
Westchester	874,866	716,269	158,597	923,459	718,030	205,429	5.6%	0.2%	29.5%
Wyoming	42,507	41,579	928	43,424	42,442	982	2.2%	2.1%	5.8%
Yates	22,810	22,505	305	24,621	24,056	565	7.9%	6.9%	85.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census (SF3); 1990 Decennial Census (STF 3)

Appendix 2. Foreign-born by Percentage of Place of Birth: United States, New York State, New York Counties, 2000

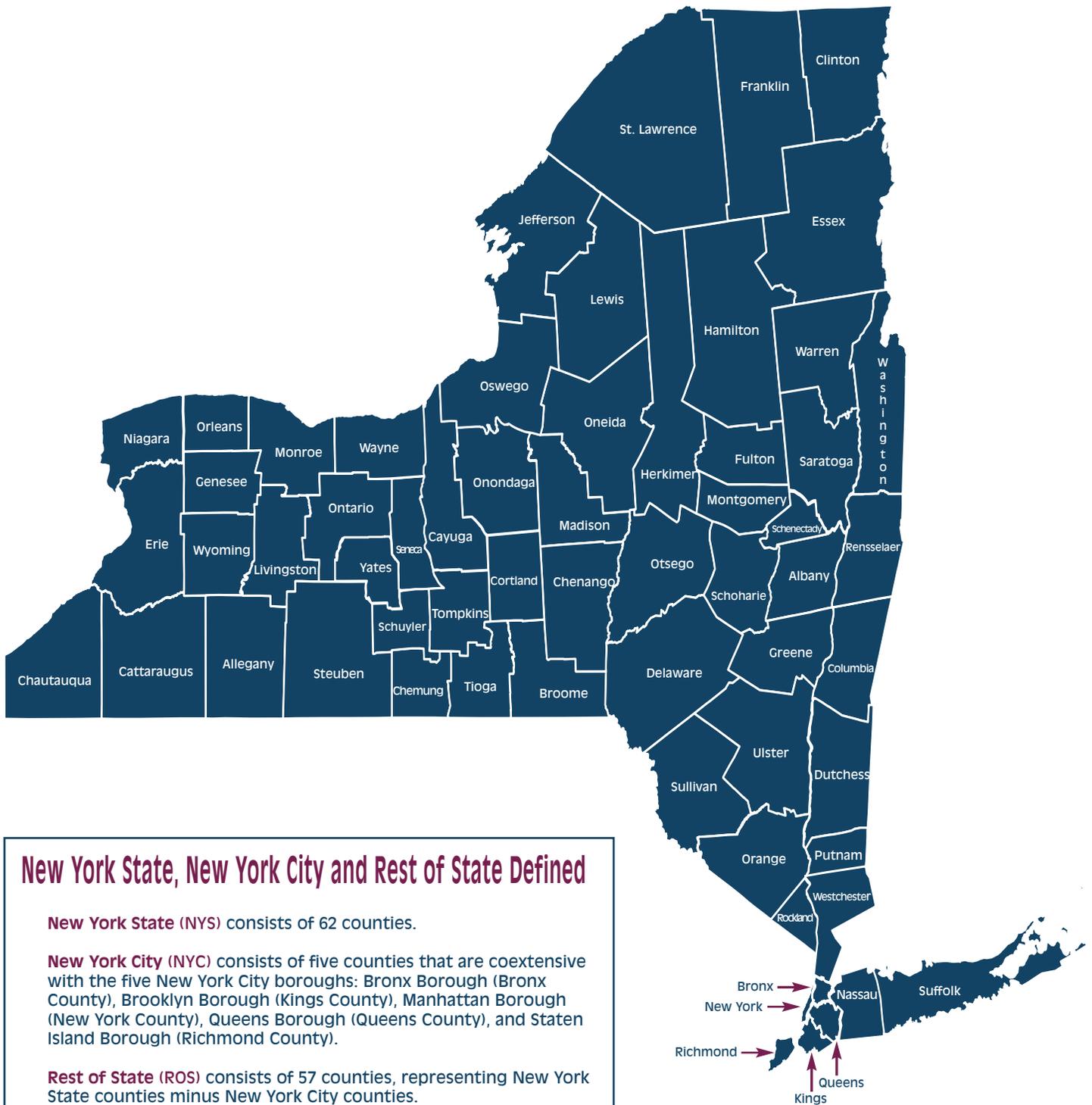
	Total Foreign-born	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Latin America	North America
United States	31,107,889	15.8	26.4	2.8	0.5	51.7	2.7
New York State	3,868,133	22.7	23.7	3.0	0.2	48.9	1.4
New York City	2,871,032	19.4	23.9	3.2	0.2	52.6	0.6
Bronx	385,827	10.5	7.4	6.7	0.0	75.1	0.3
Kings	931,769	25.6	19.7	2.5	0.1	51.6	0.5
New York	452,440	18.4	27.1	3.5	0.7	48.4	1.9
Queens	1,028,339	16.4	32.2	2.0	0.1	49.0	0.3
Richmond	72,657	36.0	27.9	9.8	0.2	25.3	0.8
Rest of State	997,101	32.3	23.1	2.5	0.3	38.1	3.8
Albany	19,228	35.4	34.6	6.2	0.4	17.7	5.7
Allegany	920	30.1	43.4	3.2	0.0	11.3	12.1
Broome	10,536	40.0	40.7	3.8	0.4	11.2	3.9
Cattaraugus	1,183	42.5	28.5	2.3	0.2	6.7	19.9
Cayuga	1,856	48.9	18.0	1.4	0.9	21.8	9.0
Chautauqua	2,643	49.9	15.5	0.7	1.6	21.1	11.3
Chemung	1,972	42.5	33.2	0.9	0.4	17.0	6.0
Chenango	887	59.3	20.2	0.2	0.0	6.7	13.6
Clinton	3,628	22.6	17.8	2.4	0.5	18.7	38.1
Columbia	2,779	55.2	14.5	1.1	0.8	22.3	6.1
Cortland	1,081	69.8	8.3	0.0	0.6	10.1	11.1
Delaware	1,648	67.7	14.5	0.7	0.2	12.1	4.9
Dutchess	23,600	36.9	24.3	2.8	0.2	33.5	2.3
Erie	42,886	44.8	28.1	4.2	0.3	9.4	13.2
Essex	1,310	39.9	12.7	0.0	0.7	27.6	19.1
Franklin	1,905	16.3	3.9	0.4	0.0	36.3	43.1
Fulton	1,070	62.5	21.9	0.7	0.0	5.5	9.4
Genesee	1,305	40.2	19.1	1.6	0.0	22.1	17.0
Greene	3,064	67.7	7.5	1.4	0.4	19.2	3.8
Hamilton	82	64.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	23.2
Herkimer	1,297	70.2	17.7	2.9	0.5	2.3	6.4
Jefferson	4,116	28.1	19.5	2.8	0.8	30.1	18.8
Lewis	305	32.8	13.8	2.0	1.3	9.8	40.3
Livingston	1,668	30.1	30.9	2.0	0.0	25.4	11.6
Madison	1,558	38.2	32.5	1.7	0.5	13.0	14.1
Monroe	53,743	42.5	30.7	4.1	0.3	15.5	6.9
Montgomery	1,574	51.1	16.4	0.3	0.2	28.2	3.7
Nassau	238,414	26.1	24.5	2.1	0.1	46.2	0.9
Niagara	8,495	44.3	12.2	1.6	0.6	7.3	34.0
Oneida	12,347	60.3	21.0	1.3	0.2	12.8	4.3
Onondaga	25,929	41.0	37.6	3.4	0.4	10.2	7.5
Ontario	2,749	47.7	20.4	0.6	0.2	17.1	14.0
Orange	28,710	34.1	16.4	1.5	0.2	45.2	2.5
Orleans	1,172	23.6	6.1	2.5	0.0	56.7	11.2
Oswego	1,958	42.5	21.5	1.7	1.0	17.2	16.1
Otsego	1,416	53.9	15.9	2.8	0.7	15.7	11.0
Putnam	8,420	56.8	11.9	1.1	0.3	27.1	2.9
Rensselaer	5,709	36.8	39.5	3.7	0.4	13.9	5.8
Rockland	54,766	26.4	26.1	2.2	0.1	43.8	1.4
St. Lawrence	3,800	26.4	16.1	1.3	0.8	17.8	37.5
Saratoga	6,188	39.6	32.3	1.6	0.9	12.8	12.8
Schenectady	7,811	46.7	28.6	3.5	0.4	16.7	4.0
Schoharie	749	65.6	10.5	3.1	0.7	15.0	5.2
Schuyler	230	70.9	11.7	0.0	0.9	7.8	8.7
Seneca	816	32.5	22.4	0.5	0.0	14.1	30.5
Steuben	1,845	45.6	31.9	3.4	0.8	10.0	8.3
Suffolk	158,525	29.0	19.7	1.7	0.2	48.0	1.4
Sullivan	5,875	46.1	12.4	1.2	0.7	37.8	1.8
Tioga	872	49.5	28.9	1.0	0.0	13.0	7.6
Tompkins	10,166	27.9	48.9	4.6	0.8	11.6	6.2
Ulster	10,468	47.4	16.9	1.5	1.0	30.2	3.0
Warren	1,541	49.4	23.4	0.1	0.1	7.1	19.9
Washington	1,153	38.8	15.2	0.0	3.1	33.6	9.4
Wayne	2,157	43.2	17.7	0.4	0.4	21.0	17.3
Westchester	205,429	27.5	17.8	2.6	0.3	50.4	1.4
Wyoming	982	23.2	13.1	1.4	0.2	50.9	11.1
Yates	565	55.2	11.7	0.0	1.6	16.6	14.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census (SF3)

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PART 2: INDICATOR PROFILES



Population Estimates: New York State, New York City, Rest of State and Counties, 2000 to 2005

Geographic Area	Population Estimates						Percent Change 2000 to 2005
	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 1, 2002	July 1, 2001	July 1, 2000	
New York State	19,254,630	19,280,727	19,228,031	19,164,755	19,091,210	18,998,889	1.3
New York City	8,143,197	8,164,706	8,129,996	8,107,428	8,075,586	8,017,980	1.6
Bronx	1,357,589	1,362,523	1,363,875	1,358,895	1,346,550	1,334,801	1.7
Kings	2,486,235	2,497,859	2,483,164	2,479,338	2,474,347	2,466,784	0.8
New York	1,593,200	1,590,911	1,578,386	1,565,190	1,560,012	1,539,558	3.5
Queens	2,241,600	2,250,718	2,244,238	2,248,293	2,244,077	2,231,312	0.5
Richmond	464,573	462,695	460,333	455,712	450,600	445,525	4.3
Rest of State	11,111,433	11,116,021	11,098,035	11,057,327	11,015,624	10,980,909	1.2
Albany	297,414	297,910	297,698	295,939	294,698	294,573	1.0
Alliegany	50,602	50,789	50,584	50,376	50,276	49,908	1.4
Broome	196,947	197,926	198,704	199,783	199,901	200,266	-1.7
Cattaraugus	82,502	83,035	83,344	83,355	83,404	83,919	-1.7
Cayuga	81,454	81,445	81,502	81,484	81,328	81,942	-0.6
Chautauqua	136,409	137,143	137,599	138,383	138,811	139,599	-2.3
Chemung	89,512	89,952	90,251	90,656	90,746	91,049	-1.7
Chenango	51,755	51,743	51,752	51,445	51,241	51,420	0.7
Clinton	82,047	81,684	81,367	80,781	80,334	79,940	2.6
Columbia	63,622	63,586	63,237	63,182	62,924	63,076	0.9
Cortland	48,622	48,921	48,922	48,473	48,647	48,578	0.1
Delaware	47,534	47,531	47,276	47,323	47,649	47,972	-0.9
Dutchess	294,849	293,322	291,195	287,916	284,820	280,892	5.0
Erie	930,703	935,946	939,849	941,989	945,575	949,325	-2.0
Essex	38,676	38,779	38,919	38,927	38,730	38,886	-0.5
Franklin	51,033	50,931	51,054	50,760	50,928	51,124	-0.2
Fulton	55,625	55,328	55,196	55,031	54,923	55,014	1.1
Genesee	59,257	59,608	59,902	59,907	59,996	60,336	-1.8
Greene	49,682	49,194	48,773	48,500	48,255	48,251	3.0
Hamilton	5,228	5,262	5,267	5,276	5,326	5,385	-2.9
Herkimer	63,780	63,824	63,706	63,699	64,145	64,394	-1.0
Jefferson	116,384	114,424	113,283	113,936	112,141	111,469	4.4
Lewis	26,571	26,581	26,621	26,628	26,935	26,991	-1.6
Livingston	64,205	64,511	64,398	64,524	64,627	64,389	-0.3
Madison	70,337	70,392	70,200	69,783	69,656	69,453	1.3
Monroe	733,366	735,816	736,521	736,321	735,409	735,697	-0.3
Montgomery	48,968	49,121	49,256	49,241	49,433	49,680	-1.4
Nassau	1,333,137	1,337,693	1,339,759	1,339,311	1,336,779	1,336,454	-0.2
Niagara	217,008	217,807	218,188	218,267	218,610	219,602	-1.2
Oneida	234,105	234,614	234,302	234,023	234,217	235,242	-0.5
Onondaga	458,053	458,870	458,990	458,342	458,137	458,432	-0.1
Ontario	104,461	103,415	102,690	101,874	101,072	100,409	4.0
Orange	372,893	369,511	364,370	356,242	349,263	343,100	8.7
Orleans	43,387	43,583	43,579	43,618	43,793	44,186	-1.8
Oswego	123,373	123,866	123,514	122,738	122,510	122,545	0.7
Otsego	62,746	62,706	62,439	61,966	61,773	61,660	1.8
Putnam	100,507	100,378	99,719	98,753	97,449	96,226	4.4
Rensselaer	155,251	154,460	153,404	152,483	152,343	152,570	1.8
Rockland	292,916	293,049	292,898	291,423	289,236	287,515	1.9
St Lawrence	111,380	111,292	111,312	111,201	111,471	111,850	-0.4
Saratoga	214,859	212,586	210,329	206,983	204,296	201,494	6.6
Schenectady	149,078	148,065	147,315	146,783	146,108	146,455	1.8
Schoharie	32,277	31,940	31,808	31,648	31,726	31,595	2.2
Schuyler	19,342	19,433	19,454	19,417	19,321	19,272	0.4
Seneca	34,855	35,011	34,991	34,961	34,793	33,377	4.4
Steuben	98,632	98,790	99,002	99,473	99,235	98,810	-0.2
Suffolk	1,474,927	1,474,519	1,468,053	1,454,995	1,441,556	1,424,196	3.6
Sullivan	76,539	75,908	75,084	74,120	74,023	74,072	3.3
Tioga	51,475	51,419	51,718	51,791	51,579	51,755	-0.5
Tompkins	100,018	100,080	99,436	98,313	97,450	96,556	3.6
Ulster	182,693	181,824	181,148	180,245	178,497	177,919	2.7
Warren	65,548	65,029	64,697	64,091	63,618	63,350	3.5
Washington	63,024	62,745	61,937	61,468	61,241	61,008	3.3
Wayne	93,609	93,735	93,950	93,760	93,889	93,783	-0.2
Westchester	940,807	941,380	939,897	937,833	933,101	925,934	1.6
Wyoming	42,693	42,837	42,982	43,064	43,119	43,396	-1.6
Yates	24,756	24,772	24,694	24,523	24,561	24,618	0.6

Agency Source: Council on Children and Families

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. Table 1: Annual Estimates of the Population for Counties of New York: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2005 (CO-EST2005-01-36)

Date Compiled: March 16, 2006

LIFE AREA: ECONOMIC SECURITY

Goal 1: Children and youth will be raised in families with sufficient economic resources to meet their basic needs.

Objective 1: Children will be raised in households with sufficient economic resources to provide food, clothing, shelter and other necessities.

Objective 2: Children and youth will receive adequate financial support from absent parents.

Goal 2: Youth will be prepared for their eventual economic self-sufficiency.

Objective 1: Youth will have skills, attitudes and competencies to enter college, the workforce or other meaningful activities.

Objective 2: Young adults who can work will have opportunities for employment.

Objective 3: Youth seeking summer jobs will have employment opportunities.

Indicators:

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price Lunch

Economic Security

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

Definition:

Children are considered to be living in poverty if their family income, before taxes, falls below the poverty thresholds set by the federal government for families of different sizes. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income; in addition, certain costs such as taxes and work-related expenses are not subtracted from family income in determining the number of children who are poor. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2003, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$14,825; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was \$18,660.

Significance:

The poverty rate measures the percentage of children living in families considered to have too little income to meet basic needs. Poverty in childhood is associated with a wide range of social, educational, health and future employment problems.

Note that there is much controversy concerning where the poverty line should be drawn and what family income and resources should count in determining if a family is above or below that line. As a result, the number of children in poverty should not be considered a precise measure of how many children lack the income and resources required to meet basic needs. Instead, the poverty measure should be used to assess the relative differences between counties in the number of children near or below the minimum required to meet basic needs, as well as to examine trends over time within counties in the number of children living with minimal economic resources.

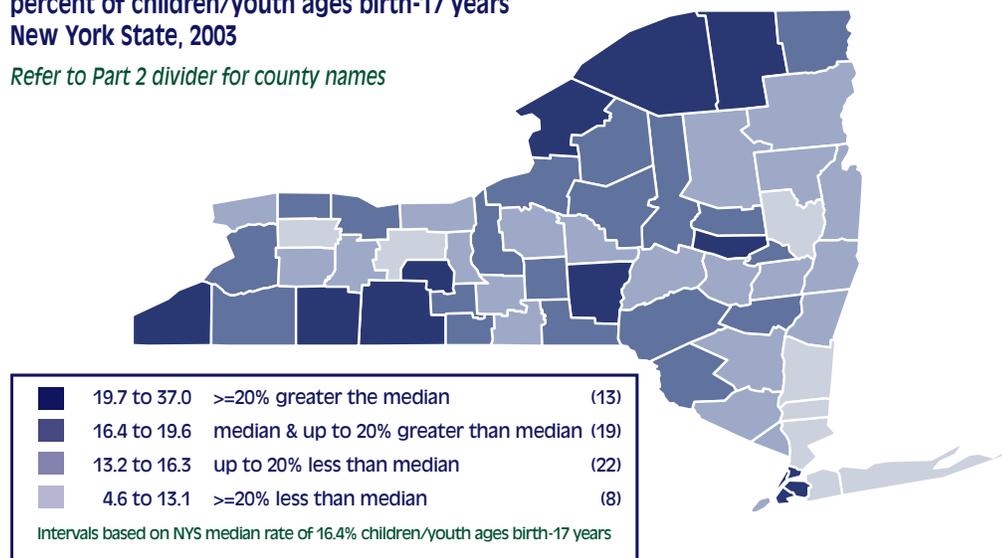
Findings:

- According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Estimates Program (SAIPE), the percentage of children in poverty declined by 20 percent in New York State from 1995 to 2003, from 25.4 percent in 1995 to 20.2 percent in 2003. As a result of the decline, there was an estimated 261,825 fewer children living in poverty in 2003 than in 1995. During the same period, child poverty declined by 27 percent in New York City, from 40.0 percent in 1995 to 29.3 percent in 2003. In Rest of State, child poverty declined by 15 percent, from 15.8 percent in 1995 to 13.5 percent in 2003.
- In 2003, the highest rates of child poverty in New York State were in three of New York City's Counties: Bronx (37.0%), Kings (33.1%), and New York (30.6%). The lowest poverty rates were found in suburban counties such as Putnam (4.6%), Nassau (7.2%), Saratoga (8.0%), Dutchess (9.4%), and Suffolk (8.9%). Child poverty rates for counties with a mix of highly urban and suburban populations fell in between the rates for the urban and suburban counties noted above, e.g., Erie County (18.2%), Monroe County (17.6%), and Onondaga County (15.9%). In rural counties, poverty rates for children varied greatly, ranging above and below the rates for counties with a mix of urban and suburban populations, but always above the rate for suburban counties and substantially below the rate for New York City.

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years
New York State, 2003

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Children and Youth Living Below Poverty, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

	1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	1,177,720	25.4	915,895	20.2
New York City	733,842	40.0	561,708	29.3
Bronx	174,299	48.9	146,936	37.0
Kings	297,978	46.4	213,334	33.1
New York	125,810	44.7	81,568	30.6
Queens	119,813	26.5	104,286	21.0
Richmond	15,942	14.9	15,584	13.8
Rest of State	443,876	15.8	354,190	13.5
Albany	10,901	15.9	9,162	14.5
Allegany	3,395	23.9	2,216	20.4
Broome	9,722	19.7	7,783	18.4
Cattaraugus	5,625	22.3	3,829	19.5
Cayuga	4,250	18.4	2,992	16.4
Chautauqua	9,358	24.5	6,798	22.1
Chemung	5,159	20.5	3,994	19.5
Chenango	3,327	21.5	2,412	20.1
Clinton	4,194	19.1	2,711	16.4
Columbia	2,815	17.2	1,974	14.4
Cortland	2,372	18.0	1,834	17.3
Delaware	2,736	21.7	1,847	19.2
Dutchess	7,432	11.0	6,412	9.4
Erie	52,661	22.0	39,109	18.2
Essex	1,983	20.2	1,240	16.0
Franklin	3,063	23.5	2,061	20.1
Fulton	3,066	21.3	2,404	19.6
Genesee	2,241	12.8	1,804	12.8
Greene	2,109	18.3	1,826	17.9
Hamilton	175	14.5	133	14.5
Herkimer	3,608	20.0	2,505	17.8
Jefferson	6,732	20.2	5,732	20.4
Lewis	1,803	19.6	1,209	18.7
Livingston	2,272	13.3	1,824	13.6
Madison	2,756	14.2	2,123	13.6
Monroe	39,236	20.5	31,365	17.6
Montgomery	2,837	20.6	2,283	20.3
Nassau	23,857	7.7	23,070	7.2
Niagara	11,478	19.4	8,004	16.0
Oneida	13,660	22.4	9,543	18.3
Onondaga	22,831	18.6	17,841	15.9
Ontario	3,470	13.0	2,865	12.0
Orange	15,223	15.7	13,562	13.5
Orleans	2,173	17.2	1,861	17.9
Oswego	7,054	18.8	5,466	18.5
Otsego	2,792	18.3	2,013	16.3
Putnam	1,204	4.8	1,141	4.6
Rensselaer	6,728	16.9	4,595	13.2
Rockland	11,291	14.5	11,396	14.3
St. Lawrence	7,710	25.3	4,675	19.9
Saratoga	5,311	9.9	3,889	8.0
Schenectady	5,676	15.6	5,821	16.9
Schoharie	1,620	18.9	1,059	15.9
Schuyler	1,091	20.1	750	17.4
Seneca	1,566	17.1	1,214	16.1
Steuben	6,294	22.0	4,660	20.0
Suffolk	37,892	10.5	32,805	8.9
Sullivan	4,182	22.4	3,352	19.2
Tioga	2,507	15.8	1,749	14.1
Tompkins	3,438	16.9	2,158	13.5
Ulster	6,656	16.2	5,274	13.6
Warren	2,629	16.1	2,049	14.6
Washington	2,813	16.8	2,184	15.9
Wayne	3,789	13.4	3,410	14.5
Westchester	29,711	14.2	25,731	11.1
Wyoming	1,844	14.8	1,248	13.7
Yates	1,558	23.0	1,223	20.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Data Source:

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program (SAIPE); U.S. Bureau of the Census

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

August 1999, November 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- The SAIPE estimates of poverty rates in each county are based on statistical models that use a variety of data available for each county to predict the poverty rate for that county.
- Percentages reflect children/youth ages birth-17 years living below poverty.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	16.4
Minimum:	4.6
Maximum:	37.0
Standard Deviation:	5.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

Definition:

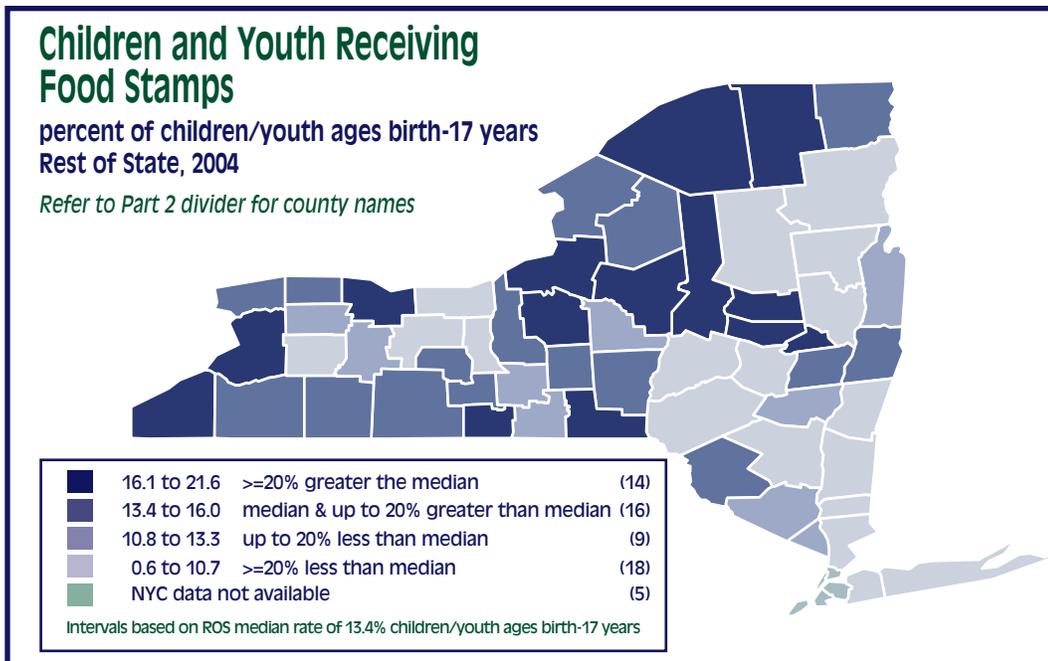
The Food Stamp Program is a federally funded entitlement program designed to increase the food purchasing power of low-income households to a level that allows these households to purchase a low-cost but nutritionally adequate diet. Generally, households are expected to devote 30 percent of their countable income to food, including households whose only income is from public assistance. The Food Stamp Program then provides the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Maximum benefits are set at the amount needed to purchase the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan. Income and resource limits in the Food Stamp Program are somewhat higher than in public assistance programs, allowing more households to be eligible for food stamps than are eligible for public assistance. Consequently, more children in New York State receive food stamps than receive public assistance.

Significance:

The number and percent of children receiving food stamps measures the extent to which children live in families that require governmental assistance to purchase a minimally adequate diet.

Findings:

- At the close of 2004, 731,586 children (16.0% of all children), were in households that received food stamps, a 26 percent decline in the rate of food stamp receipt since 1995. The rate of decline was greater in New York City than Rest of State. Across the state, the decline in children receiving food stamps was far less than the decline in children receiving public assistance during the period.
- The rate of food stamp receipt among children varied greatly across the state. In December of 2003, the rate of food stamp receipt among children was about two times higher in New York City than Rest of State (23.1% vs. 10.8%).
- Among Rest of State counties, rates of food stamp receipt ranged from a high of 21.6 percent in Montgomery County to a low of 0.6 percent in Putnam County. Counties with large urban centers, such as Monroe, Erie, and Onondaga, had high rates of participation, while suburban counties, such as Putnam, Nassau and Suffolk, had low rates of participation. Food stamp participation rates in most rural counties were above the average for Rest of State counties, with three rural counties (Montgomery, Chemung, and Chautauqua) registering three of the four highest participation rates in Rest of State.



Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	972,911	21.5	731,586	16.0
New York City	625,016	34.6	446,843	23.1
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	347,895	12.8	284,743	10.8
Albany	10,508	15.6	9,026	14.2
Allegany	2,606	18.7	1,742	15.8
Broome	8,907	18.3	6,856	16.1
Cattaraugus	3,427	13.9	2,813	14.1
Cayuga	3,230	14.2	2,742	14.9
Chautauqua	7,058	18.9	6,311	20.4
Chemung	3,906	15.7	4,065	19.6
Chenango	2,310	15.5	1,895	15.5
Clinton	2,863	13.2	2,530	15.1
Columbia	1,835	11.3	1,118	7.9
Cortland	1,912	14.9	1,664	15.5
Delaware	1,483	12.1	986	10.0
Dutchess	4,907	7.5	3,903	5.7
Erie	46,948	20.1	39,222	18.2
Essex	1,413	15.1	767	9.9
Franklin	2,145	16.7	1,682	16.2
Fulton	2,226	15.1	2,173	17.0
Genesee	1,544	9.2	1,635	11.5
Greene	1,499	13.1	1,287	12.3
Hamilton	82	7.3	51	5.6
Herkimer	2,287	12.9	2,352	16.6
Jefferson	4,886	15.1	3,914	13.8
Lewis	1,069	12.3	872	13.4
Livingston	1,855	11.3	1,534	11.3
Madison	1,706	9.1	1,813	11.5
Monroe	37,729	20.3	33,882	19.0
Montgomery	2,357	17.4	2,453	21.6
Nassau	15,144	5.1	8,182	2.6
Niagara	8,510	14.8	6,697	13.4
Oneida	11,447	18.8	10,945	20.8
Onondaga	20,823	17.3	19,425	17.3
Ontario	2,490	9.7	2,164	9.1
Orange	13,143	14.0	10,927	10.8
Orleans	1,483	12.0	1,629	15.5
Oswego	5,358	14.6	4,789	16.1
Otsego	1,547	10.2	1,218	9.8
Putnam	460	1.9	161	0.6
Rensselaer	5,789	14.9	4,712	13.5
Rockland	8,977	12.1	10,560	13.3
St. Lawrence	5,377	18.0	4,141	17.4
Saratoga	3,218	6.2	2,810	5.8
Schenectady	5,451	15.3	5,938	17.2
Schoharie	940	11.2	701	10.3
Schuyler	674	12.6	617	14.0
Seneca	749	8.5	807	10.6
Steuben	4,182	14.9	3,424	14.5
Suffolk	25,198	7.2	12,711	3.4
Sullivan	3,060	16.6	2,555	14.5
Tioga	1,827	11.8	1,545	12.3
Tompkins	2,207	11.0	1,891	11.4
Ulster	5,133	12.7	3,133	7.9
Warren	1,846	11.6	1,466	10.4
Washington	1,673	10.2	1,537	11.1
Wayne	2,424	8.9	2,268	9.6
Westchester	24,271	11.9	16,993	7.3
Wyoming	951	8.0	688	7.5
Yates	845	12.7	821	13.5

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Data Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance; Bureau of Data Management and Analysis; Welfare Management System

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

December 1999, March 2006

Notes:

- The data were compiled from a December, end-of-month extract of the Welfare Management System. Note that the total caseload at the end of the month is somewhat lower than the total number of children that received food stamps during the month because some families receiving assistance during the month may leave assistance before the end of the month.
- To calculate rates of participation, Census Bureau estimates of the total number of children in each county for the respective year were used.
- Percentages reflect children/youth ages birth-17 years receiving food stamps.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	13.4
Minimum:	0.6
Maximum:	21.6
Standard Deviation:	4.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

Definition:

Public assistance programs provide cash aid to meet the basic support needs of individuals and families. To be eligible for public assistance, a family's countable income and resources must fall below certain limits. Families receive the difference between countable income and a standard of need based on their family size and the housing costs for their district (districts include New York City and each of the Rest of State counties).

The profiles show the number and percent of children (i.e., persons less than 18 years old), who received public assistance in New York State at the end of the respective years.

A child was counted as receiving public assistance at the end of 2004 if they received aid under the State's Family Assistance (FA) program or the State's Safety Net (SN) program. A federally subsidized program, FA is the state's primary public assistance program for families with children. SN, a state funded general assistance program, provides public assistance for single adults, childless couples, and a relatively small number of families with children who are not eligible for aid under FA. Prior to and including 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program or the Home Relief (HR) program, programs that predated the FA and SN programs discussed above.

Significance:

The number and percent of children receiving public assistance is primarily a measure of the extent to which New York State children are dependent on government aid to meet their basic economic needs.

Findings:

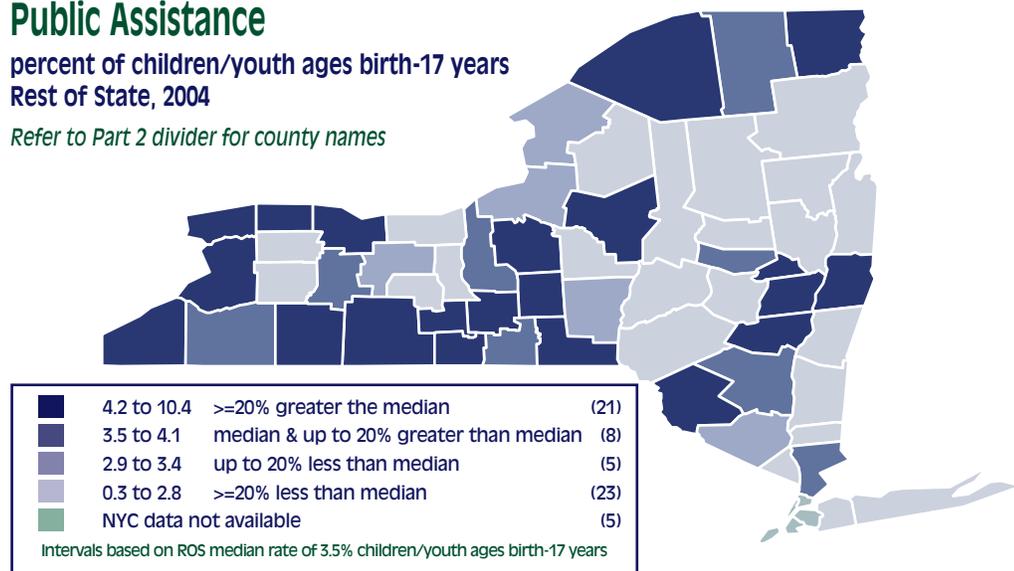
The number and percentage of children receiving public assistance declined dramatically between December 1995 and December 2004. At the end of 1995, 775,310 children (17.1% of all children) received public assistance. By the close of 2004, 349,831 children (7.7% of all children) received public assistance, a decline of 55 percent since 1995 in the percent of children receiving assistance. The rate of decline in New York City and Rest of State was similar to the rate of decline for the state as a whole.

Public assistance receipt among children varied greatly across the State in 2004. The percentage of children receiving public assistance was about three times higher in New York City (12.4%) than in Rest of State (4.2%) in 2004. Among Rest of State counties, rates of public assistance receipt ranged from a high of 10.4 percent in Monroe to a low of 0.3 percent in Putnam. Counties with large urban centers, such as Monroe and Erie, had high rates of participation, while suburban counties, such as Putnam and Saratoga had low rates of participation. The children in a few rural counties, such as Chemung and Chautauqua, had high rates of participation. However, participation rates in most rural counties were below or near the average rate for Rest of State counties.

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance

percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years
Rest of State, 2004

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Home Relief (HR) Family Assistance (FA) and Safety Net (SN)

	1995		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	775,310	17.1	349,831	7.7
New York City	529,983	29.3	239,359	12.4
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	245,327	9.0	110,472	4.2
Albany	7,483	11.1	4,383	6.9
Allegany	1,664	11.9	598	5.4
Broome	6,125	12.6	2,985	7.0
Cattaraugus	1,725	7.0	783	3.9
Cayuga	1,210	5.3	640	3.5
Chautauqua	4,861	13.0	2,414	7.8
Chemung	2,607	10.5	1,818	8.7
Chenango	985	6.6	362	3.0
Clinton	1,335	6.1	754	4.5
Columbia	1,113	6.9	396	2.8
Cortland	1,081	8.4	543	5.1
Delaware	741	6.0	170	1.7
Dutchess	3,850	5.9	1,405	2.0
Erie	34,711	14.9	15,366	7.1
Essex	746	8.0	216	2.8
Franklin	1,168	9.1	397	3.8
Fulton	1,242	8.4	351	2.8
Genesee	773	4.6	350	2.5
Greene	940	8.2	501	4.8
Hamilton	26	2.3	5	0.5
Herkimer	1,019	5.8	402	2.8
Jefferson	2,765	8.6	949	3.4
Lewis	448	5.1	137	2.1
Livingston	1,081	6.6	559	4.1
Madison	684	3.6	216	1.4
Monroe	32,031	17.2	18,513	10.4
Montgomery	887	6.5	465	4.1
Nassau	13,402	4.5	5,339	1.7
Niagara	5,880	10.2	2,775	5.5
Oneida	6,527	10.7	3,522	6.7
Onondaga	16,386	13.6	7,593	6.8
Ontario	1,480	5.7	714	3.0
Orange	8,165	8.7	3,290	3.3
Orleans	959	7.7	513	4.9
Oswego	3,491	9.5	945	3.2
Otsego	622	4.1	128	1.0
Putnam	262	1.1	86	0.3
Rensselaer	3,046	7.8	1,768	5.1
Rockland	4,303	5.8	1,580	2.0
St. Lawrence	3,122	10.4	1,154	4.8
Saratoga	1,082	2.1	304	0.6
Schenectady	3,640	10.2	1,860	5.4
Schoharie	367	4.4	117	1.7
Schuyler	340	6.4	203	4.6
Seneca	400	4.5	166	2.2
Steuben	2,379	8.5	1,226	5.2
Suffolk	22,357	6.4	7,597	2.0
Sullivan	1,906	10.4	947	5.4
Tioga	1,062	6.9	447	3.6
Tompkins	1,245	6.2	723	4.4
Ulster	3,861	9.5	1,392	3.5
Warren	639	4.0	223	1.6
Washington	1,115	6.8	307	2.2
Wayne	1,725	6.3	566	2.4
Westchester	21,574	10.6	9,021	3.9
Wyoming	377	3.2	135	1.5
Yates	312	4.7	153	2.5

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Data Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance; Bureau of Data Management and Analysis; Welfare Management System

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

December 2001, March 2006

Notes:

- The data were compiled from a December end-of-month extract of the Welfare Management System for each of the years shown. The total caseload at the end of the month is somewhat lower than the total number of children who received public assistance during the month because some families receiving assistance during the month may leave assistance before the end of the month.
- Prior to and including 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program or the Home Relief (HR) Program. After 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the State's Family Assistance (FA) Program or the State's Safety Net (SN) Program.
- To calculate rates of participation, Census Bureau estimates of the total number of children in each county for the respective year were used.
- Percentages reflect children/youth ages birth-17 years receiving public assistance.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	3.5
Minimum:	0.3
Maximum:	10.4
Standard Deviation:	2.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years

Definition:

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides monthly cash benefits to aged, blind and disabled persons with income and resources below certain limits. Unlike state-administered public assistance programs, SSI is administered by the federal Social Security Administration according to uniform national standards. Children in New York State receive SSI if they meet the blindness or disability criteria, and in addition, meet the income and resource requirements for eligibility. Although SSI income and resource standards are low, they are generally higher than those for public assistance. Moreover, cash benefits paid on behalf of the child are significantly higher than public assistance benefits received for children.

Significance:

SSI benefits are intended to meet the basic economic needs of the child, not to provide special services that may be required by children with disabilities. Therefore, the number and percent of children receiving SSI due to blindness or disability serves primarily to count the additional children, other than those receiving public assistance, that are dependent on the government for their basic support needs.

Note:

A disabled child receiving SSI in a family that receives public assistance (either Family Assistance or Safety Net assistance) is counted among children receiving SSI and will not appear in the counts of children receiving public assistance for the same time period. However, many of the children that

receive SSI are part of households that receive food stamps and are therefore included in the counts of children receiving food stamps in this report.

Also note that the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 required a more stringent test for some types of childhood disabilities. This change was applied to new applicants as well as those receiving SSI at the time.

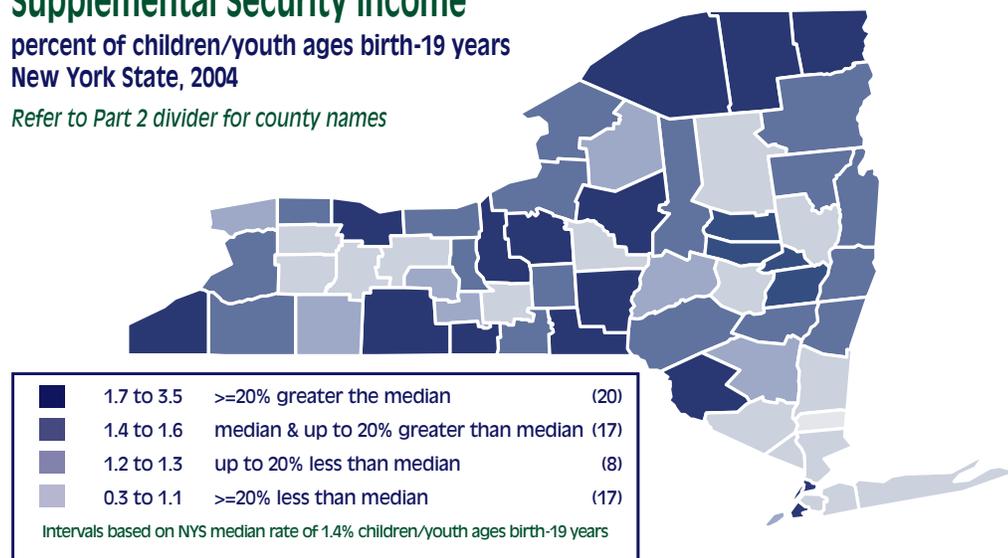
Findings:

- The number of children and youth age 0-19 receiving SSI in New York State declined slightly between 1995 and the close of 2004. Slight declines in the number of children receiving SSI occurred in both New York City and Rest of State. However, the overall percent of children and youth receiving SSI in New York State remained the same in 2004 as it was in 1995.
- Receipt of SSI varied greatly across the state in 2004. In New York City, 2.1 percent of children received SSI compared to 1.2 percent of children in Rest of State. Low rates were found in suburban counties such as Putnam (0.3%), Nassau (0.4%), Rockland (0.5%) and Suffolk (0.6%).
- Relatively high rates occurred in some rural counties such as Montgomery, Fulton, Chemung, and Chenango, and in several counties comprising New York City, including Kings, New York and Bronx Counties. The highest rate by far occurred in the Bronx, where 3.5 percent of children were receiving SSI at the end of 2004.

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income

percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years
New York State, 2004

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income, number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	80,995	1.6	79,806	1.6
New York City	45,436	2.3	44,871	2.1
Bronx	N/A	N/A	15,263	3.5
Kings	N/A	N/A	14,975	2.1
New York	N/A	N/A	7,059	2.3
Queens	N/A	N/A	6,058	1.1
Richmond	N/A	N/A	1,516	1.2
Rest of State	34,956	1.2	34,195	1.2
Albany	1,066	1.4	1,254	1.7
Allegany	249	1.4	167	1.2
Broome	835	1.5	925	1.8
Cattaraugus	445	1.6	321	1.4
Cayuga	375	1.5	350	1.7
Chautauqua	828	2.0	672	1.9
Chemung	597	2.2	488	2.1
Chenango	226	1.4	279	2.1
Clinton	373	1.5	349	1.8
Columbia	264	1.5	227	1.4
Cortland	269	1.8	187	1.4
Delaware	205	1.5	159	1.4
Dutchess	574	0.8	643	0.8
Erie	4,383	1.7	3,833	1.6
Essex	123	1.2	124	1.4
Franklin	226	1.6	206	1.7
Fulton	319	2.0	305	2.2
Genesee	204	1.1	161	1.0
Greene	140	1.1	173	1.4
Hamilton	17	1.4	9	0.9
Herkimer	317	1.6	253	1.6
Jefferson	511	1.4	426	1.4
Lewis	107	1.2	95	1.3
Livingston	186	1.0	180	1.1
Madison	198	0.9	176	0.9
Monroe	3,022	1.5	3,507	1.7
Montgomery	242	1.7	288	2.3
Nassau	1,537	0.5	1,514	0.4
Niagara	800	1.3	735	1.3
Oneida	1,169	1.7	1,026	1.7
Onondaga	2,307	1.7	2,546	2.0
Ontario	294	1.0	292	1.1
Orange	1,085	1.1	928	0.8
Orleans	190	1.4	169	1.4
Oswego	509	1.2	546	1.6
Otsego	179	1.0	215	1.3
Putnam	55	0.2	69	0.3
Rensselaer	590	1.3	608	1.5
Rockland	411	0.5	438	0.5
St. Lawrence	634	1.8	503	1.7
Saratoga	406	0.7	413	0.8
Schenectady	568	1.5	707	1.8
Schoharie	103	1.0	92	1.1
Schuyler	89	1.5	66	1.3
Seneca	102	1.1	130	1.5
Steuben	564	1.9	495	1.9
Suffolk	2,545	0.7	2,480	0.6
Sullivan	387	1.9	355	1.8
Tioga	206	1.3	223	1.6
Tompkins	281	1.0	266	1.0
Ulster	638	1.4	554	1.2
Warren	255	1.5	239	1.5
Washington	226	1.3	215	1.4
Wayne	352	1.2	393	1.5
Westchester	1,906	0.9	2,041	0.8
Wyoming	139	1.1	88	0.9
Yates	128	1.8	92	1.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Data Source:

Social Security Administration; Office of Research Evaluation and Statistics; NYS Application Service Center – SDX File

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

November 2004, March 2006

Notes:

- Children residing in Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities (OMRDD)/Office of Mental Health (OMH) facilities or OMH foster care are not assigned to a county or New York City and are therefore, not included in totals for the counties for New York City or for Rest of State. However, they are included in the State total. As a result, the state total will be greater than the combined total for all counties and New York City.
- Percentages reflect children/youth ages birth-19 years receiving Supplemental Security Income.
- To calculate rates of participation, Census Bureau estimates of the total number of children in each county for the respective year were used.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	1.4
Minimum:	0.3
Maximum:	3.5
Standard Deviation:	0.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch—Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in grades K-6

Definition:

Free and Reduced-price School Lunch participation identifies the number and percentage of public school students in full-day kindergarten (K) through sixth grade participating in one of New York State's primary school nutrition programs. The percent is computed by dividing the number of students with an approved application for either free or reduced-price lunch by the total enrollment for those public school grades and multiplying by 100 for the school year. Eligibility is determined by federal guidelines for family income and size.

Significance:

The percentage of students participating in the School Lunch Program is an indicator of student poverty and its concentration in public schools. Research has documented that children from low-income families are more likely than others to go without necessary food; less likely to be in good preschool programs; more likely to be retained in grade; and more likely to drop out of school. The School Lunch Program provides low-income children with access to nutrition and in turn promotes learning readiness and healthy eating habits.

Note:

Students in grades K-6 are used as an indicator of student poverty, as opposed to all students in grades K-12, because there is a tendency among students at the junior and senior high school levels not to apply for a free or reduced-price school lunch. This tendency may or may not be equal across schools and districts.

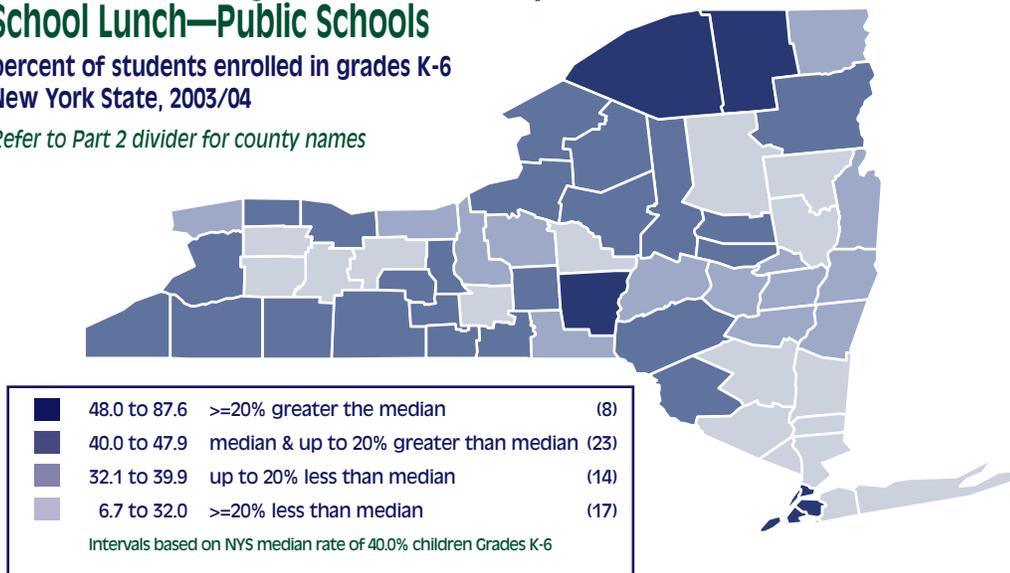
Findings:

- In 2003/04, 50.4 percent of New York State's public school students in grades K-6 received free or reduced-price school lunch. While this figure represents an increase from the 1998/99 school year, the percent of New York State children in grades K-6 in New York City receiving free or reduced-price school lunch have been relatively stable since 1999/2000.
- In 2003/04, 81.0 percent of New York City public school children in grades K-6 received free or reduced-price school lunch compared to 31.7 percent in Rest of State. Comparing 1998/99 through 2003/04, this disparity between New York City and Rest of State in the percent of children receiving free or reduced-price school lunch in grades K-6 has remained fairly constant.
- In 2003/04, Franklin (52.8%), Chenango (52.0%), St. Lawrence (49.7%), Sullivan (47.7%), and Allegany (47.4%), had the highest percentages of students in grades K-6 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch outside of New York City.
- In 2003/04, Putnam (6.7%), Nassau (17.3%), Saratoga (16.0%), Suffolk (22.1%), and Dutchess (24.7%) Counties had the lowest percentages of students in grades K-6 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch.

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch—Public Schools

percent of students enrolled in grades K-6
New York State, 2003/04

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch—Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in grades K-6

	1998/99		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	675,959	44.8	742,731	50.4
New York City	431,927	73.4	452,720	81.0
Bronx	109,628	84.1	108,767	87.6
Kings	149,853	77.3	149,804	85.7
New York	63,012	76.8	66,117	78.3
Queens	97,327	64.6	112,029	77.6
Richmond	12,107	38.9	16,003	51.4
Rest of State	244,032	26.5	290,011	31.7
Albany	6,098	29.8	6,862	33.5
Allegany	1,753	37.1	1,868	47.4
Broome	5,465	31.5	6,495	39.7
Cattaraugus	3,231	35.2	3,432	43.4
Cayuga	1,767	27.4	2,005	34.5
Chautauqua	4,275	32.9	5,389	46.1
Chemung	2,541	35.1	2,903	44.3
Chenango	1,922	34.1	2,485	52.0
Clinton	1,997	27.0	2,398	37.0
Columbia	1,487	27.6	1,606	34.7
Cortland	1,334	30.8	1,618	41.0
Delaware	1,412	34.3	1,461	42.8
Dutchess	4,566	20.0	5,782	24.7
Erie	27,276	35.1	30,499	42.2
Essex	806	31.2	990	43.6
Franklin	2,006	44.5	2,256	52.8
Fulton	1,877	35.8	1,972	40.9
Genesee	1,453	24.1	1,552	30.7
Greene	909	23.0	1,339	33.8
Hamilton	83	22.9	100	31.9
Herkimer	2,289	35.4	2,513	44.7
Jefferson	3,811	36.4	4,293	43.9
Lewis	798	29.9	1,061	46.1
Livingston	1,267	22.4	1,446	29.9
Madison	1,521	23.4	1,858	31.4
Monroe	21,417	34.9	24,385	41.3
Montgomery	1,449	34.8	1,786	44.8
Nassau	14,303	14.5	18,787	17.3
Niagara	5,641	30.2	6,576	38.3
Oneida	6,837	35.6	8,332	43.4
Onondaga	13,073	32.4	14,645	38.3
Ontario	1,815	19.1	2,417	27.3
Orange	7,668	24.0	10,379	31.3
Orleans	1,232	27.5	1,682	42.3
Oswego	4,304	31.1	4,965	40.2
Otsego	1,587	29.8	1,770	39.2
Putnam	486	6.4	536	6.7
Rensselaer	3,396	28.0	3,920	33.0
Rockland	3,708	19.6	5,032	25.1
St. Lawrence	3,697	37.6	4,045	49.7
Saratoga	2,610	14.6	2,821	16.0
Schenectady	3,298	30.0	4,138	36.7
Schoharie	849	28.6	1,008	36.1
Schuyler	299	23.4	490	41.2
Seneca	713	24.5	1,031	40.2
Steuben	3,749	36.5	3,934	42.7
Suffolk	24,744	19.8	30,925	22.1
Sullivan	2,448	38.7	2,755	47.7
Tioga	1,538	29.6	1,747	40.8
Tompkins	1,593	22.6	1,967	31.2
Ulster	4,126	28.3	4,327	30.5
Warren	1,588	26.1	1,586	28.1
Washington	1,700	28.0	1,919	36.8
Wayne	2,237	22.5	2,893	32.9
Westchester	18,856	26.1	23,521	30.4
Wyoming	685	22.0	853	31.1
Yates	442	26.8	656	43.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 2000, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect public school students enrolled in full-day kindergarten through sixth grade.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	40.0
Minimum:	6.7
Maximum:	87.6
Standard Deviation:	14.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Goal 3: Children and youth will have optimal physical and emotional health.

- Objective 1: Children and youth will be born healthy.
- Objective 2: Children and youth will be free from preventable disease and injury.
- Objective 3: Children and youth will have nutritious diets.
- Objective 4: Children and youth will be physically fit.
- Objective 5: Children and youth will be emotionally healthy.
- Objective 6: Children and youth will be free from health risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, drinking, substance abuse, unsafe sexual activity).
- Objective 7: Children and youth will have access to timely and appropriate preventive and primary health care.
- Objective 8: Children with special health care needs will experience an optimal quality of life.
- Objective 9: Children and youth with service needs due to mental illness, developmental disabilities and/or substance abuse problems will have access to timely and appropriate services.

Indicators:

- Adolescent Births and Pregnancies
- Asthma Hospitalizations
- Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality
- Leading Causes of Death by Region and Race/Ethnicity
- Low Birthweight Births and Premature Births
- Mortality by Age
- Motor Vehicle Crashes – Hospitalizations and Mortalities
- Prenatal Care – Births to Women Receiving Early and Late/No Care
- Self-Inflicted Injuries – Hospitalizations and Mortalities
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Unintentional Injuries – Hospitalizations and Mortalities

Physical and Emotional Health

Adolescent Births and Pregnancies by Maternal Age, number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-19 years

Definition:

Pregnancies are the sum of the number of live births, reported induced terminations of pregnancies and reported fetal deaths of all gestations. The adolescent pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in the stated age group. The adolescent live birth rate is the number of live births in an age group per 1,000 female population in the same age group. Rates are presented for adolescent pregnancies and live births for the age groups 10 through 14, 15 through 17, and 15 through 19 years.

Significance:

Assuming the responsibilities of parenting before one is financially, socially or emotionally prepared carries increased risks of later difficulties for the parent, the child and the community. Adolescent mothers are less likely than their non-parenting peers to complete high school and marry. They are more likely to have large families and live in poverty. Their children are at greater risk of infant mortality, poor health, lower cognitive development, worse educational outcomes, higher rates of behavior problems and higher rates of adolescent childbearing themselves. Adolescent childbearing also places a greater financial burden on society in terms of the increased supports required to assist these families (Kirby, 1997).

Healthy People 2010 objectives call for a national reduction in the adolescent pregnancy rate to 46 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 through 17 years (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000). The New York Public Health Council has also identified adolescent sexual activity as a priority area for public health action. As such, it has set an objective to reduce, by 2006, the adolescent pregnancy rate to no more than 2 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 and to no more than 50 per 1,000 girls aged 15 through 17 (New York State Public Health Council, 1996).

Findings:

- In 2003, there were 17,602 births to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The birth rate for this age group was 28.2 per 1,000, a 35 percent decline from the 1995 rate of 43.6 per 1,000.
- The decline in the adolescent birth rate in New York State occurred among young women in both New York City and Rest of State. The rate of births for women outside of New York City declined from 32.9 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 years in 1995 to 23.3 per

1,000 in 2003. Adolescent birth rates in New York City also declined between 1995 and 2003 (60.3 and 36.0, respectively).

- In 2003, birth rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 0.4 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Births among young women aged 15 through 17 years declined from 27.6 per 1,000 in 1995 to 14.9 in 2003.
- In 2003, there were 39,495 pregnancies to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The pregnancy rate for this age group was 63.3 per 1,000, a 30 percent decline from the 1995 rate of 90.1 per 1,000.
- The decline in the adolescent pregnancy rate in New York State occurred among young women in both New York City and Rest of State. The rate of pregnancies for women outside of New York City declined from 61.5 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 in 1995 to 43.2 per 1,000 in 2003. Adolescent pregnancy rates in New York City also declined between 1995 and 2003 (134.9 and 95.4, respectively).
- In 2003, pregnancy rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 1.5 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Pregnancy among young women aged 15 through 17 declined from 60.0 per 1,000 in 1995 to 38.2 in 2003.

References:

- Kirby, D. 1997. *No Easy Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy*. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.
- New York State Public Health Council. 1996. *Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York*. Albany, NY: NYS Public Health Council.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition in Two Volumes)*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age, number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17 years

Ages 10-14 Years

Ages 15-17 Years

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	542	0.9	236	0.4	9,385	27.6	5,566	14.9
New York City	307	1.3	121	0.5	5,231	39.9	2,863	19.3
Bronx	84	1.9	37	0.7	1,484	60.8	943	31.8
Kings	114	1.4	30	0.3	1,834	39.0	906	17.8
New York	57	1.8	19	0.5	877	46.5	416	20.7
Queens	46	0.8	31	0.5	884	26.6	511	13.3
Richmond	6	0.5	4	0.2	152	19.9	87	9.5
Rest of State	235	0.7	115	0.3	4,154	19.9	2,703	12.0
Albany	12	1.4	1	0.1	136	26.7	89	15.7
Allegany	1	0.5	1	0.6	20	17.6	19	17.2
Broome	7	1.1	5	0.8	84	22.3	58	14.9
Cattaraugus	2	0.6	4	1.4	45	24.2	40	20.5
Cayuga	1	0.3	0	0.0	38	23.1	15	8.4
Chautauqua	3	0.6	1	0.2	81	28.7	51	17.3
Chemung	1	0.3	0	0.0	71	36.7	38	20.2
Chenango	2	0.9	0	0.0	22	18.9	15	12.7
Clinton	0	0.0	1	0.4	30	17.6	13	8.3
Columbia	2	1.0	0	0.0	18	15.0	17	13.0
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	21.4	14	14.9
Delaware	2	1.2	0	0.0	13	14.3	6	6.6
Dutchess	5	0.6	0	0.0	98	19.9	44	7.4
Erie	25	0.8	18	0.6	488	27.2	336	17.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	23.7	5	5.9
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	28.7	14	13.5
Fulton	2	1.0	0	0.0	27	23.2	16	13.5
Genesee	1	0.5	0	0.0	24	19.3	8	5.7
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7.9	5	4.9
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.2	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	0.9	1	0.5	43	30.4	32	22.8
Jefferson	1	0.2	0	0.0	64	28.8	30	13.2
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	29.7	3	4.3
Livingston	1	0.5	0	0.0	15	12.1	7	5.6
Madison	1	0.4	1	0.4	25	17.6	25	16.6
Monroe	37	1.6	17	0.6	397	30.2	282	18.2
Montgomery	2	1.1	0	0.0	31	31.1	17	16.9
Nassau	17	0.4	11	0.2	247	10.5	164	6.4
Niagara	6	0.8	5	0.7	102	23.6	73	15.9
Oneida	10	1.2	2	0.3	125	26.5	75	15.7
Onondaga	21	1.3	13	0.8	306	34.7	173	17.6
Ontario	0	0.0	1	0.3	26	14.4	23	10.6
Orange	8	0.7	2	0.1	136	21.0	92	11.5
Orleans	1	0.6	1	0.6	27	29.3	14	13.3
Oswego	4	0.8	0	0.0	74	28.5	43	15.7
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	15.1	8	5.8
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.7	9	4.4
Rensselaer	2	0.4	0	0.0	67	23.1	46	14.7
Rockland	3	0.3	1	0.1	41	6.8	34	5.4
St. Lawrence	2	0.5	1	0.3	57	24.6	33	15.1
Saratoga	2	0.3	0	0.0	46	11.3	28	6.7
Schenectady	3	0.7	3	0.6	82	31.3	55	19.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	14.6	5	7.4
Schuyler	2	2.5	0	0.0	10	25.1	10	25.3
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	12.3	8	11.0
Steuben	2	0.5	0	0.0	54	25.2	28	12.8
Suffolk	16	0.3	9	0.2	360	12.5	267	9.2
Sullivan	3	1.3	0	0.0	45	35.0	32	19.3
Tioga	2	1.0	0	0.0	17	15.0	16	13.5
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	19.7	10	6.2
Ulster	3	0.6	2	0.3	55	18.8	31	8.7
Warren	1	0.5	0	0.0	24	18.1	11	8.4
Washington	2	0.9	0	0.0	33	25.9	16	12.2
Wayne	1	0.3	3	0.8	45	24.2	24	11.1
Westchester	14	0.5	11	0.3	214	13.9	167	9.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	14.2	5	5.6
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	21.5	4	7.0

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age, number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years

Ages 15-19 Years

	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	24,805	43.6	17,602	28.2
New York City	13,368	60.3	8,673	36.0
Bronx	3,525	85.5	2,589	53.9
Kings	4,808	62.0	2,913	36.3
New York	2,149	61.1	1,204	32.2
Queens	2,490	45.0	1,674	27.6
Richmond	396	31.7	293	20.5
Rest of State	11,437	32.9	8,929	23.3
Albany	323	33.2	255	22.4
Allegany	86	33.7	64	24.5
Broome	236	33.9	196	25.1
Cattaraugus	138	44.7	107	31.7
Cayuga	109	41.0	71	24.1
Chautauqua	223	45.4	179	33.0
Chemung	179	58.2	108	34.3
Chenango	71	42.5	54	30.1
Clinton	112	35.1	65	20.5
Columbia	55	30.9	65	33.5
Cortland	79	32.9	45	19.1
Delaware	48	29.5	37	21.5
Dutchess	245	28.7	175	16.3
Erie	1,233	41.9	970	30.9
Essex	50	47.4	24	18.6
Franklin	70	43.7	48	29.0
Fulton	81	46.0	68	36.8
Genesee	73	36.3	35	16.8
Greene	32	24.6	32	20.6
Hamilton	3	19.9	2	14.0
Herkimer	85	36.1	86	40.1
Jefferson	210	60.3	147	40.1
Lewis	46	48.5	20	18.7
Livingston	49	16.6	41	12.2
Madison	98	28.7	61	17.7
Monroe	989	44.2	779	29.4
Montgomery	71	47.8	60	38.2
Nassau	668	18.0	514	12.4
Niagara	304	43.9	227	30.1
Oneida	355	45.2	254	31.6
Onondaga	739	46.8	550	31.5
Ontario	102	33.0	73	20.2
Orange	378	37.2	319	25.2
Orleans	78	55.6	48	29.9
Oswego	209	43.3	132	25.7
Otsego	52	18.0	52	15.8
Putnam	22	8.1	21	6.8
Rensselaer	204	40.0	153	29.1
Rockland	175	19.5	172	17.2
St. Lawrence	146	30.8	145	29.5
Saratoga	155	24.2	115	16.8
Schenectady	207	49.1	175	37.0
Schoharie	33	20.6	18	12.7
Schuyler	29	49.4	24	38.0
Seneca	30	28.1	24	21.5
Steuben	162	51.3	125	37.5
Suffolk	974	21.8	876	18.9
Sullivan	106	51.8	101	39.6
Tioga	62	37.6	57	31.1
Tompkins	65	11.9	55	8.9
Ulster	171	34.8	125	20.3
Warren	70	33.3	60	27.5
Washington	85	44.1	51	25.4
Wayne	129	46.6	96	28.9
Westchester	647	26.2	531	18.9
Wyoming	58	44.0	26	18.3
Yates	28	33.4	16	14.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics - birth certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics - population estimates

Date Compiled:

October 2004, October 2005

Notes:

- Rates are per 1,000 females in the appropriate age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.



kids

Count
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NYS Statistics:

(for ages 10-14 years)

Median: 0.0
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 1.4
Standard Deviation: 0.3

(for ages 15-17 years)

Median: 12.9
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 31.8
Standard Deviation: 5.9

(for ages 15-19 years)

Median: 25.3
Minimum: 6.8
Maximum: 53.9
Standard Deviation: 9.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age, number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17 years

Ages 10-14 Years

Ages 15-17 Years

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	1,509	2.6	978	1.5	20,355	60.0	14,276	38.2
New York City	957	4.2	630	2.4	12,221	93.2	8,675	58.5
Bronx	246	5.6	181	3.2	3,438	140.8	2,544	85.9
Kings	331	4.0	205	2.3	4,038	85.8	2,849	55.9
New York	189	6.0	99	2.8	1,903	100.8	1,261	62.7
Queens	175	3.1	128	1.9	2,513	75.7	1,705	44.3
Richmond	16	1.2	17	1.1	329	43.0	316	34.3
Rest of State	552	1.5	348	0.9	8,134	39.0	5,601	24.9
Albany	15	1.7	9	1.0	287	56.3	182	32.2
Allegany	5	2.6	2	1.2	30	26.4	23	20.8
Broome	13	2.0	9	1.4	164	43.5	103	26.4
Cattaraugus	4	1.3	4	1.4	72	38.8	50	25.7
Cayuga	2	0.7	1	0.3	58	35.3	33	18.4
Chautauqua	5	1.0	6	1.3	105	37.2	70	23.7
Chemung	3	0.8	3	1.0	89	46.1	61	32.5
Chenango	4	1.9	1	0.5	35	30.0	27	22.9
Clinton	2	0.7	1	0.4	51	30.0	21	13.4
Columbia	3	1.4	0	0.0	37	30.8	36	27.6
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	34.0	19	20.2
Delaware	2	1.2	0	0.0	26	28.6	16	17.5
Dutchess	10	1.2	7	0.7	186	37.7	108	18.1
Erie	73	2.4	57	1.8	1,005	56.1	677	35.8
Essex	1	0.8	0	0.0	25	34.9	11	13.0
Franklin	0	0.0	2	1.2	43	42.6	15	14.4
Fulton	3	1.5	0	0.0	44	37.8	33	27.8
Genesee	7	3.2	3	1.4	45	36.3	17	12.2
Greene	0	0.0	3	1.9	20	22.5	12	11.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	20.4	1	12.3
Herkimer	4	1.8	1	0.5	68	48.1	45	32.1
Jefferson	2	0.5	3	0.8	76	34.2	42	18.5
Lewis	1	0.8	0	0.0	22	32.7	5	7.2
Livingston	3	1.4	4	2.0	34	27.4	20	15.9
Madison	1	0.4	2	0.9	48	33.8	34	22.6
Monroe	61	2.6	49	1.8	670	51.0	556	35.9
Montgomery	3	1.7	0	0.0	56	56.2	32	31.7
Nassau	55	1.4	29	0.6	674	28.5	464	18.0
Niagara	21	2.7	11	1.5	204	47.1	145	31.6
Oneida	11	1.3	8	1.0	219	46.4	151	31.5
Onondaga	41	2.6	28	1.7	469	53.2	332	33.7
Ontario	0	0.0	1	0.3	46	25.5	31	14.4
Orange	25	2.1	5	0.4	287	44.4	189	23.5
Orleans	1	0.6	2	1.3	44	47.8	18	17.1
Oswego	5	1.0	0	0.0	114	43.9	70	25.6
Otsego	0	0.0	3	1.6	28	24.9	24	17.5
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	13.6	19	9.4
Rensselaer	8	1.6	1	0.2	134	46.1	96	30.7
Rockland	7	0.7	3	0.3	120	20.0	68	10.8
St. Lawrence	2	0.5	1	0.3	64	27.7	53	24.2
Saratoga	5	0.7	3	0.4	96	23.5	62	14.9
Schenectady	12	2.7	7	1.4	159	60.6	111	38.9
Schoharie	2	1.7	0	0.0	17	24.8	16	23.6
Schuyler	3	3.8	1	1.6	16	40.2	10	25.3
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	19.1	17	23.3
Steuben	4	1.0	2	0.6	75	35.0	42	19.2
Suffolk	49	1.1	27	0.5	878	30.5	657	22.7
Sullivan	3	1.3	4	1.5	95	74.0	76	45.8
Tioga	4	1.9	0	0.0	27	23.8	23	19.4
Tompkins	3	1.1	2	0.8	59	38.7	27	16.8
Ulster	6	1.2	9	1.5	127	43.5	80	22.6
Warren	2	0.9	1	0.5	47	35.5	35	26.8
Washington	4	1.8	3	1.4	58	45.6	35	26.6
Wayne	2	0.6	4	1.1	7	42.0	35	16.2
Westchester	47	1.8	25	0.8	587	38.2	453	25.7
Wyoming	2	1.2	0	0.0	22	24.0	8	8.9
Yates	1	1.2	1	1.2	18	35.2	5	8.8

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age, number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years

Ages 15-19 Years

	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	51,283	90.1	39,495	63.3
New York City	29,915	134.9	22,949	95.4
Bronx	7,985	193.7	6,402	133.4
Kings	10,163	131.0	7,693	95.8
New York	4,559	129.6	3,262	87.1
Queens	6,389	115.5	4,778	78.8
Richmond	819	65.6	814	57.1
Rest of State	21,368	61.5	16,546	43.2
Albany	652	66.9	499	43.8
Allegany	116	45.5	85	32.6
Broome	431	62.0	322	41.2
Cattaraugus	192	62.2	139	41.2
Cayuga	165	62.1	110	37.3
Chautauqua	310	63.0	244	44.9
Chemung	245	79.7	159	50.5
Chenango	97	58.1	84	46.8
Clinton	166	52.0	108	34.0
Columbia	105	59.0	122	62.8
Cortland	127	52.9	65	27.6
Delaware	80	49.1	61	35.5
Dutchess	461	54.0	349	32.4
Erie	2,481	84.3	1,843	58.7
Essex	70	66.4	38	29.5
Franklin	97	60.5	61	36.8
Fulton	135	76.7	122	66.1
Genesee	122	60.6	58	27.9
Greene	68	52.3	57	36.8
Hamilton	6	39.7	4	28.0
Herkimer	134	57.0	128	59.7
Jefferson	239	68.6	184	50.2
Lewis	53	55.9	24	22.4
Livingston	91	30.8	68	20.3
Madison	146	42.8	86	24.9
Monroe	1,684	75.3	1,487	56.1
Montgomery	126	84.9	98	62.4
Nassau	1,802	48.6	1,273	30.7
Niagara	546	78.8	437	57.9
Oneida	576	73.4	451	56.1
Onondaga	1,131	71.6	944	54.1
Ontario	157	50.9	118	32.7
Orange	742	73.1	588	46.4
Orleans	110	78.4	63	39.2
Oswego	297	61.6	201	39.2
Otsego	96	33.3	83	25.3
Putnam	63	23.3	42	13.7
Rensselaer	368	72.1	301	57.3
Rockland	395	44.1	290	29.0
St. Lawrence	172	36.3	189	38.4
Saratoga	281	43.9	208	30.4
Schenectady	377	89.5	343	72.4
Schoharie	67	41.8	41	28.9
Schuyler	43	73.3	28	44.4
Seneca	44	41.2	50	44.8
Steuben	210	66.5	159	47.8
Suffolk	2,413	54.0	1,882	40.7
Sullivan	219	107.1	176	69.0
Tioga	93	56.3	72	39.3
Tompkins	159	29.1	120	19.5
Ulster	342	69.6	277	45.0
Warren	128	60.9	109	50.0
Washington	134	69.5	101	50.3
Wayne	188	67.9	135	40.7
Westchester	1,506	61.1	1,196	42.5
Wyoming	73	55.3	44	31.0
Yates	37	44.1	20	18.1

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates and fetal death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1999, October 2005

Notes:

- Pregnancies are the sum of the number of live births, reported induced terminations of pregnancies and reported fetal deaths of all gestations.
- Rates are per 1,000 females in the appropriate age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(for ages 10-14 years)

Median: 0.8
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 3.2
Standard Deviation: 0.8

(for ages 15-17 years)

Median: 23.1
Minimum: 7.2
Maximum: 85.9
Standard Deviation: 13.4

(for ages 15-19 years)

Median: 41.2
Minimum: 13.7
Maximum: 133.4
Standard Deviation: 20.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Physical and Emotional Health

Asthma Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-14 years

Definition:

The asthma hospitalization rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for asthma per 10,000 population in each of the following age groups: birth through 4 years and 5 through 14 years. Because the number of children hospitalized for asthma is very low in many counties, the asthma hospitalization rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of children hospitalized for asthma can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in childhood. Without effective management, asthma can have serious negative consequences for the health and functioning of involved children. Effective management includes control of exposure to environmental factors that trigger exacerbations, adequate pharmacological treatment, continual monitoring of the disease and patient (or parent) education (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Traditionally, high asthma hospitalization rates have been an indication of problems with access to or utilization of primary health care that provides such management.

The New York Public Health Council has identified access to primary health care as a priority area for public health action. By increasing access to primary health care, it seeks to reduce the number of hospitalizations for asthma for children ages birth through 14 years to no more than 29.0 per 10,000 by the year 2006 (New York State Public Health Council, 1996).

Healthy People 2010 objectives seek to reduce the rate of hospitalizations for children under age 5 years. The 2010 target is 25.0 per 10,000 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Findings:

- In New York State in 2001-2003, infants and preschool children (ages 0-4 years) are hospitalized for asthma at over three times the rate of children in the 5 through 14 age group. Recently however, asthma-related hospitalizations have declined for both age groups – from 85.3 per 10,000 children age birth through 4 years in 1994-1996 to 71.0 in 1999-2001. The 2001-2003 rate was 68.3 per 10,000. The rate for children 5 through 14 went from 35.2 per 10,000 in 1994-1996 to 24.4 in 1999-2001 to 21.8 in 2001-2003.
- Children living in New York City are substantially more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than are children living in Rest of State. In 2001-2003, hospitalizations for children aged birth through 4 years were 105.6 per 10,000 in New York City compared with 37.3 in Rest of State. Among children aged 5 through 14 years, the rate varied from 39.4 in New York City to 9.5 in Rest of State.

References:

New York State Public Health Council. 1996. *Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York*. Albany, NY: NYS Public Health Council.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010* (Conference Edition in Two Volumes). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health; Public Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

Population Source:
NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:
September 2001, October 2005

- Notes:**
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
 - Rates represent the three-year average number of asthma discharges per 10,000 children in each population age group.
 - Three-Year average of children birth-4 years and 5-14 years are used as the denominator in calculating rates.
 - Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Ages birth-4 years)

Median:	36.2
Minimum:	9.9
Maximum:	174.0
Standard Deviation:	26.4

(Ages 5-14 years)

Median:	8.1
Minimum:	0.5
Maximum:	59.8
Standard Deviation:	10.0

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Asthma Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-14 years

Ages birth-4 Years

Ages 5-14 Years

	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	11,435	85.3	8,385	68.3	8,869	35.2	5,701	21.8
New York City	8,299	147.3	5,876	105.6	6,640	68.0	4,242	39.4
Bronx	2,630	233.2	1,891	174.0	2,073	109.0	1,358	59.8
Kings	2,660	134.3	1,869	101.4	2,017	56.8	1,322	36.4
New York	1,405	165.4	715	82.4	1,326	96.3	638	44.4
Queens	1,432	105.4	1,246	84.8	1,092	45.9	809	29.2
Richmond	172	54.4	155	52.2	132	23.5	115	17.7
Rest of State	3,136	40.3	2,509	37.3	2,229	14.5	1,459	9.5
Albany	108	55.3	55	33.5	66	17.5	38	10.2
Allegany	25	69.9	10	38.2	9	11.4	3	5.1
Broome	29	19.4	27	25.5	27	9.4	21	8.3
Cattaraugus	53	82.5	27	56.3	18	12.9	7	6.1
Cayuga	16	25.1	21	46.2	15	11.3	11	10.0
Chautauqua	39	39.4	26	34.6	21	9.7	5	2.5
Chemung	30	41.9	33	63.1	13	8.6	15	12.1
Chenango	12	29.4	13	44.9	5	5.6	5	7.2
Clinton	23	33.8	13	33.3	15	11.7	8	7.9
Columbia	6	13.2	6	20.0	3	3.3	3	3.6
Cortland	18	49.1	13	45.6	16	21.2	11	17.8
Delaware	13	40.1	9	39.7	11	15.5	6	10.8
Dutchess	44	22.8	75	45.1	36	9.7	38	9.3
Erie	419	61.2	207	37.5	302	22.7	154	12.1
Essex	5	18.7	3	15.1	4	7.4	2	4.9
Franklin	11	30.8	10	41.7	9	11.6	3	5.2
Fulton	58	157.8	34	115.5	15	17.6	16	21.1
Genesee	26	55.7	7	21.8	15	15.4	4	5.1
Greene	4	12.7	4	18.2	2	3.1	3	5.3
Hamilton	2	74.9	1	28.7	2	27.0	0	6.0
Herkimer	24	52.8	14	42.1	13	13.0	5	6.3
Jefferson	40	40.2	46	60.0	24	13.0	20	13.2
Lewis	11	46.8	6	35.0	3	5.8	3	7.7
Livingston	10	21.8	12	35.6	6	6.1	4	4.5
Madison	20	38.8	17	45.0	12	10.9	4	4.3
Monroe	193	33.9	96	20.7	162	15.6	97	9.2
Montgomery	32	88.0	15	52.2	16	21.1	7	10.1
Nassau	400	49.8	382	46.0	305	18.8	215	11.5
Niagara	90	55.2	37	29.9	58	17.4	24	8.1
Oneida	78	42.8	60	46.8	63	17.2	44	14.1
Onondaga	103	28.2	77	25.9	80	11.6	40	6.0
Ontario	11	15.4	9	15.7	10	6.8	3	2.1
Orange	101	35.5	139	56.0	81	15.0	80	13.8
Orleans	8	23.6	4	15.2	8	10.9	0	0.5
Oswego	44	44.1	31	42.7	34	16.2	14	7.8
Otsego	17	42.6	19	65.6	17	19.6	10	13.4
Putnam	12	17.5	16	26.5	9	7.0	7	4.5
Rensselaer	51	45.1	33	38.0	26	11.8	17	8.1
Rockland	50	25.3	57	26.5	42	10.2	38	8.6
St. Lawrence	34	43.8	31	54.5	18	10.3	17	11.9
Saratoga	78	53.0	39	31.6	40	13.6	14	5.1
Schenectady	50	47.1	32	36.7	30	15.3	21	10.4
Schoharie	4	18.4	2	10.5	2	4.0	1	2.5
Schuyler	6	42.9	3	29.3	3	9.2	6	21.7
Seneca	7	27.3	5	29.2	4	7.7	1	2.9
Steuben	49	65.1	28	48.2	19	11.5	15	10.7
Suffolk	329	33.9	402	41.2	263	13.7	226	10.5
Sullivan	24	46.8	16	38.4	17	16.6	13	12.8
Tioga	4	9.4	3	9.9	4	4.4	2	2.2
Tompkins	16	27.2	14	32.0	12	10.0	6	6.3
Ulster	23	19.4	26	28.3	20	8.8	23	9.7
Warren	14	32.2	8	26.5	8	8.8	4	4.3
Washington	19	42.0	9	29.0	9	9.7	4	4.4
Wayne	13	17.5	10	17.0	20	13.1	4	2.6
Westchester	217	35.8	211	33.4	175	15.8	115	8.7
Wyoming	11	35.1	3	14.0	10	14.0	2	3.0
Yates	2	11.0	5	34.0	2	5.2	2	4.7

Physical and Emotional Health

Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 1,000 live births

Definition:

Infant mortality is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Neonatal mortality is the number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age. Postneonatal mortality is the number of deaths to infants at 28 days of age, but under one year of age. The annual number of these deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during the year is the infant, neonatal, or postneonatal mortality rate. Because infant, neonatal, or postneonatal deaths are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. This is necessary to improve the reliability (or stability) of the data. For example, in a small county, a serious tragedy such as a fatal fire or an automobile accident may cause the infant, neonatal, or postneonatal mortality rate to fluctuate greatly from one year to another.

Significance:

Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality is one of the most widely used indicators of the health and welfare of a population as it reflects the general state of maternal health and the effectiveness of primary health care systems. Infant, neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rates have declined steadily since the 1970s, primarily due to advances in neonatal care (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000). However, as of 2000, the United States ranked 27th among industrialized countries that report these rates to the World Health Organization (National Center for Health Statistics, 2004).

Low birthweight is the most important predictor of infant mortality. In 2002, 60.3 percent of all infant deaths in the United States occurred to the 7.8 percent of infants born at low birthweight (<2,500 grams). Other factors associated with higher rates of infant mortality include: maternal age (either mothers in their teens or older than 40), low maternal education, maternal smoking, low socioeconomic status, multiple birth and fourth or higher birth order (National Center for Health Statistics, 2004: Table 25).

Healthy People 2010 objectives call for a national reduction in the infant mortality rate to no more than 4.5 per 1,000 live births. The objectives also call for a national reduction in the neonatal, and postneonatal mortality rate to no more than 2.9 and 1.5, respectively, per 1,000 live births (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

The U.S. infant mortality rate decreased between 2002 and 2003 to 6.8 per 1,000 live births. In 2002 however, the U.S. infant mortality rate increased for the first time in 40 years. (For a detailed explanation of recent changes in infant mortality refer to National Vital Statistics Reports, Volume 53, Number 12, January 24, 2005).

Findings:

- ▶ The infant mortality rate in New York State has declined steadily since 1970. An average of 1,486 infants died each year between 2001-2003 at a rate of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. This was a 20 percent decline over the 1994-1996 rate of 7.4. New York State has not yet met the year 2010 national health objectives for infant mortality.
- ▶ In the past, New York City has consistently had an infant mortality rate that was higher than Rest of State. However, for the time period 2001-2003, New York City and Rest of State had the same rate of infant mortality (5.9 per 1,000 live births).
- ▶ Neonatal mortality, like infant mortality, has declined significantly over the past decade. The neonatal mortality rate in New York State was 4.1 per 1,000 live births in 2001-2003. This rate was 20 percent lower than the 5.1 per 1,000 rate recorded in 1994-1996. Rates in both New York City and Rest of State declined with New York City reporting a slightly lower rate (4.0) than Rest of State (4.2).
- ▶ The postneonatal mortality rate in New York State has also declined significantly. Between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, it declined 22 percent to 1.8 per 1,000 live births. Declines have been seen in both New York City and Rest of State.

References:

National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. *Health, United States, 2004 with Socioeconomic Status and Health Chartbook*. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010 (Conference Edition in Two Volumes)*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 1,000 live births

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	2,012	7.4	1,486	5.9
New York City	1,055	8.4	697	5.9
Bronx	231	9.5	158	6.9
Kings	410	9.7	256	6.5
New York	148	7.2	98	4.9
Queens	239	7.3	155	5.0
Richmond	27	4.5	30	5.1
Rest of State	957	6.6	789	5.9
Albany	29	8.5	26	8.0
Allegany	2	3.4	3	5.6
Broome	19	7.7	16	7.5
Cattaraugus	8	7.6	8	8.0
Cayuga	11	10.5	4	4.7
Chautauqua	14	8.0	13	8.4
Chemung	7	6.5	9	8.0
Chenango	3	4.7	5	9.0
Clinton	4	4.5	3	4.3
Columbia	5	7.5	5	8.7
Cortland	3	5.4	2	3.0
Delaware	4	8.2	2	4.7
Dutchess	17	5.0	18	5.6
Erie	97	7.8	93	8.7
Essex	3	6.9	1	3.8
Franklin	3	5.3	3	7.3
Fulton	4	5.5	3	5.0
Genesee	5	6.3	1	2.0
Greene	2	3.2	2	3.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	14.7
Herkimer	7	8.8	4	6.3
Jefferson	15	7.9	11	6.8
Lewis	3	8.1	3	10.3
Livingston	3	3.7	4	6.2
Madison	8	9.5	4	5.4
Monroe	80	7.9	55	6.2
Montgomery	3	4.3	3	5.7
Nassau	104	5.8	73	4.5
Niagara	19	6.9	16	6.7
Oneida	22	7.7	20	7.8
Onondaga	59	9.0	58	10.2
Ontario	8	6.5	5	4.6
Orange	34	6.9	26	5.2
Orleans	5	8.3	2	5.0
Oswego	14	8.9	9	6.7
Otsego	4	6.5	2	4.3
Putnam	7	5.6	1	1.1
Rensselaer	12	6.1	12	6.8
Rockland	28	6.6	19	4.2
St. Lawrence	8	6.2	7	6.0
Saratoga	12	4.7	10	4.0
Schenectady	13	6.6	13	7.2
Schoharie	1	2.8	1	4.4
Schuyler	0	1.4	2	8.3
Seneca	4	11.0	3	7.2
Steuben	9	7.2	7	6.3
Suffolk	117	5.8	101	5.1
Sullivan	7	8.2	5	5.5
Tioga	3	4.7	5	9.0
Tompkins	5	5.7	3	3.7
Ulster	13	6.1	8	4.6
Warren	2	2.7	4	5.6
Washington	6	7.9	5	7.6
Wayne	9	6.9	7	6.3
Westchester	69	5.3	55	4.3
Wyoming	3	6.1	3	6.1
Yates	2	5.2	3	10.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Date Compiled:

Infant Mortality:
August 1999, October 2005
Neonatal Mortality:
September 2005, September 2005
Post Neonatal Mortality:
September 2005, September 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Three-Year average of births by age category is used as the denominator in calculating rates.
- Rates represent the average number of deaths to infants per year by age category per 1,000 live births.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Infant Mortality)

Median: 6.1
Minimum: 1.1
Maximum: 14.7
Standard Deviation: 2.2

(Neonatal Mortality)

Median: 4.3
Minimum: 0.8
Maximum: 7.9
Standard Deviation: 1.6

(Postneonatal Mortality)

Median: 1.6
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 7.4
Standard Deviation: 1.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Infant Mortality—Neonatal and Postneonatal (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 1,000 live births

	Neonatal Mortality				Postneonatal Mortality			
	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	1,384	5.1	1,039	4.1	628	2.3	446	1.8
New York City	712	5.6	477	4.0	343	2.7	220	1.8
Bronx	146	6.0	106	4.7	85	3.5	52	2.3
Kings	276	6.5	170	4.3	134	3.2	87	2.2
New York	107	5.2	68	3.4	41	2.0	31	1.5
Queens	167	5.1	112	3.6	72	2.2	43	1.4
Richmond	16	2.7	22	3.9	11	1.8	7	1.3
Rest of State	672	4.6	562	4.2	285	2.0	227	1.7
Albany	22	6.1	19	5.8	8	2.2	7	2.2
Allegany	1	2.2	1	1.9	1	1.1	2	3.7
Broome	13	5.4	12	5.9	6	2.4	3	1.6
Cattaraugus	6	5.5	4	4.4	2	2.1	4	3.7
Cayuga	7	7.3	3	3.5	3	3.3	1	1.2
Chautauqua	10	5.9	10	6.4	4	2.2	3	2.0
Chemung	4	3.6	4	3.7	3	3.0	5	4.3
Chenango	2	2.6	3	5.4	1	2.1	2	3.6
Clinton	3	2.8	2	3.0	2	1.7	1	1.3
Columbia	4	4.7	4	7.1	2	2.1	1	1.6
Cortland	2	3.7	1	2.4	1	1.6	0	0.6
Delaware	3	6.9	1	1.6	1	1.4	1	3.1
Dutchess	10	2.9	14	4.2	7	2.0	4	1.3
Erie	68	5.5	68	6.4	28	2.3	25	2.3
Essex	2	5.4	1	1.9	1	1.5	1	1.9
Franklin	2	2.9	2	4.4	1	2.3	1	2.9
Fulton	3	4.5	2	3.9	1	1.0	1	1.1
Genesee	3	3.8	1	2.0	2	2.5	0	0.0
Greene	1	1.9	0	0.8	1	1.3	1	3.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	7.4	0	0.0	0	7.4
Herkimer	5	6.6	4	6.3	2	2.2	0	0.0
Jefferson	10	5.6	9	5.2	4	2.3	3	1.6
Lewis	2	5.4	2	5.2	1	2.7	2	5.2
Livingston	2	3.3	3	4.1	0	0.5	1	2.1
Madison	5	6.1	3	4.5	3	3.4	1	0.9
Monroe	57	5.7	44	4.9	22	2.2	12	1.3
Montgomery	1	1.1	2	2.9	2	3.2	2	2.9
Nassau	80	4.4	50	3.1	24	1.4	23	1.4
Niagara	13	4.6	12	5.1	6	2.2	4	1.6
Oneida	13	4.5	14	5.7	9	3.2	5	2.1
Onondaga	44	6.8	45	7.9	15	2.3	13	2.3
Ontario	4	3.5	4	3.2	4	3.0	2	1.5
Orange	22	4.4	16	3.2	12	2.5	10	2.0
Orleans	4	6.6	1	1.4	1	1.8	2	3.5
Oswego	7	4.5	8	5.5	7	4.3	2	1.2
Otsego	2	3.8	2	3.1	2	2.7	1	1.2
Putnam	5	3.7	1	1.1	2	1.9	0	0.0
Rensselaer	9	4.6	9	5.4	3	1.5	2	1.4
Rockland	19	4.6	12	2.7	9	2.0	7	1.5
St. Lawrence	6	4.4	5	4.4	2	1.8	2	1.6
Saratoga	8	3.0	7	2.9	4	1.7	3	1.1
Schenectady	10	5.2	10	5.7	3	1.4	3	1.5
Schoharie	1	2.8	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	1.1
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	5.0	0	1.4	1	3.3
Seneca	3	8.4	2	4.5	1	2.5	1	2.7
Steuben	6	4.5	5	4.0	3	2.7	3	2.3
Suffolk	88	4.3	73	3.6	29	1.4	29	1.4
Sullivan	5	6.0	4	5.1	2	2.2	0	0.4
Tioga	1	2.1	4	6.2	2	2.6	2	2.8
Tompkins	3	3.2	2	2.6	2	2.5	1	1.1
Ulster	10	4.7	6	3.1	3	1.5	3	1.5
Warren	1	1.4	3	4.6	1	1.4	1	1.0
Washington	4	6.1	3	4.9	1	1.9	2	2.7
Wayne	5	4.2	5	4.8	3	2.6	2	1.5
Westchester	47	3.7	34	2.7	21	1.7	21	1.6
Wyoming	1	2.0	1	3.1	2	4.1	1	3.1
Yates	1	2.1	2	6.8	1	3.1	1	3.4

Physical and Emotional Health

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Definition:

This category summarizes the five leading causes of death among New York State children, and the percentage they represent of all deaths within each age group. Since the number of deaths to children and youth is very low in many counties, the five leading causes of death are presented as three-year averages for New York State, New York City and Rest of State. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data where slight variations in the numbers can result in large fluctuations in the annual rates.

Significance:

One important way to identify threats to the health of children and youth is to examine causes of their death by age group. The leading causes of death can be used as a tool to estimate incidence, and then to target resources and programs to focus on prevention.

Findings:

Infants less than one year old

- The average number of deaths to children under one year of age in New York State declined by 26 percent between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003 (from 2,012 to 1,487, respectively).
- "Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period" was the most frequent reason for infant death in both 1994-1996 and 2000-2002 (54.3% and 57.5%, respectively).
- Congenital anomalies accounted for 18.4 percent of the infant deaths in New York State for the time period 2001-2003.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- Between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, the average number of deaths for children aged one through four declined by 37.4 percent (388 and 243) in New York State. In both time periods non-motor vehicle injury was the leading cause of death (15.5% and 15.9%, respectively).
- The most frequently occurring reason why children between the ages of one and four years died varied considerably in 1994-1996 by where in the State they lived. "AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions" was the leading cause of death in this age group among children residing in New York City (23.2%). Children residing in Rest of State were most frequently victims of non-motor vehicle injuries (20.7%).
- In 2001-2003 the leading cause of death and the percent changed dramatically for New York City. Non-motor vehicle injury became the number one cause of death at 14.8 percent with AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions dropping out of the top five causes of death for this age group. Non-motor vehicle injuries remained the number one cause in Rest of State as well at 16.7 percent.

Children ages 5 through 9 years

- Children in New York State between the ages of five and nine years have a relatively low risk of death. In New York State, an average 158 children in this age group died annually between 2001-2003. This was down from the 238 average deaths in this age group in 1994-1996.

- AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions once again dropped out of the leading causes of death for this age group in New York State. During the 1994-1996 time period they represented 17.2 percent of these deaths. Malignant neoplasms as the number two cause at 15.1 percent in 1994-1996 rose to the number one cause of death in this age group for 2001-2003 at 18.5 percent.
- In 2001-2003, non-motor vehicle injury was the leading cause of death among children ages five through nine (17.9%) in counties outside New York City. Malignant neoplasms was the most frequently occurring cause of death in this age group in New York City (17.6%).

Youth ages 10 through 14 years

- The risk of death among New York State youth aged 10 through 14 years is relatively low when compared with infants, very young children and older adolescents. In 2001-2003 an average 200 youth in this age group died annually. This was down from 251 in 1994-1996.
- In 2001-2003 malignant neoplasms became the leading cause of death (16.0%) followed by non-motor vehicle injury (14.1%) among youth aged 10 through 14 years in New York State. Motor Vehicle Injuries accounted for 17.0 percent of the deaths in 1994-1996 while malignant neoplasms were responsible for 13.3 percent of deaths in this age group. Motor vehicle injuries was another significant cause of death in this age group claiming 11.5 percent of the deaths for the time period 2001-2003.
- The change in the leading cause of death among youth ages 10 through 14 years in the State during 2001-2003 was driven primarily by a decline in the proportion of deaths due to motor vehicle injuries in counties outside New York City (23.3% in 1994-1996 and 22.4% in 1997-1999 and 15.0% in 2001-2003). "AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions" was the leading cause of death in New York City in 1994-1996 accounting for 17.1 percent of the deaths to youth in this age group. In 1997-1999 AIDS dropped to 9 percent and in 2001-2003 was no longer in the top five causes of death. Malignant neoplasms was the number one cause of death at 13.8 percent in New York City for 2001-2003.

Youth ages 15 through 19 years

- Next to infancy, youth between the ages of 15 and 19 years are at the greatest risk of premature death-primarily from violent causes. A 48 percent decline of homicides between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003 has been primarily responsible for a substantial reduction in the overall number of deaths to youth in this age group (744 vs. 623, respectively).
- Although homicides remained the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15 through 19 years in New York City, there were an average of less than half as many homicides in New York City in 2001-2003 (71) as there were in 1994-1996 (169).
- In counties outside of New York City, the top two leading causes of death among adolescents aged 15 through 19 years in 1994-1996 and 2001-2003 were consistently motor vehicle injuries and suicide.

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

New York State					
Cause of Death	1994-1996		Cause of Death	2001-2003	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	2,012	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,487	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	1,093	54.3	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	855	57.5
2. Congenital Anomalies	412	20.5	2. Congenital Anomalies	273	18.4
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	170	8.4	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	61	4.1
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	35	1.8	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	24	1.6
5. Diseases of the Heart	32	1.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	21	1.4
ages 1-4 (all causes)	388	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	243	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	60	15.5	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	39	15.9
2. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	52	13.5	2. Malignant Neoplasms	28	11.4
3. Congenital Anomalies	50	12.9	3. Congenital Anomalies	26	10.8
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	28	7.2	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	20	8.4
5. Malignant Neoplasms	27	7.0	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	7.8
ages 5-9 (all causes)	238	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	158	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	41	17.2	1. Malignant Neoplasms	29	18.5
2. Malignant Neoplasms	36	15.1	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	27	17.1
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	33	13.7	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	11.8
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	32	13.4	4. Congenital Anomalies	14	8.8
5. Congenital Anomalies	18	7.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	7	4.6
			5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	7	4.6
ages 10-14 (all causes)	251	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	200	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	43	17.0	1. Malignant Neoplasms	32	16.0
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	39	15.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	28	14.1
3. Malignant Neoplasms	33	13.3	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	23	11.5
4. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	22	8.8	4. Congenital Anomalies	14	7.2
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	15	6.0	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	9	4.3
ages 15-19 (all causes)	744	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	623	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	214	28.8	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	187	30.0
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	189	25.4	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	111	17.8
3. Suicide	81	10.9	3. Suicide	65	10.4
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	65	8.7	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	63	10.2
5. Malignant Neoplasms	49	6.6	5. Malignant Neoplasms	35	5.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

October 2001, June 2006

Notes:

○ The total of “all causes” represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.

○ These percentages represent the three-year average number of deaths for children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.

○ Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.

* The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.

** Prior to 1999, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) was called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

New York City					
Cause of Death	1994-1996		Cause of Death	2001-2003	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,055	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	697	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	610	57.8	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	416	59.6
2. Congenital Anomalies	204	19.3	2. Congenital Anomalies	127	18.3
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	77	7.3	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	23	3.3
4. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	20	1.9	4. Diseases of the Heart	10	1.4
5. Pneumonia and Influenza	16	1.5	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	1.3
ages 1-4 (all causes)	198	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	103	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	46	23.2	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	14.8
2. Congenital Anomalies	25	12.8	2. Congenital Anomalies	14	13.2
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	21	10.6	3. Malignant Neoplasms	10	9.7
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	19	9.6	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	9	8.7
5. Malignant Neoplasms	14	7.2	5. Diseases of the Heart	7	6.5
ages 5-9 (all causes)	123	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	81	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	34	27.9	1. Malignant Neoplasms	14	17.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	15	12.2	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	14.8
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	9.5	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	6	7.8
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	11	8.9	4. Congenital Anomalies	6	7.0
5. Congenital Anomalies	10	8.1	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	5	6.1
ages 10-14 (all causes)	111	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	87	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	19	17.1	1. Malignant Neoplasms	12	13.8
2. Malignant Neoplasms	14	12.6	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	11	12.7
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	13	11.7	3. Congenital Anomalies	8	8.8
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	11	10.2	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	6	7.3
5. Motor Vehicle Injury	10	9.0	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	6	6.9
ages 15-19 (all causes)	344	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	227	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	169	49.2	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	71	31.5
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	36	10.5	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	29	12.6
3. Malignant Neoplasms	24	7.0	3. Suicide	17	7.6
3. Suicide	24	7.0	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	7.4
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	5.5	5. Malignant Neoplasms	14	6.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

October 2001, June 2006

Notes:

○ The total of "all causes" represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.

○ These percentages represent the three-year average number of deaths for children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.

○ Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.

* The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.

** Prior to 1999, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) was called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region, number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Cause of Death	Rest of State			
	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Percent	Cause of Death	Number Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	957	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	789 100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	483	50.5	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	439 55.7
2. Congenital Anomalies	208	21.7	2. Congenital Anomalies	146 18.5
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	93	9.7	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	38 4.8
4. Diseases of the Heart	22	2.3	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15 1.9
5. Pneumonia and Influenza	19	2.0	5. Diseases of the Heart	11 1.4
ages 1-4 (all causes)	190	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	140 100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	39	20.7	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	23 16.7
2. Congenital Anomalies	25	13.0	2. Malignant Neoplasms	18 12.6
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	17	8.9	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	13 9.3
4. Malignant Neoplasms	13	6.8	4. Congenital Anomalies	13 9.0
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	9	4.7	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	11 8.1
ages 5-9 (all causes)	115	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	84 100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	21	18.3	1. Malignant Neoplasms	15 17.9
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	21	18.3	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15 17.9
1. Malignant Neoplasms	21	18.3	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	12 14.7
2. Congenital Anomalies	8	6.7	3. Congenital Anomalies	8 10.0
3. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	7	6.4	4. Diseases of the Heart	5 5.6
ages 10-14 (all causes)	140	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	114 100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	33	23.3	1. Malignant Neoplasms	20 17.6
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	25	18.1	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17 15.2
3. Malignant Neoplasms	19	13.8	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	17 15.0
4. Suicide	7	5.2	4. Congenital Anomalies	7 5.9
5. Congenital Anomalies	7	5.0	5. Suicide	6 5.0
ages 15-19 (all causes)	400	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	396 100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	153	38.2	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	158 40.0
2. Suicide	57	14.3	2. Suicide	47 12.0
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	46	11.5	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	47 11.8
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	46	11.4	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	40 10.0
5. Malignant Neoplasms	25	6.3	5. Malignant Neoplasms	21 5.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

October 2001, June 2006

Notes:

○ The total of “all causes” represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.

○ These percentages represent the three-year average number of deaths for children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.

○ Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.

* The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.

** Prior to 1999, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) was called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Physical and Emotional Health

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Definition:

This category summarizes the five leading causes of death among New York State children and youth and the percentage they represent of all deaths within each age group, including: birth to less than 1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 to 19 years. Since the number of deaths to children and youth is very low within each race and ethnic category, the five leading causes of death are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data where slight variations in the numbers can result in large fluctuations in the annual rates.

Significance:

In order to identify differences among children of different race and ethnic groups we examine causes of their death by both race/ethnicity and age group. The leading cause of death can be used as a tool to estimate incidence, and then to target resources and programs to focus on prevention.

Race/ethnicity categories are as follows:

- White includes White Hispanic and White non-Hispanic;
- Black includes Black Hispanic and Black non-Hispanic;
- Hispanic includes White Hispanic, Black Hispanic, Hispanic Other, and Hispanic Race Not Stated.

Findings:

Infants less than one year old

- In both 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, generally 50 percent or more of all New York State deaths among infants less than one year, regardless of race or ethnicity, were due to conditions originating in the perinatal period.
- Congenital anomalies was the 2nd most common cause of death for White, Black and Hispanic infants under one year in New York State. This was true in both 1994-1996 and 2001-2003.
- White and Hispanic infants less than a year old died from the same five leading causes of death during the 2001-2003 time period. Among Black infants less than a year in New York State, the 5th leading cause of death was homicide and legal intervention in 2001-2003.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- In 1994-1996, AIDs and AIDs related conditions was the leading cause of death in New York State for Black and Hispanic children aged 1 to 4 years. It was the 3rd leading cause of death among White children in this age group. In 2001-2003 AIDs and AIDs related conditions was no longer in the top five causes of death for children in this age group.
- In New York State during 2001-2003, homicide and legal intervention was the number one cause of death among Black children aged 1 to 4 years. Among Hispanic and White children in this age group it was the 3rd and 5th most likely cause of death, respectively.
- Non-motor vehicle injury in New York State accounted for 16.4 percent of deaths among White children aged 1 to 4 years and 18.5 percent of deaths among Hispanic children in this age

group during 2001-2003. It was the leading cause of death for these children. Among Black children aged 1 to 4 years, non-motor vehicle injury accounted for 13.6 percent of deaths and was the 2nd leading cause of death.

Children ages 5 through 9 years

- In 2001-2003 AIDs and AIDs related conditions was also eliminated from the top five causes of death for White, Black and Hispanic children aged 5 to 9 years in New York State. During 1994-1996 AIDs and AIDs related conditions was responsible for 28.1 percent of Black deaths, 23.6 percent of Hispanic deaths and 12.9 percent of White deaths in this age group.
- In New York State during 2001-2003, motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury and malignant neoplasms were among the leading causes of death for all race and ethnic groups in this age category.
- Among the leading causes of death in New York State for Black children ages 5 to 9 years were chronic lower respiratory disease (10.1%) and homicide and legal intervention (7.2%). Among Hispanics in this age group, pneumonia and influenza (4.1%) and congenital anomalies (7.2%) were leading causes of death. Leading causes of death for White children aged 5 to 9 years included congenital anomalies (9.5%) and diseases of the heart (4.1%) in 2001-2003.

Youth ages 10 through 14 years

- In New York State during 1994-1996, motor vehicle injury was the leading cause of death among White and Hispanic youth aged 10 to 14 years. It was the 4th leading cause of death among Black youth in this age category. In 2001-2003, it dropped to the 2nd leading cause among White youth and the 3rd leading cause among Hispanic youth. It was not one of the top five causes of death for Black youth in 2001-2003.
- During 2001-2003 in New York State, suicide was a leading cause of death among White youth aged 10 to 14 years, accounting for 4.6 percent of deaths in this group. It did not appear as a leading cause of death during 1994-1996 for any race or ethnic group in this age category.
- AIDs and AIDs related conditions was the 5th leading cause of death for Black youth aged 10 to 14 years in New York State during the 2001-2003 time period and accounted for 6.7 percent of the deaths. During 1994-1996 it was the 2nd leading cause of death accounting for 13.1 percent of the Black deaths in this group.

Youth ages 15 through 19 years

- Between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, in New York State, the leading cause of death for White teens (motor vehicle injury), and Black and Hispanic teens (homicide and legal intervention) has remained the same.
- Suicide in New York State during 2001-2003 was the 2nd leading cause of death for White teens and 4th for Black and Hispanic teens. Suicide was the cause of 12.5 percent of deaths among White teens and 5.5 and 7.7 percent of deaths among Black and Hispanic teens, respectively.
- Among White and Hispanic teens in New York State, motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury accounted for more than 40 percent of deaths during 2001-2003 in this age group. Among Black teens they accounted for about 20 percent of deaths.

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity—White (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Cause of Death	White				
	1994-1996		2001-2003		
	Number	Percent	Cause of Death	Number	Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,100	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	889	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	547	49.8	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	492	55.4
2. Congenital Anomalies	283	25.7	2. Congenital Anomalies	194	21.8
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	90	8.2	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	33	3.7
4. Diseases of the Heart	19	1.8	4. Diseases of the Heart	14	1.6
5. Pneumonia and Influenza	18	1.6	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	13	1.5
ages 1-4 (all causes)	228	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	162	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	34	14.9	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	27	16.4
2. Congenital Anomalies	30	13.3	2. Malignant Neoplasms	22	13.6
3. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	24	10.7	3. Congenital Anomalies	18	10.9
4. Malignant Neoplasms	20	8.6	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	13	8.2
5. Motor Vehicle Injury	17	7.3	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	6.2
ages 5-9 (all causes)	152	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	98	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	27	18.0	1. Malignant Neoplasms	20	20.0
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	22	14.5	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	16	16.6
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	21	14.0	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	13	13.6
4. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	20	12.9	4. Congenital Anomalies	9	9.5
5. Congenital Anomalies	12	7.7	5. Diseases of the Heart	4	4.1
ages 10-14 (all causes)	168	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	129	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	33	19.7	1. Malignant Neoplasms	23	17.8
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	26	15.5	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	14.7
3. Malignant Neoplasms	23	13.9	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	18	13.7
4. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	12	7.4	4. Congenital Anomalies	9	7.2
5. Congenital Anomalies	11	6.6	5. Suicide	6	4.6
ages 15-19 (all causes)	487	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	417	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	161	33.1	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	156	37.5
2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	74	15.1	2. Suicide	52	12.5
3. Suicide	67	13.7	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	49	11.7
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	51	10.5	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	31	7.3
5. Malignant Neoplasms	36	7.4	5. Malignant Neoplasms	26	6.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

May 2006, May 2006

Notes:

- The total of “all causes” represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.
 - Percentages represent the average number of deaths for White children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.
 - Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity category: White includes both White Hispanic and White Non-Hispanic.
 - Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.
- * The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity—Black (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Black					
Cause of Death	1994-1996		Cause of Death	2001-2003	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	727	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	498	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	416	57.2	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	307	61.7
2. Congenital Anomalies	100	13.8	2. Congenital Anomalies	61	12.2
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	73	10.0	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	25	5.0
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	16	2.2	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	1.8
5. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	12	1.7	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention	8	1.6
ages 1-4 (all causes)	140	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	64	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	26	18.6	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	15.2
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	25	17.7	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	13.6
3. Congenital Anomalies	16	11.7	3. Congenital Anomalies	6	9.4
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention	14	10.0	4. Malignant Neoplasms	5	7.9
5. Malignant Neoplasms	6	4.5	5. Diseases of the Heart	5	7.3
			5. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	7.3
ages 5-9 (all causes)	76	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	46	100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	21	28.1	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	18.0
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	12.7	2. Malignant Neoplasms	8	16.6
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	9	12.3	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	10.1
4. Malignant Neoplasms	6	8.3	3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	5	10.1
5. Congenital Anomalies	5	6.1	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	7.2
ages 10-14 (all causes)	74	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	59	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	15.8	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	15.7
2. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	10	13.1	2. Malignant Neoplasms	7	11.2
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	9	11.7	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	6	10.7
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	8	10.8	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	5	7.9
5. Malignant Neoplasms	8	10.4	5. Congenital Anomalies	4	6.7
			5. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	4	6.7
ages 15-19 (all causes)	224	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	176	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	133	59.2	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	76	43.3
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	8.3	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	23	12.9
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	14	6.3	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	6.8
4. Malignant Neoplasms	11	5.1	4. Suicide	10	5.5
5. Suicide	11	4.8	5. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	8	4.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

May 2006, May 2006

Notes:

- The total of "all causes" represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.
- Percentages represent the average number of deaths for Black children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.
- Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity category: Black includes both Black Hispanic and Black Non-Hispanic.
- * The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.
- ** Prior to 1999, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) was called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity—Hispanic (Three-Year Average), number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth-19 years

Cause of Death	Hispanic			
	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Percent	Cause of Death	Number Percent
less than 1 year of age (all causes)	456	100%	less than 1 year of age (all causes)	283 100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	280	61.4	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	163 57.6
2. Congenital Anomalies	93	20.4	2. Congenital Anomalies	59 20.8
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	25	5.4	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	8 2.9
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	8	1.8	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	5 1.7
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	1.1	5. Diseases of the Heart	4 1.4
ages 1-4 (all causes)	65	100%	ages 1-4 (all causes)	43 100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	17	25.5	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8 18.5
2. Congenital Anomalies	9	14.3	2. Congenital Anomalies	5 12.3
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	10.2	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5 10.8
4. Malignant Neoplasms	3	5.1	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	4 8.5
5. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	4.6	4. Malignant Neoplasms	4 8.5
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	4.6		
ages 5-9 (all causes)	41	100%	ages 5-9 (all causes)	32 100%
1. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	10	23.6	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6 18.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	5	13.0	1. Malignant Neoplasms	6 18.6
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	9.8	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	3 9.3
4. Congenital Anomalies	3	8.1	3. Congenital Anomalies	2 7.2
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	2	5.7	4. Pneumonia and Influenza	1 4.1
ages 10-14 (all causes)	42	100%	ages 10-14 (all causes)	36 100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	16.5	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	5 13.1
2. AIDS and AIDS Related Conditions	6	13.4	2. Malignant Neoplasms	4 10.3
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	5	11.8	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3 9.3
4. Malignant Neoplasms	4	10.2	4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	2 6.5
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	7.1	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	2 6.5
ages 15-19 (all causes)	134	100%	ages 15-19 (all causes)	95 100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	54	40.5	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	32 33.6
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	13.7	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	31 32.2
3. Suicide	11	8.2	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	13 13.3
4. Malignant Neoplasms	10	7.5	4. Suicide	7 7.7
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	7.2	5. Malignant Neoplasms	5 5.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

May 2006, May 2006

Notes:

- The total of “all causes” represents all deaths that occurred for the respective age group. The total of the five leading causes of death does not equal 100 percent.
- Percentages represent the average number of deaths for Hispanic children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.
- Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity category: Hispanic includes White Hispanic, Black Hispanic, Hispanic Other and Race Not Stated.
- * The term legal intervention refers to deaths caused in the course of a police officer attempting to make an arrest or intervening during a criminal activity.
- ** Prior to 1999, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) was called chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Physical and Emotional Health

Low Birthweight (<2,500 Grams) and Premature Births (< 37 Weeks) by Maternal Age, number and percent of live births for females 10-19 years and all ages

Definition:

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are considered to be low birthweight. The low birthweight rate is the number of low birthweight births per 100 live births for which a birthweight is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for all age groups and the age group 10 through 19 years.

Infants born with less than 37 weeks gestation are premature births. The premature birth rate is the number of premature births per 100 live births for which gestation is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for women of all ages and the age group 10 through 19 years.

Significance:

Low birthweight is a major cause of infant mortality and increases an infant's chances for dying in infancy. Low birthweight infants, especially infants born to teen mothers, are at risk for health problems such as blindness, deafness, mental retardation, mental illness, and cerebral palsy (Alexander, 2004). As the birthweight decreases, children have a greater likelihood of these outcomes (Hack, Klein, & Taylor, 1995). Ten percent of all health care costs for children can be attributed to low birthweight (Lewit et al., 1995).

Preterm delivery underlies most low birthweight births. While the etiology of preterm birth remains unknown, several factors are associated with preterm and low birthweight births. Lifestyle behaviors – such as cigarette smoking, insufficient weight gain or nutritional intake during pregnancy and use of other drugs – are known risk factors. Socioeconomic disadvantage is also closely related to low birthweight. Mothers who are young, have less than a high school education and are not married are at the greatest risk of low socioeconomic status and delivering low birthweight babies (Chomitz, Cheung & Lieberman, 1995).

Healthy People 2010 objectives call for a national reduction in the incidence of low birthweight to no more than 5.0 percent of live births by year 2010 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000). The New York State Public Health Council has identified healthy births as a priority area for public health action and has set an objective to reduce low birthweight births to no more than 5.5 percent by 2006 (New York State Public Health Council, 1996).

Findings:

► The percentage of low birthweight births in New York State has remained very consistent over the past ten years. In 2003, 19,972 babies born in New York State

weighed less than 2,500 grams (79% of all births with a known weight). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, 9.5 percent were born weighing less than 2,500 grams. These percentages fall short of the state and national objectives.

► In 2003, low birthweight birth rates for all births were higher in New York City (8.5%) than in Rest of State (7.4%). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, the rate for New York City (9.6%) was slightly higher than Rest of State (9.3%).

► Preterm births accounted for 11.4 percent of all births in New York State in 2003. This is an increase over the 10.9 percent in 1995. The 2003 New York City rate, at 12.0 percent, was higher than the 10.9 percent in Rest of State. Among women ages 10 to 19, 13.5 percent gave birth prematurely in 2003. This is lower than the 14.3 percent delivering prematurely in 1995. In New York City, in 2003, 14.0 percent of women in this age group had premature births as compared to 12.9 percent in Rest of State.

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Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

LBW – 10-19: 10/2004, 10/2005; LBW – All Ages: 8/1999, 10/2005; Premature – 10-19: 10/2005, 10/2005; Premature – All Ages: 10/2005, 10/2005

Notes:

- Percentages of low birthweight births and premature births are calculated by dividing the number of respective births by the number of live births for which the birth weight and gestation is known.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics: (for Current Period Percent or Rate)

	(Low Birthweight 10-19 years)	(Low Birthweight All Ages)	(Premature Births 10-19 years)	(Premature Births All Ages)
Median:	8.3	7.2	12.0	10.6
Minimum:	0.0	3.5	0.0	5.0
Maximum:	16.7	10.4	19.5	14.6
Standard Deviation:	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.8

Low Birthweight Births (Less Than 2,500 Grams) by Maternal Age, number and percent of live births

Ages 10-19 Years

All Ages

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	2,525	10.0	1,691	9.5	20,866	7.7	19,972	7.9
New York City	1,463	10.7	846	9.6	11,298	9.0	10,150	8.5
Bronx	403	11.2	249	9.5	2,437	10.0	2,146	9.5
Kings	528	10.7	297	10.1	3,878	9.2	3,340	8.5
New York	238	10.8	118	9.6	1,891	9.2	1,709	8.3
Queens	249	9.8	155	9.1	2,620	7.9	2,487	8.1
Richmond	45	11.2	27	9.1	472	7.8	468	7.9
Rest of State	1,062	9.1	845	9.3	9,568	6.6	9,822	7.4
Albany	34	10.1	28	10.9	246	7.0	282	8.8
Allegany	3	3.4	5	7.7	34	5.7	31	5.6
Broome	21	8.6	12	6.0	170	6.8	137	6.6
Cattaraugus	16	11.4	12	10.8	58	5.6	69	6.8
Cayuga	10	9.1	5	7.0	75	7.4	62	7.4
Chautauqua	13	5.8	15	8.3	116	7.0	100	6.8
Chemung	19	10.6	8	7.4	110	9.6	93	8.6
Chenango	1	1.4	3	5.6	34	5.5	37	7.0
Clinton	8	7.1	4	6.1	56	5.9	68	8.4
Columbia	4	7.0	10	15.4	39	5.3	44	6.9
Cortland	11	13.9	2	4.4	45	7.1	44	8.3
Delaware	4	8.0	2	5.4	33	7.1	17	3.8
Dutchess	24	9.6	14	8.0	208	6.1	221	6.7
Erie	131	10.4	114	11.5	922	7.5	894	8.5
Essex	6	12.0	2	8.3	37	8.6	20	5.7
Franklin	6	8.6	2	4.2	34	5.9	33	7.5
Fulton	14	16.9	2	2.9	61	9.3	38	6.5
Genesee	8	10.8	4	11.4	44	5.6	39	6.2
Greene	3	9.4	0	0.0	36	7.0	28	6.3
Hamilton	1	33.3	0	0.0	3	5.6	5	10.4
Herkimer	10	11.5	3	3.4	53	7.0	47	6.7
Jefferson	15	7.1	15	10.2	105	5.6	108	6.3
Lewis	4	8.7	2	10.0	19	5.2	24	7.5
Livingston	1	2.0	3	7.3	39	5.5	32	5.1
Madison	4	4.0	5	8.1	49	5.5	56	7.6
Monroe	111	10.8	91	11.4	705	7.0	660	7.4
Montgomery	2	2.7	8	13.3	28	4.6	38	6.7
Nassau	57	8.3	38	7.2	1,155	6.4	1,152	7.2
Niagara	36	11.6	26	11.2	223	7.9	200	8.3
Oneida	21	5.8	30	11.7	170	5.9	240	9.2
Onondaga	77	10.1	65	11.5	454	7.0	472	8.4
Ontario	9	8.8	9	12.2	67	5.2	68	5.9
Orange	29	7.5	31	9.7	280	5.7	331	6.4
Orleans	5	6.3	3	6.1	38	6.6	25	5.4
Oswego	19	8.9	7	5.3	102	6.3	116	8.3
Otsego	5	9.6	4	7.7	45	7.0	35	6.5
Putnam	1	4.5	1	4.8	66	5.6	69	5.9
Rensselaer	17	8.3	15	9.8	124	6.3	135	7.6
Rockland	10	5.6	14	8.1	241	5.8	305	6.8
St. Lawrence	7	4.7	7	4.8	87	7.0	88	7.3
Saratoga	16	10.2	10	8.7	140	5.5	155	6.3
Schenectady	23	11.0	10	5.6	137	7.0	144	7.8
Schoharie	1	3.0	3	16.7	11	3.3	17	5.8
Schuyler	1	3.2	2	8.3	11	4.6	9	4.8
Seneca	3	10.0	3	12.5	26	6.6	27	7.2
Steuben	14	8.5	13	10.4	92	7.3	92	8.0
Suffolk	79	8.0	77	8.7	1,273	6.3	1,444	7.2
Sullivan	16	14.7	15	14.9	69	7.9	73	8.0
Tioga	10	15.6	6	10.5	99	15.7	45	7.7
Tompkins	6	9.2	3	5.5	67	7.3	65	6.7
Ulster	12	6.9	9	7.1	122	5.9	104	5.7
Warren	6	8.5	4	6.7	48	6.6	39	6.1
Washington	10	11.5	3	5.9	64	8.8	53	8.5
Wayne	13	10.0	9	9.1	66	5.3	81	7.1
Westchester	70	10.6	56	10.3	905	7.0	983	7.7
Wyoming	3	5.2	0	0.0	15	3.1	15	3.5
Yates	2	7.1	1	6.3	12	3.9	13	4.3

Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) by Maternal Age, number and percent of live births

Ages 10-19 Years

All Ages

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	3,618	14.3	2,398	13.5	29,399	10.9	28,918	11.4
New York City	2,117	15.5	1,233	14.0	15,526	12.3	14,369	12.0
Bronx	521	14.5	335	12.8	3,091	12.7	2,796	12.4
Kings	856	17.4	435	14.8	5,734	13.6	4,812	12.2
New York	339	15.4	176	14.4	2,489	12.1	2,389	11.6
Queens	337	13.3	242	14.2	3,597	10.9	3,662	11.9
Richmond	64	16.0	45	15.2	615	10.2	710	12.0
Rest of State	1,501	12.9	1,165	12.9	13,873	9.6	14,549	10.9
Albany	53	16.1	35	13.7	382	10.8	351	10.9
Allegany	12	13.8	5	7.8	65	10.9	57	10.4
Broome	25	10.3	20	10.0	232	9.3	213	10.3
Cattaraugus	20	14.3	19	17.3	99	9.7	119	12.3
Cayuga	23	20.9	11	15.5	112	11.1	107	12.8
Chautauqua	24	10.7	20	11.1	159	9.7	148	10.2
Chemung	20	11.1	17	15.7	119	10.4	128	11.9
Chenango	3	4.1	7	13.0	53	8.6	71	13.5
Clinton	11	9.8	9	13.6	79	8.3	93	11.5
Columbia	6	10.7	10	15.4	53	7.2	60	9.4
Cortland	6	7.6	3	6.7	49	7.8	44	8.3
Delaware	6	12.0	3	8.1	48	10.3	35	7.9
Dutchess	28	11.2	16	9.2	331	9.6	325	10.0
Erie	168	13.4	140	14.2	1,248	10.1	1,206	11.5
Essex	6	12.0	2	8.3	44	10.3	35	9.9
Franklin	11	15.7	5	10.4	59	10.2	46	10.5
Fulton	12	14.5	8	11.9	64	9.8	62	10.7
Genesee	10	13.5	6	17.1	65	8.3	70	11.2
Greene	4	12.5	2	6.3	47	9.2	28	6.4
Hamilton	1	33.3	0	0.0	6	11.1	7	14.6
Herkimer	11	12.6	8	9.2	71	9.4	70	10.0
Jefferson	28	13.3	16	10.9	192	10.2	152	8.9
Lewis	9	19.6	3	15.0	32	8.7	28	8.8
Livingston	4	8.0	8	19.5	47	6.7	51	8.1
Madison	8	8.1	12	19.4	91	10.3	97	13.1
Monroe	133	13.0	104	13.1	978	9.8	939	10.5
Montgomery	6	8.2	7	11.7	49	8.0	54	9.6
Nassau	99	14.5	63	12.0	1,646	9.1	1,746	10.9
Niagara	43	13.9	43	18.6	297	10.6	308	12.8
Oneida	45	12.3	34	13.3	293	10.2	334	12.8
Onondaga	110	14.5	84	14.9	666	10.3	675	12.0
Ontario	11	10.8	13	17.6	102	7.9	90	7.8
Orange	47	12.3	34	10.7	453	9.3	494	9.6
Orleans	11	13.9	4	8.2	58	10.1	48	10.4
Oswego	19	8.9	11	8.3	143	8.9	156	11.2
Otsego	4	7.7	8	15.4	54	8.4	45	8.4
Putnam	1	4.8	4	19.0	86	7.1	125	10.7
Rensselaer	26	12.7	25	16.3	204	10.5	165	9.4
Rockland	15	8.4	17	9.8	340	8.2	397	8.8
St. Lawrence	12	8.1	9	6.2	132	10.6	113	9.6
Saratoga	23	14.6	12	10.4	238	9.3	227	9.2
Schenectady	31	14.8	20	11.2	214	10.9	191	10.4
Schoharie	1	3.0	2	11.1	23	6.9	30	10.2
Schuyler	1	3.2	1	4.2	18	7.6	14	7.5
Seneca	3	10.0	2	8.3	40	10.2	32	8.5
Steuben	20	12.2	14	11.2	129	10.3	127	11.0
Suffolk	129	13.2	127	14.4	1,947	9.7	2,299	11.5
Sullivan	25	23.1	18	17.8	86	9.9	114	12.5
Tioga	7	10.9	8	14.0	52	8.2	63	10.8
Tompkins	7	10.8	5	9.1	80	8.7	106	10.9
Ulster	17	9.8	12	9.4	214	10.4	178	9.9
Warren	9	12.7	6	10.0	66	9.1	75	11.7
Washington	7	8.0	4	7.8	63	8.7	71	11.5
Wayne	21	16.2	11	11.2	119	9.5	121	10.6
Westchester	98	14.9	75	13.9	1,275	9.9	1,556	12.2
Wyoming	8	13.8	1	3.8	40	8.2	38	9.0
Yates	3	10.7	2	12.5	21	6.7	15	5.0

Physical and Emotional Health

Mortality by Age—Children and Youth (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 1-19 years

Definition:

Child and adolescent mortality is the total number of deaths to children between 1 and 19 years of age. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 children/youth ages 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10-14 years and 15-19 years is the respective child/adolescent mortality rate. Since child/adolescent mortality is a relatively rare event in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of child mortalities can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

The leading causes of child mortality are unintentional injury deaths and cancer. Unintentional injury deaths include non-motor/ motor vehicle injuries, homicide and legal interventions, and suicide. Most injuries are predictable and potentially preventable. As the age group changes, so does the cause of death (Public Health Policy Advisory Board, 1999).

Healthy People 2010 objectives call for a national reduction in the child and adolescent mortality rate to no more than 25.0 per 1,000 live births for the age group 1 to 4, and 14.3 per 1,000 live births for the age group 5 to 9. The objectives for a national reduction in the adolescent mortality rate for the age groups 10 to 14 and 15 to 19 is no more than 6.8 and 43.2, respectively, per 1,000 live births (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Findings:

- ▶ Child and adolescent mortality has been declining over the past decade in all age groups in New York State and especially in New York City.
- ▶ During 2001-2003 an average 243 children aged 1 to 4 years died per year in New York State. The mortality rate, at 25.1 per 100,000 children aged 1 to 4, was 28 percent lower than the 1994-1996 rate (34.9 per 100,000). Children residing in New York City were responsible for much of the decline. The New York City mortality rate for children aged 1 to 4 was 23.8 per 100,000 in 2001-2003, a 44 percent decline from 1994-1996. In Rest of State, the mortality rate for this age group decline 11 percent between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003 to 26.1 per 100,000.
- ▶ In New York State, among children aged 5 to 9, the mortality rate dropped from 18.2 per 100,000 during 1994-1996 to 12.5 per 100,000 in 2001-2003. There was

an average 158 deaths per year among children in this age group from 2001-2003. In New York City the mortality rate for children aged 5 to 9 declined 41 percent during these two time periods to 14.0 per 100,000. The mortality rate for children in this age group residing in Rest of State was down 22 percent to 11.4 per 100,000 in 2001-2003.

- ▶ Among children aged 10 to 14 residing in New York State, there was an average of 200 deaths annually from 2001-2003. The mortality rate was 14.8 per 100,000 children aged 10 to 14. This is an improvement over the rate in 1994-1996 of 20.3 per 100,000. In New York City and Rest of State the mortality rates for this age group were 15.9 per 100,000 and 14.1 per 100,000, respectively, in 2001-2003.
- ▶ Children aged 15 to 19 account for a large percentage of deaths among children under 20 years of age. In 2001-2003 an average 623 children in this age group died in New York State. This is down from an average of 744 in 1994-1996. The mortality rate for this age group declined 21 percent between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003 to 48.7 per 100,000 children aged 15 to 19. Again, New York City experienced the greatest improvement (71.6 per 100,000 in 1994-1996 vs. 46.2 per 100,000 in 2003) as compared to Rest of State (54.9 per 100,000 in 1994-1996 vs 50.2 in 2001-2003).

References:

Public Health Policy Advisory Board. 1999. *Health and the American Child*. Washington, DC: Public Health Policy Advisory Board.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010* (Conference Edition in Two Volumes), Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2005, September 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the average number of deaths per year per 100,000 children/youth in the respective age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics: (for Current Period Percent or Rate)

(Ages 1-4 years)		(Ages 5-9 years)		(Ages 10-14 years)		(Ages 15-19 years)	
Median:	26.6	Median:	12.1	Median:	15.5	Median:	52.6
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	24.6
Maximum:	117.2	Maximum:	44.1	Maximum:	110.4	Maximum:	111.2
Standard Deviation:	20.1	Standard Deviation:	9.7	Standard Deviation:	15.4	Standard Deviation:	21.8

Mortality by Age—Children (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages 1-9 years

Ages 1-4 Years

Ages 5-9 Years

	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	388	34.9	243	25.1	238	18.2	158	12.5
New York City	198	42.7	103	23.8	123	23.7	75	14.0
Bronx	44	46.6	18	21.3	26	24.7	18	16.3
Kings	77	48.1	42	29.2	48	25.9	27	15.3
New York	33	49.2	18	26.7	16	22.9	10	14.5
Queens	39	33.5	21	18.7	26	20.2	17	12.1
Richmond	5	19.5	4	17.0	7	23.6	2	6.4
Rest of State	190	29.3	140	26.1	115	14.6	84	11.4
Albany	6	35.4	3	23.1	3	17.0	2	9.5
Allegany	0	0.0	1	32.0	0	9.2	0	11.3
Broome	3	26.2	2	19.2	3	21.4	1	11.3
Cattaraugus	2	32.1	2	59.2	1	15.1	1	18.8
Cayuga	2	33.7	1	27.5	1	10.6	1	13.2
Chautauqua	2	28.8	2	38.5	2	22.4	2	19.7
Chemung	3	61.3	1	31.4	1	14.7	1	17.5
Chenango	2	63.3	1	44.2	0	0.0	1	29.6
Clinton	1	14.5	0	10.6	0	5.6	0	7.2
Columbia	1	19.2	0	13.2	2	36.9	1	26.4
Cortland	1	46.9	1	45.2	1	28.3	0	11.4
Delaware	1	39.4	0	17.5	0	9.9	0	0.0
Dutchess	3	21.0	3	22.4	3	17.3	0	1.7
Erie	17	29.8	12	26.5	12	16.9	10	16.0
Essex	1	32.9	1	46.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	1	38.1	0	18.2	1	36.6	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	2	69.7	1	16.1	1	19.4
Genesee	1	18.0	1	36.2	1	13.8	1	17.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.3	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	155.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	53.7	2	63.1	1	27.0	0	8.4
Jefferson	3	33.6	2	32.3	1	7.2	1	17.5
Lewis	0	18.9	0	0.0	1	58.6	0	18.7
Livingston	0	9.6	0	12.6	0	7.3	0	0.0
Madison	1	32.7	0	10.8	0	6.4	0	0.0
Monroe	12	27.2	9	24.5	3	6.0	6	11.4
Montgomery	1	34.0	1	57.6	1	35.9	1	42.2
Nassau	20	26.7	13	19.7	9	10.1	7	7.3
Niagara	4	28.2	3	30.0	4	22.3	1	4.8
Oneida	4	31.5	3	32.4	3	15.3	4	27.9
Onondaga	9	32.2	9	39.7	5	15.0	5	14.8
Ontario	2	28.8	2	37.1	1	13.3	1	19.5
Orange	8	33.2	5	23.3	4	14.7	3	10.8
Orleans	1	24.8	0	16.0	0	0.0	0	11.8
Oswego	4	56.1	1	23.2	1	13.2	2	20.1
Otsego	0	10.9	0	14.8	1	31.8	0	10.0
Putnam	0	5.7	0	0.0	1	19.2	0	0.0
Rensselaer	3	33.2	2	28.5	1	12.2	1	6.8
Rockland	7	39.9	6	33.2	5	21.8	3	12.2
St. Lawrence	2	27.3	2	36.5	3	32.9	2	26.1
Saratoga	4	33.4	1	13.3	1	9.3	1	4.9
Schenectady	2	22.9	3	38.0	1	6.4	2	20.8
Schoharie	0	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	17.6
Schuyler	0	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	27.1
Seneca	1	35.5	2	117.2	0	13.4	0	15.7
Steuben	2	39.1	1	14.3	2	29.9	0	0.0
Suffolk	22	25.9	20	25.6	16	16.3	7	6.7
Sullivan	2	39.5	2	60.5	1	12.6	1	21.3
Tioga	1	29.9	1	40.6	1	15.7	0	0.0
Tompkins	1	15.5	1	29.5	1	18.0	1	21.1
Ulster	3	28.0	2	22.5	2	19.4	2	21.1
Warren	1	38.7	0	13.0	1	14.9	0	8.7
Washington	2	48.0	1	40.4	1	15.0	2	44.1
Wayne	2	38.5	2	49.5	1	8.6	1	10.0
Westchester	14	26.4	8	16.6	7	10.9	7	10.7
Wyoming	2	84.2	1	39.1	0	10.2	0	13.2
Yates	0	0.0	1	55.1	0	17.3	0	19.6

Mortality by Age—Adolescents (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

Ages 10-14 Years

Ages 15-19 Years

	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	250	20.3	200	14.8	744	61.6	623	48.7
New York City	111	23.0	87	15.9	344	71.6	227	46.2
Bronx	23	24.6	18	15.4	79	83.9	55	56.1
Kings	41	24.0	34	18.3	138	83.6	84	50.4
New York	18	26.8	12	16.6	47	64.8	28	38.3
Queens	26	21.3	19	13.4	64	52.2	51	40.8
Richmond	3	9.4	5	14.0	16	62.5	9	31.9
Rest of State	140	18.6	114	14.1	400	54.9	396	50.2
Albany	5	25.5	3	13.7	5	22.5	10	45.4
Allgany	1	17.2	0	0.0	3	53.2	2	36.3
Broome	4	27.1	1	9.8	7	50.4	9	55.0
Cattaraugus	0	5.0	2	27.1	4	55.2	5	75.4
Cayuga	2	27.1	1	11.2	3	47.2	5	87.6
Chautauqua	2	19.4	2	16.9	6	53.6	5	45.0
Chemung	2	29.8	2	26.1	2	31.8	2	36.1
Chenango	0	8.0	2	41.5	4	124.6	1	35.5
Clinton	0	5.8	1	12.0	5	75.0	2	25.9
Columbia	1	30.1	1	21.5	3	82.0	4	81.2
Cortland	0	0.0	0	10.3	2	54.7	1	28.2
Delaware	0	0.0	0	10.2	2	43.8	1	34.7
Dutchess	4	23.7	4	17.2	9	50.5	10	46.6
Erie	14	21.2	9	13.0	42	67.6	33	50.5
Essex	0	0.0	1	38.5	2	72.8	1	24.9
Franklin	1	28.1	0	9.6	3	76.6	2	45.3
Fulton	0	8.3	1	25.2	2	61.0	1	33.5
Genesee	1	14.6	2	36.5	3	63.6	3	68.2
Greene	1	21.1	0	10.0	2	78.4	3	92.4
Hamilton	0	106.2	0	110.4	0	0.0	0	105.5
Herkimer	1	27.7	0	7.4	3	56.0	2	52.3
Jefferson	1	8.0	1	17.0	6	72.5	6	73.6
Lewis	1	42.0	0	15.6	1	66.1	1	45.2
Livingston	2	45.5	1	15.3	3	46.4	3	52.9
Madison	2	32.8	0	0.0	4	53.8	3	38.5
Monroe	11	21.1	8	13.7	29	59.8	25	45.5
Montgomery	0	9.3	1	19.5	2	72.3	3	99.4
Nassau	13	15.6	13	13.9	35	43.9	33	38.8
Niagara	3	21.0	2	12.7	7	47.4	7	47.9
Oneida	4	22.0	2	14.1	10	62.9	9	53.2
Onondaga	6	18.4	5	14.6	19	57.0	19	55.3
Ontario	2	28.1	1	17.8	3	40.1	4	53.4
Orange	5	18.5	4	12.3	14	63.2	14	50.4
Orleans	0	9.9	0	0.0	2	53.6	2	70.1
Oswego	3	30.3	3	34.2	9	89.4	8	77.5
Otsego	1	23.9	1	32.4	3	46.9	4	68.9
Putnam	1	15.6	1	17.6	5	92.4	4	57.7
Rensselaer	2	15.8	3	24.7	8	72.4	5	43.2
Rockland	1	6.3	1	4.4	8	42.7	7	35.3
St. Lawrence	1	16.4	1	13.1	6	60.9	5	51.2
Saratoga	2	17.0	2	11.5	9	69.1	8	57.2
Schenectady	2	16.9	2	15.8	5	51.3	8	80.5
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	15.7	1	22.2	1	31.4
Schuyler	1	45.0	0	24.1	2	148.5	2	109.6
Seneca	0	13.8	1	40.6	2	113.2	3	111.2
Steuben	1	12.9	1	17.7	5	70.2	5	65.8
Suffolk	15	15.9	11	9.7	43	49.9	50	53.6
Sullivan	1	25.9	2	30.5	2	49.4	4	80.7
Tioga	1	23.3	0	8.0	2	46.4	1	34.2
Tompkins	1	12.9	1	12.6	3	22.0	3	24.6
Ulster	2	14.6	1	10.5	6	52.3	7	52.8
Warren	1	14.9	2	43.2	3	71.3	4	89.3
Washington	2	43.5	1	29.0	4	98.7	3	67.5
Wayne	3	41.0	2	21.8	4	65.7	5	73.1
Westchester	8	13.6	6	9.5	24	46.2	22	37.7
Wyoming	2	51.6	1	33.1	2	81.3	3	85.3
Yates	0	19.1	0	18.2	1	36.6	1	62.7

Physical and Emotional Health

Motor Vehicle Crashes—Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth/young adults ages 15-24 years

Definition:

The hospitalizations resulting from motor vehicle crashes rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 aged 15 to 24 years. Since hospitalizations resulting from motor vehicle crashes are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth hospitalized for motor vehicle crashes can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Motor vehicle mortality is the number of deaths for youth aged 15 to 24 years. The numbers and rates per 100,000 aged 15 to 24 years are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth motor vehicle crash mortality can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

Motor vehicle crashes is the second leading cause of hospitalizations due to injury for young adults aged 15 to 24 years and is one of the leading causes of death among young adults. Driving while intoxicated and the relationship between speed limits, aggressive driving and traffic fatalities are among the issues facing young drivers. Further, the increased use of seat belts would decrease the mortality rate for older children and adolescents (Public Health Policy Advisory Board, 1999).

Findings:

- ▶ In New York State between 2001-2003, 20.8 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24 were hospitalized due to a motor vehicle crash. This is similar to the rate of 21.7 per 100,000 in 1994-1996.
- ▶ Youth residing in Rest of State accounted for 80 percent of the hospitalizations statewide in this age group. The Rest of State rate for 2001-2003 among youth ages 15 to 24 was 28.2 per 100,000, up slightly from the 1994-1996 rate of 27.7 per 100,000. In New York City, the rate for this same age group was 10.2 per 100,000 in 2001-2003. This was a decline from the 1994-1996 rate of 13.4 per 100,000.
- ▶ Motor vehicle mortality rates for youth in this age group declined slightly from 16.1 per 100,000 in 1994-1996 to 15.0 per 100,000 in 2001-2003, in New York State. Like the motor vehicle related hospitalization rate, the motor vehicle related mortality rate among 15 to 24 year olds for Rest of State was significantly higher than the rate for New York City (21.0/100,000 vs. 6.4/100,000). The Rest of State mortality rate was virtually unchanged from the 1994-1996 rate while the New York City rate declined 28 percent for this age group.

References:

Public Health Policy Advisory Board. 1999. *Health and the American Child*. Washington, DC: Public Health Policy Advisory Board.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; NYS Department of Motor Vehicles

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2005, September 2005

Notes:

- New York City and Rest of State have varying driving privileges for people learning to drive and for drivers under 18 years of age. While Long Island Counties and Rest of State have restrictions for junior license drivers, under no circumstances can drivers with a junior license drive in New York City. However, upon completion of a state-approved high school or college driver education course, a driver 17 years of age is eligible for a regular license (Class D), enabling them to drive in New York City.
- Rates represent the average number of hospitalizations or deaths from motor vehicle crashes per year per 100,000 youth/young adults ages 15-24 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Hospitalizations)

Median:	36.0
Minimum:	8.0
Maximum:	129.7
Standard Deviation:	20.3

(Mortalities)

Median:	24.6
Minimum:	2.9
Maximum:	73.1
Standard Deviation:	14.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

**Motor Vehicle Crashes—Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average),
number and rate per 100,000 youth/young adults ages 15-24 years**

	Hospitalizations				Mortalities			
	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	532	21.7	537	20.8	395	16.1	388	15.0
New York City	139	13.4	108	10.2	92	8.9	68	6.4
Bronx	26	13.8	18	9.0	15	7.8	15	7.2
Kings	42	12.5	30	8.6	26	7.8	19	5.3
New York	26	14.0	14	8.0	11	5.7	5	2.9
Queens	30	11.0	27	9.9	32	11.9	23	8.5
Richmond	15	28.0	18	30.2	8	15.9	6	10.1
Rest of State	394	27.7	429	28.2	303	21.3	320	21.0
Albany	7	16.4	7	15.9	3	7.4	4	8.7
Allegany	3	32.2	3	30.5	3	25.8	2	18.3
Broome	5	15.8	8	25.9	4	13.6	4	13.5
Cattaraugus	7	61.8	4	33.2	3	28.1	4	28.1
Cayuga	4	41.7	3	26.1	2	19.3	4	37.7
Chautauqua	8	40.1	8	37.8	9	43.5	4	18.2
Chemung	8	64.0	7	55.0	1	8.4	4	28.8
Chenango	3	49.8	4	54.3	4	72.0	2	24.7
Clinton	5	36.5	4	28.0	4	26.8	2	16.3
Columbia	2	28.7	3	42.3	3	43.0	3	42.3
Cortland	2	18.4	5	46.0	1	14.7	1	6.6
Delaware	3	47.5	3	50.3	2	37.0	1	20.1
Dutchess	12	34.3	18	42.2	7	18.5	9	21.5
Erie	37	29.9	28	22.2	20	15.9	16	12.8
Essex	1	23.4	2	47.7	1	23.4	1	13.6
Franklin	2	29.6	3	34.9	1	19.7	1	17.5
Fulton	3	50.5	5	64.3	3	40.4	2	27.6
Genesee	2	31.5	5	62.6	2	31.5	5	58.4
Greene	1	22.3	3	37.1	2	27.9	3	37.1
Hamilton	0	64.4	0	58.3	0	0.0	0	58.3
Herkimer	4	48.3	4	48.1	2	20.1	2	18.5
Jefferson	6	31.0	5	30.5	5	27.4	4	24.8
Lewis	5	145.4	5	129.7	1	29.1	1	25.9
Livingston	5	46.1	5	36.1	2	14.4	3	23.2
Madison	4	30.3	7	53.9	4	30.3	3	26.9
Monroe	18	18.5	21	20.0	10	9.7	17	16.2
Montgomery	3	51.4	4	63.8	4	62.9	3	47.8
Nassau	25	16.5	22	13.6	27	17.4	26	16.3
Niagara	10	36.1	9	29.9	7	24.1	7	22.2
Oneida	17	54.1	13	38.6	7	22.9	7	21.3
Onondaga	11	16.4	17	24.9	12	17.9	12	17.4
Ontario	3	21.5	2	16.5	3	21.5	3	23.5
Orange	10	24.2	11	21.7	10	24.2	13	24.9
Orleans	3	46.5	2	37.3	1	17.5	2	32.0
Oswego	9	45.4	10	50.2	9	47.1	7	34.0
Otsego	4	35.6	5	36.9	2	14.8	4	31.6
Putnam	1	6.8	5	40.7	7	67.6	3	29.0
Rensselaer	6	28.7	10	44.9	5	24.2	2	7.2
Rockland	4	10.5	7	17.5	4	11.5	4	10.5
St. Lawrence	7	35.1	7	34.5	6	27.1	5	25.1
Saratoga	8	32.1	11	40.0	8	34.9	7	27.5
Schenectady	6	33.6	6	30.0	3	14.9	3	17.6
Schoharie	2	40.5	3	49.1	1	27.0	1	24.5
Schuyler	1	43.1	1	48.8	2	71.9	2	73.1
Seneca	1	35.7	2	35.0	2	53.6	2	49.0
Steuben	9	74.2	7	55.1	4	37.1	3	25.1
Suffolk	47	27.9	51	28.5	48	28.7	48	26.8
Sullivan	3	39.4	4	44.0	2	23.6	2	23.7
Tioga	1	16.3	3	38.8	1	21.8	3	38.8
Tompkins	4	15.6	3	10.3	1	4.8	4	12.6
Ulster	7	30.8	9	35.9	4	17.0	8	30.6
Warren	4	52.5	2	28.3	2	21.9	4	48.5
Washington	2	30.3	7	81.7	2	21.6	4	46.7
Wayne	4	40.6	4	30.2	3	28.1	5	41.2
Westchester	16	16.2	16	15.0	18	17.5	18	16.8
Wyoming	5	97.3	5	76.8	2	36.5	3	54.9
Yates	1	31.9	1	26.4	0	0.0	1	35.2

Physical and Emotional Health

Prenatal Care by Maternal Age—Births to Women Receiving Early and Late/No Care, number and percent of live births

Definition:

Early prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care received by the mother in the first three months (first trimester) of her pregnancy. The percent of early prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that benefited from early prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known. Rates are presented for births to women of all ages and for the age group 10 through 19 years.

Late or no prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care first received by the mother in the last three months (third trimester) of her pregnancy, or not at all during the pregnancy. The percent of late or no prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that received late or no prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known.

Significance:

Early, high-quality prenatal care can help to prevent poor birth outcomes by enabling early identification and, where possible, treatment of health problems. Such care can also provide an opportunity to educate or counsel pregnant women about the adverse effects of behaviors such as alcohol, tobacco, or other drug use that increase their risk of poor outcomes for their baby. Such preventive measures as nutrition counseling and HIV testing can have important long-term effects on the health and well-being of the baby (National Center for Health Statistics, 1996).

Receiving late or no prenatal care during a pregnancy can result in negative health outcomes for both the mother and the child. Women who receive late or no prenatal care are at a much higher risk of bearing a child who is of low birthweight, stillborn, or who die within the first year of life. Teenagers are especially at risk.

Healthy People 2010 objectives seek to increase the proportion of all pregnant women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy to at least 90 percent (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Findings:

- In 2003, 74.7 percent of all New York State births were to women who began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. This represents improvement over the percentage receiving early prenatal care in 1995, but little change when looking at the percentages for women giving birth in 1997 (73.1%) and 1998 (73.8%).

- In 2003, a smaller proportion of babies born to women living in New York City received early prenatal care (71.9%) than babies born to women living in Rest of State (77.4%).
- In 2003, 56.0 percent of births to women aged 10 to 19 years in New York State began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. This represents improvement over the percentage receiving early prenatal care in 1995, as well as the percentages for teenagers giving birth in 1997 (52.1%), and 1998 (54.1%).
- In 2003, for the first time ever, a slightly higher proportion of babies born to women aged 10 to 19 years, living in New York City, received early prenatal care (57.7%) as compared to babies born to women in this age group living in Rest of State (54.3%).
- In New York State, 4.9 percent of women giving birth in 2003 began their prenatal care late (3rd trimester) or received no care at all. This is less than the 6.0 percent in this category in 1995. In New York City, 5.8 percent of women giving birth in 2003 received late or no care compared to 4.1 percent of women residing in Rest of State.
- Very young women giving birth are more likely to begin their prenatal care late or not at all. Among New York State women aged 10 to 19 giving birth in 2003, 11.6 percent received late or no care. This is lower than the 1995 rate of 13.7 percent. In New York City, for this age group, the rate was 11.9 percent and in Rest of State it was 11.3 percent.

References:

National Center for Health Statistics. 1996. *Healthy People 2000 Review 1995-96*. Hyattsville, MD: Public Health Service.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010* (Conference Edition in Two Volumes), Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health;
Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Population Source:
NYS Department of Health;
Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Date Compiled:
October 2004, October 2005

Notes:

- Percentages reflect the number of births to mothers receiving early or late/no prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known.
- The 1999 increase in late or no prenatal care in NYC has been attributed to quality assurance visits to hospitals, which encouraged the reporting of actual level of care, including no care, rather than responses of unknown care history and should be interpreted with caution.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics: (for Current Period Percent or Rate)

(Early Care—10-19 years)		(Early Care—All Ages)		(Late/No Care—10-19 years)		(Late/No Care—All Ages)	
Median:	59.2	Median:	77.8	Median:	9.1	Median:	3.9
Minimum:	36.6	Minimum:	58.5	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	1.6
Maximum:	80.0	Maximum:	89.1	Maximum:	20.2	Maximum:	7.5
Standard Deviation:	10.0	Standard Deviation:	5.7	Standard Deviation:	4.5	Standard Deviation:	1.6

Prenatal Care by Maternal Age—Early Prenatal Care,
number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years and all ages

Ages 10-19 Years

All Ages

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	11,093	48.6	9,427	56.0	172,815	69.4	180,872	74.7
New York City	4,940	42.5	4,892	57.7	64,240	58.5	83,348	71.9
Bronx	1,144	38.4	1,577	63.6	9,847	48.0	15,542	72.4
Kings	1,919	46.1	1,685	58.8	20,676	58.5	27,650	71.7
New York	746	39.6	661	56.1	10,780	59.3	15,253	76.8
Queens	916	41.0	759	45.6	18,463	61.3	20,015	66.1
Richmond	215	59.7	210	71.9	4,474	78.7	4,888	84.2
Rest of State	6,153	55.0	4,535	54.3	108,575	78.1	97,524	77.4
Albany	197	64.0	135	55.8	2,752	85.8	2,450	79.0
Allegany	63	72.4	42	73.7	463	78.6	428	82.3
Broome	153	63.2	110	64.7	2,054	82.5	1,523	80.2
Cattaraugus	77	55.8	57	54.3	714	71.3	676	75.6
Cayuga	66	60.6	50	70.4	723	72.4	669	80.9
Chautauqua	84	38.4	98	56.6	857	52.9	962	72.5
Chemung	100	55.9	68	66.0	880	77.3	807	79.7
Chenango	46	63.9	40	78.4	461	75.7	408	80.5
Clinton	74	69.8	50	78.1	776	84.3	697	89.1
Columbia	27	50.9	31	51.7	539	76.7	398	71.5
Cortland	50	64.9	30	69.8	472	76.0	415	82.5
Delaware	27	56.3	17	51.5	347	77.1	332	78.3
Dutchess	117	62.6	74	57.4	2,434	83.7	2,232	81.9
Erie	687	55.9	448	52.5	9,152	75.4	7,242	73.5
Essex	24	57.1	10	66.7	251	71.1	221	83.7
Franklin	39	61.9	27	61.4	428	78.4	320	77.7
Fulton	51	62.2	39	60.9	512	78.6	440	77.5
Genesee	35	47.3	18	58.1	577	74.2	431	71.7
Greene	21	67.7	19	59.4	383	78.0	308	71.1
Hamilton	2	66.7	1	50.0	44	81.5	38	82.6
Herkimer	52	59.8	39	44.8	589	78.3	479	69.3
Jefferson	132	63.2	94	68.6	1,387	75.1	1,298	79.0
Lewis	24	52.2	14	70.0	272	75.1	249	79.8
Livingston	34	68.0	28	75.7	572	81.3	481	81.8
Madison	43	43.9	39	62.9	661	75.6	608	82.7
Monroe	581	57.1	338	50.2	7,748	78.0	6,238	76.2
Montgomery	44	60.3	21	39.6	460	76.4	356	70.2
Nassau	362	55.0	288	56.4	14,851	85.5	13,736	86.7
Niagara	141	46.4	117	53.4	1,978	71.9	1,722	74.7
Oneida	214	59.3	130	51.0	2,256	79.1	1,853	71.5
Onondaga	465	61.3	324	58.1	5,119	79.7	4,268	76.5
Ontario	55	55.6	34	53.1	1,016	79.7	870	80.6
Orange	198	52.8	111	36.6	3,440	72.3	3,230	67.4
Orleans	44	56.4	30	65.2	422	74.4	337	77.3
Oswego	123	57.7	75	57.3	1,242	77.5	1,077	77.9
Otsego	25	48.1	35	68.6	481	75.7	443	83.4
Putnam	11	55.0	8	44.4	1,024	85.5	921	86.1
Rensselaer	126	64.9	84	61.8	1,501	83.6	1,274	79.2
Rockland	73	43.5	76	48.7	2,790	68.9	2,720	68.8
St. Lawrence	84	58.7	102	69.9	927	76.0	936	80.9
Saratoga	100	64.9	72	64.3	2,102	85.0	2,016	83.7
Schenectady	116	59.8	88	50.0	1,465	79.7	1,364	75.3
Schoharie	15	46.9	14	77.8	231	72.2	231	80.5
Schuyler	15	51.7	17	70.8	172	77.5	147	83.1
Seneca	17	56.7	11	61.1	278	72.6	239	69.9
Steuben	101	62.0	78	67.2	928	75.1	820	76.0
Suffolk	377	42.8	356	42.0	15,011	79.7	14,817	75.9
Sullivan	44	41.5	54	57.4	579	68.8	566	67.1
Tioga	42	66.7	18	69.2	527	83.9	305	80.3
Tompkins	35	54.7	33	62.3	712	78.8	731	78.3
Ulster	99	60.4	72	59.0	1,549	80.1	1,347	78.7
Warren	42	59.2	35	60.3	542	75.7	502	80.3
Washington	44	53.0	16	48.5	516	77.2	360	70.7
Wayne	59	47.6	47	56.0	873	71.0	773	75.0
Westchester	225	37.6	245	46.8	8,963	73.5	8,731	76.3
Wyoming	35	62.5	16	61.5	372	76.7	320	77.1
Yates	16	57.1	12	80.0	200	65.1	162	58.5

**Prenatal Care by Maternal Age—Late/No Prenatal Care,
number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years and all ages**

Ages 10-19 Years

All Ages

	1995		2003		1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	3,130	13.7	1,950	11.6	14,892	6.0	11,822	4.9
New York City	1,968	16.9	1,012	11.9	9,789	8.9	6,671	5.8
Bronx	520	17.4	225	9.1	2,165	10.5	1,260	5.9
Kings	594	14.3	338	11.8	2,914	8.2	2,142	5.6
New York	341	18.1	154	13.1	1,618	8.9	884	4.4
Queens	477	21.3	283	17.0	2,868	9.5	2,221	7.4
Richmond	36	10.0	12	4.1	224	3.9	164	2.8
Rest of State	1,162	10.4	938	11.3	5,103	3.7	5,151	4.1
Albany	28	9.3	24	10.0	89	2.7	139	4.5
Allegany	1	1.1	2	3.5	27	4.6	18	3.5
Broome	21	8.7	8	4.7	70	2.8	53	2.8
Cattaraugus	19	13.9	13	12.5	46	4.6	35	3.9
Cayuga	6	5.6	5	7.0	33	3.3	13	1.6
Chautauqua	24	11.0	15	8.7	87	5.4	59	4.5
Chemung	14	7.9	5	5.0	33	2.9	25	2.5
Chenango	4	5.6	1	2.0	22	3.6	12	2.4
Clinton	6	5.7	5	7.9	18	2.0	16	2.1
Columbia	3	5.7	6	10.0	29	3.6	38	6.8
Cortland	6	7.8	3	7.0	13	2.1	12	2.4
Delaware	6	12.5	5	15.2	13	2.9	10	2.4
Dutchess	21	11.4	18	14.0	73	2.5	168	6.2
Erie	132	10.8	172	20.2	581	4.8	694	7.1
Essex	4	9.5	1	6.7	11	3.1	10	3.8
Franklin	4	6.5	4	9.3	17	3.1	9	2.2
Fulton	6	7.3	8	12.5	16	2.5	30	5.3
Genesee	9	12.2	4	12.9	26	3.3	32	5.4
Greene	2	6.5	2	6.5	21	4.3	31	7.3
Hamilton	1	33.3	0	0.0	1	1.9	2	4.3
Herkimer	4	4.6	11	12.6	15	2.0	27	3.9
Jefferson	20	9.7	4	2.9	92	5.0	39	2.4
Lewis	3	6.8	1	5.0	15	4.1	10	3.2
Livingston	6	12.0	2	5.4	25	3.6	22	3.8
Madison	9	9.2	6	9.7	20	2.3	12	1.6
Monroe	92	9.0	95	14.2	472	4.7	606	7.4
Montgomery	2	2.8	9	17.0	25	4.2	38	7.5
Nassau	80	12.2	55	10.8	362	2.1	277	1.8
Niagara	39	12.9	19	8.7	110	4.0	103	4.5
Oneida	28	7.8	24	9.4	64	2.2	92	3.6
Onondaga	62	8.2	37	6.7	194	3.0	194	3.5
Ontario	10	10.2	3	4.8	49	3.8	37	3.4
Orange	44	11.7	48	15.9	248	5.2	190	4.0
Orleans	7	9.1	7	15.2	22	3.9	14	3.2
Oswego	13	6.2	5	3.8	34	2.1	43	3.1
Otsego	7	13.5	1	2.0	11	1.7	19	3.6
Putnam	2	10.0	3	16.7	22	1.8	22	2.1
Rensselaer	9	4.7	11	8.1	46	2.6	65	4.0
Rockland	30	18.0	24	15.4	199	4.9	173	4.4
St. Lawrence	9	6.3	5	3.4	44	3.6	24	2.1
Saratoga	13	8.4	9	8.1	49	2.0	47	2.0
Schenectady	16	8.3	20	11.4	72	3.9	93	5.1
Schoharie	2	6.3	2	11.1	14	4.4	11	3.8
Schuyler	3	10.3	3	12.5	1	0.5	8	4.5
Seneca	1	3.3	3	16.7	27	7.0	22	6.4
Steuben	15	9.3	12	10.3	42	3.4	52	4.8
Suffolk	133	15.2	111	13.3	663	3.5	789	4.1
Sullivan	14	13.2	6	6.4	45	5.3	53	6.3
Tioga	7	11.1	2	7.7	16	2.5	11	2.9
Tompkins	4	6.3	4	7.8	36	4.0	25	2.7
Ulster	15	9.1	8	6.7	61	3.2	81	4.8
Warren	9	12.9	3	5.2	26	3.6	18	2.9
Washington	7	8.4	3	9.1	23	3.4	20	3.9
Wayne	18	14.5	6	7.1	38	3.1	53	5.1
Westchester	106	17.8	72	13.8	669	5.5	423	3.7
Wyoming	3	5.4	1	3.8	11	2.3	20	4.8
Yates	3	10.7	2	13.3	15	4.9	12	4.3

Physical and Emotional Health

Self-inflicted Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

Definition:

The hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years. Since hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injuries are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of children hospitalized for self-inflicted injuries can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

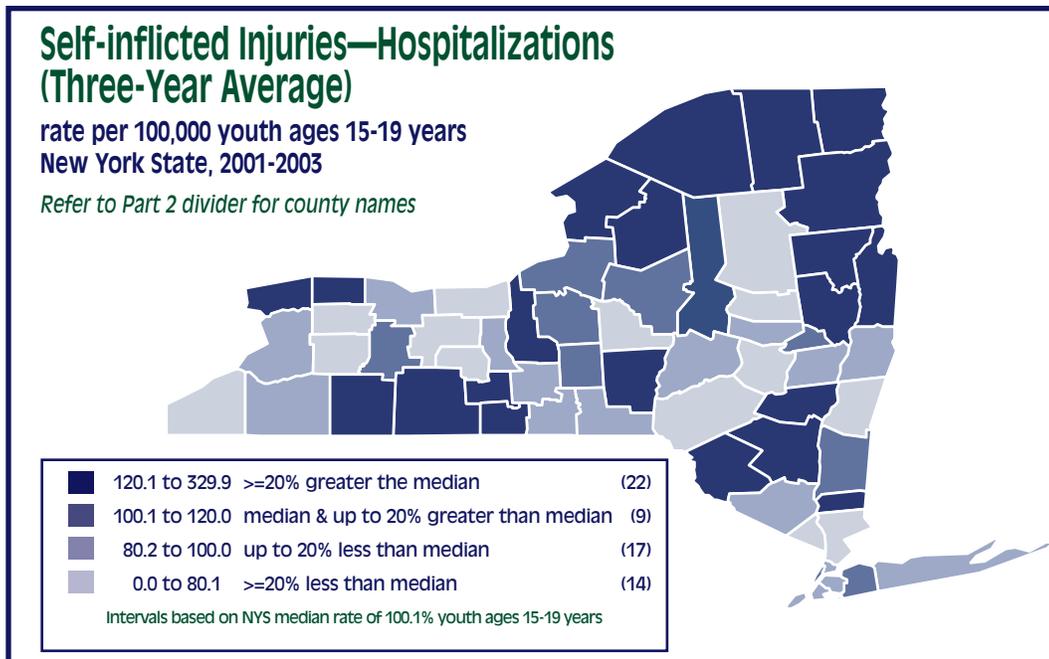
Suicide mortality is the number of self-inflicted deaths. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 youth aged 10-19 years is the suicide mortality rate. Since suicide is a relatively rare event in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth committing suicide can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

In New York State, suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth ages 10 to 19 years. Self-inflicted injury hospitalizations is an important indicator of suicide "attempts" and mental health status.

Findings:

- ➔ New York State youth ages 15 to 19 years are hospitalized for self-inflicted injuries nearly five times more frequently than youth ages 10 to 14 years.
- ➔ In New York State, the average number and rate of hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injuries among youth in both age groups has declined in recent years. These hospitalizations declined among youth ages 15 to 19 years from 1,507 (129.4 per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years) in 1994-1996 to 1,263 (98.7 per 100,000) in 2001-2003. Among youth ages 10 to 14 years, self-inflicted hospitalizations declined from 410 (34.2 per 100,000 youth ages 10-14 years) in 1994-1996 to 287 (21.3 per 100,000) in 2001-2003.
- ➔ In 2001-2003, youth ages 15 to 19 years living in counties outside New York City were somewhat more likely to be hospitalized with self-inflicted injuries (104.9 per 100,000) than were youth living in New York City (88.8 per 100,000). The same trend held true for youths aged 10 to 14. Self-inflicted injury hospitalizations among youth ages 10 to 14 years were more prevalent in Rest of State (22.9 per 100,000) than in New York City (18.9 per 100,000).
- ➔ The suicide mortality rate in New York State among 10 to 19 year olds has also been reduced. The rate declined from 3.5 per 100,000 in 1994-1996 to 2.8 per 100,000 in 2001-2003. The suicide mortality rate was higher in Rest of State as compared to New York City for both time periods.



Self-inflicted Injuries—Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-14 years

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	410	34.2	287	21.3
New York City	196	42.5	103	18.9
Bronx	39	44.3	19	16.9
Kings	77	45.8	33	17.9
New York	33	51.4	19	25.7
Queens	40	35.0	25	18.1
Richmond	7	26.2	6	18.9
Rest of State	214	29.0	184	22.9
Albany	4	22.6	7	34.1
Allegany	1	25.4	0	9.3
Broome	4	29.8	3	24.5
Cattaraugus	3	45.2	1	21.7
Cayuga	4	64.7	2	39.2
Chautauqua	3	28.9	2	16.9
Chemung	1	13.8	3	47.1
Chenango	1	23.0	2	58.1
Clinton	2	33.3	2	42.1
Columbia	0	0.0	2	35.9
Cortland	2	54.9	2	51.3
Delaware	0	0.0	1	30.6
Dutchess	5	28.3	10	45.3
Erie	13	20.8	8	12.5
Essex	2	75.8	1	51.3
Franklin	2	55.0	1	19.2
Fulton	1	24.2	1	16.8
Genesee	1	22.1	1	14.6
Greene	0	0.0	0	10.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	110.4
Herkimer	1	20.9	2	44.4
Jefferson	2	23.5	2	29.8
Lewis	1	39.9	1	31.2
Livingston	1	21.8	0	7.7
Madison	3	58.2	1	20.1
Monroe	17	35.4	12	22.1
Montgomery	3	84.3	1	19.5
Nassau	24	29.8	23	24.4
Niagara	5	31.5	5	31.7
Oneida	4	23.2	2	12.1
Onondaga	8	25.1	8	22.4
Ontario	1	14.6	1	17.8
Orange	7	27.7	5	17.9
Orleans	1	29.2	1	19.8
Oswego	3	29.6	4	41.0
Otsego	1	24.4	2	40.5
Putnam	3	49.4	1	13.2
Rensselaer	2	19.2	3	27.8
Rockland	3	14.6	5	23.3
St. Lawrence	3	35.2	2	30.5
Saratoga	2	14.1	1	4.6
Schenectady	1	10.7	3	31.6
Schoharie	1	42.1	3	125.4
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	72.2
Seneca	0	0.0	1	40.6
Steuben	8	99.9	3	35.4
Suffolk	22	22.9	19	17.6
Sullivan	2	41.6	2	42.7
Tioga	0	0.0	1	16.0
Tompkins	1	18.4	2	37.8
Ulster	7	65.5	3	26.3
Warren	1	22.6	1	14.4
Washington	3	65.6	2	36.2
Wayne	3	42.2	1	8.7
Westchester	20	37.2	7	10.4
Wyoming	1	29.4	0	11.0
Yates	0	0.0	3	182.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Public Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1999, October 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the three-year average number of self-inflicted injury discharges per 100,000 youth ages 10-14 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	24.5
Minimum:	4.6
Maximum:	182.4
Standard Deviation:	28.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Self-Inflicted Injuries—Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	1,507	129.4	1,263	98.7
New York City	603	134.1	436	88.8
Bronx	149	176.3	84	86.2
Kings	196	125.4	134	80.2
New York	90	129.9	76	105.2
Queens	142	124.6	114	91.2
Richmond	26	101.3	28	95.6
Rest of State	904	126.5	827	104.9
Albany	12	60.8	19	83.5
Allegany	10	186.9	8	139.0
Broome	23	166.4	15	93.1
Cattaraugus	12	191.9	7	98.9
Cayuga	13	240.0	13	219.0
Chautauqua	11	111.2	8	69.0
Chemung	17	262.1	21	329.9
Chenango	1	30.0	6	159.9
Clinton	11	174.7	15	232.9
Columbia	1	25.3	3	59.0
Cortland	5	113.4	5	112.8
Delaware	2	54.2	3	78.1
Dutchess	20	114.4	25	116.5
Erie	51	85.4	56	86.5
Essex	4	178.2	5	174.5
Franklin	7	203.8	12	326.4
Fulton	4	107.9	3	67.0
Genesee	6	147.4	3	75.8
Greene	0	0.0	5	129.4
Hamilton	1	307.7	0	0.0
Herkimer	3	65.1	7	149.4
Jefferson	7	88.5	14	177.4
Lewis	3	154.7	4	196.0
Livingston	8	148.0	7	105.8
Madison	3	44.1	5	72.2
Monroe	57	124.1	44	80.8
Montgomery	9	288.2	3	99.4
Nassau	105	137.7	89	104.7
Niagara	31	219.7	25	161.3
Oneida	21	126.1	20	116.2
Onondaga	27	84.6	36	101.9
Ontario	13	204.6	4	48.9
Orange	28	123.9	24	89.8
Orleans	4	133.2	4	120.2
Oswego	11	113.8	12	119.5
Otsego	7	129.5	6	95.4
Putnam	10	180.5	9	141.6
Rensselaer	8	71.0	11	97.8
Rockland	16	87.1	14	69.0
St. Lawrence	16	155.5	22	207.9
Saratoga	14	107.9	18	131.0
Schenectady	8	91.5	10	100.7
Schoharie	1	31.1	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	156.4	3	197.2
Seneca	2	89.4	2	97.3
Steuben	24	368.3	17	235.0
Suffolk	106	115.0	82	87.9
Sullivan	14	326.6	7	124.2
Tioga	3	87.0	4	94.2
Tompkins	15	135.4	11	90.0
Ulster	17	168.9	17	131.9
Warren	8	187.4	9	201.0
Washington	6	147.4	5	120.1
Wayne	8	139.5	5	68.2
Westchester	71	140.6	46	79.5
Wyoming	6	216.1	2	53.3
Yates	1	62.2	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Public Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1999, October 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the average number of self-inflicted injury discharges per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	100.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	329.9
Standard Deviation:	64.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Self-Inflicted Injuries—Mortalities (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	86	3.5	73	2.8
New York City	24	2.5	20	1.9
Bronx	4	2.3	4	1.7
Kings	10	2.9	6	1.8
New York	3	2.4	4	2.8
Queens	4	1.8	5	1.9
Richmond	3	4.9	1	1.1
Rest of State	62	4.2	53	3.3
Albany	0	0.9	2	3.9
Allegany	1	7.0	0	0.0
Broome	1	2.4	1	4.5
Cattaraugus	0	2.5	1	5.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	2.8
Chautauqua	1	3.2	0	1.6
Chemung	1	5.1	0	0.0
Chenango	1	8.7	0	4.3
Clinton	1	5.6	0	2.8
Columbia	0	3.9	0	0.0
Cortland	1	8.7	0	4.2
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	0	0.9	1	2.3
Erie	7	5.5	5	3.8
Essex	0	6.7	1	12.6
Franklin	1	9.5	1	9.3
Fulton	0	4.3	0	0.0
Genesee	1	7.6	1	7.4
Greene	1	21.7	0	4.8
Hamilton	0	52.9	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	7.0	1	7.4
Jefferson	1	6.2	1	8.6
Lewis	0	7.6	0	7.7
Livingston	0	3.3	1	6.3
Madison	0	2.8	1	8.4
Monroe	5	5.4	2	1.5
Montgomery	1	9.8	0	4.9
Nassau	4	2.4	3	1.8
Niagara	1	3.3	1	3.2
Oneida	3	8.0	2	6.0
Onondaga	4	6.6	3	4.3
Ontario	1	9.7	0	2.2
Orange	1	2.1	1	2.3
Orleans	0	5.1	0	5.0
Oswego	2	8.5	2	10.0
Otsego	1	10.1	0	0.0
Putnam	1	5.6	0	2.4
Rensselaer	0	1.5	1	6.0
Rockland	1	2.5	1	1.5
St. Lawrence	1	7.2	1	3.7
Saratoga	0	1.3	1	2.3
Schenectady	1	3.5	1	6.5
Schoharie	0	6.3	0	6.3
Schuyler	1	23.6	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	1	4.6	1	6.8
Suffolk	6	3.1	6	3.0
Sullivan	1	6.8	1	12.3
Tioga	0	0.0	0	4.1
Tompkins	0	0.0	1	7.6
Ulster	1	4.5	1	2.6
Warren	1	7.7	0	3.7
Washington	0	3.9	0	0.0
Wayne	1	5.0	0	2.3
Westchester	3	2.8	3	2.1
Wyoming	1	10.9	1	10.9
Yates	0	9.3	0	8.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2005, September 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the average number of deaths from self-inflicted injury per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	3.5
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	12.6
Standard Deviation:	3.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Physical and Emotional Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth 15-19 years

Definition:

Syphilis is an infection caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*, which penetrates broken skin or mucous membranes during sexual contact. Early syphilis includes any of the first three stages of syphilis—primary, secondary, or early latent (of less than one year's duration).

Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) is an infection that grows and multiplies quickly in moist, warm areas of the body including the urethra, the throat and the rectum. In women, the cervix is often the site of infection.

The incidence rates for early syphilis and gonorrhea are based on the number of reported cases of each sexually transmitted disease (STD) per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 years. Because the incidence of early syphilis and gonorrhea is a relatively rare event in many counties, both the counts and rates presented here are based on three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth committing suicide can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

Sexually transmissible diseases, frequently yielding no or mild symptoms, are a major cause of morbidity among adolescents. Untreated, they are readily spread among sexually active youth and can produce serious long-term consequences, including:

- pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, infertility, and chronic pelvic pain;

- transmission of serious or fatal infection to the fetus or newborn which can permanently damage the brain, spinal cord, eyes, auditory nerves, respiratory or immune system; and
- increased risk of spontaneous abortion, stillbirth or pre-term delivery (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000).

Findings:

- ➡ The rate of early syphilis among New York State youth ages 15 through 19 years declined substantially in the 1990s. Early syphilis rates in this age group were 4.2 per 100,000 for the time period 2001-2003. This is similar to what it was from 1997-1999 but significantly lower than the 1994-1996 rate of 8.9 per 100,000. New York City showed the greatest decline reducing its adolescent rate for early syphilis from 17.8 in 1994-1996 to 4.9 in 1997-1999. From 2001-2003 the rate was up somewhat to 10.1 per 100,000.
- ➡ In 2001-2003, an average 5,720 New York State youth ages 15 through 19 years were reported as having gonorrhea for a rate of 447.1 per 100,000. This represents a decline from the 1994-1996 rate of 597.6 per 100,000.
- ➡ Youth living in New York City in 2001-2003, were almost twice as likely to be infected with gonorrhea (615.4 per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years) than were youth living in Rest of State (342.3).

References:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010* (Conference Edition in Two Volumes). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health—Bureau of Sexually Transmitted Disease Control

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2001, November 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- The New York City total includes youth with gonorrhea for which the borough of residence is not known.
- The Three-Year average of youth 15-19 years is used as the denominator in calculating rates.
- Rates represent the average number of reported cases of gonorrhea or syphilis per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Early Syphilis)

Median:	0.0
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	15.7
Standard Deviation:	3.1

(Gonorrhea)

Median:	114.3
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	1,007.5
Standard Deviation:	267.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years

Reported Cases of Early Syphilis

Reported Cases of Gonorrhea

	1994-1996		2001-2003		1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	104	8.9	53	4.2	6,957	597.6	5,720	447.1
New York City	80	17.8	49	10.1	3,841	854.2	3,020	615.4
Bronx	21	24.8	15	15.7	914	1,081.2	833	854.7
Kings	29	18.6	18	10.6	1,461	934.9	1,138	682.4
New York	18	26.0	11	15.7	817	1,179.6	526	728.5
Queens	9	7.9	5	4.0	567	497.7	458	366.0
Richmond	3	11.7	0	0.0	82	319.6	65	223.1
Rest of State	24	3.4	4	0.5	3,116	436.1	2,700	342.3
Albany	1	5.1	0	0.0	144	729.5	150	660.4
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	56.1	0	6.0
Broome	0	0.0	0	2.1	54	390.6	42	268.7
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	112.0	3	42.4
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	129.2	8	131.4
Chautauqua	1	10.1	0	0.0	47	475.0	17	156.0
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	539.5	33	515.4
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	44.4
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	31.8	3	46.6
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	455.8	7	154.9
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	45.4	2	42.3
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	135.6	4	104.2
Dutchess	0	0.0	1	3.1	75	428.8	60	279.5
Erie	3	5.0	1	1.0	634	1,061.5	639	987.9
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	37.4
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	27.2
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	215.7	3	67.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	221.1	4	83.3
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	107.0	6	166.3
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	43.4	5	112.0
Jefferson	1	12.6	0	0.0	19	240.2	13	168.7
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	15.1
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	18.5	1	21.2
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	58.8	2	33.7
Monroe	5	10.9	0	0.0	752	1,636.8	553	1,007.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	64.0	2	49.7
Nassau	3	3.9	0	0.4	119	156.0	125	147.4
Niagara	0	0.0	0	0.0	99	701.7	119	778.0
Oneida	0	0.0	0	0.0	81	486.4	64	380.2
Onondaga	3	9.4	0	0.0	384	1,203.7	295	843.1
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	220.4	6	80.1
Orange	0	0.0	0	1.2	64	283.3	54	198.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	565.9	10	290.5
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	51.7	4	38.8
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	92.5	5	84.8
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	36.1	2	31.5
Rensselaer	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	435.1	34	293.4
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	54.4	24	117.2
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	38.9	3	28.8
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	23.1	8	57.2
Schenectady	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	560.4	68	681.2
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	31.1	3	83.8
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	78.2	1	43.8
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	44.7	0	13.9
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	61.4	3	37.6
Suffolk	2	2.2	0	0.4	184	199.6	109	116.5
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	140.0	12	217.3
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	42.8
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	81.2	6	49.1
Ulster	0	0.0	0	2.6	17	168.9	29	226.8
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	23.4	1	22.3
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	24.6	1	30.0
Wayne	1	17.4	0	0.0	14	244.1	9	131.6
Westchester	4	7.9	1	1.7	137	271.4	136	236.8
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	36.0	4	117.3
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	62.2	2	78.3

Physical and Emotional Health

Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities, number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years

Definition:

The unintentional injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. This includes injuries caused by such occurrences as motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fires and falls.

The unintentional injury mortality rate is based on the number of deaths for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. The numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of deaths can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

Injuries that are so serious as to cause hospitalization may result in temporary or permanent disability. They are among the leading causes of death for children and youth and are one of the most preventable.

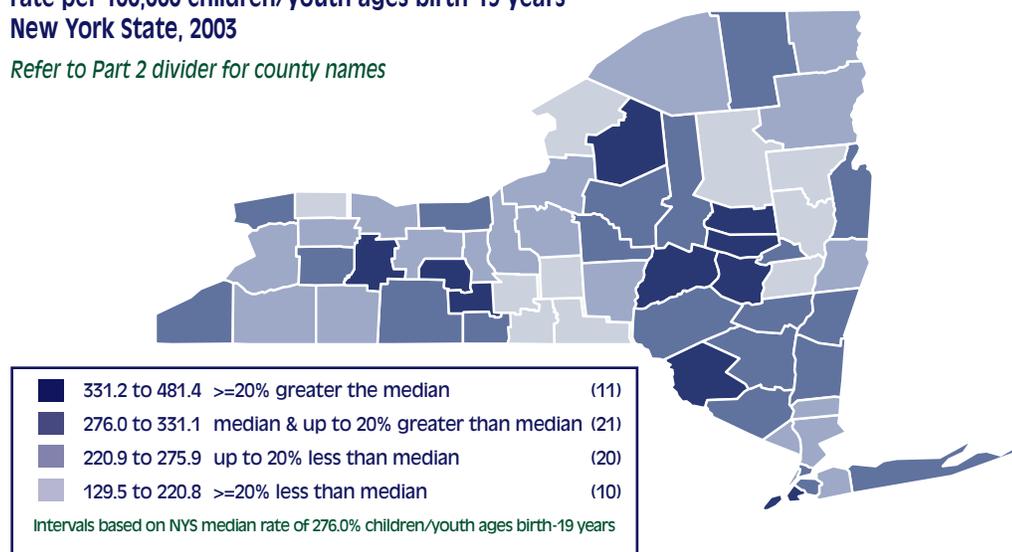
Findings:

- In 2003, there were 14,451 hospitalizations for unintentional injuries among New York State children ages birth through 19 years. This represents a substantial decline from 1995 when the number of such hospitalizations was 19,771.
- In New York State, the rate of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries declined from 393.6 per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years in 1995 to 286.4 in 2003.
- Children and youth ages birth through 19 years living in New York City compared to their peers in Rest of State were more likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional injury in 2003 (317.1 per 100,000 children aged 0-19 vs. 264.2 per 100,000 children, respectively).
- In 2001-2003, in New York State, the average unintentional injury mortality rate for children ages 0 to 19 was 8.6 per 100,000 children. This was an improvement over the 1994-1996 rate of 10.2 per 100,000 children.
- Although children between the ages of 0 to 19 residing in Rest of State were less likely to be hospitalized for an unintentional injury than their New York City peers, their unintentional injury mortality rate was double the rate for children living in New York City during the 2001 - 2003 time period (10.8/100,000 children vs. 5.4 per 100,000 children, respectively).

Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations

rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years
New York State, 2003

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations, number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years

	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	19,771	393.6	14,451	286.4
New York City	8,881	446.3	6,695	317.1
Bronx	1,762	454.6	1,349	309.1
Kings	3,406	480.2	2,333	332.2
New York	1,245	426.5	820	264.9
Queens	2,054	421.0	1,610	297.1
Richmond	414	365.1	583	481.4
Rest of State	10,890	359.0	7,756	264.2
Albany	261	338.9	146	195.5
Allegany	79	469.0	36	252.2
Broome	176	306.1	101	200.8
Cattaraugus	125	469.0	56	247.0
Cayuga	111	442.5	57	272.8
Chautauqua	174	419.6	99	276.0
Chemung	83	288.8	76	328.6
Chenango	60	368.6	30	221.8
Clinton	81	311.9	46	233.7
Columbia	30	170.1	45	290.1
Cortland	70	448.0	25	190.6
Delaware	56	398.5	38	327.9
Dutchess	271	366.8	222	286.5
Erie	1,133	434.0	616	256.5
Essex	18	174.0	21	237.1
Franklin	66	447.1	37	312.3
Fulton	60	377.5	48	342.4
Genesee	67	361.9	43	272.3
Greene	24	194.4	33	276.0
Hamilton	2	150.2	2	189.4
Herkimer	63	329.0	47	301.0
Jefferson	128	352.1	47	147.4
Lewis	42	444.6	31	418.4
Livingston	78	392.6	64	376.1
Madison	67	292.0	62	318.4
Monroe	713	344.5	455	226.6
Montgomery	57	397.5	42	335.5
Nassau	1,240	388.5	875	252.8
Niagara	237	372.3	171	306.2
Oneida	269	375.9	169	287.1
Onondaga	363	264.5	326	257.7
Ontario	104	369.6	67	250.6
Orange	355	338.2	302	279.0
Orleans	57	415.5	16	138.1
Oswego	157	386.0	90	261.3
Otsego	85	469.9	56	353.6
Putnam	97	383.9	70	262.5
Rensselaer	116	259.6	104	261.7
Rockland	171	216.1	216	252.4
St. Lawrence	153	430.5	76	258.1
Saratoga	173	302.4	113	211.5
Schenectady	164	420.6	110	290.1
Schoharie	36	347.5	28	337.3
Schuyler	17	286.9	18	358.9
Seneca	29	289.8	19	225.1
Steuben	144	470.5	85	328.3
Suffolk	1,374	360.1	1,225	306.1
Sullivan	103	524.5	65	336.0
Tioga	32	190.0	18	129.5
Tompkins	58	200.6	52	198.5
Ulster	161	359.7	124	278.5
Warren	45	254.1	33	210.0
Washington	48	267.9	50	322.5
Wayne	113	397.2	75	288.8
Westchester	824	371.0	617	246.1
Wyoming	50	383.3	33	318.6
Yates	20	276.0	28	399.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Public Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1999, October 2005

Notes:

- Rates represent the number of unintentional injury discharges per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	276.0
Minimum:	129.5
Maximum:	481.4
Standard Deviation:	64.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Unintentional Injuries—Mortalities (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	520	10.2	439	8.6
New York City	142	6.9	115	5.4
Bronx	26	6.3	26	6.0
Kings	50	7.0	42	5.9
New York	17	5.6	12	4.1
Queens	42	8.2	29	5.3
Richmond	7	6.0	5	4.3
Rest of State	378	12.3	324	10.8
Albany	6	7.7	4	4.8
Allegany	2	14.0	2	13.7
Broome	9	16.0	7	13.5
Cattaraugus	4	16.5	5	19.9
Cayuga	4	18.0	5	24.7
Chautauqua	8	18.6	6	16.2
Chemung	3	12.6	4	15.4
Chenango	5	30.0	3	23.9
Clinton	3	12.7	1	3.3
Columbia	4	25.1	5	29.0
Cortland	2	11.3	1	7.3
Delaware	3	19.4	2	13.8
Dutchess	9	11.9	8	10.6
Erie	32	12.0	24	9.8
Essex	1	10.0	1	10.9
Franklin	3	24.1	1	8.1
Fulton	2	12.7	2	16.3
Genesee	2	12.9	3	16.4
Greene	2	13.4	2	19.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	60.4
Herkimer	3	17.5	1	6.2
Jefferson	5	14.1	6	20.5
Lewis	3	34.1	1	8.6
Livingston	2	12.3	3	15.1
Madison	4	18.1	1	6.7
Monroe	22	10.4	15	7.2
Montgomery	4	28.2	3	20.7
Nassau	27	7.8	27	7.5
Niagara	10	15.3	4	7.0
Oneida	10	14.3	9	15.4
Onondaga	17	12.7	16	12.0
Ontario	4	14.1	4	13.4
Orange	12	11.9	11	9.7
Orleans	1	7.5	2	19.2
Oswego	10	26.4	8	21.5
Otsego	2	9.4	3	18.1
Putnam	5	17.9	4	14.8
Rensselaer	8	18.3	4	9.0
Rockland	7	8.3	6	6.9
St. Lawrence	7	20.5	7	24.3
Saratoga	10	17.5	5	9.2
Schenectady	3	6.6	4	11.2
Schoharie	0	3.4	1	11.4
Schuyler	2	29.7	2	32.3
Seneca	3	28.7	2	26.5
Steuben	7	22.6	4	13.7
Suffolk	41	10.6	42	10.4
Sullivan	2	9.8	3	13.6
Tioga	1	8.2	1	6.9
Tompkins	3	9.5	2	8.8
Ulster	6	12.4	5	10.2
Warren	3	17.3	4	27.0
Washington	5	26.9	5	33.7
Wayne	4	15.2	6	22.2
Westchester	18	7.6	15	5.9
Wyoming	3	21.8	2	15.4
Yates	1	13.6	1	18.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2005, September 2005

Notes:

- Rates represent the average number of deaths from unintentional injuries per year per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	13.5
Minimum:	3.3
Maximum:	60.4
Standard Deviation:	9.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Goal 4: Children will leave school prepared to live, learn and work in a community as contributing members of society.

- Objective 1: Children will come to school ready to learn.
- Objective 2: Students will meet or exceed high standards for academic performance and demonstrate knowledge and skills required for lifelong learning and self-sufficiency in a dynamic world.
- Objective 3: Students will be educated in a safe, supportive, drug free and nurturing environment.
- Objective 4: Students will stay in school until successful completion.

Indicators:

Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College – Public Schools

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas – Public Schools

Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics – Grades 4 & 8 – Public Schools

Students with Limited English Proficiency – Public and Non-Public Schools

Education

Annual Dropouts—Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12

Definition:

In New York State, the annual dropout rate refers to the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who left school prior to graduation for any reason, except death and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program. Annual high school dropout percents are calculated by dividing the number of students who drop out during a single year by the enrollment in grades 9 through 12 (including the portion of any ungraded secondary enrollment for that year that can be attributed to grades 9 through 12) and multiplying by 100.

Significance:

Beyond its inherent message of failure for students who drop out, young people who do not complete high school are at a great disadvantage in today's society. Dropouts have far higher unemployment rates than high school graduates. When employed, they earn less, are more likely to be in semi-skilled manual jobs and work at jobs with poorer working conditions. The social, economic and personal costs include foregone tax revenues, decreased productivity, increased demand for and reliance on social services, increased probability of criminal activity, reduced political participation and generally poorer health.

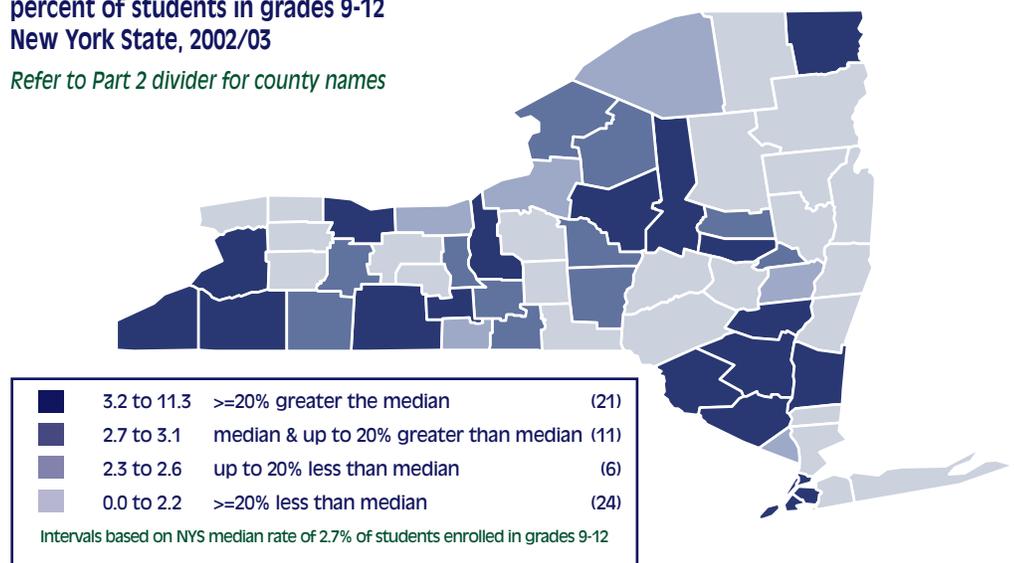
Findings:

- ➔ In 2002/03, the statewide reported dropout rate was 4.5 percent. However, in that year the reported dropout rate of 8.1 percent for New York City was more than three times the reported dropout rate of 2.5 percent for Rest of State.
- ➔ The percentage of students reported as having dropped out in the state remained fairly stable at about 4 percent through the 1990s and into 2000/01. The statewide public school dropout rate of 4.5 percent for 2002/03 was a 19.6 percent decrease from 2001/02 when the statewide public school dropout rate was 5.6 percent. The substantial increase in the dropout rate between the 2000/01 and 2001/02 years was due to the State's implementation of a new information system for accounting for and enumerating dropouts.
- ➔ In 2002/03, 64 percent of students who dropped out of school attended New York City public schools.
- ➔ The counties outside New York City with the highest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Montgomery (5.1%), Cayuga (4.6%), Herkimer (4.5%) and Chautauqua (4.0%).
- ➔ The counties with the lowest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Hamilton (0.0%), Putnam (0.6%), Nassau (1.3%), Rensselaer (1.3%) and Westchester (1.4%).

Annual Dropouts—Public Schools

percent of students in grades 9-12
New York State, 2002/03

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Annual Dropouts—Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12

	1995/96		2002/03	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	28,584	3.6	37,331	4.5
New York City	17,709	5.8	24,004	8.1
Bronx	N/A	N/A	4,090	7.9
Kings	N/A	N/A	6,878	7.5
New York	N/A	N/A	7,237	11.3
Queens	N/A	N/A	5,266	7.0
Richmond	N/A	N/A	533	3.3
Rest of State	10,875	2.2	13,327	2.5
Albany	300	2.7	308	2.5
Allegany	83	3.1	70	2.7
Broome	207	2.2	170	1.7
Cattaraugus	121	2.3	193	3.6
Cayuga	109	2.9	175	4.6
Chautauqua	199	2.6	301	4.0
Chemung	171	4.0	100	2.5
Chenango	90	3.0	91	3.0
Clinton	142	3.7	150	3.6
Columbia	74	2.8	71	2.2
Cortland	90	3.9	45	1.9
Delaware	48	2.0	44	1.8
Dutchess	249	2.1	479	3.4
Erie	713	1.8	1,643	3.8
Essex	18	1.2	38	2.2
Franklin	77	2.7	60	2.2
Fulton	85	2.9	75	2.7
Genesee	62	2.0	68	2.0
Greene	74	3.6	85	3.6
Hamilton	1	0.5	0	0.0
Herkimer	91	2.4	156	4.5
Jefferson	198	3.7	139	2.7
Lewis	44	2.7	45	2.8
Livingston	90	2.9	87	2.7
Madison	102	2.8	114	3.0
Monroe	836	2.8	1,260	3.5
Montgomery	88	3.5	129	5.1
Nassau	427	0.8	808	1.3
Niagara	209	1.9	172	1.6
Oneida	313	2.9	411	3.5
Onondaga	551	2.6	501	2.2
Ontario	114	2.2	119	2.1
Orange	384	2.4	648	3.3
Orleans	31	1.2	50	2.0
Oswego	329	4.4	191	2.5
Otsego	39	1.3	49	1.6
Putnam	65	1.8	29	0.6
Rensselaer	180	2.8	93	1.3
Rockland	129	1.1	299	2.3
St. Lawrence	159	2.7	130	2.4
Saratoga	193	2.0	164	1.6
Schenectady	207	3.6	185	2.7
Schoharie	46	2.7	34	2.0
Schuyler	28	3.9	26	3.8
Seneca	57	3.4	49	3.0
Steuben	198	3.4	195	3.4
Suffolk	1,343	2.1	1,568	2.1
Sullivan	117	3.7	116	3.4
Tioga	102	3.6	80	2.7
Tompkins	107	2.8	124	3.1
Ulster	237	3.2	300	3.4
Warren	91	2.8	73	2.1
Washington	91	3.0	64	1.9
Wayne	132	2.5	139	2.5
Westchester	545	1.6	560	1.4
Wyoming	64	3.5	35	1.9
Yates	25	2.7	19	2.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information, Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 1997, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect students enrolled in grades 9 through 12.
- Please note that data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	2.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	11.3
Standard Deviation:	1.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College—Public Schools, number and percent of graduating seniors

Definition:

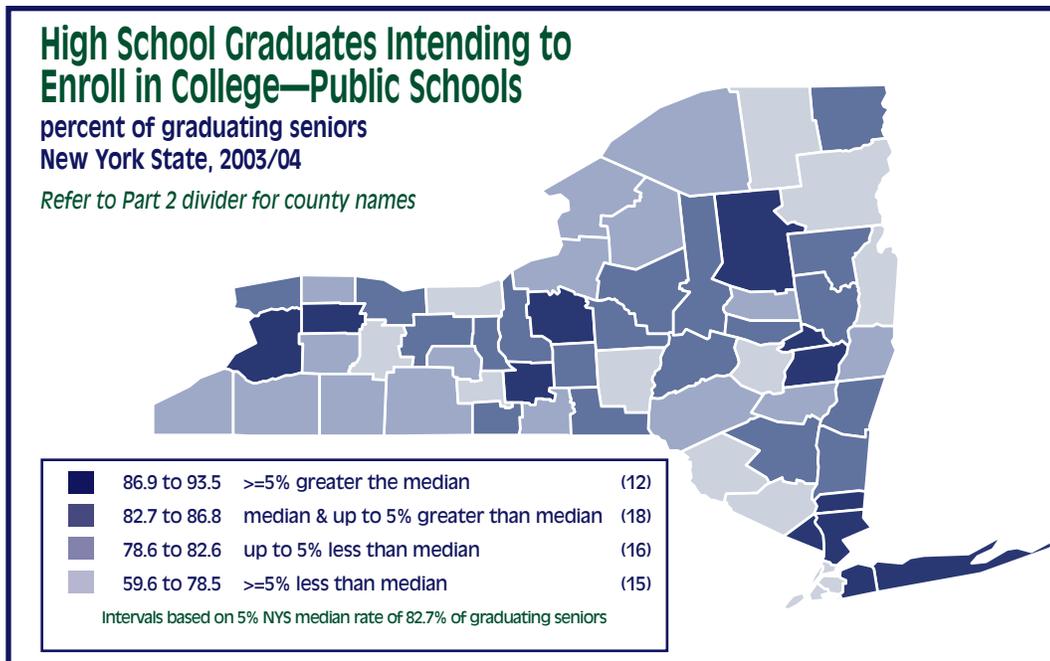
The rate of college-bound New York State high school graduates is based on secondary school reports of the number of seniors who intend to enroll in four-year and two-year post-secondary institutions as well as other post-secondary education programs divided by the total number of graduating seniors.

Significance:

Educational attainment is strongly related to future earnings. An educated workforce is essential to a healthy state economy.

Findings:

- The statewide rate of college bound high school graduates, both public and non-public schools combined, in 2003/04 (82.6%) was substantially higher than in 1975 (67.3%), but has not changed significantly since 1991. (Public and non-public combined data not presented.)
- More than eight out of ten high school graduates planned to pursue some form of postsecondary education in 2004. More than half planned to attend a four-year college.
- A greater percentage of non-public than public school graduates intended to continue their education, 95.2 percent compared to 81.0 percent, respectively.
- Non-public school students were much more likely (78.8%) than public school students (50.9%) to plan to attend four-year institutions.
- The percentage of college bound New York City public high school graduates (67.5%) for 2003/04 is significantly lower than the percentage of college-bound Rest of State public high school graduates (86.3%). The difference between New York City's college-bound percentages for 1995/96 (83.3%) and 2003/04 (67.5%) is attributable to a change in New York City's reporting of data for students whose post-graduation plans were unknown.



High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College—Public Schools, number and percent of graduating seniors

	1995/96		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	110,792	81.7	123,425	81.0
New York City	30,831	83.3	29,118	67.5
Bronx	4,572	84.8	3,732	59.6
Kings	10,062	81.4	8,598	71.8
New York	5,483	79.5	6,923	63.6
Queens	8,231	86.5	7,819	69.2
Richmond	2,022	86.9	2,046	75.6
Rest of State	79,961	81.1	94,307	86.3
Albany	1,749	82.7	2,291	89.1
Allegany	407	66.6	472	80.1
Broome	1,491	80.6	1,836	85.6
Cattaraugus	717	72.7	885	82.6
Cayuga	624	80.6	648	86.7
Chautauqua	1,153	73.9	1,227	79.7
Chemung	565	70.6	656	82.7
Chenango	448	73.9	469	76.4
Clinton	572	71.9	710	82.8
Columbia	414	78.1	478	84.6
Cortland	344	72.9	396	86.5
Delaware	401	75.1	391	80.0
Dutchess	1,846	83.6	2,473	85.3
Erie	6,195	80.9	7,391	87.0
Essex	238	69.6	299	78.5
Franklin	398	71.7	456	76.5
Fulton	465	79.4	417	80.2
Genesee	501	78.3	610	87.4
Greene	319	79.4	371	80.5
Hamilton	27	61.4	42	91.3
Herkimer	602	77.5	594	83.9
Jefferson	708	70.0	799	79.2
Lewis	265	71.8	267	78.8
Livingston	457	72.9	542	78.3
Madison	548	74.8	683	83.2
Monroe	4,501	79.9	6,097	84.3
Montgomery	296	56.6	460	86.8
Nassau	10,895	90.6	12,293	93.0
Niagara	1,657	77.7	1,925	85.4
Oneida	1,686	79.2	1,963	84.5
Onondaga	3,243	81.4	3,282	88.8
Ontario	820	80.2	1,103	85.0
Orange	2,497	79.4	3,100	77.9
Orleans	302	66.1	401	81.5
Oswego	972	67.8	1,171	79.3
Otsego	442	73.9	546	86.5
Putnam	665	87.4	963	88.1
Rensselaer	986	77.5	1,114	82.1
Rockland	2,420	92.7	2,572	93.5
St. Lawrence	913	74.3	880	80.0
Saratoga	1,687	83.1	1,951	85.6
Schenectady	1,044	85.2	1,150	89.1
Schoharie	248	69.5	261	74.8
Schuyler	112	70.9	104	71.2
Seneca	251	75.1	251	84.8
Steuben	892	69.4	961	81.4
Suffolk	11,761	84.8	13,734	88.8
Sullivan	426	70.9	476	76.9
Tioga	389	69.8	448	81.0
Tompkins	566	78.7	750	87.3
Ulster	1,071	74.7	1,424	83.2
Warren	522	78.9	587	83.4
Washington	447	68.0	511	77.9
Wayne	725	73.6	897	77.9
Westchester	5,571	86.2	7,103	89.6
Wyoming	273	75.0	283	80.4
Yates	127	67.6	143	78.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information, Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 1998, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect graduating seniors intending to enroll in college.
- Please note that data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	82.7
Minimum:	59.6
Maximum:	93.5
Standard Deviation:	6.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas—Public Schools, number and percent of graduates

Definition:

Regents diplomas (a.k.a., Regents-endorsed local diplomas) have historically been awarded to graduates who demonstrated a high level of achievement by completing coursework beyond the minimum required for a local high school diploma and passing a series of Regents examinations. Beginning with students who entered ninth grade in September 1996, all students not eligible for certain safety net provisions have been required to demonstrate competency on the Regents English examination to earn a high school diploma. (Safety net provisions apply to students with disabilities and to general-education students who qualify under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.) Each successive incoming class of ninth graders through September 2001 must score above a designated level on one or more additional Regents examinations. Students who first entered ninth grade in September 2001 and beyond are required to pass five (5) Regents examinations. The required Regents examinations are in English, mathematics, global history and geography, U.S. history and government, and science.

The percent of Regents diplomas is determined by dividing the number of Regents diplomas awarded by the total number of diplomas awarded and multiplying the result by 100.

Significance:

In New York State, a Regents diploma has historically signified rigorous effort and superior accomplishment, and has been an indicator of attainment for the educational system.

The local diploma is scheduled to cease to exist as a graduation credential for students who first entered ninth grade after September 2009. Therefore, during the phase-in

of the graduation requirements for the Regents only diploma, there should be an expectation of a rise in the percentage of students who receive a Regents diploma.

Once the phase-in of the Regents-only diploma is complete, the measure of superior academic accomplishment will be the percentage of students who received a Regents Diploma with Advanced Designation that will require the passing of eight (8) Regents examinations.

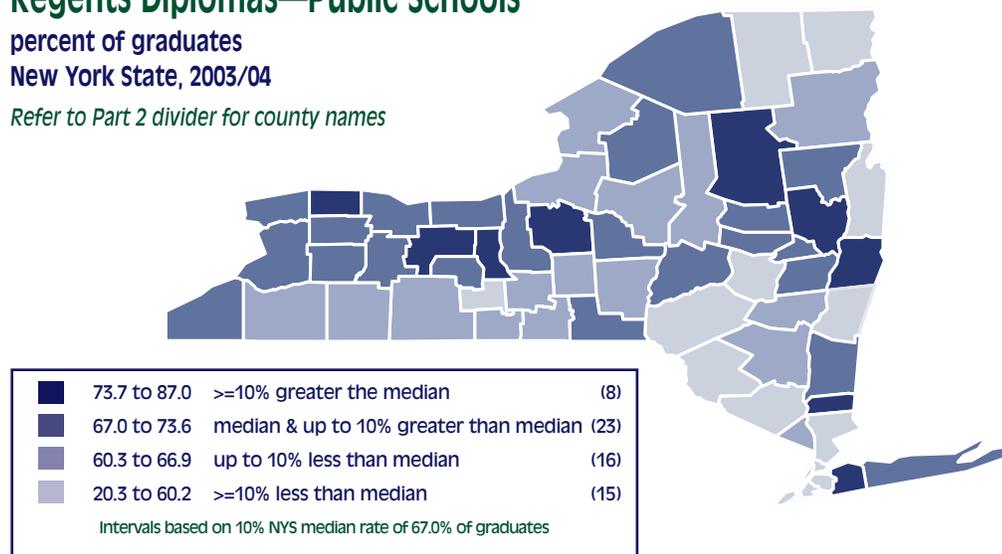
Findings:

- ➔ In 2003/04, 57.0 percent of New York State's public high school graduates received Regents diplomas. This figure represents a slow but steady increase since 1993/94.
- ➔ In 2003/04, 29.1 percent of public high school graduates in New York City received a Regents diploma compared to 68.0 percent in Rest of State. This disparity in the percentage of regents diplomas being awarded between New York City and Rest of State has remained fairly constant since 1989/90.
- ➔ In 2003/04, public high schools in Ontario (80.8%), Orleans (76.4%), Nassau (75.7%) and Seneca (75.3%) Counties had the highest percentages of students graduating with Regents diplomas. While graduates in New York City counties earned the lowest percentages of Regents diplomas in New York State, graduates in Schuyler (47.3%), Schoharie (53.0%), Westchester (54.1%) and Delaware (55.0%) Counties earned the lowest percentages of Regents diplomas among counties outside of New York City.

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas—Public Schools

percent of graduates
New York State, 2003/04

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas—Public Schools, number and percent of graduates

	1995/96		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	54,194	39.6	86,902	57.0
New York City	7,424	19.0	12,572	29.1
Bronx	1,026	18.2	1,268	20.3
Kings	2,347	18.4	3,741	31.2
New York	1,319	16.6	3,019	27.8
Queens	1,983	31.6	3,571	31.6
Richmond	749	19.4	973	35.9
Rest of State	46,770	47.8	74,330	68.0
Albany	1,172	53.5	1,797	69.9
Allegany	266	44.0	391	66.4
Broome	989	53.3	1,479	68.9
Cattaraugus	407	42.8	659	61.5
Cayuga	403	51.3	517	69.2
Chautauqua	749	48.7	1,087	70.6
Chemung	354	46.0	515	64.9
Chenango	279	46.7	386	62.9
Clinton	331	41.7	494	57.6
Columbia	221	41.4	338	59.8
Cortland	217	46.6	305	66.6
Delaware	231	44.3	269	55.0
Dutchess	1,020	45.7	1,986	68.5
Erie	3,500	45.5	5,949	70.1
Essex	136	40.7	232	60.9
Franklin	218	40.1	346	58.1
Fulton	277	48.5	352	67.7
Genesee	302	46.9	481	68.9
Greene	165	41.6	295	64.0
Hamilton	9	23.1	40	87.0
Herkimer	366	47.1	449	63.4
Jefferson	472	47.7	645	63.9
Lewis	179	48.0	233	68.7
Livingston	292	48.3	498	72.0
Madison	412	55.7	580	70.6
Monroe	2,809	47.9	5,227	72.2
Montgomery	250	45.5	384	72.5
Nassau	6,162	51.6	10,000	75.7
Niagara	773	41.4	1,600	71.0
Oneida	1,067	48.2	1,405	60.5
Onondaga	2,078	50.9	2,725	73.7
Ontario	613	62.4	1,048	80.8
Orange	1,484	45.5	2,361	59.3
Orleans	203	45.2	376	76.4
Oswego	604	44.8	926	62.7
Otsego	276	47.0	450	71.3
Putnam	409	55.3	812	74.3
Rensselaer	591	46.4	1,007	74.2
Rockland	1,287	49.4	1,825	66.4
St. Lawrence	622	51.8	746	67.8
Saratoga	1,105	55.5	1,697	74.5
Schenectady	555	48.6	892	69.1
Schoharie	135	40.9	185	53.0
Schuyler	64	40.0	69	47.3
Seneca	148	44.4	223	75.3
Steuben	550	46.3	722	61.1
Suffolk	6,987	50.2	10,650	68.8
Sullivan	240	40.1	345	55.7
Tioga	253	44.1	339	61.3
Tompkins	358	51.9	560	65.2
Ulster	654	49.1	1,142	66.7
Warren	353	53.1	480	68.2
Washington	287	43.6	374	57.0
Wayne	493	49.5	773	67.2
Westchester	2,115	33.8	4,286	54.1
Wyoming	197	51.0	253	71.9
Yates	81	45.0	125	68.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

June 1998, May 12, 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect graduates receiving regents diplomas.
- Please note that data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	67.0
Minimum:	20.3
Maximum:	87.0
Standard Deviation:	12.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics—Public Schools—Grades 4 & 8, number tested and percent at or above Level 3

Definition:

New York State has instituted new higher standards for all students in English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics. To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments in the 1998/99 school year. Students take the grade 4 ELA and grade 8 ELA tests in January. The grade 4 and grade 8 Mathematics tests are both taken by students in March. The number reported is the number of students tested. The percent reported is the number of students at or above the learning standard (Level 3).

Significance:

Grade 4 and 8 English Language Arts Levels (Listening, Reading, and Writing Standards) and Grade 4 and 8 Mathematics Levels (Knowledge, Reasoning, and Problem-Solving Standards) assess the percentage of students meeting the learning standards as follows:

Student Performance Levels

Level 4: Students exceed the learning standards for ELA or Mathematics, respectively. Their performance shows superior understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.

Level 3: Students meet the learning standards. Their performance shows thorough understanding of written or oral text or key math ideas, respectively.

Level 2: Students show partial achievement of the standards. Their performance shows partial understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.

Level 1: Students do not meet the standards. Their performance shows minimal understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.

Prior to the 1998/99 school year, Pupil Evaluation Program (PEP) tests were the primary State measures of student performance. A key difference is that the new tests are not minimum competency tests. They are more challenging and require students to write extended responses to questions. The tests will help improve teaching in classrooms and focus instruction on the needs of each student.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information, Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 2001, May 12, 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Level 3 signifies that students have met the standards and, with continued steady growth, should pass the Regents examination.
- Percentages reflect G-4 or G-8 students (including general education and special education students) scoring at or above Level 3.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

Findings:

➔ Statewide, public fourth-grade students performed substantially better on the ELA test in 2003/04 than in 1998/99. In January 2004, 62.3 percent of public school fourth-graders, compared with 48.9 percent in January 1999, demonstrated achievement of the skills and knowledge in English Language Arts expected of fourth-grade students.

➔ Both New York City students as well as students outside of New York City showed gains on the fourth-grade ELA test, although a significant gap remains between the two student universes.

➔ While fourth-grade students scored better on the ELA assessment in 2003/04 than in 1998/99, eighth-grade students scored slightly lower.

➔ In 2003/04, 47.3 percent of eighth-grade students statewide (compared with 48.3% in 1998/99) demonstrated proficiency on the eighth-grade ELA standards. As with grade four ELA results, there is a noticeable gap between aggregate grade eight ELA results in New York City and the remainder of the State. Less than 36 percent of New York City eighth-graders, compared with over 53 percent in Rest of State, demonstrated proficiency on the grade eight ELA standards in January 2004.

➔ In both 1998/99 and 2003/04, a larger percentage of students succeeded in meeting the State standards on grade four mathematics assessment than on any other assessment. This was true for both New York City and for Rest of State, with New York City increasing by 18.1 percentage points and Rest of State by 9.1 percentage points.

➔ Grade eight mathematics results showed significant improvement between 1998/99 and 2003/04 for New York City and Rest of State, although a significant gap remains between the two student universes. In 2003/04, 65.6 percent of students in Rest of State and 42.4 percent of students in New York City demonstrated achievement of the skills and knowledge in Mathematics expected of eighth-grade students.

NYS Statistics:

	ELA Grade 4		Mathematics Grade 4
Median:	63.0	Median:	82.7
Minimum:	36.5	Minimum:	58.8
Maximum:	82.5	Maximum:	93.8
Standard Deviation:	7.3	Standard Deviation:	5.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

**Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics—Public Schools—Grade 4,
number tested and percent at or above Level 3**

English Language Arts

Mathematics

	1998/99		2003/04		1998/99		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	207,245	48.9	128,393	62.3	214,433	66.9	169,814	79.2
New York City	72,152	34.4	36,638	49.7	77,650	50.0	53,861	68.1
Bronx	14,890	23.0	5,939	36.5	17,192	38.3	10,387	58.8
Kings	24,342	34.0	12,154	50.5	25,301	50.7	17,163	67.4
New York	9,500	35.3	4,703	47.8	10,674	48.6	7,301	68.1
Queens	18,951	40.2	11,123	58.1	19,956	56.7	15,596	75.5
Richmond	4,469	46.9	2,719	61.0	4,527	63.7	3,414	74.9
Rest of State	135,093	56.7	91,755	69.3	136,783	76.5	115,953	85.6
Albany	3,160	57.6	2,036	64.9	3,114	75.6	2,657	83.9
Allegany	633	52.0	376	63.9	636	74.8	488	83.3
Broome	2,347	63.0	1,442	64.9	2,384	82.9	1,946	87.1
Cattaraugus	1,314	48.3	693	61.7	1,326	70.4	919	81.2
Cayuga	905	56.1	494	63.1	909	74.6	656	83.9
Chautauqua	1,846	50.9	1,002	61.6	1,864	72.6	1,363	81.5
Chemung	1,039	42.3	547	59.8	1,047	64.5	722	79.3
Chenango	797	49.4	391	57.3	802	72.6	564	83.1
Clinton	1,000	47.9	549	58.3	995	71.5	763	80.9
Columbia	792	52.8	392	57.3	777	71.2	542	78.3
Cortland	589	49.9	330	57.2	595	68.1	442	77.1
Delaware	595	47.4	305	60.9	606	79.0	407	81.1
Dutchess	3,626	59.2	2,474	71.3	3,538	76.5	2,982	84.6
Erie	10,614	53.0	6,499	63.2	10,961	75.3	8,531	81.7
Essex	355	50.4	221	61.9	300	74.0	312	86.9
Franklin	670	47.8	346	52.8	598	69.2	550	82.7
Fulton	759	49.8	429	60.2	585	75.4	600	83.4
Genesee	808	58.0	505	67.6	816	78.8	648	85.7
Greene	563	52.8	330	58.1	572	73.3	453	79.9
Hamilton	47	61.7	27	67.5	44	79.5	30	78.9
Herkimer	874	47.9	524	60.0	825	71.5	718	81.4
Jefferson	1,488	51.3	876	64.4	1,494	70.0	1,136	82.6
Lewis	375	62.1	224	63.3	371	85.7	316	88.3
Livingston	755	55.2	484	69.6	751	76.2	592	85.5
Madison	948	52.8	625	71.3	944	77.0	765	87.6
Monroe	9,607	52.1	5,712	64.4	9,819	68.1	7,357	81.0
Montgomery	597	49.7	321	54.5	594	70.5	460	77.8
Nassau	15,065	65.7	13,030	82.5	15,249	84.0	15,345	93.8
Niagara	2,547	53.9	1,694	68.8	2,587	78.0	2,237	90.4
Oneida	2,832	55.8	1,810	66.3	2,843	75.2	2,396	85.8
Onondaga	5,762	55.4	3,412	60.7	5,832	74.2	4,628	80.3
Ontario	1,418	58.5	930	71.6	1,418	80.6	1,153	87.0
Orange	4,910	52.5	3,209	65.9	5,055	73.3	4,164	82.4
Orleans	649	49.8	373	66.8	623	70.0	481	84.7
Oswego	1,787	53.1	1,128	60.5	1,970	69.2	1,514	80.5
Otsego	743	53.4	398	63.1	741	76.2	527	83.8
Putnam	1,274	62.0	955	74.3	1,295	82.4	1,173	89.7
Rensselaer	1,829	55.6	1,079	61.6	1,746	76.0	1,416	80.6
Rockland	3,033	54.0	2,194	74.3	3,117	76.6	2,697	87.5
St. Lawrence	1,359	52.1	768	65.6	1,346	74.4	996	85.3
Saratoga	2,697	65.2	2,055	74.1	2,673	81.6	2,410	86.6
Schenectady	1,731	54.8	1,083	61.7	1,725	74.1	1,485	82.8
Schoharie	403	55.6	217	60.8	403	73.2	309	87.0
Schuyler	188	40.4	100	61.7	195	66.7	124	76.1
Seneca	408	48.5	208	58.1	403	69.5	284	79.1
Steuben	1,390	53.0	773	57.9	1,395	73.0	1,052	79.3
Suffolk	19,172	58.6	14,626	73.8	19,608	80.1	18,057	88.1
Sullivan	905	48.8	482	56.3	911	70.7	697	78.8
Tioga	704	59.1	403	70.1	708	81.6	506	88.0
Tompkins	981	62.7	618	65.1	982	79.0	823	84.8
Ulster	2,222	59.9	1,283	62.8	2,233	76.8	1,675	80.8
Warren	871	54.9	573	69.3	859	75.2	714	85.6
Washington	831	48.0	506	66.4	780	69.9	631	82.1
Wayne	1,440	51.0	852	63.7	1,450	72.3	1,112	82.5
Westchester	10,184	61.4	8,465	80.0	10,747	77.7	9,903	88.7
Wyoming	444	53.6	247	61.4	411	76.4	350	86.0
Yates	211	53.1	130	58.8	211	79.6	175	79.5

Student Performance, English Language Arts—Public Schools—Grade 8, number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	1998/99		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	187,312	48.3	103,148	47.3
New York City	58,694	35.7	25,918	35.7
Bronx	11,828	25.6	3,792	23.6
Kings	20,274	35.3	9,061	37.5
New York	7,668	35.5	3,244	33.8
Queens	15,377	41.5	7,745	42.6
Richmond	3,547	46.2	2,076	45.8
Rest of State	128,618	54.1	77,230	53.1
Albany	3,031	59.7	1,780	52.6
Allegany	711	48.2	283	44.0
Broome	2,442	58.4	1,413	53.7
Cattaraugus	1,469	46.7	615	46.3
Cayuga	992	51.6	481	50.0
Chautauqua	1,949	51.6	780	42.3
Chemung	1,079	47.5	451	41.6
Chenango	775	46.8	365	46.0
Clinton	951	49.5	507	42.3
Columbia	718	45.7	371	46.1
Cortland	678	54.3	272	42.6
Delaware	612	50.0	267	47.6
Dutchess	3,297	52.4	1,851	48.8
Erie	10,497	51.2	5,868	50.4
Essex	435	47.1	169	41.5
Franklin	700	48.0	267	38.3
Fulton	796	47.4	376	47.4
Genesee	880	55.6	486	54.3
Greene	619	52.7	282	43.7
Hamilton	57	63.2	26	56.5
Herkimer	917	50.7	397	43.0
Jefferson	1,359	43.0	613	45.1
Lewis	414	52.2	168	45.7
Livingston	844	55.3	396	50.0
Madison	1,023	54.0	545	51.6
Monroe	8,762	54.2	4,612	45.3
Montgomery	462	50.0	307	46.0
Nassau	13,464	61.1	10,985	64.9
Niagara	2,757	48.3	1,458	51.0
Oneida	2,973	50.7	1,455	49.5
Onondaga	5,724	51.5	2,816	45.5
Ontario	1,436	56.1	811	54.6
Orange	4,391	50.8	2,926	55.0
Orleans	659	47.2	341	48.6
Oswego	2,000	48.5	852	40.4
Otsego	813	53.9	377	47.7
Putnam	1,179	64.0	814	59.5
Rensselaer	1,783	50.9	821	45.4
Rockland	2,903	58.6	1,955	59.7
St. Lawrence	1,303	48.6	669	45.9
Saratoga	2,670	60.6	1,796	62.4
Schenectady	1,620	55.8	832	43.8
Schoharie	480	51.5	189	42.5
Schuyler	161	49.7	61	32.4
Seneca	424	48.8	190	46.5
Steuben	1,490	48.3	688	44.9
Suffolk	16,782	55.5	12,401	59.8
Sullivan	893	45.4	372	38.0
Tioga	846	52.5	401	53.7
Tompkins	1,061	65.0	583	54.1
Ulster	2,134	53.1	1,085	45.2
Warren	887	57.5	582	59.5
Washington	817	45.2	414	46.7
Wayne	1,504	47.0	733	48.6
Westchester	8,242	58.7	6,363	59.2
Wyoming	510	52.7	202	50.1
Yates	243	59.7	110	45.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 2001, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Level 3 signifies that students (including general education and special education students) have met the standards and, with continued steady growth, should pass the Regents examination.
- Percentages reflect grade 8 students (including general education and special education students) scoring at or above Level 3.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	46.2
Minimum:	23.6
Maximum:	64.9
Standard Deviation:	7.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance, Mathematics—Public Schools—Grade 8, number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	1998/99		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	192,094	38.0	128,685	57.7
New York City	62,841	22.7	32,557	42.4
Bronx	12,971	12.2	4,968	29.6
Kings	21,395	22.4	11,337	44.9
New York	8,383	25.6	4,453	43.4
Queens	16,531	28.1	9,689	48.9
Richmond	3,561	31.8	2,110	46.0
Rest of State	129,253	45.4	96,128	65.6
Albany	2,942	54.9	2,259	66.6
Allegany	708	35.6	338	53.4
Broome	2,452	51.7	1,751	66.6
Cattaraugus	1,469	38.1	902	67.5
Cayuga	998	42.3	633	66.1
Chautauqua	1,963	45.1	1,198	64.4
Chemung	1,084	33.1	570	53.3
Chenango	781	38.9	475	60.5
Clinton	1,036	40.3	766	64.9
Columbia	744	40.2	430	53.3
Cortland	682	44.0	380	59.7
Delaware	621	39.9	327	57.8
Dutchess	3,312	41.2	2,246	60.1
Erie	10,607	46.4	7,190	61.9
Essex	427	55.0	254	62.4
Franklin	732	36.1	436	62.8
Fulton	795	41.3	513	64.9
Genesee	872	46.8	615	68.9
Greene	598	41.3	327	53.8
Hamilton	57	50.9	30	66.7
Herkimer	924	34.3	545	59.2
Jefferson	1,122	42.2	861	63.9
Lewis	416	48.3	245	66.6
Livingston	845	47.7	536	65.0
Madison	1,022	50.5	680	64.1
Monroe	8,564	47.6	5,916	57.9
Montgomery	601	38.4	415	60.8
Nassau	13,720	52.2	13,214	77.0
Niagara	2,760	38.0	1,861	65.2
Oneida	2,986	40.5	1,851	62.3
Onondaga	5,775	42.6	3,526	56.7
Ontario	1,435	46.8	1,033	70.1
Orange	4,473	37.1	3,204	59.7
Orleans	653	38.9	435	61.4
Oswego	1,913	38.0	1,291	60.9
Otsego	813	44.9	540	69.2
Putnam	1,167	52.4	1,030	74.5
Rensselaer	1,518	44.7	1,025	56.9
Rockland	2,964	45.8	2,199	65.1
St. Lawrence	1,405	39.6	928	63.5
Saratoga	2,659	54.5	2,188	76.4
Schenectady	1,667	45.2	1,110	58.7
Schoharie	481	34.5	247	58.0
Schuyler	161	28.6	85	45.0
Seneca	422	40.0	248	60.6
Steuben	1,489	41.4	900	58.9
Suffolk	16,963	45.1	15,003	71.1
Sullivan	892	33.9	522	53.0
Tioga	854	44.1	437	59.0
Tompkins	1,077	57.0	719	66.5
Ulster	2,135	37.9	1,377	56.8
Warren	879	47.9	739	76.4
Washington	778	41.4	551	62.8
Wayne	1,508	39.8	961	63.6
Westchester	8,584	50.1	7,658	69.0
Wyoming	508	40.4	232	59.0
Yates	240	46.7	176	73.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 2001, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Level 3 signifies that students (including general education and special education students) have met the standards and, with continued steady growth, should pass the Regents examination.
- Percentages reflect grade 8 students (including general education and special education students) scoring at or above Level 3.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	62.1
Minimum:	29.6
Maximum:	77.0
Standard Deviation:	8.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

Students with Limited English Proficiency—Public and Non-Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K through grade 12

Definition:

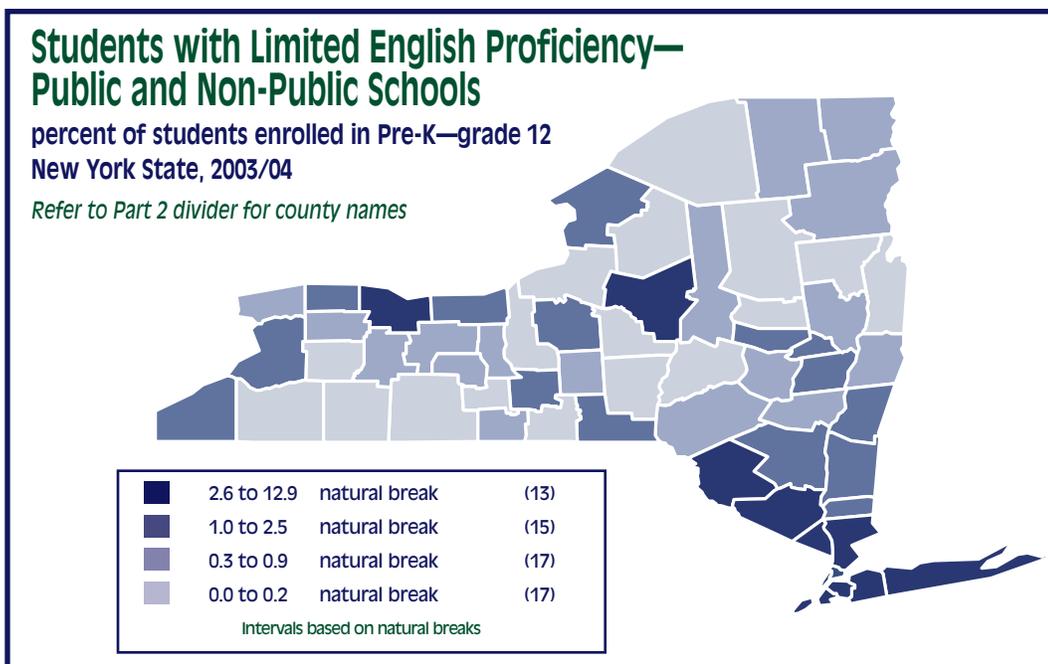
Students with Limited English Proficiency are students (formerly referred to as English Language Learners) in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 who come from a home where a language other than English is spoken and score at or below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment instrument.

Significance:

Limited proficiency in English may hinder children's abilities to benefit from their educational experience and achieve high standards. Identified students are entitled to special instruction and assessment services to assist them in learning English and achieving objectives in other academic areas. These services are of two general types: 1) Bilingual Education Programs – implemented in school districts which have an enrollment of 20 or more Limited English Proficiency students of the same grade level assigned to the same building and all of whom have the same native language, which is other than English; and 2) Free Standing English as a Second Language – implemented in school districts which have fewer than 20 Limited English Proficiency pupils at the same grade level assigned to a building who speak the same language other than English.

Findings:

- Over 160 languages are spoken by Limited English Proficient students in New York State schools. Five languages account for the majority of Limited English Proficiency students. Those languages were Spanish, Chinese, Russian, Haitian-Creole and Urdu.
- The total number of LEP students in 1995/96 and in 2003/04 was not substantially different (219,394 and 226,973, respectively), however, increasing enrollment between those two years caused the percentage to drop substantially from 7.9 percent in 1995/96 to 6.7 percent in 2003/04.
- Limited English Proficiency students are concentrated in New York City, where in 2003/04 public and non-public schools enrolled 70 percent of all identified Limited English Proficiency students in the State. However, the New York City percentage of all LEP students has decreased since 1995/96 when New York City Schools accounted for 81 percent of all LEP students.
- The percentage of LEP students in New York City in public and non-public schools decreased from 17.2 percent in 1995/96 to 11.8 percent in 2003/04, still over three times the percentage (3.3%) in Rest of State.



Students with Limited English Proficiency—Public and Non-Public Schools, number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K through grade 12

	1995/96		2003/04	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	219,394	7.9	226,973	6.7
New York City	177,654	17.2	158,524	11.8
Bronx	43,940	20.8	33,548	12.9
Kings	49,755	14.5	52,523	12.0
New York	37,364	22.4	29,652	12.5
Queens	44,743	17.3	40,147	12.3
Richmond	1,852	3.6	2,654	3.3
Rest of State	41,740	2.4	68,449	3.3
Albany	481	1.2	741	1.5
Allegany	3	N/A	20	0.2
Broome	674	2.0	548	1.6
Cattaraugus	156	0.9	26	0.2
Cayuga	28	0.2	20	0.2
Chautauqua	429	1.7	462	1.9
Chemung	24	0.2	42	0.3
Chenango	12	0.1	2	0.0
Clinton	22	0.2	77	0.5
Columbia	86	0.9	164	1.6
Cortland	24	0.3	40	0.5
Delaware	29	0.4	68	0.9
Dutchess	601	1.4	1,170	2.2
Erie	3,420	2.4	3,028	1.8
Essex	4	0.1	32	0.6
Franklin	7	0.1	38	0.4
Fulton	5	N/A	20	0.2
Genesee	22	0.2	43	0.4
Greene	24	0.3	57	0.6
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	46	0.4	39	0.3
Jefferson	294	1.5	283	1.5
Lewis	4	N/A	4	0.1
Livingston	49	0.5	55	0.5
Madison	8	0.1	16	0.1
Monroe	3,909	3.3	4,154	3.0
Montgomery	322	3.8	202	2.4
Nassau	8,276	4.5	12,105	4.8
Niagara	191	0.5	309	0.8
Oneida	540	1.4	1,402	3.5
Onondaga	1,561	2.0	1,687	1.9
Ontario	139	0.7	144	0.8
Orange	1,836	3.1	7,621	9.7
Orleans	75	0.9	175	2.2
Oswego	76	0.3	45	0.2
Otsego	11	0.1	21	0.2
Putnam	115	0.8	287	1.6
Rensselaer	169	0.7	182	0.7
Rockland	1,623	4.2	6,716	10.6
St. Lawrence	19	0.1	24	0.1
Saratoga	30	0.1	109	0.3
Schenectady	369	1.7	343	1.3
Schoharie	1	N/A	16	0.3
Schuyler	3	0.1	0	0.0
Seneca	9	0.2	15	0.3
Steuben	24	0.1	38	0.2
Suffolk	5,722	2.6	11,597	4.1
Sullivan	318	2.7	450	3.6
Tioga	5	N/A	7	0.1
Tompkins	389	2.9	311	2.3
Ulster	374	1.3	527	1.7
Warren	14	0.1	14	0.1
Washington	6	0.1	23	0.2
Wayne	171	0.9	240	1.3
Westchester	8,980	7.2	12,676	7.1
Wyoming	11	0.2	4	0.1
Yates	0	0.0	10	0.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 1999, May 2006

Notes:

- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect students who score at or below the 40th percentile on an approved English Language Instrument.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	0.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	12.9
Standard Deviation:	3.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Goal 5: Children and youth will demonstrate good citizenship as law-abiding, contributing members of their families, schools and communities.

- Objective 1: Children and youth will assume personal responsibility for their behavior.
- Objective 2: Youth will demonstrate ethical behavior and civic values.
- Objective 3: Children and youth will understand and respect people who are different from themselves.
- Objective 4: Children and youth will participate in family and community activities.
- Objective 5: Children and youth will have positive peer interactions.
- Objective 6: Children and youth will make constructive use of leisure time.
- Objective 7: Youth will delay becoming parents until adulthood.
- Objective 8: Children and youth will refrain from violence and other illegal behaviors.

Indicators:

- Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes
- Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI
- Assault Hospitalizations
- Driving While Intoxicated Arrests
- Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services

Citizenship

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-19 years

Definition:

New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. An arrest is counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified or cited by a law enforcement official. An arrest is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs (this jurisdiction is not necessarily where the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is recorded. It is important to note that many persons who commit crimes are never arrested, a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, and more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident. The adolescent arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported adolescent arrests for violent and property index crimes (or, for adolescents who are not treated as adults, for acts which would constitute violent and property index crimes if committed by an adult) by an estimate of the population of youth in the appropriate age category.

Significance:

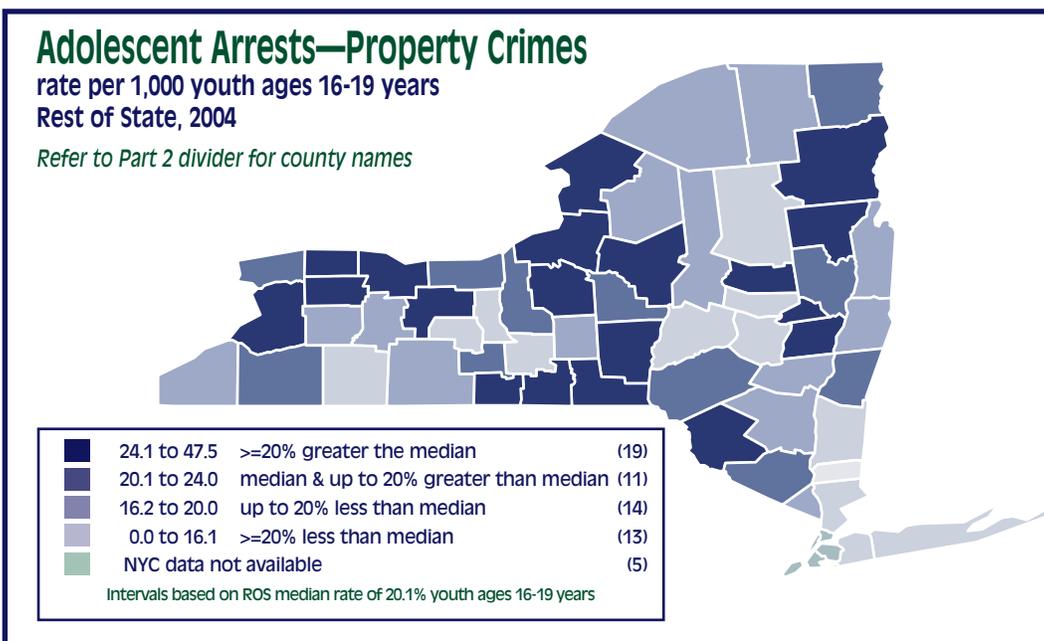
The reasons why adolescents misbehave or commit crimes are very complex. Most adolescent behaviors simply represent limit-testing and experimentation with adult activities. Some engage in more serious acts of delinquency or crime that may bring them to the attention of the juvenile or criminal justice systems. In these cases, there is cause for concern that adolescents are not preparing to assume responsible adult roles. Still others commit serious criminal acts, including acts of violence, that indelibly mark their lives as well as the lives of their victims.

Arrests of adolescents are handled by different parts of the justice system, as determined by the age of the youth and the type of offense. In general, arrests for youth ages 15 years and under are handled by the juvenile justice or family court system. Arrests for youth ages 16 years and older are prosecuted in the criminal court system. The majority of other states see youth up through the age of 17 years in the family or juvenile court system. Under New York's laws governing juvenile offenders, youth ages 13 through 15 years can be prosecuted in the criminal court system for specified serious offenses.

The numbers of arrests in the New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for violent and property index offenses are primarily a gauge of law enforcement's response to crime. These numbers are the best official indicator of the relative level of criminal activity among youth throughout New York State. A distinction is made between violent and property offenses because the arrest trends for these two categories generally differ. Number of arrests may reflect level of police activity rather than level of crime. Number of arrests may reflect multiple arrests of an individual. Arrests may not equate to convictions or adjudications.

Findings:

- Outside of New York City there were 24,648 arrests for violent and property index crimes in New York State during 2004 involving youth ages 10 through 19 years. Twenty percent of these arrests were for violent crimes.



Adolescent Arrests—Property Index Crimes

number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-15 years

Ages 10-12 Years

Ages 13-15 Years

	1995		2004		1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	2,843	4.0	N/A	N/A	13,813	18.8	N/A	N/A
New York City	763	2.8	N/A	N/A	4,278	14.8	N/A	N/A
Bronx	148	2.8	N/A	N/A	698	12.8	N/A	N/A
Kings	209	2.1	N/A	N/A	1,275	12.4	N/A	N/A
New York	167	4.2	N/A	N/A	1,189	28.7	N/A	N/A
Queens	178	2.6	N/A	N/A	852	11.8	N/A	N/A
Richmond	61	3.8	N/A	N/A	264	15.4	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	2,080	4.8	944	2.0	9,535	21.4	5,653	11.5
Albany	70	6.9	56	5.0	304	29.1	238	20.3
Allegany	9	3.9	8	4.1	51	21.2	24	11.2
Broome	80	10.1	43	5.6	311	39.7	201	24.4
Cattaraugus	42	10.5	14	4.2	145	35.2	62	16.5
Cayuga	22	5.8	3	0.9	151	42.6	4	1.1
Chautauqua	60	9.5	38	6.8	197	31.8	142	24.4
Chemung	37	8.7	13	3.7	218	54.1	106	27.7
Chenango	10	3.9	9	4.0	61	23.7	38	15.6
Clinton	25	6.9	8	2.6	82	22.6	77	22.4
Columbia	22	8.7	1	0.4	78	29.5	22	7.6
Cortland	4	1.9	2	1.0	57	26.8	20	10.2
Delaware	11	5.2	18	10.2	55	26.0	64	33.0
Dutchess	71	6.9	25	2.0	316	30.2	151	11.5
Erie	116	3.1	46	1.2	734	19.6	511	12.6
Essex	6	3.8	0	0.0	20	12.8	18	11.4
Franklin	23	10.9	30	16.2	52	25.2	92	42.9
Fulton	48	19.7	14	6.3	97	37.9	40	16.8
Genesee	31	11.4	27	10.8	115	42.8	208	75.7
Greene	3	1.7	2	1.0	37	19.2	13	6.5
Hamilton	2	9.3	0	0.0	14	65.4	0	0.0
Herkimer	11	3.7	11	4.2	54	18.2	25	9.4
Jefferson	36	7.0	10	2.2	135	27.2	94	20.3
Lewis	7	4.7	3	2.6	18	12.3	8	6.4
Livingston	8	3.0	5	2.1	24	9.1	24	9.2
Madison	16	5.2	2	0.7	43	14.3	47	15.8
Monroe	161	5.6	106	3.3	603	21.2	396	11.7
Montgomery	22	10.0	8	4.1	103	48.7	38	18.3
Nassau	29	0.6	21	0.4	391	7.6	241	4.1
Niagara	131	13.9	35	3.9	346	36.9	159	16.8
Oneida	75	7.5	37	3.9	299	29.9	314	31.8
Onondaga	168	8.8	46	2.3	627	33.5	419	20.5
Ontario	35	8.4	10	2.3	233	57.5	66	14.4
Orange	84	5.7	26	1.5	443	30.3	179	9.7
Orleans	15	7.2	9	4.8	36	18.8	27	13.6
Oswego	23	3.7	18	3.2	78	13.1	83	14.3
Otsego	9	3.7	9	4.1	48	19.8	38	15.8
Putnam	4	1.1	5	1.1	27	7.1	14	3.0
Rensselaer	31	5.0	2	0.3	107	17.5	55	8.6
Rockland	30	2.5	6	0.4	177	13.6	86	6.1
St. Lawrence	28	5.6	12	2.9	108	20.7	37	8.0
Saratoga	41	4.9	17	2.0	178	20.6	112	12.4
Schenectady	46	8.2	51	8.3	205	36.2	182	28.4
Schoharie	3	2.2	5	4.1	21	14.9	8	6.2
Schuyler	7	7.4	0	0.0	11	11.9	14	17.4
Seneca	17	11.8	5	3.6	49	35.6	24	16.5
Steuben	20	4.2	9	2.1	96	20.3	31	6.8
Suffolk	118	2.1	31	0.5	801	13.4	387	5.7
Sullivan	15	5.1	11	3.6	85	29.4	58	17.5
Tioga	10	3.8	6	2.7	32	12.4	22	8.8
Tompkins	10	3.3	3	1.0	91	29.2	9	2.8
Ulster	29	4.5	11	1.5	221	34.1	94	11.9
Warren	13	5.1	5	1.9	48	17.8	40	14.4
Washington	9	3.4	3	1.2	51	18.7	33	11.7
Wayne	44	9.9	6	1.4	135	32.0	18	3.9
Westchester	78	2.5	39	1.0	466	14.1	231	5.6
Wyoming	5	2.5	1	0.6	30	15.1	3	1.7
Yates	0	0.0	3	2.8	20	19.1	6	5.7

Adolescent Arrests—Property Index Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 16-19 years

Ages 16-19 Years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	24,199	25.7	N/A	N/A
New York City	6,712	18.7	N/A	N/A
Bronx	1,285	19.0	N/A	N/A
Kings	1,916	15.6	N/A	N/A
New York	1,827	31.4	N/A	N/A
Queens	1,339	14.9	N/A	N/A
Richmond	345	16.8	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	17,487	29.9	13,095	20.4
Albany	714	43.2	544	28.7
Allegany	117	22.7	42	8.9
Broome	382	34.2	403	30.6
Cattaraugus	191	36.1	128	22.6
Cayuga	209	48.4	106	22.4
Chautauqua	231	27.9	176	20.0
Chemung	216	42.6	240	47.5
Chenango	142	55.5	111	39.7
Clinton	143	26.7	107	20.5
Columbia	73	23.5	75	20.9
Cortland	112	28.6	78	19.3
Delaware	115	35.5	64	22.0
Dutchess	389	27.7	212	11.8
Erie	1,592	32.8	1,492	28.1
Essex	41	23.3	58	26.8
Franklin	101	37.2	55	18.5
Fulton	201	62.1	96	32.2
Genesee	158	48.1	85	24.5
Greene	102	44.5	54	18.3
Hamilton	9	35.3	0	0.0
Herkimer	98	25.6	67	19.1
Jefferson	237	36.2	187	30.7
Lewis	47	31.1	29	17.1
Livingston	104	22.0	98	18.4
Madison	105	16.9	139	24.0
Monroe	1,442	38.3	1,094	24.1
Montgomery	75	29.6	41	15.7
Nassau	1,479	23.9	823	12.1
Niagara	366	32.4	250	20.1
Oneida	433	32.3	499	36.4
Onondaga	1,188	44.8	863	30.1
Ontario	228	43.3	206	34.0
Orange	839	47.6	501	22.6
Orleans	62	26.0	86	33.2
Oswego	234	28.4	205	24.4
Otsego	117	23.4	82	15.9
Putnam	50	11.4	55	10.6
Rensselaer	203	21.3	157	16.3
Rockland	346	23.6	294	17.8
St. Lawrence	229	24.4	153	17.7
Saratoga	281	26.7	228	20.1
Schenectady	176	24.6	256	31.4
Schoharie	59	19.8	18	7.0
Schuyler	43	44.2	25	21.1
Seneca	52	30.6	28	15.0
Steuben	218	42.4	108	19.7
Suffolk	1,463	20.0	947	12.5
Sullivan	165	46.5	143	34.7
Tioga	48	17.9	82	27.1
Tompkins	185	17.0	87	8.1
Ulster	388	47.4	189	18.4
Warren	180	53.3	107	29.6
Washington	108	34.2	63	17.9
Wayne	162	35.0	129	23.6
Westchester	777	19.5	668	14.4
Wyoming	49	23.0	40	17.0
Yates	13	9.9	22	13.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal
Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice
Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. –
population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1997, November 2005

Notes:

- 2004 data are preliminary and subject to revision.
- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates per 1,000 youth in each age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Rest of State Statistics:

(for ages 10-12 years)

Median: 2.3
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 16.2
Standard
Deviation: 2.9

(for ages 13-15 years)

Median: 11.9
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 75.7
Standard
Deviation: 11.9

(for ages 16-19 years)

Median: 20.1
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 47.5
Standard
Deviation: 8.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Arrests—Violent Index Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-15 years

Ages 10-12 Years

Ages 13-15 Years

	1995		2004		1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	946	1.3	N/A	N/A	7,558	10.3	N/A	N/A
New York City	684	2.5	N/A	N/A	5,937	20.6	N/A	N/A
Bronx	148	2.8	N/A	N/A	1,317	24.2	N/A	N/A
Kings	255	2.6	N/A	N/A	2,184	21.2	N/A	N/A
New York	109	2.7	N/A	N/A	914	22.0	N/A	N/A
Queens	153	2.2	N/A	N/A	1,336	18.5	N/A	N/A
Richmond	19	1.2	N/A	N/A	186	10.8	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	262	0.6	132	0.3	1,621	3.6	1,147	2.3
Albany	5	0.5	1	0.1	71	6.8	41	3.5
Allengany	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.2	8	3.7
Broome	1	0.1	5	0.7	15	1.9	15	1.8
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	4.9	8	2.1
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	2.3	0	0.0
Chautauqua	3	0.5	7	1.2	7	1.1	18	3.1
Chemung	0	0.0	1	0.3	12	3.0	8	2.1
Chenango	1	0.4	0	0.0	10	3.9	4	1.6
Clinton	5	1.4	0	0.0	12	3.3	39	11.4
Columbia	10	4.0	0	0.0	27	10.2	4	1.4
Cortland	2	1.0	3	1.6	3	1.4	1	0.5
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	3	1.5
Dutchess	4	0.4	5	0.4	57	5.4	26	2.0
Erie	26	0.7	14	0.4	165	4.4	90	2.2
Essex	1	0.6	2	1.5	9	5.7	4	2.5
Franklin	2	0.9	1	0.5	4	1.9	5	2.3
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.2	4	1.7
Genesee	0	0.0	1	0.4	12	4.5	7	2.5
Greene	2	1.1	0	0.0	10	5.2	4	2.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9
Herkimer	0	0.0	1	0.4	5	1.7	4	1.5
Jefferson	3	0.6	2	0.4	8	1.6	8	1.7
Lewis	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.7	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.3	1	0.4
Madison	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.7	1	0.3
Monroe	27	0.9	10	0.3	106	3.7	67	2.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.4	2	1.0
Nassau	12	0.2	7	0.1	103	2.0	99	1.7
Niagara	12	1.3	7	0.8	35	3.7	18	1.9
Oneida	5	0.5	3	0.3	35	3.5	21	2.1
Onondaga	38	2.0	12	0.6	133	7.1	120	5.9
Ontario	0	0.0	1	0.2	9	2.2	2	0.4
Orange	10	0.7	1	0.1	45	3.1	58	3.1
Orleans	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.5
Oswego	1	0.2	0	0.0	15	2.5	9	1.5
Otsego	1	0.4	0	0.0	4	1.7	5	2.1
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	6	1.3
Rensselaer	4	0.6	2	0.3	21	3.4	20	3.1
Rockland	3	0.2	3	0.2	13	1.0	11	0.8
St. Lawrence	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	5	1.1
Saratoga	8	1.0	1	0.1	22	2.5	11	1.2
Schenectady	9	1.6	11	1.8	42	7.4	47	7.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	5.7	2	1.6
Schuyler	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	0.7	2	1.4	0	0.0	6	4.1
Steuben	3	0.6	0	0.0	10	2.1	1	0.2
Suffolk	15	0.3	11	0.2	157	2.6	106	1.6
Sullivan	4	1.4	3	1.0	12	4.1	17	5.1
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	1	0.4
Tompkins	1	0.3	0	0.0	18	5.8	3	0.9
Ulster	8	1.2	2	0.3	82	12.6	42	5.3
Warren	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.1	4	1.4
Washington	0	0.0	4	1.6	1	0.4	3	1.1
Wayne	1	0.2	0	0.0	13	3.1	9	2.0
Westchester	29	0.9	6	0.1	242	7.3	145	3.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	3.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	1	0.9	2	1.9	0	0.0

Adolescent Arrests—Violent Index Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 16-19 years

Ages 16-19 Years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	15,591	16.5	N/A	N/A
New York City	11,390	31.7	N/A	N/A
Bronx	2,651	39.2	N/A	N/A
Kings	3,866	31.5	N/A	N/A
New York	2,199	37.8	N/A	N/A
Queens	2,304	25.7	N/A	N/A
Richmond	370	18.1	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	4,201	7.2	3,677	5.7
Albany	206	12.5	109	5.7
Allegany	34	6.6	10	2.1
Broome	64	5.7	65	4.9
Cattaraugus	33	6.2	23	4.1
Cayuga	30	6.9	26	5.5
Chautauqua	45	5.4	40	4.5
Chemung	33	6.5	24	4.7
Chenango	23	9.0	9	3.2
Clinton	23	4.3	10	1.9
Columbia	34	11.0	16	4.5
Cortland	20	5.1	10	2.5
Delaware	19	5.9	12	4.1
Dutchess	120	8.5	63	3.5
Erie	599	12.4	546	10.3
Essex	10	5.7	8	3.7
Franklin	15	5.5	15	5.0
Fulton	10	3.1	19	6.4
Genesee	10	3.0	15	4.3
Greene	14	6.1	21	7.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	9	2.3	25	7.1
Jefferson	19	2.9	21	3.5
Lewis	3	2.0	4	2.4
Livingston	7	1.5	19	3.6
Madison	18	2.9	13	2.2
Monroe	322	8.5	237	5.2
Montgomery	5	2.0	2	0.8
Nassau	359	5.8	452	6.7
Niagara	119	10.5	76	6.1
Oneida	82	6.1	51	3.7
Onondaga	284	10.7	225	7.8
Ontario	25	4.7	12	2.0
Orange	157	8.9	173	7.8
Orleans	17	7.1	4	1.5
Oswego	22	2.7	22	2.6
Otsego	20	4.0	19	3.7
Putnam	9	2.1	9	1.7
Rensselaer	58	6.1	62	6.4
Rockland	74	5.0	77	4.7
St. Lawrence	34	3.6	18	2.1
Saratoga	50	4.8	27	2.4
Schenectady	41	5.7	58	7.1
Schoharie	2	0.7	5	2.0
Schuyler	3	3.1	0	0.0
Seneca	7	4.1	11	5.9
Steuben	38	7.4	18	3.3
Suffolk	447	6.1	318	4.2
Sullivan	54	15.2	49	11.9
Tioga	9	3.4	6	2.0
Tompkins	54	5.0	21	1.9
Ulster	69	8.4	85	8.3
Warren	49	14.5	19	5.3
Washington	9	2.8	11	3.1
Wayne	19	4.1	28	5.1
Westchester	364	9.1	451	9.7
Wyoming	0	0.0	3	1.3
Yates	1	0.8	5	3.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 1997, November 2005

Notes:

- 2004 data are preliminary and subject to revision.
- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates per 1,000 youth in each age group.

Rest of State Statistics:

(for ages 10-12 years)

Median: 0.1
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 1.8
Standard Deviation: 0.5

(for ages 13-15 years)

Median: 1.7
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 11.4
Standard Deviation: 2.0

(for ages 16-19 years)

Median: 4.1
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 11.9
Standard Deviation: 2.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI, number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 10-20 years

Definition:

The youth drug arrest rate is based on the number of arrests for the use, possession or sale of drugs, public narcotic intoxication or driving under the influence (DUI) of drugs, per 10,000 youth 10 through 20 years.

Significance:

Regular use of controlled substances is strongly related to health, mental health, educational attainment and other social problems for youth. For example, a landmark longitudinal study, funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, examined the causes and relationships between drug abuse and urban delinquency (Huizinga, Loeber & Thornberry, 1994). The study found that while controlling for age, gender and ethnic group, the greater a youth's involvement in drug use, the more serious his or her delinquency, and vice versa. The evidence is growing that preventing early-aged drug use can reduce serious delinquency, alcohol problems and drug addiction in older adolescents and young adults.

Note:

Community indicators are not direct measures of the population's behavior, but are instead measures of the performance of the community service systems that generate them. Indicator data produced by public service or social control agencies are affected by policy shifts, resource fluctuations, degree of centralization and standardization, local reporting practices and local service delivery differences. Local qualitative information regarding the "role" of the indicator in the context of its service setting must be obtained and applied when interpreting the results of indicator-based studies. The rate of youth drug arrests is a

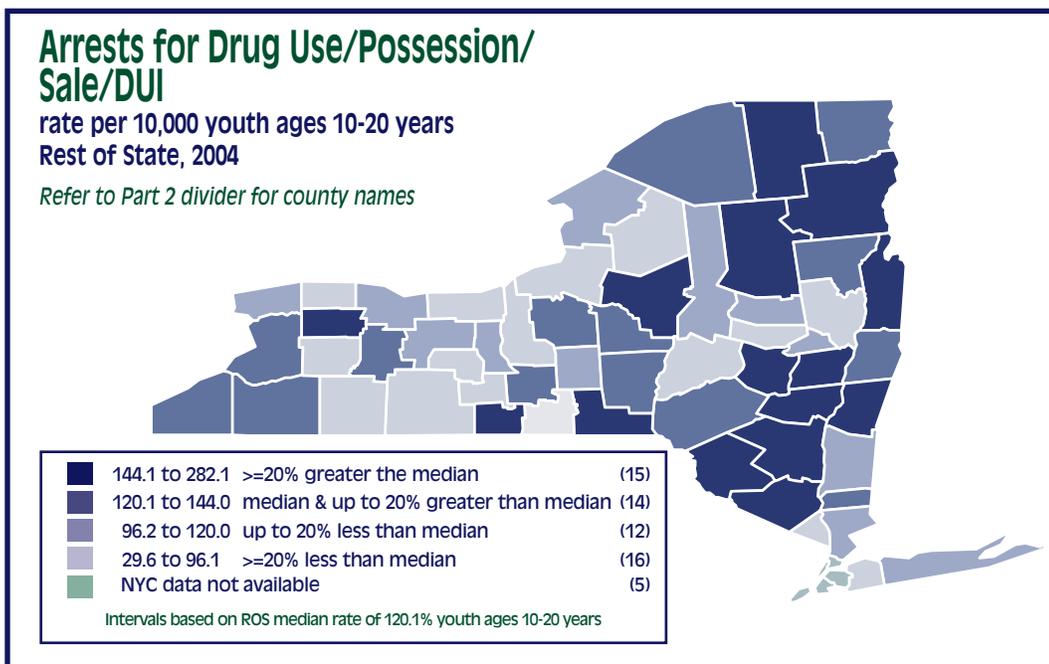
direct measure of law enforcement response to youth and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and is an indirect measure of youth AOD use in the population.

Findings:

- The New York State youth drug arrest rate increased steadily throughout the 1990s, with New York City reaching a youth drug arrest rate of 323 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1998, and Rest of State reaching an arrest rate of 121 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1999. Since the late 1990s, the New York City drug arrest rate has declined to 237 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2001. The Rest of State youth drug arrest rate has remained fairly constant at around 118 arrests per 10,000 youth since 2000.
- Drug arrests among youth is increasingly becoming a rural problem. All five of the upstate NY counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2004, Hamilton, Ulster, Sullivan, Schoharie and Washington, are rural to suburban counties located away from large, densely-populated cities. Only Ulster County encompasses a small urban area, Kingston (pop. 23,347).

References:

Huizinga, D., R. Loeber and T.P. Thornberry. 1994. *Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse: Initial Findings, Research Summary. A Report of the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Juvenile Delinquency.* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice.



Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI, number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 10-20 years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	38,868	150.7	N/A	N/A
New York City	22,350	225.2	N/A	N/A
Bronx	5,472	292.6	N/A	N/A
Kings	5,706	165.4	N/A	N/A
New York	7,537	479.9	N/A	N/A
Queens	2,834	115.1	N/A	N/A
Richmond	801	140.2	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	16,518	104.1	20,076	117.7
Albany	812	191.6	813	175.9
Allegany	59	53.7	83	78.7
Broome	479	159.5	498	153.7
Cattaraugus	81	56.3	198	132.7
Cayuga	177	144.6	114	84.8
Chautauqua	208	92.9	330	138.9
Chemung	135	94.9	298	203.1
Chenango	39	48.9	120	142.7
Clinton	132	99.4	190	135.5
Columbia	154	178.8	149	156.2
Cortland	113	123.3	95	101.8
Delaware	130	166.0	95	120.1
Dutchess	524	137.1	495	109.3
Erie	1,512	114.5	1,809	125.7
Essex	22	42.8	116	205.6
Franklin	66	90.4	126	155.6
Fulton	61	74.4	89	104.0
Genesee	119	128.8	195	196.4
Greene	131	205.3	159	202.4
Hamilton	11	158.3	20	282.1
Herkimer	58	57.1	104	103.1
Jefferson	133	72.3	203	110.1
Lewis	18	38.8	43	88.4
Livingston	74	63.5	158	125.1
Madison	98	71.0	194	143.2
Monroe	1,213	117.4	1,301	109.6
Montgomery	86	121.0	68	90.0
Nassau	752	43.2	884	46.8
Niagara	197	61.8	381	109.4
Oneida	475	134.8	660	176.9
Onondaga	1,155	164.3	1,068	142.8
Ontario	204	139.1	182	117.3
Orange	853	171.0	1,130	192.5
Orleans	30	43.9	49	67.5
Oswego	113	51.1	120	53.5
Otsego	87	76.7	109	90.4
Putnam	205	161.6	197	143.3
Rensselaer	321	133.4	313	127.4
Rockland	324	75.9	416	91.8
St. Lawrence	139	63.3	255	121.1
Saratoga	231	79.3	269	89.9
Schenectady	220	111.5	248	116.9
Schoharie	105	173.8	131	232.0
Schuyler	36	123.3	28	88.9
Seneca	31	65.7	51	100.7
Steuben	171	113.0	126	78.9
Suffolk	1,553	76.2	2,287	110.6
Sullivan	146	147.7	285	242.3
Tioga	58	71.6	76	90.0
Tompkins	309	148.5	316	139.5
Ulster	683	302.6	661	247.1
Warren	102	111.0	135	137.3
Washington	93	102.5	210	217.3
Wayne	203	146.2	134	88.5
Westchester	989	87.4	1,215	96.7
Wyoming	70	105.6	64	95.0
Yates	18	49.9	13	29.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

September 1998, April 2006

Notes:

- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are for arrests for use, possession or sale of drugs, public narcotic intoxication or driving under the influence (DUI) per 10,000 youth ages 10-20 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Rest of State Statistics:

Median:	120.1
Minimum:	29.6
Maximum:	282.1
Standard Deviation:	52.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Assault Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

Definition:

The assault hospitalization rate is based on the number of discharges for hospitalizations resulting from an assault among youth ages 10 through 19 years per 100,000 population in this age group. Because the number of children hospitalized for assault injuries is very low in many counties in New York State, the assault hospitalization rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the numbers of children hospitalized for assault injuries can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

The rate of hospitalizations resulting from an assault is an important indicator of the relative safety of the home and community environments in which children are being raised.

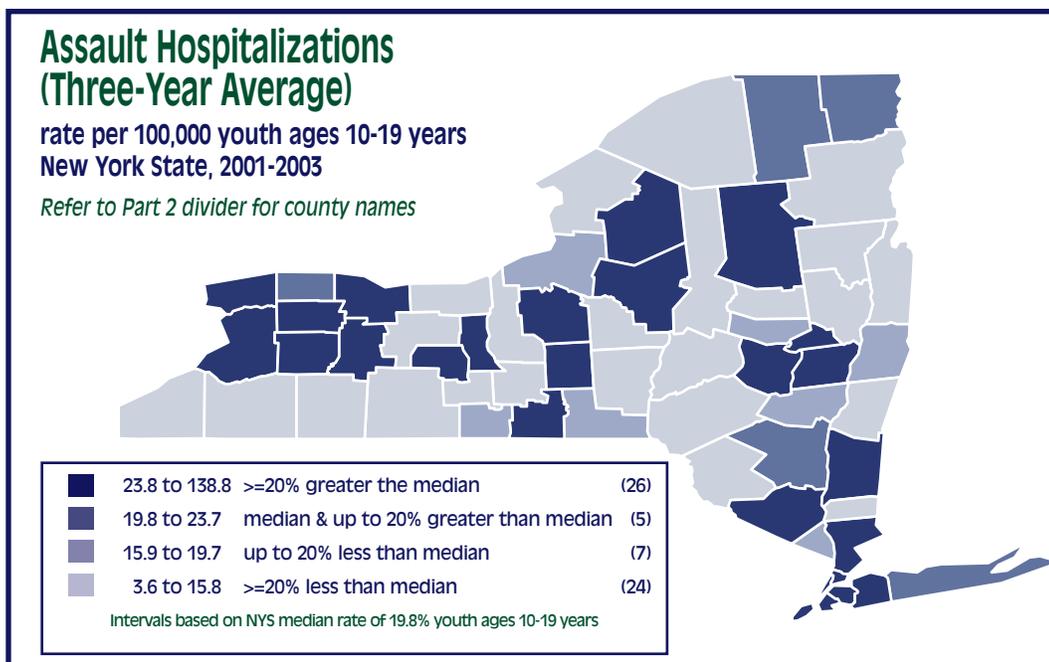
Promoting safe communities by reducing violent and abusive behavior has been identified as a priority area by both National Healthy People 2010 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2000) and Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York (NYS Public Health Council, 1996).

Findings:

- In New York State, an average of 2,119 youth between the ages of 10 and 19 years were hospitalized due to an assault during the years 1994-1996 for an average annual rate of 89.6 hospitalizations per 100,000. During 2001-2003, both the number and rate of such hospitalizations declined to 1,630 and 62.0, respectively.
- During 2001-2003, most (about 73%) of New York State's hospitalizations due to assaults occurred among youth living in New York City. In 2001-2003, an average 114.1 per 100,000 New York City youth ages 10 through 19 years were hospitalized as a result of an assault compared to 28.2 per 100,000 youth in Rest of State.

References:

- New York State Public Health Council. 1996. *Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York*. Albany, NY: NYS Public Health Council.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Healthy People 2010* (Conference Edition in Two Volumes), Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.



Assault Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average), number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

	1994-1996		2001-2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	2,119	89.6	1,630	62.0
New York City	1,530	167.9	1,181	114.1
Bronx	395	228.8	294	138.8
Kings	574	176.9	428	122.1
New York	228	170.8	145	100.2
Queens	287	125.7	266	100.5
Richmond	46	87.9	48	76.0
Rest of State	589	40.5	449	28.2
Albany	16	42.7	15	34.7
Allegany	2	21.5	1	14.7
Broome	9	33.0	5	17.0
Cattaraugus	4	31.0	2	15.1
Cayuga	2	17.2	2	13.8
Chautauqua	6	29.6	2	11.1
Chemung	4	29.1	2	18.2
Chenango	1	13.0	0	4.3
Clinton	2	16.3	3	22.3
Columbia	0	0.0	0	3.6
Cortland	2	24.9	3	41.8
Delaware	1	14.0	0	4.7
Dutchess	9	25.6	11	26.5
Erie	91	74.4	51	39.0
Essex	1	20.5	0	6.3
Franklin	2	28.3	2	23.3
Fulton	2	25.5	1	8.4
Genesee	1	11.6	8	89.2
Greene	2	34.0	1	19.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	107.9
Herkimer	2	21.3	1	7.4
Jefferson	3	18.3	2	10.7
Lewis	1	22.5	3	61.4
Livingston	2	20.0	3	25.0
Madison	1	8.4	1	5.6
Monroe	66	70.2	43	38.5
Montgomery	2	29.9	1	19.7
Nassau	68	43.4	64	35.4
Niagara	11	36.7	8	24.7
Oneida	11	32.5	10	30.8
Onondaga	31	48.6	36	52.5
Ontario	2	15.2	1	8.9
Orange	14	29.3	17	30.5
Orleans	2	31.1	1	19.9
Oswego	3	15.1	3	16.6
Otsego	2	21.1	1	9.6
Putnam	1	8.6	1	7.2
Rensselaer	7	32.3	4	19.4
Rockland	11	28.3	7	16.8
St. Lawrence	5	26.6	3	14.8
Saratoga	3	11.1	2	7.0
Schenectady	6	33.2	5	26.0
Schoharie	1	17.9	1	25.1
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	11.5
Seneca	1	21.2	2	41.2
Steuben	3	20.6	1	9.1
Suffolk	77	40.9	47	23.3
Sullivan	3	33.0	1	9.2
Tioga	0	0.0	2	24.8
Tompkins	1	6.1	1	5.7
Ulster	8	38.6	6	22.4
Warren	2	23.0	1	7.3
Washington	3	34.7	1	11.1
Wayne	1	7.8	1	4.6
Westchester	74	71.0	47	38.0
Wyoming	4	64.7	7	113.9
Yates	0	0.0	1	33.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Public Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2001, October 2005

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the three-year average number of assault-related discharges per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years.
- Three-Year average of youth ages 10-19 years is used as the denominator in calculating rates.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	19.8
Minimum:	3.6
Maximum:	138.8
Standard Deviation:	32.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests, number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years

Definition:

The youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated (DWI) is defined as the number of arrests for driving while intoxicated, per 10,000 youth ages 16 through 20 years.

Significance:

The use of alcohol impairs vision, cognitive judgment, coordination and motor skills and can inhibit short term memory and the ability to concentrate. At a very low blood alcohol content (BAC) (e.g., .02-.03), alcohol also impairs the ability to attend and respond to complex stimuli, such as road and traffic conditions, speed, traffic control devices, lane position, pedestrians, other vehicles, roadway signs, etc. (Brick, 1996). Youth have less driving experience than adults which, compounded with alcohol, puts youth at an increased risk of auto accidents, injury and death.

Findings:

- Youth DWI arrests in Rest of State have been declining since 2001, when 51 of 10,000 youth were arrested for DWI, compared to 36 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2004. Youth DWI arrests declined dramatically both nationwide and in New York State through the first half of the 1990s. The second half of the 1990s saw the youth DWI arrest rate in New York State holding fairly constant or increasing slightly.
- A great majority of New York State youth DWI arrests occur outside New York City. However, a greater percentage of youths 16 and 17 years of age living outside of New York City have drivers licenses (e.g., in 1998, for ROS vs. NYC youths ages 16 years: 31.4% vs. 3.7%; for ROS vs. NYC youths ages 17 years: 62.7% vs. 13.6%).

- Of the five Rest of State counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2004, Fulton, Seneca, Genesee, Herkimer, and Lewis are largely rural counties with no public transportation infrastructure. Youths in rural counties must often drive further distances to reach their destinations compared to youth in more densely populated areas, possibly increasing their exposure to DWI arrests.
- Five percent of Rest of State youth ages 17 through 18 years and 10 percent of Rest of State youth ages 19 through 20 years reported that they have driven while intoxicated in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth ages 17 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 50,000 youth would have driven while intoxicated in one month in 1996.
- One quarter of Rest of State youth ages 16 through 20 years reported they were a passenger in a motor vehicle operated by an alcohol-impaired driver in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth 16 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 195,000 youth would have been a passenger of an alcohol-impaired driver in one month in 1996.

References:

- Brick, John. 1996. *Facts on: Driving While Intoxicated*. Fact Sheet Number 5(2). Piscataway, NJ:Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.
- NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. 1996. *The NYS School Survey: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Findings 5th Grade through 12th Grade: 1994*. Albany, NY: NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Youth Risk Behavior Survey: 1999*. CD Version 2. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

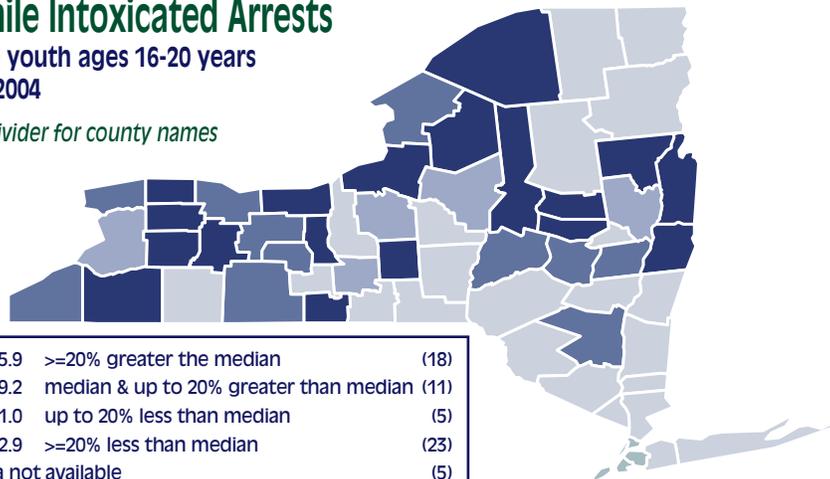
Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years
Rest of State, 2004

Refer to Part 2 Divider for county names

49.3 to 95.9	>=20% greater the median	(18)
41.1 to 49.2	median & up to 20% greater than median	(11)
33.0 to 41.0	up to 20% less than median	(5)
0.0 to 32.9	>=20% less than median	(23)
NYC data not available		(5)

Intervals based on ROS median rate of 41.1% youth ages 16-20 years



Driving While Intoxicated Arrests, number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years

	1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	3,110	26.9	N/A	N/A
New York City	135	3.1	N/A	N/A
Bronx	21	2.5	N/A	N/A
Kings	22	1.5	N/A	N/A
New York	40	5.3	N/A	N/A
Queens	39	3.6	N/A	N/A
Richmond	13	5.4	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	2,975	41.7	2,735	36.3
Albany	72	33.4	106	45.2
Allegany	35	55.8	18	30.2
Broome	46	31.1	45	27.8
Cattaraugus	38	60.1	35	52.4
Cayuga	23	45.6	17	28.9
Chautauqua	41	40.3	52	44.7
Chemung	22	36.0	35	54.1
Chenango	10	34.2	9	27.8
Clinton	52	79.6	20	28.0
Columbia	9	25.5	3	7.8
Cortland	32	64.1	27	52.3
Delaware	29	79.3	10	26.8
Dutchess	77	43.4	62	29.7
Erie	195	33.1	247	39.1
Essex	13	63.1	6	27.3
Franklin	30	94.5	5	13.0
Fulton	28	85.7	35	95.9
Genesee	41	105.4	38	91.1
Greene	19	70.1	11	29.7
Hamilton	2	73.8	0	0.0
Herkimer	29	67.2	31	69.9
Jefferson	40	46.9	40	45.5
Lewis	9	52.6	13	65.6
Livingston	23	36.1	39	56.6
Madison	21	27.0	15	20.6
Monroe	153	32.5	224	42.7
Montgomery	28	98.5	16	52.0
Nassau	280	37.0	235	30.0
Niagara	80	60.1	68	44.7
Oneida	68	42.4	58	35.3
Onondaga	71	21.4	115	34.6
Ontario	28	43.2	31	45.5
Orange	86	40.9	62	25.1
Orleans	11	37.8	16	50.3
Oswego	55	54.6	52	50.3
Otsego	44	67.5	31	44.8
Putnam	24	46.0	11	20.5
Rensselaer	70	58.6	69	59.4
Rockland	46	26.5	49	26.8
St. Lawrence	62	52.1	59	51.3
Saratoga	81	65.3	48	37.4
Schenectady	33	38.1	21	23.5
Schoharie	24	73.0	15	48.7
Schuyler	5	46.6	2	13.4
Seneca	15	80.5	18	92.8
Steuben	44	76.1	28	42.5
Suffolk	295	33.4	263	31.0
Sullivan	21	50.2	10	19.9
Tioga	16	53.3	10	31.8
Tompkins	44	29.8	55	34.4
Ulster	77	77.5	51	42.2
Warren	30	76.2	26	61.7
Washington	40	108.3	20	49.9
Wayne	25	47.3	30	51.2
Westchester	140	28.2	97	19.4
Wyoming	30	113.5	17	58.7
Yates	13	85.5	9	41.1

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

September 1998, April 2006

Notes:

- Youth arrested for driving while intoxicated per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years.
- New York City and Rest of State have varying driving privileges for people learning to drive and for drivers under 18 years of age. While Long Island Counties and Rest of State have restrictions for junior license drivers, under no circumstances can drivers with a junior license drive in New York City. However, upon completion of a state-approved high school or college driver education course, a driver 17 years of age is eligible for a regular license (Class D), enabling them to drive in New York City.
- Community indicators are not direct measures of the population's behavior, but are instead measures of the performance of the community service systems that generate them. Indicator data produced by public service or social control agencies are affected by policy shifts, resource fluctuations, degree of centralization and standardization, local reporting practices and local service delivery differences. Local qualitative information regarding the "role" of the indicator in the context of its service setting must be obtained and applied when interpreting the results of indicator-based studies. The youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated is a direct measure of law enforcement response to youth and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and is an indirect measure of youth AOD use in the population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Rest of State Statistics:

Median:	41.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	95.9
Standard Deviation:	19.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 years (after and including 2002)

Definition:

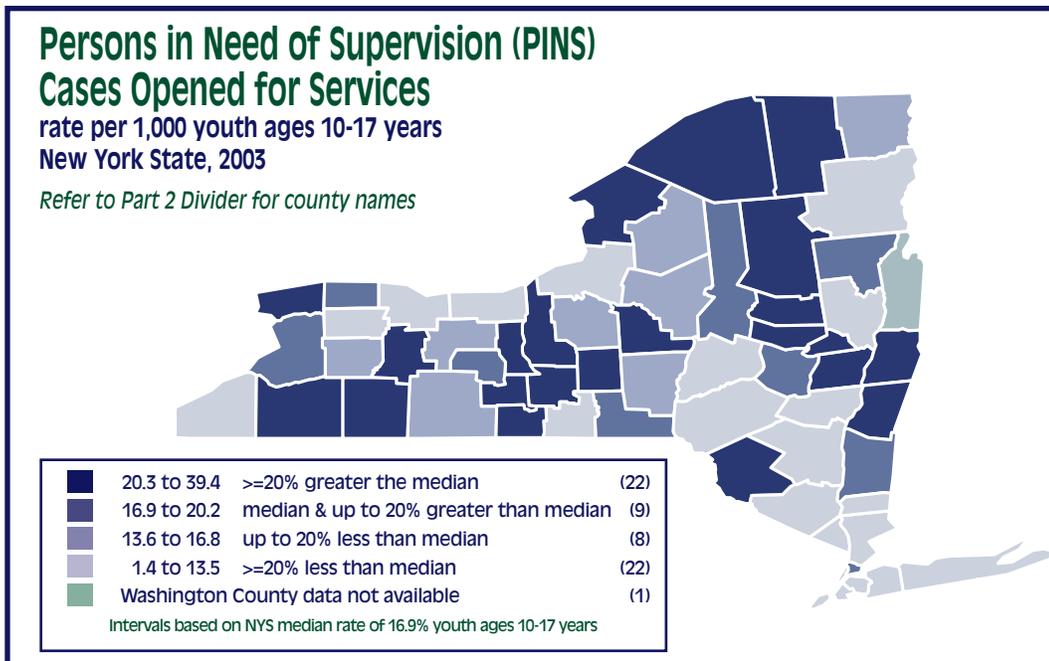
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) are juveniles less than 18 years of age for whom complaints were filed with local probation departments because of non-criminal misconduct, such as truancy from school, incorrigibility, ungovernability or habitual disobedience. Complainants in these cases are generally parents or school officials who are seeking the formal intervention of the family court to control a juvenile's misconduct. PINS cases are recorded in the county in which a PINS complaint is filed. Only the aggregate number of cases is reported by local probation departments to the State, making it impossible to present frequencies and rates by age categories. The rate for PINS cases is calculated by dividing the number of PINS cases opened by an estimate of youth 10 through 17 years of age; the population of youth less than 10 years of age was excluded, because few PINS complaints are filed for juveniles in this lower age category.

Significance:

The number of PINS cases opened by local probation departments is the best official indicator of the level of non-criminal misconduct among youth that is perceived as sufficiently serious by parents, school officials or other authorities to warrant the family court's intervention.

Findings:

- ➔ There were 24,206 persons in need of supervision (PINS) cases reported opened by local probation departments in New York State during 2003. Twenty-three percent of these cases were opened in New York City.
- ➔ Compared to 1995, there was a 27.1 percent increase statewide in the number of PINS cases opened in 2003. Regionally, the number of PINS cases opened increased by 6.4 percent in New York City. Rest of State saw a 34.9 percent increase. In 1995, PINS cases refer to youth 10 to 15 years and in 2003, PINS cases refer to youth 10 to 17 years.
- ➔ The number of PINS cases opened in 2003 per 1,000 children 10 through 17 years of age was lower in New York City than the Rest of State (rate of 6.5 vs. 14.6).
- ➔ Within New York City, rates for PINS cases opened were substantially higher in Bronx County (17.2) compared to the other four counties: Kings (4.0), Richmond (7.7), Queens (3.4), and New York (1.4).
- ➔ PINS case rates for the four surrounding suburban New York City counties were: Nassau County (9.7), Suffolk County (9.5), Rockland County (6.7), and Westchester County (13.0).



Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services, number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 years (after and including 2002)

Ages 10-15 Years

Ages 10-17 Years

	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	19,042	14.0	24,206	11.3
New York City	5,201	9.2	5,534	6.5
Bronx	1,469	13.7	3,068	17.2
Kings	1,677	8.3	1,154	4.0
New York	660	8.1	163	1.4
Queens	1,167	8.3	740	3.4
Richmond	228	6.8	409	7.7
Rest of State	13,841	17.3	18,672	14.6
Albany	626	30.3	648	20.7
Allegany	118	25.1	130	22.0
Broome	291	18.5	433	19.9
Cattaraugus	259	31.8	358	35.5
Cayuga	211	28.8	258	27.0
Chautauqua	292	23.3	126	7.9
Chemung	275	33.3	283	28.1
Chenango	88	17.2	88	13.8
Clinton	124	17.1	135	15.1
Columbia	N/A	N/A	191	24.9
Cortland	140	33.1	125	23.1
Delaware	44	10.4	38	7.5
Dutchess	425	20.4	576	16.9
Erie	N/A	N/A	1,858	17.5
Essex	55	17.4	39	9.1
Franklin	121	29.0	185	33.4
Fulton	176	35.2	223	35.2
Genesee	132	24.4	86	12.0
Greene	63	17.0	65	12.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	10	21.9
Herkimer	118	19.8	140	19.7
Jefferson	232	22.9	301	24.6
Lewis	52	17.5	59	16.8
Livingston	100	18.7	167	23.7
Madison	86	14.1	223	29.3
Monroe	714	12.5	1,157	13.0
Montgomery	121	28.1	116	20.9
Nassau	728	7.3	1,464	9.7
Niagara	616	32.7	603	24.0
Oneida	387	19.4	426	16.2
Onondaga	746	19.7	879	16.5
Ontario	121	14.7	175	14.6
Orange	653	22.3	427	9.1
Orleans	101	25.2	104	19.7
Oswego	296	24.2	46	3.0
Otsego	N/A	N/A	33	5.0
Putnam	80	10.7	63	5.2
Rensselaer	449	36.5	684	39.4
Rockland	258	10.2	247	6.7
St. Lawrence	180	17.6	288	23.4
Saratoga	208	12.3	303	12.9
Schenectady	510	45.2	391	23.2
Schoharie	84	30.0	68	19.5
Schuyler	32	17.1	57	25.4
Seneca	55	19.6	111	27.7
Steuben	178	18.7	196	16.2
Suffolk	1,157	10.1	1,635	9.5
Sullivan	214	36.8	249	28.9
Tioga	93	17.8	55	8.4
Tompkins	140	22.6	189	21.5
Ulster	269	20.8	220	10.8
Warren	153	29.0	145	19.7
Washington	163	30.5	N/A	N/A
Wayne	284	32.9	101	8.4
Westchester	721	11.2	1,367	13.0
Wyoming	75	18.8	68	13.8
Yates	27	12.8	60	20.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives; Probation Workload Systems

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 1999, November 2005

Notes:

- As of July 2002, PINS data included youth 10-17 years. Prior to July 2002, PINS data included youth 10-15 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	16.9
Minimum:	1.4
Maximum:	39.4
Standard Deviation:	8.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

A More Representative Family Life Area

Background

In 2005, the Unified Court System's (UCS) Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children (Commission) approached the Council and the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to develop a data dissemination mechanism for child welfare and court data that took advantage of the familiarity and usability of the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT format and the data disseminating abilities of KWIC. This project not only brings UCS and OCFS data together but also turns the focus of child welfare data onto the child and away from the process. The Commission administers the federally funded Court Improvement Project and funding for this project, *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts*, is made possible by a grant from Fostering Results, a project of the Pew Charitable Trusts. The Commission will produce a limited number of *The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts* data books and KWIC will present all available data in the newly designed *Child Welfare Profile*. Each of these indicators adds to the comprehensiveness of the Family Life Area and provides additional insight into the well-being of infants, adolescents and young adults involved in child welfare. Some of these indicators are included in this edition.

New Child Welfare Indicators—included in this edition

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Children in Indicated Reports❖ Foster Care – Admissions❖ Foster Care – Discharges | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Foster Care – Adoption Milestones❖ Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights |
|--|--|

Additional Child Welfare Indicators Available on KWIC—not in this edition

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Court Case❖ Foster Care – Children In Care by Placement Type❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Age❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Race/Ethnicity | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Placement Type❖ Foster Care – Discharges by Type❖ Foster Care – Parental Rights Surrendered❖ Foster Care – ≤ 2 Placements While In Care <1 year |
|--|---|

Data Sources

The *Child Welfare Profile* uses five data sources: family court data from UCS' newly developed Universal Case Management System (UCMS); federally reported Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) data and National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS); and data from OCFS' CONNECTIONS and the Child Care Review Service (CCRS).

Universal Case Management System (UCMS) – The UCMS collects data from each of the 62 Family Courts in New York State. The UCMS enforces the standardization of data, court processes and business rules and provides standardized statistical information that focuses on the child.

Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) – The CFSR was designed to ensure the State child welfare agency practice is in conformity with federal child welfare requirements, to determine what is actually happening to children and families as they are engaged in state child welfare services, and to assist states to enhance their capacity to help children and families achieve positive outcomes.

National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) – NCANDS is a federally sponsored effort that collects and analyzes annual data on child abuse and neglect. NCANDS data are reported to the federal government by fiscal year. The data presented are disaggregated by month in order to present the data by calendar year, thereby maintaining a consistency of reporting across child abuse and neglect indicators used in the Child Welfare Profile. NCANDS data have been available for a number of years but have not been previously presented in New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT data.

CONNECTIONS – CONNECTIONS was developed by OCFS in response to the provision of federal financial incentives to develop a Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information System (SACWIS) in order to provide a more efficient and effective administration of child welfare programs and to meet the federal mandate for state collection of a set of foster care and adoption related data elements [the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS)]. CONNECTIONS, in accordance with these mandates, is designed to create a single, statewide, integrated system for the collection and recording of child protective services, preventive services, foster care and adoption services information.

Child Care Review Services (CCRS) – CCRS is the system of record for New York State child welfare data. It collects legal, placement events for children receiving preventive, foster care and adoption services.

Goal 6: Families will provide children with safe, stable and nurturing environments.

- Objective 1: Parents/caregivers will provide children with a stable family relationship.
- Objective 2: Parents/caregivers will possess and practice adequate child rearing skills.
- Objective 3: Parents/caregivers will be literate.
- Objective 4: Parents/caregivers will be positively involved in their children's learning.
- Objective 5: Parents/caregivers will have the knowledge and ability to access support services for their children.
- Objective 6: Parents/caregivers will provide their children with households free from physical and emotional abuse, neglect and domestic violence.
- Objective 7: Parents/caregivers will provide their children with households free from alcohol and other substance abuse.

Indicators:

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care

Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care

Foster Care – Adoption Milestones

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment, number and percent of reports

Definition:

The State Central Register receives reports concerning alleged incidents of abuse and maltreatment in families and certain publicly licensed settings. A report becomes "indicated" when there is some credible evidence that a child has experienced abuse or maltreatment. This indicator presents the number of indicated reports in a given calendar year and the percentage of reports that are indicated in a given year. The percentage is determined by dividing the total number of indicated reports by the total number of reports. Reports can include more than one child and more than one type of abuse or maltreatment; therefore, this indicator is report-oriented, not child-oriented.

Significance:

Children may suffer from child abuse and maltreatment regardless of their socioeconomic status and racial or ethnic background. Incidents of abuse and maltreatment most frequently occur in the victim's own home and are perpetrated by someone they know. In addition to the immediate trauma of abuse and maltreatment on children, the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2006) identified some of the long-term consequences for the children, families, and societies, including:

Long-term Consequences

Physical: Severe physical abuse or neglect can result in chronic health problems, broken bones, brain trauma or even death.

Psychological: Emotional effects can include fear, inability to trust, depression, anxiety, and difficulties in forming relationships.

Behavioral: Studies have found that abused and neglected children are at increased risk of experiencing such problems as delinquency, teen pregnancy, low academic achievement, and substance abuse (Kelley et al., 1997), to be arrested as a juvenile and involved in adult or violent crime (Widom & Maxfield, 2001) and to eventually victimize their own children (Prevent Child Abuse NY, 2001).

Societal: The direct costs (e.g., law enforcement, child welfare system and health costs) and indirect costs (e.g., juvenile and adult criminal activity) were recently estimated at more than \$94 billion per year for the United States and more than \$2.4 billion per year for New York State (Prevent Child Abuse America, 2001).

The number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment is an important measure of the incidence of child abuse and maltreatment in New York State. It should be noted, however, that the rate of indicated reports is affected by a number of factors other than the actual incidence of abuse and maltreatment. Therefore, some caution is required in drawing conclusions concerning the overall prevalence of abuse and maltreatment or differences between counties. First, some cases of abuse and maltreatment are never reported. Second, some incidents are reported more than once and several reports may relate to a single family. Third, reports tend to rise for reasons unrelated to the actual

prevalence of abuse and maltreatment, such as a highly publicized case, a public awareness campaign or an addition to the list of those required to report suspected abuse and maltreatment (i.e., mandated reporters). Finally, sufficient evidence may not be available to "indicate" the report. The high rates of indicated abuse or maltreatment reports in some counties may reflect better reporting or reliance on lower standards of evidence to indicate cases. Conversely, low rates may be the result of low reporting or stricter standards of evidence.

Note:

As of 2000, the numbers include children from households and institutional settings.

Findings:

- Compared to 2000, the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment decreased slightly from 45,941 to 43,175 in 2004. Similarly the number of reports decreased between 2000 and 2004 (145,125 to 142,130, respectively).
- The percentage of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in 2004 is somewhat higher in New York City (32.9%) than in Rest of State (29.3%). This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000 (35.1% vs. 29.8%, respectively).

References:

- Child Welfare Information Gateway. 2006. *Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect*. Online: http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.cfm. Accessed July 2006.
- Kelley, B.T., T.P. Thornberry and C.A. Smith. 1997. *In the wake of childhood maltreatment*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
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- Prevent Child Abuse New York. 2001. *Causes and consequences: The urgent need to prevent child abuse*. Online: www.pcanyc.org/pdf/cancost.pdf. Accessed June 2006.
- Widom, C.S. and M.G. Maxfield. 2001. *An update on the 'cycle of violence.'* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment, number and percent of reports

	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	45,941	31.7	43,175	30.4
New York City	19,304	35.1	16,085	32.9
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	26,443	29.8	26,922	29.3
Albany	1,229	38.0	1,254	34.3
Allegany	166	28.5	171	27.9
Broome	480	23.0	474	23.7
Cattaraugus	357	30.1	362	28.8
Cayuga	149	21.0	219	24.6
Chautauqua	680	33.2	602	32.3
Chemung	758	50.6	637	41.8
Chenango	188	26.6	231	30.6
Clinton	463	39.6	357	33.3
Columbia	302	38.4	182	24.1
Cortland	242	30.6	260	39.0
Delaware	232	34.6	196	37.1
Dutchess	783	33.9	863	35.6
Erie	2,167	27.5	1,934	23.7
Essex	93	24.3	133	32.0
Franklin	155	27.1	252	34.9
Fulton	260	32.1	240	26.6
Genesee	191	29.1	158	25.2
Greene	104	21.4	81	13.6
Hamilton	4	19.0	6	24.0
Herkimer	179	25.8	179	29.4
Jefferson	436	33.9	524	40.4
Lewis	63	27.2	70	32.4
Livingston	190	31.4	173	26.3
Madison	230	32.2	243	28.8
Monroe	1,525	29.0	1,559	29.2
Montgomery	179	31.6	140	21.0
Nassau	1,425	27.4	1,700	30.0
Niagara	415	19.3	549	24.4
Oneida	826	32.8	886	29.9
Onondaga	1,376	32.6	1,312	29.5
Ontario	336	32.2	393	32.2
Orange	698	27.3	801	30.4
Orleans	96	18.3	117	21.5
Oswego	498	31.5	413	28.5
Otsego	221	37.6	140	23.2
Putnam	96	24.9	168	42.7
Rensselaer	313	18.4	411	22.5
Rockland	234	19.7	227	21.7
St. Lawrence	349	28.7	302	23.9
Saratoga	423	26.8	353	24.1
Schenectady	554	29.5	469	22.8
Schoharie	79	19.8	102	28.3
Schuyler	93	34.1	75	29.1
Seneca	167	32.1	148	21.8
Steuben	383	27.7	497	34.5
Suffolk	2,856	33.3	2,819	33.3
Sullivan	237	26.2	236	22.3
Tioga	261	41.0	174	33.7
Tompkins	244	32.8	174	23.6
Ulster	331	19.7	426	24.8
Warren	184	27.4	202	28.1
Washington	198	24.9	388	39.9
Wayne	278	28.4	263	27.9
Westchester	1,259	29.8	1,480	34.1
Wyoming	142	34.2	104	30.3
Yates	66	24.9	93	27.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; CONNECTIONS

Population Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; CONNECTIONS

Date Compiled:

June 2006, June 2006

Notes:

- The percent is calculated by dividing the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment by the total number of reports received.
- The state total is greater than the sum of the counties since not all investigations are conducted by county Department of Social Services.
- The terms maltreatment and neglect are used interchangeably, but are not synonymous in the law. Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act and maltreatment is defined in law as Section 412 of the Social Security Law.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	28.8
Minimum:	13.6
Maximum:	42.7
Standard Deviation:	5.9

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-17 years

Definition:

Child Abuse and Maltreatment represent an impairment or imminent danger of impairment of a child's physical, mental or emotional condition due to the failure of a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for the child to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child. This can involve the failure to provide a minimum degree of care regarding a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or proper supervision or guardianship. It can also involve the parent or other legally responsible person's use of excessive corporal punishment, the abuse or misuse of drugs or alcohol, and abandonment of a child (U.S. DHHS, 2006).

Children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment presents the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and maltreatment in a given year and the rate per 1,000 children and youth 0 to 17 years in the general population.

Significance:

Children may suffer from child abuse and maltreatment regardless of their socioeconomic status or race and ethnic backgrounds. There are short- and long-term negative consequences related to child abuse and maltreatment, including adverse health, educational attainment and social and behavioral development. As noted by the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2005), persistent stress resulting from child maltreatment for young children can disrupt early brain development and impair development of the nervous and immune response systems. It is, however, difficult to distinguish the extent to which these effects are caused by the child's experience with abuse and maltreatment, the disruptions that often accompany service interventions (such as multiple residential placements), or the presence or absence of other factors in the child's developmental experiences (Chalk, Gibbons & Scarupa, 2002).

Note:

The number of children reflect unique children. The unique number, within New York City or Rest of State, will count a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment.

Findings:

- While the rate of child abuse and maltreatment in 2004 in New York State remained relatively unchanged from the rate in 2000, the rate decreased in New York City (from 13.1 to 11.3/1,000 children 0-17 years) and increased in Rest of State (13.6 to 15.2/1,000 children 0-17 years).
- The rate of child abuse and maltreatment was greater in Rest of State in 2004 compared to New York City (15.2 vs. 11.3/1,000 children 0-17 years). While this trend is consistent with the rates in 2000 (13.6 vs. 13.1/1,000 children), the difference between the rates has increased.
- In 2004, the number of unique children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment was 63,877. In 2000, the number of unique children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment totaled 63,075.

References:

- Chalk, Rosemary, Alison Gibbons, and Harriet J. Scarupa. 2002. "The multiple dimensions of child abuse and neglect: New insights into an old problem." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.
- National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. 2005. "Excessive stress disrupts the architecture of the developing brain." *Working Paper no. 3*. Waltham, MA: National Scientific Council on the Developing Child.
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. 2006. *2006 Child Abuse Prevention Community Resource Packet*, Section 1012(f) of the Family Court Act. Washington, DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-17 years

	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	63,075	13.4	63,877	13.6
New York City	25,458	13.1	22,511	11.3
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	37,364	13.6	41,215	15.2
Albany	1,466	22.1	1,518	23.4
Allegany	246	20.2	238	21.3
Broome	699	15.2	809	18.2
Cattaraugus	527	24.0	609	30.1
Cayuga	237	11.5	313	16.4
Chautauqua	894	26.1	1,031	32.4
Chemung	994	44.8	943	44.9
Chenango	274	20.4	387	31.3
Clinton	592	32.3	542	31.4
Columbia	413	27.2	290	19.9
Cortland	336	29.2	407	37.2
Delaware	287	25.9	324	32.3
Dutchess	1,106	15.7	1,273	17.9
Erie	3,167	13.7	3,057	13.6
Essex	119	13.4	214	26.3
Franklin	231	19.8	372	34.6
Fulton	352	25.7	358	28.2
Genesee	267	17.0	261	17.8
Greene	155	14.0	110	10.2
Hamilton	5	4.7	8	8.5
Herkimer	277	17.7	339	23.2
Jefferson	690	23.3	855	29.7
Lewis	90	12.0	121	18.1
Livingston	218	14.5	231	16.4
Madison	352	20.3	318	20.0
Monroe	2,372	12.6	2,601	14.2
Montgomery	244	20.1	212	18.2
Nassau	1,895	5.8	2,488	7.5
Niagara	582	10.7	794	15.3
Oneida	1,164	20.7	1,281	24.2
Onondaga	2,180	18.5	2,109	18.4
Ontario	492	19.3	558	22.5
Orange	1,028	10.4	1,248	12.2
Orleans	142	12.3	194	17.9
Oswego	801	24.5	762	24.8
Otsego	307	22.0	216	17.4
Putnam	124	4.9	259	9.9
Rensselaer	487	13.2	660	18.5
Rockland	398	5.0	329	4.0
St. Lawrence	458	17.5	511	21.0
Saratoga	606	12.1	591	11.5
Schenectady	746	20.9	669	19.1
Schoharie	121	16.0	149	21.3
Schuyler	140	28.7	125	27.6
Seneca	225	27.2	180	23.0
Steuben	522	20.3	759	31.1
Suffolk	4,047	10.9	4,464	11.6
Sullivan	369	20.0	349	19.9
Tioga	380	27.1	304	23.5
Tompkins	316	17.3	323	19.1
Ulster	497	11.9	629	15.6
Warren	237	15.6	302	20.7
Washington	273	18.2	524	36.5
Wayne	401	15.6	418	16.9
Westchester	1,691	7.3	2,165	9.1
Wyoming	204	19.5	177	18.9
Yates	103	15.7	146	23.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services - National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)

Population Source:

Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS), Woods and Poole Population Projections

Date Compiled:

June 2006, June 2006

Notes:

- The number of children reflect unique children. The unique number, within New York City or Rest of State, will count a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment.
- Numbers include children in households and institutional settings.
- The state total is greater the the sum of the counties since not all investigations are conducted by county Department of Social Services.
- The terms maltreatment and neglect are used interchangeably, but are not synonymous in the law. Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act and maltreatment is defined in law as Section 412 of the Social Security Law.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	19.9
Minimum:	4.0
Maximum:	44.9
Standard Deviation:	8.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Foster Care—Children and Youth In Care, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-21 years

Definition:

Children in foster care are children and youth who are in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services on December 31 of a given year. The foster care settings for this “24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians” (U.S. DHHS, 2005) include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ Home care: nonrelative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes,
- ✓ Relative care: relative foster homes,
- ✓ Congregate care: group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities,
- ✓ Other care: Agency Operated Boarding Homes, Group Residences, Residential Treatment Facility (RTF) and Intermediate Care Facility (ICF).

Children and Youth in Foster Care presents a “point in time” number of children in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services on December 31 of a given year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 21 years in the general population.

Significance:

Children are placed into foster care for a wide variety of reasons including: safety issues, their families are at least temporarily unable to care for them, specialized care or treatment is needed or behavioral problems have led to a placement. Since children in foster care make up a majority of those in out-of-home care in New York State, this measure also provides insight into the extent to which children are removed from their homes and placed in out-of-home care in New York State.

To minimize the trauma of placement to children, the court seeks to place children in a foster care setting that is least disruptive and most family-like, consistent with a child’s needs. Decisions are based on “the best interests of the child.” The court then assumes the responsibility of continuing oversight until a permanent home is found. The court is charged with directing Child Protective Services (CPS) to implement a service plan that identifies problems to be resolved, changes in parental behavior to be achieved, services to be provided to the family, special needs of the child and services to meet these needs, visitation, and deadlines for achieving plan goals.

Regardless of the type of placement a child is in, placement in foster care presents children with change and loss, e.g., loss of parents, siblings, school, friends and community. Many children face multiple placements, which call upon children to enter and leave multiple relationships at a time in their development when consistency and stability are paramount.

Note:

Children are placed in foster care either by order of a court (involuntary) or because their parents are willing to have them cared for outside the home (voluntary).

An involuntary placement occurs when a child has been abused or neglected (or may be at risk of abuse or neglect) by his or her parent or someone else in the household, or because a court has determined that the child is a “person in need of supervision” or a juvenile delinquent. The court orders the child removed from the home and determines the length of the placement.

A voluntary placement occurs when parents decide that they are temporarily unable to care for their child for reasons other than abuse or neglect. For example, the family is experiencing a serious medical, emotional, and/or financial problem. The parents sign a voluntary placement agreement that lists the responsibilities of the parents and the agency during the child’s placement.

In the case of a voluntary surrender, the parents voluntarily and permanently give up all parental rights and transfer “custody and guardianship” to an authorized agency.

Findings:

- ➡ In 2004, the foster care rate in New York State was 4.5 per 1,000 children birth through 21 years of age. This reflects a 40 percent decrease from 7.5 per 1,000 children/youth in 2000.
- ➡ The rate of children and youth in foster care in New York City is greater than the rate in Rest of State. The in care rate for New York City in 2004, was 6.9 children per 1,000 while in Rest of State it was only 2.9 per 1,000. This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000, when 12.9 children per 1,000 were in foster care in New York City, and only 3.7 per 1,000 children and youth in Rest of State were in foster care.
- ➡ In 2004, the majority of children in foster care was in home care (49.2%), followed by congregate care (25.9%), relative care (19.2%) and other (5.8%). *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- ➡ The percentage of children in congregate care increased between 2000 and 2004 (from 20.6 to 25.9%) while the number of children in congregate care declined (from 9,324 to 8,218). The decreasing number and increasing rate reflect the decrease in children in foster care. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*

References:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. 2005. *Child Maltreatment 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Other Related Indicators on KWIC

Children and Youth in Foster Care by Placement Type presents a “point in time” number of children in a respective type of placement on December 31 of a given year and the percentage per children in foster care on December 31 of a given year.

Foster Care—Children and Youth In Care, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-21 years

	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	42,966	7.5	26,108	4.5
New York City	30,522	12.9	16,463	6.9
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	12,444	3.7	9,645	2.9
Albany	582	6.6	306	3.7
Allegany	96	5.3	60	3.8
Broome	351	5.8	300	5.3
Cattaraugus	113	4.2	98	3.8
Cayuga	129	5.2	84	3.5
Chautauqua	186	4.3	113	2.8
Chemung	206	7.6	139	5.3
Chenango	61	3.9	55	3.6
Clinton	72	2.9	84	3.7
Columbia	107	6.1	151	8.4
Cortland	99	5.9	75	5.1
Delaware	40	2.9	62	4.7
Dutchess	282	3.2	264	3.0
Erie	1,687	6.0	1,088	3.9
Essex	18	1.7	33	3.2
Franklin	88	6.1	84	6.1
Fulton	83	5.2	63	4.0
Genesee	95	5.1	56	3.1
Greene	75	5.3	66	4.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	3	2.4
Herkimer	105	5.5	99	5.4
Jefferson	166	4.5	116	3.3
Lewis	31	3.5	12	1.4
Livingston	36	1.7	34	1.8
Madison	111	4.7	59	2.7
Monroe	1,104	4.8	866	3.8
Montgomery	64	4.5	45	3.1
Nassau	571	1.5	402	1.0
Niagara	240	3.6	191	3.0
Oneida	383	5.6	423	6.3
Onondaga	502	3.5	403	2.8
Ontario	52	1.7	51	1.7
Orange	492	4.2	398	3.2
Orleans	32	2.3	33	2.4
Oswego	220	5.3	137	3.5
Otsego	93	4.6	54	3.0
Putnam	24	0.8	28	0.9
Rensselaer	195	4.2	190	4.2
Rockland	205	2.2	129	1.3
St. Lawrence	112	3.0	84	2.5
Saratoga	122	2.0	102	1.6
Schenectady	327	7.6	246	5.8
Schoharie	69	6.9	45	4.7
Schuyler	16	2.7	10	1.8
Seneca	42	4.4	12	1.2
Steuben	163	5.4	140	4.7
Suffolk	1,032	2.4	880	1.9
Sullivan	83	3.8	49	2.3
Tioga	56	3.5	31	1.9
Tompkins	121	3.3	79	2.8
Ulster	205	4.0	181	3.6
Warren	67	3.7	87	4.8
Washington	60	3.3	47	2.6
Wayne	79	2.7	61	2.0
Westchester	799	3.0	666	2.3
Wyoming	56	4.5	44	3.8
Yates	30	3.7	27	3.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Population Source:

Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS), Woods and Poole Population Projections

Date Compiled:

October 2004, April 2005

Notes:

- Numbers include children/youth ages birth-21 years in the care and custody of local commissioners of social services.
- Children residing in St. Regis Indian Nation are included in the Rest of State and New York State totals, however, they are not included in Franklin County or St. Lawrence County data.
- Rates are per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years.
- Prior to 2000, foster care data reflected children ages birth-17 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	3.2
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	8.4
Standard Deviation:	1.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Admissions—Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years

Definition:

Children admitted to foster care are those children under age 17 years who enter placement outside their home as the result of a court order in a given calendar year. Responsibility for the care and custody of these children is transferred, by court order, from the child's parents to the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services. Children and youth admitted to foster care provides the number of children admitted to foster care during a given calendar year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years in the general population.

Significance:

Many children entering the child welfare system have been exposed to developmental and health risk factors, including poverty and substance abuse, and parental neglect and abuse (Halfon et al., 1995; Silver et al., 1999; Wulczyn et al., 1997; Wulczyn et al., 2005). Societal and familial risk factors, including parental incarceration and HIV/AIDS, are also related to children entering the child welfare system (Chipungu & Bent-Goodley, 2004). Moreover, these risk factors tend to coexist and interact, presenting a complex family dynamic and a complicated set of service needs (Chipungu & Bent-Goodley, 2004).

Compared to the general child population, children involved in the child welfare system are more likely to have physical, learning and mental health conditions that limit their daily activities, to be living in high-risk parental care (Green et al., 2005) and to be living in households with incomes below poverty (Wulczyn et al., 2005).

Data for children admitted into foster care are presented by age group, race and ethnicity and placement type to identify trends and patterns, including developmental needs and disproportional representation among groups.

Note:

The downward trend in admissions in New York City reflects the efforts of the NYC Administration for Children's Services and the increased availability of community-based preventive services that has reduced the reliance on foster care.

Foster care trends tend to be cyclical. Situations such as the mid-1980s onset of the crack-cocaine epidemic contributed to an earlier increase in foster care. More recently, the use of other hard drugs such as methamphetamines could have serious consequences for children.

Findings:

- Admissions to foster care declined in New York State between 2000 and 2004 by 24 percent. The decline was greatest in New York City where the rate of admissions fell by 41 percent. Among counties outside New York City, the rate of admissions decreased by 9 percent between 2000 and 2004.
- In New York State, nearly 3 out of 10 children (29.7%) entering foster care in 2004 were under 5 years of age and 1 out of 4 children was 15 to 17 years old. Between 2000 and 2004, there was a slight upward shift in the age at admission to foster care. In 2000, the proportion of children under 5 year entering foster care was 32.7 percent. The proportion of children 15 to 17 years increased from 18.7 to 25.2 percent. This trend was seen in New York City, Rest of State, and most counties. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- A disproportionate number of African American children entered foster care in 2000 (40.9%) and 2004 (41.2%) in New York State, based on the racial distribution of the state (approximately 21 percent of children and youth 0 to 17 years in New York State are Black or African American). White children, accounting for approximately 70 percent of New York State's 0 to 17 years population, accounted for 42.8 percent and 46.9 percent of admissions in 2000 and 2004, respectively. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- Proportionately fewer of New York's children were placed in home care or relative care in 2004 (50.5% and 19.8%, respectively) compared to 2000 (53.9% and 22.5%). During the same time period, placement in congregate care increased from 18.5 to 23.9 percent. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*

References:

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- Halfon N.G., A. Mendonca A and G. Berkowitz. 1995. Health status of children in foster care: The experience of the center for the vulnerable child. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine* 149: 386-392.
- Silver, J. A., B.J. Amster and T. Haecker (Eds.). 1999. *Young children and foster care*. Baltimore, MD: Paul H. Brookes Publishing Co.
- Wulczyn, Fred, Richard P. Barth, Ying-Ying T. Yuan, Brenda Jones Harden, and John Landsverk. 2005. *Beyond common sense: Child welfare, child well-being, and the evidence for policy reform*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.
- Wulczyn, F., D. Zeidman and A. Svirsky. 1997. "Homebuilders: A family reunification demonstration project." In: J.D. Berrick, R.P. Barth, and N. Gilbert, *Child Welfare Research Review, Volume II*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Other Related Indicators on KWIC

Children and youth admitted to foster care by placement type, age groups and race/ethnicity presents the number of children entering foster care in a respective sub-category in a given year and the percentage per children and youth entering foster care in that given year.

Foster Care Admissions—Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care, number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years

	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	16,752	2.9	12,494	2.2
New York City	9,219	3.9	5,568	2.3
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	7,533	2.3	6,926	2.1
Albany	364	4.2	307	3.7
Allegany	58	3.2	37	2.4
Broome	179	2.9	156	2.7
Cattaraugus	80	3.0	68	2.6
Cayuga	80	3.3	59	2.5
Chautauqua	126	2.9	105	2.6
Chemung	180	6.6	120	4.6
Chenango	47	3.0	30	2.0
Clinton	33	1.3	50	2.2
Columbia	91	5.2	117	6.5
Cortland	78	4.6	47	3.2
Delaware	25	1.8	33	2.5
Dutchess	158	1.8	147	1.7
Erie	747	2.7	625	2.3
Essex	22	2.1	37	3.6
Franklin	51	3.5	57	4.2
Fulton	49	3.1	59	3.7
Genesee	60	3.2	48	2.7
Greene	62	4.4	53	3.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	2	1.6
Herkimer	55	2.9	53	2.9
Jefferson	143	3.9	86	2.4
Lewis	22	2.5	6	0.7
Livingston	33	1.5	30	1.6
Madison	102	4.3	53	2.4
Monroe	764	3.3	806	3.5
Montgomery	57	4.0	67	4.7
Nassau	193	0.5	196	0.5
Niagara	158	2.4	129	2.0
Oneida	239	3.5	311	4.7
Onondaga	385	2.7	331	2.3
Ontario	53	1.7	59	1.9
Orange	291	2.5	269	2.2
Orleans	41	3.0	52	3.9
Oswego	147	3.5	96	2.5
Otsego	51	2.5	42	2.3
Putnam	14	0.5	20	0.6
Rensselaer	153	3.3	168	3.7
Rockland	90	1.0	88	0.9
St. Lawrence	69	1.9	87	2.6
Saratoga	95	1.6	109	1.8
Schenectady	192	4.5	176	4.1
Schoharie	47	4.7	34	3.6
Schuyler	17	2.9	6	1.1
Seneca	27	2.8	10	1.0
Steuben	129	4.3	118	3.9
Suffolk	587	1.4	593	1.3
Sullivan	82	3.8	54	2.5
Tioga	54	3.3	19	1.2
Tompkins	67	1.8	76	2.7
Ulster	123	2.4	97	1.9
Warren	56	3.1	60	3.3
Washington	35	1.9	53	3.0
Wayne	57	1.9	51	1.7
Westchester	355	1.3	326	1.1
Wyoming	42	3.4	17	1.5
Yates	18	2.2	21	2.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Population Source:

Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS), Woods and Poole Population Projections

Date Compiled:

April 2005, April 2005

Notes:

- Children residing in St. Regis Indian Nation are included in the Rest of State and New York State totals, however, they are not included in Franklin County or St. Lawrence County data.
- Rates are per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years in the general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	2.5
Minimum:	0.5
Maximum:	6.5
Standard Deviation:	1.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care—Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care, number and percent of children/youth in foster care

Definition:

Children are discharged from foster care when the court is satisfied that a permanency plan is sufficient to ensure the child's safety and well-being. Children are discharged from foster care to a variety of caregivers, including: parent(s), relative, adoptive parent, their own care (emancipation), and "other." The rate of children discharged from foster care is calculated by dividing the number of children discharged in a given calendar year by the total number of children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Significance:

Reunification of the child with his or her family is the preferred permanency option whenever that can be safely achieved (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information, 2004). In those cases where reunification is not appropriate, adoption is viewed as the ideal permanent legal option for children because it provides the greatest degree of permanence. Adoption, however, may not be a realistic or appropriate option. Alternative permanency placements may not provide the same level of permanency available through adoption but frequently facilitate continuity of family ties, which may be in the child's best interests.

A fundamental objective of the landmark Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980 was to institute timelines to expedite children's discharge from foster care and to facilitate a timely return to their families, if possible. Further, the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 allows states to use federal funds to provide family reunification services for the first 15 months after a child enters foster care. This legislation also reduces the number of months that a child may remain in foster care without a permanency hearing from 18 to 12 months and requires states to file for termination of the rights of parents of children who have spent 15 of the most recent 22 months in foster care. The New York State Permanency Bill, Chapter 3 of the Laws of 2005, significantly impacts Family Courts, local districts and voluntary agencies and provides children placed out of their homes with more timely and effective judicial and administrative reviews in order to promote permanency, safety and well-being. Child protective removal procedures, permanency planning timelines and processes for foster children, grounds for termination of parental rights, and conditional surrenders of children for adoption are among the areas influenced by this Bill. Additionally, the legislation changes the permanency hearing requirements to satisfy the Title IV-E six-month independent review requirements.

Youth can, however, stay in foster care until their 21st birthday. To stay in foster care after age 18, the youth must give consent to remain in foster care and must be in school, or in college, or regularly attending a vocational or technical training program, or lack the skills or ability to live independently.

Findings:

- In New York State, 15,513 children and youth - or 37.3 percent of all children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year - were discharged from foster care in 2004.
- While the number of children discharged in 2004 was lower than the number discharged in 2000, the percentage is higher, in 2004, because of the decreasing number of children in foster care.
- In both 2000 and 2004, most children in foster care were discharged to their parents (52.1% and 47.1%, respectively). Children discharged in counties outside New York City were more likely to be reunited with their parents on discharge (53.8% in 2004) than were children discharged in New York City (41.7%). *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- There were 3,473 discharges to adoption in 2004, representing 22.4 percent of all discharges. This percentage to adoption in 2004 is similar to the 20.2 percent in 2000. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*

References:

National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information. 2004. *Decision-making for the permanent placement of children*. State Statute Series 2004. Child Welfare Information Gateway. Online http://www.childwelfare.gov/systemwide/laws_policies/statutes/planning.pdf. Accessed July 2006.

Other Related Indicators on KWIC

Children and youth discharged from foster care by type, presents the number of children discharged from foster care in a respective category in a given year. The percentage of each type of discharge is calculated by dividing the respective number of children discharged by the total number of children and youth discharged during the given calendar year.

Foster Care—Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care, number and percent of children/youth in foster care

	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	21,150	36.1	15,513	37.3
New York City	13,202	33.1	8,560	34.2
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	7,948	42.4	6,953	41.9
Albany	436	47.4	335	52.3
Allegany	54	38.3	33	35.5
Broome	235	42.6	181	38.4
Cattaraugus	77	43.5	107	52.2
Cayuga	74	39.6	75	47.2
Chautauqua	105	39.8	91	44.6
Chemung	142	45.8	133	48.9
Chenango	41	43.2	30	35.3
Clinton	29	33.0	45	34.9
Columbia	73	44.5	148	49.5
Cortland	82	47.4	60	44.4
Delaware	30	44.1	23	27.1
Dutchess	206	46.5	168	38.9
Erie	944	39.6	720	39.8
Essex	28	63.6	19	36.5
Franklin	45	34.6	51	37.8
Fulton	50	38.2	58	47.9
Genesee	42	32.8	33	37.1
Greene	69	53.1	59	47.2
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	1	25.0
Herkimer	61	39.1	77	43.8
Jefferson	118	44.4	112	49.1
Lewis	22	45.8	9	42.9
Livingston	38	55.9	44	56.4
Madison	88	47.6	85	59.0
Monroe	786	45.2	687	44.2
Montgomery	38	38.4	48	51.6
Nassau	256	33.9	211	34.4
Niagara	198	48.9	130	40.5
Oneida	263	44.9	276	39.5
Onondaga	392	48.5	311	43.6
Ontario	57	53.8	52	50.5
Orange	278	39.4	239	37.5
Orleans	35	56.5	47	58.8
Oswego	158	43.8	88	39.1
Otsego	44	33.9	62	53.5
Putnam	12	42.9	14	33.3
Rensselaer	159	46.9	149	44.0
Rockland	108	38.4	119	48.0
St. Lawrence	94	47.0	93	52.5
Saratoga	92	44.7	102	50.0
Schenectady	231	44.1	138	35.9
Schoharie	38	37.6	36	44.4
Schuyler	10	41.7	7	41.2
Seneca	32	45.7	13	52.0
Steuben	108	43.2	112	44.4
Suffolk	567	39.2	606	40.8
Sullivan	99	55.9	59	54.6
Tioga	53	52.0	21	40.4
Tompkins	67	39.9	75	48.7
Ulster	127	41.0	80	30.7
Warren	53	45.7	49	36.0
Washington	23	31.5	46	49.5
Wayne	58	46.8	35	36.5
Westchester	358	34.0	306	31.5
Wyoming	54	51.9	21	32.3
Yates	11	29.0	24	47.1

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Population Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Date Compiled:

April 2005, April 2005

Notes:

○ Percentages reflect children/youth discharged from foster care at any time during calendar year.

○ Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	43.8
Minimum:	25.0
Maximum:	59.0
Standard Deviation:	7.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Foster Care—Adoption Milestones, number and percent of children/youth in foster care meeting adoption milestone criteria

Definition:

Adoption Milestones presents four indicators that measure milestones in the multi-step adoption process for children in foster care on the adoption track:

Adoption Milestones

Goal Set presents the number of children with a goal set to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Freed for Adoption presents the number of children freed during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Placed for Adoption presents the number of children placed for adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care who had a goal of adoption on December 31 of given year or had a goal set to adoption, were freed, placed or discharged to adoption at any time during the calendar year.

Discharged to Adoption presents the number of children discharged to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of children in foster care at any time during the calendar year with a goal of adoption and status of free for adoption.

Note: Children with waivers are excluded from all indicators.

Significance:

Each milestone represents a step in the adoption process for children in foster care on the adoption track:

Goal of Adoption: a foster child is given a permanency goal of adoption when the authorized agency has determined that the child's parent(s) is/are unable or unwilling to provide a safe, permanent home for the child in a timely fashion consistent with the needs of the child.

Legally/Completely Freed Child: a person under the age of 18 years whose custody and guardianship has been transferred to an authorized agency as a result of either a surrender or a termination of parental rights order of the Family Court or Surrogate's Court.

Adoptive Placement: the child has been placed in the home for the purpose of adoption and the authorized agency and the prospective adoptive parents have signed an Adoptive Placement Agreement (APA), and the facts of the placement are recorded according to New York State statute.

Discharge to Adoption (Discharged from foster care, Re: Adoption): the court has approved the adoption and guardianship and custody have been transferred from the authorized agency to the adoptive parent(s).

Findings:

- ➔ Nearly 1 in 14 (7.4%) children in foster care at any time during 2004 in New York State had an adoption goal set. This was down from the 8.6 percent of children in 2000. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- ➔ In 2004, a slightly higher percentage of children in foster care in New York City were freed for adoption compared to children in foster care in Rest of State (6.6% and 5.6%, respectively).
- ➔ In 2004, more than 1 in 5 children (21.6%) who were on the adoption track at any time during 2004, were placed for adoption. This percentage is up from the 18.2 percent in 2000. *Data available on KWIC at www.nyskwic.org.*
- ➔ In 2004 in New York State, 3,473 children and youth were discharged to adoption, reflecting 41.9 percent of children in foster care with a goal of adoption and status of free for adoption.

Other Related Indicators on KWIC

Goal Set presents the number of children with a goal set to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Placed for Adoption presents the number of children placed for adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care who had a goal of adoption on December 31 of given year or had a goal set to adoption, were freed, placed or discharged to adoption at any time during the calendar year.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Population Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; Child Care Review Service

Date Compiled:

April 2006, April 2006

Notes:

○ Percentages reflect children/youth in foster care meeting the adoption milestone criteria.

○ Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)
(Freed for Adoption)

Median:	5.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	16.1
Standard Deviation:	4.0

(Granted Adoption)

Median:	34.4
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	82.1
Standard Deviation:	22.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Children and Youth Freed or Granted Adoption, number and percent of children/youth in foster care meeting adoption milestone criteria

Freed for Adoption

Discharged to Adoption

	2000		2004		2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	4,001	6.3	2,793	6.2	4,266	37.3	3,473	41.9
New York City	2,793	6.4	1,788	6.6	3,010	38.2	2,423	44.0
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,208	5.9	1,005	5.6	1,256	35.2	1,050	37.8
Albany	50	4.9	27	3.9	60	32.4	43	42.2
Allegany	7	4.6	7	6.7	17	53.1	6	26.1
Broome	38	6.5	20	4.1	34	33.3	22	31.9
Cattaraugus	11	5.8	25	11.3	11	52.4	32	82.1
Cayuga	18	8.8	15	8.7	19	55.9	16	50.0
Chautauqua	11	3.8	13	5.7	1	2.4	11	35.5
Chemung	32	9.1	23	7.9	31	56.4	12	36.4
Chenango	8	7.8	14	16.1	6	42.9	0	0.0
Clinton	6	6.1	19	13.1	4	16.0	4	11.8
Columbia	10	5.5	13	4.2	10	34.5	7	16.7
Cortland	9	5.0	13	8.2	8	42.1	7	26.9
Delaware	4	5.6	7	7.6	3	33.3	2	22.2
Dutchess	29	5.9	36	7.4	34	55.7	43	43.9
Erie	187	7.1	119	6.0	316	37.7	162	30.1
Essex	0	0.0	1	1.8	3	60.0	0	0.0
Franklin	6	4.5	0	0.0	4	30.8	2	50.0
Fulton	6	4.4	2	1.7	2	22.2	3	27.3
Genesee	6	4.4	11	11.8	9	45.0	0	0.0
Greene	11	7.7	5	3.9	8	50.0	12	66.7
Hamilton	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0.0	0	N/A
Herkimer	1	0.6	14	7.7	2	25.0	18	50.0
Jefferson	35	12.3	30	12.0	19	40.4	27	42.2
Lewis	9	16.7	1	4.3	1	9.1	0	0.0
Livingston	10	13.9	13	16.0	7	50.0	14	66.7
Madison	10	5.1	13	8.7	5	35.7	14	60.9
Monroe	105	5.6	110	6.5	112	38.8	85	37.6
Montgomery	4	3.9	3	3.0	3	25.0	0	0.0
Nassau	17	2.1	21	3.2	27	30.3	23	46.9
Niagara	15	3.4	19	5.5	22	35.5	21	31.8
Oneida	42	6.6	12	1.6	56	43.4	23	36.5
Onondaga	57	6.3	43	5.5	61	38.1	56	41.5
Ontario	5	4.5	6	5.2	6	50.0	5	71.4
Orange	60	7.8	32	4.4	30	17.5	33	30.3
Orleans	6	9.0	8	9.6	4	44.4	2	25.0
Oswego	28	7.4	22	9.3	18	31.6	19	35.8
Otsego	7	5.1	3	2.4	2	10.5	10	62.5
Putnam	1	2.7	3	6.4	5	71.4	0	0.0
Rensselaer	11	3.1	8	2.2	5	12.2	13	31.7
Rockland	32	10.3	17	6.1	6	10.7	23	52.3
St. Lawrence	7	3.4	8	4.4	8	61.5	20	58.8
Saratoga	8	3.6	3	1.4	5	27.8	8	47.1
Schenectady	34	6.1	17	4.0	33	26.4	11	23.4
Schoharie	7	6.8	2	2.4	0	0.0	4	30.8
Schuyler	2	6.9	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Seneca	4	5.3	0	0.0	8	47.1	0	0.0
Steuben	8	3.0	31	11.1	16	45.7	15	39.5
Suffolk	149	9.4	116	7.2	105	33.2	121	41.6
Sullivan	7	3.8	0	0.0	11	44.0	0	0.0
Tioga	9	8.3	1	1.8	4	19.0	1	25.0
Tompkins	3	1.6	11	6.7	13	54.2	12	63.2
Ulster	19	5.6	22	7.9	5	11.4	8	15.7
Warren	7	5.7	18	11.8	7	43.8	9	39.1
Washington	6	7.4	12	12.6	2	20.0	7	30.4
Wayne	15	10.8	8	7.8	11	39.3	14	70.0
Westchester	6	0.5	2	0.2	51	48.1	45	78.9
Wyoming	12	11.0	3	4.7	3	20.0	5	33.3
Yates	1	2.4	3	5.0	2	50.0	0	0.0

Family

Foster Care—Terminated Parental Rights Judgments, number and percent of TPR determinations in a given year

Definition:

The termination of parental rights (TPR) involves the ending of the legal parent-child relationship. Once the relationship has been terminated, the child is then legally free to be placed for adoption with the goal of securing a stable, permanent family environment that can meet the child's long-term parenting needs. According to the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, states are required to initiate hearings to terminate the rights of parents if a child has been in foster care for 15 of the past 22 months. There are four possible outcomes of TPR hearings: granted, dismissed or withdrawn, suspended for up to one year, or in a relatively few cases an "other" outcome might apply.

The proportion for each of these outcomes is calculated by dividing the number of respective judgments in a calendar year by the total number of completed TPR judgments considered by the court during that year.

Significance:

Family ties are an important part of a child's identity. A termination of parental rights is a grave, but sometimes necessary, decision based upon the high standard of "clear and convincing evidence" that the child has been abandoned, permanently neglected, severely or repeatedly abused, or due to a finding of parental mental incapacity.

When reunification with parents is not possible, this freeing action allows the child to gain a permanent home and new family ties through adoption. Compared to the overall population of children in foster care, a termination of parental rights action is brought in fewer than 15 percent of the children in foster care at any one time, and granted in only about three out of five cases.

Note:

The decision to file a termination of parental rights (TPR) petition is evaluated on a child-specific basis and is made in accordance with a child's best interests.

Findings:

- In 2005, as in 2004, most TPR judgments (61.3%) resulted with the termination of parental rights in New York State (59.1% and 61.3%, respectively).
- In 2005, TPR judgments in New York City were more likely to terminate parents rights compared to TPR judgments in Rest of State (64.7% vs. 51.3%, respectively).
- More than 1-in-4 TPR judgments (28.9%) were dismissed in New York State in 2005. The proportion dismissed in New York City was lower (23.0%) than the proportion in Rest of State (37.1%).
- In 2005, relatively few TPR judgments in New York State resulted in TPR judgments of suspended (8.3%) or other (3.7%).

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Court Administration

Data Source:

NYS Office of Court Administration, Universal Case Management System (UCMS)

Population Source:

NYS Office of Court Administration, Universal Case Management System (UCMS)

Date Compiled:

July 2006, July 2006

Notes:

- The percentage reflects the respective number of judgments in a calendar year by the total number of completed TPR judgments during that year.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics: (for Current Period Percent or Rate)

(Terminated)	(Dismissed or Withdrawn)	(Suspended)	(Other Judgments)
Median: 56.1	Median: 29.7	Median: 0.0	Median: 0.0
Minimum: 0.0	Minimum: 0.0	Minimum: 0.0	Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 100.0	Maximum: 100.0	Maximum: 66.7	Maximum: 40.0
Standard Deviation: 29.7	Standard Deviation: 26.6	Standard Deviation: 11.3	Standard Deviation: 7.7

Terminated Parental Rights Judgments—Terminated and Dismissed/Withdrawn TPR Judgments, number and percent of TPR determinations in a given year

Terminated TPR Judgments

Dismissed or Withdrawn TPR Judgments

	2004		2005		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	2,660	61.4	2,183	59.1	1,205	27.8	1,068	28.9
New York City	1,752	66.4	1,390	64.7	625	23.7	495	23.0
Bronx	523	65.2	469	65.8	209	26.1	160	22.4
Kings	554	69.0	389	66.2	186	23.2	136	23.1
New York	414	65.8	319	62.7	126	20.0	127	25.0
Queens	216	64.9	180	64.3	86	25.8	52	18.6
Richmond	45	62.5	33	55.9	18	25.0	20	33.9
Rest of State	908	53.5	793	51.3	580	34.2	573	37.1
Albany	20	54.1	19	59.4	13	35.1	12	37.5
Allegany	1	12.5	2	25.0	7	87.5	5	62.5
Broome	22	66.7	12	41.4	7	21.2	8	27.6
Cattaraugus	8	34.8	4	26.7	15	65.2	9	60.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	4	25.0	11	100.0	11	68.8
Chautauqua	8	50.0	14	38.9	8	50.0	19	52.8
Chemung	11	64.7	13	56.5	6	35.3	7	30.4
Chenango	16	88.9	10	66.7	0	0.0	5	33.3
Clinton	18	75.0	7	28.0	6	25.0	18	72.0
Columbia	19	70.4	18	72.0	8	29.6	3	12.0
Cortland	18	56.3	6	60.0	9	28.1	2	20.0
Delaware	11	84.6	14	82.4	2	15.4	0	0.0
Dutchess	33	67.3	25	47.2	13	26.5	23	43.4
Erie	168	61.1	143	58.8	86	31.3	78	32.1
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	3	37.5	3	100.0	5	62.5
Fulton	1	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	100.0	5	100.0
Greene	2	50.0	12	100.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	12	52.2	11	55.0	9	39.1	6	30.0
Jefferson	5	15.6	9	34.6	27	84.4	16	61.5
Lewis	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	7	100.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	5	62.5
Madison	13	54.2	6	100.0	7	29.2	0	0.0
Monroe	96	58.9	36	30.5	35	21.5	52	44.1
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	100.0	0	0.0
Nassau	17	32.7	11	55.0	30	57.7	9	45.0
Niagara	11	42.3	16	53.3	5	19.2	8	26.7
Oneida	25	33.3	44	39.6	27	36.0	43	38.7
Onondaga	35	56.5	45	66.2	17	27.4	20	29.4
Ontario	6	100.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	28	42.4	37	42.5	21	31.8	27	31.0
Orleans	0	0.0	5	100.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Oswego	17	56.7	1	12.5	7	23.3	4	50.0
Otsego	2	33.3	1	14.3	4	66.7	3	42.9
Putnam	3	37.5	3	100.0	4	50.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	10	47.6	11	44.0	8	38.1	14	56.0
Rockland	18	66.7	9	56.3	9	33.3	7	43.8
St. Lawrence	3	60.0	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	2	40.0	8	61.5	3	60.0	5	38.5
Schenectady	45	59.2	21	36.8	18	23.7	35	61.4
Schoharie	1	50.0	5	71.4	1	50.0	1	14.3
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Seneca	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	11	68.8	13	65.0	3	18.8	7	35.0
Suffolk	77	53.1	73	56.6	53	36.6	47	36.4
Sullivan	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	5	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	14	50.0	10	45.5	14	50.0	12	54.5
Ulster	12	54.5	2	13.3	9	40.9	13	86.7
Warren	19	59.4	23	76.7	13	40.6	7	23.3
Washington	2	28.6	3	60.0	4	57.1	0	0.0
Wayne	7	58.3	6	75.0	5	41.7	2	25.0
Westchester	43	46.7	49	62.8	27	29.3	19	24.4
Wyoming	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	2	66.7	0	0.0	1	33.3	1	100.0

Terminated Parental Rights Judgments—Suspended and Other TPR Judgments, number and percent of TPR determinations in a given year

Suspended TPR Judgments

Other TPR Judgments

	2004		2005		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	287	6.6	306	8.3	183	4.2	138	3.7
New York City	139	5.3	169	7.9	123	4.7	95	4.4
Bronx	29	3.6	58	8.1	41	5.1	26	3.6
Kings	37	4.6	42	7.1	26	3.2	21	3.6
New York	59	9.4	36	7.1	30	4.8	27	5.3
Queens	10	3.0	27	9.6	21	6.3	21	7.5
Richmond	4	5.6	6	10.2	5	6.9	0	0.0
Rest of State	148	8.7	137	8.9	60	3.5	43	2.8
Albany	4	10.8	1	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Allegany	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Broome	0	0.0	5	17.2	4	12.1	4	13.8
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	1	6.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	8.3
Chemung	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	2	8.7
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.1	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.0
Cortland	5	15.6	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Delaware	0	0.0	1	5.9	0	0.0	2	11.8
Dutchess	0	0.0	2	3.8	3	6.1	3	5.7
Erie	1	0.4	18	7.4	20	7.3	4	1.6
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	8.7	1	5.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	25	15.3	24	20.3	7	4.3	6	5.1
Montgomery	0	0.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	5	9.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	10	38.5	4	13.3	0	0.0	2	6.7
Oneida	23	30.7	23	20.7	0	0.0	1	0.9
Onondaga	4	6.5	2	2.9	6	9.7	1	1.5
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5
Orange	16	24.2	23	26.4	1	1.5	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Oswego	6	20.0	3	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	2	28.6	0	0.0	1	14.3
Putnam	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	3	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	12	15.8	1	1.8	1	1.3	0	0.0
Schoharie	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suffolk	10	6.9	9	7.0	5	3.4	0	0.0
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ulster	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	13	14.1	9	11.5	9	9.8	1	1.3
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Goal 7: New York State communities will provide children, youth and families with healthy, safe and thriving environments.

- Objective 1: Communities will be economically sound.
- Objective 2: The environment will be free of pollutants (e.g., air and water quality will meet healthful standards).
- Objective 3: Neighborhoods will be crime free.
- Objective 4: Adequate housing will be available.
- Objective 5: Adequate transportation will be available.

Goal 8: New York State communities will provide youth and their families with opportunities to help them meet their needs for physical, social, moral and emotional growth.

- Objective 1: Communities will make available and accessible formal and informal services (e.g., child care, parent training, recreation, youth services, libraries, museums, parks).
- Objective 2: Adults in the community will provide youth with good role models and opportunities for positive adult interactions.
- Objective 3: Communities will provide opportunities for youth to make positive contributions to community life and to practice skill development.

Indicators:

- Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay
- Firearm Related Index Crimes
- Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police
- Unemployment – Resident Civilian

Community

Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay, number and percent of live births

Definition:

The percent of Medicaid or self-pay births is the number of all live births to women whose primary financial coverage for delivery was recorded as either self-pay or Medicaid on the birth certificate in relation to all live births for which the financial coverage is known in a given year. The source of primary financial coverage for delivery is recorded on the birth certificate at the time of birth.

Significance:

This indicator is used as a measure of socioeconomic status for an area when the census data become outdated and other data are unavailable. If the age distribution of a community is known, it is useful as a proxy for estimation of the number of poor and near poor in a community.

In addition, a parent's employment-related insurance coverage and eligibility for Child Health Plus (Child Health Plus A, formerly Medicaid, and Child Health Plus B, the current Child Health Plus) are the most important factors in determining whether children have health insurance. Lack of insurance coverage is the single most significant financial barrier to health care. When a parent's employer does not offer health insurance benefits and a parent is unable to afford the cost of family health insurance, children may not receive the primary and preventive care that improves health outcomes.

New York State has taken steps to overcome this barrier. New York State's Child Health Plus is designed to provide access to comprehensive health coverage for all children through the age of 19 years. For more information, visit the NYS Department of Health website at: <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chplus/>.

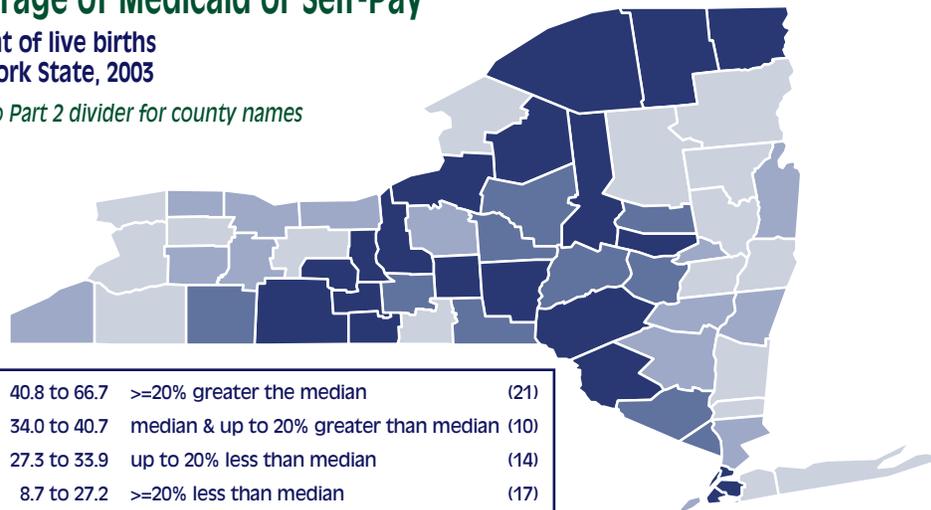
Findings:

- In 2003, 40.8 percent of all births to New York State residents were either paid by Medicaid or by the mother herself. This represents a slight decline from the 1995 rate of 43.5 percent.
- During 2003, births in New York City were almost twice as likely to be paid by Medicaid/self-pay than were births in Rest of State (55.2% vs. 27.9%, respectively).

Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay

percent of live births
New York State, 2003

Refer to Part 2 divider for county names



Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay, number and percent of live births

	1995		2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	114,516	43.5	103,214	40.8
New York City	74,709	60.7	65,934	55.2
Bronx	17,018	71.3	15,081	66.7
Kings	26,517	65.0	23,733	60.1
New York	11,589	57.6	9,217	44.7
Queens	17,759	55.0	16,103	52.3
Richmond	1,826	30.9	1,800	30.3
Rest of State	39,807	28.4	37,280	27.9
Albany	971	27.7	650	20.2
Allegany	303	52.2	223	40.4
Broome	923	37.4	719	34.7
Cattaraugus	420	43.0	263	26.1
Cayuga	431	43.0	354	42.2
Chautauqua	703	47.2	407	27.7
Chemung	479	46.5	486	45.0
Chenango	268	43.7	256	48.8
Clinton	324	35.3	334	41.3
Columbia	190	31.3	194	30.3
Cortland	231	36.7	246	46.6
Delaware	215	46.6	192	43.3
Dutchess	642	20.5	711	21.7
Erie	3,689	29.9	1,596	15.2
Essex	148	43.5	83	23.5
Franklin	214	38.6	193	44.1
Fulton	227	34.8	231	39.7
Genesee	186	23.8	158	25.3
Greene	155	30.5	137	31.1
Hamilton	19	35.2	13	27.1
Herkimer	283	37.8	308	43.9
Jefferson	561	30.1	442	25.9
Lewis	152	41.6	143	44.7
Livingston	153	21.7	204	32.5
Madison	294	33.4	294	39.8
Monroe	2,711	27.2	2,944	33.0
Montgomery	221	36.2	255	45.1
Nassau	3,614	20.5	3,074	19.2
Niagara	812	29.1	481	20.0
Oneida	1,133	39.7	997	38.2
Onondaga	2,116	32.7	1,855	33.1
Ontario	290	22.6	295	25.4
Orange	1,621	35.2	1,845	35.9
Orleans	199	34.7	154	33.4
Oswego	737	45.8	614	44.1
Otsego	243	37.9	185	34.5
Putnam	74	6.8	101	8.7
Rensselaer	447	24.1	291	16.5
Rockland	884	25.6	1,804	40.2
St. Lawrence	566	46.0	562	46.5
Saratoga	424	16.7	340	13.8
Schenectady	521	27.2	579	31.5
Schoharie	107	32.7	116	39.6
Schuyler	81	37.3	81	43.6
Seneca	125	32.8	176	46.9
Steuben	516	41.9	532	46.1
Suffolk	4,212	21.5	4,791	24.0
Sullivan	341	41.9	440	48.3
Tioga	127	33.5	121	20.7
Tompkins	283	32.0	350	35.8
Ulster	640	31.7	608	33.3
Warren	154	21.5	168	26.3
Washington	232	35.4	189	30.4
Wayne	280	22.6	381	33.3
Westchester	3,637	29.2	3,820	29.9
Wyoming	125	25.7	116	27.4
Yates	153	49.5	178	59.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

Date Compiled:

August 1999, December 2005

Notes:

- Self-pay includes those who are not identified as being covered by insurance or other health benefits programs as reported on the birth certificate.
- The percent of Medicaid/self-pay births is calculated by dividing the number of Medicaid/self-pay births by the number of live births for which the financial coverage is known.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	34.0
Minimum:	8.7
Maximum:	66.7
Standard Deviation:	11.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Community

Firearm Related Index Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 general population

Definition:

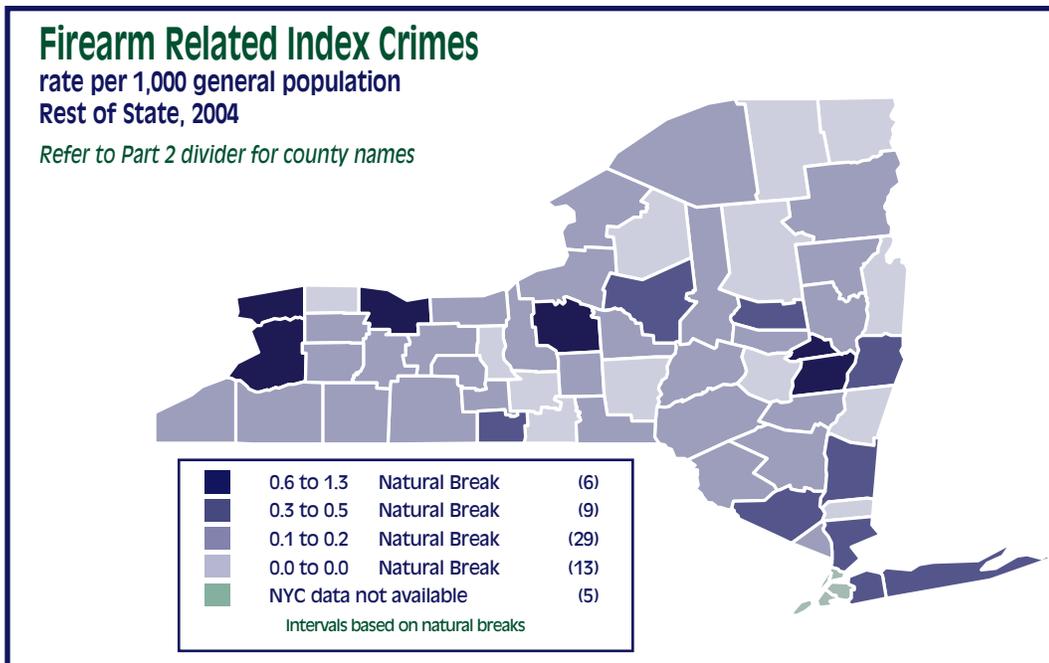
New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes track whether a firearm was present during the commission of a murder, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault. A reported crime is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs, and only the most serious offense that was committed during a criminal incident is recorded. The firearm-related crime rate is the number of reported UCR crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault where a firearm was present divided by an estimate of the population of persons of all ages in the general population and multiplied by 1,000.

Significance:

The number of violent index crimes involving guns that are known to the police is the best official indicator of the frequency with which deadly weapons are used to commit serious violent crimes.

Findings:

➔ Outside of New York City there were 4,692 firearm-related index crimes reported to the police in New York State during 2004 compared to 5,739 in 1995. This difference represents an 18 percent decline in the number of firearm-related index crimes.



Firearm Related Index Crimes, number and rate per 1,000 general population

	1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	31,214	1.7	N/A	N/A
New York City	25,475	3.5	N/A	N/A
Bronx	5,414	4.5	N/A	N/A
Kings	9,578	4.2	N/A	N/A
New York	4,565	3.0	N/A	N/A
Queens	5,438	2.8	N/A	N/A
Richmond	480	1.2	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	5,739	0.5	4,692	0.4
Albany	157	0.5	194	0.7
Allegany	12	0.2	4	0.1
Broome	31	0.1	28	0.1
Cattaraugus	14	0.2	16	0.2
Cayuga	9	0.1	9	0.1
Chautauqua	24	0.2	32	0.2
Chemung	23	0.2	27	0.3
Chenango	5	0.1	2	0.0
Clinton	4	0.0	4	0.0
Columbia	11	0.2	3	0.0
Cortland	3	0.1	6	0.1
Delaware	2	0.0	4	0.1
Dutchess	131	0.5	90	0.3
Erie	1,457	1.5	1,067	1.1
Essex	0	0.0	4	0.1
Franklin	5	0.1	2	0.0
Fulton	7	0.1	14	0.3
Genesee	8	0.1	10	0.2
Greene	2	0.0	6	0.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	4	0.1	10	0.2
Jefferson	7	0.1	13	0.1
Lewis	1	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	7	0.1	10	0.2
Madison	3	0.0	4	0.1
Monroe	1,202	1.6	940	1.3
Montgomery	2	0.0	5	0.1
Nassau	571	0.4	415	0.3
Niagara	87	0.4	134	0.6
Oneida	100	0.4	63	0.3
Onondaga	223	0.5	277	0.6
Ontario	6	0.1	13	0.1
Orange	88	0.3	92	0.3
Orleans	8	0.2	1	0.0
Oswego	1	0.0	8	0.1
Otsego	6	0.1	9	0.1
Putnam	11	0.1	4	0.0
Rensselaer	49	0.3	52	0.3
Rockland	93	0.3	65	0.2
St. Lawrence	7	0.1	6	0.1
Saratoga	16	0.1	11	0.1
Schenectady	91	0.6	125	0.9
Schoharie	1	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	0.1
Seneca	3	0.1	0	0.0
Steuben	9	0.1	10	0.1
Suffolk	479	0.4	513	0.3
Sullivan	34	0.5	17	0.2
Tioga	4	0.1	1	0.0
Tompkins	15	0.2	4	0.0
Ulster	29	0.2	24	0.1
Warren	8	0.1	5	0.1
Washington	2	0.0	2	0.0
Wayne	8	0.1	8	0.1
Westchester	654	0.7	323	0.3
Wyoming	3	0.1	3	0.1
Yates	2	0.1	2	0.1

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

December 2001, November 2005

Notes:

- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are per 1,000 general population.

Rest of State Statistics:

Median:	0.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	1.3
Standard Deviation:	0.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Community

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police, number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population

Definition:

New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes include serious property and violent crimes reported or otherwise known to the police. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A reported crime is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs, and only the most serious offense that was committed during a criminal incident is recorded. The crime rate is the number of reported UCR index crimes divided by an estimate of the general population and multiplied by 1,000.

Significance:

There are no county-level victimization measures. This is not a measure of victimization, because some crimes are not reported or otherwise known by the police. The number of property and violent UCR index offenses reported or otherwise known to the police are the best official indicators of the relative level of criminal activity throughout New York State. A distinction is made between violent and property offenses because crime trends for these two categories generally differ.

Findings:

- There were 496,730 violent and property index crimes reported to the police in New York State during 2004. Seventeen percent of these crimes involved violent index offenses.
- In 2004, 66 percent of the reported statewide violent index crimes and 41 percent of property index crimes occurred in New York City, despite the fact that about 42 percent of the State's population resides in New York City.
- Compared to 1995, New York City's 2004 rates for reported index crime per 1,000 persons decreased 56 percent for violent index offenses (from 15.6 to 6.8) and 53 percent for property index offenses (from 44.8 to 21.0). In contrast, Rest of State saw violent index offense rates per 1,000 persons decrease 29 percent (from 3.5 to 2.5) and property index offense rates drop 32 percent (from 32.0 to 21.7).
- In New York City, one in four of the index crimes reported to police in 2004 involved a violent index offense. Outside New York City, only one in ten reported crimes involved a violent index offense.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 1999, November 2005

Notes:

- Rates are per 1,000 general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Property Index Crimes)

Median:	17.5
Minimum:	9.8
Maximum:	38.7
Standard Deviation:	7.2

(Violent Index Crimes)

Median:	1.9
Minimum:	0.2
Maximum:	9.4
Standard Deviation:	1.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police, number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population

Property Index Crimes

Violent Index Crimes

	1995		2004		1995		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	675,833	37.1	412,769	21.4	151,731	8.3	83,961	4.4
New York City	328,352	44.8	171,188	21.0	114,180	15.6	55,688	6.8
Bronx	48,737	40.7	28,142	20.6	24,660	20.6	12,797	9.4
Kings	83,846	37.0	48,227	19.3	39,887	17.6	19,735	7.9
New York	98,543	65.5	51,317	33.2	25,095	16.7	11,414	7.4
Queens	86,146	43.8	37,819	16.7	21,789	11.1	10,323	4.6
Richmond	11,080	27.7	5,683	12.0	2,749	6.9	1,419	3.0
Rest of State	347,481	32.0	241,581	21.7	37,551	3.5	28,273	2.5
Albany	15,093	51.8	10,997	37.1	1,606	5.5	1,426	4.8
Allegany	1,087	21.2	845	16.9	160	3.1	97	1.9
Broome	6,590	31.6	5,434	27.2	420	2.0	328	1.6
Cattaraugus	2,398	28.0	2,271	27.3	279	3.3	209	2.5
Cayuga	2,224	26.6	1,639	20.1	233	2.8	131	1.6
Chautauqua	5,026	35.3	3,434	24.9	399	2.8	344	2.5
Chemung	3,328	35.2	2,817	31.3	217	2.3	253	2.8
Chenango	1,236	23.5	976	19.0	169	3.2	119	2.3
Clinton	1,583	18.2	1,401	17.2	290	3.3	187	2.3
Columbia	1,434	22.5	795	12.4	322	5.1	53	0.8
Cortland	2,013	40.6	1,267	25.9	88	1.8	107	2.2
Delaware	1,061	22.1	757	16.0	92	1.9	86	1.8
Dutchess	6,584	25.1	4,388	15.0	1,103	4.2	721	2.5
Erie	41,718	43.0	28,392	30.1	8,179	8.4	4,709	5.0
Essex	653	17.1	409	10.4	74	1.9	61	1.6
Franklin	1,030	20.9	864	16.8	237	4.8	165	3.2
Fulton	2,135	39.1	1,404	25.5	141	2.6	95	1.7
Genesee	1,655	27.0	1,717	28.7	104	1.7	108	1.8
Greene	1,064	22.3	655	13.4	283	5.9	140	2.9
Hamilton	148	28.2	53	10.0	3	0.6	4	0.8
Herkimer	1,503	22.4	853	13.4	190	2.8	133	2.1
Jefferson	2,314	20.0	2,051	19.0	150	1.3	231	2.1
Lewis	274	9.9	291	10.9	25	0.9	26	1.0
Livingston	1,534	23.3	1,638	25.1	140	2.1	86	1.3
Madison	1,584	21.9	1,318	18.8	69	1.0	71	1.0
Monroe	36,932	50.7	28,615	38.7	3,071	4.2	2,330	3.1
Montgomery	1,265	24.3	607	12.3	108	2.1	56	1.1
Nassau	30,031	23.1	19,816	14.7	3,198	2.5	2,503	1.9
Niagara	8,507	38.3	6,964	32.0	865	3.9	895	4.1
Oneida	7,427	29.8	5,666	24.2	617	2.5	545	2.3
Onondaga	18,685	39.4	11,865	25.8	1,804	3.8	1,554	3.4
Ontario	2,464	24.9	1,691	16.5	128	1.3	86	0.8
Orange	9,232	28.7	6,429	17.6	1,174	3.7	932	2.5
Orleans	776	17.0	513	11.6	83	1.8	68	1.5
Oswego	3,190	25.1	2,496	20.3	164	1.3	136	1.1
Otsego	1,214	19.6	1,077	17.3	110	1.8	130	2.1
Putnam	1,294	14.4	1,012	10.0	60	0.7	77	0.8
Rensselaer	5,102	32.6	3,830	25.0	463	3.0	488	3.2
Rockland	7,820	28.4	4,701	15.8	767	2.8	570	1.9
St. Lawrence	3,005	25.9	2,491	22.4	205	1.8	143	1.3
Saratoga	3,767	19.1	2,602	12.2	519	2.6	249	1.2
Schenectady	6,029	40.2	4,796	32.6	616	4.1	613	4.2
Schoharie	535	16.1	478	15.0	51	1.5	45	1.4
Schuyler	466	24.4	191	9.8	38	2.0	4	0.2
Seneca	748	23.0	502	14.4	43	1.3	35	1.0
Steuben	3,252	32.3	1,905	19.2	214	2.1	188	1.9
Suffolk	44,429	32.8	29,146	19.7	2,758	2.0	2,845	1.9
Sullivan	2,690	38.1	1,607	21.5	341	4.8	273	3.7
Tioga	821	15.3	517	10.0	98	1.8	29	0.6
Tompkins	3,891	40.0	1,352	13.6	163	1.7	64	0.6
Ulster	4,252	25.2	3,437	18.8	524	3.1	468	2.6
Warren	2,077	33.7	1,014	15.7	281	4.6	85	1.3
Washington	1,233	20.2	687	11.2	162	2.7	86	1.4
Wayne	2,150	23.0	1,977	20.8	183	2.0	197	2.1
Westchester	27,429	30.9	16,012	17.0	3,572	4.0	2,600	2.8
Wyoming	1,008	22.9	623	14.4	138	3.1	59	1.4
Yates	491	20.4	296	12.0	60	2.5	30	1.2

Community

Resident Civilian Unemployment, number and rate per 100 persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force

Definition:

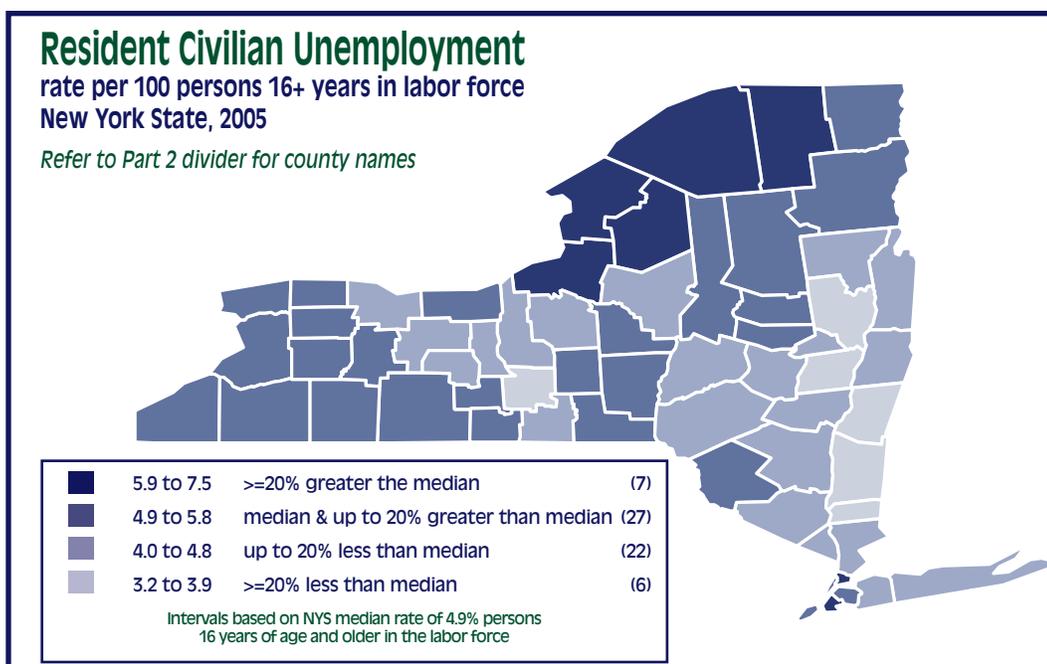
Civilian unemployment is defined as adults 16 years of age and older who were not employed but were able, available and actively looking for work during the week including the 12th of the month. Individuals who were waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days were also considered unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed). Rates represent the annual average.

Significance:

The rate of unemployment in an area is one indication of the state of the economy of that area and the opportunities for gainful employment.

Findings:

- In 2005, approximately 471,900 or 5.0 percent of all New York State resident civilian labor force were unemployed.
- Compared to 2000, the resident civilian unemployment rate increased for New York State, as the rate remained stable for New York City and increase in Rest of State.
- In 2005, the county unemployment rates for resident civilians in the labor force in New York State ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in Tompkins County to a high of 7.5 percent in Bronx County.



Resident Civilian Unemployment, number and rate per 100 persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force

	2000		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	415,500	4.5	471,900	5.0
New York City	212,300	5.8	215,300	5.8
Bronx	34,800	7.2	37,600	7.5
Kings	66,500	6.4	65,300	6.2
New York	43,400	5.1	44,600	5.1
Queens	56,600	5.3	56,000	5.2
Richmond	11,100	5.1	11,700	5.1
Rest of State	203,200	3.7	256,700	4.5
Albany	5,200	3.3	6,200	3.9
Allegany	1,100	4.9	1,300	5.6
Broome	3,500	3.6	4,800	4.9
Cattaraugus	1,900	4.5	2,300	5.5
Cayuga	1,600	3.9	2,000	4.8
Chautauqua	2,700	4.0	3,300	4.9
Chemung	1,800	4.3	2,200	5.4
Chenango	1,000	4.0	1,200	5.0
Clinton	1,800	4.7	2,100	5.3
Columbia	1,100	3.4	1,200	3.9
Cortland	1,100	4.4	1,300	5.4
Delaware	900	4.1	1,000	4.2
Dutchess	4,500	3.2	5,700	3.9
Erie	19,500	4.2	25,000	5.3
Essex	900	4.7	1,000	5.3
Franklin	1,300	5.8	1,300	6.0
Fulton	1,200	4.6	1,500	5.5
Genesee	1,300	3.9	1,600	4.9
Greene	1,000	4.5	1,100	4.8
Hamilton	200	5.4	200	5.2
Herkimer	1,300	4.2	1,700	5.2
Jefferson	2,700	5.9	2,900	6.2
Lewis	700	5.1	800	6.2
Livingston	1,300	4.1	1,700	5.1
Madison	1,300	3.8	1,800	5.1
Monroe	13,300	3.5	17,400	4.6
Montgomery	1,100	4.7	1,400	5.6
Nassau	22,500	3.3	28,400	4.1
Niagara	5,100	4.7	6,300	5.6
Oneida	4,300	3.8	5,400	4.8
Onondaga	8,100	3.5	10,700	4.6
Ontario	1,900	3.5	2,500	4.5
Orange	5,500	3.4	7,400	4.2
Orleans	900	4.7	1,200	5.7
Oswego	2,800	4.8	3,800	6.3
Otsego	1,200	4.2	1,400	4.3
Putnam	1,500	2.9	2,100	3.7
Rensselaer	2,900	3.6	3,500	4.2
Rockland	4,800	3.3	6,300	4.1
St. Lawrence	2,800	5.7	3,000	6.0
Saratoga	3,700	3.3	4,200	3.5
Schenectady	2,500	3.5	3,200	4.2
Schoharie	600	4.2	800	4.8
Schuyler	400	4.4	500	5.4
Seneca	700	4.3	800	4.7
Steuben	2,000	4.1	2,600	5.8
Suffolk	25,200	3.4	32,700	4.2
Sullivan	1,400	4.3	1,700	4.9
Tioga	900	3.4	1,300	4.8
Tompkins	1,700	3.3	1,800	3.2
Ulster	3,200	3.6	4,000	4.3
Warren	1,400	4.1	1,600	4.6
Washington	1,100	3.7	1,400	4.4
Wayne	1,900	3.8	2,500	5.0
Westchester	15,700	3.4	19,700	4.1
Wyoming	1,000	4.7	1,200	5.4
Yates	400	3.7	600	4.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Labor

Data Source:

NYS Department of Labor; Division of Research and Statistics; Bureau of Labor Market Information

Population Source:

NYS Department of Labor; Division of Research and Statistics; Bureau of Labor Market Information

Date Compiled:

June 2006, March 2006

Notes:

- Estimates for New York State and New York City are based on regression models from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Other sub-state estimates are prepared by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Unit of the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics and are based on a set by BLS.
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates are per 100 persons 16 years of age and older within the labor force.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	4.9
Minimum:	3.2
Maximum:	7.5
Standard Deviation:	0.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

KWIC Update: KWIC has Experienced a Healthy Growth Spurt

<http://www.nyskwic.org>



The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) is growing. More than 40 child welfare indicators – including child abuse data and foster care age, race, and type of placement breakdowns – have been added to the Family Life Area. In addition, 15 health and well-being indicators – including mortality and premature births by maternal age – have been added to the Physical and Emotional Health Life Area. Each of these indicators adds to the comprehensiveness of the respective Life Areas and provides additional insight into the well-being of infants, adolescents and young adults. The following is a list of these indicators and an indication as to whether the indicators are included in this edition or only available on KWIC.

New Child Welfare Indicators – included in this edition

- | | |
|--|--|
| ❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Children and Youth in Indicated Reports | ❖ Foster Care – Discharges |
| ❖ Foster Care – Admissions | ❖ Foster Care – Adoption Milestones |
| | ❖ Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights Judgments |

Additional Child Welfare indicators Available on KWIC—not in this edition

- | | |
|--|--|
| ❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal of Child | ❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Race |
| ❖ Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Court Case | ❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Placement Type |
| ❖ Foster Care – Children In Care by Placement Type | ❖ Foster Care – Discharges by Type |
| ❖ Foster Care – Admissions by Age | ❖ Foster Care – Parental Rights Surrendered |
| | ❖ Foster Care – ≤ 2 Placements While In Care <1 year |

New Physical and Emotional Health Indicators—included in this edition

- | | |
|---|--|
| ❖ Neonatal and Postneonatal Infant Mortality | ❖ Motor Vehicle Crashes – Hospitalizations and Mortality |
| ❖ Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity | ❖ Prenatal Care (late/no care) by Maternal Age |
| ❖ Premature Births by Maternal Age | ❖ Self-inflicted Injuries – Mortality |
| ❖ Mortality by Age Groups | ❖ Unintentional Injuries – Mortality |

With a growing number of indicators, the Region Profile is now being organized by topic areas. These subsets of indicators or topic areas are presented on KWIC as “Topical Profiles.” With the recent addition of child welfare and maternal/child health data, there are now three types of profiles:

- The **KWIC Profile** provides a snapshot of the overall health, education and well-being of children, youth and families in New York State. This is the default profile.
- The **Child Welfare Profile** provides a snapshot of children and youth involved in the child welfare and court systems, including child abuse and neglect and foster care data.
- The **Maternal/Child Profile** provides a snapshot of the health and well-being of mother and child, including pregnancy, birth, prenatal care, birth weight and gestation, and infant mortality data.

Each Topical Profile is available for 65 regions: New York State, New York City, Rest of State (NYS minus NYC) and each of New York State’s 62 counties. The most current data available and an arbitrary comparison year data are displayed along with the New York State rate. As the number of indicators continues to grow, the number of profiles will also grow.

To access a Topical Profile on KWIC (<http://www.nyskwic.org>), go to Access Data from the navigation bar and select Region Profile. First select the type of profile followed by the region of interest. Once a profile has been generated, the data user is able to select another profile, another region, or another profile and another region. From the home page, the default KWIC Profile is accessible from the dropdown option of “Select KWIC profile by region.”

These new indicators are also available through Indicator Profiles, Custom Profiles, Graph Builder and Map Builder, when applicable. The Indicator Profile provides a table of all regions for a selected indicator where the most current data available and an arbitrary comparison year data are displayed as the default. For the Custom Profiles, Graph Builder and Map Builder, KWIC users have the ability to select the indicator, region and time period.

Region Profiles for:

New York State
New York City
and
Rest of State

For county profiles, go to KWIC
Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse at:



<http://www.nyskwic.org>


Notes:

- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 140-150.
- N/A: Data not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2003)	1,177,720	25.4	915,895	20.2	20.2
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	972,911	21.5	731,586	16.0	16.0
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	775,310	17.1	349,831	7.7	7.7
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and % of children/youth ages birth-19 years (1995; 2004)	80,995	1.6	79,806	1.6	1.6
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch — Public Schools number and % of children Grades K-6 (1998/99; 2003/04)	675,959	44.8	742,731	50.4	50.4

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	9,385	27.6	5,566	14.9	14.9
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	24,805	43.6	17,602	28.2	28.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	20,355	60.0	14,276	38.2	38.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	51,283	90.1	39,495	63.3	63.3
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	11,435	85.3	8,385	68.3	68.3
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) Mothers All Ages number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	20,866	7.7	19,972	7.9	7.9
Births — Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) — Mothers All Ages number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	29,399	10.9	28,918	11.4	11.4
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	2,012	7.4	1,486	5.9	5.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes — Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-24 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	532	21.7	537	20.8	20.8
Prenatal Care — Births to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	172,815	69.4	180,872	74.7	74.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	1,507	129.4	1,263	98.7	98.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	86	3.5	73	2.8	2.8
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	6,957	597.6	5,720	447.1	447.1

CITIZENSHIP

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	2,119	89.6	1,630	62.0	62.0
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (1995; 2003)	19,042	14.0	24,206	11.3	11.3

EDUCATION

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Annual Dropouts — Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1995/96; 2002/03)	28,584	3.6	37,331	4.5	4.5
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and % of graduating seniors (1995/96; 2003/04)	110,792	81.7	123,425	81.0	81.0
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and % of graduates (1995/96; 2003/04)	54,194	39.6	86,902	57.0	57.0
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	207,245	48.9	128,393	62.3	62.3
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	187,312	48.3	103,148	47.3	47.3
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	214,433	66.9	169,814	79.2	79.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	192,094	38.0	128,685	57.7	57.7
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in Pre-K-grade 12 (1995/96; 2003/04)	219,394	7.9	226,973	6.7	6.7

FAMILY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children in Indicated Reports number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	63,075	13.4	63,877	13.6	13.6
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and % of reports (2000; 2004)	45,941	31.7	43,175	30.4	30.4
Foster Care Admissions — Children Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	16,752	2.9	12,494	2.2	2.2
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children Discharged to Adoption number and % of children in foster care on adoption track (2000; 2004)	4,266	37.3	3,473	41.9	41.9
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children Freed for Adoption number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	4,001	6.3	2,793	6.2	6.2
Foster Care Children In Care — Children 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children ages birth-21 years (2000; 2004)	42,966	7.5	26,108	4.5	4.5
Foster Care Discharges — Children Discharged from Foster Care number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	21,150	36.1	15,513	37.3	37.3
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and % of TPR determinations in given year (2004; 2005)	2,660	61.4	2,183	59.1	59.1

COMMUNITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid/Self-Pay number and % of live births (1995; 2003)	114,516	43.5	103,214	40.8	40.8
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	31,214	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	675,833	37.1	412,769	21.4	21.4
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	151,731	8.3	83,961	4.4	4.4
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and % of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000; 2005)	415,500	4.5	471,900	5.0	5.0


Notes:

- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 140-150.
- N/A: Data not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2003)	733,842	40.0	561,708	29.3	20.2
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	625,016	34.6	446,843	23.1	16.0
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	529,983	29.3	239,359	12.4	7.7
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and % of children/youth ages birth-19 years (1995; 2004)	45,436	2.3	44,871	2.1	1.6
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch — Public Schools number and % of children Grades K-6 (1998/99; 2003/04)	431,927	73.4	452,720	81.0	50.4

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	5,231	39.9	2,863	19.3	14.9
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	13,368	60.3	8,673	36.0	28.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	12,221	93.2	8,675	58.5	38.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	29,915	134.9	22,949	95.4	63.3
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	8,299	147.3	5,876	105.6	68.3
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) Mothers All Ages number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	11,298	9.0	10,150	8.5	7.9
Births—Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) — Mothers All Ages number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	15,526	12.3	14,369	12.0	11.4
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	1,055	8.4	697	5.9	5.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes — Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-24 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	139	13.4	108	10.2	20.8
Prenatal Care — Births to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	64,240	58.5	83,348	71.9	74.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	603	134.1	436	88.8	98.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	24	2.5	20	1.9	2.8
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	3,841	854.2	3,020	615.4	447.1

CITIZENSHIP

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	1,530	167.9	1,181	114.1	62.0
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (1995; 2003)	5,201	9.2	5,534	6.5	11.3

EDUCATION

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Annual Dropouts — Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1995/96; 2002/03)	17,709	5.8	24,004	8.1	4.5
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and % of graduating seniors (1995/96; 2003/04)	30,831	83.3	29,118	67.5	81.0
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and % of graduates (1995/96; 2003/04)	7,424	19.0	12,572	29.1	57.0
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	72,152	34.4	36,638	49.7	62.3
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	58,694	35.7	25,918	35.7	47.3
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	77,650	50.0	53,861	68.1	79.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	62,841	22.7	32,557	42.4	57.7
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in Pre-K-grade 12 (1995/96; 2003/04)	177,654	17.2	158,524	11.8	6.7

FAMILY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children in Indicated Reports number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	25,458	13.1	22,511	11.3	13.6
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and % of reports (2000; 2004)	19,304	35.1	16,085	32.9	30.4
Foster Care Admissions — Children Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	9,219	3.9	5,568	2.3	2.2
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children Discharged to Adoption number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	3,010	38.2	2,423	44.0	41.9
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children Freed for Adoption number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	2,793	6.4	1,788	6.6	6.2
Foster Care Children In Care — Children 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children ages birth-21 years (2000; 2004)	30,522	12.9	16,463	6.9	4.5
Foster Care Discharges — Children Discharged from Foster Care number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	13,202	33.1	8,560	34.2	37.3
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and % of TPR determinations in given year (2004; 2005)	1,752	66.4	1,390	64.7	59.1

COMMUNITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid/Self-Pay number and % of live births (1995; 2003)	74,709	60.7	65,934	55.2	40.8
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	25,475	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	328,352	44.8	171,188	21.0	21.4
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	114,180	15.6	55,688	6.8	4.4
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and % of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000; 2005)	212,300	5.8	215,300	5.8	5.0


Notes:

- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 140-150.
- N/A: Data not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2003)	443,876	15.8	354,190	13.5	20.2
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	347,895	12.8	284,743	10.8	16.0
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and % of children/youth ages birth-17 years (1995; 2004)	245,327	9.0	110,472	4.2	7.7
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and % of children/youth ages birth-19 years (1995; 2004)	34,956	1.2	34,195	1.2	1.6
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch — Public Schools number and % of children Grades K-6 (1998/99; 2003/04)	244,032	26.5	290,011	31.7	50.4

PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	4,154	19.9	2,703	12.0	14.9
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	11,437	32.9	8,929	23.3	28.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (1995; 2003)	8,134	39.0	5,601	24.9	38.2
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (1995; 2003)	21,368	61.5	16,546	43.2	63.3
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	3,136	40.3	2,509	37.3	68.3
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	9,568	6.6	9,822	7.4	7.9
Births — Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	13,873	9.6	14,549	10.9	11.4
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	957	6.6	789	5.9	5.9
Motor Vehicle Crashes — Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-24 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	394	27.7	429	28.2	20.8
Prenatal Care — Births to Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care number and % of live births for females all ages (1995; 2003)	108,575	78.1	97,524	77.4	74.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	904	126.5	827	104.9	98.7
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	62	4.2	53	3.3	2.8
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	3,116	436.1	2,700	342.3	447.1

CITIZENSHIP

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1994-1996; 2001-2003)	589	40.5	449	28.2	62.0
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (1995; 2003)	13,841	17.3	18,672	14.6	11.3

EDUCATION

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Annual Dropouts — Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1995/96; 2002/03)	10,875	2.2	13,327	2.5	4.5
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and % of graduating seniors (1995/96; 2003/04)	79,961	81.1	94,307	86.3	81.0
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and % of graduates (1995/96; 2003/04)	46,770	47.8	74,330	68.0	57.0
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	135,093	56.7	91,755	69.3	62.3
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	128,618	54.1	77,230	53.1	47.3
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	136,783	76.5	115,953	85.6	79.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and % at or above Level 3 (1998/99; 2003/04)	129,253	45.4	96,128	65.6	57.7
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and % of students enrolled in Pre-K-grade 12 (1995/96; 2003/04)	41,740	2.4	68,449	3.3	6.7

FAMILY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children in Indicated Reports number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	37,364	13.6	41,215	15.2	13.6
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and % of reports (2000; 2004)	26,443	29.8	26,922	29.3	30.4
Foster Care Admissions — Children Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17 years (2000; 2004)	7,533	2.3	6,926	2.1	2.2
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children Discharged to Adoption number and % of children in foster care in adoption track (2000; 2004)	1,256	35.2	1,050	37.8	41.9
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Freed for Adoption number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	1,208	5.9	1,005	5.6	6.2
Foster Care Children In Care — Children 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children ages birth-21 years (2000; 2004)	12,444	3.7	9,645	2.9	4.5
Foster Care Discharges — Children Discharged from Foster Care number and % of children in foster care (2000; 2004)	7,948	42.4	6,953	41.9	37.3
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and % of TPR determinations in given year (2004; 2005)	908	53.5	793	51.3	59.1

COMMUNITY

Indicators rate or percent (base year; current year)	Baseline		Current		NYS Current Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid/Self-Pay number and % of live births (1995; 2003)	39,807	28.4	37,280	27.9	40.8
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	5,739	0.5	4,692	0.4	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	347,481	32.0	241,581	21.7	21.4
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (1995; 2004)	37,551	3.5	28,273	2.5	4.4
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and % of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000; 2005)	203,200	3.7	256,700	4.5	5.0

Technical Notes

Ability to Speak English –The U.S. Census collects data on respondents who speak a language other than English at home, referring to his/her assessment of his ability to speak English, from “very well” to “not at all.”

Administrative Data –Administrative data reflect the administration of programs, policies or services, not direct population data.

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes –New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. An arrest is counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified or cited by a law enforcement official. An arrest is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs (this jurisdiction is not necessarily where the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is recorded. It is important to note that many persons who commit crimes are never arrested, a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, and more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident. The adolescent arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported adolescent arrests for violent and property index crimes (or, for adolescents who are not treated as adults, for acts which would constitute violent and property index crimes if committed by an adult) by an estimate of the population of youth in the appropriate age category.

Adolescent Pregnancies and Births –Pregnancies are the sum of the number of live births, reported induced terminations of pregnancies and reported fetal deaths of all gestations. The adolescent pregnancy rate is the number of pregnancies per 1,000 females in the stated age group. The adolescent live birth rate is the number of live births in an age group per 1,000 female population in the same age group. Rates are presented for adolescent pregnancies and live births for the age groups 10 through 14, 15 through 17, and 15 through 19 years.

Age –Age is generally derived from date of birth information, and is based on the age of the person in complete years.

Agency Source –The agency source identifies the agency that supplied the data to KWIC.

Aggregate Data –Aggregate data present the total number of occurrences within a geographic area, not individual data.

American Community Survey (ACS) –The American Community Survey is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau that will eventually provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of America’s communities every year. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households – that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics and produces data for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. Questions asked are similar to those on the decennial census long form. ACS will replace the long form in future censuses.

Ancestry –Ancestry refers to a person’s self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group.

Annual Dropouts-Public Schools –In New York State, the annual dropout rate refers to the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who left school prior to graduation for any reason, except death and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program. Annual high school dropout percents are calculated by dividing the number of students who drop out during a single year by the enrollment in grades 9 through 12 (including the portion of any ungraded secondary enrollment for that year that can be attributed to grades 9 through 12) and multiplying by 100.

Apportionment –The Constitution provides that each state has a minimum of one member in the House of Representatives, and the current size of the House (435 seats) has not changed since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except in 1959 when Alaska and Hawaii became states. Apportionment is the process of dividing the remaining 385 seats among the 50 states. Since 1941, Congress has used the method of equal proportions to calculate the apportionment. Based on Census 2000 data, 6.7 percent of the United States population resided in New York State, making it the third largest state with 29 apportioned seats.

Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI –The youth drug arrest rate is based on the number of arrests for the use, possession or sale of drugs, public narcotic intoxication or driving under the influence (DUI) of drugs, per 10,000 youth 10 through 20 years.

Asthma (Three-Year Average) –The asthma hospitalization rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for asthma per 10,000 population in each of the following age groups: birth through 4 years and 5 through 14 years. Because the number of children hospitalized for asthma is very low in many counties, the asthma hospitalization rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of children hospitalized for asthma can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Births to Women with Primary Financial Coverage of Medicaid or Self-Pay –The percent of Medicaid or self-pay births is the number of all live births to women whose primary financial coverage for delivery was recorded as either self-pay or Medicaid on the birth certificate in relation to all live births for which the financial coverage is known in a given year. The source of primary financial coverage for delivery is recorded on the birth certificate at the time of birth.

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Census – A census is a complete enumeration, usually of a population, but also of businesses and commercial establishments, farms, governments, and so forth. The Decennial Census is the census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in zero (0). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives. By 2010, the American Community Survey will replace the decennial long form and censuses will consist of a short form only.

Child – A child is a son or a daughter by birth, an adopted child, or a stepchild, regardless of the child's age or marital status, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Child Abuse – Refers to a child whose parent or other person legally responsible for his/her care inflicts upon the child serious physical injury, creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury, or commits an act of sex abuse against the child. Not only can a person be abusive to a child if they perpetrate any of these actions against a child in their care, they can be guilty of abusing a child if they allow someone else to do these things to that child. (Child Abuse is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law and at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act.)

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Children and Youth in Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Maltreatment and neglect represents an impairment or imminent danger of impairment of a child's physical, mental or emotional condition due to the failure of a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for the child to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child. This can involve the failure to provide a minimum degree of care regarding a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or proper supervision or guardianship. It can also involve the parent or other legally responsible person's use of excessive corporal punishment, the abuse or misuse of drugs or alcohol, and abandonment of a child (U.S. DHHS, 2006). Children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment presents the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and neglect in a given year and the rate per 1,000 children and youth 0 to 17 years in the general population.

Child Abuse and Maltreatment – Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment – The State Central Register receives reports concerning alleged incidents of abuse and neglect in families and certain publicly licensed settings. A report becomes "indicated" when there is some credible evidence that a child has experienced abuse or neglect. This indicator presents the number of indicated reports in a given calendar year and the percentage of reports that are indicated in a given year. The percentage is determined by dividing the total number of indicated reports by the total number of reports. Reports can include more than one child and more than one type of abuse or neglect; therefore, this indicator is report-oriented, not child-oriented.

Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average) – Child and adolescent mortality is the total number of deaths to children between 1 and 19 years of age. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 children/youth ages 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 to 19 years is the respective child/adolescent mortality rate. Since child/adolescent mortality is a relatively rare event in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of child mortalities can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty – Children are considered to be living in poverty if their family income, before taxes, falls below the poverty thresholds set by the federal government for families of different sizes. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income; in addition, certain costs such as taxes and work-related expenses are not subtracted from family income in determining the number of children who are poor. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2003, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$14,825; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was \$18,660.

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps – The Food Stamp Program is a federally funded entitlement program designed to increase the food purchasing power of low-income households to a level that allows these households to purchase a low cost, but nutritionally adequate diet. Generally, households are expected to devote 30 percent of their countable income to food, including households whose only income is from public assistance. The Food Stamp Program then provides the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Maximum benefits are set at the amount needed to purchase the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan. Income and resource limits in the Food Stamp Program are somewhat higher than in public assistance programs, allowing more households to be eligible for food stamps than are eligible for public assistance. Consequently, more children in New York State receive food stamps than receive public assistance.

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance – Public assistance programs provide cash aid to meet the basic support needs of individuals and families. To be eligible for public assistance, a family's countable income and resources must fall below certain limits. Families receive the difference between countable income and a standard of need based on their family size and the housing costs for their district (districts include New York City and each of the Rest of State counties). The profiles show the number and percent of children (i.e., persons less than 18 years old), who received public assistance in New York State at the end of the respective years. A child was counted as receiving public assistance at the end of the year if they received aid under the State's Family Assistance (FA) program or the State's Safety Net (SN) program. A federally subsidized program, FA is the state's primary public assistance program for families with children. SN, a state funded general assistance program, provides public assistance for single adults, childless couples, and a relatively small number of families with children who are not eligible for aid under FA. Prior to and including 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program or the Home Relief (HR) program, programs that predated the FA and SN programs discussed above.

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income – The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides monthly cash benefits to aged, blind and disabled persons with income and resources below certain limits. Unlike state-administered public assistance programs, SSI is administered by the federal Social Security Administration according to uniform national standards. Children in New York

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State receive SSI if they meet the blindness or disability criteria, and in addition, meet the income and resource requirements for eligibility. Although SSI income and resource standards are low, they are generally higher than those for public assistance. Moreover, cash benefits paid on behalf of the child are significantly higher than public assistance benefits received for children.

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch – Public Schools – Free and Reduced-price School Lunch participation identifies the number and percentage of public school students in full-day kindergarten (K) through sixth grade participating in one of New York State's primary school nutrition programs. The percent is computed by dividing the number of students with an approved application for either free or reduced-price lunch by the total enrollment for those public school grades and multiplying by 100 for the school year. Eligibility is determined by federal guidelines for family income and size.

Citizenship – People who indicate that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area, or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent(s) are citizens. People who indicate that they are U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens. Naturalized citizens are foreign-born people who identify themselves as naturalized. Naturalization is the conferring, by any means, of citizenship upon a person after birth. People who indicate they are not U.S. citizens are not citizens.

Cohort – A cohort is a well-defined group of people who have had a common experience. For example, a group of people born during a particular period or year is called a birth cohort.

Confidentiality – KWIC presents the total number of occurrences within a geographic area, not individual data. For indicators with relatively rare events in many counties, rates are presented as three-year averages. Therefore, it is unlikely that individuals would be identified. However, data users need to be aware of confidentiality issues related to using health and well-being data and respect and protect the privacy of individuals.

Congenital Anomalies – Congenital anomalies are defects existing at and usually before birth regardless of causation.

Data Source – The data source identifies the agency that compiled the data along with the file, certificate, or record used to compile the data (pertains to the numerator data).

Date Compiled – The date compiled identifies the time the data were accessed and calculated. Since data for some indicators are continuously updated (e.g., SPARCS data), the numbers and rates accessed at different dates may reflect different findings.

Decennial Census – The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives. Title 13 of the U. S. Code provides the authorization for conducting the census in Puerto Rico and the Island Areas.

Denominator – The denominator is the lower portion of a fraction used to calculate a rate or ratio. In a rate, the denominator is usually the population at risk.

Determining Cause – While data may help describe factors of an event (e.g., who, what, when and where of an occurrence), data alone usually cannot demonstrate why an event occurs.

Determining Comparability – In order to confidently compare two or more percents/rates, the numerators and denominators need to be compatible. Use data that have been collected with scientific rigor and consistency to ensure the integrity of the data. In addition, here are some other factors to consider:

Who collected the data?

Why were the data collected?

Were similar methods and definitions used to identify the occurrences?

Were similar population sources/estimates used?

If the rates are crude, what population characteristics need to be considered?

Are the numbers large enough to portray reliable data?

What time periods are being compared?

Have policy shifts occurred that could influence the findings?

Have resources targeted the indicator that could influence the findings?

Disability – As defined by the U.S. Census, disability is a long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

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Driving While Intoxicated Arrests – The youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated (DWI) is defined as the number of arrests for driving while intoxicated, per 10,000 youth ages 16 through 20 years.

Educational Attainment – Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

Family – As defined by the Census, family is a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family Household – A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Family Type – Family type refers to how the members of a family are related to one another and the householder. Families may be a "Married Couple Family," "Single Parent Family," "Stepfamily," or "Subfamily."

Female Householder – A female householder with no husband present maintains a household with no husband of the householder present.

Firearm Related Index Crimes – New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes track whether a firearm was present during the commission of a murder, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault. A reported crime is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs, and only the most serious offense that was committed during a criminal incident is recorded. The firearm-related crime rate is the number of reported UCR crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault where a firearm was present divided by an estimate of the population of persons of all ages in the general population and multiplied by 1,000.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average) – This category summarizes the five leading causes of death among New York State children and youth and the percentage they represent of all deaths within each age group, including: birth to less than 1 year, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 to 14 years, and 15 to 19 years. Since the number of deaths to children and youth is very low within each race and ethnic category, the five leading causes of death are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data where slight variations in the numbers can result in large fluctuations in the annual rates.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Region (Three-Year Average) – This category summarizes the five leading causes of death among New York State children, and the percentage they represent of all deaths within each age group. Since the number of deaths to children and youth is very low in many counties, the five leading causes of death are presented as three-year averages for New York State, New York City and Rest of State. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data where slight variations in the numbers can result in large fluctuations in the annual rates.

Foreign-born – Foreign-born includes people who are not U.S. citizens at birth.

Foster Care – Adoption Milestones – Adoption Milestones presents four indicators that measure milestones in the multi-step adoption process for children in foster care on the adoption track. (Note: Children with waivers are excluded from all indicators.)

Goal Set presents the number of children with a goal set to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Freed for Adoption presents the number of children freed during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

Placed for Adoption presents the number of children placed for adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care who had a goal of adoption on December 31 of given year or had a goal set to adoption, were freed, placed or discharged to adoption at any time during the calendar year.

Discharged to Adoption presents the number of children discharged to adoption during the calendar year and the percentage of children in foster care at any time during the calendar year with a goal of adoption and status of free for adoption.

Foster Care – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care – Children admitted to foster care are those children under age 17 who enter placement outside their home as the result of a court order in a given calendar year. Responsibility for the care and custody of these children is transferred, by court order, from the child's parents to the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services. Children and youth admitted to foster care provides the number of children admitted to foster care during a given calendar year and the rate per 1,000 children 0

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to 17 years in the general population. Children and youth admitted to foster care by placement type, age groups and race/ethnicity presents the number of children entering foster care in a respective sub-category in a given year and the percentage per children and youth entering foster care in that given year.

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care – Children are discharged from foster care when the court is satisfied that a permanency plan is sufficient to ensure the child's safety and well-being. Children are discharged from foster care to a variety of caregivers, including: parent(s), relative, adoptive parent, their own care (emancipation), and "other." The rate of children discharged from foster care is calculated by dividing the number of children discharged in a given calendar year by the total number of children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year. The percentage of each type of discharge is calculated by dividing the respective number of children discharged by the total number of children and youth discharged during the given calendar year.

Foster Care – Children and Youth in Foster Care by Placement Type – Children in foster care are children and youth who are in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services on December 31 of a given year. The foster care settings for this "24-hour substitute care for children placed away from their parents or guardians" (U.S. DHHS, 2005) include, but are not limited to:

Home care: nonrelative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes,

Relative care: relative foster homes (whether payments are being made or not),

Congregate care: group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, and

Other care: Agency Operated Boarding Homes, Group Residences, Residential Treatment Facility (RTF) and Intermediate Care Facility (ICF).

Children and Youth in Foster Care presents a "point in time" number of children in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services on December 31 of a given year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 21 years in the general population.

Children and Youth in Foster Care by Placement Type also presents a "point in time" number of children in a respective type of care on December 31 of a given year and the percentage per children in foster care on December 31 of a given year.

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights Outcomes – The termination of parental rights (TPR) involves the ending of the legal parent-child relationship. Once the relationship has been terminated, the child is then legally free to be placed for adoption with the goal of securing a stable, permanent family environment that can meet the child's long-term parenting needs. According to the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997, states are required to initiate hearings to terminate the rights of parents if a child has been in foster care for 15 of the past 22 months. There are four possible outcomes of TPR hearings: granted, dismissed or withdrawn, suspended for up to one year, or in a relatively few cases an "other" outcome might apply. The proportion for each of these outcomes is calculated by dividing the number of respective judgments in a calendar year by the total number of completed TPR judgments considered by the court during that year.

Goals and Objectives – The Touchstones framework, organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families and communities. Each life area has a set of goals and objectives-representing expectations about the future, and a set of indicators-reflecting the status of children and families.

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College-Public Schools – The rate of college-bound New York State high school graduates is based on secondary school reports of the number of seniors who intend to enroll in four-year and two-year post-secondary institutions as well as other post-secondary education programs divided by the total number of graduating seniors.

High School Graduates-Receiving Regents Diplomas-Public Schools – Regents diplomas (a.k.a., Regents-endorsed local diplomas) have historically been awarded to graduates who demonstrated a high level of achievement by completing coursework beyond the minimum required for a local high school diploma and passing a series of Regents examinations. Beginning with students who entered ninth grade in September 1996, all students not eligible for certain safety net provisions have been required to demonstrate competency on the Regents English examination to earn a high school diploma. (Safety net provisions apply to students with disabilities and to general-education students who qualify under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.) Each successive incoming class of ninth graders through September 2001 must score above a designated level on one or more additional Regents examinations. Students who first entered ninth grade in September 2001 and beyond are required to pass five (5) Regents examinations. The required Regents examinations are in English, mathematics, global history and geography, U.S. history and government, and science. The percent of Regents diplomas is determined by dividing the number of Regents diplomas awarded by the total number of diplomas awarded and multiplying the result by 100.

Hispanic Origin – The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic, a self-designated classification, is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably. The term Latino appeared on the Census form for the first time in 2000. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

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Hospitalization-based Rates – Data on hospitalizations are collected through the hospital inpatient discharge data system, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS). Thus, data are not available on events that did not result in a hospitalization, including cases that were treated in hospital emergency rooms. Each hospitalization receives an International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) code at discharge that indicates the primary reason for the hospitalization. The following are the ICD-10 codes included in the hospitalization-based rates in this publication: asthma hospitalizations primary diagnosis (E493), assault hospitalizations (E960-E968), unintentional injury hospitalizations (E800-E877, E880-E928), motor vehicle related hospitalizations [E810.0 - E819.9 and E819.0 - E829.9, excluding any code within these groupings with a decimal digit of .4, .5, .6, or .7 (e.g., 810.4, 811.4, 812.4)], and self-inflicted injury hospitalizations (E950-E958). The rates are calculated by dividing the number of hospitalizations by an estimate of the number of persons in a specific age group and multiplying by a standardized multiplier. For more information about the data system, see SPARCS.

Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) – The assault hospitalization rate is based on the number of discharges for hospitalizations resulting from an assault among youth ages 10 through 19 years per 100,000 population in this age group. Because the number of children hospitalized for assault injuries is very low in many counties in New York State, the assault hospitalization rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the numbers of children hospitalized for assault injuries can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Household – A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Householder – The householder is a person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Immigrants – Immigrants refer to aliens admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States. Immigration statistics are prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, from entry visas and change of immigration forms.

Indirect Measures – Community indicators are not necessarily direct measures of the population's behavior but may be measures of the community service systems. Policy shifts, resource fluctuations, degree of centralization and standardization, local reporting practices and local service delivery differences affect indicator data. Other factors in the community – including availability, affordability and quality of service – may also affect indicator data. Local qualitative information regarding the role of the indicator in the context of its service setting must be obtained and applied when interpreting the results of indicator-based studies. For example, the youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated is a direct measure of a law enforcement response to youth alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and is an indirect measure of your AOD use in the population.

Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) – Infant mortality is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Neonatal mortality is the number of deaths to infants under 28 days of age. Postneonatal mortality is the number of deaths to infants at 28 days of age, but under one year of age. The annual number of these deaths per 1,000 live births occurring during the year is the infant, neonatal, or postneonatal mortality rate. Because infant, neonatal, or postneonatal deaths are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. This is necessary to improve the reliability (or stability) of the data. For example, in a small county, a serious tragedy such as a fatal fire or an automobile accident may cause the infant, neonatal, or postneonatal mortality rate to fluctuate greatly from one year to another.

KIDS COUNT – New York State is fortunate to be part of the national KIDS COUNT network, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, to foster a greater commitment to improving life outcomes for children and their families. The New York State Council on Children and Families is the New York State grantee.

Language Spoken at Home – Language spoken at home refers to the language currently used by respondents at home, either “English only” or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Latino – The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic, a self-designated classification, is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably. The term Latino appeared on the Census form for the first time in 2000. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Lead Screening and Lead Elevated Incidence – This category presents two sets of data. The first displays lead screening penetration to identify children who have received a screening for elevated blood lead by two years of age. The second set measures elevated blood lead levels [10 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL) or greater] for children ages six months to six years who are at risk of exposure to lead in the environment. The first table, presented by county, is the percentage of children in the 1996 and 1999 ‘birth cohort’ screened for elevated blood lead at least once before two years of age. Screening is defined as any blood lead test performed on a child who has never previously had a confirmed elevated blood lead test. Once a child has a confirmed elevated lead level, subsequent tests are not counted as screening

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tests. The screening rate in this table is calculated for a 'birth cohort.' A birth cohort is all children born in a given year. This allows for a valid year-to-year comparison. The second table, also presented by county, is the incidence rates of children with elevated blood lead levels for the years of 1996 and 2001. For a given year, incidence of elevated blood lead levels is the proportion of all children screened under six years of age who had a confirmed elevated blood lead level for the first time in their life. This measure reflects the presence of newly identified elevated levels of blood lead in the population.

Legal Intervention – Legal intervention includes legal execution and injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents, including military on duty in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest law breakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order and other legal action.

Life Area – The Touchstones framework is organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families and communities.

Low Birthweight and Premature Births – Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are considered to be low birthweight. The low birthweight rate is the number of low birthweight births per 100 live births for which a birthweight is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for all age groups and the age group 10 through 19 years. Infants born with less than 37 weeks gestation are premature births. The premature birth rate is the number of premature births per 100 live births for which gestation is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for women of all ages and the age group 10 through 19 years.

Maltreatment – Maltreatment refers to the quality of care a child is receiving from those responsible for him/her. Maltreatment occurs when a parent or other person legally responsible for the care of a child harms a child, or places a child in imminent danger of harm by failing to exercise the minimum degree of care in providing the child with any of the following: food, clothing, shelter, education or medical care when financially able to do so. Maltreatment can also result from abandonment of a child or from not providing adequate supervision for the child. Further, a child may be maltreated if a parent engages in excessive use of drugs or alcohol such that it interferes with their ability to adequately supervise the child. (Neglect is defined in law at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act. Maltreatment is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law. Although the terms are not synonymous in the law, the terms neglect and maltreatment are used interchangeably.)

Marital Status – Adults are generally classified by marital status as being married, never married, separated, divorced or widowed.

Maximum – The maximum identifies the largest value within the range of percents or rates.

Mean – The mean, a measure of central tendency, is the average. To calculate the mean add all of the values for each region and divide by the total number of regions.

Median – The median, a measure of central tendency, is the value of the middle item when the data are arranged from lowest to highest. Since New York State has an even number of counties (62), the median is computed by averaging the two middle observations, point 31 and 32. If New York City Counties' data are not available, the median is the middle observation, point 29 of the range. While the median is not sensitive to outliers and guarantees that 50 percent of the values fall on either side of the value, it may not be representative of all county percents or rates.

Metadata – Metadata provides information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

Minimum – The minimum identifies the smallest value within the range of percents or rates.

Motor Vehicle Crashes–Hospitalizations and Mortalities – The hospitalizations resulting from motor vehicle crashes rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 aged 15 to 24 years. Since hospitalizations resulting from motor vehicle crashes are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth hospitalized for motor vehicle crashes can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates. Motor vehicle mortality is the number of deaths for youth aged 15 to 24 years. The numbers and rates per 100,000 aged 15 to 24 years are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth motor vehicle crashes mortality can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Narrative – Narratives provide descriptive stories of the indicators – i.e., the purpose, significance, current findings and any additional notes that contribute to the accurate and effective interpretation of indicators.

Native Population – Native population includes people born in either the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or people born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen parent(s).

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New York City – NYC consists of five counties that are coextensive with the five NYC boroughs: Bronx Borough (Bronx County); Brooklyn Borough (Kings County); Manhattan Borough (New York County), Queens Borough (Queens County), and Staten Island Borough (Richmond County).

New York State – NYS consists of 62 counties.

New York State Council on Children and Families – The Council acts as a neutral body to coordinate the state health, education and human services systems to ensure that all children and families in New York State have the opportunity to reach their potential. While the Council neither funds nor operates programs, it engages in both interagency policy development and research.

Non-family Household – A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a householder who shares the housing unit with non-relatives only.

Number – The number is the count of occurrences within a defined geographic area during a specified period of time. Numbers are used to determine the size of an occurrence in a particular location. Numbers, however, do not take the size of the population who could experience the occurrence into account. Therefore, numbers cannot show the probability of this occurring in the population. While numbers can compare the size of an occurrence within the same population group, numbers generally should not be used for comparisons, especially when comparison groups have differing population size or composition.

Numerator – The numerator is the upper portion of a fraction that reflects the number of events within a geographic area and designated time.

Objective – An objective outlines strategic conditions to be attained as a means of achieving an over-reaching goal, the state of affairs that a plan is intended to achieve.

Own Children – As defined by the U.S. Census, own children refer to children under 18 years old who are sons or daughters by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

Percent – A percent reflects the occurrence per 100 of the population and can be expressed in other formats (e.g., 25% can also be expressed as 25 in 100, one quarter, or 1 in 4). To compute a percent, divide the number of occurrences by the total population who could experience the occurrence and multiply by 100.

Percent Change – By accessing base and current period data, the user is able to determine the percent of change between two periods of time. To calculate a percent change, find the difference between the current year rate and base year rate [subtract the base rate from the current rate], then divide the difference by the base year and multiply by a standardized multiplier (100 is used as the multiplier to present the change as a percent). The difference between the rates can show an increase (positive number) or decrease (negative number) and depending on the indicator, can depict a negative or positive change.

Percent Difference – By accessing base and current period data, the user is able to determine the percent of change between two periods of time. To calculate a percent difference, subtract the base rate from the current year. The difference between the rates can show an increase (positive number) or decrease (negative number) and depending on the indicator, can depict a negative or positive difference.

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services – Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) are juveniles less than 18 years of age for whom complaints were filed with local probation departments because of non-criminal misconduct, such as truancy from school, incorrigibility, ungovernability or habitual disobedience. Complainants in these cases are generally parents or school officials who are seeking the formal intervention of the family court to control a juvenile's misconduct. PINS cases are recorded in the county in which a PINS complaint is filed. Only the aggregate number of cases is reported by local probation departments to the State, making it impossible to present frequencies and rates by age categories. The rate for PINS cases is calculated by dividing the number of PINS cases opened by an estimate of youth 10 through 17 years of age; the population of youth less than 10 years of age was excluded, because few PINS complaints are filed for juveniles in this lower age category.

Place of Birth – Place of birth refers to the U.S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Used in determining citizenship.

Population Density – Population density is the total population within a geographic entity divided by the number of square miles of land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles.

Population Source – The population source identifies the source used to estimate the total population who could experience the occurrence, frequently referred to as "population at risk" for traditional indicators (pertains to the denominator data used to calculate the percent or rate) e.g., all people, children, youth or labor force in a given geographic area.

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Poverty – Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Prenatal Care – Early prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care received by the mother in the first three months (first trimester) of her pregnancy. The percent of early prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that benefited from early prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known. Rates are presented for births to women of all ages and for the age group 10 through 19 years. Late or no prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care first received by the mother in the last three months (third trimester) of her pregnancy, or not at all during the pregnancy. The percent of late or no prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that received late or no prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known.

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police – New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes include serious property and violent crimes reported or otherwise known to the police. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A reported crime is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs, and only the most serious offense that was committed during a criminal incident is recorded. The crime rate is the number of reported UCR index crimes divided by an estimate of the general population and multiplied by 1,000.

Race/Ethnicity – The 2000 Census, in an effort to better reflect the country's growing diversity, gave respondents the option of self-selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Respondents indicating only one race are referred to as race alone population or the group that reported only one race category. Six categories make up this population: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category. The six One Race Alone categories with the Two or More Races category produce seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and tally the sum of the total population.

Race Categories –

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "White" or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Black, African American or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian or Haitian.

"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South American (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by making this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa or Navajo.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan" or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander or Chuukese.

"Some other Race" was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five Office of Management and Budget race categories. Respondents who provided write-in entries such as Moroccan, South African, Belizean, or a Hispanic origin (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban) are included in the Some other race category.

"Two or More Races" includes individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the "Two or more races" population or as the group that reported more than one race. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the "Two or more races" category.

Rate – A rate is a measure of some event, disease, or condition in relation to a unit of population, along with some specification of time. Rates provide a standardized means of comparing the prevalence of an indicator over time and across different geographical areas (e.g., counties, states). Therefore, rates provide an excellent way to measure progress towards meeting goals and standards. To compute a rate, first divide the number of occurrences (the numerator) by the total population who could experience the occurrence (the denominator), then multiply by a standardizing multiplier. Indicators in this data book utilize the following multipliers: 1,000; 10,000; or 100,000 and are reported as per 1,000; per 10,000; and per 100,000, respectively. However, rates calculated in this manner are called crude rates and have not taken into consideration possible differences in population characteristics necessary for comparisons.

Rate Ratio – Rate ratios are used to compare rates, e.g., comparing rates between different age groups, different sexes, different time periods and different causes of an event. To compute a rate ratio, divide a rate by the rate you would like to compare.

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Related Children – Related children include all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. This does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

Rest of State – Rest of State consists of 57 counties, representing New York State counties (62) minus New York City counties (5).

Sample Data – A sample is a subset of people in a particular population.

School Enrollment – As defined by the U.S. Census school enrollment refers to students in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Self-Inflicted Injuries – Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average) – The hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years. Since hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injuries are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of children hospitalized for self-inflicted injuries can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates. Suicide mortality is the number of self-inflicted deaths. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 youth aged 10 to 19 years is the suicide mortality rate. Since suicide is a relatively rare event in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth committing suicide can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Sex – Sex refers to an individual's gender classification: male or female.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases –

Syphilis is an infection caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*, which penetrates broken skin or mucous membranes during sexual contact. Early syphilis includes any of the first three stages of syphilis – primary, secondary, or early latent (of less than one year's duration).

Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) is an infection that grows and multiplies quickly in moist, warm areas of the body including the urethra, the throat and the rectum. In women, the cervix is often the site of infection. The incidence rates for early syphilis and gonorrhea are based on the number of reported cases of each sexually transmitted disease (STD) per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 years. Because the incidence of early syphilis and gonorrhea is a relatively rare event in many counties, both the counts and rates presented here are based on three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth committing suicide can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Small Numbers – Rates are sensitive to variations in the size of both the numerator (the number of occurrences) and the denominator (the estimated population who could experience the occurrence). KWIC reminds users that rates and percents based on fewer than 20 occurrences may exhibit significant variation from one year to the next. This variation is often referred to as "not stable."

Standard Deviation – The standard deviation measures the spread of the distribution of county percents or rates and shows the average variability in population from the mean. It is defined as the square root of the variance.

Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS) – SPARCS is a comprehensive patient data system established in 1979 as a result of cooperation between the health care industry and government. In April 1983 and June 1985, the State Hospital Review and Planning Council adopted additional regulations regarding the reporting of ambulatory surgery data to the New York State Department of Health. All aspects of the Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System, including submission timetables and data requirements, are described in detail in the SPARCS Regulations. Copies of the regulations can be obtained by contacting the SPARCS Administrative Unit. SPARCS can be reached via e-mail: sparcs@health.state.ny.us, phone: (518) 473-8144 or through the Department of Health Helpline: (800) 638-3808.

Student Performance in English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics-Public Schools – New York State has instituted new higher standards for all students in English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics. To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments in the 1998/99 school year. Students take the grade 4 ELA and grade 8 ELA tests in January. The grade 4 and grade 8 Mathematics tests are both taken by students in March. The number reported is the number of students tested. The percent reported is the number of students at or above the learning standard (Level 3).

Students with Limited English Proficiency – Students with Limited English Proficiency are students (formerly referred to as English Language Learners) in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 who come from a home where a language other than English is spoken and score at or below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment instrument.

Survey – A quantitative (non-experimental) method of collecting information on the target population at one point in time. Surveys may be conducted by interview (in person or by telephone) or by questionnaire.

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Three-Year Averaging –For indicators with relatively rare events in many counties, rates are presented as three-year averages. This is necessary to improve the stability of the data because rates are sensitive to variations in the size of both the numerator (the number of occurrences) and the denominator (the estimated population who could experience the occurrence) in small counties. The number is determined by adding the numbers and dividing by three. The mid-year population estimate is used as the denominator.

Time Period –The timeframe (e.g., base year, current year) for the majority of indicators in KWIC is the annual calendar year, January 1 through December 31. However, there are two exceptions: (1) the State Education Department generally collects data for the school year, July 1 through June 30 and (2) the rates for indicators with relatively rare events in many counties are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging is necessary to improve the reliability (or stability) of the data.

Total Population –The six-one race alone categories with the “Two or more races” category produce seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and tally the sum of the total population.

Touchstones –The Touchstones framework, established by the Council on Children and Families and its 12 member agencies, provides a holistic approach and is organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families, and communities. Each life area has a set of goals and objectives-representing expectations about the future, and a set of indicators-reflecting the status of children and families. This structure cuts across all service sectors and allows individuals and organizations with diverse missions to come together to improve outcomes for children and families.

Unemployment–Resident Civilian –Civilian unemployment is defined as adults 16 years of age and older who were not employed but were able, available and actively looking for work during the week including the 12th of the month. Individuals who were waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days were also considered unemployed. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed per 100 persons in the labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed). Rates represent the annual average.

Unintentional Injuries–Hospitalizations and Mortalities –The unintentional injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. This includes injuries caused by such occurrences as motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fires and falls. The unintentional injury mortality rate is based on the number of deaths for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. The numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of deaths can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Unique Child –Unique child refers to an individual child who is included in an indicated report of child abuse or maltreatment. The number of children reflects unique children. The unique number, within New York City or Rest of State, will count a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment.

Universe –As per Census data, universe refers to the total number of units, e.g., individuals, households, businesses, in the population of interest (supplies the denominator data).

Vital Statistics –Vital statistics are systematically tabulated information about births, marriages, divorces, and deaths (including fetal deaths), based on registration of these vital events. The registration of vital events is a State function. In New York State, the Department of Health maintains vital statistics and provides annual vital statistics records.

ZIP Code –A ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan) Code is a five-, seven-, nine-, or eleven-digit code assigned by the U.S. Postal Service to a section of a street, a collection of streets, an establishment, structure, or group of post office boxes, for the delivery of mail.

For more information, visit the following sites:

New York State

<http://www.state.ny.us>

Office of the Governor George E. Pataki

<http://www.state.ny.us/governor>

Council on Children and Families

<http://www.ccf.state.ny.us>

Council Member Agencies:



Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

<http://www.oasas.state.ny.us>

Office for the Aging

<http://www.aging.state.ny.us>

Office of Children and Family Services

<http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us>

Division of Criminal Justice Services

<http://www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us>

State Education Department

<http://www.nysed.gov>

Department of Health

<http://www.health.state.ny.us>

Department of Labor

<http://www.labor.state.ny.us>

Office of Mental Health

<http://www.omh.state.ny.us>



Office of Mental Retardation and
Developmental Disabilities

<http://www.omr.state.ny.us>

Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

<http://www.dpca.state.ny.us>

Commission on Quality of Care and Advocacy for
Persons with Disabilities

<http://www.cqc.state.ny.us/>



Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

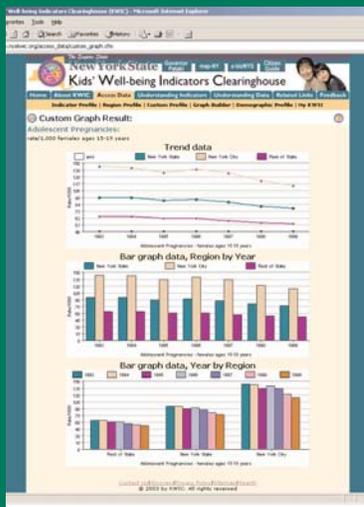
<http://www.otda.state.ny.us>

Visit KWIC

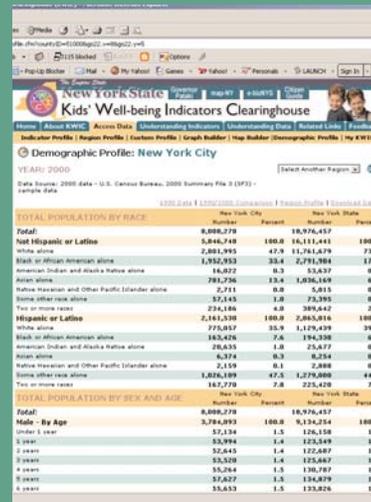
NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

<http://www.nyskwic.org>

KWIC is an interactive Web tool that provides the familiar NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Indicator Profiles, Regional Profiles and much, much, more!



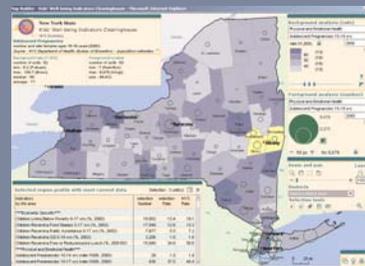
Custom Graphing



Demographic Profiles



Custom Profiles



Custom Mapping

KWIC and NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Data Books are products of the
NYS Council on Children and Families

52 Washington Street, 256 West Building, Rensselaer, New York 12144

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Website: <http://www.ccf.state.ny.us>