

Children/Youth

2003/04 Updates Noted
12/2002 Updates Noted

Key Word	Indicator	Source
disability foster care child protective services	See Public Health See "system" See "system" and "violence"	US Census, 11/2003
child care	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated child care as a critical need within the community.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
child care	Both key informants (human service agencies) and the general public selected child care and comprehensive child/youth development as serious need areas.	United Way Needs Assessment, Jan. 1994
child care	Day care for mildly sick children is unavailable.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
child protection	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated child welfare/foster care as a high need.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
children's health	18.4% of all children in the County under age 18 are at-risk of hunger or defined as being hungry.	DHHS WIC Program, 11/2000
children's health	Twelve program recipients responding to this survey indicated that their children have gone to bed hungry at night.	2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
children's health	Nutrition - In 1998, enrollment in WIC was less than half (46.7%) of the eligible population. In 2000, 53% of the eligible population is enrolled.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998; DHHS WIC program, 11/2000
children's health	There is a need to enhance health care for children: Local focus groups of elementary school parents & teachers, school nurses, etc. cited the health and hygiene (medical & dental) of children coming to school as a concern.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
children's health	During focus groups and surveys, weather appropriate clothing was seen as a need for many children, especially during winter months.	Cayuga County Community Health Network Needs Assessment, 1998

children's health, dental	<p>There are many children in Cayuga County with very serious dental problems. In the first week of a elementary school dental outreach program 2, of the 4 children seen, had to have all their teeth extracted. School nurses spend approximately 10 hours each week with children who come to them with pain related to dental problems. More and more young children are experiencing serious dental problems. Head Start children have shown a steady increase in dental treatment needed over the past five years. [1993-94:29%, 94-95:34%, 95-96:37%, 96-97:40%, 97-98:47%]</p>	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
children's health, dental	<p>52% of 2nd and 3rd grade students, who were screened, had evidence of tooth decay. 37% of 2nd and 3rd grade students screened had untreated tooth decay.</p>	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
children's health, dental	<p>Local focus groups identified that many pre-school children have needs for dental care that go unmet. No private dentists in Cayuga County accept new Medicaid clients. Only those schools which have a set % of children who qualify for the free school lunch program have free dental hygiene services.</p>	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
children's health, dental	<p>Tooth decay is more prevalent among low-to-moderate income children than higher income children. Data shows that the amount of decay in children is inversely related to income level.</p>	FACT SHEET ON CHILDREN'S DENTAL CARE IN SCHIP, The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry, www.aapd.org/memberinfo/schip.html .
children's health, dental	<p>Children living in families with modest to low incomes are in particular jeopardy: Sixty (60) percent of the Cayuga County population falls below 185% poverty; The closest fee-scaling dental provider is in Syracuse; Head Start children in Auburn, aged 3 to 5 years, can't afford to see a dentist; 4400 children are on Medicaid (health insurance for low-income people) in Cayuga County; There is only one (1) Medicaid dental provider; 65% of Cayuga Seneca Action Agency clients did not have regular dental care.</p>	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
developmentally disabled	<p>There were 48 developmentally disabled children (reported as ages 6-21) were in need of part-time day services including employment, social or community activities, habilitative or vocational skills training.</p>	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities
developmentally disabled	<p>There were 28 developmentally disabled children were in need of individual support with community integration.</p>	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities

developmentally disabled	There were 9 developmentally disabled children (each) in need of individual job coaching and job training.	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities
developmentally disabled	There were 30 developmentally disabled children in need of individual recreation.	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities
developmentally disabled	There were 6 developmentally disabled children in need of family case management or services coordination.	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities
disabled children	Focus groups convened by the Cayuga County Community Health Network, identified the need for early screening and diagnosis of emotionally disabled and learning disabled children. "Partners" concurred, as well as identified the need for earlier screening for sight and hearing deficits.	Cayuga County Community Health Network Needs Assessment, 1998; Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
disabled children	In Cayuga County, in 1998, there were children (ages 4-21yrs) with disabilities which included: Emotionally disabled (120); Mentally retarded (164); Learning disabled (596); Speech impaired (164); and Multiply disabled (157).	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
disabled children	Both Auburn and Port Byron place disabled students in segregated settings at a rate higher than the state average.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5
health care, prenatal	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated prenatal clinics as high need.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
low income children	The needs of low-income children between the ages of 0 and 12 were identified as increasing (nursery/preschool/child care).	1997 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
low income children	During 1998, Auburn Memorial Hospital had nearly 5,500 visits from uninsured children. It was estimated that there are approximately 5000 uninsured children in Cayuga County.	Facilitated Enrollment Proposal, Cayuga County DHHS, 5/1999.
low income teens	The needs of low-income teens were identified by staff as increasing dramatically in 1997 and in 2000. Substance abuse (all ages) and the need for youth programs were identified by program participants as two of the top three community problems.	1997 and 2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
employment, youth	Youth who fail to make a successful transition into the labor force are at greater risk of being dependent on public assistance when they become adults. This is especially likely for youth in families receiving welfare and in other low-income families.	Teens, Jobs, and Welfare, Child Trends Research Brief, August, 2001

employment, youth	<p>Employed teens (ages 14-17) working 20 hours or less per week tend to feel more dependable and responsible than those who are not employed. It has been associated with higher educational attainment in adulthood. They are perceived by parents as more independent. Long hours of work have been related to deficits in sleep, exercise and nutrition; higher levels of stress; and higher rates of cigarette, alcohol and other drug use. Longs hours during the high school years have also been associated with higher drop-out rates and lower educational attainment in adulthood. Drawing data from a National Survey of America's Families among all teens employed in the last four weeks, black youth were much more likely than white youth to be working 20 or more hours per week.</p>	Teens, Jobs, and Welfare, Child Trends Research Brief, August, 2001
mental health	Nearly a third of students above 6th grade have contemplated suicide.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
mental health	There is an increasing number of youth/young adults who are experiencing school failure due to mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse.	Year 1999-2000 Cayuga County Local Plan for Mental Health Services; Provider Survey - DSS Plan Goals, 8/2000 (Unity House).
mental health	There is an increasing number of youth/young adults who are runaway and homeless living with other young adults. These youth are suffering from mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse.	Year 1999-2000 Cayuga County Local Plan for Mental Health Services.
mental health	There is a lack of counseling and crisis services after 5pm for youth.	City of Auburn Planning Needs Assessment, March 1995
other	Both key informants (human service agencies) and the general public selected teenagers and children as population groups the most seriously in need.	United Way Needs Assessment, Jan. 1994
mental health, psychiatric care, children, county	The assessment team reported that a significant void was a lack of trained psychiatric care professionals for children and adolescents, and no emergency psychiatric care available for minors in the county. Children in crisis were sent to hospitals outside of the county.	Cayuga County DHHS Community Health Network, Community Health Assessment Team, 2004.
pre-school	Children are behind if they have not been to pre-school before entering kindergarten.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
pre-school	Universal Pre-K began in 2000 in Auburn, Moravia & Port Byron (approx. 18 per site) for 4 year olds only (although designed for 3 & 4 year olds). Those 3 yr. olds not in the program sometimes need special help to enter the program when they are 4 (help with skills required of them in program).	DHHS, Early Intervention Program, 11/2000

pre-school, access	The Head Start program had a waiting list limiting access in 1998. In 2000, there continues to be a waiting list in Auburn, Moravia, Weedsport and Port Byron. With expansion dollars received, more full day classes will be offered in 2000 to help with the waiting list, though this expansion will not eliminate it.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998; DHHS, Early Intervention Program 11/2000; Head Start Program, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency, 11/2000.
pre-school, access	Income eligibility levels are very low for Head Start. Many families who are low income do not qualify, yet cannot afford to pay for pre-school and therefore fall through the cracks.	DHHS, Early Intervention Program, 11/2000
pre-school, access	A geographic area currently not well covered by pre-school programs is the Southern Cayuga School District which contains a large low income population. Kids from this district can be transported to Moravia program if there is space in the program. Moravia kids receive priority.	DHHS, Early Intervention Program, 11/2000
mentoring programs, youth	There is a need for mentoring programs for youth.	City of Auburn Planning Needs Assessment, March 1995; Confidential Help for Alcohol and Drugs Needs Assessment, 1998; Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
substance abuse, youth	A significantly higher percentage of youth in a Cayuga County school use both alcohol and drugs than is true nationally. (69.1% of high schoolers use alcohol vs. 57.4% nationally; 36% of 12th graders use marijuana vs. 28.2% nationally – PRIDE Survey of 1995, Port Byron School)	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
substance abuse, youth	Drug/Alcohol treatment and education programs are a high need for youth. There is a need for more intervention counseling services for all middle/high schools in the county.	1990 & 1996 Youth Bureau Needs Assessments; Confidential Help for Alcohol and Drugs Needs Assessment, 1998.
teen parents	Nationally, 95% of teens who deliver choose to keep their child	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
teen parents	Only 41% of teen mothers in Cayuga County finish high school & teen fathers are more likely to drop out of high school (Two babies are born to teen mothers each week in Cayuga County)	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
teen parents	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated parenting classes as a high need. The WIC program cited the need for more support for pregnant teens (fathers also) and teen parents (child care, mentoring, skills, etc.).	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD); Provider Survey -DSS goals, 8/2000 (Cayuga County WIC Program)

teen birth rate, national	<p>Despite declines in the teen birth rate in the US during the early 1990's, the US continued to have a rate among the highest of all developed countries (classified by the UN) of 57 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19. For comparison the 1995 teen birth rates per 1,000 females aged 15-19 for other countries are as follows: Canada 24 births, Italy 7 births, Australia 20 births, England & Wales 28 births, Japan 4 births and France 10 births.</p>	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
teen birth rate, national	<p>The national year 2000 rate of births per 1000 females age 15-19 was 48.7; the rate for ages 15-17 was 27.5, and the rate for ages 18-19 was 79.5. The number of births nationally to teens under age 15 was 8,561 in 2000. Despite the fact that the teen birth rate per 1000 teens in 2000 declined by 22% since 1990, the number of teen births declined by only 10 percent due to the increased numbers of teen females in the 1990s. Therefore, the number of teens giving birth nationally did not decrease as significantly due to the demographics.</p>	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
teen birth rate, national	<p>The national year 2000 rate of 48.7 births per 1000 females age 15-19 is a record low and is 22 percent lower than the 1991 rate of 62.1. The 2000 teen birth rate compares closely with the rate in 1986 prior to the increase which began in the late 1980's. The rate of 27.5 births per 1,000 females age 15-17 in 2000 is also a record low (looking back since 1960).</p>	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
teen birth rate, race ethnicity, national	<p>Nationally, the 2000 birth rates per 1,000 non-Hispanic white females ages 15-19 was 33, the birth rates per 1,000 non-Hispanic black females ages 15-19 was 84, and the birth rates per 1,000 Hispanic females ages 15-19 was 94. Between 1991 and 2000, the rate for non-Hispanic white females ages 15-19 decreased by 24%, the rate for non-Hispanic black females ages 15-19 decreased by 30%, and the birth rate for Hispanic females ages 15-19 decreased by only 12%.</p>	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
teen birth rate, marital status, national	<p>Nationally, the majority of births to teens occur outside of marriage (79% in 1999). Women ages 20-24 have the highest non-marital birth rate. In 1997, Cayuga County had 152 teen pregnancies reported (age15-19) which was 12.8% of all pregnancies. Of the 152, 61% were live births, 1% spontaneous fetal death and 38% induced abortions. NYS teen pregnancies were 11.9% of all pregnancies.</p>	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) NYS Department of Health, 1997 vital statistics. www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vs97
teen pregnancy	<p>Of these 44% were live births, 3.4% spontaneous fetal death and 53% induced abortions. Upstate NY teen pregnancies were 10.6% of all pregnancies. Of these 53% were live births, 3% spontaneous fetal death and 44% induced abortions.</p>	

teen pregnancy, ages 15-19	The number of Cayuga County teen (ages 15-19) pregnancies in 1999 was 145 (53 per 1,000 females ages 15 -19). In upstate New York it was 52.9 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 -19. This shows an improvement from 1997 when the number of teen (age 15-19) pregnancies in Cayuga County was 152 (56.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 -19). In upstate New York that year it was 57.3 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 -19. During 2000, the rate for pregnancies within the 15-19 age cohort was 49.9 per 1,000 in Cayuga County and 49.7 per 1,000 upstate.	Kids Count Data Book 2002. NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000). NYSDOH 1999 Vital Statistics.
teen pregnancy, live births	In 1998, Cayuga County had 168 teen pregnancies, up from 152 the previous year. This represented 14.7% of all pregnancies as compared to 12.8% in 1997. Of the 168, 67% resulted in live births and 52 (31%) ended with induced abortion.	NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00
teen pregnancy, towns	In 1998, Auburn had 94 teen pregnancies, followed by Port Byron with 17, Weedsport with 11, Moravia with 8 and Locke with 7.	NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00
teen pregnancy, 10-14 year olds	Between 1990 and 1995, an average of four (4) 10-14 year olds became pregnant per year in Cayuga County.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
teen pregnancy, national	A national statistic indicates that teen pregnancy occurs during the non-structured activity hours of the school day, between 3 and 7 p.m.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
teen pregnancy, smoking	Data from NCHS show that smoking among pregnant teenagers has been rising since the mid-1990's reflecting increased levels of smoking among all teens in the US. Smoking during pregnancy is associated with a higher likelihood of miscarriage and low birth weight among infants. In contrast, smoking during pregnancy declined in the 1990's among adult women.	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)
teen pregnancy, unwed mothers	In 1960, 5.3% of the nation's newborns were delivered to unwed mothers; in 1970 that figure rose to 10.7%; in 1980 births to unwed mothers rose to 18.4% and to 28% by 1990. In Cayuga County, in 1998, there was a total of 909 live births, 341 of those were born out of wedlock or 37.5%. Of the births to unwed mothers, 102, or 30% , were to teenagers (age 19 or under). In NYS, in 1998, 36% of births were to unwed mothers; of those, 21% were to teenagers.	National Center for Health Statistics (reported in the <u>NY Times</u> 9/24/00); NYSDOH Data Tables for 1998, published 9/2000
teen pregnancy	Focus groups of consumers and school nurses, within the county, identified teen pregnancy (beginning in the 8th & 9th grade level) as a clear problem.	Cayuga County Community Health Network Needs Assessment, 1998
teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy in Cayuga County is 10% above the rest of upstate. In the 1994 United Way survey, the general public cited teen pregnancy as one of the least serious need areas.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5; United Way Needs Assessment, Jan. 1994

teen pregnancy, medicaid	In 1998, of those mothers age 19 or younger, 93 (or 81.6%), had Medicaid as their primary financial coverage.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000
teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy among African-American and Hispanics, in Auburn, among girls 15-17 was three times higher than the state average.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5-6
teen pregnancy, incidence	In this 1997 survey, over 1/3 of the respondents (34.3%) with teens in their households, indicated that there was a pregnant or parenting teen in their household.	1997 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
teen sexual activity	There has been a dramatic increase in the % of adolescent females who report using any contraceptive method at first sex (48% in 1982 to 76% in 1995). However, there has been a decline in contraceptive use at most recent sex among sexually active teen females (those who had sex in the last 3 months.)	Child Trends Research -1999 www.childtrends.org
teen sexual activity	Two Kaiser Family Foundation survey results reported that both teens and adults overestimated the percent of teens who were sexually experienced. Adults estimated that 69% of teens have had sex by age 15 and teens estimated 38%. Two other national surveys reported that 25% of females and 27% of males were actually sexually experienced by that age.	ChildTrends Research Center, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001.
teen sexual activity	Not all sexually experienced teens are currently/constantly sexually active. While 50% of 9-12th grade students reported ever having sex, 36% of students had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months.	ChildTrends Research Center, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001 (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 1999)
teen sexual activity, infection	Data from the CDC reported that adolescents and young adults are at a high risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (i.e. chlamydia and gonorrhea) which are associated with other health risks, including sterility.	ChildTrends Research Center, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001.
transportation	Community Health Network's focus groups (7 groups) identified transportation was needed for children when parents are unable to provide it.	Coordinated Transportation Project Study (Human Services Coalition), 1998
troubling behavior	Students at Auburn City School District reported being fearful of personal threats to them: violence, sex, drugs & jail.	Partners for a Healthy Community – Input session at BTW
troubling behavior	During 1998, the Auburn Police Department investigated 828 youth related incidents. 119 of these required the investigation of a Juvenile Officer.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (COPS in Schools)
troubling behavior, jd	There were 219 referrals for Juvenile Delinquency to County Probation in 1998.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Probation Dept.)
troubling behavior	Children deemed “ungovernable” or “incorrigible” by County Family Court is 38 per 1,000, twice the upstate rate.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5

troubling behavior	<p>In 1997, Cayuga County had 105 juvenile delinquency petitions, a rate of 14.4/1,000 vs.13.05 for the state. During the same time there were 106 non-petitioned delinquency cases for a rate of 14.4/1,000 vs. 7.58 for the state as a whole.</p>	<p>Juvenile Court Statistics, 1997, National Center for Juvenile Justice, May, 2000</p>
troubling behavior	<p>The Pre-Trial Diversion Program (of Cayuga Counseling) served 153, 16-21 year olds, in 1998. 92 were males and 61 were females; probably the highest proportion of females the program has ever served. Ethnicity was 104 white, 16 black, and 3 Hispanic. 7% (11) were identified with drug/alcohol issues. 4 of the females had children and 4 were pregnant teens. 6 did not have a permanent address.</p>	<p>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Cayuga Counseling Services)</p>
troubling behavior, jd	<p>Family Court sent a significantly larger percentage of children petitioned as JDs (Juvenile Delinquent) to OCFS (Office of Family Services) in 1999 compared to 2000. From the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2001, the cost for these placements to Cayuga County increased from \$99,962 - \$233,660 (134%). During this time period there was an increase in the number of JD petitions brought to court as well as a continuance in the severity/seriousness of the crimes.</p>	<p>Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001</p>
troubling behavior, jd	<p>In 1999, 75% of the offenses stated in children petitioned as JDs were property offenses, 20% were violent crimes (4% of the total were sex offenses). In 2000, 61% were property, 38% violent crimes (19% of the total were sex offenses). Preliminary data for 2001 indicates a further % decline in property offenses and further % increase in violent crimes. In addition, 2001 had a new phenomenon - gang assaults.</p>	<p>Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001</p>
troubling behavior, jd	<p>Cayuga County DHHS is interested in reducing the number of youth placements in OCFS by providing additional supports to the PINS diversion program to increase the numbers of PINS youth and their families are afforded the opportunity to use available Human Services resources i.e. parenting skills training, functional family therapy, family group conferencing and school-based mental health and substance abuse services.</p>	<p>Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001</p>
troubling behavior	<p>After school programs (including summer programs), recreational and social activities for youth are inadequate to meet the demand. The absence of such programs contributes to drug use and recreational sex; 3p.m. - 7 p.m. is when there is the greatest risk for negative behaviors and there have been school cutbacks in after school programming (e.g. intramural sports).</p>	<p>Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.6-7; Partners for a Health Community (youth input & Port Byron sessions, 1998); City of Auburn Planning Needs Assessment, March 1995.</p>

troubling behavior	When C/SCAA participants were asked in 1997 about services in which youth in their households are involved, only 8.4% indicated involvement in organized sports, 8.2% in extra curricular activities and only 4.5% in Boy/Girl Scouts. In 2000, they reported a slight increase: 10% involvement in organized sports, 9% in extra curricular activities and 8% in Boy/Girl Scouts.	1997 and 2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
troubling behavior	When C/SCAA participants were asked in 1997 if household members under the age of 21 were at risk for a number of potentials conditions 19% identified sexual activity/risk of pregnancy; 21.2% identified drop out/irregular school attendance; 9.5% identified drug/alcohol and 8.8% identified involvement in criminal activity. In 2000, 13% identified sexual activity/risk of pregnancy; 16% identified drop out/irregular school attendance; 6% identified drug/alcohol and 6% identified involvement in criminal activity.	1997 and 2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
troubling behavior	Children entering care at Cayuga Home for Children are more needy and more challenging to care for.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Cayuga Home for Children, March, 1999)
troubling behavior	Local focus groups, in 1998, of a.) elementary school parents & teachers, b.) service providers, c.) adolescents from rural Cayuga County and d.) young adults attending the Community College, all said troubling behavior of children in schools was a priority concern of theirs.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998
troubling behavior	Local focus groups, in 1998, of a.) adolescents from northern & southern rural areas, and b.) service providers, c.) young adults attending C.C. College, all said there was a lack of recreation, activities & positive outlets for young people, creating increased likelihood of negative recreation/behaviors.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
troubling behavior	From reports to the Youth Bureau by contract agencies, the agencies state they are seeing: a younger population that has multiple diagnosis, more students not attending school, an increase in the number of children in the juvenile justice system, an increase in the special education population, increasing number of younger parents, increases in domestic violence, a rise in single parent families, lost jobs, increase in STD's, "crack" children, higher birth defect rate, increasing number of mentally ill people incarcerated, more children on the streets with no guidance or meaningful activity, lack of basic social and family values.	Cayuga County Youth Bureau, 12/99

troubling behavior, drop out

One school district had a dropout rate that was 79% higher than the state average (Port Byron). Auburn City School District was slightly below the state average, but its dropout rate has increased from 1.4% in 1994-95 to 3.1% in 1996-97. In fact, the dropout rate for Auburn City High School has accelerated, increasing to 5% during the 1997-98 school year and is now substantially higher than similar schools. NYS reports that similar schools for the 1997-98 school year had a dropout rate of 2.2%, making Auburn High's rate more than twice that of similar schools.

Auburn City School District Report Card, April, 1999 (Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5) + Auburn City School District Report Card, March, 2000

troubling behavior, drop out

Numbers of County students enrolled in a program for students at risk of dropping out (BOCES alternative school): In 1995-96 - 75 students; 1996-97 - 74 students; and 1997-98 - 121 students (98 in full day program, 23 in ½ day)

Safe Schools/Healthy Students (BOCES 1997-98 Report Card)

troubling behavior, drop out

While the dropout rate for the state has increased slightly, the dropout rate for the County has remained fairly constant averaging 3.7%. The state suspension rate has averaged 3.9%.

NYS Dept. of Education, 2000 School Report Cards, Cayuga County, 12/2002.

troubling behavior, drug arrests

The numbers of youth arrested for drug related charges continues to decline from a high in 1995. The 1999 arrests have fallen below 1993 levels. In 1995, the number of persons ages 10-20, arrested on drug related charges, was 178, an increase of 73% from 1993 when there were 103 such arrests. In 1997, the number of persons in Cayuga, in this age group, arrested on drug related charges fell by 43 to 135 for a rate of 108.9/10,000 youths age 10-20 years. In 1999, the number of youth aged 10-20, arrested on drug related charges, fell by 37 to 98 for a rate of 78.6/10,000, a 27% decline. The County's 1999 rate dropped substantially below the upstate rate of 121/10,000. This decline was actually contrary to upstate, where the youth drug related arrest rate per 10,000 rose by 9%. Cayuga's 1999 youth drug related arrest rate per 10,000 was almost half the rate of 187.9/10,000 for all of NYS.

NYS Kids Count 1998 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

troubling behavior, DWI	<p>The rate of young drivers (ages 16-20) arrested for DWI in Cayuga County is fluctuating and the most recent data runs counter to the upstate trend. In both 1993 and in 1995, the number of kids arrested for DWI within the county was 23, or a rate of 45.6/10,000 compared to an upstate average in 1995 of 41.7/10,000. In 1997, there was an increase in the number, and rate, of county youth being arrested for DWI with 29 youth arrested for DWI for a rate of 56.9/10,000 youth. This was higher than the upstate rate, in 1997, of 49.2/10,000. In 1999, 9 fewer young drivers were arrested for DWI. The 20 arrests, in 1999, represent a county rate of 37.7/10,000, significantly below the upstate rate of 47/10,000. This decline in arrests is contrary to the upstate trend of a very modest decline in arrests from 1997 to 1999 (Cayuga's decline represents 31% drop while arrests upstate declined by only 4.5%).</p>	<p>NYS Kids Count 1998 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.</p>
troubling behavior, DWI	<p>While the numbers are not large, there is evidence that Cayuga County has a significantly higher rate of accidents among young people that involve alcohol (ages 16-20). Further, the number of youth involved is growing. In 1995, there were 8 youth involved in auto accidents who were intoxicated, for a rate of 15.9/10,000 youth 16 -20 (upstate was 9.5/10,000). In 1997, there were 9 youth (ages 16-20) involved in auto accidents for a rate of 17.7/10,000 youth. This was 75% higher than the upstate rate, in 1997, of 10.1/10,000. In 1999, 14 intoxicated youth were involved in auto accidents for a rate of 26.4/10,000 youth, more than twice the 12.8/10,000 rate for upstate.</p>	<p>NYS Kids Count 1998 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.</p>
binge drinking, alcohol, adolescents	<p>In 1999, 35% of high school students in the state, excluding New York City, reported they had five or more drinks in a row. Of high school students in the state, 29.8% reported having five or more drinks in a row.</p>	<p>YRBS, NYS Dept. of Health, 1991-1999, 2003.</p>
troubling behavior, crime	<p>Statewide statistics on school violence: 10% of students carried a weapon to school; 5% felt unsafe; 7% reported being threatened with a weapon on school grounds; 31% reported having property stolen or damaged on school grounds; 14% reported they were in a fight in school during the school year.</p>	<p>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Press release from the Lt. Governor's office of April 15,1999; results of a 1996-97 survey of NYS schools)</p>
troubling behavior, crime	<p>During a 3 year period, Auburn City Police responded to the city school district's primary and secondary schools 808 times resulting in 119 investigated crimes including: 36 assault related complaints; 43 larcenies; 15 bomb threats; and 5 cases of weapons possession.</p>	<p>COPS in Schools Application (March, 1999; Auburn Police Department)</p>

troubling
behavior, crime

Statewide, juvenile arrests have decreased 12.2% from 1992-1996. In Cayuga County, juvenile arrests increased by 1.4% for the same time period.

Cayuga County Youth Bureau 12/99

troubling
behavior, crime

Cayuga County has a declining number of adolescents being arrested for property crimes. In 1995, the property index offenses, for Cayuga's children 13-15, was 42.6 per 1,000 youth ages 13-15. This is more than twice the NYS average of 18.8/1,000. There was a dramatic decline in arrests of adolescents for property crimes by 1997 when the County rate for this cohort dropped to 18.5/1,000. That compared favorably to the higher upstate rate of 19.5/1,000. The number of youth (13-15 years) who were arrested for committing property crimes in 1999 was 50 representing a further declining arrest rate of 14.1/1,000 vs. the upstate rate of 15.6.

NYS Kids Count 1998 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

troubling
behavior, PINS

In the mid-90s there was a significant increase in the number of PINS cases opened. While the growth in the number of cases leveled off in the late 1990s, the rate in relation to the state remains very high. In 1993 there were 138 PINS cases opened and in 1995 there were 211. In 1995 the 211 cases represented a rate of 28.8 (per 1,000 10-15 years of age), more than twice the rate of open PINS cases statewide (14/1,000). In 1997, the trend was the same with another 211 PINS cases opened (leaving the County rate of 28.8/1,000 unchanged). The NYS rate for 1997 was 15/1,000 youth ages 10-15 years. There were 245 PINS cases filed in 1998. In 1999, there was a modest decrease, returning the county numbers to those of the 1995/1997 levels. In 1999, 220 PINS cases were opened for a rate of 28.8, leaving the county with high numbers when compared to the 1999 state rate of 15.1.

NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002
Data Books. DHHS 2002 PINS
Data.

troubling
behavior, PINS

The number of PINS cases in Cayuga County is high in comparison to the state as a whole. The 1999 numbers represent an increase of 59% from 1993. There were 198 cases in 2000, 211 cases in 2001 and 251 in 2002. One likely reason for an increase during 2002 was a change in eligibility effective July of that year (i.e. from ages 10-15 to ages 10-17). Comparing county vs. state rates is helpful. The county's rate of 29 per 1,000 youth ages 10-15 was roughly twice that of the state rate (15/1,000) in 1999. In 2002 the county rate of 35.2 per 1,000 youths ages 10-17 was more than twice the state rate of 14.7/1,000.

**NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002
Data Books. DHHS 2002 PINS
Data. www.nyskwic.org, 2004.**

troubling behavior, PINS	More than half of the 1998 PINS referrals came from families (126) with another 100 coming from the schools. The complaints were: 166 incorrigible/ungovernable; 64 for truancy; 29 runaway; 11 Marijuana; and 7 other. In 2001, there were 211 complaints filed: 136 incorrigible/ungovernable; 53 for truancy; 20 runaway; 1 Marijuana; and 1 other. Of these 98 were from families and 101 from schools.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Probation Dept.)1998. Cayuga Counseling Services, Inc, NYS Division of Probation & Correction, 2/2002.
troubling behavior, runaway	Juvenile runaways totaled 235 (93 males & 142 females) in 1998.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (COPS in Schools)
troubling behavior, substance abuse	The prevalence of alcohol/substance abuse is roughly equal to NY and lower than upstate: Cayuga - 11.7%; NYS - 11.6% and Upstate - 13.5%.	OASAS 2001 County Resource Book, 12/2000
troubling behavior, suspension	In the 1996-97 school year, suspension rates, for school-related violence was 70% greater than the rest of the state in the Auburn City School District (7.5% vs. 4.4%; and up from 5.5% in 1994-95) and more than double in Port Byron.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4; (Auburn City School District Report Card, April, 1999)
troubling behavior, suspension	The NYS suspension rates for high school students in 1996 was 4.5%. The following schools' suspension rates are as follows: Auburn 11.1%; Cato Meridian 11.9%; Moravia 18.8%; Port Byron 1.1%; Southern Cayuga 11.1%; Union Springs 9.6%; Weedsport 3.1%.	Cayuga County Youth Bureau12/99
troubling behavior, suspension	The suspension rate for county schools has been in decline, dropping from a high of 5.5% in the 1997/98 school year to 4.3% in the 1999/00 school year.	NYS Dept. of Education, 2000 School Report Cards, Cayuga County, 12/2002.
troubling behavior, truancy	Truancy is a problem and there are insufficient resources being applied to address the underlying causes.	COPS in Schools, P.3; DHHS (as reported by Safe Schools)
troubling behavior, violence	Cayuga County children are chronically threatened by violence at home, school and community.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.3
troubling behavior, violence	A majority of youth in a Cayuga County school (Port Byron) have participated in violent behavior (54.1% of middle & high school students had threatened physical violence; 7.4% had threatened another with a gun, knife or club).	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
troubling behavior, violence	Nearly 22% of youth in a Cayuga County school have been hurt by violent behavior; another 4% were injured by an assailant using a weapon. (Port Byron School).	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
troubling behavior, violence	Based on the high incidence of domestic violence, it would appear that a high number of children are witnessing such violence; this is especially true in Auburn.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.6 (federally funded domestic violence database – unique)

tobacco, smoking, adolescents, state	In 1999, 35.7% of high school students in the state, excluding New York City, reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days. Of high school students in the state, 31.8% reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days.	YRBS, NYS Dept. of Health, 1991-1999, 2003.
work, jobs	Inadequate job skill development is adversely affecting the youth in Auburn.	City of Auburn Planning Needs Assessment, March 1995.
work, jobs	The transition of African-American males to higher education or employment can be less successful than for non-minority youth.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
children's health - STD	In 2000 there were 19 cases of Gonorrhea reported in Cayuga County in youth ages 15 - 21, rising from 11 in 1999. During 2000 there were 26 cases of Chlamydia reported in youth ages 15 - 21. (also see Public Health)	Cayuga County Health Dept. Communicable Disease Report, December, 2000.
troubling behavior, drop out	While the school drop out rate for the state has increased slightly, the rate for the County has remained fairly constant averaging 3.7% except for the current school year which the data is available (2000/2001). The rate dropped to 2.6% during that year. While the state drop out rate declined in the same period, the improvement was not nearly as dramatic as the County's. State: 45% in 99/00 to 3.8% in 00/01).	NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book. NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.
disabled children	For the 1998/99 school year, County School districts reported a total of 377 students enrolled who were classified as "ungraded with disabilities", substantially more than the 250 reported for the 1999/00 school year. The numbers for the 1999/00 school year reported by each school district are: Auburn, 136 compared to 269 in 1998/99; Cato Meridian, 44 compared to 35 in 1998/99; Moravia, 44 compared to 43 in 1998/99; Southern Cayuga, 16 compared to 16 in 1998/99; Union Springs, 10 compared to 14 in 1998/99. Port Byron and Weedsport did not reflect any ungraded disabled children enrolled in their NYS ED Report Card, for either the two school years.	NYS Education Department's School Report Cards 3/2001

troubling
behavior,
suspensions

The composite rate for suspensions from County school districts has been in decline from the 1996/97 school year to the 1998/99 school year, dropping from 5.8% to 4.5%. The two school districts that are an exception to this trend are Auburn and Union Springs. The suspension rate for the Cayuga County Schools for the 1998-99 school year are: Auburn, 7.6% compared to 8.2% for 1997/98 and 7.5% for 1996/97; Cato-Meridian, 4.5% compared to 5.1% for 1997/98 and 5% in 1996/97; Moravia, 5.7% compared to 6.8% for 1997/98 and 7.9% for 1996/97; Port Byron, 3.4% compared to 3.4% for 1997/98 and 9.2% for 1996/97; Southern Cayuga, 4.1% compared to 7.7% for 1997/98 and 5% for 1996/97; Union Springs, 4.1% compared to 3.5% for 1997/98 and 2.2% for 1996/97; Weedsport, 1.8% compared to 3.7% for 1997/98 and 3.8% for 1996/97.

NYS Education Department's
School Report Cards 3/2001

troubling
behavior,
alternative high
school

The composite rate for students using alternative high school in County school districts has been mixed. In the 1996/97 school year it was 1% of enrolled students dropping to .4% in the 1997/98 school year and increasing again, to 1.4%, in 1998/99. The alternative high school rate for the Cayuga County Schools for the 1998-99 school year are: Auburn, 2.6% compared to 2.5% for 1997/98 and 4.5% for 1996/97; Moravia, 1.1% compared to .3% for 1997/98 and 0% for 1996/97; Port Byron, 1% compared to 0% for 1997/98 and 0% for 1996/97; Southern Cayuga, 4.8% compared to 0% for 1997/98 and 1.4% for 1996/97; Union Springs, .3% compared to .3% for 1997/98 and .3% for 1996/97; Weedsport, .3% compared to 0% for 1997/98 and .6% for 1996/97. Cato-Meridian did not report any students using alternative high school on the NYS Ed. Report Card.

NYS Education Department's
School Report Cards 3/2001

mortality, infant

The later part of the decade (1990s) Cayuga County's high infant mortality rate was reversed. In the three years from 1995-1997 the infant mortality rate averaged 9.1/1,000 live births. And, during that time, the infant mortality rate has remained constant as compared to the previous 3 years, 1992-1994. However, in the three years spanning 1997-1999 the infant mortality rate dropped to 5.5/1,000 live births, below the upstate rate of 6.1/1,000 live births and the state rate of 6.4. The average annual infant deaths for the time period 1997-1999 was 5.

NYS Kids Count 2000 Data Book.
NYS Kids Count 2002 Data Book.

Over the course of 1996 -1998, there were 2 deaths in Cayuga County (12.3 per 100,000 residents) and 30 suicide, ages 15-19 deaths in region three (9 per 100,000 residents), of residents age 15-19, from suicide. New York State showed 5.9 per 100,000 residents during this time period.

1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000