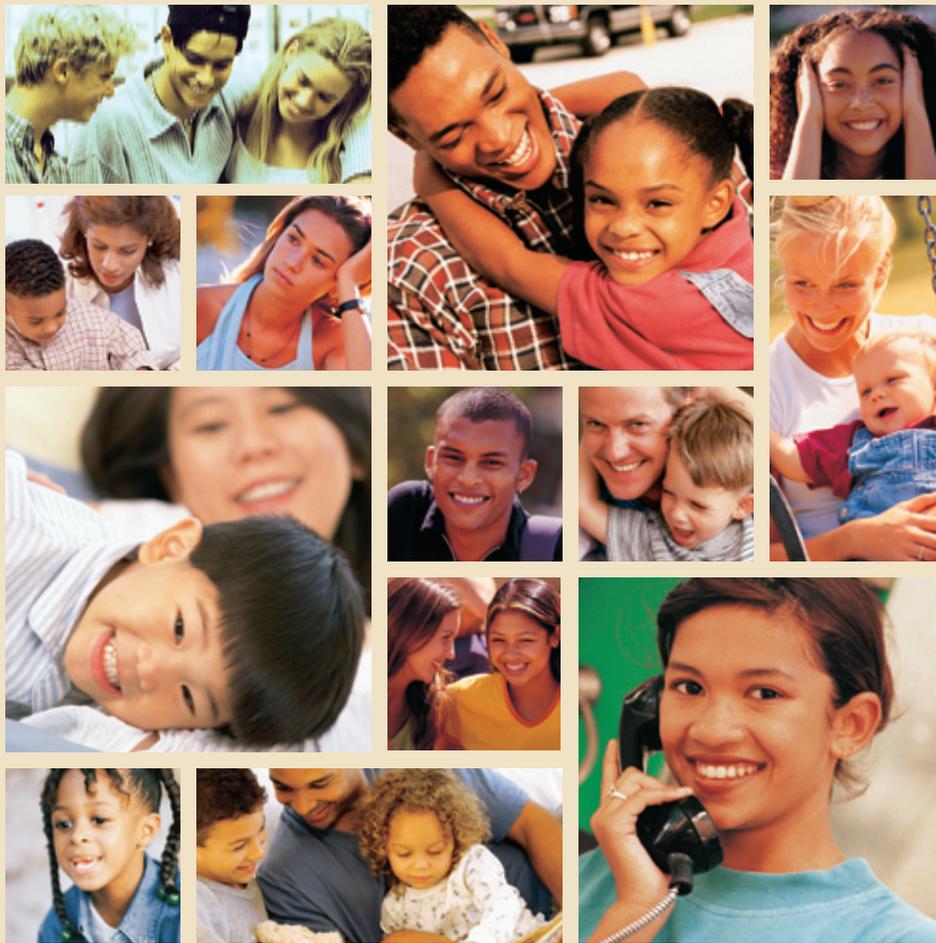




PART II

Indicator Profiles

Indicator Profiles present New York State, New York City, Rest of State (NYS minus NYC), and each of the 62 counties data by indicators. Indicator profiles present the most current year along with a comparison year thereby allowing examination of the long-term trend. Narratives accompany each indicator to provide the respective definition, significance and current findings. Indicator Profiles are organized by the New York State Touchstones life areas. (For year-by-year data, go to KWIC at <http://www.nyskwic.org>.)



Disproportionate Representation in the Child Welfare System

A disproportionate number of African American children entered foster care in 2000 (40.8%) and 2004 (41.0%) in New York State, based on the racial distribution of the state (approximately 21% of children and youth 0 to 17 years in New York State are African American). White children, accounting for approximately 70 percent of New York State's 0 to 17 years population, accounted for 42.8 percent and 46.5 percent of foster care admissions in 2000 and 2004, respectively.

Source: Foster care admissions see pp. 100-109; Population estimates based on U.S. Census Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2003 through 2005.

Demographics

Population by Race and Hispanic Origin and Age: New York State, 2000



Definition:

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. 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. 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.

In an effort to better reflect the country's growing diversity, the U.S. Census gave respondents the option of self-selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities as of the 2000 Census. 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.

Significance:

The disproportionate representation of ethnic minority children and families, particularly African American children, in the child welfare system is one of the most challenging and controversial issues facing the child welfare system (Chibnall et al., 2003). In particular, the percentage of African American children who enter the system and remain in out-of-home care is greater than their proportion of the country's population (Anderson, 1997). Young children are also at increased risk for child abuse and neglect. As summarized by Dicker and Gordon (2004), research

shows the risk of abuse and neglect for young children is often compounded by their parent's limited cognitive abilities, serious mental illness or drug and alcohol addiction. Compared to older children in foster care, or young children living in poverty, infants in foster care face far greater risks to their healthy development and future adult well-being. Infants also move through the child welfare system in ways that are different from older children – they remain in care longer and re-enter care after discharge in alarming numbers. The youngest infants, those under three months of age, are the most likely to enter foster care and spend twice as long in care as older children. Further, about one-third of all infants discharged from foster care return to the child welfare system, a strong indication that the problems leading to initial placement have remained unresolved.

Findings:

▼ In New York State, during the 2004 fiscal year, African American children accounted for 29.9 percent of children in indicated reports (U.S. DHHS, 2006) and had the highest rate of victimization (24.3/1,000 African American children) compared to other race/ethnicities (Figure 1).

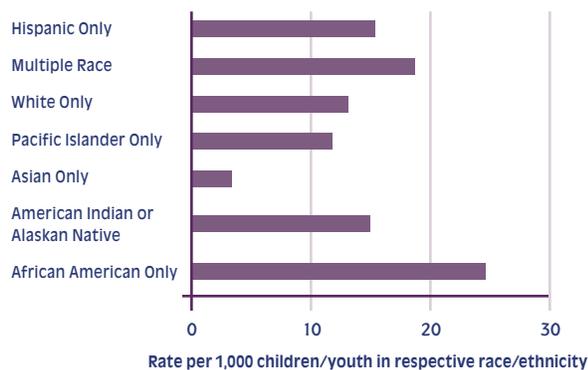
▼ In New York State, during the 2004 fiscal year, infants (less than one year of age) accounted for the largest percentage (8.5%) of victims of child abuse and neglect by single-year increments of age (see U.S. DHHS, 2006: Table 3-10).

▼ Infants and children ages 3 years and under accounted for 24.7 percent of all reported victims of child abuse and neglect during the 2004 fiscal year in New York State (see U.S. DHHS, 2006: Table 3-10).

References:

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- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration on Children, Youth and Families. 2006. *Child Maltreatment 2004*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Available online <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/pubs/cm04/index.htm>.

Figure 1. Child Abuse and Neglect Victims by Race/Ethnicity: New York State, 2004



Source: U.S. DHHS, 2006 (Table 3-12)

Total and Non-Hispanic Population by Race: New York State, 2000

(Source: U.S. Census, 2000)



	Total Population	Total Non-Hispanic	White alone	African American alone	Native American/ Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races
New York State	18,976,457	16,111,441	11,761,679	2,791,904	53,637	1,036,169	5,015	73,395	389,642
New York City	8,008,278	5,846,748	2,801,995	1,952,953	16,022	781,736	2,711	57,145	234,186
Bronx	1,332,650	687,428	194,312	415,381	3,330	37,868	423	8,041	28,073
Kings	2,465,326	1,977,163	854,653	844,568	4,230	184,498	898	16,067	72,249
New York	1,537,195	1,119,190	703,462	233,383	2,319	143,028	354	5,738	30,906
Queens	2,229,379	1,672,893	732,968	419,902	5,606	392,079	884	26,427	95,027
Richmond	443,728	390,074	316,600	39,719	537	24,263	152	872	7,931
Rest of State	10,968,179	10,264,693	8,959,684	838,951	37,615	254,433	2,304	16,250	155,456
Albany	294,565	285,294	240,921	30,606	826	7,864	24	450	4,603
Allegany	49,927	49,534	48,158	302	117	436	1	43	477
Broome	200,536	196,467	181,437	6,507	418	5,268	38	123	2,676
Cattaraugus	83,955	83,184	78,982	835	2,023	441	15	35	853
Cayuga	81,963	80,222	75,600	2,944	261	343	45	121	908
Chautauqua	139,750	133,914	128,574	2,730	591	458	20	196	1,345
Chemung	91,070	89,489	81,877	5,023	313	792	20	52	1,412
Chenango	51,401	50,839	49,779	356	189	167	0	12	336
Clinton	79,894	78,140	73,737	2,734	210	712	7	48	692
Columbia	63,094	61,638	57,565	2,715	113	461	41	39	704
Cortland	48,599	48,015	46,787	325	171	91	5	19	617
Delaware	48,055	47,342	45,795	510	164	284	0	48	541
Dutchess	280,150	262,533	224,979	24,708	421	7,014	50	624	4,737
Erie	950,265	919,505	768,476	120,951	5,652	12,858	210	755	10,603
Essex	38,851	37,995	36,275	1,022	134	179	24	15	346
Franklin	51,134	49,080	42,680	2,906	3,184	67	0	44	199
Fulton	55,073	54,177	52,392	964	175	240	4	20	382
Genesee	60,370	59,646	57,045	1,128	529	242	15	72	615
Greene	48,195	46,125	42,719	2,540	115	222	0	60	469
Hamilton	5,379	5,342	5,263	9	20	5	0	8	37
Herkimer	64,427	63,925	62,787	287	59	247	10	8	527
Jefferson	111,738	107,259	97,489	6,119	580	1,164	127	166	1,614
Lewis	26,944	26,811	26,445	100	90	52	4	10	110
Livingston	64,328	62,939	59,828	1,678	154	676	0	36	567
Madison	69,441	68,596	66,289	802	309	473	23	121	579
Monroe	735,343	696,797	566,424	96,744	2,289	17,685	121	734	12,800
Montgomery	49,708	46,270	45,127	392	51	351	5	17	327
Nassau	1,334,544	1,201,503	986,378	129,003	1,199	62,218	336	3,093	19,276
Niagara	219,846	216,967	197,431	13,261	1,981	1,141	89	144	2,920
Oneida	235,469	228,055	208,198	12,958	439	2,716	43	246	3,455
Onondaga	458,336	447,610	383,642	40,951	3,884	9,511	100	597	8,925
Ontario	100,224	98,039	94,334	1,725	175	696	4	112	993
Orange	341,367	301,527	265,003	24,740	790	5,384	70	389	5,151
Orleans	44,171	42,424	38,656	2,985	176	95	12	28	472
Oswego	122,377	120,976	118,029	599	436	534	16	33	1,329
Otsego	61,676	60,570	58,587	1,021	89	302	6	31	534
Putnam	95,745	89,772	85,774	1,179	249	1,115	5	221	1,229
Rensselaer	152,538	149,736	138,002	7,026	183	2,412	22	148	1,943
Rockland	286,753	257,698	205,288	29,864	470	16,092	75	602	5,307
St. Lawrence	111,931	110,008	104,910	2,515	1,030	655	17	44	837
Saratoga	200,635	197,635	190,358	2,508	408	2,176	44	212	1,929
Schenectady	146,555	141,935	126,516	9,065	374	2,844	62	364	2,710
Schoharie	31,582	31,036	30,077	460	111	89	0	15	284
Schuyler	19,224	19,031	18,403	245	65	34	4	0	280
Seneca	33,342	32,702	31,195	743	138	309	33	8	276
Steuben	98,726	98,098	95,033	1,040	298	799	39	40	849
Suffolk	1,419,369	1,269,947	1,117,720	92,351	3,146	33,875	276	2,128	20,451
Sullivan	73,966	66,925	59,092	5,765	184	850	7	183	844
Tioga	51,784	51,302	50,014	285	112	349	27	68	447
Tompkins	96,501	93,566	81,031	3,089	237	7,098	21	230	1,860
Ulster	177,749	166,903	152,218	9,193	382	1,772	27	353	2,958
Warren	63,303	62,794	61,343	293	77	504	40	31	506
Washington	61,042	59,886	57,295	1,712	211	222	4	2	440
Wayne	93,765	91,547	87,030	2,664	175	380	0	21	1,277
Westchester	923,459	778,909	591,526	123,312	1,292	41,260	114	3,028	18,377
Wyoming	43,424	42,156	39,343	2,361	89	130	2	0	231
Yates	24,621	24,358	23,828	101	57	79	0	3	290

Total and Hispanic Population by Race: New York State, 2000

(Source: U.S. Census, 2000)



	Total Population	Total Hispanic	White alone	African American alone	Native American/ Alaska Native alone	Asian alone	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander alone	Some other race alone	Two or more races
New York State	18,976,457	2,865,016	1,129,439	194,338	25,677	8,254	2,888	1,279,000	225,420
New York City	8,008,278	2,161,530	775,057	163,426	20,635	6,374	2,159	1,026,109	167,770
Bronx	1,332,650	645,222	204,218	58,026	7,099	1,208	676	323,540	50,455
Kings	2,465,326	488,163	161,233	48,432	4,303	1,316	651	235,623	36,605
New York	1,537,195	418,005	131,836	32,299	4,585	1,340	258	215,258	32,429
Queens	2,229,379	556,486	249,617	21,699	4,319	2,235	510	233,936	44,170
Richmond	443,728	53,654	28,153	2,970	329	275	64	17,752	4,111
Rest of State	10,968,179	703,486	354,382	30,912	5,042	1,880	729	252,891	57,650
Albany	294,565	9,271	4,288	1,005	65	23	7	2,899	984
Allegany	49,927	393	192	27	3	0	0	133	38
Broome	200,536	4,069	2,035	201	22	53	0	1,332	426
Cattaraugus	83,955	771	506	30	10	0	0	196	29
Cayuga	81,963	1,741	807	85	22	0	13	647	167
Chautauqua	139,750	5,836	2,686	306	39	4	0	2,290	511
Chemung	91,070	1,581	695	154	8	4	0	552	168
Chenango	51,401	562	417	19	0	4	0	67	55
Clinton	79,894	1,754	709	206	9	2	0	674	154
Columbia	63,094	1,456	668	77	13	0	0	526	172
Cortland	48,599	584	403	22	0	0	0	148	11
Delaware	48,055	713	450	25	5	0	0	189	44
Dutchess	280,150	17,617	9,085	979	91	77	4	6,079	1,302
Erie	950,265	30,760	13,459	1,977	380	35	28	12,341	2,540
Essex	38,851	856	458	122	2	0	5	227	42
Franklin	51,134	2,054	735	205	23	0	0	1,061	30
Fulton	55,073	896	474	35	7	0	0	307	73
Genesee	60,370	724	267	65	0	0	0	266	126
Greene	48,195	2,070	971	119	2	11	0	854	113
Hamilton	5,379	37	17	0	0	0	2	18	0
Herkimer	64,427	502	300	33	13	8	0	82	66
Jefferson	111,738	4,479	1,525	191	102	7	16	2,041	597
Lewis	26,944	133	64	2	3	0	2	51	11
Livingston	64,328	1,389	749	105	0	9	0	412	114
Madison	69,441	845	460	85	17	5	0	213	65
Monroe	735,343	38,546	13,989	2,439	120	59	48	17,863	4,028
Montgomery	49,708	3,438	2,121	136	22	0	0	982	177
Nassau	1,334,544	133,041	71,474	4,522	642	318	74	45,200	10,811
Niagara	219,846	2,879	1,623	173	72	7	0	571	433
Oneida	235,469	7,414	3,892	440	56	24	12	2,272	718
Onondaga	458,336	10,726	4,602	1,145	220	82	4	3,479	1,194
Ontario	100,224	2,185	1,136	127	21	0	0	665	236
Orange	341,367	39,840	20,381	1,881	397	92	12	13,697	3,380
Orleans	44,171	1,747	737	155	19	0	0	787	49
Oswego	122,377	1,401	701	31	5	6	0	511	147
Otsego	61,676	1,106	638	69	6	2	2	289	100
Putnam	95,745	5,973	4,044	40	13	98	7	1,384	387
Rensselaer	152,538	2,802	983	166	7	18	7	1,287	334
Rockland	286,753	29,055	15,307	832	131	38	178	10,089	2,480
St. Lawrence	111,931	1,923	932	113	7	2	0	741	128
Saratoga	200,635	3,000	1,865	73	31	3	6	761	261
Schenectady	146,555	4,620	2,025	473	33	6	0	1,528	555
Schoharie	31,582	546	359	37	9	0	0	75	66
Schuyler	19,224	193	113	7	0	0	0	56	17
Seneca	33,342	640	389	49	0	0	3	149	50
Steuben	98,726	628	351	43	4	0	0	157	73
Suffolk	1,419,369	149,422	82,399	4,864	863	268	151	50,574	10,303
Sullivan	73,966	7,041	3,994	390	16	5	49	1,900	687
Tioga	51,784	482	307	26	3	0	0	44	102
Tompkins	96,501	2,935	1,478	223	8	48	14	858	306
Ulster	177,749	10,846	5,945	447	129	43	5	3,434	843
Warren	63,303	509	266	27	2	0	4	124	86
Washington	61,042	1,156	559	120	6	0	0	425	46
Wayne	93,765	2,218	1,120	71	18	14	0	822	173
Westchester	923,459	144,550	67,525	5,604	1,341	491	76	57,930	11,583
Wyoming	43,424	1,268	525	114	5	7	0	571	46
Yates	24,621	263	182	0	0	7	0	61	13

Population by Age Group: New York State, 2000

(Source: U.S. Census, 2000)



	Total	0-<2 years	2-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-17 years	18-21 years	22-64 years	65+ years
New York State	18,976,457	485,028	742,319	1,357,191	1,336,043	753,610	1,023,698	10,827,871	2,450,697
New York City	8,008,278	216,249	316,427	562,978	535,772	298,847	432,982	4,705,653	939,370
Bronx County	1,332,650	43,022	64,536	120,260	109,754	58,277	82,448	719,245	135,108
Kings County	2,465,326	72,430	107,673	189,266	184,235	105,059	140,217	1,383,164	283,282
New York County	1,537,195	32,072	43,108	73,766	68,828	37,824	75,396	1,019,553	186,648
Queens County	2,229,379	56,759	83,750	146,955	140,287	79,674	113,459	1,325,671	282,824
Richmond County	443,728	11,966	17,360	32,731	32,668	18,013	21,462	258,020	51,508
Rest of State	10,968,179	268,779	425,892	794,213	800,271	454,763	590,716	6,122,218	1,511,327
Albany County	294,565	6,784	9,763	19,340	18,979	11,212	21,128	164,459	42,900
Allegany County	49,927	1,048	1,749	3,218	3,873	2,264	5,657	25,115	7,003
Broome County	200,536	4,366	6,954	13,312	13,605	7,852	14,339	107,104	33,004
Cattaraugus County	83,955	2,041	3,129	5,808	6,740	4,235	5,098	44,587	12,317
Cayuga County	81,963	1,788	2,998	5,603	6,208	3,908	4,206	45,409	11,843
Chautauqua County	139,750	3,202	4,871	9,610	9,940	6,475	9,481	73,804	22,367
Chemung County	91,070	2,211	3,152	5,927	6,883	3,988	4,928	49,778	14,203
Chenango County	51,401	1,098	1,962	3,628	4,271	2,501	2,132	28,156	7,653
Clinton County	79,894	1,468	2,631	5,116	5,755	3,371	6,356	45,679	9,518
Columbia County	63,094	1,150	2,222	4,082	4,729	2,881	2,530	35,104	10,396
Cortland County	48,599	1,268	1,613	3,129	3,480	1,979	5,307	25,746	6,077
Delaware County	48,055	930	1,513	2,898	3,518	2,212	2,637	25,421	8,926
Dutchess County	280,150	6,364	10,749	20,570	20,677	11,459	17,202	159,468	33,661
Erie County	950,265	22,600	34,786	66,274	67,832	38,765	49,066	519,230	151,712
Essex County	38,851	666	1,277	2,367	2,867	1,665	1,457	22,306	6,246
Franklin County	51,134	925	1,589	3,332	3,548	2,185	2,982	30,014	6,559
Fulton County	55,073	1,198	1,877	3,839	3,973	2,737	2,383	30,101	8,965
Genesee County	60,370	1,313	2,319	4,344	4,785	2,869	2,842	33,267	8,631
Greene County	48,195	911	1,606	3,071	3,532	1,860	3,194	26,484	7,537
Hamilton County	5,379	93	136	278	316	243	191	3,041	1,081
Herkimer County	64,427	1,374	2,192	4,488	4,636	2,980	3,240	34,621	10,896
Jefferson County	111,738	3,239	4,937	8,471	8,129	4,775	7,553	61,933	12,701
Lewis County	26,944	637	1,006	1,974	2,366	1,479	1,335	14,437	3,710
Livingston County	64,328	1,289	2,243	3,810	4,806	2,864	6,603	35,372	7,341
Madison County	69,441	1,630	2,488	4,762	5,220	3,290	6,160	37,209	8,682
Monroe County	735,343	17,862	28,677	54,788	55,954	30,612	42,378	409,373	95,699
Montgomery County	49,708	1,087	1,840	3,269	3,740	2,237	2,122	25,916	9,497
Nassau County	1,334,544	32,969	52,899	96,853	93,207	52,255	56,539	749,611	200,211
Niagara County	219,846	5,152	7,964	15,302	16,355	9,425	11,791	119,869	33,988
Oneida County	235,469	5,378	8,024	15,177	17,515	10,230	12,590	127,692	38,863
Onondaga County	458,336	12,057	17,757	33,864	34,846	19,520	26,432	250,458	63,402
Ontario County	100,224	2,209	3,870	7,613	7,479	4,280	5,184	56,336	13,253
Orange County	341,367	9,514	16,424	28,787	28,622	15,516	18,917	188,308	35,279
Orleans County	44,171	1,186	1,596	3,226	3,414	2,160	2,080	25,026	5,483
Oswego County	122,377	3,003	4,544	9,361	10,027	5,827	8,642	67,104	13,869
Otsego County	61,676	1,064	1,860	3,944	4,272	2,803	6,470	31,945	9,318
Putnam County	95,745	2,439	4,168	7,475	7,089	4,016	3,387	57,989	9,182
Rensselaer County	152,538	3,435	5,869	10,502	10,935	6,217	9,745	85,143	20,692
Rockland County	286,753	8,234	13,517	23,339	22,730	12,417	13,190	159,774	33,552
St. Lawrence County	111,931	2,389	3,585	7,455	7,799	4,988	10,888	60,259	14,568
Saratoga County	200,635	4,984	8,079	14,364	14,305	8,452	9,271	118,265	22,915
Schenectady County	146,555	3,715	5,256	10,613	10,353	5,635	7,075	79,561	24,347
Schoharie County	31,582	665	1,091	2,207	2,131	1,474	2,432	16,886	4,696
Schuyler County	19,224	453	671	1,427	1,367	939	1,071	10,479	2,817
Seneca County	33,342	750	1,068	2,418	2,560	1,499	1,415	18,599	5,033
Steuben County	98,726	2,433	3,591	7,159	7,751	4,620	4,513	53,636	15,023
Suffolk County	1,419,369	38,681	61,311	110,499	103,220	55,753	63,282	819,102	167,521
Sullivan County	73,966	1,642	2,617	5,078	5,725	3,318	3,424	41,549	10,613
Tioga County	51,784	1,181	2,064	3,943	4,173	2,590	2,071	28,962	6,800
Tompkins County	96,501	1,552	2,649	5,168	5,473	3,553	18,493	50,366	9,247
Ulster County	177,749	3,638	6,018	12,396	12,435	7,089	9,578	102,918	23,677
Warren County	63,303	1,330	2,144	4,237	4,793	2,714	2,917	35,587	9,581
Washington County	61,042	1,229	2,194	4,275	4,640	2,662	3,248	34,244	8,550
Wayne County	93,765	2,393	3,635	7,527	7,650	4,465	3,868	52,880	11,347
Westchester County	923,459	25,173	38,624	67,908	63,996	34,191	36,130	528,137	129,300
Wyoming County	43,424	840	1,442	2,929	3,195	2,035	1,926	25,813	5,244
Yates County	24,621	549	1,082	1,859	1,852	1,222	1,640	12,586	3,831

LIFE AREA:

Economic Security



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Indicators

→ Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

Economic Security

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

number and percent children/youth ages birth-17 years



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

Findings:

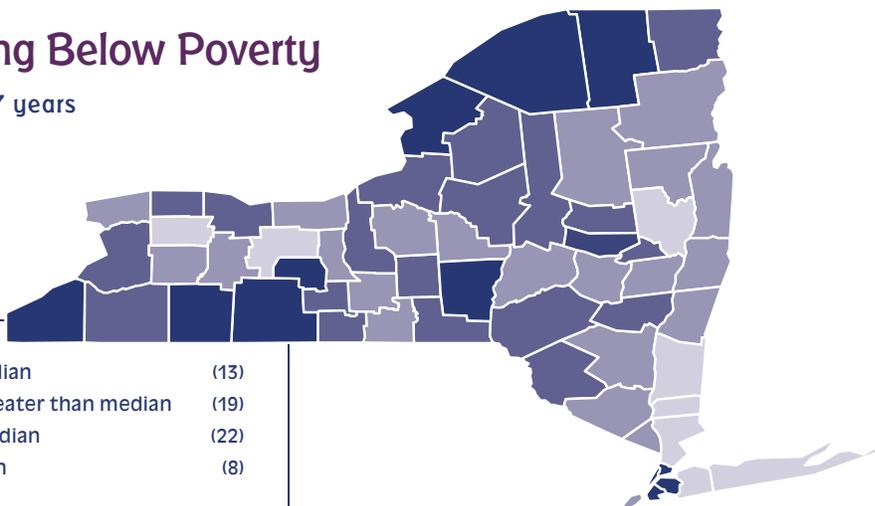
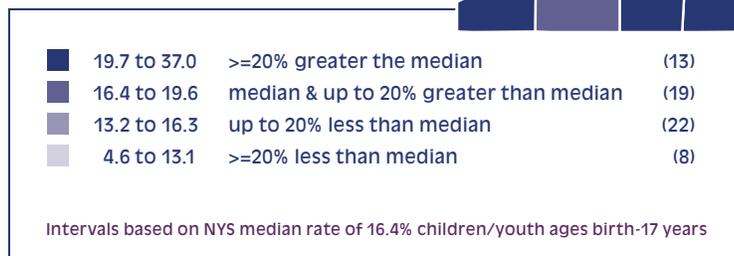
According to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Estimates Program (SAIPE), the percent of children in poverty declined by 20 percent in New York State from 1995 to 2003, from 25.4 percent in 1995 to 20.2 percent in 2003. As a result of the decline, there was an estimated 261,825 fewer children living in poverty in 2003 than in 1995. During the same period, child poverty declined by 27 percent in New York City, from 40.0 percent in 1995 to 29.3 percent in 2003. In Rest of State, child poverty declined by 15 percent, from 15.8 percent in 1995 to 13.5 percent in 2003.

In 2003, the highest rates of child poverty in New York State were in three of New York City's Counties: Bronx (37.0%), Kings (33.1%), and New York (30.6%). The lowest poverty rates were found in suburban counties such as Putnam (4.6%), Nassau (7.2%), Saratoga (8.0%), Dutchess (9.4%), and Suffolk (8.9%). Child poverty rates for counties with a mix of highly urban and suburban populations fell in between the rates for the urban and suburban counties noted above, e.g., Erie County (18.2%), Monroe County (17.6%), and Onondaga County (15.9%). In rural counties, poverty rates for children varied greatly, ranging above and below the rates for counties with a mix of urban and suburban populations, but always above the rate for suburban counties and substantially below the rate for New York City.

Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

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

Refer to page 131 for county names



Children and Youth Living Below Poverty

number and percent children/youth ages birth-17 years



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DATE COMPILED:

August 1999, November 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate



LIFE AREA:

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
- Infant, Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality
- Low Birthweight Births and Premature Births

Physical and Emotional Health

Adolescent Births and Pregnancies by Maternal Age

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



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

Findings:

▼
In 2003, there were 39,495 pregnancies to young women ages 15 through 19 years in New York State. The pregnancy rate for this age group was 63.3 per 1,000, a 30 percent decline from the 1995 rate of 90.1 per 1,000.

▼
The decline in the adolescent pregnancy rate in New York State occurred among young women in both New York City and Rest of State. The rate of pregnancies for women outside of New York City declined from 61.5 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 in 1995 to 43.2 per 1,000 in 2003. Adolescent pregnancy rates in New York City also declined between 1995 and 2003 (134.9 and 95.4, respectively).

▼
In 2003, pregnancy rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 1.5 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Pregnancy among young women aged 15 through 17 declined from 60.0 per 1,000 in 1995 to 38.2 in 2003.

▼
The decline in the adolescent birth rate in New York State occurred among young women in both New York City and Rest of State. The rate of births for women outside of New York City declined from 32.9 per 1,000 women ages 15 through 19 years in 1995 to 23.3 per 1,000 in 2003. Adolescent birth rates in New York City also declined between 1995 and 2003 (60.3 and 36.0, respectively).

▼
In 2003, birth rates for New York State's youngest teens remained fairly low at 0.4 per 1,000 girls aged 10 through 14 years. Births among young women aged 15 through 17 years declined from 27.6 per 1,000 in 1995 to 14.9 in 2003.

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 Age – 10-17 years

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



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

Adolescent Births by Age – 15-19 years

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



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

October 2004, October 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(for ages 10-14 years)

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

(for ages 15-17 years)

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

(for ages 15-19 years)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Pregnancies by Age – 10-17 years

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



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

Adolescent Pregnancies by Age – 15-19 years

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



	Ages 15-19 Years			
	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	51,283	90.1	39,495	63.3
New York City	29,915	134.9	22,949	95.4
Bronx	7,985	193.7	6,402	133.4
Kings	10,163	131.0	7,693	95.8
New York	4,559	129.6	3,262	87.1
Queens	6,389	115.5	4,778	78.8
Richmond	819	65.6	814	57.1
Rest of State	21,368	61.5	16,546	43.2
Albany	652	66.9	499	43.8
Allegany	116	45.5	85	32.6
Broome	431	62.0	322	41.2
Cattaraugus	192	62.2	139	41.2
Cayuga	165	62.1	110	37.3
Chautauqua	310	63.0	244	44.9
Chemung	245	79.7	159	50.5
Chenango	97	58.1	84	46.8
Clinton	166	52.0	108	34.0
Columbia	105	59.0	122	62.8
Cortland	127	52.9	65	27.6
Delaware	80	49.1	61	35.5
Dutchess	461	54.0	349	32.4
Erie	2,481	84.3	1,843	58.7
Essex	70	66.4	38	29.5
Franklin	97	60.5	61	36.8
Fulton	135	76.7	122	66.1
Genesee	122	60.6	58	27.9
Greene	68	52.3	57	36.8
Hamilton	6	39.7	4	28.0
Herkimer	134	57.0	128	59.7
Jefferson	239	68.6	184	50.2
Lewis	53	55.9	24	22.4
Livingston	91	30.8	68	20.3
Madison	146	42.8	86	24.9
Monroe	1,684	75.3	1,487	56.1
Montgomery	126	84.9	98	62.4
Nassau	1,802	48.6	1,273	30.7
Niagara	546	78.8	437	57.9
Oneida	576	73.4	451	56.1
Onondaga	1,131	71.6	944	54.1
Ontario	157	50.9	118	32.7
Orange	742	73.1	588	46.4
Orleans	110	78.4	63	39.2
Oswego	297	61.6	201	39.2
Otsego	96	33.3	83	25.3
Putnam	63	23.3	42	13.7
Rensselaer	368	72.1	301	57.3
Rockland	395	44.1	290	29.0
St. Lawrence	172	36.3	189	38.4
Saratoga	281	43.9	208	30.4
Schenectady	377	89.5	343	72.4
Schoharie	67	41.8	41	28.9
Schuyler	43	73.3	28	44.4
Seneca	44	41.2	50	44.8
Steuben	210	66.5	159	47.8
Suffolk	2,413	54.0	1,882	40.7
Sullivan	219	107.1	176	69.0
Tioga	93	56.3	72	39.3
Tompkins	159	29.1	120	19.5
Ulster	342	69.6	277	45.0
Warren	128	60.9	109	50.0
Washington	134	69.5	101	50.3
Wayne	188	67.9	135	40.7
Westchester	1,506	61.1	1,196	42.5
Wyoming	73	55.3	44	31.0
Yates	37	44.1	20	18.1

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health Assistance

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

August 1999, October 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(for ages 10-14 years)

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

(for ages 15-17 years)

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

(for ages 15-19 years)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Physical and Emotional Health

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 (less than 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 birth order (National Center for Health Statistics, 2004: Table 25).

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

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

Findings:



The infant mortality rate in New York State has declined steadily since 1970. An average of 1,486 infants died each year between 2001-2003 at a rate of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. This was a 20 percent decline over the 1994-1996 rate of 7.4. New York State has not yet met the year 2010 national health objectives for infant mortality.



In the past, New York City has consistently had an infant mortality rate that was higher than Rest of State. However, for the time period 2001-2003, New York City and Rest of State had the same rate of infant mortality (5.9 per 1,000 live births).



Neonatal mortality, like infant mortality, has declined significantly over the past decade. The neonatal mortality rate in New York State was 4.1 per 1,000 live births in 2001-2003. This rate was 20 percent lower than the 5.1 per 1,000 rate recorded in 1994-1996. Rates in both New York City and Rest of State declined with New York City reporting a slightly lower rate (4.0) than Rest of State (4.2).



The postneonatal mortality rate in New York State has also declined significantly. Between 1994-1996 and 2001-2003, it declined 22 percent to 1.8 per 1,000 live births. Declines have been seen in both New York City and Rest of State.

References:

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

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

Infant Mortality (Three-Year Average)

number and rate per 1,000 live births



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – death certificates

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – birth certificates

DATE COMPILED:

Infant Mortality:
August 1999, October 2005
Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality:
September 2005, September 2005

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.

New York Statistics:

(Infant Mortality)

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

(Neonatal Mortality)

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

(Postneonatal Mortality)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Infant Mortality – Neonatal and Postneonatal (Three-Year Average)

number and rate per 1,000 live births



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

Physical and Emotional Health

Low Birthweight and Premature Births by Maternal Age

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



Definition:

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

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

Significance:

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

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

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

Findings:

The percentage of low birthweight births in New York State has remained very consistent over the past ten years. In 2003, 19,972 babies born in New York State weighed less than 2,500 grams (7.9% of all births with a known weight). Of babies born to women in the 10 to 19 age group, 9.5 percent were born

weighing less than 2,500 grams. These percentages fall short of the state and national objectives.

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

Preterm births accounted for 11.4 percent of all births in New York State in 2003. This is an increase over the 10.9 percent in 1995. The 2003 New York City rate, at 12.0 percent, was higher than the 10.9 percent in Rest of State.

Among women ages 10 to 19 years, 13.5 percent gave birth prematurely in 2003. This is lower than the 14.3 percent delivering prematurely in 1995. In New York City, in 2003, 14.0 percent of women in this age group had premature births as compared to 12.9 percent in Rest of State.

References:

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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:

October 2005, October 2005

NOTES:

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

NYS Statistics: (for Current Period Percent or Rate)

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

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

number and percent of live births



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

Premature Births (Less Than 37 Weeks) by Maternal Age

number and percent of live births



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



Educational Attainment

In today's economy, educational attainment is directly linked to employment opportunities and wages earned, as the average earnings for New Yorkers (and U.S. residents in general) consistently increase with each level of attainment (Jack, 2004).

Research demonstrates that children in foster care are at increased risk of repeating grades, failing classes, attending school irregularly and dropping out of high school compared to their classmates (Dicker & Gerber, 2005).

Dicker, Sheryl and Judith M. Gerber. 2005. Children adrift: Addressing the educational needs of New York's foster children. *Albany Law Review* 69:1-74. Available online <http://www.courts.state.ny.us/ip/justiceforchildren/PDF/Children%20%20Adrift.pdf>.

Jack, Kevin. 2004. "Educational preparation pays." *Employment in New York State*. Albany, NY: New York State Department of Labor. Available online <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/PDFs/enys0904.pdf>.

LIFE AREA:

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 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

Education

Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:

▼ In 2002/03, the statewide reported dropout rate was 4.5 percent. However, in that year the reported dropout rate of 8.1 percent for New York City was more than three times the reported dropout rate of 2.5 percent for Rest of State.

▼ The percentage of students reported as having dropped out in the state remained fairly stable at about 4 percent through the 1990s and into 2000/01. The statewide public school dropout rate of 4.5 percent for 2002/03 was a 19.6 percent decrease from 2001/02 when the statewide public school dropout rate was 5.6 percent. The substantial increase in the dropout rate between the 2000/01 and 2001/02 years was due to the State's implementation of a new information system for accounting for and enumerating dropouts.

▼ In 2002/03, 64 percent of students who dropped out of school attended New York City public schools.

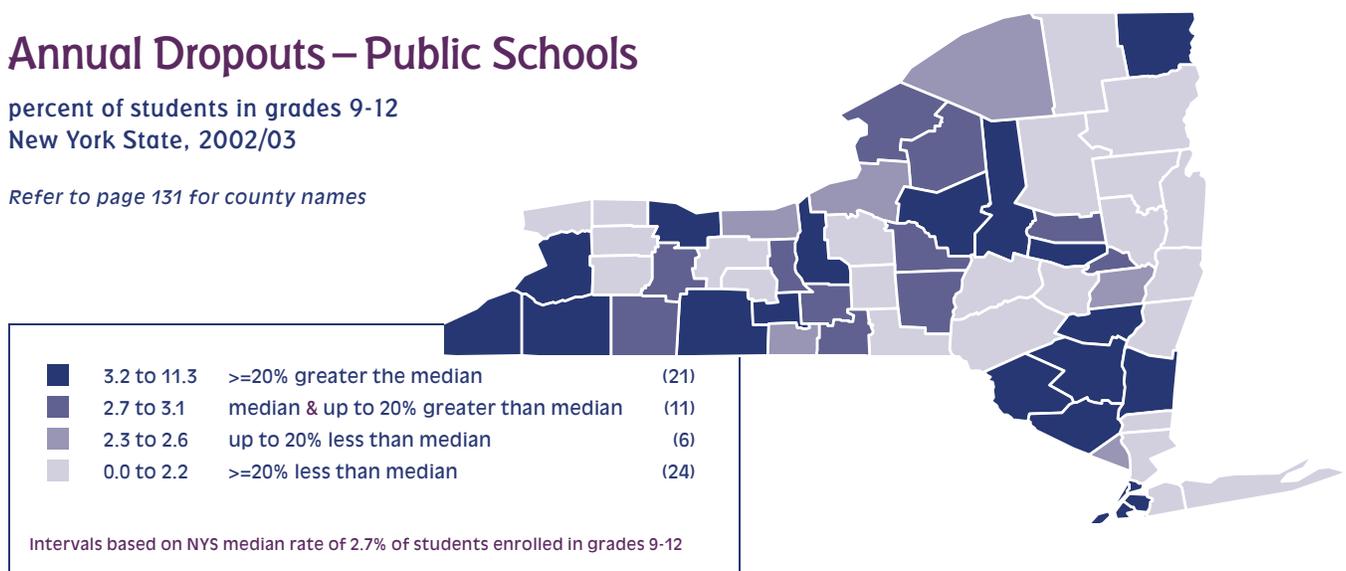
▼ The counties outside New York City with the highest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Montgomery (5.1%), Cayuga (4.6%), Herkimer (4.5%) and Chautauqua (4.0%).

▼ The counties with the lowest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Hamilton (0.0%), Putnam (0.6%), Nassau (1.3%), Rensselaer (1.3%) and Westchester (1.4%).

Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

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

Refer to page 131 for county names



Annual Dropouts – Public Schools

number and percent of students enrolled in grades 9-12



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Education Department

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Education Department

DATE COMPILED:

October 1997, May 2006

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

LIFE AREA:

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

Citizenship

Adolescent Arrests for Property and Violent Crimes

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



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

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

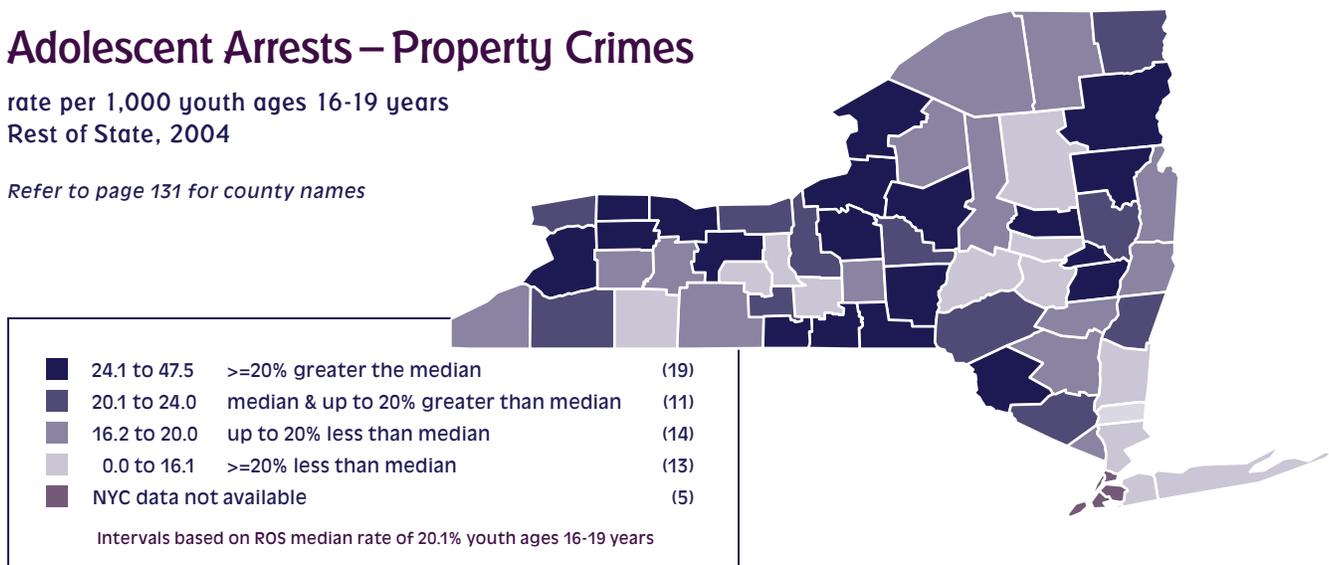
Findings:

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

Adolescent Arrests – Property Crimes

rate per 1,000 youth ages 16-19 years
Rest of State, 2004

Refer to page 131 for county names



Adolescent Arrests – Property Index Crimes – 10-15 years

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



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

Adolescent Arrests – Property Index Crimes – 16-19 years

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



	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	24,199	25.7	N/A	N/A
New York City	6,712	18.7	N/A	N/A
Bronx	1,285	19.0	N/A	N/A
Kings	1,916	15.6	N/A	N/A
New York	1,827	31.4	N/A	N/A
Queens	1,339	14.9	N/A	N/A
Richmond	345	16.8	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	17,487	29.9	13,095	20.4
Albany	714	43.2	544	28.7
Allegany	117	22.7	42	8.9
Broome	382	34.2	403	30.6
Cattaraugus	191	36.1	128	22.6
Cayuga	209	48.4	106	22.4
Chautauqua	231	27.9	176	20.0
Chemung	216	42.6	240	47.5
Chenango	142	55.5	111	39.7
Clinton	143	26.7	107	20.5
Columbia	73	23.5	75	20.9
Cortland	112	28.6	78	19.3
Delaware	115	35.5	64	22.0
Dutchess	389	27.7	212	11.8
Erie	1,592	32.8	1,492	28.1
Essex	41	23.3	58	26.8
Franklin	101	37.2	55	18.5
Fulton	201	62.1	96	32.2
Genesee	158	48.1	85	24.5
Greene	102	44.5	54	18.3
Hamilton	9	35.3	0	0.0
Herkimer	98	25.6	67	19.1
Jefferson	237	36.2	187	30.7
Lewis	47	31.1	29	17.1
Livingston	104	22.0	98	18.4
Madison	105	16.9	139	24.0
Monroe	1,442	38.3	1,094	24.1
Montgomery	75	29.6	41	15.7
Nassau	1,479	23.9	823	12.1
Niagara	366	32.4	250	20.1
Oneida	433	32.3	499	36.4
Onondaga	1,188	44.8	863	30.1
Ontario	228	43.3	206	34.0
Orange	839	47.6	501	22.6
Orleans	62	26.0	86	33.2
Oswego	234	28.4	205	24.4
Otsego	117	23.4	82	15.9
Putnam	50	11.4	55	10.6
Rensselaer	203	21.3	157	16.3
Rockland	346	23.6	294	17.8
St. Lawrence	229	24.4	153	17.7
Saratoga	281	26.7	228	20.1
Schenectady	176	24.6	256	31.4
Schoharie	59	19.8	18	7.0
Schuyler	43	44.2	25	21.1
Seneca	52	30.6	28	15.0
Steuben	218	42.4	108	19.7
Suffolk	1,463	20.0	947	12.5
Sullivan	165	46.5	143	34.7
Tioga	48	17.9	82	27.1
Tompkins	185	17.0	87	8.1
Ulster	388	47.4	189	18.4
Warren	180	53.3	107	29.6
Washington	108	34.2	63	17.9
Wayne	162	35.0	129	23.6
Westchester	777	19.5	668	14.4
Wyoming	49	23.0	40	17.0
Yates	13	9.9	22	13.3

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Reports

POPULATION SOURCE:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

December 2001, November 2005

NOTES:

- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are per 1,000 general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Rest of State Statistics:

(for ages 10-12 years)

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

(for ages 13-15 years)

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

(for ages 16-19 years)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Adolescent Arrests – Violent Index Crimes – 10-15 years

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



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

Adolescent Arrests – Violent Index Crimes – 16-19 years

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



	1995		2003	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	15,591	16.5	N/A	N/A
New York City	11,390	31.7	N/A	N/A
Bronx	2,651	39.2	N/A	N/A
Kings	3,866	31.5	N/A	N/A
New York	2,199	37.8	N/A	N/A
Queens	2,304	25.7	N/A	N/A
Richmond	370	18.1	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	4,201	7.2	3,677	5.7
Albany	206	12.5	109	5.7
Allegany	34	6.6	10	2.1
Broome	64	5.7	65	4.9
Cattaraugus	33	6.2	23	4.1
Cayuga	30	6.9	26	5.5
Chautauqua	45	5.4	40	4.5
Chemung	33	6.5	24	4.7
Chenango	23	9.0	9	3.2
Clinton	23	4.3	10	1.9
Columbia	34	11.0	16	4.5
Cortland	20	5.1	10	2.5
Delaware	19	5.9	12	4.1
Dutchess	120	8.5	63	3.5
Erie	599	12.4	546	10.3
Essex	10	5.7	8	3.7
Franklin	15	5.5	15	5.0
Fulton	10	3.1	19	6.4
Genesee	10	3.0	15	4.3
Greene	14	6.1	21	7.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	9	2.3	25	7.1
Jefferson	19	2.9	21	3.5
Lewis	3	2.0	4	2.4
Livingston	7	1.5	19	3.6
Madison	18	2.9	13	2.2
Monroe	322	8.5	237	5.2
Montgomery	5	2.0	2	0.8
Nassau	359	5.8	452	6.7
Niagara	119	10.5	76	6.1
Oneida	82	6.1	51	3.7
Onondaga	284	10.7	225	7.8
Ontario	25	4.7	12	2.0
Orange	157	8.9	173	7.8
Orleans	17	7.1	4	1.5
Oswego	22	2.7	22	2.6
Otsego	20	4.0	19	3.7
Putnam	9	2.1	9	1.7
Rensselaer	58	6.1	62	6.4
Rockland	74	5.0	77	4.7
St. Lawrence	34	3.6	18	2.1
Saratoga	50	4.8	27	2.4
Schenectady	41	5.7	58	7.1
Schoharie	2	0.7	5	2.0
Schuyler	3	3.1	0	0.0
Seneca	7	4.1	11	5.9
Steuben	38	7.4	18	3.3
Suffolk	447	6.1	318	4.2
Sullivan	54	15.2	49	11.9
Tioga	9	3.4	6	2.0
Tompkins	54	5.0	21	1.9
Ulster	69	8.4	85	8.3
Warren	49	14.5	19	5.3
Washington	9	2.8	11	3.1
Wayne	19	4.1	28	5.1
Westchester	364	9.1	451	9.7
Wyoming	0	0.0	3	1.3
Yates	1	0.8	5	3.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Reports

POPULATION SOURCE:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

December 2001, November 2005

NOTES:

- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.

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

Rest of State Statistics:

(for ages 10-12 years)

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

(for ages 13-15 years)

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

(for ages 16-19 years)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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.

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.

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.

Findings:

▼ The New York State youth drug arrest rate increased steadily throughout the 1990s, with New York City reaching a youth drug arrest rate of 323 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1998, and Rest of State reaching an arrest rate of 121 arrests per 10,000 youth in 1999. Since the late 1990s, the New York City drug arrest rate has declined to 237 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2001. The Rest of State youth drug arrest rate has remained fairly constant at around 118 arrests per 10,000 youth since 2000.

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

▼ Drug arrests among youth is increasingly becoming a rural problem. All five of the upstate NY counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2004, Hamilton, Ulster, Sullivan, Schoharie and Washington, are rural to suburban counties located away from large, densely-populated cities. Only Ulster County encompasses a small urban area, Kingston (pop. 23,347).

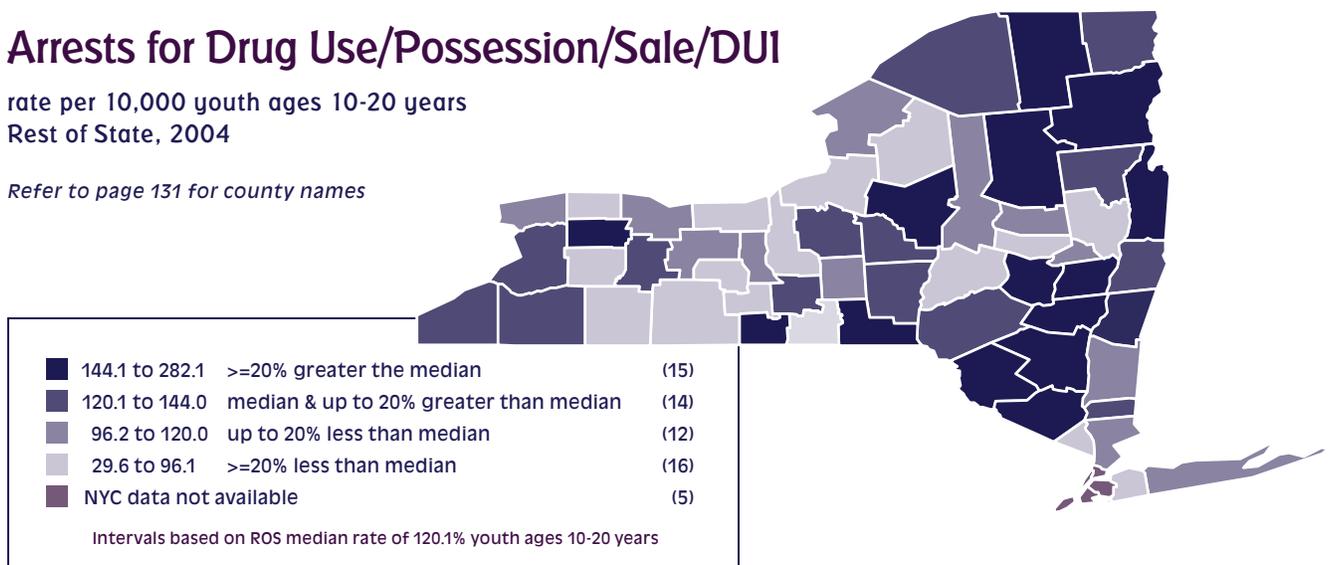
References:

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

Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

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

Refer to page 131 for county names



Adolescent Arrests – Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI

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



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

POPULATION SOURCE:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DATE COMPILED:

September 1998, April 2006

NOTES:

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

Rest of State Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Citizenship

Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average)

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



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

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

Findings:

In New York State, an average of 2,119 youth between the ages of 10 and 19 years were hospitalized due to an assault during the years 1994-1996 for an average annual rate of 89.6 hospitalizations per 100,000. During 2001-2003, both the number and rate of such hospitalizations declined to 1,630 and 62.0, respectively.

During 2001-2003, most (about 73%) of New York State's hospitalizations due to assaults occurred among youth living in New York City. In 2001-2003, an average 114.1 per 100,000 New York City youth ages 10 through 19 years were hospitalized as a result of an assault compared to 28.2 per 100,000 youth in Rest of State.

References:

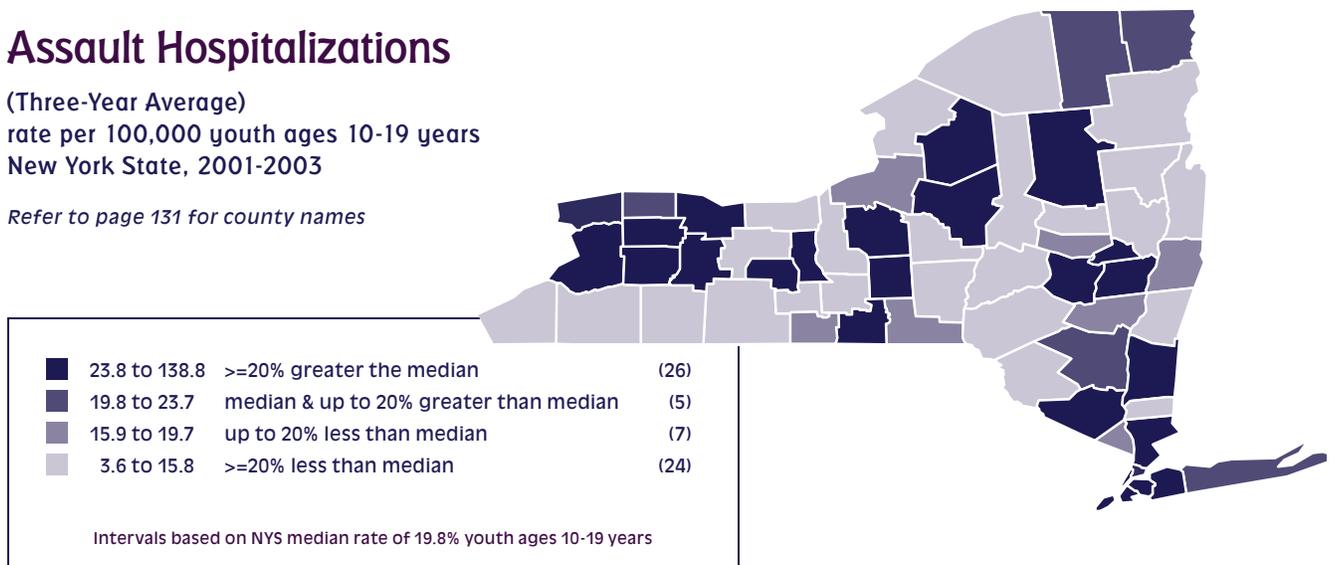
New York State Public Health Council. 1996. *Communities Working Together for a Healthier New York*. Albany, NY: NYS Public Health Council.

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

Assault Hospitalizations

(Three-Year Average)
rate per 100,000 youth ages 10-19 years
New York State, 2001-2003

Refer to page 131 for county names



Hospitalizations Resulting from Assault (Three-Year Average)

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



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Department of Health; Bureau of Biometrics – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

September 2001, October 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:

Youth DWI arrests in Rest of State have been declining since 2001, when 51 of 10,000 youth were arrested for DWI, compared to 36 arrests per 10,000 youth in 2004. Youth DWI arrests declined dramatically both nationwide and in New York State through the first half of the 1990s. The second half of the 1990s saw the youth DWI arrest rate in New York State holding fairly constant or increasing slightly.

A great majority of New York State youth DWI arrests occur outside New York City. However, a greater percentage of youths 16 and 17 years of age living outside of New York City have drivers licenses (e.g., in 1998, for ROS vs. NYC youths ages 16 years: 31.4% vs. 3.7%; for ROS vs. NYC youths ages 17 years: 62.7% vs. 13.6%).

Of the five Rest of State counties with the highest rate of youth drug arrests in 2004, Fulton, Seneca, Genesee, Herkimer, and Lewis are largely rural counties with no public transportation infrastructure. Youths in rural counties must often drive further distances to reach their destinations compared to youth in more densely populated areas, possibly increasing their exposure to DWI arrests.

Five percent of Rest of State youth ages 17 through 18 years and 10 percent of Rest of State youth ages 19 through 20 years reported that they have driven while intoxicated in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth ages 17 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 50,000 youth would have driven while intoxicated in one month in 1996.

One quarter of Rest of State youth ages 16 through 20 years reported they were a passenger in a motor vehicle operated by an alcohol-impaired driver in the past month (OASAS Youth Alcohol Survey, 1996). If these results were representative of all youth 16 through 20 years of age outside of New York City, approximately 195,000 youth would have been a passenger of an alcohol-impaired driver in one month in 1996.

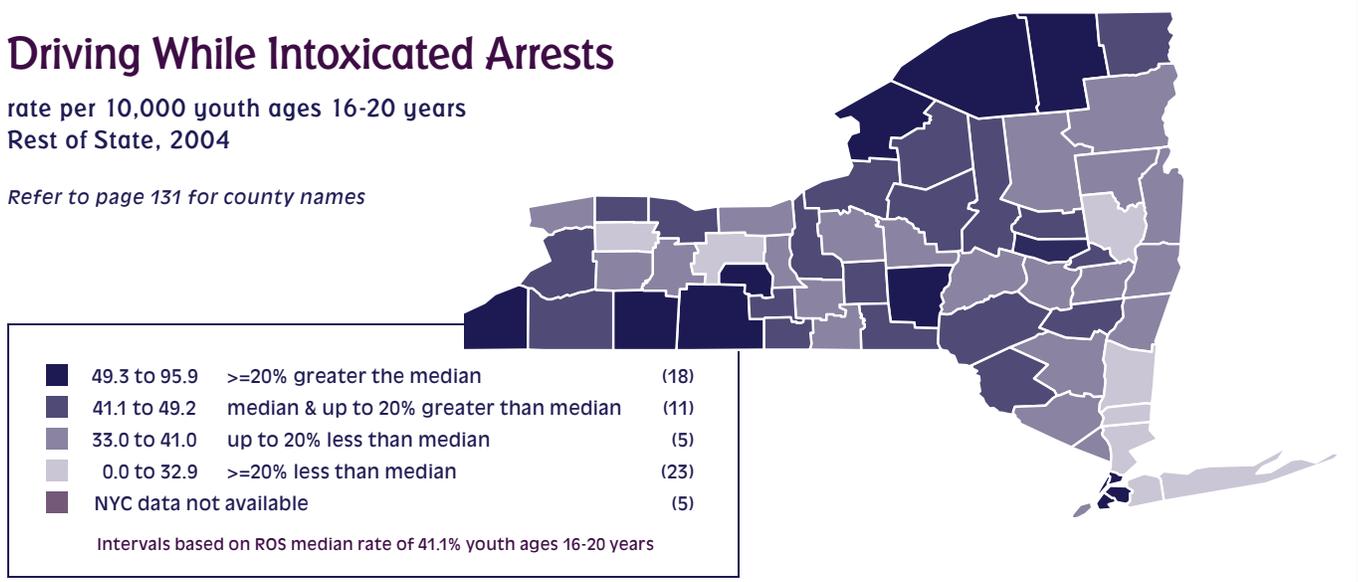
References:

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

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

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

Refer to page 131 for county names



Driving While Intoxicated Arrests

number and rate per 10,000 youth ages 16-20 years



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

POPULATION SOURCE:

U.S. Bureau of the Census

DATE COMPILED:

September 1998, April 2006

NOTES:

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

Rest of State Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Citizenship

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

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



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

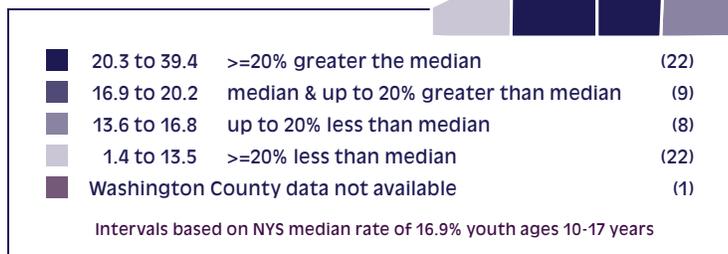
Findings:

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

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

rate per 1,000 youth ages 10-17 years
New York State, 2003

Refer to page 131 for county names



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)



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives; Probation Workload Systems

POPULATION SOURCE:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

September 1999, November 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Community Partnerships

Human services agencies, schools, faith-based groups, health-care facilities, businesses, and other agencies and organizations all have a stake in helping to prevent child abuse and neglect. Working in isolation, these groups often struggle to find the resources to make an impact on the lives of children and families. Working together, they can combine resources to prevent physical and emotional harm to children, build strong families, and help communities thrive (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2004:1).

An integral component of New York City's reform effort has been the neighborhood and family-centered principles of *Family to Family* that aim to help communities work in partnership with a wide range of community organizations that are in neighborhoods with high child protective services referral rates. This effort aims to create an environment that supports families involved in the child welfare system and to help build stronger neighborhoods and stronger families. (For more information about *Family to Family*, visit the Annie E. Casey Foundations website at <http://www.aecf.org/initiatives/familytofamily/>.)

Child Welfare Information Gateway. 2004. *Collaborating with your community: Developing and sustaining child abuse prevention programs in tough times*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Available online <http://childwelfare.gov/preventing/developing/community.cfm>.

LIFE AREA:

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

Community

Firearm Related Index Crimes

number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

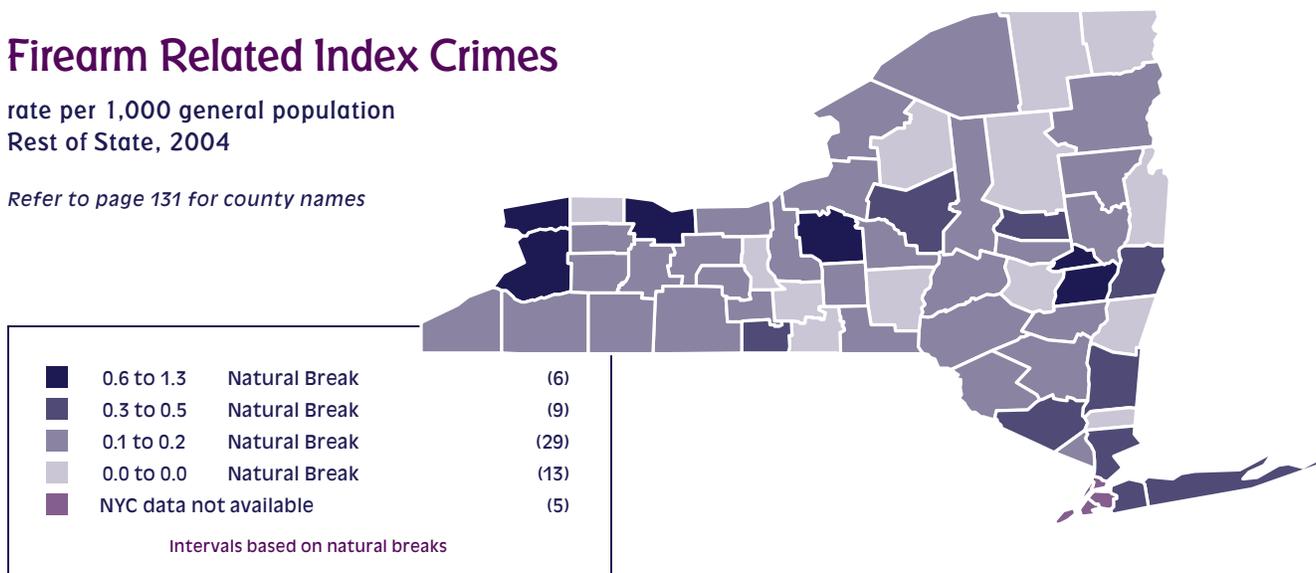
Findings:

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

Firearm Related Index Crimes

rate per 1,000 general population
Rest of State, 2004

Refer to page 131 for county names



Firearm Related Index Crimes

number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

POPULATION SOURCE:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. – population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

December 2001, November 2005

NOTES:

- NYC data for 2002, 2003, and 2004 are currently unavailable.
- Rates are per 1,000 general population.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Rest of State Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Community

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:



There were 496,730 violent and property index crimes reported to the police in New York State during 2004. Seventeen percent of these crimes involved violent index offenses.



In 2004, 66 percent of the reported statewide violent index crimes and 41 percent of property index crimes occurred in New York City, despite the fact that about 42 percent of the State's population resides in New York City.



Compared to 1995, New York City's 2004 rates for reported index crime per 1,000 persons decreased 56 percent for violent index offenses (from 15.6 to 6.8) and 53 percent for property index offenses (from 44.8 to 21.0). In contrast, Rest of State saw violent index offense rates per 1,000 persons decrease 29 percent (from 3.5 to 2.5) and property index offense rates drop 32 percent (from 32.0 to 21.7).



In New York City, one in four of the index crimes reported to police in 2004 involved a violent index offense. Outside New York City, only one in ten reported crimes involved a violent index offense.

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report

POPULATION SOURCE:

Woods and Poole Economics Inc. - population estimates

DATE COMPILED:

September 1999, November 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(property crimes)

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

(violent crimes)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Property and Violent Index Crimes Known to the Police

number and rate per 1,000 persons in general population



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

Community

Resident Civilian Unemployment

number and percent of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Findings:

▼
In 2005, approximately 471,900 or 5.0 percent of all New York State resident civilian labor force were unemployed.

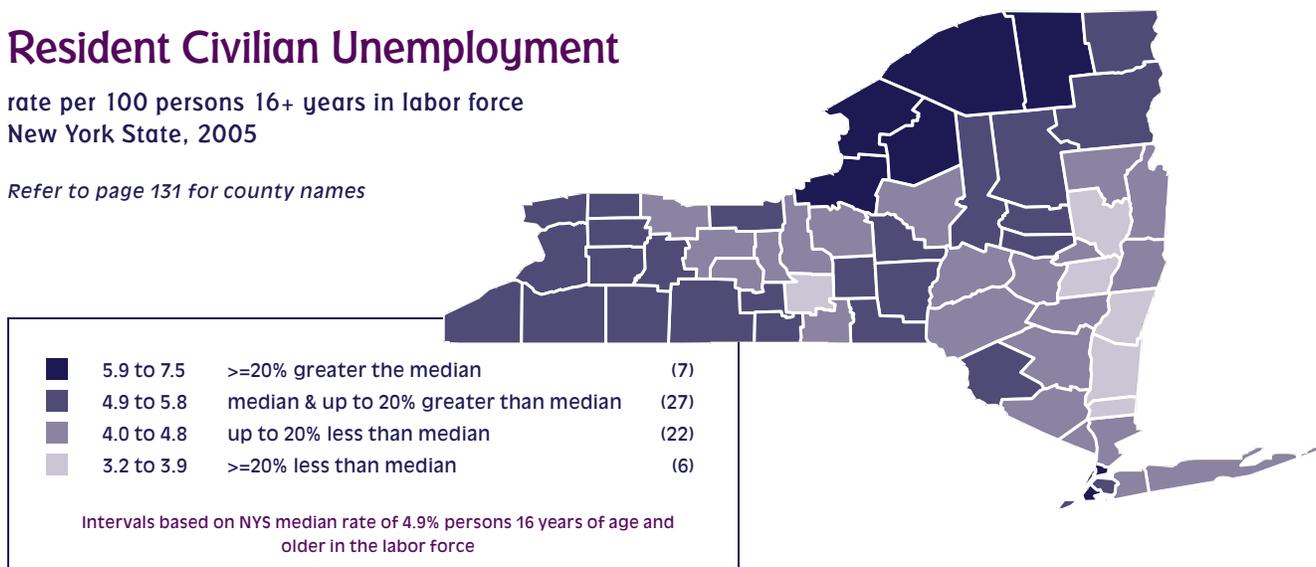
▼
Compared to 2000, the resident civilian unemployment rate increased for New York State as the rate remained stable in New York City and increased in Rest of State.

▼
In 2005, the county unemployment rates for resident civilians, in New York State, in the labor force ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in Tompkins County to a high of 7.5 percent in Bronx County.

Resident Civilian Unemployment

rate per 100 persons 16+ years in labor force
New York State, 2005

Refer to page 131 for county names



Resident Civilian Unemployment

number and percent of persons 16 years of age and older in the labor force



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Department of Labor

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Department of Labor; Division of Research and Statistics; Bureau of Labor Market Information

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Department of Labor; Division of Research and Statistics; Bureau of Labor Market Information

DATE COMPILED:

June 2006, March 2006

NOTES:

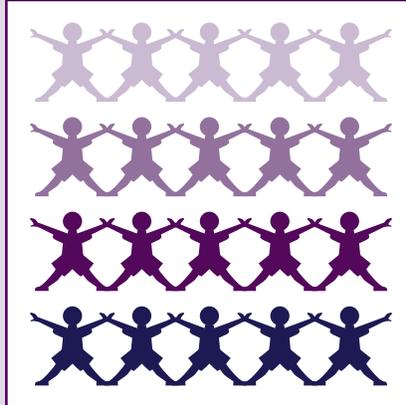
- Estimates for New York State and New York City are based on regression models from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor. Other sub-state estimates are prepared by the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) Unit of the New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics and are based on a set by BLS.
- Regional totals may not equal sum of counties due to rounding.
- Rates are per 100 persons 16 years of age and older within the labor force.

New York Statistics:

Median:	4.9
Minimum:	3.2
Maximum:	7.5
Standard Deviation:	0.8

For Current Period Percent or Rate





Safety, Permanency and Well-being

The Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA) of 1997 (P.L. 105-89) promotes three national goals for child protection:

- ↳ **SAFETY:** All children have the right to live in an environment free from abuse and neglect. The safety of children is the paramount concern that must guide child protection efforts.
- ↳ **PERMANENCY:** Children need a family and a permanent place to call home. A sense of continuity and connectedness is central to a child's healthy development.
- ↳ **CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING:** Children deserve nurturing families and environments in which their physical, emotional, educational, and social needs are met. Child protection practices must take into account each child's needs and should promote the healthy development of family relationships.

LIFE AREA:

Family



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

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

Indicators

- Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Indicated Reports
- Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Children and Youth in Indicated Reports
- Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Resulting in Removal of Child
- Child Abuse/Maltreatment — Resulting in Court Cases
- Foster Care — Children and Youth In Care
- Foster Care — Children and Youth In Care by Placement Type
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care by Age
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care by Placement Type
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care
- Foster Care — Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care by Placement Type
- Foster Care — Terminated Parental Rights
- Foster Care — Parental Rights Surrendered
- Foster Care — Adoption Milestones



The CHILD in Child Welfare and the Courts uses data collected and compiled by the New York Unified Court System (UCS) and the New York State Office on Children and Family Services (OCFS). Five data sources are used: UCS data are from the newly developed Universal Case Management System (UCMS); and OCFS data are from data generated for the federally reported Child and Family Services Review (CFSR) and National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), and data from the state's CONNECTIONS and the Child Care Review Services (CCRS).

↳ UNIVERSAL CASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (UCMS)

The UCMS collects data from each of the 62 Family Courts in New York State. The UCMS enforces the standardization of data, court processes and business rules and provides standardized statistical information that focus on the child.

↳ CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES REVIEW (CFSR)

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

↳ NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DATA SYSTEM (NCANDS)

NCANDS is a federally sponsored effort that collects and analyzes annual data on child abuse and neglect. NCANDS data are reported to the federal government by fiscal year. Data are disaggregated by month in order to present calendar year data, thereby maintaining a consistency of reporting across child abuse and neglect indicators used in *The CHILD in Welfare Profile and the Courts*.

↳ CONNECTIONS

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

↳ CHILD CARE REVIEW SERVICES (CCRS)

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

New York State Child Abuse and Neglect Laws

Definitions of Abused, Neglected and Maltreated Child



↳ **ABUSED CHILD**, as defined in Family Court Act 1012(e), means a child less than eighteen years of age whose parent or other person legally responsible for his care (i) inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or (ii) creates or allows to be created a substantial risk of physical injury to such child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or (iii) commits, or allows to be committed an offense against such child defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law; allows, permits or encourages such child to engage in any act described in sections 230.25, 230.30 and 230.32 of the penal law; commits any of the acts described in section 255.25 of the penal law; or allows such child to engage in acts or conduct described in article two hundred sixty-three of the penal law provided, however, that (a) the corroboration requirements contained in the penal law and (b) the age requirement for the application of article two hundred sixty-three of such law shall not apply to proceedings under this article. [Abused child is also defined in Social Services Law 412(c).]

↳ **NEGLECTED CHILD**, as defined in Family Court Act 1012(f), means a child less than eighteen years of age whose physical, mental or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as a result of the failure of his parent or other person legally responsible for his care to exercise a minimum degree of care (A) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter or education in accordance with the provisions of part one of article sixty-five of the education law, or medical, dental, optometrical or surgical care, though financially able to do so or offered financial or other reasonable means to do so; or (B) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting or allowing to be inflicted harm, or a substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment; or by

misusing a drug or drugs; or by misusing alcoholic beverages to the extent that he loses self-control of his actions; or by any other acts of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; provided, however, that where the respondent is voluntarily and regularly participating in a rehabilitative program, evidence that the respondent has repeatedly misused a drug or drugs or alcoholic beverages to the extent that he loses self-control of his actions shall not establish that the child is a neglected child in the absence of evidence establishing that the child's physical, mental or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as set forth in paragraph (i) of this subdivision; or (ii) who has been abandoned, in accordance with the definition and other criteria set forth in subdivision five of section three hundred eighty-four-b of the social services law, by his parents or other person legally responsible for his care.

↳ **MALTREATED CHILD**, as defined by the Social Services Law 412 (2), includes: (a) a child under eighteen years of age not in "residential care" as defined in subdivision seven of this section: (i) defined as a neglected child by the family court act, or (ii) who has had serious physical injury inflicted upon him by other than accidental means; or (b) a child in residential care as defined in subdivision seven of this section who is: (i) under eighteen years of age, except that a child with a handicapping condition, as defined in subdivision one of section forty-four hundred one of the education law, who is eighteen years of age or older, is in residential care in a school or facility described in paragraph (c), (d), (e) or (f) of subdivision seven of this section, provided that such term shall include a pupil with a handicapping condition in residential care in such a school or facility who is twenty-one years of age, and is entitled, pursuant to subdivision five of section forty-four hundred two of the education law, to remain in such school or facility until either the termination of the school year or the termination of the summer program, as applicable; and (ii) is a neglected child in residential care as defined in subdivision nine of this section.

The Social Services Law and Family Court Act are available in their entirety at <http://public.leginfo.state.ny.us/menugetf.cgi?COMMONQUERY=LAWS>.

A Child's Journey Through the Child Welfare System



Families are the primary providers of safe, nurturing care for their children. New York State and Federal laws provide authority to the courts and child welfare agencies to intervene in family matters to protect a child suspected of being abused or maltreated by his or her caregivers. The State and the local social service districts bear the ultimate responsibility for the safety and well-being of its resident children. The following describes the process used to identify and assist children in need of protection.

Step 1: Abuse or maltreatment is reported

Anyone suspecting that a child is being abused or maltreated can contact the New York Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment, commonly known as the Child Abuse Hotline, and report their concerns. Under the law, some people (e.g., health care providers, school officials and employees, child care providers, social workers, mental health professionals and law enforcement officials) are considered "mandated reporters." Each county social services district, and in the City of New York, the Administration for Children's Services, must provide child protective services (CPS). When a hotline report is received, it is the local CPS that investigates the alleged child abuse or maltreatment. The New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) is the oversight agency for the provision of child protective services by each local social services district.

Step 2: CPS investigates alleged abuse or maltreatment

CPS must commence an investigation of the allegation within 24 hours to determine whether the child is at imminent risk of harm and complete its investigation within 60 days. If the allegation is not substantiated, the case is unfounded and sealed. If there is some credible evidence of abuse or neglect, the perceived severity of harm or risk of future harm determines whether the child remains in the home and in accordance, one of the following actions is taken: 1) the child remains at home and the family may be offered voluntary services; 2) Family Court is petitioned for further action and the child remains in the home; or 3) the child is removed from the home and placed in foster care pursuant to a court order or, in emergency situations when there is no time to get a court order, with court review of the basis for the approval after the removal.

Step 3: Petition is filed in Family Court

If the allegation is of sufficient seriousness that the removal of the child from the parent's care is contemplated, CPS may ask the court for authority to remove the child without filing a petition, or may file a petition with the Family Court alleging abuse and/or neglect. Only Family Court has the authority to require a family to accept services and supervision or to order the removal of a child from his or her home and placement in foster care. If a child has already been removed without a

court order, a petition alleging abuse or neglect must be filed in Family Court within one court day of the removal. Family Court procedures are designed to address the unique nature of child protective services. There is no jury. A judge decides all disputed issues of fact and law. Both children and indigent parents are provided lawyers. In a special hearing that must be held within very short timeframes, the Family Court determines the initial course of action including: 1) the child remains at home and the family accepts voluntary services; 2) the child remains at home and the family is required to accept supervision and supportive services; or 3) the child is removed from the home and placed in foster care or with a fit and willing relative and the family usually is required to accept supervision and supportive services.

Step 4: Adjudicatory Hearing is held

Regardless of whether the child is removed from the home, a fact finding hearing is held for filed petitions to determine whether the parent committed the acts as alleged. In this phase, a parent may admit to the charges. If not, an evidentiary fact-finding hearing is conducted with the local social services district presenting evidence that is subject to question by the child's and the parent's lawyers. Ultimately the court decides whether there is a preponderance of the evidence that the parent or other person legally responsible for the child committed the alleged abuse or neglect.

Step 5: Dispositional Hearing is held

Dispositional Hearing is held after the court has made a finding of abuse or neglect to determine what action is necessary to assist the parent(s) and child, including court ordered services, orders of protection, continued placement. At this hearing, the court reviews service plans, reviews visitation arrangements, obtains information about the health and developmental needs of the child, considers the parent's ability to meet those needs, and orders services. Again, the options include: 1) permitting the child to continue to live with the parent – usually with required support services and ongoing CPS oversight; 2) awarding custody of the child to a relative or other suitable person; or 3) placing or continuing placement of the child in foster care with orders of supervision and supportive services.

Step 6: Eight month initial permanency hearing (or 30 days if reasonable efforts to reunify are not required)

Periodic reviews of placement enable the court to closely monitor that all parties are in compliance with court orders and that the health, safety, and developmental needs of the child are being met. At every hearing, the court must make a finding regarding whether "reasonable efforts" towards reunification or another permanency goal have been made. Such "reasonable efforts" are not required if the court

A Child's Journey Through the Child Welfare System



finds that the child has been subjected to such aggravated circumstances as abandonment, torture, repeated abuse and sexual abuse or where the parent has committed murder, voluntary manslaughter or felony assault that resulted in serious injury to the child or another child for whom the parent was legally responsible. Subsequent permanency hearings must be held every six months while a child remains in out of home placement.

Step 7: Achieving permanency: Reunification or Termination of Parental Rights (TPR) Fact Finding and Disposition Hearing

In cases of severe or repeated abuse, the district may seek termination of parental rights immediately.

Except for the rare cases where a child has been severely or repeatedly abused, the initial permanency goal for a child in foster care is to return the child to his or her family. This involves provision of services necessary to achieve that goal, including arranging and facilitating in-going visitation between the child and family. Where efforts at reunification are not successful, the social services district must establish another goal, which is usually to seek to free the child for adoption. This can be by a voluntary surrender of parental rights or by pursuing involuntary termination of parental rights. If a child has been in foster care for 15 out of the most recent 22 months, local social services districts must file a petition to terminate parental rights, unless compelling circumstances exist.

The standard for approving termination of parental rights is the high standard of "by clear and convincing evidence." The grounds on which a court can terminate parental rights include: abandonment, parental mental incapacity, severe or repeated child abuse or permanent neglect. The court may also give a parent a last chance by "suspending judgment" for up to one year, which may be extended for up to one more year in certain limited circumstances. Once a court order is final for the termination of parental rights, the child is freed for adoption. An older child, who has a right to refuse adoption, may wish to continue a relationship with a parent, even if reunification is not possible. In some instances, a parent may voluntarily surrender his or her parental rights to a child. Such a surrender may be "conditional" which means that the parent may designate a particular person to adopt his or her child or that there is an agreement for post-surrender and post-adoption continuing contact between the birth parent and child. Although adoption is the preferred placement goal for all freed foster children, older children who do not consent to being adopted may instead have a goal of another planned living arrangement with a permanency resource. For those children, training and independent living services must be provided to the child to prepare the child to live on his or her own when the child becomes an adult.

Step 8: Where parental rights have been surrendered or terminated, the child proceeds on adoption track or child remains in foster care with a goal of another planned permanent living arrangement with a permanency resource and ages out of care

Step 8a: Court holds Adoption Hearing

The adoption process is a multi-step process and is measured by four milestones:

- **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).

Step 8b and 8c: Child remains in foster care, ages out of the foster care system and the case is closed

Youth can 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. When the plan is for a youth to remain in care, the local social services district should be assisting the youth in his or her transition to self-sufficiency by connecting the youth to an adult permanency resource who is willing and able to provide emotional support and guidance to the youth as he or she moves from foster care to responsible adulthood.

Family

Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment

number and percents of reports



Definition:

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

Significance:

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

Long-Term Consequences

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

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

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

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

The number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment is an important measure of the incidence of child abuse and maltreatment in New York State. It should be noted, however, that the rate of indicated reports is affected by a

number of factors other than the actual incidence of abuse and maltreatment. Therefore, some caution is required in drawing conclusions concerning the overall prevalence of abuse and maltreatment or differences between counties. First, some cases of abuse and maltreatment are never reported. Second, some incidents are reported more than once and several reports may relate to a single family. Third, reports tend to rise for reasons unrelated to the actual prevalence of abuse and maltreatment, such as a highly publicized case, a public awareness campaign or an addition to the list of those required to report suspected abuse and 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.

Findings:

Compared to 2000, the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment decreased slightly from 45,941 to 43,175 in 2004. Similarly the number of reports decreased between 2000 and 2004 (145,125 to 142,130, respectively).

The percentage of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in 2004 is somewhat higher in New York City (32.9%) than in Rest of State (29.3%). This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000 (35.1% vs. 29.8%, respectively).

References:

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

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

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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; CONNECTIONS

POPULATION SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services; CONNECTIONS

DATE COMPILED:

June 2006, June 2006

NOTES:

- The percent is calculated by dividing the number of indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment by the total number of reports received
- The 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.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Children and Youth in Indicated Reports of Child 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 or race and ethnic backgrounds. There are short- and long-term negative consequences related to child abuse and maltreatment, including adverse health, educational attainment and social and behavioral development. As noted by the National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (2005), persistent stress resulting from child maltreatment for young children can disrupt early brain development and impair development of the nervous and immune response systems. It is, however, difficult to distinguish the extent to which these effects are caused by the child's experience with abuse and 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.

Findings:

While the rate of child abuse and maltreatment in 2004 in New York State remained relatively unchanged from the rate in 2000, the rate decreased in New York City (from 13.1 to 11.3/1,000 children 0-17 years) and increased in Rest of State (13.6 to 15.2/1,000 children 0-17 years).

The rate of child abuse and maltreatment was greater in Rest of State in 2004 compared to New York City (15.2 vs. 11.3/1,000 children 0-17 years). While this trend is consistent with the rates in 2000 (13.6 vs. 13.1/1,000 children), the difference between the rates has increased.

In 2004, the number of unique children and youth in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment was 63,877. In 2000, the number of unique children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment totaled 63,075.

References:

Chalk, Rosemary, Alison Gibbons, and Harriet J. Scarupa. 2002. "The multiple dimensions of child abuse and neglect: New insights into an old problem." *Child Trends Research Brief*. Washington, DC: Child Trends.

National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. 2005. "Excessive stress disrupts the architecture of the developing brain." *Working Paper no. 3*. Waltham, MA: National Scientific Council on the Developing Child.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. 2006. *2006 Child Abuse Prevention Community Resource Packet*, Section 1012(f) of the Family Court Act. Washington, DC: National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect Information.

Children and Youth in Indicated Reports of Child Abuse and Maltreatment

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



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

June 2006, June 2006

NOTES:

- The number of children 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.
- 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.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal of Child

number and percent of children/youth with child abuse/maltreatment petitions filed



Definition:

In New York State, children who are suspected of being abused or maltreated become children of reports to the State Central Registry (SCR). Reports to the SCR are transmitted electronically to local Social Services District (SSD) child protective service (CPS) units for investigation and assessment of risk of harm and services need. The CPS caseworker determines whether a child named in an SCR report has been abused or maltreated and whether the child is at imminent risk of harm by remaining in the home and at immediate risk of foster care placement. If deemed necessary, CPS may remove children on an emergency basis, at or before submitting a petition of abuse and neglect to Family Court, or after the Court investigates the evidence and issues a disposition (decision) ordering the removal. Removal, based on the perceived threat to a child's safety and well-being, can occur at any time while a child abuse and neglect case is open.

The percentage of children removed is calculated by dividing the total number of children with a removal date at or before the initial court hearing by the total number of children with abuse and neglect petitions filed in that year. The percentage of children removed at or before petition filing date is calculated by dividing the number of children with a removal date equal to or less than the petition date in a given year by the total number of children with abuse and neglect petitions filed in that year. The percentage of children removed at the initial court hearing is calculated by dividing the number of children removed at the initial court hearing by the total number of children with abuse and neglect petitions filed in that year.

Significance:

Removing a child from his or her family is a serious step that carries the risk of further traumatizing an already vulnerable child. If feasible, courts order family support services or seek other alternatives (e.g., removal of offending parent) before removing a child from his or her home. Placement of children outside the family is reserved for situations where the parents are unwilling or unable to adequately care for their children.

Note:

New York has established a statewide, locally administered, preventive services program for the purposes of averting an impairment or disruption of a family which could result in placement of a child in foster care, of strengthening the ability of related persons to live together, and of encouraging stable living arrangements. Eligibility for "mandated" preventive services is determined, without regard to income, upon a finding that a child will be placed or continued in foster care unless appropriate preventive services are provided. The supportive and rehabilitative preventive services include clinical diagnostic and therapeutic services, parent aide services, parent training, emergency shelter and food, day care services, homemaker and housekeeper services, and home management services.

In New York City, the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) is responsible for administering to the needs of New York City children who have been placed in foster care or are at imminent risk of foster care placement. ACS maintains CPS units in field offices located in each of the five boroughs of New York City. ACS also maintains services units known as the Family Preservation Program (FPP). There are 15 FPP units in New York City. CPS workers in New York City may refer cases to FPP units to provide a short term (6-8 weeks) regimen of intensive needs assessment, case planning, and social services intervention under the terms of the initial case plans. The goal of this intensive intervention is to prevent foster care placements, and to reduce or eliminate the household circumstances causing the risk of imminent placement (U.S. DHHS, 1999).

Findings:



Among the 16,880 children with child abuse and maltreatment petitions filed in New York State in 2005, there were 6,011 children removed from their home.



The number of children removed from their homes was slightly smaller in 2005 compared to 2004 (6,011 vs. 6,463, respectively) but the percentage of children removed was relatively stable (35.6% vs. 35.9%, respectively).



In 2005, as in 2004, the majority of children removed from their home were removed at or before the petition filing in New York State (81.0% and 82.9%, respectively).

In 2005, a larger percentage of children with child abuse and maltreatment petitions filed in New York City were removed from their homes compared to the percentage of children removed from their home in Rest of State (65.4% vs. 23.0%, respectively). The number of petitions filed in New York City is significantly smaller than the number in Rest of State (5,019 vs. 11,861 petitions filed, respectively).

References:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 1999. Decision 1701. Accessed August 2, 2006. Available online <http://www.hhs.gov/dab/decisions/dab1701.htm>.

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal of Child

number and percent of children/youth with child abuse/maltreatment petitions filed



	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	6,463	35.9	6,011	35.6
New York City	3,714	66.0	3,281	65.4
Bronx	1,326	75.6	1,172	75.2
Kings	951	68.6	736	65.5
New York	776	65.9	705	68.4
Queens	510	49.1	535	49.7
Richmond	151	54.9	133	57.8
Rest of State	2,749	22.2	2,730	23.0
Albany	69	11.6	79	13.5
Allegany	23	37.7	22	29.3
Broome	62	32.5	69	26.5
Cattaraugus	32	14.1	31	19.5
Cayuga	33	32.7	26	37.1
Chautauqua	68	26.6	58	29.0
Chemung	59	24.5	78	43.1
Chenango	21	25.6	18	25.0
Clinton	37	54.4	28	37.8
Columbia	54	46.6	44	37.3
Cortland	32	32.7	27	29.7
Delaware	1	3.3	11	16.2
Dutchess	89	31.2	80	28.9
Erie	304	29.8	375	32.4
Essex	28	80.0	15	34.9
Franklin	26	14.0	18	15.0
Fulton	4	3.7	2	3.3
Genesee	11	25.6	9	26.5
Greene	12	37.5	30	34.9
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	15	21.1	23	32.9
Jefferson	9	5.7	21	10.3
Lewis	0	0.0	14	30.4
Livingston	21	38.2	17	27.0
Madison	19	23.5	32	28.8
Monroe	397	62.6	321	59.0
Montgomery	33	41.3	16	17.4
Nassau	70	13.0	48	10.4
Niagara	58	34.7	51	27.9
Oneida	107	30.2	91	27.1
Onondaga	89	13.5	96	16.2
Ontario	27	19.3	31	27.7
Orange	151	31.5	133	33.7
Orleans	26	70.3	24	61.5
Oswego	42	24.4	28	13.7
Otsego	18	26.5	14	17.1
Putnam	2	2.7	6	7.0
Rensselaer	53	27.9	38	15.7
Rockland	50	28.6	33	23.4
St. Lawrence	10	5.6	27	15.0
Saratoga	45	25.1	20	14.4
Schenectady	24	5.0	92	24.9
Schoharie	3	3.9	4	5.5
Schuyler	7	11.5	10	27.8
Seneca	6	14.3	9	16.1
Steuben	73	35.4	49	28.7
Suffolk	169	9.4	198	10.9
Sullivan	46	32.2	28	27.5
Tioga	4	4.0	4	5.1
Tompkins	35	26.3	29	52.7
Ulster	38	22.5	47	24.2
Warren	39	32.2	39	40.2
Washington	40	46.0	39	34.2
Wayne	7	7.7	9	9.9
Westchester	35	8.0	53	11.2
Wyoming	1	1.5	12	23.5
Yates	15	29.4	4	15.4

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 Children and Family
Services; CONNECTIONS database

DATE COMPILED:

July 2006, August 2006

NOTES:

- 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.
- Percentages reflect the number of children/youth removed from their home with child abuse/maltreatment petitions filed.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

Median:	27.1
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	75.2
Standard Deviation:	16.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal at or Before Petition Filing Date

number and percent of children/youth ages 0-17 years with petitions filed



	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	5,356	29.8	4,868	28.8
New York City	2,995	53.2	2,621	52.2
Bronx	1,071	61.1	979	62.8
Kings	723	52.1	536	47.7
New York	667	56.7	565	54.8
Queens	408	39.3	432	40.1
Richmond	126	45.8	109	47.4
Rest of State	2,361	19.1	2,247	18.9
Albany	69	11.6	78	13.3
Allegany	17	27.9	22	29.3
Broome	57	29.8	68	26.2
Cattaraugus	30	13.2	31	19.5
Cayuga	31	30.7	18	25.7
Chautauqua	65	25.4	54	27.0
Chemung	59	24.5	77	42.5
Chenango	16	19.5	14	19.4
Clinton	37	54.4	27	36.5
Columbia	54	46.6	43	36.4
Cortland	32	32.7	27	29.7
Delaware	1	3.3	9	13.2
Dutchess	79	27.7	74	26.7
Erie	193	18.9	249	21.5
Essex	28	80.0	15	34.9
Franklin	25	13.4	17	14.2
Fulton	4	3.7	2	3.3
Genesee	9	20.9	6	17.6
Greene	12	37.5	29	33.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	9	12.7	16	22.9
Jefferson	8	5.0	20	9.8
Lewis	0	0.0	14	30.4
Livingston	21	38.2	12	19.0
Madison	12	14.8	29	26.1
Monroe	301	47.5	219	40.3
Montgomery	33	41.3	16	17.4
Nassau	58	10.8	32	6.9
Niagara	47	28.1	45	24.6
Oneida	96	27.1	67	19.9
Onondaga	82	12.4	93	15.7
Ontario	17	12.1	22	19.6
Orange	147	30.7	129	32.7
Orleans	26	70.3	24	61.5
Oswego	22	12.8	9	4.4
Otsego	17	25.0	11	13.4
Putnam	1	1.4	3	3.5
Rensselaer	51	26.8	35	14.5
Rockland	24	13.7	10	7.1
St. Lawrence	9	5.1	10	5.6
Saratoga	43	24.0	15	10.8
Schenectady	24	5.0	76	20.5
Schoharie	3	3.9	4	5.5
Schuyler	7	11.5	1	2.8
Seneca	6	14.3	9	16.1
Steuben	69	33.5	47	27.5
Suffolk	157	8.7	189	10.4
Sullivan	46	32.2	24	23.5
Tioga	1	1.0	4	5.1
Tompkins	35	26.3	26	47.3
Ulster	37	21.9	34	17.5
Warren	37	30.6	36	37.1
Washington	40	46.0	39	34.2
Wayne	7	7.7	9	9.9
Westchester	34	7.8	45	9.5
Wyoming	1	1.5	9	17.6
Yates	15	29.4	4	15.4

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, August 2006

NOTES:

- 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.
- Percentages reflect the number of children/youth removed from their home with child abuse/maltreatment petitions filed.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

Median: 19.8
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 62.8
Standard Deviation: 14.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Removal of Child at Initial Court Hearing

number and percent of children/youth ages 0-17 years with petitions filed



	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	1,107	6.2	1,143	6.8
New York City	719	12.8	660	13.2
Bronx	255	14.5	193	12.4
Kings	228	16.4	200	17.8
New York	109	9.3	140	13.6
Queens	102	9.8	103	9.6
Richmond	25	9.1	24	10.4
Rest of State	388	3.1	483	4.1
Albany	0	0.0	1	0.2
Allegany	6	9.8	0	0.0
Broome	5	2.6	1	0.4
Cattaraugus	2	0.9	0	0.0
Cayuga	2	2.0	8	11.4
Chautauqua	3	1.2	4	2.0
Chemung	0	0.0	1	0.6
Chenango	5	6.1	4	5.6
Clinton	0	0.0	1	1.4
Columbia	0	0.0	1	0.8
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	2	2.9
Dutchess	10	3.5	6	2.2
Erie	111	10.9	126	10.9
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	1	0.5	1	0.8
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	2	4.7	3	8.8
Greene	0	0.0	1	1.2
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	6	8.5	7	10.0
Jefferson	1	0.6	1	0.5
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	5	7.9
Madison	7	8.6	3	2.7
Monroe	96	15.1	102	18.8
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	12	2.2	16	3.5
Niagara	11	6.6	6	3.3
Oneida	11	3.1	24	7.1
Onondaga	7	1.1	3	0.5
Ontario	10	7.1	9	8.0
Orange	4	0.8	4	1.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	20	11.6	19	9.3
Otsego	1	1.5	3	3.7
Putnam	1	1.4	3	3.5
Rensselaer	2	1.1	3	1.2
Rockland	26	14.9	23	16.3
St. Lawrence	1	0.6	17	9.4
Saratoga	2	1.1	5	3.6
Schenectady	0	0.0	16	4.3
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	9	25.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	4	1.9	2	1.2
Suffolk	12	0.7	9	0.5
Sullivan	0	0.0	4	3.9
Tioga	3	3.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	3	5.5
Ulster	1	0.6	13	6.7
Warren	2	1.7	3	3.1
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	1	0.2	8	1.7
Wyoming	0	0.0	3	5.9
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Court Administration

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

July 2006, July 2006

NOTES:

- The 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.
- Percentages reflect the number of children/youth removed from their home with child abuse/maltreatment petitions filed.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

Median:	2.5
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	25.0
Standard Deviation:	5.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Court Cases

number and percent of children/youth in indicated reports of child abuse/maltreatment



Definition:

In New York State, Child Protective Services (CPS), within the local Department of Social Services [in New York City, the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) provides child protective services], is the authorized entity that investigates reports of child abuse and maltreatment, protects children (under 18 years old) from further abuse or maltreatment, and provides rehabilitative services to children, parents and other involved family members. If there is some credible evidence that the report of child abuse or maltreatment is true, the report is considered indicated.

In those situations where, in order to protect the child, CPS finds it necessary to remove the child from the home, or CPS finds that families are not complying with the rehabilitative services deemed necessary to maintain a child safely at home, the law instructs CPS to seek the authority of the court to sanction the removal of the child or to mandate the services. These proceedings are initiated by filing a petition in Family Court charging neglect or abuse.

The rate of children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment that result in petitions to Family Court is determined by dividing the number of unique children in indicated reports with petitions filed in Family Court in a given year by the total number of unique children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment in that year.

Significance:

Filing a petition with Family Court is usually an indication of the severity of the maltreatment, or the perceived risk of continued or future maltreatment to a child. Once Family Court becomes involved in a case of child maltreatment, the judge (there is no jury in Family Court) becomes the primary decision-maker and finder of fact, and is responsible for monitoring the process that will return the child to a safe and nurturing home. If reunification is not possible, the court oversees the permanency planning process that will enable the child to be placed in a safe, nurturing home through adoption, guardianship, or custodianship, as expeditiously as possible.

The Court orders individualized services to prevent placement, or to reunify families if the child has been placed in foster care. Court orders include services for parents (e.g., substance abuse treatment, parent education, counseling, homemaker-services) and services for children (e.g., referrals to the state Early Intervention Program, special education, routine and specialized medical care, mental health and substance abuse services) to ameliorate the effects of the neglect or abuse. Court orders also specify the frequency of visits between children in foster care and their birth parents and siblings, and insure that the child's medical and educational needs are being met.

The relationship between the number of children in indicated reports and the number of abuse or neglect petitions filed is an indication of the level of protection the state provides to its children and families both through its department of social services and through its courts. It also shows how the flow of cases in one, influences the flow of cases in the other. Differences in these rates may point to differing needs and areas of risk to children among the different counties.

Findings:

▼ In 2004, nearly eighteen thousand indicated cases* of child abuse and maltreatment, out of almost sixty-four thousand indicated cases (or 28%), resulted in a petition filing in New York State.

▼ In 2004, one out of four (25%) indicated cases of child abuse and maltreatment in New York City resulted in a neglect or abuse filing; while in counties outside of New York City (Rest of State), 30 percent of indicated cases resulted in a filing.

▼ In 2004, the percentage of filings for children in indicated reports of abuse and maltreatment ranges from 9.3 percent to 71.9 percent, with a median rate of 27.1 percent for Rest of State counties.

*Indicated cases refer to unique children in indicated reports of child abuse and maltreatment.

Child Abuse/Maltreatment – Resulting in Court Cases

number and percent of children/youth in indicated reports of child abuse/maltreatment



	2003		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	N/A	N/A	17,994	28.2
New York City	N/A	N/A	5,630	25.0
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	N/A	N/A	12,364	30.0
Albany	N/A	N/A	596	39.3
Allegany	N/A	N/A	61	25.6
Broome	N/A	N/A	191	23.6
Cattaraugus	N/A	N/A	227	37.3
Cayuga	N/A	N/A	101	32.3
Chautauqua	N/A	N/A	256	24.8
Chemung	N/A	N/A	241	25.6
Chenango	N/A	N/A	82	21.2
Clinton	N/A	N/A	68	12.5
Columbia	N/A	N/A	116	40.0
Cortland	N/A	N/A	98	24.1
Delaware	N/A	N/A	30	9.3
Dutchess	N/A	N/A	285	22.4
Erie	N/A	N/A	1,021	33.4
Essex	N/A	N/A	35	16.4
Franklin	N/A	N/A	186	50.0
Fulton	N/A	N/A	109	30.4
Genesee	N/A	N/A	43	16.5
Greene	N/A	N/A	32	29.1
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	2	25.0
Herkimer	N/A	N/A	71	20.9
Jefferson	N/A	N/A	159	18.6
Lewis	N/A	N/A	32	26.4
Livingston	N/A	N/A	55	23.8
Madison	N/A	N/A	81	25.5
Monroe	N/A	N/A	634	24.4
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	80	37.7
Nassau	N/A	N/A	537	21.6
Niagara	N/A	N/A	167	21.0
Oneida	N/A	N/A	354	27.6
Onondaga	N/A	N/A	661	31.3
Ontario	N/A	N/A	140	25.1
Orange	N/A	N/A	479	38.4
Orleans	N/A	N/A	37	19.1
Oswego	N/A	N/A	172	22.6
Otsego	N/A	N/A	68	31.5
Putnam	N/A	N/A	73	28.2
Rensselaer	N/A	N/A	190	28.8
Rockland	N/A	N/A	175	53.2
St. Lawrence	N/A	N/A	178	34.8
Saratoga	N/A	N/A	179	30.3
Schenectady	N/A	N/A	481	71.9
Schoharie	N/A	N/A	76	51.0
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	61	48.8
Seneca	N/A	N/A	42	23.3
Steuben	N/A	N/A	206	27.1
Suffolk	N/A	N/A	1,797	40.3
Sullivan	N/A	N/A	143	41.0
Tioga	N/A	N/A	99	32.6
Tompkins	N/A	N/A	133	41.2
Ulster	N/A	N/A	169	26.9
Warren	N/A	N/A	121	40.1
Washington	N/A	N/A	87	16.6
Wayne	N/A	N/A	91	21.8
Westchester	N/A	N/A	437	20.2
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	68	38.4
Yates	N/A	N/A	51	34.9

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 Children and Family
Services; CONNECTIONS database

DATE COMPILED:

August 2006, July 2006

NOTES:

- 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.
- Percentage reflects the number of children/youth ages 0-17 years in indicated reports of child abuse/maltreatment reports that resulted in petitions to Family Court.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median: 27.1
Minimum: 9.3
Maximum: 71.9
Standard Deviation: 11.1

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care



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 2004, the foster care rate in New York State was 4.5 per 1,000 children birth through 21 years of age. This reflects a 40 percent decrease from 7.5 per 1,000 children/youth in 2000.



The rate of children and youth in foster care in New York City is greater than the rate in Rest of State. The in-care rate for New York City in 2004, was 6.9 children per 1,000 while in Rest of State it was only 2.9 per 1,000. This pattern is consistent with that found in 2000, when 12.9 children per 1,000 were in foster care in New York City, and only 3.7 per 1,000 children and youth in Rest of State were in foster care.



In 2004, the majority of children in foster care was in home care (49.2%), followed by congregate care (25.9%), relative care (19.2%) and other (5.8%).



The percentage of children in congregate care increased between 2000 and 2004 (from 20.6 to 25.9%) while the number of children in congregate care declined (from 9,324 to 8,218). The decreasing number and increasing rate reflect the decrease in children in foster care.

References:

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

Foster Care – Children and Youth In Care

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



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

October 2004, April 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care – Children In Care by Placement Type – Home and Congregate Care

number and percent of children/youth in foster care



	Home Care				Congregate Care			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	23,950	52.9	15,646	49.2	9,324	20.6	8,218	25.9
New York City	16,188	49.6	8,946	44.1	5,394	16.5	4,377	21.6
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	7,762	61.4	6,700	58.4	3,930	31.1	3,841	33.5
Albany	320	54.2	164	44.2	245	41.5	178	48.0
Allegany	58	59.2	50	70.4	32	32.7	16	22.5
Broome	211	60.5	191	57.5	120	34.4	122	36.7
Cattaraugus	65	56.5	61	52.6	47	40.9	51	44.0
Cayuga	102	78.5	67	69.8	23	17.7	22	22.9
Chautauqua	153	80.5	118	83.1	23	12.1	22	15.5
Chemung	135	62.5	118	64.8	51	23.6	39	21.4
Chenango	35	58.3	32	56.1	19	31.7	21	36.8
Clinton	38	55.9	69	70.4	24	35.3	29	29.6
Columbia	50	44.2	103	59.9	57	50.4	48	27.9
Cortland	74	71.8	72	77.4	25	24.3	15	16.1
Delaware	34	81.0	53	73.6	6	14.3	10	13.9
Dutchess	140	49.6	142	44.7	118	41.8	138	43.4
Erie	1,086	62.6	924	68.5	359	20.7	345	25.6
Essex	13	65.0	22	100.0	6	30.0	14	63.6
Franklin	61	61.6	66	71.7	26	26.3	13	14.1
Fulton	31	35.6	31	48.4	49	56.3	31	48.4
Genesee	80	84.2	57	90.5	2	2.1	5	7.9
Greene	38	49.4	18	25.7	28	36.4	46	65.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	1	33.3	N/A	N/A	2	66.7
Herkimer	62	58.5	58	54.7	34	32.1	34	32.1
Jefferson	95	57.2	108	76.1	66	39.8	25	17.6
Lewis	23	74.2	6	50.0	4	12.9	5	41.7
Livingston	28	80.0	27	71.1	7	20.0	10	26.3
Madison	73	65.2	29	44.6	29	25.9	34	52.3
Monroe	792	67.8	636	57.5	314	26.9	417	37.7
Montgomery	24	36.9	32	64.0	36	55.4	16	32.0
Nassau	312	51.9	239	50.0	205	34.1	186	38.9
Niagara	157	63.6	145	64.7	79	32.0	67	29.9
Oneida	225	58.4	255	53.2	121	31.4	180	37.6
Onondaga	370	100.0	323	65.8	124	33.5	121	24.6
Ontario	25	48.1	59	88.1	27	51.9	7	10.4
Orange	303	58.2	256	50.2	144	27.6	155	30.4
Orleans	30	90.9	33	84.6	1	3.0	4	10.3
Oswego	102	45.1	106	70.2	117	51.8	42	27.8
Otsego	45	47.4	43	66.2	48	50.5	17	26.2
Putnam	13	56.5	20	64.5	8	34.8	8	25.8
Rensselaer	78	38.2	100	46.3	119	58.3	115	53.2
Rockland	108	52.9	74	45.7	69	33.8	66	40.7
St. Lawrence	85	71.4	73	73.0	21	17.6	20	20.0
Saratoga	49	39.8	32	29.1	69	56.1	76	69.1
Schenectady	130	38.5	137	47.7	184	54.4	129	44.9
Schoharie	56	77.8	36	73.5	12	16.7	11	22.4
Schuyler	6	40.0	7	70.0	9	60.0	2	20.0
Seneca	18	42.9	6	46.2	24	57.1	7	53.8
Steuben	99	61.9	128	72.7	51	31.9	34	19.3
Suffolk	763	71.5	621	58.4	238	22.3	314	29.5
Sullivan	55	57.9	27	49.1	29	30.5	18	32.7
Tioga	36	62.1	18	51.4	18	31.0	13	37.1
Tompkins	91	75.2	74	82.2	15	12.4	14	15.6
Ulster	129	58.9	98	50.3	68	31.1	74	37.9
Warren	48	68.6	78	77.2	19	27.1	21	20.8
Washington	39	67.2	37	74.0	16	27.6	9	18.0
Wayne	58	74.4	36	52.2	19	24.4	31	44.9
Westchester	442	54.4	321	41.5	309	38.1	374	48.4
Wyoming	47	81.0	34	70.8	10	17.2	14	29.2
Yates	22	73.3	29	87.9	7	23.3	4	12.1

Foster Care – Children In Care by Placement Type – Relative and Other Care

number and percent of children/youth in foster care



	Relative Care				Other Care			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	9,871	21.8	6,087	19.2	2,296	5.1	1,840	5.8
New York City	9,313	28.5	5,506	27.1	1,740	5.3	1,475	7.3
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	558	4.4	581	5.1	556	4.4	365	3.2
Albany	0	0.0	4	1.1	25	4.2	25	6.7
Allegany	2	2.0	0	0.0	6	6.1	5	7.0
Broome	4	1.1	7	2.1	14	4.0	12	3.6
Cattaraugus	3	2.6	4	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cayuga	4	3.1	6	6.3	1	0.8	1	1.0
Chautauqua	13	6.8	2	1.4	1	0.5	0	0.0
Chemung	16	7.4	10	5.5	14	6.5	15	8.2
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	10.0	4	7.0
Clinton	2	2.9	0	0.0	4	5.9	0	0.0
Columbia	4	3.5	12	7.0	2	1.8	9	5.2
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	3.9	6	6.5
Delaware	0	0.0	4	5.6	2	4.8	5	6.9
Dutchess	11	3.9	33	10.4	13	4.6	5	1.6
Erie	139	8.0	69	5.1	152	8.8	10	0.7
Essex	1	5.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	10	10.1	12	13.0	2	2.0	1	1.1
Fulton	1	1.1	1	1.6	6	6.9	1	1.6
Genesee	7	7.4	0	0.0	6	6.3	1	1.6
Greene	6	7.8	2	2.9	5	6.5	4	5.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	7	6.6	9	8.5	3	2.8	5	4.7
Jefferson	3	1.8	5	3.5	2	1.2	4	2.8
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	12.9	1	8.3
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6
Madison	7	6.3	2	3.1	3	2.7	0	0.0
Monroe	1	0.1	5	0.5	62	5.3	48	4.3
Montgomery	3	4.6	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	4.0
Nassau	83	13.8	49	10.3	1	0.2	4	0.8
Niagara	8	3.2	9	4.0	3	1.2	3	1.3
Oneida	21	5.5	36	7.5	18	4.7	8	1.7
Onondaga	5	1.4	5	1.0	27	7.3	42	8.6
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Orange	48	9.2	78	15.3	26	5.0	21	4.1
Orleans	2	6.1	2	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.1	3	2.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	5	7.7
Putnam	0	0.0	2	6.5	2	8.7	1	3.2
Rensselaer	5	2.5	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5
Rockland	19	9.3	19	11.7	8	3.9	3	1.9
St. Lawrence	8	6.7	2	2.0	5	4.2	5	5.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	4.1	2	1.8
Schenectady	11	3.3	16	5.6	13	3.8	5	1.7
Schoharie	2	2.8	1	2.0	2	2.8	1	2.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	6	3.8	4	2.3	4	2.5	10	5.7
Suffolk	33	3.1	101	9.5	33	3.1	27	2.5
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	11.6	10	18.2
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	6.9	4	11.4
Tompkins	12	9.9	0	0.0	3	2.5	2	2.2
Ulster	14	6.4	16	8.2	8	3.7	7	3.6
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.3	2	2.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.2	4	8.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3	2	2.9
Westchester	37	4.6	52	6.7	24	3.0	26	3.4
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	0	0.0

Family

Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care



Definition:

Children admitted to foster care are those children under age 18 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 declined in New York State between 2000 and 2004 by 26.6 percent. The decline was greatest in New York City where the rate of admissions fell by 41.0 percent. Among counties outside New York City, the rate of admissions decreased by 8.7 percent between 2000 and 2004.

In New York State, nearly 3 out of 10 children (29.6%) entering foster care, in 2004, were under 5 years of age and 1 out of 4 children (25.3%) was 15 to 17 years old. Between 2000 and 2004, there was a slight upward shift in the age at admission to foster care. In 2000, the proportion of children under 5 year entering foster care was 32.7 percent. The proportion of children 15 to 17 years increased from 18.8 to 25.3 percent. This trend was seen in New York City, Rest of State, and most counties.

A disproportionate number of African American children entered foster care in 2000 (40.8%) and 2004 (41.0%) in New York State, based on the racial distribution of the state (approximately 21% of children and youth 0 to 17 years in New York State are African American). White children, accounting for approximately 70 percent of New York State's 0 to 17 years population, accounted for 42.8 percent and 46.5 percent of foster care admissions in 2000 and 2004, respectively.

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Foster Care Admissions – Children and Youth Admitted to Foster Care

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



	2000		2004	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
New York State	16,722	3.0	12,597	2.2
New York City	9,197	3.9	5,573	2.3
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	7,525	2.3	7,024	2.1
Albany	368	4.2	308	3.7
Allegany	58	3.2	36	2.3
Broome	180	3.0	157	2.8
Cattaraugus	80	3.0	68	2.6
Cayuga	79	3.2	58	2.4
Chautauqua	126	2.9	105	2.6
Chemung	175	6.5	120	4.6
Chenango	47	3.0	30	2.0
Clinton	33	1.3	50	2.2
Columbia	91	5.2	116	6.4
Cortland	78	4.6	48	3.3
Delaware	25	1.8	33	2.5
Dutchess	157	1.8	151	1.7
Erie	744	2.7	641	2.3
Essex	22	2.1	36	3.5
Franklin	51	3.5	58	4.2
Fulton	49	3.1	62	3.9
Genesee	60	3.2	51	2.8
Greene	62	4.4	54	3.8
Hamilton	0	0.0	2	1.6
Herkimer	54	2.8	52	2.9
Jefferson	143	3.9	86	2.4
Lewis	20	2.3	6	0.7
Livingston	33	1.5	29	1.5
Madison	102	4.3	52	2.4
Monroe	763	3.3	816	3.6
Montgomery	55	3.9	65	4.5
Nassau	194	0.5	215	0.5
Niagara	158	2.4	128	2.0
Oneida	244	3.6	314	4.7
Onondaga	383	2.6	332	2.3
Ontario	53	1.7	60	1.9
Orange	292	2.5	268	2.2
Orleans	41	3.0	51	3.8
Oswego	148	3.6	101	2.6
Otsego	51	2.5	42	2.3
Putnam	14	0.5	21	0.7
Rensselaer	148	3.2	170	3.8
Rockland	89	1.0	91	0.9
St. Lawrence	69	1.9	87	2.6
Saratoga	96	1.6	109	1.8
Schenectady	189	4.4	173	4.0
Schoharie	47	4.7	34	3.6
Schuyler	16	2.7	6	1.1
Seneca	28	2.9	11	1.1
Steuben	131	4.3	118	3.9
Suffolk	587	1.4	592	1.3
Sullivan	80	3.7	54	2.5
Tioga	54	3.3	19	1.2
Tompkins	67	1.8	75	2.7
Ulster	123	2.4	96	1.9
Warren	56	3.1	59	3.3
Washington	35	1.9	52	2.9
Wayne	56	1.9	51	1.7
Westchester	357	1.3	350	1.2
Wyoming	41	3.3	19	1.6
Yates	18	2.2	21	2.7

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

September 2006, September 2006

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 admissions per 1,000 children/youth ages birth-17 years.
- Percentages reflect the respective number of children/youth admitted to foster care.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	2.5
Minimum:	0.5
Maximum:	6.4
Standard Deviation:	1.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Foster Care Admissions by Age – Children 0-4 Years Admitted to Foster Care

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Ages 0-less than 2 Years				Ages 2-4 Years			
	2000		2004		2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	3,360	20.1	2,292	18.2	2,114	12.6	1,437	11.4
New York City	2,064	22.4	1,149	20.6	1,159	12.6	626	11.2
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	1,296	17.2	1,143	16.3	955	12.7	811	11.6
Albany	69	18.8	53	17.2	44	12.0	42	13.6
Allegany	9	15.5	4	11.1	6	10.3	10	27.8
Broome	23	12.8	19	12.1	31	17.2	15	9.6
Cattaraugus	12	15.0	15	22.1	10	12.5	9	13.2
Cayuga	18	22.8	7	12.1	4	5.1	11	19.0
Chautauqua	26	20.6	25	23.8	24	19.1	20	19.1
Chemung	38	21.7	20	16.7	25	14.3	13	10.8
Chenango	9	19.2	1	3.3	7	14.9	3	10.0
Clinton	7	21.2	12	24.0	6	18.2	5	10.0
Columbia	17	18.7	9	7.8	12	13.2	5	4.3
Cortland	4	5.1	7	14.6	3	3.9	7	14.6
Delaware	2	8.0	4	12.1	1	4.0	4	12.1
Dutchess	28	17.8	36	23.8	16	10.2	14	9.3
Erie	160	21.5	111	17.3	118	15.9	83	13.0
Essex	3	13.6	2	5.6	2	9.1	3	8.3
Franklin	4	7.8	3	5.2	4	7.8	6	10.3
Fulton	3	6.1	1	1.6	0	0.0	3	4.8
Genesee	9	15.0	6	11.8	8	13.3	5	9.8
Greene	12	19.4	3	5.6	3	4.8	2	3.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	7	13.0	9	17.3	2	3.7	2	3.9
Jefferson	19	13.3	25	29.1	20	14.0	13	15.1
Lewis	4	20.0	1	16.7	4	20.0	1	16.7
Livingston	8	24.2	6	20.7	2	6.1	2	6.9
Madison	16	15.7	6	11.5	20	19.6	11	21.2
Monroe	129	16.9	135	16.5	90	11.8	87	10.7
Montgomery	7	12.7	4	6.2	6	10.9	12	18.5
Nassau	35	18.0	48	22.3	22	11.3	20	9.3
Niagara	22	13.9	18	14.1	20	12.7	19	14.8
Oneida	42	17.2	41	13.1	27	11.1	45	14.3
Onondaga	107	27.9	73	22.0	68	17.8	52	15.7
Ontario	6	11.3	14	23.3	5	9.4	4	6.7
Orange	48	16.4	48	17.9	17	5.8	20	7.5
Orleans	5	12.2	11	21.6	6	14.6	5	9.8
Oswego	13	8.8	9	8.9	8	5.4	8	7.9
Otsego	5	9.8	8	19.1	2	3.9	2	4.8
Putnam	2	14.3	1	4.8	0	0.0	1	4.8
Rensselaer	21	14.2	28	16.5	20	13.5	20	11.8
Rockland	17	19.1	20	22.0	16	18.0	7	7.7
St. Lawrence	3	4.4	12	13.8	10	14.5	10	11.5
Saratoga	10	10.4	5	4.6	5	5.2	7	6.4
Schenectady	25	13.2	35	20.2	28	14.8	20	11.6
Schoharie	5	10.6	3	8.8	4	8.5	2	5.9
Schuyler	2	12.5	1	16.7	2	12.5	0	0.0
Seneca	2	7.1	0	0.0	3	10.7	0	0.0
Steuben	13	9.9	25	21.2	26	19.9	11	9.3
Suffolk	129	22.0	96	16.2	82	14.0	93	15.7
Sullivan	8	10.0	3	5.6	6	7.5	3	5.6
Tioga	6	11.1	1	5.3	9	16.7	0	0.0
Tompkins	12	17.9	10	13.3	7	10.5	13	17.3
Ulster	24	19.5	17	17.7	16	13.0	6	6.3
Warren	6	10.7	12	20.3	8	14.3	5	8.5
Washington	6	17.1	2	3.9	5	14.3	4	7.7
Wayne	7	12.5	6	11.8	7	12.5	3	5.9
Westchester	65	18.2	68	19.4	49	13.7	35	10.0
Wyoming	4	9.8	1	5.3	6	14.6	3	15.8
Yates	3	16.7	2	9.5	3	16.7	4	19.1

Foster Care Admissions by Age – Children 5-14 Years Admitted to Foster Care

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Ages 5-9 Years				Ages 10-14 Years			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	3,295	19.7	2,014	16.0	4,818	28.8	3,665	29.1
New York City	2,022	22.0	913	16.4	2,372	25.8	1,494	26.8
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	1,273	16.9	1,101	15.7	2,446	32.5	2,171	30.9
Albany	56	15.2	48	15.6	117	31.8	88	28.6
Allegany	5	8.6	7	19.4	25	43.1	11	30.6
Broome	33	18.3	34	21.7	55	30.6	42	26.8
Cattaraugus	9	11.3	9	13.2	33	41.3	15	22.1
Cayuga	13	16.5	9	15.5	35	44.3	22	37.9
Chautauqua	24	19.1	23	21.9	34	27.0	29	27.6
Chemung	24	13.7	17	14.2	52	29.7	36	30.0
Chenango	11	23.4	6	20.0	11	23.4	12	40.0
Clinton	0	0.0	7	14.0	13	39.4	17	34.0
Columbia	13	14.3	21	18.1	21	23.1	42	36.2
Cortland	8	10.3	8	16.7	31	39.7	19	39.6
Delaware	4	16.0	3	9.1	12	48.0	15	45.5
Dutchess	24	15.3	22	14.6	39	24.8	36	23.8
Erie	132	17.7	107	16.7	199	26.8	179	27.9
Essex	2	9.1	7	19.4	9	40.9	9	25.0
Franklin	5	9.8	12	20.7	22	43.1	20	34.5
Fulton	5	10.2	5	8.1	26	53.1	29	46.8
Genesee	9	15.0	4	7.8	18	30.0	21	41.2
Greene	8	12.9	4	7.4	24	38.7	26	48.2
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	1	50.0
Herkimer	9	16.7	3	5.8	23	42.6	25	48.1
Jefferson	31	21.7	9	10.5	54	37.8	23	26.7
Lewis	2	10.0	0	0.0	7	35.0	2	33.3
Livingston	6	18.2	6	20.7	12	36.4	12	41.4
Madison	21	20.6	6	11.5	29	28.4	13	25.0
Monroe	142	18.6	119	14.6	257	33.7	253	31.0
Montgomery	4	7.3	14	21.5	26	47.3	20	30.8
Nassau	34	17.5	24	11.2	53	27.3	64	29.8
Niagara	27	17.1	24	18.8	57	36.1	35	27.3
Oneida	40	16.4	51	16.2	97	39.8	93	29.6
Onondaga	74	19.3	66	19.9	97	25.3	97	29.2
Ontario	9	17.0	10	16.7	20	37.7	15	25.0
Orange	47	16.1	32	11.9	85	29.1	74	27.6
Orleans	7	17.1	3	5.9	15	36.6	25	49.0
Oswego	10	6.8	16	15.8	74	50.0	34	33.7
Otsego	9	17.7	5	11.9	23	45.1	16	38.1
Putnam	2	14.3	3	14.3	1	7.1	11	52.4
Rensselaer	27	18.2	28	16.5	51	34.5	51	30.0
Rockland	9	10.1	7	7.7	26	29.2	27	29.7
St. Lawrence	7	10.1	14	16.1	33	47.8	30	34.5
Saratoga	12	12.5	15	13.8	38	39.6	38	34.9
Schenectady	38	20.1	34	19.7	64	33.9	45	26.0
Schoharie	9	19.2	6	17.7	15	31.9	13	38.2
Schuyler	2	12.5	0	0.0	4	25.0	3	50.0
Seneca	9	32.1	2	18.2	10	35.7	7	63.6
Steuben	26	19.9	20	17.0	42	32.1	43	36.4
Suffolk	130	22.2	110	18.6	167	28.5	180	30.4
Sullivan	5	6.3	5	9.3	33	41.3	19	35.2
Tioga	7	13.0	0	0.0	15	27.8	8	42.1
Tompkins	14	20.9	16	21.3	22	32.8	15	20.0
Ulster	15	12.2	18	18.8	41	33.3	29	30.2
Warren	13	23.2	14	23.7	18	32.1	16	27.1
Washington	5	14.3	7	13.5	14	40.0	32	61.5
Wayne	9	16.1	3	5.9	19	33.9	18	35.3
Westchester	62	17.4	51	14.6	105	29.4	98	28.0
Wyoming	8	19.5	1	5.3	18	43.9	8	42.1
Yates	6	33.3	4	19.1	4	22.2	5	23.8

Foster Care Admissions by Age – Youth 15-17 Years Admitted to Foster Care

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	3,135	18.8	3,189	25.3
New York City	1,580	17.2	1,391	25.0
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,555	20.7	1,798	25.6
Albany	82	22.3	77	25.0
Allegany	13	22.4	4	11.1
Broome	38	21.1	47	29.9
Cattaraugus	16	20.0	20	29.4
Cayuga	9	11.4	9	15.5
Chautauqua	18	14.3	8	7.6
Chemung	36	20.6	34	28.3
Chenango	9	19.2	8	26.7
Clinton	7	21.2	9	18.0
Columbia	28	30.8	39	33.6
Cortland	32	41.0	7	14.6
Delaware	6	24.0	7	21.2
Dutchess	50	31.9	43	28.5
Erie	135	18.2	161	25.1
Essex	6	27.3	15	41.7
Franklin	16	31.4	17	29.3
Fulton	15	30.6	24	38.7
Genesee	16	26.7	15	29.4
Greene	15	24.2	19	35.2
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	1	50.0
Herkimer	13	24.1	13	25.0
Jefferson	19	13.3	16	18.6
Lewis	3	15.0	2	33.3
Livingston	5	15.2	3	10.3
Madison	16	15.7	16	30.8
Monroe	145	19.0	222	27.2
Montgomery	12	21.8	15	23.1
Nassau	50	25.8	59	27.4
Niagara	32	20.3	32	25.0
Oneida	38	15.6	84	26.8
Onondaga	37	9.7	44	13.3
Ontario	13	24.5	17	28.3
Orange	95	32.5	94	35.1
Orleans	8	19.5	7	13.7
Oswego	43	29.1	34	33.7
Otsego	12	23.5	11	26.2
Putnam	9	64.3	5	23.8
Rensselaer	29	19.6	43	25.3
Rockland	21	23.6	30	33.0
St. Lawrence	16	23.2	21	24.1
Saratoga	31	32.3	44	40.4
Schenectady	34	18.0	39	22.5
Schoharie	14	29.8	10	29.4
Schuyler	6	37.5	2	33.3
Seneca	4	14.3	2	18.2
Steuben	24	18.3	19	16.1
Suffolk	79	13.5	113	19.1
Sullivan	28	35.0	24	44.4
Tioga	17	31.5	10	52.6
Tompkins	12	17.9	21	28.0
Ulster	27	22.0	26	27.1
Warren	11	19.6	12	20.3
Washington	5	14.3	7	13.5
Wayne	14	25.0	21	41.2
Westchester	76	21.3	98	28.0
Wyoming	5	12.2	6	31.6
Yates	2	11.1	6	28.6

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:

September 2006, September 2006

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.
- Percentages reflect the respective number of children/youth admitted to foster care.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	27.2
Minimum:	7.6
Maximum:	52.6
Standard Deviation:	9.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Admissions by Ethnicity – Hispanic and Non-Hispanic

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Hispanic				Non-Hispanic			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	2,945	17.6	2,287	18.2	13,777	82.4	10,310	81.8
New York City	2,457	26.7	1,737	31.2	6,740	73.3	3,836	68.8
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	488	6.5	550	7.8	7,037	93.5	6,474	92.2
Albany	27	7.3	10	3.3	341	92.7	298	96.8
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	58	100.0	36	100.0
Broome	5	2.8	1	0.6	175	97.2	156	99.4
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	100.0	68	100.0
Cayuga	0	0.0	3	5.2	79	100.0	55	94.8
Chautauqua	19	15.1	18	17.1	107	84.9	87	82.9
Chemung	2	1.1	3	2.5	173	98.9	117	97.5
Chenango	0	0.0	1	3.3	47	100.0	29	96.7
Clinton	0	0.0	3	6.0	33	100.0	47	94.0
Columbia	2	2.2	7	6.0	89	97.8	109	94.0
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	78	100.0	48	100.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	100.0	33	100.0
Dutchess	20	12.7	12	8.0	137	87.3	139	92.1
Erie	22	3.0	49	7.6	722	97.0	592	92.4
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	36	100.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	100.0	58	100.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	100.0	62	100.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	100.0	51	100.0
Greene	4	6.5	5	9.3	58	93.6	49	90.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2	100.0
Herkimer	1	1.9	0	0.0	53	98.2	52	100.0
Jefferson	2	1.4	2	2.3	141	98.6	84	97.7
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	6	100.0
Livingston	6	18.2	5	17.2	27	81.8	24	82.8
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	102	100.0	52	100.0
Monroe	49	6.4	58	7.1	714	93.6	758	92.9
Montgomery	12	21.8	8	12.3	43	78.2	57	87.7
Nassau	15	7.7	45	20.9	179	92.3	170	79.1
Niagara	6	3.8	1	0.8	152	96.2	127	99.2
Oneida	2	0.8	10	3.2	242	99.2	304	96.8
Onondaga	26	6.8	17	5.1	357	93.2	315	94.9
Ontario	4	7.6	3	5.0	49	92.5	57	95.0
Orange	43	14.7	27	10.1	249	85.3	241	89.9
Orleans	2	4.9	5	9.8	39	95.1	46	90.2
Oswego	6	4.1	0	0.0	142	96.0	101	100.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	100.0	42	100.0
Putnam	1	7.1	1	4.8	13	92.9	20	95.2
Rensselaer	10	6.8	10	5.9	138	93.2	160	94.1
Rockland	6	6.7	14	15.4	83	93.3	77	84.6
St. Lawrence	1	1.5	1	1.2	68	98.6	86	98.9
Saratoga	4	4.2	6	5.5	92	95.8	103	94.5
Schenectady	12	6.4	13	7.5	177	93.7	160	92.5
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	47	100.0	34	100.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	100.0	6	100.0
Seneca	2	7.1	0	0.0	26	92.9	11	100.0
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0	131	100.0	118	100.0
Suffolk	78	13.3	96	16.2	509	86.7	496	83.8
Sullivan	15	18.8	6	11.1	65	81.3	48	88.9
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	54	100.0	19	100.0
Tompkins	1	1.5	6	8.0	66	98.5	69	92.0
Ulster	17	13.8	9	9.4	106	86.2	87	90.6
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	56	100.0	59	100.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	100.0	52	100.0
Wayne	1	1.8	2	3.9	55	98.2	49	96.1
Westchester	63	17.7	93	26.6	294	82.4	257	73.4
Wyoming	2	4.9	0	0.0	39	95.1	19	100.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0	21	100.0

Foster Care Admissions by Race – White and African American

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	White				African American			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	7,157	42.8	5,855	46.5	6,817	40.8	5,168	41.0
New York City	2,778	30.2	2,002	35.9	4,621	50.2	3,115	55.9
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	4,379	58.2	3,853	54.9	2,196	29.2	2,053	29.2
Albany	186	50.5	90	29.2	167	45.4	97	31.5
Allegany	50	86.2	33	91.7	2	3.5	2	5.6
Broome	145	80.6	79	50.3	26	14.4	23	14.7
Cattaraugus	77	96.3	60	88.2	1	1.3	5	7.4
Cayuga	63	79.8	50	86.2	14	17.7	8	13.8
Chautauqua	104	82.5	87	82.9	9	7.1	11	10.5
Chemung	109	62.3	64	53.3	38	21.7	31	25.8
Chenango	40	85.1	28	93.3	2	4.3	1	3.3
Clinton	29	87.9	41	82.0	4	12.1	8	16.0
Columbia	78	85.7	93	80.2	12	13.2	23	19.8
Cortland	73	93.6	46	95.8	1	1.3	0	0.0
Delaware	25	100.0	31	93.9	0	0.0	1	3.0
Dutchess	95	60.5	90	59.6	54	34.4	55	36.4
Erie	221	29.7	258	40.3	325	43.7	323	50.4
Essex	20	90.9	34	94.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	49	96.1	58	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	43	87.8	59	95.2	6	12.2	0	0.0
Genesee	43	71.7	42	82.4	14	23.3	6	11.8
Greene	44	71.0	44	81.5	12	19.4	10	18.5
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	51	94.4	51	98.1	2	3.7	1	1.9
Jefferson	96	67.1	74	86.1	36	25.2	9	10.5
Lewis	20	100.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	27	81.8	22	75.9	5	15.2	3	10.3
Madison	98	96.1	48	92.3	0	0.0	2	3.9
Monroe	183	24.0	156	19.1	343	45.0	328	40.2
Montgomery	51	92.7	63	96.9	2	3.6	1	1.5
Nassau	50	25.8	85	39.5	134	69.1	118	54.9
Niagara	99	62.7	78	60.9	46	29.1	41	32.0
Oneida	96	39.3	123	39.2	28	11.5	58	18.5
Onondaga	172	44.9	124	37.4	159	41.5	169	50.9
Ontario	41	77.4	43	71.7	8	15.1	3	5.0
Orange	218	74.7	144	53.7	58	19.9	70	26.1
Orleans	23	56.1	38	74.5	13	31.7	5	9.8
Oswego	144	97.3	95	94.1	1	0.7	2	2.0
Otsego	49	96.1	41	97.6	0	0.0	1	2.4
Putnam	4	28.6	8	38.1	1	7.1	0	0.0
Rensselaer	98	66.2	124	72.9	40	27.0	42	24.7
Rockland	12	13.5	21	23.1	26	29.2	12	13.2
St. Lawrence	67	97.1	87	100.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
Saratoga	92	95.8	97	89.0	4	4.2	8	7.3
Schenectady	102	54.0	108	62.4	80	42.3	57	33.0
Schoharie	36	76.6	28	82.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	16	100.0	5	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	22	78.6	10	90.9	3	10.7	0	0.0
Steuben	127	97.0	101	85.6	2	1.5	6	5.1
Suffolk	367	62.5	339	57.3	206	35.1	226	38.2
Sullivan	57	71.3	22	40.7	20	25.0	25	46.3
Tioga	50	92.6	19	100.0	4	7.4	0	0.0
Tompkins	51	76.1	53	70.7	14	20.9	18	24.0
Ulster	89	72.4	71	74.0	30	24.4	20	20.8
Warren	53	94.6	53	89.8	1	1.8	2	3.4
Washington	33	94.3	49	94.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	41	73.2	24	47.1	15	26.8	4	7.8
Westchester	95	26.6	126	36.0	227	63.6	216	61.7
Wyoming	38	92.7	15	79.0	0	0.0	2	10.5
Yates	17	94.4	15	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0

Foster Care Admissions by Race – Asian and Native American

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Asian				Native American			
	Number	2000 Percent	Number	2004 Percent	Number	2000 Percent	Number	2004 Percent
New York State	99	0.6	62	0.5	63	0.4	54	0.4
New York City	82	0.9	40	0.7	25	0.3	3	0.1
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	17	0.2	22	0.3	38	0.5	51	0.7
Albany	0	0.0	3	1.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Broome	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	3	4.4
Cayuga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemung	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Erie	3	0.4	6	0.9	9	1.2	6	0.9
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	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	1.2
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	13.8
Madison	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.9	2	3.9
Monroe	4	0.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5
Niagara	1	0.6	0	0.0	10	6.3	3	2.3
Oneida	2	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Onondaga	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.8	5	1.5
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.9
Oswego	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	1	0.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.8
Schenectady	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suffolk	1	0.2	5	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	1	1.3	1	1.5	0	0.0
Ulster	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	1.0
Warren	0	0.0	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	19.1

Foster Care Admissions by Placement Type – Home and Congregate

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Home Care				Congregate Care			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	9,440	56.5	6,429	51.0	4,543	27.2	4,070	32.3
New York City	4,690	51.0	2,450	44.0	2,287	24.9	1,610	28.9
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	4,750	63.1	3,979	56.7	2,256	30.0	2,460	35.0
Albany	169	45.9	146	47.4	181	49.2	145	47.1
Allegany	38	65.5	27	75.0	9	15.5	3	8.3
Broome	93	51.7	49	31.2	34	18.9	46	29.3
Cattaraugus	48	60.0	36	52.9	32	40.0	28	41.2
Cayuga	61	77.2	47	81.0	3	3.8	9	15.5
Chautauqua	117	92.9	97	92.4	6	4.8	8	7.6
Chemung	142	81.1	90	75.0	19	10.9	16	13.3
Chenango	36	76.6	15	50.0	4	8.5	6	20.0
Clinton	28	84.9	40	80.0	5	15.2	10	20.0
Columbia	39	42.9	64	55.2	33	36.3	24	20.7
Cortland	70	89.7	45	93.8	0	0.0	1	2.1
Delaware	24	96.0	24	72.7	0	0.0	5	15.2
Dutchess	79	50.3	47	31.1	74	47.1	93	61.6
Erie	500	67.2	378	59.0	216	29.0	233	36.4
Essex	19	86.4	24	66.7	0	0.0	10	27.8
Franklin	41	80.4	41	70.7	1	2.0	3	5.2
Fulton	17	34.7	32	51.6	30	61.2	25	40.3
Genesee	48	80.0	47	92.2	0	0.0	3	5.9
Greene	36	58.1	25	46.3	12	19.4	29	53.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	2	100.0
Herkimer	50	92.6	33	63.5	4	7.4	14	26.9
Jefferson	106	74.1	62	72.1	34	23.8	24	27.9
Lewis	19	95.0	5	83.3	1	5.0	1	16.7
Livingston	27	81.8	20	69.0	6	18.2	9	31.0
Madison	74	72.6	31	59.6	20	19.6	20	38.5
Monroe	489	64.1	472	57.8	239	31.3	315	38.6
Montgomery	27	49.1	47	72.3	25	45.5	12	18.5
Nassau	108	55.7	102	47.4	81	41.8	100	46.5
Niagara	92	58.2	69	53.9	58	36.7	49	38.3
Oneida	133	54.5	164	52.2	95	38.9	132	42.0
Onondaga	146	38.1	154	46.4	230	60.1	164	49.4
Ontario	34	64.2	47	78.3	3	5.7	2	3.3
Orange	149	51.0	89	33.2	59	20.2	62	23.1
Orleans	40	97.6	43	84.3	1	2.4	4	7.8
Oswego	91	61.5	63	62.4	55	37.2	38	37.6
Otsego	27	52.9	30	71.4	22	43.1	10	23.8
Putnam	7	50.0	0	0.0	5	35.7	9	42.9
Rensselaer	78	52.7	92	54.1	69	46.6	78	45.9
Rockland	41	46.1	35	38.5	36	40.5	46	50.6
St. Lawrence	58	84.1	80	92.0	3	4.4	5	5.8
Saratoga	39	40.6	37	33.9	55	57.3	72	66.1
Schenectady	109	57.7	96	55.5	74	39.2	68	39.3
Schoharie	36	76.6	23	67.7	10	21.3	8	23.5
Schuyler	11	68.8	5	83.3	5	31.3	1	16.7
Seneca	18	64.3	7	63.6	8	28.6	4	36.4
Steuben	102	77.9	90	76.3	19	14.5	10	8.5
Suffolk	465	79.2	348	58.8	115	19.6	215	36.3
Sullivan	52	65.0	41	75.9	13	16.3	0	0.0
Tioga	40	74.1	6	31.6	8	14.8	4	21.1
Tompkins	59	88.1	66	88.0	5	7.5	8	10.7
Ulster	82	66.7	37	38.5	32	26.0	36	37.5
Warren	37	66.1	45	76.3	16	28.6	14	23.7
Washington	28	80.0	39	75.0	6	17.1	12	23.1
Wayne	40	71.4	24	47.1	15	26.8	27	52.9
Westchester	180	50.4	161	46.0	158	44.3	176	50.3
Wyoming	33	80.5	16	84.2	7	17.1	2	10.5
Yates	14	77.8	20	95.2	4	22.2	1	4.8

Foster Care Admissions by Placement Type – Relative and Other

number and percent of children/youth admitted to foster care



	Relative Care				Other Care			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	1,678	10.0	1,271	10.1	1,061	6.3	827	6.6
New York City	1,547	16.8	1,052	18.9	673	7.3	461	8.3
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	131	1.7	219	3.1	388	5.2	366	5.2
Albany	0	0.0	8	2.6	18	4.9	9	2.9
Allegany	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	19.0	6	16.7
Broome	0	0.0	1	0.6	53	29.4	61	38.9
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.9
Cayuga	5	6.3	0	0.0	10	12.7	2	3.5
Chautauqua	2	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0
Chemung	9	5.1	3	2.5	5	2.9	11	9.2
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	14.9	9	30.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	8	8.8	0	0.0	11	12.1	28	24.1
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	10.3	2	4.2
Delaware	0	0.0	4	12.1	1	4.0	0	0.0
Dutchess	1	0.6	11	7.3	3	1.9	0	0.0
Erie	1	0.1	18	2.8	27	3.6	12	1.9
Essex	2	9.1	2	5.6	1	4.6	0	0.0
Franklin	5	9.8	14	24.1	4	7.8	0	0.0
Fulton	1	2.0	3	4.8	1	2.0	2	3.2
Genesee	5	8.3	0	0.0	7	11.7	1	2.0
Greene	8	12.9	0	0.0	6	9.7	0	0.0
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	3	5.8	0	0.0	2	3.9
Jefferson	2	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	8	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9
Monroe	0	0.0	1	0.1	35	4.6	28	3.4
Montgomery	1	1.8	0	0.0	2	3.6	6	9.2
Nassau	5	2.6	12	5.6	0	0.0	1	0.5
Niagara	8	5.1	9	7.0	0	0.0	1	0.8
Oneida	12	4.9	12	3.8	4	1.6	6	1.9
Onondaga	3	0.8	2	0.6	4	1.0	12	3.6
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	30.2	11	18.3
Orange	6	2.1	37	13.8	78	26.7	80	29.9
Orleans	0	0.0	2	3.9	0	0.0	2	3.9
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.9	2	4.8
Putnam	0	0.0	6	28.6	2	14.3	6	28.6
Rensselaer	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0
Rockland	10	11.2	5	5.5	2	2.3	5	5.5
St. Lawrence	2	2.9	0	0.0	6	8.7	2	2.3
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0
Schenectady	4	2.1	7	4.1	2	1.1	2	1.2
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	3	8.8
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	0	0.0
Steuben	7	5.3	5	4.2	3	2.3	13	11.0
Suffolk	2	0.3	24	4.1	5	0.9	5	0.8
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	18.8	13	24.1
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	11.1	9	47.4
Tompkins	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
Ulster	7	5.7	22	22.9	2	1.6	1	1.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	5.4	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	1.9
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0
Westchester	4	1.1	5	1.4	15	4.2	8	2.3
Wyoming	0	0.0	1	5.3	1	2.4	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Family

Foster Care – Children and Youth Discharged from Foster Care

number and percent 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, 15,513 children and youth – or 37.3 percent of all children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year – were discharged from foster care in 2004.

▼
While the number of children discharged in 2004 was lower than the number discharged in 2000, the percentage is higher, in 2004, because of the decreasing number of children in foster care.

▼
In both 2000 and 2004, most children in foster care were discharged to their parents (52.1% and 47.1%, respectively). Children discharged in counties outside New York City were more likely to be reunited with their parents on discharge (53.8% in 2004) than were children discharged in New York City (41.7%).

▼
There were 3,473 discharges to adoption in 2004, representing 22.4 percent of all discharges. This percentage to adoption in 2004 is similar to the 20.2 percent in 2000.

References:

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

Foster Care Discharges – Children/Youth Discharged from Foster Care

number and percent children/youth in foster care



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

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2005, April 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Foster Care Discharges by Type – To Adoption

number and percent children/youth discharged from foster care



	To Adoption			
	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	4,263	20.2	3,473	22.4
New York City	3,006	22.8	2,422	28.3
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,257	15.8	1,051	15.1
Albany	60	13.8	43	12.8
Allegany	17	31.5	6	18.2
Broome	34	14.5	22	12.2
Cattaraugus	11	14.3	32	29.9
Cayuga	19	25.7	16	21.3
Chautauqua	1	1.0	11	12.1
Chemung	31	21.8	12	9.0
Chenango	6	14.6	0	0.0
Clinton	4	13.8	4	8.9
Columbia	10	13.7	7	4.7
Cortland	8	9.8	7	11.7
Delaware	3	10.0	2	8.7
Dutchess	34	16.5	43	25.6
Erie	316	33.5	162	22.5
Essex	3	10.7	0	0.0
Franklin	4	8.9	2	3.9
Fulton	2	4.0	3	5.2
Genesee	9	21.4	1	3.0
Greene	8	11.6	12	20.3
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	3.3	18	23.4
Jefferson	19	16.1	27	24.1
Lewis	1	4.5	0	0.0
Livingston	7	18.4	14	31.8
Madison	5	5.7	14	16.5
Monroe	113	14.4	85	12.4
Montgomery	3	7.9	0	0.0
Nassau	27	10.5	24	11.4
Niagara	21	10.6	21	16.2
Oneida	56	21.3	23	8.3
Onondaga	61	15.6	56	18.0
Ontario	5	8.8	5	9.6
Orange	30	10.8	33	13.8
Orleans	4	11.4	2	4.3
Oswego	18	11.4	19	21.6
Otsego	2	4.5	10	16.1
Putnam	5	41.7	0	0.0
Rensselaer	5	3.1	13	8.7
Rockland	6	5.6	22	18.5
St. Lawrence	8	8.5	20	21.5
Saratoga	5	5.4	8	7.8
Schenectady	33	14.3	11	8.0
Schoharie	0	0.0	4	11.1
Schuyler	1	10.0	0	0.0
Seneca	8	25.0	0	0.0
Steuben	16	14.8	15	13.4
Suffolk	105	18.5	121	20.0
Sullivan	11	11.1	0	0.0
Tioga	4	7.5	1	4.8
Tompkins	13	19.4	12	16.0
Ulster	5	3.9	8	10.0
Warren	9	17.0	9	18.4
Washington	2	8.7	7	15.2
Wayne	11	19.0	14	40.0
Westchester	51	14.2	45	14.7
Wyoming	3	5.6	5	23.8
Yates	2	18.2	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2005, April 2005

NOTES:

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

- The numbers presented in Foster Care Discharges by Type – To Adoption and Adoption Milestone – Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption may differ due to varying dates compiled and the percentages differ due to different denominators.

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median: 12.1
 Minimum: 0.0
 Maximum: 40.0
 Standard Deviation: 9.2

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Discharges by Type – To Parent

number and percent children/youth discharged from foster care



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	11,019	52.1	7,310	47.1
New York City	6,634	50.2	3,569	41.7
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	4,385	55.2	3,741	53.8
Albany	290	66.5	182	54.3
Allegany	27	50.0	12	36.4
Broome	101	43.0	90	49.7
Cattaraugus	47	61.0	40	37.4
Cayuga	36	48.6	45	60.0
Chautauqua	68	64.8	50	54.9
Chemung	69	48.6	64	48.1
Chenango	29	70.7	18	60.0
Clinton	17	58.6	23	51.1
Columbia	59	80.8	120	81.1
Cortland	57	69.5	40	66.7
Delaware	19	63.3	18	78.3
Dutchess	127	61.7	89	53.0
Erie	343	36.3	338	46.9
Essex	11	39.3	17	89.5
Franklin	32	71.1	44	86.3
Fulton	34	68.0	46	79.3
Genesee	22	52.4	24	72.7
Greene	50	72.5	36	61.0
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	1	100.0
Herkimer	48	78.7	40	51.9
Jefferson	71	60.2	58	51.8
Lewis	15	68.2	6	66.7
Livingston	27	71.1	23	52.3
Madison	60	68.2	57	67.1
Monroe	383	48.7	304	44.3
Montgomery	22	57.9	41	85.4
Nassau	135	52.7	97	46.0
Niagara	134	67.7	81	62.3
Oneida	145	55.1	189	68.5
Onondaga	204	52.0	120	38.6
Ontario	44	77.2	38	73.1
Orange	154	55.4	138	57.7
Orleans	22	62.9	32	68.1
Oswego	114	72.2	52	59.1
Otsego	26	59.1	36	58.1
Putnam	5	41.7	10	71.4
Rensselaer	111	69.8	88	59.1
Rockland	70	64.8	74	62.2
St. Lawrence	64	68.1	49	52.7
Saratoga	64	69.6	76	74.5
Schenectady	123	53.2	91	65.9
Schoharie	26	68.4	20	55.6
Schuyler	5	50.0	5	71.4
Seneca	17	53.1	7	53.8
Steuben	58	53.7	61	54.5
Suffolk	253	44.6	286	47.2
Sullivan	67	67.7	37	62.7
Tioga	34	64.2	18	85.7
Tompkins	37	55.2	42	56.0
Ulster	86	67.7	46	57.5
Warren	27	50.9	24	49.0
Washington	12	52.2	19	41.3
Wayne	24	41.4	13	37.1
Westchester	211	58.9	140	45.8
Wyoming	43	79.6	9	42.9
Yates	6	54.5	17	70.8

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2005, April 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median: 58.1
 Minimum: 36.4
 Maximum: 100.0
 Standard Deviation: 14.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Foster Care Discharges by Type – To Relative

number and percent children/youth discharged from foster care



	To Relative			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	2,246	10.6	1,578	10.2
New York City	1,126	8.5	480	5.6
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,120	14.1	1,098	15.8
Albany	33	7.6	64	19.1
Allegany	6	11.1	9	27.3
Broome	46	19.6	19	10.5
Cattaraugus	8	10.4	19	17.8
Cayuga	6	8.1	9	12.0
Chautauqua	18	17.1	19	20.9
Chemung	13	9.2	17	12.8
Chenango	5	12.2	3	10.0
Clinton	3	10.3	6	13.3
Columbia	1	1.4	10	6.8
Cortland	8	9.8	7	11.7
Delaware	1	3.3	0	0.0
Dutchess	20	9.7	13	7.7
Erie	144	15.3	101	14.0
Essex	8	28.6	0	0.0
Franklin	2	4.4	0	0.0
Fulton	6	12.0	3	5.2
Genesee	6	14.3	3	9.1
Greene	6	8.7	6	10.2
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	8	13.1	7	9.1
Jefferson	15	12.7	17	15.2
Lewis	5	22.7	2	22.2
Livingston	1	2.6	2	4.5
Madison	18	20.5	6	7.1
Monroe	172	21.9	179	26.1
Montgomery	5	13.2	4	8.3
Nassau	30	11.7	45	21.3
Niagara	21	10.6	11	8.5
Oneida	19	7.2	39	14.1
Onondaga	71	18.1	90	28.9
Ontario	2	3.5	0	0.0
Orange	27	9.7	27	11.3
Orleans	5	14.3	10	21.3
Oswego	12	7.6	5	5.7
Otsego	10	22.7	7	11.3
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	26	16.4	26	17.4
Rockland	14	13.0	9	7.6
St. Lawrence	5	5.3	12	12.9
Saratoga	8	8.7	15	14.7
Schenectady	34	14.7	10	7.2
Schoharie	4	10.5	4	11.1
Schuyler	2	20.0	1	14.3
Seneca	1	3.1	2	15.4
Steuben	16	14.8	18	16.1
Suffolk	135	23.8	128	21.1
Sullivan	6	6.1	3	5.1
Tioga	7	13.2	0	0.0
Tompkins	8	11.9	15	20.0
Ulster	23	18.1	9	11.3
Warren	7	13.2	9	18.4
Washington	6	26.1	12	26.1
Wayne	17	29.3	3	8.6
Westchester	36	10.1	57	18.6
Wyoming	4	7.4	4	19.0
Yates	0	0.0	2	8.3

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2005, April 2005

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	11.3
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	28.9
Standard Deviation:	7.5

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Discharges by Type – To Self and To “Other”

number and percent children/youth discharged from foster care



	To Self				To “Other”			
	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2000 Number	2000 Percent	2004 Number	2004 Percent
New York State	1,580	7.5	1,437	9.3	2,042	9.7	1,715	11.1
New York City	1,117	8.5	995	11.6	1,319	10.0	1,094	12.8
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	463	5.8	442	6.4	723	9.1	621	8.9
Albany	9	2.1	16	4.8	44	10.1	30	9.0
Allegany	3	5.6	1	3.0	1	1.9	5	15.2
Broome	21	8.9	15	8.3	33	14.0	35	19.3
Cattaraugus	6	7.8	6	5.6	5	6.5	10	9.3
Cayuga	4	5.4	4	5.3	9	12.2	1	1.3
Chautauqua	7	6.7	5	5.5	11	10.5	6	6.6
Chemung	4	2.8	6	4.5	25	17.6	34	25.6
Chenango	0	0.0	2	6.7	1	2.4	7	23.3
Clinton	3	10.3	4	8.9	2	6.9	8	17.8
Columbia	0	0.0	2	1.4	3	4.1	9	6.1
Cortland	5	6.1	5	8.3	4	4.9	1	1.7
Delaware	6	20.0	3	13.0	1	3.3	0	0.0
Dutchess	8	3.9	8	4.8	17	8.3	15	8.9
Erie	54	5.7	62	8.6	87	9.2	57	7.9
Essex	1	3.6	1	5.3	5	17.9	1	5.3
Franklin	2	4.4	2	3.9	5	11.1	3	5.9
Fulton	5	10.0	3	5.2	3	6.0	3	5.2
Genesee	4	9.5	1	3.0	1	2.4	4	12.1
Greene	1	1.4	4	6.8	4	5.8	1	1.7
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	0	0.0	N/A	N/A	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	1.6	5	6.5	2	3.3	7	9.1
Jefferson	8	6.8	2	1.8	5	4.2	8	7.1
Lewis	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	4.5	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	2	4.5	3	7.9	3	6.8
Madison	3	3.4	5	5.9	2	2.3	3	3.5
Monroe	46	5.9	38	5.5	72	9.2	81	11.8
Montgomery	2	5.3	1	2.1	6	15.8	2	4.2
Nassau	29	11.3	22	10.4	35	13.7	23	10.9
Niagara	15	7.6	9	6.9	7	3.5	8	6.2
Oneida	12	4.6	9	3.3	31	11.8	16	5.8
Onondaga	27	6.9	16	5.1	29	7.4	29	9.3
Ontario	1	1.8	1	1.9	5	8.8	8	15.4
Orange	17	6.1	15	6.3	50	18.0	26	10.9
Orleans	1	2.9	1	2.1	3	8.6	2	4.3
Oswego	7	4.4	9	10.2	7	4.4	3	3.4
Otsego	4	9.1	4	6.5	2	4.5	5	8.1
Putnam	2	16.7	1	7.1	0	0.0	3	21.4
Rensselaer	9	5.7	10	6.7	8	5.0	12	8.1
Rockland	5	4.6	9	7.6	13	12.0	5	4.2
St. Lawrence	9	9.6	5	5.4	8	8.5	7	7.5
Saratoga	4	4.3	0	0.0	11	12.0	3	2.9
Schenectady	16	6.9	6	4.3	25	10.8	20	14.5
Schoharie	4	10.5	4	11.1	4	10.5	4	11.1
Schuyler	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	1	14.3
Seneca	2	6.3	1	7.7	4	12.5	3	23.1
Steuben	3	2.8	10	8.9	15	13.9	8	7.1
Suffolk	31	5.5	39	6.4	43	7.6	32	5.3
Sullivan	6	6.1	6	10.2	9	9.1	13	22.0
Tioga	2	3.8	1	4.8	6	11.3	1	4.8
Tompkins	2	3.0	3	4.0	7	10.4	3	4.0
Ulster	8	6.3	8	10.0	5	3.9	9	11.3
Warren	1	1.9	2	4.1	9	17.0	5	10.2
Washington	1	4.3	2	4.3	2	8.7	6	13.0
Wayne	3	5.2	3	8.6	3	5.2	2	5.7
Westchester	34	9.5	37	12.1	26	7.3	27	8.8
Wyoming	2	3.7	2	9.5	2	3.7	1	4.8
Yates	2	18.2	3	12.5	1	9.1	2	8.3

Family

Foster Care – Terminated Parental Rights Judgments

number and percent of TPR determinations in 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*.

Findings:



In 2005, as in 2004, most TPR judgments resulted with the termination of parental rights in New York State (59.1% and 61.4%, respectively).



In 2005, TPR judgments in New York City were more likely to terminate parents rights compared to TPR judgments in Rest of State (64.7% vs. 51.3%, respectively).



More than 1-in-4 TPR judgments (28.9%) were dismissed in New York State in 2005. The proportion dismissed in New York City was lower (23.0%) than the proportion in Rest of State (37.1%).



In 2005, relatively few TPR judgments in New York State resulted in TPR judgments of suspended (8.3%) or other (3.7%).

Foster Care TPR Judgments – Terminated Judgments

number and percent of TPR determinations in given year



	Terminated Judgments			
	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	2,660	61.4	2,183	59.1
New York City	1,752	66.4	1,390	64.7
Bronx	523	65.2	469	65.8
Kings	554	69.0	389	66.2
New York	414	65.8	319	62.7
Queens	216	64.9	180	64.3
Richmond	45	62.5	33	55.9
Rest of State	908	53.5	793	51.3
Albany	20	54.1	19	59.4
Allegany	1	12.5	2	25.0
Broome	22	66.7	12	41.4
Cattaraugus	8	34.8	4	26.7
Cayuga	0	0.0	4	25.0
Chautauqua	8	50.0	14	38.9
Chemung	11	64.7	13	56.5
Chenango	16	88.9	10	66.7
Clinton	18	75.0	7	28.0
Columbia	19	70.4	18	72.0
Cortland	18	56.3	6	60.0
Delaware	11	84.6	14	82.4
Dutchess	33	67.3	25	47.2
Erie	168	61.1	143	58.8
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	3	37.5
Fulton	1	100.0	3	100.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	2	50.0	12	100.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	12	52.2	11	55.0
Jefferson	5	15.6	9	34.6
Lewis	1	100.0	0	0.0
Livingston	7	100.0	3	37.5
Madison	13	54.2	6	100.0
Monroe	96	58.9	36	30.5
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	33.3
Nassau	17	32.7	11	55.0
Niagara	11	42.3	16	53.3
Oneida	25	33.3	44	39.6
Onondaga	35	56.5	45	66.2
Ontario	6	100.0	5	62.5
Orange	28	42.4	37	42.5
Orleans	0	0.0	5	100.0
Oswego	17	56.7	1	12.5
Otsego	2	33.3	1	14.3
Putnam	3	37.5	3	100.0
Rensselaer	10	47.6	11	44.0
Rockland	18	66.7	9	56.3
St. Lawrence	3	60.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	2	40.0	8	61.5
Schenectady	45	59.2	21	36.8
Schoharie	1	50.0	5	71.4
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	3	100.0	1	100.0
Steuben	11	68.8	13	65.0
Suffolk	77	53.1	73	56.6
Sullivan	0	0.0	8	100.0
Tioga	5	100.0	6	100.0
Tompkins	14	50.0	10	45.5
Ulster	12	54.5	2	13.3
Warren	19	59.4	23	76.7
Washington	2	28.6	3	60.0
Wayne	7	58.3	6	75.0
Westchester	43	46.7	49	62.8
Wyoming	0	0.0	2	100.0
Yates	2	66.7	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Court Administration

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

July 2006, July 2006

NOTES:

- 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.

New York Statistics:

Median: 56.1
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 100.0
Standard Deviation: 29.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care TPR Judgments – Suspended Judgments

number and percent of TPR determinations in given year



	Suspended Judgments			
	2004 Number	2004 Percent	2005 Number	2005 Percent
New York State	287	6.6	306	8.3
New York City	139	5.3	169	7.9
Bronx	29	3.6	58	8.1
Kings	37	4.6	42	7.1
New York	59	9.4	36	7.1
Queens	10	3.0	27	9.6
Richmond	4	5.6	6	10.2
Rest of State	148	8.7	137	8.9
Albany	4	10.8	1	3.1
Allegany	0	0.0	1	12.5
Broome	0	0.0	5	17.2
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	2	13.3
Cayuga	0	0.0	1	6.3
Chautauqua	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chemung	0	0.0	1	4.3
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	5	15.6	1	10.0
Delaware	0	0.0	1	5.9
Dutchess	0	0.0	2	3.8
Erie	1	0.4	18	7.4
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	8.7	1	5.0
Jefferson	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	4	16.7	0	0.0
Monroe	25	15.3	24	20.3
Montgomery	0	0.0	2	66.7
Nassau	5	9.6	0	0.0
Niagara	10	38.5	4	13.3
Oneida	23	30.7	23	20.7
Onondaga	4	6.5	2	2.9
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orange	16	24.2	23	26.4
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oswego	6	20.0	3	37.5
Otsego	0	0.0	2	28.6
Putnam	1	12.5	0	0.0
Rensselaer	3	14.3	0	0.0
Rockland	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Lawrence	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	12	15.8	1	1.8
Schoharie	0	0.0	1	14.3
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	2	12.5	0	0.0
Suffolk	10	6.9	9	7.0
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ulster	1	4.5	0	0.0
Warren	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	1	14.3	0	0.0
Wayne	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	13	14.1	9	11.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Court Administration

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

July 2006, July 2006

NOTES:

- 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.

New York Statistics:

(suspended judgments)

Median: 0.0
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 66.7
Standard Deviation: 11.3

(dismissed or withdrawn judgments)

Median: 29.7
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 100.0
Standard Deviation: 26.6

(other judgments)

Median: 0.0
Minimum: 0.0
Maximum: 40.0
Standard Deviation: 7.7

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care TPR Judgments – Dismissed or Withdrawn and Other

number and percent of TPR determinations in given year



	Dismissed or Withdrawn Judgments				Other Judgments			
	2004		2005		2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	1,205	27.8	1,068	28.9	183	4.2	138	3.7
New York City	625	23.7	495	23.0	123	4.7	95	4.4
Bronx	209	26.1	160	22.4	41	5.1	26	3.6
Kings	186	23.2	136	23.1	26	3.2	21	3.6
New York	126	20.0	127	25.0	30	4.8	27	5.3
Queens	86	25.8	52	18.6	21	6.3	21	7.5
Richmond	18	25.0	20	33.9	5	6.9	0	0.0
Rest of State	580	34.2	573	37.1	60	3.5	43	2.8
Albany	13	35.1	12	37.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Allegany	7	87.5	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Broome	7	21.2	8	27.6	4	12.1	4	13.8
Cattaraugus	15	65.2	9	60.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cayuga	11	100.0	11	68.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	8	50.0	19	52.8	0	0.0	3	8.3
Chemung	6	35.3	7	30.4	0	0.0	2	8.7
Chenango	0	0.0	5	33.3	2	11.1	0	0.0
Clinton	6	25.0	18	72.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Columbia	8	29.6	3	12.0	0	0.0	4	16.0
Cortland	9	28.1	2	20.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Delaware	2	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.8
Dutchess	13	26.5	23	43.4	3	6.1	3	5.7
Erie	86	31.3	78	32.1	20	7.3	4	1.6
Essex	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	3	100.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Genesee	13	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greene	2	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	9	39.1	6	30.0	0	0.0	2	10.0
Jefferson	27	84.4	16	61.5	0	0.0	1	3.8
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	0	0.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison	7	29.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Monroe	35	21.5	52	44.1	7	4.3	6	5.1
Montgomery	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nassau	30	57.7	9	45.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	5	19.2	8	26.7	0	0.0	2	6.7
Oneida	27	36.0	43	38.7	0	0.0	1	0.9
Onondaga	17	27.4	20	29.4	6	9.7	1	1.5
Ontario	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	37.5
Orange	21	31.8	27	31.0	1	1.5	0	0.0
Orleans	2	50.0	0	0.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Oswego	7	23.3	4	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	4	66.7	3	42.9	0	0.0	1	14.3
Putnam	4	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	8	38.1	14	56.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rockland	9	33.3	7	43.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
St. Lawrence	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Saratoga	3	60.0	5	38.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schenectady	18	23.7	35	61.4	1	1.3	0	0.0
Schoharie	1	50.0	1	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	3	18.8	7	35.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Suffolk	53	36.6	47	36.4	5	3.4	0	0.0
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	14	50.0	12	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ulster	9	40.9	13	86.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	13	40.6	7	23.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	4	57.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	40.0
Wayne	5	41.7	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Westchester	27	29.3	19	24.4	9	9.8	1	1.3
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	1	33.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Family

Foster Care – Parental Rights Surrendered number and percent of surrendered parental rights judgments



Definition:

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

Significance:

Family reunification is the primary goal for children in the child welfare system. Where that is not possible a surrender of parental rights makes it possible to find another permanent, nurturing, home for the child through adoption. The surrender of parental rights is irrevocable. Parents cannot bring a case to court to cancel or change the surrender, or to regain custody of the child. A surrender of a child to an authorized agency for the purpose of adoption may be executed for various reasons. Sometimes there is an incapacitating illness that causes a parent to relinquish his or her rights. Sometimes, agreeing to surrender a child under certain conditions becomes a means of exerting some control where an involuntary termination of parental rights proceeding has already been brought before the court by the state. Sometimes, where there has been a termination of parental rights finding against the parent who has been the primary caretaker, the other parent may be unwilling or unable to assume responsibility for the child and so signs a surrender in order to free the child for adoption. The court will not grant any application to surrender parental rights not voluntarily undertaken or where there is reason to believe the parent does not comprehend the consequences.

Note:

There are two options concerning the surrender of parental rights: Choice 1 is a surrender without any conditions whereby the parent gives up all rights to have custody of, visit with, speak with, write to or learn about his or her child forever and that the child can be adopted by any person that the authorized agency chooses; and Choice 2 is a conditional surrender whereby the parent can specify the adoptive parent(s) who has (have) been agreed to by the authorized agency and the rights and obligations of the parents, authorized agency and adoptive parent(s) are designated. Regardless of whether Choice 1 or Choice 2 is chosen, the parent may register with the Adoption Information Register (as specified in section 4138-d of the Public Health Law) so that the child is able to contact the birth parent at any time after he or she reaches eighteen years of age (NYS Office of Children and Family Services, 2005).

In order to free a child for adoption and in addition to the birth mother surrendering her parental rights (or the termination of her parental rights), the husband must also surrender his parental rights or there must be ground for the termination of parental rights (TPR) if the child is born in wedlock and there has never been a judicial determination that the husband is not the father. If the child is born out of wedlock and the father is a consent father, he must also surrender his rights or have grounds to TPR. If the child is born out of wedlock and the father is a notice father, the court must make a finding that he is a notice father and give him the notice of the mother's surrender. If the child is born out of wedlock and father has no rights, the court needs to specifically make a finding that he has no rights (Burt, 2002).

Findings:

- ▼ In New York State, there were 1,313 voluntary surrenders accepted in 2005, down slightly from the 1,565 surrenders accepted in 2004.
- ▼ In 2004, 82.8 percent of these cases in New York State resulted in a surrender, with the remainder primarily withdrawn or dismissed.
- ▼ In 2005, 74.4 percent of these cases in New York State resulted in a surrender, with the remainder primarily withdrawn or dismissed.
- ▼ Compared to the overall number of children in foster care in New York State in 2004, surrenders occurred in 5 percent of the cases, with 3 percent occurring in New York City and 8.5 percent in Rest of State.
- ▼ There were more parental rights surrendered in Rest of State compared to New York City in 2005 (818 vs. 495, respectively). This was consistent with the distribution of parental rights surrendered in 2004 (909 vs. 656, respectively).

References:

- Burt, Margaret. 2002. Conditional surrenders: The pros and cons. NYS Citizens' Coalition for Children, Inc. Accessed August 1, 2006. Available online "<http://www.lightlink.com/nysccc/Conferences/Conf2002/surrendersuggest.htm>."
- NYS Office of Children and Family Services. 2005. Judicial Surrender. Accessed August 1, 2006. Available online "<http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/legal/legislation/permanency/templates/LDSS%204315%20Judicial%20Surrender.dot>."

Foster Care – Parental Rights Surrendered

number and percent of surrendered parental rights judgments



	2004		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	1,565	82.8	1,313	74.4
New York City	656	78.3	495	70.7
Bronx	217	74.3	172	67.2
Kings	188	82.1	163	81.9
New York	114	75.5	72	55.4
Queens	114	82.6	56	69.1
Richmond	23	82.1	32	94.1
Rest of State	909	86.3	818	76.8
Albany	13	92.9	10	45.5
Allegany	15	75.0	3	25.0
Broome	3	50.0	8	66.7
Cattaraugus	39	95.1	33	91.7
Cayuga	16	88.9	13	76.5
Chautauqua	17	100.0	28	96.6
Chemung	36	80.0	11	37.9
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clinton	13	100.0	28	90.3
Columbia	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	19	100.0	11	73.3
Delaware	0	0.0	2	33.3
Dutchess	34	89.5	25	80.6
Erie	96	72.2	98	64.9
Essex	1	100.0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	3	75.0
Genesee	15	100.0	7	70.0
Greene	1	100.0	0	0.0
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	2	100.0	1	100.0
Jefferson	55	88.7	23	95.8
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Livingston	16	84.2	7	77.8
Madison	1	100.0	0	0.0
Monroe	70	94.6	73	94.8
Montgomery	5	100.0	3	100.0
Nassau	20	74.1	14	66.7
Niagara	14	82.4	13	56.5
Oneida	24	85.7	59	71.1
Onondaga	59	90.8	70	86.4
Ontario	5	83.3	9	69.2
Orange	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orleans	6	100.0	4	50.0
Oswego	14	87.5	4	50.0
Otsego	9	100.0	6	100.0
Putnam	0	0.0	2	100.0
Rensselaer	10	58.8	27	79.4
Rockland	10	71.4	11	78.6
St. Lawrence	15	75.0	9	90.0
Saratoga	5	100.0	11	78.6
Schenectady	0	0.0	5	62.5
Schoharie	4	100.0	6	85.7
Schuyler	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0.0	0	0.0
Steuben	42	93.3	24	88.9
Suffolk	100	90.9	69	86.3
Sullivan	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tioga	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	20	100.0	9	81.8
Ulster	16	80.0	11	57.9
Warren	3	100.0	4	100.0
Washington	18	100.0	7	100.0
Wayne	11	100.0	16	84.2
Westchester	35	81.4	38	90.5
Wyoming	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yates	2	100.0	3	100.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Court Administration

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

July 2006, July 2006

NOTES:

- Percentages reflect the number of judgments of parental rights surrendered.
- Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

New York Statistics:

Median:	70.6
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	100.0
Standard Deviation:	36.4

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Family

Foster Care – Adoption Milestones

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



Definition:

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

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

FREED FOR ADOPTION presents the number of children freed during the calendar year and the percentage of all children in foster care at any time during the calendar year.

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

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

* Children with waivers are excluded from all indicators.

Significance:

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

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

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

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

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

Findings:



Nearly 1 in 14 (7.4%) children in foster care at any time during 2004 in New York State had an adoption goal set. This was down from the 8.6 percent of children in 2000.



In 2004, a slightly higher percentage of children in foster care in New York City were freed for adoption compared to children in foster care in Rest of State (6.6% and 5.6%, respectively).



In 2004, more than 1 in 5 children (21.6%) who were on the adoption track (includes children having a goal set to adoption, were freed, placed or discharged to adoption at any time during the year) were placed for adoption in New York State. This percentage is up from the 18.2 percent in 2000.



In 2004 in New York State, 3,473 children and youth were discharged to adoption, reflecting 41.9 percent of children in foster care with a goal of adoption and status of free for adoption.

Foster Care Adoption Milestone – Children/Youth with Adoption Goal Set

number and percent of children/youth in foster care at any time during the calendar year



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	5,472	8.6	3,335	7.4
New York City	3,971	9.1	2,090	7.7
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	1,501	7.4	1,245	6.9
Albany	40	4.0	34	5.0
Allegany	5	3.3	7	6.7
Broome	47	8.1	23	4.7
Cattaraugus	13	6.8	15	6.8
Cayuga	14	6.8	15	8.7
Chautauqua	13	4.4	21	9.2
Chemung	34	9.7	32	11.0
Chenango	4	3.9	14	16.1
Clinton	8	8.1	18	12.4
Columbia	9	4.9	28	8.9
Cortland	7	3.9	23	14.6
Delaware	1	1.4	6	6.5
Dutchess	55	11.2	39	8.0
Erie	222	8.5	163	8.2
Essex	0	0.0	1	1.8
Franklin	8	6.0	2	1.4
Fulton	5	3.6	1	0.8
Genesee	9	6.6	9	9.7
Greene	14	9.9	7	5.5
Hamilton	0	N/A	0	N/A
Herkimer	5	3.0	14	7.7
Jefferson	25	8.8	43	17.1
Lewis	2	3.7	1	4.3
Livingston	11	15.3	3	3.7
Madison	9	4.6	12	8.1
Monroe	156	8.3	115	6.8
Montgomery	7	6.9	3	3.0
Nassau	48	5.8	28	4.3
Niagara	27	6.1	24	6.9
Oneida	45	7.1	34	4.6
Onondaga	62	6.9	55	7.1
Ontario	7	6.3	9	7.8
Orange	52	6.8	71	9.8
Orleans	6	9.0	7	8.4
Oswego	28	7.4	22	9.3
Otsego	4	2.9	7	5.6
Putnam	7	18.9	3	6.4
Rensselaer	8	2.3	15	4.2
Rockland	39	12.5	16	5.7
St. Lawrence	3	1.5	7	3.8
Saratoga	7	3.2	3	1.4
Schenectady	37	6.6	20	4.7
Schoharie	1	1.0	5	5.9
Schuyler	2	6.9	0	0.0
Seneca	2	2.6	1	3.7
Steuben	9	3.3	22	7.9
Suffolk	211	13.3	128	8.0
Sullivan	14	7.7	1	0.9
Tioga	1	0.9	1	1.8
Tompkins	22	11.8	18	10.9
Ulster	27	8.0	10	3.6
Warren	3	2.5	16	10.5
Washington	7	8.6	7	7.4
Wayne	26	18.7	5	4.9
Westchester	60	5.2	55	5.3
Wyoming	13	11.9	3	4.7
Yates	0	0.0	3	5.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2006, April 2006

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median:	6.5
Minimum:	0.0
Maximum:	17.1
Standard Deviation:	3.6

For Current Period Percent or Rate



Foster Care Adoption Milestone – Children/Youth Freed for Adoption

number and percent of children/youth in foster care at any time during the calendar year



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	4,001	6.3	2,793	6.2
New York City	2,793	6.4	1,788	6.6
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,208	5.9	1,005	5.6
Albany	50	4.9	27	3.9
Allegany	7	4.6	7	6.7
Broome	38	6.5	20	4.1
Cattaraugus	11	5.8	25	11.3
Cayuga	18	8.8	15	8.7
Chautauqua	11	3.8	13	5.7
Chemung	32	9.1	23	7.9
Chenango	8	7.8	14	16.1
Clinton	6	6.1	19	13.1
Columbia	10	5.5	13	4.2
Cortland	9	5.0	13	8.2
Delaware	4	5.6	7	7.6
Dutchess	29	5.9	36	7.4
Erie	187	7.1	119	6.0
Essex	0	0.0	1	1.8
Franklin	6	4.5	0	0.0
Fulton	6	4.4	2	1.7
Genesee	6	4.4	11	11.8
Greene	11	7.7	5	3.9
Hamilton	0	N/A	0	N/A
Herkimer	1	0.6	14	7.7
Jefferson	35	12.3	30	12.0
Lewis	9	16.7	1	4.3
Livingston	10	13.9	13	16.0
Madison	10	5.1	13	8.7
Monroe	105	5.6	110	6.5
Montgomery	4	3.9	3	3.0
Nassau	17	2.1	21	3.2
Niagara	15	3.4	19	5.5
Oneida	42	6.6	12	1.6
Onondaga	57	6.3	43	5.5
Ontario	5	4.5	6	5.2
Orange	60	7.8	32	4.4
Orleans	6	9.0	8	9.6
Oswego	28	7.4	22	9.3
Otsego	7	5.1	3	2.4
Putnam	1	2.7	3	6.4
Rensselaer	11	3.1	8	2.2
Rockland	32	10.3	17	6.1
St. Lawrence	7	3.4	8	4.4
Saratoga	8	3.6	3	1.4
Schenectady	34	6.1	17	4.0
Schoharie	7	6.8	2	2.4
Schuyler	2	6.9	0	0.0
Seneca	4	5.3	0	0.0
Steuben	8	3.0	31	11.1
Suffolk	149	9.4	116	7.2
Sullivan	7	3.8	0	0.0
Tioga	9	8.3	1	1.8
Tompkins	3	1.6	11	6.7
Ulster	19	5.6	22	7.9
Warren	7	5.7	18	11.8
Washington	6	7.4	12	12.6
Wayne	15	10.8	8	7.8
Westchester	6	0.5	2	0.2
Wyoming	12	11.0	3	4.7
Yates	1	2.4	3	5.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2006, April 2006

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Adoption Milestone – Children/Youth Placed for Adoption

number and percent of children/youth in foster care with goal of adoption or goal set, freed, placed or discharged to adoption



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	3,557	18.2	2,928	21.6
New York City	2,440	16.3	2,007	20.3
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,117	24.5	921	25.2
Albany	49	23.6	41	37.3
Allegany	8	25.0	2	8.7
Broome	24	18.8	30	33.7
Cattaraugus	12	40.0	23	45.1
Cayuga	13	37.1	17	51.5
Chautauqua	27	50.9	8	18.6
Chemung	26	38.2	12	22.2
Chenango	7	50.0	6	35.3
Clinton	4	13.8	20	46.5
Columbia	10	32.3	18	27.3
Cortland	2	8.7	7	16.3
Delaware	3	33.3	6	66.7
Dutchess	27	24.5	42	33.1
Erie	276	29.9	148	23.1
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	3	17.6	0	0.0
Fulton	4	36.4	4	36.4
Genesee	8	33.3	13	76.5
Greene	8	40.0	4	21.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	N/A
Herkimer	0	0.0	9	21.4
Jefferson	32	65.3	28	38.4
Lewis	10	90.9	1	100.0
Livingston	10	52.6	16	66.7
Madison	8	53.3	10	43.5
Monroe	75	18.6	75	27.2
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	20.0
Nassau	12	5.3	1	1.0
Niagara	28	32.2	25	29.8
Oneida	19	12.1	3	3.0
Onondaga	54	28.7	47	33.1
Ontario	5	33.3	6	50.0
Orange	50	23.3	22	11.9
Orleans	5	50.0	6	50.0
Oswego	23	38.3	22	40.0
Otsego	8	38.1	2	10.0
Putnam	0	0.0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	12	25.0	7	14.0
Rockland	24	36.9	20	39.2
St. Lawrence	5	31.3	12	35.3
Saratoga	6	33.3	1	5.9
Schenectady	30	22.9	11	16.9
Schoharie	9	75.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	2	50.0	0	0.0
Seneca	4	23.5	2	40.0
Steuben	5	13.5	19	45.2
Suffolk	111	24.6	109	27.5
Sullivan	6	17.6	0	0.0
Tioga	11	50.0	2	50.0
Tompkins	3	7.0	12	48.0
Ulster	6	9.7	13	22.4
Warren	6	35.3	7	26.9
Washington	2	13.3	11	40.7
Wayne	14	28.6	8	38.1
Westchester	7	3.6	4	1.7
Wyoming	3	12.0	5	33.3
Yates	1	25.0	3	60.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2006, April 2006

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

Median: 31.5
 Minimum: 0.0
 Maximum: 100.0
 Standard Deviation: 21.3

For Current Period Percent or Rate

Foster Care Adoption Milestone – Children/Youth Discharged to Adoption

number and percent of children/youth in foster care with goal and status of free for adoption



	2000		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
New York State	4,266	37.3	3,473	41.9
New York City	3,010	38.2	2,423	44.0
Bronx	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kings	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Queens	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richmond	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rest of State	1,256	35.2	1,050	37.8
Albany	60	32.4	43	42.2
Allegany	17	53.1	6	26.1
Broome	34	33.3	22	31.9
Cattaraugus	11	52.4	32	82.1
Cayuga	19	55.9	16	50.0
Chautauqua	1	2.4	11	35.5
Chemung	31	56.4	12	36.4
Chenango	6	42.9	0	0.0
Clinton	4	16.0	4	11.8
Columbia	10	34.5	7	16.7
Cortland	8	42.1	7	26.9
Delaware	3	33.3	2	22.2
Dutchess	34	55.7	43	43.9
Erie	316	37.7	162	30.1
Essex	3	60.0	0	0.0
Franklin	4	30.8	2	50.0
Fulton	2	22.2	3	27.3
Genesee	9	45.0	0	0.0
Greene	8	50.0	12	66.7
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	N/A
Herkimer	2	25.0	18	50.0
Jefferson	19	40.4	27	42.2
Lewis	1	9.1	0	0.0
Livingston	7	50.0	14	66.7
Madison	5	35.7	14	60.9
Monroe	112	38.8	85	37.6
Montgomery	3	25.0	0	0.0
Nassau	27	30.3	23	46.9
Niagara	22	35.5	21	31.8
Oneida	56	43.4	23	36.5
Onondaga	61	38.1	56	41.5
Ontario	6	50.0	5	71.4
Orange	30	17.5	33	30.3
Orleans	4	44.4	2	25.0
Oswego	18	31.6	19	35.8
Otsego	2	10.5	10	62.5
Putnam	5	71.4	0	0.0
Rensselaer	5	12.2	13	31.7
Rockland	6	10.7	23	52.3
St. Lawrence	8	61.5	20	58.8
Saratoga	5	27.8	8	47.1
Schenectady	33	26.4	11	23.4
Schoharie	0	0.0	4	30.8
Schuyler	1	25.0	0	0.0
Seneca	8	47.1	0	0.0
Steuben	16	45.7	15	39.5
Suffolk	105	33.2	121	41.6
Sullivan	11	44.0	0	0.0
Tioga	4	19.0	1	25.0
Tompkins	13	54.2	12	63.2
Ulster	5	11.4	8	15.7
Warren	7	43.8	9	39.1
Washington	2	20.0	7	30.4
Wayne	11	39.3	14	70.0
Westchester	51	48.1	45	78.9
Wyoming	3	20.0	5	33.3
Yates	2	50.0	0	0.0

Sources of Data:

AGENCY SOURCE:

NYS Office of Children and Family Services

DATA SOURCE:

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

POPULATION SOURCE:

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

DATE COMPILED:

April 2006, April 2006

NOTES:

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

New York Statistics:

(NYC not included)

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

For Current Period Percent or Rate