

KIDS COUNT

DATA BOOK 2013



NEW YORK STATE

TOUCHSTONES

Charting the future, working together





Andrew M. Cuomo
Governor
State of New York



Deborah A. Benson
Executive Director
Council on Children and Families



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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SHARED VISION

ALL CHILDREN,
YOUTH AND FAMILIES
WILL BE HEALTHY
AND HAVE THE
KNOWLEDGE,
SKILLS AND
RESOURCES TO
SUCCEED IN A
DYNAMIC SOCIETY.



NEW YORK STATE **TOUCHSTONES / KIDS COUNT DATA BOOK 2013**

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Council on
Children and Families

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Dear Friends:

I am very pleased to present the New York State Touchstones / KIDS COUNT Data Book 2013. This year's edition of the Data Book uses the Touchstones framework to present a wide range of information related to the six key areas of child well-being through the lens of diversity. We have gathered data that highlight racial and ethnic differences as well as the impact of these differences on children's healthy growth and development.

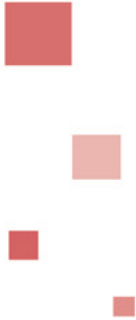
The Touchstones framework is a tool to help guide state and local efforts. The common set of goals and objectives cuts across all service systems and allows individuals and organizations with diverse missions to come together to improve conditions for children and families. Touchstones data help focus planning and decision making by providing an overview of the well-being of children, youth, and families; comparing their current status to that of the past; describing changes over time; and providing benchmarks.

As we look toward the future, it is clear that the success of New York is dependent upon our ability to promote the healthy development of all children and youth so they can succeed in a dynamic society. The Council maintains its priority to provide you with quality data because we fully understand this information serves as a sound foundation for policies and programs that support children and their families.

Thank you for your continued support.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Deborah A. Benson".

Deborah A. Benson
Executive Director



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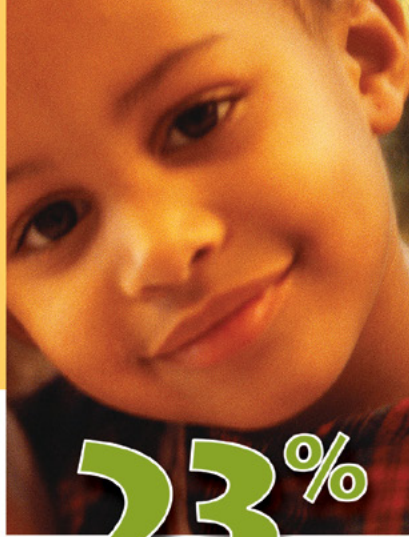
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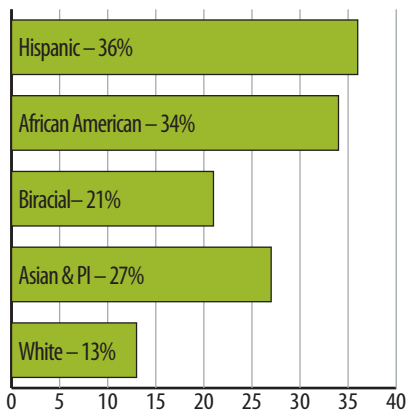
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23%

of New York children live in poverty

Children Living in Poverty, 2011



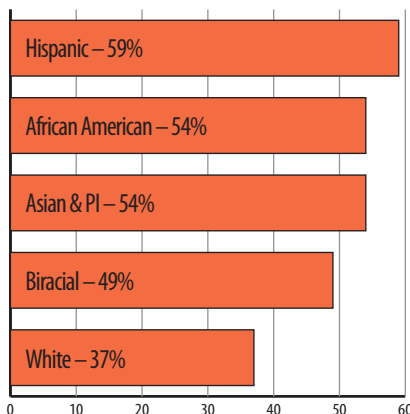
- Poverty is linked with negative conditions such as substandard housing, homelessness, inadequate nutrition and food insecurity, inadequate child care, lack of access to health care, unsafe neighborhoods, and under-resourced schools - all adversely impact our children.
- Poorer children and teens are also at greater risk for several negative outcomes, such as poor academic achievement, school dropout, abuse and neglect, behavioral and socio-emotional problems, physical health problems, and developmental delays.
- In New York, the rate of Hispanic children in poverty is almost three times higher than the rate of white children (36% & 13% respectively).



46%

of New York children live in families that spend more than 30% of their income on housing

Children Whose Families Spend More Than 30% of Income on Housing, 2011



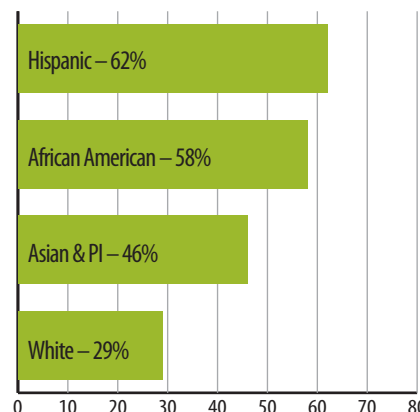
- The lack of affordable housing in communities translates into families spending more of their income on adequate shelter and squeezing remaining money available for food, clothes, transportation and school supplies.
- Poverty and economic hardship is particularly difficult for parents who may experience chronic stress, depression, marital distress and exhibit harsher parenting behaviors.
- While New York rates of minority families are higher than white families; all of the state rates are higher than their national counterpart rates.



43%

of New York children live in low-income families

Children in Low-Income Families, 2011



- Low-income families are defined as making 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (e.g., \$44,700 for a family of four).
- Inadequate education contributes to the cycle of poverty by making it more difficult for low-income children to lift themselves and future generations out of poverty.
- The rates of Hispanic low-income families are double the rates of white families (62%, 29% respectively) and rates of African American families are almost double the rates of low-income white families (58%, 29% respectively).

Table 1. Children and Youth Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Benefits

number and percent children/youth ages birth-17 years, 2012

Region	Number	Percent
New York State	1,208,700	28.4
New York City	703,263	39.4
Bronx	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	505,437	20.4
Albany	14,088	24
Allegany	2,420	23.8
Broome	11,274	28.9
Cattaraugus	4,252	23.4
Cayuga	4,038	24.2
Chautauqua	9,842	34.7
Chemung	6,056	30.9
Chenango	2,880	26.5
Clinton	3,754	24.6
Columbia	2,093	17.2
Cortland	2,579	25.9
Delaware	2,105	23.3
Dutchess	9,532	15.1
Erie	57,629	29.9
Essex	1,303	18.2
Franklin	2,414	23.3
Fulton	3,409	29
Genesee	2,286	17.9
Greene	2,180	24.4
Hamilton	133	18
Herkimer	3,753	27.2
Jefferson	5,511	18.4
Lewis	1,248	19.3
Livingston	2,469	19.8
Madison	3,430	22.8

Region	Number	Percent
Monroe	46,491	28.5
Montgomery	3,997	35.1
Nassau	25,516	8.4
Niagara	11,252	25.2
Oneida	16,423	32.9
Onondaga	29,245	28.2
Ontario	3,711	15.9
Orange	22,196	22.6
Orleans	2,323	25.9
Oswego	8,070	30
Otsego	2,107	19.5
Putnam	794	3.6
Rensselaer	7,884	23.8
Rockland	25,339	28.9
St. Lawrence	6,097	26.2
Saratoga	5,330	11.1
Schenectady	10,030	29.1
Schoharie	1,207	19.4
Schuyler	954	25.6
Seneca	1,229	17
Steuben	4,525	20.2
Suffolk	46,710	13.5
Sullivan	5,521	32.9
Tioga	2,439	21.5
Tompkins	3,284	20.5
Ulster	7,279	20.9
Warren	2,432	18.9
Washington	2,809	22
Wayne	3,799	18
Westchester	33,479	14.9
Wyoming	1,261	15.3
Yates	1,026	17.2

N/A= not available.

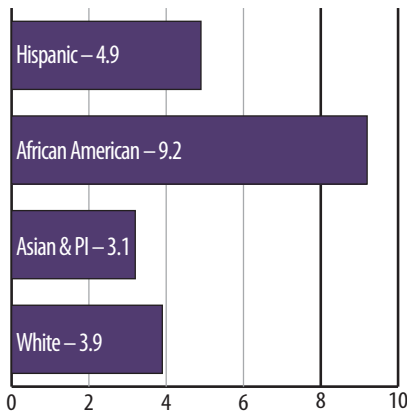
Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Office of Temporary Disability Assistance.



5.1

infants under 1 year of age died per 1,000 live births in New York

Infant Mortality per 1,000, 2010



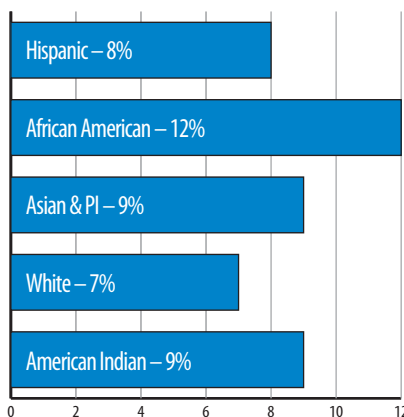
- Infant mortality is the number of deaths to infants under one year of age.
- Infant mortality is one of the most widely used indicators of the health and welfare of a population as it reflects the general state of maternal health and the effectiveness of primary health care systems.
- Infant mortality rates have declined steadily since the 1970s, primarily due to advances in neonatal care. However, infant mortality rates in the African American community remain higher than other groups.



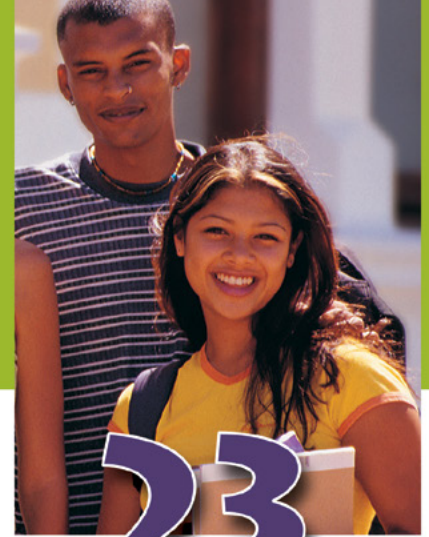
5%

of infants born in New York are low birthweight

Low Birth Weight Infants, 2010



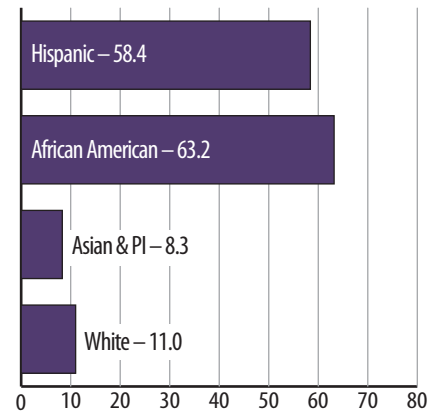
- Low birthweight is a major cause of infant mortality and increases an infant's chances of dying in infancy.
- Lifestyle behaviors such as cigarette smoking, insufficient weight gain or nutritional intake during pregnancy and use of other drugs are known risk factors.
- Socioeconomic disadvantage is also closely related to low birthweight.
- Low birthweight rates for minority infants are higher than the rates for white infants.



23

infants per 1,000 live births were born to 15-17 year old teenagers in New York

Teen Births per 1,000 Females (15-17 year olds), 2011



- 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. Their children are at greater risk for 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.
- Despite having decreased significantly during the past two decades, teen pregnancy rates for Hispanic and African American females remain higher than other females.

Table 2. Motor Vehicle Crashes - Hospitalizations (Three-Year Average)

number and rate per 100,000 youth/young adults ages 15-24 years, 2008-2010

Region	Number	Rate
New York State	2,785	102.6
New York City	910	84.5
Bronx	160	73.7
Kings	250	73.3
New York	85	46.8
Queens	273	100.4
Richmond	142	217.7
Rest of State	1,876	114.5
Albany	27	45.5
Allegany	8	77.7
Broome	24	77.8
Cattaraugus	12	102.5
Cayuga	11	99.8
Chautauqua	11	53.3
Chemung	7	53.5
Chenango	9	134.3
Clinton	2	15.4
Columbia	12	153.5
Cortland	8	72.6
Delaware	7	104.1
Dutchess	83	184.1
Erie	107	83.7
Essex	2	35.1
Franklin	2	31.7
Fulton	9	131.5
Genesee	10	133.5
Greene	12	160.8
Hamilton	0	0
Herkimer	11	141.6
Jefferson	16	72.7
Lewis	4	100.5
Livingston	9	68.5
Madison	13	97.6

Region	Number	Rate
Monroe	93	79.6
Montgomery	9	154.2
Nassau	323	176
Niagara	31	105.8
Oneida	37	112
Onondaga	45	67.3
Ontario	19	124.7
Orange	75	123.4
Orleans	9	148.5
Oswego	23	115.7
Otsego	12	84
Putnam	21	161.7
Rensselaer	22	99.2
Rockland	46	106.9
St. Lawrence	17	82.9
Saratoga	23	80.2
Schenectady	20	94.5
Schoharie	7	131.1
Schuyler	1	25.2
Seneca	6	132
Steuben	11	88.1
Suffolk	367	180.3
Sullivan	22	214.2
Tioga	6	97.3
Tompkins	10	30.4
Ulster	46	180
Warren	11	126.3
Washington	6	68.8
Wayne	20	163.6
Westchester	109	87.3
Wyoming	8	137.7
Yates	5	126.6

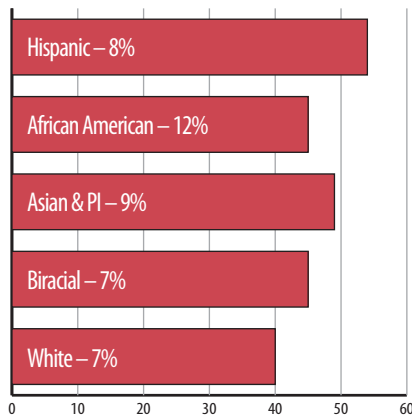
Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Department of Health.



45%

of 3- & 4-year olds in New York are not attending preschool

Three and Four Year Olds Not Attending Preschool, 2011



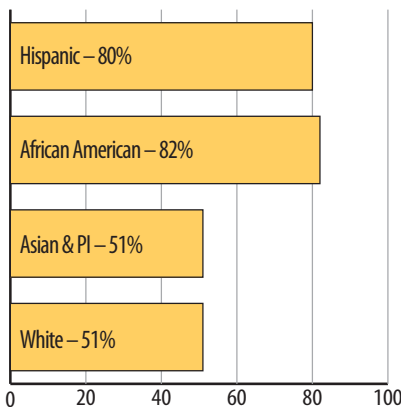
- Importance of preschool attendance and school readiness cannot be underestimated.
- Children's healthy development should focus on children's healthy social-emotional development, as well as cognitive development.
- Children who attend a quality preschool program are better prepared for kindergarten and positioned to become strong readers by the end of third grade.
- Overall, New York's rate of 45% of 3- & 4-year olds not in preschool is better than the nation's rate of 54% not in preschool.



65%

of 4th grade students in New York score below proficiency for reading

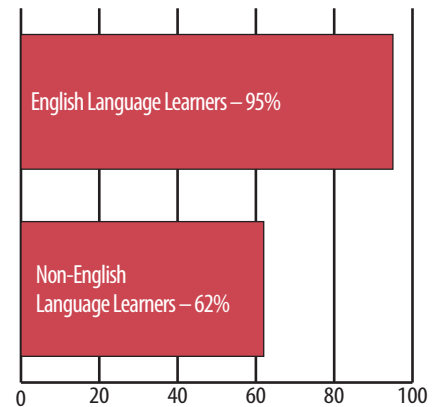
4th grade ELA Test Scores Below Proficiency for Reading, 2011



- Students who read below grade level will have difficulty comprehending curriculum materials written for their grade level, affecting their ability to keep pace with their on-level peers.
- Meeting increased educational demands as they move from grade to grade is increasingly difficult for students who struggle with reading.
- One factor that impacts students' ability to read at grade level by third grade is whether they were chronically absent (i.e., missed 10% of school days).
- Only 17% of students chronically absent in kindergarten read at grade level by third grade.



4th Grade Test Scores Below Proficiency in Reading for English Language Learners, 2011



- Good afterschool programming motivates children to use their English to participate in games, activities, and projects.
- Supportive peer and adult relationships that develop without the pressure of grades and tests help children feel safe using their emerging English and allow them to take risks, assisting with vocabulary and sentence construction.

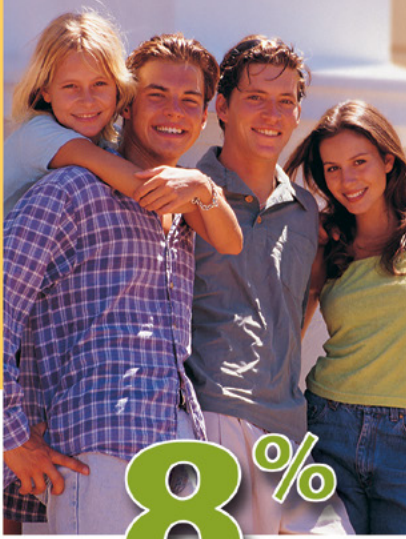
Table 3. Annual Dropouts - Public Schools

number and percent students enrolled in grades 9-12, 2010/11

Region	Number	Percent
New York State	29,226	2.7
New York City	17,568	4.5
Bronx	4,330	5.4
Kings	5,447	4.8
New York	3,432	4.5
Queens	3,740	3.7
Richmond	619	2.8
Rest of State	11,658	1.7
Albany	330	2.1
Allegany	60	2.1
Broome	196	1.7
Cattaraugus	119	2.2
Cayuga	94	2.3
Chautauqua	204	2.5
Chemung	151	3.2
Chenango	65	1.9
Clinton	100	2.1
Columbia	97	2.9
Cortland	70	2.5
Delaware	52	2.1
Dutchess	384	2
Erie	1,487	2.9
Essex	24	1.4
Franklin	71	2.2
Fulton	139	3.9
Genesee	63	1.7
Greene	53	1.8
Hamilton	1	0.6
Herkimer	81	2
Jefferson	115	1.7
Lewis	28	1.6
Livingston	49	1.4
Madison	62	1.4

Region	Number	Percent
Monroe	690	1.5
Montgomery	95	3.2
Nassau	534	0.6
Niagara	383	3
Oneida	298	2.1
Onondaga	812	2.8
Ontario	104	1.5
Orange	488	1.9
Orleans	45	1.6
Oswego	246	2.8
Otsego	57	1.7
Putnam	35	0.5
Rensselaer	148	1.7
Rockland	237	1.4
St. Lawrence	131	2.2
Saratoga	150	1.1
Schenectady	251	2.8
Schoharie	26	1.3
Schuyler	10	1.2
Seneca	46	2.6
Steuben	120	1.8
Suffolk	1,190	1.2
Sullivan	112	2.7
Tioga	74	2.3
Tompkins	113	2.4
Ulster	221	2.1
Warren	66	1.6
Washington	60	1.6
Wayne	129	2
Westchester	641	1.1
Wyoming	29	1.6
Yates	22	2

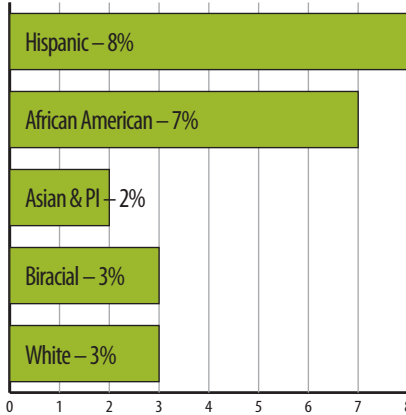
Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Department of Education.



8%

of teens in New York are not working and are not high school graduates

Teens Not Working and Not High School Graduates, 2011

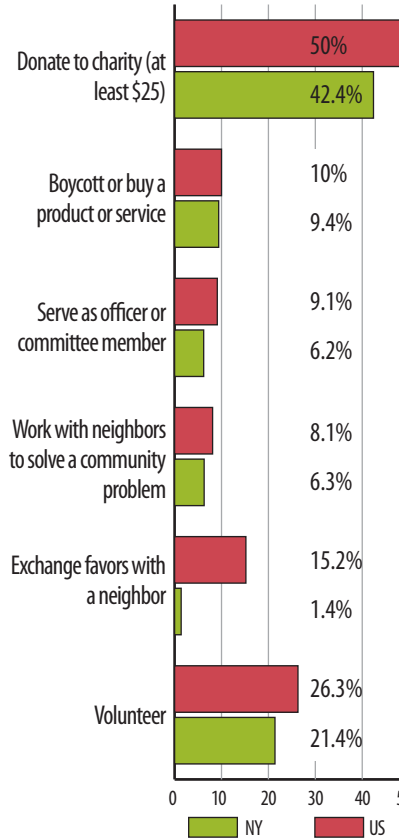


- Education has an impact on the likelihood of finding and maintaining employment, regardless of race or ethnicity.
- Successful strategies to connect youth to work and school must be comprehensive, including attention to community engagement in schools, early identification of youth at risk of dropping out of school, targeted workforce development programs and multiple pathways to high school graduation and employment.
- Programs and alternative schools that enable students to earn college credits while working towards their high school degrees can improve high school graduation rates and better prepare students for college completion and high-skill careers.



2011

Civic Responsibility Indicators - 2011



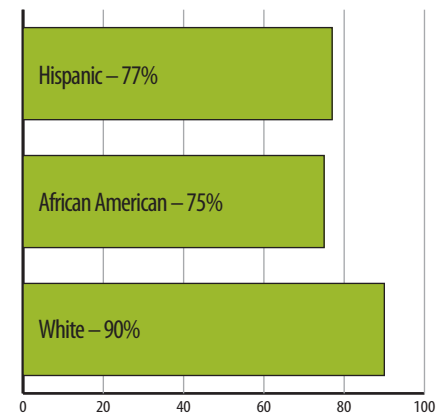
- When citizens actively make contributions of time, money, and/or goods to meet the needs of those in their community, they contribute to the civic health of the community and the state.
- Volunteers have a 27 percent higher likelihood of finding a job after being out of work than non-volunteers.
- Volunteers without a high school diploma have a 51 percent higher likelihood of finding employment.
- Volunteers living in rural areas have a 55 percent higher likelihood of finding employment.



84%

of children ages 6 to 17 participate in an organized afterschool activity

Children age 6-17 Who Participated In Sports, Clubs, or Other Organized Activities Outside of School During The Past 12 mos, 2007



- Afterschool activities help youth develop social skills, improve academic performance, and help them build strong supportive relationships with adults other than their parents.
- Young children benefit especially from the social skills development and improved academic skills. This leads to improved conflict management and better school attendance.
- Middle-school aged youth who continue to participate in afterschool activities are more likely to be engaged in school and attentive in class and less likely to be involved in violent behavior at school.

Table 4. Young Adult Arrests - Driving While Intoxicated

number and rate per 10,000 for young adults ages 16-21 years, 2011

Region	Number	Rate
New York State	5,342	32.2
New York City	558	8.7
Bronx	46	3.4
Kings	76	3.8
New York	122	11.8
Queens	272	16.9
Richmond	42	10.6
Rest of State	4,784	47
Albany	157	43.2
Allegany	45	58.4
Broome	60	31.2
Cattaraugus	44	62.1
Cayuga	28	43.2
Chautauqua	95	73.4
Chemung	49	65
Chenango	19	47.4
Clinton	61	74.6
Columbia	29	59.9
Cortland	58	78.9
Delaware	26	60.3
Dutchess	194	65.4
Erie	394	51
Essex	30	117.2
Franklin	34	81.1
Fulton	17	40.7
Genesee	32	70.4
Greene	48	101.3
Hamilton	3	107.9
Herkimer	52	108.7
Jefferson	86	83.6
Lewis	14	69
Livingston	52	55.3
Madison	41	44.5

Region	Number	Rate
Monroe	366	50.3
Montgomery	23	64.3
Nassau	303	27.1
Niagara	91	52.3
Oneida	90	45.5
Onondaga	146	35.4
Ontario	49	52.1
Orange	167	43.7
Orleans	18	49.5
Oswego	86	65.1
Otsego	62	63
Putnam	50	62.6
Rensselaer	51	36.1
Rockland	102	38.9
St. Lawrence	84	58.4
Saratoga	59	33.9
Schenectady	66	51.1
Schoharie	42	122.8
Schuyler	9	56.9
Seneca	16	59.3
Steuben	52	69.5
Suffolk	571	45.3
Sullivan	43	68.5
Tioga	11	28.7
Tompkins	52	21.2
Ulster	142	89.1
Warren	36	68.6
Washington	30	58
Wayne	45	61.2
Westchester	224	28.5
Wyoming	22	71.5
Yates	7	26.7

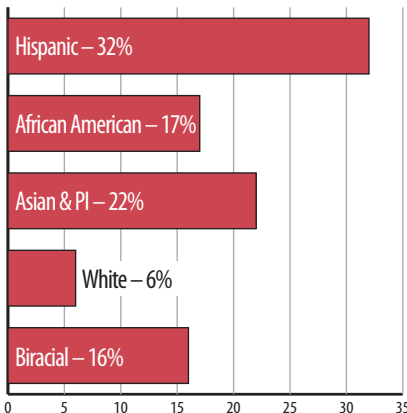
Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.



15%

of New York children live with a head of household who lacks a high school diploma

Children with Head of Household Who Lacks a HS Diploma, 2011

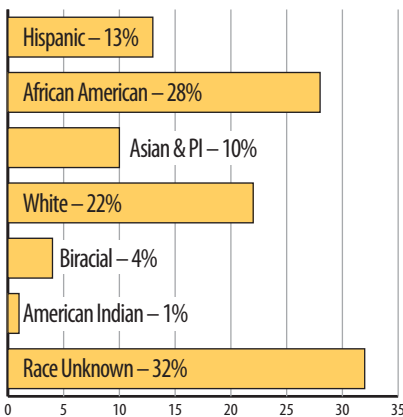


- Parents are their children's first teachers.
- The educational attainment of parents is a key factor for school readiness. Research has shown that parents with college degrees speak approximately 30 million more words to their young children than parents without a high school diploma.
- The number and diversity of words spoken in homes in front of young children has been shown to be important to young children's own vocabulary and reading capacity later on in school.
- In New York, it more likely that a Hispanic, African American, Asian American or Biracial child would be living with a head of household who lacks a high school diploma than a white child.



Foster Care Families

Children Entering Foster Care, 2011



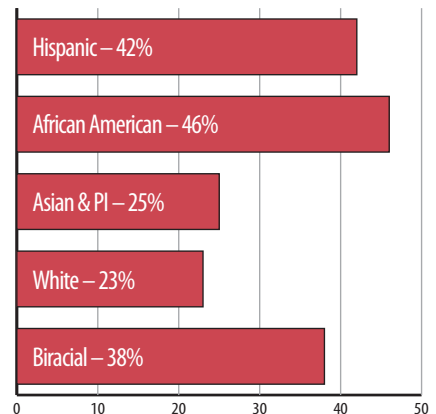
- At times, circumstances occur when children are not able to stay in their homes with their parents (e.g., abuse and neglect, parent's substance abuse, mental illness, incarceration) and during these difficult times foster care parents – relatives or non-relatives – often step in to provide care for these children.
- 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.
- New York State is always looking for new foster care families for children in care. Contact your local social services office for more information.



32%

of New York children are living in families where no parents have full-time year round employment

Children Living In Families Where No Parent Has Full-time, Year-round Employment, 2011



- Secure parental employment increases family income and reduces poverty.
- Children with parents who have steady employment are more likely to have access to health care.
- Secure parental employment also is likely to improve family functioning by reducing the stress brought on by unemployment and underemployment of parents.
- Among poor families, children with working parents are more engaged academically and are less likely to repeat a grade or be suspended or expelled from school than children with non-working parents.

Table 5. Foster Care Children In Care - birth-21 years

number and rate per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years, 2011

Region	Number	Rate
New York State	20,940	3.8
New York City	13,419	6.2
Bronx	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	7,521	2.3
Albany	167	1.9
Allegany	66	3.4
Broome	310	4.8
Cattaraugus	94	3.2
Cayuga	115	4.4
Chautauqua	100	2.2
Chemung	102	3.4
Chenango	46	2.7
Clinton	59	2
Columbia	144	7.8
Cortland	130	7.2
Delaware	61	4
Dutchess	223	2.8
Erie	792	2.8
Essex	24	2.2
Franklin	77	5.2
Fulton	41	2.4
Genesee	47	2.4
Greene	62	4.8
Hamilton	0	N/A
Herkimer	61	2.9
Jefferson	128	3.2
Lewis	12	1.3
Livingston	38	1.7
Madison	41	1.6

Region	Number	Rate
Monroe	439	2
Montgomery	34	2.2
Nassau	291	0.8
Niagara	178	2.6
Oneida	247	3.2
Onondaga	265	1.8
Ontario	63	2.1
Orange	349	3.3
Orleans	24	1.7
Oswego	38	0.9
Otsego	44	2.1
Putnam	17	0.7
Rensselaer	134	2.7
Rockland	63	0.7
St. Lawrence	98	2.4
Saratoga	48	0.8
Schenectady	227	5.3
Schoharie	43	3.9
Schuyler	12	2
Seneca	12	1.1
Steuben	81	2.5
Suffolk	577	1.4
Sullivan	81	3.8
Tioga	32	1.8
Tompkins	160	4.3
Ulster	177	3.6
Warren	62	3.4
Washington	58	3.1
Wayne	40	1.4
Westchester	609	2.6
Wyoming	34	2.5
Yates	17	2.3

N/A= not available.

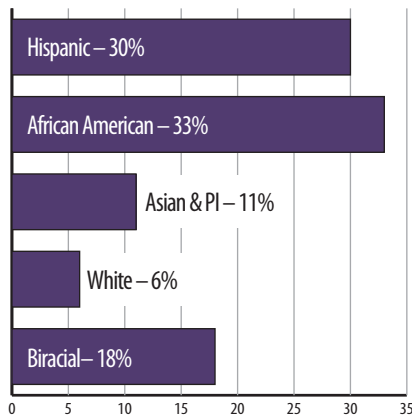
Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Office of Children and Family Services.



16%

of New York children live in areas of concentrated poverty

Children Living in Areas of Concentrated Poverty, 2011



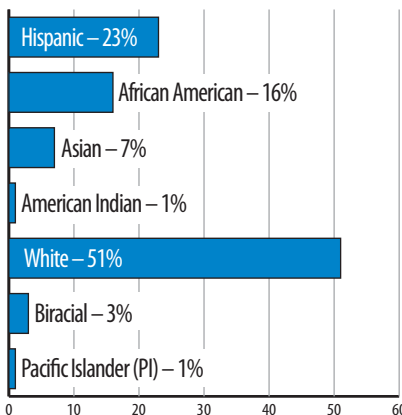
- Poor individuals and families are not evenly distributed across communities or throughout the country.
- Poor individuals and families tend to live near one another, clustering in certain neighborhoods and regions.
- This concentration of poverty results in higher crime rates, underperforming public schools, poor housing and health conditions, as well as limited access to private services and job opportunities.
- One in six children in New York lives in areas of concentrated poverty.



51%

of New York children are white

Child Population, 2011



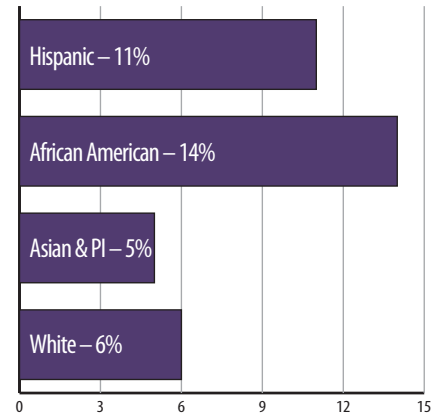
- White, non-Hispanic children make up 51% of all children under 18 years old.
- Soon New York State will have minorities as the majority population. Demographers call it a "minority-majority." No one single racial or ethnic group will make up more than half of the population.
- The US Census has included an extensive listing for race and ethnicity selection and has begun to breakout the Biracial category.



9%

of individuals 16 years and older are unemployed in New York

Unemployment, September 2012



- Children in families suffering from parental unemployment are at risk for missing school, changing schools, and increased familial stress due to financial situations.
- State and federal policies have stressed decreasing spending while at the same time focusing on economic opportunities for businesses that will provide new jobs in our communities.
- Workforce training for green jobs, both high-tech and low-tech, is increasingly important for opportunity and growth. Clean, green energy options such as wind and solar panel farms, watershed protection, and the advanced nanotechnology field offer many options for high school graduates as well as the college educated.
- In New York, unemployment among African American adults is double unemployment among white adults (14%, 6% respectively).

Table 6. Crimes Known to the Police - Firearm Related Index Crimes - General Population

number and rate per 10,000 persons in general population, 2010

Region	Number	Rate
New York State	N/A	N/A
New York City	N/A	N/A
Bronx	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	5,079	4.6
Albany	154	5.2
Allegany	10	2.1
Broome	64	3.3
Cattaraugus	10	1.3
Cayuga	17	2.2
Chautauqua	41	3.1
Chemung	32	3.7
Chenango	8	1.6
Clinton	9	1.1
Columbia	10	1.6
Cortland	6	1.3
Delaware	8	1.8
Dutchess	117	4
Erie	1,144	12.8
Essex	6	1.7
Franklin	3	0.6
Fulton	24	4.4
Genesee	9	1.6
Greene	6	1.2
Hamilton	1	0
Herkimer	15	2.4
Jefferson	28	2.4
Lewis	5	1.9
Livingston	3	0.5
Madison	8	1.2

Region	Number	Rate
Monroe	816	11.3
Montgomery	4	0.8
Nassau	403	3
Niagara	124	5.9
Oneida	116	5.1
Onondaga	355	7.9
Ontario	7	0.7
Orange	152	4
Orleans	5	1.2
Oswego	14	1.2
Otsego	13	2.1
Putnam	7	0.7
Rensselaer	93	6
Rockland	61	2
St. Lawrence	14	1.3
Saratoga	4	0.2
Schenectady	145	9.6
Schoharie	1	0.3
Schuyler	0	0
Seneca	1	0.3
Steuben	8	0.8
Suffolk	539	3.6
Sullivan	18	2.4
Tioga	6	1.2
Tompkins	14	1.4
Ulster	40	2.2
Warren	4	0.6
Washington	12	1.9
Wayne	14	1.6
Westchester	344	3.6
Wyoming	6	1.5
Yates	1	0.4

N/A= not available.

Data Source: Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse, 2013.
Data provided by New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services.

Economic Security

Children living in poverty by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children in households that spend more than 30% of their income on house by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children below 200% poverty by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children receiving SNAP benefits

Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse. Data Provided by NYS Department of Health.

Physical & Emotional Health

Teen births by race

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Low birthweight babies by race

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Infant mortality by race

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Motor Vehicle Crashes – Hospitalizations

Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse. Data Provided by NYS Department of Health.

Education

Preschool attendance

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Fourth grade students who scored below the proficient level in reading, by race and ethnicity

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard>.

Fourth grade students who scored below the proficient level in reading, by English Language Learners

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Available online at <http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard>.

Annual Dropout rate

Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse. Data Provided by NYS Education Department.

Civic Engagement

Teens ages 16 to 19 who are not in school and not high school graduates by race

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Civic Responsibility Indicators

Community Participation and Involvement Survey, 2011. Available online at <http://www.newyorkersvolunteer.ny.gov/docfiles/2011%20Civic%20Health%20Index%20Final.pdf>.

Children age 6-17 who participated in sports, clubs, or other organized activities outside of school

2007 National Survey of Children's Health, Disparities Snapshot: Race/Ethnicity. Available online at <http://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/snapshots/nsch-profiles/race-ethnicity?geo=34>.

Young Adult (16-21 yrs) arrests for DWI

Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse. Data Provided by NYS Department of Criminal Justice Services.

Family

Children entering foster care by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Child Trends.

Children in families where the household head lacks a high school diploma by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children living in families where no parent has regular, full-time employment, by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children entering foster care by race or ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Child Trends analysis of data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), made available through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Community

Unemployment by race & ethnicity

New York State, Department of Labor.

Child population by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Children living in areas of concentrated poverty by race & ethnicity

Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Data analysis by Population Reference Bureau.

Crimes committed with a Firearm

Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse. Data provided by NYS Department of Criminal Justice Services.

The members of the Council include the commissioners and directors of the following 12 agencies:

Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services,
<http://www.oasas.ny.gov/>

Office for the Aging,
<http://www.aging.ny.gov/Index.cfm>

Office of Children and Family Services,
<http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/>

Division of Criminal Justice Services,
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/>

State Education Department,
<http://www.nysed.gov/>

Department of Health,
<http://www.health.ny.gov/>

Justice Center for the Protection of People with Special Needs,
<http://www.justicecenter.ny.gov/>

Department of Labor,
<http://www.labor.ny.gov/home/>

Office of Mental Health,
<http://www.omh.ny.gov/>

Office for People with Developmental Disabilities,
<http://www.opwdd.ny.gov/>

Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives,
<http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/opca/>

Office Temporary and Disability Assistance,
<http://otda.ny.gov/>





COUNCIL ON CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse



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