New York State

Touchstones

Charting the future...working together...

KIDS COUNT 2008 Data Book

State of New York

Council on Children and Families

David A. Paterson
Governor

Deborah A. Benson
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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New York State Touchstones

charting the future . . . working together. . .

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 2008 Data Book

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December 2008

NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2008 has been printed on recycled paper.

Message from David A. Paterson
New York State Governor

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EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

DAVID A. PATERSON
GOVERNOR

December 2008

Dear Friends,

Often, we are asked to consider the aspirations we have for our children. A common hope is to raise children who grow up to be healthy young adults, possessing the knowledge and skills needed to become self-sufficient, contributing members of their communities. However, the realization of these expectations is more difficult for some children whose complex life circumstances diminish their chances of attaining the same successful outcomes as their peers. Yet, these children — who have become disconnected from their families, schools, or communities — deserve every opportunity and safeguard necessary for a successful transition to young adulthood. Because children are so important to the strength and vitality of our great State, I have asked the *Children's Cabinet* to direct its efforts toward ensuring that at-risk youth are reconnected, engaged, and have the opportunities necessary to achieve their goals.

I am pleased to present the *New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2008 Data Book*, with its focus on disconnected youth. The information included in this edition provides access to quality data that allows us to gauge how well children are doing in neighborhoods across the Empire State, and describes strategies to improve circumstances for our disconnected youth. Such information is particularly important during these difficult economic times, as communities review their progress and consider how to improve the alignment between resources and priorities, policies and programs that support the objectives we have for New York's children.

I am confident that leaders at the state and local levels will use the information presented in this publication to carefully consider how best to meet the needs of our young people, thereby promoting a bright future for every child in New York.

Very truly yours,

David A. Paterson

DAVID A. PATERSON

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Message from Deborah A. Benson
Executive Director, Council on Children and Families

David A. Paterson
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Deborah A. Benson
Executive Director

December 2008

Dear Friends,

Once again, I am pleased to make available the *2008 New York State Touchstones/KIDS Count Data Book*. The *New York State Touchstones* vision is that all children, youth and families will be healthy and have the knowledge, skills and resources to succeed in a dynamic society. Even during these difficult fiscal times, we continue to advance this vision under the strong leadership of Governor Paterson by working with state agencies to find common solutions to the challenges our most vulnerable children and families face and to identify ways in which government can work more closely with parents, professionals and communities to enhance the well-being of our children.

The *Children's Plan*, an extraordinary partnership among state agencies, was submitted to the Governor and Legislature on October 1, 2008. It is designed to improve the social and emotional health of children by making early intervention and prevention services more readily available to a broad group of children. A blueprint for system change and community engagement, the *Children's Plan* offers an opportunity to transform service systems in a way that allows us to offer help early in times of need and treat the child within the context of his/her family and community.

During this year, the Council also will continue to work closely with the *Governor's Children's Cabinet*, which has identified disconnected youth as an area of focus. Specific groups of at-risk youth identified by the Cabinet include foster care youth, youth involved in the juvenile justice system and children of parents who are incarcerated. As part of its work, the Cabinet will look for ways to engage and serve these youth better as well as examine various means that allow us to assess our progress over time. I invite you to review the essay in this year's data book — *Disconnected Youth in New York*.

Data will be critical for these initiatives just as they will be for you and your colleagues as you work to find ways to serve children in these challenging times. Twenty-five new indicators are included that we hope will support you in your work. The Council on Children and Families will continue its commitment to improve outcomes for New York State's children and families by providing critical information and facilitating policy development, planning and greater accountability across the health, education and human services systems.

Sincerely,

Deborah A. Benson

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Table of Contents

Introduction

NYS Touchstones Life Areas, Goals and Objectives 8

Part 1: Disconnected Youth in New York State

Transition to Adulthood ..... Part 1 Divider
Who are New York's Disconnected Youth 13
That Works! 20
Conclusion 25

Part 2: Indicator Profiles

NYS County Map ..... Part 2 Divider
NYS Population Estimates: 2002 to 2007 ..... Part 2 Divider

Economic Security

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty 28
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps 30
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance 32
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income 34
Children and Youth Receiving Free or Reduced-price Lunch — Public Schools 36

Physical and Emotional Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases 39
Adolescent Pregnancies and Births 43
Prenatal Care 48
Low Birthweight and Premature Births 51
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) 54
Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average) 57
Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average) 61
Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average) 65
Motor Vehicle Crashes 68
Self-inflicted Injuries (Three-Year Average) 70
Unintentional Injuries — Mortalities 74
Asthma Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average) 77

Table of Contents

Education

Annual Dropouts — Public Schools 80
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools 82
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools 84
Student Performance in English Language Arts (ELA) — Public Schools 86
Student Performance in Mathematics — Public Schools 90
Student Performance in Science — Public Schools 94
Student Performance in Social Studies — Public Schools 96
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools 98

Citizenship

Young Adult — Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated 102
Young Adult — Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale 104
Young Adult — Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes 106
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) 108
Juvenile Delinquents — Intakes 110
Juvenile Delinquents — Intakes by Outcomes 112
Juvenile Delinquents — Offenses Designated as Felonies 116

Family

Child Abuse and Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment 120
Child Abuse and Maltreatment — Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment 122
Foster Care — Children and Youth In Care 124
Foster Care Admissions — Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care 126
Foster Care — Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care 128
Foster Care — Adoption Milestones 130
Foster Care — Terminated Parental Rights Judgments 132

Community

Firearm Related Index Crimes 136
Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police 138
Unemployment — Resident Civilian 140

Technical Notes

Technical Notes 142

Touchstones 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 School Lunch — Public Schools

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:

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Adolescent Pregnancies and Births

Prenatal Care

Low Birthweight and Premature Births

Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average)

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average)

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average)

Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average)

Motor Vehicle Crashes

Self-inflicted Injuries (Three-Year Average)

Unintentional Injuries — Mortalities

Asthma Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average)

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 (ELA) — Public Schools

Student Performance in Mathematics — Public Schools

Student Performance in Science — Public Schools

Student Performance in Social Studies — Public Schools

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

Touchstones 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:

Young Adult — Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated

Young Adult — Arrests for Drug Use/ Possession/Sale

Young Adult — Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average)

Juvenile Delinquents — Intakes

Juvenile Delinquents — Intakes by Outcomes

Juvenile Delinquents — Offenses Designated as Felonies

Family

Goal 6: Families will provide children with safe, stable and nuturing 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 Judgments

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:

Firearm Related Index Crimes

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

Unemployment — Resident Civilian

Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse
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W
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C

Part 1: Disconnected Youth in New York State

Typically, the adolescent years are a heady mix of friends, new adventures, biological change, parental demands, and endless plans for a bright future. Fortunately, many of New York's young residents have numerous opportunities for new experiences during this time in their lives and it is these opportunities that bode well for successful college applications, persuasive resumes and, as researchers are discovering, healthy adolescent brain development. Picture then, youth who do not have a supportive family or a good neighbor to vouch for them as they apply for a job. Imagine youth who are cut off from these traditional adolescent experiences, as a result of their own or others' actions. These youth, often referred to as 'disconnected youth,' are disengaged from traditional youth-focused systems and traditional adolescent rites of passage, such as high school graduation, college enrollment, and participation in entry-level jobs or trade school apprenticeships. Most importantly, youth who are disengaged are not able to realize their full potential.

The Governor's Children's Cabinet recognizes the challenges faced by New York's youth and has identified disconnected youth as a priority, focusing attention on the necessary supports required to keep at-risk youth connected to family, education, community and the workforce. Cabinet members understand that every child deserves the opportunity to grow, learn, advance, and participate in the state's economic and cultural life. As a result, their work is focusing on New York's vulnerable youth, including youth in foster care, the juvenile justice system and youth with incarcerated parents.

This essay uses a variety of data sources and adolescent age groupings to provide readers with a description of the current social, economic and biological challenges youth encounter as they transition to adulthood, highlighting state and national data that depict youth at-risk of being disconnected as well as approaches to successful reconnection. The statewide perspective shared in this essay is essential for sound policies that ensure all of New York's children and youth have the opportunity to embrace their dreams.

Transition to Adulthood

The transition to adulthood is an exciting, yet complex time in the life of youth. The personal challenges faced by youth who may not be connected to family, schools or their communities are compounded by external circumstances that include a shift in social mores and an increasingly global economy. These external forces have the unexpected consequence of further complicating youths' rite of passage to adulthood, leaving a swath of young adults behind.

The Transition to Adulthood is Less Clear-cut and Longer

> *In the mid-twentieth century, social markers such as finishing school, getting a job, getting married, and starting a family followed a predictable sequence. Compared to that relatively orderly sequence of roles, the trend for today's youth includes longer periods of schooling, combination of work and education, delayed marriage and lower lifetime fertility.*
>
> ***Richard Settersten (1)***

In New York, seven percent of youth ages 16 though 19 are considered 'disconnected' (2).

Compared to previous generations' transition to adulthood, which typically involved leaving home, attaining stable employment and financial independence, getting married and starting a family, contemporary youth face a longer and less clear-cut transition to adulthood. Instead of the more traditional route, today's youth will spend more time in school, combine work and school, marry later and raise fewer children and establish independent households later than their parents did. Researchers have dubbed this trend as the 'odyssey years' or 'extended adolescence' and the phrase, 'failure to launch' has also been used in pop culture to describe this extended transition period.

14 percent of youth ages 18 through 24 are not in school, not employed and have no degree beyond high school (3).

It may be surprising to some that the US is not alone in this cultural shift. In fact, from 1980 to 2000, the median age of first marriage rose in many of the major European countries and it is predicted that the median age for first marriage in the US will continue to rise as well as the percentage of couples that cohabitate at least once before marriage (4).

The longer period of adolescence means greater resources are needed to successfully manage this transition; yet, such resources are unevenly distributed across the population. For instance, many contemporary youth rely on their parents to help them to manage this transition and, not surprisingly, the amount of financial assistance provided by parents to youth has increased. Since the 1970s, there has been a 50 percent increase in the number of youth ages 18 through 34 who are living at home, which has yielded a 19 percent increase in parental financial assistance (5). However, disconnected youth, whose parents are not actively involved in their lives or do not have the financial resources to support them, are at a disadvantage relative to their more privileged peers. Moreover, these social changes are occurring in concert with economic changes, which also influence the type of opportunities available to youth.

The Transition to Adulthood Requires New Standards

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
Benjamin Franklin (6)

Today's labor market is undergoing fundamental changes that have resulted in a massive restructuring of entry level positions. The inherent changes in our 21st century economy have led to the demand for a workforce with higher entry level skills. An example of this is observed in the food service industry, which has long been a field with many entry level positions. We see that although the overall number of jobs has remained constant, the number of entry level positions has decreased and, in some cases, the jobs have geographically located away from urban areas. The consolidation of food service preparation and delivery has produced a need for an increased number of managers to handle the regionalization of services and simultaneously has produced a need for more skilled entry level workers due to the specialization of food preparation. An unforeseen consequence of this vast consolidation of food service companies is the increased professionalism of management and the need for entry-level workers who enter with skills rather than the old model of workers learning skills inside the company and moving up within it (7). Another example of job restructuring that influenced entry level qualifications is in the field of nanotechnology where maintenance staff require special schooling in order to be 'clean lab technicians' (Figure 1). Clean room technology and the importance of contaminant control for research laboratories is paramount in this field and requires room cleaners to clean on a micro-level with new and innovative tools (8). A final example of workforce challenges faced by young adults is related to the downturn on Wall Street. With this economic climate, we see companies hiring a limited number of expensive, experienced workers rather than several less experienced, lower wage workers.

Figure 1. An example of a 'clean lab' that requires special techniques for contamination control

Clearly, these examples emphasize the need for higher level skills among our emerging workforce but also point to a need for strong workforce development and educational opportunities that allow our youth to be competitive in diverse fields, especially during difficult economic times.

The twin issues of a longer transition to adulthood and the restructured labor market pose unique challenges for the 'disconnected youth' of New York who are less able to capitalize on opportunities for professional and personal development, strong relationships with supportive adults or financial support from family. For those at-risk of disconnecting, it becomes more challenging to remain connected. The gap between disconnected youth and their peers is widened further by educational disparities. As Settersten notes, 'Although the prolonged and more variable patterns of entry into adulthood today may, from the outside, characterize young people from different social classes and racial-ethnic groups, the processes that drive these patterns may be quite different. For more privileged groups, these fragmented patterns are more likely the result of active choices to extend schooling, to consider more fully the range of career choice and relationship options and choose those that provide the best fit, or to travel and explore other opportunities, all of which may be facilitated by family resources. For less privileged groups, in contrast, these fragmented patterns are not so much about choice as they are about having more limited skills and experience coming into the transition and more limited and even foreclosed opportunities in education and work' (1).

The twin issues of a longer transition to adulthood and the restructured labor market pose unique challenges for the 'disconnected youth' of New York who are less able to capitalize on opportunities for professional and personal development, strong relationships with supportive adults or financial support from family.

A Work in Progress – Adolescent Brain Development

As we begin the 21st century, the Hubble space telescope is providing us with information about as yet uncharted regions of the universe and the promise that we may learn something about the origin of the cosmos. This same spirit of adventure is also being directed to the most complex structure that exists in the universe — the human brain.

Floyd E. Bloom (9)

Although early childhood has been thought of as a time when most brain growth occurs, seminal research points to the adolescent period, classically identified as 13 through 18 years of age, as an equally, if not more, important time for growth of developmental tasks necessary for adulthood. Innovative researchers have discovered that the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) machine is an effective tool for taking brain scans of normally developing children. This technology is a vast improvement over the forensic research methods previously used to study brain development. The MRI has given researchers a whole new perspective of normal brain growth and has allowed them to observe changes over time. In fact, several brain researchers have used the MRI to examine childhood brain development over extended developmental periods, including adolescence (10). This new brain research has shown that adolescence is a time of renewed brain growth and activity (11).

There are three developmental tasks in adolescence that we all must achieve for survival of the species: (1) individualization — development of a personal identity; (2) separation — ability to think for one's self; and (3) autonomy — the ability to self-govern. These survival tasks develop during a time when we observe increased brain changes in the nucleus accumbens, amgydala and prefrontal cortex. Thus, adolescents and young adults are faced with significant growth in these survival tasks while also experiencing development in their neuro-chemical, hormonal and physiological systems, making the adolescent life phase and transition to adulthood a perilous journey.

The nucleus accumbens is the area of the brain associated with motivation, revealing the phenomena of adolescents preferring low effort for high reward. Some have labeled adolescents in this state as 'lazy' when in fact their neurochemistry (nucleus accumbens) has considered the rewards and found them lacking for the required effort. The amgydala is the emotion center of the brain and also undergoes a great deal of growth during adolescence. Changes in the amgydala can explain why adolescents act in explosive or impetuous ways. Research findings indicate that teenagers misread facial expressions in others. They often see anger instead of fear or apprehension or sadness (12). This misreading of facial cues can lead to misunderstandings, violent confrontations and other emotionally fraught situations. A third area of the brain that is critical during this rapid time of development is the prefrontal cortex, which regulates executive functions, such as "thinking" or critical analysis, and can control impulses. MRI studies that examine brain activity of developing adolescents reveal that this 'executive functioning' part of the brain experiences slower growth than the areas of the brain that influence motivation and emotion, resulting in situations where adolescents may seek out novel experiences and higher levels of stimulation. This means that what used to be adequate stimulation in pre-adolescence is no longer sufficient. For example, receiving good grades for homework and tests, earning money or privileges for home chores, and minimum wage for work may not be adequate stimulation for adolescents. The rewards that were effective for youth in their pre-adolescence are no longer motivators in their adolescent years. Additionally, the need for heightened stimulation that occurs during this time is often paired with immature self-regulation. This can result in an imbalance of sorts and perhaps we can all remember an episode of 'impaired' decision-making from our youth; yet, it is also a time of great creativity and productivity for multi-tasking and thrill-seeking behaviors.

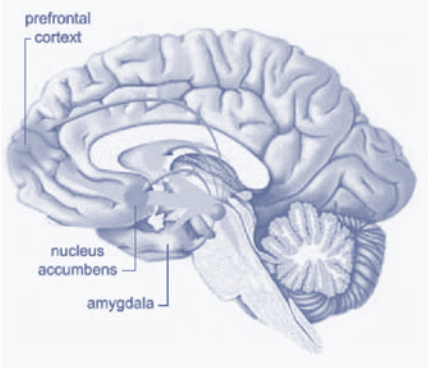


Figure 2. Cross-section of the human brain.
Brain diagram accessed with permission from http://the brain.mcgill.ca/flash/i/i_03/i_03_cr/i_03_cr_par/i_03_cr_par.html

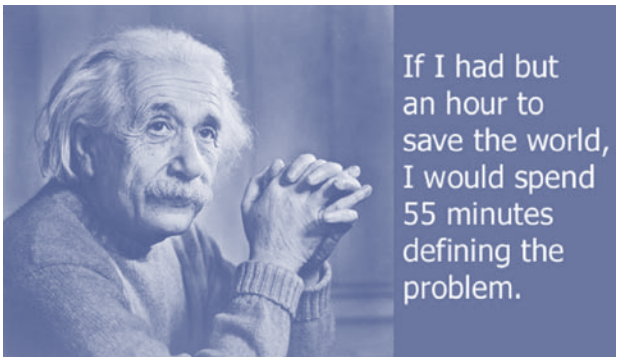
The rewards that were effective for youth in their pre-adolescence are no longer motivators in their adolescent years.

Healthy risk-taking is important for species survival, in that it helps build self-confidence and learn new skills. Healthy risks can include participating in such activities as rock-climbing, band performance, talent contests, poetry slams, roller coasters, entrepreneurial efforts, sports and dance concerts. We have learned adolescent risk-taking has a biologically driven purpose that can be seen as healthy and normative in the adolescent life stage. Building self-confidence and independence comes from taking risks and succeeding in those situations. Another purpose of risk-taking is to learn consequences and problem-solving skills for the future. Risk- taking can build new skills, bring new friendships and provide avenues for more successful risks. Therefore, with successful risk-taking, adolescents are creating brain pathways for new skills and affirming complex and critical skills for their future.

As a result of brain imaging research, we have also learned that adolescence is a period of increased 'synaptic pruning' where the adolescent brain only retains information and pathways it needs (i.e., use it or lose it), while effectively pruning the rest. Essentially, neurons and synapses are the pathways of the brain that bring messages from the different body parts such as eyes, ears, fingers and send messages back to these disparate parts of the whole. These pathways are created as we learn new skills or hear new sounds and as we practice what we learn, we keep those pathways. The experiences encountered during adolescence determine our capabilities in adulthood. New skills acquired or reinforced skills in an adolescent's daily life are synapses that are kept while others unused are pruned away ostensibly for a more efficient brain. This aspect of brain development underscores the need for opportunities that allow youth to have new experiences under the guidance of caring adults.

Who are New York's Disconnected Youth?

Research points to six, sometimes overlapping, groups of youth ages 15 through 19 years old who are at-risk for becoming 'disconnected': youth engaged in high-risk behaviors; teen mothers; youth involved in the justice system; youth not engaged in school; adolescents in foster care; and adolescents with early onset of or an undiagnosed mental health disorder. Another vulnerable group identified by the Children's Cabinet includes youth of incarcerated parents. The separation of these youth from families, schools, and employment places them at a disadvantage for a successful transition to adulthood. This inequity is further intensified by external factors such as the restructuring of the US labor market and changes in the nature and duration of the transition to adulthood discussed earlier.



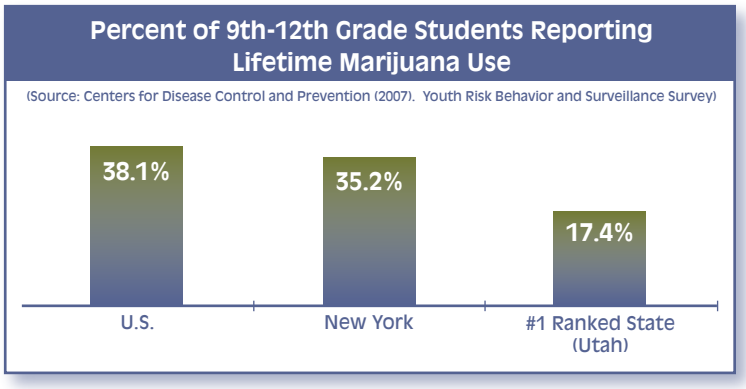
The following data provide us with a better understanding of New York's disconnected youth, allowing us to define areas of concern and need. They are intended to assist in decision making and effective program management. The value of sound data is evident in the words of Albert Einstein who once said, "If I had but an hour to save the world, I would spend 55 minutes defining the problem (13)."

Unhealthy Risk Behaviors

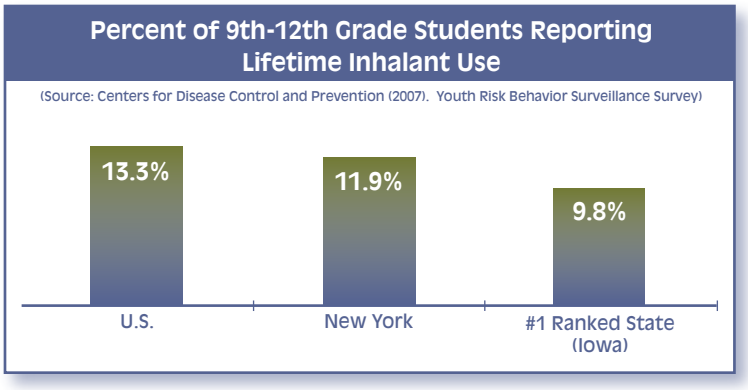
> *Children have never been very good at listening to adults but they have never failed to imitate them.*
>
> *James Baldwin (14)*

Drug and alcohol use and misuse by adolescents is seen by some as a rite of passage, by others as an illegal activity and still others as taking a risk with a high probability of danger. While it is true that each of these views exists among parents, community members, public safety officers and town judges, the data show that people who use drugs and alcohol in their early adolescence are more likely than their non-using peers

to become addicted. Adolescents who have tried drugs and/or alcohol by eighth grade are 40 percent more likely to become addicted than their peers while those who initiated drug or alcohol use when in their 20s have a 10 percent chance of becoming addicted (15).

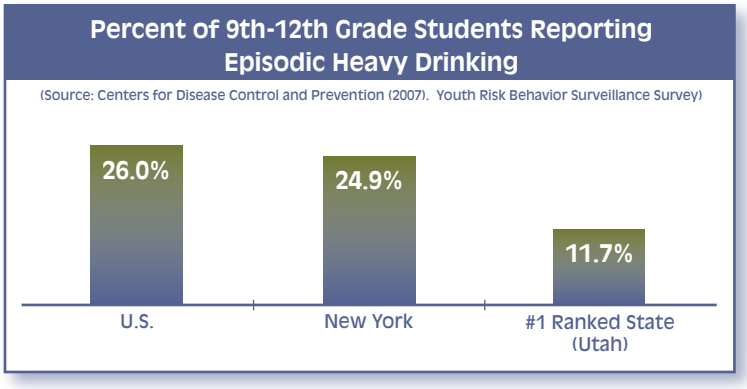


The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS)[1] is a self-reporting survey administered to ninth through twelfth grade students and is used to monitor health risk behaviors among high school students. The survey gathers information about risk factors in teenagers' lives, such as marijuana use, inhalant use and binge drinking. With respect to marijuana use, a comparison of US and state data indicate marijuana use among New York's ninth through twelfth grade students is slightly below the national level. However, New York ranks below Utah, which has the lowest percent of students who report they have ever used marijuana. Overall, YRBSS results indicate marijuana use has remained somewhat stable over the past two decades among teenagers.



Inhalants are another form of drug use among adolescents. In fact, there are over one thousand known chemicals that adolescents have been known to sniff to get high with nearly all able to cause brain damage and impair cognitive functions. Physical symptoms of short-term use of inhalants in adolescents are: dizziness, headaches, heart palpitations, and breathing difficulties. YRBSS results indicate approximately one in ten high school students in New York report lifetime inhalant use (11.9%). Results for the US, New York, and top-ranked Iowa are within four percentage points of one another.

Alcohol use is considerable among youth as evidenced by the fact that underage drinkers consumed 19.7 percent of alcohol sold in the US which translated to $22.5 billion of the $116.2 billion in consumer expenditures for alcohol in 1999 (16). An episode of heavy drinking or 'binge' drinking refers to five or more drinks in one night and can have significant health and safety consequences for the individual. Approximately one in four New York students in ninth through twelfth grade report they have experienced an episode of



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[1] The YRBSS is a nationwide pen and paper survey that is administered to students during the school day. School districts can opt out and those that do administer the YRBSS use differing degrees of parental consent to allow the teenaged students to complete the survey. Passive parental consent requires a parent to write a note only if they do not allow their child to complete the survey, which means that parents who do nothing are passively consenting for their child to complete the survey. Active consent requires a parent to write or sign a note allowing their child to complete the survey. Due to the national scope of this survey and the ability of school districts to opt out, most data analysis is only available at the state and national level. However, twenty-two metropolitan school districts/areas have separate analyses, which are not presented here.

binge drinking within a 30 day period. This is somewhat comparable to nationwide results; however, student use in New York is almost twice that of Utah, which has the lowest percentage of students participating in this risk behavior.

These behaviors surrounding alcohol and drug use are significant when discussing risky adolescent behavior because of the impairment to one's cognition and bodily control. The use of alcohol or drugs impairs vision, cognitive judgment, coordination and motor skills and can inhibit short-term memory and the ability to concentrate. Even at a very low blood alcohol content (i.e., .02-.03), alcohol 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, or roadway signs (17). This places youth, who have less driving experience than adults, at an increased risk of auto accidents, injury and death. Similar impairment effects occur under the influence of drugs creating a situation for heightened risk-taking, such as unprotected sex, and criminal or violent behavior (18). It is estimated that approximately four out of five youth (78.4%) in the juvenile justice system are under the influence of alcohol or drugs while committing their crimes, test positive for drugs, are arrested for committing a drug or alcohol offense, and/or admit to having substance abuse problems (19).

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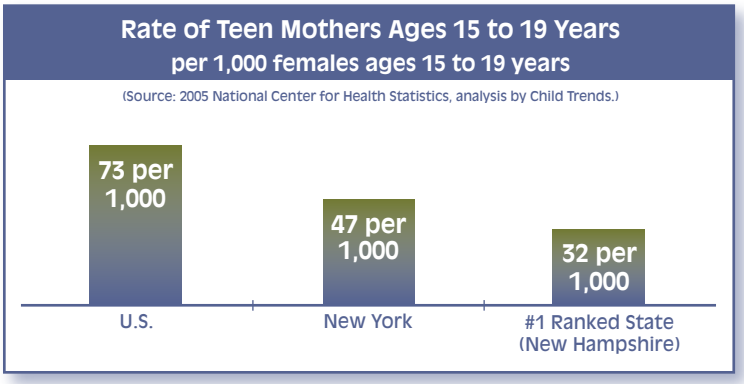
On the reverse side of an adolescent's own alcohol use is the possibility that an adolescent was prenatally exposed to alcohol, which has a well-documented impact on the fetus' brain development and physical growth in-utero. Research has shown that children with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) have lifelong problems related to poor coordination, difficulty knowing right from wrong, and a certain percentage of FASD children have mental retardation. FASD is undercounted, under screened and often misdiagnosed (20). An adolescents' vulnerability from parental alcoholism or prenatal exposure is particularly acute in an environment that includes maltreatment, stress, trauma, gang involvement, and poverty. Predisposition towards alcohol usage combined with the adolescent brain growth and an unstable environment make for a combustible trigger for violent or risky behavior.

Teen Parents – We Know Much More about Teen Mothers Than Teen Fathers

> *... through the mid-'90s we have a dramatic drop in the teen pregnancy rate and that's very important. But we have to put that in the context of where we were to begin with, which is that we have one of the highest teen pregnancy rates of all industrialized countries.*
>
> *Susan Tew, spokesperson for the Alan Guttmacher Institute (21)*

Assuming the responsibilities of parenting before one is emotionally, financially and socially 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. Additionally, they are more likely to have large families and live in poverty (22). The outcomes for their children are no more optimistic. Their children are at greater risk of infant mortality, poor health, lower cognitive development, worse educational outcomes, higher rates of behavior problems and of adolescent childbearing themselves (23). Beyond these personal consequences, adolescent childbearing places a greater financial burden on society in terms of the increased supports required to assist these families.

The good news for New York is that the teen birth rate has declined 41 percent between 1991 and 2004, meeting the national *Healthy People 2010* goals, saving taxpayers an estimated $484 million in 2004 alone (23).



It is estimated that teen childbearing cost New York taxpayers at least $421 million in 2004 (24). Of the $421 million, 44 percent were federal costs and 56 percent were state and local costs. These costs represent a combination of expenditures for public health care, child welfare, incarceration plus lost tax revenues due to decreased earnings and spending. The good news for New York is that the teen birth rate has declined 41 percent between 1991 and 2004, meeting the national Healthy People 2010 goals, saving taxpayers an estimated $484 million in 2004 alone (23).

In 2005, the New York rate of teen motherhood was 47 teen mothers per 1,000 females ages 15 though 19 years compared to 73 teen mothers nationwide. However, if we were to examine the highest performing state in this category, in other words the state with the least teen mothers, we see New Hampshire with a rate of 32 teen mothers per 1,000 females.

Currently, there is no corresponding source of data regarding the numbers of teen fathers or young adult fathers of children with teen mothers. However, in one study of teen births resulting from unplanned pregnancies, discussions with fathers revealed that more than half (52%) of births to teen males were the result of an unplanned pregnancy and 49 percent of births to young males ages 20 through 24 were the result of an unplanned pregnancy (25). Study findings indicated that about six in ten (58%) teen births were to non-Hispanic white males, about three in ten (28%) were to Hispanic males with the remainder (14%) to non-Hispanic black males (25).

Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System

We are willing to spend the least amount of money to keep a kid at home, more to put him in a foster home and the most to institutionalize him.
Marian Wright Edelman (26)

In New York State, approximately 4,197 adolescents are in residential custody[2] on any given day (27). This represents 4.5 percent of the youth in residential custody nationwide (N=92,854). Vermont, the state with the lowest number of youth in residential custody reported 54 youth during the census period. The percent of youth in residential custody for non-violent crimes in New York was similar to the national percentage (63% and 66% respectively); yet, indicates a need for improvement when compared to the top ranked state, Oregon (44%). The estimated nationwide annual cost of incarcerating a juvenile is $43,000 (19). Structured evaluations of juvenile delinquency prevention programs have shown benefits of more than $7 for every $1 invested in them (28).

Nationwide annual cost of incarcerating a juvenile is $43,000 (19).

Juvenile delinquency prevention programs produce benefits of more than $7 for every $1 invested in them (28).

Juveniles in New York may be committed to a facility as part of a court-ordered disposition or they may be detained prior to adjudication or after adjudication while awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere. In addition, a small proportion of juveniles may be voluntarily admitted in lieu of adjudication as part of a diversion. Because detention stays tend to be short compared with commitment placements, detained juveniles represent a much larger share of population flow data than one-day count data. In New York, the rate of detained and committed youth was 133 per 100,000 youth ages 10 though 15 years. The national rate was 125 per 100,000 youth ages 10 through 15 years and the

[2] The source of the one-day count data is the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) which identifies juvenile residential facilities for court-involved offenders across the U.S. then gathers information on each youth assigned a bed in the facility on the census reference date. One-day counts give a picture of the standing population in facilities. One-day counts are substantially different from annual admission and release data, which give a measure of facility population flow.

state with the lowest rate of detained and committed youth was Maine with just 33 per 100,000 youth ages 10 through 15 years.

An issue of particular relevance to the juvenile justice system is disproportionate minority contact where youth identified as a member of a minority group are more likely to be detained or in placement than their non-minority peers. When we look at youth in custody, we see New York had a 4 to 1 ratio of youth of color to white youth. Nationwide that ratio was 3 to 1 and in Idaho, it was 1 to 1, indicating no disparity between the groups. National, New York and top ranked state statistics for the indicators described above are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1
Comparison of Juvenile Justice Indicators for the US, New York and the Top Ranked States

Juvenile Justice Indicator	USA	New York	Top Ranked State
Estimated daily count of detained and committed youth in custody (2006) [3]	92,854	4,197	54 (Vermont)
Percent of youth in custody for non-violent offenses (2006) [4]	66%	63%	44% (Oregon)
Rate of detained and committed youth in custody per 100,000 youth ages 10-15 (2006) [5]	125	133	33 (Maine)
Ratio of rates of youth of color to white youth in custody (2006) [6]	3:1	4:1	1:1 (Idaho)
Juvenile violent crime arrest rate (arrests per 100,000 youth ages 10-17): 2005 [7]	486	283	60 (South Dakota)

Typically, adolescence is viewed as the period from 13 through 18 years of age. We are not able to accurately gather juvenile justice data on this age group due to a number of factors that influence how juvenile cases are handled. For example, these factors include age at time of crime (i.e., age of criminal responsibility), type of crime and local discretion. This patchwork quilt situation makes data collection by adolescent age groups difficult. Currently, the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services is working with the more than 550 law enforcement agencies in New York State to improve data collection and the reporting system for juvenile arrest data while advocacy groups are investigating the possibility of raising the age of criminal responsibility.

Youth Not Engaged in Education

Education is a precondition to survival in America today.
Marian Wright Edelman (26)

Now more than ever youth need a sound educational foundation to support them as they transition to adulthood and a life of self-sufficiency. We have seen how even the more traditional entry level positions in food services are being restructured in a way that requires more advanced skills from employees earlier in their employment. We also know that youth who are not engaged in their education are at greater risk of entering a trajectory that leaves them vulnerable and inadequately prepared for adulthood. This course can include low school attendance, poor academic performance and eventually leaving school before they graduate.

Average Annual Salary

$17,299
without a high school diploma

$26,933
with a high school diploma

$52,671
with a Bachelor's Degree (29).

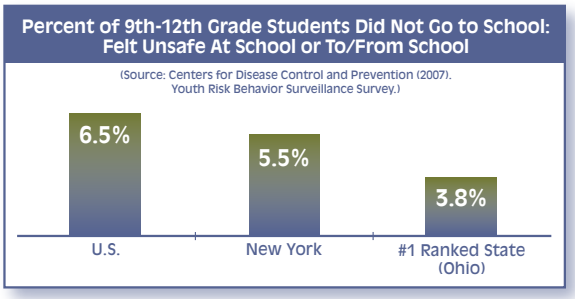
Youth who do not finish high school are at risk for lower paying jobs, longer periods of unemployment, and

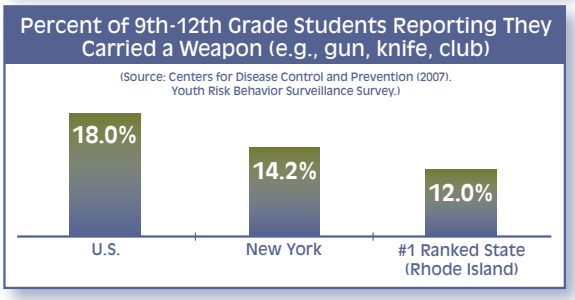
[3] Annie E. Casey Foundation, analysis of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of data from the 2006 Census of Juveniles In Residential Placement
[4] Annie E. Casey Foundation, analysis of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of data from the 2006 Census of Juveniles In Residential Placement
[5] National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of data from the 2006 Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement
[6] Annie E. Casey Foundation, analysis of the National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of data from the 2006 Census of Juveniles In Residential Placement
[7] National Center for Juvenile Justice, special analysis of data from the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program

A 5 percent improvement in male graduation rates nationwide would see an annual savings of $4.9 billion in crime-related costs (32).

decreased earnings over their lifetime as evidenced by study findings where the average annual salary of a high school drop out was estimated at $17,299 compared to $26,933 for an individual with a high school diploma or $52,671 for an individual with a Bachelor's Degree (29).

Lost income among high school drop outs translates to lost revenue for society too. For example we have learned that high school drop outs contribute $60,000 less in taxes over a lifetime (30). Also, it is estimated that the US would save between $7.9 and $10.8 billion annually by improving educational attainment among recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, food stamps and housing assistance (31) and a 5 percent improvement in male graduation rates nationwide would see an annual savings of $4.9 billion in crime-related costs. (32). Researchers report that if the estimated numbers of dropouts from the Class of 2007 were to have graduated, the total lifetime additional income would have been $23.4 billion (30). Clearly high school drop out prevention efforts are cost-effective.

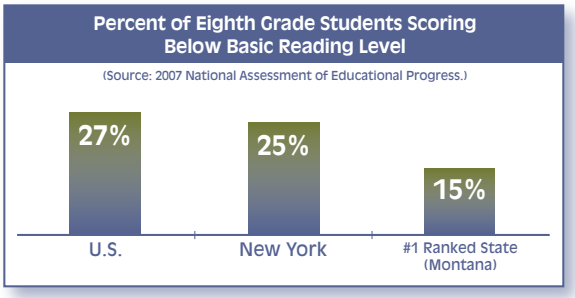


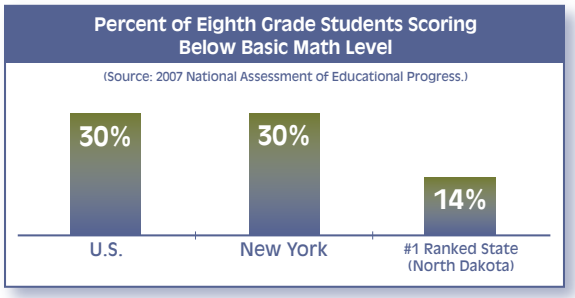


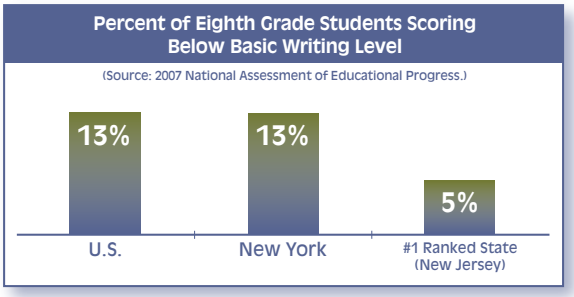
Research is clear about the relationship between time on task and academic performance, so it makes intuitive sense that missed class time, either for safety or other reasons, can influence student academic performance. It is also important to keep in mind that personal safety is a factor that can influence the overall school environment and school attendance, which ultimately influence school performance. When students were asked if they ever missed school because they felt unsafe either at school or on their way to/from school, about one in 20 (5.5%) ninth through twelfth grade students in New York responded that they had a concern for their safety. This is comparable to nationwide reports where 6.5 percent of students voiced this concern. Ohio leads the country (3.8 %), with the smallest percentage of students stating they missed school due to feeling unsafe.

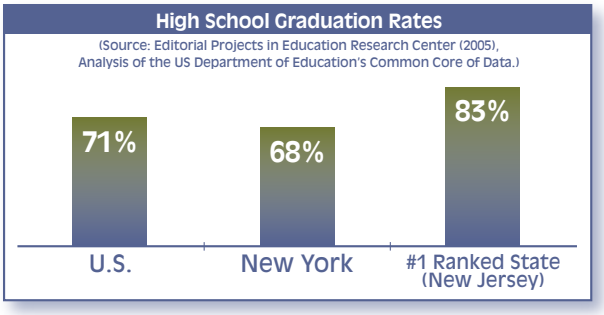
Related to safety is the percentage of ninth through twelfth grade students who report they carried a weapon (i.e., gun, knife) to school at least one day during the last 30 days. About 14 percent of students in New York carried a weapon compared to 18 percent nationwide. The state with the lowest reporting of this behavior, Rhode Island, had 12 percent of its students state they carried a weapon.

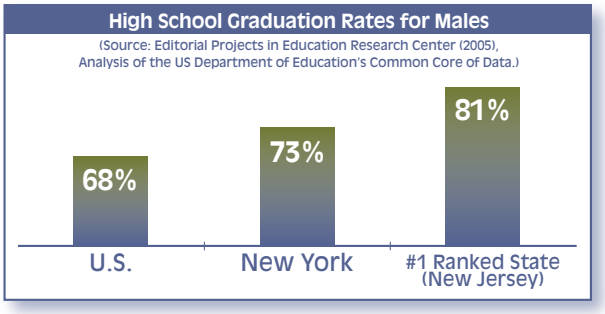
Students' risk of dropping out of school can be detected early as evidenced by middle school test scores in reading and math. Studies show that if students are not reading proficiently by this point in their education or experience poor academic performance, they are at a greater risk of dropping out of high school. As school material becomes more complicated, students who are not proficient in reading, writing and math fall further and further behind (33).

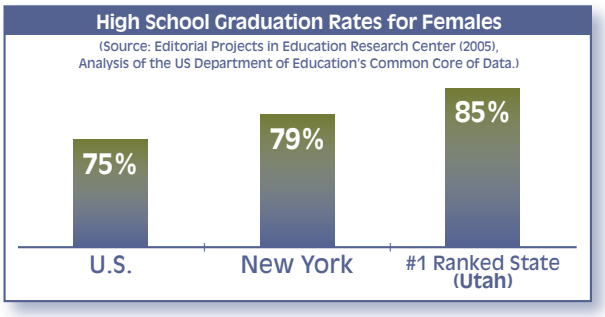












One in four New York eighth grade students (25%) scored below the basic reading level as compared to 28 percent of eighth grade students nationwide. Montana had 15 percent of its eighth graders scoring below the basic reading level.

Student scores on basic math and writing skills show similar results with New York's eighth grade students scoring toward the national average but below the top ranked states.

When we look at graduation rates in the US, we see rates that hover around 70 percent with a range of 38 percentage points between the highest and lowest performing states (New Jersey and Nevada respectively) (34). A review of New York's standing indicates New York has a graduation rate of 68 percent, similar to the national rate (71%). New Jersey graduates the most students with 83 percent. Furthermore, when we examine graduation rates for males and females, we see marked differences between genders but those same differences persist nationwide and among the highest performing states.

It is important to note that if we were to apply the 2005 New York graduation rate of 68 percent to the numbers of ninth graders in 2005 who had the potential to graduate in 2008, New York would have 83,905 high school drop outs or 466 students lost each school day.

Adolescents in Foster Care

> *Nobody has ever before asked the nuclear family to live all by itself in a box the way we do. With no relatives, no support, we've put it in an impossible situation.*
>
> *Margaret Mead (35)*

Youth in the foster care system are particularly vulnerable for becoming disconnected as they age out of the system at age 18 or, in some instances, age 21. Most adolescents aging out of the system lack the family supports other youth have for post secondary education or training programs. Furthermore, if supports are available, youth in foster care may not be academically prepared due to disrupted schooling caused by repeated moves. After being removed from their family, this deprivation and trauma may also have implications for their school work and temperament (36). A study of former foster care youth who were 21 years old revealed that youth who have been in foster care are less likely to have a high school diploma or GED, less likely to be enrolled in school, less likely to be employed, and more likely to report experiencing economic hardship (37).

In 2004, there were 8,680 youth ages 16 through 21 who were in New York's foster care system (38). Furthermore, an analysis of 2004 data indicated New York had 1,481 children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family (39). Nationwide 22,718 children (6.5 %) aged out of foster care without having a permanent family. The best performing state, Alaska, reported 30 children who aged out of foster care without having a permanent family.

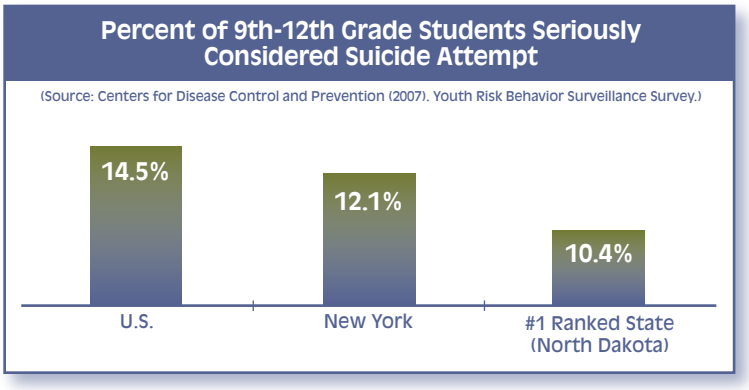
Mental Health Risks among Adolescents

Nothing defines the quality of life in a community more clearly than people who regard themselves, or whom the consensus chooses to regard, as mentally unwell.

Renata Adler (40)

Adolescent onset of psychiatric disorders can add a particularly poignant perspective to the passage of teen years. The convergence of an emerging psychiatric disorder with the normal developmental and hormonal changes in an adolescent's growth creates high risk situations for teenagers and their parents with social supports and can become more acute if supports are not available. Research has shown that not all adolescent mental health visits or needs are covered by parents' employer-based health insurance adding to the stress already experienced by youth and their families and there is evidence of mental health disorders going undiagnosed in adolescents, which can lead to more complex outcomes when the issues come to light (41).

Although extensive data are not available on mental illness among adolescents, we do know that approximately 12 percent of New York's students in ninth through twelfth grade report they have seriously considered suicide. New York is similar to the national percentage (14.5%) as well as the state with the lowest percentage of students who report they seriously contemplated suicide.



Approximately one-third of teens who die by suicide have made a previous suicide attempt. It should be noted, as well, that while more females attempt suicide, more males are successful in completing suicide (42).

Youth with Incarcerated Parents

I have the right to speak with, see and touch my parent.

Excerpt from the Bill of Rights for Children of Incarcerated Parents (43)

In addition to the at-risk youth described earlier, the Governor's Children's Cabinet recognizes the vulnerability of youth with incarcerated parents. Of particular concern are children who enter the foster care system when their parents are incarcerated. It is estimated that between 7 to 14 percent of children in New York's foster care system have a parent in a state or local prison. This represents approximately 1,900 to 3,700 children (44).

That Works!

All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind have been convinced that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.

Aristotle (45)

Comprehensive programs, targeted policy change and innovative partnerships are among the strategies that New York must continue to employ to prepare disconnected youth for educational attainment, social integration, labor force participation, and thus, a successful transition to adulthood. Policy and programmatic approaches already in place in New York and those recommended by researchers and advocates working to

maintain and expand the necessary supports required to keep at-risk youth connected to their family, school, community and the workforce are presented in the following section.

Unhealthy Risk Behaviors

Research on promotion of healthy behavior among adolescents points to several factors that decrease the likelihood of teens exhibiting unhealthy risk behaviors. First, meaningful community involvement has been shown to reduce risk-taking behaviors as evidenced by youth participation in Youth Corps and certain other youth development programs (46). Second, promotion of sober, healthy risk-taking among adolescents through community-based efforts, such as Youth Bureaus and other youth development initiatives is essential. This redirection of risk impulses under the guidance of caring adults builds social skills and self-confidence in youth. A third essential support for youth that enables them to development more positive, healthy behaviors is a non-judgmental and universal approach that promotes alcohol and drug use screening as part of the primary care setting in addition to brief interventions for youth caught under the influence at school or community events.

It has become apparent that a singular approach to healthy behavior that can be used with all youth does not exist. Rather, research indicates a diverse system of treatment modalities serves the community best and a multi-faceted, comprehensive adolescent treatment program that views the youth holistically is essential. In particular, a holistic approach that incorporates assessments and treatments focused on socio-emotional health, physical health, family health, spiritual health and educational status has proven effective (47). Furthermore, the provision of clear and candid information positively impacts youth with drug or alcohol addictions. Psycho-educational sessions designed to share useful information that is applicable to the lives of youth is particularly effective with recommended educational topics including relapse prevention, medical aspects of addiction and recovery, family dynamics, education, and emotional management.

Teen Parents

Studies have shown that delaying sexual activity and consistently using contraceptives when sexually active prevent teenage pregnancy. This highlights the importance of family planning services that: (1) are consistent with community needs and (2) promote comprehensive and high-quality health care that includes reproductive services and education for all families. As evidenced by decreased numbers of teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections, successful education approaches for teens and young adults are comprehensive, medically-accurate and age-appropriate sexual health education curriculum with decision making and role playing activities, such as, *Safer Choices: Preventing HIV, other STDs and Pregnancy* (22, 48). Furthermore, numerous studies have shown that improving educational attainment for individuals decreases the number of unwanted pregnancies (22).

Researchers and advocates point to the role of parenting and childcare support, in addition to continued schooling and work-force skills training, as necessary supports for teen parents. This means that for teenagers who have become parents, continuation of schooling and access to supportive services, such as child care and parenting groups for young parents in high school and college are important services to provide in the community. Through the *Nurse-Family Partnership* program, which begins with home visits during pregnancy, teenage mothers-to-be and new teen mothers meet with highly trained nurses who help support and follow the family through the first two years of the infant's life. The *Nurse-Family Partnership* is currently operating in all five boroughs of New York City, Onondaga and Monroe counties. *Healthy Families*

NY, offered in 28 communities, provides home visits designed to focus on parenting skills, child health and development and parent's life course development. *Early Head Start* is a home-based, year-round program for pregnant women, infants and toddlers, ages birth to three. There are thirty-nine *Early Head Start* programs in New York.

Youth Involved in the Juvenile Justice System

Research has shown that harsh punishment for first time adolescent offenders is not the deterrent that adherents to the 'lock 'em up and throw away the key' theory of punishment had thought it would be back in the mid 1990's. Instead, the time has come for an approach to juvenile crime that emphasizes evidence-based treatment and avoids draconian punishment for all but repeat violent offenders. The need for this approach is evident in the fact that we now have most adolescent offenders returning to their communities and the majority of youth in custody are non-violent offenders (63% in New York) (27). Clearly, this approach emphasizes the importance of prevention and treatment programs for youth that provide systematic treatment in family and community settings. Furthermore, data collection systems that allow officials to track what happens to youth who leave their programs are particularly important.

Research and advocates point to the effectiveness of rehabilitative programs that connect youth in detention to services to initiatives that help youth earn a GED and begin their work experience. An example of this is the civic justice corps. The civic justice corps is offered as a component of a multi-dimensional sentence that fosters positive outcomes in three areas: (1) community trust; (2) offender change; and (3) community capacity (49).

The *New York City Justice Corps* helps court-involved youth to become work-ready through skill building and assessment, community-benefit projects, and subsidized internship placements with job coaching and support. The initiative employs a sequenced model with total participant engagement up to one year. The first month includes participant orientation and individual assessments, skill building, team building, community project scoping, selection, and/or matching. In months 2 through 4 participants engage as a team in a community-based service project identified by the local community. This service builds soft work skills and teamwork ability, provides participants an opportunity to give back to the community, and prepares participants for their internships and the labor market. In months 5 and 6 participants are placed in a subsidized internship with job coaching and support. At the end of the internship, participants are supported in pursing employment and educational goals. Participants will receive $8 or $9 per hour for their participation in the program. After the community service and internship components are completed, participants receive up to six months of follow-up placement and retention services to find and maintain unsubsidized, permanent employment (50).

An example of an institutional system that provides youth with evidence-based services is the *District of Columbia Department of Youth Rehabilitation Services* (DCDYRS), which provides citywide services for delinquency prevention while ensuring the protection of the community and the rehabilitation of youth. Specifically, the DCDYRS provides security, supervision, and residential and community support services for committed and detained juvenile offenders and juvenile Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS). Youth are engaged in a variety of educational, therapeutic, recreational, and cultural enrichment programs. The DCDYRS has a football team, a debate team and has community involvement in its strategic planning, implementation and evaluation of these activities (51).

Youth Not Engaged in Education

Drop out prevention has several components including adequate data collection systems; appropriate student screening; school/community strategies concerning courses offered and skills taught; and personalized individual interventions targeting at-risk students (52). Middle school mentoring programs and after-school activities that involve community members are essential to broadening support for at-risk students. Improving data collection for a realistic number of high risk students and simultaneous screening for identification of high-risk students may entail better use of existing resources or require additional resources, depending on the current mix of staff skills and district wide resources.

For youth already disengaged from education, researchers and advocates point to practical help in attaining a Graduation Equivalent Diploma (GED), life training in a skill trade (e.g. carpentry, construction, plumbing, electrical or culinary arts), and support to ensure stable housing for students who have dropped out of high school (53). The challenge in this approach is in appropriate identification and recruitment of these youth to the GED and supportive skills training programs.

Adolescents in Foster Care

Researchers and advocates point to the important role of placement stability. A simulation conducted by Casey Family Programs indicated that an overall improvement in placement history and experience, defined as maximizing placement stability and minimizing the length of time in care, reunification failures and runaway episodes, would generate a greater improvement in alumni educational outcomes than having cash, household items and a driver's license upon emancipation or having a nurturing foster family and a mentor (54). This approach would necessitate ensuring foster care placement stability for thousands of youth. Once overlooked but gaining momentum is the promotion of kinship care. This may help explain how greater flexibility in licensing standards and provision of supports to caregivers outside the formal foster care system provides stability for some youth by keeping them in their larger family of origin.

Research has shown that home visiting to vulnerable families, families with parental substance abuse, homelessness, mental health issues, domestic violence and low parental education levels have lowered the risk of families having an incident of child abuse or neglect (55). This translates into evidence-based effective prevention programs that screen, identify and serve more families in child abuse and neglect prevention services including effective programs that address parenting skills, inadequate family income, homelessness, substance abuse issues for parent or youth, and adequate childcare or after school services.

One example of a framework for public-private and cross-agency partnership to meet the needs of current and former foster care youth is the *Opportunity Passport*™, a promising new tool with three related components: (1) a personal debit account to be used to pay for short-term expenses; (2) a matched savings account, also known as an Individual Development Account (IDA), to be used for specific assets, such as education expenses and housing down payments/deposits; and (3) Door Openers, a host of opportunities to be developed on a local basis. Examples of Door Openers include pre-approval for registration for community college courses or expedited access to job-training or adult education courses (56). The *Opportunity Passport*™ helps participants learn financial management; obtain experience with the banking system; save money for education, housing, health care, and other specified expenses; and gain streamlined access to educational, training, and vocational opportunities. In each community's unique approach, the *Opportunity Passport*™ becomes a lifeline for the foster youth and provides adult mentors, learning moments and practical financial help to make a successful transition to adulthood (56).

In addition to maximizing placement stability, it is important to also provide for improved transition to adulthood through youth development services for younger youth in foster care with the goal of completing high school, obtaining appropriate health and mental health counseling services, and providing job training that includes the necessary supportive services (57). The New York State Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children provides a checklist of ten questions that parties in Family Court proceedings should ask in order to ensure that the educational interests of foster children and youth are factored into the resulting decisions. Questions include, "How does this placement affect the child's school continuity and stability?" and "What is the transition plan to address this older child's educational and vocational needs and goals?" (58).

The educational needs of foster care youth have been well documented and the goal of minimizing disruption in the educational career is emphasized.

The John H. Chaffee Foster Care Independence Program of the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999, also known as the Chaffee Act, provides flexible federal funding to New York to promote independent living for youth in foster care ages 16 through 21 in housing, health employment, life skills and education, including vouchers for college expenses. The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) contracts with the Orphan Foundation of America (OFA) to administer the Educational Training Voucher (ETV) Program for foster care youth. During the 2005-06 school year, the Chaffee ETV Program provided grants to 886 youth (59).

Mental Health Risks among Adolescents

Researchers have shown that mental health screening and brief interventions have successfully been able to identify teenagers suffering from a mental health disorder (60). Provision of socio-emotional health screening in the primary care setting through training of medical professionals and promotion of evidence-based screening tools and brief interventions have received positive reviews from researchers and practitioners alike. Also, group counseling has been shown to positively impact youth with depression, eating disorders, bi-polar disorders and obsessive compulsive disorders (60).

The statewide initiative, *New York's Child and Family Clinic Plus*, allows for free voluntary screening in community settings like schools and health centers, and if emotional difficulties are identified, the program works with family members to pinpoint a child's individual needs (61). In addition to providing access to cutting-edge treatments that have been scientifically proven to work, services are also offered right in the family home to ensure that interventions work in the child's own personal environment and natural surroundings.

Adolescents with Incarcerated Parents

Research has shown that effective services for children with incarcerated parents include: education programs for incarcerated parents; parent-child visiting situations; mentoring for youth; and support groups for youth with community activities (62). Child-friendly and parent-friendly prison visiting policies and environments that encourage parent-child interaction during the incarceration period can be beneficial for parents and children. Collaborations that provide multi-faceted programming that involves the incarcerated parent (male or female), children and the non-incarcerated parent or caregiver would also help families during this difficult time.

The New York State Department of Correctional Services (NYS DOCS) offers *Family Reunion Services* in 20 prisons. These services allow prisoners and their families to spend time together in a home-like setting, usually an overnight and the next day or an entire weekend. Offered through DOCS contracts, staff and volunteers provide parenting classes; individual and family counseling; supportive services for inmates' families in their community, nursery programs for inmates who give birth while incarcerated; mentoring for inmates' children in the community; and referrals to community services upon inmate's release. These services are collectively titled 'family services programs' and are offered at various prisons throughout New York State (63).

Conclusion

New York policy makers and advocates clearly understand the substantial value of prevention services. This is evident in the current work of the Governor's Children's Cabinet where access to child healthcare was expanded and universal pre-kindergarten programs were implemented across the state. The sound foundation set at this stage of child development can be maximized by focusing attention on our adolescents and young adults and providing them with supportive systems and services that facilitate successful adulthood. A concerted effort among local policymakers, service providers and advocates, similar to efforts made in early childhood, will enable disconnected youth and the younger cohort of at-risk youth to successfully transition to adulthood. The imperative is clear and the benefits are real — what is good for children and youth is ultimately good for New York.

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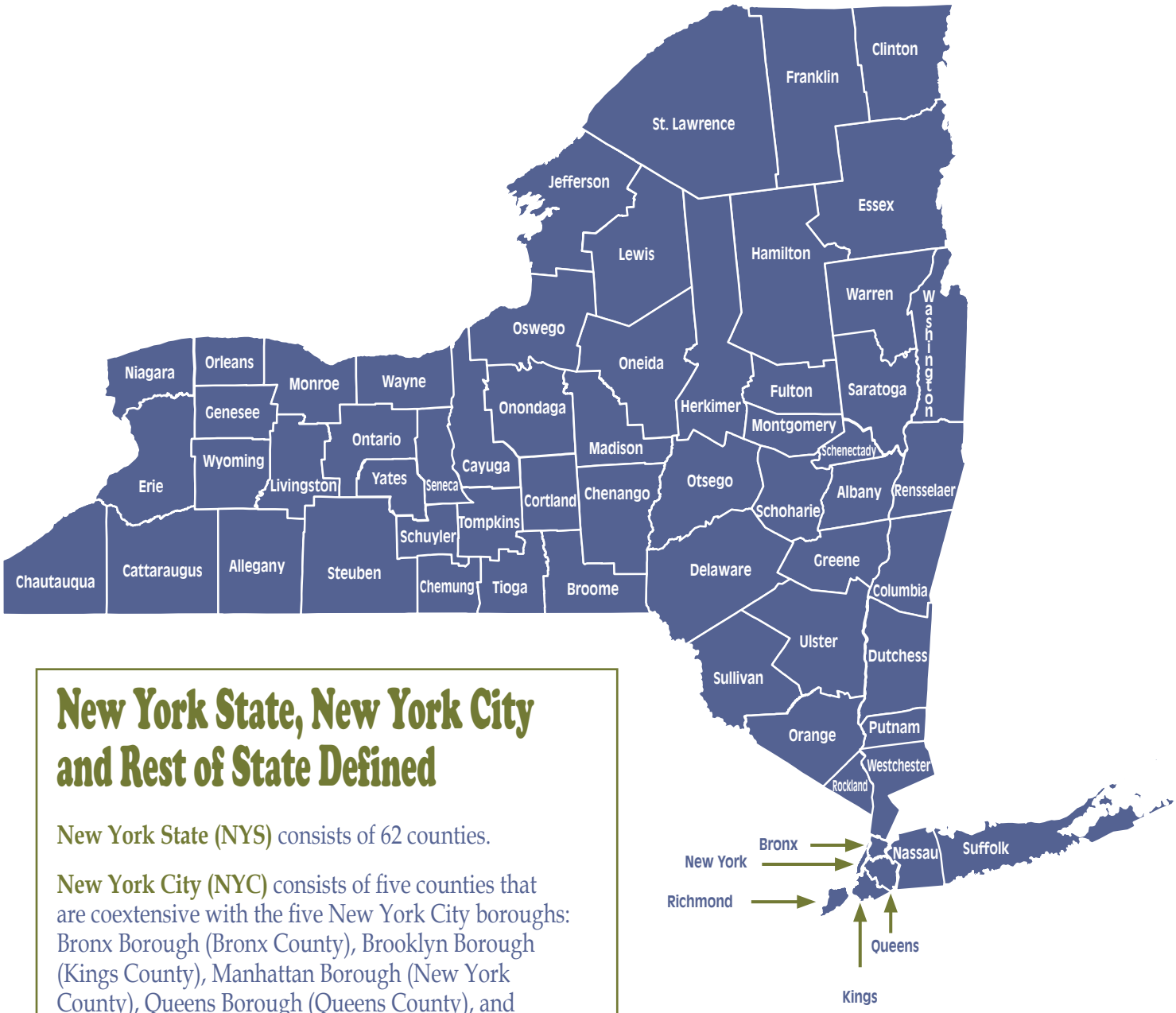
Part 2:
Indicator Profiles



New York State, New York City and Rest of State Defined

New York State (NYS) consists of 62 counties.

New York City (NYC) consists of five counties that are coextensive with the five New York City boroughs: Bronx Borough (Bronx County), Brooklyn Borough (Kings County), Manhattan Borough (New York County), Queens Borough (Queens County), and Staten Island Borough (Richmond County).

Rest of State (ROS) consists of 57 counties, representing New York State counties minus New York City counties.

Population Estimates: New York State, New York City, Rest of State and Counties, 2002 to 2007

Geographic Area	Population Estimates						Percent Change
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2002 to 2007
New York State	**19,297,729**	**19,281,988**	**19,262,545**	**19,258,479**	**19,207,652**	**19,132,542**	**0.86**
New York City	**8,274,527**	**0**	**8,213,839**	**8,184,492**	**8,144,343**	**8,094,004**	**2.23**
Bronx	1,373,659	1,371,353	1,364,566	1,373,817	1,373,075	1,366,410	.51
Kings	2,528,050	2,523,047	2,511,408	2,497,859	2,483,164	2,475,555	2.1
New York	1,620,867	1,612,630	1,606,275	1,590,911	1,577,267	1,565,911	3.5
Queens	2,270,338	2,264,661	2,256,576	2,250,718	2,244,238	2,225,947	2.0
Richmond	481,613	478,876	475,014	471,187	466,599	460,181	4.7
Rest of State	**11,023,202**	**11,137,645**	**11,048,706**	**11,073,987**	**11,063,309**	**11,038,538**	**-0.13**
Albany	299,307	299,637	298,861	298,955	298,494	296,555	0.92
Allegany	49,637	49,663	49,855	50,418	50,222	50,079	-0.88
Broome	195,973	196,290	196,372	197,660	198,479	199,784	-1.9
Cattaraugus	80,087	80,584	81,351	82,310	82,885	83,027	-3.54
Cayuga	80,066	80,352	80,637	80,928	81,128	81,270	-1.5
Chautauqua	133,945	134,382	135,095	136,320	136,905	137,955	-2.9
Chemung	88,015	88,189	88,394	89,385	89,805	90,378	-2.6
Chenango	51,207	51,146	51,071	51,173	51,295	51,191	.03
Clinton	82,215	82,101	81,827	81,498	81,166	80,615	1.98
Columbia	62,363	62,590	62,944	63,018	62,844	62,881	-0.8
Cortland	48,369	48,444	48,409	48,857	48,859	48,449	-0.16
Delaware	46,286	46,494	46,884	47,107	47,048	47,125	-1.7
Dutchess	292,746	292,202	292,018	291,051	289,334	286,875	2
Erie	913,338	918,339	925,660	933,379	937,770	941,127	-2.95
Essex	38,119	38,307	38,303	38,485	38,708	38,785	-1.7
Franklin	50,449	50,427	50,416	50,526	50,739	50,630	-0.35
Fulton	55,114	54,952	54,999	55,002	54,900	54,886	-0.41
Genesee	58,122	58,418	58,795	59,169	59,559	59,684	-2.6
Greene	49,246	49,292	49,070	48,765	48,480	48,332	1.9
Hamilton	5,075	5,090	5,137	5,196	5,212	5,257	-3.46
Herkimer	62,558	62,566	62,957	63,254	63,251	63,412	-1.36
Jefferson	117,201	117,162	116,050	114,424	113,691	113,936	2.86
Lewis	26,472	26,413	26,237	26,250	26,374	26,424	0.18
Livingston	63,196	63,353	63,595	64,025	63,943	64,242	-1.6
Madison	69,829	69,732	69,595	69,906	69,857	69,502	0.47
Monroe	729,681	729,921	731,044	734,415	735,515	736,447	-0.9
Montgomery	48,695	48,809	48,711	48,821	48,972	49,030	-0.68
Nassau	1,306,533	1,312,756	1,321,288	1,328,982	1,332,406	1,334,998	-2.1
Niagara	214,845	215,010	215,649	216,799	217,293	217,698	-1.3
Oneida	232,304	232,238	232,553	233,255	233,131	233,395	-0.46
Onondaga	454,010	455,138	456,229	457,695	458,140	457,893	-0.84
Ontario	103,956	103,540	103,476	102,802	102,235	101,639	2.27
Orange	377,169	374,100	370,930	368,189	363,070	355,324	6.14
Orleans	42,371	42,579	42,802	43,186	43,253	43,443	-2.4
Oswego	121,454	121,701	122,101	122,905	122,781	122,324	0.71
Otsego	62,397	62,583	62,702	62,485	62,166	61,799	.96
Putnam	99,489	99,285	99,442	99,370	98,849	98,257	1.25
Rensselaer	155,318	154,731	154,109	153,918	152,927	152,194	2.0
Rockland	296,483	295,927	294,636	294,945	294,161	292,460	1.4
St. Lawrence	109,809	109,920	110,087	110,221	110,341	110,623	-0.73
Saratoga	215,852	214,664	213,309	211,753	209,663	206,589	4.48
Schenectady	150,818	150,213	148,733	147,720	146,949	146,585	2.88
Schoharie	32,063	31,950	31,956	31,904	31,719	31,634	1.35
Schuyler	19,027	19,038	19,067	19,200	19,280	19,280	-1.31
Seneca	34,228	34,238	34,370	34,679	34,735	34,744	-1.48
Steuben	96,874	97,022	97,430	97,842	98,328	99,043	-2.18
Suffolk	1,453,229	1,456,783	1,461,334	1,465,080	1,460,440	1,450,211	0.20
Sullivan	76,303	75,754	75,393	75,138	74,546	73,831	3.3
Tioga	50,453	50,565	50,746	50,928	51,316	51,598	-2.21
Tompkins	101,055	100,509	100,206	100,138	99,474	98,547	2.54
Ulster	181,860	181,820	181,586	181,183	180,389	179,839	1.12
Warren	66,143	65,843	65,535	64,798	64,526	64,003	3.34
Washington	62,743	62,425	62,148	62,045	61,424	61,060	2.75
Wayne	91,291	91,598	92,040	92,451	92,859	92,898	-1.72
Westchester	951,325	948,080	947,719	947,073	944,309	941,543	1.03
Wyoming	41,932	42,153	42,313	42,482	42,668	42,816	-2.0
Yates	24,557	24,403	24,530	24,524	24,496	24,392	0.67

Source: United States Department of Health and Human Services (US DHHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Bridged-Race Population Estimates, United States July 1st resident population by state, county, age, sex, bridged-race, and Hispanic origin, compiled from 1990-1999 bridged-race intercensal population estimates and 2000-2007 (Vintage 2007) bridged-race postcensal population estimates, on CDC WONDER On-line Database. September 2008. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2006.html on September 18, 2008.

Caveats:

1. All county codes and names included in these data are based on the 2000 Census population counts regardless of the year of the data.

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 work-force 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 School Lunch – Public Schools

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 2005, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was $15,735; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was $19,806.

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:

- In 2005 (the latest year available), the highest rates of child poverty occurred in three of the five boroughs of NYC: Bronx (39.4%), Kings (30.9%) and New York (29.9%). The lowest poverty rates were found in the highly suburban counties such as Putnam (4.3%), Suffolk (6.5%), Nassau (6.7%), Saratoga (8.0%) and Dutchess (8.5%).
- The child poverty rate in NYC was about twice as high as the rate in Rest of State. This appears to be due to the large difference in poverty rates between the highly urban counties of NYC, which have the highest county poverty rates, and the largely suburban counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Duchess, which have the lowest poverty rates and together make up a substantial share of the Rest of State population.
- Child poverty rates for the counties in Rest of State that have a large share of their population living in both urban and suburban areas fell in between the rates for the highly suburban Rest of State counties and the totally urban counties of NYC noted above. For example: Erie — which includes the city of Buffalo — had a poverty rate of 18.5 percent; Monroe — which includes the city of Rochester — had a poverty rate of 17.7 percent; and Onondaga — which includes the city of Syracuse — had a poverty rate of 18 percent.
- Child poverty rates in rural counties varied greatly, ranging far above and below the rates for counties with a mix of urban and suburban populations.
- Child poverty in New York State was about the same in 2005 as it was in 2000 (19.7% and 19.1% respectively). During the same period, child poverty in New York City also remained the same (28% and 28.1% respectively). However, in Rest of State, child poverty increased somewhat: from 12.6 percent in 2000 to 13.5 percent in 2005.
- The greatest decline in the child poverty rate occurred in Queens where the poverty rate declined from 21.3 percent to 16.8 percent, a decline of 4.5 percentage points (or 21%) since 2000. The largest increase in the child poverty rate occurred in the largely rural counties of Chemung Oswego, and Chautauqua, although some urban counties of NYC and some mixed urban and suburban counties in Rest of State saw increases in poverty almost as large.
- Note that there is a clear pattern to the child poverty rates described above: the share of children living in poverty in a county depends on the relative mix of central city and suburban populations in the county. Counties comprised entirely of central city populations such as Bronx, Brooklyn and New York (Manhattan) have the highest poverty rates. Counties with mostly suburban populations (such as Nassau, Suffolk, or Putnam) have the lowest poverty rates. Counties like Monroe, Onondaga or Erie, where a substantial share of the population lives in both the central city and in the suburban ring around the city, have poverty rates that fall in between the totally urban and totally suburban counties, but well above the highly suburban counties and well below the entirely urban counties of NYC. In contrast, highly rural counties have poverty rates that vary greatly, as noted above. For example, poverty rates in some rural counties (e.g., Chautauqua or St. Lawrence) are almost as high as the poverty rates for counties comprising NYC, while poverty rates in other rural counties (e.g., Genesee or Ontario) are almost as low as in the highly suburban counties. Thus, the relative share of urban and suburban populations in a county provides useful insight into the likelihood that a child living in the county will be poor. In contrast, the share of the population living in rural areas provides no basis for predicting how many children will be poor.

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty,

number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

	2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**873,087**	**19.1**	**875,086**	**19.7**
New York City	**534,622**	**28.1**	**529,337**	**28.0**
Bronx	136,926	35.4	152,744	39.4
Kings	200,590	31.0	197,370	30.9
New York	77,558	29.8	79,387	29.9
Queens	105,875	21.3	82,197	16.8
Richmond	13,673	12.2	17,639	15.9
Rest of State	**338,463**	**12.6**	**345,747**	**13.5**
Albany	8,270	12.8	9,272	15.2
Allegany	2,408	20.9	2,056	19.8
Broome	7,251	16.3	8,965	22.1
Cattaraugus	3,805	18.3	3,927	20.9
Cayuga	3,156	16.2	3,171	17.9
Chautauqua	6,378	19.7	7,053	24.0
Chemung	3,624	17.0	4,302	21.6
Chenango	2,576	20.4	2,146	18.6
Clinton	2,732	15.7	2,755	17.3
Columbia	2,074	14.5	2,068	15.6
Cortland	1,843	16.8	1,988	20.0
Delaware	2,144	20.8	1,923	20.6
Dutchess	6,169	8.9	5,650	8.5
Erie	35,286	15.8	38,300	18.5
Essex	1,382	16.5	1,271	17.1
Franklin	2,182	19.9	2,020	20.8
Fulton	2,373	18.7	2,358	19.8
Genesee	1,690	11.3	1,672	12.4
Greene	1,880	17.8	1,809	18.3
Hamilton	126	12.5	135	14.9
Herkimer	2,501	16.8	2,484	18.1
Jefferson	5,196	18.4	5,981	21.2
Lewis	1,290	18.1	1,291	20.8
Livingston	1,672	11.6	1,660	13.1
Madison	2,001	12.1	2,081	13.8
Monroe	27,349	14.9	30,420	17.7
Montgomery	2,237	19.2	2,522	23.2
Nassau	22,956	7.1	20,936	6.7
Niagara	7,864	15.1	7,285	15.0
Oneida	9,478	17.6	10,607	20.9
Onondaga	16,946	14.6	19,469	18.0
Ontario	2,617	10.6	2,368	10.2
Orange	12,584	12.8	15,344	15.5
Orleans	1,793	16.3	1,843	18.6
Oswego	5,443	17.5	6,225	22.0
Otsego	2,299	17.5	1,887	16.6
Putnam	1,133	4.5	1,035	4.3
Rensselaer	4,685	13.1	5,453	16.1
Rockland	11,358	14.4	11,866	15.1
St. Lawrence	5,033	20.4	5,092	22.6
Saratoga	4,034	8.2	3,799	8.0
Schenectady	5,097	14.7	5,994	17.6
Schoharie	1,166	16.5	1,082	16.7
Schuyler	820	18.0	820	19.8
Seneca	1,341	16.9	1,277	17.7
Steuben	4,449	18.2	4,330	19.3
Suffolk	30,691	8.4	23,692	6.5
Sullivan	3,851	21.7	3,403	19.9
Tioga	1,670	12.6	1,733	14.5
Tompkins	2,088	12.0	2,329	15.6
Ulster	5,742	14.4	5,939	15.8
Warren	2,202	15.2	2,006	14.8
Washington	2,225	15.6	2,073	15.7
Wayne	3,142	12.7	2,906	12.7
Westchester	23,588	10.3	23,237	10.2
Wyoming	1,218	12.4	1,217	13.9
Yates	1,355	22.0	1,220	21.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

October 2003, January 2008

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:	17.7
Minimum:	4.3
Maximum:	39.4
Standard Deviation:	5.6

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:

- The rate of food stamp receipt among children varied greatly across the state. In 2007, the rate was twice as high in New York City than in Rest of State (24% versus 11.9%).
- Among Rest of State counties, rates of food stamp receipt ranged from a high of 25.7 percent in Montgomery County to a low of 0.8 percent in Putnam County. The highest rates tended to occur in areas with relatively large rural populations such as Montgomery (25.7%), Chautauqua (23.6%), Oneida (22%) and Chemung (22%). Upstate counties with large urban centers such as Erie, Monroe and Onondaga also had high rates of participation: 20.9 percent, 20.2 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively. The lowest rates of participation were found in the largely suburban counties such as Putnam, Nassau, and Suffolk.
- At the end of 2007, 754,462 children (17.1% of children) were in household that received food stamps, up from 611,990 children (or 13.0% of children) in 2000. Since the poverty rate remained about the same in NYS during the period, the rise in food stamp receipt is most likely due to major efforts of state and local administrators during the period to ensure that households that qualified for food stamps applied for and received food stamps.
- During the period, the rate of food stamp receipt increased in both NYC and Rest of State. However, despite the far lower incidence of food stamp receipt in Rest of State at the start of the period, the percentage point gain in food stamp receipt from 2000 to 2007 was about the same in Rest of State as in NYC. The rise in the child poverty rate that occurred in Rest of State (see previous description of the change in the poverty rate) is one possible reason for the relatively larger rise in Rest of State.
- In Rest of State, the largest increase in food stamp receipt occurred in the predominantly rural counties while the smallest occurred in the predominantly suburban counties.

Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps,

number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**611,990**	**13.0**	**754,462**	**17.1**
New York City	**395,075**	**20.4**	**454,604**	**24.0**
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	**216,915**	**7.9**	**299,858**	**11.9**
Albany	7,672	11.5	8,935	14.6
Allegany	1,360	11.2	1,789	17.8
Broome	4,488	9.7	7,820	19.7
Cattaraugus	2,142	9.7	2,682	14.8
Cayuga	1,881	9.1	3,041	17.8
Chautauqua	4,402	12.9	6,762	23.6
Chemung	2,205	9.9	4,254	22.0
Chenango	1,259	9.3	1,875	16.7
Clinton	1,936	10.5	2,720	17.4
Columbia	913	6.0	1,061	8.1
Cortland	1,183	10.3	1,778	17.7
Delaware	791	7.1	1,092	12.0
Dutchess	2,530	3.6	4,573	6.9
Erie	32,973	14.3	41,755	20.9
Essex	688	7.8	631	8.8
Franklin	1,191	10.2	1,732	18.3
Fulton	1,404	10.2	2,199	18.4
Genesee	931	5.9	1,696	13.1
Greene	969	8.7	1,275	12.7
Hamilton	50	4.7	54	6.4
Herkimer	1,477	9.4	2,434	18.3
Jefferson	3,098	10.5	3,608	12.5
Lewis	729	9.7	787	12.9
Livingston	967	6.4	1,482	12.0
Madison	1,061	6.1	2,009	13.6
Monroe	26,482	14.1	33,841	20.2
Montgomery	1,602	13.2	2,837	25.7
Nassau	6,919	2.1	8,613	2.9
Niagara	5,028	9.3	6,771	14.5
Oneida	8,358	14.9	11,000	22.0
Onondaga	13,621	11.5	19,284	18.3
Ontario	1,332	5.2	2,310	10.1
Orange	9,963	10.1	12,225	12.1
Orleans	1,089	9.4	1,699	18.0
Oswego	3,462	10.6	5,018	18.3
Otsego	746	5.3	1,191	10.4
Putnam	159	0.6	185	0.8
Rensselaer	3,539	9.6	5,440	16.1
Rockland	8,368	10.4	12,677	16.0
St. Lawrence	2,654	10.1	4,062	18.1
Saratoga	1,869	3.7	2,982	6.2
Schenectady	4,001	11.2	6,099	17.7
Schoharie	561	7.4	755	11.8
Schuyler	329	6.8	574	14.3
Seneca	519	6.3	639	9.1
Steuben	2,267	8.8	2,980	13.7
Suffolk	10,200	2.8	15,091	4.2
Sullivan	1,583	8.6	2,809	16.2
Tioga	781	5.6	1,604	14.1
Tompkins	1,376	7.5	2,227	14.3
Ulster	2,521	6.0	3,743	10.0
Warren	1,082	7.1	1,408	10.5
Washington	1,020	6.8	1,699	13.1
Wayne	1,365	5.3	2,373	10.9
Westchester	14,822	6.4	17,973	7.8
Wyoming	517	4.9	891	10.6
Yates	480	7.3	814	14.1

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:

November 2001, December 2007

Notes:

- 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:	14.1
Minimum:	0.8
Maximum:	25.7
Standard Deviation:	5.1

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.

Children were 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.

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 rate of public assistance receipt among children varied greatly across the State. In 2007, the percent of children receiving public assistance was almost three times higher in New York City (10%) than in Rest of State (3.7%).
- Among Rest of State counties, the rate of public assistance receipt ranged widely, from a high of 9.5 percent in Monroe to a low of 0.3 percent in Putnam. The counties with relatively large urban and suburban populations, such as Monroe, Erie, Broome, Onondaga, and Albany, had relatively high rates of public assistance use. Highly suburban counties, such as Putnam, Nassau, and Suffolk had relatively low rates of public assistance use. Use of public assistance in highly rural counties in Rest of State ranged from as high as the rate in the mixed urban and suburban counties to as low as the rate in the highly suburban counties.
- The number and percent of children receiving public assistance declined considerably from 2000-2007. By the close of 2007, 6.4 percent of all children received public assistance, a decline of about one-fourth in the rate of public assistance receipt.
- The rate of decline was higher in New York City than in the Rest of State. The share of children depending on public assistance declined by about a third in NYC and by about a fifth in Rest of State.
- Among Rest of State counties, counties with a mix of urban and suburban populations had the largest percentage point decline in rate of assistance, although the size of their decline was considerably smaller than the decline in NYC.

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance,

number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**412,399**	**8.8**	**284,388**	**6.4**
New York City	**287,565**	**14.8**	**190,290**	**10.0**
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	**124,834**	**4.5**	**94,098**	**3.7**
Albany	4,664	7.0	3,164	5.2
Allegany	658	5.4	509	5.1
Broome	2,626	5.7	2,609	6.6
Cattaraugus	822	3.7	514	2.8
Cayuga	553	2.7	520	3.0
Chautauqua	2,521	7.4	2,100	7.3
Chemung	1,241	5.6	1,480	7.6
Chenango	332	2.5	262	2.3
Clinton	595	3.2	833	5.3
Columbia	444	2.9	362	2.8
Cortland	528	4.6	459	4.6
Delaware	219	2.0	140	1.5
Dutchess	1,602	2.3	1,116	1.7
Erie	20,228	8.8	14,060	7.0
Essex	218	2.5	123	1.7
Franklin	370	3.2	366	3.9
Fulton	377	2.7	229	1.9
Genesee	348	2.2	313	2.4
Greene	485	4.4	428	4.3
Hamilton	12	1.1	5	0.6
Herkimer	403	2.6	356	2.7
Jefferson	1,168	3.9	492	1.7
Lewis	134	1.8	64	1.1
Livingston	483	3.2	277	2.2
Madison	224	1.3	211	1.4
Monroe	20,708	11.0	15,939	9.5
Montgomery	340	2.8	429	3.9
Nassau	5,985	1.8	4,948	1.6
Niagara	3,164	5.8	2,265	4.8
Oneida	3,643	6.5	3,329	6.7
Onondaga	8,302	7.0	5,616	5.3
Ontario	574	2.3	646	2.8
Orange	5,254	5.3	3,078	3.0
Orleans	633	5.5	472	5.0
Oswego	1,187	3.6	1,005	3.7
Otsego	117	0.8	118	1.0
Putnam	104	0.4	69	0.3
Rensselaer	1,495	4.0	1,862	5.5
Rockland	2,260	2.8	1,409	1.8
St. Lawrence	1,224	4.7	995	4.4
Saratoga	271	0.5	265	0.6
Schenectady	1,533	4.3	1,622	4.7
Schoharie	89	1.2	97	1.5
Schuyler	152	3.1	143	3.6
Seneca	225	2.7	121	1.7
Steuben	891	3.5	816	3.7
Suffolk	8,784	2.4	6,344	1.8
Sullivan	660	3.6	823	4.7
Tioga	375	2.7	353	3.1
Tompkins	719	3.9	681	4.4
Ulster	1,618	3.9	1,266	3.4
Warren	292	1.9	168	1.3
Washington	303	2.0	324	2.5
Wayne	547	2.1	484	2.2
Westchester	11,859	5.1	7,147	3.1
Wyoming	185	1.8	173	2.1
Yates	86	1.3	99	1.7

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, December 2007

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:	3.0
Minimum:	0.3
Maximum:	9.5
Standard Deviation:	2.0

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 serve 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:

- Only 1.7 percent of persons less than 20 in NYS received SSI at the end of 2007, a very small share of children and youth in the State as in other states. The rate was higher in NYC (2.3%) than in Rest of State (1.3%).
- Low rates of SSI receipt were found in the highly suburban counties of Putnam (0.3%), Nassau (0.5%), Rockland (0.6%) and Suffolk (0.7%). Relatively high rates of SSI receipt occurred in some of the highly rural counties in NYS, such as Fulton, Chemung, Chenango and Montgomery counties. Relatively high rates were also found in several counties comprising New York City, including Bronx, New York, and Kings Counties. The highest rate occurred in the Bronx, where 3.9 percent of children received SSI at the end of 2007.
- The number and percent of persons less than 20 years old that received SSI in New York State rose between 2000 and 2007. In November 2000, 72,310 children and youth less than 20 years of age received SSI (or 1.4% of such individuals). By the end of 2007, the share of children and youth receiving SSI increased to 1.7 percent, an increase of 14,029 children. The rate of increase in New York City and Rest of State between 2000 and 2007 was similar to the rate of increase for the state as a whole.

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income,

number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**72,310**	**1.4**	**86,339**	**1.7**
New York City	**40,607**	**1.9**	**48,097**	**2.3**
Bronx	12,420	2.8	16,844	3.9
Kings	14,288	2.0	15,636	2.2
New York	6,510	2.2	7,126	2.3
Queens	6,054	1.1	6,733	1.2
Richmond	1,335	1.1	1,758	1.4
Rest of State	**30,968**	**1.0**	**37,630**	**1.3**
Albany	1,097	1.4	1,275	1.7
Allegany	186	1.2	185	1.4
Broome	785	1.5	1,110	2.3
Cattaraugus	343	1.4	329	1.6
Cayuga	325	1.4	358	1.9
Chautauqua	611	1.6	720	2.1
Chemung	497	2.0	591	2.7
Chenango	223	1.5	334	2.7
Clinton	326	1.5	387	2.0
Columbia	230	1.4	243	1.7
Cortland	189	1.3	197	1.5
Delaware	158	1.3	153	1.4
Dutchess	572	0.7	669	0.9
Erie	3,622	1.4	4,205	1.8
Essex	116	1.2	139	1.7
Franklin	194	1.5	200	1.8
Fulton	285	1.9	388	2.9
Genesee	160	0.9	158	1.1
Greene	131	1.0	182	1.6
Hamilton	9	0.8	9	1.0
Herkimer	265	1.5	295	2.0
Jefferson	397	1.2	418	1.3
Lewis	93	1.1	103	1.5
Livingston	162	0.9	184	1.2
Madison	154	0.8	229	1.2
Monroe	2,837	1.3	4,033	2.1
Montgomery	204	1.5	321	2.7
Nassau	1,413	0.4	1,722	0.5
Niagara	723	1.2	838	1.6
Oneida	916	1.5	1,142	2.0
Onondaga	2,167	1.6	2,804	2.3
Ontario	289	1.0	323	1.2
Orange	944	0.9	1,040	0.9
Orleans	157	1.2	192	1.8
Oswego	519	1.4	645	2.0
Otsego	189	1.1	220	1.5
Putnam	74	0.3	71	0.3
Rensselaer	554	1.3	711	1.8
Rockland	402	0.5	503	0.6
St. Lawrence	538	1.7	503	1.8
Saratoga	365	0.7	415	0.8
Schenectady	513	1.3	855	2.2
Schoharie	96	1.1	106	1.3
Schuyler	82	1.5	78	1.7
Seneca	126	1.4	135	1.7
Steuben	472	1.7	561	2.3
Suffolk	2,339	0.6	2,656	0.7
Sullivan	366	1.8	380	2.0
Tioga	190	1.3	212	1.7
Tompkins	224	0.8	259	1.0
Ulster	497	1.1	589	1.4
Warren	228	1.4	245	1.6
Washington	213	1.3	253	1.7
Wayne	349	1.3	402	1.7
Westchester	1,650	0.7	2,156	0.8
Wyoming	118	1.0	101	1.1
Yates	84	1.1	98	1.4

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 2000, January 2008

Notes:

- Children residing in Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities/Office of Mental Health (OMRDD/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:	1.7
Minimum:	0.3
Maximum:	3.9
Standard Deviation:	0.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch – Public Schools,
number and percent of children 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) though 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 2006/07, 48.9 percent of New York State's public school students in grades K-6 received free or reduced-price school lunch. This figure represents a slight decrease from the 1999/00 school year, the percent of New York State children in grades K-6 in New York City receiving free or reduced-price school lunch has also shown a slight decline since 1999/00.
- In 2006/07, 77.7 percent of New York City public school children in grades K-6 received free or reduced-price school lunch compared to 32.3 percent in Rest of State. Comparing 1999/00 through 2006/07, 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 2006/07, Franklin (53.8%), Allegany (53.6%) and Chemung (50.9%), had the highest percentages of students in grades K-6 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch outside of New York City.
- In 2006/07, Putnam (7.2%), Saratoga (17.4%), and Nassau (18.0%) 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,

number and percent of children in Grades K-6

	1999/00		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**785,246**	**51.5**	**680,355**	**48.9**
New York City	**482,916**	**81.3**	**395,977**	**77.7**
Bronx	118,267	88.9	98,988	86.5
Kings	166,503	86.1	126,634	79.5
New York	65,215	80.5	49,255	71.2
Queens	117,153	76.0	105,408	77.0
Richmond	15,778	48.9	15,692	52.3
Rest of State	**302,330**	**32.4**	**284,378**	**32.3**
Albany	6,773	33.5	6,862	34.7
Allegany	2,049	46.7	2,004	53.6
Broome	6,760	40.2	6,451	40.8
Cattaraugus	4,074	47.4	3,399	44.8
Cayuga	1,979	33.0	2,022	36.9
Chautauqua	5,464	42.4	5,152	47.9
Chemung	2,939	41.2	3,208	50.9
Chenango	2,260	41.7	2,171	49.1
Clinton	2,731	38.4	2,238	36.4
Columbia	1,933	36.0	1,501	35.7
Cortland	1,651	39.9	1,521	41.6
Delaware	1,794	45.7	1,394	44.7
Dutchess	5,701	24.4	5,866	25.8
Erie	33,010	42.7	29,520	42.8
Essex	1,049	42.9	869	41.3
Franklin	2,359	50.7	2,195	53.8
Fulton	2,320	44.7	2,022	44.1
Genesee	1,906	33.9	1,564	33.5
Greene	1,419	36.7	1,293	34.8
Hamilton	107	32.7	81	27.4
Herkimer	2,816	45.1	2,346	44.6
Jefferson	4,954	47.7	4,243	42.0
Lewis	1,009	38.2	1,043	47.0
Livingston	1,410	26.4	1,371	30.7
Madison	1,980	31.4	1,971	34.4
Monroe	25,939	42.1	22,982	41.3
Montgomery	1,760	42.4	1,664	42.1
Nassau	18,579	17.9	18,901	18.0
Niagara	6,780	37.3	6,425	39.2
Oneida	8,721	43.6	8,510	47.1
Onondaga	15,064	37.5	14,774	40.2
Ontario	2,359	25.2	2,347	26.8
Orange	9,954	30.8	10,848	33.0
Orleans	1,577	34.9	1,673	46.6
Oswego	5,678	41.0	5,099	44.4
Otsego	1,989	39.3	1,756	41.9
Putnam	641	8.1	547	7.2
Rensselaer	4,086	33.5	3,891	33.6
Rockland	5,331	27.2	5,246	25.8
St. Lawrence	4,430	47.1	3,905	49.3
Saratoga	3,270	18.4	3,042	17.4
Schenectady	3,910	35.9	4,332	38.4
Schoharie	972	33.4	949	36.5
Schuyler	429	32.8	460	42.9
Seneca	1,074	37.6	998	43.3
Steuben	4,503	44.3	4,297	50.1
Suffolk	31,560	23.8	29,952	22.1
Sullivan	2,888	46.9	2,694	49.9
Tioga	1,970	39.2	1,873	43.9
Tompkins	2,287	33.0	2,072	35.3
Ulster	4,876	33.5	4,288	32.8
Warren	1,765	29.6	1,426	27.5
Washington	2,081	36.0	1,814	37.3
Wayne	2,850	28.7	3,024	37.4
Westchester	22,998	30.2	20,805	26.9
Wyoming	942	31.3	854	34.8
Yates	620	37.8	623	45.4

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 2001, September 2008

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:	41.3
Minimum:	7.2
Maximum:	86.5
Standard Deviation:	13.6

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:

Sexually Transmitted Diseases
Adolescent Pregnancies and Births
Prenatal Care
Low Birthweight and Premature Births
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average)
Five Leading Causes of Death by Region (Three-Year Average)
Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average)
Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average)
Motor Vehicle Crashes
Self-inflicted Injuries (Three-Year Average)
Unintentional Injuries – Mortalities
Asthma (Three-Year Average)

Physical and Emotional Health

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

Definition:

Chlamydia is a bacterial infection that is spread by sexual contact with an infected person. Chlamydia is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Most often, Chlamydia occurs in adolescents and young adults (ages 15-24) who have new or multiple sex partners and who do not consistently use condoms or other barrier contraception.

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 Chlamydia and gonorrhea are based on the number of reported cases of each sexually transmitted disease (STD) per 100,000 population at risk (e.g. females aged 15-19 years). Because the incidence of Chlamydia 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 with a sexually transmitted disease 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:

- Of the average 64,014 cases of Chlamydia in New York State residents during 2004-2006, 32.2 percent (20,626) were to adolescents 15-19 years of age.
- Female New Yorkers had a much higher incidence of Chlamydia infection in 2004-2006 (466.9 per 100,000 females) compared to their male counterparts (189.3 per 100,000 males). For adolescents aged 15-19 years, the female Chlamydia incidence of 2,601.6 per 100,000 females aged 15-19 years was more than four times the rate for males (576.3 per 100,000 males aged 15-19 years).
- The 2004-2006 incidence rates of Chlamydia infection were all higher when compared against the Chlamydia rates in 2001-2003.
- In 2004-2006, an average 4,402 New York State youth ages 15 through 19 years were reported as having gonorrhea for a rate of 333.9 per 100,000. This represents a decline from the 1999-2001 rate of 424.8 per 100,000.
- Youth living in New York City in 2004-2006, were much more likely to be infected with gonorrhea (463.5 per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years) than were youth living in Rest of State (253.0).

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:
August 2008, August 2008

Notes:
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Chlamydia rate represents the average number of cases of Chlamydia per 100,000 males all ages (15-65).
- The New York City total includes youth with Chlamydia for which the borough of residence is not known.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics: *(for current Period Percent or Rate)*

Chlamydia (Females, ages 15-19 years)		*Chlamydia (Males, ages 15-19 years)*		*Chlamydia (Females, all ages)*		*Chlamydia (Males, all ages)*	
Median:	1,290.8	Median:	231.4	Median:	236.5	Median:	74.8
Minimum:	472.4	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	50.3	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	4,869.7	Maximum:	1,158.2	Maximum:	916.2	Maximum:	430.3
Standard Deviation:	1,036.2	Standard Deviation:	282.5	Standard Deviation:	169.4	Standard Deviation:	83.8

Sexually Transmitted Diseases – Chlamydia (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 females and males 15-19 yrs

	Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Females 15-19 yrs				Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Males 15-19 yrs			
	2001-2003		2004-2006		2001-2003		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**14,928**	**2,393.0**	**16,736**	**2,601.6**	**2,218**	**338.4**	**3,890**	**576.2**
New York City	**8,772**	**3,637.9**	**8,979**	**3,598.1**	**1,133**	**453.7**	**2,257**	**877.4**
Bronx	2,393	5,033.3	2,450	4,869.7	339	678.4	611	1,158.2
Kings	3,166	3,871.0	3,135	3,759.9	394	464.3	614	704.6
New York	1,547	4,211.6	1,657	4,514.2	224	630.5	385	1,103.5
Queens	1,436	2,358.0	1,504	2,357.3	155	241.1	609	922.3
Richmond	231	1,626.2	233	1,518.2	21	139.0	37	228.0
Rest of State	**6,156**	**1,608.6**	**7,757**	**1,970.0**	**1,085**	**267.4**	**1,633**	**390.8**
Albany	276	2,431.1	276	2,384.2	43	379.3	61	523.9
Allegany	18	690.2	22	836.5	5	160.5	3	99.4
Broome	134	1,696.4	121	1,518.6	32	411.7	33	409.4
Cattaraugus	15	449.0	33	1,030.0	3	81.9	7	209.5
Cayuga	45	1,461.1	41	1,437.6	7	230.9	11	364.7
Chautauqua	85	1,529.4	104	1,911.9	15	263.2	15	279.1
Chemung	76	2,361.6	76	2,419.0	16	480.1	22	695.3
Chenango	17	962.4	21	1,185.7	1	34.2	2	89.4
Clinton	28	884.3	26	831.8	4	113.3	6	195.5
Columbia	29	1,494.1	26	1,294.2	7	258.7	5	205.8
Cortland	24	954.7	31	1,287.4	2	90.3	6	275.6
Delaware	15	833.8	15	861.6	2	96.1	6	287.9
Dutchess	110	1,048.1	122	1,087.5	31	285.6	28	235.8
Erie	980	3,102.1	1,398	4,408.1	194	585.7	289	850.5
Essex	8	647.5	13	1,022.3	0	24.0	1	52.0
Franklin	23	1,339.6	18	1,099.1	1	67.2	2	86.2
Fulton	41	2,193.9	38	2,189.2	3	127.3	2	119.0
Genesee	19	894.5	25	1,153.1	4	161.1	3	158.6
Greene	19	1,263.3	18	1,168.8	0	15.9	7	331.4
Hamilton	1	900.9	1	542.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	30	1,377.4	31	1,460.8	1	43.8	4	169.4
Jefferson	85	2,393.0	80	2,307.8	10	232.8	10	234.7
Lewis	7	670.3	7	757.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	27	793.2	21	661.7	5	170.2	4	162.0
Madison	31	889.0	28	808.4	5	135.7	12	354.7
Monroe	779	2,940.9	1,074	3,974.6	186	654.0	296	1,010.3
Montgomery	26	1,579.6	28	1,893.2	2	117.0	1	60.1
Nassau	368	891.8	477	1,073.1	81	184.9	120	255.1
Niagara	189	2,502.3	273	3,587.7	24	310.0	48	607.7
Oneida	150	1,864.0	164	2,031.5	19	218.4	30	352.3
Onondaga	563	3,208.6	666	3,862.5	118	674.1	176	1,012.0
Ontario	45	1,232.9	44	1,170.5	3	86.1	5	140.3
Orange	145	1,163.6	191	1,418.1	23	157.0	26	165.4
Orleans	29	1,762.9	23	1,397.5	11	633.8	6	347.2
Oswego	49	949.2	62	1,196.9	5	89.8	4	83.7
Otsego	31	929.5	39	1,204.7	5	180.7	13	465.1
Putnam	8	276.3	15	472.4	2	49.9	3	76.7
Rensselaer	84	1,580.8	113	2,097.2	12	186.6	18	285.8
Rockland	95	945.1	99	947.7	9	83.7	23	203.9
St. Lawrence	44	893.6	49	1,000.1	7	128.2	9	178.9
Saratoga	75	1,097.9	86	1,243.3	4	60.5	8	112.4
Schenectady	153	3,206.2	133	2,675.3	25	490.9	23	435.6
Schoharie	12	798.8	14	936.7	3	182.9	1	65.4
Schuyler	7	1,048.2	4	616.2	1	75.3	1	77.6
Seneca	14	1,249.6	13	1,227.6	1	79.9	5	437.5
Steuben	40	1,175.8	37	1,122.7	6	153.6	5	149.9
Suffolk	407	898.6	667	1,360.7	51	107.1	95	184.2
Sullivan	49	1,920.8	58	2,212.9	8	283.9	21	725.6
Tioga	20	1,089.9	22	1,252.8	1	64.8	2	84.6
Tompkins	52	861.2	50	845.6	7	114.0	15	241.0
Ulster	78	1,286.9	98	1,489.4	13	198.5	19	280.4
Warren	15	699.5	32	1,454.5	1	29.2	5	201.2
Washington	15	770.9	36	1,776.7	1	54.4	4	158.3
Wayne	50	1,505.1	61	1,904.2	8	226.1	13	358.4
Westchester	398	1,437.8	522	1,729.0	55	183.7	95	298.9
Wyoming	10	706.8	8	636.6	3	200.2	1	88.2
Yates	11	960.1	8	725.3	1	98.3	1	104.3

Sexually Transmitted Diseases — Chlamydia (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 females and males — all ages

	Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Females — all ages				Reported Cases of Chlamydia, Males — all ages			
	2001-2003		2004-2006		2001-2003		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**41,100**	**414.9**	**46,356**	**466.9**	**10,264**	**111.0**	**17,658**	**189.3**
New York City	**26,551**	**625.2**	**27,211**	**637.7**	**5,916**	**154.2**	**10,963**	**282.8**
Bronx	6,541	907.4	6,610	916.2	1,532	242.0	2,737	430.3
Kings	9,955	754.3	10,122	769.5	2,126	182.0	3,219	275.0
New York	4,692	578.2	4,843	579.2	1,344	182.7	2,456	324.4
Queens	4,821	416.1	5,031	435.7	855	79.2	2,384	219.3
Richmond	542	229.9	603	252.5	60	27.1	167	74.0
Rest of State	**14,549**	**257.1**	**19,145**	**338.2**	**4,348**	**80.3**	**6,694**	**122.8**
Albany	683	442.5	690	447.1	198	139.3	258	180.2
Allegany	41	161.6	51	201.3	16	65.3	17	66.8
Broome	306	295.1	314	309.2	123	127.2	151	158.3
Cattaraugus	33	78.6	74	176.4	8	20.4	24	59.2
Cayuga	95	235.3	100	248.8	22	53.6	31	74.3
Chautauqua	208	294.3	232	333.5	55	80.9	59	88.6
Chemung	154	337.1	166	368.2	44	97.4	75	169.9
Chenango	40	151.9	41	154.9	8	30.4	10	37.9
Clinton	75	188.3	78	193.9	14	34.6	23	55.8
Columbia	65	204.7	66	205.4	19	61.2	23	71.6
Cortland	52	207.0	66	262.7	13	55.2	21	89.8
Delaware	29	119.8	37	152.5	4	18.5	18	75.2
Dutchess	288	200.1	324	220.2	125	87.0	137	93.0
Erie	2,191	445.0	3,152	651.9	719	158.9	1,013	226.5
Essex	18	95.8	25	134.6	2	8.3	3	14.9
Franklin	44	191.5	36	155.0	5	16.7	10	35.7
Fulton	79	281.5	85	301.0	10	35.7	11	38.9
Genesee	34	112.1	70	233.0	14	48.6	22	73.8
Greene	41	175.6	45	185.6	4	16.0	23	89.8
Hamilton	1	49.6	1	50.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	61	184.7	76	231.8	8	27.0	17	55.9
Jefferson	221	424.0	219	389.2	76	136.2	77	127.5
Lewis	14	104.4	17	130.1	2	17.6	4	27.7
Livingston	52	161.9	60	186.1	15	47.2	20	63.6
Madison	63	179.0	62	174.6	14	40.7	28	80.9
Monroe	1,723	451.1	2,447	648.1	620	174.0	1,107	311.2
Montgomery	52	200.4	74	291.3	9	38.1	15	62.2
Nassau	1,044	150.0	1,429	208.0	374	57.6	609	94.2
Niagara	402	356.6	618	551.4	108	102.4	174	165.5
Oneida	335	283.0	393	335.6	82	70.3	114	97.8
Onondaga	1,254	522.6	1,639	689.5	424	192.2	680	308.8
Ontario	107	206.0	112	210.9	22	44.2	26	50.8
Orange	369	207.5	482	260.1	99	55.5	142	75.5
Orleans	56	253.2	61	278.3	21	98.0	15	69.9
Oswego	100	160.3	141	226.0	15	24.7	28	45.3
Otsego	65	203.1	83	253.6	16	54.6	32	107.2
Putnam	19	38.0	41	81.9	6	12.9	9	17.8
Rensselaer	184	235.8	255	324.8	50	66.1	87	113.4
Rockland	258	173.0	303	203.5	73	51.4	128	88.7
St. Lawrence	103	188.9	117	213.3	22	39.6	33	57.8
Saratoga	168	160.0	207	190.0	33	32.2	47	44.0
Schenectady	385	504.3	347	451.0	105	148.2	92	128.0
Schoharie	24	150.0	29	180.4	7	42.0	3	18.7
Schuyler	15	155.2	11	117.4	3	30.9	2	24.1
Seneca	29	170.1	30	177.2	10	55.2	20	112.2
Steuben	90	178.4	97	193.5	20	40.4	27	55.2
Suffolk	1,047	140.9	1,859	248.7	273	38.2	502	69.0
Sullivan	93	255.9	131	346.9	23	61.7	45	114.9
Tioga	45	170.6	49	188.8	12	46.9	15	60.1
Tompkins	124	246.8	119	237.9	35	72.0	55	110.3
Ulster	192	212.2	249	271.4	65	72.1	116	127.7
Warren	45	136.8	83	248.0	8	25.8	18	57.4
Washington	35	116.5	72	235.0	6	18.0	12	35.9
Wayne	104	218.2	129	272.7	32	68.7	41	89.5
Westchester	1,157	237.3	1,406	288.1	244	54.2	414	91.5
Wyoming	18	92.7	27	138.9	7	28.5	8	34.4
Yates	23	185.3	20	154.9	3	22.4	4	35.9

Sexually Transmitted Diseases — Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years

	Ages 15-19 Years			
	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**5,470**	**424.8**	**4,402**	**333.9**
New York City	**2,846**	**546.6**	**2,349**	**463.5**
Bronx	715	706.8	583	565.8
Kings	1,067	601.9	935	548.6
New York	530	704.5	376	525.5
Queens	479	347.9	401	308.8
Richmond	55	186.7	53	167.1
Rest of State	**2,624**	**342.2**	**2,053**	**253.0**
Albany	131	589.4	101	434.1
Allegany	2	38.1	2	29.5
Broome	34	221.4	12	77.3
Cattaraugus	5	66.8	4	61.1
Cayuga	14	235.6	4	63.5
Chautauqua	18	161.4	19	178.5
Chemung	20	306.4	20	317.9
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	2	26.0	2	36.4
Columbia	8	191.1	5	108.7
Cortland	3	57.4	4	87.7
Delaware	1	17.7	1	17.4
Dutchess	52	251.8	32	139.2
Erie	598	930.7	513	781.0
Essex	1	26.8	0	13.2
Franklin	1	18.0	1	18.5
Fulton	6	148.7	2	44.9
Genesee	5	104.9	4	85.9
Greene	6	187.0	2	44.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	3	54.5	2	46.4
Jefferson	21	256.5	12	148.0
Lewis	0	15.2	0	0.0
Livingston	3	43.4	1	11.3
Madison	3	44.5	4	63.8
Monroe	627	1,183.5	471	836.2
Montgomery	2	49.9	2	53.0
Nassau	113	136.3	76	83.3
Niagara	126	801.7	81	520.8
Oneida	77	461.9	40	239.8
Onondaga	262	780.0	200	578.2
Ontario	12	162.9	8	101.4
Orange	62	241.3	28	95.2
Orleans	11	318.0	7	225.4
Oswego	2	23.2	5	48.3
Otsego	6	105.2	5	76.1
Putnam	2	40.1	3	40.1
Rensselaer	39	333.0	34	290.5
Rockland	20	98.7	20	91.5
St. Lawrence	3	28.8	3	33.1
Saratoga	7	50.2	5	33.3
Schenectady	62	658.0	39	378.1
Schoharie	2	77.4	1	22.3
Schuyler	0	22.0	1	68.8
Seneca	3	122.7	1	43.9
Steuben	4	60.9	5	68.4
Suffolk	91	102.4	113	112.9
Sullivan	8	153.8	9	167.4
Tioga	2	60.4	1	35.8
Tompkins	12	94.1	6	49.4
Ulster	21	171.2	20	148.3
Warren	2	46.0	2	51.6
Washington	3	70.0	1	21.9
Wayne	10	155.2	11	163.7
Westchester	97	178.4	108	173.4
Wyoming	0	10.7	2	59.1
Yates	1	31.1	1	33.1

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:

August 2003, August 2008

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:

(for youth ages 15-19 years)

Median:	76.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	836.2
Standard Deviation:	194.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Physical and Emotional Health

Adolescent Pregnancies and Births 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). New York State has met this goal but continues to work toward reducing pregnancies in this age group. The New York State Department of Heath initiative, Prevention Agenda for the Healthiest State, has identified teen pregnancy as a priority indicator with a goal to reduce pregnancies in this age group to no more than 28 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-17 by the year 2013.

Findings:

- In 2006, there were 40,121 pregnancies to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The pregnancy rate for this age group was 59.2 per 1,000, a 17 percent decline from the 2000 rate of 71.0 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 49.7 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 in 2000 to 41.5 per 1,000 in 2006. Adolescent pregnancy rates in New York City also declined between 2000 and 2006 (101.8 and 86.2, respectively).
- In 2006, pregnancy rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 1.4 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Pregnancy among young women aged 15 through 17 declined from 44.4 per 1,000 in 2000 to 36.3 in 2006.
- In 2006, there were 17,405 births to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The birth rate for this age group was 27.8 per 1,000, a 16 percent decline from the 2000 rate of 33.2 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 27.5 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 years in 2000 to 24.0 per 1,000 in 2006. Adolescent birth rates in New York City also declined between 2000 and 2006 (41.4 and 33.3, respectively).
- In 2006, birth rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 0.3 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Births among young women aged 15 through 17 years declined from 18.7 per 1,000 in 2000 to 14.0 in 2006.

References:

Kirby. D. 1997. *No Easy Answers: Research Findings on Programs to Reduce Teen Pregnancy.* Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

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

Prevention Agenda for the Healthiest State 2008 - 2013. New York State Department of Health, August 2008. (http://www.nyhealth.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda.)

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age,

number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17 years

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-17 Years			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,184**	**1.8**	**896**	**1.4**	**16,496**	**44.4**	**14,446**	**36.3**
New York City	**783**	**3.0**	**547**	**2.1**	**9,917**	**66.0**	**8,656**	**54.2**
Bronx	220	4.2	173	3.1	2,706	92.0	2,630	78.5
Kings	265	3.0	181	2.1	3,464	65.7	2,792	51.3
New York	123	3.6	66	2.1	1,524	78.6	1,266	64.1
Queens	143	2.1	107	1.6	1,903	47.6	1,624	39.0
Richmond	32	2.0	20	1.2	320	36.7	344	33.0
Rest of State	**401**	**1.0**	**349**	**0.9**	**6,579**	**29.7**	**5,790**	**24.3**
Albany	15	1.6	8	0.9	186	33.4	176	30.7
Allegany	0	0.0	1	0.7	25	22.2	14	13.9
Broome	9	1.3	5	0.8	133	34.7	106	27.0
Cattaraugus	1	0.3	5	1.9	62	30.6	40	22.4
Cayuga	4	1.3	1	0.4	57	29.1	36	19.4
Chautauqua	8	1.6	4	0.9	93	29.4	88	29.7
Chemung	3	0.9	3	1.1	73	37.4	36	18.9
Chenango	2	1.0	3	1.7	28	23.6	31	26.1
Clinton	1	0.4	4	1.7	45	27.6	37	22.2
Columbia	2	0.9	2	1.0	48	38.9	24	17.6
Cortland	4	2.5	4	2.7	23	23.2	20	21.1
Delaware	1	0.6	2	1.4	27	26.7	18	18.3
Dutchess	8	0.8	11	1.1	153	27.5	149	23.3
Erie	78	2.4	55	1.8	769	40.4	640	33.1
Essex/Hamilton	1	0.6	0	0.0	18	19.4	4	4.5
Franklin	1	0.5	0	0.0	18	16.9	24	23.7
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	55	42.4	35	30.2
Genesee	2	0.8	5	2.5	44	32.3	19	13.8
Greene	0	0.0	4	2.6	29	31.1	10	9.6
Hamilton/Essex	1	0.6	0	0.0	18	19.4	4	4.5
Herkimer	2	0.8	0	0.0	46	32.3	30	22.7
Jefferson	2	0.5	2	0.5	67	28.2	38	16.7
Lewis	1	0.9	0	0.0	10	13.5	11	17.3
Livingston	3	1.4	0	0.0	26	18.8	18	14.1
Madison	0	0.0	1	0.5	45	28.8	26	16.7
Monroe	44	1.6	42	1.7	638	42.6	569	34.9
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	0.6	31	28.0	37	36.3
Nassau	30	0.7	26	0.6	517	20.3	519	18.1
Niagara	11	1.4	14	2.0	181	38.4	139	29.7
Oneida	13	1.6	9	1.2	153	31.6	164	33.5
Onondaga	25	1.5	27	1.7	357	36.9	322	32.6
Ontario	4	1.1	1	0.3	47	22.2	41	17.8
Orange	19	1.4	12	0.8	248	32.7	245	27.3
Orleans	1	0.6	1	0.7	28	26.9	32	30.0
Oswego	3	0.6	3	0.7	78	28.3	58	20.4
Otsego	2	0.9	1	0.6	33	23.7	22	17.1
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.7	14	6.3
Rensselaer	7	1.3	4	0.8	99	31.8	59	18.4
Rockland	7	0.6	3	0.3	94	15.1	93	13.9
St. Lawrence	3	0.8	1	0.3	50	21.4	39	17.2
Saratoga	0	0.0	3	0.4	79	19.6	59	13.4
Schenectady	7	1.4	6	1.2	145	51.9	118	37.4
Schoharie	0	0.0	1	1.0	15	21.3	20	28.9
Schuyler	1	1.5	1	1.6	12	27.6	6	15.2
Seneca	0	0.0	3	2.7	22	29.0	22	31.2
Steuben	2	0.5	0	0.0	58	26.4	34	15.4
Suffolk	24	0.5	31	0.6	683	25.1	658	20.3
Sullivan	4	1.5	3	1.2	64	39.6	49	27.1
Tioga	2	1.0	1	0.6	31	25.3	17	14.2
Tompkins	2	0.8	0	0.0	42	24.9	38	26.7
Ulster	6	1.0	5	0.9	110	33.0	101	26.3
Warren	0	0.0	1	0.5	37	27.6	37	27.4
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	31.9	31	22.4
Wayne	4	1.1	1	0.3	49	22.6	53	24.2
Westchester	31	1.0	27	0.8	517	31.3	542	27.3
Wyoming	1	0.7	1	0.7	18	18.3	14	16.6
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	24.8	8	14.1

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age,

number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years

	Ages 15-19 Years			
	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**44,412**	**71.0**	**40,121**	**59.2**
New York City	**26,001**	**101.8**	**23,100**	**86.2**
Bronx	6,940	139.7	6,510	119.1
Kings	9,078	104.4	7,646	85.8
New York	3,787	99.2	3,359	86.6
Queens	5,353	80.5	4,688	68.4
Richmond	843	59.9	897	53.6
Rest of State	**18,411**	**49.7**	**17,021**	**41.5**
Albany	551	49.7	459	37.8
Allegany	84	33.7	53	20.9
Broome	414	53.4	376	46.4
Cattaraugus	173	50.9	139	44.5
Cayuga	151	49.9	112	37.8
Chautauqua	278	49.3	250	44.7
Chemung	204	63.4	160	50.9
Chenango	100	56.0	99	57.3
Clinton	151	46.8	123	37.0
Columbia	119	63.8	90	44.7
Cortland	104	42.2	75	31.2
Delaware	84	48.0	73	41.5
Dutchess	444	44.5	436	37.3
Erie	2,077	66.3	1,745	53.1
Essex/Hamilton	55	41.0	40	29.8
Franklin	83	48.7	92	56.1
Fulton	131	70.5	112	63.5
Genesee	108	51.2	74	33.1
Greene	77	56.3	64	40.5
Hamilton/Essex	55	41.0	40	29.8
Herkimer	129	54.6	109	50.1
Jefferson	219	57.0	187	53.9
Lewis	34	31.6	36	38.4
Livingston	103	31.2	73	22.4
Madison	118	34.8	93	26.4
Monroe	1,618	63.6	1,531	53.3
Montgomery	109	65.1	111	74.2
Nassau	1,418	35.7	1,365	28.8
Niagara	506	64.3	428	54.1
Oneida	473	59.5	513	62.2
Onondaga	965	57.3	868	49.4
Ontario	163	46.5	130	33.4
Orange	694	59.1	639	45.3
Orleans	81	50.6	82	50.8
Oswego	245	49.5	195	37.0
Otsego	95	30.3	68	20.7
Putnam	22	8.2	34	10.2
Rensselaer	283	53.7	214	38.4
Rockland	308	32.2	323	29.8
St. Lawrence	173	34.6	158	31.7
Saratoga	224	35.0	207	29.2
Schenectady	365	79.6	342	66.1
Schoharie	51	35.3	49	34.0
Schuyler	37	58.5	24	39.3
Seneca	51	48.0	60	56.0
Steuben	166	48.5	104	31.4
Suffolk	1,887	44.3	1,935	37.3
Sullivan	173	70.6	154	57.0
Tioga	86	48.0	67	38.4
Tompkins	131	21.3	115	18.7
Ulster	300	51.5	317	46.0
Warren	109	50.9	102	45.3
Washington	97	50.1	108	51.1
Wayne	157	49.4	167	52.5
Westchester	1,335	51.3	1,477	45.7
Wyoming	61	41.4	41	31.7
Yates	37	33.0	23	20.2

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 2003, September 2008

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.
- To protect the confidentiality of females (whose pregnancies resulted in live births, spontaneous fetal deaths, or induced abortions) in Hamilton County, it was decided to merge its events with Essex County in tables where events have been categorized by age or race. The county names Essex/Hamilton and Hamilton/Essex give the same aggregated value.

NYS Statistics:

(for ages 10-14 years)

Median:	0.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	3.1
Standard Deviation:	0.8

(for ages 15-17 years)

Median:	22.4
Minimum:	4.5
Maximum:	78.5
Standard Deviation:	12.4

(for ages 15-19 years)

Median:	43.0
Minimum:	10.2
Maximum:	119.1
Standard Deviation:	18.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age,

number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-17 years

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-17 Years			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**355**	**0.5**	**220**	**0.3**	**6,954**	**18.7**	**5,216**	**14.0**
New York City	**203**	**0.8**	**103**	**0.4**	**3,611**	**24.0**	**2,683**	**17.9**
Bronx	65	1.2	29	0.5	1,054	35.8	896	30.5
Kings	70	0.8	41	0.5	1,225	23.2	823	15.6
New York	25	0.7	9	0.3	559	28.8	365	18.8
Queens	34	0.5	19	0.3	670	16.8	495	12.4
Richmond	9	0.6	5	0.3	103	11.8	104	11.9
Rest of State	**152**	**0.4**	**117**	**0.3**	**3,343**	**15.1**	**2,533**	**11.4**
Albany	7	0.7	3	0.3	98	17.6	71	12.7
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	17.8	12	10.7
Broome	5	0.7	1	0.1	76	19.8	59	15.4
Cattaraugus	1	0.3	5	1.5	40	19.7	25	12.3
Cayuga	3	1.0	0	0.0	31	15.8	21	10.7
Chautauqua	4	0.8	1	0.2	52	16.4	56	17.7
Chemung	3	0.9	0	0.0	54	27.7	24	12.3
Chenango	1	0.5	2	1.0	20	16.9	14	11.8
Clinton	1	0.4	0	0.0	23	14.1	21	12.8
Columbia	1	0.4	0	0.0	18	14.6	9	7.3
Cortland	4	2.5	1	0.6	13	13.1	10	10.1
Delaware	0	0.0	1	0.6	13	12.9	7	6.9
Dutchess	3	0.3	1	0.1	60	10.8	47	8.4
Erie	26	0.8	19	0.6	396	20.8	276	14.5
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	8.6	1	1.2
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	11.2	15	14.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	23.9	19	14.7
Genesee	1	0.4	0	0.0	27	19.8	11	8.1
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	12.9	4	4.3
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	17.1	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	0.4	0	0.0	32	22.5	13	9.1
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	17.3	27	11.4
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	9.5	10	13.5
Livingston	1	0.5	0	0.0	12	8.7	10	7.2
Madison	0	0.0	1	0.4	24	15.3	17	10.9
Monroe	19	0.7	15	0.6	369	24.6	279	18.7
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	18.9	22	19.8
Nassau	10	0.2	7	0.2	196	7.7	186	7.3
Niagara	4	0.5	4	0.5	91	19.3	64	13.6
Oneida	4	0.5	4	0.5	79	16.3	83	17.1
Onondaga	11	0.7	18	1.1	224	23.2	174	17.9
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	14.2	24	11.3
Orange	5	0.4	3	0.2	113	14.9	83	10.9
Orleans	1	0.6	0	0.0	20	19.2	18	17.3
Oswego	3	0.6	1	0.2	49	17.8	36	13.0
Otsego	1	0.5	1	0.5	15	10.8	9	6.5
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	4	2.1
Rensselaer	4	0.7	1	0.2	42	13.5	33	10.6
Rockland	5	0.5	0	0.0	55	8.8	43	6.9
St. Lawrence	2	0.5	1	0.3	36	15.4	24	10.3
Saratoga	0	0.0	2	0.3	32	8.0	21	5.2
Schenectady	2	0.4	3	0.6	58	20.8	40	14.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.1	7	9.9
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	1.5	5	11.5	5	11.5
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	14.5	11	14.5
Steuben	1	0.3	0	0.0	36	16.4	21	9.5
Suffolk	9	0.2	12	0.2	308	11.3	258	9.4
Sullivan	0	0.0	1	0.4	33	20.4	18	11.2
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	16.3	13	10.6
Tompkins	1	0.4	0	0.0	14	8.3	13	7.8
Ulster	1	0.2	2	0.3	47	14.1	32	9.6
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	9.7	12	8.9
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	16.3	13	10.1
Wayne	1	0.3	0	0.0	28	12.9	24	11.1
Westchester	6	0.2	5	0.2	234	14.2	172	10.4
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	0.7	10	10.2	6	6.1
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.3	6	10.0

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age,

number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years

	Ages 15-19 Years			
	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**20,770**	**33.2**	**17,405**	**27.8**
New York City	**10,581**	**41.4**	**8,497**	**33.3**
Bronx	2,952	59.4	2,517	50.8
Kings	3,675	42.3	2,775	32.0
New York	1,505	39.4	1,158	30.4
Queens	2,109	31.7	1,704	25.7
Richmond	340	24.1	343	24.3
Rest of State	**10,189**	**27.5**	**8,908**	**24.0**
Albany	258	23.3	213	19.1
Allegany	73	29.3	45	18.0
Broome	234	30.2	216	27.9
Cattaraugus	119	35.0	96	28.1
Cayuga	88	29.1	77	25.1
Chautauqua	184	32.7	184	32.7
Chemung	152	47.2	114	35.2
Chenango	70	39.2	62	34.6
Clinton	88	27.3	64	19.7
Columbia	63	33.8	44	23.6
Cortland	59	23.9	49	19.9
Delaware	56	32.0	50	28.6
Dutchess	214	21.4	173	17.2
Erie	1,058	33.8	877	28.0
Essex	35	29.7	23	19.4
Franklin	65	38.1	69	40.3
Fulton	89	47.9	72	38.5
Genesee	60	28.4	48	22.6
Greene	38	27.8	32	23.3
Hamilton	5	30.5	1	6.1
Herkimer	84	35.6	53	22.4
Jefferson	165	43.0	145	37.9
Lewis	30	27.9	31	28.8
Livingston	70	21.2	40	12.1
Madison	65	19.2	56	16.5
Monroe	928	36.5	795	30.5
Montgomery	74	44.2	66	39.5
Nassau	577	14.5	576	14.5
Niagara	292	37.1	212	26.9
Oneida	288	36.2	295	37.0
Onondaga	624	37.1	537	32.2
Ontario	98	27.9	83	23.7
Orange	344	29.3	299	25.3
Orleans	61	38.1	53	33.0
Oswego	173	35.0	149	30.1
Otsego	47	15.0	31	9.9
Putnam	13	4.8	14	5.1
Rensselaer	159	30.2	141	26.7
Rockland	201	21.0	184	19.3
St. Lawrence	130	26.0	110	21.8
Saratoga	118	18.5	100	15.5
Schenectady	164	35.8	140	30.5
Schoharie	23	15.9	15	10.4
Schuyler	25	39.6	21	32.9
Seneca	34	32.0	40	37.6
Steuben	116	33.9	80	23.4
Suffolk	956	22.4	940	22.0
Sullivan	108	44.0	92	37.6
Tioga	57	31.8	51	28.5
Tompkins	53	8.6	51	8.3
Ulster	138	23.7	144	24.7
Warren	61	28.5	54	25.2
Washington	63	32.5	58	29.9
Wayne	104	32.7	105	33.1
Westchester	679	26.1	601	23.0
Wyoming	37	25.1	20	13.5
Yates	22	19.6	17	14.6

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, July 2008

Notes:

- 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 female ages 10-14 years)

Median:	0.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	1.5
Standard Deviation:	0.4

(for female ages 15-17 years)

Median:	10.9
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	30.5
Standard Deviation:	4.8

(for female ages 15-19 years)

Median:	25.3
Minimum:	5.1
Maximum:	50.8
Standard Deviation:	9.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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 2006, 74.4 percent of all New York State births were to women who began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. This is and improvement over the rate in 2000 when 72.8 percent of births were to women receiving early prenatal care, but is below the 2005 rate of 75.4 percent.
- In 2006, a smaller proportion of babies born to women living in New York City received early prenatal care (72.5%) than babies born to women living in Rest of State (76.3%).
- Among women aged 10 to 19 years giving birth in New York State, 56.4 percent began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy in 2006. Although this is an improvement over the percentage in this age group receiving early prenatal care in 2000 (53.2%), the rate represents a decline for the second year in a row compared to rates of early prenatal care in 2004 (74.9%) and 2005 (75.4%).
- In 2006, a slightly higher proportion of babies born to women aged 10 to 19 years, living in New York City, received early prenatal care (57.3%) as compared to babies born to women in this age group living in Rest of State (55.5%).
- In New York State, 5.2 percent of women giving birth in 2006 began their prenatal care late (3rd trimester) or received no care at all. This is similar to the 5.1 percent in this category in 2000. In New York City, 6.1 percent of women giving birth in 2006 received late or no care compared to 4.2 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 2006, 10.7 percent received late or no care. This is lower than the 2000 rate of 12.4 percent. In New York City, for this age group, the rate was 11.4 percent and in Rest of State it was 10.0 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: September 2005, September 2008

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.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.
- 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:	60.0	Median:	77.2	Median:	7.7	Median:	4.2
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	52.3	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	83.3	Maximum:	86.4	Maximum:	18.8	Maximum:	8.4
Standard Deviation:	12.5	Standard Deviation:	6.5	Standard Deviation:	4.5	Standard Deviation:	1.7

Prenatal Care by Maternal Age – Receiving Early (1st Trimester) Prenatal Care,

number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years and all ages

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**10,189**	**53.2**	**9,237**	**56.4**	**172,615**	**72.8**	**174,252**	**74.4**
New York City	**4,801**	**50.1**	**4,723**	**57.3**	**70,734**	**65.9**	**83,446**	**72.5**
Bronx	1,366	50.6	1,672	66.9	12,316	60.2	16,560	75.5
Kings	1,713	51.3	1,461	54.9	22,123	64.8	27,482	71.2
New York	732	51.8	658	59.0	13,574	72.3	15,259	77.7
Queens	853	46.6	758	46.2	18,655	65.3	19,932	67.8
Richmond	137	43.8	174	54.4	4,066	75.9	4,213	77.2
Rest of State	**5,388**	**56.3**	**4,514**	**55.5**	**101,881**	**78.5**	**90,806**	**76.3**
Albany	152	58.5	92	50.3	2,591	79.3	2,227	77.8
Allegany	44	63.8	30	69.8	406	79.9	391	81.8
Broome	122	62.6	138	65.1	1,603	79.5	1,629	77.6
Cattaraugus	85	73.3	53	58.2	713	79.5	679	71.7
Cayuga	55	61.1	48	64.9	761	81.3	641	76.8
Chautauqua	99	55.0	108	60.7	1,013	73.3	1,021	72.5
Chemung	103	69.6	95	83.3	854	84.9	837	83.0
Chenango	44	63.8	43	67.2	436	78.8	431	82.4
Clinton	58	65.9	48	75.0	647	86.3	655	86.4
Columbia	32	60.4	25	62.5	413	76.1	432	77.0
Cortland	38	62.3	33	80.5	436	81.5	375	81.2
Delaware	37	68.5	29	59.2	348	79.1	359	77.7
Dutchess	137	71.4	88	61.5	2,610	87.5	2,213	83.8
Erie	555	55.8	373	56.1	8,001	74.5	6,474	74.4
Essex	15	68.2	17	81.0	209	78.9	270	77.1
Franklin	45	72.6	39	57.4	360	80.7	360	71.4
Fulton	57	66.3	38	57.6	466	79.7	444	79.9
Genesee	27	45.8	24	61.5	456	69.3	421	73.9
Greene	24	66.7	24	82.8	342	76.0	340	80.2
Hamilton	3	60.0	0	0.0	37	86.0	25	83.3
Herkimer	51	60.7	26	51.0	519	79.8	460	72.2
Jefferson	102	64.2	100	70.4	1,271	79.5	1,312	79.5
Lewis	16	53.3	19	65.5	257	78.1	242	76.3
Livingston	36	60.0	24	64.9	499	80.5	489	80.2
Madison	41	63.1	38	66.7	634	81.9	608	82.5
Monroe	409	53.7	373	55.2	6,632	77.2	6,131	76.7
Montgomery	39	62.9	28	53.8	420	75.4	374	71.8
Nassau	305	53.2	273	49.5	14,190	85.7	12,313	83.4
Niagara	154	54.0	124	60.8	1,855	75.9	1,596	76.1
Oneida	173	59.9	150	50.8	1,871	75.7	1,767	69.2
Onondaga	348	56.3	320	58.1	4,469	75.9	4,184	77.0
Ontario	45	57.7	49	60.5	866	81.8	859	79.8
Orange	159	51.3	131	51.2	3,177	71.2	3,125	68.5
Orleans	35	61.4	32	64.0	383	75.8	334	77.3
Oswego	110	63.2	90	60.0	1,116	76.7	1,035	75.8
Otsego	30	63.8	22	68.8	461	81.6	440	81.0
Putnam	7	63.6	7	50.0	957	88.2	822	84.7
Rensselaer	84	63.2	78	60.9	1,239	80.4	1,235	78.8
Rockland	73	39.2	49	39.2	2,585	64.5	1,956	62.6
St. Lawrence	94	73.4	78	70.9	936	80.2	970	78.7
Saratoga	70	61.4	64	66.0	2,104	85.9	1,895	83.6
Schenectady	100	60.6	79	57.2	1,338	79.2	1,346	76.9
Schoharie	12	57.1	9	60.0	246	78.8	236	84.6
Schuyler	14	63.6	13	59.1	167	80.7	121	73.3
Seneca	26	81.3	28	73.7	244	73.3	249	71.1
Steuben	64	60.4	55	76.4	879	77.8	842	79.7
Suffolk	469	51.1	359	41.0	15,964	81.5	13,140	74.4
Sullivan	51	49.5	38	44.2	513	67.5	551	61.1
Tioga	20	66.7	35	74.5	287	80.2	480	82.9
Tompkins	31	57.4	29	60.4	640	78.5	672	83.7
Ulster	78	59.1	69	58.5	1,384	81.5	1,308	78.2
Warren	32	52.5	25	48.1	456	74.8	333	60.3
Washington	25	47.2	31	57.4	341	70.9	399	67.2
Wayne	48	49.5	56	57.7	827	74.7	778	73.7
Westchester	269	40.8	246	44.2	8,959	73.6	7,520	72.8
Wyoming	24	68.6	12	60.0	344	81.9	310	83.8
Yates	12	54.5	10	62.5	149	57.8	150	52.3

Prenatal Care by Maternal Age – Receiving Late (3rd Trimester) or No Prenatal Care,

number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years and all ages

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,364**	**12.4**	**1,753**	**10.7**	**12,063**	**5.1**	**12,060**	**5.2**
New York City	**1,278**	**13.3**	**943**	**11.4**	**6,887**	**6.4**	**7,047**	**6.1**
Bronx	302	11.2	203	8.1	1,318	6.4	1,205	5.5
Kings	443	13.3	318	11.9	2,281	6.7	2,282	5.9
New York	175	12.4	124	11.1	1,037	5.5	867	4.4
Queens	290	15.9	269	16.4	1,974	6.9	2,441	8.3
Richmond	68	21.7	29	9.1	277	5.2	252	4.6
Rest of State	**1,086**	**11.4**	**810**	**10.0**	**5,176**	**4.0**	**5,013**	**4.2**
Albany	24	9.2	25	13.7	124	3.8	154	5.4
Allegany	8	11.6	2	4.7	20	3.9	17	3.6
Broome	26	13.3	14	6.6	67	3.3	86	4.1
Cattaraugus	8	7.0	10	11.0	42	4.7	69	7.3
Cayuga	8	8.9	5	6.8	19	2.0	31	3.7
Chautauqua	14	7.8	14	7.9	70	5.1	88	6.2
Chemung	5	3.4	0	0.0	22	2.2	27	2.7
Chenango	4	5.8	3	4.7	3	0.5	20	3.8
Clinton	4	4.5	3	4.7	12	1.6	9	1.2
Columbia	2	3.8	6	15.0	27	5.0	30	5.3
Cortland	7	11.5	2	4.9	11	2.1	14	3.0
Delaware	6	11.1	4	8.2	13	3.0	16	3.5
Dutchess	9	4.8	17	11.9	75	2.5	83	3.1
Erie	163	16.4	68	10.2	693	6.5	409	4.7
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.3	5	1.4
Franklin	2	3.3	4	5.9	10	2.2	21	4.2
Fulton	6	7.0	5	7.6	25	4.3	15	2.7
Genesee	5	8.5	2	5.1	33	5.0	17	3.0
Greene	3	8.3	1	3.4	22	4.9	23	5.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	5	6.0	3	5.9	16	2.5	28	4.4
Jefferson	8	5.1	9	6.3	35	2.2	60	3.6
Lewis	3	10.3	3	10.3	13	4.0	17	5.4
Livingston	1	1.7	2	5.4	23	3.7	10	1.6
Madison	4	6.3	1	1.8	23	3.0	35	4.7
Monroe	99	13.0	43	6.4	492	5.7	261	3.3
Montgomery	9	14.8	1	1.9	32	5.7	44	8.4
Nassau	73	12.8	78	14.1	341	2.1	463	3.1
Niagara	24	8.4	16	7.8	95	3.9	111	5.3
Oneida	29	10.0	24	8.1	91	3.7	150	5.9
Onondaga	55	8.9	43	7.8	257	4.4	198	3.6
Ontario	8	10.3	6	7.4	45	4.2	30	2.8
Orange	48	15.5	35	13.7	243	5.4	221	4.8
Orleans	7	12.3	2	4.0	25	5.0	20	4.6
Oswego	12	6.9	16	10.7	51	3.5	66	4.8
Otsego	3	6.4	3	9.4	14	2.5	10	1.8
Putnam	0	0.0	2	14.3	17	1.6	23	2.4
Rensselaer	12	9.1	14	10.9	62	4.0	76	4.8
Rockland	27	14.5	16	12.8	204	5.1	174	5.6
St. Lawrence	4	3.1	3	2.7	43	3.7	48	3.9
Saratoga	8	7.1	7	7.2	47	1.9	65	2.9
Schenectady	18	11.0	18	13.0	71	4.2	106	6.1
Schoharie	2	9.5	1	6.7	9	2.9	6	2.2
Schuyler	1	4.5	1	4.5	5	2.4	7	4.2
Seneca	2	6.3	2	5.3	13	3.9	16	4.6
Steuben	6	5.7	7	9.7	54	4.8	57	5.4
Suffolk	132	14.5	138	15.8	673	3.4	807	4.6
Sullivan	13	12.6	8	9.3	50	6.6	58	6.4
Tioga	0	0.0	1	2.1	7	2.0	12	2.1
Tompkins	5	9.3	4	8.3	28	3.4	23	2.9
Ulster	9	6.9	4	3.4	60	3.5	48	2.9
Warren	6	9.8	5	9.6	23	3.8	23	4.2
Washington	8	15.1	4	7.4	18	3.7	21	3.5
Wayne	4	4.1	5	5.2	40	3.6	46	4.4
Westchester	132	20.1	97	17.4	632	5.2	508	4.9
Wyoming	2	5.7	0	0.0	10	2.4	8	2.2
Yates	3	13.6	3	18.8	20	7.8	23	8.0

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 increased slightly over the past five years. According to the National Center for Health Statistics, some reasons for the higher percentage of low birthweight births are increases in multiple births, cesarean deliveries and births to women of higher maternal age. In 2006, 20,756 babies born in New York State weighed less than 2,500 grams (8.3% of all births with a known weight). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, 10.4 percent were born weighing less than 2,500 grams. These percentages fall short of state and national objectives.
- In 2006, low birthweight birth rates for all births were higher in New York City (8.8%) than in Rest of State (7.9%). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, the rate for New York City (10.4%) was slightly higher than Rest of State (10.3%).
- Preterm births accounted for 12.5 percent of all births in New York State in 2006. This is an increase over the 11.1 percent in 2000. The 2006 New York City rate, at 13.1 percent, was higher that the 12.0 percent rate in Rest of State.
- Among women ages 10 to 19, 14.5 percent gave birth prematurely in 2006. This is similar to the percent that delivered prematurely in 2000. In New York City, in 2006, 15.0 percent of women in this age group had premature births as compared to 14.0 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 Births — 10-19:** April 2005, September 2008
LBW Births — All Ages: August 2003, September 2008
Premature — 10-19: October 2005, September 2008
Premature — All Ages: October 2005, September 2008

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:	9.6	7.6	13.9	11.5
Minimum:	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
Maximum:	17.6	10.1	31.3	16.4
Standard Deviation:	3.9	1.5	5.5	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			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,051**	**9.7**	**1,834**	**10.4**	**20,020**	**7.8**	**20,756**	**8.3**
New York City	**1,037**	**9.6**	**901**	**10.5**	**9,934**	**8.2**	**10,521**	**8.8**
Bronx	323	10.7	266	10.4	2,081	9.1	2,276	10.1
Kings	377	10.1	302	10.7	3,329	8.3	3,445	8.5
New York	123	8.0	131	11.2	1,571	7.8	1,758	8.6
Queens	177	8.3	172	10.0	2,446	7.6	2,538	8.4
Richmond	37	10.6	30	8.6	507	8.6	504	8.6
Rest of State	**1,014**	**9.8**	**933**	**10.3**	**10,086**	**7.3**	**10,235**	**7.9**
Albany	21	7.9	26	12.0	261	7.9	245	7.8
Allegany	6	8.2	4	8.9	31	5.8	37	7.3
Broome	21	8.8	22	10.1	167	7.5	161	7.6
Cattaraugus	16	13.3	12	11.9	66	6.8	78	7.5
Cayuga	4	4.4	9	11.7	71	7.5	65	7.6
Chautauqua	12	6.4	18	9.7	100	6.5	108	7.2
Chemung	16	10.3	16	14.0	76	7.0	96	9.4
Chenango	5	7.0	3	4.7	43	7.5	33	6.2
Clinton	6	6.7	4	6.3	55	7.0	59	7.7
Columbia	5	7.8	6	13.6	48	7.3	44	7.4
Cortland	5	7.9	3	6.0	34	6.0	44	8.5
Delaware	5	8.9	3	5.9	27	5.9	34	7.1
Dutchess	16	7.4	14	8.0	220	6.6	231	7.6
Erie	122	11.3	97	10.8	921	8.2	882	8.9
Essex	1	2.9	2	8.7	25	7.1	23	6.3
Franklin	12	18.5	9	13.0	39	8.4	50	9.7
Fulton	7	7.9	4	5.6	27	4.5	38	6.3
Genesee	5	8.2	2	4.2	40	5.8	49	7.8
Greene	2	5.3	0	0.0	38	8.1	26	5.9
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.4	0	0.0
Herkimer	9	10.6	6	11.3	40	6.1	50	7.7
Jefferson	14	8.5	13	9.0	109	6.6	117	7.0
Lewis	5	16.7	2	6.5	19	5.7	16	4.9
Livingston	4	5.6	3	7.5	38	5.7	44	6.8
Madison	4	6.2	5	8.8	49	6.2	61	8.2
Monroe	108	11.4	107	13.2	727	7.7	757	8.5
Montgomery	4	5.4	5	7.6	36	5.9	43	7.2
Nassau	64	10.9	65	11.1	1,271	7.5	1,238	8.1
Niagara	31	10.5	27	12.5	208	8.3	183	8.3
Oneida	33	11.3	36	12.0	208	8.3	233	9.0
Onondaga	74	11.7	57	10.3	478	7.9	460	8.4
Ontario	14	14.3	11	13.3	74	6.4	74	6.5
Orange	33	9.5	26	8.6	322	6.6	365	6.7
Orleans	5	8.1	2	3.8	34	6.4	25	5.4
Oswego	10	5.7	17	11.3	103	7.0	112	8.1
Otsego	0	0.0	3	9.4	33	5.8	45	8.2
Putnam	2	15.4	1	7.1	70	5.9	86	8.3
Rensselaer	9	5.5	14	9.9	120	7.0	120	7.0
Rockland	22	10.7	18	9.8	314	6.9	295	6.4
St. Lawrence	9	6.8	8	7.2	96	8.0	94	7.3
Saratoga	7	5.9	7	6.9	166	6.6	160	6.7
Schenectady	23	13.9	16	11.2	142	8.3	138	7.6
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	4.0	13	4.4
Schuyler	3	12.0	2	9.1	16	7.3	9	5.2
Seneca	0	0.0	5	12.5	24	6.6	22	6.0
Steuben	12	10.3	10	12.5	88	7.4	97	8.8
Suffolk	91	9.4	91	9.6	1,518	7.5	1,504	7.9
Sullivan	7	6.5	16	17.2	55	6.6	94	9.7
Tioga	4	7.0	8	15.7	50	8.3	55	9.2
Tompkins	3	5.6	8	15.7	50	6.1	59	7.0
Ulster	9	6.5	8	5.5	111	6.3	152	8.1
Warren	7	11.5	4	7.4	37	5.9	40	6.8
Washington	8	12.7	4	6.9	35	5.7	41	6.4
Wayne	6	5.7	6	5.7	68	5.8	85	7.5
Westchester	90	13.1	65	10.7	1,027	7.7	1,006	8.4
Wyoming	1	2.7	0	0.0	25	5.9	19	4.9
Yates	2	9.1	3	17.6	18	6.6	20	6.4

Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) by Maternal Age,

number and percent of live births

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**3,077**	**14.6**	**2,425**	**14.5**	**28,177**	**11.1**	**30,030**	**12.5**
New York City	**1,569**	**14.6**	**1,267**	**15.0**	**14,054**	**11.9**	**15,392**	**13.1**
Bronx	456	15.1	351	13.9	2,852	12.7	2,991	13.5
Kings	580	15.6	434	15.8	4,720	12.1	5,195	13.1
New York	199	13.0	158	13.9	2,284	11.6	2,723	13.7
Queens	282	13.2	258	15.4	3,458	10.9	3,746	12.6
Richmond	52	15.0	66	19.9	740	12.7	737	13.1
Rest of State	**1,508**	**14.6**	**1,158**	**14.0**	**14,123**	**10.4**	**14,638**	**12.0**
Albany	35	13.2	29	15.9	346	11.0	318	11.0
Allegany	15	20.5	3	7.0	64	11.5	39	8.2
Broome	26	10.9	27	12.8	267	11.7	240	11.5
Cattaraugus	22	18.5	13	14.1	99	10.5	93	9.8
Cayuga	12	13.3	11	15.1	89	9.8	113	13.5
Chautauqua	28	15.0	32	18.1	163	10.6	169	12.0
Chemung	22	14.2	21	18.4	139	12.7	165	16.4
Chenango	7	9.9	1	1.6	50	9.3	45	8.7
Clinton	16	18.0	11	17.5	75	9.0	93	12.3
Columbia	9	14.1	9	21.4	53	8.9	60	10.5
Cortland	7	11.1	3	7.3	49	8.6	59	12.7
Delaware	6	10.7	7	14.3	49	10.7	55	11.8
Dutchess	31	14.3	23	14.5	348	10.9	331	11.6
Erie	179	16.5	100	14.0	1,259	11.3	1,077	11.9
Essex	2	5.7	2	9.1	49	12.6	37	10.5
Franklin	11	16.9	8	11.8	40	9.0	53	10.6
Fulton	8	9.0	4	6.2	56	9.6	60	10.6
Genesee	12	19.7	1	2.6	71	9.6	78	13.6
Greene	3	7.9	1	3.4	43	10.1	30	7.1
Hamilton	1	20.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	4	12.9
Herkimer	13	15.3	8	15.7	47	7.0	73	11.5
Jefferson	14	8.5	18	12.7	158	9.0	179	10.9
Lewis	3	10.0	5	17.2	33	9.9	35	11.2
Livingston	9	12.7	6	15.8	73	10.5	66	10.7
Madison	9	13.8	7	12.5	77	10.1	87	11.9
Monroe	146	15.4	117	16.8	929	10.1	946	11.7
Montgomery	7	9.5	5	8.6	60	10.5	48	8.9
Nassau	99	16.9	87	15.8	1,701	10.1	1,891	12.7
Niagara	37	12.5	36	17.6	264	10.2	250	11.8
Oneida	48	16.5	44	15.0	296	11.2	333	13.1
Onondaga	100	15.8	80	14.6	703	11.6	712	13.1
Ontario	16	16.7	15	18.5	108	10.1	103	9.5
Orange	60	17.2	25	9.7	467	9.6	504	10.6
Orleans	5	8.1	9	17.6	45	8.5	65	14.7
Oswego	15	8.5	24	16.3	139	9.4	184	13.5
Otsego	2	4.2	3	9.4	58	10.1	54	9.9
Putnam	2	15.4	3	21.4	129	11.0	118	11.5
Rensselaer	18	11.2	17	13.2	182	10.4	143	9.1
Rockland	31	15.0	16	12.4	453	10.1	351	10.1
St. Lawrence	10	7.6	13	11.9	101	9.0	135	11.0
Saratoga	15	12.7	12	12.5	225	9.4	259	11.3
Schenectady	23	13.9	16	11.9	191	11.1	170	9.7
Schoharie	3	13.0	0	0.0	32	10.4	27	9.6
Schuyler	1	4.0	1	4.8	23	10.7	19	11.4
Seneca	4	11.8	4	10.5	34	9.4	29	8.2
Steuben	15	12.8	10	13.9	106	9.0	145	13.7
Suffolk	160	16.6	126	14.0	2,110	10.6	2,416	13.1
Sullivan	12	11.1	10	11.5	85	9.9	109	11.8
Tioga	5	8.8	10	20.8	70	11.2	67	11.5
Tompkins	6	11.1	8	16.7	86	9.6	95	11.7
Ulster	18	12.9	9	7.4	168	9.8	171	10.1
Warren	8	13.1	6	11.5	69	10.6	52	9.4
Washington	9	14.3	6	11.1	51	8.0	66	11.1
Wayne	17	16.2	11	11.5	105	8.4	117	11.0
Westchester	109	15.9	77	13.6	1,374	10.9	1,441	12.6
Wyoming	4	10.8	3	15.0	34	8.1	29	7.9
Yates	3	13.6	5	31.3	24	7.5	30	10.3

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 (<2500 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 in 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 1,435 infants died each year between 2004-2006 at a rate of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births. The 2004-2006 infant mortality rate was 4.9 percent lower than the 1999-2001 rate of 6.1 per 1,000 live births. New York State has still not met the year 2010 national health objective of no more than 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In the early 1990s, New York City consistently had an infant mortality rate that was higher than Rest of State but in recent years, rates in these two regions have been about the same. For the time period 2004-2006, the infant death rate among New York City residents and among residents of Rest of State was 5.8 per 1,000 live births.
- Neonatal mortality, like infant mortality, has declined significantly over the past decade. Recently, however, the rate of decline has slowed. The neonatal mortality rate in New York State was 4.0 per 1,000 live births in 2004-2006, down from 4.2 in 1999-2001. In both New York City and Rest of State the rate declined slightly with New York City reporting a slightly lower rate (3.8) than Rest of State (4.1).
- The post-neonatal mortality rate in New York State has also declined significantly over the decade. Between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, it declined 22 percent to 1.8 per 1,000 live births. During 2004-2006 the rate remained at 1.8 per 1,000 live births. The New York City rate, at 1.9 per 1,000 live births, was higher than the 1.7 rate in Rest of State.

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National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol.53, No. 12, January 24, 2005.

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

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,558**	**6.1**	**1,435**	**5.8**
New York City	**736**	**6.1**	**684**	**5.8**
Bronx	150	6.6	151	6.8
Kings	263	6.6	251	6.3
New York	110	5.5	90	4.4
Queens	176	5.6	165	5.5
Richmond	37	6.4	26	4.6
Rest of State	**821**	**6.1**	**751**	**5.8**
Albany	23	7.2	25	7.9
Allegany	4	6.7	4	7.1
Broome	18	8.0	13	6.5
Cattaraugus	8	8.0	8	7.8
Cayuga	6	6.6	9	10.8
Chautauqua	10	6.2	9	5.9
Chemung	6	5.5	5	5.0
Chenango	4	7.7	5	8.7
Clinton	4	5.1	5	7.0
Columbia	4	6.5	5	8.9
Cortland	5	8.3	5	10.0
Delaware	4	9.0	3	5.9
Dutchess	18	5.7	16	5.0
Erie	87	7.9	82	8.2
Essex	2	6.4	2	5.4
Franklin	2	3.7	3	5.9
Fulton	3	5.5	3	4.7
Genesee	2	3.3	5	7.2
Greene	3	6.8	3	6.7
Hamilton	0	7.6	0	0.0
Herkimer	3	4.0	4	5.9
Jefferson	11	6.2	11	6.4
Lewis	2	5.9	1	4.1
Livingston	4	6.0	3	4.7
Madison	6	7.8	3	4.6
Monroe	65	7.1	62	7.1
Montgomery	4	6.1	4	6.1
Nassau	89	5.3	65	4.2
Niagara	15	5.8	14	6.1
Oneida	22	8.5	20	7.8
Onondaga	58	9.7	40	7.3
Ontario	6	5.1	5	4.8
Orange	27	5.4	28	5.3
Orleans	2	4.6	2	4.5
Oswego	9	6.2	9	6.9
Otsego	2	3.0	3	6.1
Putnam	3	2.2	7	6.5
Rensselaer	14	8.1	11	6.4
Rockland	21	4.6	18	4.0
St. Lawrence	7	5.8	9	7.5
Saratoga	8	3.4	10	4.4
Schenectady	12	7.2	12	6.6
Schoharie	2	5.4	2	5.8
Schuyler	2	7.7	1	4.0
Seneca	3	7.3	3	8.4
Steuben	9	7.9	5	4.6
Suffolk	101	5.0	89	4.6
Sullivan	9	10.3	5	6.0
Tioga	2	3.3	3	5.3
Tompkins	7	8.1	5	5.7
Ulster	9	5.2	14	7.8
Warren	5	8.2	3	4.2
Washington	4	6.9	6	8.9
Wayne	5	4.3	6	5.1
Westchester	55	4.3	55	4.5
Wyoming	4	8.6	2	5.7
Yates	3	11.2	2	8.2

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:
September 2003, August 2008

Notes:
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Three year average of total 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:	6.0
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	10.8
Standard Deviation:	1.7

(Neonatal Mortality)

Median:	4.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	8.1
Standard Deviation:	1.6

(Postneonatal Mortality)

Median:	1.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	4.6
Standard Deviation:	0.9

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			
	1999-2001		2004-2006		1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**720**	**4.2**	**992**	**4.0**	**307**	**1.8**	**443**	**1.8**
New York City	**333**	**4.1**	**455**	**3.8**	**144**	**1.8**	**229**	**1.9**
Bronx	70	4.6	100	4.5	31	2.1	51	2.3
Kings	118	4.4	162	4.1	55	2.1	89	2.2
New York	51	3.8	61	3.0	21	1.5	29	1.4
Queens	78	3.7	112	3.7	31	1.5	53	1.8
Richmond	16	4.2	20	3.4	6	1.6	7	1.2
Rest of State	**387**	**4.3**	**537**	**4.1**	**163**	**1.8**	**214**	**1.7**
Albany	12	5.7	18	5.8	4	2.0	6	2.0
Allegany	2	4.7	2	4.5	1	3.7	1	2.6
Broome	8	5.5	9	4.2	4	2.5	5	2.3
Cattaraugus	3	5.0	6	6.4	2	3.5	1	1.4
Cayuga	3	5.4	7	8.0	1	1.1	2	2.8
Chautauqua	5	5.1	6	3.9	2	1.6	3	2.1
Chemung	2	2.8	3	3.3	2	2.3	2	1.7
Chenango	2	4.3	4	8.1	2	5.2	0	0.6
Clinton	1	2.7	2	3.0	1	1.3	3	3.9
Columbia	3	6.4	4	6.1	1	1.6	2	2.8
Cortland	2	4.5	4	8.1	1	1.8	1	1.9
Delaware	1	4.6	3	5.9	1	2.3	0	0.0
Dutchess	8	3.8	12	3.7	4	1.7	4	1.3
Erie	41	5.6	62	6.2	18	2.4	20	2.0
Essex	2	7.0	1	2.7	0	1.4	1	2.7
Franklin	1	2.2	3	5.3	1	2.2	0	0.7
Fulton	1	2.4	2	3.0	0	0.8	1	1.8
Genesee	1	2.9	4	5.7	1	1.4	1	1.5
Greene	1	3.4	2	4.5	1	4.5	1	2.2
Hamilton	0	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	3.8	4	5.4	0	0.8	0	0.5
Jefferson	5	4.4	9	5.4	3	2.7	2	1.0
Lewis	1	2.9	1	2.0	1	4.4	1	2.0
Livingston	2	5.3	2	3.7	1	2.3	1	1.0
Madison	2	4.5	2	3.2	2	3.9	1	1.4
Monroe	37	6.1	45	5.3	9	1.5	16	1.9
Montgomery	1	2.4	3	4.4	1	2.4	1	1.7
Nassau	42	3.8	40	2.6	18	1.6	24	1.6
Niagara	9	5.2	10	4.3	2	1.4	4	1.8
Oneida	10	6.2	14	5.5	4	2.2	6	2.4
Onondaga	29	7.5	28	5.2	11	2.7	12	2.1
Ontario	2	2.6	2	2.1	2	2.6	3	2.7
Orange	10	3.1	20	3.9	6	1.8	8	1.5
Orleans	1	2.0	1	3.0	2	5.0	1	1.5
Oswego	4	4.5	8	6.1	2	2.1	1	0.7
Otsego	1	1.8	1	2.5	0	0.9	2	3.7
Putnam	1	1.3	6	5.6	1	0.8	1	0.9
Rensselaer	7	6.1	8	4.4	3	2.6	3	1.9
Rockland	9	2.9	14	3.1	4	1.2	4	0.9
St. Lawrence	3	3.2	6	5.1	2	2.0	3	2.4
Saratoga	4	2.4	8	3.2	1	0.8	3	1.1
Schenectady	6	5.3	9	4.9	1	0.6	3	1.6
Schoharie	0	1.6	0	1.2	0	1.6	1	4.6
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	2.0	0	2.3	0	2.0
Seneca	1	5.4	2	5.6	1	2.7	1	2.8
Steuben	5	5.9	4	3.3	2	3.0	1	1.2
Suffolk	45	3.4	68	3.6	17	1.2	21	1.1
Sullivan	5	8.4	3	3.7	1	1.2	2	2.2
Tioga	1	1.7	2	4.1	0	0.8	1	1.2
Tompkins	3	5.3	4	4.2	3	4.7	1	1.5
Ulster	4	3.3	8	4.5	2	1.9	6	3.3
Warren	2	5.4	1	1.6	1	3.1	2	2.7
Washington	2	5.7	3	4.7	1	1.6	3	4.2
Wayne	3	4.4	4	3.9	0	0.4	1	1.2
Westchester	24	2.8	36	3.0	14	1.6	18	1.5
Wyoming	1	4.6	2	4.8	0	1.2	0	0.8
Yates	2	10.4	2	7.0	0	1.7	0	1.2

Physical and Emotional Health

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 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 11 percent between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006 (from 1,612 to 1,435, respectively).
- "Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period" was the most frequent reason for infant death in both 1999-2001 and 2004-2006 (56.0% and 56.9%, respectively).
- Congenital anomalies accounted for 18.3 percent of the infant deaths in New York State for the time period 2004-2006.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- Between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006, the average number of deaths for children aged one through four declined by 22 percent (from 275 to 214, respectively) in New York State.
- The most frequently occurring reason why children between the ages of one and four years died in 1999-2001 and 2004-2006 was non-motor vehicle injury. Congenital anomalies and malignant neoplasms were also responsible for a significant number of deaths in this age group during both time periods.
- During 2004-2006 in New York City, the leading cause of death among one through four year olds was congenital anomalies (17.7%). Among residents of Rest of State in this age group, non-motor vehicle injury was the number one cause of death at 19.5 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 140 children in this age group died annually between 2004-2006. This was down from the 173 average deaths in this age group in 1999-2001.
- Non-motor vehicle and motor vehicle related injuries accounted for a smaller percentage (22.8%) of deaths in this age group in 2004-2006 as compared to the percentage in 1999-2001 (31.3%). Malignant neoplasms was the leading cause of death in 2004-2006 and the 2nd leading cause in 1999-2001.
- In 2004-2006, malignant neoplasms was the leading cause of death among children ages five through nine in both New York City (22.6%) and in counties outside New York City (23.1%).

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 2004-2006 an average 173 youth in this age group died annually. This was down slightly from 206 in 1999-2001.
- In 2004-2006 motor vehicle injury was the leading cause of death (15.6%) followed by malignant neoplasms (14.5%) among youth aged 10 through 14 years in New York State. During 1999-2001, malignant neoplasms accounted for 16.0 percent and motor vehicle injury, 14.7 percent of deaths in this age group. Non-motor vehicle injury was another significant cause of death in this age group claiming 12.1 percent of the deaths for the time period 2004-2006 and 12.8 percent during 1999-2001.
- In New York City during 2004- 2006, motor vehicle injury became the leading cause of death among youth ages 10 through 14 years. Among 10-14 year olds residing in counties outside of New York City, the leading cause of death was malignant neoplasms. Suicide was also in the top five causes of death for 10-14 year olds residing outside of New York City.

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. Deaths in this age group declined about 7 percent between 1999-2001 when an average of 633 youth died annually and 2004-2006 when the average number of deaths for this age group was 587.
- Homicide remained the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15 through 19 years in New York City, but represented a smaller proportion of deaths in 2004-2006 (29.0%) as compared to 1999-2001 (34.4%). Motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury and suicide also remained as leading causes of death.
- In counties outside of New York City, the leading causes of death among adolescents aged 15 through 19 years in 1991-2001 and 2004-2006 were consistently motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injuries and suicide.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

New York State

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,612	100%	Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,435	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	902	56.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	816	56.9
2. Congenital Anomalies	295	18.3	2. Congenital Anomalies	262	18.3
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	102	6.3	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	41	2.9
4. Diseases of the Heart	38	2.4	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	28	2.0
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	25	1.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	20	1.4
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	275	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	214	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	46	16.6	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	33	15.4
2. Congenital Anomalies	32	11.6	2. Congenital Anomalies	31	14.5
3. Malignant Neoplasms	28	10.2	3. Malignant Neoplasms	20	9.3
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	20	7.4	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	19	8.9
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	20	7.3	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	15	7.0
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	173	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	140	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	29	16.8	1. Malignant Neoplasms	32	22.9
2. Malignant Neoplasms	28	16.2	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	17	12.1
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	25	14.5	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	10.7
4. Congenital Anomalies	15	8.5	4. Congenital Anomalies	13	9.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	4.2	5. Diseases of the Heart	7	5.0
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	206	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	173	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	33	16.0	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	27	15.6
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	30	14.7	2. Malignant Neoplasms	25	14.5
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	26	12.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	21	12.1
4. Congenital Anomalies	14	7.0	4. Congenital Anomalies	12	6.9
5. Diseases of the Heart	13	6.3	5. Suicide	10	5.8
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	633	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	587	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	181	28.5	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	157	26.7
2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	121	19.1	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	102	17.4
3. Suicide	68	10.7	3. Suicide	58	9.9
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	61	9.6	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	58	9.9
5. Malignant Neoplasms	46	7.3	5. Malignant Neoplasms	45	7.7

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 2003, August 2008

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 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.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

New York City

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	748	100%	Less than One Year of Age	684	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	456	61.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	412	60.2
2. Congenital Anomalies	138	18.5	2. Congenital Anomalies	113	16.5
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	35	4.7	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	11	1.6
4. Diseases of the Heart	13	1.7	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	11	1.6
5. Homicide	8	1.0	5. Diseases of the Heart	8	1.2
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	120	100%	Ages 1-4	96	100%
1. Congenital Anomalies	19	15.8	1. Congenital Anomalies	17	17.7
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	18	15.0	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	10.4
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention	10	8.6	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	10.4
4. Malignant Neoplasms	8	6.9	4. Malignant Neoplasms	8	8.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	6	5.0	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	5.2
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	80	100%	Ages 5-9 years	62	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	17	20.8	1. Malignant Neoplasms	14	22.6
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	15.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	11.3
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	8.8	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	11.3
3. Congenital Anomalies	7	8.8	4. Congenital Anomalies	6	9.7
5. Pneumonia and Influenza	5	6.3	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	6.5
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	94	100%	Ages 10-14 years	78	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	14	15.2	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	12	15.4
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	13.1	2. Malignant Neoplasms	9	11.5
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	9	9.9	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	10.3
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention	8	8.5	4. Congenital Anomalies	8	7.7
5. Congenital Anomalies	6	6.0	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	5	6.4
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	247	100%	Ages 15-19 years	214	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	85	34.4	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	62	29.0
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	29	11.6	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	23	10.7
3. Malignant Neoplasms	20	8.2	3. Malignant Neoplasms	19	8.9
4. Suicide	19	7.7	4. Suicide	18	8.4
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	7.0	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	7.0

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 2003, August 2008

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 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 (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

Rest of State

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	864	100%	Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	751	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	446	51.6	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	403	53.7
2. Congenital Anomalies	156	18.1	2. Congenital Anomalies	150	20.0
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	67	7.8	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	30	4.0
4. Diseases of the Heart	25	2.9	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	2.3
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	2.2	5. Diseases of the Heart	12	1.6
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	155	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	118	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	28	17.8	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	23	19.5
2. Malignant Neoplasms	20	12.7	2. Congenital Anomalies	14	11.9
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	15	9.9	3. Malignant Neoplasms	12	10.2
4. Congenital Anomalies	13	8.4	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	10	8.5
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	6.2	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	9	7.6
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	93	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	78	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	19.4	1. Malignant Neoplasms	18	23.1
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	17.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	10	12.8
3. Malignant Neoplasms	11	12.2	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	10.3
4. Congenital Anomalies	8	8.2	3. Congenital Anomalies	8	10.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	4	4.3	5. Diseases of the Heart	4	5.1
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	113	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	95	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	21	18.6	1. Malignant Neoplasms	16	16.8
2. Malignant Neoplasms	19	16.5	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	15	15.8
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	14	12.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	13.7
4. Congenital Anomalies	9	7.7	4. Suicide	6	6.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	6.5	4. Congenital Anomalies	6	6.3
			5. Diseases of the Heart	3	3.2
			5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	3.2
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	387	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	373	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	152	39.4	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	134	35.9
2. Suicide	49	12.6	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	43	11.5
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	43	11.2	3. Suicide	41	11.0
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	36	9.3	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	39	10.5
5. Malignant Neoplasms	26	6.6	5. Malignant Neoplasms	26	7.0

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 2003, August 2008

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 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.

Physical and Emotional Health

Five Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average),
number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 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 1999-2001 and 2004-2006, 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, African American and Hispanic infants under one year in New York State. This was true in both 1999-2001 and 2004-2006.
- The third leading cause of death among White, African American and Hispanic infants less than a year old was Sudden Infant Death Syndrome. Although still a factor, the percent of infants dying from this cause declined significantly among all groups between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- In New York State during 2004-2006, homicide and legal intervention was the number one cause of death among African American 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 15.6 percent of deaths among White children aged 1 to 4 years and 13.9 percent of deaths among Hispanic children in this age group during 2004-2006. It was the leading cause of death for these children. Among African American children aged 1 to 4 years, non-motor vehicle injury accounted for 15.3 percent of deaths and was the 2nd leading cause of death.

Children ages 5 through 9 years

- In New York State during 2004-2006, motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury, diseases of the heart, congenital anomalies and malignant neoplasms were among the leading causes of death for all race and ethnic groups in this age category.
- An additional leading cause of death in New York State for African American children ages 5 to 9 years was homicide and legal intervention (7.7%). Among Hispanics in this age group, AIDS and AIDS related conditions (4.8%), homicide and legal intervention (9.5%) and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (4.8%) were leading causes of death. For white children in this age group, diseases of the heart (4.7%) was among the 5 leading causes of death.

Youth ages 10 through 14 years

- In New York State during 2004-2006, malignant neoplasms were the leading cause of death among, White and Hispanic youth aged 10 to 14 years. Among African American youth in this age group, non-motor vehicle injury was the most frequent cause of death.
- During 2004-2006 in New York State, suicide was a leading cause of death among White and Black youth aged 10 to 14 years, accounting for 5.6 and 6.1 percent of deaths in this group, respectively. Suicide was not a leading cause of death for Hispanic youth in this age category.
- Motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury were both leading causes of death for all teens in this age group, regardless of race/ethnicity. Among White youth aged 10-14, 29.6 percent of deaths were due to these two causes. Among African American and Hispanic youth aged 10-14, 24.4 percent and 18.8 percent respectively, died due to a motor vehicle or non-motor vehicle injury.

Youth ages 15 through 19 years

- During 2004-2006, motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injury, malignant neoplasms and homicide and legal intervention were among the five leading causes of death for youth aged 15 through 19 for White, African American and Hispanic teens in New York State.
- Motor vehicle injury was responsible for the largest percent of White teen deaths (32.7%) while homicide and legal intervention was the leading cause of death among African American (43.5%) and Hispanic (23.5%) teens.
- In New York State during 2004-2006, suicide was responsible for 11.7 percent of deaths among White teens aged 15-19 and 9.8 percent of deaths among Hispanic teens in this age group. Suicide was not a leading cause of death for African American teens in this age category.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

White

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	916	100%	Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	786	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	495	54.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	432	55.0
2. Congenital Anomalies	210	23.0	2. Congenital Anomalies	164	20.9
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	61	6.7	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	29	3.7
4. Diseases of the Heart	15	1.6	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	16	2.0
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	1.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	10	1.3
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	164	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	135	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	33	20.3	1. Congenital Anomalies `	21	15.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	22	13.6	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	21	15.6
3. Congenital Anomalies	20	12.2	3. Malignant Neoplasms	15	11.1
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	9.5	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	11	8.1
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	11	6.5	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	8	5.9
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	111	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	86	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	17.5	1. Malignant Neoplasms	20	23.3
2. Malignant Neoplasms	19	16.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	10	11.6
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	16.0	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	10.5
4. Congenital Anomalies	10	8.7	3. Congenital Anomalies	9	10.5
5. Diseases of the Heart	4	3.9	5. Diseases of the Heart	4	4.7
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	136	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	108	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	25	18.6	1. Malignant Neoplasms	19	17.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	24	17.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	17	15.7
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	10.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	13.9
4. Congenital Anomalies	10	7.4	4. Congenital Anomalies	8	7.4
5. Suicide	7	5.1	5. Suicide	6	5.6
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	5.1			
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	432	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	401	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	158	36.5	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	131	32.7
2. Suicide	55	12.7	2. Suicide	47	11.7
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	45	10.4	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	45	11.2
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	40	9.2	4. Malignant Neoplasms	34	8.5
5. Malignant Neoplasms	31	7.1	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	31	7.7

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, August 2008

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.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity categories: 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.
- 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.

Five Leading Causes of Death by Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

African American

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	532	100%	Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	488	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	332	62.4	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	286	58.6
2. Congenital Anomalies	69	12.9	2. Congenital Anomalies	67	13.7
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	40	7.5	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	13	2.7
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	9	1.7	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	2.0
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	1.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	7	1.4
			5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	7	1.4
			5. Septicemia	7	1.4
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	73	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	59	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	14.2	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	16.9
2. Congenital Anomalies	10	13.8	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	15.3
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	8	11.5	3. Congenital Anomalies	7	11.9
4. Malignant Neoplasms	5	6.4	4. Malignant Neoplasms	4	6.8
5. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	5.5	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	5.1
			5. Pneumonia	3	5.1
			5. Diseases of the Heart	3	5.1
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	50	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	39	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	15.4	1. Malignant Neoplasms	7	17.9
2. Malignant Neoplasms	7	13.4	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	10.3
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	13.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	10.3
4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	4	8.7	4. Congenital Anomalies	3	7.7
5. Congenital Anomalies	3	6.7	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	7.7
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	62	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	49	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	11	17.1	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	6	12.2
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	6	9.6	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6	12.2
3. Malignant Neoplasms	6	9.1	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	8.2
4. Diseases of the Heart	5	8.6	3. Malignant Neoplasms	4	8.2
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	8.6	5. Congenital Anomalies	3	6.1
			5. Chronic Lower Resp. Disease**	3	6.1
			5. Suicide	3	6.1
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	175	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	147	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	78	44.3	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	64	43.5
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	9.3	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	10.9
3. Malignant Neoplasms	12	6.8	3. Malignant Neoplasms	7	4.8
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	6.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	4.8
5. Suicide	9	5.3	3. AIDS	7	4.8
			3. Diseases of the Heart	7	4.8

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, August 2008

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.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity categories: 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.
- 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 Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average),

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth to 19 years

Hispanic

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2004-2006 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	346	100%	Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	278	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	218	62.8	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	163	58.6
2. Congenital Anomalies	76	21.8	2. Congenital Anomalies	48	17.3
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	15	4.2	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	10	3.6
4. Diseases of the Heart	4	1.3	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6	2.2
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	1.1	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	1.4
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	47	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	36	100%
1. Congenital Anomalies	7	15.0	1. Congenital Anomalies	7	19.4
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6	12.9	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	5	13.9
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	10.7	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	11.1
4. Malignant Neoplasms	4	8.6	4. Diseases of the Heart	3	8.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	3	7.1	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	8.3
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	32	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	21	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	22.1	1. Malignant Neoplasms	5	23.8
2. Malignant Neoplasms	6	18.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	2	9.5
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	9.5	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	2	9.5
3. Congenital Anomalies	3	9.5	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	2	9.5
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	2	5.3	5. Congenital Anomalies	1	4.8
			5. AIDS	1	4.8
			5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	1	4.8
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	36	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	32	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	5	14.7	1. Malignant Neoplasms	7	21.9
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	11.0	2. Congenital Anomalies	4	12.5
2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	11.0	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	9.4
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	10.1	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	3	9.4
5. Suicide	2	4.6	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	2	6.3
5. Congenital Anomalies	2	4.6	5. Diseases of the Heart	2	6.3
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	103	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	102	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	26	24.9	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	24	23.5
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	18.8	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	22	21.6
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	10.0	3. Suicide	10	9.8
4. Malignant Neoplasms	10	9.7	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	7.8
5. Suicide	9	8.7	5. Malignant Neoplasms	7	6.9

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, August 2008

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.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity categories: 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.
- 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

Child and Adolescent Mortality (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 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.

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 2004-2006 an average 214 children aged 1 to 4 years died per year in New York State. The mortality rate, at 21.5 per 100,000 children aged 1 to 4, was 24 percent lower than the 1999-2001 rate (27.4 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 20.3 per 100,000 in 2004-2006, a 29 percent decline from 1999-2001. In Rest of State the mortality rate for this age group declined 16 percent between 1999-2001 and 2004-2006 to 22.5 per 100,000.
- In New York State, among children aged 5 to 9, the mortality rate dropped from 13.1 per 100,000 during 1999-2001 to 11.7 per 100,000 in 2004-2006. There was an average 140 deaths per year among children in this age group from 2004-2006. In New York City the mortality rate for children aged 5 to 9 declined 17 percent during these two time periods to 12.2 per 100,000. The mortality rate for children in this age group residing in Rest of State was down 5 percent to 11.4 per 100,000 in 2004-2006.
- Among children aged 10 to 14 residing in New York State, there was an average of 173 deaths annually from 2004-2006. The mortality rate was 13.3 per 100,000 children aged 10 to 14. This is an improvement over the rate in 1999-2001 of 15.7 per 100,000. In New York City and Rest of State the mortality rates for this age group were 14.8 per 100,000 and 12.2 per 100,000, respectively, in 2004-2006.
- Children aged 15 to 19 account for a large percentage of deaths among children under 20 years of age. In 2004-2006 an average 587 children in this age group died in New York State. This is down from an average of 634 in 1999-2001. The mortality rate for this age group declined 10 percent between 1991-2001 and 2004-2006 to 44.5 per 100,000 children aged 15 to 19. Again, rates improved in both New York City (47.9 per 100,000 in 1999-2001 vs. 42.2 per 100,000 in 2004-2006) and Rest of State (50.6 per 100,000 in 1999-2001 vs. 45.9 in 2004-2006).

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, August 2008

Notes:

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

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:	22.9	Median:	11.1	Median:	12.8	Median:	45.8
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	78.4	Maximum:	45.1	Maximum:	48.3	Maximum:	119.6
Standard Deviation:	17.5	Standard Deviation:	10.5	Standard Deviation:	9.6	Standard Deviation:	18.3

Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages 1-9 years

	Ages 1-4 Years				Ages 5-9 Years			
	1999-2001		2004-2006		1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**275**	**27.4**	**214**	**21.5**	**173**	**13.1**	**140**	**11.7**
New York City	**123**	**28.4**	**96**	**20.3**	**81**	**14.7**	**62**	**12.2**
Bronx	30	34.0	18	18.7	23	19.3	15	14.3
Kings	45	30.5	37	23.5	23	12.6	25	14.7
New York	15	24.5	13	15.9	11	15.2	6	8.8
Queens	27	23.8	24	20.0	19	13.7	12	8.8
Richmond	6	26.5	5	21.7	4	13.4	4	14.4
Rest of State	**152**	**26.7**	**118**	**22.5**	**93**	**12.0**	**78**	**11.4**
Albany	5	34.2	4	31.5	3	14.3	3	18.4
Allegany	0	14.3	2	78.4	0	10.4	0	0.0
Broome	2	18.0	3	36.9	1	5.2	1	12.3
Cattaraugus	1	23.4	1	17.2	1	23.5	1	26.5
Cayuga	2	41.7	1	39.2	1	24.5	0	0.0
Chautauqua	2	29.7	1	22.9	1	14.4	0	4.3
Chemung	1	22.3	1	31.5	1	11.1	1	18.9
Chenango	2	77.9	0	15.5	0	9.1	0	11.1
Clinton	1	19.5	1	22.2	0	6.6	0	8.3
Columbia	1	23.8	1	54.4	1	32.3	0	9.8
Cortland	0	14.2	1	48.1	0	10.5	1	24.6
Delaware	1	32.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.6
Dutchess	4	30.1	3	23.0	2	11.6	2	11.2
Erie	12	26.0	11	27.2	6	9.3	6	11.4
Essex	1	40.5	0	24.3	0	0.0	1	34.7
Franklin	1	47.0	1	55.6	0	10.6	1	40.6
Fulton	1	25.9	0	14.0	1	26.8	1	21.3
Genesee	1	32.8	1	50.8	1	15.3	1	28.0
Greene	1	61.1	1	71.7	0	0.0	0	12.3
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	11.1	2	61.8	0	7.7	0	9.4
Jefferson	2	30.3	2	35.6	1	12.1	1	8.4
Lewis	1	70.7	0	26.5	0	0.0	1	41.8
Livingston	1	46.2	0	13.6	0	8.2	0	0.0
Madison	1	19.5	1	22.9	0	0.0	0	8.3
Monroe	10	25.9	7	20.8	5	9.9	6	12.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	14.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	14	19.8	9	14.1	7	7.1	8	9.4
Niagara	4	36.8	3	31.2	3	17.8	2	13.0
Oneida	2	21.1	3	33.4	3	21.5	2	12.5
Onondaga	11	45.1	4	18.0	5	13.9	4	14.9
Ontario	1	13.4	2	44.0	1	13.9	0	5.5
Orange	5	23.7	4	18.1	4	14.1	3	9.8
Orleans	3	118.3	0	0.0	1	21.5	0	0.0
Oswego	2	26.6	1	25.0	2	25.3	1	18.2
Otsego	0	13.6	1	31.3	1	17.9	0	11.6
Putnam	0	6.1	0	0.0	0	4.5	0	5.0
Rensselaer	2	22.0	1	19.5	3	26.2	2	18.1
Rockland	5	26.6	5	26.6	4	16.4	1	4.7
St. Lawrence	1	26.6	3	71.2	3	42.5	1	17.3
Saratoga	3	28.3	2	24.2	1	4.7	1	7.6
Schenectady	3	45.1	2	23.4	2	22.9	3	29.4
Schoharie	1	45.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	18.9
Schuyler	1	110.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	43.9	0	23.3	0	14.2	0	0.0
Steuben	1	26.7	1	22.3	1	9.5	1	11.2
Suffolk	17	21.4	13	16.2	11	9.9	11	11.1
Sullivan	3	93.6	1	29.2	1	19.9	0	7.5
Tioga	2	86.4	1	29.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	9.4	1	20.3	2	33.4	0	0.0
Ulster	1	16.4	1	18.5	3	25.2	1	6.8
Warren	1	46.2	0	0.0	0	7.8	0	9.7
Washington	1	35.3	1	27.3	0	8.2	0	0.0
Wayne	1	19.4	1	22.7	0	0.0	1	16.6
Westchester	10	19.4	10	19.8	7	11.0	6	10.0
Wyoming	0	17.2	0	20.0	1	23.4	1	45.1
Yates	1	74.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Child and Adolescent Mortality (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-19 Years			
	1999-2001		2004-2006		1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	206	15.7	173	13.3	634	49.5	587	44.5
New York City	94	17.9	78	14.8	247	47.9	214	42.2
Bronx	21	19.7	19	16.7	59	58.4	48	46.9
Kings	34	19.0	27	15.3	94	53.4	72	42.2
New York	15	22.3	9	13.3	31	41.0	24	33.5
Queens	21	15.2	19	13.7	48	35.5	56	43.1
Richmond	2	7.3	4	13.0	16	53.7	14	43.1
Rest of State	113	14.2	95	12.2	386	50.6	373	45.9
Albany	4	19.1	1	7.2	9	40.6	8	35.8
Allegany	1	17.5	0	10.6	3	51.0	3	53.1
Broome	1	7.2	1	10.7	7	43.2	10	60.6
Cattaraugus	2	25.1	1	17.8	5	67.1	5	76.4
Cayuga	1	21.5	0	0.0	4	66.0	3	51.9
Chautauqua	2	16.5	1	14.7	7	64.9	5	46.2
Chemung	1	15.2	1	11.3	2	35.9	3	53.0
Chenango	0	8.2	0	0.0	3	88.8	2	46.2
Clinton	0	0.0	1	26.4	3	47.1	4	62.5
Columbia	1	14.4	2	39.0	3	61.3	2	50.7
Cortland	0	0.0	1	21.9	1	21.6	2	43.9
Delaware	1	19.7	0	11.3	3	80.1	3	69.7
Dutchess	2	11.3	2	9.6	11	53.4	10	45.0
Erie	7	10.0	9	13.7	36	55.9	30	46.2
Essex	1	23.7	0	14.4	1	26.9	1	39.7
Franklin	1	18.4	1	21.2	2	45.2	1	37.0
Fulton	1	17.0	1	17.3	2	49.8	1	35.9
Genesee	1	21.2	0	7.7	3	75.3	3	70.3
Greene	0	9.9	1	20.9	3	88.7	4	97.7
Hamilton	0	111.9	0	0.0	0	97.2	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	7.6	2	47.9	2	54.2
Jefferson	1	8.2	1	12.5	5	65.4	4	46.5
Lewis	1	28.5	0	17.5	1	60.6	1	67.3
Livingston	0	7.4	1	25.4	3	49.0	3	56.5
Madison	1	19.4	0	7.2	2	34.6	2	34.3
Monroe	9	16.9	7	13.9	27	51.7	24	43.2
Montgomery	2	46.6	1	20.1	3	80.2	2	53.0
Nassau	12	13.4	9	9.9	34	41.3	32	34.6
Niagara	3	18.7	2	15.7	7	46.8	9	60.0
Oneida	3	16.0	1	8.4	8	50.0	8	49.9
Onondaga	4	12.7	5	15.3	19	55.7	16	45.3
Ontario	2	21.9	1	18.2	3	37.4	2	26.5
Orange	2	8.2	4	14.6	16	62.5	17	56.7
Orleans	0	0.0	0	10.8	1	20.0	1	20.5
Oswego	3	30.6	1	11.0	8	83.2	7	67.6
Otsego	1	31.2	0	9.0	2	33.4	2	32.6
Putnam	1	13.9	0	0.0	3	57.5	3	45.1
Rensselaer	4	33.7	1	6.5	6	51.9	5	45.6
Rockland	2	7.4	3	13.4	5	23.5	4	19.8
St. Lawrence	3	34.2	1	9.7	10	99.9	6	59.5
Saratoga	3	18.5	0	2.3	8	57.8	3	23.8
Schenectady	2	19.3	2	19.4	4	39.1	4	35.5
Schoharie	0	15.0	1	48.3	2	55.5	1	33.5
Schuyler	0	23.4	0	0.0	1	66.2	1	45.9
Seneca	0	13.4	0	0.0	2	77.4	1	43.9
Steuben	1	17.3	2	23.8	3	42.4	4	63.5
Suffolk	10	9.7	13	12.0	49	55.4	57	56.8
Sullivan	2	30.3	1	25.6	4	70.8	7	119.6
Tioga	0	7.9	0	9.0	2	52.2	1	35.8
Tompkins	1	12.6	1	22.1	2	16.1	4	30.2
Ulster	2	16.1	1	5.5	6	49.9	6	45.2
Warren	1	21.6	0	7.7	3	61.7	2	36.9
Washington	1	21.4	0	8.0	1	23.5	3	65.6
Wayne	2	30.6	2	32.6	5	70.5	5	69.4
Westchester	7	11.1	6	8.5	20	36.3	20	32.2
Wyoming	1	21.0	0	0.0	2	64.4	2	70.9
Yates	0	18.4	1	36.2	1	46.8	1	33.1

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 crashes mortality can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Significance:

Motor vehicle crashes are the second leading cause of hospitalizations due to injury for young adults aged 15 to 24 years and 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 2004-2006, 130.8 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24 were hospitalized due to a motor vehicle crash. This is down slightly from the rate of 134.6 per 100,000 in 1999-2001.
- Youth residing in Rest of State accounted for 69 percent of the hospitalizations statewide in this age group. The Rest of State rate for 2004-2006 among youth ages 15 to 24 was 149.1 per 100,000, a decline from the 1999-2001 rate of 158.9 per 100,000. In New York City, the rate for this same age group was 103.2 per 100,000 in 2004-2006. This was similar to the 1999-2001 rate of 103.5 per 100,000.
- Motor vehicle mortality rates for youth in this age group declined slightly from 14.4 per 100,000 in 1999-2001 to 13.5 per 100,000 in 2004-2006. 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 (18.3/100,000 vs. 6.3/100,000). The Rest of State mortality rate declined about 11 percent from the 1999-2001 rate while the New York City rate declined about 2 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 Motor Vehicles

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

Date Compiled:
September 2005, August 2008

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 due to motor vehicle crashes per year per 100,000 youth/young adults 15-24 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(Hospitalizations)	
Median:	123.6
Minimum:	43.9
Maximum:	325.1
Standard Deviation:	59.9
(Mortalities)	
Median:	19.0
Minimum:	3.4
Maximum:	71.6
Standard Deviation:	13.7

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			
	1999-2001		2004-2006		1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	3,418	134.6	3,428	130.8	364	14.4	355	13.5
New York City	1,151	103.5	1,077	103.2	71	6.4	66	6.3
Bronx	225	111.2	186	92.7	14	6.9	12	6.0
Kings	360	99.5	307	90.7	22	6.1	18	5.4
New York	107	54.5	102	58.2	7	3.6	8	4.4
Queens	340	114.8	339	125.9	21	7.2	23	8.5
Richmond	120	212.1	143	238.6	6	11.2	5	8.3
Rest of State	2,266	158.9	2,351	149.1	294	20.6	289	18.3
Albany	30	67.4	34	70.0	6	14.1	4	8.9
Allegany	14	136.6	11	92.9	2	23.3	3	29.0
Broome	27	90.9	30	92.7	6	18.8	5	15.3
Cattaraugus	18	146.5	19	146.2	6	52.5	3	23.5
Cayuga	15	144.4	20	180.1	3	28.3	2	21.0
Chautauqua	17	81.9	10	44.2	4	19.3	3	15.2
Chemung	12	102.7	13	104.6	2	19.4	3	21.5
Chenango	16	255.2	13	180.2	3	48.9	1	14.2
Clinton	13	99.6	7	49.0	3	24.9	4	25.7
Columbia	10	147.7	26	325.1	4	52.4	2	24.7
Cortland	12	125.0	6	61.8	0	3.5	2	16.3
Delaware	16	266.3	6	90.1	2	38.0	4	52.2
Dutchess	72	189.3	120	271.1	9	22.7	7	16.5
Erie	155	127.2	136	103.6	21	17.5	15	11.2
Essex	5	106.9	7	135.3	1	30.6	2	33.8
Franklin	10	141.3	9	121.2	2	33.0	3	39.0
Fulton	10	153.9	15	213.9	1	19.9	2	32.5
Genesee	16	211.9	12	151.0	4	58.6	2	29.4
Greene	9	143.7	13	173.8	2	25.7	2	26.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	60.2	0	64.2	0	60.2
Herkimer	12	144.4	12	135.2	2	20.1	2	27.0
Jefferson	27	147.9	19	101.9	5	27.7	2	12.5
Lewis	10	278.9	5	121.5	1	18.6	1	34.7
Livingston	18	152.6	11	81.0	3	22.2	4	27.9
Madison	14	120.8	17	136.5	3	25.9	2	18.4
Monroe	103	101.7	108	98.3	15	15.2	18	16.3
Montgomery	11	189.8	10	158.6	2	34.5	2	38.3
Nassau	301	199.1	346	206.0	21	13.7	24	14.1
Niagara	45	160.0	35	116.4	5	19.0	6	21.3
Oneida	47	155.1	50	150.4	6	19.7	6	17.2
Onondaga	62	98.1	69	99.4	10	15.2	9	13.0
Ontario	23	178.2	18	120.5	2	13.1	1	6.8
Orange	74	162.2	88	161.0	10	21.1	13	23.3
Orleans	15	260.5	6	92.3	2	28.9	0	5.4
Oswego	30	157.7	40	186.0	6	29.5	6	29.2
Otsego	14	116.0	16	120.0	2	19.8	2	17.1
Putnam	26	258.1	25	200.6	3	29.8	2	19.0
Rensselaer	24	111.4	27	115.4	3	15.3	5	19.9
Rockland	54	152.2	51	130.6	2	6.5	4	11.0
St. Lawrence	21	101.3	20	88.3	11	52.3	4	16.5
Saratoga	33	137.2	42	154.2	4	16.6	5	17.0
Schenectady	27	154.6	24	123.8	2	11.5	1	3.4
Schoharie	11	221.5	6	120.2	2	34.6	1	19.0
Schuyler	3	121.7	5	181.7	1	27.0	0	13.0
Seneca	8	192.7	6	123.4	1	25.1	1	13.7
Steuben	23	189.1	26	207.9	4	30.6	4	31.6
Suffolk	416	252.1	435	232.9	42	25.4	49	26.2
Sullivan	24	276.3	29	283.0	1	15.1	7	71.6
Tioga	8	133.8	6	83.1	2	26.8	1	19.5
Tompkins	16	54.4	14	43.9	1	4.6	4	12.5
Ulster	41	179.3	60	223.0	8	35.0	6	22.4
Warren	11	147.1	11	129.3	3	44.6	2	28.3
Washington	13	172.4	10	118.6	2	25.9	5	53.6
Wayne	30	279.4	26	216.2	5	43.0	5	41.1
Westchester	176	173.2	157	139.2	15	14.7	11	9.7
Wyoming	8	137.7	10	174.7	3	59.9	2	33.8
Yates	7	208.7	4	106.6	2	47.4	0	8.9

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 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.

Significance:

In New York State, suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth ages 10 through 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 four 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 rose among youth in both age groups in recent years. These hospitalizations increased among youth ages 15 to 19 years from 1,147 (89.1 per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years) in 1999-2001 to 1,248 (94.7 per 100,000) in 2004-2006. Among youth ages 10 to 14 years, self-inflicted hospitalizations increased from 248 (18.6 per 100,000 youth ages 10-14 years) in 1999-2001 to 297 (22.8 per 100,000) in 2004-2006.
- In 2004-2006, youth ages 15 to 19 years living in counties outside New York City were somewhat more likely to be hospitalized with self-inflicted injuries (101.5 per 100,000) than were youth living in New York City (83.7 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 (25.0 per 100,000) than in New York City (19.6 per 100,000).
- The suicide mortality rate in New York State among 10 to 19 year olds has declined. The rate fell from 3.0 per 100,000 in 1999-2001 to 2.6 per 100,000 in 2004-2006. The suicide mortality rate was higher in Rest of State as compared to New York City for both time periods.

USA National Suicide Hotlines
Toll-Free / 24 hours / 7 days a week

1-800-SUICIDE
1-800-784-2433 1-800-273-TALK
1-800-273-8255

TTY: 1-800-799-4TTY (4889)

Source: New York Suicide and Crisis Hotlines.
Accessed from: http://suicidehotlines.com/newyork.html on October 21, 2008.

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

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**248**	**18.6**	**297**	**22.8**
New York City	**95**	**17.9**	**103**	**19.6**
Bronx	25	22.9	22	19.1
Kings	28	15.1	36	20.2
New York	18	26.0	15	23.6
Queens	19	13.5	27	20.0
Richmond	5	16.6	3	8.0
Rest of State	**153**	**19.1**	**194**	**25.0**
Albany	7	36.0	2	12.6
Allegany	1	17.2	1	31.8
Broome	4	26.2	4	32.2
Cattaraugus	2	24.8	0	5.9
Cayuga	3	42.4	2	36.4
Chautauqua	2	16.2	1	7.3
Chemung	2	25.1	3	45.2
Chenango	1	16.1	1	18.0
Clinton	2	41.1	4	79.1
Columbia	1	14.2	1	31.2
Cortland	1	19.7	1	43.8
Delaware	1	19.3	1	22.5
Dutchess	6	27.2	9	41.7
Erie	10	14.8	14	21.6
Essex	1	23.4	1	57.7
Franklin	1	27.1	1	42.5
Fulton	1	25.2	1	17.3
Genesee	1	20.9	4	100.5
Greene	0	9.8	2	52.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	120.3
Herkimer	2	49.6	3	76.0
Jefferson	3	36.6	3	37.6
Lewis	1	28.2	4	192.7
Livingston	2	36.6	1	16.9
Madison	1	12.8	1	14.4
Monroe	8	14.4	14	26.6
Montgomery	1	27.6	9	281.2
Nassau	15	16.1	13	14.1
Niagara	3	20.5	6	38.1
Oneida	1	7.9	2	12.6
Onondaga	10	28.0	8	25.4
Ontario	0	4.3	1	9.1
Orange	5	17.5	5	17.9
Orleans	0	0.0	1	21.7
Oswego	3	26.9	2	22.1
Otsego	1	22.9	2	44.8
Putnam	1	18.3	1	13.2
Rensselaer	1	9.1	3	26.1
Rockland	3	13.2	3	11.9
St. Lawrence	2	29.4	5	72.7
Saratoga	1	6.9	3	23.2
Schenectady	3	28.6	5	45.3
Schoharie	0	14.7	3	128.8
Schuyler	1	46.0	0	24.7
Seneca	0	13.1	1	28.6
Steuben	4	47.0	3	42.8
Suffolk	16	15.4	18	16.6
Sullivan	2	41.8	1	19.2
Tioga	1	23.1	1	18.1
Tompkins	2	37.4	2	36.8
Ulster	2	18.5	3	22.1
Warren	0	7.1	2	46.1
Washington	0	0.0	2	56.0
Wayne	0	4.3	0	4.7
Westchester	11	16.7	10	14.9
Wyoming	0	10.4	0	11.8
Yates	0	0.0	2	108.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

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

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

Date Compiled:
July 2003, September 2008

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 10-14 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	25.0
Minimum:	4.7
Maximum:	281.2
Standard Deviation:	45.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,147**	**89.1**	**1,248**	**94.7**
New York City	**390**	**74.9**	**424**	**83.7**
Bronx	84	83.3	83	80.8
Kings	122	69.0	136	79.8
New York	71	94.0	69	96.3
Queens	90	65.6	113	87.0
Richmond	23	78.6	23	72.5
Rest of State	**757**	**98.7**	**824**	**101.5**
Albany	15	67.5	16	70.2
Allegany	9	177.8	5	82.6
Broome	16	105.3	16	100.3
Cattaraugus	6	90.7	2	35.6
Cayuga	12	197.3	11	190.4
Chautauqua	9	82.2	7	61.6
Chemung	18	280.9	15	243.7
Chenango	4	97.1	2	55.4
Clinton	14	218.8	18	281.0
Columbia	2	38.2	3	72.5
Cortland	5	107.6	5	117.0
Delaware	2	61.9	5	122.0
Dutchess	23	109.7	45	195.8
Erie	47	73.7	46	70.5
Essex	4	147.4	5	198.3
Franklin	4	98.8	5	148.1
Fulton	4	99.2	9	242.5
Genesee	3	75.0	0	0.0
Greene	1	39.4	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	95.8	0	0.0
Herkimer	7	136.2	0	0.0
Jefferson	11	130.3	13	169.1
Lewis	5	227.3	0	0.0
Livingston	3	54.3	4	67.8
Madison	5	69.2	5	73.6
Monroe	47	88.1	45	80.5
Montgomery	5	139.7	0	0.0
Nassau	72	87.1	77	83.7
Niagara	22	137.5	24	152.2
Oneida	18	105.5	25	147.8
Onondaga	40	117.9	36	104.1
Ontario	4	60.5	9	114.6
Orange	22	84.8	32	108.8
Orleans	4	119.3	2	71.7
Oswego	10	96.1	14	138.4
Otsego	4	66.5	10	157.6
Putnam	16	269.5	7	110.3
Rensselaer	13	112.0	16	133.9
Rockland	17	83.6	19	85.4
St. Lawrence	21	201.9	23	228.1
Saratoga	13	100.4	17	119.0
Schenectady	12	123.8	13	126.0
Schoharie	4	132.7	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	110.2	0	0.0
Seneca	3	138.1	3	146.3
Steuben	12	168.5	11	156.3
Suffolk	81	91.5	98	97.6
Sullivan	9	179.4	8	149.5
Tioga	2	60.4	3	89.4
Tompkins	8	67.2	8	63.2
Ulster	14	116.0	19	140.8
Warren	6	145.5	5	118.0
Washington	4	101.1	10	218.7
Wayne	2	25.0	6	89.3
Westchester	37	68.1	44	70.9
Wyoming	2	64.0	2	70.9
Yates	2	77.7	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics — population estimates

Date Compiled:

July 2003, September 2008

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:	92.9
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	281.0
Standard Deviation:	66.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Self-inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**78**	**3.0**	**68**	**2.6**
New York City	**23**	**2.2**	**21**	**2.1**
Bronx	3	1.6	4	1.7
Kings	9	2.4	6	1.8
New York	4	2.8	4	3.2
Queens	5	1.8	5	1.9
Richmond	2	2.7	2	3.1
Rest of State	**55**	**3.5**	**47**	**3.0**
Albany	1	3.2	1	3.2
Allegany	0	3.7	0	3.8
Broome	1	2.3	1	4.7
Cattaraugus	0	2.5	1	5.5
Cayuga	1	5.4	0	3.0
Chautauqua	1	6.2	2	8.4
Chemung	1	5.1	1	10.9
Chenango	0	4.3	0	4.6
Clinton	1	5.6	1	8.7
Columbia	0	0.0	0	3.8
Cortland	0	4.2	0	4.4
Delaware	0	0.0	0	4.9
Dutchess	1	2.4	2	3.8
Erie	4	3.1	4	3.1
Essex	0	6.3	0	0.0
Franklin	0	4.6	0	4.9
Fulton	0	0.0	0	4.4
Genesee	0	3.7	0	3.9
Greene	0	4.9	1	9.6
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	7.0	0	3.8
Jefferson	1	4.1	1	4.2
Lewis	0	7.4	0	0.0
Livingston	0	3.1	0	0.0
Madison	0	2.8	0	0.0
Monroe	3	3.1	3	2.4
Montgomery	1	9.7	0	0.0
Nassau	3	1.9	3	1.4
Niagara	1	3.2	1	3.3
Oneida	1	4.0	1	3.1
Onondaga	2	3.5	3	4.9
Ontario	1	4.5	1	4.5
Orange	2	3.1	2	3.4
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	1	6.7	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	1	6.8
Putnam	1	5.1	1	4.7
Rensselaer	2	7.4	0	1.5
Rockland	1	2.4	0	0.8
St. Lawrence	2	12.9	0	2.0
Saratoga	1	3.6	1	2.3
Schenectady	1	3.4	1	4.9
Schoharie	0	6.4	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	11.9
Seneca	0	0.0	0	7.2
Steuben	1	6.8	1	4.8
Suffolk	8	4.4	5	2.4
Sullivan	1	9.4	0	3.1
Tioga	0	4.1	0	4.5
Tompkins	1	3.8	0	2.0
Ulster	1	5.4	0	1.3
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	2	11.7	0	0.0
Westchester	1	1.1	3	2.3
Wyoming	1	10.6	1	11.8
Yates	0	0.0	1	17.3

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, August 2008

Notes:

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

NYS Statistics:

Median:	3.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	17.3
Standard Deviation:	3.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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 2006, there were 14,225 hospitalizations for unintentional injuries among New York State children ages birth through 19 years. This represents a significant decline from 2000 when the number of such hospitalizations was 15,707.
- In New York State, the rate of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries declined from 301.4 per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years in 2000 to 279.8 in 2006.
- 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 2006 (303.5 per 100,000 children aged 0-19 vs. 262.4 per 100,000 children, respectively).
- In 2004-2006, in New York State, the average unintentional injury mortality rate for children ages 0 to 19 was 7.5 per 100,000 children. This was an improvement over the 1999-2001 rate of 8.7 per 100,000 children.
- Although children between the ages of 0 to 19 residing in the 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 2004-2006 time period (9.4/100,000 children vs. 4.8 per 100,000 children, respectively).

Visit the Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse at:

http://www.nyskwic.org

Unintentional Injuries – Hospitalizations 0-19 years,

number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**15,707**	**301.4**	**14,225**	**279.8**
New York City	**7,529**	**349.6**	**6,555**	**303.5**
Bronx	1,418	323.4	1,382	317.5
Kings	2,789	380.8	2,319	319.4
New York	978	332.8	843	271.0
Queens	1,802	319.3	1,472	262.9
Richmond	542	436.3	539	421.5
Rest of State	**8,178**	**267.4**	**7,670**	**262.4**
Albany	123	159.2	155	209.7
Allegany	37	243.7	43	312.0
Broome	131	243.8	84	172.4
Cattaraugus	73	295.6	62	289.7
Cayuga	48	211.0	52	261.7
Chautauqua	106	270.5	74	214.1
Chemung	43	173.8	50	226.3
Chenango	47	319.4	26	204.6
Clinton	24	112.4	30	157.1
Columbia	30	180.8	47	316.7
Cortland	28	198.2	26	203.0
Delaware	46	363.6	40	359.2
Dutchess	224	282.4	244	315.2
Erie	774	302.6	594	253.3
Essex	11	113.9	17	204.4
Franklin	34	258.7	18	158.0
Fulton	50	334.2	51	382.1
Genesee	37	213.7	34	226.5
Greene	37	293.9	33	279.8
Hamilton	2	171.7	3	311.9
Herkimer	64	363.0	30	195.2
Jefferson	67	203.2	59	190.2
Lewis	30	365.6	27	399.3
Livingston	47	256.3	51	314.6
Madison	51	245.1	56	298.8
Monroe	461	219.2	415	210.6
Montgomery	39	293.3	32	263.0
Nassau	1,045	291.1	1,048	297.2
Niagara	212	350.6	155	284.5
Oneida	157	250.0	174	299.7
Onondaga	343	259.8	306	248.1
Ontario	48	169.9	63	241.3
Orange	315	289.3	313	279.5
Orleans	31	242.5	29	262.2
Oswego	126	340.5	108	325.4
Otsego	61	355.7	51	332.3
Putnam	68	250.2	61	228.5
Rensselaer	94	222.4	97	245.1
Rockland	217	248.5	175	196.4
St. Lawrence	111	350.6	81	283.2
Saratoga	96	174.0	121	226.9
Schenectady	98	249.8	93	241.7
Schoharie	30	329.4	27	332.2
Schuyler	11	202.0	4	83.0
Seneca	19	212.2	18	223.9
Steuben	71	251.7	58	233.9
Suffolk	1,126	279.8	1,318	323.3
Sullivan	74	365.1	73	378.5
Tioga	20	131.0	15	114.4
Tompkins	61	225.1	27	106.0
Ulster	134	287.8	127	288.7
Warren	42	249.4	39	256.2
Washington	55	330.6	42	278.8
Wayne	71	254.2	60	241.6
Westchester	720	287.6	586	225.8
Wyoming	37	320.7	25	256.4
Yates	21	280.4	23	335.8

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

October 2003, September 2008

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:	262.0
Minimum:	83.0
Maximum:	421.5
Standard Deviation:	68.0

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Unintentional Injuries — Mortalities 0-19 years (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 children/youth ages birth-19 years

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**449**	**8.7**	**378**	**7.5**
New York City	**119**	**5.6**	**102**	**4.8**
Bronx	25	5.7	20	4.6
Kings	44	6.2	38	5.3
New York	16	5.5	10	3.4
Queens	26	4.6	26	4.7
Richmond	8	6.8	7	5.9
Rest of State	**330**	**10.9**	**276**	**9.4**
Albany	8	10.0	6	7.7
Allegany	2	15.6	3	21.2
Broome	4	8.2	8	15.5
Cattaraugus	6	26.0	4	19.6
Cayuga	5	23.7	3	14.8
Chautauqua	7	18.1	4	10.5
Chemung	3	10.9	3	11.7
Chenango	4	29.9	1	7.7
Clinton	2	11.1	3	13.8
Columbia	3	20.3	4	23.9
Cortland	0	2.4	2	18.1
Delaware	3	21.4	2	17.6
Dutchess	10	12.3	8	10.7
Erie	26	10.5	18	7.5
Essex	1	14.0	1	7.9
Franklin	1	10.3	2	14.6
Fulton	2	15.8	1	9.8
Genesee	3	17.5	3	19.5
Greene	2	13.4	3	25.1
Hamilton	1	58.4	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	9.6	2	14.9
Jefferson	5	15.3	3	10.4
Lewis	2	28.8	2	23.9
Livingston	2	12.9	2	14.4
Madison	3	13.0	2	12.2
Monroe	18	8.5	15	7.7
Montgomery	2	12.7	2	13.7
Nassau	24	6.8	22	6.2
Niagara	7	11.2	6	10.3
Oneida	8	12.9	6	10.3
Onondaga	17	12.7	12	9.9
Ontario	3	9.6	3	11.3
Orange	13	11.7	13	11.6
Orleans	3	21.2	1	11.8
Oswego	8	22.8	6	17.9
Otsego	3	19.7	1	8.7
Putnam	2	8.7	2	6.2
Rensselaer	7	16.7	5	11.7
Rockland	5	5.8	2	1.9
St. Lawrence	13	40.6	4	15.1
Saratoga	5	8.5	2	3.7
Schenectady	3	7.7	2	6.0
Schoharie	1	7.4	1	8.0
Schuyler	1	18.6	0	6.9
Seneca	1	15.1	1	8.1
Steuben	4	14.4	4	15.8
Suffolk	35	8.8	36	8.9
Sullivan	4	18.3	7	35.7
Tioga	2	15.5	1	9.9
Tompkins	1	4.9	3	12.1
Ulster	5	10.1	6	12.8
Warren	4	22.1	2	10.8
Washington	3	18.3	2	15.3
Wayne	3	10.9	6	22.3
Westchester	15	5.9	12	4.8
Wyoming	2	20.6	1	13.4
Yates	1	18.1	0	4.8

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, August 2008

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:	10.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	35.7
Standard Deviation:	6.4

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 2004-2006, infants and preschool children (ages 0-4 years) were hospitalized for asthma at almost three times the rate of children in the 5 through 14 age group. Recently however, asthma-related hospitalizations have declined for the children aged birth through 4 years from 71.0 per 10,000 in 1999-2001 to 61.7 in 2004-2006. The rate for children aged 5 through 14 declined from 24.4 per 10,000 in 1999-2001 to 21.8 in 2001-2003 and then increased slightly to 23.4 in 2004-2006.
- Children living in New York City are substantially more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than are children living in Rest of State. In 2004-2006, hospitalizations for children aged birth through 4 years were 88.2 per 10,000 in New York City compared with 37.8 in Rest of State. Among children aged 5 through 14 years, the rate varied from 40.9 in New York City to 11.1 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 Health Information Group; Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

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

Date Compiled:
October 2002, September 2008

Notes:
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the 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:

(for ages birth-4 years)	
Median:	34.5
Minimum:	4.7
Maximum:	154.8
Standard Deviation:	22.6
(for ages 5-14 years)	
Median:	7.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	66.5
Standard Deviation:	10.5

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			
	1999-2001		2004-2006		1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**8,799**	**71.0**	**7,707**	**61.7**	**6,540**	**24.4**	**5,837**	**23.4**
New York City	**6,228**	**115.1**	**5,228**	**88.2**	**4,783**	**43.8**	**4,213**	**40.9**
Bronx	1,868	170.2	1,826	154.8	1,505	66.1	1,438	66.5
Kings	1,975	108.1	1,591	81.0	1,412	37.9	1,305	37.5
New York	880	115.7	641	63.6	855	60.0	602	45.3
Queens	1,351	94.7	1,047	70.4	893	31.4	756	28.1
Richmond	154	51.7	124	42.7	118	18.1	111	17.5
Rest of State	**2,571**	**36.8**	**2,479**	**37.8**	**1,757**	**11.0**	**1,625**	**11.1**
Albany	58	34.8	74	46.4	50	13.1	41	11.8
Allegany	7	26.2	11	40.5	5	7.0	4	6.9
Broome	36	32.2	16	15.4	20	7.4	20	8.5
Cattaraugus	38	73.3	30	60.8	9	7.2	13	12.2
Cayuga	22	46.3	11	25.2	7	6.2	7	7.1
Chautauqua	25	30.9	27	37.6	6	3.0	10	5.7
Chemung	25	45.9	29	54.7	12	9.4	16	14.3
Chenango	12	40.4	7	24.9	9	11.8	5	6.9
Clinton	13	31.7	15	38.4	4	4.0	6	6.2
Columbia	3	9.9	7	23.7	4	4.9	3	3.5
Cortland	15	53.5	9	33.7	9	13.6	6	11.0
Delaware	10	40.5	7	34.5	6	9.9	8	14.8
Dutchess	59	34.0	88	53.9	33	8.0	49	12.6
Erie	171	29.6	280	54.0	169	12.7	216	18.2
Essex	3	15.3	3	19.5	3	5.1	2	4.7
Franklin	10	38.3	6	25.6	3	3.9	3	5.9
Fulton	40	127.8	27	90.4	21	26.9	13	18.7
Genesee	11	31.0	9	29.2	4	4.7	5	6.3
Greene	5	19.1	4	19.1	3	4.6	7	12.4
Hamilton	0	14.4	0	14.9	0	5.7	0	0.0
Herkimer	18	51.1	8	23.7	8	8.8	3	3.4
Jefferson	48	58.5	32	39.5	28	17.1	19	12.2
Lewis	4	24.2	3	22.1	4	8.4	2	5.7
Livingston	10	28.5	7	24.2	4	5.0	4	5.0
Madison	16	39.0	11	30.3	7	7.0	5	5.8
Monroe	114	24.3	100	22.8	123	11.1	90	9.1
Montgomery	12	39.7	10	34.5	11	15.2	5	8.6
Nassau	424	48.9	320	40.3	267	14.1	255	14.2
Niagara	37	27.9	38	32.1	34	10.7	21	7.6
Oneida	81	60.7	45	35.8	52	15.9	22	7.6
Onondaga	108	36.0	79	28.3	75	10.9	44	7.1
Ontario	7	11.6	8	14.1	4	2.9	6	4.5
Orange	133	51.2	124	48.8	88	15.4	84	14.8
Orleans	6	21.8	2	10.2	3	4.0	3	4.6
Oswego	28	36.5	24	36.3	17	9.0	12	7.3
Otsego	17	57.7	13	49.4	10	11.8	8	11.6
Putnam	11	16.6	14	23.4	6	3.8	7	4.9
Rensselaer	28	30.6	51	58.9	21	9.7	24	12.5
Rockland	56	25.7	51	22.9	39	8.6	33	7.5
St. Lawrence	23	38.5	25	43.2	17	11.4	12	9.2
Saratoga	39	30.3	38	32.1	16	5.7	14	5.0
Schenectady	32	35.2	40	44.0	26	12.5	21	10.7
Schoharie	2	9.5	4	24.8	3	6.2	2	5.2
Schuyler	4	38.7	1	14.0	5	16.6	1	5.4
Seneca	5	28.7	1	7.5	1	2.7	1	1.6
Steuben	30	48.9	28	49.5	12	8.0	12	9.5
Suffolk	400	39.9	414	42.4	282	13.2	261	12.5
Sullivan	16	36.7	20	45.2	13	12.5	22	22.8
Tioga	4	12.3	1	4.7	2	2.1	0	0.5
Tompkins	11	24.9	16	37.8	5	4.8	5	6.4
Ulster	31	31.4	29	31.4	20	8.0	26	11.9
Warren	11	31.1	11	35.5	7	7.7	6	7.3
Washington	7	21.5	11	36.1	8	8.6	4	5.3
Wayne	10	16.2	12	21.8	6	3.8	11	8.1
Westchester	219	34.1	219	34.8	153	11.6	143	11.0
Wyoming	4	16.1	6	29.0	2	3.8	3	6.6
Yates	2	14.3	3	18.8	1	3.6	2	4.8

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 (ELA) – Public Schools

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools

Student Performance in Science – Public Schools

Student Performance in Social Studies – Public and Non-Public Schools

Students with Limited English Proficiency

Education

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

Definition:

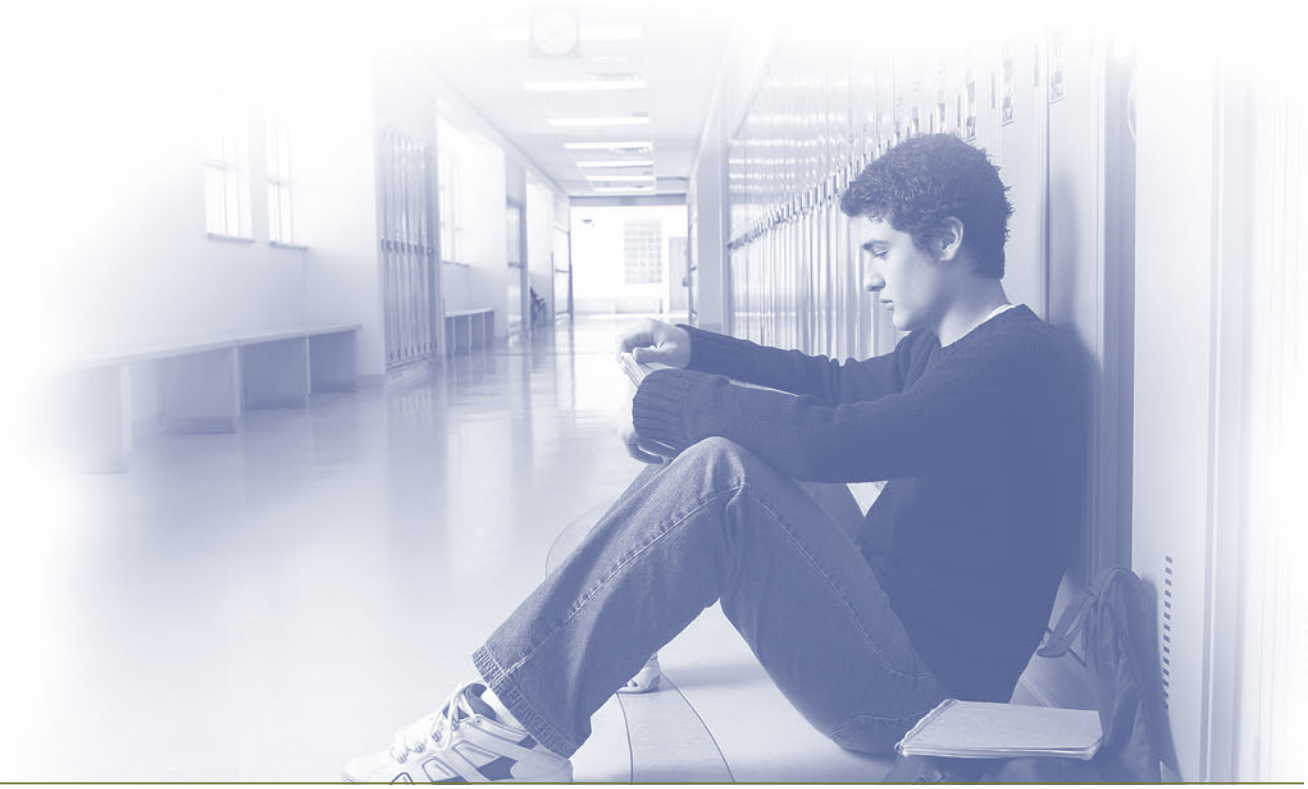
In New York State, the annual dropout rate refers to the proportion of students in grades 9 through 12 who left school prior to graduation for any reason, except death and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program. Annual high school dropout percents are calculated by 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 2006/07, the statewide reported dropout rate was 3.1 percent which is a decrease from the prior year. New York City's dropout rate was 4.6 percent which is also down from prior years.
- 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 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 2006/07, just over 50 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: Erie (4.4%), Orleans and Seneca (3.6%), and Clinton (3.5%).
- The counties with the lowest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Putnam (0.8%), Jefferson (1.0%), Nassau (1.1%), and Hamilton and Rockland (1.4%).



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

	1999/00		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**32,996**	**4.0**	**34,459**	**3.1**
New York City	**21,351**	**7.0**	**17,878**	**4.6**
Bronx	4,592	8.3	4,458	5.6
Kings	5,527	5.8	5,444	4.6
New York	6,778	10.8	2,890	4.1
Queens	3,970	5.1	4,483	4.5
Richmond	484	3.1	603	2.8
Rest of State	**11,645**	**2.3**	**16,581**	**2.3**
Albany	347	2.9	338	2.0
Allegany	56	2.1	61	2.0
Broome	280	2.9	218	1.7
Cattaraugus	180	3.3	160	2.7
Cayuga	152	3.9	128	2.8
Chautauqua	232	3.1	210	2.3
Chemung	194	4.6	136	2.6
Chenango	95	3.1	118	2.9
Clinton	183	4.5	194	3.5
Columbia	138	4.6	127	3.3
Cortland	81	3.5	80	2.7
Delaware	44	1.8	64	2.3
Dutchess	320	2.5	584	3.0
Erie	745	1.8	2,380	4.4
Essex	45	2.7	36	1.9
Franklin	113	4.0	94	2.7
Fulton	126	4.1	99	2.6
Genesee	75	2.2	83	2.0
Greene	76	3.4	101	3.2
Hamilton	4	1.8	3	1.4
Herkimer	118	3.2	88	2.0
Jefferson	131	2.4	71	1.0
Lewis	23	1.4	30	1.6
Livingston	112	3.4	72	1.8
Madison	71	1.8	108	2.2
Monroe	707	2.1	1,507	3.1
Montgomery	100	3.9	92	2.8
Nassau	512	0.9	927	1.1
Niagara	258	2.4	454	3.3
Oneida	244	2.1	360	2.5
Onondaga	581	2.6	1,020	3.3
Ontario	126	2.3	121	1.6
Orange	459	2.6	692	2.5
Orleans	84	3.3	116	3.6
Oswego	278	3.6	288	2.9
Otsego	49	1.6	60	1.6
Putnam	60	1.5	53	0.8
Rensselaer	161	2.4	220	2.4
Rockland	187	1.5	232	1.4
St. Lawrence	169	2.9	222	3.3
Saratoga	273	2.7	244	1.7
Schenectady	249	3.9	271	2.8
Schoharie	50	2.7	65	3.1
Schuyler	41	5.3	22	2.4
Seneca	59	3.8	76	3.6
Steuben	205	3.4	204	2.8
Suffolk	1,476	2.2	1,759	1.7
Sullivan	106	3.3	142	3.1
Tioga	83	2.8	106	2.9
Tompkins	90	2.2	92	1.8
Ulster	226	2.8	387	3.3
Warren	74	2.3	81	1.8
Washington	75	2.4	102	2.4
Wayne	198	3.6	172	2.4
Westchester	453	1.2	832	1.5
Wyoming	48	2.5	45	2.2
Yates	23	2.4	34	2.8

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:
September 2003, September 2008

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.
- 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:	2.6
Minimum:	0.8
Maximum:	5.6
Standard Deviation:	0.9

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 in 2006/07 (83.0%) is up from that in 1999/00 (77.6%). The percentage of New York City public high school graduates who are college bound has also increased from 61.9 percent in 1999/00 to 70.4 percent for 2006/07.
- The counties in New York State who had the lowest rate of college bound high school graduates were Seneca (52.0%), Yates (60.2%), and Livingston (62.1%) none of which were in New York City. The counties with the highest rates were Rockland (95.0%), Nassau (93.4%), Putnam and Westchester (93.0%).

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College – Public Schools,

number and percent of graduating seniors

	1999/00		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**109,972**	**77.6**	**136,054**	**83.0**
New York City	**24,122**	**61.9**	**33,102**	**70.4**
Bronx	3,413	62.9	5,447	67.0
Kings	7,016	60.2	9,782	70.6
New York	4,964	58.5	7,201	80.8
Queens	6,947	63.9	8,345	64.2
Richmond	1,782	70.4	2,327	74.6
Rest of State	**85,850**	**83.6**	**102,952**	**88.1**
Albany	2,024	83.3	2,439	91.1
Allegany	399	73.6	462	86.2
Broome	1,589	84.2	1,844	89.4
Cattaraugus	834	77.7	820	84.5
Cayuga	652	85.1	629	92.5
Chautauqua	1,243	78.5	1,266	86.2
Chemung	589	75.8	637	82.7
Chenango	472	72.3	546	81.0
Clinton	602	77.2	675	84.4
Columbia	409	79.1	508	88.2
Cortland	363	78.6	375	82.1
Delaware	421	79.0	305	68.9
Dutchess	1,981	83.6	2,832	92.2
Erie	6,774	82.4	7,558	88.9
Essex	254	71.8	290	86.1
Franklin	449	71.6	431	83.2
Fulton	487	83.4	484	86.3
Genesee	570	81.3	499	71.2
Greene	318	84.4	392	82.2
Hamilton	48	81.4	29	78.4
Herkimer	685	84.7	599	90.6
Jefferson	852	76.3	821	76.1
Lewis	288	78.3	271	81.6
Livingston	535	77.0	416	62.1
Madison	679	81.2	669	85.3
Monroe	5,413	83.7	6,714	88.6
Montgomery	402	83.4	407	87.0
Nassau	11,503	92.3	14,012	93.4
Niagara	1,791	81.2	1,993	87.4
Oneida	1,833	80.5	2,150	87.8
Onondaga	3,595	85.5	4,129	88.1
Ontario	902	85.2	1,025	82.3
Orange	2,754	81.0	3,883	83.7
Orleans	392	74.5	430	83.7
Oswego	1,081	69.9	1,177	80.9
Otsego	529	79.9	505	85.0
Putnam	752	90.7	1,149	93.0
Rensselaer	927	80.1	1,327	88.4
Rockland	2,335	92.0	2,870	95.0
St. Lawrence	931	77.4	861	88.0
Saratoga	1,761	82.7	2,112	89.9
Schenectady	967	83.7	1,316	92.9
Schoharie	266	74.7	230	73.7
Schuyler	126	75.0	117	82.4
Seneca	226	74.8	166	52.0
Steuben	850	72.6	986	81.1
Suffolk	11,698	84.9	15,674	88.6
Sullivan	411	79.0	584	89.9
Tioga	408	74.9	497	86.6
Tompkins	664	84.9	595	73.9
Ulster	1,264	82.0	1,583	86.4
Warren	512	80.9	629	84.8
Washington	450	75.3	521	79.2
Wayne	830	75.0	820	70.2
Westchester	6,305	87.4	8,336	93.0
Wyoming	296	75.5	242	64.7
Yates	159	75.4	115	60.2

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, September 2008

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.
- 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:	84.7
Minimum:	52.0
Maximum:	95.0
Standard Deviation:	9.2

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 2006/07, 80.0 percent of New York State's public high school graduates received Regents diplomas. This figure represents an increase since 1999/00. In 2006/07, 63.4 percent of public high school graduates in New York City received a Regents diploma compared to 86.7 percent in Rest of State. This disparity in the percentage of regents diplomas being awarded between New York City and Rest of State has decreased since 1999/00.
- In 2006/07, public high schools in Yates (95.8%), Hamilton (94.6%), Ontario (94.3%) and Lewis (93.4%) 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 Westchester (73.4%), Chemung (78.3%), Schoharie (78.9%) and Greene (78.3%) Counties earned the lowest percentages of Regents diplomas among counties outside of New York City.

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

	1999/00		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**68,783**	**48.5**	**131,129**	**80.0**
New York City	**10,430**	**26.7**	**29,816**	**63.4**
Bronx	1,108	20.4	4,214	51.8
Kings	3,109	26.7	8,450	61.0
New York	2,222	26.2	5,924	66.5
Queens	3,130	28.8	8,951	68.8
Richmond	861	34.0	2,277	73.0
Rest of State	**58,353**	**56.8**	**101,313**	**86.7**
Albany	1,502	61.8	2,416	90.3
Allegany	263	48.5	474	88.4
Broome	1,188	63.0	1,790	86.8
Cattaraugus	513	47.8	835	86.0
Cayuga	456	59.5	585	86.0
Chautauqua	868	54.8	1,297	88.3
Chemung	445	57.3	603	78.3
Chenango	349	53.4	569	84.4
Clinton	385	49.4	661	82.6
Columbia	291	56.3	503	87.3
Cortland	260	56.3	398	87.1
Delaware	281	52.7	363	81.9
Dutchess	1,229	51.9	2,729	88.8
Erie	4,734	57.6	7,689	90.5
Essex	203	57.3	297	88.1
Franklin	288	45.9	431	83.2
Fulton	333	57.0	492	87.7
Genesee	390	55.6	640	91.3
Greene	207	54.9	378	79.3
Hamilton	37	62.7	35	94.6
Herkimer	466	57.6	552	83.5
Jefferson	593	53.1	901	83.5
Lewis	212	57.6	310	93.4
Livingston	338	48.6	619	92.4
Madison	504	60.3	703	89.7
Monroe	3,941	61.0	6,387	84.3
Montgomery	276	57.3	387	82.7
Nassau	8,013	64.3	13,556	90.4
Niagara	1,239	56.1	2,074	90.9
Oneida	1,300	57.1	2,059	84.1
Onondaga	2,500	59.5	4,054	86.5
Ontario	725	68.5	1,174	94.3
Orange	1,697	49.9	3,788	81.6
Orleans	309	58.7	467	90.9
Oswego	723	46.8	1,264	86.9
Otsego	377	56.9	537	90.4
Putnam	512	61.8	1,084	87.8
Rensselaer	681	58.8	1,292	86.0
Rockland	1,437	56.6	2,641	87.4
St. Lawrence	693	57.6	893	91.2
Saratoga	1,380	64.8	2,129	90.6
Schenectady	624	54.0	1,204	85.0
Schoharie	192	53.9	246	78.9
Schuyler	90	53.6	114	80.3
Seneca	165	54.6	276	86.5
Steuben	633	54.1	987	81.2
Suffolk	7,941	57.6	15,905	89.9
Sullivan	243	46.7	524	80.6
Tioga	332	60.9	468	81.5
Tompkins	506	64.7	730	90.7
Ulster	888	57.6	1,547	84.4
Warren	396	62.6	654	88.1
Washington	311	52.0	554	84.2
Wayne	673	60.8	959	82.1
Westchester	2,880	39.9	6,575	73.4
Wyoming	211	53.8	331	88.5
Yates	130	61.6	183	95.8

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, September 2008

Notes:
- With the exception of Students with Limited English Proficiency data, education data include public school students only.
- Percentages reflect graduates receiving regents diplomas.
- 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:	86.5
Minimum:	51.8
Maximum:	95.8
Standard Deviation:	7.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

Student Performance in English Language Arts – Public Schools – Grades 3 - 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). To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments 1998/99 school year than realigned the tests in 2005/06. In 1998/99 through 2004/05 students were assessed in grades 4 and 8 only. Since 2005/06, students are assessed in grades 3-8. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Significance:

Assessments are offered in English Language Arts at the elementary and middle-levels. English Language Arts is one of the three areas used to determine accountability for schools and districts. The assessments are based on State learning standards for these content areas and grade levels. Raw scores for these assessments are converted to four performance levels:

- **Level 1:** Not Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance does not demonstrate an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 2:** Partially Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates a partial understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 3:** Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 4:** Meeting Learning Standards with Distinction. Student performance demonstrates a thorough understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.

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 and are now administered to students in all grades 3-8. 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.

Findings:

- English language arts scores for grades 6, 7, and 8 showed an increase at the State, New York City and in Rest of State level from 2005/06 to 2006/07. The Rest of State level showed an increase from 2005/06 to 2006/07 at each grade level. New York City scores decreased at the 3rd (61.5% to 56.8%) and 4th (58.8% to 56.3%) grade level but remained mostly constant at the 5th (56.7% to 56.4%) grade level. State scored showed an overall decrease from 2005/06 to 2006/07 for grade 3 (69.1% to 67.3%), remained constant at grade 4 (68.6% to 68.1%), and slightly increased for grade 5 (67.2% to 68.3%). Overall, English language arts scores tend to drop as the grade level increases.

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Education Department

Population Source:
NYS Education Department

Data Source:
NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Date Compiled:
September 2008, September 2008

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.
- 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:

(ELA Grade 3)	
Median:	70.0
Minimum:	45.1
Maximum:	83.0
Standard Deviation:	6.4
(ELA Grade 4)	
Median:	69.7
Minimum:	45.8
Maximum:	86.6
Standard Deviation:	6.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

(ELA Grade 5)	
Median:	71.8
Minimum:	42.6
Maximum:	83.3
Standard Deviation:	6.7
(ELA Grade 6)	
Median:	66.5
Minimum:	39.2
Maximum:	90.7
Standard Deviation:	7.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

(ELA Grade 7)	
Median:	59.3
Minimum:	34.7
Maximum:	75.0
Standard Deviation:	6.9
(ELA Grade 8)	
Median:	60.2
Minimum:	31.6
Maximum:	77.5
Standard Deviation:	7.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance in English Language Arts – Public Schools – Grade 3 & 4,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	English Language Arts Grade 3				English Language Arts Grade 4			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**127,413**	**69.1**	**132,890**	**67.3**	**130,573**	**68.6**	**133,914**	**68.1**
New York City	**37,733**	**61.5**	**40,491**	**56.8**	**37,979**	**58.8**	**39,446**	**56.3**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	7,235	45.1	N/A	N/A	7,253	45.8
Kings	N/A	N/A	12,764	56.5	N/A	N/A	12,306	55.8
New York	N/A	N/A	5,347	57.0	N/A	N/A	5,053	55.0
Queens	N/A	N/A	12,271	64.6	N/A	N/A	11,963	63.9
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,874	66.6	N/A	N/A	2,871	67.5
Rest of State	**89,680**	**72.9**	**92,399**	**73.2**	**92,594**	**73.7**	**94,468**	**74.6**
Albany	2,086	70.7	2,145	71.1	2,076	68.9	2,118	71.2
Allegany	351	67.5	370	64.9	341	61.8	355	67.6
Broome	1,482	70.6	1,617	72.0	1,581	72.2	1,522	72.3
Cattaraugus	720	66.9	736	68.9	720	68.3	714	68.4
Cayuga	521	68.7	538	68.5	549	68.7	537	71.6
Chautauqua	1,004	68.5	1,068	68.9	969	63.0	1,002	68.4
Chemung	543	61.6	563	64.9	520	60.2	554	63.5
Chenango	402	62.3	398	61.4	394	64.5	424	66.6
Clinton	563	66.9	562	69.1	586	66.2	577	66.9
Columbia	422	67.7	355	63.7	367	64.6	419	67.4
Cortland	350	66.7	326	62.6	375	71.6	365	69.7
Delaware	274	61.0	300	70.8	267	58.4	290	66.2
Dutchess	2,480	71.1	2,533	73.8	2,596	75.4	2,698	76.3
Erie	6,313	67.3	6,570	68.0	6,386	66.5	6,660	69.4
Essex	223	67.4	213	73.0	206	71.8	225	69.7
Franklin	327	59.5	346	59.6	336	54.5	337	63.4
Fulton	390	59.5	423	67.0	403	59.5	407	62.7
Genesee	501	74.8	456	72.7	467	70.2	497	75.2
Greene	329	62.9	381	69.8	345	62.2	356	67.9
Hamilton	31	73.8	31	75.6	28	71.8	29	70.7
Herkimer	471	65.6	499	69.0	516	69.2	506	68.4
Jefferson	955	68.6	1,011	71.3	897	66.4	958	69.2
Lewis	233	71.9	217	72.3	218	64.5	232	72.3
Livingston	433	68.2	433	71.6	480	71.8	471	71.9
Madison	614	69.3	588	70.1	597	68.7	640	72.3
Monroe	5,630	69.6	5,725	68.4	5,830	72.0	5,958	71.2
Montgomery	332	63.4	333	60.1	301	56.7	325	59.7
Nassau	12,319	84.7	12,541	83.0	13,328	87.1	13,344	86.6
Niagara	1,606	73.4	1,603	70.4	1,707	72.1	1,674	75.3
Oneida	1,731	69.5	1,791	71.0	1,689	69.1	1,837	70.6
Onondaga	3,402	64.2	3,540	65.8	3,571	67.0	3,626	67.7
Ontario	933	74.6	907	72.2	924	73.5	972	75.8
Orange	3,230	70.1	3,289	70.1	3,233	69.4	3,473	72.0
Orleans	338	68.0	357	67.4	346	66.7	362	72.8
Oswego	1,050	68.3	1,080	66.7	998	59.6	1,025	67.2
Otsego	417	66.1	430	72.6	374	65.0	425	68.1
Putnam	945	77.2	1,005	82.3	1,011	81.0	1,043	83.0
Rensselaer	1,090	67.7	1,144	71.6	1,173	70.0	1,130	68.7
Rockland	2,309	76.2	2,333	77.8	2,326	77.9	2,477	77.3
St. Lawrence	751	71.4	793	72.0	719	66.6	761	73.0
Saratoga	2,042	79.7	2,260	82.0	2,102	77.8	2,121	82.0
Schenectady	1,050	65.5	1,188	68.4	1,038	63.5	1,080	66.3
Schoharie	287	68.8	245	68.8	240	64.9	274	68.3
Schuyler	97	65.1	85	63.4	97	63.0	108	72.0
Seneca	271	78.3	230	75.2	227	67.0	234	70.3
Steuben	817	70.3	779	66.9	725	61.8	790	67.5
Suffolk	13,991	75.7	14,432	75.3	14,899	78.0	14,802	76.8
Sullivan	457	61.3	509	64.9	468	62.4	479	62.5
Tioga	381	68.0	409	69.9	414	69.9	434	73.9
Tompkins	593	72.3	572	75.4	570	71.5	607	75.7
Ulster	1,311	69.9	1,343	71.8	1,315	67.3	1,326	70.9
Warren	591	78.3	545	78.4	574	74.5	612	80.6
Washington	474	69.7	468	73.6	498	69.7	502	73.0
Wayne	782	68.4	805	71.1	854	73.2	803	70.8
Westchester	8,081	79.2	8,594	78.2	8,463	82.8	8,613	79.4
Wyoming	236	69.2	247	76.5	244	67.6	238	69.6
Yates	118	59.9	138	62.2	116	58.9	120	60.6

Student Performance in English Language Arts – Public Schools – Grade 5 & 6,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	English Language Arts Grade 5				English Language Arts Grade 6			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**134,211**	**67.2**	**137,354**	**68.3**	**123,080**	**60.4**	**129,072**	**63.4**
New York City	**39,083**	**56.7**	**40,488**	**56.4**	**33,626**	**48.4**	**35,358**	**50.2**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	6,813	42.6	N/A	N/A	6,062	39.2
Kings	N/A	N/A	12,842	56.3	N/A	N/A	10,703	48.2
New York	N/A	N/A	5,211	54.5	N/A	N/A	4,649	48.8
Queens	N/A	N/A	12,639	66.2	N/A	N/A	11,433	60.0
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,983	69.0	N/A	N/A	2,511	60.7
Rest of State	**95,128**	**72.8**	**96,866**	**74.9**	**89,454**	**66.7**	**93,714**	**70.3**
Albany	2,208	69.4	2,162	70.3	1,984	63.1	2,154	68.2
Allegany	350	67.3	404	73.7	346	59.7	348	67.1
Broome	1,629	71.3	1,706	77.3	1,465	64.9	1,580	68.3
Cattaraugus	770	68.1	787	74.8	642	57.0	742	65.1
Cayuga	567	66.1	581	72.7	497	61.7	563	64.4
Chautauqua	981	62.5	1,062	68.0	950	55.9	954	60.4
Chemung	584	63.8	584	65.9	507	56.1	532	58.1
Chenango	378	58.0	412	66.9	385	55.5	416	63.6
Clinton	588	64.8	650	72.1	615	63.2	655	68.7
Columbia	430	65.2	401	67.7	407	61.4	473	69.4
Cortland	344	65.0	401	76.2	314	55.1	313	59.7
Delaware	291	63.5	318	69.7	299	59.3	299	65.3
Dutchess	2,611	72.1	2,745	77.8	2,340	66.4	2,545	70.4
Erie	6,596	67.3	6,812	69.1	6,378	61.6	6,550	64.8
Essex	204	62.8	232	78.6	247	67.5	215	65.2
Franklin	374	62.0	407	64.4	372	53.6	399	63.8
Fulton	452	64.6	413	63.2	424	58.0	432	62.8
Genesee	526	72.0	510	77.9	482	64.6	533	71.7
Greene	365	66.2	380	66.9	325	54.0	364	63.6
Hamilton	46	90.2	29	69.1	22	57.9	49	90.7
Herkimer	532	68.1	549	72.1	556	64.1	525	67.5
Jefferson	952	68.2	959	71.3	874	62.2	951	68.6
Lewis	229	68.4	234	69.6	234	61.3	212	60.4
Livingston	441	66.0	531	77.9	475	66.6	461	67.3
Madison	614	72.2	659	76.6	601	68.0	620	72.1
Monroe	6,083	69.5	6,017	71.8	5,854	64.8	5,972	68.0
Montgomery	367	64.8	332	61.5	310	54.8	352	60.8
Nassau	13,296	84.4	13,304	83.3	12,595	78.4	13,039	80.1
Niagara	1,728	71.1	1,781	74.0	1,668	65.9	1,617	65.9
Oneida	1,806	67.7	1,869	73.9	1,654	60.3	1,782	66.1
Onondaga	3,643	64.3	3,896	70.6	3,533	61.1	3,689	63.7
Ontario	982	73.2	978	77.3	944	69.7	991	72.0
Orange	3,374	69.4	3,365	70.4	3,143	63.3	3,426	69.2
Orleans	343	64.2	388	72.8	361	62.7	333	62.8
Oswego	1,079	63.6	1,146	69.1	1,085	58.9	1,106	64.5
Otsego	453	68.7	410	71.7	408	62.4	452	67.1
Putnam	1,063	80.3	1,061	82.9	970	73.8	1,046	78.7
Rensselaer	1,154	67.4	1,213	71.4	1,081	61.6	1,180	68.7
Rockland	2,333	77.8	2,371	76.4	2,071	67.9	2,211	71.4
St. Lawrence	747	67.0	822	73.8	721	59.7	753	67.2
Saratoga	2,158	80.5	2,214	81.0	2,121	74.7	2,197	79.1
Schenectady	1,176	66.5	1,132	68.1	1,101	58.6	1,137	61.3
Schoharie	253	64.1	264	71.9	234	62.9	259	62.7
Schuyler	108	64.3	103	68.7	99	60.0	113	68.9
Seneca	218	68.8	252	75.7	202	54.5	201	59.6
Steuben	858	65.7	860	71.4	738	54.8	849	65.4
Suffolk	15,148	76.6	15,253	77.0	14,206	71.6	14,893	74.4
Sullivan	484	61.0	536	69.5	463	52.4	486	59.9
Tioga	386	63.8	417	70.6	368	62.0	409	66.1
Tompkins	632	72.2	659	79.1	630	66.7	630	70.8
Ulster	1,453	71.2	1,457	73.3	1,247	59.4	1,401	66.9
Warren	549	72.3	596	77.5	582	69.4	590	75.7
Washington	521	67.7	519	72.1	503	64.2	534	70.3
Wayne	851	71.2	906	76.8	832	62.5	805	65.2
Westchester	8,443	80.4	8,434	77.4	7,626	72.2	7,973	73.0
Wyoming	252	63.5	258	70.3	229	54.4	268	67.2
Yates	125	64.8	125	64.8	134	54.9	135	67.5

Student Performance in English Language Arts – Public Schools – Grade 7 & 8,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	English Language Arts Grade 7				English Language Arts Grade 8			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**118,453**	**56.4**	**122,240**	**58.0**	**104,513**	**49.3**	**121,871**	**57.2**
New York City	**31,119**	**44.2**	**33,220**	**45.8**	**25,832**	**36.4**	**30,805**	**42.1**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	5,518	34.7	N/A	N/A	5,180	31.6
Kings	N/A	N/A	10,488	45.3	N/A	N/A	9,435	41.0
New York	N/A	N/A	4,541	45.2	N/A	N/A	4,298	42.2
Queens	N/A	N/A	10,270	53.8	N/A	N/A	9,674	50.3
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,403	56.1	N/A	N/A	2,218	50.9
Rest of State	**87,334**	**62.6**	**89,020**	**64.4**	**78,681**	**55.8**	**91,066**	**65.2**
Albany	1,982	61.2	2,055	64.2	1,734	54.9	2,007	62.8
Allegany	304	50.8	342	56.3	275	45.0	307	52.7
Broome	1,503	61.5	1,444	63.0	1,421	57.4	1,615	65.0
Cattaraugus	633	54.7	600	52.4	567	46.7	635	57.2
Cayuga	497	56.0	490	60.8	484	49.5	499	56.5
Chautauqua	978	58.1	984	56.9	818	45.4	956	56.9
Chemung	512	52.7	543	58.1	395	39.5	558	57.2
Chenango	418	55.6	441	60.7	363	48.9	449	60.4
Clinton	618	56.3	601	59.3	495	46.0	688	63.0
Columbia	394	57.6	411	57.1	342	46.7	422	60.4
Cortland	340	56.0	344	55.6	292	45.6	371	61.6
Delaware	312	53.4	309	57.7	289	51.2	320	58.2
Dutchess	2,429	63.2	2,342	64.7	2,074	54.0	2,384	61.5
Erie	6,358	57.7	6,518	58.7	5,932	48.5	6,590	62.0
Essex	189	54.9	254	66.8	154	44.5	210	60.9
Franklin	388	54.8	396	55.7	266	42.2	387	55.5
Fulton	392	53.5	446	56.5	416	52.1	411	56.8
Genesee	503	64.2	477	61.6	445	52.7	495	63.2
Greene	348	54.6	332	54.0	298	48.4	351	56.1
Hamilton	25	52.1	16	51.6	35	72.9	33	62.3
Herkimer	461	54.8	564	61.2	413	46.5	434	51.7
Jefferson	844	57.6	802	57.3	698	49.2	868	60.7
Lewis	218	59.4	243	62.2	207	58.2	240	63.7
Livingston	457	57.9	495	67.7	416	54.5	535	67.8
Madison	590	62.1	604	65.5	534	56.3	641	67.3
Monroe	5,899	59.1	5,716	61.3	5,011	53.1	5,844	59.5
Montgomery	312	52.2	332	54.5	269	42.3	342	56.3
Nassau	11,768	73.0	12,297	75.0	11,412	69.8	12,732	77.5
Niagara	1,615	61.3	1,621	62.4	1,450	55.1	1,615	61.2
Oneida	1,659	57.7	1,715	60.8	1,536	53.7	1,784	62.3
Onondaga	3,498	58.4	3,498	59.3	3,127	50.6	3,700	60.9
Ontario	1,008	66.3	927	67.6	851	58.6	1,033	67.9
Orange	3,111	59.5	3,165	61.8	2,756	52.6	3,325	63.4
Orleans	340	54.6	334	57.0	300	45.3	326	53.0
Oswego	1,051	54.8	1,108	58.3	977	48.9	1,107	58.0
Otsego	411	54.4	383	54.9	388	52.2	424	56.5
Putnam	971	71.2	984	73.7	910	70.1	984	70.9
Rensselaer	1,022	59.0	1,075	58.6	903	49.5	1,012	58.0
Rockland	2,121	65.6	2,104	66.1	1,788	57.7	2,263	68.2
St. Lawrence	761	55.4	783	59.2	641	47.2	822	60.8
Saratoga	2,046	71.0	2,186	75.0	1,793	63.9	2,101	72.7
Schenectady	1,035	55.2	1,083	55.0	846	45.2	1,027	54.7
Schoharie	234	54.6	235	62.3	198	41.1	245	55.4
Schuyler	84	47.2	94	55.6	68	41.0	92	48.4
Seneca	231	57.6	216	56.8	175	41.9	226	56.6
Steuben	761	54.1	776	56.7	656	45.5	826	59.9
Suffolk	13,372	67.7	13,803	68.2	12,075	61.1	14,092	70.4
Sullivan	449	51.7	510	56.0	376	43.3	504	58.1
Tioga	417	57.4	385	61.7	327	47.3	430	58.7
Tompkins	644	68.6	650	67.0	622	58.6	640	66.8
Ulster	1,356	59.4	1,286	59.5	1,050	47.3	1,335	59.1
Warren	579	64.7	604	69.3	572	61.9	614	68.6
Washington	449	57.0	503	60.8	446	49.8	457	59.3
Wayne	753	56.2	822	61.3	762	53.6	799	58.8
Westchester	7,263	67.1	7,410	68.8	6,674	62.6	7,508	67.9
Wyoming	269	59.8	245	58.2	249	54.3	270	61.5
Yates	152	58.2	117	47.8	110	46.4	181	69.1

Education

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools – Grades 3 - 8,
number tested and percent at or above Level 3

Definition:

New York State has instituted new higher standards for all students in Mathematics. To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments 1998/99 school year than realigned the tests again in 2005/06. In 1998/99 through 2004/05 students were assessed in grades 4 and 8 only. Since 2005/06, students are assessed in grades 3-8. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Significance:

Assessments are offered in mathematics at the elementary and middle-levels. Mathematics is one of the three areas used to determine accountability for schools and districts. The assessments are based on State learning standards for these content areas and grade levels. Raw scores for these assessments are converted to four performance levels:

- **Level 1:** Not Meeting the Learning Standard. Student performance does not demonstrate an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 2:** Partially Meeting the Learning Standard. Student performance demonstrates a partial understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 3:** Meeting the Learning Standard. Student performance demonstrates an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 4:** Meeting the Learning Standards with Distinction. Student performance demonstrates a thorough understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.

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 and are now administered to students in all grades 3-8. 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.

Findings:

- Mathematics scores showed an increase at the State, New York City and in Rest of State level from 2005/06 to 2006/07 in all grade levels. The Rest of State level showed the largest increase in grade 6 (64.7% to 75.4%) and the smallest increase in grade 4 (82.0% to 83.2%). New York City scores showed the largest increase in grade 7 (43.9% to 56.0%) and the smallest increase in grade 4 (70.9% to 74.3%). State scored showed the largest increase in grade 7 (55.7% to 66.6%) and the smallest increase in grade 4 (78.0% to 80.0%). Overall, mathematics scores tend to drop as the grade level increases.

New York kids Count
Page 90

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Education Department

Population Source:
NYS Education Department

Data Source:
NYS Education Department; Office of Information; Reporting and Technology Services

Date Compiled:
September 2008, September 2008

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.
- 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:

(Math Grade 3)	
Median:	86.0
Minimum:	75.9
Maximum:	94.6
Standard Deviation:	4.2
(Math Grade 4)	
Median:	80.6
Minimum:	65.0
Maximum:	92.9
Standard Deviation:	5.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

(Math Grade 5)	
Median:	75.4
Minimum:	58.7
Maximum:	90.5
Standard Deviation:	6.1
(Math Grade 6)	
Median:	72.7
Minimum:	49.7
Maximum:	85.6
Standard Deviation:	5.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

(Math Grade 7)	
Median:	68.0
Minimum:	43.3
Maximum:	83.1
Standard Deviation:	7.4
(Math Grade 8)	
Median:	61.0
Minimum:	31.9
Maximum:	78.1
Standard Deviation:	8.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools – Grade 3 & 4,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	Mathematics Grade 3				Mathematics Grade 4			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**161,680**	**80.6**	**170,212**	**85.3**	**157,425**	**78.0**	**159,008**	**80.0**
New York City	**55,206**	**75.3**	**59,909**	**82.5**	**51,296**	**70.9**	**53,081**	**74.3**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	12,533	76.4	N/A	N/A	10,511	65.0
Kings	N/A	N/A	18,844	82.2	N/A	N/A	16,678	74.4
New York	N/A	N/A	7,722	81.1	N/A	N/A	6,719	71.8
Queens	N/A	N/A	17,012	87.6	N/A	N/A	15,671	81.6
Richmond	N/A	N/A	3,798	87.3	N/A	N/A	3,502	81.4
Rest of State	**106,474**	**83.6**	**110,303**	**87.0**	**106,129**	**82.0**	**105,927**	**83.2**
Albany	2,351	81.5	2,558	84.8	2,366	77.8	2,438	81.6
Allegany	429	82.7	485	85.5	409	75.1	401	76.2
Broome	1,787	84.4	1,948	86.8	1,820	82.2	1,724	81.6
Cattaraugus	897	83.4	947	88.1	839	79.4	818	78.3
Cayuga	615	81.9	663	84.2	638	80.0	609	81.0
Chautauqua	1,191	80.2	1,279	82.6	1,189	76.1	1,180	80.7
Chemung	613	69.1	716	82.5	644	73.7	629	72.1
Chenango	497	76.9	509	78.4	475	78.1	490	76.3
Clinton	660	78.6	684	83.9	695	78.8	682	78.8
Columbia	492	77.9	460	82.3	413	71.2	470	75.1
Cortland	401	76.7	429	82.7	386	73.7	416	79.7
Delaware	336	75.0	364	85.7	320	70.3	335	75.6
Dutchess	2,989	84.8	2,962	86.1	2,862	82.0	2,928	82.7
Erie	7,320	75.9	7,776	80.0	7,545	76.6	7,459	77.2
Essex	271	82.1	250	86.2	236	81.4	266	82.1
Franklin	427	77.4	458	79.4	476	77.2	407	76.2
Fulton	498	75.9	538	84.6	511	76.0	501	78.3
Genesee	577	84.7	542	85.9	554	83.1	561	84.6
Greene	425	81.0	474	86.5	431	77.7	416	80.0
Hamilton	33	78.6	38	92.7	29	74.4	39	92.9
Herkimer	633	88.2	643	88.6	616	82.1	611	82.7
Jefferson	1,163	82.8	1,211	86.0	1,072	79.0	1,124	81.7
Lewis	277	84.2	271	90.3	274	80.6	268	83.5
Livingston	529	82.3	537	89.4	566	84.0	543	83.4
Madison	700	78.4	725	86.2	698	80.2	692	78.6
Monroe	6,523	77.4	6,862	81.5	6,405	77.0	6,543	77.7
Montgomery	423	77.9	426	76.6	389	71.1	400	73.9
Nassau	14,283	92.4	14,408	94.6	14,685	91.6	14,418	92.7
Niagara	1,929	87.7	2,056	90.3	2,013	84.2	1,894	85.3
Oneida	2,208	84.6	2,186	86.7	2,080	82.3	2,153	82.3
Onondaga	3,957	73.2	4,298	79.6	4,121	75.1	4,143	77.0
Ontario	1,080	85.7	1,114	87.7	1,066	83.1	1,098	85.9
Orange	3,982	82.8	4,059	86.0	3,760	78.8	3,957	81.7
Orleans	386	77.8	455	86.0	397	75.8	402	80.4
Oswego	1,252	81.5	1,312	80.9	1,243	74.6	1,182	77.3
Otsego	518	82.0	523	88.1	441	76.8	511	81.5
Putnam	1,109	89.0	1,133	92.6	1,134	89.5	1,135	90.1
Rensselaer	1,358	84.3	1,345	83.5	1,338	79.4	1,328	80.5
Rockland	2,748	85.7	2,728	89.7	2,619	84.3	2,781	85.8
St. Lawrence	870	82.2	945	85.8	866	80.2	821	78.8
Saratoga	2,275	88.8	2,527	91.7	2,283	84.2	2,273	88.0
Schenectady	1,295	79.1	1,446	82.4	1,244	74.9	1,209	73.6
Schoharie	350	83.9	305	85.4	290	77.3	317	79.1
Schuyler	114	76.0	101	76.5	113	73.9	111	74.5
Seneca	302	88.8	270	89.4	270	79.4	276	82.4
Steuben	956	82.1	997	85.8	883	74.6	896	76.1
Suffolk	16,967	86.6	17,369	90.0	16,958	85.0	16,838	86.6
Sullivan	618	81.2	694	89.3	586	77.0	620	80.9
Tioga	476	83.7	526	89.8	481	81.7	505	86.8
Tompkins	696	84.2	679	88.5	688	85.2	683	83.6
Ulster	1,594	84.4	1,612	85.9	1,547	78.4	1,511	80.3
Warren	698	92.1	641	91.2	657	84.3	686	89.4
Washington	551	79.7	529	82.9	568	79.0	568	82.8
Wayne	904	78.8	961	84.6	982	83.7	903	79.4
Westchester	9,509	86.2	9,883	89.0	9,527	86.1	9,345	85.5
Wyoming	285	83.3	279	86.1	285	79.2	270	79.0
Yates	147	74.6	167	75.9	146	74.1	143	72.2

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools – Grade 5 & 6,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	Mathematics Grade 5				Mathematics Grade 6			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**142,142**	**68.5**	**154,799**	**76.2**	**127,152**	**60.5**	**146,761**	**71.4**
New York City	**45,645**	**61.3**	**52,297**	**71.4**	**38,938**	**52.6**	**45,807**	**63.8**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	9,599	58.7	N/A	N/A	7,826	49.7
Kings	N/A	N/A	16,633	71.6	N/A	N/A	14,074	62.3
New York	N/A	N/A	6,770	69.6	N/A	N/A	6,169	63.2
Queens	N/A	N/A	15,687	80.2	N/A	N/A	14,852	75.9
Richmond	N/A	N/A	3,608	82.5	N/A	N/A	2,886	69.6
Rest of State	**96,497**	**72.4**	**102,502**	**78.9**	**88,214**	**64.7**	**100,954**	**75.4**
Albany	2,240	70.1	2,303	74.8	2,039	64.2	2,403	76.0
Allegany	344	66.4	416	76.2	341	58.9	393	76.3
Broome	1,644	71.6	1,789	80.9	1,447	63.0	1,705	73.2
Cattaraugus	744	65.8	781	74.2	616	54.5	802	70.5
Cayuga	595	69.4	619	77.6	487	60.2	635	71.8
Chautauqua	1,025	64.3	1,095	69.9	996	58.5	1,128	71.2
Chemung	566	61.5	600	67.8	451	49.6	619	67.9
Chenango	363	56.1	449	73.1	384	55.7	433	66.7
Clinton	580	64.0	648	72.0	597	61.5	700	73.1
Columbia	433	64.2	393	66.4	382	56.6	505	73.6
Cortland	322	61.1	425	81.3	275	48.2	354	67.4
Delaware	299	65.9	303	66.6	224	44.3	313	67.8
Dutchess	2,696	73.6	2,832	80.1	2,195	61.8	2,631	72.7
Erie	6,629	65.5	7,218	72.9	6,408	60.9	7,243	71.3
Essex	207	63.5	226	77.4	219	60.0	230	69.7
Franklin	420	69.1	478	75.8	420	60.6	471	75.4
Fulton	465	66.6	462	71.2	502	67.9	534	77.1
Genesee	511	70.2	532	81.9	488	65.5	575	78.0
Greene	372	67.4	402	70.7	324	53.5	403	70.2
Hamilton	42	82.4	38	90.5	28	73.7	46	85.2
Herkimer	566	72.1	616	80.8	573	66.2	578	74.1
Jefferson	947	68.0	955	71.3	828	58.9	1,001	71.9
Lewis	233	69.4	240	72.1	230	59.6	255	72.4
Livingston	468	70.1	547	80.9	519	72.7	527	76.9
Madison	627	73.4	646	75.1	553	62.4	628	73.2
Monroe	5,717	64.4	6,204	73.4	5,559	60.6	6,272	71.2
Montgomery	366	63.7	354	65.2	292	50.4	400	68.6
Nassau	13,792	84.8	14,430	89.6	12,532	76.4	14,066	85.6
Niagara	1,858	76.0	1,927	80.1	1,697	67.0	1,867	76.0
Oneida	1,882	69.3	2,007	79.4	1,644	59.1	1,855	68.2
Onondaga	3,615	63.0	4,017	72.7	3,569	60.9	3,952	68.0
Ontario	1,025	76.6	996	78.4	890	65.4	1,064	77.3
Orange	3,493	70.9	3,622	75.6	2,994	59.2	3,618	72.7
Orleans	361	67.7	398	75.1	345	59.6	359	67.2
Oswego	1,026	60.2	1,192	72.2	1,115	60.5	1,247	72.6
Otsego	434	65.7	410	71.4	333	51.0	474	70.2
Putnam	1,088	81.7	1,098	85.8	931	70.0	1,078	80.8
Rensselaer	1,133	65.5	1,266	74.6	917	51.9	1,137	66.0
Rockland	2,324	74.5	2,541	81.3	2,094	66.5	2,418	77.1
St. Lawrence	773	69.4	897	80.6	721	59.7	846	76.3
Saratoga	2,078	77.5	2,242	82.1	2,000	69.9	2,247	80.8
Schenectady	1,177	65.8	1,207	72.1	1,086	57.0	1,212	65.2
Schoharie	280	71.1	296	79.8	255	68.2	275	66.4
Schuyler	99	58.9	93	62.0	97	59.5	121	73.3
Seneca	210	65.6	243	73.6	186	49.6	212	63.3
Steuben	860	65.6	834	69.2	712	53.3	872	67.4
Suffolk	15,618	77.5	16,591	83.3	14,205	69.7	16,108	80.3
Sullivan	529	65.9	599	77.7	556	63.0	594	73.8
Tioga	414	68.7	445	75.0	346	58.2	454	74.2
Tompkins	651	73.2	664	79.5	599	62.1	662	73.2
Ulster	1,477	71.8	1,499	75.6	1,225	56.9	1,564	74.8
Warren	600	78.2	627	80.5	583	68.8	621	80.1
Washington	508	65.3	563	77.3	506	64.1	588	76.8
Wayne	863	71.8	962	80.9	843	63.1	870	70.7
Westchester	8,565	77.3	8,883	80.7	7,498	68.6	8,380	75.8
Wyoming	235	58.8	246	66.5	217	51.7	278	69.5
Yates	108	56.0	136	72.0	141	57.8	131	65.8

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools – Grade 7 & 8,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	Mathematics Grade 7				Mathematics Grade 8			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**120,552**	**55.7**	**141,588**	**66.6**	**198,093**	**40.4**	**126,631**	**59.0**
New York City	**33,017**	**43.9**	**41,278**	**56.0**	**65,724**	**22.7**	**34,303**	**45.9**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	6,990	43.3	N/A	N/A	5,321	31.9
Kings	N/A	N/A	12,837	54.6	N/A	N/A	10,718	45.6
New York	N/A	N/A	5,749	56.1	N/A	N/A	4,728	45.6
Queens	N/A	N/A	12,946	66.1	N/A	N/A	11,172	56.6
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,756	64.2	N/A	N/A	2,364	54.2
Rest of State	**87,535**	**62.0**	**100,310**	**72.2**	**132,369**	**49.2**	**92,328**	**65.9**
Albany	1,983	61.1	2,241	69.9	3,004	53.4	2,081	65.2
Allegany	319	54.3	411	67.7	695	37.1	337	58.2
Broome	1,432	58.5	1,636	71.4	2,669	49.7	1,628	65.4
Cattaraugus	661	57.4	740	64.2	1,384	43.6	691	62.5
Cayuga	533	59.8	583	72.2	1,065	46.7	543	62.1
Chautauqua	1,004	59.3	1,177	67.9	1,929	48.0	1,082	64.1
Chemung	537	55.4	620	67.0	1,018	41.1	626	64.3
Chenango	437	58.6	495	68.4	805	41.0	416	56.5
Clinton	562	51.1	704	69.5	1,060	45.9	658	60.0
Columbia	355	51.5	412	57.1	771	43.1	349	49.3
Cortland	323	53.1	356	57.7	623	46.2	379	63.1
Delaware	258	44.9	313	58.8	547	44.8	286	52.1
Dutchess	2,420	62.7	2,588	71.1	3,548	43.9	2,418	62.5
Erie	6,375	57.4	7,515	67.4	10,574	49.6	6,765	63.5
Essex	170	50.0	279	73.6	441	53.1	220	63.6
Franklin	335	49.7	449	63.4	729	39.9	370	53.5
Fulton	398	54.7	531	67.3	735	42.0	430	59.2
Genesee	519	65.9	586	75.5	774	47.7	511	65.5
Greene	329	51.3	419	67.9	597	45.1	330	52.8
Hamilton	25	52.1	17	54.8	57	64.9	32	61.5
Herkimer	478	56.8	637	68.9	969	42.9	466	56.1
Jefferson	871	59.8	967	68.8	1,385	46.3	884	62.3
Lewis	239	65.5	286	73.3	419	43.2	228	61.6
Livingston	540	67.4	554	75.7	819	48.8	570	71.8
Madison	641	67.4	767	83.1	980	51.5	619	65.9
Monroe	5,417	53.8	6,024	64.3	9,163	49.5	5,627	57.4
Montgomery	298	48.6	364	59.1	604	42.9	339	55.9
Nassau	12,199	73.9	13,669	82.7	14,577	56.8	12,906	78.1
Niagara	1,625	61.6	1,916	73.9	2,784	43.2	1,696	64.3
Oneida	1,702	58.3	1,958	68.9	2,852	47.3	1,759	60.9
Onondaga	3,479	57.4	3,949	66.8	5,748	45.5	3,622	59.7
Ontario	1,020	67.2	1,086	78.6	1,519	52.6	1,173	76.8
Orange	2,971	56.5	3,510	68.6	4,570	43.0	3,182	60.7
Orleans	363	57.7	418	71.1	650	39.4	366	58.6
Oswego	1,041	54.3	1,244	65.3	2,004	39.0	1,159	61.0
Otsego	408	54.2	440	63.4	802	54.9	426	56.7
Putnam	1,003	72.8	1,082	80.9	1,222	61.9	1,062	76.6
Rensselaer	973	55.8	1,115	60.7	1,806	49.0	897	51.8
Rockland	2,162	64.8	2,386	74.4	2,991	51.3	2,193	65.6
St. Lawrence	793	58.0	898	68.0	1,513	43.8	765	57.2
Saratoga	2,072	71.6	2,365	81.3	2,702	58.1	2,178	75.4
Schenectady	1,041	55.1	1,232	62.4	1,652	51.2	1,081	57.8
Schoharie	236	55.9	258	68.3	441	47.6	258	58.2
Schuyler	60	33.7	107	64.5	186	31.7	76	40.9
Seneca	258	64.3	295	77.8	403	46.7	258	65.0
Steuben	742	52.6	926	67.6	1,469	44.6	786	57.0
Suffolk	13,661	67.6	16,002	78.4	17,141	50.6	14,708	73.1
Sullivan	462	52.0	574	62.5	766	31.2	498	57.3
Tioga	412	56.1	472	76.4	768	44.7	485	66.3
Tompkins	620	66.0	689	70.7	1,069	62.0	625	65.1
Ulster	1,160	50.9	1,407	65.0	2,179	42.4	1,253	55.2
Warren	618	68.9	669	76.8	867	53.7	643	71.9
Washington	409	52.0	564	67.8	872	42.1	470	60.2
Wayne	869	65.0	994	74.2	1,490	44.4	867	64.0
Westchester	7,300	65.2	7,975	73.1	9,255	51.8	7,607	68.3
Wyoming	264	58.9	285	68.0	466	47.6	262	59.8
Yates	153	58.4	154	64.2	241	59.3	182	69.2

Education

Student Performance in Science – Public Schools – Grades 4 & 8,
number tested and percent at or above Level 3

Definition:

In New York State science assessments are currently given in grades 4 and 8. In the 2003/04 school year, the grade 4 science test based on the new standards was administered for the first time. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades K-4 in science. The grade 8 science test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2000/01. Data on this test were collected for the first time in 2001/02, the second year of testing. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades 5-8 in scientific inquiry, living environment, and physical setting. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Significance:

Assessments are offered in science at the elementary and middle levels. Science is currently the third indicator used for determining accountability. The assessments are based on State learning standards for these content areas and grade levels. Scaled scores for these assessments are converted to four performance levels:

- **Level 1:** Not Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance does not demonstrate an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 2:** Partially Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates a partial understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 3:** Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 4:** Meeting Learning Standards with Distinction. Student performance demonstrates a thorough understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.

Students are considered to be proficient if they are achieving at a level 3 or 4.

Findings:

- This is the first year science data have been added to the Kids' Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC). The provision of science data for the 2005/06 and 2006/07 school year is for informational purposes only.

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:
September 2008, September 2008

NYS Statistics:

(Science Grade 4)	
Median:	92.1
Minimum:	65.2
Maximum:	97.6
Standard Deviation:	6.0
(Science Grade 8)	
Median:	80.3
Minimum:	25.0
Maximum:	92.3
Standard Deviation:	11.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance in Science – Public Schools – Grade 4 & 8,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	Science Grade 4				Science Grade 8			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**172,689**	**86.3**	**168,384**	**85.3**	**123,417**	**63.5**	**123,712**	**64.7**
New York City	**53,092**	**74.2**	**51,705**	**73.1**	**28,046**	**39.5**	**29,538**	**41.8**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	10,381	65.2	N/A	N/A	3,960	25.0
Kings	N/A	N/A	16,417	74.0	N/A	N/A	9,553	42.3
New York	N/A	N/A	6,300	67.5	N/A	N/A	4,030	42.6
Queens	N/A	N/A	15,161	79.7	N/A	N/A	9,605	51.7
Richmond	N/A	N/A	3,446	80.3	N/A	N/A	2,390	57.1
Rest of State	**119,597**	**93.0**	**116,679**	**92.1**	**95,371**	**77.3**	**94,174**	**78.1**
Albany	2,733	90.0	2,716	91.2	2,456	79.4	2,464	79.5
Allegany	521	95.2	482	91.8	492	80.5	476	83.1
Broome	2,122	96.0	1,956	93.2	2,108	86.4	2,030	82.9
Cattaraugus	983	92.8	957	92.2	948	79.5	859	80.6
Cayuga	683	91.2	686	90.9	672	75.5	600	77.6
Chautauqua	1,359	87.8	1,296	89.3	1,358	78.5	1,293	80.6
Chemung	761	87.7	731	84.0	661	67.0	711	73.8
Chenango	564	92.3	572	89.0	548	78.3	559	78.6
Clinton	825	94.1	776	93.6	807	79.8	837	80.3
Columbia	528	92.1	569	91.2	529	76.5	508	75.9
Cortland	495	94.6	477	91.7	487	77.8	479	80.1
Delaware	415	92.0	399	91.5	448	80.0	432	79.9
Dutchess	3,232	93.6	3,229	92.3	2,667	75.5	2,925	78.3
Erie	8,598	87.4	8,391	87.4	7,833	69.9	7,434	75.9
Essex	280	98.6	304	95.6	268	83.0	272	82.4
Franklin	564	91.6	492	93.4	464	74.4	472	70.3
Fulton	588	88.7	586	91.0	631	81.4	580	81.9
Genesee	619	92.8	603	91.4	674	82.4	614	84.1
Greene	507	92.7	471	92.4	457	79.3	466	78.6
Hamilton	38	100.0	40	97.6	39	83.0	48	92.3
Herkimer	706	94.4	692	93.5	683	79.6	634	76.7
Jefferson	1,271	94.1	1,274	94.4	1,067	82.5	1,029	80.5
Lewis	315	94.6	304	95.3	311	89.1	300	83.1
Livingston	620	91.9	584	90.4	594	83.8	635	85.2
Madison	824	95.4	798	92.1	751	81.7	774	83.5
Monroe	7,470	91.3	7,460	89.1	5,664	71.8	5,626	68.6
Montgomery	471	87.1	489	90.6	462	73.3	458	76.7
Nassau	15,574	97.6	15,087	97.2	9,672	79.4	9,590	80.7
Niagara	2,293	96.1	2,104	94.6	2,058	85.6	1,964	82.6
Oneida	2,347	93.5	2,364	90.5	2,166	82.0	2,176	82.9
Onondaga	4,833	88.9	4,649	86.7	4,344	74.0	4,198	74.2
Ontario	1,204	94.7	1,188	93.5	1,078	82.0	1,186	84.8
Orange	4,333	91.0	4,363	90.5	3,331	72.3	3,509	74.4
Orleans	484	93.1	465	93.8	503	76.3	486	80.2
Oswego	1,499	90.9	1,364	90.2	1,590	81.2	1,526	81.7
Otsego	529	94.1	594	94.7	594	84.4	600	83.6
Putnam	1,224	97.3	1,210	96.5	892	90.4	726	86.4
Rensselaer	1,543	93.0	1,520	92.5	1,366	78.5	1,279	76.5
Rockland	2,832	92.3	2,930	90.8	2,154	78.2	2,233	78.8
St. Lawrence	1,025	95.3	969	93.4	890	75.9	855	74.9
Saratoga	2,558	95.2	2,454	95.5	2,355	89.9	2,389	88.5
Schenectady	1,459	88.7	1,421	86.9	1,382	74.7	1,387	74.9
Schoharie	346	93.3	372	92.5	372	81.6	364	84.5
Schuyler	137	89.0	139	93.9	123	74.6	146	78.5
Seneca	319	94.7	312	94.3	325	80.7	319	83.5
Steuben	1,096	93.1	1,076	91.8	1,035	81.4	939	79.4
Suffolk	18,724	94.3	18,138	93.5	12,834	80.0	12,686	81.4
Sullivan	677	90.6	683	89.4	584	73.4	565	72.5
Tioga	552	93.9	537	92.7	567	82.7	610	84.4
Tompkins	748	92.9	763	93.3	902	85.1	813	84.6
Ulster	1,829	93.9	1,746	93.5	1,466	77.4	1,483	76.1
Warren	734	94.8	734	95.8	717	84.0	713	85.1
Washington	658	93.2	637	92.9	662	81.2	568	81.3
Wayne	1,101	93.7	1,018	89.5	1,143	82.2	1,073	83.0
Westchester	10,339	93.7	10,038	92.1	5,636	67.8	5,733	68.7
Wyoming	329	92.4	292	93.0	357	85.2	324	83.3
Yates	179	90.9	178	89.9	194	81.2	219	83.6

Education

Student Performance in Social Studies – Public Schools – Grades 5 & 8,
number tested and percent at or above Level 3

Definition:

In New York State social studies assessments are currently give in grades 5 and 8. The grade 5 social studies test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2001/02. Data on this test were collected for the first time in that year. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades K-4 in New York State history, United States history, world history, geography, economics, civics, citizenship, and government. The grade 8 social studies test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2000/01. Data on this test were collected for the first time in 2001/02, the second year of testing. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades 7-8 in United States history, geography, and economics. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Significance:

Assessments are offered in social studies at the elementary and middle levels. The assessments are based on State learning standards for these content areas and grade levels. Scaled scores for these assessments are converted to four performance levels:

- **Level 1:** Not Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance does not demonstrate an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 2:** Partially Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates a partial understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 3:** Meeting Learning Standards. Student performance demonstrates an understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.
- **Level 4:** Meeting Learning Standards with Distinction. Student performance demonstrates a thorough understanding of the content expected in the subject and grade level.

Students are considered to be proficient if they are achieving at a level 3 or 4.

Findings:

- This is the first year social studies data have been added to the Kids' Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse (KWIC). The provision of social studies data for the 2005/06 and 2006/07 school year is for informational purposes only.

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:
September 2008, September 2008

NYS Statistics:

(Social Studies Grade 5)	
Median:	85.7
Minimum:	46.4
Maximum:	100.0
Standard Deviation:	8.4
(Science Grade 8)	
Median:	65.3
Minimum:	16.5
Maximum:	82.5
Standard Deviation:	11.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance in Social Studies – Public Schools – Grade 5 & 8,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	Social Studies Grade 5				Social Studies Grade 8			
	2005/06		2006/07		2005/06		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**167,563**	**82.3**	**156,034**	**78.3**	**115,028**	**54.9**	**118,537**	**56.9**
New York City	**49,182**	**66.8**	**43,426**	**61.6**	**19,016**	**27.0**	**21,412**	**30.4**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	7,238	46.4	N/A	N/A	2,535	16.5
Kings	N/A	N/A	14,059	62.9	N/A	N/A	6,739	30.2
New York	N/A	N/A	5,294	57.2	N/A	N/A	2,866	30.0
Queens	N/A	N/A	13,734	72.4	N/A	N/A	7,574	39.6
Richmond	N/A	N/A	3,101	72.3	N/A	N/A	1,698	42.1
Rest of State	**118,381**	**91.1**	**112,608**	**87.5**	**96,012**	**69.1**	**97,125**	**70.4**
Albany	2,847	90.8	2,593	84.3	2,238	71.1	2,187	69.8
Allegany	464	88.7	453	83.6	388	64.6	402	69.7
Broome	2,070	90.9	1,971	89.4	1,678	68.8	1,635	66.6
Cattaraugus	986	89.0	916	86.7	713	59.2	715	64.5
Cayuga	763	90.5	695	87.0	588	59.5	563	65.0
Chautauqua	1,306	83.8	1,211	77.5	1,147	63.6	1,052	62.8
Chemung	770	85.2	671	76.9	555	56.0	572	59.2
Chenango	547	85.9	490	79.3	460	63.2	473	64.2
Clinton	796	88.7	777	86.9	633	60.0	647	59.9
Columbia	577	86.0	475	80.1	443	61.1	402	57.1
Cortland	496	94.1	480	91.1	372	59.7	387	65.3
Delaware	399	87.7	377	82.5	349	62.0	343	63.2
Dutchess	3,340	92.0	3,153	89.5	2,624	68.4	2,599	67.3
Erie	8,431	83.5	7,757	78.5	7,088	62.9	7,072	66.9
Essex	290	91.2	272	93.2	213	62.1	228	66.1
Franklin	525	87.8	503	79.6	388	60.0	432	62.5
Fulton	595	86.7	504	78.4	506	64.5	466	65.2
Genesee	672	91.4	572	88.0	619	72.3	606	78.2
Greene	492	89.3	445	78.9	387	63.8	381	61.6
Hamilton	46	97.9	41	100.0	32	68.1	34	65.4
Herkimer	695	91.6	667	87.9	540	62.0	415	58.6
Jefferson	1,206	88.5	1,154	85.8	949	68.5	877	63.7
Lewis	303	91.3	287	88.0	261	73.3	253	68.9
Livingston	586	88.0	586	86.6	538	70.5	570	72.8
Madison	788	93.0	766	89.1	623	65.9	624	65.4
Monroe	7,796	91.3	7,248	86.3	5,903	63.7	5,970	63.0
Montgomery	486	86.2	428	78.0	371	58.2	365	61.2
Nassau	15,592	96.3	15,294	95.5	13,288	79.6	13,583	82.5
Niagara	2,249	93.3	2,157	89.5	1,960	75.2	1,753	69.3
Oneida	2,398	90.7	2,130	88.0	1,902	66.7	1,983	69.8
Onondaga	4,828	85.4	4,499	81.7	3,713	61.1	3,780	64.1
Ontario	1,232	91.3	1,082	85.1	1,090	75.2	1,167	77.2
Orange	4,404	90.1	4,068	85.4	3,065	59.5	3,315	64.0
Orleans	480	90.4	460	87.0	385	58.3	400	65.0
Oswego	1,477	88.4	1,362	82.8	1,188	60.0	1,191	63.7
Otsego	585	89.9	480	85.1	487	66.4	480	65.2
Putnam	1,248	95.0	1,170	91.3	1,040	79.9	1,083	77.9
Rensselaer	1,558	91.8	1,457	86.3	1,155	63.2	1,047	61.1
Rockland	2,762	90.0	2,749	88.3	2,335	72.7	2,512	74.9
St. Lawrence	1,018	91.5	908	88.0	885	65.6	910	68.5
Saratoga	2,518	94.6	2,482	91.3	2,224	79.5	2,273	79.0
Schenectady	1,520	87.7	1,364	82.2	1,225	65.7	1,193	64.7
Schoharie	344	88.2	307	83.7	263	55.0	288	65.8
Schuyler	140	87.5	128	83.7	74	44.9	115	61.5
Seneca	288	90.9	275	87.3	286	67.9	282	70.5
Steuben	1,161	89.7	981	82.0	909	63.8	877	63.8
Suffolk	18,710	93.3	17,517	90.4	15,256	75.2	15,268	78.3
Sullivan	690	85.8	649	84.4	479	55.1	512	59.9
Tioga	541	90.8	499	85.6	498	72.6	537	74.2
Tompkins	774	88.3	726	86.4	734	68.5	651	68.1
Ulster	1,846	90.4	1,700	85.6	1,216	54.9	1,333	59.5
Warren	702	92.5	690	88.9	699	76.7	672	75.7
Washington	692	90.5	623	87.4	595	67.0	529	68.7
Wayne	1,074	89.7	1,053	88.9	999	70.7	935	69.4
Westchester	8,749	94.4	9,861	90.1	6,955	74.6	7,682	69.4
Wyoming	361	91.2	302	82.3	331	73.2	304	70.2
Yates	168	87.0	143	74.1	170	72.0	200	76.1

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. Counts of Limited English Proficiency students include public and non-public students. The percentage of Limited English Proficiency students is determined by dividing the number of Limited English Proficiency students in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 by the total enrollment of students in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 and multiplying by 100.

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 1999/00 and in 2005/06 decreased slightly (258,746 and 249,506, respectively), however, the percentage was not substantially different from 7.6 percent in 1999/00 to 7.9 percent in 2006/07. Limited English Proficiency students are concentrated in New York City, where in 2006/07 public and non-public schools enrolled 69 percent of all identified Limited English Proficiency students in the State. However, the New York City percentage of all LEP students has decreased since 1999/00 when New York City Schools accounted for 77 percent of all LEP students. The percentage of 2006/07 (13.8%) LEP students in New York City public and non-public schools is relatively similar to 1999/00 (14.5%) percentage however the number of LEP students has decreased.

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

number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K through grade 12

	1999/00		2006/07	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**258,746**	**7.6**	**249,506**	**7.9**
New York City	**198,952**	**14.5**	**172,278**	**13.8**
Bronx	48,447	18.0	40,828	16.7
Kings	57,732	12.5	56,991	14.3
New York	39,766	18.1	26,501	13.1
Queens	50,202	14.8	43,838	14.5
Richmond	2,805	3.5	4,120	5.5
Rest of State	**59,794**	**2.9**	**77,228**	**4.0**
Albany	636	1.3	867	1.9
Allegany	23	0.3	37	0.5
Broome	649	1.8	432	1.4
Cattaraugus	53	0.3	20	0.1
Cayuga	18	0.1	17	0.2
Chautauqua	456	1.7	463	2.1
Chemung	31	0.2	30	0.2
Chenango	5	0.0	7	0.1
Clinton	80	0.5	34	0.3
Columbia	142	1.3	193	2.1
Cortland	50	0.6	12	0.2
Delaware	44	0.5	39	0.6
Dutchess	785	1.5	1,090	2.1
Erie	3,434	2.0	3,528	2.3
Essex	21	0.4	39	0.8
Franklin	10	0.1	2	0.0
Fulton	14	0.1	19	0.2
Genesee	15	0.1	91	0.9
Greene	41	0.5	47	0.6
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	34	0.3	35	0.3
Jefferson	310	1.5	257	1.3
Lewis	2	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	36	0.3	74	0.8
Madison	19	0.1	17	0.1
Monroe	4,715	3.3	4,469	3.5
Montgomery	201	2.3	177	2.2
Nassau	10,724	4.4	11,417	4.8
Niagara	301	0.7	185	0.5
Oneida	1,252	3.0	1,069	3.0
Onondaga	1,906	2.2	1,951	2.4
Ontario	186	1.0	141	0.8
Orange	6,308	8.7	9,690	12.6
Orleans	116	1.4	99	1.4
Oswego	67	0.3	55	0.2
Otsego	42	0.4	21	0.2
Putnam	189	1.1	369	2.1
Rensselaer	144	0.5	193	0.8
Rockland	4,909	8.2	12,306	20.0
St. Lawrence	16	0.1	97	0.3
Saratoga	78	0.2	399	1.6
Schenectady	335	1.4	7	0.1
Schoharie	3	0.1	0	0.0
Schuyler	3	0.1	9	0.2
Seneca	17	0.3	26	0.2
Steuben	55	0.3	69	0.4
Suffolk	8,177	3.0	14,224	5.2
Sullivan	308	2.5	506	4.3
Tioga	11	0.1	14	0.2
Tompkins	358	2.5	292	2.3
Ulster	382	1.2	464	1.6
Warren	15	0.1	14	0.1
Washington	9	0.1	27	0.3
Wayne	183	1.0	156	1.0
Westchester	11,861	6.9	11,414	6.6
Wyoming	7	0.1	8	0.2
Yates	8	0.2	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 2001, September 2008

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:	20.0
Standard Deviation:	4.5

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 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.

New York kids Count Page 100

Indicators:

Young Adult – Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated

Young Adult – Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale

Young Adult – Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average)

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes

Juvenile Delinquents – Offenses Designated as Felonies

Citizenship Indicators Section – UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Recent New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) quality reviews have shown that arrest reporting for juveniles — people aged under 16 years — varies across many jurisdictions due to widely differing local views of the definition of "juvenile arrest." In some jurisdictions, all juvenile criminal activity that requires police intervention is counted, while in others, only the cases formally sent to probation intake or family court are counted. Therefore, DCJS is actively working with the more than 550 law enforcement agencies in New York State to improve data collection and reporting systems for juvenile data. However, this KWIC addition is able to provide data on ***young adult arrests.*** The young adult arrest data are derived from the criminal history database, which contains arrest information concerning people aged 16 and over who are arrested for felonies and misdemeanors. These arrest cases are processed through the adult criminal system of prosecution, court, and corrections. The new indicators debuting in KWIC are:

Young Adult Arrests – Property Crimes – 16-21 years
Young Adult Arrests – Violent Crimes – 16-21 years
Young Adult Arrests – Drug Use/Possession/Sale – 16-21 years
Young Adult Arrests – Driving While Intoxicated – 16-21 years

The presentation of these data signifies a change from an arrest rate per 1,000 population in earlier years to a more commonly used rate per 10,000 population. Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) and Drug arrests shown on another table are not included in Violent or Property index arrests.

This edition also includes data for **juvenile delinquents**, including the number and percent of intakes along with case outcomes. In a period of juvenile justice reform, it is important for counties to be able to monitor decreased use of court dispositions and increases in case adjustments. These are the juvenile delinquent indicators included:

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes
Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes, Adjusted
Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes, Referred to Petition Immediately
Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes, Referred to Petition after Diversion Attempt
Juvenile Delinquents – Offenses Designated as Felonies

In this era of economic downturn, information about the services systems and the needs of the children involved in these systems is imperative for decision-making purposes. Data collection and timely reporting can only add to effective program management and evaluation. The Council and its members and partners look forward to bringing you, the data user the best quality data in a timely manner. We will continue to keep you updated on changes and additions to KWIC. Please e-mail nyskwic@ccf.state.ny.us and give us your e-mail address if you would like to receive these updates by e-mail. Thanks!

Citizenship

Young Adult – Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated,

number and rate per 10,000 young adults — 16-21 years

Definition:

The young adult arrest rate for driving while intoxicated (DWI) is defined as the number of arrests for driving while intoxicated per 10,000 young adults aged 16 through 21 in that county. The data shown are counts of fingerprinted arrests for drunk driving.

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.

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 young adult arrest rate for driving while intoxicated is a direct measure of law enforcement response to underage drinking and drunk driving and is an indirect measure of young adult alcohol use in the population.

Findings:

- More than half of the counties (36) in New York have shown an increase in drunk-driving arrest numbers since 2000. Statewide, there were 1,242 or 21 percent more DWI arrests in 2007 than in 2000, with a commensurate rise in the overall statewide rate of arrest per 10,000 youth (43.7 in 2007 from 37.8 in 2000).
- It is clear from the data table that problems with underage drinking, and young drinking drivers, are found throughout the entire state (legal drinking age is 21). More than 10 times as many 2007 DWI arrests occurred in the Rest of State (6,449) as in New York City (614). The proportion of this gap in arrests is larger than would be expected simply from the difference in relative population numbers: the youth population of Rest of State is only one-and-one-half the size of the New York City youth population.
- Several factors contribute to the much more numerous Rest of State arrests. City young people have more access to public transportation, and fewer of them acquire drivers licenses as a result. Rest of State youth have more access to cars, and more of them have drivers licenses, which may be obtained beginning at age 16. Youth in more rural parts of the state with no public transportation often drive further distances to reach their destinations than do New York City young people. With underage drinking present everywhere, it can be said that, collectively, the Rest of State youth are more exposed to DWI activity than New York City youth because of their many more drivers driving many more miles.

References:

Brick, John. 1996. *Facts on: Driving While Intoxicated*. Fact Sheet Number 5(2). Piscataway, NJ:Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies.

Young Adult – Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated,

number and rate per 10,000 young adults – 16-21 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**5,821**	**37.8**	**7,063**	**43.7**
New York City	**232**	**3.6**	**614**	**9.6**
Bronx	15	1.2	55	4.3
Kings	60	2.8	142	6.9
New York	60	5.8	139	14.0
Queens	72	4.3	223	13.6
Richmond	25	7.4	55	13.9
Rest of State	**5,589**	**61.9**	**6,449**	**65.9**
Albany	205	70.7	244	81.0
Allegany	53	72.3	55	77.6
Broome	92	45.5	131	64.0
Cattaraugus	60	75.8	63	80.8
Cayuga	45	67.4	34	49.8
Chautauqua	126	91.3	114	91.0
Chemung	77	101.1	57	77.5
Chenango	30	77.2	16	41.8
Clinton	48	55.6	86	104.2
Columbia	32	71.2	44	86.9
Cortland	57	85.8	63	99.8
Delaware	47	112.8	32	80.4
Dutchess	188	74.7	327	116.5
Erie	402	53.6	457	56.4
Essex	23	88.8	43	150.1
Franklin	43	99.9	46	106.7
Fulton	42	98.9	34	86.2
Genesee	56	118.9	65	132.4
Greene	37	84.9	71	153.2
Hamilton	3	89.6	3	85.5
Herkimer	58	106.1	85	176.5
Jefferson	116	106.6	97	95.6
Lewis	18	79.5	16	74.5
Livingston	52	61.0	75	92.7
Madison	63	74.8	58	66.7
Monroe	326	51.5	328	46.4
Montgomery	41	113.7	21	58.9
Nassau	375	40.7	475	45.8
Niagara	95	52.9	143	80.1
Oneida	118	60.8	131	63.6
Onondaga	207	51.3	209	46.3
Ontario	71	84.5	65	69.8
Orange	252	85.7	282	79.7
Orleans	31	85.7	24	65.4
Oswego	72	57.3	76	59.8
Otsego	79	95.1	77	93.2
Putnam	46	74.7	47	58.9
Rensselaer	106	74.2	96	65.4
Rockland	78	35.8	113	46.7
St. Lawrence	110	78.1	101	75.4
Saratoga	109	72.2	142	82.6
Schenectady	35	31.7	68	54.8
Schoharie	37	105.7	33	96.7
Schuyler	16	96.0	13	84.9
Seneca	30	128.9	17	65.0
Steuben	87	114.6	78	102.6
Suffolk	531	52.7	674	57.0
Sullivan	57	98.8	55	91.4
Tioga	30	77.2	18	44.2
Tompkins	49	23.2	62	33.3
Ulster	151	105.9	232	146.9
Warren	72	150.5	93	181.0
Washington	49	100.3	32	62.9
Wayne	70	102.6	53	68.3
Westchester	222	36.3	337	46.1
Wyoming	44	131.8	22	70.9
Yates	19	78.5	15	68.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Computerized Criminal History System

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 2008, August 2008

Notes:

- All data are subject to revision.
- The New York State total includes arrests from out-of-state or unknown counties that are not displayed separately.
- Rates are per 10,000 young adults ages 16-21 years
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	72.7
Minimum:	4.3
Maximum:	181.0
Standard Deviation:	36.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Young Adult – Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale,
number and rate per 10,000 young adults — 16-21 years

Definition:

The young adult arrest rate is based on the number of arrests for the use, possession or sale of drugs (public narcotic intoxication), per 10,000 young adults ages 16-21 years.

Significance:

Regular use of controlled substances is strongly related to health, mental health, educational attainment and other social problems for young adults.

Note:

Community indicators are not direct measures of the population's behavior, but are instead measures of the performance of community service systems that generate them. Indicator data produced by public service or social control agencies are affected by policy shifts, resource fluctuations. degrees 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 young adults drug arrests is a direct measure of the law enforcement response to young adults and drug use and an indirect measure of young adult drug use in the population.

Young Adult – Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale,

number and rate per 10,000 young adults – 16-21 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**42,773**	**277.4**	**34,827**	**215.4**
New York City	**35,097**	**548.9**	**25,847**	**405.1**
Bronx	8,976	736.9	7,647	592.5
Kings	10,042	473.5	7,849	381.2
New York	8,900	865.8	5,341	537.2
Queens	5,558	329.5	4,115	250.8
Richmond	1,621	477.0	895	226.0
Rest of State	**7,676**	**85.1**	**8,980**	**91.7**
Albany	389	134.2	349	115.9
Allegany	15	20.5	34	48.0
Broome	232	114.6	169	82.5
Cattaraugus	23	29.1	48	61.6
Cayuga	27	40.5	35	51.3
Chautauqua	57	41.3	95	75.8
Chemung	65	85.4	41	55.8
Chenango	14	36.0	11	28.7
Clinton	43	49.8	43	52.1
Columbia	57	126.9	39	77.0
Cortland	23	34.6	35	55.5
Delaware	16	38.4	18	45.2
Dutchess	175	69.6	129	46.0
Erie	1,090	145.3	1,471	181.6
Essex	8	30.9	26	90.8
Franklin	16	37.2	34	78.8
Fulton	11	25.9	18	45.7
Genesee	31	65.8	29	59.1
Greene	16	36.7	38	82.0
Hamilton	3	89.6	1	28.5
Herkimer	16	29.3	21	43.6
Jefferson	51	46.9	46	45.4
Lewis	0	0.0	13	60.5
Livingston	30	35.2	18	22.2
Madison	22	26.1	24	27.6
Monroe	787	124.4	598	84.5
Montgomery	31	86.0	27	75.7
Nassau	564	61.2	799	77.0
Niagara	119	66.3	178	99.7
Oneida	107	55.1	159	77.2
Onondaga	446	110.6	434	96.2
Ontario	67	79.8	42	45.1
Orange	391	133.0	380	107.4
Orleans	11	30.4	35	95.4
Oswego	13	10.3	50	39.3
Otsego	21	25.3	25	30.2
Putnam	57	92.5	60	75.2
Rensselaer	120	84.0	87	59.2
Rockland	117	53.7	174	71.9
St. Lawrence	38	27.0	53	39.5
Saratoga	57	37.8	77	44.8
Schenectady	120	108.6	112	90.3
Schoharie	11	31.4	6	17.6
Schuyler	5	30.0	6	39.2
Seneca	6	25.8	16	61.2
Steuben	28	36.9	42	55.2
Suffolk	1,219	121.0	1,569	132.6
Sullivan	82	142.1	72	119.7
Tioga	4	10.3	14	34.4
Tompkins	47	22.3	39	21.0
Ulster	113	79.2	146	92.5
Warren	28	58.5	38	73.9
Washington	16	32.8	23	45.2
Wayne	37	54.3	44	56.7
Westchester	572	93.4	858	117.5
Wyoming	8	24.0	22	70.9
Yates	3	12.4	9	40.9

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Computerized Criminal History System

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 2008, August 2008

Notes:

- All data are subject to revision.
- The New York State total includes arrests from out-of-state or unknown counties that are not displayed separately.
- Rates are per 10,000 young adults ages 16-21 years
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	61.4
Minimum:	17.6
Maximum:	592.5
Standard Deviation:	104.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Young Adult — Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes,
number and rate per 10,000 young adults — 16-21 years

Definition:

Index crimes form the traditional quick view of crimes as established by the FBI more than 75 years ago. They are classified as the most serious offenses, and are the crimes referred to in newspaper headlines that accompany the annual release of national data, usually in terms of such as, 'crime is up' or 'crime dips by 5 percent.' Violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property index crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. A distinction is made between violent and property crimes because their arrest trends generally differ.

A young adult arrest is recorded in the jurisdiction where the arrest occurs (which may not be the jurisdiction that the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is counted.

Some people try to relate arrest numbers with crime numbers of the same type. The results can be very misleading, for the following reasons:

- many persons who commit crimes are never arrested;
- a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, such as when the arrest of a burglar reveals that he is responsible for a number of burglaries over a period of months; and
- more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident, such as when one burglary is committed by a pair of people working as a team.

The young adult arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported arrests for violent and property index crimes of young adults aged 16-21 years old by an estimate of the population of young people of the same age group in that county.

Significance:

Arrests of young adults aged 16-21 years are handled by the adult criminal court system in New York State.

Findings:

- Arrests of young adults aged 16-21 years for both violent index and property index crimes showed decreases in 2007 from 2000 levels. Of the total of violent and property index arrests, 37.7 percent in 2007 were for violent index crimes, whereas in 2000 the proportion was 39.6 percent.
- Not only the counts of arrests but also the rates of arrest in the young adult population decreased between 2000 and 2007. The number of arrests decreased by 5.6 percent overall, and showed a 9.8 decrease in violent index crime arrests. Due in part to population growth, the combined rate of arrest for violent and property index crimes dropped by almost 10 percent (274.2 per 10,000 in 2000, 246.9 per 10,000 in 2007).

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Computerized Criminal History System

Population Source:
Woods and Poole Economics Inc. — population estimates

Date Compiled:
August 2008, August 2008

Notes:
- All data are subject to revision.
- The New York State total includes arrests from out-of-state or unknown counties that are not displayed separately.
- Rates are per 10,000 young adults ages 16-21 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Property Crimes

Median:	172.3
Minimum:	72.7
Maximum:	316.7
Standard Deviation:	64.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

Violent Crimes

Median:	38.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	196.8
Standard Deviation:	38.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Young Adult — Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes,

number and rate per 10,000 young adults — 16-21 years

	Property				Violent			
	2000		2007		2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**25,540**	**165.6**	**24,835**	**153.6**	**16,730**	**108.5**	**15,089**	**93.3**
New York City	**8,341**	**130.5**	**8,429**	**132.1**	**11,525**	**180.3**	**10,075**	**157.9**
Bronx	1,336	109.7	1,072	83.1	2,687	220.6	2,540	196.8
Kings	2,369	111.7	2,009	97.6	3,909	184.3	3,258	158.3
New York	2,633	256.2	3,149	316.7	2,139	208.1	1,765	177.5
Queens	1,574	93.3	1,759	107.2	2,416	143.2	2,161	131.7
Richmond	429	126.2	440	111.1	374	110.1	351	88.6
Rest of State	**17,199**	**190.6**	**16,406**	**167.6**	**5,205**	**57.7**	**5,014**	**51.2**
Albany	806	278.0	665	220.8	189	65.2	227	75.4
Allegany	95	129.6	68	96.0	21	28.6	14	19.8
Broome	567	280.2	589	287.6	106	52.4	93	45.4
Cattaraugus	141	178.2	196	251.4	28	35.4	28	35.9
Cayuga	165	247.2	140	205.2	28	42.0	25	36.7
Chautauqua	241	174.7	220	175.6	54	39.1	50	39.9
Chemung	226	296.8	224	304.7	42	55.2	36	49.0
Chenango	104	267.6	108	282.1	15	38.6	4	10.4
Clinton	169	195.7	182	220.4	28	32.4	28	33.9
Columbia	95	211.4	89	175.8	12	26.7	26	51.4
Cortland	127	191.1	95	150.6	25	37.6	8	12.7
Delaware	97	232.9	68	170.9	14	33.6	5	12.6
Dutchess	436	173.3	404	144.0	102	40.5	111	39.6
Erie	1,581	210.8	1,667	205.8	665	88.6	644	79.5
Essex	53	204.6	36	125.7	8	30.9	6	20.9
Franklin	79	183.6	102	236.5	24	55.8	15	34.8
Fulton	111	261.4	65	164.8	20	47.1	25	63.4
Genesee	82	174.1	98	199.6	22	46.7	15	30.5
Greene	84	192.7	65	140.3	14	32.1	10	21.6
Hamilton	4	119.4	3	85.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	134	245.1	123	255.5	23	42.1	20	41.5
Jefferson	184	169.1	293	288.9	21	19.3	38	37.5
Lewis	53	234.2	50	232.7	4	17.7	6	27.9
Livingston	120	140.8	109	134.7	15	17.6	12	14.8
Madison	133	157.8	108	124.2	10	11.9	8	9.2
Monroe	1,273	201.2	1,370	193.7	425	67.2	419	59.2
Montgomery	111	307.9	66	185.0	11	30.5	23	64.5
Nassau	1,358	147.4	1,269	122.2	561	60.9	532	51.3
Niagara	378	210.5	310	173.6	144	80.2	108	60.5
Oneida	483	248.7	575	279.2	76	39.1	87	42.2
Onondaga	1,206	299.1	1,083	240.1	412	102.2	333	73.8
Ontario	220	261.9	236	253.4	23	27.4	20	21.5
Orange	858	291.9	716	202.4	227	77.2	211	59.7
Orleans	52	143.8	50	136.3	10	27.7	19	51.8
Oswego	245	194.8	247	194.2	45	35.8	39	30.7
Otsego	139	167.3	146	176.6	34	40.9	13	15.7
Putnam	68	110.4	58	72.7	19	30.8	22	27.6
Rensselaer	212	148.4	186	126.7	65	45.5	94	64.0
Rockland	357	163.9	343	141.7	93	42.7	141	58.3
St. Lawrence	266	188.9	205	153.0	36	25.6	29	21.6
Saratoga	296	196.2	348	202.4	53	35.1	40	23.3
Schenectady	188	170.2	300	241.8	63	57.0	83	66.9
Schoharie	57	162.9	30	88.0	6	17.1	7	20.5
Schuyler	27	162.1	22	143.6	5	30.0	8	52.2
Seneca	50	214.8	64	244.6	9	38.7	7	26.8
Steuben	185	243.7	142	186.7	20	26.3	28	36.8
Suffolk	1,122	111.3	982	83.0	566	56.2	523	44.2
Sullivan	141	244.3	128	212.8	59	102.2	58	96.4
Tioga	82	210.9	63	154.9	8	20.6	10	24.6
Tompkins	150	71.1	137	73.7	31	14.7	18	9.7
Ulster	261	183.0	211	133.6	64	44.9	89	56.4
Warren	165	344.9	151	293.8	33	69.0	25	48.6
Washington	100	204.8	62	121.9	27	55.3	19	37.3
Wayne	172	252.2	116	149.5	15	22.0	28	36.1
Westchester	985	160.9	934	127.9	548	89.5	513	70.2
Wyoming	72	215.6	53	170.8	18	53.9	6	19.3
Yates	31	128.2	26	118.1	4	16.5	5	22.7

Citizenship

Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (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 1,599 youth between the ages of 10 and 19 years were hospitalized due to an assault during the years 1999-2001 for an average annual rate of 61.0 hospitalizations per 100,000. During 2004-2006, both the number and rate of such hospitalizations increased to 1,913 and 73.0, respectively.
- During 2004-2006, most (about 72%) of New York State's hospitalizations due to assault occurred among youth living in New York City. In 2004-2006, an average 132.5 per 100,000 New York City youth ages 10 through 19 years were hospitalized as a result of an assault compared to 34.3 per 100,000 youth in Rest of State. For both of these regions, the 2004-2006 rates are higher than the rates recorded in 1999-2001 (111.9 and 26.9 respectively).

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.

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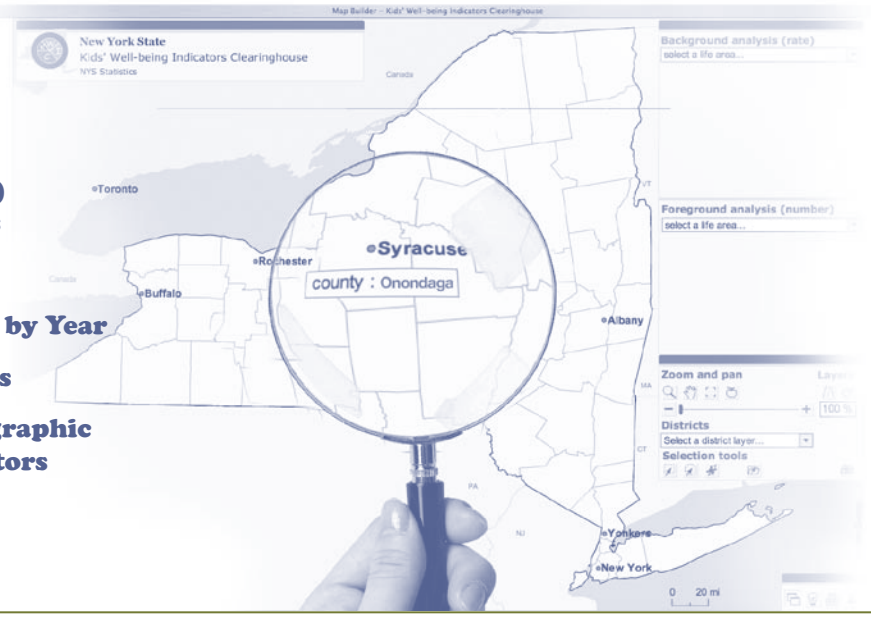


Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average),

number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years

	1999-2001		2004-2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,599**	**61.0**	**1,913**	**73.0**
New York City	**1,177**	**111.9**	**1,369**	**132.5**
Bronx	299	143.0	378	174.3
Kings	455	126.2	520	149.3
New York	147	101.7	171	125.1
Queens	234	84.8	244	91.7
Richmond	42	68.9	56	86.3
Rest of State	**422**	**26.9**	**544**	**34.3**
Albany	13	30.4	24	58.2
Allegany	1	7.3	0	3.8
Broome	4	14.7	5	18.8
Cattaraugus	2	14.6	2	13.7
Cayuga	1	8.1	2	14.8
Chautauqua	2	7.7	1	5.0
Chemung	4	30.4	2	19.1
Chenango	1	12.6	0	4.6
Clinton	1	5.5	2	14.5
Columbia	0	0.0	1	7.5
Cortland	0	0.0	1	17.5
Delaware	1	9.2	1	14.7
Dutchess	7	17.7	12	26.7
Erie	54	41.2	71	55.3
Essex	0	6.2	0	0.0
Franklin	0	4.5	1	14.8
Fulton	1	16.6	1	13.2
Genesee	1	7.2	1	7.8
Greene	1	14.7	1	19.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	6.9	1	7.7
Jefferson	1	8.1	2	12.6
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	3.1	0	3.4
Madison	0	2.8	0	2.9
Monroe	33	30.1	53	48.9
Montgomery	1	9.6	1	10.3
Nassau	68	38.8	82	44.2
Niagara	11	33.3	12	39.4
Oneida	9	27.7	10	31.8
Onondaga	33	48.0	39	57.4
Ontario	0	2.2	2	11.2
Orange	19	35.1	21	34.9
Orleans	1	19.4	1	10.5
Oswego	2	10.0	2	8.6
Otsego	2	16.1	2	20.3
Putnam	2	12.7	4	28.2
Rensselaer	4	16.2	6	28.9
Rockland	9	21.9	8	18.8
St. Lawrence	1	7.3	1	3.9
Saratoga	3	10.8	3	10.6
Schenectady	6	30.1	6	29.1
Schoharie	1	19.0	0	6.6
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	1	14.5
Steuben	1	6.7	1	9.6
Suffolk	52	26.8	75	35.9
Sullivan	5	46.4	5	46.3
Tioga	0	0.0	1	9.0
Tompkins	2	11.3	3	20.0
Ulster	5	21.6	7	27.6
Warren	1	14.7	2	22.6
Washington	1	7.4	0	3.8
Wayne	1	4.6	3	19.2
Westchester	53	44.6	60	46.5
Wyoming	0	5.3	1	17.7
Yates	0	0.0	0	8.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics — population estimates

Date Compiled:

July 2003, July 2008

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates represent the 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:	16.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	174.3
Standard Deviation:	34.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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

Definition:

Article 3 of the New York State Family Court Act, which governs juvenile delinquency matters, defines 'juvenile delinquent' as a person over seven and less than sixteen years of age, who, having committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult, is not criminally responsible for such conduct by reason of infancy, or is the defendant in an action order removed from Criminal Court to the Family Court pursuant to Article 725 of the criminal procedure law, as per Family Court Act section 301.2.

If a peace officer or police officer takes a youth between the ages of 7 and 15 into custody without a warrant for a crime, that officer may release the youth to the custody of the parent/guardian and may issue a Family Court appearance ticket to the child and the person to whose custody the youth is released. The officer may also either take the youth directly to Family Court or to a detention facility if Family Court is closed, if circumstances warrant.

The Family Court appearance ticket is a written notice directing the child and the parent/guardian to appear at the Probation Department. The Probation Department is responsible to provide intake services, including conferring with the youth, the parent, police, and the victim, and, with consent of the parties, attempting to adjust suitable cases in order to divert the matter from formal Family Court action. Intake services are intended to, without the need for formal court action, allow the youth opportunity to: make reparation/restitution to the victim and the community; and address the risks and needs underlying the offending behavior in order to reduce the risk of re-offending.

Intake services may be provided for up to 60 days, with a possible extension by the Family Court for an additional 60 days, at which time the matter must be closed. Closed cases are classified as either *Referred to petition immediately*, *Terminated with matter not pursued and not referred for petition*, *Adjusted*, or *Terminated without adjustment and referred for petition*.

The rate for juvenile delinquency closed intakes is calculated by dividing the total number of juvenile delinquent youth ages 10 to 15 years with a closed case divided by the population estimate of all youth ages 10 to 15 years of age in the general population and this is multiplied by 1,000.

Significance:

The juvenile delinquency intake rate is the official indicator of the juvenile delinquency complaints that are provided intake services by the Probation Department and closed within the 120 day statutory limit. The juvenile delinquency intake rate in any particular county is dependent upon many factors including but not limited to community standards, philosophy of law enforcement, philosophy of the probation department, and availability of alternatives to filing a juvenile delinquency complaint, such as effective prevention services.

The juvenile delinquency intake rate provides a statewide picture, and an ability to compare and contrast via a standardized means, the rate of juvenile delinquency complaints being closed in each of New York State's 58 counties and statewide.

Notes:

The juvenile delinquency intake rate excludes the population of juvenile delinquent youth 7 to 9 years of age as fewer juvenile delinquency complaints are filed for youth in this lower age category.

The annual county level population estimates used to calculate the juvenile delinquency intake rate are obtained from Woods and Poole. Specifically, using the population estimates from Woods and Poole, the juvenile delinquency intake rate is calculated using a per 1,000 age 10 to 15 residents.

Findings:

- Statewide, the rate of juvenile delinquent intakes for youth 10 to 15 years old was 16.2 per 1,000. The rate was similar for New York City and Rest of State (16.2 and 16.1 respectively).

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

	2004		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**24,498**	**15.1**	**25,603**	**16.2**
New York City	**8,810**	**13.4**	**10,559**	**16.2**
Bronx	2,122	15.3	2,443	17.8
Kings	2,799	12.7	3,259	15.0
New York	1,384	16.0	1,723	20.4
Queens	1,999	11.7	2,533	14.8
Richmond	506	12.2	601	14.5
Rest of State	**15,688**	**16.4**	**15,044**	**16.1**
Albany	729	31.8	730	33.1
Allegany	82	20.1	72	19.1
Broome	413	26.0	500	33.0
Cattaraugus	200	28.1	215	32.5
Cayuga	164	23.9	174	27.2
Chautauqua	333	29.1	305	28.2
Chemung	195	26.5	190	27.1
Chenango	125	26.6	89	20.3
Clinton	116	17.9	49	8.2
Columbia	108	19.9	123	24.0
Cortland	100	25.9	68	19.0
Delaware	132	35.6	44	13.0
Dutchess	318	12.4	263	10.6
Erie	653	8.3	1,187	15.6
Essex	61	20.7	80	29.0
Franklin	111	27.8	124	33.3
Fulton	63	13.7	20	4.5
Genesee	83	15.8	51	10.3
Greene	86	22.0	111	29.6
Hamilton	0	0.0	4	11.5
Herkimer	131	24.8	91	17.9
Jefferson	257	27.9	280	31.1
Lewis	54	22.4	29	12.8
Livingston	75	15.0	127	27.1
Madison	79	13.9	78	14.5
Monroe	1,009	15.3	1,095	17.6
Montgomery	127	31.6	143	36.9
Nassau	1,037	8.9	851	7.4
Niagara	419	22.7	317	18.0
Oneida	543	28.1	435	23.9
Onondaga	1,507	37.4	1,266	32.7
Ontario	233	26.0	176	20.2
Orange	613	17.0	691	19.5
Orleans	97	25.2	121	34.6
Oswego	248	21.8	177	16.5
Otsego	43	9.3	39	9.1
Putnam	89	9.6	91	9.9
Rensselaer	264	21.0	208	17.1
Rockland	283	10.2	173	6.2
St. Lawrence	227	25.6	166	19.8
Saratoga	351	19.8	235	13.3
Schenectady	360	28.8	514	42.3
Schoharie	49	19.6	39	16.2
Schuyler	43	26.9	23	15.0
Seneca	114	39.9	65	24.2
Steuben	177	20.1	162	19.4
Suffolk	1,032	7.7	1,074	8.1
Sullivan	242	38.2	173	29.3
Tioga	92	19.5	74	17.0
Tompkins	90	14.4	103	17.3
Ulster	135	9.0	195	13.5
Warren	109	20.3	94	18.5
Washington	167	31.4	154	30.7
Wayne	208	23.3	233	27.7
Westchester	1,033	12.7	890	10.9
Wyoming	41	11.8	32	10.0
Yates	38	17.8	31	14.9

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Data Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives — DPCA-30

Population Source:
Woods and Poole Economics Inc. — population estimates

Date Compiled:
January 2007, January 2008

NYS Statistics:

Median:	18.0
Minimum:	4.5
Maximum:	42.3
Standard Deviation:	8.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes,

number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

Definition:

Juvenile Delinquency Intake Outcomes are the case closing designations as reported by New York State's 58 counties, including New York City, in the monthly DPCA DP30 data. There are four ways in which case closings can be classified:

Adjusted This is a case in which the satisfactory resolution of the complaint was derived without Family Court intervention. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as adjusted divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.

Referred to petition immediately This is a case where the adjustment process was not commenced and the case was excluded from any opportunity for adjustment and referred for petition. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as referred to petition immediately divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.

Referred for petition after diversion attempt This is a case in which the resolution of the complaint did not occur because, after the commencement of adjustment services, the potential petitioner wished to file a formal petition, or the adjustment process was incomplete or unsuccessful. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as terminated without adjustment and referred for petition divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.

Terminated with matter not pursued and not referred for petition This is a case in which a potential petitioner failed to pursue the complaint or withdrew the complaint, before commencement of adjustment attempts or during such attempts. This is not included as an indicator in KWIC.

Significance:

Juvenile delinquency intake outcomes are the official indicators of monthly and annual case closing designations in each of the state's 58 counties and statewide. Higher adjusted outcomes are an indication that youth are receiving the necessary intake services and that issues are being resolved by the Probation Department, reducing the need to bring the matter to Family Court. Like other data, the juvenile delinquency intake outcomes data from any particular county are dependent upon many factors including but not limited to community standards, philosophy of law enforcement, philosophy of the Probation Department, and the availability of appropriate interventions to address the presenting risk and needs.

Findings:

Statewide, the percent of intake cases in 2006 that were closed as *adjusted* was 32.4 percent — a slight decline from 34.2 percent in 2005. A decline was also seen in New York City (22.3 in 2005 to 20.7 in 2006) and Rest of State (42.9 to 40.7).

Statewide, 7.4 percent of intake cases in 2006 were *referred to court after a diversion attempt*, similar to 2005 (7.5%). New York City saw a decline in such cases (3.8% in 2006 from 5.2% in 2005) while Rest of State saw an increase (9.2% in 2005 to 9.9% in 2006).

Statewide, 58.9 percent of intake cases in 2006 were *referred to court immediately*, up slightly from 57.5 percent in 2005. This trend was also observed for New York City and Rest of State.

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes – Adjusted,

number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**7,946**	**32.4**	**8,308**	**32.4**
New York City	**1,603**	**18.2**	**2,181**	**20.7**
Bronx	321	15.1	523	21.4
Kings	655	23.4	703	21.6
New York	220	15.9	273	15.8
Queens	311	15.6	564	22.3
Richmond	96	19.0	118	19.6
Rest of State	**6,343**	**40.4**	**6,127**	**40.7**
Albany	346	47.5	347	47.5
Allegany	50	61.0	48	66.7
Broome	185	44.8	142	28.4
Cattaraugus	88	44.0	123	57.2
Cayuga	74	45.1	73	42.0
Chautauqua	140	42.0	152	49.8
Chemung	17	8.7	31	16.3
Chenango	76	60.8	54	60.7
Clinton	59	50.9	18	36.7
Columbia	62	57.4	50	40.7
Cortland	40	40.0	23	33.8
Delaware	56	42.4	27	61.4
Dutchess	102	32.1	119	45.2
Erie	207	31.7	658	55.4
Essex	15	24.6	26	32.5
Franklin	63	56.8	57	46.0
Fulton	31	49.2	10	50.0
Genesee	21	25.3	18	35.3
Greene	39	45.3	55	49.5
Hamilton	0	N/A	2	50.0
Herkimer	59	45.0	46	50.5
Jefferson	84	32.7	111	39.6
Lewis	25	46.3	13	44.8
Livingston	24	32.0	52	40.9
Madison	46	58.2	60	76.9
Monroe	403	39.9	398	36.3
Montgomery	50	39.4	37	25.9
Nassau	433	41.8	292	34.3
Niagara	114	27.2	114	36.0
Oneida	290	53.4	179	41.1
Onondaga	585	38.8	617	48.7
Ontario	114	48.9	93	52.8
Orange	221	36.1	241	34.9
Orleans	37	38.1	46	38.0
Oswego	93	37.5	90	50.8
Otsego	35	81.4	30	76.9
Putnam	20	22.5	33	36.3
Rensselaer	66	25.0	54	26.0
Rockland	89	31.4	59	34.1
St. Lawrence	180	79.3	125	75.3
Saratoga	129	36.8	91	38.7
Schenectady	237	65.8	170	33.1
Schoharie	26	53.1	10	25.6
Schuyler	14	32.6	11	47.8
Seneca	25	21.9	19	29.2
Steuben	92	52.0	75	46.3
Suffolk	349	33.8	282	26.3
Sullivan	106	43.8	63	36.4
Tioga	48	52.2	31	41.9
Tompkins	38	42.2	49	47.6
Ulster	24	17.8	35	17.9
Warren	53	48.6	22	23.4
Washington	75	44.9	49	31.8
Wayne	91	43.8	91	39.1
Westchester	366	35.4	385	43.3
Wyoming	19	46.3	11	34.4
Yates	12	31.6	10	32.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Data Source:

NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Population Source:

NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Date Compiled:

October, 2007, October 2007

NYS Statistics:

Median:	38.9
Minimum:	15.8
Maximum:	76.9
Standard Deviation:	14.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes – Referred for Court Petition Immediately,
number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**14,093**	**57.5**	**15,087**	**58.9**
New York City	**6,579**	**74.7**	**7,968**	**75.5**
Bronx	1,732	81.6	1,805	73.9
Kings	1,716	61.3	2,458	75.4
New York	1,146	82.8	1,415	82.1
Queens	1,610	80.5	1,874	74.0
Richmond	375	74.1	416	69.2
Rest of State	**7,514**	**47.9**	**7,119**	**47.3**
Albany	297	40.7	292	40.0
Allegany	22	26.8	16	22.2
Broome	208	50.4	316	63.2
Cattaraugus	103	51.5	79	36.7
Cayuga	64	39.0	77	44.3
Chautauqua	159	47.7	117	38.4
Chemung	178	91.3	158	83.2
Chenango	41	32.8	30	33.7
Clinton	46	39.7	15	30.6
Columbia	35	32.4	53	43.1
Cortland	55	55.0	42	61.8
Delaware	50	37.9	8	18.2
Dutchess	158	49.7	115	43.7
Erie	363	55.6	316	26.6
Essex	39	63.9	34	42.5
Franklin	33	29.7	59	47.6
Fulton	29	46.0	8	40.0
Genesee	54	65.1	23	45.1
Greene	45	52.3	41	36.9
Hamilton	0	N/A	1	25.0
Herkimer	49	37.4	40	44.0
Jefferson	171	66.5	164	58.6
Lewis	28	51.9	16	55.2
Livingston	51	68.0	67	52.8
Madison	30	38.0	0	0.0
Monroe	492	48.8	605	55.3
Montgomery	69	54.3	94	65.7
Nassau	211	20.3	198	23.3
Niagara	263	62.8	166	52.4
Oneida	200	36.8	195	44.8
Onondaga	682	45.3	465	36.7
Ontario	95	40.8	75	42.6
Orange	295	48.1	353	51.1
Orleans	43	44.3	31	25.6
Oswego	118	47.6	74	41.8
Otsego	6	14.0	6	15.4
Putnam	64	71.9	51	56.0
Rensselaer	172	65.2	119	57.2
Rockland	142	50.2	99	57.2
St. Lawrence	47	20.7	40	24.1
Saratoga	192	54.7	109	46.4
Schenectady	118	32.8	313	60.9
Schoharie	13	26.5	20	51.3
Schuyler	21	48.8	11	47.8
Seneca	84	73.7	44	67.7
Steuben	76	42.9	79	48.8
Suffolk	595	57.7	760	70.8
Sullivan	108	44.6	94	54.3
Tioga	32	34.8	28	37.8
Tompkins	46	51.1	47	45.6
Ulster	109	80.7	156	80.0
Warren	45	41.3	67	71.3
Washington	82	49.1	102	66.2
Wayne	103	49.5	128	54.9
Westchester	645	62.4	462	51.9
Wyoming	17	41.5	21	65.6
Yates	21	55.3	20	64.5

Sources of Data:

Agency Source
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Data Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Population Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Date Compiled:
October, 2008, October, 2008

NYS Statistics:

Median:	48.3
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	83.2
Standard Deviation:	17.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes – Referred for Court Petition After Diversion Attempt, number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	2,044	8.3	1,893	7.4
New York City	535	6.1	398	3.8
Bronx	54	2.5	111	4.5
Kings	351	12.5	90	2.8
New York	18	1.3	35	2.0
Queens	77	3.9	95	3.8
Richmond	35	6.9	67	11.1
Rest of State	1,509	9.6	1,495	9.9
Albany	84	11.5	90	12.3
Allegany	9	11.0	5	6.9
Broome	20	4.8	42	8.4
Cattaraugus	9	4.5	13	6.0
Cayuga	25	15.2	16	9.2
Chautauqua	13	3.9	20	6.6
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chenango	7	5.6	3	3.4
Clinton	10	8.6	15	30.6
Columbia	11	10.2	19	15.4
Cortland	5	5.0	2	2.9
Delaware	20	15.2	9	20.5
Dutchess	57	17.9	24	9.1
Erie	72	11.0	175	14.7
Essex	1	1.6	5	6.3
Franklin	12	10.8	6	4.8
Fulton	1	1.6	2	10.0
Genesee	8	9.6	9	17.6
Greene	2	2.3	15	13.5
Hamilton	0	N/A	1	25.0
Herkimer	19	14.5	0	0.0
Jefferson	2	0.8	3	1.1
Lewis	1	1.9	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	1	0.8
Madison	0	0.0	4	5.1
Monroe	98	9.7	92	8.4
Montgomery	3	2.4	8	5.6
Nassau	392	37.8	358	42.1
Niagara	28	6.7	26	8.2
Oneida	18	3.3	27	6.2
Onondaga	240	15.9	184	14.5
Ontario	16	6.9	8	4.5
Orange	96	15.7	91	13.2
Orleans	8	8.2	16	13.2
Oswego	35	14.1	13	7.3
Otsego	2	4.7	1	2.6
Putnam	3	3.4	4	4.4
Rensselaer	19	7.2	30	14.4
Rockland	23	8.1	13	7.5
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	23	6.6	24	10.2
Schenectady	2	0.6	10	1.9
Schoharie	7	14.3	7	17.9
Schuyler	6	14.0	1	4.3
Seneca	0	0.0	1	1.5
Steuben	5	2.8	2	1.2
Suffolk	20	1.9	32	3.0
Sullivan	24	9.9	14	8.1
Tioga	12	13.0	15	20.3
Tompkins	5	5.6	6	5.8
Ulster	1	0.7	2	1.0
Warren	7	6.4	4	4.3
Washington	4	2.4	1	0.6
Wayne	10	4.8	9	3.9
Westchester	12	1.2	17	1.9
Wyoming	1	2.4	0	0.0
Yates	1	2.6	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Data Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Population Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Date Compiled:
October, 2008, October, 2008

NYS Statistics:

Median:	5.9
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	42.1
Standard Deviation:	7.9

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Juvenile Delinquents — Offenses designated as felonies,

number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

Definition:

Juvenile delinquency matters include a category called designated felony acts which are acts, if done by an adult, would be one of several specific higher level offenses as delineated in Family Court Act section 302.1. A designated felony act is one of the following specified acts committed by a youth of a particular age that would be a crime, if committed by an adult:

1. Committed by a person thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years of age:
PL sect. 125.27 Murder in the first degree
PL sect. 125.25 Murder in the second degree
PL sect. 135.25 Kidnapping in the first degree
PL sect. 150.20 Arson in the first degree
PL sect. 120.10 Assault in the first degree
PL sect. 125.20 Manslaughter in the first degree
PL sect. 130.35 Rape in the first degree
PL sect. 130.50 Criminal Sexual Act in the first degree
PL sect. 130.70 Aggravated Sexual Abuse in the first degree
PL sect. 135.20 Kidnapping in the second degree — but only where the abduction involved the use or threat of use of deadly physical force
PL sect. 150.15 Arson in the second degree
PL sect. 160.15 Robbery in the first degree

2. Committed by a person thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years of age:
An attempt to commit murder in the first or second degree
An attempt to commit kidnapping in the first degree

3. Committed by a person fourteen or fifteen years of age:

PL sect.140.30 Burglary in the first degree
PL sect. 140.25 — subdivision 1 of Burglary in the second degree
PL sect. 160.10 — subdivision 2 of Robbery in the second degree
PL sect. 265.02 — subdivision 4 of Criminal Possession of a Weapon in the third degree — where such firearm is possessed on school grounds
PL sect. 265.03 Criminal Possession of a Firearm in the second degree — where such machine gun or firearm is possessed on school grounds

4. Committed by a person fourteen or fifteen years of age where there has been a prior finding by the court that the person previously committed an act of assault in the second degree, robbery in the second degree or any other designated felony act specified in (1) and (2) above, regardless of the age of the person at the commission of the prior act:
PL sect. 120.05 Assault in the second degree
PL sect. 160.10 Robbery in the second degree

5. Any other crime, other then a misdemeanor, committed by a person at least 7 but less then 16 years of age, but only where there have been two prior findings by the court that such person has committed a prior felony.

This indicator is calculated as the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases among youth 10 through 15 years of age that were classified as designated felonies divided by the total number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases. The rate does not include youth ages 7 through 9 years of age as fewer juvenile delinquency complaints are file for youth in this lower age category.

Findings:

- Less than one percent of juvenile delinquency cases include offenses that are designated felonies.

Juvenile Delinquents – Offenses designated as felonies,
number and percent of youth ages 10-15 years

	2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**173**	**0.1**	**84**	**0.1**
New York City	**125**	**0.2**	**43**	**0.1**
Bronx	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kings	119	0.5	43	0.2
New York	5	0.1	0	0.0
Queens	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richmond	1	0.0	0	0.0
Rest of State	**48**	**0.1**	**41**	**0.0**
Albany	0	0.0	0	0.0
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0
Broome	3	0.2	2	0.1
Cattaraugus	3	0.4	2	0.3
Cayuga	4	0.6	8	1.3
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chenango	2	0.4	0	0.0
Clinton	1	0.2	1	0.2
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	3	0.8	3	0.8
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	0	0.0	0	0.0
Erie	0	0.0	0	0.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	2	5.7
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	10	2.5	1	0.3
Nassau	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	0	0.0	6	0.3
Oneida	0	0.0	0	0.0
Onondaga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ontario	0	0.0	2	0.2
Orange	2	0.1	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	0	0.0	1	0.1
Rockland	1	0.0	2	0.1
St. Lawrence	4	0.5	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	1	0.1	3	0.4
Suffolk	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sullivan	12	1.9	7	1.2
Tioga	0	0.0	1	0.2
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ulster	2	0.1	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

Data Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Population Source:
NYS Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives – DPCA-30

Date Compiled:
January 2007, January 2008

NYS Statistics:

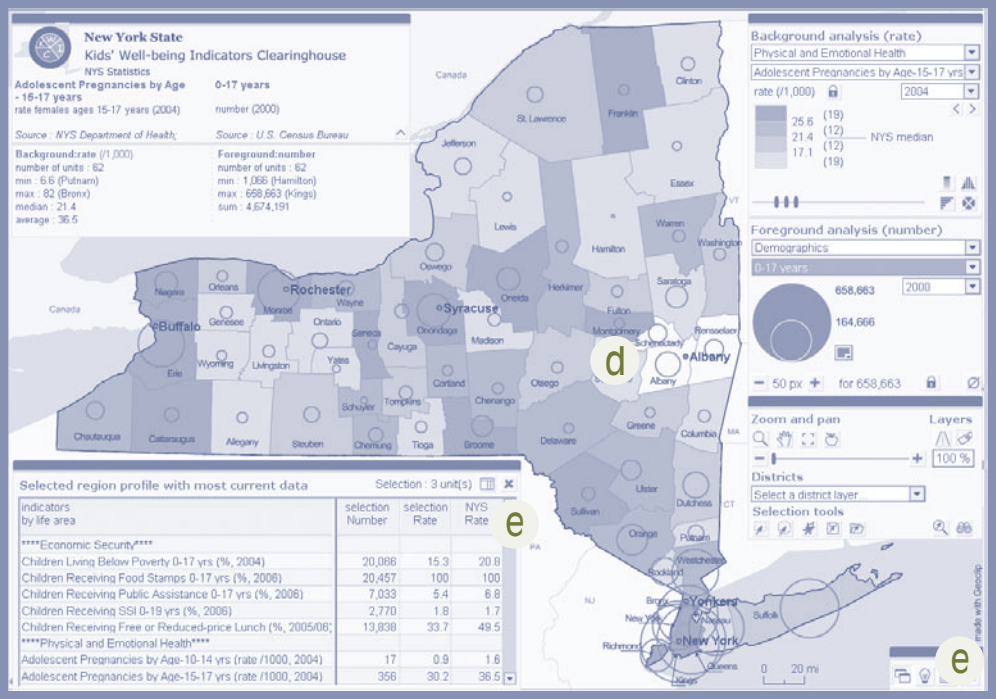
Median:	0.0
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	5.7
Standard Deviation:	0.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Use KWIC's Powerful Mapping Tool to View Data from a Different Perspective

Regional Coalition? Get aggregate data for your region on a custom map.

- View a user-created region profile by clicking multiple counties — selected data will be aggregated.
- Overlay demographic data on top of indicator data.
- Export region profile and print map. Save to your computer to use in coalition reports.



a Select indicator

b Select a foreground indicator

c View county names

d View a user-created regional profile by selecting multiple counties- selected data are aggregated

e Export region profile and print map

Map created on the NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse website. <Indicator Name(s) + year + counties included.> Accessed at http://www.nyskwic.org on February 19, 2008.

To use KWIC's mapping tool go to: www.nyskwic.org/access_data/map_select.

Click the map builder tour to see a step-by-step demonstration of all of KWIC's mapping features and you may always contact the Council on Children and Families for help with mapping or any other feature on KWIC.

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

Child Abuse and Maltreatment — 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 or their racial or ethnic background. Incidents of abuse and maltreatment most frequently occur in the victims' own home and are perpetrated by someone they know. In addition to the immediate trauma of abuse and neglect on children, the Child Welfare Information Gateway (2006) identified some of the long-term consequences for the children, families, and societies, including:

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 neglect (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.

New York City counts include investigations conducted by Administration for Children's Services borough field offices and the Office of Special Investigations.

Findings:

- Compared to 2000, the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment increased from 45,941 to 50,093 in 2007. Similarly, the total number of reports increased between 2000 and 2007 (145,125 to 154,837, respectively). The percentage of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in 2007 was higher in New York City (39.6%) than in Rest of State (28.3%). This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000 (35.1% compared to 29.8%, respectively).

References:

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Prevent Child Abuse New York. 2001. *Causes and consequences: The urgent need to prevent child abuse.* Online: www.pca-ny.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.

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

	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**45,941**	**31.7**	**50,093**	**32.4**
New York City	**19,304**	**35.1**	**22,714**	**39.6**
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**	**27,119**	**28.3**
Albany	1,229	38.0	1,204	33.3
Allegany	166	28.5	190	30.7
Broome	480	23.0	625	27.4
Cattaraugus	357	30.1	325	25.8
Cayuga	149	21.0	186	22.2
Chautauqua	680	33.2	580	30.2
Chemung	758	50.6	545	38.4
Chenango	188	26.6	289	40.4
Clinton	463	39.6	366	35.5
Columbia	302	38.4	186	23.4
Cortland	242	30.6	237	35.0
Delaware	232	34.6	207	38.5
Dutchess	783	33.9	782	31.4
Erie	2,167	27.5	2,097	26.1
Essex	93	24.3	138	28.9
Franklin	155	27.1	224	33.5
Fulton	260	32.1	228	25.1
Genesee	191	29.1	194	28.4
Greene	104	21.4	107	15.3
Hamilton	4	19.0	7	26.9
Herkimer	179	25.8	170	25.3
Jefferson	436	33.9	539	37.5
Lewis	63	27.2	100	36.5
Livingston	190	31.4	175	24.9
Madison	230	32.2	261	29.6
Monroe	1,525	29.0	1,386	24.6
Montgomery	179	31.6	138	17.4
Nassau	1,425	27.4	1,514	25.6
Niagara	415	19.3	491	21.6
Oneida	826	32.8	988	34.3
Onondaga	1,376	32.6	1,383	32.4
Ontario	336	32.2	317	26.2
Orange	698	27.3	664	24.5
Orleans	96	18.3	165	28.7
Oswego	498	31.5	448	26.8
Otsego	221	37.6	97	18.2
Putnam	96	24.9	130	29.5
Rensselaer	313	18.4	343	17.5
Rockland	234	19.7	239	19.6
St. Lawrence	349	28.7	326	23.1
Saratoga	423	26.8	455	29.1
Schenectady	554	29.5	705	28.3
Schoharie	79	19.8	106	25.4
Schuyler	93	34.1	90	39.1
Seneca	167	32.1	150	27.8
Steuben	383	27.7	358	26.0
Suffolk	2,856	33.3	2,653	30.0
Sullivan	237	26.2	339	30.7
Tioga	261	41.0	146	28.2
Tompkins	244	32.8	154	19.6
Ulster	331	19.7	431	23.9
Warren	184	27.4	223	28.5
Washington	198	24.9	430	42.4
Wayne	278	28.4	274	26.4
Westchester	1,259	29.8	1,757	32.9
Wyoming	142	34.2	96	27.9
Yates	66	24.9	140	37.0

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, September 2008

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 terms neglect and maltreatment 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 at Section 412 of the Social Services Law.
- The state total is greater than the sum of the counties since not all investigations are conducted by county Department of Social Services.
- New York City counts include investigations conducted by Administration for Children's Services borough field offices and the Office of Special Investigations.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:
(NYC not included)

Median:	28.2
Minimum:	15.3
Maximum:	42.4
Standard Deviation:	6.1

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 represents 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.

Significance:

Children may suffer from child abuse and maltreatment regardless of their socioeconomic status, race or 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 neglect, 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 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.

New York City counts include investigations conducted by Administration for Children's Services Borough Field Offices and the Office of Special Investigations.

Findings:

- While the rate of child abuse and maltreatment in 2007 in New York State increased across the state from the rate in 2000, the rate increased more dramatically in New York City (from 13.1 to 16.6 per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years) than in Rest of State (13.6 to 15.8 per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years). The rate of child abuse and maltreatment was lower in Rest of State in 2007 than in New York City (15.5 compared to 16.6 per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years). This represents a marked reversal of the pattern for 2000 (13.6 compared to 13.1 per 1,000 children).
- In 2007, the number of unique children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment was 76,014. 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 0-17 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**63,075**	**13.4**	**76,014**	**16.2**
New York City	**25,458**	**13.1**	**33,454**	**16.6**
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**	**42,286**	**15.8**
Albany	1,466	22.1	1,516	23.7
Allegany	246	20.2	292	27.8
Broome	699	15.2	1,066	24.9
Cattaraugus	527	24.0	531	27.3
Cayuga	237	11.5	306	16.8
Chautauqua	894	26.1	970	31.7
Chemung	994	44.8	834	41.1
Chenango	274	20.4	452	38.7
Clinton	592	32.3	615	37.3
Columbia	413	27.2	299	21.3
Cortland	336	29.2	396	37.3
Delaware	287	25.9	340	35.8
Dutchess	1,106	15.7	1,120	15.9
Erie	3,167	13.7	3,468	15.9
Essex	119	13.4	199	25.8
Franklin	231	19.8	345	34.0
Fulton	352	25.7	339	27.8
Genesee	267	17.0	318	22.6
Greene	155	14.0	156	15.0
Hamilton	5	4.7	7	7.6
Herkimer	277	17.7	297	21.3
Jefferson	690	23.3	922	32.3
Lewis	90	12.0	198	31.9
Livingston	218	14.5	255	18.8
Madison	352	20.3	413	27.5
Monroe	2,372	12.6	2,144	12.0
Montgomery	244	20.1	193	17.0
Nassau	1,895	5.8	2,386	7.2
Niagara	582	10.7	729	14.5
Oneida	1,164	20.7	1,481	29.1
Onondaga	2,180	18.5	2,277	20.4
Ontario	492	19.3	478	19.7
Orange	1,028	10.4	1,090	10.5
Orleans	142	12.3	295	28.0
Oswego	801	24.5	800	27.3
Otsego	307	22.0	172	14.7
Putnam	124	4.9	197	7.5
Rensselaer	487	13.2	524	15.1
Rockland	398	5.0	362	4.3
St. Lawrence	458	17.5	506	21.5
Saratoga	606	12.1	713	13.9
Schenectady	746	20.9	1,049	30.8
Schoharie	121	16.0	183	26.9
Schuyler	140	28.7	152	34.9
Seneca	225	27.2	211	28.3
Steuben	522	20.3	568	24.2
Suffolk	4,047	10.9	4,285	11.0
Sullivan	369	20.0	485	28.6
Tioga	380	27.1	227	18.4
Tompkins	316	17.3	276	16.8
Ulster	497	11.9	729	18.5
Warren	237	15.6	346	24.8
Washington	273	18.2	616	45.0
Wayne	401	15.6	460	19.2
Westchester	1,691	7.3	2,499	10.3
Wyoming	204	19.5	165	18.8
Yates	103	15.7	224	36.5

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, September 2008

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.
- The terms neglect and maltreatment 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 at Section 412 of the Social Services Law.
- Numbers include children in households and institutional settings.
- The state total is greater than the sum of the counties since not all investigations are conducted by county Department of Social Services.
- New York City counts include investigations conducted by Administration for Children's Services borough field offices and the Office of Special Investigations.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:
(NYC not included)

Median:	22.6
Minimum:	4.3
Maximum:	45.0
Standard Deviation:	9.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care,
number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-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, 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.

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 lead 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 2007, the foster care rate in New York State was 4.9 per 1,000 children birth through 21 years of age. This reflects a 35 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 2007, was 7.4 children per 1,000 while in Rest of State it was only 3.1 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.

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.

Foster Care – Children and Youth in Care,

number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**42,966**	**7.5**	**28,574**	**4.9**
New York City	**30,522**	**12.9**	**18,207**	**7.4**
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	**12,444**	**3.7**	**10,367**	**3.1**
Albany	582	6.6	308	3.8
Allegany	96	5.3	90	6.1
Broome	351	5.8	358	6.4
Cattaraugus	113	4.2	76	3.1
Cayuga	129	5.2	80	3.5
Chautauqua	186	4.3	128	3.3
Chemung	206	7.6	185	7.3
Chenango	61	3.9	52	3.6
Clinton	72	2.9	110	5.1
Columbia	107	6.1	171	9.6
Cortland	99	5.9	104	7.4
Delaware	40	2.9	63	5.1
Dutchess	282	3.2	312	3.5
Erie	1,687	6.0	1,065	3.9
Essex	18	1.7	21	2.1
Franklin	88	6.1	74	5.6
Fulton	83	5.2	65	4.3
Genesee	95	5.1	51	2.9
Greene	75	5.3	114	8.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	2	1.7
Herkimer	105	5.5	115	6.6
Jefferson	166	4.5	131	3.7
Lewis	31	3.5	23	2.9
Livingston	36	1.7	71	3.9
Madison	111	4.7	77	3.7
Monroe	1,104	4.8	886	3.9
Montgomery	64	4.5	50	3.6
Nassau	571	1.5	477	1.2
Niagara	240	3.6	149	2.4
Oneida	383	5.6	520	8.1
Onondaga	502	3.5	430	3.0
Ontario	52	1.7	65	2.1
Orange	492	4.2	476	3.8
Orleans	32	2.3	22	1.7
Oswego	220	5.3	175	4.7
Otsego	93	4.6	51	3.1
Putnam	24	0.8	30	0.9
Rensselaer	195	4.2	168	3.8
Rockland	205	2.2	88	0.9
St. Lawrence	112	3.0	93	3.0
Saratoga	122	2.0	82	1.3
Schenectady	327	7.6	293	6.9
Schoharie	69	6.9	43	4.7
Schuyler	16	2.7	9	1.7
Seneca	42	4.4	22	2.4
Steuben	163	5.4	107	3.7
Suffolk	1,032	2.4	770	1.6
Sullivan	83	3.8	67	3.2
Tioga	56	3.5	36	2.4
Tompkins	121	3.3	107	4.2
Ulster	205	4.0	178	3.6
Warren	67	3.7	72	4.1
Washington	60	3.3	56	3.2
Wayne	79	2.7	44	1.5
Westchester	799	3.0	865	3.0
Wyoming	56	4.5	43	3.9
Yates	30	3.7	33	4.3

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, August 2008

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:

(NYS not included)

Median:	3.6
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	9.6
Standard Deviation:	1.9

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 18 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. 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.

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).

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 slightly in New York State between 2000 and 2007. There was a decline in New York City where the rate of admissions fell by 0.2. Among counties outside New York City, the rate of admissions remained the same between 2000 and 2007.

References:

Chipungu, S.S. and T.B. Bent-Goodley. 2004. *Meeting the challenges of contemporary foster care.* In: S. Bass (Ed.), Children, Families, and Foster Care. Pp. 75-93. From The Future of Children, a publication of the David and Lucile Packard Foundation.

Green, R., A. Sommers and M. Cohen. 2005. *Medicaid spending on children in foster children.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

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.

Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care,

number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**16,722**	**3.0**	**13,478**	**2.9**
New York City	**9,197**	**3.9**	**7,413**	**3.7**
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	**7,525**	**2.3**	**6,065**	**2.3**
Albany	368	4.2	197	3.1
Allegany	58	3.2	35	3.3
Broome	180	3.0	167	3.9
Cattaraugus	80	3.0	46	2.4
Cayuga	79	3.2	45	2.5
Chautauqua	126	2.9	78	2.6
Chemung	175	6.5	118	5.8
Chenango	47	3.0	39	3.3
Clinton	33	1.3	76	4.6
Columbia	91	5.2	119	8.5
Cortland	78	4.6	65	6.1
Delaware	25	1.8	42	4.4
Dutchess	157	1.8	136	1.9
Erie	744	2.7	510	2.3
Essex	22	2.1	14	1.8
Franklin	51	3.5	47	4.6
Fulton	49	3.1	44	3.6
Genesee	60	3.2	34	2.4
Greene	62	4.4	71	6.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	54	2.8	52	3.7
Jefferson	143	3.9	97	3.4
Lewis	20	2.3	14	2.3
Livingston	33	1.5	44	3.3
Madison	102	4.3	68	4.5
Monroe	763	3.3	491	2.8
Montgomery	55	3.9	52	4.6
Nassau	194	0.5	384	1.2
Niagara	158	2.4	82	1.6
Oneida	244	3.6	340	6.7
Onondaga	383	2.6	227	2.0
Ontario	53	1.7	55	2.3
Orange	292	2.5	225	2.2
Orleans	41	3.0	41	3.9
Oswego	148	3.6	96	3.3
Otsego	51	2.5	41	3.5
Putnam	14	0.5	22	0.8
Rensselaer	148	3.2	92	2.7
Rockland	89	1.0	45	0.5
St. Lawrence	69	1.9	51	2.2
Saratoga	96	1.6	69	1.3
Schenectady	189	4.4	262	7.7
Schoharie	47	4.7	22	3.2
Schuyler	16	2.7	6	1.4
Seneca	28	2.9	12	1.6
Steuben	131	4.3	53	2.3
Suffolk	587	1.4	446	1.2
Sullivan	80	3.7	46	2.7
Tioga	54	3.3	22	1.8
Tompkins	67	1.8	71	4.3
Ulster	123	2.4	73	1.9
Warren	56	3.1	35	2.5
Washington	35	1.9	65	4.8
Wayne	56	1.9	34	1.4
Westchester	357	1.3	382	1.6
Wyoming	41	3.3	22	2.5
Yates	18	2.2	20	3.3

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:

September 2006, August 2008

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 of children admitted to foster care reflect the number of children admitted per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-17 years.
- 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:

(NYC not included)

Median:	2.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	8.5
Standard Deviation:	1.7

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, and "other". The rate of children discharged from foster care is calculated by dividing the number of children discharged in a given calendar year (including those in Trial Discharge) 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.

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, 16,186 children and youth — or 33.7 percent of all children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year — were discharged from foster care in 2007.
- The number of children discharged in 2007 was lower than the number discharged in 2000 and the percentage is also trending downward as well.

References:

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

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care,

number and percent of children/youth in foster care

	2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	21,150	36.1	16,186	33.7
New York City	13,202	33.1	8,933	29.8
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	7,253	40.2
Albany	436	47.4	238	46.4
Allegany	54	38.3	39	27.3
Broome	235	42.6	188	31.8
Cattaraugus	77	43.5	71	52.2
Cayuga	74	39.6	59	43.1
Chautauqua	105	39.8	95	39.6
Chemung	142	45.8	125	38.2
Chenango	41	43.2	43	47.8
Clinton	29	33.0	45	28.3
Columbia	73	44.5	127	41.2
Cortland	82	47.4	78	37.0
Delaware	30	44.1	53	46.5
Dutchess	206	46.5	160	33.2
Erie	944	39.6	650	35.0
Essex	28	63.6	15	39.5
Franklin	45	34.6	109	66.1
Fulton	50	38.2	44	43.1
Genesee	42	32.8	55	57.9
Greene	69	53.1	81	43.3
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	61	39.1	51	28.2
Jefferson	118	44.4	107	45.2
Lewis	22	45.8	8	27.6
Livingston	38	55.9	36	32.4
Madison	88	47.6	58	38.4
Monroe	786	45.2	660	41.2
Montgomery	38	38.4	54	55.1
Nassau	256	33.9	345	39.8
Niagara	198	48.9	139	48.6
Oneida	263	44.9	275	34.1
Onondaga	392	48.5	255	35.4
Ontario	57	53.8	91	70.5
Orange	278	39.4	295	38.5
Orleans	35	56.5	51	81.0
Oswego	158	43.8	154	50.3
Otsego	44	33.9	43	43.0
Putnam	12	42.9	24	40.0
Rensselaer	159	46.9	153	50.8
Rockland	108	38.4	65	39.9
St. Lawrence	94	47.0	132	68.4
Saratoga	92	44.7	87	53.7
Schenectady	231	44.1	242	45.3
Schoharie	38	37.6	23	34.3
Schuyler	10	41.7	2	20.0
Seneca	32	45.7	19	48.7
Steuben	108	43.2	76	41.1
Suffolk	567	39.2	627	43.7
Sullivan	99	55.9	58	47.9
Tioga	53	52.0	21	32.8
Tompkins	67	39.9	65	35.5
Ulster	127	41.0	113	36.6
Warren	53	45.7	59	41.3
Washington	23	31.5	62	58.5
Wayne	58	46.8	59	63.4
Westchester	358	34.0	398	29.4
Wyoming	54	51.9	41	51.9
Yates	11	29.0	8	16.0

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, August 2008

Notes:

- Percentages reflect children/youth discharged from foster care at any time during the calendar year.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYS not included)

Median:	41.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	81.0
Standard Deviation:	13.4

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:

- **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:

- Statewide, in 2007, 2,116 children in foster care (5.3%) were freed for adoption. The percentage was higher in Rest of State compared to New York City (5.8% and 4.9%, respectively).
- Statewide, in 2007, 2,469 children and youth with a goal and status of free for adoption were discharged to adoption (40.2%). The percentage was higher in New York City compared to Rest of State (41.9% compared to 37.8%).

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, August 2008

Notes:

- Percentages reflect children/youth in foster care meeting the adoption milestone criteria.
- The numbers presented in Foster Care Discharges by Type — To Adoption and Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption may differ due to varying dates compiled and the percentages differ due to different denominators.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Freed for Adoption

Median:	5.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	21.7
Standard Deviation:	4.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Discharged to Adoption

Median:	37.5
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0
Standard Deviation:	22.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Children and Youth Freed or Granted Adoption,

number and percent children/youth in foster care and meeting adoption milestone criteria

	Freed for Adoption				Discharged to Adoption			
	2000		2007		2000		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**4,001**	**6.3**	**2,116**	**5.3**	**4,266**	**37.3**	**2,469**	**40.2**
New York City	**2,793**	**6.4**	**1,169**	**4.9**	**3,010**	**38.2**	**1,521**	**41.9**
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**	**947**	**5.8**	**1,256**	**35.2**	**948**	**37.8**
Albany	50	4.9	53	10.9	60	32.4	27	37.0
Allegany	7	4.6	8	6.4	17	53.1	11	47.8
Broome	38	6.5	38	7.2	34	33.3	17	20.5
Cattaraugus	11	5.8	24	17.9	11	52.4	16	57.1
Cayuga	18	8.8	13	10.0	19	55.9	17	50.0
Chautauqua	11	3.8	22	10.3	1	2.4	26	44.8
Chemung	32	9.1	26	9.1	31	56.4	24	44.4
Chenango	8	7.8	6	6.4	6	42.9	11	34.4
Clinton	6	6.1	13	8.4	4	16.0	4	16.7
Columbia	10	5.5	17	5.9	10	34.5	23	35.9
Cortland	9	5.0	0	0.0	8	42.1	9	39.1
Delaware	4	5.6	9	8.8	3	33.3	10	66.7
Dutchess	29	5.9	25	5.9	34	55.7	28	38.9
Erie	187	7.1	128	8.0	316	37.7	108	26.0
Essex	0	0.0	1	3.0	3	60.0	0	0.0
Franklin	6	4.5	0	0.0	4	30.8	3	37.5
Fulton	6	4.4	2	2.0	2	22.2	1	12.5
Genesee	6	4.4	4	5.1	9	45.0	8	61.5
Greene	11	7.7	10	5.9	8	50.0	7	25.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	0.6	14	8.8	2	25.0	5	16.1
Jefferson	35	12.3	6	2.8	19	40.4	21	67.7
Lewis	9	16.7	2	6.9	1	9.1	1	50.0
Livingston	10	13.9	7	7.0	7	50.0	7	63.6
Madison	10	5.1	4	3.0	5	35.7	2	22.2
Monroe	105	5.6	76	5.3	112	38.8	78	43.3
Montgomery	4	3.9	1	1.0	3	25.0	1	20.0
Nassau	17	2.1	26	3.3	27	30.3	27	45.8
Niagara	15	3.4	20	8.4	22	35.5	27	55.1
Oneida	42	6.6	26	3.5	56	43.4	21	21.4
Onondaga	57	6.3	56	8.5	61	38.1	67	42.9
Ontario	5	4.5	9	7.1	6	50.0	16	84.2
Orange	60	7.8	30	4.5	30	17.5	33	27.3
Orleans	6	9.0	0	0.0	4	44.4	5	100.0
Oswego	28	7.4	23	8.2	18	31.6	14	35.0
Otsego	7	5.1	3	3.4	2	10.5	4	36.4
Putnam	1	2.7	0	0.0	5	71.4	3	75.0
Rensselaer	11	3.1	16	5.9	5	12.2	13	34.2
Rockland	32	10.3	8	5.7	6	10.7	10	58.8
St. Lawrence	7	3.4	2	5.0	8	61.5	1	20.0
Saratoga	8	3.6	36	21.7	5	27.8	24	51.1
Schenectady	34	6.1	5	3.4	33	26.4	2	18.2
Schoharie	7	6.8	21	4.0	0	0.0	21	33.9
Schuyler	2	6.9	7	11.1	1	25.0	2	15.4
Seneca	4	5.3	0	0.0	8	47.1	0	0.0
Steuben	8	3.0	17	9.8	16	45.7	14	45.2
Suffolk	149	9.4	66	5.1	105	33.2	81	45.5
Sullivan	7	3.8	1	1.0	11	44.0	2	28.6
Tioga	9	8.3	8	15.1	4	19.0	8	61.5
Tompkins	3	1.6	4	2.4	13	54.2	10	71.4
Ulster	19	5.6	19	7.2	5	11.4	16	41.0
Warren	7	5.7	11	8.7	7	43.8	17	81.0
Washington	6	7.4	3	2.5	2	20.0	3	27.3
Wayne	15	10.8	1	1.1	11	39.3	5	71.4
Westchester	6	0.5	16	1.4	51	48.1	32	34.8
Wyoming	12	11.0	4	5.7	3	20.0	1	14.3
Yates	1	2.4	0	0.0	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, unless compelling circumstances exist. 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*.

The drop in suspended judgments from 2005 to 2006 can be potentially explained as an after-effect of the early 2006 Nixzmary Brown case in NYC which prompted the tightening of child welfare practices.

Findings:

- In 2007, TPR proceedings in New York City were more likely to result in a termination of parental rights compared to proceedings in the Rest of the State (67.9% vs. 49.8%, respectively).
- Approximately one of every three TPR proceedings in New York State (30.7%) were dismissed in 2007. The proportion dismissed in New York City (23.9%) was lower than in the Rest of the State (37.2%).
- In 2007, relatively few TPR proceedings in New York State resulted in the outcome of a suspended judgment (7.2%), increasing from 5.6 percent in 2006.

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, June 2008

Notes:
- Percentages reflect the respective number of TPR 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:	50.0	Median:	35.3	Median:	3.1	Median:	0.0
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	23.1	Maximum:	100.0
Standard Deviation:	24.2	Standard Deviation:	24.2	Standard Deviation:	6.3	Standard Deviation:	15.3

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		2007		2004		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**287**	**6.6**	**188**	**7.2**	**183**	**4.2**	**125**	**5.4**
New York City	**139**	**5.3**	**67**	**4.8**	**123**	**4.7**	**47**	**3.4**
Bronx	29	3.6	27	6.4	41	5.1	12	2.8
Kings	37	4.6	12	3.7	26	3.2	9	2.7
New York	59	9.4	18	5.1	30	4.8	13	3.7
Queens	10	3.0	6	2.9	21	6.3	12	5.7
Richmond	4	5.6	4	5.1	5	6.9	1	1.3
Rest of State	**148**	**8.7**	**121**	**10.0**	**60**	**3.5**	**78**	**8.5**
Albany	4	10.8	3	5.5	0	0.0	3	5.5
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	17.6
Broome	0	0.0	3	5.4	4	12.1	4	7.1
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	3	23.1	0	0.0	1	7.7
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemung	0	0.0	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	0	0.0
Cortland	5	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	0	0.0	1	3.7	3	6.1	0	0.0
Erie	1	0.4	14	5.2	20	7.3	32	12.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	2	8.7	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7
Lewis	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Livingston	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Madison	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Monroe	25	15.3	28	20.9	7	4.3	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	5	9.6	7	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	10	38.5	3	12.5	0	0.0	1	4.2
Oneida	23	30.7	9	16.7	0	0.0	2	3.7
Onondaga	4	6.5	2	3.2	6	9.7	9	14.5
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	16	24.2	5	6.3	1	1.5	3	3.8
Orleans	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2	50.0	N/A	N/A
Oswego	6	20.0	2	5.4	0	0.0	6	16.2
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	1	12.5	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Rensselaer	3	14.3	5	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	3	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	12	15.8	5	14.3	1	1.3	2	5.7
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	1	7.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suffolk	10	6.9	12	12.9	5	3.4	1	1.1
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	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	9.1
Ulster	1	4.5	3	13.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	13	14.1	6	10.2	9	9.8	1	1.7
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A

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		2007		2004		2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,660**	**61.4**	**1,666**	**58.7**	**1,205**	**27.8**	**870**	**30.7**
New York City	**1,752**	**66.4**	**943**	**67.9**	**625**	**23.7**	**332**	**23.9**
Bronx	523	65.2	301	71.2	209	26.1	83	19.6
Kings	554	69.0	232	70.7	186	23.2	75	22.9
New York	414	65.8	229	65.2	126	20.0	91	25.9
Queens	216	64.9	137	65.6	86	25.8	54	25.8
Richmond	45	62.5	44	56.4	18	25.0	29	37.2
Rest of State	**908**	**53.5**	**723**	**49.8**	**580**	**34.2**	**538**	**37.2**
Albany	20	54.1	19	34.5	13	35.1	30	54.5
Allegany	1	12.5	7	41.2	7	87.5	7	41.2
Broome	22	66.7	44	78.6	7	21.2	5	8.9
Cattaraugus	8	34.8	10	50.0	15	65.2	7	35.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	3	23.1	11	100.0	6	46.2
Chautauqua	8	50.0	12	57.1	8	50.0	9	42.9
Chemung	11	64.7	13	56.5	6	35.3	9	39.1
Chenango	16	88.9	4	66.7	0	0.0	2	33.3
Clinton	18	75.0	4	33.3	6	25.0	8	66.7
Columbia	19	70.4	19	79.2	8	29.6	5	20.8
Cortland	18	56.3	8	47.1	9	28.1	9	52.9
Delaware	11	84.6	0	0.0	2	15.4	4	100.0
Dutchess	33	67.3	21	77.8	13	26.5	5	18.5
Erie	168	61.1	126	47.2	86	31.3	95	35.6
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	4	100.0
Fulton	1	100.0	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	5	62.5	13	100.0	2	25.0
Greene	2	50.0	8	61.5	2	50.0	4	30.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	12	52.2	9	36.0	9	39.1	15	60.0
Jefferson	5	15.6	6	46.2	27	84.4	6	46.2
Lewis	1	100.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	7	100.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	13	54.2	1	50.0	7	29.2	0	0.0
Monroe	96	58.9	68	50.7	35	21.5	38	28.4
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Nassau	17	32.7	21	51.2	30	57.7	13	31.7
Niagara	11	42.3	12	50.0	5	19.2	8	33.3
Oneida	25	33.3	23	42.6	27	36.0	20	37.0
Onondaga	35	56.5	20	32.3	17	27.4	31	50.0
Ontario	6	100.0	5	35.7	0	0.0	9	64.3
Orange	28	42.4	63	79.7	21	31.8	8	10.1
Orleans	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2	50.0	N/A	N/A
Oswego	17	56.7	14	37.8	7	23.3	15	40.5
Otsego	2	33.3	4	44.4	4	66.7	5	55.6
Putnam	3	37.5	N/A	N/A	4	50.0	N/A	N/A
Rensselaer	10	47.6	13	44.8	8	38.1	11	37.9
Rockland	18	66.7	9	50.0	9	33.3	9	50.0
St. Lawrence	3	60.0	4	13.3	2	40.0	23	76.7
Saratoga	2	40.0	3	42.9	3	60.0	3	42.9
Schenectady	45	59.2	16	45.7	18	23.7	12	34.3
Schoharie	1	50.0	3	60.0	1	50.0	2	40.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Seneca	3	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	11	68.8	5	35.7	3	18.8	8	57.1
Suffolk	77	53.1	43	46.2	53	36.6	37	39.8
Sullivan	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	5	100.0	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0
Tompkins	14	50.0	6	54.5	14	50.0	3	27.3
Ulster	12	54.5	13	56.5	9	40.9	7	30.4
Warren	19	59.4	5	33.3	13	40.6	8	53.3
Washington	2	28.6	1	20.0	4	57.1	4	80.0
Wayne	7	58.3	1	100.0	5	41.7	0	0.0
Westchester	43	46.7	24	40.7	27	29.3	28	47.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	12	85.7	0	0.0	2	14.3
Yates	2	66.7	N/A	N/A	1	33.3	N/A	N/A

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:

Firearm Related Index Crimes

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

Unemployment – Resident Civilian

Community

Firearm Related Index Crimes,
number and rate per 10,000 general population

Definition:

New York State Uniform Crime Report Index crime reports include data on firearms present during the commission of murder, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Collectively, these are referred to as violent index crimes.

A crime is recorded in the jurisdiction in which it is reported to have occurred. For crime reporting program purposes, only the most serious offense in a crime incident is recorded. The firearm-related crime rate is the number of reported violent index crimes where a firearm was present divided by an estimated population and multiplied by 10,000.

Significance:

The number of violent index crimes known to police and involving firearms is a key indicator of the seriousness of crime in an area.

Findings:

- Statewide, there were 10,892 firearm-related index crimes reported to police during 2007, compared to 15,909 in 2000. This marks a 31.5 percent decrease over the course of 7 years in the number of violent index crimes in which firearms were reported to have been present.
- The statewide statistics mask the differences between firearm-related crime activity in New York City and the Rest of State in more than one way. The number of New York City firearm-related index crimes plunged by more than half during this period, while Rest of State firearm-related index crimes rose by 16.7 percent.
- New York City population rose by nearly half a million as its firearm-related index crimes were dropping, while Rest of State population was decreasing slightly as its firearm-related crime increased during the 7 years. This resulted in a significant drop in New York City firearm-related crime rates as well as numbers: the City's rate went from 14.7 firearm-related index crimes per 10,000 population in 2000 to 6.9 in 2007. Rest of State only shifted — but upward — from 4.0 firearm-related index crimes per 10,000 in 2000 to 4.7 in 2007.

New York kids Count
Page 136

Firearm Related Index Crimes,
number and rate per 10,000 general population

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**15,909**	**8.4**	**10,892**	**5.6**
New York City	**11,406**	**14.7**	**5,637**	**6.9**
Bronx	2,282	18.0	1,293	9.5
Kings	5,042	20.7	2,185	8.7
New York	1,787	11.4	878	5.4
Queens	2,053	9.9	1,177	5.2
Richmond	242	6.0	104	2.2
Rest of State	**4,503**	**4.0**	**5,255**	**4.7**
Albany	153	5.0	208	7.0
Allegany	4	0.8	6	1.2
Broome	45	2.2	33	1.7
Cattaraugus	21	2.4	25	3.2
Cayuga	4	0.5	16	2.0
Chautauqua	18	1.3	38	2.8
Chemung	24	2.5	28	3.6
Chenango	3	0.6	4	0.6
Clinton	2	0.2	4	0.5
Columbia	10	1.5	17	2.7
Cortland	1	0.2	14	2.9
Delaware	3	0.6	8	1.7
Dutchess	77	2.8	166	5.6
Erie	1,074	11.1	1,232	13.5
Essex	1	0.3	2	0.5
Franklin	2	0.4	13	2.6
Fulton	20	3.6	14	2.5
Genesee	9	1.4	6	1.0
Greene	3	0.6	5	1.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	5	0.8	8	1.3
Jefferson	11	1.0	16	1.4
Lewis	1	0.4	2	0.8
Livingston	7	1.0	7	1.1
Madison	5	0.7	3	0.4
Monroe	735	9.9	961	13.2
Montgomery	4	0.8	4	0.8
Nassau	375	2.8	397	3.0
Niagara	79	3.5	100	4.7
Oneida	118	4.9	126	5.4
Onondaga	318	6.7	380	8.3
Ontario	18	1.7	8	0.8
Orange	99	2.8	118	3.1
Orleans	1	0.2	7	1.6
Oswego	4	0.3	18	1.5
Otsego	5	0.8	6	1.0
Putnam	1	0.1	1	0.1
Rensselaer	50	3.2	84	5.4
Rockland	59	2.0	35	1.2
St. Lawrence	10	0.8	9	0.8
Saratoga	15	0.7	5	0.2
Schenectady	109	7.3	133	8.8
Schoharie	1	0.3	1	0.3
Schuyler	5	2.5	1	0.5
Seneca	2	0.6	2	0.6
Steuben	6	0.6	4	0.4
Suffolk	473	3.3	572	3.9
Sullivan	17	2.4	19	2.5
Tioga	3	0.6	5	1.0
Tompkins	6	0.6	8	0.8
Ulster	22	1.3	38	2.1
Warren	10	1.6	8	1.2
Washington	6	1.0	10	1.6
Wayne	13	1.3	10	1.1
Westchester	430	4.6	302	3.2
Wyoming	5	1.1	2	0.5
Yates	1	0.4	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Population Source:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inter-Census population estimates

Date Compiled:
August 2008, September 2008

Notes:
- Rates are per 10,000 general population.
- Police agencies whose jurisdiction covers multiple counties are included in the State and region totals but are not displayed separately.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:
(NYC not included)

Median:	1.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	13.5
Standard Deviation:	3.0

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Community

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police,
number and rate per 10,000 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 10,000.

Significance:

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 459,430 violent and property index crimes reported to the police in New York State during 2007. Approximately 17 percent of these crimes statewide involved violent index offenses.
- In 2007, 63 percent of the violent index crimes and 39 percent of property index crimes in the state were reported in New York City. This represents a decrease since 2000, when the City experienced 72 percent of the state's violent index crime and 44 percent of the state's property index crime.
- Compared to 2000, New York City's 2007 violent index crime rates decreased 37 percent (from 97.8 to 61.4 per 10,000 persons). In contrast, the Rest of State saw violent index offense rates per 10,000 persons increase 3 percent (from 25.6 to 26.4 per 10,000 persons).
- Both major parts of the state experienced declines in the numbers of reported property offenses in 2007: 30 percent fewer property index crimes were reported in New York City and 14 percent fewer property index crimes were reported in the Rest of State, compared with 2000. Rates showed a commensurate decline: 181.9 property index crimes were reported per 10,000 persons in New York City in 2007 (decline of 34 percent since 2000), and 207.9 property index crimes were reported per 10,000 persons in the Rest of State in 2007 (decline of 13% since 2000).

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Population Source:
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inter-Census population estimates

Date Compiled:
August 2008, September 2008

Notes:
- Rates are per 10,000 general population.
- All data are subject to revision.
- Police agencies whose jurisdiction covers multiple counties are included in the state and region totals but are not displayed separately.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Property Index Crimes

Median:	179.5
Minimum:	75.8
Maximum:	310.3
Standard Deviation:	62.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

NYS Statistics:

Violent Index Crimes

Median:	21.3
Minimum:	3.9
Maximum:	85.7
Standard Deviation:	15.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police,

number and rate per 10,000 persons in general population

	Property Index Crimes				Violent Index Crimes			
	2000		2007		2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**480,686**	**253.3**	**379,703**	**196.8**	**104,487**	**55.1**	**79,727**	**41.3**
New York City	**212,256**	**274.0**	**149,488**	**181.9**	**75,739**	**97.8**	**50,453**	**61.4**
Bronx	33,055	260.2	24,364	178.5	16,482	129.7	11,689	85.7
Kings	58,301	239.7	41,795	166.2	27,611	113.5	17,526	69.7
New York	63,696	405.1	45,043	279.6	15,583	99.1	10,055	62.4
Queens	50,313	243.3	32,784	145.6	14,349	69.4	9,846	43.7
Richmond	6,891	171.1	5,502	115.4	1,714	42.6	1,337	28.0
Rest of State	**268,430**	**239.0**	**230,215**	**207.9**	**28,748**	**25.6**	**29,274**	**26.4**
Albany	12,743	418.5	9,120	306.9	1,353	44.4	1,464	49.3
Allegany	821	155.7	624	124.4	143	27.1	85	16.9
Broome	5,623	276.2	5,547	284.2	420	20.6	457	23.4
Cattaraugus	1,687	191.5	1,963	248.2	194	22.0	148	18.7
Cayuga	1,724	202.3	1,674	206.9	175	20.5	171	21.1
Chautauqua	3,659	255.3	3,461	257.5	287	20.0	340	25.3
Chemung	2,590	270.7	2,382	307.5	271	28.3	224	28.9
Chenango	1,070	202.4	923	148.2	103	19.5	47	7.5
Clinton	1,176	141.4	1,794	218.1	239	28.7	221	26.9
Columbia	982	149.5	920	146.6	146	22.2	108	17.2
Cortland	1,528	305.2	1,167	241.4	105	21.0	116	24.0
Delaware	597	123.5	752	163.9	104	21.5	91	19.8
Dutchess	5,737	205.1	5,495	185.4	609	21.8	892	30.1
Erie	30,926	320.3	28,386	310.3	4,545	47.1	4,532	49.5
Essex	642	164.1	460	123.5	125	32.0	80	21.5
Franklin	815	161.1	849	167.1	205	40.5	149	29.3
Fulton	1,379	250.2	1,483	268.5	134	24.3	132	23.9
Genesee	1,549	245.6	1,353	231.9	85	13.5	87	14.9
Greene	735	145.8	962	192.7	153	30.3	176	35.3
Hamilton	116	214.3	51	99.7	7	12.9	2	3.9
Herkimer	1,239	187.5	1,014	160.9	163	24.7	176	27.9
Jefferson	1,979	172.6	2,063	180.4	157	13.7	274	24.0
Lewis	248	87.1	342	128.7	14	4.9	65	24.5
Livingston	1,464	213.2	1,500	234.5	88	12.8	61	9.5
Madison	1,267	170.8	1,306	186.3	90	12.1	67	9.6
Monroe	29,845	401.7	22,162	304.4	2,089	28.1	2,947	40.5
Montgomery	881	167.7	604	123.5	107	20.4	117	23.9
Nassau	23,592	173.3	17,630	133.5	2,389	17.6	2,327	17.6
Niagara	6,534	289.8	6,166	286.7	725	32.2	754	35.1
Oneida	5,874	245.2	6,213	266.5	577	24.1	701	30.1
Onondaga	14,444	303.6	11,445	251.4	2,001	42.1	1,815	39.9
Ontario	1,869	179.6	1,546	147.7	107	10.3	81	7.7
Orange	7,741	222.1	7,722	203.0	1,014	29.1	1,042	27.4
Orleans	632	134.6	958	223.0	57	12.1	85	19.8
Oswego	2,367	183.2	2,477	201.7	111	8.6	160	13.0
Otsego	898	142.1	1,084	173.3	134	21.2	100	16.0
Putnam	1,018	102.9	891	88.3	53	5.4	71	7.0
Rensselaer	4,400	278.6	4,044	260.5	481	30.5	495	31.9
Rockland	5,374	181.4	3,925	133.0	635	21.4	546	18.5
St. Lawrence	2,574	218.7	2,081	187.7	234	19.9	193	17.4
Saratoga	2,763	132.6	2,828	130.4	263	12.6	205	9.4
Schenectady	4,726	315.0	4,668	310.0	559	37.3	689	45.8
Schoharie	529	158.3	517	160.6	26	7.8	33	10.3
Schuyler	402	200.5	147	75.8	21	10.5	19	9.8
Seneca	658	197.6	519	149.0	31	9.3	46	13.2
Steuben	1,912	187.7	1,390	142.0	137	13.4	160	16.3
Suffolk	33,362	231.2	28,366	192.7	3,049	21.1	2,646	18.0
Sullivan	1,917	265.1	1,797	234.2	285	39.4	268	34.9
Tioga	473	86.9	498	97.5	34	6.2	35	6.9
Tompkins	2,445	240.1	2,333	231.7	113	11.1	117	11.6
Ulster	3,562	204.2	3,018	165.0	401	23.0	455	24.9
Warren	1,664	259.7	1,520	229.2	110	17.2	109	16.4
Washington	905	144.3	871	137.1	206	32.8	127	20.0
Wayne	2,030	203.8	1,620	175.1	121	12.1	162	17.5
Westchester	19,410	205.5	14,185	149.3	2,624	27.8	2,467	26.0
Wyoming	1,011	219.4	587	138.5	113	24.5	54	12.7
Yates	322	125.7	324	131.3	26	10.2	13	5.3

Community

Unemployment – Resident Civilian,

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 2007, the annual average unemployment of the New York State resident civilian labor force was approximately 432,000 or 4.5 percent. In New York City, the unemployment rate was 5.0 percent with 194,200 unemployed and the balance of state had a rate of 4.2 percent with 237,800 unemployed. The county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.3 percent in Putnam County to a high of 6.9 percent in Bronx County.

New York kids Count
Page 140

Unemployment – Resident Civilian,

number and rate per 100 persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force

	2000		2007	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**415,500**	**4.5**	**432,000**	**4.5**
New York City	**212,300**	**5.8**	**194,200**	**5.0**
Bronx	34,800	7.2	35,000	6.9
Kings	66,500	6.4	59,100	5.5
New York	43,400	5.1	39,900	4.4
Queens	56,500	5.3	49,300	4.5
Richmond	11,100	5.1	11,000	4.6
Rest of State	**203,200**	**3.7**	**237,800**	**4.2**
Albany	5,200	3.3	6,100	3.8
Allegany	1,100	4.9	1,300	5.5
Broome	3,600	3.6	4,300	4.4
Cattaraugus	1,900	4.5	2,100	5.1
Cayuga	1,600	3.9	1,800	4.4
Chautauqua	2,700	4.0	3,000	4.5
Chemung	1,800	4.3	1,900	4.6
Chenango	1,000	4.0	1,200	4.9
Clinton	1,800	4.7	2,200	5.6
Columbia	1,100	3.4	1,200	3.9
Cortland	1,000	4.3	1,200	5.2
Delaware	900	4.2	1,000	4.3
Dutchess	4,400	3.2	5,700	3.9
Erie	19,600	4.2	21,700	4.6
Essex	900	4.8	1,000	5.5
Franklin	1,300	5.7	1,300	5.5
Fulton	1,200	4.7	1,400	5.3
Genesee	1,300	3.9	1,500	4.5
Greene	1,000	4.5	1,200	4.8
Hamilton	200	5.5	100	4.7
Herkimer	1,300	4.3	1,500	4.8
Jefferson	2,600	5.9	2,600	5.3
Lewis	700	5.1	700	5.3
Livingston	1,300	4.0	1,600	4.8
Madison	1,300	3.8	1,600	4.6
Monroe	13,300	3.5	16,300	4.4
Montgomery	1,100	4.8	1,500	5.9
Nassau	22,400	3.3	25,500	3.6
Niagara	5,100	4.7	5,900	5.3
Oneida	4,300	3.9	4,700	4.3
Onondaga	8,100	3.5	9,400	4.0
Ontario	1,900	3.5	2,300	4.2
Orange	5,500	3.4	7,600	4.3
Orleans	900	4.6	1,100	5.7
Oswego	2,800	4.8	3,300	5.5
Otsego	1,300	4.2	1,400	4.5
Putnam	1,500	2.9	1,900	3.3
Rensselaer	2,900	3.6	3,500	4.2
Rockland	4,700	3.3	5,900	3.8
St. Lawrence	2,800	5.7	2,800	5.8
Saratoga	3,700	3.3	4,300	3.6
Schenectady	2,500	3.5	3,100	4.1
Schoharie	600	4.3	900	5.6
Schuyler	400	4.5	500	5.0
Seneca	700	4.1	800	4.4
Steuben	2,000	4.1	2,300	5.2
Suffolk	25,200	3.4	30,200	3.8
Sullivan	1,400	4.3	1,800	5.2
Tioga	900	3.4	1,200	4.6
Tompkins	1,700	3.3	1,900	3.4
Ulster	3,100	3.6	3,900	4.3
Warren	1,400	4.1	1,600	4.5
Washington	1,100	3.7	1,300	4.2
Wayne	1,900	3.8	2,200	4.7
Westchester	15,600	3.4	17,900	3.7
Wyoming	1,000	4.7	1,000	4.9
Yates	400	3.7	500	4.1

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:

July 2007, April 2008

Notes:

- Changes in the method of estimating substate areas caused breaks in the continuity of the data series. These breaks occurred during the following periods: December 1999 to January 2000; and December 1993 to January 1994. Because of the changes in methodology, data for the period preceding each break are not comparable to data for the period following each break. These breaks apply to estimates for all areas other than New York State, New York City, and Rest of State.
- 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 substate 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:	4.6
Minimum:	3.3
Maximum:	6.9
Standard Deviation:	0.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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 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.

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.

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 — 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 — 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 represents the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and neglect in a given year and the rate per 1,000 children and youth 0 through 17 years in the general population.

Technical Notes

Child Abuse and Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment — 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.

Child Abuse/Maltreatment Reports — 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 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.

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 2005, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was $15,735; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was $19,806.

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. Children were 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 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) though 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.

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

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.

Ethnicity — A term which represents social groups with a shared history, sense of identity, geography and cultural roots which may occur despite racial difference

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.

Technical Notes

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 Index crime reports include data on firearms present during the commission of murder, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault. Collectively, these are referred to as Violent index crimes. A crime is recorded in the jurisdiction in which it is reported to have occurred. For crime reporting program purposes, only the most serious offense in a crime incident is recorded. The firearm-related crime rate is the number of reported Violent index crimes where a firearm was present divided by an estimated population and multiplied by 10,000.

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:

> **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 18 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 through 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 children'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, and "other". The rate of children discharged from foster care is calculated by dividing the number of children discharged in a given calendar year (including those in Trial Discharge) 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 Care – 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: non-relative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes,

Relative care: relative foster homes,

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 through 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 – Parental Rights Surrendered – The surrender of parental rights is a voluntary legal agreement whereby the parent intentionally relinquishes his or her parental rights. Unlike a termination of parental rights (TPR) order, a parent voluntarily signs a surrender agreement that can be unconditional (birth parent has no rights) or conditional (e.g., the birth parent could identify adoptive parent(s) and establish visitation rights). The percentage of parental rights surrendered is calculated by dividing the number of judgments resulting in the surrender of parental rights in a calendar year by the total number of surrender of parental rights judgments considered by the court during that year.

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights Judgments – 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, unless compelling circumstances exist. 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.

Grandparents as Caregivers – Grandparents who have assumed full care of their grandchildren on a temporary or permanent live-in basis are considered grandparent caregivers. The 2000 Census introduced new questions on the long form for this category.

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.

Technical Notes

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), 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 are 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 non-family 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 non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives 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.

Indicated Report — Indicated Report refers to a type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatments 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.

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. Post-neonatal 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 post-neonatal mortality rate. Because infant, neonatal, or post-neonatal 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 post-neonatal mortality rate to fluctuate greatly from one year to another.

Juvenile Delinquent Intakes — Article 3 of the New York State Family Court Act, which governs juvenile delinquency matters, defines "juvenile delinquent" as "a person over seven and less than sixteen years of age, who, having committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult, is not criminally responsible for such conduct by reason of infancy, or is the defendant in an action order removed from Criminal Court to the Family Court pursuant to Article 725 of the criminal procedure law, as per Family Court Act section 301.2."

If a peace officer or police officer takes a youth ages 7 through 15 years old into custody without a warrant for a crime, that officer may release the youth to the custody of the parent/guardian and may issue a Family Court appearance ticket to the child and the person to whose custody the youth is released. The officer may also either take the youth directly to Family Court or to a detention facility if Family Court is closed, if circumstances warrant.

The Family Court appearance ticket is a written notice directing the child and the parent/guardian to appear at the Probation Department. The Probation Department is responsible to provide intake services, including conferring with the youth, the parent, police, and the victim, and, with consent of the parties, attempting to adjust suitable cases in order to divert the matter from formal Family Court action. Intake services are intended to, without the need for formal court action, allow the youth opportunity to: make reparation/restitution to the victim and the community; and address the risks and needs underlying the offending behavior in order to reduce the risk of re-offending.

Intake services may be provided for up to 60 days, with a possible extension by the Family Court for an additional 60 days, at which time the matter must be closed. Closed cases are classified as either 'Referred to petition immediately,' 'Terminated with matter not pursued and not referred for petition,' 'Adjusted,' or 'Terminated without adjustment and referred for petition.'

The rate for juvenile delinquency closed intakes is calculated by dividing the total number of juvenile delinquent youth ages 10 through 15 years with a closed case divided by the population estimate of all youth ages 10 through 15 years of age in the general population and this is multiplied by 1,000.

Juvenile Delinquents – Intakes by Outcomes – Juvenile delinquency intake outcomes are the case closing designations as reported by New York State's 58 counties, including New York City, in the monthly DPCA DP30 data. There are four ways in which case closings can be classified:

> **Adjusted** – This is a case in which the satisfactory resolution of the complaint was derived without Family Court intervention. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as adjusted divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.
>
> **Referred to petition immediately** – This is a case where the adjustment process was not commenced and the case was excluded from any opportunity for adjustment and referred for petition. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as referred to petition immediately divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.
>
> **Referred for petition after diversion attempt** – This is a case in which the resolution of the complaint did not occur because, after the commencement of adjustment services, the potential petitioner wished to file a formal petition, or the adjustment process was incomplete or unsuccessful. This is calculated as the number of closed juvenile delinquency intake closed cases that are classified as terminated without adjustment and referred for petition divided by the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases.
>
> **Terminated with matter not pursued and not referred for petition** – This is a case in which a potential petitioner failed to pursue the complaint or withdrew the complaint, before commencement of adjustment attempts or during such attempts. This is not included as an indicator in KWIC.

Juvenile Delinquent – Offenses Designated Felonies – Juvenile delinquency matters include a category called 'designated felony acts' which are acts, if done by an adult, would be one of several specific higher level offenses as delineated in Family Court Act section 302.1. A designated felony act is one of the following specified acts committed by a youth of a particular age that would be a crime, if committed by an adult:

1. Committed by a person thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years of age:

PL 125.27 Murder in the first degree

PL 125.25 Murder in the second degree

PL 135.25 Kidnapping in the first degree

PL 150.20 Arson in the first degree

PL 120.10 Assault in the first degree

PL 125.20 Manslaughter in the first degree

PL 130.35 Rape in the first degree

PL 130.50 Criminal sexual act in the first degree

PL 130.70 Aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree

PL 135.20 Kidnapping in the second degree – but only where the abduction involved the use or threat of use of deadly physical force

PL 150.15 Arson in the second degree

PL 160.15 Robbery in the first degree

2. Committed by a person thirteen, fourteen or fifteen years of age:

An attempt to commit murder in the first or second degree

An attempt to commit kidnapping in the first degree

3. Committed by a person fourteen or fifteen years of age:

PL 140.30 Burglary in the first degree

PL 140.25 – subdivision 1 of Burglary in the second degree

PL 160.10 – subdivision 2 of Robbery in the second degree

PL 265.02 – subdivision 4 of Criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree – where such firearm is possessed on school grounds

PL 265.03 Criminal possession of a firearm in the second degree – where such machine gun or firearm is possessed on school grounds

4. Committed by a person fourteen or fifteen years of age where there has been a prior finding by the court that the person previously committed an act of assault in the second degree, robbery in the second degree or any other designated felony act specified in (1) and (2) above, regardless of the age of the person at the commission of the prior act:

PL 120.05 Assault in the second degree

PL 160.10 Robbery in the second degree

5. Any other crime, other then a misdemeanor, committed by a person at least 7 but less then 16 years of age, but only where there have been two prior findings by the court that such person has committed a prior felony.

This indicator is calculated as the number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases among youth 10 through 15 years of age that were classified as designated felonies divided by the total number of juvenile delinquency intake closed cases. The rate does not include youth ages 7 through 9 years of age as fewer juvenile delinquency complaints are file for youth in this lower age category.

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.

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 — The hospitalizations resulting from motor vehicle crashes rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 ages 15 through 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 ages 15 through 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).

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 percent 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.

Petition — 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.

Place of Birth — Place of birth refers to the U.S. state or foreign country where a person was born. Used in determining citizenship.

Technical Notes

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.

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.

Prenatal Care — 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 10,000.

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.

Technical Notes

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.

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 (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 —

> **Chlamydia** is a bacterial infection that is spread by sexual contact with an infected person. Chlamydia is one of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Most often, Chlamydia occurs in adolescents and young adults (ages 15-24) who have new or multiple sex partners and who do not consistently use condoms or other barrier contraception.
>
> **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 Chlamydia and gonorrhea are based on the number of reported cases of each sexually transmitted disease (STD) per 100,000 population at risk (e.g. females aged 15-19 years). 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 with a sexually transmitted disease 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.

Technical Notes

Student Performance in English Language Arts (ELA) – Public Schools – New York State has instituted new higher standards for all students in English Language Arts (ELA). To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments 1998/99 school year than realigned the tests in 2005/06. In 1998/99 through 2004/05 students were assessed in grades 4 and 8 only. Since 2005/06, students are assessed in grades 3-8. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Student Performance in Mathematics – Public Schools – New York State has instituted new higher standards for all students in Mathematics. To measure students' achievements of these standards, the state adopted new assessments 1998/99 school year than realigned the tests again in 2005/06. In 1998/99 through 2004/05 students were assessed in grades 4 and 8 only. Since 2005/06, students are assessed in grades 3-8. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Student Performance in Science – Public Schools – In New York State science assessments are currently given in grades 4 and 8. In the 2003/04 school year, the grade 4 science test based on the new standards was administered for the first time. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades K-4 in science. The grade 8 science test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2000/01. Data on this test were collected for the first time in 2001/02, the second year of testing. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades 5-8 in scientific inquiry, living environment, and physical setting. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

Student Performance in Social Studies – Public Schools – In New York State social studies assessments are currently give in grades 5 and 8. The grade 5 social studies test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2001/02. Data on this test were collected for the first time in that year. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades K-4 in New York State history, United States history, world history, geography, economics, civics, citizenship, and government. The grade 8 social studies test based on the new standards was administered for the first time in 2000/01. Data on this test were collected for the first time in 2001/02, the second year of testing. This test assesses knowledge and skills gained in grades 7-8 in United States history, geography, and economics. The number reported is the number of students scoring at or above proficiency. The percent reported is the number of students meeting proficiency divided by the number of student tested, multiplied by 100.

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. Counts of Limited English Proficiency students include Public and Non-Public students. The percentage of Limited English Proficiency students is determined by dividing the number of Limited English Proficiency students in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 by the total enrollment of students in Pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 and multiplying by 100.

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.

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 – 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.

Unintentional Injuries – 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.

Young Adult – A Young Adult is a person aged 16 to 21 years old.

Young Adult – Arrests for Driving While Intoxicated – The young adult arrest rate for driving while intoxicated (DWI) is defined as the number of arrests for driving while intoxicated per 10,000 young adults aged 16 through 21 in that county. The data shown are counts of fingerprinted arrests for drunk driving.

Young Adult – Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale – The young adult arrest rate is based on the number of arrests for the use, possession or sale of drugs (public narcotic intoxication), per 10,000 young adults ages 16-21 years.

Young Adult – Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes – Index Crimes form the traditional quick view of crimes as established by the FBI more than 75 years ago. They are classified as the most serious offenses, and are the crimes referred to in newspaper headlines that accompany the annual release of national data, usually in terms of such as, 'crime is up' or 'crime dips by 5 percent.' Violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property index crimes are burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. A distinction is made between violent and property crimes because their arrest trends generally differ.

A young adult arrest is recorded in the jurisdiction where the arrest occurs (which may not be the jurisdiction that the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is counted.

Some people try to relate arrest numbers with crime numbers of the same type. The results can be very misleading, for the following reasons:

- Many persons who commit crimes are never arrested;
- a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, such as when the arrest of a burglar reveals that he is responsible for a number of burglaries over a period of months; and
- more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident, such as when one burglary is committed by a pair of people working as a team.

The young adult arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported arrests for violent and property index crimes of young adults ages 16 through 21 years old by an estimate of the population of young people of the same age group in that county.

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
www.state.ny.us

Office of Governor David A. Paterson
www.state.ny.us/governor

Council on Children and Families
www.ccf.state.ny.us

Council Member Agencies:

Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services
www.oasas.state.ny.us

Office for the Aging
www.aging.state.ny.us

Office of Children and Family Services
www.ocfs.state.ny.us

Division of Criminal Justice Services
www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us

State Education Department
www.nysed.gov

Department of Health
www.health.state.ny.us

Department of Labor
www.labor.state.ny.us

Office of Mental Health
www.omh.state.ny.us

Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities
www.omr.state.ny.us

Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives
www.dpca.state.ny.us

Commission on Quality of Care and Advocacy for Persons with Disabilities
www.cqc.state.ny.us

Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
www.otda.state.ny.us

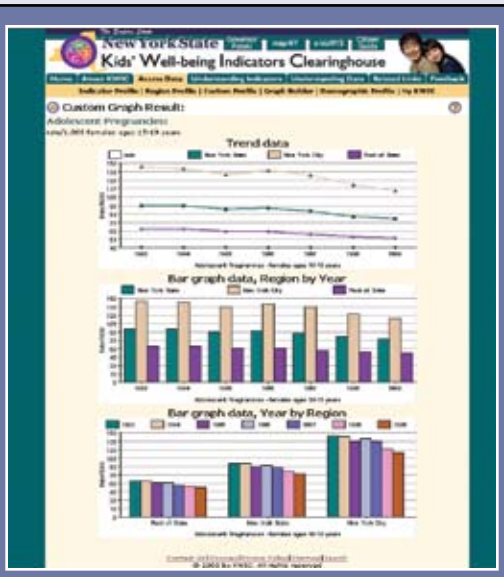
Permission to copy, disseminate or otherwise use information from this data book is granted with the appropriate acknowledgement.
The data book is also available on the Council's website at http://www.ccf.state.ny.us.

Visit KWIC

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

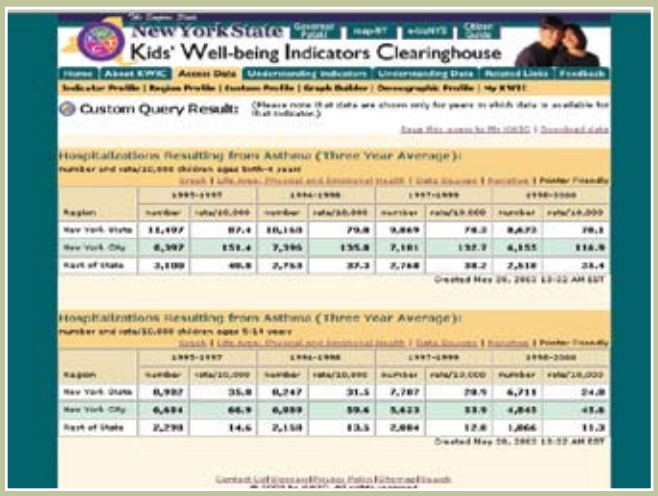
http://www.nyskwic.org

KWIC is an interactive Web tool that provides the familiar NYS Touchstones/ KIDS COUNT Indicator Profiles, Regional Profiles and *much, much, more!*

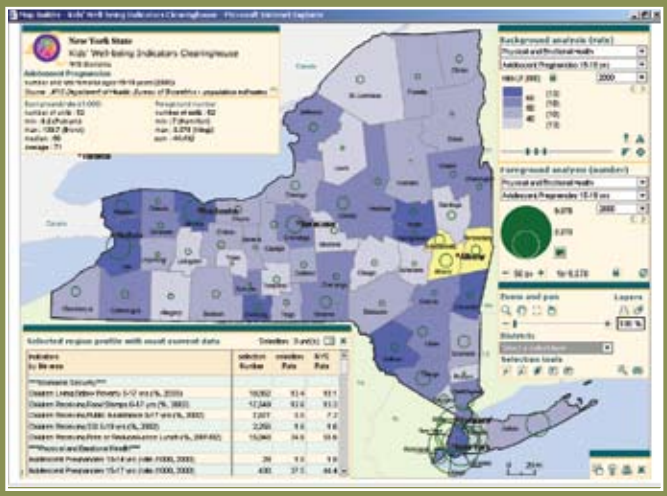


Custom Graphing

Demographic Profiles



Custom Profiles



Custom Mapping

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