New York State

Touchstones

Charting the future...working together...

KIDS COUNT 2007 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 2007 Data Book

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March 2008

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

Message from David E. Paterson
New York State Governor

STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY 12224

DAVID A. PATERSON
GOVERNOR

March 2008

Dear Friends,

I am pleased to present the New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2007 Data Book. This data resource provides information on many facets of child well-being, including the health and educational well-being of our children, as well as the economic security of their families and the overall safety of the communities in which they live. The Data Book is a valuable complement to our Children's Agenda in that it allows us to observe progress made and help guide policies and programs that move us toward a future where every child in New York has an equal opportunity to achieve the American dream.

Our Children's Agenda, which addresses issues from health care and education to video games and tobacco, targets the State's resources and energy to improve the lives of New York's children. Our agenda is based on a simple idea captured by Marian Wright Edelman who said "All children need their families, communities and leaders to ensure them a healthy and safe foundation to the early years and a chance to reach productive, self-sufficient adulthood." To this end, two pillars of the Children's Agenda are universal health insurance for children and early childhood education, including universal pre-kindergarten and full-day kindergarten throughout New York.

The Children's Cabinet plays a pivotal role in the successful implementation of this agenda. Co-chaired by senior officials of my administration and supported by staff at the Council on Children and Families, the Cabinet has been working since its formation in June of 2007 to effectuate change in these important areas. I am confident that with hard work and collaboration, we can realize a future in which every child has the opportunity to make the most of his or her potential.

Very truly yours,

David A. Paterson

DAVID A. PATERSON

www.ny.gov

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

David A. Paterson
Governor

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Deborah A. Benson
Executive Director

March 2008

Dear Friends,

For a full decade, the Council on Children and Families has had the rewarding distinction of providing the *New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Data Book* to a broad audience of program planners, policy makers and advocates. It is gratifying to see how this document has expanded during this time and how it served as the impetus for the Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) website. I am pleased that the data book and KWIC are valuable resources used at the state and local level to inform decisions regarding the circumstances and experiences of New York's children and their families.

The Council has a 30-year history of providing information that is used to help guide policies and programs, with the data book being just one example. Another recent example of such work is the convening of Commissioners to review the status of children in out-of-home placements who are residing in other states in order to identify strategies that will allow us to build an infrastructure within New York that supports these children in their communities. Our partnership with Fight Crime: Invest in Kids *New York* points to another similar effort where we have been able to work at the state and local levels to promote evidence-based alternatives to out-of-home placements that allow for reinvestment savings. As a final example, the *New York State Early Childhood Data Report: the Health and Well-being of New York's Youngest Children*, which was developed by the Council as part of its involvement in the Early Childhood Comprehensive Services Plan, will be a valuable resource for early childhood advocates and program planners.

In addition to this work, it has been a privilege to work closely with the Governor's Children's Cabinet to advance the goals of the Governor's agenda for children and to further the well-being of families in our State. The Council's involvement in the work of the Cabinet is very consistent with the role the Council has had during its tenure, serving as a neutral body to coordinate the State health, education and human services systems.

I am pleased to make available to you the *New York State Touchstones/KIDS COUNT 2007 Data Book*, which I encourage you to use in your own work to promote the well-being of New York's children.

Sincerely,

Deborah A. Benson

KWIC Feature Corner: Graph Builder

Log on to the front page of the Kids' Well-being Indicator Clearinghouse at http://nyskwic.org/. From the front page, click on the tab 'ACCESS DATA' just under the top banner. At this page, scroll down to the 'Custom Report Options,' and you'll see 'GRAPH BUILDER' as an option. The GRAPH BUILDER gives users the ability to build line graphs and bar charts for selected indicator(s), region(s) and year(s). Click through to GRAPH BUILDER and the 4 easy steps to build your own customized graphs.

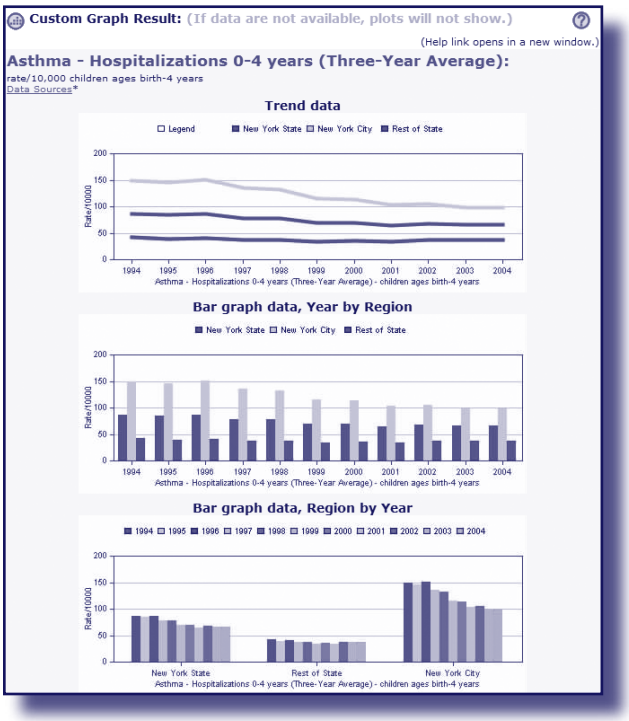
Step 1: **Select an Indicator or Select a pre-defined group of Indicators.**

Step 2: **Select year(s). Hold the 'ctrl' key to select multiple years.**

Step 3: **Select Region(s). Hold the 'ctrl' key to select more than one region.**

Step 4: **Review Summary of Custom Graph Request and click 'get plots' for your graphs.**

Then the graphs are displayed as a trend line, bar graph region by year and then bar graph year by regions.



KWIC has Custom Profiles for each NY County and we encourage you to use the website as a complementary tool to this 2007 Data Book as you embark on a data driven decision-making process at the local county level focused on the current status of children and families and identifying strategies improving outcomes for youth development, early childhood literacy and strong, nurturing families.

Happy Planning!

Table of Contents

Introduction

Welcome....5
NYS Touchstones Life Areas, Goals and Objectives....8
Introducing...*NYS Early Childhood Data Report: The Health and Well-being of New York's Youngest Children*....10
Expanded Set of Juvenile Justice Indicators Available in KWIC....12

Part 1: A Level Playing Field for New York's Children in Immigrant Families

Landed on Ellis Island....Part 1 Divider
Introduction....Part 1 Divider
Approach Used....13
New York's Young Immigrant Children & Early Learning Enrollment....13
Summary....16

Part 2: Indicator Profiles

NYS County Map....Part 2 Divider
NYS Population Estimates: 2001 to 2006....Part 2 Divider

Economic Security

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty....18
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps....20
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance....22
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income....24
Children and Youth Receiving Free or Reduced-price Lunch—Public Schools....26

Physical and Emotional Health

Adolescent Births and Pregnancies by Maternal Age....29
Asthma Hospitalizations....34
Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality (Three-Year Average)....36
Leading Causes of Death by Age and Region (Three-Year Average)....39
Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race (Three-Year Average)....43
Low Birthweight Births and Premature Births....47
Mortality by Age (Three-Year Average)....50
Motor Vehicle Crashes—Hospitalizations and Mortalities....53
Prenatal Care—Births to Women Receiving Early and Late/No Care....55
Self-Inflicted Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average)....58

Table of Contents

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Three-Year Average) 62
Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities 64

Education

Annual Dropouts—Public Schools 68
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College—Public Schools 70
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas—Public Schools 72
Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics—Public Schools 74
Students with Limited English Proficiency—Public and Non-Public Schools 78

Citizenship

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes 81
Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI 86
Assault Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average) 88
Driving While Intoxicated Arrests 90
Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Cases Opened for Services 92
Council on Children and Families Initiatives 94

Family

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment 96
Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children in Indicated Reports 98
Foster Care—Children and Youth in Care 100
Foster Care—Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care 102
Foster Care—Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care 104
Foster Care—Adoption Milestones 106
Foster Care—Terminated Parental Rights 108

Community

Firearm Related Index Crimes 112
Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police 114
Unemployment—Resident Civilian 116
KWIC's Powerful Mapping Tool 118

Region Profiles

New York State 120
New York City 122
Rest of State 124
Technical Notes 126

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 Lunch

Physical and Emotional Health

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

Objective 1: Children and youth will be born healthy.

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

Objective 3: Children and youth will have nutritious diets.

Objective 4: Children and youth will be physically fit.

Objective 5: Children and youth will be emotionally healthy.

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

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

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

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

Indicators:

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

Education

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators:

- Annual Dropouts—Public Schools
- High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College—Public Schools
- High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas—Public Schools
- Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics—Public Schools Grades 4 & 8
- Students with Limited English Proficiency—Public and Non-Public Schools

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:

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

Assault Hospitalizations

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

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

Family

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

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children and Youth in Indicated Reports

Foster Care—Children and Youth In Care

Foster Care Admissions—Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care

Foster Care—Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care

Foster Care—Adoption Milestones

Foster Care—Terminated Parental Rights

Community

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

Objective 1: Communities will be economically sound.

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

Objective 3: Neighborhoods will be crime free.

Objective 4: Adequate housing will be available.

Objective 5: Adequate transportation will be available.

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

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

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

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

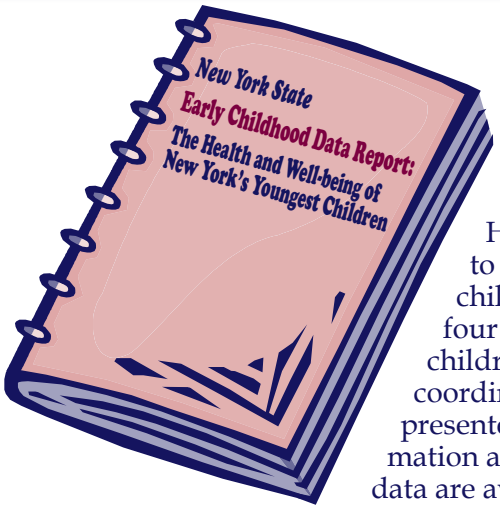
Indicators:

Firearm Related Index Crimes

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

Unemployment—Resident Civilian

New York State Early Childhood Data Report:
The Health and Well-being of New York's Youngest Children



The *New York State Early Childhood Data Report: the Health and Well-being of New York's Youngest Children* is a report developed by the Council that profiles aspects of well-being for children from pre-natal care to age five. Based on the New York State Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems (ECCS) Plan, which was developed by the Council and Department of Health, the data report provides extensive information that can be used to inform planning among those systems that provide services to young children and their families. Specifically, the data report is organized into four chapters that represent the four sections of the ECCS plan—healthy children; strong families; early learning; and supportive communities and coordinated systems. Whenever possible, statistics in the data report are presented for New York State, New York City and the Rest of State. The information available in each chapter is highlighted below. An asterisk indicates data are available at the county level and can be accessed in KWIC.

Visit the Council website for a pdf copy of the report (www.ccf.state.ny.us).

Chapter 1: Healthy Families

- Adequate prenatal care for mothers 15 to 44 years
- Adequate prenatal care for mothers 15 to 44 years by race/ethnicity
- Live births resulting from unintended pregnancies by race/ethnicity
- Live births resulting from unintended pregnancies by age, education and marital status
- Smoking before, during and after pregnancy
- Women experiencing physical abuse before and during pregnancy
- Alcohol consumption of mothers three months prior to pregnancy and during the last three months of pregnancy
- Low birthweight births *
- Low birthweight births by race/ethnicity
- Low birthweight births in singleton and total births
- Infant mortality *
- Infant mortality by race/ethnicity
- Leading causes of death in infants less than one year of age *
- Breastfeeding initiation and duration
- Breastfeeding exclusivity at 3 and 6 months
- Vaccination coverage with 4:3:1:3:3 among children 19 to 35 months
- Vaccination coverage with 4:3:1:3:3:1 among children 19 to 35 months
- Mortality rate of children 1 to 4 years *
- Leading causes of death for children 1 to 4 years by region and race/ethnicity *
- Asthma hospitalizations for children birth to 4 years *
- Unintentional injury hospitalizations for children birth to 5 years by region and gender
- Assault/homicide hospitalizations for children birth to 5 years by region and gender
- Children first screened for elevated blood lead levels before 24 months, by birth year cohort
- Prevalence and incidence rates of children under 6 years of age identified with elevated blood lead levels
- Children with special health care needs by age
- Insurance coverage of children with special health care needs

Chapter 1 Healthy Families (Continued)

- Mothers reporting postpartum depression shortly after birth
- Children eligible for and served by the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC)
- Children ages 2 to 4 years in the WIC program who are overweight or at risk for overweight
- Overall condition of teeth in children 1 to 4 years
- Insurance status of children birth to 5 by type and coverage level
- Children birth to 5 years receiving health care with a medical home
- Children birth to 5 years living with mothers with excellent to poor mental health
- Children birth to 5 years living with fathers with excellent to poor mental health

Chapter 2: Strong Families

- Children birth to 5 years living in households with incomes below the federal poverty level
- Family structure characteristics of children under 6 years
- Children under 6 years who are the primary responsibility of their grandparents
- Adolescent pregnancy rate by age *
- Mothers reporting postpartum depression shortly after birth
- Children eligible for and served by the special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants and children (WIC)
- Prevalence of food insecure households
- Parental employment status of children under 6 years of age
- Children under 6 years of age in subsidized child care by setting
- Children in foster care by age
- Unique children with confirmed allegations of abuse or maltreatment by age

Chapter 3: Early Learning

- Children birth to 5 years living in linguistically isolated households
- Mothers of children birth to 5 years rating their own ability to speak English as 'not well' or 'not at all'
- Total actual enrollment of children in Head Start and Early Head Start by age of child served
- Total actual enrollment in Head Start and Early Head Start by race/ethnicity of enrollee
- Children served by universal and targeted prekindergarten programs
- Children 3 years, 8 months and under receiving at least one early intervention service
- Children 3 to 5 years receiving preschool special education
- Number of days a week children under 6 years of age are read aloud to by a parent or family member
- Children under 6 years of age whose parents reported having at least one concern about their child's learning, development, behavior or ability to get along with others

Chapter 4: Communities

- Perceptions of children's safety in communities among parents with children under 6 years of age
- Children under 6 years of age whose parents reported that they were living in supportive neighborhoods
- Firearm related index crime rate *
- Property index crimes known to police *
- Violent index crimes known to police *
- Exposure to multiple risk factors

** Data are available at the county level and can be accessed in KWIC.*

Expanded Set of Juvenile Justice Indicators Available in KWIC

Each year a number of youth have contact with the juvenile justice system. To better understand that experience and allow service providers to plan appropriately and design effective programs, the Office of Children and Family Services, in partnership with the Vera Institute, established the New York State Task Force on Juvenile Justice Indicators. Members of the task force identified a set of indicators that highlight five key points within the juvenile justice system and draw on data from the Division of Criminal Justice Services; Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives; Office of Children and Family Services; and Office of Court Administration. The five areas include information on:

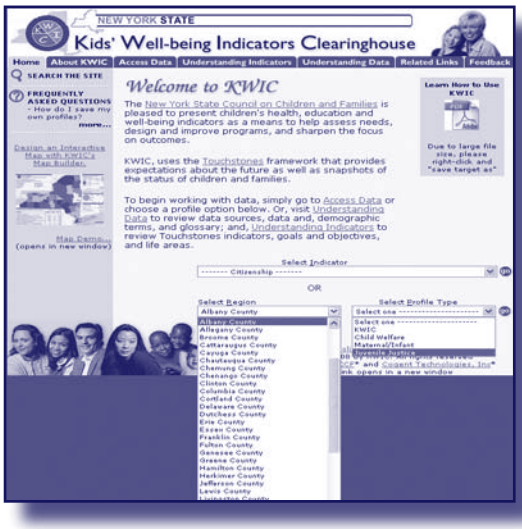
- Arrests;
- Court referrals;
- Detentions;
- Court processing; and
- Dispositions.

These indicators can be accessed from the Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) website in one of two ways.

1) Access individual juvenile justice indicators; OR 2) Access a juvenile justice region profile.

- Go to the KWIC home page at www.nyskwic.org
- Move to the middle of the page and look for the box with 'Select Indicator'
- Scroll down to the Citizenship section to view the indicators available. Please keep in mind some indicators have more levels of detail than others so you will see some indicators with more detail in the title. Examples of such indicators are:
  - Adolescent Arrests—Ages 10-15 by subgroup;
  - Juvenile Delinquent—OCFS Placements by type;
  - Juvenile Delinquent—OCFS placement by service needs
- Select the juvenile justice indicator you need and click 'Go'

- Go to the KWIC home page at www.nyskwic.org
- Move to the middle of the page and look for the boxes with 'Select Region' and Select Profile Type'
- Select a region and the Juvenile Justice Profile and click 'Go'



Part 1: A Level Playing Field for New York's Children in Immigrant Families

Landed on Ellis Island

A Rosy-cheeked Irish Girl the First Registered— Room Enough for All Arrivals

The new buildings on Ellis Island constructed for the use of the Immigration Bureau were yesterday formally occupied by the officials of that department. The employees reported at an early hour, and each was shown to his place by the Superintendent or his chief clerk. Col. Weber was on the island at 8 o'clock, and went on a tour of inspection to see that everything was in readiness for the reception of the first boatload of immigrants.

There were three big steamships in the harbor waiting to land their passengers, and there was much anxiety among the new-comers to be the first landed at the new station. The honor was reserved for a little rosy-cheeked Irish girl. She was Annie Moore, fifteen years of age, lately a resident of County Cork, and yesterday one of the 148 steerage passengers landed from the Guion steamship Nevada. Her name is now distinguished by being the first registered in the book of the new landing bureau.

When the little voyager had been registered Col. Weber presented her with a ten-dollar gold piece and made a short address of congratulation and welcome. She was accompanied by her two younger brothers. The trio came to join their parents, who live at 32 Monroe Street, this city.

Excerpt from the New York Times, January 2, 1892

This statue of Annie Moore and her brothers is on display in County Cork Ireland.
A statue of her image is also displayed at Ellis Island.
Annie eventually married and was the immigrant mother of eleven children of her own.

A Level Playing Field for New York's Children in Immigrant Families

Introduction

The story of Annie Moore is distinct in that she was the first immigrant to pass through the then, newly constructed Ellis Island. However, the experience she had in 1892 is one that is shared by many immigrants who enter the United States today in that New York City remains a prominent gateway for newcomers. Another similarity is that Annie and her brothers faced many of the same hardships encountered by their current day peers where families have low household incomes, parents have low levels of education and children spend their childhood in poverty.

In New York State, almost one in every three children lives in an immigrant family—the third highest percentage in the nation. Although many of these families have parents working full-time, the wages they earn often do not adequately provide the economic security needed for basic living expenses, which means almost half of New York's children in immigrant families live at or below 200% of the poverty level.

Clearly, the scenario outlined here compels us to consider the types of policies and programs that could level the playing field, promote overall well-being and lead to eventual self-sufficiency for children with immigrant parents. A widely recognized means to equalize opportunities for children in poverty is participation in early learning programs. For children in immigrant families, participation in such programs has dual benefits in that the programs develop important literacy skills necessary for success in school while also familiarizing families with their new communities.

Regardless of immigrant status, many factors influence parents' decisions to enroll their children in early learning programs. For instance, parents take into account child characteristics, such as age, as well as family circumstances that may include the number of children in the family, whether a family member is available to care for children at home, number of parents in the household, whether both parents work and ability to pay for early learning programs. Additionally, these factors and the decision to enroll children in early learning programs can be tempered by whether programs are available within the communities where families reside. Beyond these factors, immigrant parents have additional considerations that may weigh into their decisions of whether to enroll their children in early learning programs and these tend to involve the degree immigrant parents have assimilated into their communities and their new culture. For instance, parents' ability to speak English; whether parents are naturalized citizens; the number of years parents have been in the United States; and whether parents and children or parents only are newcomers (i.e., child is first- or second-generation) can all factor into immigrant parents' decision to enroll their children in early learning programs.

Early learning programs play a pivotal role in leveling the playing field and increasing the likelihood of positive outcomes for children in immigrant families.

Early learning programs play a pivotal role in leveling the playing field and increasing the likelihood of positive outcomes for children in immigrant families, many whom must overcome the challenges associated with living in poverty. It is evident a better understanding of how various factors play into enrollment decisions is needed to help program and policy planners on two fronts. First, knowledge about enrollment decisions increases our ability to develop culturally sensitive outreach strategies that take into account cultural preferences. Second, it allows us to design and target programs for immigrant parents that could increase the likelihood they will enroll their children in early learning programs. Our understanding of this matter requires appropriate attention in light of the fact that three in ten children in our state live in immigrant families where either one or both parents are immigrants.

A Level Playing Field for New York's Children in Immigrant Families

Approach Used

Using Census data (1), a series of analyses were conducted to better understand how multiple factors play into immigrant parents' decision to enroll their child in early learning programs. Parents' decision to enroll children in early learning programs is based on their response to the Census question 'What grade does your child [family member] attend?' Parents who selected 'prekindergarten or nursery school 'as their response were included as parents who decided to have their child participate in early learning programs. The results presented here focus on children four years of age whose mother is foreign born. This focus was taken given the important role of mothers in children's early learning and literacy development as well as current efforts of the Governor's Children's Cabinet to make universal prekindergarten available for all four year old children.

Four questions were addressed to gain a better understanding of factors influencing immigrant parents' decision to enroll their young child in early learning programs:

1. Who are New York's young children in immigrant families?
2. How do characteristics regarding family structure; family economic status; mother's nativity and degree of assimilation; and family's geographic location in the state influence a mother's decision to enroll her child in early learning programs?
3. How would enrollment in early learning programs change if factors influenced by policies and programs were improved, including such factors as family poverty level; mother's ability to speak English, her educational attainment and workforce participation?
4. What accounts for the enrollment gap observed between children in immigrant and non-immigrant families?

New York's Young Immigrant Children & Early Learning Enrollment

Who are New York's Young Children in Immigrant Families?

Approximately one in four of New York's four-year old children has a mother who is an immigrant. Typically, children have both parents in the household (76%) and in limited circumstances, grandparents are also members of the household (15%). Most children with an immigrant mother live in New York City (75%) or areas located nearby (11% on Long Island; 9% in downstate region) while about 5 percent live in the upstate region.

1 in 4 of New York's four -year-old children has a mother who is an immigrant.

3 in 4 live in two parent households.

1 in 2 lives at or below 200% of poverty level.

Economic hardship is the norm for half of these children in that one in two lives at or below 200% of the poverty level (26% at 100% poverty level; 24% at 200% of poverty level) with a median family income of $37,000.

Three in ten children have a mother with less than a high school diploma (30%) and about one in four has a mother who does not speak English well or at all (26%). Children tend to have mothers who have been in the United States for a number of years with over half the children having mothers with 10 or more years in the United States (56%).

About two in three children with immigrant mothers were born in the United States (68%), yet the majority of them do not have mothers who are naturalized citizens (59%). While mother's nativity is quite diverse, most children have mothers from Central and North America (Figure 1).

Overall, children with immigrant mothers tend to be enrolled in early learning programs (69%) although this varies when we review enrollment by mother's country of origin, where we seen enrollment ranging from a high of about 83 percent among children whose mothers are from Jamaica, which is an English speaking country, to 61 percent among children whose mothers are from Mexico (Figure 2). It is important to note that the

geographic region of the state also may influence enrollment rates.

For example, children in the upstate region who have immigrant mothers from Mexico have an enrollment rate of 74 percent compared to the statewide rate of 61% while children with mothers from China have an enrollment rate of 35% compared to the statewide rate of 69%. These variations are due, in part, to the types of supports available to parents (e.g., community cultural centers, migrant programs).

Figure 1. Children with Immigrant Mothers by Mother's Country/Region of Origin

Country/Region of Immigrant Mother	Percent of Children with Mother from Country/Region
Dominican Republic	16.1%
Jamaica	6.9%
Mexico	6.1%
Haiti	3.6%
Rest of North & Central America	13.9%
China	4.3%
India	3.1%
Rest of Asia	12.3%
Ecuador	3.8%
Guyana & British Guyana	4.0%
Rest of South America	5.8%
Europe	11.9%
Africa	4.1%
Oceania & elsewhere	4.2%

Figure 2. Early Learning Enrollment of Children by Immigrant Mother's Country/Region of Origin

Country/Region of Immigrant Mother	Probability Children Enrolled in Early Learning Program
Dominican Republic	63.0%
Jamaica	82.7%
Mexico	61.2%
Haiti	77.4%
Rest of North & Central America	69.6%
China	69.0%
India	67.2%
Rest of Asia	64.1%
Ecuador	63.9%
Guyana & British Guyana	64.8%
Rest of South America	72.4%
Europe	70.2%
Africa	79.9%
Oceania & elsewhere	72.9%

How Do Family Factors Influence the Likelihood Immigrant Mothers Enroll Their Children in Early Learning Programs?

Parents often weigh many factors when deciding whether to enroll their children in early learning programs. These include such characteristics as family structure; family economic status; mother's nativity and degree of assimilation; and family's geographic location in the state. Specifically, the following elements were examined:

Regarding Family & Mother

- Family household structure (one- or two-parent family)
- Number of siblings in household
- Household poverty level
- Presence of grandparent(s) in the home
- Mother's educational attainment
- Geographic location of family

Regarding Family Assimilation

- Mother's years in the United States
- Mother's ability to speak English
- Mother's citizen status (naturalized citizen)
- Mother's country/region of origin
- Mother's participation in the workforce
- Child is first- or second-generation

Overall, New York's four-year-old children with immigrant mothers are enrolled in early learning programs (69%) and the factors regarding family, mother and family assimilation explain a modest amount of variation between those children who are enrolled and those who are not enrolled. However, when we review the influence of the factors described above, we learn that mother's level of education, the number of siblings and whether the child is first- or second-generation will contribute most to our understanding of whether a child is enrolled in early learning programs. Specifically, children are more likely to be enrolled when they have fewer siblings; they were born in the United States (second-genera-

tion); and their mother has higher levels of education. In fact, children whose immigrant mothers have a college degree are twice as likely to be enrolled in an early learning program as those whose mother s have a high school education or less. As might be expected, children living in poverty are less likely to be enrolled in early learning programs but, when taken into account with other factors, poverty level was not highly related to enrollment. Mother's ability to speak English did not influence her child's likelihood of being enrolled in early learning programs. As described earlier, children with mothers from Jamaica, Africa and Haiti were most likely to be enrolled in early learning programs.

How Would Enrollment Rates Change with Enhancements to Economic Status of Family and Mother's Education Level, Language Skills and Workforce Participation?

The differences in family circumstances among immigrant families contribute, in part, to differences in children's enrollment in early learning programs. However, it is well recognized that certain policies and programs have been shown to improve parents' levels of education, their language skills, workforce participation and family economic status. Therefore, we estimated the improvement in enrollment that might be realized if mothers had optimal situations. That is, we looked at changes in enrollment if mothers had the highest level of education, excellent language skills, lived above 200% of poverty and participated in the workforce. For children with the lowest enrollment rates, this best case scenario would shift enrollment rates from 61 to 85 percent. However, it is unrealistic to expect any program or policy to have the maximum effect on circumstances. Therefore, we examined the probability of enrollment if programs and policies could enhance individuals' circumstances one level. For instance, how would enrollment improve if mothers with no high school education gained a diploma and those with some college gained a college degree?

How would enrollment rates improve if those currently living at 100% of the poverty level were moved to 200% poverty and those at 200% were moved above 200% poverty? Figure 3 shows the probability of enrollment if mothers were given the opportunity to improve their present economic status (poverty level); educational level; language skills and workforce participation. These factors were selected given our ability to further change them through known policies and programs. Overall, improvement of one level in education or poverty status reflects a modest improvement in the probability of enrollment; the probability of enrollment remains the same for workforce participation. A change in language skills shows no change in enrollment. Of course, in reality, these factors do not operate in isolation and it is expected that an improvement in one's education status might also improve one's poverty status as well as the type of job available. Despite the modest changes, this information is useful in that it reflects the possibility of improvement given a minimum change in current circumstances.

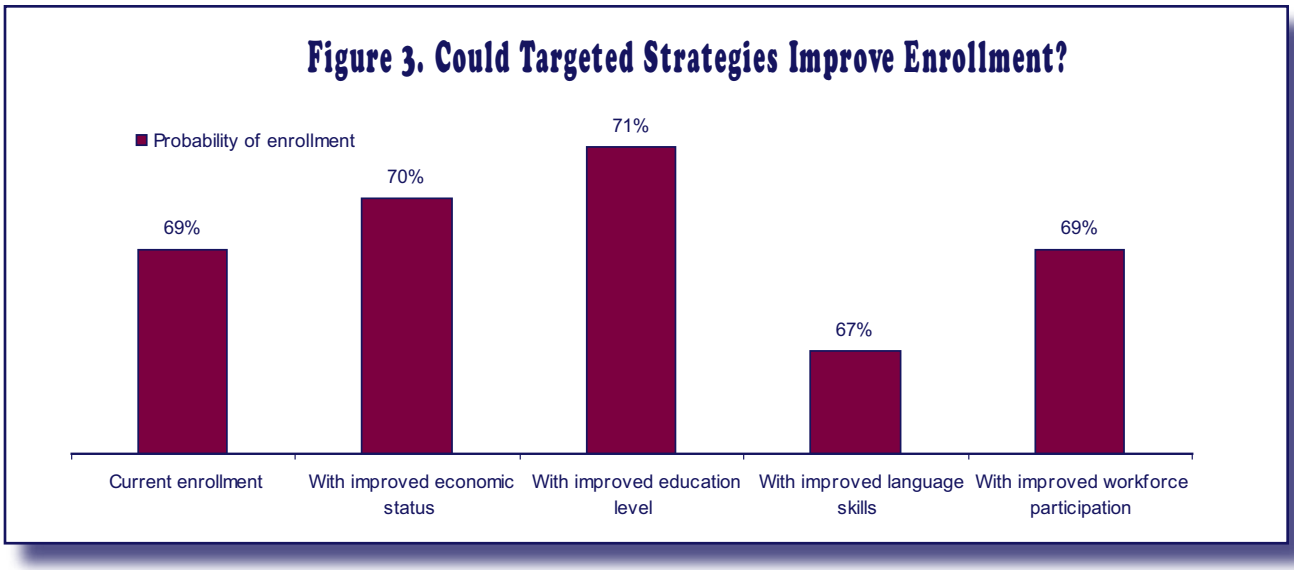


Figure 3. Could Targeted Strategies Improve Enrollment?

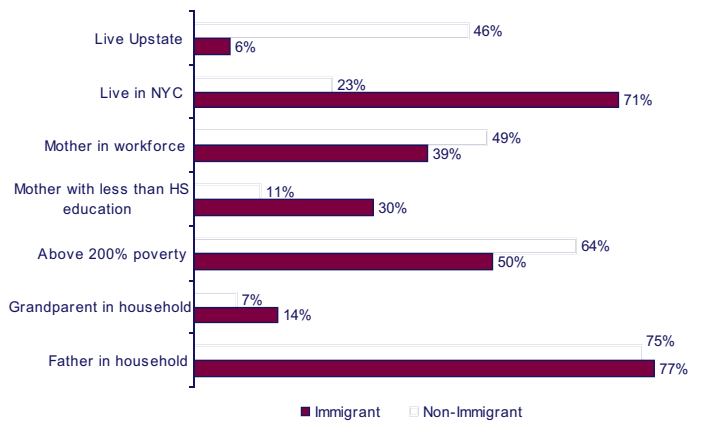
A Level Playing Field for New York's Children in Immigrant Families

What Accounts for the Enrollment Gap Observed Between Children in Immigrant and Non-immigrant Families?

Although most four-year-old children in immigrant families tend to be enrolled in early learning programs (69%), they are enrolled at a moderately lower rate than their non-immigrant peers (74%). One reason for the difference could be that the groups had different proportions for each of the factors observed. For example, 49 percent of children with non-immigrant mothers had mothers in the workforce compared to 39 percent with immigrant mothers. The differing proportions between children in immigrant and non-immigrant families are presented in Figure 4. While some factors are quite similar (e.g., father in household), other factors show marked differences (e.g., live in New York City vs. Upstate region). However, upon analyses, these proportional differences only account for about one-third of the gap (37%) in enrollment (2, 3). That is, the differences in proportions shown here account for 2 of the 5 percentage points in the enrollment gap. With respect to the remaining 3 percentage points, it was found that the geographic location of families in high enrollment rate regions of the state is not comparable for children in immigrant and non-immigrant families. That is, children in immigrant families do not have the expected enrollment benefit from living in these locations.

The expected benefit of family geographic location in high enrollment areas is not realized by children in immigrant families.

Figure 4. Proportional Difference Between Groups



The proportional differences observed here account for only 2 of the 5 percentage point difference in enrollment rates between children with immigrant and non-immigrant mothers.

Summary

The information presented here provides a further understanding of contributing factors related to the modest but real difference in early learning enrollment between children in immigrant and non-immigrant families. Two factors that require further examination are the role of mother's educational level as well as differing enrollment rates among geographic regions of the state. Additionally, focus groups are being conducted with immigrant parents to learn about factors other than those explored here that may influence parents' decision to enroll children in early learning programs, with particular attention to quality characteristics of early learning programs.

References

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(2) Fairlie, R.W., 2005. An extension of the Blinder-Oaxaca decomposition technique to logit and probit models. *Journal of Economic and Social Measurement,* 30, 305-316. IOS Press.

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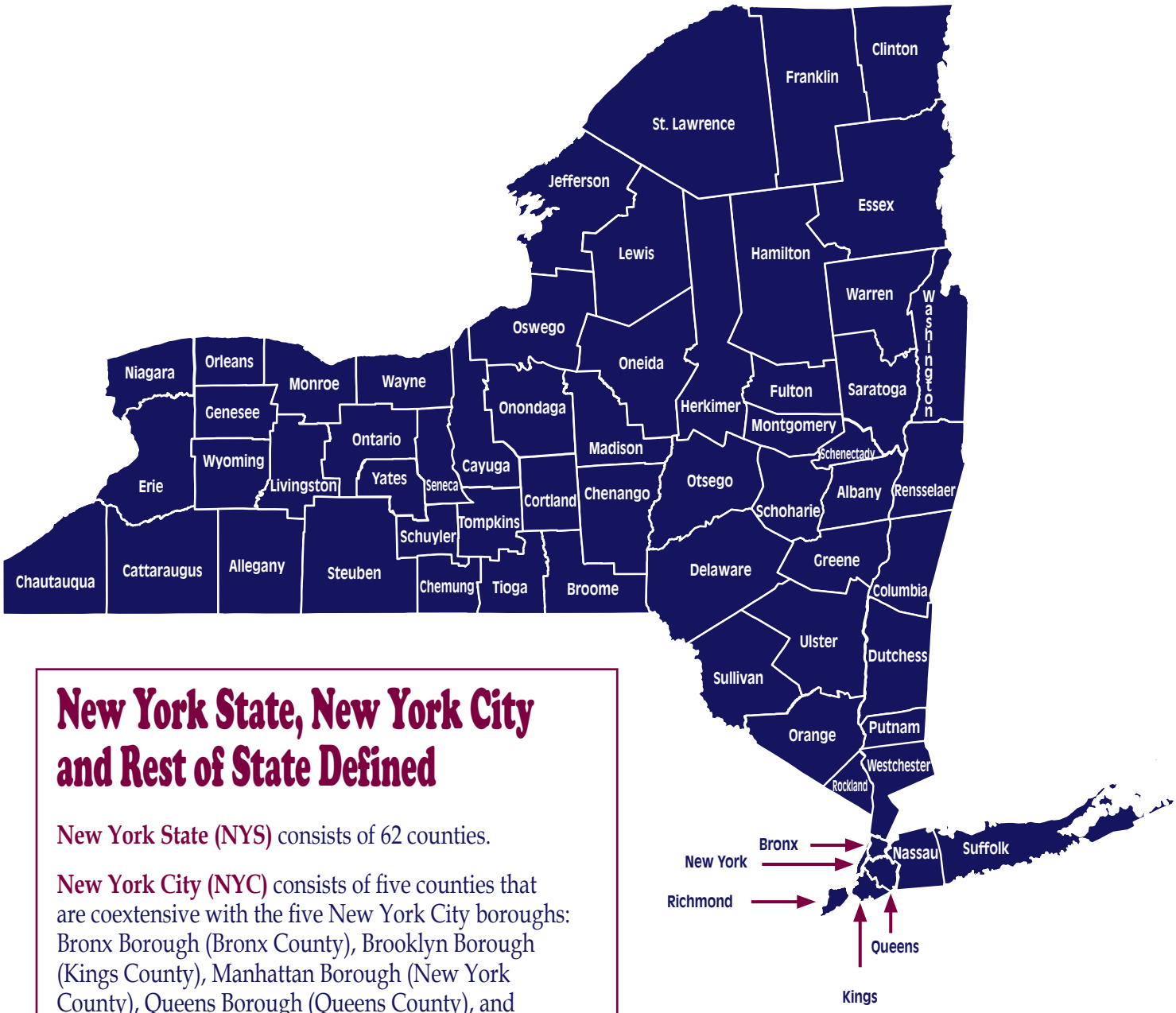
Part 2: Indicator Profiles



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, 2001 to 2006

Geographic Area	Population Estimates						Percent Change
	July 1, 2006	July 1, 2005	July 1, 2004	July 1, 2003	July 2, 2002	July 1, 2001	2001 to 2006
New York State	**19,306,183**	**19,315,721**	**19,291,526**	**19,238,252**	**19,167,600**	**19,095,604**	**1.1**
New York City	**8,214,426**	**8,213,839**	**8,178,201**	**8,143,998**	**8,106,876**	**8,076,374**	**1.7**
Bronx	1,361,473	1,364,566	1,367,529	1,367,244	1,361,973	1,348,418	1.0
Kings	2,508,820	2,511,408	2,497,859	2,483,164	2,481,122	2,475,837	1.3
New York	1,611,581	1,606,275	1,590,911	1,582,705	1,569,487	1,562,498	3.1
Queens	2,255,175	2,256,576	2,250,718	2,244,238	2,234,000	2,236,424	0.8
Richmond	477,377	475,014	471,184	466,647	460,294	453,197	5.3
Rest of State	**11,091,757**	**11,101,882**	**11,113,325**	**11,094,254**	**11,060,724**	**11,019,230**	**0.7**
Albany	297,556	297,598	297,795	297,404	295,912	294,735	1.0
Allegany	50,267	50,365	50,760	50,545	50,370	50,277	-0.0
Broome	196,269	196,547	197,787	198,572	199,803	199,939	-1.8
Cattaraugus	81,534	82,112	82,946	83,276	83,337	83,405	-2.2
Cayuga	81,243	81,365	81,399	81,444	81,465	81,326	-0.1
Chautauqua	135,357	136,102	137,049	137,470	138,346	138,809	-2.5
Chemung	88,641	89,005	89,833	90,158	90,623	90,738	-2.3
Chenango	51,787	51,676	51,678	51,699	51,431	51,236	1.0
Clinton	82,166	82,104	81,682	81,307	80,778	80,338	2.3
Columbia	62,955	63,327	63,447	63,173	63,165	62,923	0.1
Cortland	48,483	48,489	48,893	48,884	48,468	48,648	0.3
Delaware	46,977	47,360	47,442	47,228	47,309	47,647	-1.4
Dutchess	295,146	294,509	293,024	290,954	287,910	284,865	3.6
Erie	921,390	928,215	934,653	938,847	941,707	945,540	-2.6
Essex	38,649	38,543	38,707	38,879	38,914	38,727	-0.2
Franklin	50,968	50,910	50,884	51,012	50,753	50,956	0.0
Fulton	55,435	55,425	55,279	55,152	55,024	54,925	0.9
Genesee	58,830	59,173	59,517	59,838	59,898	59,997	-1.9
Greene	49,822	49,559	49,142	48,731	48,490	48,255	3.5
Hamilton	5,162	5,196	5,245	5,260	5,273	5,325	-3.1
Herkimer	63,332	63,597	63,739	63,650	63,684	64,143	-1.3
Jefferson	114,264	115,536	114,424	113,226	113,936	112,182	1.9
Lewis	26,685	26,506	26,511	26,595	26,620	26,933	-0.9
Livingston	64,173	64,192	64,448	64,340	64,512	64,624	-0.7
Madison	70,197	70,011	70,323	70,141	69,770	69,656	0.8
Monroe	730,807	732,057	734,873	735,751	736,261	735,468	-0.6
Montgomery	49,112	49,006	49,082	49,209	49,227	49,431	0.7
Nassau	1,325,662	1,331,620	1,336,843	1,338,864	1,339,514	1,337,069	-0.9
Niagara	216,130	216,581	217,564	217,979	218,236	218,620	-1.1
Oneida	233,954	233,969	234,494	234,169	234,073	234,268	-0.1
Onondaga	456,777	457,279	458,443	458,556	458,293	458,156	0.3
Ontario	104,353	104,218	103,310	102,629	101,859	101,072	3.3
Orange	376,392	372,750	369,462	364,164	356,153	349,468	7.7
Orleans	43,213	43,265	43,568	43,573	43,644	43,806	-1.4
Oswego	123,077	123,144	123,751	123,410	122,723	122,519	0.5
Otsego	62,583	62,750	62,633	62,380	61,951	61,774	1.3
Putnam	100,603	100,528	100,308	99,642	98,757	97,461	3.2
Rensselaer	155,292	154,601	154,231	153,243	152,448	152,349	1.9
Rockland	294,965	294,636	294,171	293,555	292,068	289,644	1.8
St. Lawrence	111,284	111,258	111,194	111,184	111,220	111,498	-0.1
Saratoga	215,473	214,121	212,303	210,172	206,973	204,317	5.5
Schenectady	150,440	148,975	147,882	147,144	146,740	146,102	3.0
Schoharie	32,196	32,126	31,957	31,777	31,640	31,725	1.5
Schuyler	19,415	19,340	19,415	19,430	19,408	19,318	0.5
Seneca	34,724	34,746	34,956	34,966	34,959	34,797	-0.2
Steuben	98,236	98,366	98,657	98,929	99,463	99,244	-1.0
Suffolk	1,469,715	1,472,086	1,473,391	1,467,065	1,455,208	1,441,852	1.9
Sullivan	76,588	76,155	75,745	74,990	74,095	74,016	3.5
Tioga	51,285	51,349	51,392	51,674	51,783	51,579	-0.6
Tompkins	100,407	100,104	100,038	99,450	98,412	97,520	2.9
Ulster	182,742	182,433	181,745	180,974	180,213	178,501	2.4
Warren	66,087	65,571	64,990	64,642	64,081	63,620	3.8
Washington	63,368	63,005	62,717	61,880	61,451	61,237	3.5
Wayne	92,889	93,158	93,461	93,679	93,545	93,874	-1.0
Westchester	949,355	947,719	946,577	943,772	941,254	935,095	1.5
Wyoming	42,613	42,697	42,800	42,943	43,055	43,119	-1.1
Yates	24,732	24,847	24,765	24,674	24,519	24,562	0.7

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 2000-2006 (Vintage 2006) bridged-race postcensal pulation estimates, on CDC WONDER On-line Database. September 2007. Accessed at http://wonder.cdc.gov/bridged-race-v2006.html on Feb 5, 2008 2:08:41 PM

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.

Life Area: Economic Security

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

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

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

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

Objective 1: Youth will have skills, attitudes and competencies to enter college, the 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 Lunch

Economic Security

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty,

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

Definition:

Children are considered to be living in poverty if their family income, before taxes, falls below the poverty thresholds set by the federal government for families of different sizes. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income. In addition, certain costs such as taxes and work-related expenses are not subtracted from family income in determining the number of children who are poor. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2004, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was $15,219; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was $19,157.

Significance:

The poverty rate measures the percentage of children living in families considered to have too little income to meet basic needs. Poverty in childhood is associated with a wide range of social, educational, health and future employment problems. Note that there is much controversy concerning where the poverty line should be drawn and what family income and resources should count in determining if a family is above or below that line. As a result, the number of children in poverty should not be considered a precise measure of how many children lack the income and resources required to meet basic needs. Instead, the poverty measure should be used to assess the relative differences between counties in the number of children near or below the minimum required to meet basic needs, as well as to examine trends over time within counties in the number of children living with minimal economic resources.

Findings:

- According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Estimates Program (SAIPE), the percent of children in poverty increased in New York State from 2000 to 2004, from 19.1 percent in 2000 to 20.8 percent in 2004. There was an estimated 67,887 more children living in poverty in 2004 than in 2000. During the same period, child poverty increased in New York City, from 28.1 percent in 2000 to 30.0 percent in 2003. In Rest of State, child poverty rose from 12.6 percent in 2000 to 13.9 percent in 2004.
- In 2004, the highest rates of child poverty in New York State were in three of the five counties that comprise New York City: Bronx (39.2%), Kings (33.7%), and New York (31.1%). The lowest poverty rates were found in suburban counties such as Putnam (5.1%), Nassau (7.9%), Saratoga (8.2%), Dutchess (9.5%), and Suffolk (9.0%). Child poverty rates for counties with a mix of highly urban and suburban populations fell in between the rates for the urban and suburban counties noted above, e.g., Erie County (19.0%), Monroe County (18.5%), and Onondaga County (16.6%). In rural counties, poverty rates for children varied greatly, ranging above and below the rates for counties with a mix of urban and suburban populations, but always above the rate for suburban counties and substantially below the rate for New York City.

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty,

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

	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**873,087**	**19.1**	**940,974**	**20.8**
New York City	**534,622**	**28.1**	**579,570**	**30.0**
Bronx	136,926	35.4	155,040	39.2
Kings	200,590	31.0	219,747	33.7
New York	77,558	29.8	84,094	31.1
Queens	105,875	21.3	104,527	20.9
Richmond	13,673	12.2	16,162	14.3
Rest of State	**338,463**	**12.6**	**361,409**	**13.9**
Albany	8,270	12.8	9,248	14.9
Allegany	2,408	20.9	2,181	20.6
Broome	7,251	16.3	7,529	18.2
Cattaraugus	3,805	18.3	3,681	19.2
Cayuga	3,156	16.2	3,009	16.7
Chautauqua	6,378	19.7	6,738	22.4
Chemung	3,624	17.0	4,074	20.1
Chenango	2,576	20.4	2,352	20.0
Clinton	2,732	15.7	2,758	17.1
Columbia	2,074	14.5	1,944	14.4
Cortland	1,843	16.8	1,781	17.6
Delaware	2,144	20.8	1,815	19.1
Dutchess	6,169	8.9	6,493	9.5
Erie	35,286	15.8	39,994	19.0
Essex	1,382	16.5	1,252	16.5
Franklin	2,182	19.9	1,986	20.0
Fulton	2,373	18.7	2,406	19.8
Genesee	1,690	11.3	1,824	13.3
Greene	1,880	17.8	1,717	17.0
Hamilton	126	12.5	121	13.1
Herkimer	2,501	16.8	2,550	18.2
Jefferson	5,196	18.4	5,738	20.0
Lewis	1,290	18.1	1,176	18.6
Livingston	1,672	11.6	1,741	13.5
Madison	2,001	12.1	2,128	13.9
Monroe	27,349	14.9	32,303	18.5
Montgomery	2,237	19.2	2,262	20.5
Nassau	22,956	7.1	25,285	7.9
Niagara	7,864	15.1	8,232	16.7
Oneida	9,478	17.6	10,270	19.9
Onondaga	16,946	14.6	18,234	16.6
Ontario	2,617	10.6	2,817	11.9
Orange	12,584	12.8	13,806	13.7
Orleans	1,793	16.3	1,815	17.9
Oswego	5,443	17.5	5,618	19.5
Otsego	2,299	17.5	1,968	16.8
Putnam	1,133	4.5	1,253	5.1
Rensselaer	4,685	13.1	4,855	14.1
Rockland	11,358	14.4	11,475	14.4
St. Lawrence	5,033	20.4	4,692	20.5
Saratoga	4,034	8.2	3,962	8.2
Schenectady	5,097	14.7	5,963	17.2
Schoharie	1,166	16.5	1,038	15.7
Schuyler	820	18.0	756	18.0
Seneca	1,341	16.9	1,171	15.9
Steuben	4,449	18.2	4,542	19.9
Suffolk	30,691	8.4	33,174	9.0
Sullivan	3,851	21.7	3,291	18.7
Tioga	1,670	12.6	1,717	14.1
Tompkins	2,088	12.0	2,189	14.4
Ulster	5,742	14.4	5,441	14.2
Warren	2,202	15.2	2,039	14.8
Washington	2,225	15.6	2,082	15.5
Wayne	3,142	12.7	3,446	14.8
Westchester	23,588	10.3	27,106	11.6
Wyoming	1,218	12.4	1,230	13.8
Yates	1,355	22.0	1,141	19.3

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

October 2003, December 2006

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 to 17 years living below poverty.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	16.9
Minimum:	5.1
Maximum:	39.2
Standard Deviation:	5.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:

- At the close of 2006, 744,788 children (16.5% of all children) were in households that received food stamps, 132,788 more children than 2000.
- The rate of food stamp receipt among children varied greatly across the state. In December of 2006, the rate of food stamp receipt among children was about two times higher in New York City than in Rest of State (23.2% vs. 11.4%).
- Among Rest of State counties, rates of food stamp receipt ranged from a high of 23.3 percent in Montgomery County to a low of 0.9 percent in Putnam County. Counties with large urban centers, such as Monroe, Erie, and Onondaga had high rates of participation, while suburban counties, such as Putnam, Nassau and Suffolk had low rates of participation. Food stamp participation rates in most rural counties were above the average for Rest of State counties, with three rural counties (Montgomery, Chemung, and Chautauqua) registering three of the four highest participation rates in Rest of State.

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Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**611,990**	**13.0**	**744,778**	**16.5**
New York City	**395,075**	**20.4**	**451,185**	**23.2**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**216,915**	**7.9**	**293,593**	**11.4**
Albany	7,672	11.5	8,818	14.4
Allegany	1,360	11.2	1,763	17.0
Broome	4,488	9.7	7,576	18.7
Cattaraugus	2,142	9.7	2,813	15.0
Cayuga	1,881	9.1	2,970	16.8
Chautauqua	4,402	12.9	6,542	22.1
Chemung	2,205	9.9	4,236	21.5
Chenango	1,259	9.3	1,799	15.6
Clinton	1,936	10.5	2,757	17.3
Columbia	913	6.0	1,068	8.0
Cortland	1,183	10.3	1,747	17.2
Delaware	791	7.1	962	10.2
Dutchess	2,530	3.6	4,380	6.6
Erie	32,973	14.3	40,644	19.7
Essex	688	7.8	697	9.4
Franklin	1,191	10.2	1,686	17.0
Fulton	1,404	10.2	2,218	18.4
Genesee	931	5.9	1,756	13.1
Greene	969	8.7	1,233	12.2
Hamilton	50	4.7	55	6.3
Herkimer	1,477	9.4	2,372	17.4
Jefferson	3,098	10.5	3,736	13.4
Lewis	729	9.7	810	13.2
Livingston	967	6.4	1,532	11.9
Madison	1,061	6.1	1,905	12.7
Monroe	26,482	14.1	33,675	19.7
Montgomery	1,602	13.2	2,584	23.3
Nassau	6,919	2.1	8,362	2.7
Niagara	5,028	9.3	6,718	14.0
Oneida	8,358	14.9	10,993	21.5
Onondaga	13,621	11.5	19,196	17.7
Ontario	1,332	5.2	2,267	9.8
Orange	9,963	10.1	11,718	11.7
Orleans	1,089	9.4	1,677	16.9
Oswego	3,462	10.6	4,974	17.5
Otsego	746	5.3	1,231	10.5
Putnam	159	0.6	209	0.9
Rensselaer	3,539	9.6	5,227	15.4
Rockland	8,368	10.4	11,948	14.9
St. Lawrence	2,654	10.1	3,998	17.4
Saratoga	1,869	3.7	2,985	6.2
Schenectady	4,001	11.2	6,412	18.7
Schoharie	561	7.4	721	11.1
Schuyler	329	6.8	558	13.3
Seneca	519	6.3	728	10.1
Steuben	2,267	8.8	3,213	14.3
Suffolk	10,200	2.8	13,830	3.8
Sullivan	1,583	8.6	2,824	16.3
Tioga	781	5.6	1,576	13.3
Tompkins	1,376	7.5	2,245	14.1
Ulster	2,521	6.0	3,500	9.1
Warren	1,082	7.1	1,401	10.5
Washington	1,020	6.8	1,621	12.2
Wayne	1,365	5.3	2,297	10.2
Westchester	14,822	6.4	17,175	7.3
Wyoming	517	4.9	794	9.1
Yates	480	7.3	861	14.7

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:

November 2001, November 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 to 17 years receiving food stamps.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	14.0
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	23.3
Standard Deviation:	4.9

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance,

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

Definition:

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

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

A child was counted as receiving public assistance at the end of 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 number and percentage of children receiving public assistance declined between December 2000 and December 2006. At the end of 2000, 8.8 percent of all children received public assistance. By the close of 2006, 6.8 percent of all children received public assistance, a decline of 104,192 children receiving assistance. The rate of decline in New York City and Rest of State was similar to the rate of decline for the state as a whole.
- Public assistance receipt among children varied greatly across the State in 2006. In 2006, the percent of children receiving public assistance was about three times higher in New York City (10.8%) than in Rest of State (3.9%). Among Rest of State counties, rates of public assistance receipt ranged from a high of 9.7 percent in Monroe to a low of 0.2 percent in Putnam. Counties with large urban centers, such as Monroe and Erie, had high rates of participation, while suburban counties, such as Putnam and Saratoga had low rates of participation. The children in a few rural counties, such as Chemung and Chautauqua, had high rates of participation. However, participation rates in most rural counties were below or near the average rate for Rest of State counties.

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**412,399**	**8.8**	**308,207**	**6.8**
New York City	**287,565**	**14.8**	**209,099**	**10.8**
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	**124,834**	**4.5**	**99,108**	**3.9**
Albany	4,664	7.0	3,301	5.4
Allegany	658	5.4	569	5.5
Broome	2,626	5.7	2,877	7.1
Cattaraugus	822	3.7	653	3.5
Cayuga	553	2.7	565	3.2
Chautauqua	2,521	7.4	2,236	7.6
Chemung	1,241	5.6	1,596	8.1
Chenango	332	2.5	226	2.0
Clinton	595	3.2	795	5.0
Columbia	444	2.9	315	2.4
Cortland	528	4.6	546	5.4
Delaware	219	2.0	127	1.4
Dutchess	1,602	2.3	1,193	1.8
Erie	20,228	8.8	14,972	7.3
Essex	218	2.5	178	2.4
Franklin	370	3.2	394	4.0
Fulton	377	2.7	287	2.4
Genesee	348	2.2	356	2.7
Greene	485	4.4	406	4.0
Hamilton	12	1.1	9	1.0
Herkimer	403	2.6	323	2.4
Jefferson	1,168	3.9	568	2.0
Lewis	134	1.8	96	1.6
Livingston	483	3.2	350	2.7
Madison	224	1.3	236	1.6
Monroe	20,708	11.0	16,544	9.7
Montgomery	340	2.8	393	3.5
Nassau	5,985	1.8	5,062	1.6
Niagara	3,164	5.8	2,427	5.1
Oneida	3,643	6.5	3,222	6.3
Onondaga	8,302	7.0	6,137	5.7
Ontario	574	2.3	728	3.2
Orange	5,254	5.3	2,925	2.9
Orleans	633	5.5	529	5.3
Oswego	1,187	3.6	1,011	3.6
Otsego	117	0.8	120	1.0
Putnam	104	0.4	57	0.2
Rensselaer	1,495	4.0	1,985	5.8
Rockland	2,260	2.8	1,448	1.8
St. Lawrence	1,224	4.7	1,026	4.5
Saratoga	271	0.5	270	0.6
Schenectady	1,533	4.3	1,747	5.1
Schoharie	89	1.2	96	1.5
Schuyler	152	3.1	152	3.6
Seneca	225	2.7	106	1.5
Steuben	891	3.5	1,032	4.6
Suffolk	8,784	2.4	6,702	1.8
Sullivan	660	3.6	909	5.2
Tioga	375	2.7	336	2.8
Tompkins	719	3.9	726	4.5
Ulster	1,618	3.9	1,325	3.5
Warren	292	1.9	155	1.2
Washington	303	2.0	314	2.4
Wayne	547	2.1	498	2.2
Westchester	11,859	5.1	7,638	3.3
Wyoming	185	1.8	204	2.3
Yates	86	1.3	110	1.9

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, November 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 to 17 years receiving public assistance.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	3.2
Minimum:	0.2
Maximum:	9.7
Standard Deviation:	2.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Note:

A disabled child receiving SSI in a family that receives public assistance (either Family Assistance or Safety Net assistance) is counted among children receiving SSI and will not appear in the counts of children receiving public assistance for the same time period. However, many of the children that receive SSI are part of households that receive food stamps and are therefore included in the counts of children receiving food stamps in this report.

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

Findings:

- The number of children and youth age 0-19 receiving SSI in New York State rose between 2000 and 2006. Slight increases in the number of children receiving SSI occurred in both New York City and Rest of State. The overall percent of children and youth receiving SSI in New York State increased slightly to 1.7 percent in 2006.
- In New York City, 2.2 percent of children received SSI compared to 1.3 percent of children in Rest of State. The lowest rates of SSI receipt were found in suburban counties such as Putnam (0.3%), Nassau (0.5%), Rockland (0.5%) and Suffolk (0.6%).
- Relatively high rates occurred in some rural counties such as Montgomery, Fulton, Chemung, and Chenango, and in several counties comprising New York City, including Kings, New York and Bronx counties. The highest rate by far occurred in the Bronx, where 3.8 percent of children were receiving SSI at the end of 2006.

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**72,310**	**1.5**	**84,770**	**1.7**
New York City	**40,607**	**2.1**	**47,143**	**2.2**
Bronx	12,420	3.1	16,362	3.8
Kings	14,288	2.2	15,530	2.1
New York	6,510	2.5	7,234	2.3
Queens	6,054	1.2	6,363	1.1
Richmond	1,335	1.2	1,654	1.3
Rest of State	**30,968**	**1.1**	**36,996**	**1.3**
Albany	1,097	1.6	1,270	1.7
Allegany	186	1.5	175	1.3
Broome	785	1.7	1,068	2.2
Cattaraugus	343	1.6	348	1.6
Cayuga	325	1.6	370	1.9
Chautauqua	611	1.8	715	2.1
Chemung	497	2.2	550	2.5
Chenango	223	1.7	320	2.5
Clinton	326	1.8	385	2.0
Columbia	230	1.5	249	1.7
Cortland	189	1.6	202	1.6
Delaware	158	1.4	150	1.3
Dutchess	572	0.8	674	0.9
Erie	3,622	1.6	4,192	1.8
Essex	116	1.3	139	1.7
Franklin	194	1.7	194	1.7
Fulton	285	2.1	340	2.5
Genesee	160	1.0	174	1.2
Greene	131	1.2	183	1.6
Hamilton	9	0.8	8	0.8
Herkimer	265	1.7	275	1.8
Jefferson	397	1.3	452	1.5
Lewis	93	1.2	107	1.6
Livingston	162	1.1	179	1.1
Madison	154	0.9	201	1.1
Monroe	2,837	1.5	3,842	1.9
Montgomery	204	1.7	308	2.5
Nassau	1,413	0.4	1,684	0.5
Niagara	723	1.3	841	1.5
Oneida	916	1.6	1,149	2.0
Onondaga	2,167	1.8	2,712	2.2
Ontario	289	1.1	309	1.2
Orange	944	1.0	1,009	0.9
Orleans	157	1.4	202	1.8
Oswego	519	1.6	619	1.9
Otsego	189	1.3	230	1.5
Putnam	74	0.3	75	0.3
Rensselaer	554	1.5	652	1.6
Rockland	402	0.5	489	0.5
St. Lawrence	538	2.1	521	1.8
Saratoga	365	0.7	408	0.8
Schenectady	513	1.4	848	2.2
Schoharie	96	1.3	97	1.2
Schuyler	82	1.7	74	1.5
Seneca	126	1.5	140	1.7
Steuben	472	1.8	553	2.2
Suffolk	2,339	0.6	2,617	0.6
Sullivan	366	2.0	361	1.9
Tioga	190	1.4	227	1.7
Tompkins	224	1.2	282	1.1
Ulster	497	1.2	567	1.3
Warren	228	1.5	233	1.5
Washington	213	1.4	253	1.7
Wayne	349	1.4	417	1.7
Westchester	1,650	0.7	2,166	0.8
Wyoming	118	1.1	98	1.0
Yates	84	1.3	93	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 2001, August 2007

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 to 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:	1.6
Minimum:	0.3
Maximum:	3.8
Standard Deviation:	0.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Economic Security

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

Definition:

Free and Reduced-price School Lunch participation identifies the number and percentage of public school students in full-day kindergarten (K) 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 2005/06, 49.5 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 2005/06, 79.8 percent of New York City public school children in grades K-6 received free or reduced-price school lunch compared to 31.7 percent in Rest of State. Comparing 1999/00 through 2005/06, 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 2005/06, Allegany (53.6%) and Yates (53.5%), had the highest percentages of students in grades K-6 receiving free or reduced-price school lunch outside of New York City.
- In 2005/06, Putnam (7.2%), Saratoga (17.1%), and Nassau (17.3%) 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 students enrolled in grades K-6

	1999/00		2005/06	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**785,246**	**51.5**	**694,413**	**49.5**
New York City	**482,916**	**81.3**	**414,700**	**79.8**
Bronx	118,267	88.9	101,870	87.8
Kings	166,503	86.1	136,741	83.8
New York	65,215	80.5	52,491	75.2
Queens	117,153	76.0	107,325	76.8
Richmond	15,778	48.9	16,273	53.1
Rest of State	**302,330**	**32.4**	**279,713**	**31.7**
Albany	6,773	33.5	6,045	32.4
Allegany	2,049	46.7	2,015	53.6
Broome	6,760	40.2	6,704	42.1
Cattaraugus	4,074	47.4	3,310	43.3
Cayuga	1,979	33.0	1,937	35.2
Chautauqua	5,464	42.4	5,411	49.0
Chemung	2,939	41.2	3,304	52.1
Chenango	2,260	41.7	2,355	52.2
Clinton	2,731	38.4	2,203	35.9
Columbia	1,933	36.0	1,555	36.2
Cortland	1,651	39.9	1,596	42.6
Delaware	1,794	45.7	1,502	46.1
Dutchess	5,701	24.4	5,755	25.0
Erie	33,010	42.7	26,035	40.0
Essex	1,049	42.9	1,002	45.4
Franklin	2,359	50.7	2,178	52.2
Fulton	2,320	44.7	1,934	41.8
Genesee	1,906	33.9	1,643	34.4
Greene	1,419	36.7	1,241	32.6
Hamilton	107	32.7	92	32.3
Herkimer	2,816	45.1	2,317	43.2
Jefferson	4,954	47.7	4,370	43.5
Lewis	1,009	38.2	1,103	48.0
Livingston	1,410	26.4	1,348	29.7
Madison	1,980	31.4	1,880	32.5
Monroe	25,939	42.1	21,640	38.9
Montgomery	1,760	42.4	1,672	42.4
Nassau	18,579	17.9	18,260	17.3
Niagara	6,780	37.3	6,490	39.7
Oneida	8,721	43.6	8,635	47.1
Onondaga	15,064	37.5	14,162	38.6
Ontario	2,359	25.2	2,358	27.0
Orange	9,954	30.8	10,284	31.2
Orleans	1,577	34.9	1,544	41.3
Oswego	5,678	41.0	5,177	44.3
Otsego	1,989	39.3	1,760	40.2
Putnam	641	8.1	560	7.2
Rensselaer	4,086	33.5	3,712	32.1
Rockland	5,331	27.2	5,229	25.8
St. Lawrence	4,430	47.1	3,838	48.3
Saratoga	3,270	18.4	3,022	17.1
Schenectady	3,910	35.9	4,081	37.8
Schoharie	972	33.4	925	34.7
Schuyler	429	32.8	393	37.1
Seneca	1,074	37.6	1,009	42.0
Steuben	4,503	44.3	4,003	45.2
Suffolk	31,560	23.8	31,622	22.9
Sullivan	2,888	46.9	2,555	46.7
Tioga	1,970	39.2	1,766	42.2
Tompkins	2,287	33.0	2,182	36.5
Ulster	4,876	33.5	4,227	31.2
Warren	1,765	29.6	1,442	27.2
Washington	2,081	36.0	1,844	36.8
Wayne	2,850	28.7	2,928	35.1
Westchester	22,998	30.2	21,965	28.5
Wyoming	942	31.3	821	32.4
Yates	620	37.8	772	53.5

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, January 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:	39.9
Minimum:	7.2
Maximum:	87.8
Standard Deviation:	14.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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

Objective 1: Children and youth will be born healthy.

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

Objective 3: Children and youth will have nutritious diets.

Objective 4: Children and youth will be physically fit.

Objective 5: Children and youth will be emotionally healthy.

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

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

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

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

Indicators:

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

Adolescent Births and Pregnancies by Maternal Age,

number and rate per 1,000 females ages 10-19 years

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

Findings:

- In 2005, there were 39,036 pregnancies to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The pregnancy rate for this age group was 60.7 per 1,000, a 14.5 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 40.9 per 1,000 in 2005. Adolescent pregnancy rates in New York City also declined between 2000 and 2005 (101.8 and 91.8, respectively).
- In 2005, pregnancy rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 1.5 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Pregnancy among young women aged 15 through 17 declined from 44.4 per 1,000 in 2000 to 36.5 in 2005.
- In 2005, there were 17,036 births to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The birth rate for this age group was 26.5 per 1,000, a 20 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 22.0 per 1,000 in 2005. Adolescent birth rates in New York City also declined between 2000 and 2005 (41.4 and 33.6, respectively).
- In 2005, birth rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 0.4 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Births among young women aged 15 through 17 years declined from 18.7 per 1,000 in 2000 to 13.7 in 2005.

References:

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

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

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

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age,

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

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-17 Years			
	2000		2005		2000		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**355**	**0.5**	**259**	**0.4**	**6,954**	**18.7**	**5,332**	**13.7**
New York City	**203**	**0.8**	**136**	**0.5**	**3,611**	**24.0**	**2,758**	**17.8**
Bronx	65	1.2	45	0.8	1,054	35.8	853	26.6
Kings	70	0.8	55	0.6	1,225	23.2	868	16.3
New York	25	0.7	18	0.6	559	28.8	391	20.2
Queens	34	0.5	18	0.3	670	16.8	546	13.4
Richmond	9	0.6	0	0.0	103	11.8	100	10.1
Rest of State	**152**	**0.4**	**123**	**0.3**	**3,343**	**15.1**	**2,574**	**10.9**
Albany	7	0.7	1	0.1	98	17.6	85	15.1
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	17.8	11	10.4
Broome	5	0.7	0	0.0	76	19.8	59	15.2
Cattaraugus	1	0.3	2	0.7	40	19.7	21	11.1
Cayuga	3	1.0	0	0.0	31	15.8	19	10.5
Chautauqua	4	0.8	3	0.7	52	16.4	53	17.8
Chemung	3	0.9	1	0.3	54	27.7	33	17.2
Chenango	1	0.5	0	0.0	20	16.9	9	7.5
Clinton	1	0.4	0	0.0	23	14.1	14	8.6
Columbia	1	0.4	0	0.0	18	14.6	13	9.4
Cortland	4	2.5	0	0.0	13	13.1	11	12.2
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	12.9	12	12.3
Dutchess	3	0.3	0	0.0	60	10.8	51	7.9
Erie	26	0.8	16	0.5	396	20.8	290	15.2
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	8.6	6	7.2
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	11.2	12	11.3
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	23.9	15	12.6
Genesee	1	0.4	1	0.5	27	19.8	9	6.6
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	12.9	10	9.5
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	17.1	1	10.6
Herkimer	1	0.4	2	0.9	32	22.5	12	8.8
Jefferson	0	0.0	4	1.0	41	17.3	24	10.6
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	9.5	5	7.5
Livingston	1	0.5	0	0.0	12	8.7	12	9.2
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	15.3	14	9.0
Monroe	19	0.7	19	0.7	369	24.6	284	17.8
Montgomery	0	0.0	2	1.2	21	18.9	18	17.8
Nassau	10	0.2	8	0.2	196	7.7	169	6.0
Niagara	4	0.5	7	1.0	91	19.3	64	13.7
Oneida	4	0.5	6	0.8	79	16.3	82	16.6
Onondaga	11	0.7	11	0.7	224	23.2	187	19.2
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	14.2	23	10.1
Orange	5	0.4	4	0.3	113	14.9	105	11.8
Orleans	1	0.6	0	0.0	20	19.2	12	11.2
Oswego	3	0.6	1	0.2	49	17.8	43	15.3
Otsego	1	0.5	0	0.0	15	10.8	7	5.4
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	6	2.7
Rensselaer	4	0.7	2	0.4	42	13.5	48	14.9
Rockland	5	0.5	2	0.2	55	8.8	44	6.6
St. Lawrence	2	0.5	2	0.6	36	15.4	30	13.4
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	8.0	19	4.4
Schenectady	2	0.4	1	0.2	58	20.8	44	14.4
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.1	5	7.3
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.5	2	5.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	14.5	8	11.2
Steuben	1	0.3	2	0.6	36	16.4	15	6.9
Suffolk	9	0.2	12	0.2	308	11.3	246	7.8
Sullivan	0	0.0	1	0.4	33	20.4	24	13.6
Tioga	0	0.0	1	0.6	20	16.3	9	7.4
Tompkins	1	0.4	0	0.0	14	8.3	9	6.5
Ulster	1	0.2	2	0.3	47	14.1	24	6.3
Warren	0	0.0	1	0.5	13	9.7	16	11.7
Washington	0	0.0	1	0.5	21	16.3	9	6.5
Wayne	1	0.3	1	0.3	28	12.9	32	14.3
Westchester	6	0.2	6	0.2	234	14.2	185	9.6
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	0.7	10	10.2	3	3.5
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.3	1	1.7

Adolescent Births by Maternal Age,

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

	Ages 15-19 Years			
	2000		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**20,770**	**33.2**	**17,036**	**26.5**
New York City	**10,581**	**41.4**	**8,387**	**33.6**
Bronx	2,952	59.4	2,435	48.4
Kings	3,675	42.3	2,733	32.8
New York	1,505	39.4	1,156	31.5
Queens	2,109	31.7	1,748	27.4
Richmond	340	24.1	315	20.5
Rest of State	**10,189**	**27.5**	**8,649**	**22.0**
Albany	258	23.3	242	20.9
Allegany	73	29.3	49	18.6
Broome	234	30.2	186	23.3
Cattaraugus	119	35.0	99	30.9
Cayuga	88	29.1	80	28.1
Chautauqua	184	32.7	196	35.9
Chemung	152	47.2	127	40.6
Chenango	70	39.2	57	32.7
Clinton	88	27.3	63	19.9
Columbia	63	33.8	52	25.9
Cortland	59	23.9	49	20.6
Delaware	56	32.0	42	24.1
Dutchess	214	21.4	149	13.2
Erie	1,058	33.8	889	28.0
Essex	35	29.7	31	25.0
Franklin	65	38.1	51	30.6
Fulton	89	47.9	60	34.3
Genesee	60	28.4	56	25.8
Greene	38	27.8	41	26.6
Hamilton	5	30.5	1	8.1
Herkimer	84	35.6	55	25.6
Jefferson	165	43.0	153	44.0
Lewis	30	27.9	28	28.9
Livingston	70	21.2	36	11.2
Madison	65	19.2	75	21.4
Monroe	928	36.5	750	27.7
Montgomery	74	44.2	60	40.6
Nassau	577	14.5	514	11.6
Niagara	292	37.1	212	27.9
Oneida	288	36.2	263	32.6
Onondaga	624	37.1	509	29.5
Ontario	98	27.9	65	17.3
Orange	344	29.3	323	23.9
Orleans	61	38.1	44	27.1
Oswego	173	35.0	137	26.4
Otsego	47	15.0	34	10.4
Putnam	13	4.8	20	6.3
Rensselaer	159	30.2	153	28.3
Rockland	201	21.0	212	20.4
St. Lawrence	130	26.0	115	23.6
Saratoga	118	18.5	106	15.4
Schenectady	164	35.8	136	27.4
Schoharie	23	15.9	21	14.4
Schuyler	25	39.6	13	21.8
Seneca	34	32.0	34	32.1
Steuben	116	33.9	78	23.9
Suffolk	956	22.4	847	17.3
Sullivan	108	44.0	93	35.3
Tioga	57	31.8	40	22.8
Tompkins	53	8.6	41	6.9
Ulster	138	23.7	103	15.6
Warren	61	28.5	67	30.5
Washington	63	32.5	55	26.9
Wayne	104	32.7	108	33.9
Westchester	679	26.1	588	19.5
Wyoming	37	25.1	21	16.0
Yates	22	19.6	20	18.9

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, August 2007

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 ages 10-14 years)

Median:	0.2
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	1.2
Standard Deviation:	0.3

(for ages 15-17 years)

Median:	10.6
Minimum:	1.7
Maximum:	26.6
Standard Deviation:	4.7

(for ages 15-19 years)

Median:	25.7
Minimum:	6.3
Maximum:	48.4
Standard Deviation:	8.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age,

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

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-17 Years			
	2000		2004		2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,184**	**1.8**	**1,012**	**1.6**	**16,496**	**44.4**	**13,914**	**36.5**
New York City	**783**	**3.0**	**657**	**2.5**	**9,917**	**66.0**	**8,608**	**57.4**
Bronx	220	4.2	162	2.9	2,706	92.0	2,511	82.0
Kings	265	3.0	236	2.7	3,464	65.7	2,803	54.2
New York	123	3.6	115	3.5	1,524	78.6	1,313	68.7
Queens	143	2.1	108	1.6	1,903	47.6	1,643	42.4
Richmond	32	2.0	36	2.2	320	36.7	338	35.2
Rest of State	**401**	**1.0**	**355**	**0.9**	**6,579**	**29.7**	**5,306**	**22.9**
Albany	15	1.6	8	0.9	186	33.4	151	26.4
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	22.2	18	16.9
Broome	9	1.3	4	0.6	133	34.7	112	28.1
Cattaraugus	1	0.3	1	0.4	62	30.6	53	27.6
Cayuga	4	1.3	1	0.4	57	29.1	32	17.8
Chautauqua	8	1.6	3	0.6	93	29.4	72	24.3
Chemung	3	0.9	5	1.7	73	37.4	41	21.5
Chenango	2	1.0	1	0.5	28	23.6	26	21.4
Clinton	1	0.4	0	0.0	45	27.6	18	11.3
Columbia	2	0.9	0	0.0	48	38.9	21	15.4
Cortland	4	2.5	0	0.0	23	23.2	22	23.4
Delaware	1	0.6	2	1.3	27	26.7	22	23.0
Dutchess	8	0.8	7	0.7	153	27.5	126	20.2
Erie	78	2.4	50	1.6	769	40.4	614	32.1
Essex/Hamilton	1	0.6	1	0.7	18	19.4	13	14.3
Franklin	1	0.5	1	0.6	18	16.9	29	26.5
Fulton	0	0.0	1	0.5	55	42.4	23	18.9
Genesee	2	0.8	3	1.3	44	32.3	17	12.5
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	31.1	20	18.8
Hamilton/Essex	1	0.6	1	0.7	18	19.4	13	14.3
Herkimer	2	0.8	3	1.4	46	32.3	33	24.0
Jefferson	2	0.5	1	0.3	67	28.2	30	14.1
Lewis	1	0.9	1	1.0	10	13.5	9	13.2
Livingston	3	1.4	0	0.0	26	18.8	17	13.1
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	28.8	16	10.3
Monroe	44	1.6	58	2.2	638	42.6	530	33.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	2	1.2	31	28.0	37	36.5
Nassau	30	0.7	24	0.5	517	20.3	427	15.8
Niagara	11	1.4	16	2.1	181	38.4	138	29.8
Oneida	13	1.6	10	1.3	153	31.6	154	31.3
Onondaga	25	1.5	22	1.3	357	36.9	295	29.7
Ontario	4	1.1	4	1.1	47	22.2	28	12.4
Orange	19	1.4	17	1.2	248	32.7	196	23.0
Orleans	1	0.6	3	1.9	28	26.9	23	21.3
Oswego	3	0.6	4	0.9	78	28.3	56	20.0
Otsego	2	0.9	0	0.0	33	23.7	25	18.4
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.7	14	6.6
Rensselaer	7	1.3	6	1.2	99	31.8	81	26.2
Rockland	7	0.6	1	0.1	94	15.1	83	12.8
St. Lawrence	3	0.8	1	0.3	50	21.4	43	19.4
Saratoga	0	0.0	1	0.1	79	19.6	71	16.5
Schenectady	7	1.4	3	0.6	145	51.9	124	41.5
Schoharie	0	0.0	1	1.0	15	21.3	11	16.3
Schuyler	1	1.5	0	0.0	12	27.6	9	23.4
Seneca	0	0.0	3	2.6	22	29.0	19	26.4
Steuben	2	0.5	1	0.3	58	26.4	44	20.0
Suffolk	24	0.5	29	0.5	683	25.1	639	21.0
Sullivan	4	1.5	2	0.7	64	39.6	57	34.2
Tioga	2	1.0	0	0.0	31	25.3	13	11.1
Tompkins	2	0.8	2	0.9	42	24.9	28	18.8
Ulster	6	1.0	7	1.1	110	33.0	92	24.9
Warren	0	0.0	1	0.4	37	27.6	34	25.5
Washington	0	0.0	1	0.5	41	31.9	27	19.4
Wayne	4	1.1	3	0.8	49	22.6	54	24.4
Westchester	31	1.0	40	1.2	517	31.3	405	21.9
Wyoming	1	0.7	0	0.0	18	18.3	6	6.8
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	24.8	8	14.2

Adolescent Pregnancies by Maternal Age,

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

	Ages 15-19 Years			
	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**44,412**	**71.0**	**38,138**	**60.2**
New York City	**26,001**	**101.8**	**22,427**	**93.0**
Bronx	6,940	139.7	6,202	126.7
Kings	9,078	104.4	7,450	92.2
New York	3,787	99.2	3,427	95.0
Queens	5,353	80.5	4,496	74.3
Richmond	843	59.9	852	57.7
Rest of State	**18,411**	**49.7**	**15,711**	**40.0**
Albany	551	49.7	423	36.1
Allegany	84	33.7	66	25.3
Broome	414	53.4	347	43.4
Cattaraugus	173	50.9	140	41.3
Cayuga	151	49.9	118	40.1
Chautauqua	278	49.3	225	41.1
Chemung	204	63.4	143	45.4
Chenango	100	56.0	87	47.0
Clinton	151	46.8	113	35.4
Columbia	119	63.8	74	36.8
Cortland	104	42.2	78	31.8
Delaware	84	48.0	63	36.0
Dutchess	444	44.5	381	34.1
Erie	2,077	66.3	1,695	53.4
Essex/Hamilton	55	41.0	44	30.4
Franklin	83	48.7	77	45.1
Fulton	131	70.5	93	50.2
Genesee	108	51.2	66	31.8
Greene	77	56.3	55	34.1
Hamilton/Essex	55	41.0	44	30.4
Herkimer	129	54.6	128	59.3
Jefferson	219	57.0	180	51.4
Lewis	34	31.6	31	28.9
Livingston	103	31.2	66	19.7
Madison	118	34.8	83	23.5
Monroe	1,618	63.6	1,430	52.7
Montgomery	109	65.1	107	68.0
Nassau	1,418	35.7	1,175	27.5
Niagara	506	64.3	400	52.2
Oneida	473	59.5	480	58.9
Onondaga	965	57.3	872	49.5
Ontario	163	46.5	118	31.6
Orange	694	59.1	582	43.9
Orleans	81	50.6	77	46.2
Oswego	245	49.5	179	33.9
Otsego	95	30.3	68	20.0
Putnam	22	8.2	35	11.0
Rensselaer	283	53.7	250	47.9
Rockland	308	32.2	268	26.3
St. Lawrence	173	34.6	150	30.0
Saratoga	224	35.0	249	35.2
Schenectady	365	79.6	332	67.0
Schoharie	51	35.3	37	24.9
Schuyler	37	58.5	27	44.3
Seneca	51	48.0	47	41.9
Steuben	166	48.5	130	38.2
Suffolk	1,887	44.3	1,851	38.7
Sullivan	173	70.6	148	57.5
Tioga	86	48.0	66	35.6
Tompkins	131	21.3	102	16.8
Ulster	300	51.5	267	42.1
Warren	109	50.9	89	40.7
Washington	97	50.1	95	45.6
Wayne	157	49.4	160	47.2
Westchester	1,335	51.3	1,086	37.0
Wyoming	61	41.4	31	22.3
Yates	37	33.0	28	26.1

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—population estimates

Date Compiled:

August 2003, September 2006

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:	0.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	3.5
Standard Deviation:	0.8

(for ages 15-17 years)

Median:	21.4
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	82.0
Standard Deviation:	13.3

(for ages 15-19 years)

Median:	40.4
Minimum:	11.0
Maximum:	126.7
Standard Deviation:	19.5

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 2003-2005, 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 68.3 in 2001-2003. The 2003-2005 rate was 66.8 per 10,000. 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 23.7 in 2003-2005.
- Children living in New York City are substantially more likely to be hospitalized for asthma than are children living in Rest of State. In 2003-2005, hospitalizations for children aged birth through 4 years were 98.6 per 10,000 in New York City compared with 38.8 in Rest of State. Among children aged 5 through 14 years, the rate varied from 42.3 in New York City to 10.7 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:
July 2003, December 2007

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 to 19 years.
- Three-year average of youth ages 10 to 19 years is 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:	35.7
Minimum:	6.8
Maximum:	168.5
Standard Deviation:	24.3

(for ages 15-14 years)

Median:	8.1
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	66.3
Standard Deviation:	10.7

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		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**8,799**	**71.0**	**8,328**	**66.8**	**5,866**	**22.2**	**6,030**	**23.7**
New York City	**6,228**	**115.1**	**5,759**	**98.6**	**4,287**	**39.6**	**4,424**	**42.3**
Bronx	1,868	170.2	1,988	168.5	1,398	61.5	1,474	66.3
Kings	1,975	108.1	1,810	93.9	1,302	35.5	1,367	38.9
New York	880	115.7	679	70.1	694	48.1	662	49.1
Queens	1,351	94.7	1,144	77.4	783	28.0	808	29.6
Richmond	154	51.7	138	47.6	110	16.9	114	17.8
Rest of State	**2,571**	**36.8**	**2,569**	**38.8**	**1,579**	**10.1**	**1,606**	**10.7**
Albany	58	34.8	71	44.2	37	9.9	43	11.9
Allegany	7	26.2	11	40.3	4	5.9	4	7.1
Broome	36	32.2	14	13.4	19	7.3	17	7.1
Cattaraugus	38	73.3	31	64.0	8	7.0	9	7.9
Cayuga	22	46.3	16	37.4	10	9.2	9	8.9
Chautauqua	25	30.9	27	36.4	6	3.0	7	3.8
Chemung	25	45.9	33	62.5	13	10.7	16	13.8
Chenango	12	40.4	8	27.9	7	9.7	3	4.8
Clinton	13	31.7	16	40.8	6	5.4	7	7.3
Columbia	3	9.9	9	29.2	2	2.7	4	4.6
Cortland	15	53.5	9	34.1	11	17.7	7	11.6
Delaware	10	40.5	6	27.5	6	9.9	7	12.5
Dutchess	59	34.0	87	53.4	39	9.6	43	10.8
Erie	171	29.6	260	48.6	169	13.0	191	15.6
Essex	3	15.3	4	23.7	2	4.8	2	4.5
Franklin	10	38.3	8	36.0	4	6.5	4	6.2
Fulton	40	127.8	29	97.3	21	28.2	11	15.4
Genesee	11	31.0	9	26.8	4	4.9	6	7.0
Greene	5	19.1	6	24.3	3	4.2	5	8.9
Hamilton	0	14.4	0	16.5	0	5.7	0	6.3
Herkimer	18	51.1	7	22.0	6	7.2	2	2.5
Jefferson	48	58.5	40	50.3	24	15.2	20	12.9
Lewis	4	24.2	4	29.1	3	6.5	3	8.2
Livingston	10	28.5	7	21.7	4	4.8	3	4.4
Madison	16	39.0	13	35.0	5	4.9	6	7.0
Monroe	114	24.3	97	21.7	111	10.3	86	8.5
Montgomery	12	39.7	13	45.8	8	12.3	6	8.9
Nassau	424	48.9	360	44.8	237	12.6	255	14.0
Niagara	37	27.9	35	29.1	29	9.5	20	7.0
Oneida	81	60.7	48	38.8	47	14.9	29	9.7
Onondaga	108	36.0	72	25.2	53	7.9	47	7.4
Ontario	7	11.6	10	17.1	5	3.4	4	2.9
Orange	133	51.2	137	54.0	86	14.9	83	14.3
Orleans	6	21.8	3	13.8	1	2.1	2	2.8
Oswego	28	36.5	28	40.5	14	7.5	12	7.2
Otsego	17	57.7	16	59.0	8	10.7	10	13.9
Putnam	11	16.6	15	25.2	5	3.2	8	5.3
Rensselaer	28	30.6	41	47.7	18	8.4	23	11.4
Rockland	56	25.7	50	22.9	36	7.9	33	7.4
St. Lawrence	23	38.5	28	47.3	16	11.0	13	10.0
Saratoga	39	30.3	40	33.5	13	4.7	13	4.6
Schenectady	32	35.2	39	44.3	23	11.4	23	11.6
Schoharie	2	9.5	3	19.7	2	5.6	1	3.4
Schuyler	4	38.7	2	23.0	4	16.0	3	13.2
Seneca	5	28.7	3	18.5	1	2.1	1	3.1
Steuben	30	48.9	29	50.7	14	9.6	16	11.7
Suffolk	400	39.9	441	45.2	253	11.8	272	12.8
Sullivan	16	36.7	18	42.6	13	12.2	22	22.5
Tioga	4	12.3	2	6.8	1	1.3	1	0.9
Tompkins	11	24.9	17	42.4	5	4.9	7	7.3
Ulster	31	31.4	29	32.3	19	7.7	29	12.6
Warren	11	31.1	11	35.3	5	6.1	5	5.7
Washington	7	21.5	10	32.6	6	6.5	4	5.1
Wayne	10	16.2	11	20.6	4	3.0	9	6.6
Westchester	219	34.1	222	35.0	122	9.2	138	10.4
Wyoming	4	16.1	6	28.7	2	2.9	2	3.8
Yates	2	14.3	6	39.8	1	3.7	2	5.7

Physical and Emotional Health

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Low birthweight is the most important predictor of infant mortality. In 2002, 60.3 percent of all infant deaths in the United States occurred to the 7.8 percent of infants born at low birthweight (<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 1,478 infants died each year between 2003-2005 at a rate of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. This was a three percent decline over the 1999-2001 rate of 6.1. New York State has not yet met the year 2010 national health objectives for infant mortality.
- 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 2003-2005, the infant death rate among New York City residents was 6.0 per 1,000 live births and among residents of Rest of State, 5.9 per 1,000 live births. During 2001 — 2003, New York City and Rest of State had the same rate of infant mortality (5.9 per 1,000 live births).
- Neonatal mortality, like infant mortality, has declined significantly over the past decade. Recently, however, the rate of decline has slowed. The neonatal mortality rate in New York State was 4.2 per 1,000 live births in 2003-2005. This rate was unchanged from the rate recorded in 1999-2001. In New York City the rate declined slightly and Rest of State remained the same with New York City reporting a slightly lower rate (4.0) than Rest of State (4.3).
- 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 2003-2005 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 1.6 rate in Rest of State.

References:

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

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

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

	1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,558**	**6.1**	**1,478**	**5.9**
New York City	**736**	**6.1**	**705**	**6.0**
Bronx	150	6.6	162	7.3
Kings	263	6.6	251	6.4
New York	110	5.5	95	4.6
Queens	176	5.6	167	5.5
Richmond	37	6.4	30	5.2
Rest of State	**821**	**6.1**	**773**	**5.9**
Albany	23	7.2	24	7.5
Allegany	4	6.7	4	6.9
Broome	18	8.0	13	6.3
Cattaraugus	8	8.0	7	6.8
Cayuga	6	6.6	8	9.2
Chautauqua	10	6.2	11	7.6
Chemung	6	5.5	7	6.8
Chenango	4	7.7	5	8.8
Clinton	4	5.1	5	6.0
Columbia	4	6.5	6	9.3
Cortland	5	8.3	4	8.1
Delaware	4	9.0	3	7.5
Dutchess	18	5.7	17	5.4
Erie	87	7.9	85	8.4
Essex	2	6.4	2	6.3
Franklin	2	3.7	3	5.5
Fulton	3	5.5	3	5.4
Genesee	2	3.3	3	4.6
Greene	3	6.8	3	6.7
Hamilton	0	7.6	0	0.0
Herkimer	3	4.0	6	8.2
Jefferson	11	6.2	9	5.2
Lewis	2	5.9	2	6.2
Livingston	4	6.0	2	3.2
Madison	6	7.8	4	5.5
Monroe	65	7.1	54	6.2
Montgomery	4	6.1	4	6.7
Nassau	89	5.3	62	4.0
Niagara	15	5.8	15	6.3
Oneida	22	8.5	20	7.8
Onondaga	58	9.7	42	7.5
Ontario	6	5.1	4	3.6
Orange	27	5.4	33	6.3
Orleans	2	4.6	2	3.7
Oswego	9	6.2	12	8.5
Otsego	2	3.0	3	5.6
Putnam	3	2.2	7	6.5
Rensselaer	14	8.1	13	7.6
Rockland	21	4.6	21	4.5
St. Lawrence	7	5.8	9	7.6
Saratoga	8	3.4	12	5.2
Schenectady	12	7.2	13	6.9
Schoharie	2	5.4	2	7.0
Schuyler	2	7.7	1	5.8
Seneca	3	7.3	3	7.4
Steuben	9	7.9	6	5.1
Suffolk	101	5.0	96	4.9
Sullivan	9	10.3	7	8.0
Tioga	2	3.3	4	6.6
Tompkins	7	8.1	4	4.3
Ulster	9	5.2	14	7.9
Warren	5	8.2	2	3.1
Washington	4	6.9	4	6.8
Wayne	5	4.3	8	7.2
Westchester	55	4.3	57	4.6
Wyoming	4	8.6	2	4.7
Yates	3	11.2	4	13.1

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, December 2007

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:	6.4
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	13.1
Standard Deviation:	1.9

(Neonatal Mortality)

Median:	4.4
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	10.7
Standard Deviation:	1.8

(Postneonatal Mortality)

Median:	1.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	3.8
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		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**720**	**4.2**	**1,034**	**4.2**	**307**	**1.8**	**444**	**1.8**
New York City	**333**	**4.1**	**475**	**4.0**	**144**	**1.8**	**230**	**1.9**
Bronx	70	4.6	108	4.8	31	2.1	54	2.4
Kings	118	4.4	165	4.2	55	2.1	86	2.2
New York	51	3.8	64	3.1	21	1.5	30	1.5
Queens	78	3.7	113	3.7	31	1.5	54	1.8
Richmond	16	4.2	25	4.3	6	1.6	5	0.9
Rest of State	**387**	**4.3**	**559**	**4.3**	**163**	**1.8**	**214**	**1.6**
Albany	12	5.7	17	5.5	4	2.0	6	2.0
Allegany	2	4.7	2	3.1	1	3.7	2	3.8
Broome	8	5.5	9	4.2	4	2.5	4	2.1
Cattaraugus	3	5.0	6	6.1	2	3.5	1	0.7
Cayuga	3	5.4	5	6.4	1	1.1	2	2.8
Chautauqua	5	5.1	8	5.5	2	1.6	3	2.1
Chemung	2	2.8	4	4.2	2	2.3	3	2.6
Chenango	2	4.3	4	8.1	2	5.2	0	0.6
Clinton	1	2.7	3	3.4	1	1.3	2	2.6
Columbia	3	6.4	5	7.6	1	1.6	1	1.6
Cortland	2	4.5	4	6.8	1	1.8	1	1.2
Delaware	1	4.6	2	5.3	1	2.3	1	2.3
Dutchess	8	3.8	14	4.4	4	1.7	3	1.0
Erie	41	5.6	66	6.4	18	2.4	20	1.9
Essex	2	7.0	1	2.7	0	1.4	1	3.6
Franklin	1	2.2	2	4.2	1	2.2	1	1.4
Fulton	1	2.4	2	3.6	0	0.8	1	1.8
Genesee	1	2.9	2	3.6	1	1.4	1	1.0
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	5	7.7	0	0.8	0	0.5
Jefferson	5	4.4	8	4.6	3	2.7	1	0.6
Lewis	1	2.9	2	6.2	1	4.4	0	0.0
Livingston	2	5.3	1	1.6	1	2.3	1	1.6
Madison	2	4.5	4	5.1	2	3.9	0	0.5
Monroe	37	6.1	40	4.7	9	1.5	14	1.6
Montgomery	1	2.4	2	3.4	1	2.4	2	3.4
Nassau	42	3.8	38	2.5	18	1.6	23	1.5
Niagara	9	5.2	11	4.6	2	1.4	4	1.7
Oneida	10	6.2	14	5.3	4	2.2	6	2.5
Onondaga	29	7.5	30	5.5	11	2.7	11	2.1
Ontario	2	2.6	2	1.5	2	2.6	2	2.1
Orange	10	3.1	22	4.3	6	1.8	10	2.0
Orleans	1	2.0	1	2.2	2	5.0	1	1.5
Oswego	4	4.5	11	7.8	2	2.1	1	0.7
Otsego	1	1.8	2	4.3	0	0.9	1	1.2
Putnam	1	1.3	6	5.7	1	0.8	1	0.9
Rensselaer	7	6.1	10	5.5	3	2.6	4	2.1
Rockland	9	2.9	14	3.2	4	1.2	6	1.4
St. Lawrence	3	3.2	6	4.9	2	2.0	3	2.7
Saratoga	4	2.4	9	3.8	1	0.8	3	1.4
Schenectady	6	5.3	9	5.1	1	0.6	3	1.8
Schoharie	0	1.6	1	3.5	0	1.6	1	3.5
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	3.9	0	2.3	0	1.9
Seneca	1	5.4	2	4.6	1	2.7	1	2.8
Steuben	5	5.9	4	3.9	2	3.0	1	1.2
Suffolk	45	3.4	75	3.9	17	1.2	21	1.1
Sullivan	5	8.4	5	6.1	1	1.2	2	1.9
Tioga	1	1.7	3	4.8	0	0.8	1	1.8
Tompkins	3	5.3	3	2.9	3	4.7	1	1.4
Ulster	4	3.3	9	5.0	2	1.9	5	2.9
Warren	2	5.4	1	1.0	1	3.1	1	2.1
Washington	2	5.7	2	3.2	1	1.6	2	3.7
Wayne	3	4.4	6	5.7	0	0.4	2	1.5
Westchester	24	2.8	37	3.0	14	1.6	20	1.6
Wyoming	1	4.6	2	3.9	0	1.2	0	0.8
Yates	2	10.4	3	10.7	0	1.7	1	2.4

Physical and Emotional Health

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

number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth 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 8 percent between 1999-2001 and 2003-2005 (from 1,612 to 1,477, respectively).
- "Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period" was the most frequent reason for infant death in both 1999-2001 and 2003-2005 (56.0% and 57.1%, respectively).
- Congenital anomalies accounted for 17.8 percent of the infant deaths in New York State for the time period 2003-2005.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- Between 1999-2001 and 2003-2005, the average number of deaths for children aged one through four declined by 21.8 percent (275 and 215) in New York State.
- The most frequently occurring reason why children between the ages of one and four years died in 1999-2001 and 2003-2005 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 2003-2005 in New York City, the leading cause of death among one through four year olds was congenital anomalies (15.2%). Among residents of Rest of State in this age group, non-motor vehicle injury was the number one cause of death at 18.7 percent.

Children ages 5 through 9 years

- Children in New York State between the ages of five and nine years have a relatively low risk of death. In New York State, an average 149 children in this age group died annually between 2003-2005. 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 (23.5%) of deaths in this age group in 2003-2005 as compared to the percentage in 1999-2001 (31.2%). Malignant neoplasms was the leading cause of death in 2003-2005 and the second leading cause in 1999-2001.
- In 2003-2005, malignant neoplasms was the leading cause of death among children ages five through nine in both New York City (20.6%) and in counties outside New York City (23.5%).

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 2003-2005 an average 193 youth in this age group died annually. This was down slightly from 206 in 1999-2001.
- In 2003-2005 malignant neoplasms was the leading cause of death (14.5%) followed by motor vehicle injury (13.5%) 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 11.9 percent of the deaths for the time period 2003-2005 and 12.8 percent during 1999-2001.
- In New York City during 2003- 2005, motor vehicle injury became the leading cause of death among youth ages 10 through 14 years. Among 10 through 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 through 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 2003-2005 when the average number of deaths for this age group was 590.
- 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 2003-2005 (29.3%) 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 2003-2005 were consistently motor vehicle and non-motor vehicle injuries and suicide.

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

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

New York State

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2003-2005 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,612	100%	Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	1,477	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	902	56.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	844	57.1
2. Congenital Anomalies	295	18.3	2. Congenital Anomalies	263	17.8
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	102	6.3	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	28	1.9
4. Diseases of the Heart	38	2.4	4. Diseases of the Heart	22	1.5
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	25	1.6	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	18	1.2
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	275	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	215	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	46	16.6	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	33	15.3
2. Congenital Anomalies	32	11.6	2. Congenital Anomalies	26	12.1
3. Malignant Neoplasms	28	10.2	3. Malignant Neoplasms	23	10.7
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	20	7.4	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	18	8.4
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	20	7.3	5. Motor Vehicle Injury	17	7.9
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	173	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	149	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	29	16.8	1. Malignant Neoplasms	33	22.1
2. Malignant Neoplasms	28	16.2	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	12.8
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	25	14.5	3. Congenital Anomalies	16	10.7
4. Congenital Anomalies	15	8.5	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	10.7
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	4.2	4. Diseases of the Heart	7	4.7
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	206	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	193	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	33	16.0	1. Malignant Neoplasms	28	14.5
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	30	14.7	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	26	13.5
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	26	12.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	23	11.9
4. Congenital Anomalies	14	7.0	4. Congenital Anomalies	14	7.3
5. Diseases of the Heart	13	6.3	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	9	4.7
			5. Suicide	9	4.7
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	633	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	590	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	181	28.5	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	161	27.3
2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	121	19.1	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	101	17.1
3. Suicide	68	10.7	3. Suicide	59	10.0
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	61	9.6	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	56	9.5
5. Malignant Neoplasms	46	7.3	5. Malignant Neoplasms	39	6.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—death certificates

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

Date Compiled:
October 2003, December 2007

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).

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	2003-2005 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	748	100%	Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	705	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	456	61.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	426	60.4
2. Congenital Anomalies	138	18.5	2. Congenital Anomalies	116	16.5
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	35	4.7	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	15	2.1
4. Diseases of the Heart	13	1.7	4. Diseases of the Heart	10	1.4
5. Homicide	8	1.0	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	1.4
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	120	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	92	100%
1. Congenital Anomalies	19	15.8	1. Congenital Anomalies	14	15.2
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	18	15.0	2. Malignant Neoplasms	10	10.9
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention	10	8.6	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	10.9
4. Malignant Neoplasms	8	6.9	3. Diseases of the Heart	7	7.6
5. Diseases of the Heart	6	5.0	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	7	7.6
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	80	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	68	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	17	20.8	1. Malignant Neoplasms	14	20.6
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	15.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	10.3
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	8.8	2. Congenital Anomalies	7	10.3
3. Congenital Anomalies	7	8.8	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	7.4
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	5	6.3	4. Diseases of the Heart	4	5.9
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	94	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	89	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	14	15.2	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	11	12.4
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	13.1	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	11.2
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	9	9.9	3. Malignant Neoplasms	9	10.1
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention	8	8.5	4. Congenital Anomalies	8	9.0
5. Congenital Anomalies	6	6.0	5. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	6	6.7
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	247	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	222	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention	85	34.4	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	65	29.3
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	29	11.6	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	26	11.7
3. Malignant Neoplasms	20	8.2	3. Suicide	20	9.0
4. Suicide	19	7.7	4. Malignant Neoplasms	17	7.7
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	7.0	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	16	7.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—death certificates

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

Date Compiled:
October 2003, December 2007

Notes:

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- Percentages represent the three-year average number of deaths for children for each cause occurring in the specified age group.
- Due to rounding, causes could have similar numbers but different rates.

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

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

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

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

Rest of State

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2003-2005 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	864	100%	Less than 1 year of age (all causes)	773	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	446	51.6	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	418	54.1
2. Congenital Anomalies	156	18.1	2. Congenital Anomalies	148	19.1
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	67	7.8	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	13	1.7
4. Diseases of the Heart	25	2.9	4. Diseases of the Heart	12	1.6
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	2.2	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	1.2
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	155	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	123	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	28	17.8	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	23	18.7
2. Malignant Neoplasms	20	12.7	2. Malignant Neoplasms	13	10.6
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	15	9.9	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	12	9.8
4. Congenital Anomalies	13	8.4	3. Congenital Anomalies	12	9.8
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention	10	6.2	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	11	8.9
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	93	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	81	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	19.4	1. Malignant Neoplasms	19	23.5
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	17.9	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	11	13.6
3. Malignant Neoplasms	11	12.2	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	10	12.3
4. Congenital Anomalies	8	8.2	4. Congenital Anomalies	9	11.1
5. Diseases of the Heart	4	4.3	5. Diseases of the Heart	3	3.7
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	113	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	104	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	21	18.6	1. Malignant Neoplasms	19	18.3
2. Malignant Neoplasms	19	16.5	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	15	14.4
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	14	12.4	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	14	13.5
4. Congenital Anomalies	9	7.7	4. Congenital Anomalies	6	5.8
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	6.5	5. Suicide	5	4.8
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	387	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	367	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	152	39.4	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	135	36.8
2. Suicide	49	12.6	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	41	11.2
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	43	11.2	3. Suicide	39	10.6
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention	36	9.3	4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	36	9.8
5. Malignant Neoplasms	26	6.6	5. Malignant Neoplasms	22	6.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—death certificates

Population Source:
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Date Compiled:
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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).

Physical and Emotional Health

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (Three-Year Average),
number and percent of deaths for each cause ages birth 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 2003-2005, 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 second 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 2003-2005.
- 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 2003-2005.

Children ages 1 through 4 years

- In New York State during 2003-2005, 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 third and fifth most likely cause of death, respectively.
- Non-motor vehicle injury in New York State accounted for 16.3 percent of deaths among White children aged 1 to 4 years and 17.5 percent of deaths among Hispanic children in this age group during 2003-2005.
- 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 13.1 percent of deaths and was the second leading cause of death.

Children ages 5 through 9 years

- In New York State during 2003-2005, 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 (7.9%). Among Hispanics in this age group, AIDS (3.7%), pneumonia and influenza (3.7%), and septicemia (3.7%) were leading causes of death.

Youth ages 10 through 14 years

- In New York State during 2003-2005, 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 2003-2005 in New York State, suicide was a leading cause of death among White youth aged 10 to 14 years, accounting for 4.9 percent of deaths in this group. It did not appear as a leading cause of death for any other race or ethnic group 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 to 14, 28.7 percent of deaths were due to these two causes. Among African American and Hispanic youth aged 10 to 14, 20.3 percent and 17.5 percent respectively, died due to a motor vehicle or non-motor vehicle injury.

Youth ages 15 through 19 years

- During 2003-2005, the five leading causes of death for youth aged 15 through 19 were the same for White, African American and Hispanic teens in New York State. They were unchanged from the leading causes during 1999-2003 and with the exception of malignant neoplasms, were all preventable.
- Motor vehicle injury was responsible for the largest percent of White teen deaths (33.8%), while homicide and legal intervention was the leading cause of death among African American (42.0%) and Hispanic (23.0%) teens.
- Suicide in New York State during 2003-2005 was the 2nd leading cause of death for White teens and 3rd for African American and Hispanic teens. Suicide was the cause of 12.1 percent of deaths among White teens and 5.1 percent and 9.0 percent of deaths among African American and Hispanic teens, respectively.

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

White

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2003-2005 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	916	100%	Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	814	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	495	54.0	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	446	54.8
2. Congenital Anomalies	210	23.0	2. Congenital Anomalies	168	20.6
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	61	6.7	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	16	2.0
4. Diseases of the Heart	15	1.6	4. Diseases of the Heart	13	1.6
4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	1.6	5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	1.2
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. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	22	16.3
2. Malignant Neoplasms	22	13.6	2. Malignant Neoplasms	19	14.1
3. Congenital Anomalies	20	12.2	3. Congenital Anomalies	17	12.6
4. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	9.5	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	12	8.9
5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	11	6.5	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	6	4.4
			5. Diseases of the Heart	6	4.4
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	111	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	93	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	19	17.5	1. Malignant Neoplasms	21	22.6
2. Malignant Neoplasms	19	16.9	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	12.9
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	16.0	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	11	11.8
4. Congenital Anomalies	10	8.7	4. Congenital Anomalies	10	10.8
5. Diseases of the Heart	4	3.9	5. Diseases of the Heart	4	4.3
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	136	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	122	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	25	18.6	1. Malignant Neoplasms	21	17.2
2. Malignant Neoplasms	24	17.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	14.8
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	15	10.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	17	13.9
4. Congenital Anomalies	10	7.4	4. Congenital Anomalies	8	6.6
5. Suicide	7	5.1	5. Suicide	6	4.9
5. Diseases of the Heart	7	5.1			
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	432	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	390	100%
1. Motor Vehicle Injury	158	36.5	1. Motor Vehicle Injury	132	33.8
2. Suicide	55	12.7	2. Suicide	47	12.1
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	45	10.4	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	43	11.0
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	40	9.2	4. Malignant Neoplasms	30	7.7
5. Malignant Neoplasms	31	7.1	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	28	7.2

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
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Population Source:
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Notes:

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

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

Leading Causes of Death by Age and Race/Ethnicity (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	2003-2005 Cause of Death	Number	Percent
Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	532	100%	Less than 1 Year of Age (all causes)	503	100%
1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	332	62.4	1. Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	302	60.0
2. Congenital Anomalies	69	12.9	2. Congenital Anomalies	65	12.9
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	40	7.5	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	11	2.2
4. Pneumonia and Influenza	9	1.7	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	1.6
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	1.6	5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	7	1.4
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	73	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	61	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	14.2	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	10	16.4
2. Congenital Anomalies	10	13.8	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	13.1
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	8	11.5	3. Congenital Anomalies	6	9.8
4. Malignant Neoplasms	5	6.4	4. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	8.2
5. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	5.5	5. Diseases of the Heart	4	6.6
			5. Malignant Neoplasms	4	6.6
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	50	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	38	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	15.4	1. Malignant Neoplasms	8	21.1
2. Malignant Neoplasms	7	13.4	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	5	13.2
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	7	13.4	3. Congenital Anomalies	3	7.9
3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	4	8.7	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	7.9
4. Congenital Anomalies	3	6.7	3. Diseases of the Heart	3	7.9
			3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	7.9
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	62	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	54	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	11	17.1	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6	11.1
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	6	9.6	2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	9.3
3. Malignant Neoplasms	6	9.1	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	5	9.3
4. Diseases of the Heart	5	8.6	3. Congenital Anomalies	4	7.4
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	8.6	3. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	4	7.4
			3. Malignant Neoplasms	4	7.4
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	175	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	157	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	78	44.3	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	66	42.0
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	16	9.3	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	18	11.5
3. Malignant Neoplasms	12	6.8	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	8	5.1
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	12	6.8	3. Suicide	8	5.1
4. Suicide	9	5.3	4. Malignant Neoplasms	7	4.5

Sources of Data:

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NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—death certificates

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

Date Compiled:
October 2003, December 2007

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.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity category: Black includes both Black Hispanic and Black Non-Hispanic.

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

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

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

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

Hispanic

1999-2001 Cause of Death	Number	Percent	2003-2005 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	161	57.9
2. Congenital Anomalies	76	21.8	2. Congenital Anomalies	46	16.5
3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	15	4.2	3. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	7	2.5
4. Diseases of the Heart	4	1.3	4. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	1.4
5. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	1.1	5. Diseases of the Heart	3	1.1
			5. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	1.1
			5. Pneumonia and Influenza	3	1.1
For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	47	100%	For ages 1-4 years (all causes)	40	100%
1. Congenital Anomalies	7	15.0	1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	17.5
2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	6	12.9	2. Congenital Anomalies	6	15.0
3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	5	10.7	3. Diseases of the Heart	3	7.5
4. Malignant Neoplasms	4	8.6	3. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	3	7.5
5. Diseases of the Heart	3	7.1	3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	7.5
			3. Malignant Neoplasms	3	7.5
For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	32	100%	For ages 5-9 years (all causes)	27	100%
1. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	7	22.1	1. Malignant Neoplasms	6	22.2
2. Malignant Neoplasms	6	18.9	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	11.1
3. Motor Vehicle Injury	3	9.5	2. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	3	11.1
3. Congenital Anomalies	3	9.5	3. Congenital Anomalies	2	7.4
4. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	2	5.3	4. Diseases of the Heart	1	3.7
			4. Septicemia	1	3.7
			4. AIDS	1	3.7
			4. Pneumonia and Influenza	1	3.7
For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	36	100%	For ages 10-14 years (all causes)	40	100%
1. Malignant Neoplasms	5	14.7	1. Malignant Neoplasms	7	17.5
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	11.0	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	4	10.0
2. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	4	11.0	2. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease**	4	10.0
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	4	10.1	3. Congenital Anomalies	3	7.5
4. Suicide	2	4.6	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	3	7.5
4. Congenital Anomalies	2	4.6			
For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	103	100%	For ages 15-19 years (all causes)	100	100%
1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	26	24.9	1. Homicide and Legal Intervention*	23	23.0
2. Motor Vehicle Injury	19	18.8	2. Motor Vehicle Injury	20	20.0
3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	10	10.0	3. Suicide	9	9.0
4. Malignant Neoplasms	10	9.7	3. Non-Motor Vehicle Injury	9	9.0
5. Suicide	9	8.7	4. Malignant Neoplasms	7	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, December 2007

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.
- Leading causes of death uses the following race/ethnicity category: Black includes both Black Hispanic and Black Non-Hispanic.

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

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

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 2005, 20,392 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, 10.0 percent were born weighing less than 2,500 grams. These percentages fall short of the state and national objectives.
- In 2005, low birthweight birth rates for all births were higher in New York City (8.9%) than in Rest of State (7.7%). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, the rate for New York City (10.1%) was slightly higher than Rest of State (9.9%).
- Preterm births accounted for 12.3 percent of all births in New York State in 2005. This is an increase over the 11.1 percent in 2000. The 2005 New York City rate, at 12.9 percent, was higher that the 11.9 percent in Rest of State.
- Among women ages 10 to 19, 14.6 percent gave birth prematurely in 2005. This is the same percent that delivered prematurely in 2000. In New York City, in 2005, 15.1 percent of women in this age group had premature births as compared to 14.1 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, August 2007; LBW Births—All Ages: August 2003, August 2007; Premature—10-19: October 2005, August 2007; Premature—All Ages: October 2005, August 2007

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.
- Three-year average of youth ages 10 to 19 years is used as the denominator in calculating rates.
- 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:	9.5	Median:	7.8	Median:	13.9	Median:	11.6
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	5.1	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	6.9
Maximum:	23.1	Maximum:	12.1	Maximum:	31.7	Maximum:	16.0
Standard Deviation:	4.0	Standard Deviation:	1.2	Standard Deviation:	5.5	Standard Deviation:	1.5

Low Birthweight Births (Less Than 2,500 Grams) by Maternal Age,

number and percent of live births

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2005		2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,051**	**9.7**	**1,731**	**10.0**	**20,020**	**7.8**	**20,392**	**8.3**
New York City	**1,037**	**9.6**	**860**	**10.1**	**9,934**	**8.2**	**10,459**	**8.9**
Bronx	323	10.7	263	10.6	2,081	9.1	2,253	10.2
Kings	377	10.1	283	10.2	3,329	8.3	3,490	8.9
New York	123	8.0	120	10.2	1,571	7.8	1,747	8.7
Queens	177	8.3	153	8.7	2,446	7.6	2,495	8.3
Richmond	37	10.6	41	13.0	507	8.6	474	8.5
Rest of State	**1,014**	**9.8**	**871**	**9.9**	**10,086**	**7.3**	**9,933**	**7.7**
Albany	21	7.9	20	8.2	261	7.9	232	7.2
Allegany	6	8.2	3	6.1	31	5.8	26	5.1
Broome	21	8.8	15	8.1	167	7.5	172	8.4
Cattaraugus	16	13.3	5	5.0	66	6.8	66	6.7
Cayuga	4	4.4	12	15.0	71	7.5	63	7.8
Chautauqua	12	6.4	17	8.5	100	6.5	94	6.5
Chemung	16	10.3	9	7.0	76	7.0	81	7.9
Chenango	5	7.0	4	7.0	43	7.5	41	7.5
Clinton	6	6.7	5	7.9	55	7.0	65	8.3
Columbia	5	7.8	5	9.6	48	7.3	43	7.0
Cortland	5	7.9	8	16.3	34	6.0	54	9.4
Delaware	5	8.9	4	9.5	27	5.9	32	7.2
Dutchess	16	7.4	19	12.8	220	6.6	238	7.5
Erie	122	11.3	109	12.0	921	8.2	810	8.2
Essex	1	2.9	4	12.9	25	7.1	22	5.8
Franklin	12	18.5	5	9.8	39	8.4	39	8.1
Fulton	7	7.9	4	6.7	27	4.5	43	8.0
Genesee	5	8.2	4	7.0	40	5.8	52	7.6
Greene	2	5.3	8	19.5	38	8.1	55	12.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	10.4	3	9.1
Herkimer	9	10.6	3	5.3	40	6.1	49	7.3
Jefferson	14	8.5	12	7.6	109	6.6	110	6.1
Lewis	5	16.7	2	7.1	19	5.7	25	6.8
Livingston	4	5.6	3	8.3	38	5.7	47	7.5
Madison	4	6.2	6	8.0	49	6.2	52	7.2
Monroe	108	11.4	87	11.3	727	7.7	722	8.5
Montgomery	4	5.4	6	9.7	36	5.9	46	7.6
Nassau	64	10.9	44	8.4	1,271	7.5	1,161	7.7
Niagara	31	10.5	32	14.6	208	8.3	185	8.3
Oneida	33	11.3	33	12.3	208	8.3	204	8.2
Onondaga	74	11.7	52	10.0	478	7.9	449	8.4
Ontario	14	14.3	4	6.2	74	6.4	71	6.5
Orange	33	9.5	31	9.5	322	6.6	396	7.7
Orleans	5	8.1	7	15.9	34	6.4	38	9.0
Oswego	10	5.7	9	6.5	103	7.0	107	7.9
Otsego	0	0.0	6	17.6	33	5.8	41	7.8
Putnam	2	15.4	2	10.0	70	5.9	78	7.6
Rensselaer	9	5.5	21	13.5	120	7.0	146	8.4
Rockland	22	10.7	10	4.7	314	6.9	314	6.8
St. Lawrence	9	6.8	17	14.5	96	8.0	100	8.1
Saratoga	7	5.9	11	10.4	166	6.6	166	7.2
Schenectady	23	13.9	11	8.0	142	8.3	164	9.0
Schoharie	0	0.0	1	4.8	13	4.0	17	6.1
Schuyler	3	12.0	3	23.1	16	7.3	11	7.5
Seneca	0	0.0	2	5.9	24	6.6	25	6.7
Steuben	12	10.3	5	6.3	88	7.4	79	7.1
Suffolk	91	9.4	80	9.3	1,518	7.5	1,370	7.3
Sullivan	7	6.5	11	11.7	55	6.6	68	7.8
Tioga	4	7.0	5	12.2	50	8.3	52	9.9
Tompkins	3	5.6	2	4.9	50	6.1	62	7.1
Ulster	9	6.5	9	8.6	111	6.3	148	8.3
Warren	7	11.5	8	11.8	37	5.9	54	8.0
Washington	8	12.7	9	16.1	35	5.7	58	9.1
Wayne	6	5.7	13	11.9	68	5.8	55	5.2
Westchester	90	13.1	49	8.2	1,027	7.7	983	8.1
Wyoming	1	2.7	2	9.1	25	5.9	30	7.2
Yates	2	9.1	3	15.0	18	6.6	19	6.3

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

number and percent of live births

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2005		2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**3,077**	**14.6**	**2,440**	**14.6**	**28,177**	**11.1**	**29,585**	**12.3**
New York City	**1,569**	**14.6**	**1,283**	**15.1**	**14,054**	**11.9**	**15,020**	**12.9**
Bronx	456	15.1	349	14.1	2,852	12.7	2,962	13.5
Kings	580	15.6	433	15.5	4,720	12.1	5,066	12.9
New York	199	13.0	206	17.6	2,284	11.6	2,608	13.0
Queens	282	13.2	250	14.2	3,458	10.9	3,688	12.3
Richmond	52	15.0	45	14.3	740	12.7	696	12.4
Rest of State	**1,508**	**14.6**	**1,157**	**14.1**	**14,123**	**10.4**	**14,565**	**11.9**
Albany	35	13.2	27	12.7	346	11.0	325	10.8
Allegany	15	20.5	6	12.8	64	11.5	48	9.9
Broome	26	10.9	21	12.4	267	11.7	238	12.1
Cattaraugus	22	18.5	17	17.7	99	10.5	103	11.2
Cayuga	12	13.3	14	18.2	89	9.8	95	11.9
Chautauqua	28	15.0	28	14.7	163	10.6	141	10.0
Chemung	22	14.2	12	9.7	139	12.7	140	13.9
Chenango	7	9.9	10	18.2	50	9.3	61	11.4
Clinton	16	18.0	4	6.3	75	9.0	79	10.1
Columbia	9	14.1	4	7.8	53	8.9	55	9.3
Cortland	7	11.1	6	15.0	49	8.6	63	12.0
Delaware	6	10.7	6	15.8	49	10.7	55	13.0
Dutchess	31	14.3	22	16.2	348	10.9	339	11.4
Erie	179	16.5	110	13.2	1,259	11.3	1,100	11.7
Essex	2	5.7	3	9.7	49	12.6	34	9.2
Franklin	11	16.9	6	12.2	40	9.0	59	12.4
Fulton	8	9.0	3	5.3	56	9.6	55	10.7
Genesee	12	19.7	9	16.4	71	9.6	73	11.3
Greene	3	7.9	8	21.1	43	10.1	69	16.0
Hamilton	1	20.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	3	9.1
Herkimer	13	15.3	13	23.2	47	7.0	78	12.0
Jefferson	14	8.5	15	9.8	158	9.0	174	9.8
Lewis	3	10.0	0	0.0	33	9.9	43	12.0
Livingston	9	12.7	3	8.6	73	10.5	75	12.5
Madison	9	13.8	13	17.6	77	10.1	92	12.8
Monroe	146	15.4	88	12.8	929	10.1	888	11.3
Montgomery	7	9.5	6	10.9	60	10.5	63	11.5
Nassau	99	16.9	83	16.5	1,701	10.1	1,843	12.3
Niagara	37	12.5	41	19.7	264	10.2	274	12.6
Oneida	48	16.5	37	14.3	296	11.2	302	12.6
Onondaga	100	15.8	88	17.2	703	11.6	677	12.8
Ontario	16	16.7	4	6.8	108	10.1	114	10.9
Orange	60	17.2	40	13.7	467	9.6	565	11.9
Orleans	5	8.1	13	31.7	45	8.5	58	14.5
Oswego	15	8.5	16	11.7	139	9.4	156	11.6
Otsego	2	4.2	5	14.7	58	10.1	54	10.4
Putnam	2	15.4	3	16.7	129	11.0	127	12.5
Rensselaer	18	11.2	18	12.9	182	10.4	196	12.3
Rockland	31	15.0	21	12.0	453	10.1	400	9.8
St. Lawrence	10	7.6	13	11.5	101	9.0	122	10.4
Saratoga	15	12.7	16	16.0	225	9.4	249	11.3
Schenectady	23	13.9	18	13.6	191	11.1	209	11.8
Schoharie	3	13.0	0	0.0	32	10.4	31	11.4
Schuyler	1	4.0	3	23.1	23	10.7	10	6.9
Seneca	4	11.8	3	10.0	34	9.4	39	11.0
Steuben	15	12.8	13	17.1	106	9.0	123	11.5
Suffolk	160	16.6	132	16.1	2,110	10.6	2,313	12.6
Sullivan	12	11.1	9	9.8	85	9.9	92	11.0
Tioga	5	8.8	9	23.7	70	11.2	59	11.9
Tompkins	6	11.1	4	10.0	86	9.6	98	12.0
Ulster	18	12.9	9	10.0	168	9.8	180	11.0
Warren	8	13.1	9	14.1	69	10.6	62	9.6
Washington	9	14.3	5	10.6	51	8.0	59	9.9
Wayne	17	16.2	9	8.9	105	8.4	78	8.0
Westchester	109	15.9	75	13.7	1,374	10.9	1,446	12.5
Wyoming	4	10.8	4	20.0	34	8.1	51	12.9
Yates	3	13.6	3	16.7	24	7.5	30	10.4

Physical and Emotional Health

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

Definition:

Child and adolescent mortality is the total number of deaths to children between 1 and 19 years of age. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 children/youth ages 1 to 4 years, 5 to 9 years, 10 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 2003-2005 an average 215 children aged 1 to 4 years died per year in New York State. The mortality rate, at 21.7 per 100,000 children aged 1 to 4, was 23 percent lower than the 1999-2001 rate (28.2 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 19.9 per 100,000 in 2003-2005, a 30 percent decline from 1999-2001. In Rest of State the mortality rate for this age group declined 17 percent between 1999-2001 and 2003-2005 to 23.2 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 12.3 per 100,000 in 2003-2005. There was an average 149 deaths per year among children in this age group from 2003-2005. In New York City the mortality rate for children aged 5 to 9 declined almost 10 percent during these two time periods to 13.3 per 100,000. The mortality rate for children in this age group residing in Rest of State was down 3 percent to 11.6 per 100,000 in 2003-2005.
- Among children aged 10 to 14 residing in New York State, there was an average of 193 deaths annually from 2003-2005. The mortality rate was 14.5 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 16.6 per 100,000 and 13.1 per 100,000, respectively, in 2003-2005.
- Children aged 15 to 19 account for a large percentage of deaths among children under 20 years of age. In 2003-2005 an average 590 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 8 percent between 1991-2001 and 2003-2005 to 45.4 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. 45.4 per 100,000 in 2003-2005) and Rest of State (50.6 per 100,000 in 1999-2001 vs. 45.5 in 2003-2005).

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, 2007;

Notes:

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

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

(Ages 1-4 years)		*(Ages 5-9 years)*		*(Ages 10-14 years)*		*(Ages 15-19 years)*	
Median:	24.7	Median:	12.3	Median:	13.3	Median:	46.6
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	70.9	Maximum:	42.5	Maximum:	115.7	Maximum:	113.5
Standard Deviation:	15.9	Standard Deviation:	9.9	Standard Deviation:	15.6	Standard Deviation:	21.1

Mortality by Age—Children (Three-Year Average),

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

	Ages 1-4 Years				Ages 5-9 Years			
	1999-2001		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**275**	**27.4**	**215**	**21.7**	**173**	**13.1**	**149**	**12.3**
New York City	**123**	**28.4**	**92**	**19.9**	**81**	**14.7**	**68**	**13.3**
Bronx	30	34.0	15	15.7	23	19.3	17	16.2
Kings	45	30.5	40	26.0	23	12.6	22	13.0
New York	15	24.5	14	18.4	11	15.2	9	12.9
Queens	27	23.8	21	18.2	19	13.7	15	11.0
Richmond	6	26.5	2	10.1	4	13.4	5	15.4
Rest of State	**152**	**26.7**	**123**	**23.2**	**93**	**12.0**	**81**	**11.6**
Albany	5	34.2	4	33.8	3	14.3	3	17.9
Allegany	0	14.3	1	47.3	0	10.4	0	0.0
Broome	2	18.0	2	27.7	1	5.2	1	12.0
Cattaraugus	1	23.4	1	34.7	1	23.5	1	25.9
Cayuga	2	41.7	1	18.9	1	24.5	0	0.0
Chautauqua	2	29.7	1	16.7	1	14.4	1	12.6
Chemung	1	22.3	1	15.5	1	11.1	1	12.3
Chenango	2	77.9	1	30.3	0	9.1	1	42.5
Clinton	1	19.5	1	32.6	0	6.6	1	15.8
Columbia	1	23.8	1	54.3	1	32.3	1	19.3
Cortland	0	14.2	1	61.5	0	10.5	1	23.9
Delaware	1	32.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	13.4
Dutchess	4	30.1	3	23.0	2	11.6	2	10.8
Erie	12	26.0	12	28.1	6	9.3	8	14.0
Essex	1	40.5	0	24.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	1	47.0	1	55.0	0	10.6	0	12.7
Fulton	1	25.9	0	0.0	1	26.8	1	20.6
Genesee	1	32.8	1	37.6	1	15.3	1	18.1
Greene	1	61.1	1	35.3	0	0.0	0	12.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	11.1	2	63.3	0	7.7	0	9.1
Jefferson	2	30.3	2	30.9	1	12.1	1	17.2
Lewis	1	70.7	0	28.1	0	0.0	1	39.7
Livingston	1	46.2	0	13.0	0	8.2	0	0.0
Madison	1	19.5	1	22.5	0	0.0	0	8.0
Monroe	10	25.9	5	14.9	5	9.9	4	9.3
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	28.9	0	0.0	1	33.4
Nassau	14	19.8	9	14.0	7	7.1	7	8.4
Niagara	4	36.8	3	27.3	3	17.8	1	10.2
Oneida	2	21.1	3	26.8	3	21.5	2	17.1
Onondaga	11	45.1	4	19.0	5	13.9	4	12.3
Ontario	1	13.4	1	29.2	1	13.9	1	16.1
Orange	5	23.7	5	24.7	4	14.1	3	10.9
Orleans	3	118.3	0	17.2	1	21.5	0	0.0
Oswego	2	26.6	2	36.4	2	25.3	1	13.2
Otsego	0	13.6	1	30.2	1	17.9	0	11.0
Putnam	0	6.1	0	0.0	0	4.5	0	0.0
Rensselaer	2	22.0	1	14.5	3	26.2	1	14.3
Rockland	5	26.6	7	42.2	4	16.4	2	9.3
St. Lawrence	1	26.6	3	56.4	3	42.5	2	27.7
Saratoga	3	28.3	2	20.7	1	4.7	1	5.0
Schenectady	3	45.1	2	24.1	2	22.9	2	25.4
Schoharie	1	45.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	37.1
Schuyler	1	110.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	1	43.9	1	46.6	0	14.2	0	0.0
Steuben	1	26.7	1	14.7	1	9.5	0	5.5
Suffolk	17	21.4	15	19.2	11	9.9	10	9.5
Sullivan	3	93.6	2	70.9	1	19.9	1	14.7
Tioga	2	86.4	1	42.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	9.4	1	30.4	2	33.4	0	7.9
Ulster	1	16.4	1	18.5	3	25.2	1	6.5
Warren	1	46.2	0	13.0	0	7.8	1	18.5
Washington	1	35.3	0	13.4	0	8.2	0	9.4
Wayne	1	19.4	1	30.5	0	0.0	1	21.4
Westchester	10	19.4	11	21.8	7	11.0	7	10.9
Wyoming	0	17.2	0	20.1	1	23.4	1	28.7
Yates	1	74.0	0	28.8	0	0.0	0	0.0

Mortality by Age—Children and Youth (Three-Year Average),

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

	Ages 10-14 Years				Ages 15-19 Years			
	1999-2001		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**206**	**15.7**	**193**	**14.5**	**634**	**49.5**	**590**	**45.4**
New York City	**94**	**17.9**	**89**	**16.6**	**247**	**47.9**	**222**	**45.4**
Bronx	21	19.7	19	16.7	59	58.4	49	48.4
Kings	34	19.0	35	19.4	94	53.4	76	46.4
New York	15	22.3	9	13.3	31	41.0	24	34.5
Queens	21	15.2	21	15.4	48	35.5	61	49.2
Richmond	2	7.3	4	12.9	16	53.7	12	39.6
Rest of State	**113**	**14.2**	**104**	**13.1**	**386**	**50.6**	**367**	**45.5**
Albany	4	19.1	2	12.2	9	40.6	9	38.2
Allegany	1	17.5	0	9.9	3	51.0	2	41.6
Broome	1	7.2	2	12.9	7	43.2	8	52.1
Cattaraugus	2	25.1	2	28.4	5	67.1	6	90.8
Cayuga	1	21.5	0	5.8	4	66.0	5	83.6
Chautauqua	2	16.5	2	24.5	7	64.9	5	45.2
Chemung	1	15.2	1	21.6	2	35.9	3	47.0
Chenango	0	8.2	0	0.0	3	88.8	1	35.1
Clinton	0	0.0	1	12.4	3	47.1	3	41.2
Columbia	1	14.4	2	37.5	3	61.3	3	57.1
Cortland	0	0.0	1	20.5	1	21.6	2	42.9
Delaware	1	19.7	1	21.4	3	80.1	3	69.4
Dutchess	2	11.3	2	9.4	11	53.4	11	46.8
Erie	7	10.0	8	12.7	36	55.9	27	41.3
Essex	1	23.7	0	13.9	1	26.9	1	37.6
Franklin	1	18.4	1	20.6	2	45.2	1	18.0
Fulton	1	17.0	1	34.0	2	49.8	1	33.8
Genesee	1	21.2	0	7.6	3	75.3	4	85.5
Greene	0	9.9	0	0.0	3	88.7	3	87.3
Hamilton	0	111.9	0	115.7	0	97.2	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	7.5	2	47.9	2	46.3
Jefferson	1	8.2	1	12.5	5	65.4	4	47.0
Lewis	1	28.5	0	16.9	1	60.6	2	77.2
Livingston	0	7.4	1	31.9	3	49.0	4	59.4
Madison	1	19.4	0	0.0	2	34.6	2	33.7
Monroe	9	16.9	8	14.0	27	51.7	21	37.5
Montgomery	2	46.6	0	9.8	3	80.2	3	81.0
Nassau	12	13.4	13	13.3	34	41.3	34	39.1
Niagara	3	18.7	2	10.8	7	46.8	6	40.6
Oneida	3	16.0	1	8.2	8	50.0	8	49.1
Onondaga	4	12.7	6	16.8	19	55.7	16	44.4
Ontario	2	21.9	1	13.4	3	37.4	3	43.5
Orange	2	8.2	4	12.2	16	62.5	18	62.4
Orleans	0	0.0	0	10.1	1	20.0	1	29.8
Oswego	3	30.6	2	20.9	8	83.2	7	69.1
Otsego	1	31.2	0	8.5	2	33.4	3	47.2
Putnam	1	13.9	0	4.4	3	57.5	3	49.9
Rensselaer	4	33.7	1	9.5	6	51.9	4	34.9
Rockland	2	7.4	3	13.2	5	23.5	5	23.6
St. Lawrence	3	34.2	1	9.1	10	99.9	4	41.5
Saratoga	3	18.5	0	0.0	8	57.8	3	23.3
Schenectady	2	19.3	3	25.6	4	39.1	6	61.3
Schoharie	0	15.0	0	16.0	2	55.5	1	21.8
Schuyler	0	23.4	0	0.0	1	66.2	2	113.5
Seneca	0	13.4	0	13.7	2	77.4	2	69.0
Steuben	1	17.3	2	27.5	3	42.4	4	61.2
Suffolk	10	9.7	13	11.5	49	55.4	51	52.0
Sullivan	2	30.3	2	37.0	4	70.8	4	66.2
Tioga	0	7.9	0	8.5	2	52.2	2	42.6
Tompkins	1	12.6	1	20.2	2	16.1	4	35.1
Ulster	2	16.1	1	5.4	6	49.9	6	43.6
Warren	1	21.6	1	14.7	3	61.7	3	58.7
Washington	1	21.4	1	23.0	1	23.5	3	56.8
Wayne	2	30.6	2	22.4	5	70.5	6	81.2
Westchester	7	11.1	6	9.3	20	36.3	19	30.9
Wyoming	1	21.0	0	11.3	2	64.4	3	111.7
Yates	0	18.4	1	35.8	1	46.8	1	47.9

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

Findings:

- In New York State between 2003-2005, 136.1 per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 24 were hospitalized due to a motor vehicle crash. This is up slightly from the rate of 134.6 per 100,000 in 1999-2001.
- Youth residing in Rest of State accounted for 68 percent of the hospitalizations statewide in this age group. The Rest of State rate for 2003-2005 among youth ages 15 to 24 was 154.1 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 108.6 per 100,000 in 2003-2005. This was an increase from 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 2003-2005. 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 (18.4.0/100,000 vs. 6.1/100,000). The Rest of State mortality rate declined about 11 percent from the 1999-2001 rate while the New York City rate declined about 5 percent for this age group.

References:

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

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Department of Health

Data Source:
NYS Department of Health; NYS Department of Motor Vehicles

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

Date Compiled:
December 2007, December 2007

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:	132.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	280.0
Standard Deviation:	57.0
(Mortalities)	
Median:	19.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	47.0
Standard Deviation:	10.7

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		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**3,418**	**134.6**	**3,547**	**136.1**	**364**	**14.4**	**352**	**13.5**
New York City	**1,151**	**103.5**	**1,122**	**108.6**	**71**	**6.4**	**63**	**6.1**
Bronx	225	111.2	185	91.1	14	6.9	12	5.9
Kings	360	99.5	334	97.8	22	6.1	18	5.4
New York	107	54.5	106	66.4	7	3.6	5	2.9
Queens	340	114.8	346	129.4	21	7.2	24	9.0
Richmond	120	212.1	151	245.8	6	11.2	4	7.1
Rest of State	**2,266**	**158.9**	**2,425**	**154.1**	**294**	**20.6**	**289**	**18.4**
Albany	30	67.4	34	73.9	6	14.1	3	6.6
Allegany	14	136.6	10	86.4	2	23.3	2	17.9
Broome	27	90.9	31	99.4	6	18.8	4	13.9
Cattaraugus	18	146.5	17	122.5	6	52.5	3	22.0
Cayuga	15	144.4	22	181.1	3	28.3	3	22.0
Chautauqua	17	81.9	15	69.8	4	19.3	4	16.7
Chemung	12	102.7	14	108.8	2	19.4	3	20.2
Chenango	16	255.2	13	180.0	3	48.9	2	31.5
Clinton	13	99.6	9	66.9	3	24.9	3	23.9
Columbia	10	147.7	18	212.7	4	52.4	2	19.3
Cortland	12	125.0	6	69.1	0	3.5	1	10.9
Delaware	16	266.3	7	94.0	2	38.0	3	47.0
Dutchess	72	189.3	105	236.1	9	22.7	8	18.7
Erie	155	127.2	139	108.5	21	17.5	14	11.2
Essex	5	106.9	5	101.7	1	30.6	1	25.4
Franklin	10	141.3	11	132.8	2	33.0	2	24.9
Fulton	10	153.9	16	201.9	1	19.9	2	30.1
Genesee	16	211.9	15	180.6	4	58.6	3	39.3
Greene	9	143.7	17	221.3	2	25.7	2	25.5
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	64.2	0	0.0
Herkimer	12	144.4	13	134.9	2	20.1	2	17.8
Jefferson	27	147.9	18	101.7	5	27.7	2	11.1
Lewis	10	278.9	8	195.5	1	18.6	1	24.4
Livingston	18	152.6	16	128.0	3	22.2	4	32.7
Madison	14	120.8	14	109.8	3	25.9	4	28.1
Monroe	103	101.7	110	103.5	15	15.2	17	16.0
Montgomery	11	189.8	11	171.3	2	34.5	3	41.5
Nassau	301	199.1	374	222.9	21	13.7	26	15.3
Niagara	45	160.0	42	134.9	5	19.0	6	19.4
Oneida	47	155.1	50	146.4	6	19.7	5	15.5
Onondaga	62	98.1	75	112.0	10	15.2	11	16.0
Ontario	23	178.2	20	132.4	2	13.1	2	11.0
Orange	74	162.2	92	160.6	10	21.1	15	26.8
Orleans	15	260.5	7	104.3	2	28.9	1	9.9
Oswego	30	157.7	38	182.0	6	29.5	6	28.7
Otsego	14	116.0	20	163.9	2	19.8	2	18.8
Putnam	26	258.1	23	181.7	3	29.8	3	21.1
Rensselaer	24	111.4	31	134.9	3	15.3	5	20.3
Rockland	54	152.2	60	148.6	2	6.5	4	9.1
St. Lawrence	21	101.3	18	83.3	11	52.3	3	13.9
Saratoga	33	137.2	35	124.5	4	16.6	6	20.2
Schenectady	27	154.6	24	123.0	2	11.5	2	11.8
Schoharie	11	221.5	9	153.3	2	34.6	1	23.6
Schuyler	3	121.7	7	242.1	1	27.0	1	46.1
Seneca	8	192.7	5	99.6	1	25.1	1	19.9
Steuben	23	189.1	29	211.5	4	30.6	3	19.2
Suffolk	416	252.1	448	236.5	42	25.4	48	25.3
Sullivan	24	276.3	30	280.0	1	15.1	4	36.9
Tioga	8	133.8	6	85.9	2	26.8	2	27.1
Tompkins	16	54.4	13	51.7	1	4.6	4	17.2
Ulster	41	179.3	56	218.7	8	35.0	5	18.1
Warren	11	147.1	8	94.2	3	44.6	2	22.6
Washington	13	172.4	13	135.1	2	25.9	4	46.2
Wayne	30	279.4	28	216.7	5	43.0	5	35.7
Westchester	176	173.2	150	132.3	15	14.7	11	9.7
Wyoming	8	137.7	10	164.3	3	59.9	2	37.1
Yates	7	208.7	7	167.7	2	47.4	1	25.2

Physical and Emotional Health

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

Definition:

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

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

Significance:

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

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

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

Findings:

- In 2005, 75.3 percent of all New York State births were to women who began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. Since 2000, when 72.8 percent of births were to women receiving early prenatal care, there has been steady improvement in the early prenatal care percentage.
- In 2005, a smaller proportion of babies born to women living in New York City received early prenatal care (72.9%) than babies born to women living in Rest of State (77.6%).
- In 2005, 56.8 percent of women aged 10 to 19 years giving birth in New York State began prenatal care in their first trimester of pregnancy. This represents an improvement over the percentage in this age group receiving early prenatal care in 2000 (53.2%).
- In 2005, a slightly higher proportion of babies born to women aged 10 to 19 years, living in New York City, received early prenatal care (57.7%) as compared to babies born to women in this age group living in Rest of State (55.8%).
- In New York State, 4.2 percent of women giving birth in 2005 began their prenatal care late (3rd trimester) or received no care at all. This is less than the 5.1 percent in this category in 2000. In New York City, 5.4 percent of women giving birth in 2005 received late or no care compared to 3.0 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 2005, 10.4 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 12.0 percent and in Rest of State it was 8.8 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—population estimates

Date Compiled: October 2004, August 2007

Notes:

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

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

(Early Care—10-19 years)		*(Early Care—All Ages)*		*(Late/No Care—10-19 years)*		*(Late/No Care—All Ages)*	
Median:	60.2	Median:	77.9	Median:	13.3	Median:	46.6
Minimum:	39.5	Minimum:	57.6	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	88.6	Maximum:	115.7	Maximum:	113.5
Standard Deviation:	11.6	Standard Deviation:	6.1	Standard Deviation:	15.6	Standard Deviation:	21.1

Prenatal Care by Maternal Age—Early Prenatal Care,

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

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2005		2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**10,189**	**53.2**	**9,174**	**56.8**	**172,615**	**72.8**	**174,852**	**75.3**
New York City	**4,801**	**50.1**	**4,767**	**57.7**	**70,734**	**65.9**	**82,742**	**72.9**
Bronx	1,366	50.6	1,537	63.4	12,316	60.2	16,038	74.7
Kings	1,713	51.3	1,564	57.9	22,123	64.8	27,417	71.9
New York	732	51.8	656	58.0	13,574	72.3	15,210	78.6
Queens	853	46.6	796	46.8	18,655	65.3	19,465	66.8
Richmond	137	43.8	214	70.6	4,066	75.9	4,612	84.3
Rest of State	**5,388**	**56.3**	**4,407**	**55.8**	**101,881**	**78.5**	**92,110**	**77.6**
Albany	152	58.5	122	58.7	2,591	79.3	2,392	81.1
Allegany	44	63.8	40	85.1	406	79.9	406	85.1
Broome	122	62.6	111	64.9	1,603	79.5	1,511	77.2
Cattaraugus	85	73.3	65	66.3	713	79.5	691	76.6
Cayuga	55	61.1	57	74.0	761	81.3	637	79.8
Chautauqua	99	55.0	108	57.4	1,013	73.3	985	73.5
Chemung	103	69.6	88	70.4	854	84.9	834	83.7
Chenango	44	63.8	40	72.7	436	78.8	432	80.4
Clinton	58	65.9	49	77.8	647	86.3	691	88.6
Columbia	32	60.4	30	62.5	413	76.1	379	70.4
Cortland	38	62.3	27	65.9	436	81.5	418	79.6
Delaware	37	68.5	22	59.5	348	79.1	312	74.1
Dutchess	137	71.4	75	62.5	2,610	87.5	2,346	83.8
Erie	555	55.8	417	60.8	8,001	74.5	6,796	78.2
Essex	15	68.2	26	83.9	209	78.9	292	78.9
Franklin	45	72.6	32	65.3	360	80.7	346	73.3
Fulton	57	66.3	37	67.3	466	79.7	396	78.7
Genesee	27	45.8	30	54.5	456	69.3	483	75.1
Greene	24	66.7	19	51.4	342	76.0	302	71.4
Hamilton	3	60.0	1	100.0	37	86.0	22	66.7
Herkimer	51	60.7	31	57.4	519	79.8	490	76.3
Jefferson	102	64.2	111	72.1	1,271	79.5	1,379	78.4
Lewis	16	53.3	18	69.2	257	78.1	268	75.1
Livingston	36	60.0	18	51.4	499	80.5	471	79.7
Madison	41	63.1	47	62.7	634	81.9	568	79.1
Monroe	409	53.7	358	53.0	6,632	77.2	6,021	77.9
Montgomery	39	62.9	30	57.7	420	75.4	408	80.2
Nassau	305	53.2	271	54.1	14,190	85.7	12,585	84.7
Niagara	154	54.0	122	59.2	1,855	75.9	1,643	77.1
Oneida	173	59.9	118	45.4	1,871	75.7	1,698	70.7
Onondaga	348	56.3	292	57.0	4,469	75.9	4,068	76.8
Ontario	45	57.7	34	57.6	866	81.8	805	78.2
Orange	159	51.3	118	41.4	3,177	71.2	3,072	68.3
Orleans	35	61.4	23	56.1	383	75.8	311	77.9
Oswego	110	63.2	88	64.2	1,116	76.7	1,065	79.2
Otsego	30	63.8	24	70.6	461	81.6	421	81.7
Putnam	7	63.6	8	47.1	957	88.2	798	84.5
Rensselaer	84	63.2	91	65.9	1,239	80.4	1,259	80.4
Rockland	73	39.2	66	39.5	2,585	64.5	2,444	65.9
St. Lawrence	94	73.4	76	67.3	936	80.2	928	78.9
Saratoga	70	61.4	54	55.7	2,104	85.9	1,822	83.5
Schenectady	100	60.6	63	48.5	1,338	79.2	1,318	75.1
Schoharie	12	57.1	9	50.0	246	78.8	221	81.9
Schuyler	14	63.6	11	84.6	167	80.7	113	78.5
Seneca	26	81.3	20	69.0	244	73.3	236	67.2
Steuben	64	60.4	50	65.8	879	77.8	811	76.9
Suffolk	469	51.1	331	42.1	15,964	81.5	13,584	76.6
Sullivan	51	49.5	43	47.3	513	67.5	547	67.0
Tioga	20	66.7	20	58.8	287	80.2	356	82.8
Tompkins	31	57.4	27	67.5	640	78.5	694	85.2
Ulster	78	59.1	48	55.2	1,384	81.5	1,213	76.1
Warren	32	52.5	40	62.5	456	74.8	388	61.0
Washington	25	47.2	35	72.9	341	70.9	423	71.7
Wayne	48	49.5	51	51.0	827	74.7	692	71.6
Westchester	269	40.8	245	47.5	8,959	73.6	7,836	75.7
Wyoming	24	68.6	8	42.1	344	81.9	317	81.3
Yates	12	54.5	12	66.7	149	57.8	166	57.6

Prental Care by Maternal Age—Late/No Prental Care

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

	Ages 10-19 Years				All Ages			
	2000		2005		2000		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,364**	**12.4**	**1,680**	**10.4**	**12,063**	**5.1**	**9,687**	**4.2**
New York City	**1,278**	**13.3**	**987**	**12.0**	**6,887**	**6.4**	**6,108**	**5.4**
Bronx	302	11.2	258	10.6	1,318	6.4	1,100	5.1
Kings	443	13.3	305	11.3	2,281	6.7	1,949	5.1
New York	175	12.4	124	11.0	1,037	5.5	798	4.1
Queens	290	15.9	278	16.4	1,974	6.9	2,121	7.3
Richmond	68	21.7	22	7.3	277	5.2	140	2.6
Rest of State	**1,086**	**11.4**	**693**	**8.8**	**5,176**	**4.0**	**3,579**	**3.0**
Albany	24	9.2	17	8.2	124	3.8	80	2.7
Allegany	8	11.6	2	4.3	20	3.9	17	3.6
Broome	26	13.3	9	5.3	67	3.3	51	2.6
Cattaraugus	8	7.0	11	11.2	42	4.7	43	4.8
Cayuga	8	8.9	4	5.2	19	2.0	19	2.4
Chautauqua	14	7.8	14	7.4	70	5.1	55	4.1
Chemung	5	3.4	4	3.2	22	2.2	26	2.6
Chenango	4	5.8	4	7.4	3	0.5	10	1.9
Clinton	4	4.5	2	3.2	12	1.6	14	1.8
Columbia	2	3.8	2	4.3	27	5.0	24	4.5
Cortland	7	11.5	1	2.4	11	2.1	8	1.5
Delaware	6	11.1	1	2.7	13	3.0	11	2.6
Dutchess	9	4.8	10	8.3	75	2.5	64	2.3
Erie	163	16.4	61	8.9	693	6.5	242	2.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.3	10	2.7
Franklin	2	3.3	2	4.1	10	2.2	16	3.4
Fulton	6	7.0	4	7.3	25	4.3	17	3.4
Genesee	5	8.5	9	16.4	33	5.0	17	2.7
Greene	3	8.3	3	8.1	22	4.9	17	4.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.1
Herkimer	5	6.0	2	3.7	16	2.5	23	3.6
Jefferson	8	5.1	7	4.6	35	2.2	40	2.3
Lewis	3	10.3	1	3.8	13	4.0	17	4.8
Livingston	1	1.7	0	0.0	23	3.7	16	2.7
Madison	4	6.3	6	8.1	23	3.0	22	3.1
Monroe	99	13.0	47	7.0	492	5.7	168	2.2
Montgomery	9	14.8	0	0.0	32	5.7	22	4.3
Nassau	73	12.8	60	12.1	341	2.1	305	2.1
Niagara	24	8.4	13	6.3	95	3.9	58	2.7
Oneida	29	10.0	20	7.7	91	3.7	96	4.0
Onondaga	55	8.9	47	9.2	257	4.4	153	2.9
Ontario	8	10.3	4	6.9	45	4.2	25	2.4
Orange	48	15.5	31	10.9	243	5.4	156	3.5
Orleans	7	12.3	2	4.9	25	5.0	11	2.8
Oswego	12	6.9	5	3.6	51	3.5	47	3.5
Otsego	3	6.4	1	2.9	14	2.5	11	2.1
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	1.6	15	1.6
Rensselaer	12	9.1	9	6.5	62	4.0	46	2.9
Rockland	27	14.5	16	9.6	204	5.1	179	4.8
St. Lawrence	4	3.1	3	2.7	43	3.7	32	2.7
Saratoga	8	7.1	8	8.2	47	1.9	47	2.2
Schenectady	18	11.0	17	13.1	71	4.2	74	4.2
Schoharie	2	9.5	3	16.7	9	2.9	7	2.6
Schuyler	1	4.5	1	7.7	5	2.4	4	2.8
Seneca	2	6.3	1	3.4	13	3.9	17	4.9
Steuben	6	5.7	7	9.2	54	4.8	40	3.8
Suffolk	132	14.5	110	14.0	673	3.4	638	3.6
Sullivan	13	12.6	9	10.0	50	6.6	34	4.2
Tioga	0	0.0	4	11.8	7	2.0	5	1.2
Tompkins	5	9.3	3	7.5	28	3.4	14	1.7
Ulster	9	6.9	10	11.6	60	3.5	47	3.0
Warren	6	9.8	6	9.4	23	3.8	9	1.4
Washington	8	15.1	3	6.3	18	3.7	14	2.4
Wayne	4	4.1	5	5.0	40	3.6	31	3.2
Westchester	132	20.1	71	13.8	632	5.2	390	3.8
Wyoming	2	5.7	1	5.3	10	2.4	8	2.1
Yates	3	13.6	0	0.0	20	7.8	16	5.6

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 1,309 (100.9 per 100,000) in 2003-2005. 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 337 (25.3 per 100,000) in 2003-2005.
- In 2003-2005, youth ages 15 to 19 years living in counties outside New York City were somewhat more likely to be hospitalized with self-inflicted injuries (105.6 per 100,000) than were youth living in New York City (93.2 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 (26.8 per 100,000) than in New York City (23.1 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 2003-2005. 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 February 20, 2008.

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

	1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	248	18.6	337	25.3
New York City	95	17.9	124	23.1
Bronx	25	22.9	25	21.3
Kings	28	15.1	42	23.5
New York	18	26.0	19	27.6
Queens	19	13.5	33	23.6
Richmond	5	16.6	5	15.9
Rest of State	153	19.1	213	26.8
Albany	7	36.0	3	17.4
Allegany	1	17.2	1	29.6
Broome	4	26.2	4	28.4
Cattaraugus	2	24.8	1	11.4
Cayuga	3	42.4	3	52.6
Chautauqua	2	16.2	1	10.5
Chemung	2	25.1	3	54.1
Chenango	1	16.1	2	51.7
Clinton	2	41.1	4	68.2
Columbia	1	14.2	1	22.5
Cortland	1	19.7	3	82.0
Delaware	1	19.3	5	160.5
Dutchess	6	27.2	10	45.6
Erie	10	14.8	14	21.4
Essex	1	23.4	1	41.8
Franklin	1	27.1	0	10.3
Fulton	1	25.2	0	8.5
Genesee	1	20.9	0	7.6
Greene	0	9.8	3	82.4
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	115.7
Herkimer	2	49.6	4	97.5
Jefferson	3	36.6	2	29.3
Lewis	1	28.2	0	16.9
Livingston	2	36.6	1	15.9
Madison	1	12.8	1	27.6
Monroe	8	14.4	15	28.0
Montgomery	1	27.6	8	245.9
Nassau	15	16.1	17	17.5
Niagara	3	20.5	6	41.1
Oneida	1	7.9	2	14.3
Onondaga	10	28.0	7	19.7
Ontario	0	4.3	1	13.4
Orange	5	17.5	7	23.2
Orleans	0	0.0	1	30.4
Oswego	3	26.9	4	38.4
Otsego	1	22.9	2	51.0
Putnam	1	18.3	1	17.5
Rensselaer	1	9.1	3	31.6
Rockland	3	13.2	3	11.8
St. Lawrence	2	29.4	5	68.5
Saratoga	1	6.9	4	25.1
Schenectady	3	28.6	4	41.6
Schoharie	0	14.7	2	112.0
Schuyler	1	46.0	1	71.6
Seneca	0	13.1	1	27.4
Steuben	4	47.0	4	50.4
Suffolk	16	15.4	22	19.7
Sullivan	2	41.8	1	24.7
Tioga	1	23.1	0	8.5
Tompkins	2	37.4	1	27.0
Ulster	2	18.5	5	37.5
Warren	0	7.1	1	22.1
Washington	0	0.0	2	38.3
Wayne	0	4.3	1	9.0
Westchester	11	16.7	11	15.7
Wyoming	0	10.4	0	11.3
Yates	0	0.0	3	161.0

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, December 2007

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

NYS Statistics:

Median:	27.5
Minimum:	7.6
Maximum:	245.9
Standard Deviation:	42.6

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		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,147**	**89.1**	**1,309**	**100.9**
New York City	**390**	**74.9**	**456**	**93.2**
Bronx	84	83.3	93	92.8
Kings	122	69.0	135	82.3
New York	71	94.0	71	100.3
Queens	90	65.6	133	107.5
Richmond	23	78.6	24	78.2
Rest of State	**757**	**98.7**	**853**	**105.6**
Albany	15	67.5	17	73.6
Allegany	9	177.8	4	71.3
Broome	16	105.3	14	89.6
Cattaraugus	6	90.7	6	90.8
Cayuga	12	197.3	12	200.7
Chautauqua	9	82.2	7	60.3
Chemung	18	280.9	15	234.9
Chenango	4	97.1	3	87.7
Clinton	14	218.8	18	272.8
Columbia	2	38.2	4	78.5
Cortland	5	107.6	5	107.3
Delaware	2	61.9	0	0.0
Dutchess	23	109.7	43	188.8
Erie	47	73.7	61	93.8
Essex	4	147.4	6	225.3
Franklin	4	98.8	6	153.2
Fulton	4	99.2	9	219.5
Genesee	3	75.0	4	101.0
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	16	200.9
Lewis	5	227.3	3	139.0
Livingston	3	54.3	5	75.6
Madison	5	69.2	3	43.3
Monroe	47	88.1	45	80.3
Montgomery	5	139.7	0	0.0
Nassau	72	87.1	90	102.4
Niagara	22	137.5	22	138.9
Oneida	18	105.5	24	143.3
Onondaga	40	117.9	36	102.1
Ontario	4	60.5	8	108.8
Orange	22	84.8	33	113.2
Orleans	4	119.3	2	69.5
Oswego	10	96.1	14	128.7
Otsego	4	66.5	9	136.4
Putnam	16	269.5	5	79.8
Rensselaer	13	112.0	14	119.4
Rockland	17	83.6	19	89.5
St. Lawrence	21	201.9	22	210.8
Saratoga	13	100.4	16	111.7
Schenectady	12	123.8	11	109.7
Schoharie	4	132.7	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	110.2	0	0.0
Seneca	3	138.1	3	110.5
Steuben	12	168.5	12	169.6
Suffolk	81	91.5	102	104.0
Sullivan	9	179.4	7	126.4
Tioga	2	60.4	4	102.3
Tompkins	8	67.2	11	89.1
Ulster	14	116.0	18	141.0
Warren	6	145.5	5	117.4
Washington	4	101.1	7	149.1
Wayne	2	25.0	6	86.0
Westchester	37	68.1	45	74.0
Wyoming	2	64.0	2	78.2
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, December 2007

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 to 19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	101.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	272.8
Standard Deviation:	61.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Self-inflicted Injuries—Mortalities (Three-Year Average),

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

	1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**78**	**3.0**	**68**	**2.6**
New York City	**23**	**2.2**	**24**	**2.3**
Bronx	3	1.6	4	2.0
Kings	9	2.4	8	2.2
New York	4	2.8	4	2.9
Queens	5	1.8	5	2.0
Richmond	2	2.7	2	3.7
Rest of State	**55**	**3.5**	**44**	**2.7**
Albany	1	3.2	2	3.9
Allegany	0	3.7	0	0.0
Broome	1	2.3	1	4.6
Cattaraugus	0	2.5	1	5.2
Cayuga	1	5.4	1	5.7
Chautauqua	1	6.2	1	6.5
Chemung	1	5.1	1	8.0
Chenango	0	4.3	0	0.0
Clinton	1	5.6	1	5.6
Columbia	0	0.0	0	3.7
Cortland	0	4.2	0	4.2
Delaware	0	0.0	0	4.8
Dutchess	1	2.4	1	3.0
Erie	4	3.1	4	2.8
Essex	0	6.3	0	6.6
Franklin	0	4.6	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	3.7	1	7.7
Greene	0	4.9	0	4.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	7.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	1	4.1	1	4.2
Lewis	0	7.4	0	8.1
Livingston	0	3.1	0	3.2
Madison	0	2.8	0	2.8
Monroe	3	3.1	1	1.2
Montgomery	1	9.7	0	0.0
Nassau	3	1.9	2	1.1
Niagara	1	3.2	0	1.1
Oneida	1	4.0	1	4.0
Onondaga	2	3.5	3	4.8
Ontario	1	4.5	0	2.2
Orange	2	3.1	1	2.3
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	1	6.7	1	6.6
Otsego	0	0.0	0	3.2
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	0.0
Saratoga	1	3.6	0	1.2
Schenectady	1	3.4	1	6.4
Schoharie	0	6.4	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	11.6
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	1	6.8	1	4.6
Suffolk	8	4.4	6	2.7
Sullivan	1	9.4	1	6.1
Tioga	0	4.1	0	4.3
Tompkins	1	3.8	1	3.9
Ulster	1	5.4	0	1.3
Warren	0	0.0	0	3.7
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	2	11.7	0	2.3
Westchester	1	1.1	3	2.1
Wyoming	1	10.6	1	11.2
Yates	0	0.0	0	8.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—death certificates

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics—population estimates

Date Compiled:

September 2005, December 2007

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 to 19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	3.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	11.6
Standard Deviation:	2.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Physical and Emotional Health

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Three-Year Average)

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

Definition:

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

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

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

- In 2003-2005, an average 4,777 New York State youth ages 15 through 19 years were reported as having gonorrhea for a rate of 368.1 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 2003-2005, were almost twice as likely to be infected with gonorrhea (524.8 per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years) than were youth living in Rest of State (273.1).
- Early syphilis cases among New York State youth aged 15 to 19 averaged 52 per year with a rate of 4.0 per 100,000 during the time period 2003-2005. Of the 52 cases, 46 were among New York City residents and 6 were among residents of Rest of State. The number of cases and rate during 2003-2005 were higher than in 1999-2001 when there was an average of 35 cases per year and the rate was 2.7 per 100,000.

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 2003, January 2008

Notes:

- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- The three-year average of youth 15 to 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 to 19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(for ages birth-4 years)

Median:	0.0
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	13.9
Standard Deviation:	2.7

(for ages 15-14 years)

Median:	74.7
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	920.4
Standard Deviation:	212.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Three-Year Average),

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

	Reported Cases of Early Syphilis				Reported Cases of Gonorrhea			
	1999-2001		2003-2005		1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**35**	**2.7**	**52**	**4.0**	**5,470**	**424.8**	**4,777**	**368.1**
New York City	**31**	**6.0**	**46**	**9.4**	**2,846**	**546.6**	**2,570**	**524.8**
Bronx	7	7.2	14	13.9	715	706.8	662	658.7
Kings	12	6.8	19	11.6	1,067	601.9	1,005	611.2
New York	7	9.8	7	9.9	530	704.5	429	609.0
Queens	3	2.2	6	4.8	479	347.9	419	338.0
Richmond	1	4.6	0	0.0	55	186.7	55	180.5
Rest of State	**4**	**0.5**	**6**	**0.7**	**2,624**	**342.2**	**2,207**	**273.1**
Albany	0	0.0	0	0.0	131	589.4	124	526.7
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	38.1	1	23.8
Broome	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	221.4	14	89.6
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	66.8	3	47.8
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	235.6	4	61.3
Chautauqua	0	2.9	0	0.0	18	161.4	16	147.7
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	306.4	28	443.7
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	17.5
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	26.0	2	25.7
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	191.1	6	135.7
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	57.4	4	78.7
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	17.7	1	34.7
Dutchess	0	0.0	1	4.4	52	251.8	42	185.9
Erie	1	1.0	0	0.0	598	930.7	494	755.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	26.8	1	37.6
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	18.0	1	36.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	148.7	2	50.7
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	104.9	3	69.9
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	187.0	2	61.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	54.5	4	84.9
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	256.5	10	132.5
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	15.2	0	15.4
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	43.4	1	10.8
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	44.5	4	57.7
Monroe	0	0.0	0	0.0	627	1,183.5	516	920.4
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	49.9	2	50.6
Nassau	1	0.8	2	2.3	113	136.3	93	105.5
Niagara	0	0.0	0	0.0	126	801.7	68	433.8
Oneida	0	0.0	0	0.0	77	461.9	54	316.1
Onondaga	0	0.0	0	0.0	262	780.0	225	638.9
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	162.9	5	69.6
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	241.3	34	117.8
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	318.0	7	198.6
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	23.2	3	31.4
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	105.2	4	57.7
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.1	2	29.9
Rensselaer	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	333.0	37	320.3
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	98.7	22	105.3
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	28.8	3	28.7
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	50.2	6	39.6
Schenectady	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	658.0	43	419.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	77.4	1	43.7
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	22.0	2	113.5
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	122.7	1	27.6
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	60.9	5	70.7
Suffolk	0	0.4	1	1.0	91	102.4	126	128.5
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	153.8	9	168.6
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	60.4	1	17.1
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	94.1	6	48.6
Ulster	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	171.2	25	194.8
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	46.0	2	44.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	70.0	2	35.5
Wayne	1	10.0	0	0.0	10	155.2	13	186.4
Westchester	1	2.5	0	0.0	97	178.4	121	200.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	10.7	0	11.2
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	31.1	0	0.0

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 2005, there were 14,841 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 293.2 in 2005.
- 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 2005 (316.0 per 100,000 children aged 0-19 vs. 276.5 per 100,000 children, respectively).
- In 2003-2005, in New York State, the average unintentional injury mortality rate for children ages 0 to 19 was 7.4 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 2003-2005 time period (9.2/100,000 children vs. 4.9 per 100,000 children, respectively).

Visit the Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse at: http://www.nyskwic.org

Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations,

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

	2000		2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**15,707**	**301.4**	**14,841**	**293.2**
New York City	**7,529**	**349.6**	**6,733**	**316.0**
Bronx	1,418	323.4	1,276	291.7
Kings	2,789	380.8	2,422	338.5
New York	978	332.8	914	299.3
Queens	1,802	319.3	1,570	286.4
Richmond	542	436.3	551	444.2
Rest of State	**8,178**	**267.4**	**8,108**	**276.5**
Albany	123	159.2	167	225.8
Allegany	37	243.7	38	269.1
Broome	131	243.8	129	261.1
Cattaraugus	73	295.6	55	249.1
Cayuga	48	211.0	63	310.7
Chautauqua	106	270.5	74	211.6
Chemung	43	173.8	55	241.3
Chenango	47	319.4	43	330.5
Clinton	24	112.4	33	170.8
Columbia	30	180.8	59	384.2
Cortland	28	198.2	29	225.2
Delaware	46	363.6	31	273.0
Dutchess	224	282.4	284	364.2
Erie	774	302.6	527	222.6
Essex	11	113.9	19	224.5
Franklin	34	258.7	36	315.3
Fulton	50	334.2	62	454.8
Genesee	37	213.7	37	241.1
Greene	37	293.9	42	352.0
Hamilton	2	171.7	3	301.8
Herkimer	64	363.0	55	352.0
Jefferson	67	203.2	51	159.4
Lewis	30	365.6	22	315.0
Livingston	47	256.3	39	240.5
Madison	51	245.1	41	214.8
Monroe	461	219.2	458	230.8
Montgomery	39	293.3	41	337.4
Nassau	1,045	291.1	1,085	309.2
Niagara	212	350.6	160	289.7
Oneida	157	250.0	162	277.0
Onondaga	343	259.8	325	261.5
Ontario	48	169.9	63	236.8
Orange	315	289.3	326	291.8
Orleans	31	242.5	27	238.7
Oswego	126	340.5	105	314.1
Otsego	61	355.7	62	403.9
Putnam	68	250.2	72	269.0
Rensselaer	94	222.4	105	264.3
Rockland	217	248.5	194	221.4
St. Lawrence	111	350.6	92	321.4
Saratoga	96	174.0	123	230.1
Schenectady	98	249.8	122	315.4
Schoharie	30	329.4	24	289.1
Schuyler	11	202.0	19	390.7
Seneca	19	212.2	21	256.3
Steuben	71	251.7	79	311.3
Suffolk	1,126	279.8	1,358	334.4
Sullivan	74	365.1	80	408.4
Tioga	20	131.0	15	111.6
Tompkins	61	225.1	38	153.6
Ulster	134	287.8	137	309.7
Warren	42	249.4	42	271.2
Washington	55	330.6	41	269.1
Wayne	71	254.2	59	232.0
Westchester	720	287.6	615	240.8
Wyoming	37	320.7	38	382.7
Yates	21	280.4	26	377.5

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 2007

Notes:

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

NYS Statistics:

Median:	281.7
Minimum:	111.6
Maximum:	454.8
Standard Deviation:	68.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Unintentional Injuries—Mortalities (Three-Year Average),

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

	1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**449**	**8.7**	**378**	**7.4**
New York City	**119**	**5.6**	**104**	**4.9**
Bronx	25	5.7	19	4.3
Kings	44	6.2	36	5.1
New York	16	5.5	11	3.5
Queens	26	4.6	32	5.9
Richmond	8	6.8	6	4.9
Rest of State	**330**	**10.9**	**274**	**9.2**
Albany	8	10.0	4	5.3
Allegany	2	15.6	2	11.6
Broome	4	8.2	8	15.2
Cattaraugus	6	26.0	4	18.9
Cayuga	5	23.7	4	19.3
Chautauqua	7	18.1	5	13.9
Chemung	3	10.9	2	10.0
Chenango	4	29.9	2	14.8
Clinton	2	11.1	2	10.1
Columbia	3	20.3	3	21.3
Cortland	0	2.4	2	17.4
Delaware	3	21.4	3	22.9
Dutchess	10	12.3	8	10.2
Erie	26	10.5	16	6.6
Essex	1	14.0	0	3.8
Franklin	1	10.3	1	11.2
Fulton	2	15.8	2	14.2
Genesee	3	17.5	2	14.8
Greene	2	13.4	3	24.7
Hamilton	1	58.4	0	32.5
Herkimer	2	9.6	2	10.6
Jefferson	5	15.3	4	11.7
Lewis	2	28.8	1	13.7
Livingston	2	12.9	3	19.6
Madison	3	13.0	2	11.9
Monroe	18	8.5	13	6.3
Montgomery	2	12.7	2	15.9
Nassau	24	6.8	23	6.6
Niagara	7	11.2	4	7.1
Oneida	8	12.9	7	11.2
Onondaga	17	12.7	13	10.5
Ontario	3	9.6	3	9.9
Orange	13	11.7	13	11.6
Orleans	3	21.2	1	8.5
Oswego	8	22.8	6	16.4
Otsego	3	19.7	2	12.4
Putnam	2	8.7	2	8.6
Rensselaer	7	16.7	3	6.7
Rockland	5	5.8	3	3.8
St. Lawrence	13	40.6	4	14.6
Saratoga	5	8.5	2	4.3
Schenectady	3	7.7	4	9.5
Schoharie	1	7.4	1	11.8
Schuyler	1	18.6	1	26.6
Seneca	1	15.1	2	23.4
Steuben	4	14.4	3	11.5
Suffolk	35	8.8	36	8.9
Sullivan	4	18.3	5	25.5
Tioga	2	15.5	1	9.6
Tompkins	1	4.9	4	14.3
Ulster	5	10.1	4	8.2
Warren	4	22.1	2	12.6
Washington	3	18.3	3	17.0
Wayne	3	10.9	6	23.0
Westchester	15	5.9	12	4.7
Wyoming	2	20.6	2	19.3
Yates	1	18.1	1	14.3

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, December 2007

Notes:

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

NYS Statistics:

Median:	11.6
Minimum:	3.5
Maximum:	32.5
Standard Deviation:	6.5

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators:

Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College – Public Schools

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas – Public Schools

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

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

Education

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:

- In 2005/06, the statewide reported dropout rate was 4.3 percent. However, in that year the reported dropout rate of 7.0 percent for New York City was more than two times the reported dropout rate of 2.8 percent for Rest of State.
- The percentage of students reported as having dropped out in the state remained fairly stable at about 4 percent through the 1990s and into 2000/01. The 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 2005/06, 58 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: Ulster (5.3%), Sullivan (4.7%), Montgomery, Dutchess, and Schuyler (4.6%).
- The counties with the lowest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Hamilton (0.6%), Putnam (1.1%), Ontario (1.1%), and Otsego (1.1%).

Annual Dropouts—Public Schools,

number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12

	1999/00		2005/06	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**32,996**	**4.0**	**38,137**	**4.3**
New York City	**21,351**	**7.0**	**22,145**	**7.0**
Bronx	4,592	8.3	4,191	6.9
Kings	5,527	5.8	7,534	7.8
New York	6,778	10.8	3,618	6.0
Queens	3,970	5.1	5,835	7.3
Richmond	484	3.1	967	5.5
Rest of State	**11,645**	**2.3**	**15,992**	**2.8**
Albany	347	2.9	328	2.4
Allegany	56	2.1	68	2.6
Broome	280	2.9	202	1.9
Cattaraugus	180	3.3	181	3.7
Cayuga	152	3.9	130	3.5
Chautauqua	232	3.1	256	3.4
Chemung	194	4.6	184	4.4
Chenango	95	3.1	79	2.4
Clinton	183	4.5	120	2.6
Columbia	138	4.6	96	3.0
Cortland	81	3.5	76	3.2
Delaware	44	1.8	53	2.2
Dutchess	320	2.5	718	4.6
Erie	745	1.8	1,576	3.7
Essex	45	2.7	43	2.7
Franklin	113	4.0	81	2.9
Fulton	126	4.1	89	2.9
Genesee	75	2.2	53	1.5
Greene	76	3.4	105	4.2
Hamilton	4	1.8	1	0.6
Herkimer	118	3.2	99	2.7
Jefferson	131	2.4	144	2.6
Lewis	23	1.4	23	1.5
Livingston	112	3.4	55	1.7
Madison	71	1.8	71	1.8
Monroe	707	2.1	1,547	4.0
Montgomery	100	3.9	121	4.6
Nassau	512	0.9	1,088	1.6
Niagara	258	2.4	402	3.5
Oneida	244	2.1	344	2.9
Onondaga	581	2.6	776	3.3
Ontario	126	2.3	66	1.1
Orange	459	2.6	650	3.0
Orleans	84	3.3	92	3.6
Oswego	278	3.6	291	3.7
Otsego	49	1.6	36	1.1
Putnam	60	1.5	64	1.1
Rensselaer	161	2.4	254	3.5
Rockland	187	1.5	310	2.3
St. Lawrence	169	2.9	166	3.0
Saratoga	273	2.7	240	2.2
Schenectady	249	3.9	175	2.3
Schoharie	50	2.7	64	3.8
Schuyler	41	5.3	33	4.6
Seneca	59	3.8	39	2.3
Steuben	205	3.4	184	3.1
Suffolk	1,476	2.2	2,026	2.4
Sullivan	106	3.3	179	4.7
Tioga	83	2.8	101	3.4
Tompkins	90	2.2	120	2.9
Ulster	226	2.8	505	5.3
Warren	74	2.3	52	1.4
Washington	75	2.4	47	1.3
Wayne	198	3.6	135	2.3
Westchester	453	1.2	998	2.2
Wyoming	48	2.5	34	2.0
Yates	23	2.4	22	2.3

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:

September 2003, January 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:	2.9
Minimum:	0.6
Maximum:	7.8
Standard Deviation:	1.5

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 2005/06 was 65.2 percent. The percentage of college bound New York City public high school graduates (11.8%) for 2005/06 is significantly lower than the percentage of college-bound Rest of State public high school graduates (86.3%).

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

number and percent of graduating seniors

	1999/00		2005/06	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	109,972	77.6	103,929	65.2
New York City	24,122	61.9	5,306	11.8
Bronx	3,413	62.9	915	12.8
Kings	7,016	60.2	1,891	14.4
New York	4,964	58.5	1,220	13.0
Queens	6,947	63.9	1,196	9.8
Richmond	1,782	70.4	84	2.7
Rest of State	85,850	83.6	98,623	86.3
Albany	2,024	83.3	2,145	87.8
Allegany	399	73.6	383	71.1
Broome	1,589	84.2	1,907	87.8
Cattaraugus	834	77.7	834	84.0
Cayuga	652	85.1	628	88.2
Chautauqua	1,243	78.5	1,204	79.1
Chemung	589	75.8	673	86.0
Chenango	472	72.3	476	77.1
Clinton	602	77.2	597	70.0
Columbia	409	79.1	485	81.8
Cortland	363	78.6	369	79.5
Delaware	421	79.0	431	81.0
Dutchess	1,981	83.6	2,684	87.2
Erie	6,774	82.4	7,429	87.7
Essex	254	71.8	257	74.9
Franklin	449	71.6	461	80.7
Fulton	487	83.4	472	77.9
Genesee	570	81.3	617	83.6
Greene	318	84.4	350	80.5
Hamilton	48	81.4	33	84.6
Herkimer	685	84.7	564	83.3
Jefferson	852	76.3	816	76.9
Lewis	288	78.3	273	76.5
Livingston	535	77.0	580	83.9
Madison	679	81.2	653	83.9
Monroe	5,413	83.7	6,477	86.9
Montgomery	402	83.4	427	87.5
Nassau	11,503	92.3	13,454	92.3
Niagara	1,791	81.2	1,907	83.5
Oneida	1,833	80.5	1,974	85.4
Onondaga	3,595	85.5	3,828	89.3
Ontario	902	85.2	1,038	86.1
Orange	2,754	81.0	3,542	82.9
Orleans	392	74.5	431	79.5
Oswego	1,081	69.9	1,119	79.1
Otsego	529	79.9	492	82.8
Putnam	752	90.7	1,117	89.4
Rensselaer	927	80.1	984	78.5
Rockland	2,335	92.0	2,618	94.4
St. Lawrence	931	77.4	857	81.2
Saratoga	1,761	82.7	1,941	85.4
Schenectady	967	83.7	1,239	88.9
Schoharie	266	74.7	267	80.9
Schuyler	126	75.0	104	78.8
Seneca	226	74.8	247	84.0
Steuben	850	72.6	969	78.0
Suffolk	11,698	84.9	14,410	86.1
Sullivan	411	79.0	539	82.4
Tioga	408	74.9	481	81.1
Tompkins	664	84.9	662	84.2
Ulster	1,264	82.0	1,539	83.4
Warren	512	80.9	626	82.5
Washington	450	75.3	558	79.1
Wayne	830	75.0	968	83.4
Westchester	6,305	87.4	8,056	89.8
Wyoming	296	75.5	261	70.5
Yates	159	75.4	170	76.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Education Department

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Education Department

Date Compiled:

October 2001, January 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:	82.7
Minimum:	2.7
Maximum:	94.4
Standard Deviation:	20.4

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 2005/06, 77.9 percent of New York State's public high school graduates received Regents diplomas. This figure represents an increase since 1999/00.
- In 2005/06, 60.0 percent of public high school graduates in New York City received a Regents diploma compared to 84.9 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 2005/06, public high schools in Hamilton (97.4%), Albany (93.8%), Ontario (93.1%) and Genesee (91.3%) Counties had the highest percentages of students graduating with Regents diplomas. While graduates in New York City counties earned the lowest percentages of Regents diplomas in New York State, graduates in Westchester (72.2%), Essex (72.3%), Herkimer(74.0%) and Sullivan (74.6%) 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		2005/06	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**68,783**	**48.5**	**124,069**	**77.9**
New York City	**10,430**	**26.7**	**27,002**	**60.0**
Bronx	1,108	20.4	3,390	47.5
Kings	3,109	26.7	7,641	58.0
New York	2,222	26.2	5,963	63.7
Queens	3,130	28.8	7,880	64.5
Richmond	861	34.0	2,128	68.6
Rest of State	**58,353**	**56.8**	**97,067**	**84.9**
Albany	1,502	61.8	2,293	93.8
Allegany	263	48.5	442	82.0
Broome	1,188	63.0	1,899	87.4
Cattaraugus	513	47.8	816	82.2
Cayuga	456	59.5	598	84.0
Chautauqua	868	54.8	1,310	86.0
Chemung	445	57.3	635	81.1
Chenango	349	53.4	525	85.1
Clinton	385	49.4	656	76.9
Columbia	291	56.3	486	82.0
Cortland	260	56.3	398	85.8
Delaware	281	52.7	427	80.3
Dutchess	1,229	51.9	2,779	90.3
Erie	4,734	57.6	7,340	86.6
Essex	203	57.3	248	72.3
Franklin	288	45.9	466	81.6
Fulton	333	57.0	503	83.0
Genesee	390	55.6	674	91.3
Greene	207	54.9	339	77.9
Hamilton	37	62.7	38	97.4
Herkimer	466	57.6	501	74.0
Jefferson	593	53.1	874	82.4
Lewis	212	57.6	323	90.5
Livingston	338	48.6	606	87.7
Madison	504	60.3	683	87.8
Monroe	3,941	61.0	6,267	84.1
Montgomery	276	57.3	411	84.2
Nassau	8,013	64.3	13,043	89.4
Niagara	1,239	56.1	2,006	87.8
Oneida	1,300	57.1	1,898	82.1
Onondaga	2,500	59.5	3,632	84.7
Ontario	725	68.5	1,122	93.1
Orange	1,697	49.9	3,434	80.3
Orleans	309	58.7	472	87.1
Oswego	723	46.8	1,186	83.9
Otsego	377	56.9	492	82.8
Putnam	512	61.8	1,085	86.9
Rensselaer	681	58.8	1,049	83.7
Rockland	1,437	56.6	2,401	86.6
St. Lawrence	693	57.6	902	85.5
Saratoga	1,380	64.8	2,051	90.2
Schenectady	624	54.0	1,143	82.0
Schoharie	192	53.9	270	81.8
Schuyler	90	53.6	103	78.0
Seneca	165	54.6	257	87.4
Steuben	633	54.1	1,018	82.0
Suffolk	7,941	57.6	14,657	87.5
Sullivan	243	46.7	488	74.6
Tioga	332	60.9	489	82.5
Tompkins	506	64.7	624	79.4
Ulster	888	57.6	1,523	82.5
Warren	396	62.6	654	86.2
Washington	311	52.0	587	83.3
Wayne	673	60.8	969	83.5
Westchester	2,880	39.9	6,478	72.2
Wyoming	211	53.8	303	81.9
Yates	130	61.6	194	87.4

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, January 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:	83.4
Minimum:	47.5
Maximum:	97.4
Standard Deviation:	8.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

- **Level 4:** Students exceed the learning standards for English Language Arts or Mathematics, respectively. Their performance shows superior understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.
- **Level 3:** Students meet the learning standards. Their performance shows thorough understanding of written or oral text or key math ideas, respectively.
- **Level 2:** Students show partial achievement of the standards. Their performance shows partial understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.
- **Level 1:** Students do not meet the standards. Their performance shows minimal understanding of written or oral text, or key math ideas, respectively.

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

Findings:

- Statewide, public fourth-grade students performed substantially better on the ELA test in 2004/05 than in 1999/00. In January 2005, 70.4 percent of public school fourth-graders, compared with 58.9 percent in January 2000, demonstrated achievement of the skills and knowledge in English Language Arts expected of fourth-grade students.
- Both New York City students as well as students outside of New York City showed gains on the fourth-grade ELA test, although a significant gap remains between the two student universes.
- While fourth-grade students scored better on the ELA assessment in 2004/05 than in 1999/00, eighth-grade students showed less of an increase.
- In 2004/05, 48.2 percent of eighth-grade students statewide (compared with 45.0% in 1999/00) demonstrated proficiency on the eighth-grade ELA standards. As with grade four ELA results, there is a noticeable gap between aggregate grade eight ELA results in New York City and the remainder of the State. Less than 33 percent of New York City eighth-graders, compared with over 56 percent in Rest of State, demonstrated proficiency on the grade eight ELA standards in January 2005.
- In both 1999/00 and 2004/05, a larger percentage of students succeeded in meeting the State standards on grade four Mathematics assessment than on any other assessment. This was true for both New York City and for Rest of State, with New York City increasing by 31 percentage points and Rest of State by 13.6 percentage points.
- Grade eight Mathematics results showed significant improvement between 1999/00 and 2004/05 for New York City and Rest of State, although a significant gap remains between the two student universes. In 2004/05, 63.3 percent of students in Rest of State and 40.9 percent of students in New York City demonstrated achievement of the skills and knowledge in Mathematics expected of eighth-grade students.

New York kids Count
Page 74

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: August 2003, January 2008

Notes:
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- The three-year average of youth 15 to 19 years is used as the denominator in calculating rates.
- Rates represent the average number of reported cases of early syphilis per 100,000 youth ages 15 to 19 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(ELA Grade 4)	
Median:	70.3
Minimum:	48.3
Maximum:	88.9
Standard Deviation:	6.9
(Mathematics Grade 4)	
Median:	86.9
Minimum:	70.1
Maximum:	98.1
Standard Deviation:	4.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Student Performance in English Language Arts and Mathematics—Public Schools—Grade 4,

number tested and percent at or above Level 3

	English Language Arts				Mathematics			
	1999\00		2004\05		1999\00		2004\05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**216,853**	**58.9**	**138,300**	**70.4**	**220,727**	**65.1**	**176,174**	**84.8**
New York City	**76,948**	**42.0**	**40,457**	**59.5**	**78,763**	**46.5**	**58,424**	**77.5**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	7,099	48.3	N/A	N/A	11,765	70.1
Kings	N/A	N/A	13,007	59.2	N/A	N/A	18,313	76.9
New York	N/A	N/A	5,104	57.5	N/A	N/A	7,795	76.5
Queens	N/A	N/A	12,361	67.8	N/A	N/A	16,953	83.6
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,886	68.6	N/A	N/A	3,598	82.2
Rest of State	**139,905**	**68.1**	**97,843**	**76.2**	**141,964**	**75.4**	**117,750**	**89.0**
Albany	3,277	66.0	2,216	71.6	3,300	74.0	2,691	87.0
Allegany	654	60.9	382	72.1	659	70.4	470	88.2
Broome	2,548	70.8	1,691	75.2	2,564	78.6	2,031	89.0
Cattaraugus	1,269	65.0	783	69.4	1,269	73.2	947	84.6
Cayuga	924	69.9	602	71.2	932	73.2	750	88.7
Chautauqua	1,832	62.2	1,028	65.9	1,836	69.5	1,335	84.5
Chemung	1,037	58.4	631	69.4	1,039	66.4	757	83.6
Chenango	737	59.7	413	65.0	741	68.8	529	83.0
Clinton	1,040	63.9	578	64.6	1,032	71.4	764	85.3
Columbia	778	58.9	461	68.7	780	70.1	553	81.9
Cortland	550	64.5	358	68.3	522	74.3	450	85.6
Delaware	548	62.2	303	65.9	556	80.2	387	84.3
Dutchess	3,533	69.5	2,711	74.9	3,523	74.6	3,198	87.5
Erie	11,262	61.2	6,740	68.5	11,340	69.9	8,578	85.2
Essex	374	59.9	197	62.5	378	70.1	273	86.9
Franklin	677	58.1	384	65.3	678	75.1	516	87.6
Fulton	741	60.3	434	64.2	743	73.2	591	86.7
Genesee	848	74.2	549	75.3	839	80.5	628	87.1
Greene	586	60.2	374	69.5	596	71.0	471	87.5
Hamilton	47	68.1	48	88.9	46	73.9	52	98.1
Herkimer	919	59.2	546	71.5	919	67.6	674	87.5
Jefferson	1,401	65.1	961	69.4	1,396	73.6	1,207	86.0
Lewis	354	73.4	228	68.1	353	85.6	293	87.2
Livingston	779	67.5	469	71.3	787	76.0	574	87.4
Madison	1,033	67.1	635	76.8	1,031	74.8	753	90.4
Monroe	10,012	63.9	6,266	74.2	10,187	67.5	7,471	86.1
Montgomery	590	57.3	379	67.8	596	69.3	479	83.9
Nassau	16,091	77.0	13,627	87.9	16,474	84.5	15,506	95.5
Niagara	2,760	71.1	1,757	74.1	2,776	75.8	2,178	89.9
Oneida	2,802	69.2	1,934	75.0	2,801	78.5	2,362	89.0
Onondaga	5,989	63.8	3,816	69.6	6,062	70.9	4,735	84.1
Ontario	1,404	69.1	1,036	77.3	1,414	76.3	1,212	90.0
Orange	4,862	66.6	3,420	72.7	4,989	73.8	4,240	86.7
Orleans	835	59.6	381	71.6	839	66.2	460	86.0
Oswego	2,000	61.0	1,100	66.4	2,011	70.5	1,406	84.1
Otsego	730	65.6	457	71.7	739	78.3	554	86.4
Putnam	1,266	78.9	1,063	81.8	1,282	88.5	1,209	92.4
Rensselaer	1,794	65.6	1,188	69.8	1,808	72.6	1,483	86.9
Rockland	3,075	74.5	2,346	81.9	3,134	78.2	2,787	90.9
St. Lawrence	1,341	62.8	770	69.8	1,347	72.4	960	87.0
Saratoga	2,841	76.0	2,118	81.3	2,867	79.2	2,436	91.6
Schenectady	1,763	65.3	1,175	69.2	1,781	74.8	1,504	86.1
Schoharie	409	65.5	238	60.3	417	71.9	334	84.3
Schuyler	191	46.1	115	68.9	188	64.9	137	81.5
Seneca	415	57.6	198	62.3	412	61.7	268	84.3
Steuben	1,500	62.7	876	67.5	1,500	74.1	1,092	84.1
Suffolk	20,012	71.2	15,600	80.1	20,518	78.6	18,495	91.1
Sullivan	957	57.9	525	66.0	839	64.4	688	83.9
Tioga	738	67.5	436	73.4	735	79.0	541	91.2
Tompkins	978	70.7	632	73.3	988	75.1	765	87.5
Ulster	2,258	67.7	1,396	70.7	2,269	74.0	1,787	88.6
Warren	940	68.4	584	76.7	944	75.2	689	89.8
Washington	846	58.6	568	74.7	845	74.1	680	89.8
Wayne	1,490	59.5	875	73.0	1,489	69.8	1,064	88.2
Westchester	10,636	73.2	8,820	85.1	11,207	78.1	10,242	92.2
Wyoming	404	60.4	286	73.3	412	72.1	351	89.8
Yates	228	60.1	139	73.2	235	68.5	163	84.9

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

	1999/00		2004/05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**195,996**	**45.0**	**104,107**	**48.2**
New York City	**63,672**	**32.7**	**24,031**	**32.9**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	3,625	22.2
Kings	N/A	N/A	8,071	33.9
New York	N/A	N/A	3,017	31.7
Queens	N/A	N/A	7,310	38.7
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,004	44.2
Rest of State	**132,324**	**50.9**	**80,076**	**56.0**
Albany	3,014	57.6	1,768	52.8
Allegany	696	39.9	321	47.4
Broome	2,675	51.2	1,467	57.3
Cattaraugus	1,444	42.7	542	47.4
Cayuga	1,055	45.9	483	49.9
Chautauqua	1,924	46.3	876	46.5
Chemung	1,017	43.4	397	39.7
Chenango	802	44.9	426	52.0
Clinton	1,069	44.6	460	41.6
Columbia	771	46.7	344	43.3
Cortland	615	44.2	295	47.0
Delaware	575	47.5	287	50.8
Dutchess	3,536	52.4	2,097	54.4
Erie	10,695	46.5	5,938	52.3
Essex	440	46.1	183	46.4
Franklin	731	42.3	315	47.2
Fulton	732	43.4	410	52.6
Genesee	862	47.0	500	56.4
Greene	602	50.7	317	50.7
Hamilton	57	71.9	30	61.2
Herkimer	972	53.8	453	45.7
Jefferson	1,386	42.5	688	47.5
Lewis	418	43.8	198	50.0
Livingston	829	52.1	423	55.9
Madison	990	48.2	531	56.7
Monroe	9,043	52.2	4,770	47.4
Montgomery	608	46.7	253	44.5
Nassau	14,387	58.3	11,333	70.4
Niagara	2,803	48.3	1,505	54.1
Oneida	2,855	47.5	1,522	51.5
Onondaga	5,813	46.3	3,100	49.8
Ontario	1,512	52.6	861	58.5
Orange	4,533	47.1	2,813	52.8
Orleans	654	44.0	303	47.6
Oswego	1,995	42.9	1,022	49.7
Otsego	808	54.1	383	49.8
Putnam	1,234	59.6	914	66.1
Rensselaer	1,799	47.9	864	46.3
Rockland	2,934	58.6	1,903	61.4
St. Lawrence	1,522	41.0	685	47.1
Saratoga	2,714	57.8	1,718	62.6
Schenectady	1,724	54.3	909	46.5
Schoharie	442	54.3	212	48.4
Schuyler	186	40.9	68	36.8
Seneca	414	47.6	188	43.0
Steuben	1,466	42.6	659	42.8
Suffolk	17,156	52.9	12,835	62.5
Sullivan	888	40.0	464	47.5
Tioga	772	39.9	410	52.7
Tompkins	1,071	59.6	553	55.6
Ulster	2,192	48.2	1,139	49.3
Warren	866	52.0	567	62.0
Washington	871	37.7	486	56.4
Wayne	1,486	42.8	815	55.0
Westchester	8,960	56.4	6,698	61.9
Wyoming	468	47.9	268	58.3
Yates	241	51.5	107	47.1

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, January 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.
- Percentages reflect grade 8 students (including general education and special education students) scoring at or above Level 3.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	49.8
Minimum:	22.2
Maximum:	70.4
Standard Deviation:	8.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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

	1999/00		2004/05	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**198,093**	**40.4**	**123,146**	**55.5**
New York City	**65,724**	**22.7**	**31,722**	**40.9**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	4,973	28.8
Kings	N/A	N/A	10,744	42.8
New York	N/A	N/A	4,278	41.7
Queens	N/A	N/A	9,649	48.0
Richmond	N/A	N/A	2,069	44.9
Rest of State	**132,369**	**49.2**	**91,424**	**63.3**
Albany	3,004	53.4	2,087	61.9
Allegany	695	37.1	339	50.6
Broome	2,669	49.7	1,658	64.6
Cattaraugus	1,384	43.6	659	57.8
Cayuga	1,065	46.7	554	57.5
Chautauqua	1,929	48.0	1,113	59.0
Chemung	1,018	41.1	446	45.1
Chenango	805	41.0	465	57.1
Clinton	1,060	45.9	642	58.1
Columbia	771	43.1	378	47.0
Cortland	623	46.2	331	53.9
Delaware	547	44.8	313	56.2
Dutchess	3,548	43.9	2,356	60.7
Erie	10,574	49.6	6,826	59.8
Essex	441	53.1	240	61.4
Franklin	729	39.9	382	57.9
Fulton	735	42.0	490	62.7
Genesee	774	47.7	597	67.5
Greene	597	45.1	322	50.8
Hamilton	57	64.9	27	57.4
Herkimer	969	42.9	488	50.2
Jefferson	1,385	46.3	890	61.4
Lewis	419	43.2	241	61.5
Livingston	819	48.8	505	67.0
Madison	980	51.5	576	61.0
Monroe	9,163	49.5	5,705	56.3
Montgomery	604	42.9	317	55.1
Nassau	14,577	56.8	12,603	76.6
Niagara	2,784	43.2	1,685	61.1
Oneida	2,852	47.3	1,784	59.6
Onondaga	5,748	45.5	3,500	56.2
Ontario	1,519	52.6	1,061	72.2
Orange	4,570	43.0	2,850	53.7
Orleans	650	39.4	354	56.4
Oswego	2,004	39.0	1,190	57.8
Otsego	802	54.9	442	57.7
Putnam	1,222	61.9	1,037	74.1
Rensselaer	1,806	49.0	1,056	56.8
Rockland	2,991	51.3	2,077	64.2
St. Lawrence	1,513	43.8	806	55.7
Saratoga	2,702	58.1	1,943	71.0
Schenectady	1,652	51.2	1,158	59.2
Schoharie	441	47.6	233	53.0
Schuyler	186	31.7	62	33.3
Seneca	403	46.7	268	61.9
Steuben	1,469	44.6	774	51.2
Suffolk	17,141	50.6	14,480	69.0
Sullivan	766	31.2	500	51.2
Tioga	768	44.7	448	58.1
Tompkins	1,069	62.0	623	62.4
Ulster	2,179	42.4	1,278	55.9
Warren	867	53.7	685	74.4
Washington	872	42.1	549	63.2
Wayne	1,490	44.4	964	64.9
Westchester	9,255	51.8	7,642	68.0
Wyoming	466	47.6	271	58.9
Yates	241	59.3	154	67.5

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, January 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.
- Percentages reflect grade 8 students (including general education and special education students) scoring at or above Level 3.
- Data for counties always refer to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides.

NYS Statistics:

Median:	58.0
Minimum:	28.8
Maximum:	76.6
Standard Deviation:	9.0

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Education

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

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Finding:

- 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 233,356, respectively), however, the percentage was not substantially different from 7.6 percent in 1999/00 to 7.3 percent in 2005/06.
- Limited English Proficiency students are concentrated in New York City, where in 2005/06 public and non-public schools enrolled 67 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 LEP students in New York City in public and non-public schools decreased from 14.5 percent in 1999/00 to 12.6 percent in 2005/06.

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

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

	1999/00		2005/06	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**258,746**	**7.6**	**233,356**	**7.3**
New York City	**198,952**	**14.5**	**155,540**	**12.6**
Bronx	48,447	18.0	36,397	14.8
Kings	57,732	12.5	50,597	12.5
New York	39,766	18.1	24,731	12.6
Queens	50,202	14.8	40,379	13.1
Richmond	2,805	3.5	3,436	4.6
Rest of State	**59,794**	**2.9**	**77,816**	**4.0**
Albany	636	1.3	854	1.9
Allegany	23	0.3	48	0.6
Broome	649	1.8	460	1.4
Cattaraugus	53	0.3	30	0.2
Cayuga	18	0.1	29	0.2
Chautauqua	456	1.7	470	2.0
Chemung	31	0.2	22	0.2
Chenango	5	0.0	9	0.1
Clinton	80	0.5	25	0.2
Columbia	142	1.3	179	1.9
Cortland	50	0.6	18	0.2
Delaware	44	0.5	32	0.4
Dutchess	785	1.5	1,161	2.2
Erie	3,434	2.0	3,312	2.2
Essex	21	0.4	33	0.6
Franklin	10	0.1	13	0.2
Fulton	14	0.1	14	0.1
Genesee	15	0.1	69	0.6
Greene	41	0.5	48	0.6
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	34	0.3	30	0.3
Jefferson	310	1.5	298	1.5
Lewis	2	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	36	0.3	62	0.7
Madison	19	0.1	19	0.2
Monroe	4,715	3.3	3,865	3.0
Montgomery	201	2.3	204	2.5
Nassau	10,724	4.4	12,189	5.0
Niagara	301	0.7	229	0.6
Oneida	1,252	3.0	1,257	3.3
Onondaga	1,906	2.2	1,928	2.4
Ontario	186	1.0	111	0.6
Orange	6,308	8.7	8,854	11.5
Orleans	116	1.4	125	1.6
Oswego	67	0.3	45	0.2
Otsego	42	0.4	25	0.3
Putnam	189	1.1	354	2.0
Rensselaer	144	0.5	197	0.8
Rockland	4,909	8.2	11,297	18.5
St. Lawrence	16	0.1	29	0.2
Saratoga	78	0.2	140	0.4
Schenectady	335	1.4	325	1.3
Schoharie	3	0.1	17	0.3
Schuyler	3	0.1	1	0.0
Seneca	17	0.3	11	0.2
Steuben	55	0.3	57	0.3
Suffolk	8,177	3.0	15,111	5.4
Sullivan	308	2.5	511	4.4
Tioga	11	0.1	11	0.1
Tompkins	358	2.5	477	3.8
Ulster	382	1.2	483	1.6
Warren	15	0.1	12	0.1
Washington	9	0.1	15	0.1
Wayne	183	1.0	203	1.2
Westchester	11,861	6.9	12,486	7.2
Wyoming	7	0.1	0	0.0
Yates	8	0.2	12	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, January 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:	0.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	18.5
Standard Deviation:	4.1

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.

Indicators:

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

Assault Hospitalizations

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

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

Citizenship

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

Definition:

Index Crimes form the traditional quick view of crime as established by the FBI more than 60 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 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 juvenile arrest is to be counted on each separate occasion a juvenile is taken into custody, notified, or cited by a law enforcement official for appearance before a court or other authority. A juvenile arrest is to be recorded in the jurisdiction where the arrest occurs (which may not be the jurisdiction where the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is counted. It is important to note that many persons who commit crimes are never arrested, a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, and more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident.

The adolescent arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported adolescent arrests for Violent and Property Index Crimes (or, for adolescents not treated by the law as adults, arrests for acts which would constitute violent or property index crimes if committed by adults) by an estimate of the population of young people of the same age group in that county.

Significance:

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

The numbers of arrests in the New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) for Violent and Property Index offenses are primarily a gauge of law enforcement response to crime. These numbers are the best indicators currently available about the relative level of criminal activity among youth throughout New York State. Anyone referencing them should remember that the number of arrests made does not equal the number of crimes reported, and that the number of arrests may include more than one arrest of the same individual.

Other cautions attached to using the data provided on the following tables: Recent DCJS quality reviews have shown that juvenile arrest reporting is not reliable in every jurisdiction. These data may not meet standards desirable for analysis. DCJS is actively working to improve the quality of juvenile arrest reporting.

Findings:

- Outside of New York City 24,169 arrests involving youth ages 10 to 19 years for Violent and Property Index Crimes were reported to New York State during 2006. Twenty-four percent of the arrests reported were for Violent Index offenses.

Adolescent Arrests—Property Index Crimes,

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

	Ages 10-12 Years				Ages 13-15 Years			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**2,013**	**2.5**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**10,026**	**13.5**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**640**	**2.1**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**3,363**	**11.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	129	2.2	N/A	N/A	439	8.1	N/A	N/A
Kings	161	1.5	N/A	N/A	1,047	10.1	N/A	N/A
New York	138	2.9	N/A	N/A	853	19.8	N/A	N/A
Queens	178	2.3	N/A	N/A	763	10.6	N/A	N/A
Richmond	34	1.9	N/A	N/A	261	14.8	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**1,373**	**2.8**	**646**	**1.4**	**6,663**	**14.7**	**4,526**	**9.2**
Albany	71	6.0	42	4.0	311	28.4	240	20.6
Allegany	6	2.3	8	4.6	25	10.0	20	9.9
Broome	53	6.2	39	5.4	303	39.4	183	22.9
Cattaraugus	19	4.2	4	1.3	58	13.7	62	17.8
Cayuga	10	2.4	5	1.7	43	11.8	28	8.2
Chautauqua	41	5.9	15	2.9	205	32.5	105	18.4
Chemung	36	7.8	9	2.6	103	24.9	84	23.4
Chenango	11	3.8	12	5.9	70	26.3	37	15.8
Clinton	10	2.6	11	3.9	86	24.8	45	14.1
Columbia	3	1.1	3	1.3	29	10.9	23	8.3
Cortland	2	0.9	0	0.0	6	2.7	5	2.6
Delaware	5	2.1	4	2.5	26	12.1	27	15.0
Dutchess	45	3.9	9	0.8	189	17.6	56	4.3
Erie	80	1.9	49	1.3	513	13.6	322	8.1
Essex	6	3.4	1	0.8	45	27.8	13	9.0
Franklin	18	7.5	5	2.7	49	23.2	37	19.5
Fulton	11	4.1	4	1.9	69	27.0	40	17.1
Genesee	60	19.3	23	9.7	193	70.4	92	35.3
Greene	9	4.5	3	1.7	19	9.6	23	11.9
Hamilton	1	4.5	0	0.0	8	34.9	1	5.8
Herkimer	4	1.2	7	2.9	19	6.3	22	8.3
Jefferson	29	5.0	8	1.8	71	14.1	97	21.1
Lewis	2	1.2	3	2.8	9	5.9	12	10.2
Livingston	14	4.6	4	1.8	35	12.6	19	7.7
Madison	0	0.0	6	2.3	20	6.4	35	12.6
Monroe	129	3.9	30	1.0	424	14.7	348	10.6
Montgomery	19	7.7	14	7.3	67	30.1	45	23.1
Nassau	17	0.3	13	0.2	305	5.9	205	3.5
Niagara	77	7.3	21	2.5	255	26.4	98	10.7
Oneida	44	4.2	27	3.1	238	24.9	160	16.7
Onondaga	101	4.7	48	2.6	591	31.1	436	21.7
Ontario	36	7.4	9	2.1	113	26.7	97	21.8
Orange	46	2.7	35	2.0	295	19.3	133	7.3
Orleans	4	1.7	5	2.9	26	13.3	28	15.5
Oswego	10	1.4	12	2.4	49	7.8	53	9.4
Otsego	5	1.8	1	0.5	22	8.9	17	7.4
Putnam	1	0.2	0	0.0	19	4.8	10	2.1
Rensselaer	17	2.5	5	0.8	59	9.4	61	9.7
Rockland	21	1.5	2	0.1	134	10.0	20	0.9
St. Lawrence	12	2.2	4	1.0	68	13.0	20	4.5
Saratoga	18	1.9	11	1.3	123	13.4	62	6.9
Schenectady	22	3.5	20	3.4	92	16.3	179	28.4
Schoharie	4	2.6	1	0.8	21	14.3	2	1.6
Schuyler	2	1.9	0	0.0	7	7.2	5	6.4
Seneca	10	6.1	6	4.8	32	22.2	33	23.0
Steuben	9	1.7	8	2.0	38	7.9	43	9.8
Suffolk	80	1.3	33	0.5	493	8.1	358	5.2
Sullivan	13	3.9	2	0.7	61	20.5	28	9.1
Tioga	7	2.4	1	0.5	23	8.8	28	12.2
Tompkins	10	2.7	2	0.7	37	11.6	12	3.8
Ulster	19	2.7	14	2.1	140	21.4	60	7.8
Warren	17	5.8	2	0.8	50	17.8	42	15.5
Washington	1	0.3	7	3.0	13	4.6	23	8.6
Wayne	24	4.7	4	1.0	75	16.9	27	6.1
Westchester	48	1.4	31	0.8	272	8.2	255	6.1
Wyoming	3	1.3	4	2.7	8	3.8	14	8.0
Yates	1	0.8	0	0.0	9	8.4	3	2.8

Adolescent Arrests—Property Index Crimes,

number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 16-19 years

	Ages 16-19 Years			
	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**20,658**	**21.4**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**5,779**	**15.4**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	977	13.9	N/A	N/A
Kings	1,607	12.7	N/A	N/A
New York	1,687	26.4	N/A	N/A
Queens	1,157	12.5	N/A	N/A
Richmond	351	16.6	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**14,879**	**25.2**	**13,162**	**20.1**
Albany	670	39.1	522	28.1
Allegany	83	17.0	41	8.8
Broome	405	36.6	389	30.4
Cattaraugus	98	17.9	110	20.7
Cayuga	137	31.4	116	25.2
Chautauqua	189	22.8	213	25.4
Chemung	201	39.5	229	45.7
Chenango	90	34.0	154	55.8
Clinton	145	29.3	134	25.4
Columbia	65	20.4	57	15.4
Cortland	103	26.8	49	12.7
Delaware	75	23.5	66	23.3
Dutchess	298	20.6	286	15.3
Erie	1,390	28.7	1,416	26.3
Essex	59	33.2	37	17.7
Franklin	64	22.6	78	25.6
Fulton	89	28.7	57	20.1
Genesee	77	22.8	96	27.5
Greene	70	30.0	64	22.0
Hamilton	3	10.3	4	16.5
Herkimer	110	28.5	72	20.7
Jefferson	161	24.7	213	34.5
Lewis	46	29.2	26	16.7
Livingston	93	19.6	84	16.7
Madison	92	15.6	101	17.3
Monroe	1,111	28.8	1,147	24.7
Montgomery	99	38.1	44	17.3
Nassau	1,148	18.4	851	12.0
Niagara	309	26.8	241	19.7
Oneida	401	30.8	335	24.3
Onondaga	1,057	38.0	899	30.3
Ontario	204	37.3	204	33.0
Orange	745	40.3	557	23.8
Orleans	54	23.8	58	22.1
Oswego	173	20.7	169	20.6
Otsego	78	16.5	70	13.9
Putnam	46	10.0	46	8.3
Rensselaer	178	19.2	127	13.2
Rockland	402	26.6	257	15.2
St. Lawrence	215	23.5	183	21.7
Saratoga	250	22.5	233	20.1
Schenectady	179	24.7	275	33.3
Schoharie	57	20.0	13	5.3
Schuyler	21	21.1	24	21.9
Seneca	36	21.3	33	18.8
Steuben	124	23.9	85	15.7
Suffolk	1,409	18.9	1,173	14.5
Sullivan	114	33.1	70	16.3
Tioga	58	21.5	67	23.1
Tompkins	126	12.7	131	13.2
Ulster	305	37.4	174	16.6
Warren	150	43.2	100	27.4
Washington	63	19.4	79	22.5
Wayne	130	26.9	131	23.6
Westchester	718	17.7	727	14.7
Wyoming	75	33.6	20	8.9
Yates	31	23.4	25	16.6

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. —population estimates

Date Compiled:

July 2003, January 2008

Notes:

- All data are subject to revision.
- NYC data for 2002 through 2006 are currently unavailable.
- Rates per 1,000 youth in each age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

(for ages 10-12 years)

Median:	1.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	9.7
Standard Deviation:	1.9

(for ages 13-15 years)

Median:	9.7
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	35.3
Standard Deviation:	7.4

(for ages 16-19 years)

Median:	20.6
Minimum:	5.3
Maximum:	55.8
Standard Deviation:	8.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Arrests—Violent Index Crimes,

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

	Ages 10-12 Years				Ages 13-15 Years			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**658**	**0.8**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**4,901**	**6.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**464**	**1.5**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**3,684**	**12.7**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	101	1.7	N/A	N/A	782	14.5	N/A	N/A
Kings	155	1.4	N/A	N/A	1,407	13.6	N/A	N/A
New York	110	2.3	N/A	N/A	593	13.7	N/A	N/A
Queens	88	1.2	N/A	N/A	807	11.2	N/A	N/A
Richmond	10	0.5	N/A	N/A	95	5.4	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**194**	**0.4**	**125**	**0.3**	**1,217**	**2.7**	**1,287**	**2.6**
Albany	6	0.5	10	1.0	71	6.5	77	6.6
Allegany	2	0.8	0	0.0	4	1.6	7	3.4
Broome	2	0.2	12	1.7	10	1.3	34	4.3
Cattaraugus	2	0.4	0	0.0	6	1.4	5	1.4
Cayuga	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	5	1.5
Chautauqua	6	0.9	3	0.6	19	3.0	15	2.6
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	2.2	9	2.5
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.9	4	1.7
Clinton	5	1.3	2	0.7	8	2.3	8	2.5
Columbia	1	0.4	0	0.0	6	2.2	3	1.1
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9	2	1.1
Delaware	2	0.9	1	0.6	6	2.8	3	1.7
Dutchess	6	0.5	4	0.3	25	2.3	48	3.7
Erie	24	0.6	10	0.3	134	3.6	147	3.7
Essex	1	0.6	1	0.8	5	3.1	10	6.9
Franklin	1	0.4	0	0.0	4	1.9	6	3.2
Fulton	0	0.0	3	1.5	6	2.3	6	2.6
Genesee	2	0.6	1	0.4	4	1.5	5	1.9
Greene	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	5	2.6
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	0.6	2	0.8	9	3.0	6	2.3
Jefferson	3	0.5	3	0.7	12	2.4	12	2.6
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.6	0	0.0
Livingston	1	0.3	0	0.0	5	1.8	5	2.0
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.6	6	2.2
Monroe	7	0.2	1	0.0	77	2.7	58	1.8
Montgomery	2	0.8	1	0.5	5	2.2	4	2.1
Nassau	5	0.1	1	0.0	127	2.4	113	1.9
Niagara	12	1.1	4	0.5	37	3.8	7	0.8
Oneida	3	0.3	6	0.7	32	3.3	23	2.4
Onondaga	26	1.2	13	0.7	142	7.5	124	6.2
Ontario	7	1.4	0	0.0	7	1.7	9	2.0
Orange	2	0.1	3	0.2	61	4.0	56	3.1
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	4	2.2
Oswego	2	0.3	0	0.0	5	0.8	9	1.6
Otsego	1	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.8	4	1.7
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6
Rensselaer	10	1.4	1	0.2	27	4.3	22	3.5
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.7	10	0.5
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.1	3	0.7
Saratoga	0	0.0	1	0.1	13	1.4	4	0.4
Schenectady	7	1.1	16	2.7	30	5.3	46	7.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7
Steuben	0	0.0	1	0.3	6	1.2	2	0.5
Suffolk	11	0.2	9	0.1	109	1.8	114	1.7
Sullivan	7	2.1	0	0.0	19	6.4	15	4.9
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	3	1.3
Tompkins	2	0.5	0	0.0	5	1.6	6	1.9
Ulster	3	0.4	2	0.3	23	3.5	30	3.9
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.1	4	1.5
Washington	0	0.0	1	0.4	3	1.1	5	1.9
Wayne	4	0.8	1	0.3	3	0.7	4	0.9
Westchester	17	0.5	9	0.2	99	3.0	174	4.2
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.6
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Adolescent Arrests—Violent Index Crimes,

number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 16-19 years

	Ages 16-19 Years			
	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**11,739**	**12.2**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**7,782**	**20.8**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	1,840	26.2	N/A	N/A
Kings	2,646	20.9	N/A	N/A
New York	1,406	22.0	N/A	N/A
Queens	1,592	17.1	N/A	N/A
Richmond	298	14.1	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**3,957**	**6.7**	**4,416**	**6.8**
Albany	121	7.1	168	9.0
Allegany	12	2.5	12	2.6
Broome	76	6.9	77	6.0
Cattaraugus	34	6.2	17	3.2
Cayuga	18	4.1	15	3.3
Chautauqua	40	4.8	33	3.9
Chemung	48	9.4	27	5.4
Chenango	21	7.9	11	4.0
Clinton	27	5.5	26	4.9
Columbia	10	3.1	10	2.7
Cortland	18	4.7	25	6.5
Delaware	11	3.4	16	5.6
Dutchess	97	6.7	107	5.7
Erie	407	8.4	569	10.6
Essex	7	3.9	9	4.3
Franklin	11	3.9	10	3.3
Fulton	13	4.2	11	3.9
Genesee	16	4.7	17	4.9
Greene	7	3.0	12	4.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	17	4.4	27	7.8
Jefferson	21	3.2	45	7.3
Lewis	2	1.3	2	1.3
Livingston	10	2.1	23	4.6
Madison	12	2.0	6	1.0
Monroe	269	7.0	377	8.1
Montgomery	12	4.6	14	5.5
Nassau	425	6.8	500	7.1
Niagara	91	7.9	77	6.3
Oneida	53	4.1	62	4.5
Onondaga	330	11.9	250	8.4
Ontario	18	3.3	20	3.2
Orange	215	11.6	194	8.3
Orleans	5	2.2	11	4.2
Oswego	26	3.1	25	3.1
Otsego	27	5.7	16	3.2
Putnam	13	2.8	22	4.0
Rensselaer	70	7.5	70	7.3
Rockland	74	4.9	81	4.8
St. Lawrence	22	2.4	21	2.5
Saratoga	55	4.9	25	2.2
Schenectady	32	4.4	55	6.7
Schoharie	8	2.8	6	2.4
Schuyler	3	3.0	5	4.6
Seneca	5	3.0	7	4.0
Steuben	12	2.3	17	3.1
Suffolk	438	5.9	586	7.3
Sullivan	47	13.7	27	6.3
Tioga	10	3.7	7	2.4
Tompkins	52	5.3	21	2.1
Ulster	87	10.7	71	6.8
Warren	30	8.6	14	3.8
Washington	25	7.7	11	3.1
Wayne	16	3.3	26	4.7
Westchester	413	10.2	511	10.3
Wyoming	16	7.2	8	3.6
Yates	2	1.5	4	2.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. —population estimates

Date Compiled:

July 2003, January 2008

Notes:

- All data are subject to revision.
- NYC data for 2002 through 2006 are currently unavailable.
- Rates per 1,000 youth in each age group.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

(for ages 10-12 years)

Median:	0.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	2.7
Standard Deviation:	0.5

(for ages 13-15 years)

Median:	1.9
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	7.3
Standard Deviation:	1.7

(for ages 16-19 years)

Median:	4.3
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	10.6
Standard Deviation:	2.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI,

number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 10-20 years

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Note:

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

Findings:

- The drug arrest rate among upstate New York youth increased in 2006, to 128 arrests per 10,000 youth, after remaining fairly constant since 2000 at about 118 arrests. The New York City youth drug arrest rate increased steadily throughout the 1990s, with 323 arrests per 10,000 youth recorded in 1998. Since the late 1990s, the New York City drug arrest rate has declined to 237 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2001, the latest year NYC data are available.
- Drug arrests among youth is increasingly becoming a rural problem. All five of the upstate NY counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2006, Chenango, Essex, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster are rural to suburban counties located away from large, densely-populated cities. Only Ulster County encompasses a small urban area, Kingston (pop. 23,347).

References:

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

Adolescent Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 10-20 years

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**54,244**	**189.3**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**34,130**	**294.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	8,576	372.5	N/A	N/A
Kings	10,007	253.7	N/A	N/A
New York	8,274	508.9	N/A	N/A
Queens	5,596	183.9	N/A	N/A
Richmond	1,677	250.2	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**20,114**	**117.9**	**21,878**	**128.2**
Albany	1,084	234.6	901	195.0
Allegany	61	57.9	86	81.6
Broome	611	188.5	477	147.2
Cattaraugus	131	87.8	152	101.9
Cayuga	146	108.6	56	41.6
Chautauqua	244	102.7	329	138.4
Chemung	310	211.2	222	151.3
Chenango	104	123.7	355	422.1
Clinton	260	185.4	177	126.2
Columbia	191	200.2	169	177.1
Cortland	135	144.6	94	100.7
Delaware	74	93.5	61	77.1
Dutchess	591	130.4	539	119.0
Erie	1,558	108.2	2,266	157.4
Essex	44	78.0	140	248.2
Franklin	97	119.8	107	132.1
Fulton	92	107.5	95	111.0
Genesee	165	166.2	177	178.3
Greene	123	156.5	164	208.7
Hamilton	22	310.3	10	141.0
Herkimer	149	147.8	156	154.7
Jefferson	161	87.3	173	93.8
Lewis	17	34.9	33	67.8
Livingston	124	98.1	143	113.2
Madison	117	86.4	136	100.4
Monroe	1,699	143.1	1,214	102.3
Montgomery	103	136.3	77	101.9
Nassau	830	44.0	857	45.4
Niagara	384	110.3	424	121.7
Oneida	601	161.1	511	136.9
Onondaga	1,180	157.8	1,019	136.3
Ontario	273	175.9	159	102.4
Orange	1,121	191.0	1,152	196.2
Orleans	49	67.5	91	125.4
Oswego	110	49.1	170	75.9
Otsego	108	89.5	119	98.6
Putnam	124	90.2	187	136.0
Rensselaer	422	171.7	375	152.6
Rockland	221	48.8	535	118.1
St. Lawrence	209	99.3	259	123.0
Saratoga	302	100.9	357	119.3
Schenectady	238	112.1	320	150.8
Schoharie	75	132.8	90	159.4
Schuyler	40	127.0	30	95.3
Seneca	63	124.4	42	82.9
Steuben	169	105.8	97	60.8
Suffolk	2,044	98.8	3,132	151.4
Sullivan	311	264.4	285	242.3
Tioga	53	62.8	62	73.4
Tompkins	464	204.9	427	188.5
Ulster	620	231.7	842	314.7
Warren	168	170.9	148	150.5
Washington	222	229.8	188	194.6
Wayne	247	163.1	156	103.0
Westchester	965	76.8	1,280	101.9
Wyoming	54	80.2	49	72.8
Yates	34	77.4	6	13.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:

November 2002, August 2007

Notes:

- NYC data for 2002 through 2006 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are for arrests for use, possession or sale of drugs, public narcotic intoxication or driving under the influence (DUI) per 10,000 youth ages 10 to 20 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	123.0
Minimum:	13.7
Maximum:	422.1
Standard Deviation:	65.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

Findings:

- In New York State, an average of 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 2003-2005, both the number and rate of such hospitalizations increased to 1,833 and 69.7, respectively.
- During 2003-2005, most (about 72%) of New York State's hospitalizations due to assault occurred among youth living in New York City. In 2003-2005, an average 129.4 per 100,000 New York City youth ages 10 through 19 years were hospitalized as a result of an assault compared to 31.6 per 100,000 youth in Rest of State. For both of these regions, the 2003-2005 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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- Ability to Compare Maps by Year
- Adjustable Data Intervals
- Ability to Display Demographic Information Over Indicators

Assault Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average),

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

	1999-2001		2003-2005	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**1,599**	**61.0**	**1,833**	**69.7**
New York City	**1,177**	**111.9**	**1,327**	**129.4**
Bronx	299	143.0	363	168.0
Kings	455	126.2	490	142.3
New York	147	101.7	169	122.4
Queens	234	84.8	251	95.5
Richmond	42	68.9	54	84.0
Rest of State	**422**	**26.9**	**506**	**31.6**
Albany	13	30.4	21	49.2
Allegany	1	7.3	0	3.7
Broome	4	14.7	6	19.6
Cattaraugus	2	14.6	2	15.6
Cayuga	1	8.1	2	17.1
Chautauqua	2	7.7	2	8.1
Chemung	4	30.4	2	18.6
Chenango	1	12.6	1	8.7
Clinton	1	5.5	1	11.2
Columbia	0	0.0	1	7.3
Cortland	0	0.0	1	12.6
Delaware	1	9.2	1	9.6
Dutchess	7	17.7	12	28.0
Erie	54	41.2	62	47.4
Essex	0	6.2	0	0.0
Franklin	0	4.5	2	24.0
Fulton	1	16.6	1	8.5
Genesee	1	7.2	1	7.7
Greene	1	14.7	1	18.9
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	6.9	1	15.2
Jefferson	1	8.1	1	4.2
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	3.1	1	9.7
Madison	0	2.8	1	5.7
Monroe	33	30.1	52	47.2
Montgomery	1	9.6	0	5.0
Nassau	68	38.8	83	45.5
Niagara	11	33.3	11	35.5
Oneida	9	27.7	9	27.0
Onondaga	33	48.0	40	57.9
Ontario	0	2.2	2	11.0
Orange	19	35.1	19	32.2
Orleans	1	19.4	2	25.1
Oswego	2	10.0	2	9.9
Otsego	2	16.1	1	13.0
Putnam	2	12.7	3	18.6
Rensselaer	4	16.2	5	24.3
Rockland	9	21.9	8	17.5
St. Lawrence	1	7.3	1	7.5
Saratoga	3	10.8	2	5.8
Schenectady	6	30.1	5	24.1
Schoharie	1	19.0	0	6.5
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	11.6
Seneca	0	0.0	0	6.9
Steuben	1	6.7	2	11.6
Suffolk	52	26.8	65	31.2
Sullivan	5	46.4	3	24.4
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	2	11.3	3	17.4
Ulster	5	21.6	7	27.5
Warren	1	14.7	1	11.0
Washington	1	7.4	1	11.1
Wayne	1	4.6	2	16.2
Westchester	53	44.6	54	41.9
Wyoming	0	5.3	1	11.2
Yates	0	0.0	0	8.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Department of Health

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

Date Compiled:

July 2003, December 2007

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:	15.4
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	168.0
Standard Deviation:	32.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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 youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated is a direct measure of law enforcement response to youth and alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and is an indirect measure of youth AOD use in the population.

Findings:

- Youth DWI arrests in Rest of State have been declining since 2000, when 47 of 10,000 youth were arrested for DWI, compared to 37 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2006. Youth DWI arrests declined dramatically both nationwide and in New York State through the first half of the 1990s. The second half of the 1990s saw the youth DWI arrest rate in New York State holding fairly constant or increasing slightly.
- A great majority of New York State youth DWI arrests occur outside New York City. However, a greater percentage of youths 16 and 17 years of age living outside of New York City have drivers licenses.
- Of the five Rest of State counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2006, Essex, Genesee, Herkimer, Seneca and Warren are largely rural counties with no public transportation infrastructure. Youths in rural counties must often drive further distances to reach their destinations compared to youth in more densely populated areas, possibly increasing their exposure to DWI arrests.
- Five percent of Rest of State youth ages 17 through 18 years and 10 percent of Rest of State youth ages 19 through 20 years reported that they have driven while feeling the effects of alcohol in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth ages 17 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 50,000 youth would have driven while intoxicated in one month in 1996.
- One quarter of Rest of State youth ages 16 through 20 years reported they were a passenger in a motor vehicle operated by an alcohol-impaired driver in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth 16 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 195,000 youth would have been a passenger of an alcohol-impaired driver in one month in 1996.

References:

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

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services. 1996. *The NYS School Survey: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Findings 5th Grade through 12th Grade: 1994.* Albany, NY: NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2000. *Youth Risk Behavior Survey: 1999.* CD Version 2. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**3,655**	**28.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**141**	**2.7**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	12	1.2	N/A	N/A
Kings	35	2.0	N/A	N/A
New York	36	4.4	N/A	N/A
Queens	46	3.3	N/A	N/A
Richmond	12	4.2	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**3,514**	**46.6**	**2,803**	**37.2**
Albany	133	56.7	111	47.3
Allegany	38	63.7	28	46.9
Broome	46	28.4	49	30.2
Cattaraugus	48	71.8	29	43.4
Cayuga	33	56.1	15	25.5
Chautauqua	80	68.7	56	48.1
Chemung	44	68.1	12	18.6
Chenango	21	65.0	20	61.9
Clinton	37	51.8	28	39.2
Columbia	15	38.9	2	5.2
Cortland	33	63.9	21	40.7
Delaware	28	75.2	10	26.8
Dutchess	104	49.9	82	39.3
Erie	283	44.8	235	37.2
Essex	11	50.0	15	68.2
Franklin	32	83.1	20	51.9
Fulton	38	104.1	16	43.8
Genesee	46	110.3	53	127.0
Greene	27	73.0	10	27.0
Hamilton	3	97.7	2	65.1
Herkimer	41	92.4	53	119.4
Jefferson	59	67.1	51	58.0
Lewis	20	101.0	7	35.3
Livingston	37	53.7	42	60.9
Madison	36	49.4	13	17.8
Monroe	255	48.6	209	39.9
Montgomery	29	94.3	8	26.0
Nassau	182	23.2	194	24.7
Niagara	69	45.4	72	47.4
Oneida	64	38.9	59	35.9
Onondaga	125	37.6	117	35.2
Ontario	42	61.7	26	38.2
Orange	134	54.2	94	38.0
Orleans	16	50.3	18	56.6
Oswego	51	49.4	40	38.7
Otsego	32	46.2	25	36.1
Putnam	27	50.4	12	22.4
Rensselaer	74	63.7	72	62.0
Rockland	59	32.2	37	20.2
St. Lawrence	87	75.6	57	49.5
Saratoga	62	48.3	37	28.8
Schenectady	21	23.5	27	30.3
Schoharie	48	155.9	13	42.2
Schuyler	11	73.5	6	40.1
Seneca	17	87.6	13	67.0
Steuben	61	92.6	41	62.3
Suffolk	289	34.1	313	36.9
Sullivan	30	59.6	16	31.8
Tioga	15	47.8	4	12.7
Tompkins	36	22.5	36	22.5
Ulster	92	76.2	49	40.6
Warren	50	118.7	34	80.7
Washington	22	54.9	14	34.9
Wayne	39	66.6	24	41.0
Westchester	127	25.3	132	26.3
Wyoming	39	134.6	18	62.1
Yates	16	73.0	6	27.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

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

Population Source:
U.S. Bureau of the Census

Date Compiled:
August 2003, August 2007

Notes:
- Youth arrested for driving while intoxicated per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years.
- New York City and Rest of State have varying driving privileges for people learning to drive and for drivers under 18 years of age. While Long Island Counties and Rest of State have restrictions for junior license drivers, under no circumstances can drivers with a junior license drive in New York City. However, upon completion of a state-approved high school or college driver education course, a driver 17 years of age is eligible for a regular license (Class D), enabling them to drive in New York City.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:
(NYC not included)

Median:	39.2
Minimum:	5.2
Maximum:	127.0
Standard Deviation:	21.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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

As the result of the 2005 PINS and Detention Reform Law, each county and the City of New York must designate either the local social services district (LDSS) or probation department as "lead agency" for the provision of PINS diversion services. [FCA 735(a)]. Thirty-seven probation departments continue to be the lead agency while 18 opted for LDSS. Another three counties opted for LDSS but continue to perform intake functions.

Probation Lead Agency: Albany, Allegany, Broome, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Columbia, Cortland, Dutchess, Essex, Franklin, Genesee, Greene, Hamilton, Livingston, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orleans, Otsego, Rensselaer, Rockland, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Schenectady, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren, Wayne, Westchester and Wyoming.

LDSS Lead Agency: Chemung, Chenango, Clinton, Delaware, Fulton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Nassau, New York City, Orange, Oswego, Schuyler, Sullivan, Tioga, Washington and Yates.

LDSS Lead Agency/Probation Conducts Intake: Cattaraugus, Erie and Putnam.

Findings:

- Due to reporting changes, 51 counties reported the number of PINS open cases for 2006 (see Significance section). Of the fifty-one counties reporting PINS open cases in during 2006, there were 12,301 open cases, which is a rate of 9.8 per 1,000 youth.
- Of the counties reporting, the top five counties having the lowest rates were: Tioga (1.0), Suffolk (1.9), Chautauqua County (2.6), Delaware (3.7), and Jefferson (4.0).
- Of the counties reporting, the five counties with the highest rates were Livingston (29.3); Cortland (25.9), Cayuga (24.4), Monroe (24.3) and Franklin (23.5).
- Comparisons across years can not be made due to changes in reporting.

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

number and rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 years (after and including 2002)

	2003		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**24,206**	**11.3**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**5,534**	**6.5**	**--**	**--**
Bronx	3,068	17.2	--	--
Kings	1,154	4.0	--	--
New York	163	1.4	--	--
Queens	740	3.4	--	--
Richmond	409	7.7	--	--
Rest of State	**18,672**	**14.6**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Albany	648	20.7	538	18.0
Allegany	130	22.0	64	12.2
Broome	433	19.9	234	11.4
Cattaraugus	358	35.5	186	20.3
Cayuga	258	27.0	215	24.4
Chautauqua	126	7.9	39	2.6
Chemung	283	28.1	--	--
Chenango	88	13.8	74	12.4
Clinton	135	15.1	84	10.0
Columbia	191	24.9	100	13.8
Cortland	125	23.1	129	25.9
Delaware	38	7.5	17	3.7
Dutchess	576	16.9	430	12.7
Erie	1,858	17.5	1,018	9.8
Essex	39	9.1	58	14.9
Franklin	185	33.4	124	23.5
Fulton	223	35.2	44	7.4
Genesee	86	12.0	45	6.7
Greene	65	12.2	67	13.2
Hamilton	10	21.9	--	--
Herkimer	140	19.7	86	12.6
Jefferson	301	24.6	48	4.0
Lewis	59	16.8	--	--
Livingston	167	23.7	189	29.3
Madison	223	29.3	62	8.5
Monroe	1,157	13.0	2,069	24.3
Montgomery	116	20.9	65	12.2
Nassau	1,464	9.7	972	6.3
Niagara	603	24.0	437	18.3
Oneida	426	16.2	281	11.3
Onondaga	879	16.5	374	7.2
Ontario	175	14.6	91	7.8
Orange	427	9.1	325	6.8
Orleans	104	19.7	85	17.3
Oswego	46	3.0	--	--
Otsego	33	5.0	64	10.8
Putnam	63	5.2	117	9.5
Rensselaer	684	39.4	337	20.3
Rockland	247	6.7	170	4.6
St. Lawrence	288	23.4	209	18.1
Saratoga	303	12.9	202	8.5
Schenectady	391	23.2	316	19.2
Schoharie	68	19.5	26	7.9
Schuyler	57	25.4	11	5.3
Seneca	111	27.7	41	11.2
Steuben	196	16.2	130	11.4
Suffolk	1,635	9.5	332	1.9
Sullivan	249	28.9	--	--
Tioga	55	8.4	6	1.0
Tompkins	189	21.5	189	23.1
Ulster	220	10.8	199	10.1
Warren	145	19.7	104	15.0
Washington	N/A	N/A	145	21.2
Wayne	101	8.4	83	7.2
Westchester	1,367	13.0	998	9.2
Wyoming	68	13.8	72	16.3
Yates	60	20.2	--	--

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Data Source:

NYS Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives; Probation Workload Systems

Population Source:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. —population estimates

Date Compiled:

November 2005, December 2007

Notes:

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

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	11.4
Minimum:	1.0
Maximum:	29.3
Standard Deviation:	6.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Initiatives of the Council on Children and Families

The Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Data Book and the Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC) are just two of the initiatives of the Council on Children and Families. The Council's current initiatives are organized by three strategic goals that inform and guide interagency policy development and implementation:

1. **Children and families have access to a coordinated and effective array of strengths-based supports and services.**
   - Community Justice Forum
   - Early Childhood Career Development
   - Early Childhood Comprehensive Systems Planning
   - Family Literacy
   - Family Support
   - Head Start Collaboration Project

2. **Children residing in or at risk of out-of-home placement have access to a high quality, coordinated system of care.**
   - Coordinated Children's Services Initiative (CCSI)
   - Hard-to-Place/Hard-to-Serve Children
   - Out-of-State Placement Committee
   - Restraint/Crisis Intervention Techniques Committee

3. **Information required to plan and develop coordinated services for children and families is readily available.**
   - Facts About 50 Plus
   - Kids Count
   - Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse
   - Touchstones

We are certain the information about these initiatives will provide you with useful information for your work and invite you to log on to the Council's home page (http://www.ccf.state.ny.us) to see what's new.

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

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

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

Objective 3: Parents/caregivers will be literate.

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

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

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

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

Indicators:

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

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

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care

Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care

Foster Care – Adoption Milestones

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment,

number and percent of reports

Definition:

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

Significance:

Children may suffer from child abuse and maltreatment regardless of their socioeconomic status 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 51,552 in 2006. Similarly, the total number of reports increased between 2000 and 2006 (145, 125 to 158,860, respectively).
- The percentage of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in 2006 was higher in New York City (38.7%) than in Rest of State (28.7%). This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000 (35.1% compared to 29.8%, respectively).

References:

Child Welfare Information Gateway. 2006. *Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect*. Online: http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/long_term_consequences.cfm. Accessed July 2006.

Kelley, B.T., T.P. Thornberry and C.A. Smith. 1997. *In the wake of childhood maltreatment*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Prevent Child Abuse America. 2001. *Total estimated cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States*. Online: http://member.preventchildabuse.org/site/DocServer/cost_analysis.pdf?docID="144." Accessed June 2006.

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.

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**45,941**	**31.7**	**51,552**	**32.5**
New York City	**19,304**	**35.1**	**24,114**	**38.7**
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	**26,443**	**29.8**	**27,204**	**28.7**
Albany	1,229	38.0	1,247	33.0
Allegany	166	28.5	176	29.2
Broome	480	23.0	606	28.3
Cattaraugus	357	30.1	349	27.0
Cayuga	149	21.0	142	18.0
Chautauqua	680	33.2	549	29.0
Chemung	758	50.6	472	35.1
Chenango	188	26.6	272	40.8
Clinton	463	39.6	335	32.9
Columbia	302	38.4	218	27.8
Cortland	242	30.6	315	43.6
Delaware	232	34.6	242	41.4
Dutchess	783	33.9	805	30.9
Erie	2,167	27.5	2,072	26.2
Essex	93	24.3	142	31.1
Franklin	155	27.1	187	29.2
Fulton	260	32.1	246	28.3
Genesee	191	29.1	184	28.0
Greene	104	21.4	125	17.7
Hamilton	4	19.0	3	11.1
Herkimer	179	25.8	160	24.4
Jefferson	436	33.9	536	39.3
Lewis	63	27.2	59	23.1
Livingston	190	31.4	167	23.2
Madison	230	32.2	274	31.7
Monroe	1,525	29.0	1,443	25.9
Montgomery	179	31.6	153	21.4
Nassau	1,425	27.4	1,538	26.2
Niagara	415	19.3	454	19.4
Oneida	826	32.8	1,082	34.1
Onondaga	1,376	32.6	1,238	29.7
Ontario	336	32.2	342	29.5
Orange	698	27.3	668	25.7
Orleans	96	18.3	164	29.3
Oswego	498	31.5	464	30.7
Otsego	221	37.6	125	21.9
Putnam	96	24.9	137	32.2
Rensselaer	313	18.4	444	22.8
Rockland	234	19.7	248	20.2
St. Lawrence	349	28.7	331	24.2
Saratoga	423	26.8	380	25.0
Schenectady	554	29.5	604	26.1
Schoharie	79	19.8	84	22.2
Schuyler	93	34.1	78	32.8
Seneca	167	32.1	168	26.7
Steuben	383	27.7	307	21.7
Suffolk	2,856	33.3	3,076	33.6
Sullivan	237	26.2	278	26.6
Tioga	261	41.0	198	36.1
Tompkins	244	32.8	179	24.3
Ulster	331	19.7	402	22.9
Warren	184	27.4	204	27.0
Washington	198	24.9	461	42.2
Wayne	278	28.4	224	23.6
Westchester	1,259	29.8	1,630	31.5
Wyoming	142	34.2	99	31.2
Yates	66	24.9	97	30.5

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, December 2007

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:	28.0
Minimum:	11.1
Maximum:	43.6
Standard Deviation:	6.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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

Definition:

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

Children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment presents the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and 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 2006 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 17.2 per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years) than in Rest of State (13.6 to 15.5 per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years). The rate of child abuse and maltreatment was lower in Rest of State in 2006 than in New York City (15.5 compared to 17.2 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).

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse and Maltreatment,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**63,075**	**13.4**	**76,797**	**16.3**
New York City	**25,458**	**13.1**	**34,627**	**17.2**
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**37,364**	**13.6**	**41,913**	**15.5**
Albany	1,466	22.1	1,551	24.2
Allegany	246	20.2	289	27.1
Broome	699	15.2	1,043	24.0
Cattaraugus	527	24.0	553	28.2
Cayuga	237	11.5	250	13.5
Chautauqua	894	26.1	937	30.2
Chemung	994	44.8	766	37.3
Chenango	274	20.4	425	35.6
Clinton	592	32.3	540	32.2
Columbia	413	27.2	343	24.1
Cortland	336	29.2	477	44.6
Delaware	287	25.9	355	36.7
Dutchess	1,106	15.7	1,178	16.6
Erie	3,167	13.7	3,413	15.5
Essex	119	13.4	193	24.7
Franklin	231	19.8	289	27.8
Fulton	352	25.7	381	30.8
Genesee	267	17.0	271	19.0
Greene	155	14.0	175	16.6
Hamilton	5	4.7	2	2.2
Herkimer	277	17.7	278	19.7
Jefferson	690	23.3	901	31.5
Lewis	90	12.0	110	17.4
Livingston	218	14.5	234	17.1
Madison	352	20.3	423	27.7
Monroe	2,372	12.6	2,246	12.5
Montgomery	244	20.1	225	19.7
Nassau	1,895	5.8	2,349	7.0
Niagara	582	10.7	664	13.1
Oneida	1,164	20.7	1,503	29.2
Onondaga	2,180	18.5	2,045	18.2
Ontario	492	19.3	529	21.7
Orange	1,028	10.4	1,146	11.1
Orleans	142	12.3	281	26.4
Oswego	801	24.5	801	26.9
Otsego	307	22.0	210	17.7
Putnam	124	4.9	205	7.8
Rensselaer	487	13.2	663	19.0
Rockland	398	5.0	395	4.8
St. Lawrence	458	17.5	503	21.2
Saratoga	606	12.1	619	12.1
Schenectady	746	20.9	848	24.6
Schoharie	121	16.0	137	19.9
Schuyler	140	28.7	128	29.2
Seneca	225	27.2	201	26.6
Steuben	522	20.3	514	21.7
Suffolk	4,047	10.9	4,793	12.3
Sullivan	369	20.0	419	24.4
Tioga	380	27.1	382	30.5
Tompkins	316	17.3	288	17.4
Ulster	497	11.9	627	15.8
Warren	237	15.6	322	22.8
Washington	273	18.2	602	43.3
Wayne	401	15.6	389	16.1
Westchester	1,691	7.3	2,397	9.9
Wyoming	204	19.5	150	16.8
Yates	103	15.7	153	24.9

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, December 2007

Notes:

- The number of children reflect unique children. The unique number, within New York City or Rest of State, will count a child only once during a year even if that child has more than one indicated abuse or maltreatment.
- Numbers include children in households and institutional settings.
- The 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:	21.7
Minimum:	2.2
Maximum:	44.6
Standard Deviation:	9.0

For Current Period Percent or Rate

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 2006, the foster care rate in New York State was 5.0 per 1,000 children birth through 21 years of age. This reflects a 33 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 2006, was 5.5 children per 1,000 while in Rest of State it was only 4.4 per 1,000. This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000, when 12.9 children per 1,000 were in foster care in New York City, and only 3.7 per 1,000 children and youth in Rest of State were in foster care.
- In 2006, the majority of children in foster care was in home care (52.1%), followed by congregate care (23.2%), relative care (21.2%) and other (3.5%).
- The percentage of children in congregate care increased between 2000 and 2006 (from 20.6 to 23.2%) while the number of children in congregate care declined (from 9,324 to 6,759). The decreasing number and increasing rate reflect the decrease in children in foster care.

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Foster Care—Children and Youth in Care,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**42,966**	**7.5**	**29,148**	**5.0**
New York City	**30,522**	**12.9**	**18,419**	**5.5**
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**	**10,729**	**4.4**
Albany	582	6.6	306	3.7
Allegany	96	5.3	90	6.0
Broome	351	5.8	370	6.6
Cattaraugus	113	4.2	83	3.3
Cayuga	129	5.2	78	3.3
Chautauqua	186	4.3	134	3.4
Chemung	206	7.6	183	7.1
Chenango	61	3.9	57	3.8
Clinton	72	2.9	79	3.6
Columbia	107	6.1	178	10.0
Cortland	99	5.9	136	9.6
Delaware	40	2.9	59	4.7
Dutchess	282	3.2	283	3.2
Erie	1,687	6.0	1,163	4.2
Essex	18	1.7	23	2.3
Franklin	88	6.1	95	7.1
Fulton	83	5.2	58	3.8
Genesee	95	5.1	55	3.1
Greene	75	5.3	108	7.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	2	1.7
Herkimer	105	5.5	117	6.6
Jefferson	166	4.5	112	3.2
Lewis	31	3.5	16	2.0
Livingston	36	1.7	63	3.4
Madison	111	4.7	68	3.2
Monroe	1,104	4.8	1,023	4.5
Montgomery	64	4.5	55	3.9
Nassau	571	1.5	443	1.1
Niagara	240	3.6	171	2.7
Oneida	383	5.6	448	6.9
Onondaga	502	3.5	450	3.2
Ontario	52	1.7	70	2.3
Orange	492	4.2	468	3.7
Orleans	32	2.3	33	2.5
Oswego	220	5.3	188	4.9
Otsego	93	4.6	51	3.0
Putnam	24	0.8	37	1.2
Rensselaer	195	4.2	188	4.2
Rockland	205	2.2	101	1.0
St. Lawrence	112	3.0	126	4.0
Saratoga	122	2.0	88	1.4
Schenectady	327	7.6	275	6.5
Schoharie	69	6.9	42	4.6
Schuyler	16	2.7	5	0.9
Seneca	42	4.4	28	3.0
Steuben	163	5.4	134	4.6
Suffolk	1,032	2.4	901	1.9
Sullivan	83	3.8	71	3.3
Tioga	56	3.5	36	2.3
Tompkins	121	3.3	90	3.5
Ulster	205	4.0	196	3.9
Warren	67	3.7	92	5.2
Washington	60	3.3	61	3.4
Wayne	79	2.7	49	1.6
Westchester	799	3.0	807	2.8
Wyoming	56	4.5	50	4.4
Yates	30	3.7	21	2.7

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

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

Date Compiled:

October 2004, August 2007

Notes:

- Numbers include children/youth ages birth to 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 to 21 years.
- Prior to 2000, foster care data reflected children ages birth to 17 years.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYS not included)

Median:	3.4
Minimum:	0.9
Maximum:	10.0
Standard Deviation:	2.0

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).

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

Note:

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

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

Findings:

- Admissions to foster care remained the same in New York State between 2000 and 2006. There was a decline in New York City where the rate of admissions fell by 0.1. Among counties outside New York City, the rate of admissions increased by 0.2 between 2000 and 2006.
- In New York State, 3 out of 10 children (33.3%) entering foster care, in 2006, were under 5 years of age and 1 out of 5 children (22.2) was 15 to 17 years old. Between 2000 and 2006, there was a slight upward shift in the age at admission to foster care. In 2000, the proportion of children under 5 years entering foster care was 32.7 percent. The proportion of children 15 to 17 years increased from 18.8 to 22.2 percent. This trend was seen in New York City, Rest of State, and most counties.
- Proportionately fewer of New York's children were placed in home care in 2006 (52.1%) compared to 2000 (52.9%). During the same time period, placement in congregate care increased from 20.6 to 23.2 percent.

References:

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

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	16,722	3.0	14,221	3.0
New York City	9,197	3.9	7,605	3.8
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	7,525	2.3	6,616	2.5
Albany	368	4.2	259	4.0
Allegany	58	3.2	37	3.5
Broome	180	3.0	185	4.3
Cattaraugus	80	3.0	60	3.1
Cayuga	79	3.2	28	1.5
Chautauqua	126	2.9	65	2.1
Chemung	175	6.5	90	4.4
Chenango	47	3.0	25	2.1
Clinton	33	1.3	53	3.2
Columbia	91	5.2	101	7.1
Cortland	78	4.6	75	7.0
Delaware	25	1.8	32	3.3
Dutchess	157	1.8	170	2.4
Erie	744	2.7	640	2.9
Essex	22	2.1	9	1.2
Franklin	51	3.5	52	5.0
Fulton	49	3.1	40	3.2
Genesee	60	3.2	37	2.6
Greene	62	4.4	70	6.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	1	1.1
Herkimer	54	2.8	52	3.7
Jefferson	143	3.9	74	2.6
Lewis	20	2.3	11	1.7
Livingston	33	1.5	62	4.5
Madison	102	4.3	50	3.3
Monroe	763	3.3	765	4.2
Montgomery	55	3.9	39	3.4
Nassau	194	0.5	293	0.9
Niagara	158	2.4	102	2.0
Oneida	244	3.6	296	5.8
Onondaga	383	2.6	231	2.1
Ontario	53	1.7	42	1.7
Orange	292	2.5	236	2.3
Orleans	41	3.0	34	3.2
Oswego	148	3.6	119	4.0
Otsego	51	2.5	41	3.5
Putnam	14	0.5	19	0.7
Rensselaer	148	3.2	144	4.1
Rockland	89	1.0	76	0.9
St. Lawrence	69	1.9	75	3.2
Saratoga	96	1.6	60	1.2
Schenectady	189	4.4	230	6.7
Schoharie	47	4.7	30	4.4
Schuyler	16	2.7	4	0.9
Seneca	28	2.9	22	2.9
Steuben	131	4.3	78	3.3
Suffolk	587	1.4	632	1.6
Sullivan	80	3.7	45	2.6
Tioga	54	3.3	23	1.8
Tompkins	67	1.8	64	3.9
Ulster	123	2.4	79	2.0
Warren	56	3.1	57	4.0
Washington	35	1.9	55	4.0
Wayne	56	1.9	42	1.7
Westchester	357	1.3	344	1.4
Wyoming	41	3.3	29	3.2
Yates	18	2.2	17	2.8

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:

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

Date Compiled:

September 2006, August 2007

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 to 17 years.
- Rates are per 1,000 children/youth ages 0 to 17 years in the general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	3.2
Minimum:	0.7
Maximum:	7.1
Standard Deviation:	1.6

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 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, 16,220 children and youth—or 39.8 percent of all children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year—were discharged from foster care in 2006.
- While the number of children discharged in 2006 was lower than the number discharged in 2000, the percentage is higher, in 2006, because of the decreasing number of children in foster care.
- In both 2000 and 2006, most children in foster care were discharged to their parents (52.1% and 41.2%, respectively). Children discharged in counties outside New York City were more likely to be reunited with their parents on discharge (44.4% in 2006) than were children discharged in New York City (38.3%).
- There were 2,743 discharges to adoption in 2006, representing 16.9 percent of all discharges. This percentage to adoption in 2006 is lower than the 20.2 percent in 2000.

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		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**21,150**	**36.1**	**16,220**	**39.8**
New York City	**13,202**	**33.1**	**8,502**	**34.7**
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	**7,948**	**42.4**	**7,718**	**47.5**
Albany	436	47.4	316	63.8
Allegany	54	38.3	33	28.0
Broome	235	42.6	151	30.9
Cattaraugus	77	43.5	96	61.5
Cayuga	74	39.6	62	52.1
Chautauqua	105	39.8	95	47.3
Chemung	142	45.8	123	45.4
Chenango	41	43.2	24	32.0
Clinton	29	33.0	51	44.0
Columbia	73	44.5	93	36.2
Cortland	82	47.4	47	26.6
Delaware	30	44.1	82	78.1
Dutchess	206	46.5	195	46.0
Erie	944	39.6	769	44.1
Essex	28	63.6	29	72.5
Franklin	45	34.6	115	71.4
Fulton	50	38.2	36	40.9
Genesee	42	32.8	82	88.2
Greene	69	53.1	59	42.1
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	1	50.0
Herkimer	61	39.1	48	29.5
Jefferson	118	44.4	124	64.3
Lewis	22	45.8	10	41.7
Livingston	38	55.9	24	30.4
Madison	88	47.6	62	53.9
Monroe	786	45.2	851	51.9
Montgomery	38	38.4	45	55.6
Nassau	256	33.9	363	50.6
Niagara	198	48.9	122	45.9
Oneida	263	44.9	287	42.9
Onondaga	392	48.5	274	41.3
Ontario	57	53.8	50	49.5
Orange	278	39.4	282	43.5
Orleans	35	56.5	48	70.6
Oswego	158	43.8	135	50.9
Otsego	44	33.9	48	61.5
Putnam	12	42.9	27	51.9
Rensselaer	159	46.9	227	65.4
Rockland	108	38.4	84	49.4
St. Lawrence	94	47.0	106	56.1
Saratoga	92	44.7	92	61.7
Schenectady	231	44.1	252	56.5
Schoharie	38	37.6	29	48.3
Schuyler	10	41.7	4	44.4
Seneca	32	45.7	14	35.9
Steuben	108	43.2	80	39.4
Suffolk	567	39.2	752	53.0
Sullivan	99	55.9	39	39.8
Tioga	53	52.0	20	36.4
Tompkins	67	39.9	76	51.4
Ulster	127	41.0	90	34.9
Warren	53	45.7	60	43.2
Washington	23	31.5	51	52.6
Wayne	58	46.8	84	78.5
Westchester	358	34.0	331	30.5
Wyoming	54	51.9	32	44.4
Yates	11	29.0	26	63.4

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Data Source:

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

Population Source:

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

Date Compiled:

April 2005, December 2007

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:	48.3
Minimum:	26.6
Maximum:	88.2
Standard Deviation:	13.6

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 2006, 2,286 children in foster care (5.6%)were freed for adoption. The percentage was similar for children in New York City and Rest of State (5.6% and 5.7%, respectively).
- Statewide, in 2006, 2,686 children and youth with a goal and status of free for adoption were discharged to adoption (39.5%). The percentage was higher in Rest of State compared to New York City (42.4% compared to 37.7%). The percentage in 2006 reflects a 6 percent increase from 2000.

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, December 2007

Notes:
- Percentages reflect children/youth in foster care meeting the adoption milestone criteria.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:

(NYC not included)

(Freed for Adoption)	
Median:	5.5
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	17.4
Standard Deviation:	4.1
(Discharged to Adoption)	
Median:	45.8
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0
Standard Deviation:	23.1

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		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**4,001**	**6.3**	**2,286**	**5.6**	**4,266**	**37.3**	**2,686**	**39.5**
New York City	**2,793**	**6.4**	**1,324**	**5.6**	**3,010**	**38.2**	**1,584**	**37.7**
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**	**962**	**5.7**	**1,256**	**35.2**	**1,102**	**42.4**
Albany	**50**	**4.9**	**17**	**3.1**	**60**	**32.4**	**28**	**51.9**
Allegany	7	4.6	5	4.2	17	53.1	10	37.0
Broome	38	6.5	31	6.3	34	33.3	22	32.8
Cattaraugus	11	5.8	8	5.2	11	52.4	13	56.5
Cayuga	18	8.8	13	11.1	19	55.9	11	45.8
Chautauqua	11	3.8	22	10.1	1	2.4	15	27.3
Chemung	32	9.1	38	14.0	31	56.4	30	55.6
Chenango	8	7.8	5	6.3	6	42.9	1	3.8
Clinton	6	6.1	13	10.1	4	16.0	20	57.1
Columbia	10	5.5	20	7.5	10	34.5	1	2.0
Cortland	9	5.0	15	8.4	8	42.1	10	43.5
Delaware	4	5.6	19	17.4	3	33.3	17	58.6
Dutchess	29	5.9	27	6.5	34	55.7	39	52.0
Erie	187	7.1	93	5.2	316	37.7	175	39.1
Essex	0	0.0	3	6.8	3	60.0	0	0.0
Franklin	6	4.5	6	4.0	4	30.8	9	64.3
Fulton	6	4.4	6	6.7	2	22.2	2	28.6
Genesee	6	4.4	8	8.1	9	45.0	3	37.5
Greene	11	7.7	2	1.4	8	50.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	1	0.6	15	9.3	2	25.0	4	19.0
Jefferson	35	12.3	9	4.6	19	40.4	27	81.8
Lewis	9	16.7	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	100.0
Livingston	10	13.9	4	4.5	7	50.0	5	55.6
Madison	10	5.1	4	3.3	5	35.7	5	50.0
Monroe	105	5.6	77	4.4	112	38.8	89	46.6
Montgomery	4	3.9	0	0.0	3	25.0	2	22.2
Nassau	17	2.1	38	5.0	27	30.3	40	58.8
Niagara	15	3.4	18	6.8	22	35.5	30	49.2
Oneida	42	6.6	23	3.4	56	43.4	35	35.7
Onondaga	57	6.3	73	10.3	61	38.1	61	42.4
Ontario	5	4.5	14	13.6	6	50.0	7	43.8
Orange	60	7.8	35	5.3	30	17.5	29	24.4
Orleans	6	9.0	4	4.9	4	44.4	12	75.0
Oswego	28	7.4	10	3.6	18	31.6	6	23.1
Otsego	7	5.1	10	10.3	2	10.5	7	53.8
Putnam	1	2.7	0	0.0	5	71.4	0	0.0
Rensselaer	11	3.1	19	5.3	5	12.2	21	45.7
Rockland	32	10.3	14	8.2	6	10.7	20	69.0
St. Lawrence	7	3.4	1	2.4	8	61.5	0	0.0
Saratoga	8	3.6	21	11.7	5	27.8	16	51.6
Schenectady	34	6.1	7	4.2	33	26.4	10	55.6
Schoharie	7	6.8	10	2.1	0	0.0	12	22.2
Schuyler	2	6.9	4	6.2	1	25.0	2	18.2
Seneca	4	5.3	1	12.5	8	47.1	1	50.0
Steuben	8	3.0	19	9.5	16	45.7	18	48.6
Suffolk	149	9.4	87	5.6	105	33.2	126	50.6
Sullivan	7	3.8	0	0.0	11	44.0	1	8.3
Tioga	9	8.3	9	16.4	4	19.0	4	50.0
Tompkins	3	1.6	6	4.2	13	54.2	12	75.0
Ulster	19	5.6	15	5.7	5	11.4	12	31.6
Warren	7	5.7	13	9.3	7	43.8	11	55.0
Washington	6	7.4	3	2.8	2	20.0	6	37.5
Wayne	15	10.8	9	8.8	11	39.3	11	68.8
Westchester	6	0.5	32	3.0	51	48.1	46	41.8
Wyoming	12	11.0	4	5.5	3	20.0	5	45.5
Yates	1	2.4	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	100.0

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 2006, as in the previous two years, most TPR proceedings in New York State resulted in a termination of parental rights, although this trend is gradually decreasing (61.4%, 59.1%, and 53.4% in 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively).
- In 2006, 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 (65% vs. 40.5 %, respectively).
- Approximately one of every three TPR proceedings in New York State (31.3%) were dismissed in 2006. The proportion dismissed in New York City (24.2%) was lower than in the Rest of the State (39.2%).
- In 2006, relatively few TPR proceedings in New York State resulted in the outcome of a suspended judgment (5.6%), dropping slightly from 8.3 percent in 2005. This drop was more noticeable in New York City (7.9% in 2004, 3.7% in 2005).

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, January 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:	43.7	Median:	34.4	Median:	0.0	Median:	7.7
Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0	Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	100.0	Maximum:	66.7
Standard Deviation:	27.3	Standard Deviation:	26.0	Standard Deviation:	14.2	Standard Deviation:	13.5

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		2006		2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**2,660**	**61.4**	**1,654**	**53.4**	**1,205**	**27.8**	**970**	**31.3**
New York City	**1,752**	**66.4**	**1,057**	**65.0**	**625**	**23.7**	**393**	**24.2**
Bronx	523	65.2	361	65.2	209	26.1	127	22.9
Kings	554	69.0	307	70.9	186	23.2	97	22.4
New York	414	65.8	251	63.4	126	20.0	109	27.5
Queens	216	64.9	95	54.6	86	25.8	45	25.9
Richmond	45	62.5	43	61.4	18	25.0	15	21.4
Rest of State	**908**	**53.5**	**597**	**40.5**	**580**	**34.2**	**577**	**39.2**
Albany	20	54.1	11	42.3	13	35.1	12	46.2
Allegany	1	12.5	4	28.6	7	87.5	7	50.0
Broome	22	66.7	16	36.4	7	21.2	9	20.5
Cattaraugus	8	34.8	0	0.0	15	65.2	12	92.3
Cayuga	0	0.0	9	56.3	11	100.0	3	18.8
Chautauqua	8	50.0	9	50.0	8	50.0	6	33.3
Chemung	11	64.7	19	45.2	6	35.3	15	35.7
Chenango	16	88.9	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	18	75.0	4	30.8	6	25.0	9	69.2
Columbia	19	70.4	8	36.4	8	29.6	6	27.3
Cortland	18	56.3	22	71.0	9	28.1	9	29.0
Delaware	11	84.6	5	31.3	2	15.4	8	50.0
Dutchess	33	67.3	19	41.3	13	26.5	20	43.5
Erie	168	61.1	71	35.1	86	31.3	84	41.6
Essex	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Fulton	1	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	1	33.3	13	100.0	2	66.7
Greene	2	50.0	15	75.0	2	50.0	2	10.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	12	52.2	3	50.0	9	39.1	1	16.7
Jefferson	5	15.6	20	54.1	27	84.4	15	40.5
Lewis	1	100.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Livingston	7	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	13	54.2	4	66.7	7	29.2	1	16.7
Monroe	96	58.9	65	47.8	35	21.5	46	33.8
Montgomery	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2	100.0	N/A	N/A
Nassau	17	32.7	29	51.8	30	57.7	21	37.5
Niagara	11	42.3	8	40.0	5	19.2	10	50.0
Oneida	25	33.3	26	32.1	27	36.0	30	37.0
Onondaga	35	56.5	43	55.8	17	27.4	24	31.2
Ontario	6	100.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	1	11.1
Orange	28	42.4	34	37.0	21	31.8	22	23.9
Orleans	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Oswego	17	56.7	3	42.9	7	23.3	4	57.1
Otsego	2	33.3	3	30.0	4	66.7	7	70.0
Putnam	3	37.5	0	0.0	4	50.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	10	47.6	2	6.5	8	38.1	12	38.7
Rockland	18	66.7	11	78.6	9	33.3	1	7.1
St. Lawrence	3	60.0	7	21.9	2	40.0	17	53.1
Saratoga	2	40.0	4	50.0	3	60.0	3	37.5
Schenectady	45	59.2	7	17.9	18	23.7	24	61.5
Schoharie	1	50.0	3	50.0	1	50.0	2	33.3
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	100.0
Seneca	3	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	11	68.8	6	20.7	3	18.8	22	75.9
Suffolk	77	53.1	28	31.5	53	36.6	42	47.2
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Tioga	5	100.0	4	44.4	0	0.0	5	55.6
Tompkins	14	50.0	12	60.0	14	50.0	7	35.0
Ulster	12	54.5	5	29.4	9	40.9	12	70.6
Warren	19	59.4	2	9.1	13	40.6	16	72.7
Washington	2	28.6	0	0.0	4	57.1	6	85.7
Wayne	7	58.3	2	25.0	5	41.7	5	62.5
Westchester	43	46.7	33	66.0	27	29.3	11	22.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Yates	2	66.7	N/A	N/A	1	33.3	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		2006		2004		2006	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	**287**	**6.6**	**175**	**5.6**	**183**	**4.2**	**301**	**9.7**
New York City	**139**	**5.3**	**60**	**3.7**	**123**	**4.7**	**117**	**7.2**
Bronx	29	3.6	28	5.1	41	5.1	38	6.9
Kings	37	4.6	12	2.8	26	3.2	17	3.9
New York	59	9.4	6	1.5	30	4.8	30	7.6
Queens	10	3.0	10	5.7	21	6.3	24	13.8
Richmond	4	5.6	4	5.7	5	6.9	8	11.4
Rest of State	**148**	**8.7**	**115**	**7.8**	**60**	**3.5**	**184**	**12.5**
Albany	4	10.8	1	3.8	0	0.0	2	7.7
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	21.4
Broome	0	0.0	1	2.3	4	12.1	18	40.9
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.7
Cayuga	0	0.0	2	12.5	0	0.0	2	12.5
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	16.7
Chemung	0	0.0	4	9.5	0	0.0	4	9.5
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	2	9.1	0	0.0	6	27.3
Cortland	5	15.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	3	18.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	0	0.0	6	13.0	3	6.1	1	2.2
Erie	1	0.4	9	4.5	20	7.3	38	18.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	2	8.7	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	16.7
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	5.4
Lewis	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Monroe	25	15.3	23	16.9	7	4.3	2	1.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A
Nassau	5	9.6	3	5.4	0	0.0	3	5.4
Niagara	10	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Oneida	23	30.7	19	23.5	0	0.0	6	7.4
Onondaga	4	6.5	1	1.3	6	9.7	9	11.7
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	66.7
Orange	16	24.2	13	14.1	1	1.5	23	25.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	1	25.0
Oswego	6	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	1	12.5	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	3	14.3	8	25.8	0	0.0	9	29.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	14.3
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	5	15.6	0	0.0	3	9.4
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5
Schenectady	12	15.8	3	7.7	1	1.3	5	12.8
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	2	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.4
Suffolk	10	6.9	5	5.6	5	3.4	14	15.7
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
Ulster	1	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	1	4.5	0	0.0	3	13.6
Washington	1	14.3	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5
Westchester	13	14.1	3	6.0	9	9.8	3	6.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	60.0
Yates	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	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 1,000 general population

Definition:

New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Index Crimes 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 and 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 and estimated population and multiplied by 1,000.

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 outside of New York City, there were 6,160 firearm-related index crimes reported to the police during 2006, compared to 4,503 in 2000. This difference represents an increase of 36.8 percent in the number of violent index crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used.

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**15,909**	**0.9**	**N/A**	**N/A**
New York City	**11,406**	**1.5**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Bronx	2,282	1.9	N/A	N/A
Kings	5,042	2.2	N/A	N/A
New York	1,787	1.2	N/A	N/A
Queens	2,053	1.0	N/A	N/A
Richmond	242	0.6	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	**4,503**	**0.4**	**6,160**	**0.5**
Albany	153	0.5	200	0.7
Allegany	4	0.1	6	0.1
Broome	45	0.2	39	0.2
Cattaraugus	21	0.2	17	0.2
Cayuga	4	0.0	18	0.2
Chautauqua	18	0.1	36	0.3
Chemung	24	0.3	25	0.3
Chenango	3	0.1	3	0.1
Clinton	2	0.0	7	0.1
Columbia	10	0.2	6	0.1
Cortland	1	0.0	4	0.1
Delaware	3	0.1	2	0.0
Dutchess	77	0.3	167	0.6
Erie	1,074	1.1	1,450	1.5
Essex	1	0.0	2	0.1
Franklin	2	0.0	9	0.2
Fulton	20	0.4	13	0.2
Genesee	9	0.1	4	0.1
Greene	3	0.1	5	0.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	5	0.1	5	0.1
Jefferson	11	0.1	25	0.2
Lewis	1	0.0	1	0.0
Livingston	7	0.1	10	0.2
Madison	5	0.1	7	0.1
Monroe	735	1.0	1,365	1.8
Montgomery	4	0.1	4	0.1
Nassau	375	0.3	468	0.3
Niagara	79	0.4	175	0.8
Oneida	118	0.5	107	0.5
Onondaga	318	0.7	392	0.9
Ontario	18	0.2	8	0.1
Orange	99	0.3	96	0.3
Orleans	1	0.0	3	0.1
Oswego	4	0.0	15	0.1
Otsego	5	0.1	11	0.2
Putnam	1	0.0	11	0.1
Rensselaer	50	0.3	112	0.7
Rockland	59	0.2	31	0.1
St. Lawrence	10	0.1	8	0.1
Saratoga	15	0.1	10	0.0
Schenectady	109	0.7	157	1.1
Schoharie	1	0.0	2	0.1
Schuyler	5	0.3	1	0.1
Seneca	2	0.1	1	0.0
Steuben	6	0.1	10	0.1
Suffolk	473	0.3	619	0.4
Sullivan	17	0.2	26	0.3
Tioga	3	0.1	3	0.1
Tompkins	6	0.1	10	0.1
Ulster	22	0.1	24	0.1
Warren	10	0.2	2	0.0
Washington	6	0.1	6	0.1
Wayne	13	0.1	9	0.1
Westchester	430	0.5	406	0.4
Wyoming	5	0.1	6	0.1
Yates	1	0.0	1	0.0

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

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

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

Date Compiled:
July 2003, November 2007

Notes:
- NYC data for 2002 through 2006 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are per 1,000 general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

NYS Statistics:
(NYC not included)

Median:	0.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	1.8
Standard Deviation:	0.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Community

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

Definition:

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

Significance:

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 476,843 violent and property index crimes reported to the police in New York State during 2006. Approximately 18 percent of these crimes involved violent index offenses. In 2006, 62 percent of the reported statewide violent index crimes and 39 percent of property index crimes occurred in New York City.
- Compared to 2000, New York City's 2006 rates for reported index crime per 1,000 persons decreased 39 percent for violent index offenses (from 10.3 to 6.3) and 35 percent for property index offenses (from 28.8 to 18.7). In contrast, the Rest of State saw violent index offense rates per 1,000 persons increase 7.7 percent (from 2.6 to 2.8). Property index offense rates dropped 13 percent (from 24.6 to 21.4).

Sources of Data:

Agency Source:
NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

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

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

Date Compiled:
July 2003, November 2007

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

NYS Statistics:

(Property Index Crimes)	
Median:	18.4
Minimum:	8.3
Maximum:	36.7
Standard Deviation:	6.6
(Violent Index Crimes)	
Median:	2.2
Minimum:	0.6
Maximum:	8.7
Standard Deviation:	1.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police,

number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population

	Property Index Crimes				Violent Index Crimes			
	2000		2006		2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**480,289**	**26.3**	**393,109**	**20.2**	**104,487**	**5.7**	**83,734**	**4.3**
New York City	**212,256**	**28.8**	**153,436**	**18.7**	**75,739**	**10.3**	**52,086**	**6.3**
Bronx	33,055	27.4	24,733	18.0	16,482	13.6	11,922	8.7
Kings	58,301	25.9	43,376	17.2	27,611	12.3	17,992	7.1
New York	63,696	41.5	45,593	29.5	15,583	10.2	10,662	6.9
Queens	50,313	25.4	34,006	14.9	14,349	7.2	10,102	4.4
Richmond	6,891	17.0	5,728	11.7	1,714	4.2	1,408	2.9
Rest of State	**268,033**	**24.6**	**239,673**	**21.4**	**28,748**	**2.6**	**31,648**	**2.8**
Albany	12,743	42.5	10,388	35.0	1,353	4.5	1,543	5.2
Allegany	821	16.0	720	14.4	143	2.8	119	2.4
Broome	5,623	28.0	5,933	29.8	420	2.1	499	2.5
Cattaraugus	1,687	19.6	2,073	24.9	194	2.3	164	2.0
Cayuga	1,724	20.8	1,782	21.8	175	2.1	176	2.2
Chautauqua	3,659	25.9	3,321	24.1	287	2.0	331	2.4
Chemung	2,590	27.8	2,387	26.7	271	2.9	193	2.2
Chenango	1,070	20.3	999	19.5	103	2.0	96	1.9
Clinton	1,176	14.3	1,677	20.5	239	2.9	128	1.6
Columbia	982	15.2	896	13.8	146	2.3	78	1.2
Cortland	1,528	30.9	1,057	21.6	105	2.1	112	2.3
Delaware	597	12.5	722	15.3	104	2.2	77	1.6
Dutchess	5,737	21.6	5,107	17.2	609	2.3	853	2.9
Erie	30,926	32.3	27,566	29.2	4,545	4.7	5,016	5.3
Essex	642	16.6	496	12.6	125	3.2	56	1.4
Franklin	815	16.1	807	15.6	205	4.1	157	3.0
Fulton	1,379	25.3	1,417	25.8	134	2.5	100	1.8
Genesee	1,549	25.0	1,648	27.6	85	1.4	106	1.8
Greene	735	15.3	783	16.0	153	3.2	183	3.7
Hamilton	116	21.9	60	11.2	7	1.3	6	1.1
Herkimer	1,239	18.6	1,129	17.8	163	2.4	218	3.4
Jefferson	1,979	17.2	2,793	25.9	157	1.4	300	2.8
Lewis	248	8.9	322	12.1	14	0.5	26	1.0
Livingston	1,464	21.7	1,861	28.3	88	1.3	92	1.4
Madison	1,267	17.4	1,129	16.0	90	1.2	66	0.9
Monroe	29,845	41.0	24,409	32.9	2,089	2.9	3,273	4.4
Montgomery	881	16.8	677	13.8	107	2.0	127	2.6
Nassau	23,592	18.2	18,645	13.8	2,389	1.8	2,577	1.9
Niagara	6,534	29.4	6,217	28.6	725	3.3	900	4.1
Oneida	5,874	25.0	5,616	24.1	577	2.5	656	2.8
Onondaga	14,114	29.9	12,319	26.8	2,001	4.2	1,885	4.1
Ontario	1,869	18.4	1,618	15.7	107	1.1	120	1.2
Orange	7,741	23.4	7,377	19.7	1,014	3.1	970	2.6
Orleans	632	13.9	822	18.6	57	1.3	87	2.0
Oswego	2,367	18.4	2,571	20.8	111	0.9	158	1.3
Otsego	898	14.4	1,046	16.8	134	2.2	146	2.4
Putnam	1,018	10.8	869	8.3	53	0.6	93	0.9
Rensselaer	4,400	28.1	4,141	27.0	481	3.1	563	3.7
Rockland	5,374	19.1	4,234	14.0	635	2.3	503	1.7
St. Lawrence	2,574	22.2	2,534	22.8	234	2.0	158	1.4
Saratoga	2,763	13.5	3,043	14.0	263	1.3	244	1.1
Schenectady	4,726	32.0	5,389	36.7	559	3.8	799	5.4
Schoharie	529	15.8	451	14.0	26	0.8	28	0.9
Schuyler	402	20.7	200	10.2	21	1.1	12	0.6
Seneca	658	20.2	544	15.6	31	1.0	46	1.3
Steuben	1,912	19.1	1,511	15.3	137	1.4	259	2.6
Suffolk	33,362	24.3	29,451	19.6	3,049	2.2	3,099	2.1
Sullivan	1,917	27.0	1,712	22.8	285	4.0	291	3.9
Tioga	473	8.9	553	10.7	34	0.6	38	0.7
Tompkins	2,445	24.8	2,571	25.8	113	1.1	146	1.5
Ulster	3,562	21.0	3,405	18.4	401	2.4	512	2.8
Warren	1,664	26.6	1,705	26.1	110	1.8	112	1.7
Washington	905	14.7	976	15.9	206	3.4	95	1.5
Wayne	2,030	21.1	2,097	21.9	121	1.3	165	1.7
Westchester	19,343	21.6	14,894	15.7	2,624	2.9	2,768	2.9
Wyoming	1,011	22.4	653	15.1	113	2.5	100	2.3
Yates	322	13.1	350	14.0	26	1.1	23	0.9

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 2006, the annual average unemployment of the New York State resident civilian labor force was approximately 425,800 or 4.5 percent. In New York City, the unemployment rate was 4.9 percent with 185,500 unemployed and the balance of state had a rate of 4.2 percent with 240,300 unemployed. The county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.4 percent in Tompkins County to a high of 6.5 percent in Bronx County.

Unemployment—Resident Civilian,

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

	2000		2006	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	**415,500**	**4.5**	**425,800**	**4.5**
New York City	**212,300**	**5.8**	**185,500**	**4.9**
Bronx	34,800	7.2	32,900	6.5
Kings	66,500	6.4	56,300	5.3
New York	43,400	5.1	38,400	4.2
Queens	56,500	5.3	47,800	4.4
Richmond	11,100	5.1	10,200	4.4
Rest of State	**203,200**	**3.7**	**240,300**	**4.2**
Albany	5,200	3.3	6,100	3.8
Allegany	1,100	4.9	1,200	5.3
Broome	3,600	3.6	4,500	4.6
Cattaraugus	1,900	4.5	2,100	5.1
Cayuga	1,600	3.9	2,000	4.7
Chautauqua	2,700	4.0	3,000	4.5
Chemung	1,800	4.3	2,000	4.9
Chenango	1,000	4.0	1,200	4.8
Clinton	1,800	4.7	2,100	5.3
Columbia	1,100	3.4	1,200	3.7
Cortland	1,000	4.3	1,200	5.2
Delaware	900	4.2	1,000	4.3
Dutchess	4,400	3.2	5,600	3.7
Erie	19,600	4.2	23,100	4.9
Essex	900	4.8	1,000	5.6
Franklin	1,300	5.7	1,200	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	1,100	4.7
Hamilton	200	5.5	200	5.4
Herkimer	1,300	4.3	1,600	5.0
Jefferson	2,600	5.9	2,700	5.5
Lewis	700	5.1	700	5.2
Livingston	1,300	4.0	1,600	4.8
Madison	1,300	3.8	1,700	4.6
Monroe	13,300	3.5	16,100	4.3
Montgomery	1,100	4.8	1,400	5.5
Nassau	22,400	3.3	25,800	3.7
Niagara	5,100	4.7	6,000	5.3
Oneida	4,300	3.9	4,700	4.3
Onondaga	8,100	3.5	9,900	4.2
Ontario	1,900	3.5	2,500	4.3
Orange	5,500	3.4	7,500	4.2
Orleans	900	4.6	1,100	5.6
Oswego	2,800	4.8	3,400	5.7
Otsego	1,300	4.2	1,400	4.3
Putnam	1,500	2.9	2,000	3.5
Rensselaer	2,900	3.6	3,400	4.0
Rockland	4,700	3.3	5,600	3.7
St. Lawrence	2,800	5.7	2,800	5.7
Saratoga	3,700	3.3	4,200	3.5
Schenectady	2,500	3.5	3,000	4.0
Schoharie	600	4.3	800	5.0
Schuyler	400	4.5	500	5.0
Seneca	700	4.1	800	4.5
Steuben	2,000	4.1	2,300	5.2
Suffolk	25,200	3.4	30,500	3.9
Sullivan	1,400	4.3	1,700	4.9
Tioga	900	3.4	1,100	4.2
Tompkins	1,700	3.3	1,900	3.4
Ulster	3,100	3.6	3,800	4.1
Warren	1,400	4.1	1,600	4.5
Washington	1,100	3.7	1,300	4.1
Wayne	1,900	3.8	2,200	4.6
Westchester	15,600	3.4	18,200	3.7
Wyoming	1,000	4.7	1,100	4.8
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, July 2007

Notes:

- Changes in the method of estimating substate areas caused breaks in the continuity of the data series. These breaks occured 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:

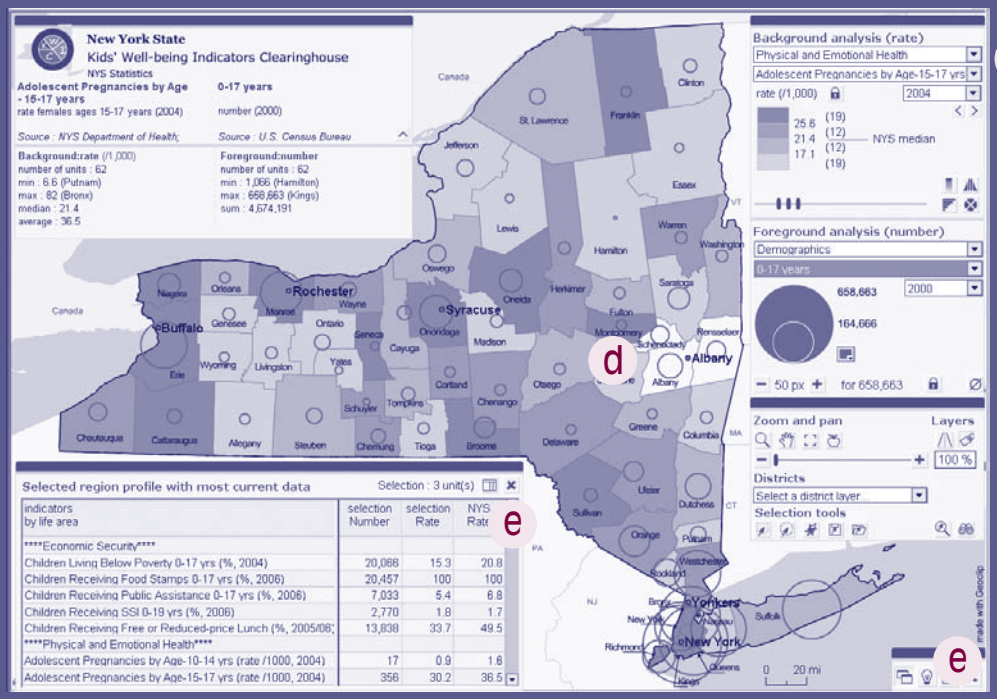
Median:	4.6
Minimum:	3.4
Maximum:	6.5
Standard Deviation:	0.7

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 region 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.

Region Profiles for:

New York State
New York City
and
Rest of State

For county profiles, go to KWIC
Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse at:

http://www.nyskwic.org

New York State

Notes:
- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 126-136.
- N/A: Date not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Economic Security

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2004)	873,087	19.1	940,974	20.8	20.8
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	611,990	13.0	744,778	16.5	16.5
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	412,399	8.8	308,207	6.8	6.8
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years (2000;2006)	72,310	1.5	84,770	1.7	1.7
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch - Public Schools number and percent of children in Grades K-6 (1999/00;2005/06)	785,246	51.5	694,413	49.5	49.5

Physical and Emotional Health

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Adolescent Births by Age—15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2005)	6,954	18.7	5,332	13.7	13.7
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2005)	20,770	33.2	17,036	26.5	26.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2004)	16,496	44.4	13,914	36.5	36.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2004)	44,412	71.0	38,138	60.2	60.2
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	8,799	71.0	8,328	66.8	66.8
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	20,020	7.8	20,392	8.3	8.3
Births — Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) — Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	28,177	11.1	29,585	12.3	12.3
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1999-2001;2003-2005)	1,558	6.1	1,478	5.9	5.9
Prenatal Care — Births to Women 10-19 Years Receiving Early (1st Trimester) Prenatal Care number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years (2000;2005)	10,189	53.2	9,174	56.8	56.8
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	1,147	89.1	1,309	100.9	100.9
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	78	3.0	68	2.6	2.6
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	5,470	424.8	4,777	368.1	368.1

New York kids Count Page 120

Citizenship

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	1,599	61.0	1,833	69.7	69.7
PINS—Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (2003;2006)	24,206	11.3	12,301	5.8	5.8

Education

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Annual Dropouts — Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1999/00;2005/06)	32,996	4.0	38,137	4.3	4.3
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and percent of graduating seniors (1999/00;2005/06)	109,972	77.6	103,929	65.2	65.2
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and percent of graduates (1999/00;2005/06)	68,783	48.5	124,069	77.9	77.9
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	216,853	58.9	138,300	70.4	70.4
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	195,996	45.0	104,107	48.2	48.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	220,727	65.1	176,174	84.8	84.8
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	198,093	40.4	123,146	55.5	55.5
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K—grade 12 (1999/00;2005/06)	258,746	7.6	233,356	7.3	7.3

Family

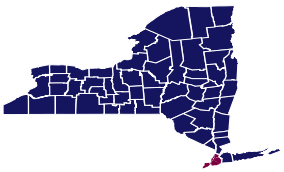
Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	63,075	13.4	76,797	16.3	16.3
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment number and percent of reports (2000;2006)	45,941	31.7	51,552	32.5	32.5
Foster Care Admissions — Children/Youth Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	16,722	3.0	14,221	3.0	3.0
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption number and percent of children in foster care on adoption track (2000;2006)	4,266	37.3	2,686	39.5	39.5
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Freed for Adoption number and percent of children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	4,001	6.3	2,286	5.6	5.6
Foster Care Children In Care — Children/Youth 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years (2000;2006)	42,966	7.5	29,148	5.0	5.0
Foster Care Discharges — Children/Youth Discharged from Foster Care number and percent children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	21,150	36.1	16,220	39.8	39.8
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and percent of TPR determinations in given year (2004;2006)	2,660	61.4	1,654	53.4	53.4

New York kids Count
Page 121

Community

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	15,909	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	480,289	26.3	393,109	20.2	20.2
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	104,487	5.7	83,734	4.3	4.3
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and percent of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000;2006)	415,500	4.5	425,800	4.5	4.5

New York City



Notes:
- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 126-136.
- N/A: Date not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Economic Security

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2004)	534,622	28.1	579,570	30.0	20.8
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	395,075	20.4	451,185	23.2	16.5
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	287,565	14.8	209,099	10.8	6.8
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years (2000;2006)	40,607	2.1	47,143	2.2	1.7
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch—Public Schools number and percent of children in Grades K-6 (1999/00;2005/06)	482,916	81.3	414,700	79.8	49.5

Physical and Emotional Health

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2005)	3,611	24.0	2,758	17.8	13.7
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2005)	10,581	41.4	8,387	33.6	26.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2004)	9,917	66.0	8,608	57.4	36.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2004)	26,001	101.8	22,427	93.0	60.2
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	6,228	115.1	5,759	98.6	66.8
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	9,934	8.2	10,459	8.9	8.3
Births — Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) — Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	14,054	11.9	15,020	12.9	12.3
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1999-2001;2003-2005)	736	6.1	705	6.0	5.9
Prenatal Care — Births to Women 10-19 Years Receiving Early (1st Trimester) Prenatal Care number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years (2000;2005)	4,801	50.1	4,767	57.7	56.8
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	390	74.9	456	93.2	100.9
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	23	2.2	24	2.3	2.6
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	2,846	546.6	2,570	524.8	368.1

New York kids Count Page 122

Citizenship

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	1,177	111.9	1,327	129.4	69.7
PINS—Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (2003;2006)	5,534	6.5	0	0.0	5.8

Education

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Annual Dropouts - Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1999/00;2005/06)	21,351	7.0	22,145	7.0	4.3
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and percent of graduating seniors (1999/00;2005/06)	24,122	61.9	5,306	11.8	65.2
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and percent of graduates (1999/00;2005/06)	10,430	26.7	27,002	60.0	77.9
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	76,948	42.0	40,457	59.5	70.4
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	63,672	32.7	24,031	32.9	48.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	78,763	46.5	58,424	77.5	84.8
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	65,724	22.7	31,722	40.9	55.5
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K—grade 12 (1999/00;2005/06)	198,952	14.5	155,540	12.6	7.3

Family

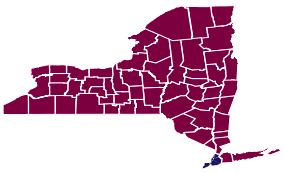
Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	25,458	13.1	34,627	17.2	16.3
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment number and percent of reports (2000;2006)	19,304	35.1	24,114	38.7	32.5
Foster Care Admissions — Children/Youth Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	9,197	3.9	7,605	3.8	3.0
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption number and percent of children in foster care on adoption track (2000;2006)	3,010	38.2	1,584	37.7	39.5
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Freed for Adoption number and percent of children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	2,793	6.4	1,324	5.6	5.6
Foster Care Children In Care — Children/Youth 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years (2000;2006)	30,522	12.9	18,419	5.5	5.0
Foster Care Discharges — Children/Youth Discharged from Foster Care number and percent children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	13,202	33.1	8,502	34.7	39.8
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and percent of TPR determinations in given year (2004;2006)	1,752	66.4	1,057	65.0	53.4

New York kids Count
Page 123

Community

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	11,406	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	212,256	28.8	153,436	18.7	20.2
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	75,739	10.3	52,086	6.3	4.3
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and percent of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000;2006)	212,300	5.8	185,500	4.9	4.5

Rest of State



Notes:
- For full explanation of variables and statistics, see pages 126-136.
- N/A: Date not available.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Economic Security

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Children and Youth Living Below Poverty number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2004)	338,463	12.6	361,409	13.9	20.8
Children and Youth Receiving Food Stamps number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	216,915	7.9	293,593	11.4	16.5
Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance number and percent of children/youth ages birth-17 years (2000;2006)	124,834	4.5	99,108	3.9	6.8
Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income number and percent of children/youth ages birth-19 years (2000;2006)	30,968	1.1	36,996	1.3	1.7
Children Receiving Free or Reduced-price School Lunch — Public Schools number and percent of children in Grades K-6 (1999/00;2005/06)	302,330	32.4	279,713	31.7	49.5

Physical and Emotional Health

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2005)	3,343	15.1	2,574	10.9	13.7
Adolescent Births by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2005)	10,189	27.5	8,649	22.0	26.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-17 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-17 years (2000;2004)	6,579	29.7	5,306	22.9	36.5
Adolescent Pregnancies by Age — 15-19 years number and rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years (2000;2004)	18,411	49.7	15,711	40.0	60.2
Asthma — Hospitalizations 0-4 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 10,000 children ages birth-4 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	2,571	36.8	2,569	38.8	66.8
Births — Low Birthweight Births (<2,500 Grams) Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	10,086	7.3	9,933	7.7	8.3
Births — Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) — Mothers All Ages number and percent of live births for females all ages (2000;2005)	14,123	10.4	14,565	11.9	12.3
Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 1,000 live births (1999-2001;2003-2005)	821	6.1	773	5.9	5.9
Prenatal Care — Births to Women 10-19 Years Receiving Early (1st Trimester) Prenatal Care number and percent of live births for females ages 10-19 years (2000;2005)	5,388	56.3	4,407	55.8	56.8
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Hospitalizations 15-19 years (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	757	98.7	853	105.6	100.9
Self-Inflicted Injuries — Suicide Mortality (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	55	3.5	44	2.7	2.6
STD — Reported Cases of Gonorrhea (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 15-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	2,624	342.2	2,207	273.1	368.1

New York kids Count Page 124

Citizenship

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average) number and rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years (1999-2001;2003-2005)	422	26.9	506	31.6	69.7
PINS—Cases Opened for Services number and rate per 1,000 youth (see data source notes) (2003;2006)	18,672	14.6	12,301	9.8	5.8

Education

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Annual Dropouts — Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12 (1999/00;2005/06)	11,645	2.3	15,992	2.8	4.3
High School Graduates Intending to Enroll in College — Public Schools number and percent of graduating seniors (1999/00;2005/06)	85,850	83.6	98,623	86.3	65.2
High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas — Public Schools number and percent of graduates (1999/00;2005/06)	58,353	56.8	97,067	84.9	77.9
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	139,905	68.1	97,843	76.2	70.4
Student Performance, English Language Arts — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	132,324	50.9	80,076	56.0	48.2
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 4 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	141,964	75.4	117,750	89.0	84.8
Student Performance, Mathematics — Public Schools — Grade 8 number and percent at or above Level 3 (1999/00;2004/05)	132,369	49.2	91,424	63.3	55.5
Students with Limited English Proficiency — Public and Non-Public Schools number and percent of students enrolled in Pre-K-grade 12 (1999/00;2005/06)	59,794	2.9	77,816	4.0	7.3

Family

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	37,364	13.6	41,913	15.5	16.3
Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment number and percent of reports (2000;2006)	26,443	29.8	27,204	28.7	32.5
Foster Care Admissions — Children/Youth Admitted to Foster Care number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2000;2006)	7,525	2.3	6,616	2.5	3.0
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption number and percent of children in foster care on adoption track (2000;2006)	1,256	35.2	1,102	42.4	39.5
Foster Care Adoption Milestone — Children/Youth Freed for Adoption number and percent of children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	1,208	5.9	962	5.7	5.6
Foster Care Children In Care — Children/Youth 0-21 years number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years (2000;2006)	12,444	3.7	10,729	4.4	5.0
Foster Care Discharges — Children/Youth Discharged from Foster Care number and percent children/youth in foster care (2000;2006)	7,948	42.4	7,718	47.5	39.8
Foster Care TPR Judgments — Terminated Judgments number and percent of TPR determinations in given year (2004;2006)	908	53.5	597	40.5	53.4

New York kids Count
Page 125

Community

Indicators rate or percent (base year;current year)	Baseline Number	Baseline Rate	Current Number	Current Rate	NYS Current Rate
Crimes Known to the Police — Firearm Related Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	4,503	0.4	6,160	0.5	N/A
Crimes Known to the Police — Property Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	268,033	24.6	239,673	21.4	20.2
Crimes Known to the Police — Violent Index Crimes — General Population number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population (2000;2006)	28,748	2.6	31,648	2.8	4.3
Unemployment — Resident Civilian number and percent of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force (2000;2006)	203,200	3.7	240,300	4.2	4.5

Technical Notes

Ability to Speak English—The U.S. Census collects data on respondents who speak a language other than English at home, referring to his/her assessment of his ability to speak English, from "very well" to "not at all."

Administrative Data—Administrative data reflect the administration of programs, policies or services, not direct population data.

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

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

Age—Age is generally derived from date of birth information, and is based on the age of the person in complete years.

Agency Source—The agency source identifies the agency that supplied the data to KWIC.

Aggregate Data—Aggregate data present the total number of occurrences within a geographic area, not individual data.

American Community Survey (ACS)—The American Community Survey is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau that will eventually provide accurate and up-to-date profiles of America's communities every year. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households—that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics and produces data for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. Questions asked are similar to those on the decennial census long form. ACS will replace the long form in future censuses.

Ancestry—Ancestry refers to a person's self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group.

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

Apportionment—The Constitution provides that each state has a minimum of one member in the House of Representatives, and the current size of the House (435 seats) has not changed since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except in 1959 when Alaska and Hawaii became states. Apportionment is the process of dividing the remaining 385 seats among the 50 states. Since 1941, Congress has used the method of equal proportions to calculate the apportionment. Based on Census 2000 data, 6.7 percent of the United States population resided in New York State, making it the third largest state with 29 apportioned seats.

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

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

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.

Technical Notes

Child—A child is a son or a daughter by birth, an adopted child, or a stepchild, regardless of the child's age or marital status, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Children and Youth in Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment—Maltreatment and neglect represents an impairment or imminent danger of impairment of a child's physical, mental or emotional condition due to the failure of a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for the child to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child. This can involve the failure to provide a minimum degree of care regarding a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or proper supervision or guardianship. It can also involve the parent or other legally responsible person's use of excessive corporal punishment, the abuse or misuse of drugs or alcohol, and abandonment of a child (U.S. DHHS, 2006). Children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment presents the number of unique children experiencing child abuse and neglect in a given year and the rate per 1,000 children and youth 0 to 17 years in the general population.

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

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

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty—Children are considered to be living in poverty if their family income, before taxes, falls below the poverty thresholds set by the federal government for families of different sizes. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income; in addition, certain costs such as taxes and work-related expenses are not subtracted from family income in determining the number of children who are poor. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 2004, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was $15,219; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was $19,157.

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

Children and Youth Receiving Public Assistance—Public assistance programs provide cash aid to meet the basic support needs of individuals and families. To be eligible for public assistance, a family's countable income and resources must fall below certain limits. Families receive the difference between countable income and a standard of need based on their family size and the housing costs for their district (districts include New York City and each of the Rest of State counties). The profiles show the number and percent of children (i.e., persons less than 18 years old), who received public assistance in New York State at the end of the respective years. A child was counted as receiving public assistance at the end of the year if they received aid under the State's Family Assistance (FA) program or the State's Safety Net (SN) program. A federally subsidized program, FA is the state's primary public assistance program for families with children. SN, a state funded general assistance program, provides public assistance for single adults, childless couples, and a relatively small number of families with children who are not eligible for aid under FA. Prior to and including 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program or the Home Relief (HR) program, programs that predated the FA and SN programs discussed above.

Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Security Income—The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides monthly cash benefits to aged, blind and disabled persons with income and resources below certain limits. Unlike state-administered public assistance programs, SSI is administered by the federal Social Security Administration

according to uniform national standards. Children in New York 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.

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

Educational Attainment—Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed.

Family—As defined by the Census, family is a group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Family Household—A family includes a householder and one or more people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in census tabulations. Thus, the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated people or one person living alone.

Family Type—Family type refers to how the members of a family are related to one another and the householder. Families may be a "Married Couple Family," "Single Parent Family," "Stepfamily," or "Subfamily."

Female Householder—A female householder with no husband present maintains a household with no husband of the householder present.

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

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

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

Foreign-born—Foreign-born includes people who are not U.S. citizens at birth.

Foster Care—Adoption Milestones—Adoption Milestones presents four indicators that measure milestones in the multi-step adoption process for children in foster care on the adoption track. (Note: Children with waivers are excluded from all indicators.)

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

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

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

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

Foster Care—Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care—Children admitted to foster care are those children under age 17 who enter placement outside their home as the result of a court order in a given calendar year. Responsibility for the care and custody of these children is transferred, by court order, from the child's parents to the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services. Children and youth admitted to foster care provides the number of children admitted to foster care during a given calendar year and the rate per 1,000 children 0 to 17 years in the general population. Children and youth admitted to foster care by placement type, age groups and race/ethnicity presents the number of children entering foster care in a respective sub-category in a given year and the percentage per children and youth entering foster care in that given year.

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

the calendar year. The percentage of each type of discharge is calculated by dividing the respective number of children discharged by the total number of children and youth discharged during the given calendar year.

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

Home care: nonrelative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes,

Relative care: relative foster homes (whether payments are being made or not),

Congregate care: group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, and

Other care: Agency Operated Boarding Homes, Group Residences, Residential Treatment Facility (RTF) and Intermediate Care Facility (ICF).

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

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

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

Goals and Objectives—The Touchstones framework, organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families and communities. Each life area has a set of goals and objectives-representing expectations about the future, and a set of indicators-reflecting the status of children and families.

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

High School Graduates-Receiving Regents Diplomas-Public Schools—Regents diplomas (a.k.a., Regents-endorsed local diplomas) have historically been awarded to graduates who demonstrated a high level of achievement by completing coursework beyond the minimum required for a local high school diploma and passing a series of Regents examinations. Beginning with students who entered ninth grade in September 1996, all students not eligible for certain safety net provisions have been required to demonstrate competency on the Regents English examination to earn a high school diploma. (Safety net provisions apply to students with disabilities and to general-education students who qualify under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.) Each successive incoming class of ninth graders through September 2001 must score above a designated level on one or more additional Regents examinations. Students who first entered ninth grade in September 2001 and beyond are required to pass five (5) Regents examinations. The required Regents examinations are in English, mathematics, global history and geography, U.S. history and government, and science. The percent of Regents diplomas is determined by dividing the number of Regents diplomas awarded by the total number of diplomas awarded and multiplying the result by 100.

Hispanic Origin—The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic, a self-designated classification, is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably. The term Latino appeared on the Census form for the first time in 2000. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Hospitalization-based Rates—Data on hospitalizations are collected through the hospital inpatient discharge data system, Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS). Thus, data are not available on events that did not result in a hospitalization, including cases that were treated in hospital emergency rooms. Each hospitalization receives an International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10) code at discharge that indicates the primary reason for the hospitalization. The following are the ICD-10 codes included in the hospitalization-based rates in this publication: asthma hospitalizations primary diagnosis (E493), assault hospitalizations (E960-E968), unintentional injury hospitalizations (E800-E877, E880-E928), motor vehicle related hospitalizations [E810.0

- E819.9 and E819.0 - E829.9, excluding any code within these groupings with a decimal digit of .4, .5, .6, or .7 (e.g., 810.4. 811.4, 812.4)], and self-inflicted injury hospitalizations (E950-E958). The rates are calculated by dividing the number of hospitalizations by an estimate of the number of persons in a specific age group and multiplying by a standardized multiplier. For more information about the data system, see SPARCS.

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

Household—A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Householder—The householder is a person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Immigrants—Immigrants refer to aliens admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States. Immigration statistics are prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, from entry visas and change of immigration forms.

Indirect Measures—Community indicators are not necessarily direct measures of the population's behavior but may be measures of the community service systems. Policy shifts, resource fluctuations, degree of centralization and standardization, local reporting practices and local service delivery differences affect indicator data. Other factors in the community—including availability, affordability and quality of service-may also affect indicator data. Local qualitative information regarding the role of the indicator in the context of its service setting must be obtained and applied when interpreting the results of indicator-based studies. For example, the youth arrest rate for driving while intoxicated is a direct measure of a law enforcement response to youth alcohol and other drug (AOD) use and is an indirect measure of youth AOD use in the population.

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

KIDS COUNT—New York State is fortunate to be part of the national KIDS COUNT network, funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, to foster a greater commitment to improving life outcomes for children and their families. The New York State Council on Children and Families is the New York State grantee.

Language Spoken at Home—Language spoken at home refers to the language currently used by respondents at home, either "English only" or a non-English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Latino—The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Thus Hispanics may be of any race. Hispanic, a self-designated classification, is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race. The terms Hispanic and Latino are used interchangeably. The term Latino appeared on the Census form for the first time in 2000. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Legal Intervention—Legal intervention includes legal execution and injuries inflicted by the police or other law-enforcing agents, including military on duty in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest law breakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order and other legal action.

Life Area—The Touchstones framework is organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families and communities.

Low Birthweight and Premature Births—Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are considered to be low birthweight. The low birthweight rate is the number of low birthweight births per 100 live births for which a birthweight is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for all age groups and the age group 10 through 19 years. Infants born with less than 37 weeks gestation are premature births. The premature birth rate is the number of premature births per 100 live births for which gestation is known. This rate is presented as a percentage for women of all ages and the age group 10 through 19 years.

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

Marital Status—Adults are generally classified by marital status as being married, never married, separated, divorced or widowed.

Maximum—The maximum identifies the largest value within the range of percents or rates.

Mean—The mean, a measure of central tendency, is the average. To calculate the mean add all of the values for each region and divide by the total number of regions.

Median—The median, a measure of central tendency, is the value of the middle item when the data are arranged from lowest to highest. Since New York State has an even number of counties (62), the median is computed by averaging the two middle observations, point 31 and 32. If New York City Counties' data are not available, the median is the middle observation, point 29 of the range. While the median is not sensitive to outliers and guarantees that 50 percent of the values fall on either side of the value, it may not be representative of all county percents or rates.

Metadata—Metadata provides information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data.

Minimum—The minimum identifies the smallest value within the range of percents or rates.

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

Narrative—Narratives provide descriptive stories of the indicators—i.e., the purpose, significance, current findings and any additional notes that contribute to the accurate and effective interpretation of indicators.

Native Population—Native population includes people born in either the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, or people born in a foreign country to a U.S. citizen parent(s).

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

New York State—NYS consists of 62 counties.

New York State Council on Children and Families—The Council acts as a neutral body to coordinate the state health, education and human services systems to ensure that all children and families in New York State have the opportunity to reach their potential. While the Council neither funds nor operates programs, it engages in both interagency policy development and research.

Non-family Household—A non-family household can be either a person living alone or a householder who shares the housing unit with non-relatives only.

Number—The number is the count of occurrences within a defined geographic area during a specified period of time. Numbers are used to determine the size of an occurrence in a particular location. Numbers, however, do not take the size of the population who could experience the occurrence into account. Therefore, numbers cannot show the probability of this occurring in the population. While numbers can compare the size of an occurrence within the same population group, numbers generally should not be used for comparisons, especially when comparison groups have differing population size or composition.

Numerator—The numerator is the upper portion of a fraction that reflects the number of events within a geographic area and designated time.

Objective—An objective outlines strategic conditions to be attained as a means of achieving an over-reaching goal, the state of affairs that a plan is intended to achieve.

Own Children—As defined by the U.S. Census, own children refer to children under 18 years old who are sons or daughters by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

Percent—A percent reflects the occurrence per 100 of the population and can be expressed in other formats (e.g., 25% can also be expressed as 25 in 100, one quarter, or 1 in 4). To compute a percent, divide the number of occurrences by the total population who could experience the occurrence and multiply by 100.

Percent Change—By accessing base and current period data, the user is able to determine the percent of change between two periods of time. To calculate a percent change, find the difference between the current year rate and base year rate [subtract the base rate from the current rate], then divide the difference by the base year and multiply by a standardized multiplier (100 is used as the multiplier to present the change as a percent). The difference between the rates can show an increase (positive number) or decrease (negative number) and depending on the indicator, can depict a negative or positive change.

Percent Difference—By accessing base and current period data, the user is able to determine the percent of change between two periods of time. To calculate a percent difference, subtract the base rate from the current year. The difference between the rates can show an increase (positive number) or decrease (negative number) and depending on the indicator, can depict a negative or positive difference.

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

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

Population Density—Population density is the total population within a geographic entity divided by the number of square miles of land area of that entity measured in square kilometers or square miles.

Population Source—The population source identifies the source used to estimate the total population who could experience the occurrence, frequently referred to as "population at risk" for traditional indicators (pertains to the denominator data used to calculate the percent or rate) e.g., all people, children, youth or labor force in a given geographic area.

Poverty—Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Prenatal Care—Early prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care received by the mother in the first three months (first trimester) of her pregnancy. The percent of early prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that benefited from early prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known. Rates are presented for births to women of all ages and for the age group 10 through 19 years. Late or no prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care first received by the mother in the last three months (third trimester) of her pregnancy, or not at all during the pregnancy. The percent of late or no prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that received late or no prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known.

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

Race/Ethnicity—The 2000 Census, in an effort to better reflect the country's growing diversity, gave respondents the option of self-selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Respondents indicating only one race are referred to as race alone population or the group that reported only one race category. Six categories make up this population: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred

to as the Two or More Races population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category. The six One Race Alone categories with the Two or More Races category produce seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and tally the sum of the total population.

Race Categories—

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "White" or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Black, African American or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian or Haitian.

"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South American (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by making this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Seneca, St. Regis Mohawk and Onondaga.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese,"or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan" or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander or Chuukese.

"Some other Race" was included in Census 2000 for respondents who were unable to identify with the five Office of Management and Budget race categories. Respondents who provided write-in entries such as Moroccan, South African, Belizean, or a Hispanic origin (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban) are included in the Some other race category.

"Two or More Races" includes individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the "Two or more races" population or as the group that reported more than one race. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the "Two or more races" category.

Rate—A rate is a measure of some event, disease, or condition in relation to a unit of population, along with some specification of time. Rates provide a standardized means of comparing the prevalence of an indicator over time and across different geographical areas (e.g., counties, states). Therefore, rates provide an excellent way to measure progress towards meeting goals and standards. To compute a rate, first divide the number of occurrences (the numerator) by the total population who could experience the occurrence (the denominator), then multiply by a standardizing multiplier. Indicators in this data book utilize the following multipliers: 1,000; 10,000; or 100,000 and are reported as per 1,000; per 10,000; and per 100,000, respectively. However, rates calculated in this manner are called crude rates and have not taken into consideration possible differences in population characteristics necessary for comparisons.

Rate Ratio—Rate ratios are used to compare rates, e.g., comparing rates between different age groups, different sexes, different time periods and different causes of an event. To compute a rate ratio, divide a rate by the rate you would like to compare.

Related Children—Related children include all people in a household under the age of 18, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder. This does not include householder's spouse or foster children, regardless of age.

Rest of State—Rest of State consists of 57 counties, representing New York State counties (62) minus New York City counties (5).

Sample Data—A sample is a subset of people in a particular population.

School Enrollment—As defined by the U.S. Census school enrollment refers to students in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling that leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Self-Inflicted Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities (Three-Year Average)—The hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 14 years and 15 to 19 years. Since hospitalizations resulting from self-inflicted injuries are relatively rare events in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of children hospitalized for self-inflicted injuries can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates. Suicide mortality is the number of self-inflicted deaths. The annual number of these deaths per 100,000 youth aged 10 to 19 years is the suicide mortality rate. Since suicide is a relatively rare event in many counties, the numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-

year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth committing suicide can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

Sex—Sex refers to an individual's gender classification: male or female.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases—

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

Gonorrhea (Neisseria gonorrhoeae) is an infection that grows and multiplies quickly in moist, warm areas of the body including the urethra, the throat and the rectum. In women, the cervix is often the site of infection. The incidence rates for early syphilis and gonorrhea are based on the number of reported cases of each sexually transmitted disease (STD) per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 years.

Because the incidence of early syphilis and gonorrhea is a relatively rare event in many counties, both the counts and rates presented here are based on three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of youth 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.

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

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

Survey—A quantitative (non-experimental) method of collecting information on the target population at one point in time. Surveys may be conducted by interview (in person or by telephone) or by questionnaire.

Three-Year Averaging—For indicators with relatively rare events in many counties, rates are presented as three-year averages. This is necessary to improve the stability of the data because rates are sensitive to variations in the size of both the numerator (the number of occurrences) and the denominator (the estimated population who could experience the occurrence) in small counties. The number is determined by adding the numbers and dividing by three. The mid-year population estimate is used as the denominator.

Time Period—The timeframe (e.g., base year, current year) for the majority of indicators in KWIC is the annual calendar year, January 1 through December 31. However, there are two exceptions: (1) the State Education Department generally collects data for the school year, July 1 through June 30 and (2) the rates for indicators with relatively rare events in many counties are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging is necessary to improve the reliability (or stability) of the data.

Total Population—The six-one race alone categories with the "Two or more races" category produce seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and tally the sum of the total population.

Touchstones—The Touchstones framework, established by the Council on Children and Families and its 12 member agencies, provides a holistic approach and is organized by six major life areas: economic security, physical and emotional health, education, citizenship, families, and communities. Each life area has a set of goals and objectives-representing expectations about the future, and a set of indicators-reflecting the status of children and families. This

structure cuts across all service sectors and allows individuals and organizations with diverse missions to come together to improve outcomes for children and families.

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

Unintentional Injuries—Hospitalizations and Mortalities—The unintentional injury rate is based on the number of hospitalizations for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. This includes injuries caused by such occurrences as motor vehicle crashes, drowning, fires and falls. The unintentional injury mortality rate is based on the number of deaths for unintentional injuries per 100,000 children and youth ages birth through 19 years. The numbers and rates are presented as three-year averages. Three-year averaging improves the reliability of the data in counties with small populations where slight variations in the number of deaths can result in large fluctuations in their annual rates.

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

Universe—As per Census data, universe refers to the total number of units, e.g., individuals, households, businesses, in the population of interest (supplies the denominator data).

Vital Statistics—Vital statistics are systematically tabulated information about births, marriages, divorces, and deaths (including fetal deaths), based on registration of these vital events. The registration of vital events is a State function. In New York State, the Department of Health maintains vital statistics and provides annual vital statistics records.

ZIP Code—A ZIP (Zone Improvement Plan) Code is a five-, seven-, nine-, or eleven-digit code assigned by the U.S. Postal Service to a section of a street, a collection of streets, an establishment, structure, or group of post office boxes, for the delivery of mail.

For more information, visit the following sites:

New York State
www.state.ny.us

Office of Governor David 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 Serivces
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

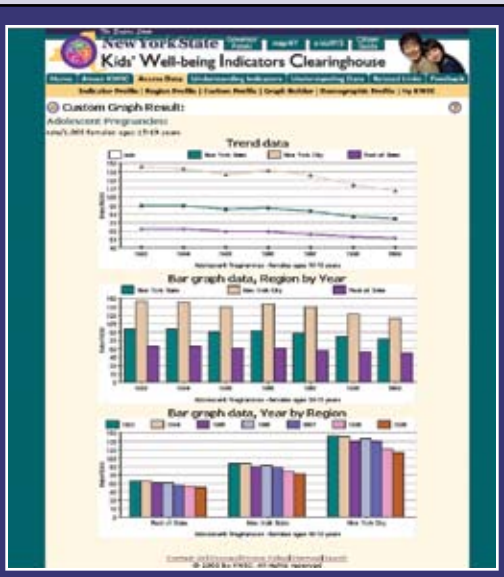
Permission to copy, disseminate or otherwise use information from this data book is granted with the appropriate acknowledgement.
The data book is also available on the Council's website at http://www.ccf.state.ny.us.

Visit KWIC

NYS Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse

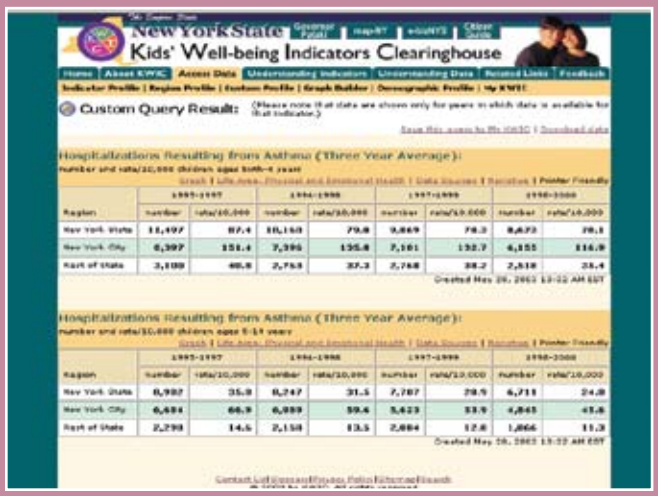
http://www.nyskwic.org

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



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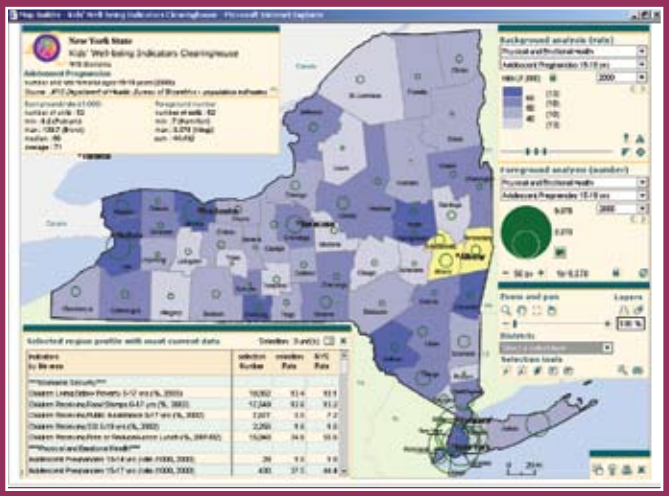

Custom Mapping

KWIC and NYS Touchstones/KIDS COUNT Data Books are products of the

NYS Council on Children and Families

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