

Andrew J. Spano. Westchester County Executive

2004-2005 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHILD & FAMILY SERVICE PLAN

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
Kevin P. Mahon, Commissioner**

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU
Marlene E. Furtick, Executive Director**

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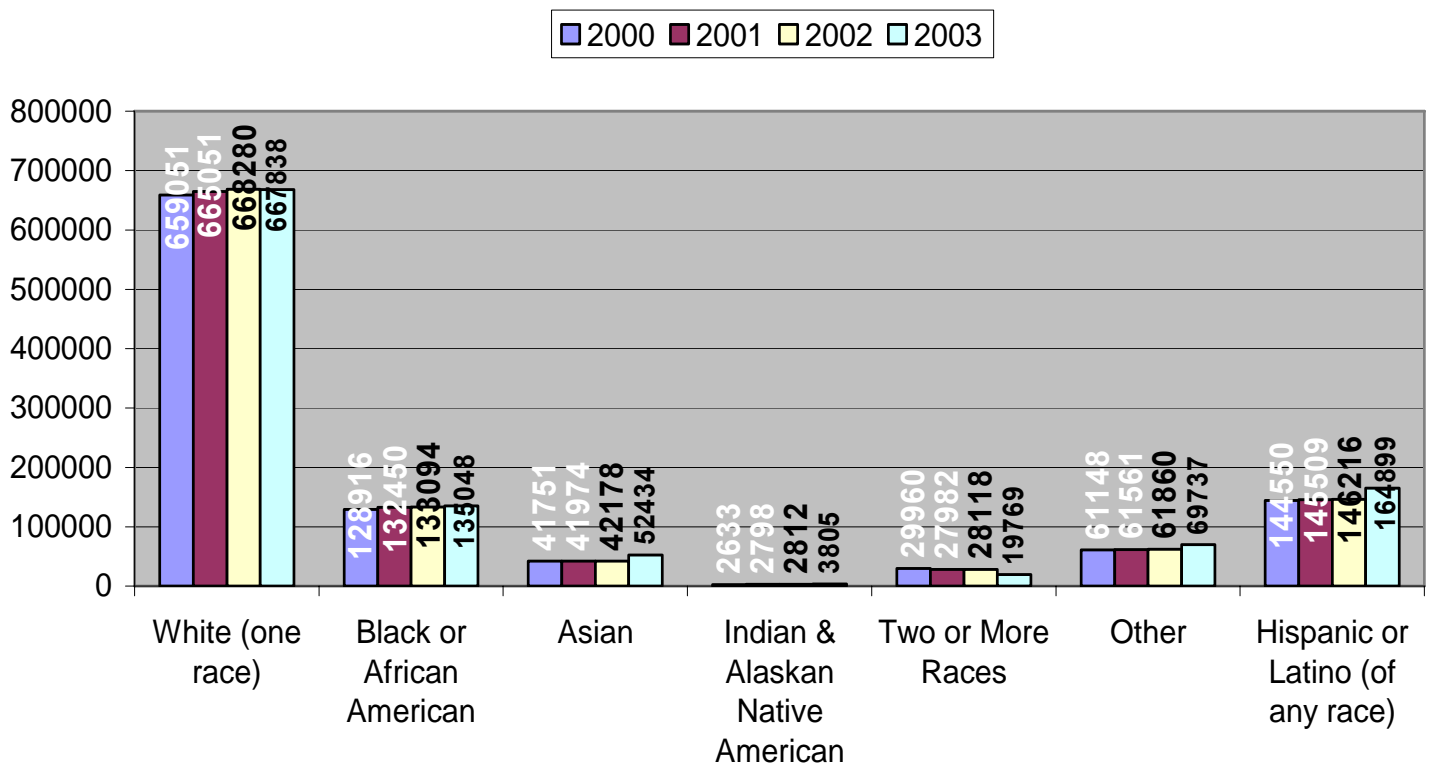
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NEED AREA: Westchester’s population composition and distribution is substantially changing. The changes require service plan development focused not only on the needs of the County’s larger urban areas but also on the needs of towns, villages and school districts with growing minority populations.

FINDINGS: The U.S. Census Bureau reports Westchester’s population has changed and will continue to change by race/ethnicity, as well as age cohorts as reflected below.

Westchester County Population by Race/Ethnicity

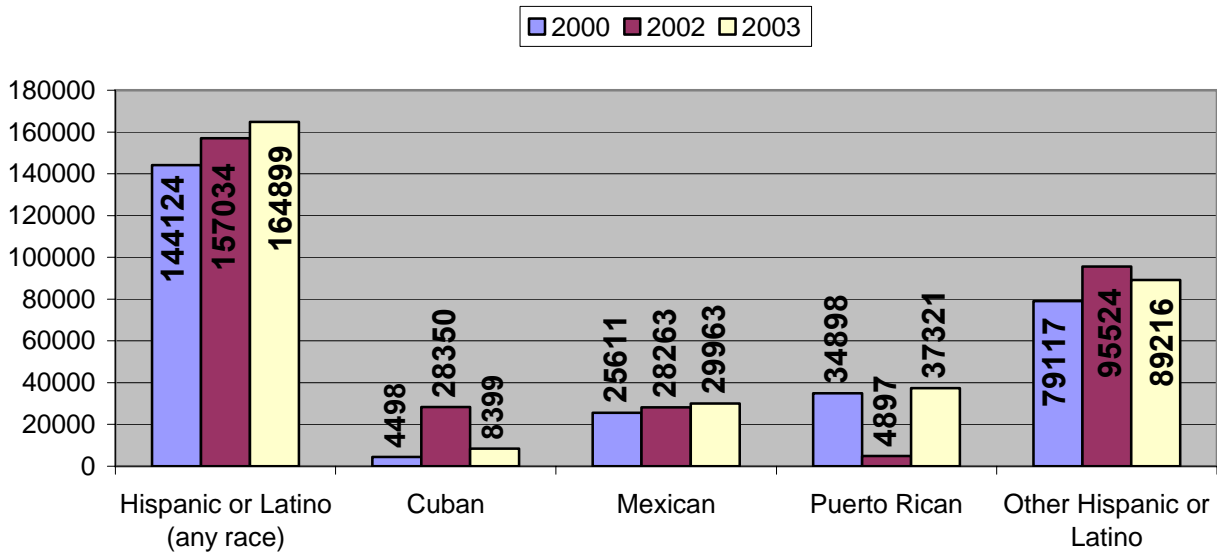


www.factfinder.census.gov

*The 2000 Census offered a new option allowing persons to identify them selves using 63 combinations of the 5 racial categories.

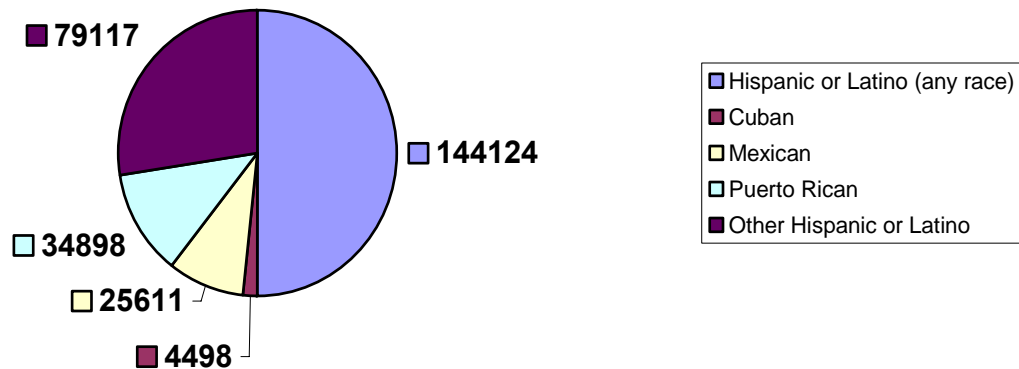
By the year 2020, Westchester's Non-White population will nearly match the White Population. Hispanics comprise the fastest growing population cohort and are expected to increase by 55,000 persons between 2000 and 2020.

Westchester Hispanic Population



Census 1990: www.factfinder.census.gov; Census 2000 www.factfinder.census.gov

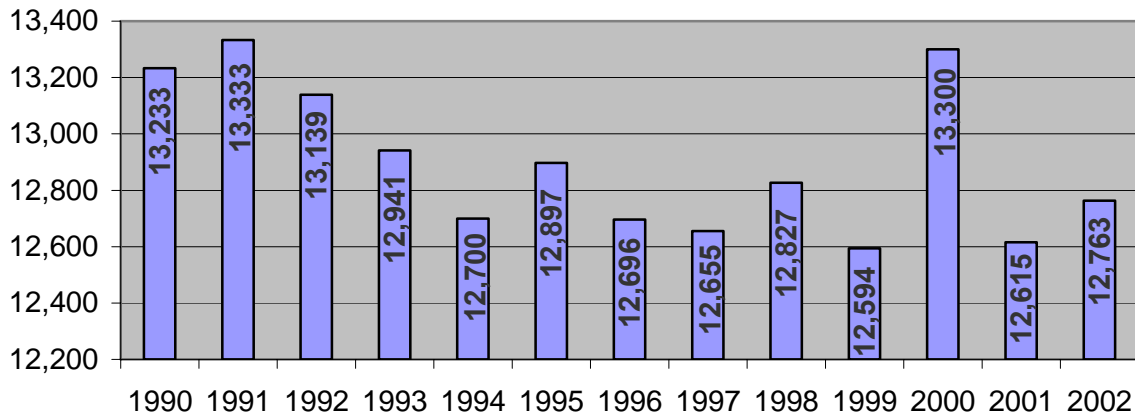
Westchester Hispanic or Latino Population, 2000 Census



Census 2000: http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/CTTable?_ts=76245982954

Westchester's population growth has been fueled by substantial birth rates, as well as immigration patterns.

of Births 1990 - 2002

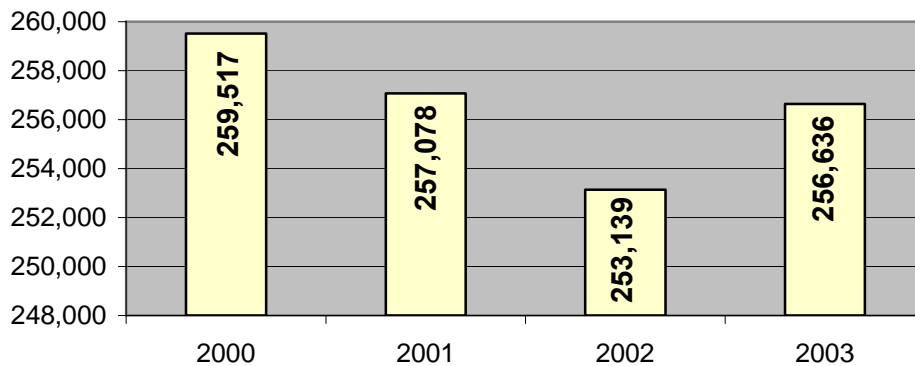


Source: West. County Dept. of Health

Childcare, schools districts and after school program providers have been challenged to expand services to this growing population of youth. In the next 3 to 5 years, the adolescent service sector will clearly feel the impact of the increase in the youth population. According to the Westchester County Planning Department, the youth population is projected to continue to increase in the next twenty years and by 2020 the non-white youth population may also be as high as 70% due to higher birth rates and the immigration of adults in their prime child bearing years.

Westchester's youth population under age 21 in the 1990 census was 224,858. In the 2000 census this number had risen to 259,517, an increase of 34,659 or 15.4%. Between 2000 and 2002, the group of youth between the ages of 5 to 9 increased by 1,425 youth. All age groups showed a slight decrease. The population estimates for 2002 indicate a decrease of 1,133 (234,329) youth under the age of 18.

Westchester's Youth Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. www.factfinder.census.gov

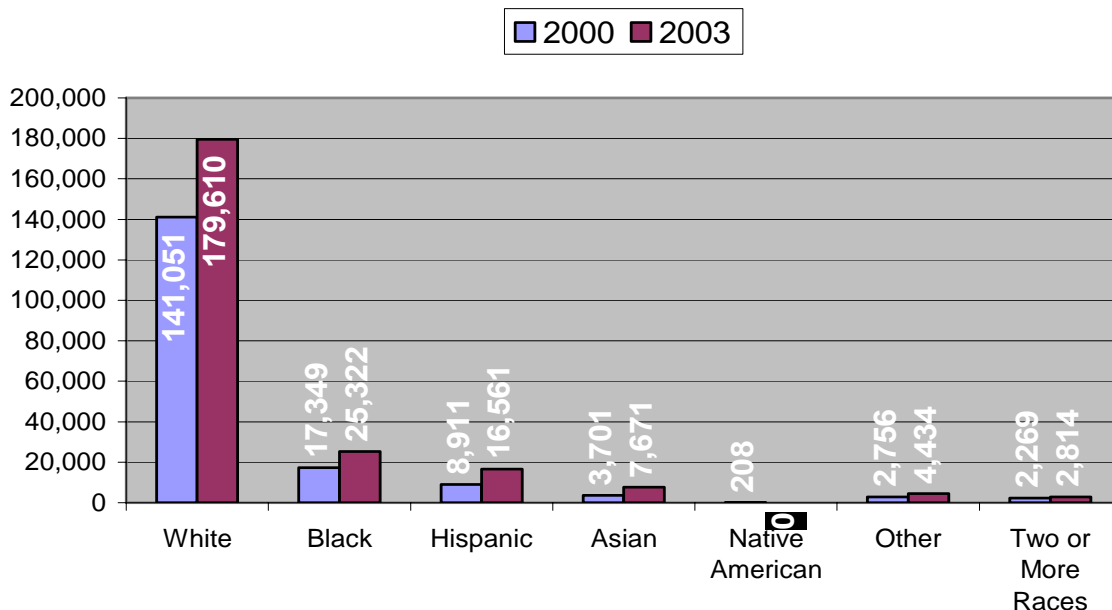
2000 Youth Population (Under 21) by Age

AGE	POPULATION
Under 1	12,528
1	12,510
2	12,621
3	13,150
4	13,433
5	13,338
6	13,307
7	13,727
8	13,806
9	13,815
10	13,862
11	13,047
12	12,746
13	12,153
14	11,949
15	11,511
16	11,450
17	11,844
18	10,002
19	9,556
20	9,162
TOTAL	259,517

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000.

Westchester population aged 60 and older declined from 176,891 in 1990 to 167,334 in 2000. The 2002 population estimates that the age 60 and older population totaled 162,817. However Westchester County Department of Planning projects that the senior population will increase significantly across next 10 – 15 years.

Race and Ethnicity of Population Age 55 and Over



Source: US Census Bureau www.factfinder.census.gov *Data not available prior to 2000 Census

The rate of growth for older Blacks, Hispanic, Asians and other ethnic groups was and will continue to be higher than their White counterparts with immigration continuing to play a significant role in growth of the Asian and Hispanic groups.

Changes in the 55 and over population include projections of the following:

- Anticipated increase of 25% in the 55 plus population between 2010 and 2020;
- The population aged 80 and older will be the fastest growing segment of the population;
- The population aged 60 and older will represent a larger proportion of the Westchester population in each succeeding decade.

The Westchester County Planning Department report entitled Westchester Monograph – Westchester’s Aging Population, underscores the need for expansion of services to senior citizens including the development of “flexible housing with graduated levels of service to accommodate and support progressive levels of need.” These include congregate care housing, assisted living facilities and continuing care retirement communities.

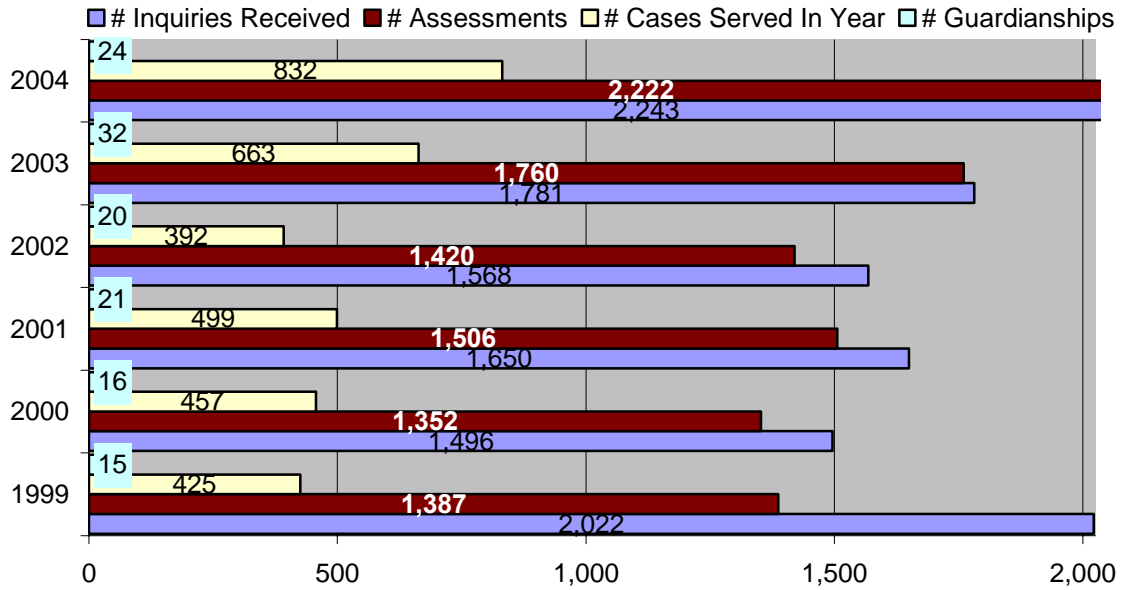
In recognition of the support and services needed by the senior population, in 2001 the Westchester County Office for the Aging was elevated to the level of a department. The Westchester County Department of Senior Programs and Services, in conjunction with the Westchester Public / Private Partnership for Aging Services completed a comprehensive needs assessment entitled “The Westchester County Millennium Aging Project”. The assessment focused on the needs of Westchester’s seniors and pre-

retirees. Through use of community service meetings and focus groups, data and personal experiences were collected from a widely diverse group of seniors, their caregivers, and family members. The goal of the Project is to give seniors choices that allow and support them to be active and safe while living at home for as long as possible. In October 2001 an Interim Findings report was released based upon responses from 2,000 residents in over 80 community and workplace survey meetings. Five major areas of need were identified:

- "Transportation (under 25% reported driving their own car, 17% reported frequent use of public transportation, assuming that private cars would not be available, 85% indicated that they viewed public transportation as an option but, preferred door to door or demand / response transportation services.)
- Housing (54% reported living alone, 46% owed their own home, 25% reported that housecleaning services were necessary but were not available or affordable, of those planning to move from their homes, 28% were for health related reasons and 54% for financial reasons inclusive of cost of maintenance, utilities and taxes.)
- Long Term Care Services (33% of the respondents reported that they would need housecleaning and personal emergency response systems in the future if they were to remaining in their current homes. Those anticipating becoming caregivers for a senior wanted affordable, senior adult daycare services to provide structure and stimulation for the senior and respite for the caregivers.)
- Health, Wellness, Leisure, Enrichment, Employment and Retirement (Over 30% of respondents exercised daily, mainly walking, 32% ate at congregate meal sites and health care coverage sources were 59% Medicare, 11% Medicaid, and only 5% had Long Term Care Insurance. Only 30% were interested in taking computer classes while 49% believed that computers are essential to quality of life.)
- Legal / Financial Services (Only 44% of the respondents have completed a will or living will.)

Westchester's Adult Protective Services provides intervention to assure the safety of fragile adults and highly concentrates on protection of the 60 or older age group. The APS caseload has been gradually growing across the period of 1999 – 2004 with activity cases climbing from 425 in 1999 to 832 in 2004.

Adult Protective Services Data Indicators



Westchester County Department of Social Services

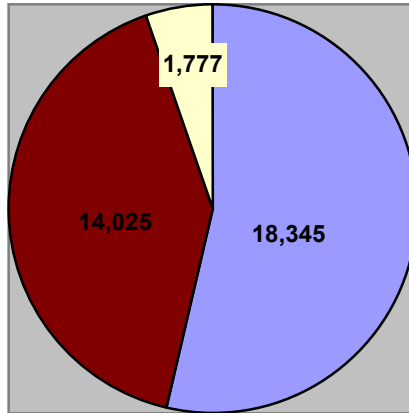
Guardianship is the most restrictive resource Adult Protective Services (APS) has at its disposal and emphasis has been to service customers in the least restrictive manner. Therefore, APS staff works very hard to utilize community resources, and make more limited use of the Guardianship process. APS increasingly sought to become representative payee for marginal customers and locate relatives or friends in the community who could assist customers to remain in the least restrictive environment (at home). As a result, Guardianships decreased from 2003 to 2004. As Westchester's senior population increases, it is anticipated that the need for APS will also increase.

Population Shifts by Regions of Westchester

Population has also shifted by areas of Westchester County. Although modest growth has occurred in southern urban areas, northern Westchester has experienced the most rapid growth in recent years.

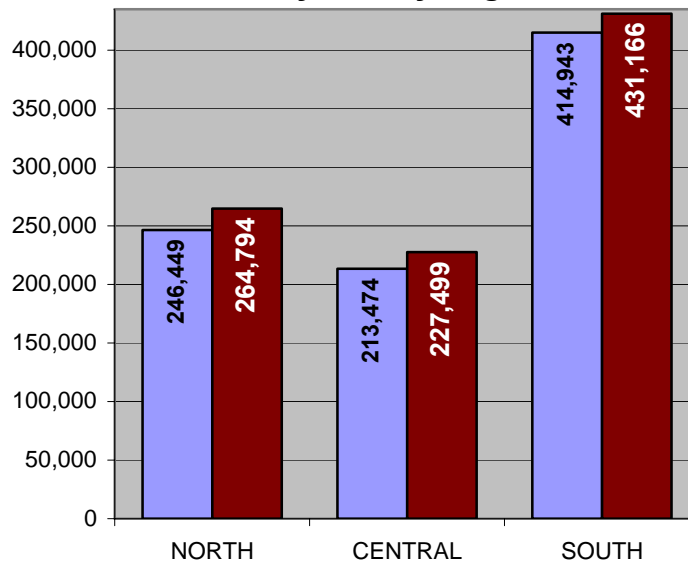
Total Population Change (1990 - 2000)

■ NORTH ■ CENTRAL □ SOUTH



<http://www.westchestergov.com/planning/research/default.htm>

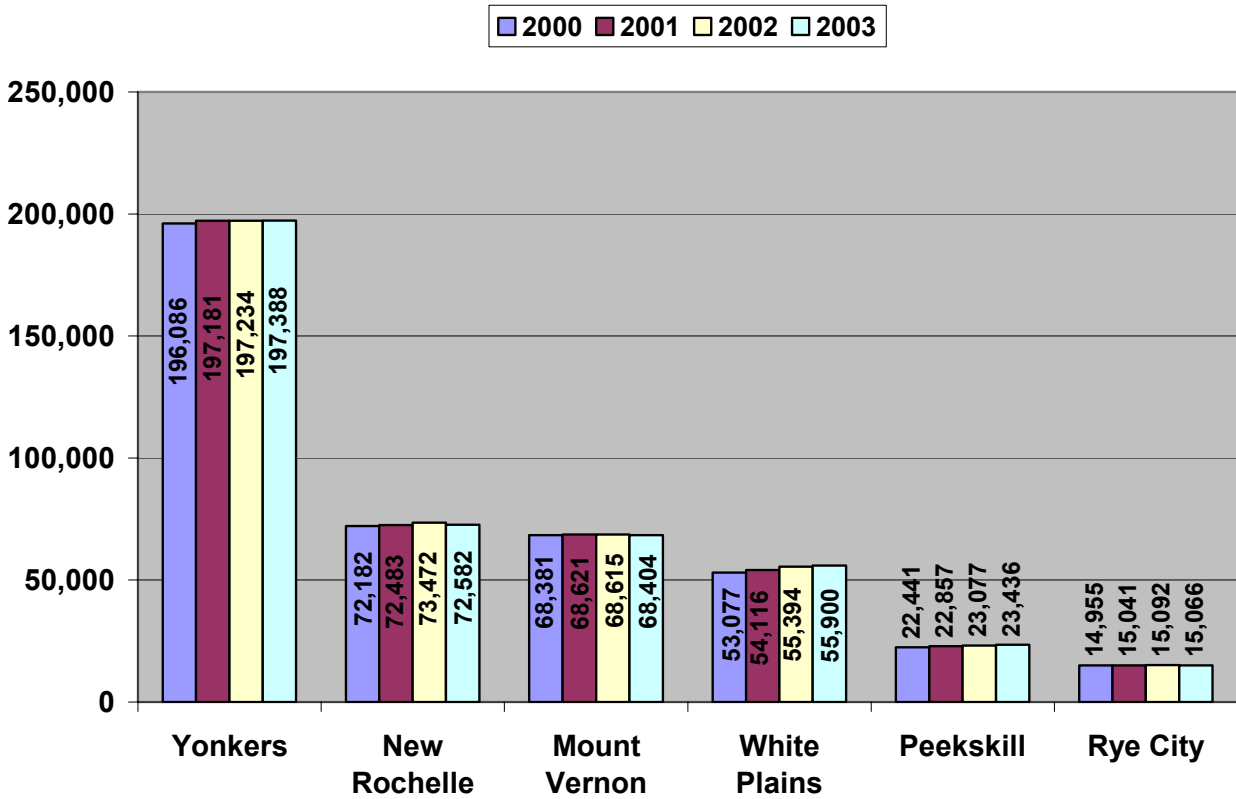
1990 – 2000 Population Change by County Region



<http://www.westchestergov.com/planning/research/default.htm>

Growth across the County's six cities between 1990 and 2000 was as follows:

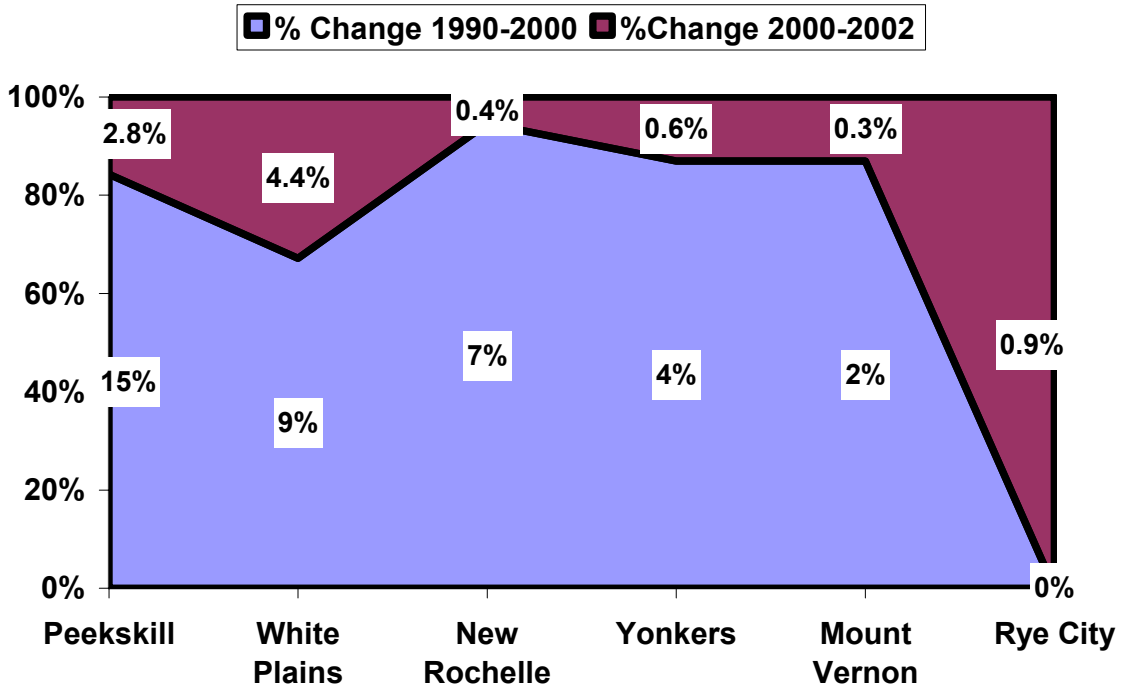
Growth Across Counties 6 Cities



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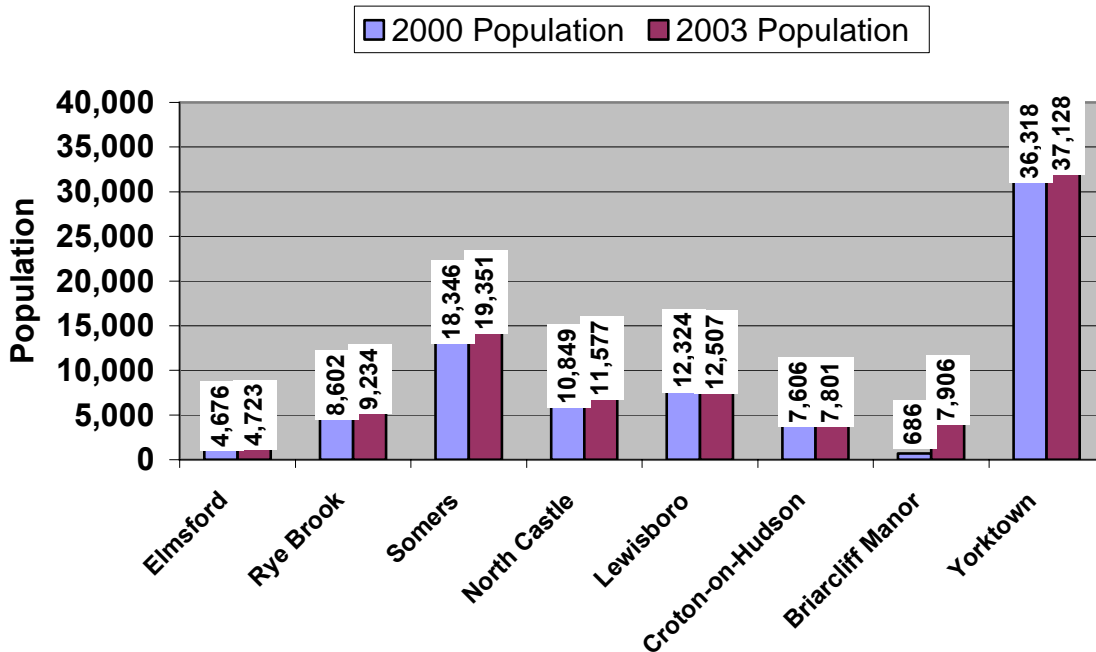
Percent Change Across the Counties 6 Cities



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning
 U.S. Department of Labor www.bls.gov

Towns and villages with the highest percentage growth were estimated to be:

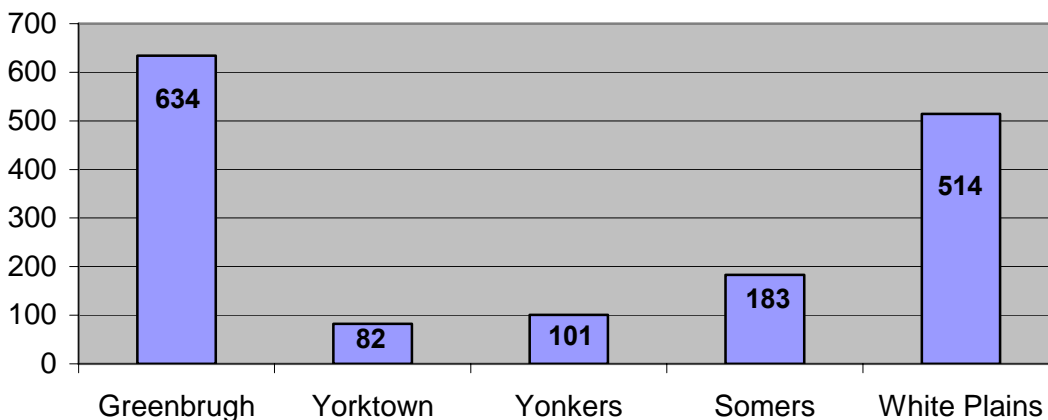
Cities, Villages & Towns with Highest Population



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

Between 2002 and 2003 White Plains emerged among those municipalities with the largest numeric population change. Yonkers, Greenburgh, Yorktown and Somers had the largest numeric population change between 2000-2003.

2000-2003 Population Change



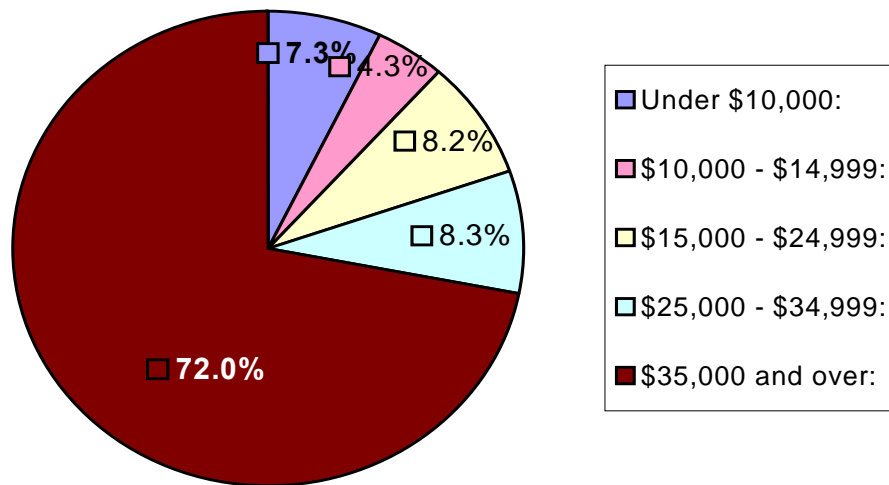
Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

NEED AREA: Poverty in Westchester is highly correlated with race/ethnicity and female-headed households. It is concentrated in five cities but is also increasing in towns and villages.

Findings: The U. S. Census Bureau reported an average Westchester household size of 2.67 people in 2000. Family households comprised 235,201 or 69.8% of the households in the 2000 Census. The Planning Department reported that 1999 median household income for Westchester was \$63,582. This is an increase of 31.3 % from the 1989 level of \$48,405.

The Median Household Income for 2002 is estimated to be \$62,762. Westchester County Planning Department reported 2000 Census Median Household Income in 2000 \$63,582.

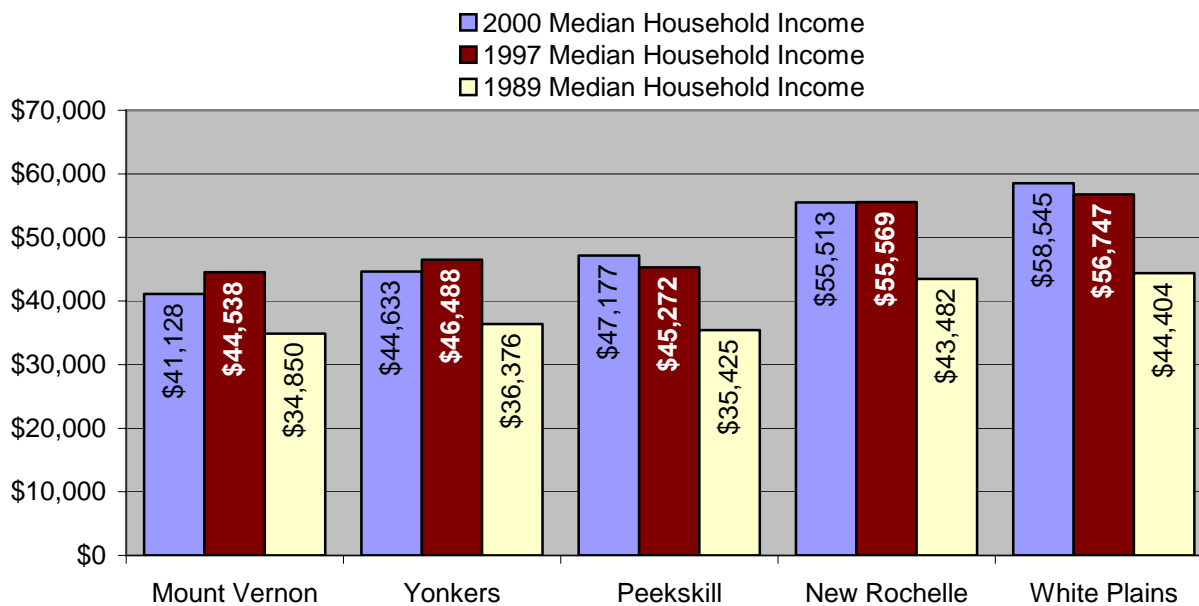
Westchester's 2000 Median Household Income Distribution



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

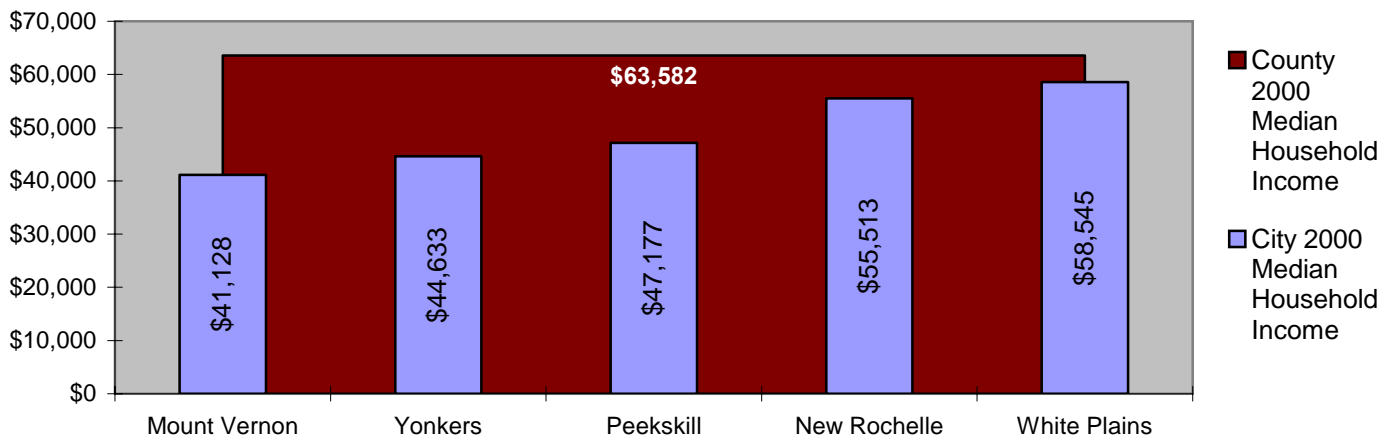
Five of Westchester's six cities registered 2000 median household incomes below the countywide median household income:

Cities Registering Median Household Income Levels Below the County Wide Level (1989, 1997, 2000)



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

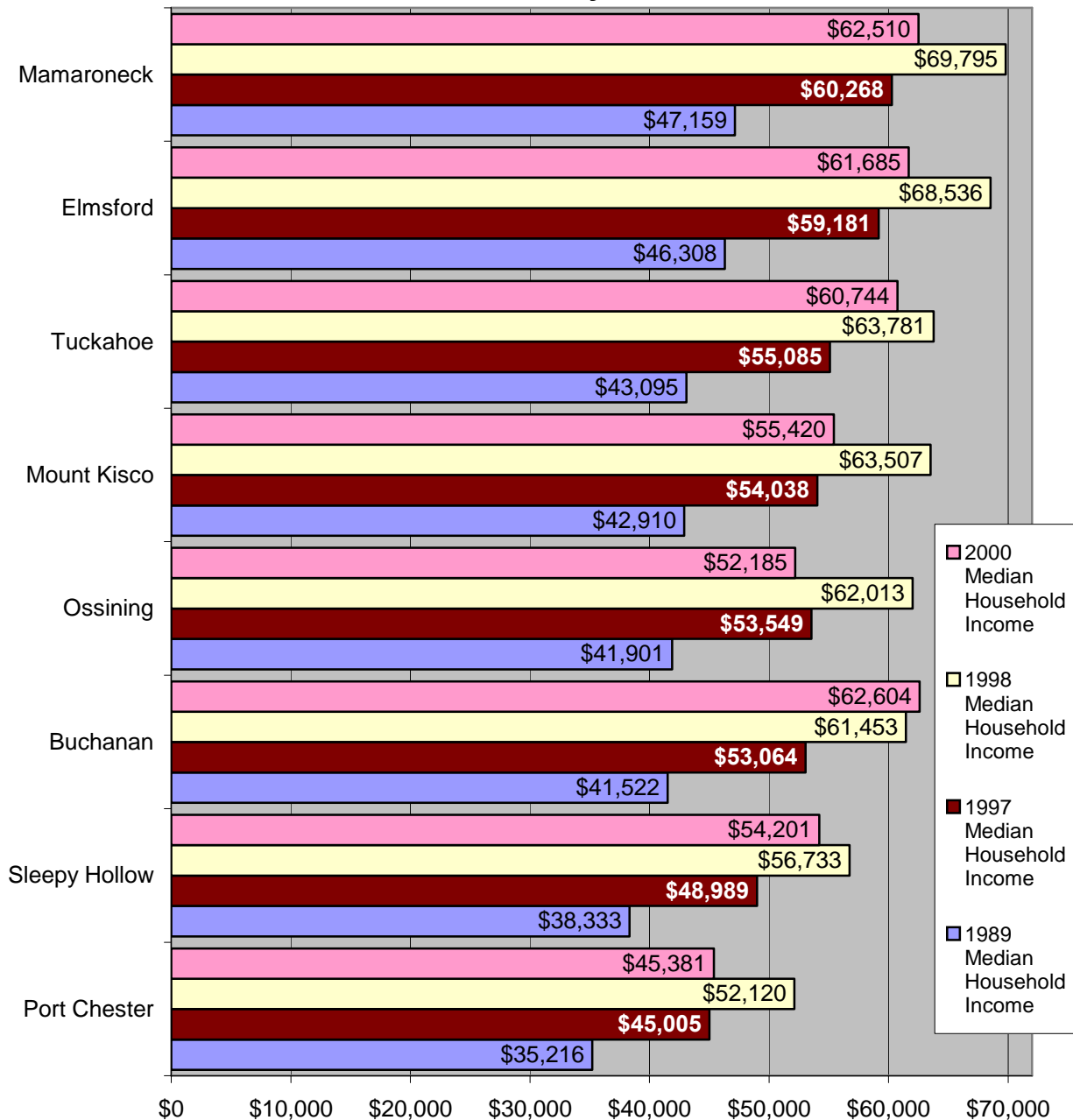
Cities Registering Median Household Income Levels Below the Countywide Level (2000)



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

Seven of Westchester’s villages registered 2000 median household incomes below the countywide median (\$63,582). In 2000 the Median Household Income in Tarrytown rose to \$68,762 after registering below above the Countywide Median between 1989 and 1997.

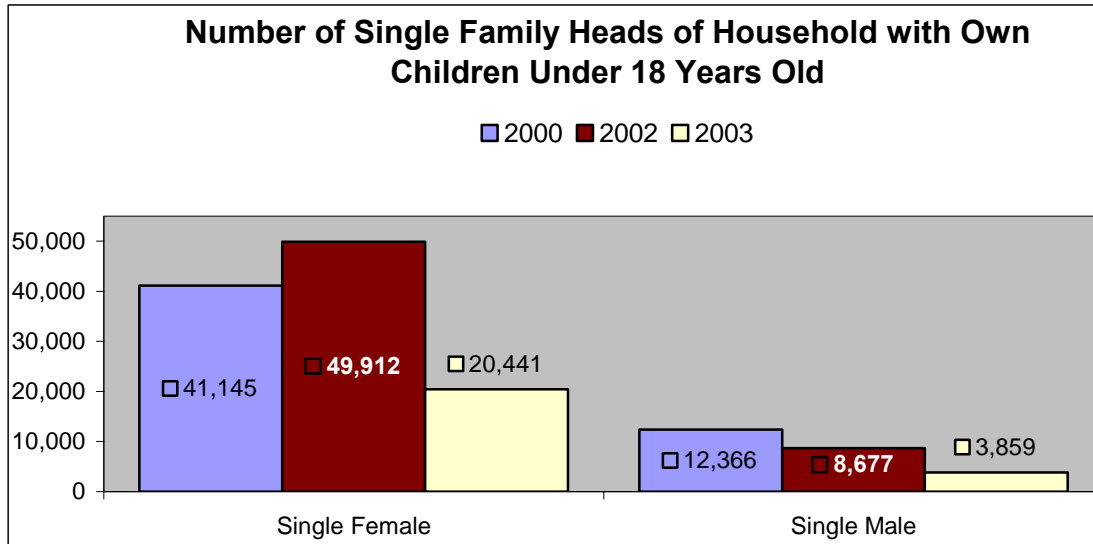
Villages Registering Median Household Income Levels Below the Countywide Level



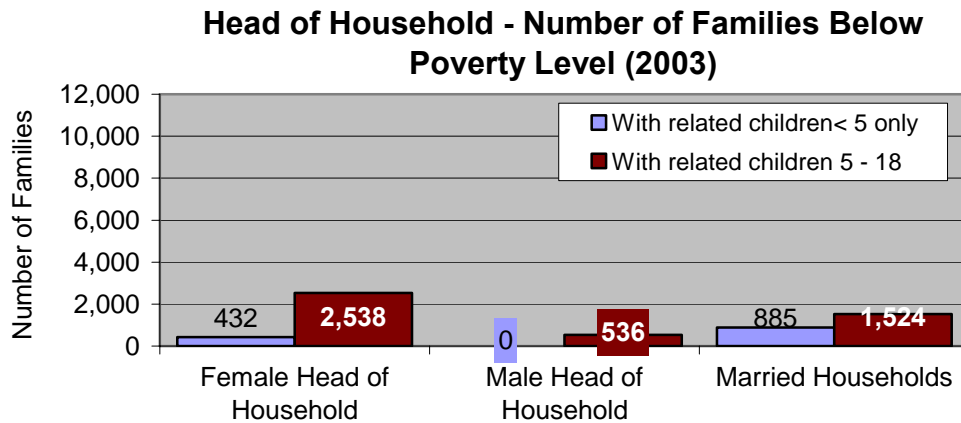
Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

These areas highly correlate with concentrations of minority populations.

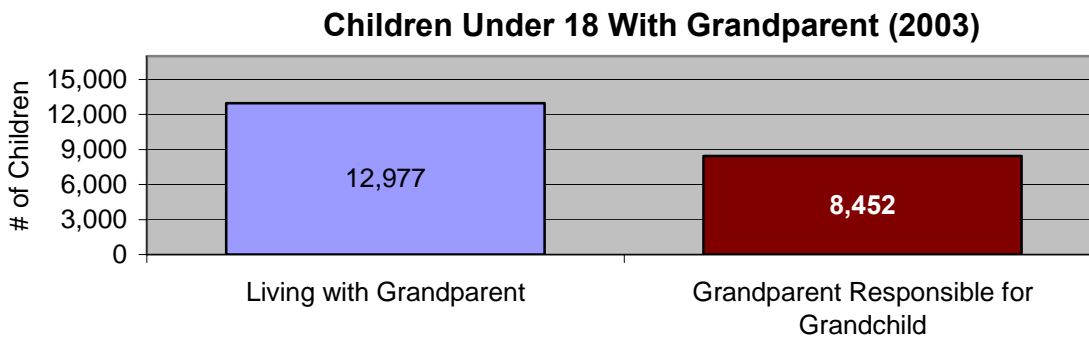
In 2000 69.8% of the 337,142 households in Westchester were family households. 34% (128,228) were families with their own children under 18 years old. 53.9% of those were married family households and 23.1% were families with a single head of household.



Source: U.S. Census 2000 www.factfinder.census.gov



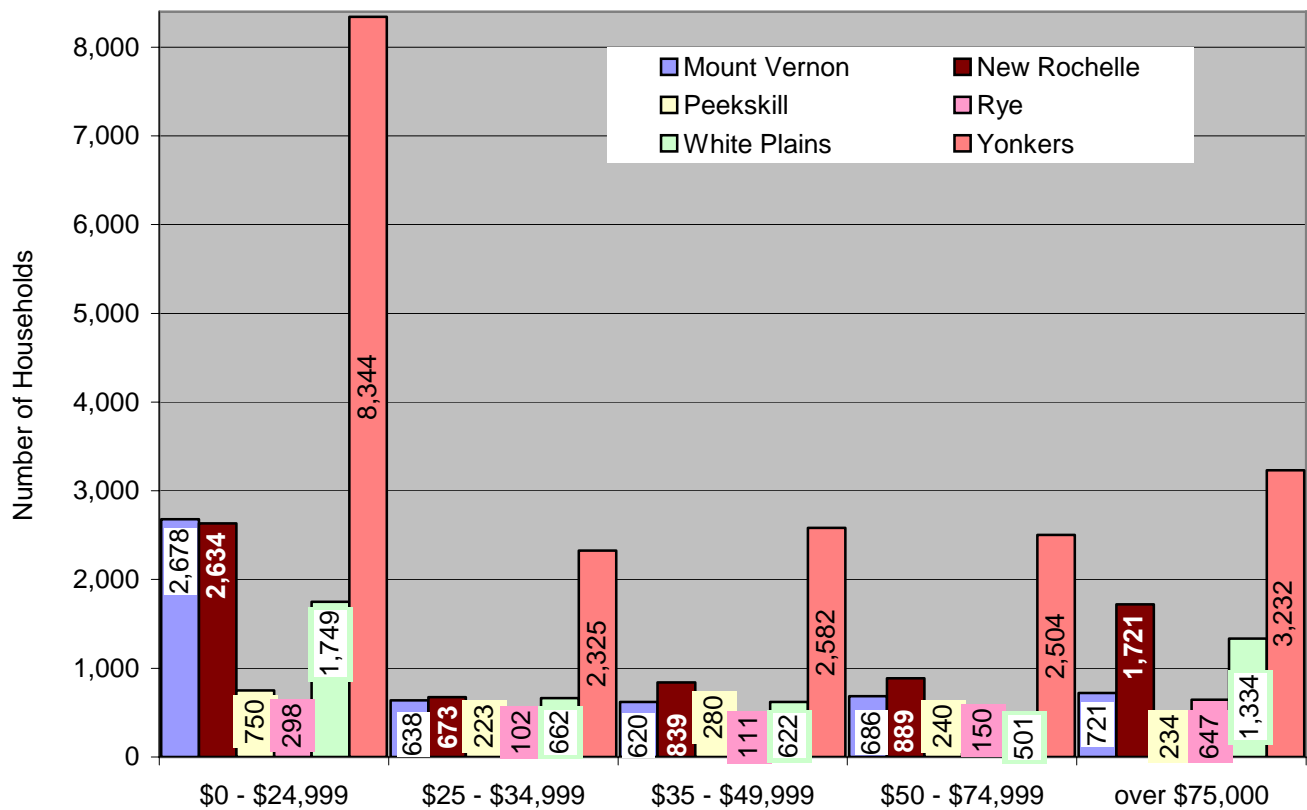
Source: U.S. Census 2000, www.factfinder.census.gov



Source: U.S. Census 2000, www.factfinder.census.gov

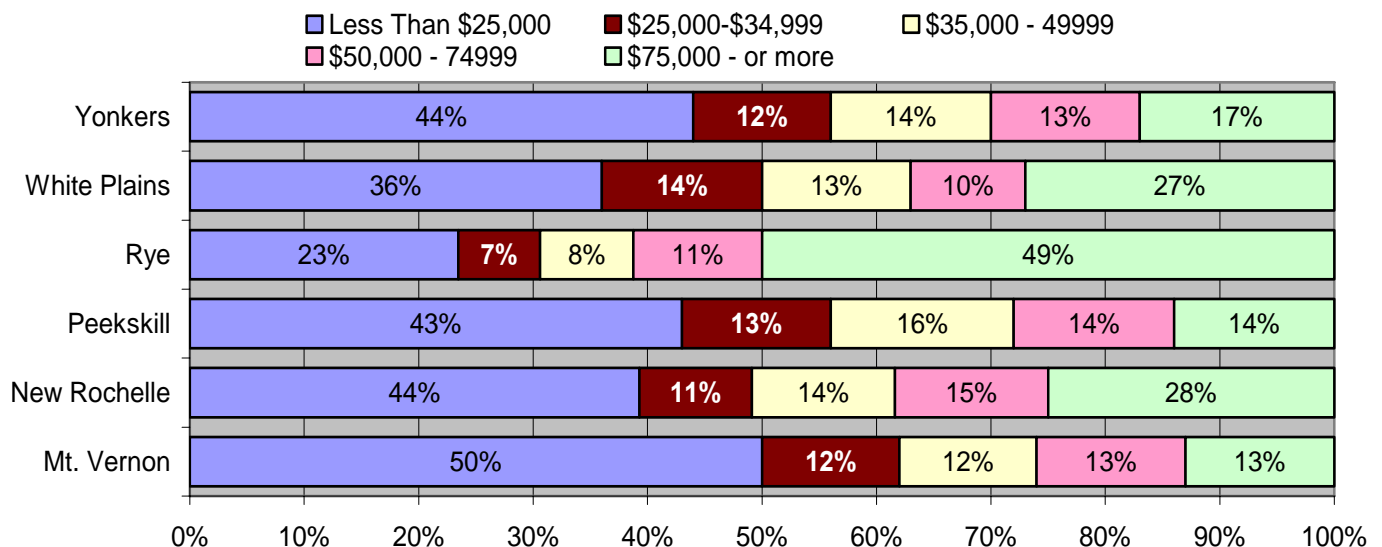
Senior citizens in most of Westchester's cities, towns and villages are struggling to manage on household incomes of under \$25,000.

Household Income Aged 65 and over: Westchester's Cities (1999)



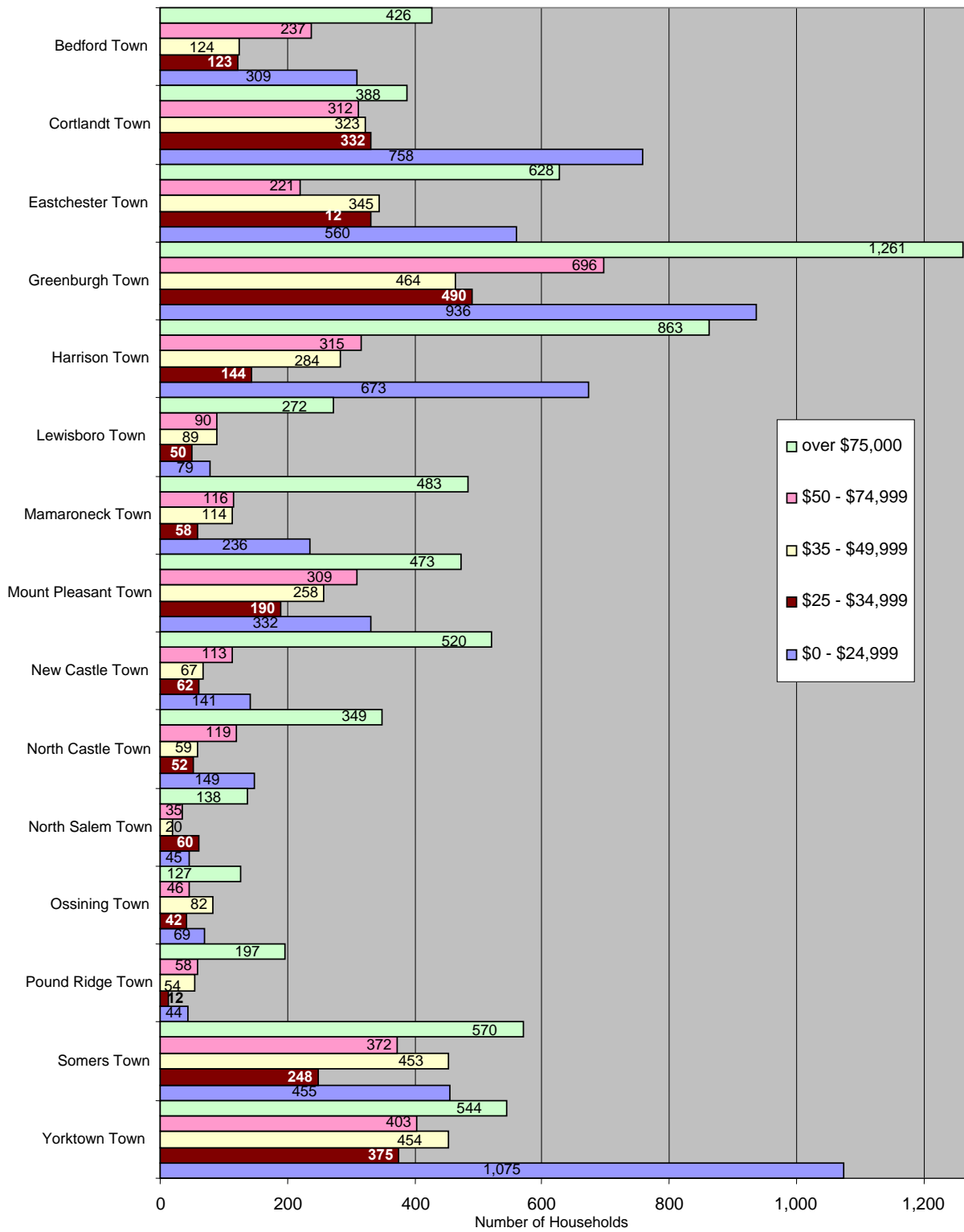
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Income Levels of Over 65 Population in Westchester's Cities



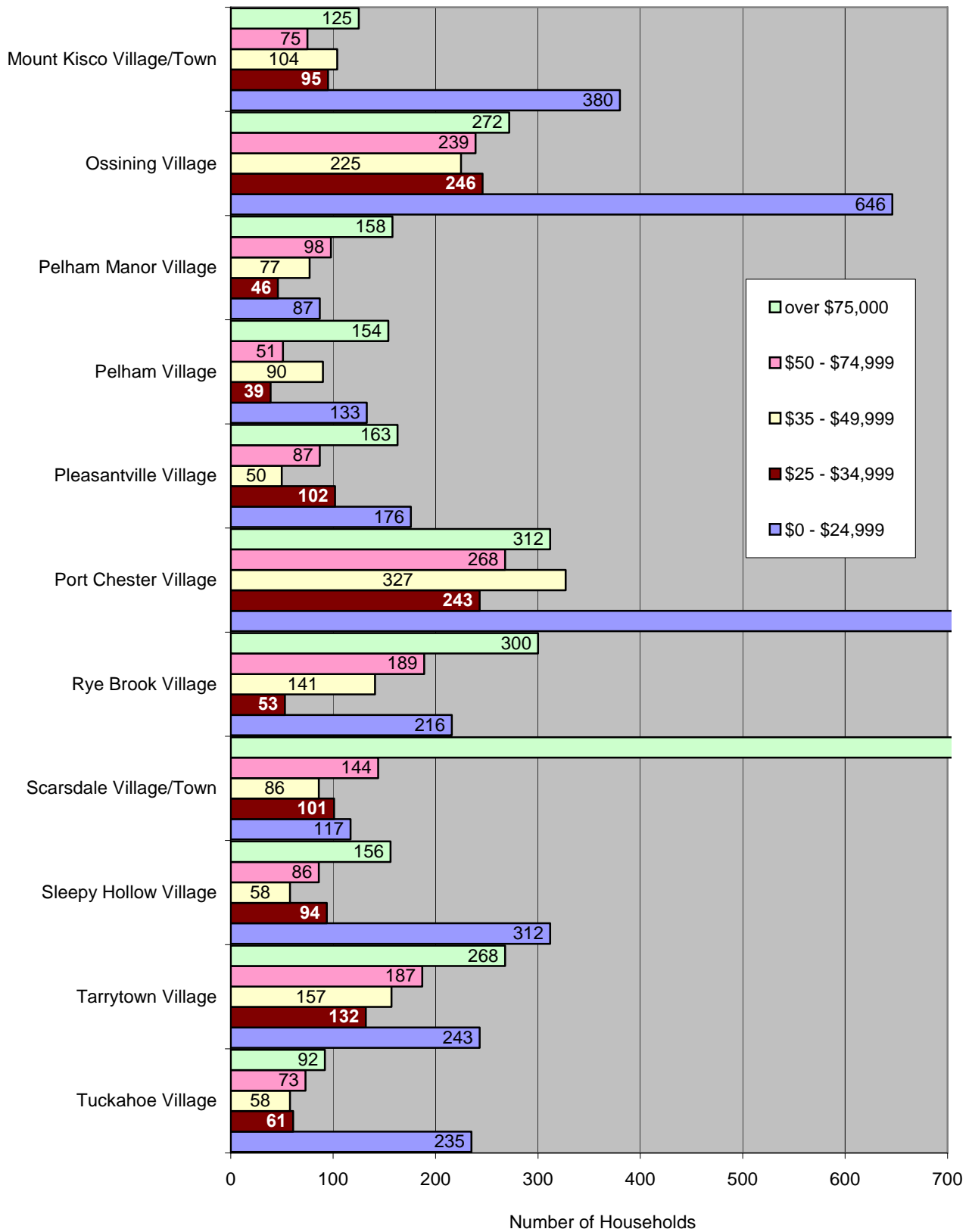
Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

Income Level Age 65 and Over: Westchester's Towns (1999)



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

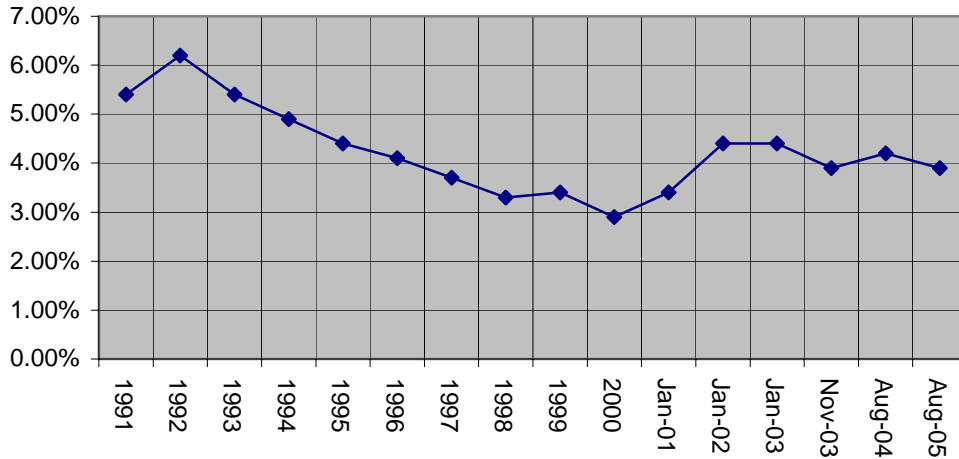
Income Age 65 and Older: Westchester's Villages (1999)



Westchester County Department of Planning www.westchestergov.com/planning

Unemployment rates have dropped throughout the decade of the 1990's, from a high of 6.2% in 1992 to a low of 2.9% in 2000. Since 2000 unemployment rates have begun to creep upward but still remained below New York City and New York State rates.

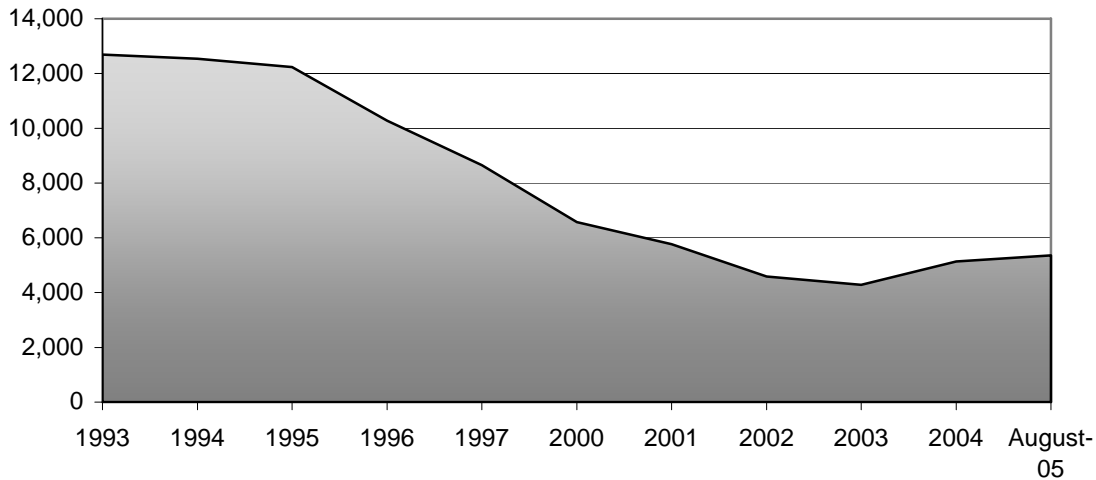
Westchester County Unemployment Rate: 1991- August 2005



Westchester County Department of Social Services www.westchestrgov.com/social

With the welfare to work initiative, the number of Westchester families receiving AFDC / TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) has also dramatically dropped from a high of 12,688 in 1993 to a low of 5,143 in January 2004.

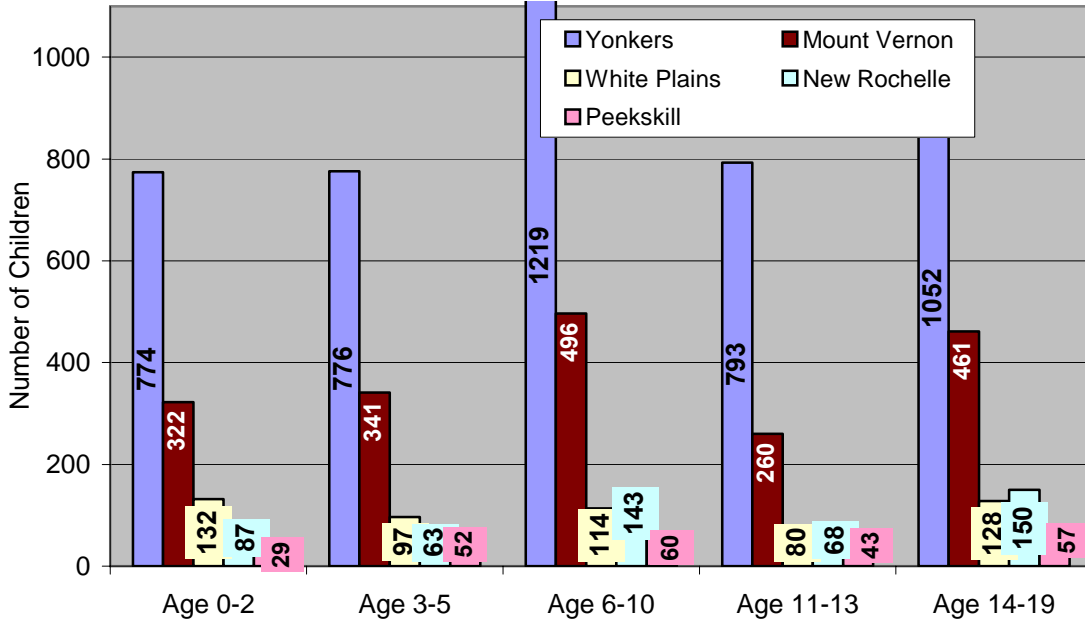
Families Receiving TANF



Westchester County Department of Social Services www.westchestrgov.com/social

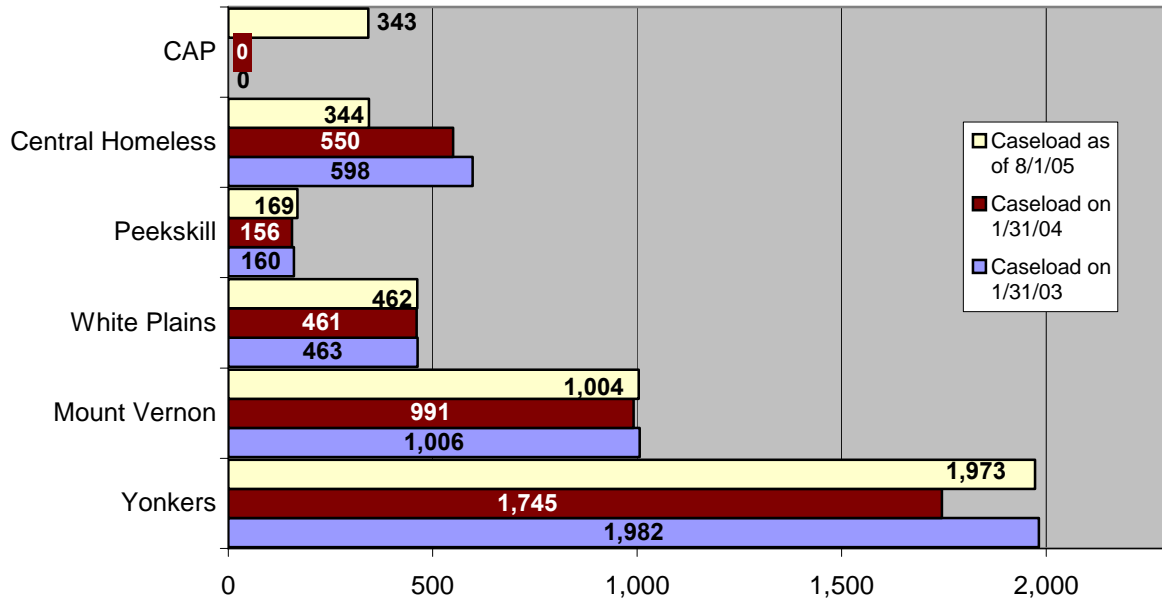
Yonkers and Mount Vernon account for 6,494 children in Family Assistance Cases and, thus, these two communities require expansion and/or development of a full cadre of services to support parents making the transition from welfare to work, as well as services for youth to assure successful completion of high school and transition to the world of work.

Children in Family Assistance Caseloads(Inclusive of TANF & Safety Net) by Age Group as of October 2005



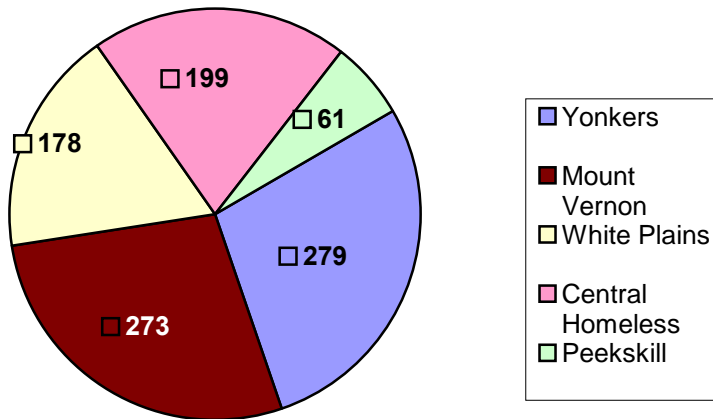
Westchester County Department of Social Services www.westchestrgov.com/social

TANF Caseload by District Office as of 8/1/05



Westchester County Department of Social Services www.westchestrgov.com/social

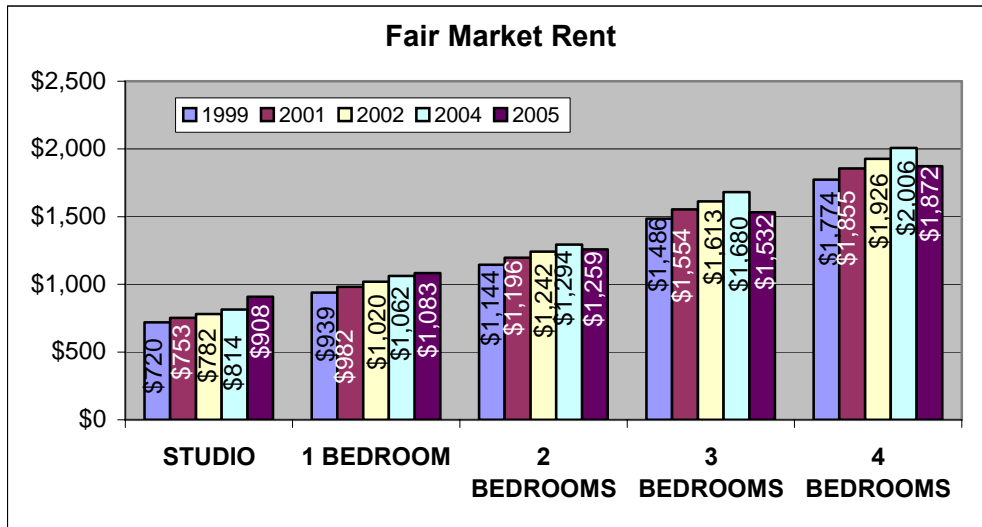
Safety Net Caseloads by District Office as of 8/1/05



Westchester County Department of Social Services www.westchestrgov.com/social

NEED AREA: High cost of housing places additional stress on poor and working poor families

Westchester’s housing costs skyrocketed in the mid 1980’s and continue to place extremely hard burdens on all sectors of the population. According to the New York Association of Realtors, the median sales price of a single-family home in Westchester as of May 2005 is \$700,500. Likewise rents in Westchester are extremely high with Fair Market Rent levels as follows:

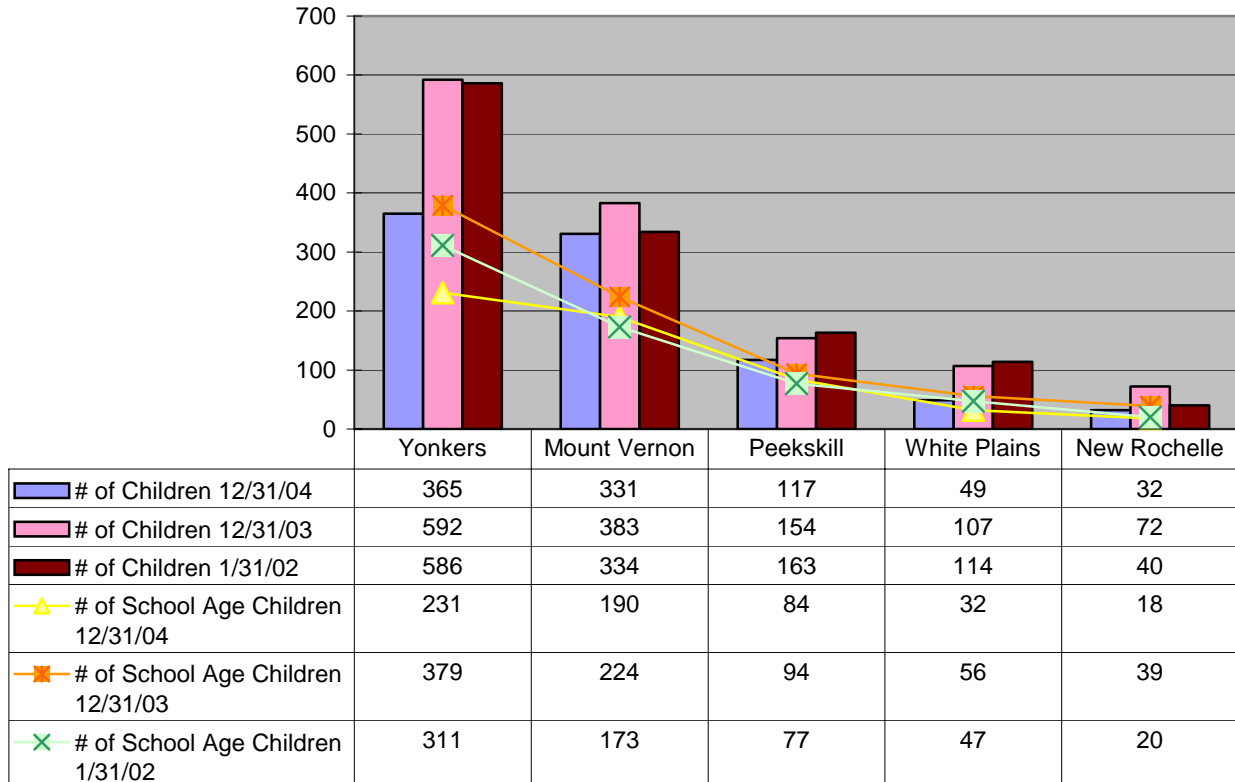


<http://www.huduser.org/datasets/fmr.html>

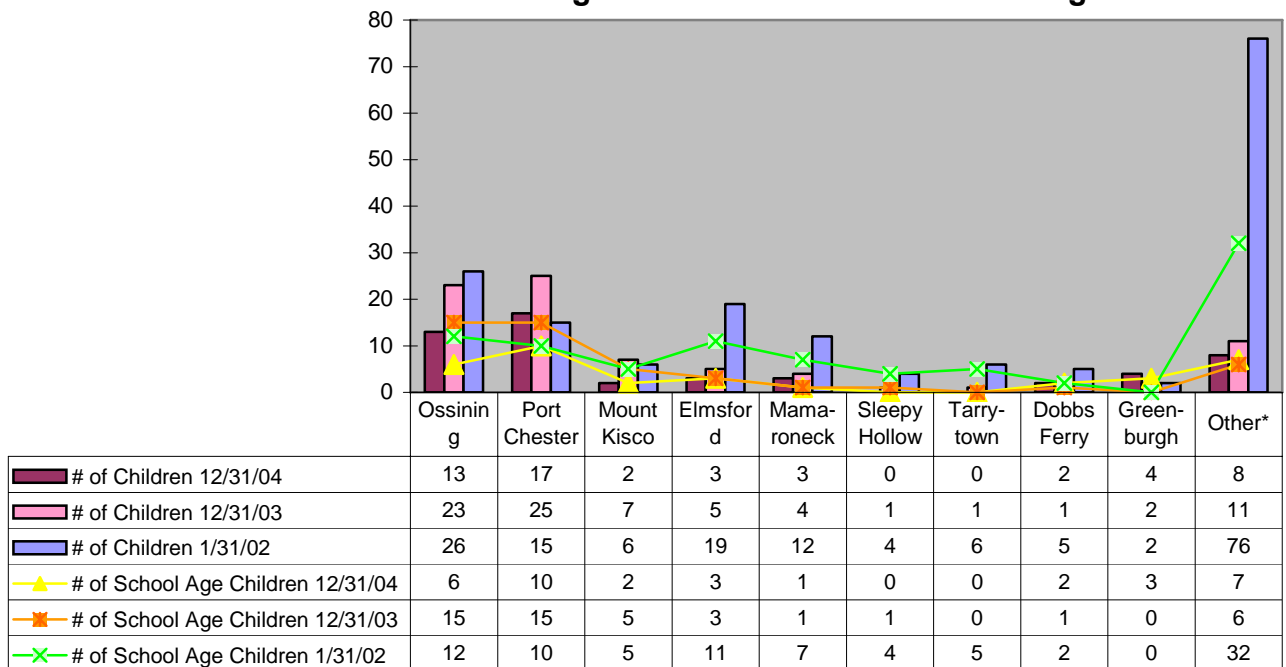
The high cost of housing, low level of new rental unit construction and low number of rental units available (after the frenzied cooperative conversions of the late 1980’s) have created a housing crisis for both low and middle-income families and senior citizens on fixed incomes. Multi-family construction comprised 61% of the total units in 1960. In the 1990’s, it fell to 16%. In 2000 2,126 residential building permits were authorized, but for the most part new construction centered on upscale family homes. This lack of available rental units has caused rents to significantly increase. Westchester County’s public assistance and shelter allowance for families has been far below the fair market rent levels and, thus, has forced reliance upon Section 8 vouchers and other rental assistance programs to make up the rental balance for public assistance families. Low-income families have also relied heavily on a scarce supply of Section 8 certificates and vouchers. The consequences of the housing shortages, high rents, and scarcity of subsidies are families paying over 50% of their income for rent, overcrowding, doubling up with friends and relatives, constant efforts to avoid eviction and families moving in and out of homelessness.

Westchester’s number of homeless has dropped from a record high of 4,500 in 1991 to 1,935 as of December 31, 2004. The 1,945 homeless individuals included 511 homeless families with 960 children.

Communities of Origin With High Number of Homeless Children & School Aged Children - Cities



Communities of Origin With High Number of Homeless Children & School Aged Children - Other Towns/Villages



Westchester County Department of Social Services⁴

* Other includes Croton, Bedford, Harrison, Pleasantville, Yorktown, Rye and Scarsdale. Beginning 2001, Other also includes Other counties other states and other locals such as Puerto Rico.

School age children comprised 62.5% of the homeless children in December 2004, up from 60.5% in 2003. Children under kindergarten age comprised 37.5% of the homeless children in December 2004, down from 39.5% of the homeless children in 2003.

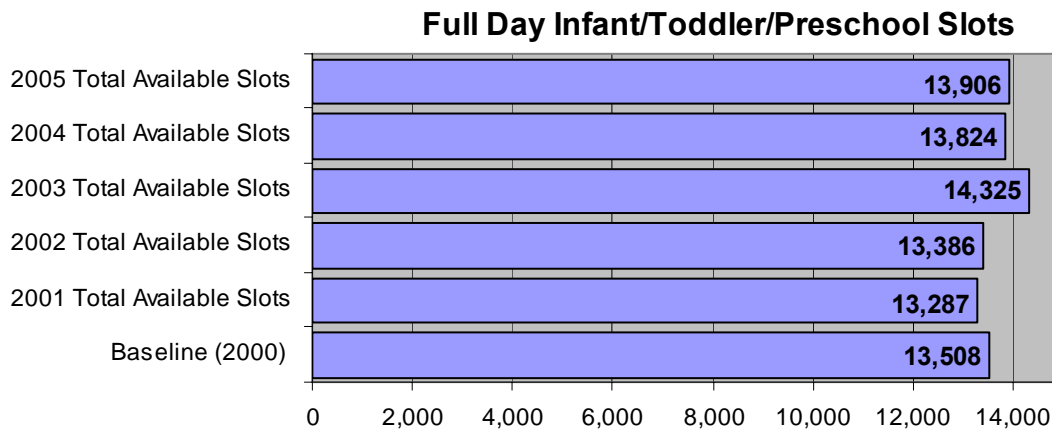
Westchester needs additional affordable housing. The County's goal of creating 5,000 additional affordable housing units by the year 2000 met with a number of obstacles. As of mid 2000, 2,300 were built. Westchester County Planning Department reported the following progress on this issue between January 2001 and March 2002:

- Lead based paint hazards were removed from 128 housing units in 2001;
- 55 new affordable housing units were completed during 2001 and an additional 23 units were under construction but not yet completed by March 2002;
- Another 472 units are in proposal phase.
- 71 new units were completed or under construction under the County's HOME Program in 2001

NEED AREA: An ample supply of affordable day care is needed to support the increasing number of working families.

Findings: The need for an ample supply of affordable day care, Head Start and preschool programs is a major issue in Westchester County. High levels of employment, two-parent and single-parent working families and the welfare to work initiative create a constant need for child-care resources.

According to the Child Care Council of Westchester between 1997 and 1998, 311 new licensed and family day care slots were created for children 5 years old and under. Between June 30, 2002 and June 2003 5,359 new school age program slots were created. Between June 2002 and June 2003 1,145 Full Day Infant/Toddler/Preschool Slots were created. As of 2004 the total available slots fell to 13,906.



Child Care Council of Westchester <http://www.childcarewestchester.org/index.html>

NEED AREA: An ample supply in the number of after-school age childcare programs is necessary to support increasing numbers of working parents.

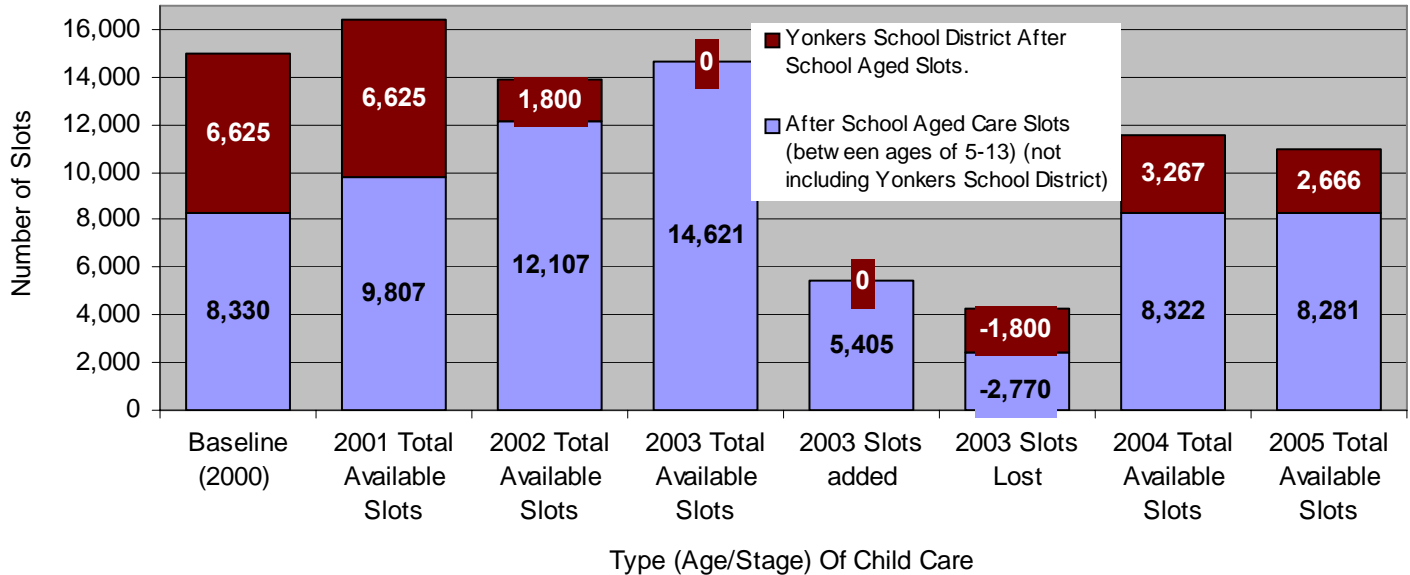
Findings: Due to increased involvement of women in the work place, Westchester County has a constant need for after school programs bridging the time between the end of the school day and when the parents return home from work. In 1995, the Westchester Community Foundation completed a Study of After-School School Age Child Care Programs in Westchester County. The study noted that many different patterns and partnerships have been developed to provide after school child care, including school-based and school-sponsored programs, collaborative programs built on strong partnerships, community-run programs, youth serving agency programs, community center programs, and child care supported programs. These programs generally serve children from age 5-13 years. The Westchester Community Foundation identified barriers and challenges faced by these programs as:

- Funding
- Transportation
- Space
- Insurance
- Minimal communication among after school program directors
- Varied use of volunteers to assist in staffing programs
- Paucity of programs for disadvantaged and middle school children
- Licensing and registration
- Lack of documentation, assessment, and evaluation

In 1996, the Child Care Council and the Westchester Children's Association created the Institute for School-Age Child Care (ISACC) with funding from the Wallace-Reader's Digest Westchester Fund. The Institute now provides resources, support and technical assistance for programs providing out-of-school care throughout Westchester County. ISACC promotes cooperative efforts among programs and with community agencies and resources. A major initiative of ISACC is to encourage after-school programs to meet the standards involved in OCFS registration. Westchester County Youth Bureau has required all of its funded programs providing after school care to children under age 13 to register their programs through the Westchester Child Care Council. Between 2002 and 2003 the Child Care Council reported a growth of 2,583 slots in school age programs within day care centers and registered after school care programs. This figure includes the loss of 1800 slots previously offered by the Yonkers School District (*see below *) By June 2003, Westchester had 14,690 licensed, registered, exempt or extended school day slots.

* For a number of years the Yonkers City School District, in response to a court mandate, made available an Extended Day Program for all district elementary school children. The 2000 Yonkers figure (6,625) represents the total number of elementary school children who were potentially eligible to participate in the district's Extended Day Program. The Year 2002 Yonkers figure (1,800) represents the actual number of slots used by Yonkers Extended Day-eligible children. The court mandate ended as of Spring 2002, which eliminated those 1,800 extended day after school aged child care slots.

After School Child Care Capacity (ages 5-13) in Westchester County



Child Care Council of Westchester <http://www.childcarewestchester.org/index.html>

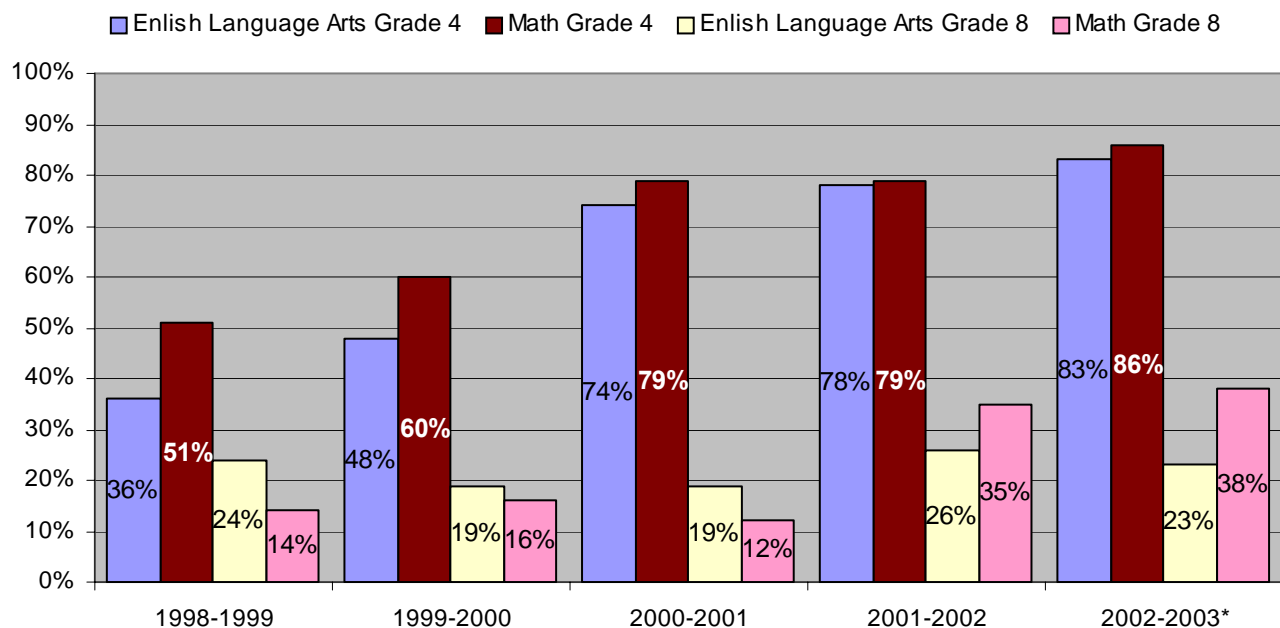
The need for school age child care slots that was anticipated with the discontinuance of Yonkers after school programs was not reflected in the actual demand for services.

NEED AREA: School age children need additional supports to acquire the skills needed to succeed in school and be prepared to make a successful transition to the world of work.

FINDINGS: Elementary English Language Arts scores improved significantly since 1999 in all target elementary school districts. However, with a few exceptions, elementary math and middle school Language Arts and math performances in target districts show no noticeable pattern of improvement since 1999. It is notable that all elementary scores are significantly higher than middle school scores.

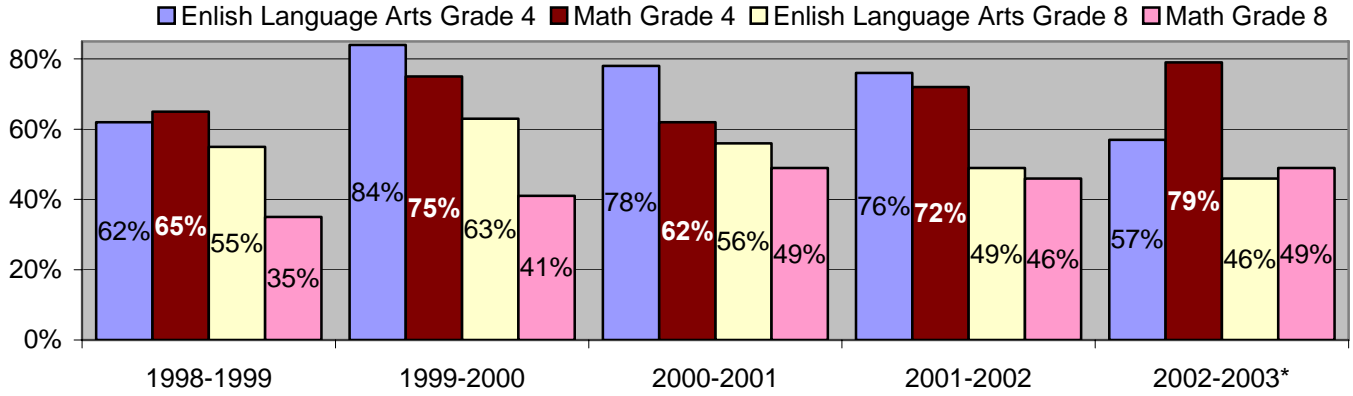
The scores results reported on the following pages clearly point to the continued need to bolster educational support services in major urban districts and districts, especially districts with growing numbers of Hispanic students. Within the context of Integrated Services Planning, the target communities of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Port Chester, Ossining and Peekskill require further development and coordination of after school child care programs with school day educational curricula and goals. Between 2000 - 20002 Westchester County Department of Social Services, Westchester County Youth Bureau and United Way developed a number of funding opportunities for community based agencies to expand after school program initiatives for middle and high school age youth in need of academic assistance, homework help, and tutoring, mentoring and employment job skills training. In Year 2001, Westchester Community Foundation also expanded its emphasis on after school programs for middle and high school youth. According to the 2000 Census, 46,678 of the 54,363 youth between the ages of 15 and 20 were enrolled in school.

Mt. Vernon: % of Students Scoring at or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



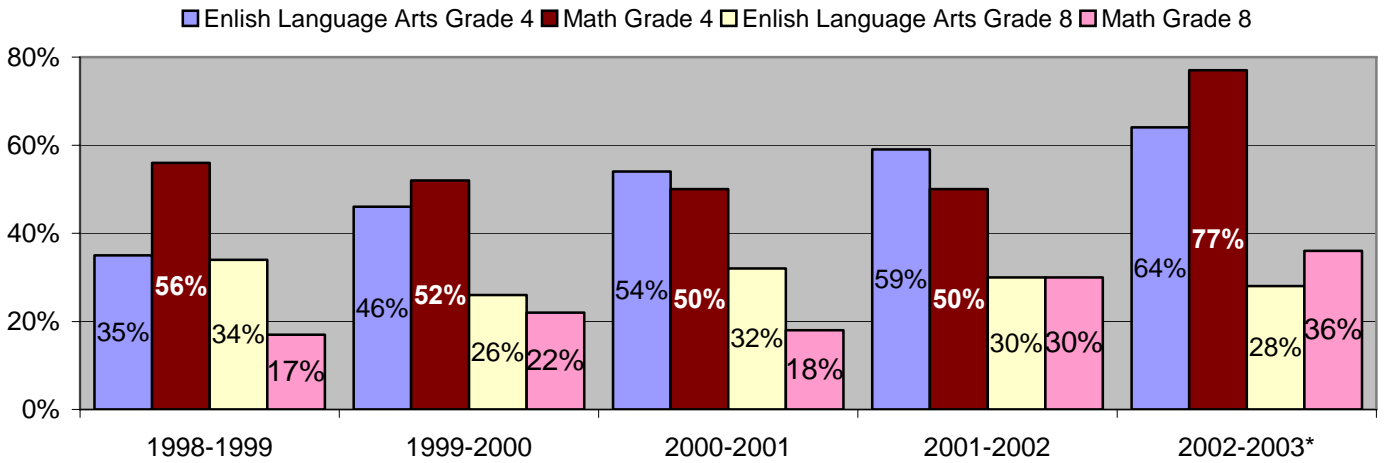
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

Tarrytown: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



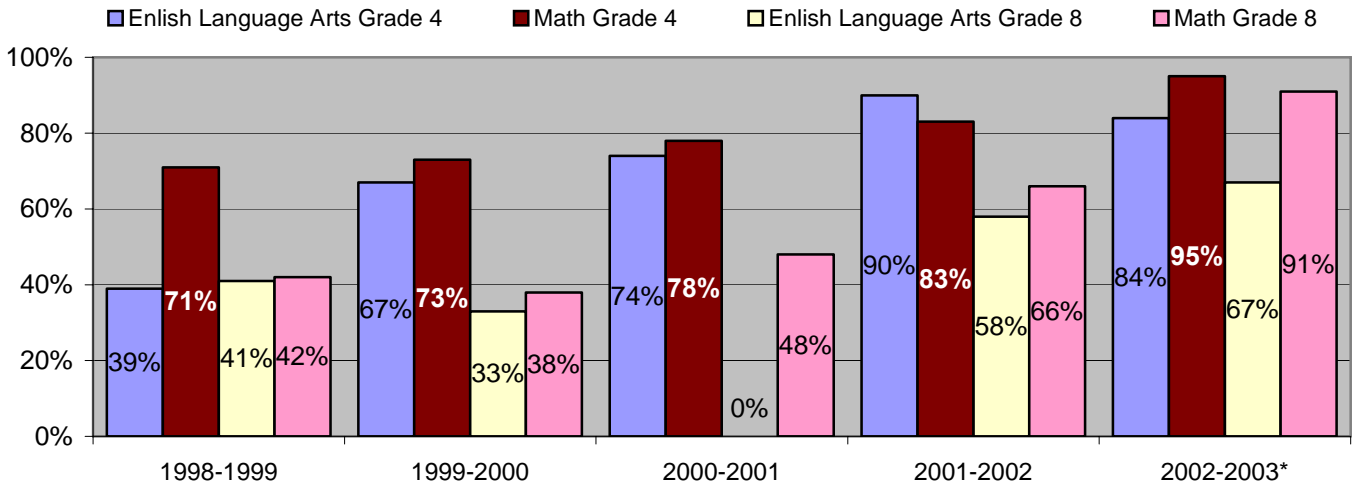
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

Peekskill: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



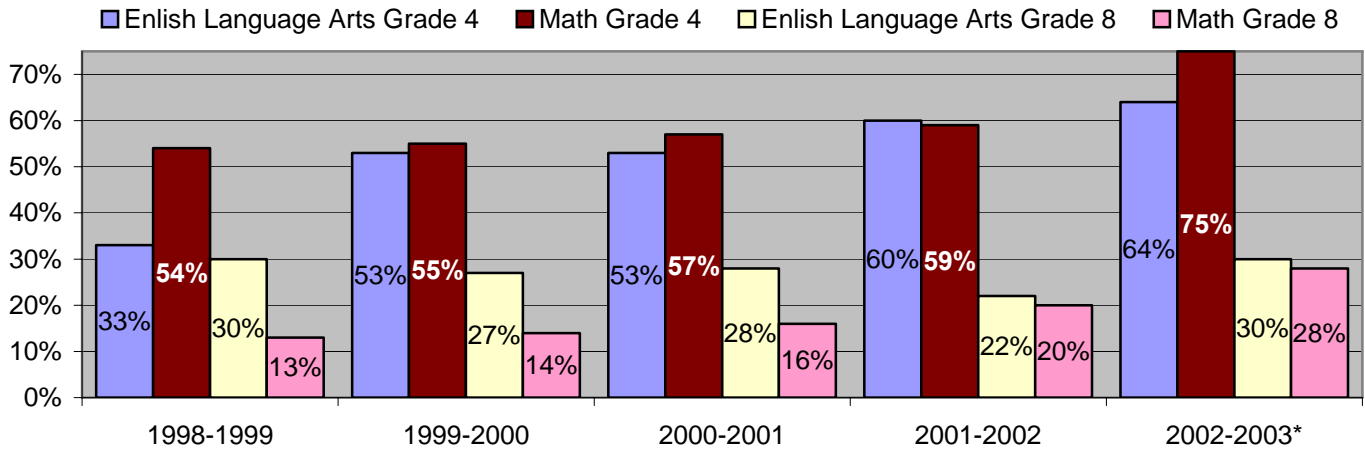
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

Port Chester: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



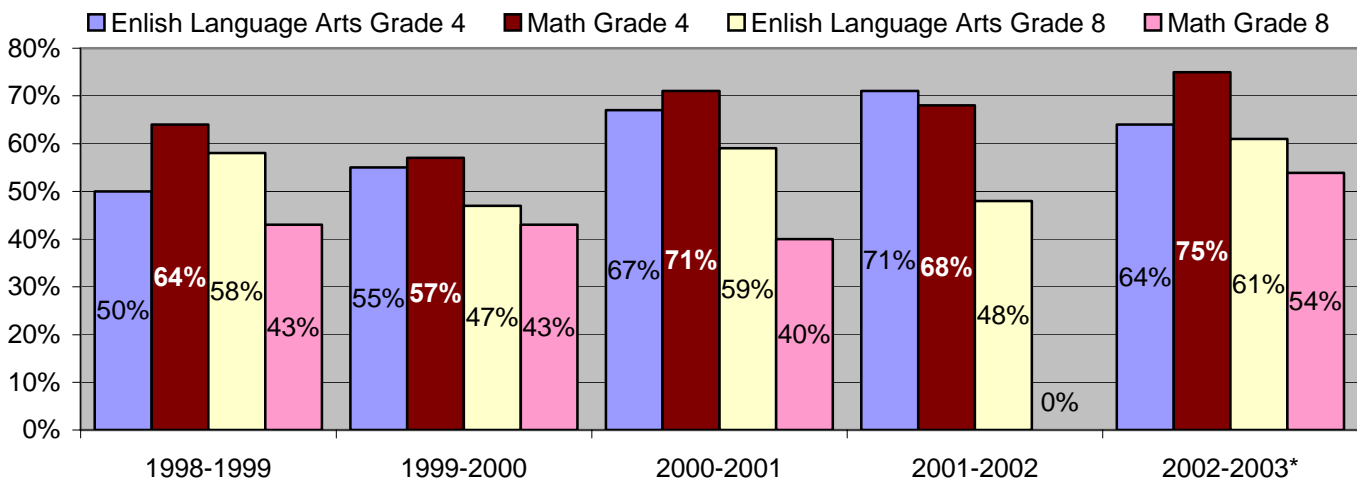
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source. 0% = Less than 3 students were tested in 2003. Unable to report due to small number tested.

Yonkers: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



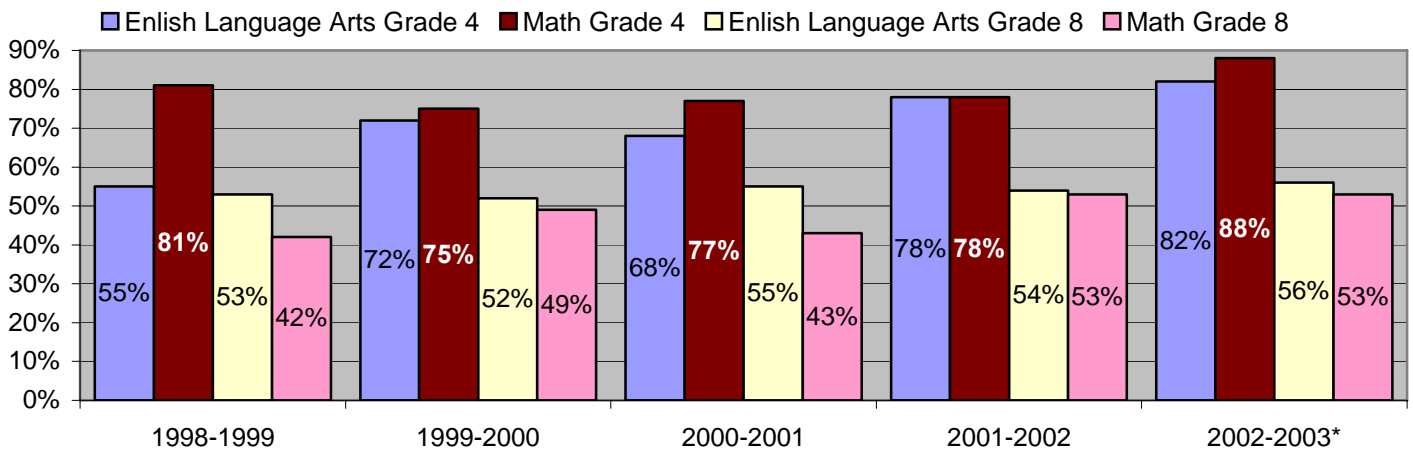
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

Ossining: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



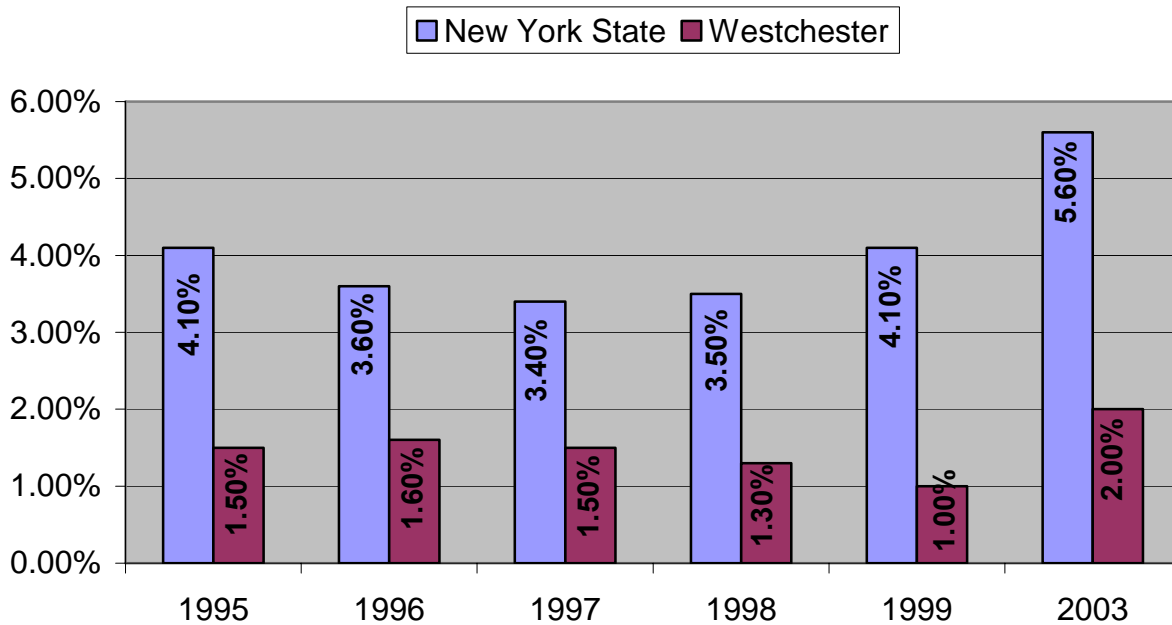
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

New Rochelle: % Students Scoring At or Above State Reference Point (SRP)



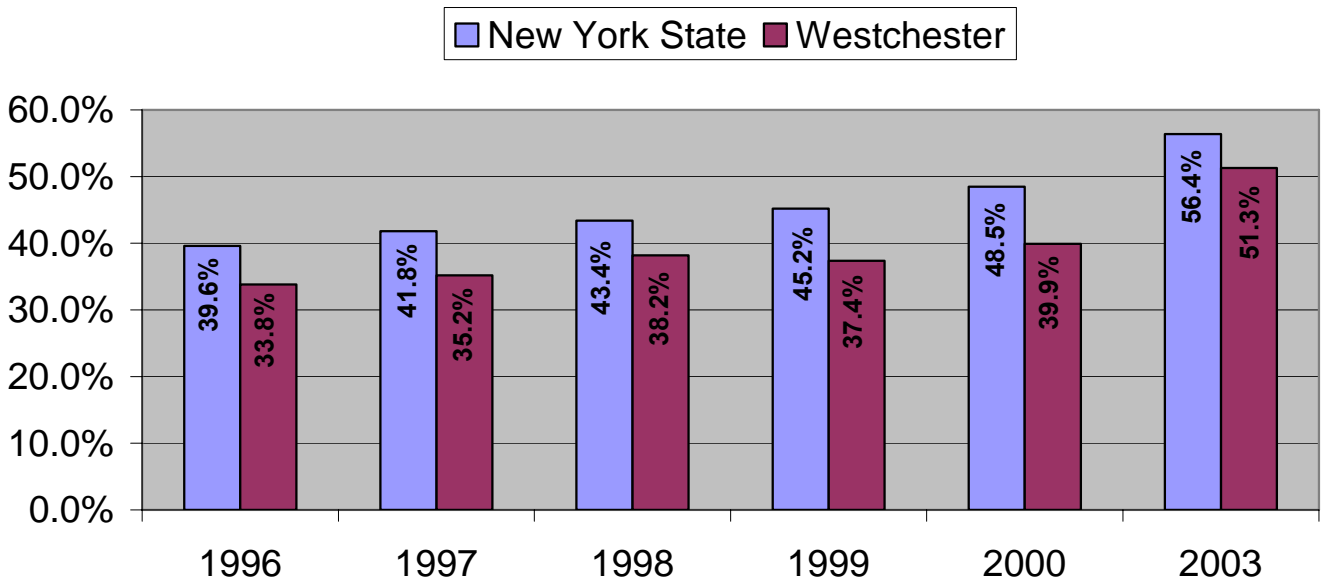
Source: NYS Department of Ed. *These figures attained from The Journal News 10/26/03 page 4A who cited NYS Dept. of Ed. as source.

Annual Dropouts-Public Schools, % students enrolled (grade 9-12)



Source: Anne E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Book <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/>

High School Graduates Receiving Regents Diplomas-Public Schools, % of Graduates



Source: Anne E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Book 2005 <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/>

School Suspension, Drop Outs and High School Non Completers

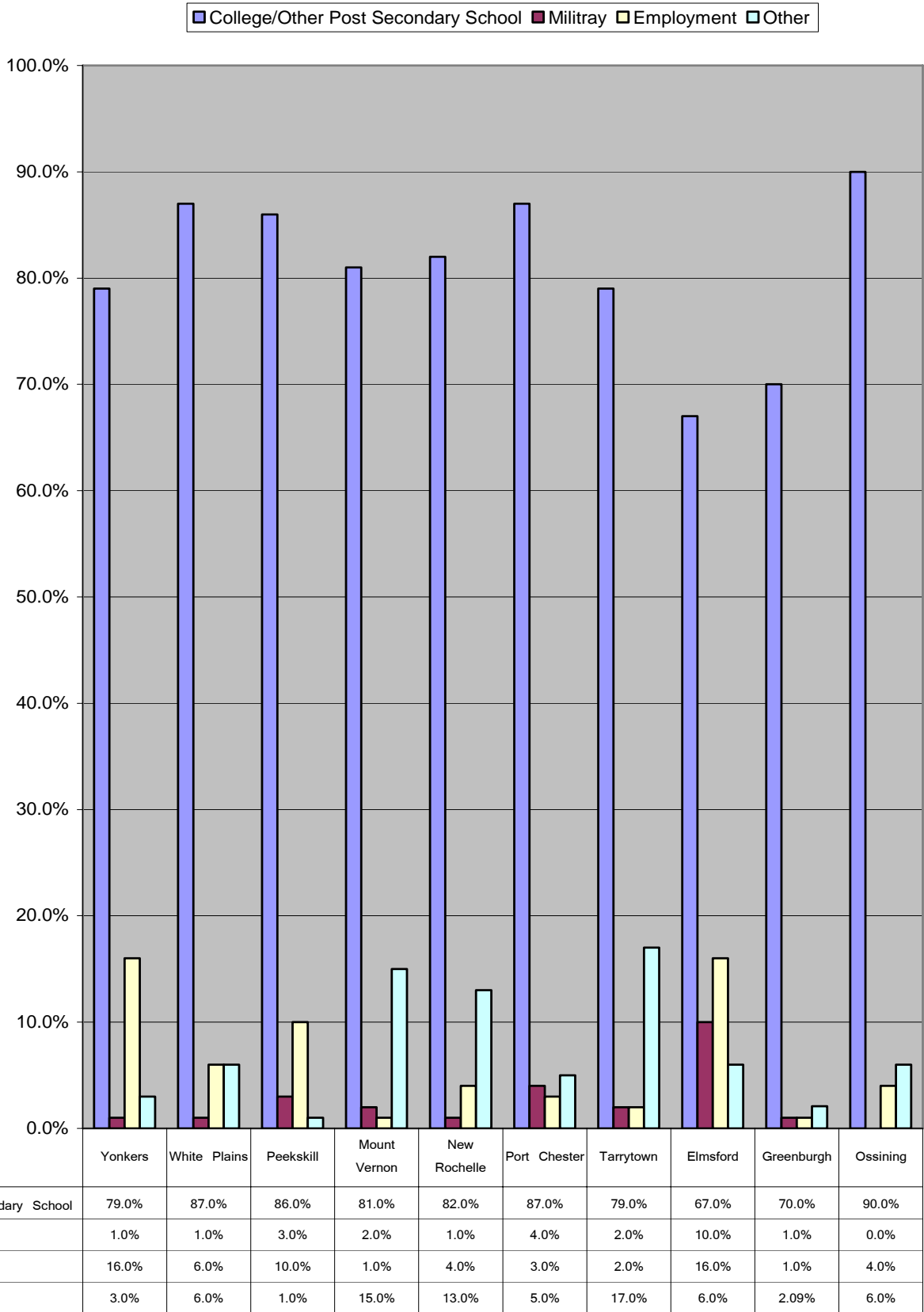
			2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
			No. of Student 2001- 2002	% of Enroll 2001- 2002	No. of Students 2002- 2003	% of Enroll 2002- 2003	No. of Student s 2003- 2004	% of Enroll 2003- 2004
Yonkers	Annual Attendance Rate		24,916	91.0%	24,830	90.6%	24,618	
	Student Suspensions		3,058	12.3%	2128	8.6%		
	Drop Out		260	4.0%	204	3.0%	253	3.8%
	Entered GED		305	4.7%	309	4.6%	307	4.6%
	Total High School Non Completers		565	8.6%	513	7.6%	560	8.4%
Wh. Plains	Annual Attendance Rate		6568	94.2%	6595	96.0%	6664	
	Student Suspensions		259	3.9%	232	3.5%		
	Drop Out		37	1.9%	42	2.1%	51	2.5%
	Entered GED		14	0.7%	16	0.8%	9	0.4%
	Total High School Non Completers		51	2.7%	58	2.9%	60	2.9%
Peekskill	Annual Attendance Rate		2922	94.0%	2896	91.6%	2966	
	Student Suspensions		362	12.4%	287	9.9%		
	Drop Out		3	0.4%	25	3.0%	6	0.7%
	Entered GED		16	2.0%	22	2.6%	10	1.1%
	Total High School Non Completers		19	2.3%	47	5.6%	16	1.8%
Mt. Vernon	Annual Attendance Rate		9986	90.6%	10,088	91.0%	10000	
	Student Suspensions		1141	11.4%	1297	12.9%		
	Drop Out		72	2.7%	28	1.0%	137	4.8%
	Entered GED		49	1.8%	97	3.6%	69	2.4%
	Total High School Non Completers		121	4.6%	125	4.6%	206	7.3%
New Rochelle	Annual Attendance Rate		9847	96.1%	10011	95.6%	10176	
	Student Suspensions		489	5.0%	488	4.9%		
	Drop Out		11	0.4%	15	0.5%	40	1.3%
	Entered GED		24	0.8%	18	0.6%	9	0.3%
	Total High School Non Completers		35	1.2%	33	1.1%	49	1.5%
Pt. Chester	Annual Attendance Rate		3492	94.6%	3527	94.4	3574	
	Student Suspensions		341	9.8%	382	10.8		
	Drop Out		49	4.9%	43	4.2%	40	3.7%
	Entered GED		18	1.8%	14	1.4%	13	1.2%
	Total High School Non Completers		67	6.7%	57	5.5%	53	4.9%
Tarrytown	Annual Attendance Rate		2278	95.0%	2348	95.2	2436	
	Student Suspensions		44	1.9%	125	5.3%		
	Drop Out		20	3.0%	13	2.8%	7	0.9%
	Entered GED		2	0.3	19	2.8%	7	0.9%
	Total High School Non Completers		22	3.3%	32	4.7%	19	2.5

(Continued...) School Suspension, Drop Outs and High School Non Completers

		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
		No. of Student 2001-2002	% of Enroll 2001-2002	No. of Student 2002-2003	% of Enroll 2002-2003	No. of Student 2003-2004	% of Enroll 2003-2004
Elmsford	Annual Attendance Rate	864	94.7%	914	94.9%	921	
	Student Suspensions	82	9.5%	104	11.4%		
	Drop Out	0	0	2	0.7%	3	1.0%
	Entered GED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total High School Non Completers	0	0	2	0.7%	3	1.0%
Ossining	Annual Attendance Rate	3953	97.4%	4033	97.6%	4004	
	Student Suspensions	253	6.4%	292	7.2%		
	Drop Out	27	2.2%	23	1.8%	10	0.8%
	Entered GED	20	1.6%	24	1.8%	12	0.9%
	Total High School Non Completers	47	3.9%	27	3.6%	22	1.7%
Greenburgh Csd	Annual Attendance Rate	1877	92.5%	1885	94.6%	1842	
	Student Suspensions	192	10.2%	119	6.3%		
	Drop Out	6	1.1%	12	2.3%	2	0.3%
	Entered GED	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Total High School Non Completers	7	1.3%	12	2.3%	2	0.3%
Greenburgh 11 UFSD	Annual Attendance Rate	409	0	400	0	411	0
	Student Suspensions	1	0.2%	0	0	0	0
	Drop Out	0	0	15	7.8	0	0
	Entered GED	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total High School Non Completers	0	0	15	7.8%	0	0
Greenburgh Castle UFSD	Annual Attendance Rate	195	0.0%	202	0	222	
	Student Suspensions	8	4.1%	8	4.0		
	Drop Out	0	0	18	11.4%	3	1.8%
	Entered GED	0	0	1	0.6%	0	0
	Total High School Non Completers	0	0	19	12.0%	3	1.8%
Greenburgh Graham UFSD	Annual Attendance Rate	318	0.0%	286	9.8%		
	Student Suspensions	41	12.9%	28	19.3%		
	Drop Out	7	3.8%	32	19.3%		
	Entered GED	0	0	0	19		
	Total High School Non Completers	7	3.8%	32	19.3%		

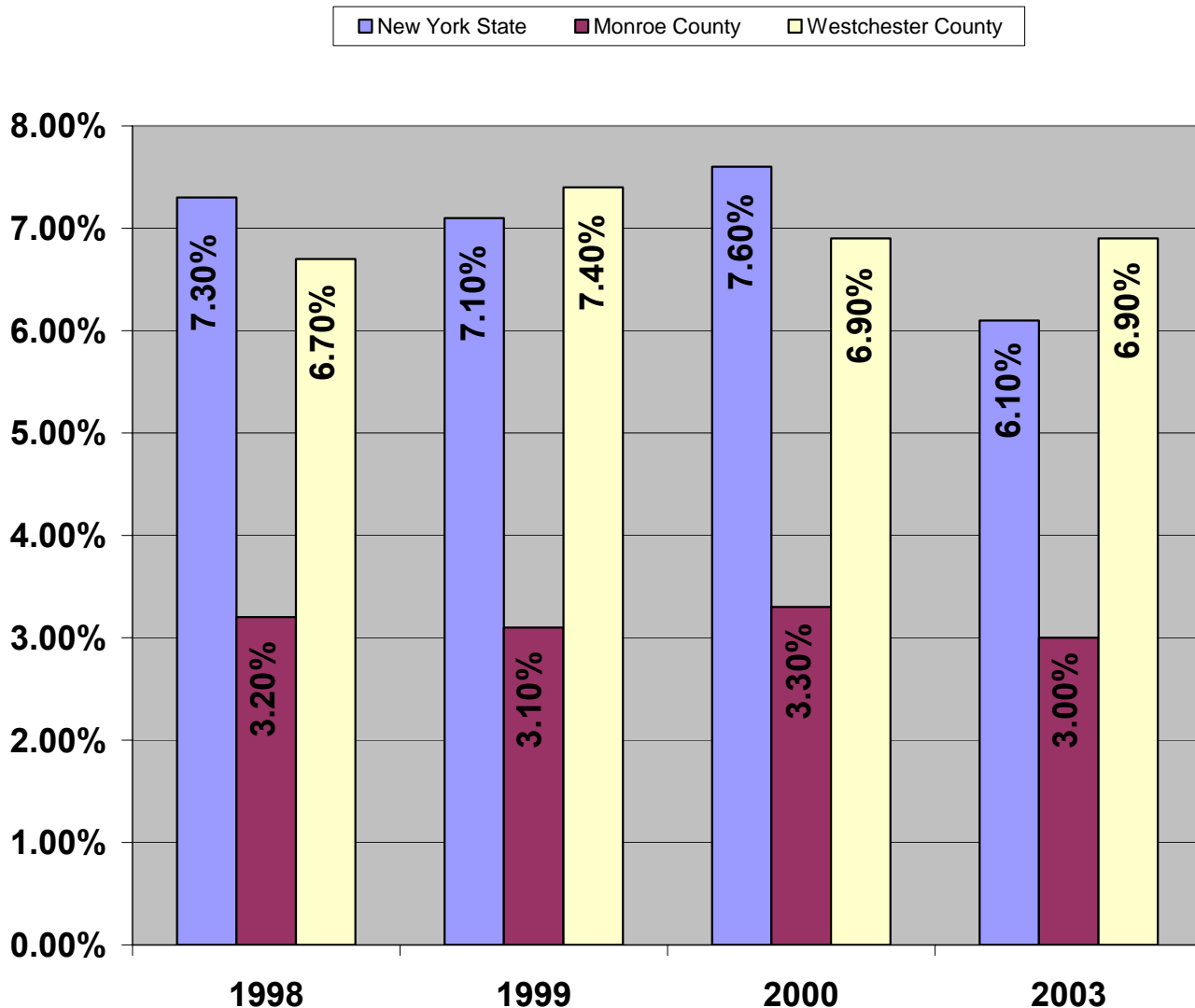
http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/reprcd2003/links/c66_dist.html

Post High School Plans for High School Grads: 2002-2003



http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/reprcd2003/links/c66_dist.html

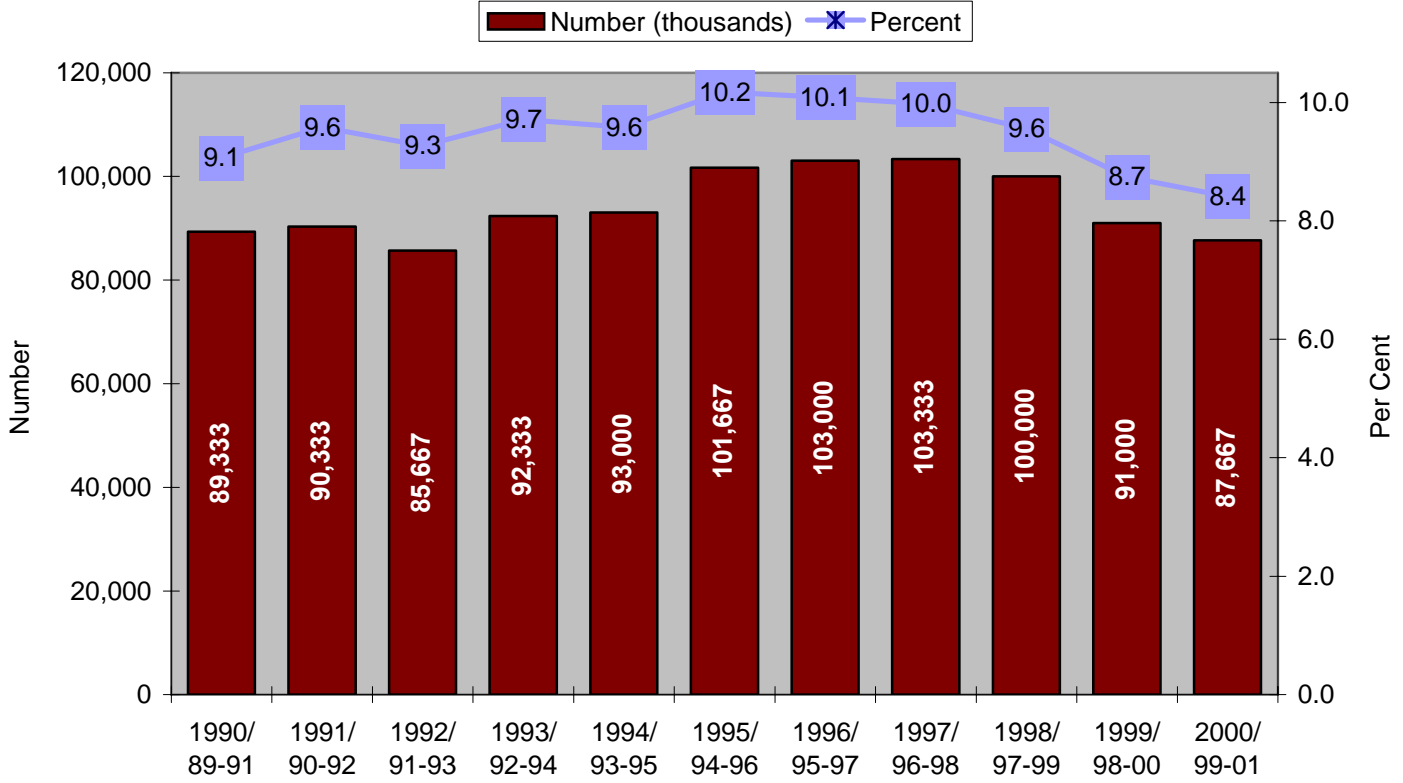
Comparison of English Language Learners-Public and Non-Public Schools, percent of students enrolled in pre-K through grade 12



Source: Anne E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Book, <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount>; NYS Education Dept., Office of Information, Reporting and Technology Services; NYS Education Dept.
 *Comparable sized county for education and social service indicator comparisons.

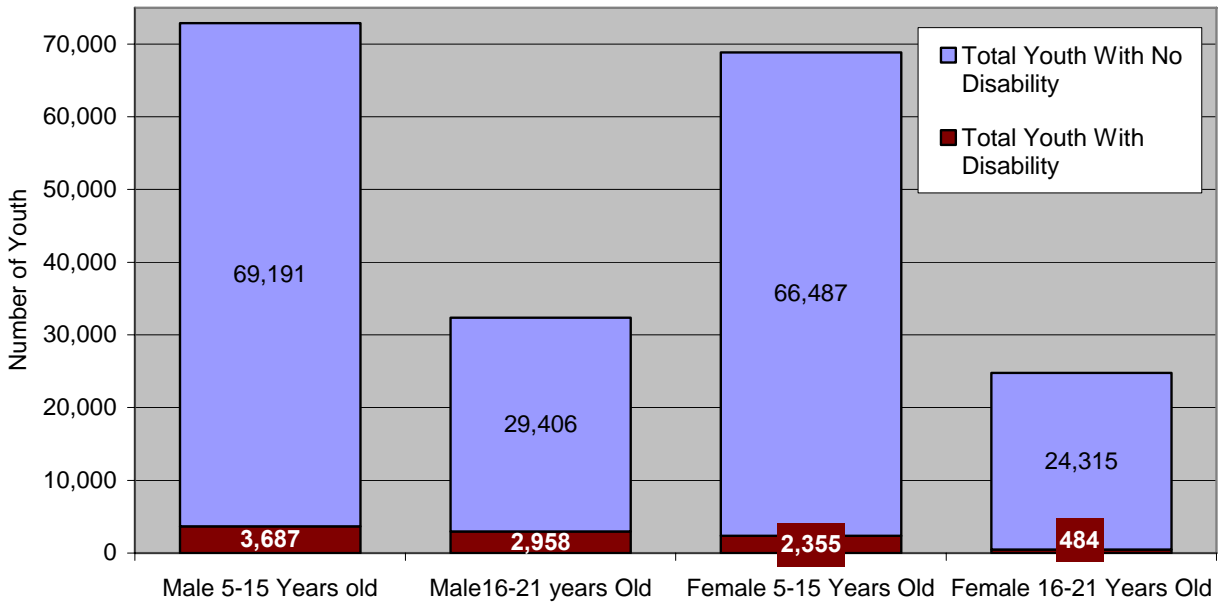
English Language Learners (ELL) are students (formerly known as Limited English Proficiency Students) in pre-Kindergarten through grade 12 who come from a home where a language other than English is spoken, and who score at or below the 40th percentile on an English language assessment instrument. In New York State, prior to the 1998/99 school year, students identified as English Language Learners were referred to as students with Limited English Proficiency. Data refers to the county in which the school district office is located, not the county in which the student resides. Percentages reflect students who score at or below the 40th percentile on an approved English Language Instrument. Rates are not stable when the number is less than 20. Percentages greater than 0, but less than 0.05 are not displayed. Rates in Westchester have consistently exceeded that in a comparable county (Monroe County) and come close to the rates of New York State as a whole.

Teens 16-19 Not in School & Not Working (NY State)



Annie E. Casey Foundation Kids Count Data Book
 Source: <http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/>

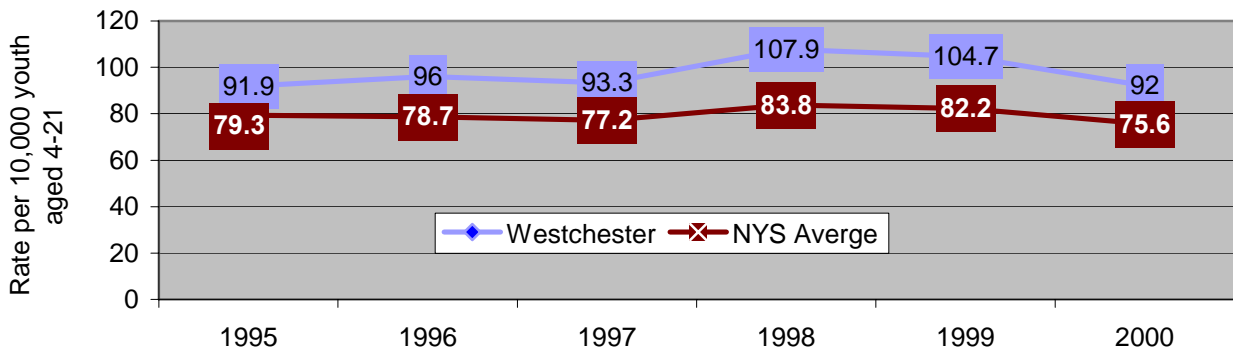
Westchester Youth Population (5 - 21) With & Without Disabilities*



2000: www.factfinder.census.gov

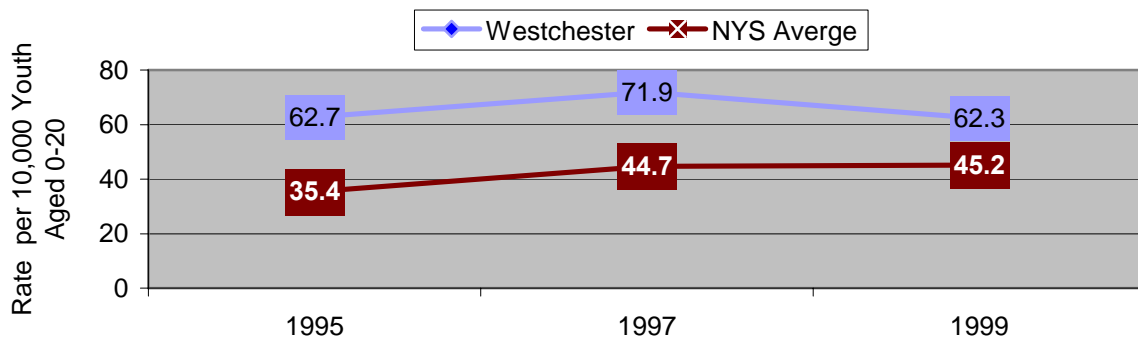
*Disabilities included in this chart include sensory, physical, mental, self-care, go-outside-home disabilities. The following chart provides expanded information.

Students with Emotional and Behavioral Difficulties



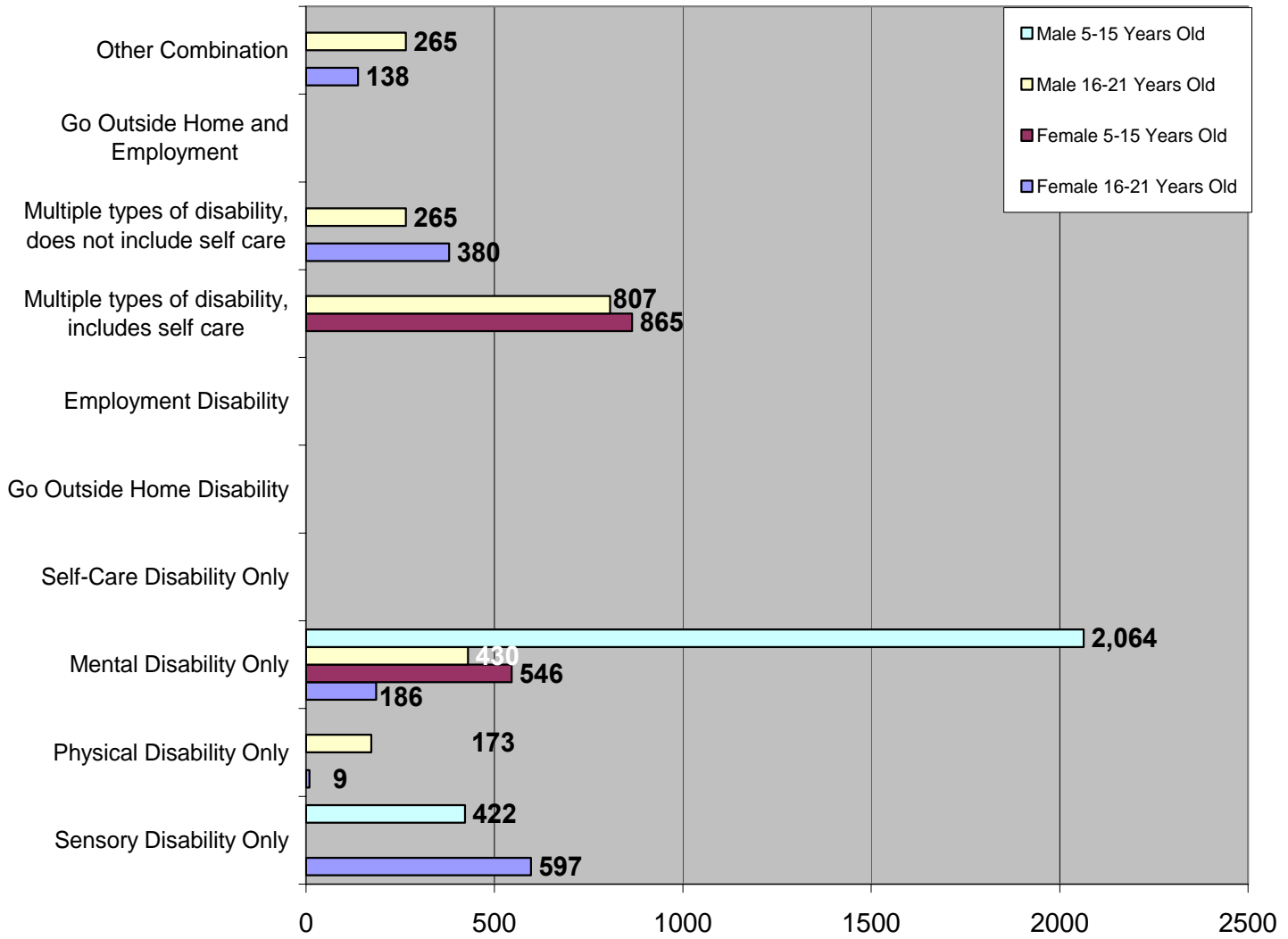
NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse PRISMS Profiles, 2003: Students with Emotional and Behavioral Difficulties are those grades pre-K through grade 12 with an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory or health factors, and who exhibit characteristics outlined in the Reg. Of the Commiss. of Ed. This term does not include socially maladjusted students unless it is determined they are emotionally disturbed.

Youth With DSM-IV Mental Health Diagnosis*



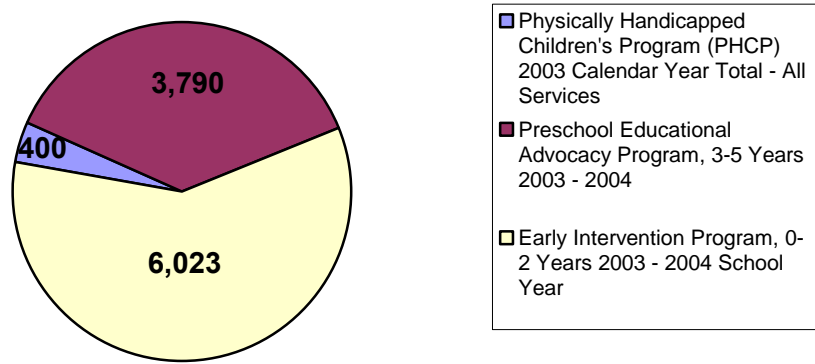
NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse PRISMS Profiles, 2003: * Mental Health Diagnosis includes DSM-IV diagnosis (e.g. ADHD, Anxiety (child), Schizophrenia/phreniform/affective and Conduct Disorder, Depression, Dysthymia, Bipolar, Personality and other Impulse and Adjustment Disorders).

Types of Disabilities for Westchester County's Youth 2003 (aged 5-21; Civilian, Non-institutionalized)



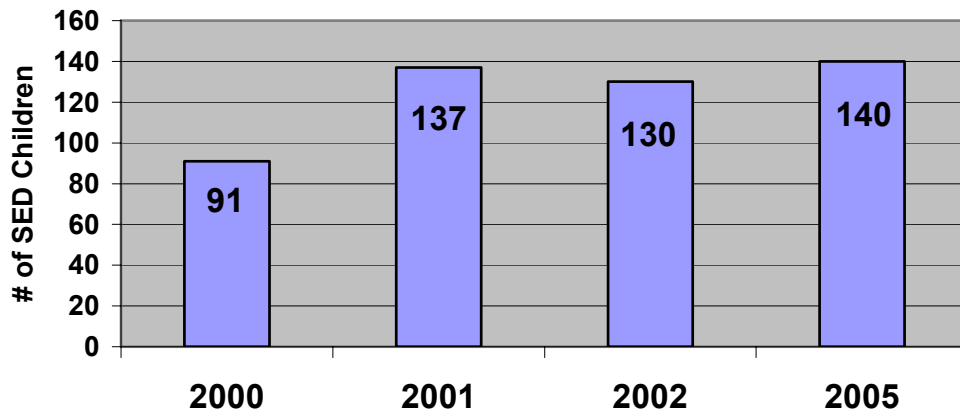
Census 2000; www.factfinder.census.gov

Services for Children with Disabilities: Number of Children Served, Westchester County Department of Health, 2003 - 2004



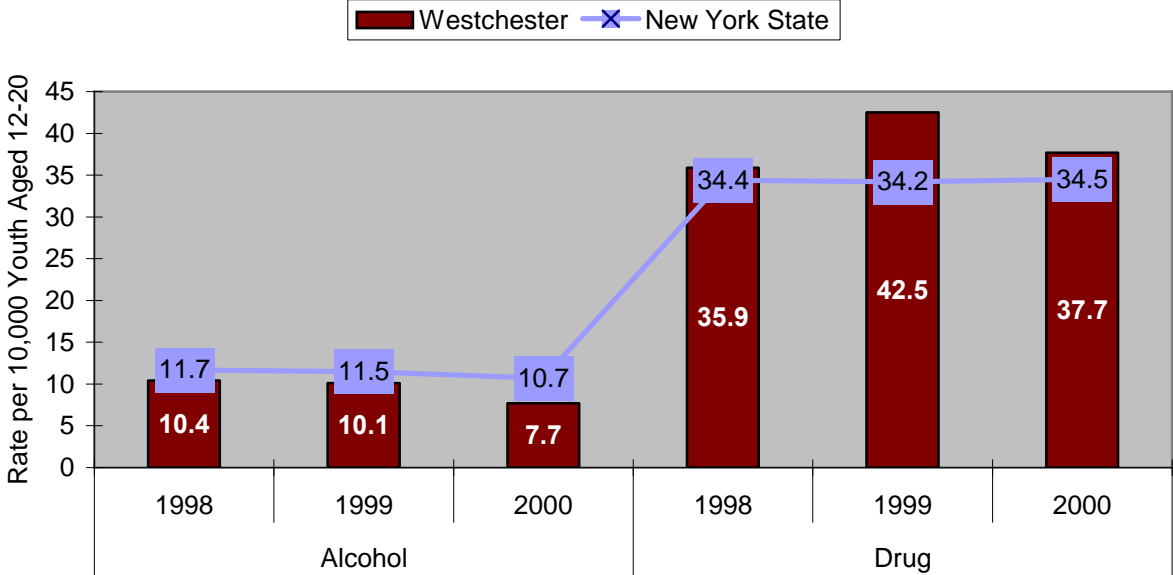
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Number of SED* Children in Westchester County Networks



Westchester County Department of Community Mental Health
 * SED=Seriously Emotionally Disturbed

Office of Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) Treatment



Source: NYS Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse PRISMS Profiles 2003

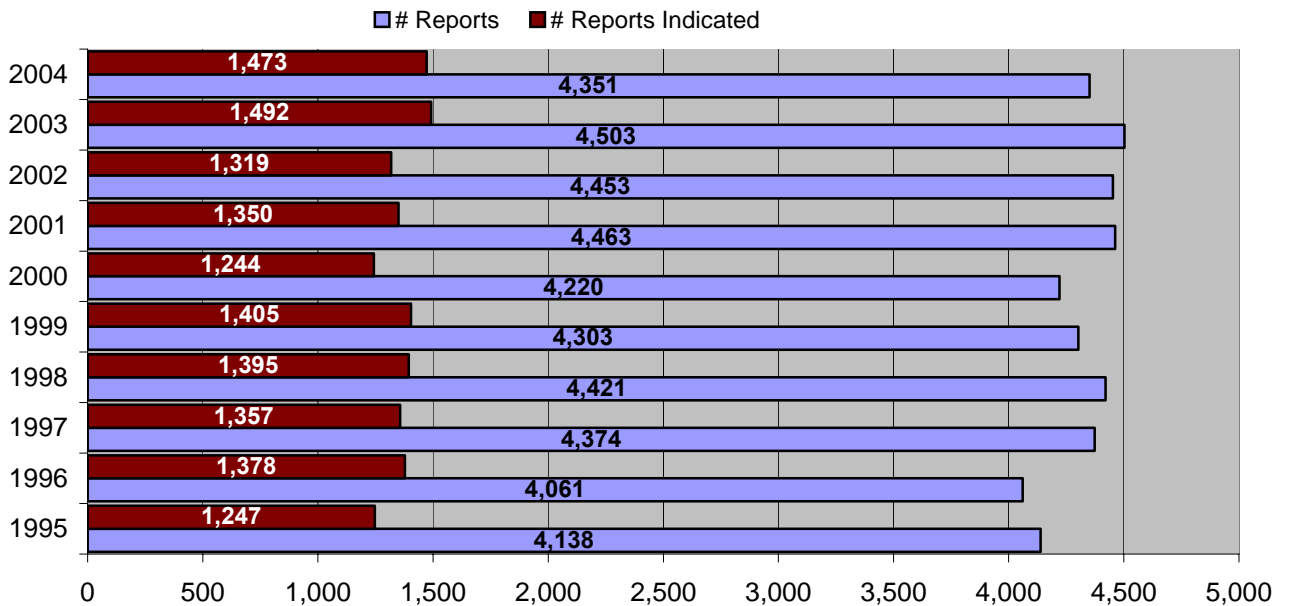
NEED AREA: A well coordinated network of services is essential for protection of children and support of families.

Findings: Westchester’s data on high risk indicators for children and families support the need for recognized specialization but also support movement to cross service / cross discipline team approaches to such issues as child abuse and neglect, PINS and JD and runaway and homeless youth, teen pregnancy and alcohol and substance abuse. Families and youth frequently experience more than one of the risk factors noted. The following data related to child abuse and neglect, mandates preventive services and adoption services but it should be noted that the doorway to CPS, MPS, foster care and Adoption can be opened through a number of risk factors and by a number of services.

Child Abuse and Neglect Indicators

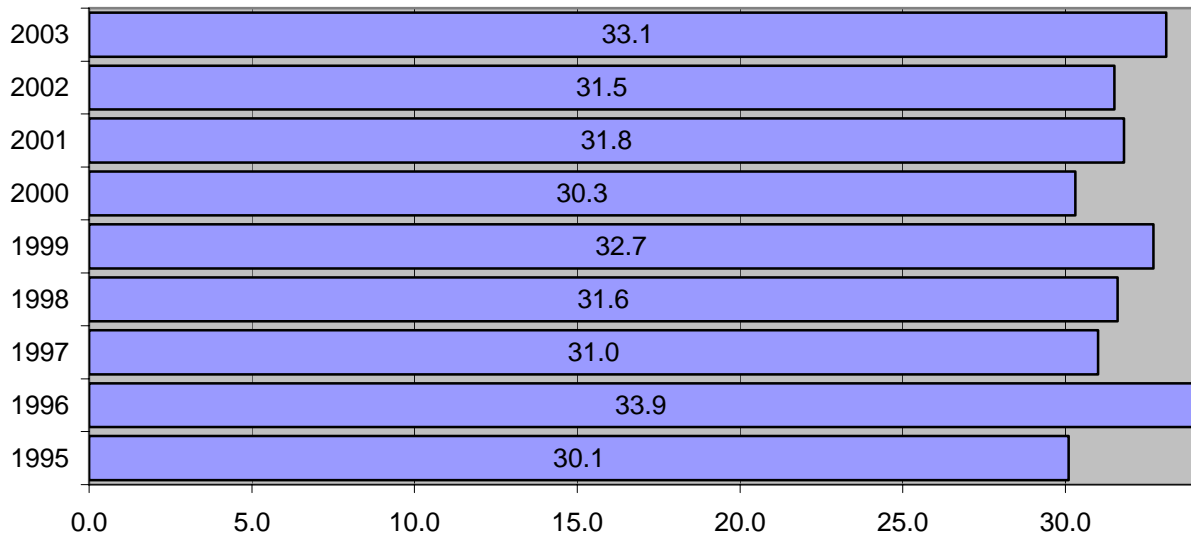
Between 1980-1990 the number of reports of suspected child abuse and maltreatment increased from 1,821 to 4,525. This was an increase of 148%. The reporting volume since 1995 has been as follows:

Reports of Suspected Child Abuse and Maltreatment New York State Office of Children and Family Services Monitoring and Analysis Profile (MAPS) Data



(Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Management Information and Research and OCFS Data Warehouse for 2003 data.)

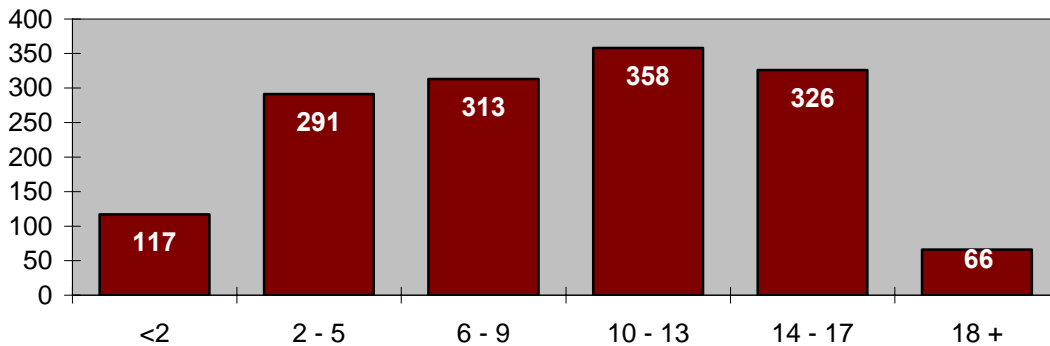
Westchester's MAPS – CPS Indication Rate



(Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Management Information and Research and OCFS Data Warehouse for 2003 data.)

The substantiation rates for reports of suspected child abuse and maltreatment have fluctuated between 30% and 34% across the six years span. Statewide the substantiation rates have fluctuated in a similar fashion. The year 1996 is significantly higher than any other year in the six years span. In February 1996, the state legislature enacted changes that came to be known as Elisa's law. While none of the changes had a direct impact on the basis for indication, the attention given to CPS during that time may have had an impact on the indication rate.

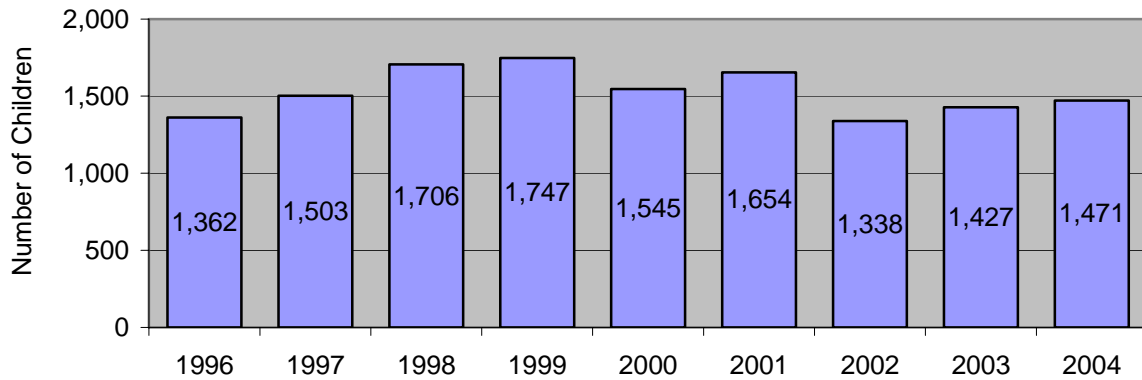
Number of Children in Active Preventive Service Cases by Age Range (12/31/04)



(Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Management Information and Research.)

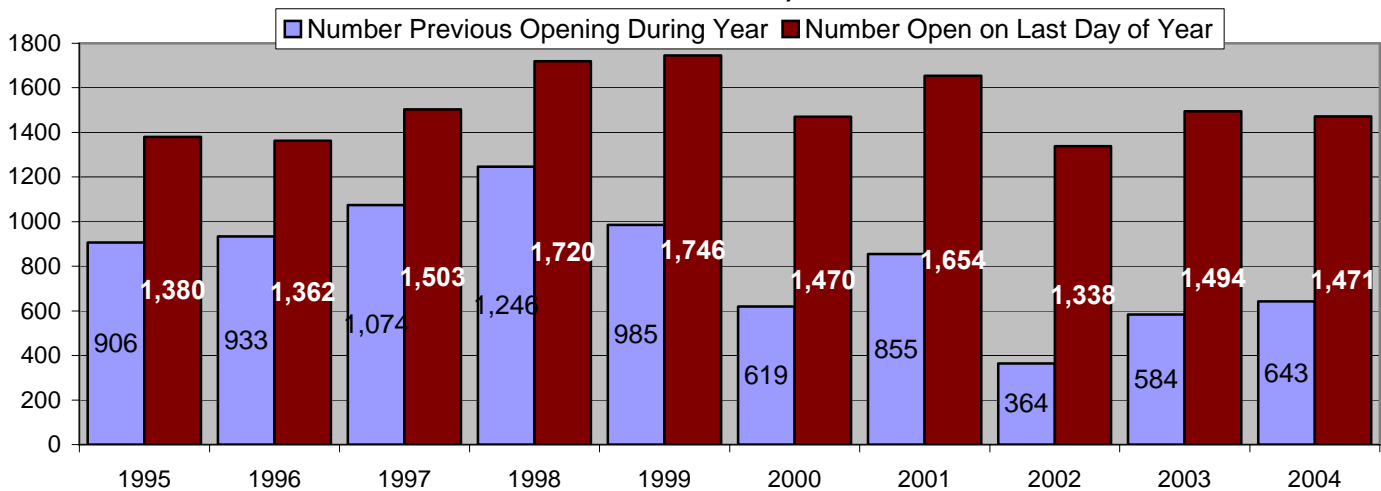
Mandated Preventive Services frequently provides the ongoing services to indicated CPS families and families for which Family Court Article 10 Child Abuse and Neglect proceeding have been initiated. It also serves any other children who are high risk of entering foster care due to either the needs of the parent or the child.

Number of Children Receiving Preventative Services on Last Day of Year 1996 – 2004



(Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Management Information and Research.)

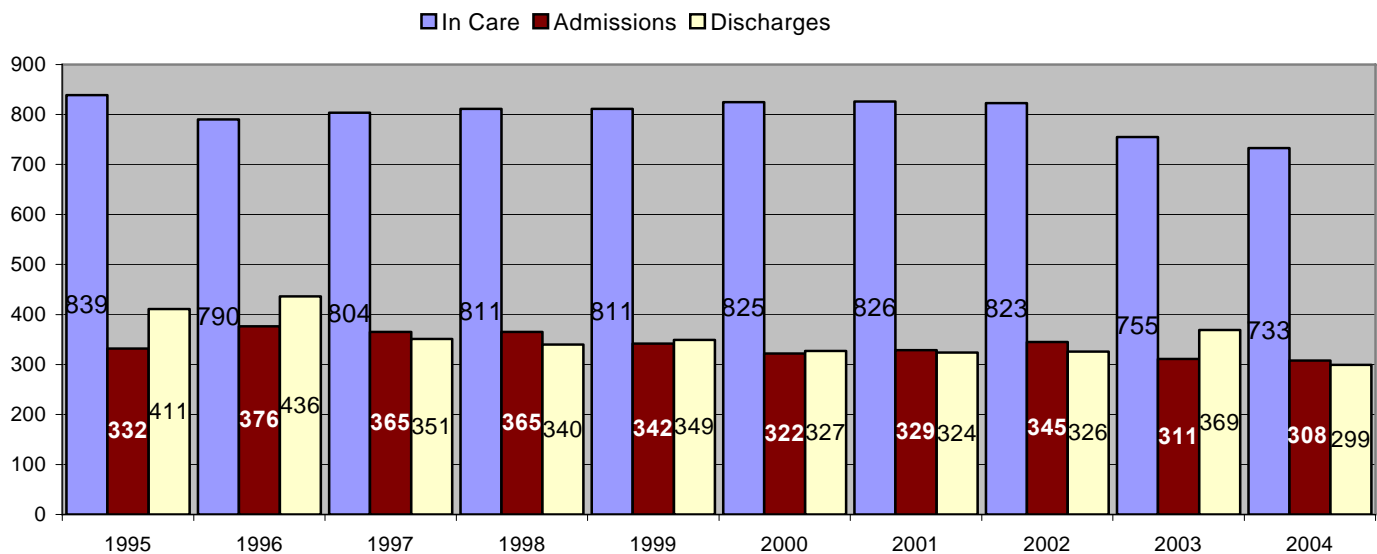
MPS Openings - Year & Number Active on Last Day of Year (1995 – 2004)



(Source: Westchester County Department of Social Services and New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Management Information and Research.)

The number of children receiving Preventive Services has ranged from a low of 1,380 in 1995 to a high of 1,746 in 1999. The number of case openings peaked in 1998 at 1,246. This peak was reflective of departmental efforts to diligently open cases in the Welfare Management System (WMS). Both the number of case openings and the number of children receiving Preventive Services have steadily decreased from their respective peak in 1998 and 1999.

Westchester County Foster Care (Revised 3/4/04)



(Source: for 1985 to 2002 New York State Office of Children & Family Services Office of Strategic Planning & Policy Development Bureau of Management Information & Research, for 2003 OCFS Data Warehouse)

The overall number of children in care was relatively stable between 1997 and 2002. In 1995 and 1996, discharges exceeded admissions, while in 1997, 1998 and 2004, the opposite occurred. In 1999 through 2001, the admissions and discharges were almost equal. In 2004, discharges far exceeded admissions, with admissions being the lowest in ten years.

2004 Foster Care Admissions, Discharges and In Care by Age						
	<2	2 - 5	6 - 9	10 - 13	14 - 17	18 +
# Admission	63	41	39	54	111	0
# Discharges	38	42	39	38	94	47
# In Care	48	82	87	146	307	63
Rate/% Admissions	20.5	13.3	12.7	17.5	36.0	0.0
Rate/% Discharges	12.7	14.0	13.0	12.7	31.8	15.7
Rate/% In Care	6.5	11.2	11.0	19.9	41.9	8.6

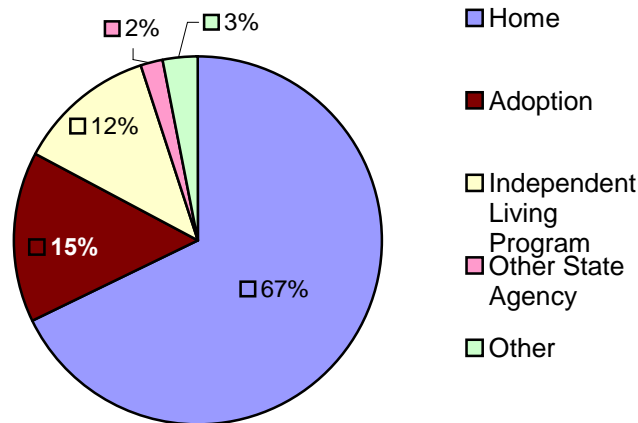
(Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development Bureau of Information and Research.)

The 2002 admissions and discharge data show the 10–13 and 14-17 year age groups as the most active in both admission and discharges. This age group is made up largely of PINS and JD's. The PINS and JD placements are at the direction of the Family Court and may not benefit from a Single Point of Entry Review. With the extension of the age

range for PINS to include 16 and 17 year olds as of July 2002, strategies were developed to locate SPOE type reviews at non secure detention case conferencing points and reinforce Probation's Designated Assessment Service and diversion supports.

The older age of the most active admission and discharge groups continued to rise with the adjustment of the PINS age to include 16 and 17 year olds. In 2004 - 2006, DSS, DCMH, Probation, and Westchester County Youth Bureau will focus on strengthening and redesigning the County's approach to diversion, independent living skills and transitional services for youth.

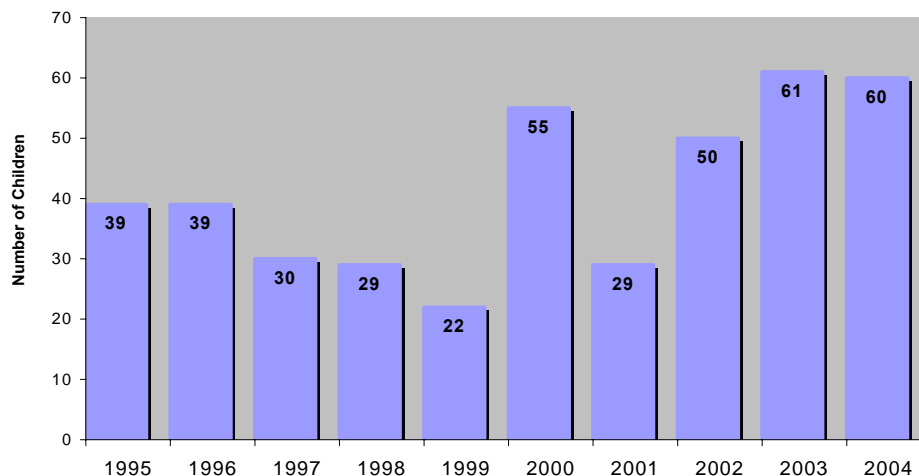
Percentage of Discharges by Destination for 2004



Westchester County Department of Social Services

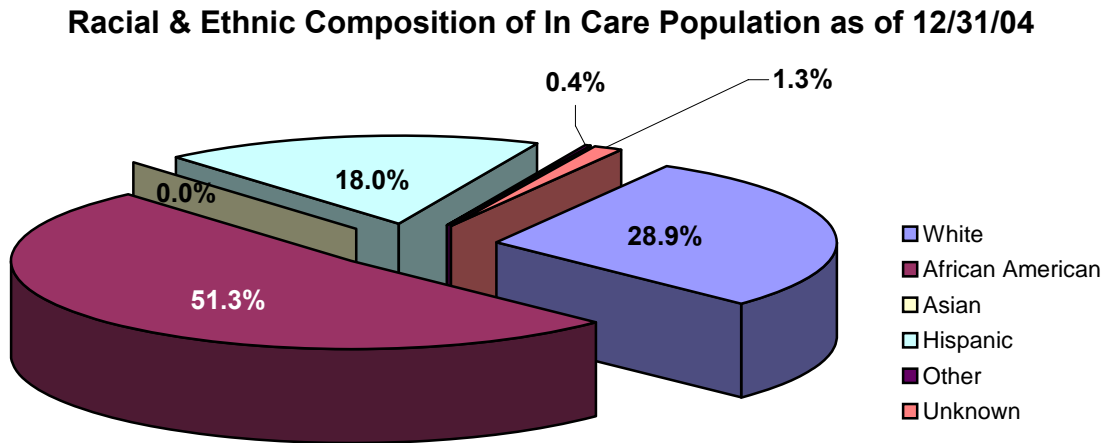
For 2004 67% of Westchester's discharges were to home while comparable counties discharged 69% to home. Westchester's 15% discharge to adoption is slightly lower than comparable counties, but represents a significant increase over the 1999 level. In 2004 adoption were finalized for 60 children and comprised 20% of the discharges. Increasing the number of finalized adoptions to 100 per year remains a key goal of the Child and Family Services Plan.

Westchester Adoption Trends (1995 - 2004)



Westchester County Department of Social Services

There are currently 87 children who have been freed for adoption and are on the adoption unit roster moving towards finalization.



Westchester County Department of Social Services

Westchester's foster care population is disproportionately African American. African Americans make up 51.3% of the foster care population in care, while at the same time representing 15.2% of the general population. Hispanics make up 18.0% of the foster care population in care, while representing 15.6% of the general population. Thus, reducing disproportional minority representation in out of home care is a key objective in the 2004 – 2006 Child and Family Service Plan.

NEED AREA: As efforts are made to divert youth from foster care, PINS and Juvenile Delinquency placements and if juvenile crime rates are to be further reduced, community service networks need to be strengthened to support diversion.

Finding: Westchester County Probation Department reports the following data on youth for whom PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision) complaints have been sought:

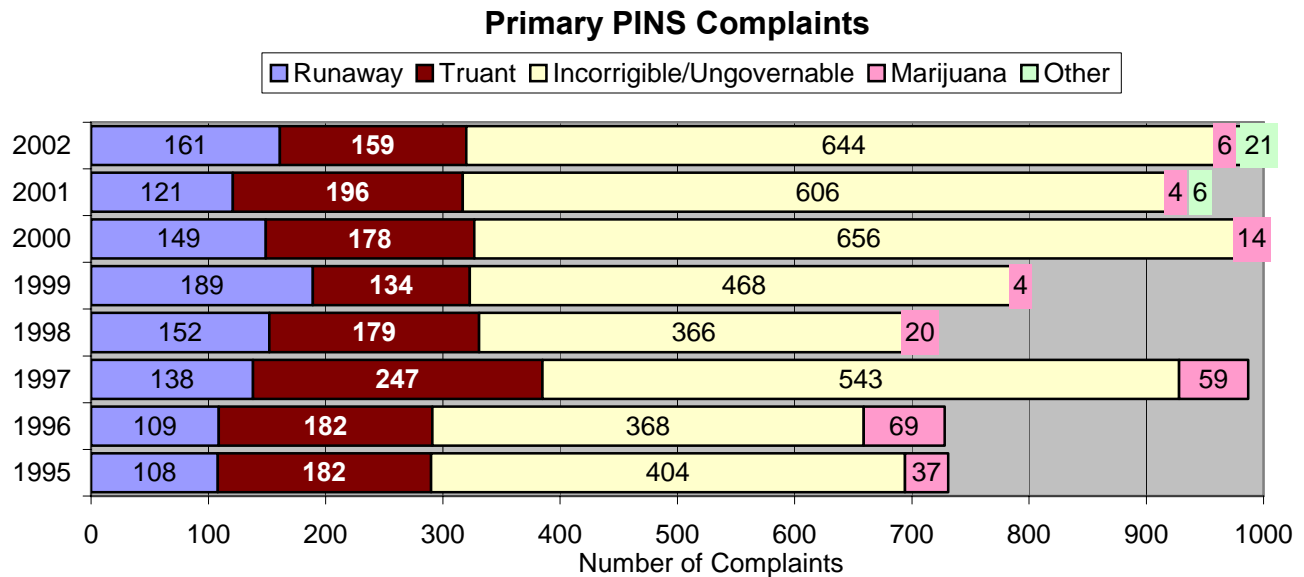
PINS referral sources for in both 1995 and 1996 were parents (75-76%), schools (19-20%), and Others (4-5%). PINS referral sources for 1997 –2004 follow:

PINS To 16

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
PINS Allegations at Intake	731	729	987	717	798	997	933	931	1039	48
Cases Moved Directly to Petition	26	192	231	173	224	172	140	180	205	288
Cases Referred to the Designated Assessment Service	357	469	446	356	324	416	329	323	376	308
Total Adjusted Cases	221	303	324	308	470	469	408	419	390	86
Cases Referred to Petition	323	267	334	283	326	281	240	235	264	69
Adjudicated	181	168	163	155	198	178	216	189	177	182
Placed with DSS	69	41	40	47	61	60	55	52	51	47
Placed with DFY	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probation Supervision	87	106	114	118	122	116	152	128	115	110
Cases Adjusted to Return from Court	22	35	29	31	45	36	26	31	36	39

Westchester County Dept. of Probation

The primary complaints were:



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

** 2001 data had an additional 6, and 2002 had an additional 21 categorized as "Other"*

In preparation for the change in PINS age definition, in 2001 Westchester's Integrated Services Planning Group and PINS Steering Committee engaged in development of an extensive Older Adolescent PINS Plan. The plan included:

- Increase in and specialization of Probation Staff for this older age cohort
- Creation of a new diversion model utilizing CSW / CASAC to complete DAS Assessments (This model was extended to PINS to 16 in June 2003)
- Increase in Adolescent Alcohol/Substance Abuse and Mental Health Treatment funding
- Use of Multi Systemic Therapy Program Model
- Use of Functional Family Therapy Program Model
- Expansion of Runaway and Homeless Youth Shelter capacity
- Expansion of non secure detention beds
- Development of an educational advocacy model
- Expansion of the "Communities that Care" model for assessing and addressing community level risk factors

All of these strategies were implemented in 2002 -2003.

2003 was the first full calendar year for operation under the Older Adolescent PINS legislation. New data recording mechanisms with different variables for PINS to 16 and Older Adolescents were instituted in 2003. The following is the PINS to 16 and Older Adolescent PINS data for 2004:

2004 PINS to Age 18 STATISTICS	
# Opened at Intake	486
Screened Out – Info Only/Request Withdrawn	124
Screened Out (Adjusted)	34
# Opened at Intake	362
Primary Type of Complaint	
Truancy	73
Ungovernable/Incorrigible	213
Alcohol/Other Drugs	42
Runaway	29
Cases Closed as Adjusted within 15 Days (PIR Only)	14
Referred Immediately for Petition	68
Referred to Designated Assessment Service	146
Closed as Adjusted	126
Terminated/Matter Not Pursued	122
Terminated/Referred for Petition	50
Detention	
Number of PINS Youth detained	96
Average length of stay	40
Age of Youth at Intake	
13 and under	0
14 to 15	0
16 to 17	362
Gender	
Female	179
Male	183
Race/Ethnicity	
Asian	4 (1.4%)
Black	95 (31.3%)
Hispanic	94 (30.9%)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.7%)
Native American	0 (0%)
White	109 (35.7%)
Referral Source	
Parent	313
School	16
Police	15
Agency (CPS)	18
Designated Assessment Service	
Youths who received baseline assessments	130
Youths who received in-depth assessments	
Alcohol/Other Drugs	36
Educational/Vocational	25
Mental Health	69
Sexual Abuse	0
Other (Mediation)	30
Total Youth Receiving One or More Assessments	130
Additional Interventions	
Youth Engaged in Community Service	0
Placement Data	
Placement Action	11
As a result of PINS Adjudication	11
As a result of Violation of Probation	5
As a result of New PINS Complaint	0
As a Result of New JD Complaint	0

Placement Type	
Approved Relative Care	0
Foster Family Care	0
Group Home	4
Residential Treatment Center	7
Total Placements	11

2004 PINS to Age 16 STATISTICS	
# Opened at Intake	948
# Screened in for some level of service	913
Primary Type of Complaint	
Truancy	272
Ungovernable/Incorrigible	463
Alcohol/Other Drugs	57
Runaway	156
Cases Closed as Adjusted within 15 Days (PIR Only)	110
Referred Immediately for Petition	288
Referred to Designated Assessment Service	308
Closed as Adjusted	276
Terminated/Matter Not Pursued	251
Terminated/Referred for Petition	80
Detention	
Number of PINS Youth detained	140*
Average length of stay	40**
Age of Youth at Intake	
13 and under	228
14 to 15	720
16 to 17	0
Gender	
Female	420
Male	493
Race/Ethnicity	
Asian	4 (0.5 %)
Black	327 (39%)
Hispanic	245 (29.1%)
Middle Eastern	2 (0.2%)
Native American	0 (0%)
White	263 (31.3%)
Referral Source	
Parent	728
School	99
Police	30
Agency (CPS)	56
Designated Assessment Service	
Youths who received baseline assessments	287
Youths who received in-depth assessments	
Alcohol/Other Drugs	63
Educational/Vocational	58
Mental Health	161
Sexual Abuse	6
Other (Mediation)	32

2004 PINS to Age 16 STATISTICS, continued	
Total Youth Receiving One or More Assessments	211
Placement Data	
Placement Action	47
As a result of PINS Adjudication	47
As a result of Violation of Probation	23
As a result of New PINS Complaint	0
As a Result of New JD Complaint	0
Placement Type	
Approved Relative Care	0
Foster Family Care	0
Group Home	5
Residential Treatment Center	42
Total Placements	47

**The combined number of PINS youth in non secure detention in 2002 was 224.*

***The combined average length of stay for the combined group was 40.29 days.*

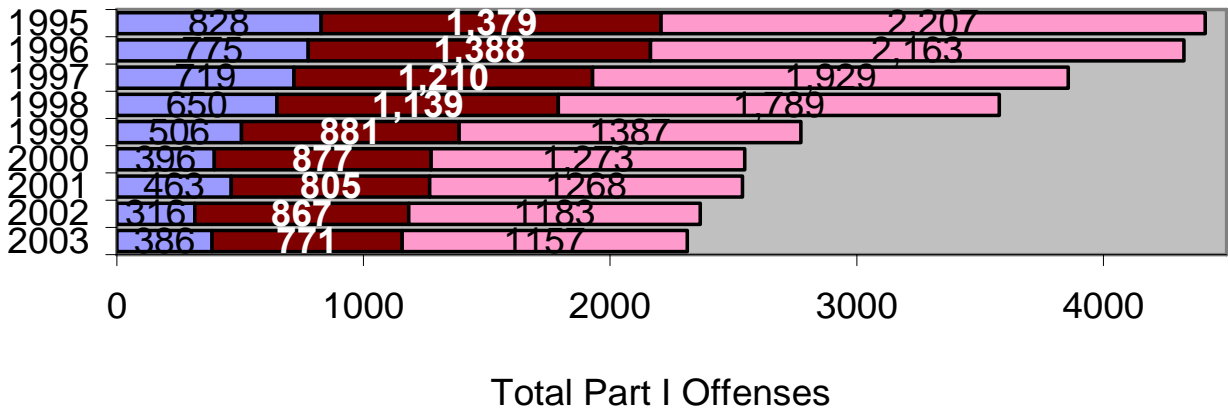
JD and Juvenile Crime Arrest Findings:

As of August 2003, JD and Juvenile Crime Arrest Findings for 2001 or 2002 were not available. Consequently analysis will be focused on the data reflected for the years of 1995 – 2000. The number of juvenile (under age 16) crime arrests (Part I and Part II) declined between 1985 and 2000. In 1985, 3,373 juvenile arrests occurred compared to 1,286 in 2000. Part I Offenses include robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In 1985, however, Part I arrests accounted for 27.1% of the total juvenile arrests with Part II offenses comprising 72.9% compared to 2000 when Part I arrests accounted for 37.5% of the total juvenile arrests with Part II offenses comprising 68.7% of the arrests.

2003 PINS data underscores the need for additional strategies to address disproportionate minority representation.

Juvenile Part I Offenses

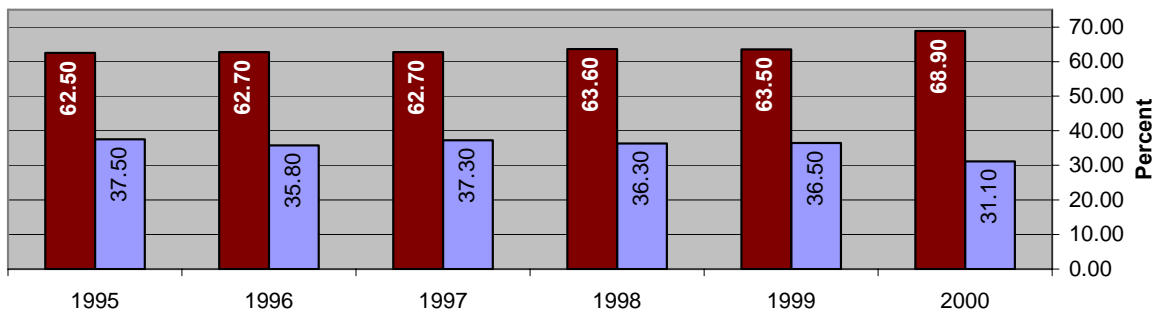
■ Total Part I Offenses
 ■ Total Part II Offenses
 ■ Total Juvenile Arrests



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

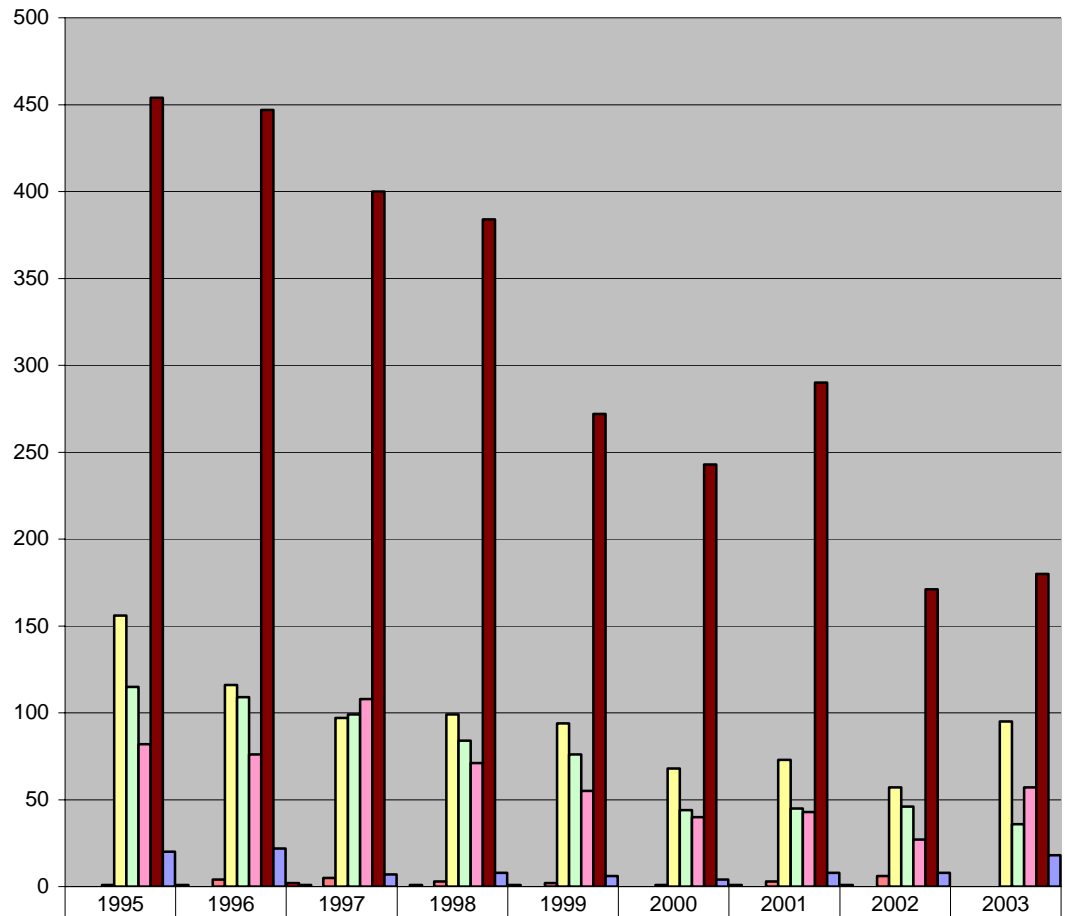
% Of Total Juvenile Arrests

■ Part I
 ■ Part II



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

Part I Juvenile Crime Arrests 1995-2003

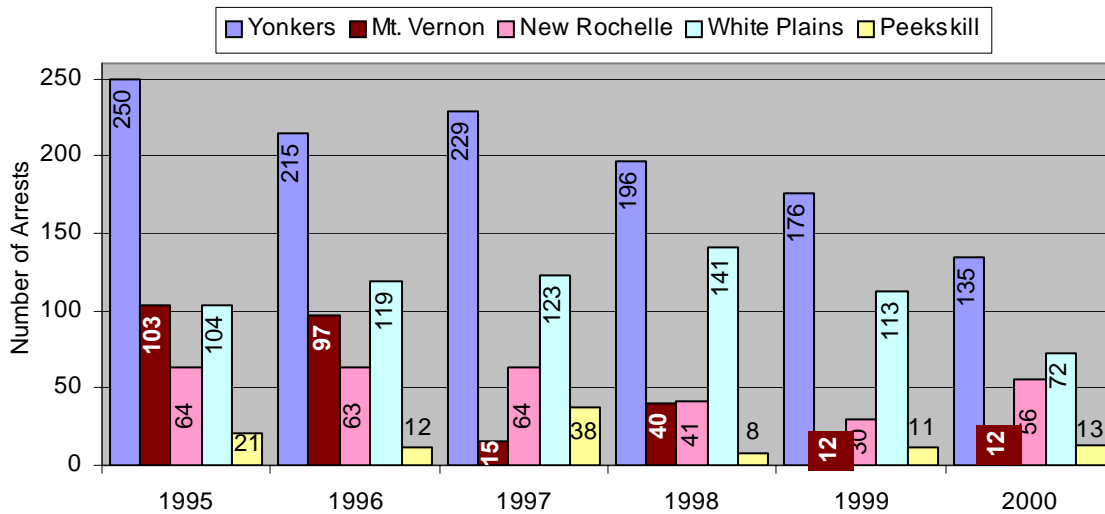


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
■ Murder	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
■ Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	1	1	0		0	0	0
■ Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
■ Rape	1	4	5	3	2	1	3	6	0
■ Robbery	156	116	97	99	94	68	73	57	95
■ Aggravated Assault	115	109	99	84	76	44	45	46	36
■ Burglary	82	76	108	71	55	40	43	27	57
■ Larceny	454	447	400	384	272	243	290	171	180
■ Motor Vehicle Theft	20	22	7	8	6	4	8	8	18

Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

Five cities accounted for the highest number of Part I arrests among cities

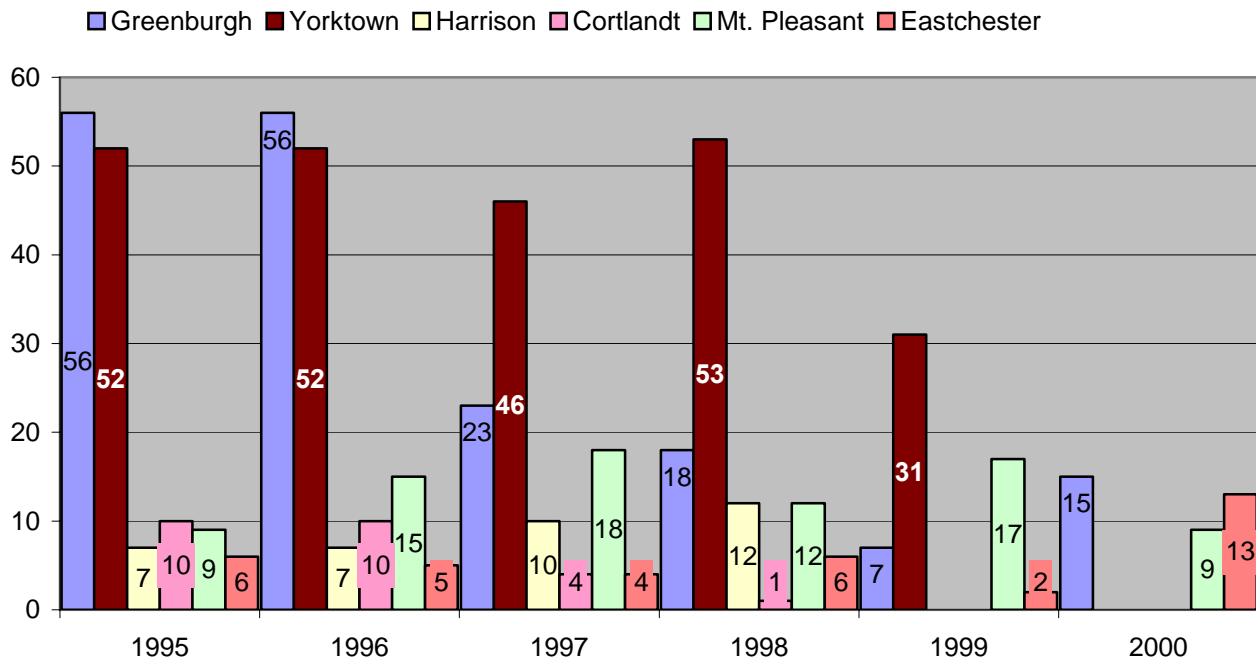
Part I Juvenile Crime Arrests by Cities



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

Six towns accounted for the highest number of Part I arrests among the townships.

Part I Juvenile Crime Arrest by Towns

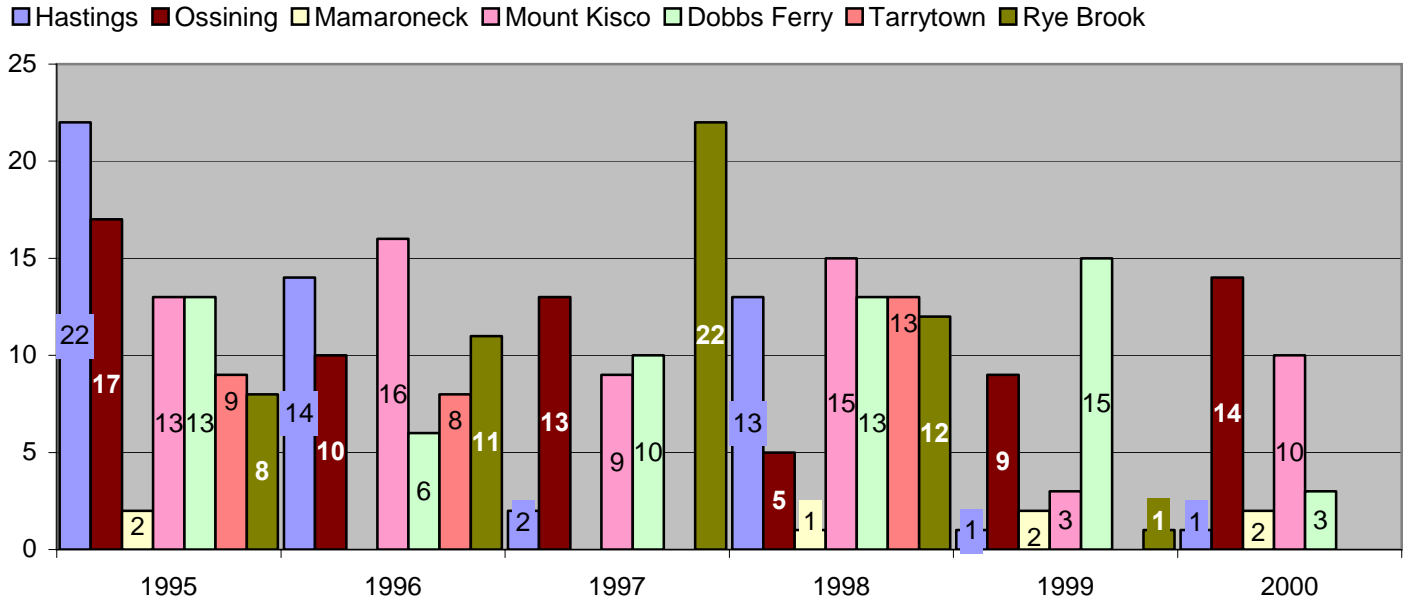


Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

*In 1999 data for Cortlandt was not reported separate from the other towns patrolled by the NYS Police. In 1999 data regarding towns patrolled by NYS Police are combined.

Seven villages also accounted for the highest number of Part I arrests among the villages.

Part I Juvenile Crime Arrests by Villages



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

Although juvenile crime data is not yet available for 2000 or 2001, Westchester County Probation Department juvenile delinquency data for 2004 is available as follows:

2004 Probation Department Juvenile Delinquency Data

# Juvenile Delinquency Appearance Tickets	1,117
# Cases Diverted	438
# Cases Sent to County Attorney (Offense didn't allow for adjustment or Probation Violation sought)	679
# Requests for Reports from Court	265
# Placed on Probation	133
# Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal	90
# Placed in Residential Care	35

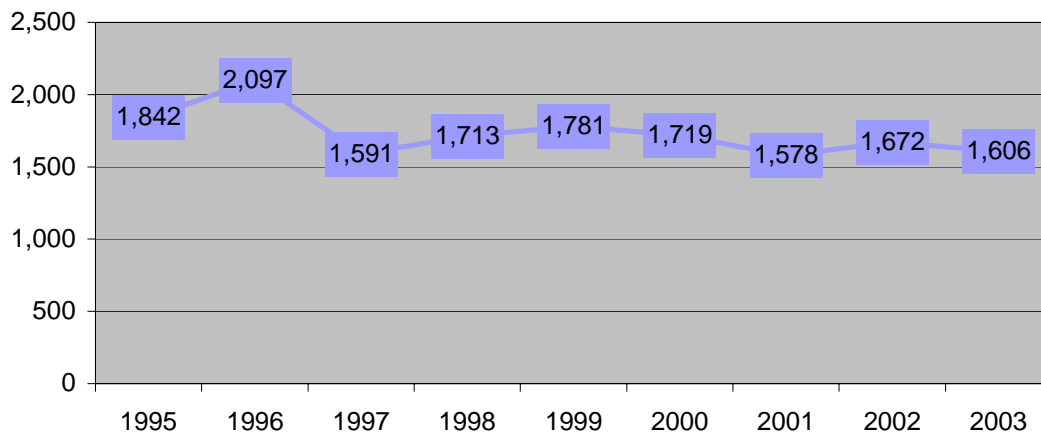
Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

NEED AREA: Domestic violence prevention education needs to be a part of all school curricula and youth services programs.

Findings: Westchester County maintains a 27-bed shelter system for victims of domestic violence, a 24-hour hotline service, a special Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Bureau within the District Attorney's Office, over 38 non-residential programs, including the STAR Program (Students Terminating Abusive Relationships). The non-residential domestic violence programs are overseen by the Office for Women, which also chairs the Westchester Coalition of Family Violence Agencies.

In 2003 the Westchester County Office of Criminal Justice Services reported the following domestic violence crime victims' statistics for 1995-2000.

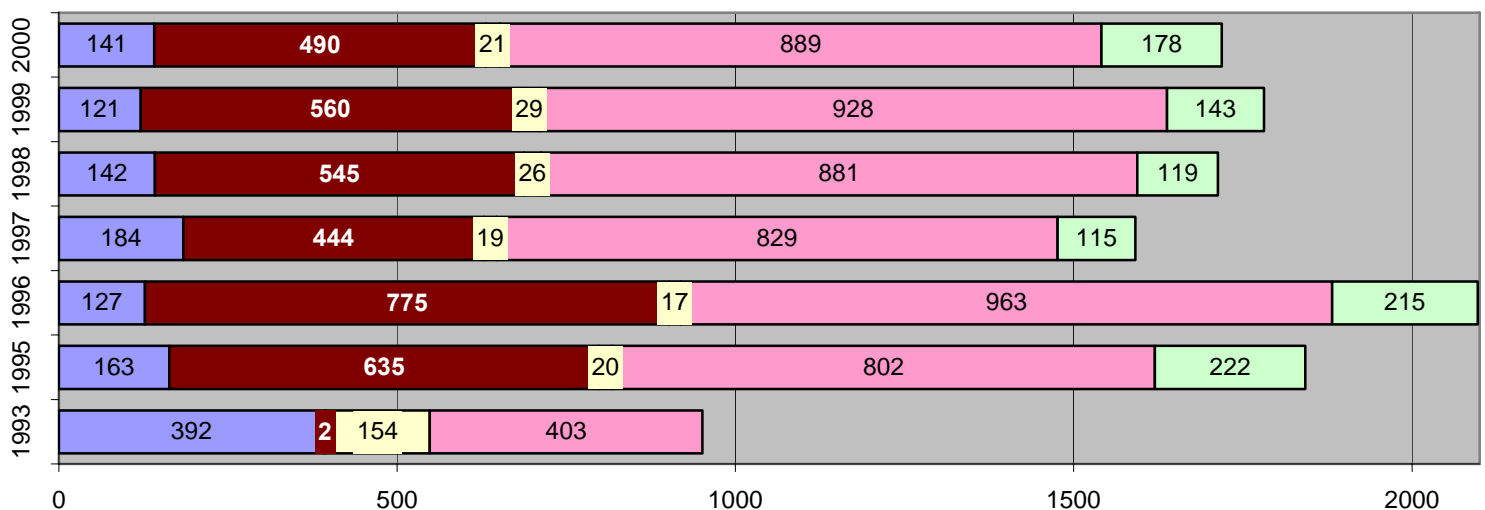
Total Domestic Violence Crime Victims



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

Domestic Violence Crime Victims Data by Offense

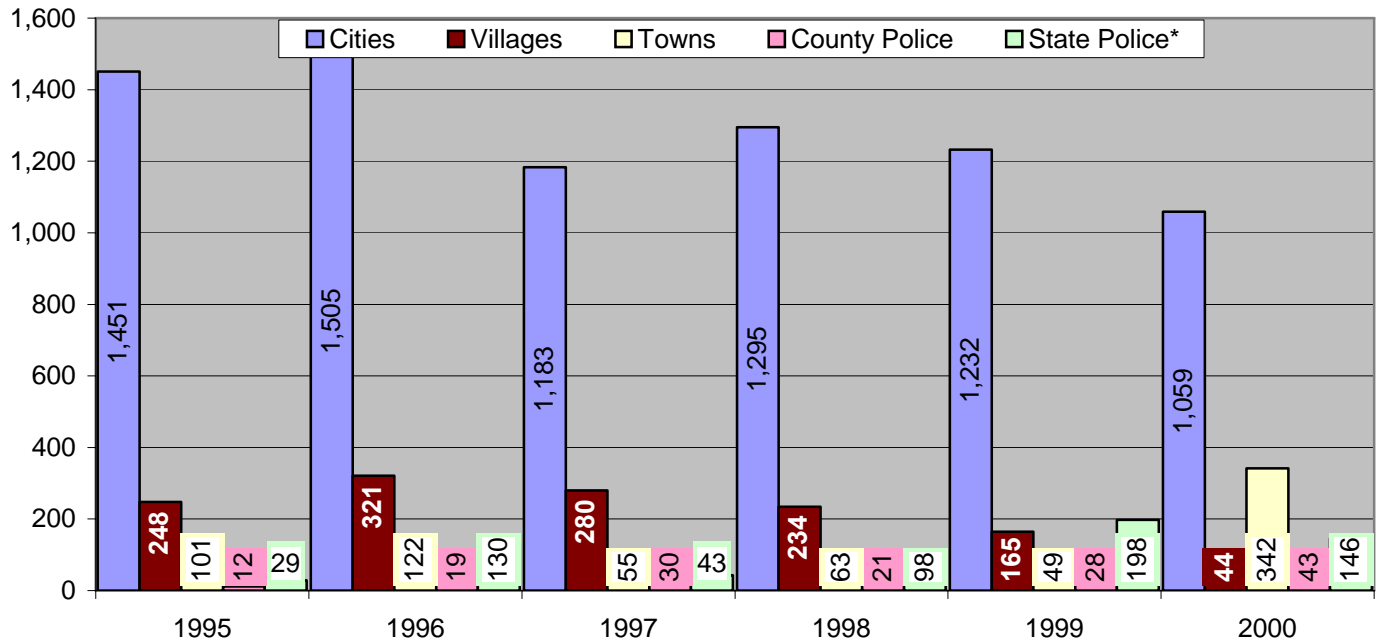
■ Aggravated Assault ■ Simple Assault ■ Sex Offenses ■ Other Offenses ■ Violations of Orders of Protection



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

It is difficult to discern if domestic crimes have actually increased or changes in the statutes have made arrests more likely. In terms of youth, however, the data would suggest the need to ensure that domestic violence prevention programs are offered within all 6 city school districts and districts covering the noted towns and villages.

Domestic Violence Crime Victims Statistics by Type of Jurisdiction

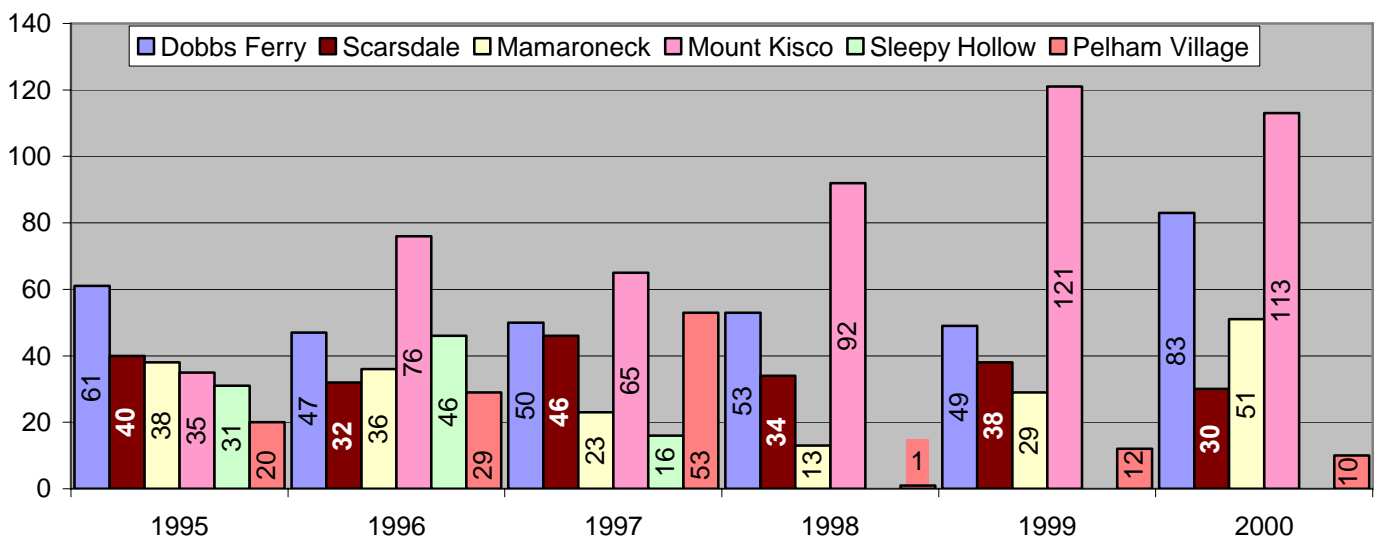


Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

* State police handle cases for Cortlandt, Lewisboro, North Salem, Pound Ridge, and Somers.

Across the five- year span, 6 villages and 4 towns primarily accounted for the volume of offenses outside the cities. These included the following:

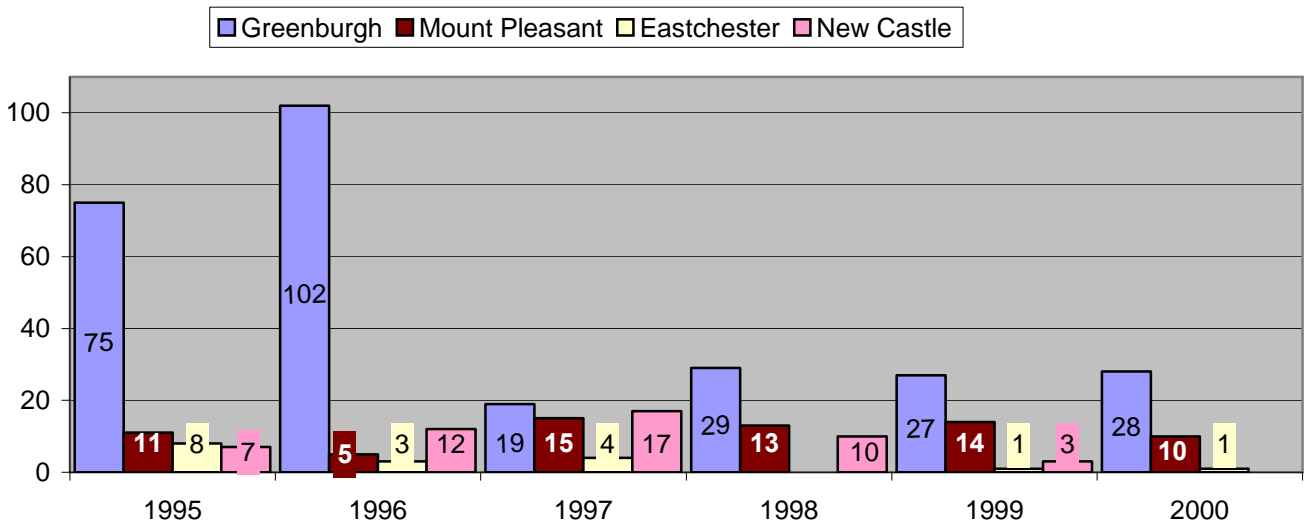
Villages With High Number of DV Crime Victims



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

From 1998 to 1999 the following villages recorded increase in domestic violence offenses: *Mamaroneck a 55.2 % increase, Pelham Village a 91.7% increase, Mount Kisco a 31.5%*

Towns With Higher Number of DV Crime Victims



Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

In 2003 non-residential domestic violence services provided through the Office for Women, My Sister's Place and Northern Westchester Shelter included:

- Community Education and Advocacy: 1,115 presentations to 21,609 individuals
- Hotline Calls: 2,768
- Families Served: 4,616 with
 - 4,997 individual counseling sessions and
 - 2,159 group counseling sessions, and accounted for
 - 6,039 information and referrals

The STAR Program (Students Terminating Abusive Relationships) also provided through the Office for Women, My Sister's Place and Northern Westchester Shelter provided:

- 192 Classroom Presentations,
 - reaching 4,112 students
- 262 peer leaders were involved in the program
- 31 community events were held with
 - 4,103 attendees at community events

In recognition of the prevalence of domestic violence, Westchester County Departments of Social Services and Probation have focused on how to provide information and referral, safety assessment and support services for victims receiving child welfare, TANF and Probation services. These initiatives were expanded in 2002. The following chart depicts the Domestic Violence statistics for the TANF and Safety Net caseload across the period of two years.

2004 & 2005 Domestic Violence Statistics for TANF Caseload		
	2004	2005
Safety Assessments	271	349
Information Referral / Technical Assistance:		
Customer Advocacy	-	
D.O. Support	-	
Customer Contact at Shelter	3,017	3,400
Domestic Violence Per Family Placements	95	78
Child Support Waivers	63	77
Partial Waivers for Child Support	63	36
Waivers for Employment	78	91
Drug & Alcohol Sreening Waivers	0	0
Ineligible Alien	0	0
Minor Parent Living Arrangements	0	0
Minor Parent Educational Arrangements		
Liens	0	0
Property Lien Exemption	2	1
Spousal Support Exemption	15	19

Westchester County Department of Social Services

NEED AREA: Health care must be accessible to poor and low-income families.

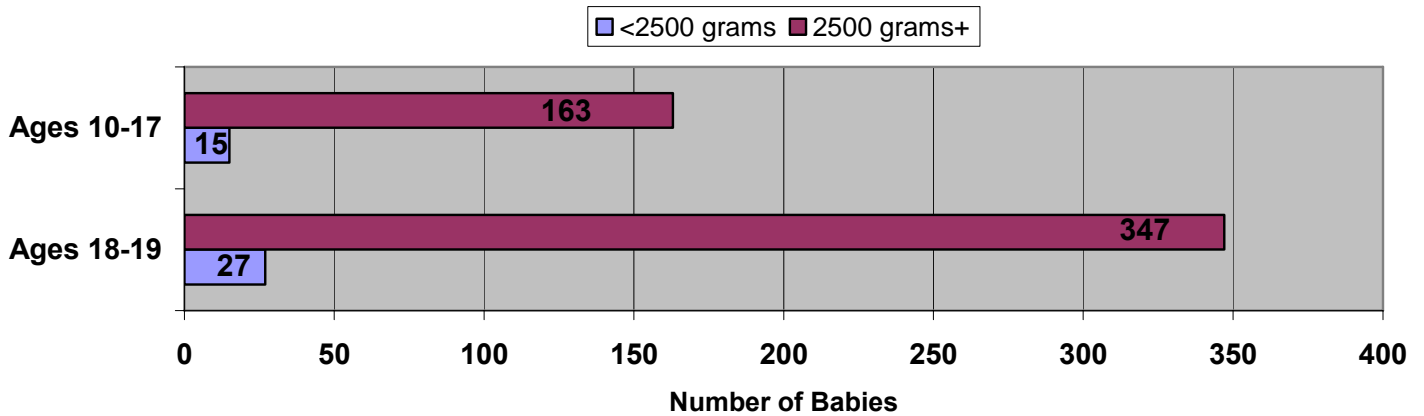
Findings: In its 2003 Annual Report, the Westchester County Health Department indicated that 12,763 births occurred in 2003 with 6.5% (826) of the babies registering Low Birth weight (less than 2,500 grams). Of the 12,763 births, trimester prenatal care was not specified for 1,374 births. Prenatal care was early (during first trimester) for 8,751 (76.8%) of the infants, but was delayed (first received during second or third trimester or not all) for 2,638 (23.2%) of the infants. This is a 4.68% decrease from 1996 when 26.3% of the total 12,680 received delayed prenatal care. The under 20 age group accounted for 562 births in 2003, 42 or 7.5% of which were low birth weight babies. This is a 3.68% increase in low birth weight babies born to the under 20 age group between 1996 and 2000. In 1996 the under 20 age group accounted for 61 or 9.5% low birth weight babies. Within this age group, in 2003 early prenatal care occurred in 254 of the births. This is also a slight increase from 1996 when the under 20 age group with early prenatal care occurred for 236 of births. In 2002 prenatal care was delayed for 206 or 48.61% of the births to the under 20 age group. This improved slightly from 1996 when delayed prenatal care for the under 20 age group occurred for 364 (56.8%) of the births.

2002 Live Births by Number and Percent Low Birth weight, Time Prenatal Care Began and Maternal Age Group

Maternal Age Groups	Total Live Births	Low Birth Weight (less than 2500 Grams)		Prenatal Care			
				Early		Delayed	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total All Ages	12,763	826	6.5%	8,751	76.8%	2,132	18.7%
Under 20	996	42	5.2%	254	2.5%	206	2.5%
10-17	183	15	3.6%	78	2.4%	69	1.3%
18-19	379	27	1.2%	176	6.7%	137	5.2%
20-24	1,561	109	2.1%	908	1.4%	450	7.0%
25-29	2,616	147	4.6%	1744	4.6%	505	1.3%
30-34	4,408	266	1.4%	3,214	1.4%	529	2.3%
35-39	2,880	196	6.8%	2109	6.1%	345	7.3%
40 & over	733	65	5.9%	522	3.8%	97	7.1%

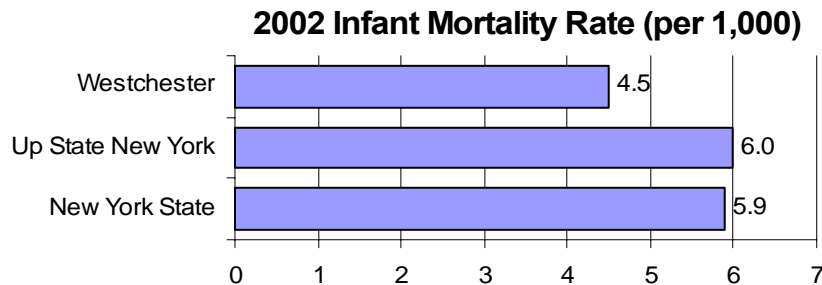
Source: Westchester County Department of Health analysis of 2002 New York State Department of Health

Low Birth Weight (<2500 grams) to Mother Aged 0-19 (2002)



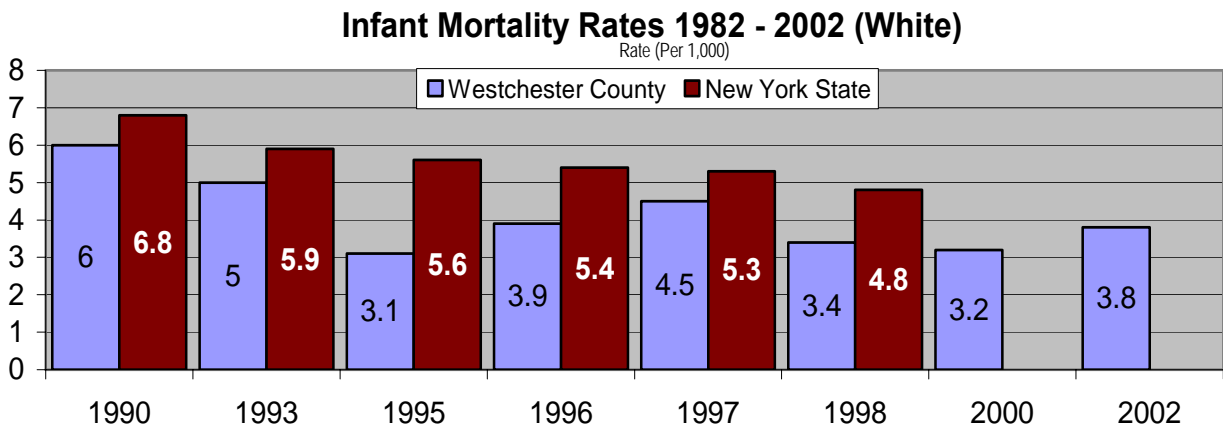
Westchester County Department of Health

The same report provided a comparison of infant mortality rates for Westchester, New York State and Upstate New York for 1982-2000. Across the period, the infant mortality rate (infant death per 1,000 live births) varied considerably by race.



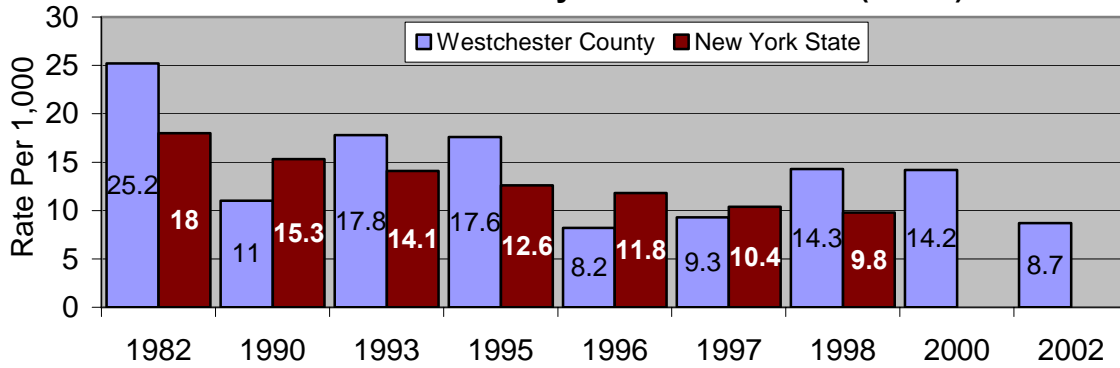
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Although the infant mortality rate has declined rather steadily for Westchester's White population and has been lower than the statewide rate, the infant mortality for Westchester's Black population has been higher than the statewide rate in five of the eight years noted. The high level in Westchester's Black population requires continued attention.



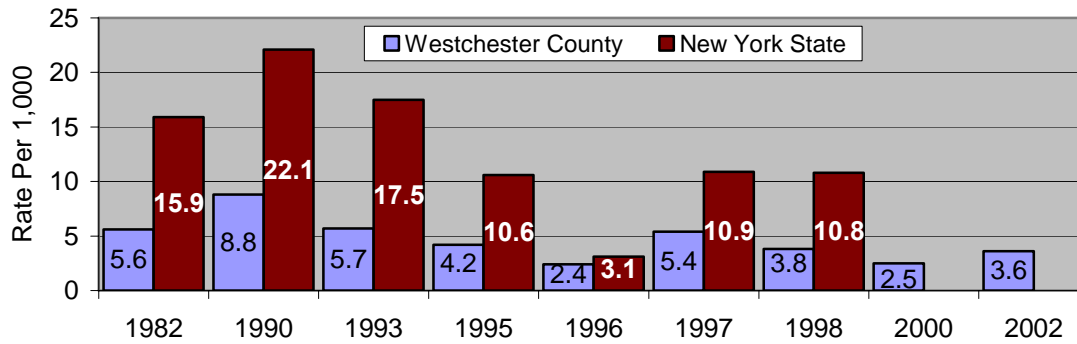
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Infant Mortality Rates 1982 - 2002 (Black)



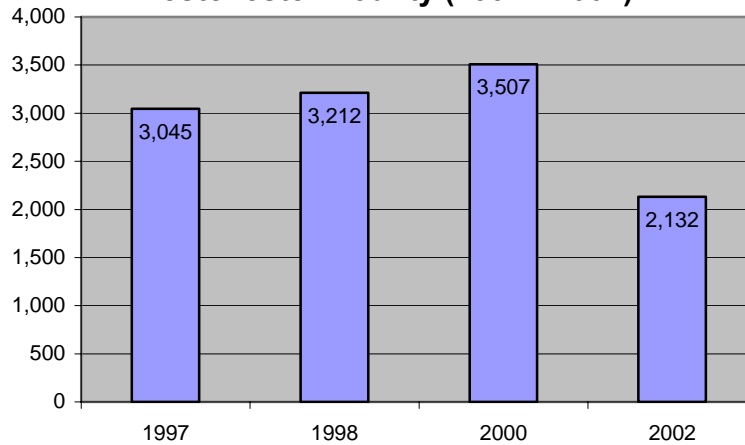
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Infant Mortality Rates (Other)



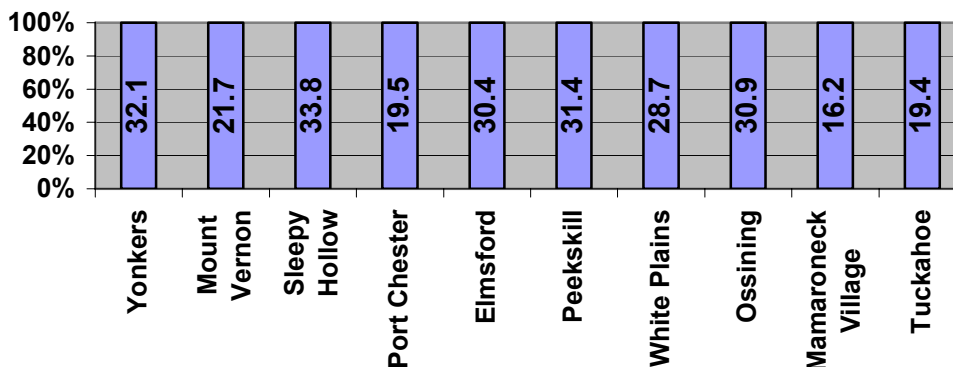
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Delayed Prenatal Care Births in Westchester County (1997 - 2002)



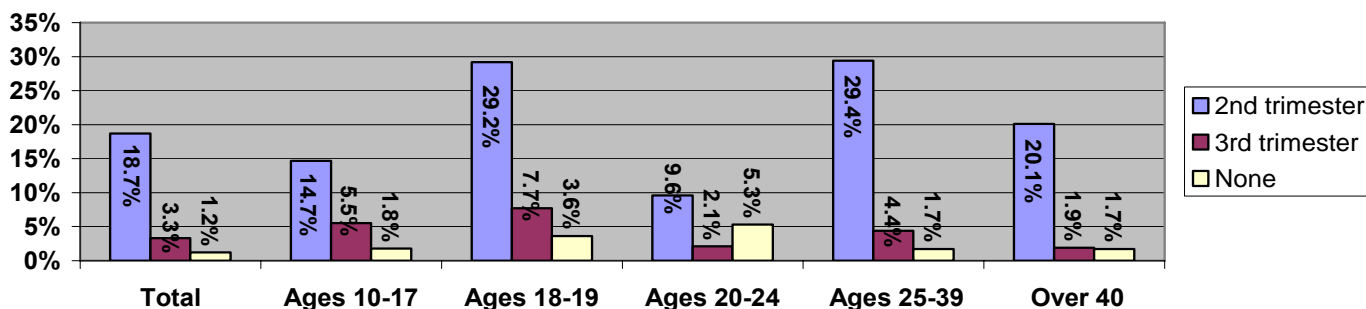
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Delayed Prenatal Care by Community (2002)



<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Percent of Mothers Who Delayed or Did Not Seek Prenatal Care by Maternal Age, Westchester County, 2002

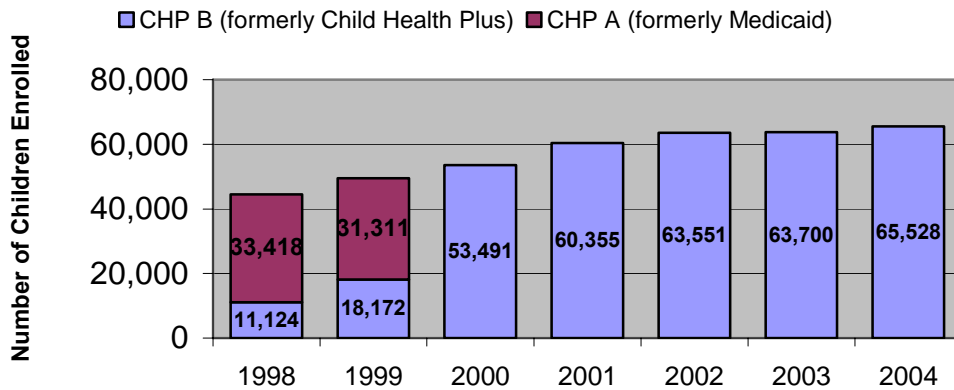


Source: New York State Department of Health

Young mothers are more likely to delay or seek no prenatal care. Among mothers 10-17 years old, more than half did not seek prenatal care until the second or third trimester. Among mothers aged 18-19, less than half did not seek prenatal care until the second or third trimester. Among mothers aged 20-24 years, almost half did not receive any prenatal care.

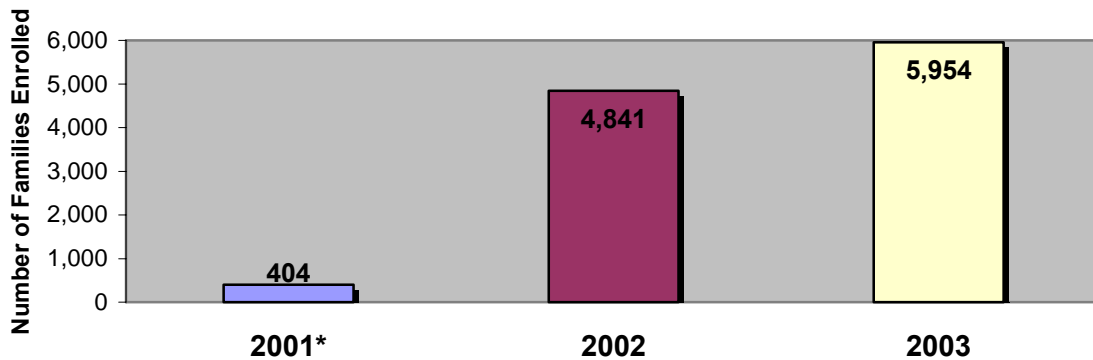
Child Health Plus and Medicaid enrollment have continued to increase, making health care available to ever more children. In October of 2003 there were 63,700 children enrolled in the combined Child Health Plus/Medicaid program. This number had increased to 65,528 by the end of calendar year 2004. Utilization of medical services by those children enrolled continues to be a focus of this Child and Family Service Plan as the quality of the care provided is monitored by the State and the County.

Publicly-Funded Health Insurance Enrollment (1998 - 2004)



* Note: Beginning in 2000 CHP A and B are together.

Family Health Plus

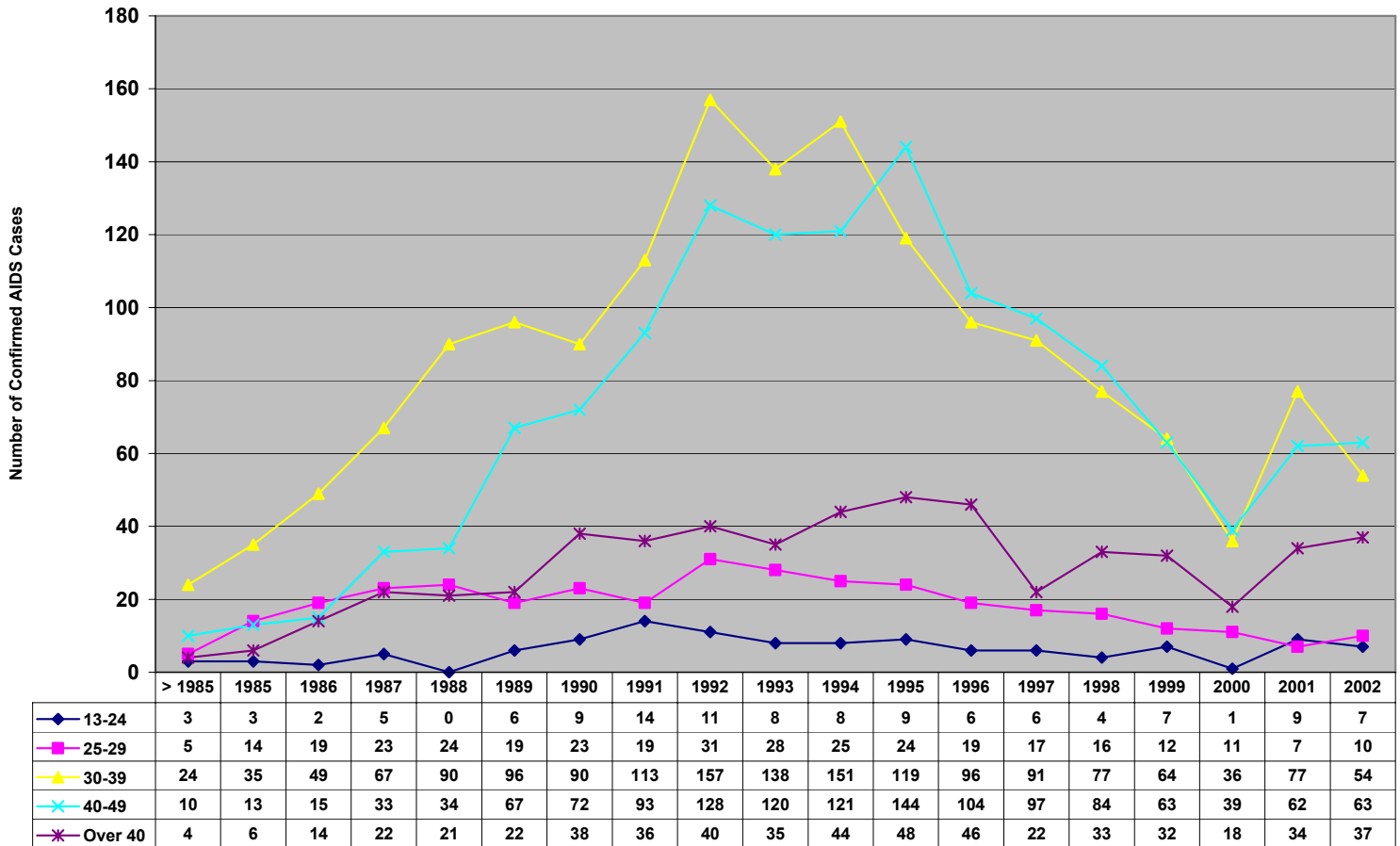


**Family Health Plus was not in effect for the full 12 months of 2001. It began during 2001.

NEED AREA: Teen sexuality and risk taking behaviors place them at heightened risk of contracting AIDS and other STD's.

Findings: Since statistical tracking began in 1985, Westchester recorded 3,598 confirmed AIDS cases (excluding Pediatric and Inmate Cases). Since 1985, 73.6% were males (2,649) and 26.4% were females (949).

Westchester's Confirmed AIDS Cases by Age Range for 1985-2002



Source: NYS DOH, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, and Westchester County Department of Health, 2001 Annual Data Book.

- Since 1995 a total of 1,705 cases have been confirmed (33.4% of the total 5,103 cases confirmed since 1985)
- Since 1995, 49 cases have been confirmed in the 13-24 population (from 1985-2002 total confirmed case in the 13-24 population totals 118)

AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis by Race/Ethnicity Westchester County Residents (2002)									
Years of Diagnosis	Total Number	# White	# Black	# Hispanic	# Other	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Other
< 1985	46	28	15	3	0	60.9	32.6	6.5	0.0
1985	71	30	26	15	0	42.3	36.6	21.1	0.0
1986	99	49	41	8	1	49.5	41.4	8.1	1.0
1987	150	79	61	9	1	52.7	40.7	6.0	0.7
1988	170	84	73	12	1	49.4	42.9	7.1	0.6
1989	210	83	106	21	0	39.5	50.5	10.0	0.0
Subtotal	746	353	322	68	3	47.3	43.7	9.1	0.4
1990	232	90	116	24	2	38.8	50.0	10.3	0.9
1991	275	97	140	37	1	35.3	50.9	13.5	0.4
1992	367	128	176	59	4	34.9	48.0	16.1	1.1
1993	329	110	164	53	2	33.4	49.8	16.1	0.6
1994	350	124	167	58	1	35.4	47.7	16.6	0.3
Subtotal	1553	549	763	231	10	35.4	49.1	14.9	0.6
1995	344	104	163	76	1	30.2	47.4	22.1	0.3
1996	271	77	155	35	4	28.4	57.2	12.9	1.5
1997	233	55	129	49	0	23.6	55.4	21.0	0.0
1998	214	45	122	47	0	21.0	57.0	22.0	0.0
1999	178	31	115	31	1	17.4	64.6	17.4	0.6
Subtotal	1240	312	684	238	6	25.2	55.2	19.2	0.5
2000	105	26	60	19	0	24.8	57.1	18.1	0.0
2001	189	27	106	35	21	14.3	56.1	18.5	11.1
2002	171	24	81	35	31	14.0	47.4	20.5	18.1
Subtotal	465	77	247	89	52	16.6	53.1	19.1	11.2
Total	4004	1291	2016	626	71	32.2	50.3	16.0	2.0

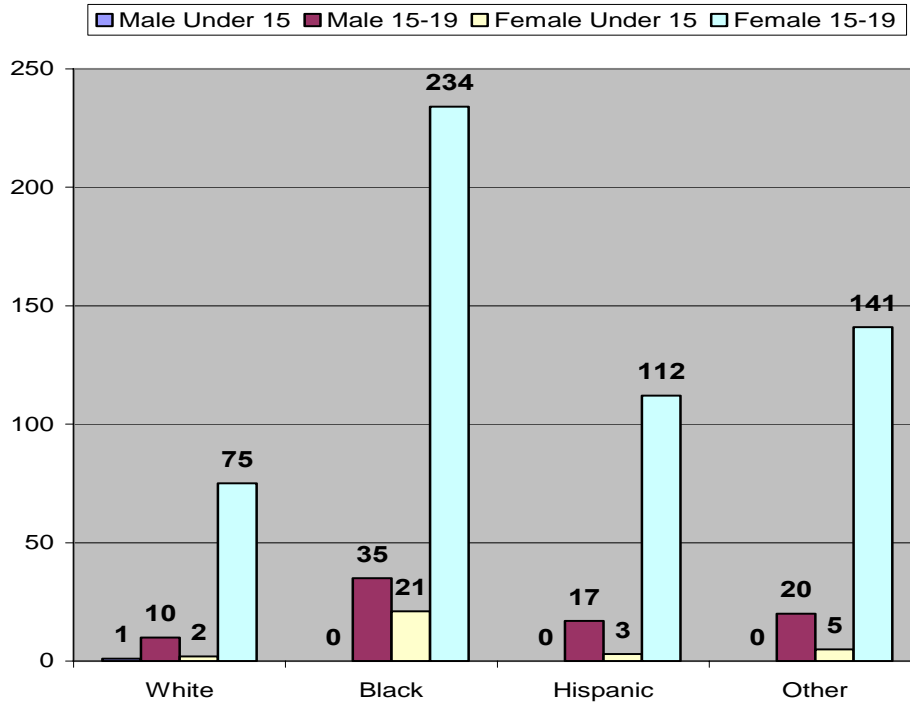
Source: NYS Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology

Confirmed AIDS Cases by Community as of 12/20/01						
	All	13-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	Over 50
Greenburgh	203	4	20	89	59	31
Mt. Vernon	650	16	52	259	228	95
New Rochelle	262	4	19	102	90	47
North County	345	10	29	141	119	46
Ossining	110	4	13	41	41	11
Peekskill	162	6	6	59	78	18
Port Chester	112	1	9	53	43	6
South County	176	8	16	70	52	30
White Plains	320	7	26	131	107	49
Yonkers	1,112	35	117	467	364	129
TOTAL	3,346	93	299	1,373	1,139	442

Source: NYS DOH, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, and Westchester County Department of Health, 2001 Annual Data Book.

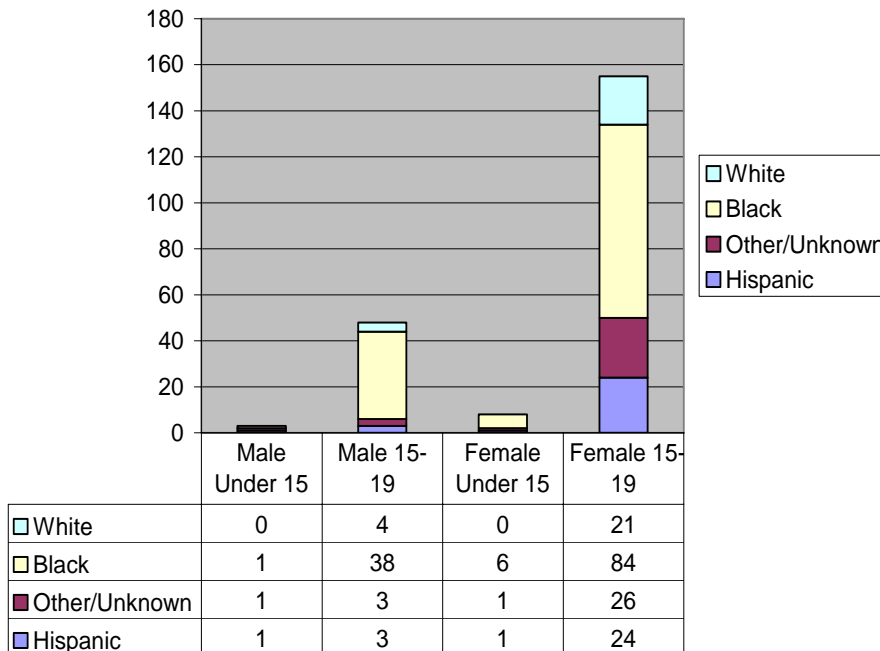
In Westchester County Youth between the ages 15-19 contracted 203 cases of Gonorrhea and 644 cases of Chlamydia in 2003. Of those reported cases for youth ages 15-19, females contracted 76% of reported cases of Gonorrhea and 87% of reported cases of Chlamydia in 2003 in Westchester County.

of Reported Cases of Chlamydia by Age and Sex (2003)



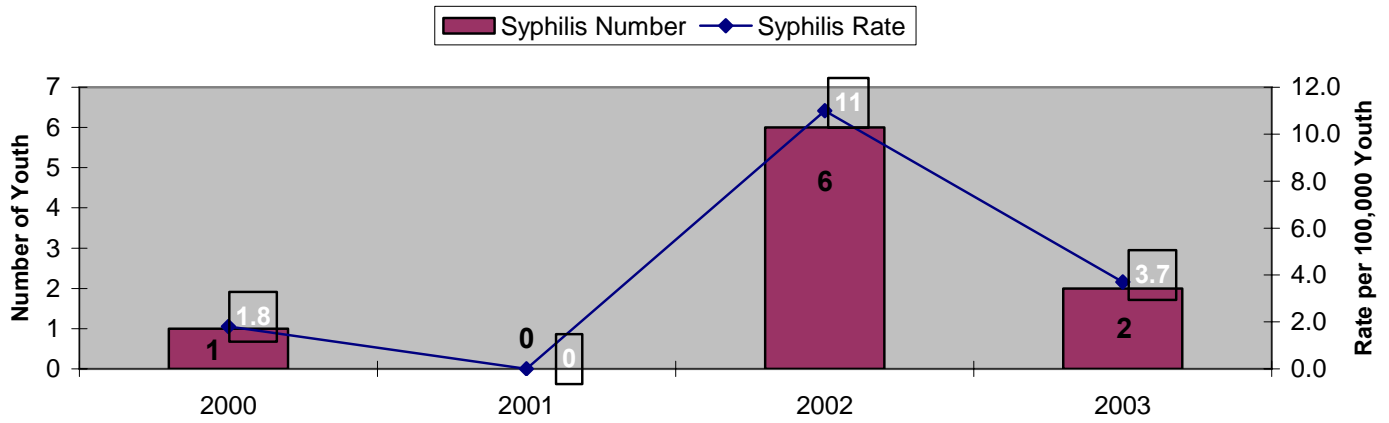
Westchester County Department of Health: <http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

of Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Age & Sex (2003)



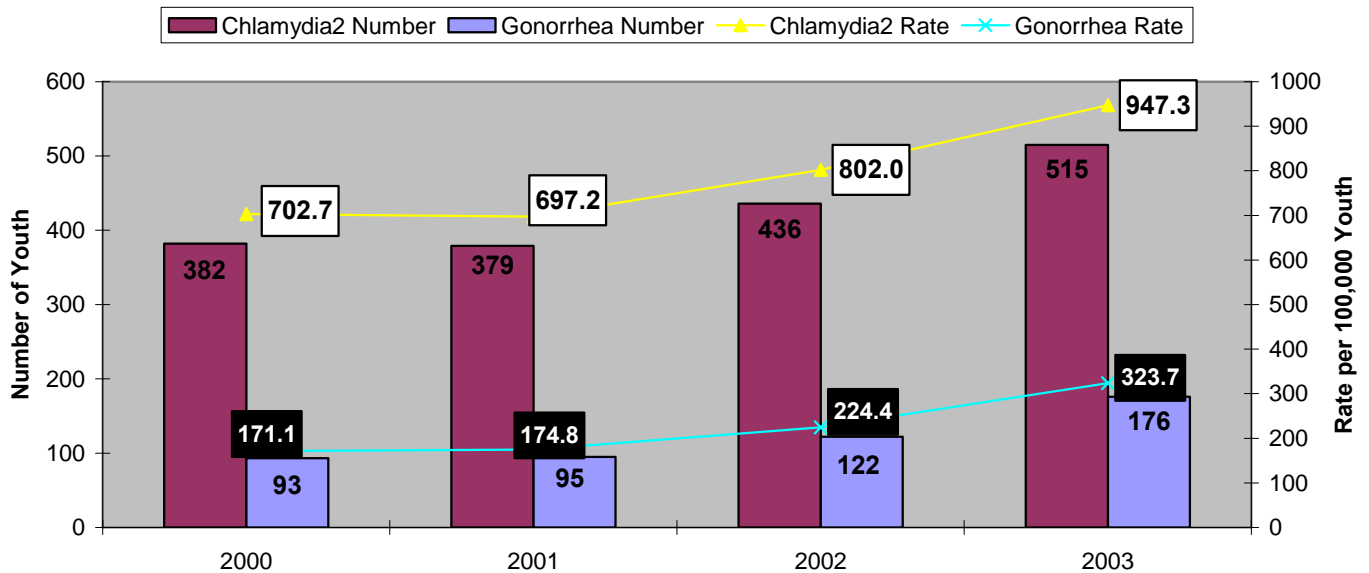
Westchester County Department of Health: <http://www.westchestergov.com/health/statistics.htm>

Syphilis All Stages Numbers & Rates: Youth Aged 15-19



Westchester County Department of Health

Chlamydia & Gonorrhea Numbers & Rates: Youth Aged 15-19

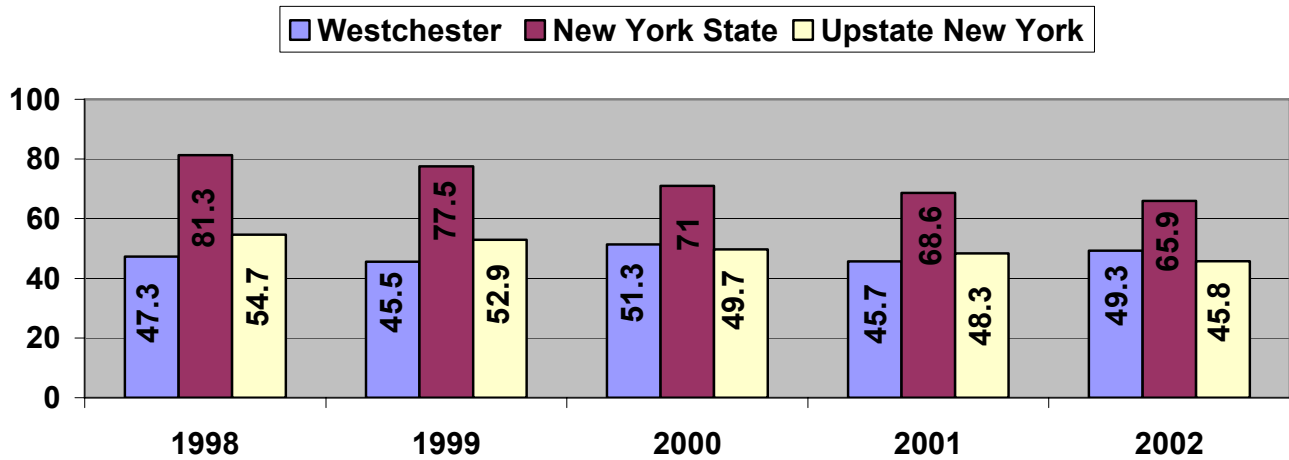


Westchester County Department of Health

NEED AREA: Teen pregnancy prevention services need to be expanded in Municipalities with high teen pregnancy rates.

Findings: According to Planned Parenthood, the following chart shows teenage pregnancy rates per 1,000 youth ages 15-19 were:

Comparision of Westchester Teenage Pregnancy Rates 1998-2002

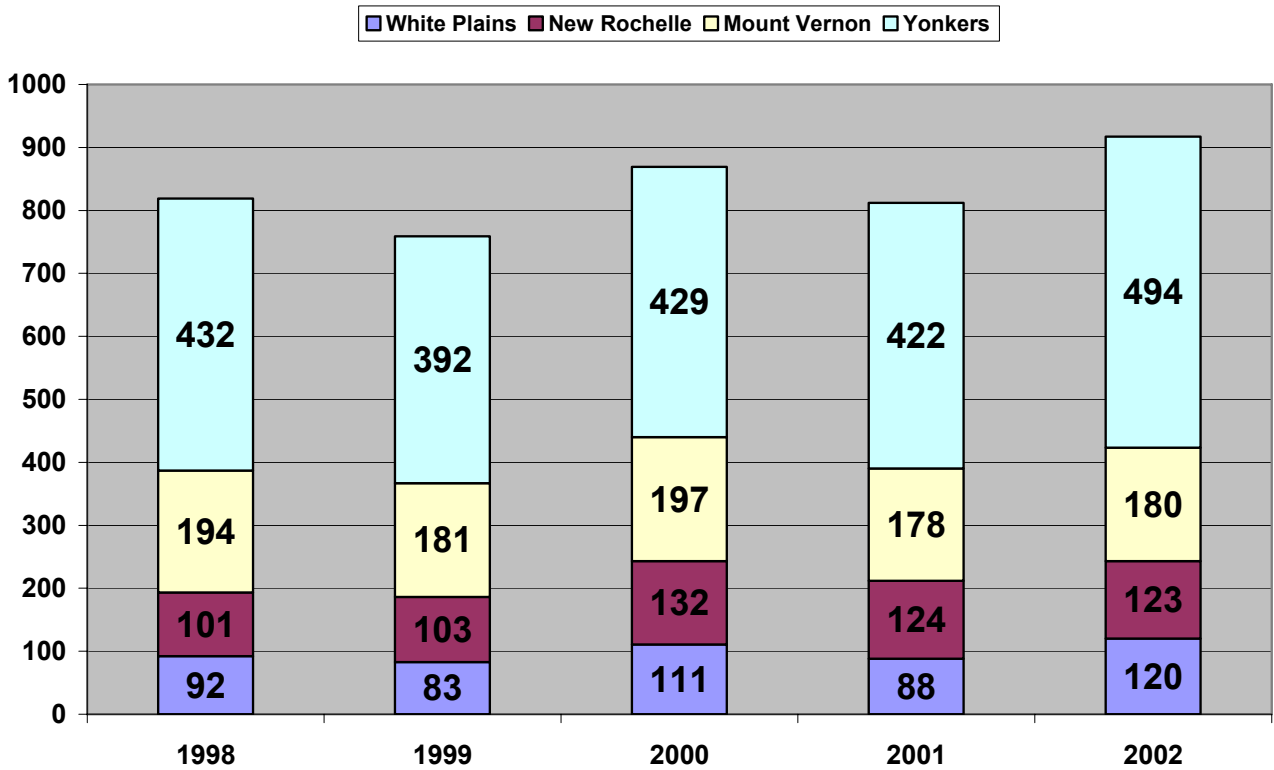


Planned Parenthood Hudson Peconic, Inc. Focus on Westchester 2001

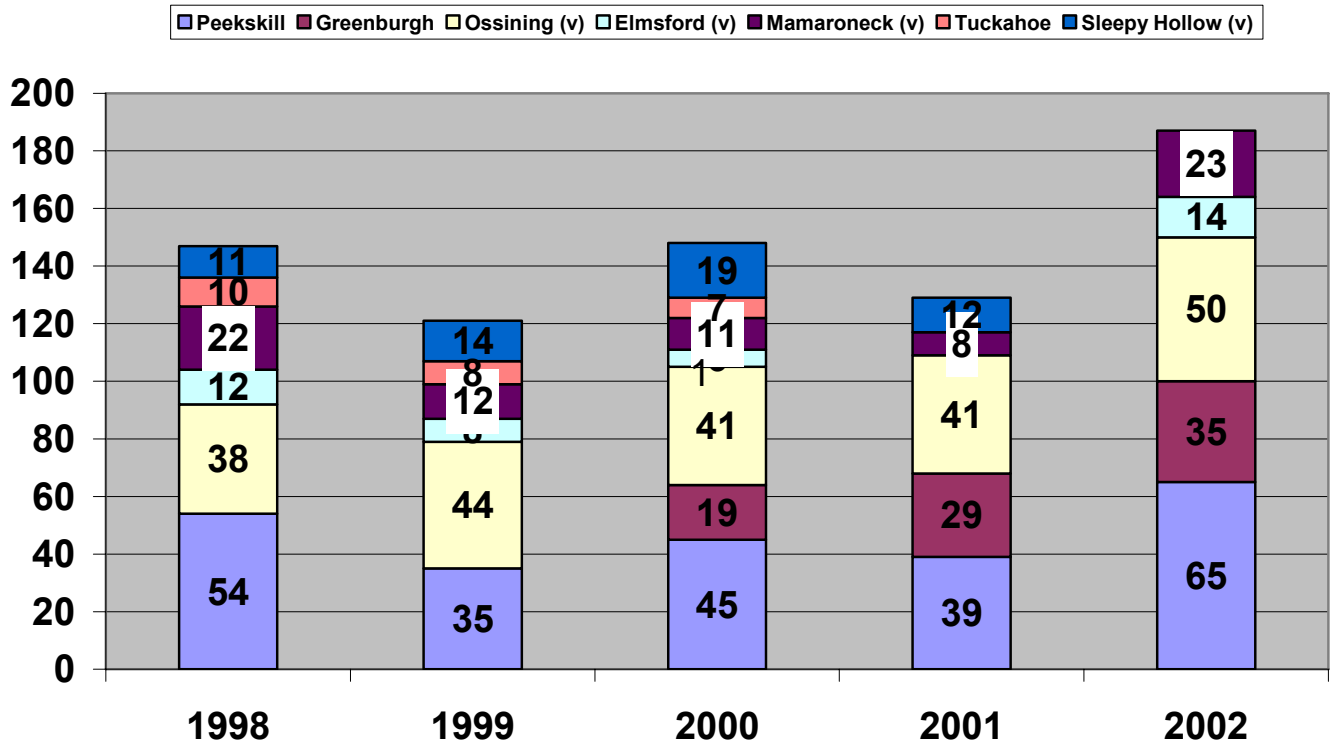
Westchester's teenage birth rates (per 1,000 youth under age 19) for 1998-2002 fluctuated during this period statewide. Westchester's teen pregnancy rates dropped from 63.3 per 1,000 youth in 1994 to 45.7 per 1,000 youth by 2001. The increase of 5.8 per 1,000 youth between 1999 and 2000 underscores the importance of continued efforts to continue to reduce teen pregnancy.

According to the National Institute for Out of School Time January 2003 Fact sheet and the US Department of Education, students who spend no time in extracurricular activities are 37% more likely to become teen parents than those who spend one to four hours per week in extracurricular activities.

Municipalities with the Highest Number of Teen Pregnancies 1998-2002

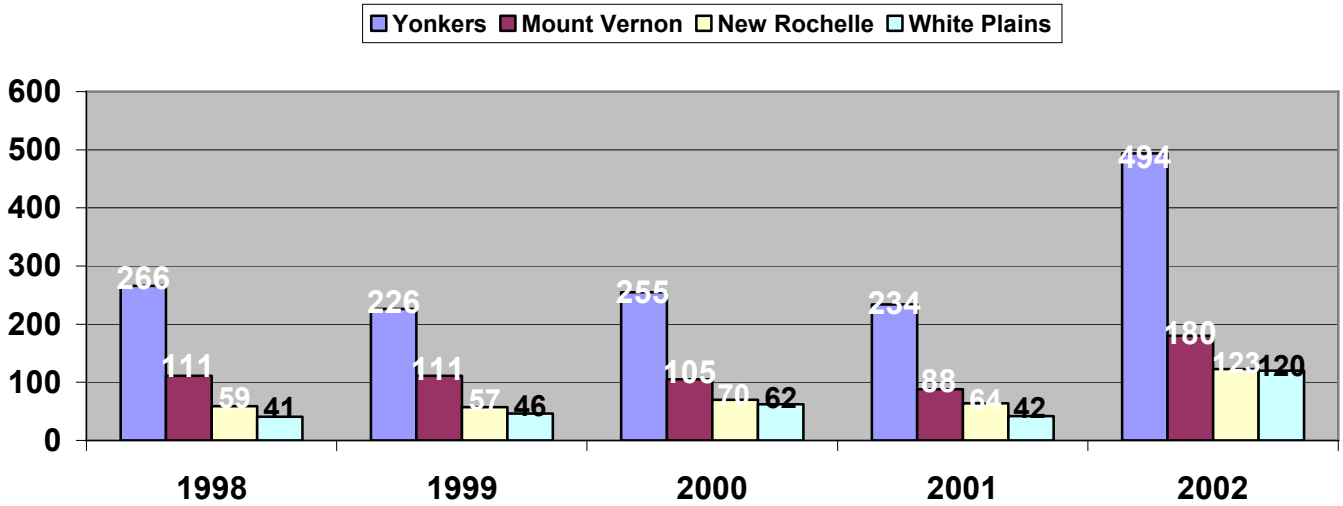


Municipalities With Highest Number of Teen Pregnancies 1998-2002 (continued)

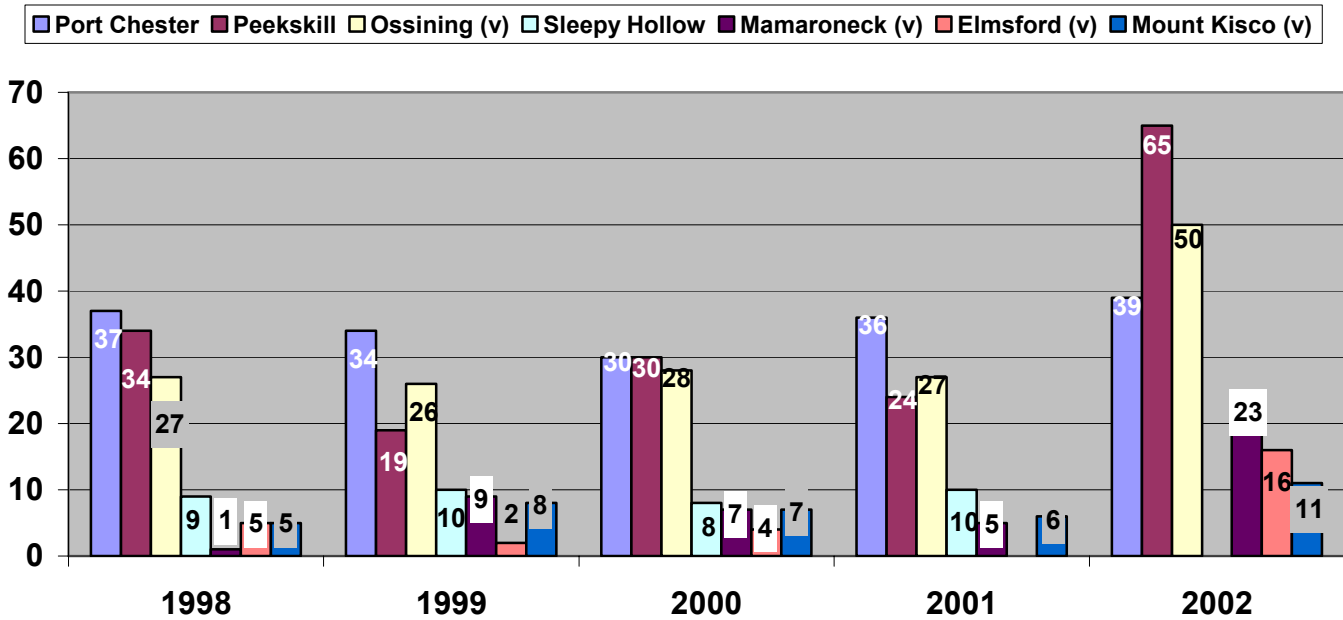


Other municipalities with high numbers of pregnancies included Dobbs Ferry Clinic (64), Pelham (10), Tarrytown (22), Greenburgh (19), Harrison (11). There were less than half as many teen pregnancies in Yorktown in 2000 (6), than there were in 1999 (18) Planned Parenthood Hudson Peconic, Inc. www.pphp.org

Municipalities with the Highest Number of Teen Births 1998-2002



Municipalities with the Highest Number of Teen Births 1998-2002 (continued)



*Elmsford data not available. Planned Parenthood Hudson Peconic, Inc. www.pphp.org

NEED AREA: Alcohol and substance abuse are major factors contributing to school problems, runaway and homelessness, PINS and JD placements, youth crime, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence.

Findings: New York State's Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services 2001 County Resource Book indicates that Westchester County has:

- an adolescent chemical dependency level of 6,310 (9.8%) of the youth population
- an adult chemical dependency level of 80,855 (11.7%) of the population

Both groups require prevention and treatment strategies as the adult population includes parents with children. Risks for children repeating parental alcohol/substance abuse and dependency patterns are substantial. Thus it is necessary to assure that the children are engaged in Children of Alcohol/Children of Substance Abuse programs.

In 2000, the New York State Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services published the Mid Hudson Valley Regional Report consisting of the New York State School Survey on alcohol and other drug use findings for 5th through 12th grade in 1998. The Mid Hudson Valley Region consists of Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester Counties. This study involved survey of 1,699 students in 7th through 12th grade (projected estimated enrollment of 161,000) and 496 students in 5th through 6th grade (projected estimated enrollment of 58,000) in the region. The study findings for the Mid Hudson region were:

- The largest category of users are students who use alcohol as well as other substances (46% or 73,000 of the 161,000 7th through 12th grade students in the region)
- 29% or 46,000 students in 7th through 12th grades classified themselves as abstainers
- Alcohol only users were 15% of the users (25,000)
- Substance only users were 10% (16,000)
- Heavier alcohol users (2-4 drinks weekly) and heavier substance users (use 3 or more illicit substances or psychoactive prescription drugs non-medically in the past 6 months) are most common and account for the following:
 - Heavier substance only user – 2,000
 - Heavier alcohol only users – 2,000
 - Light alcohol and heavier substance users – 15,000
 - Heavier alcohol and lighter substance users – 9,000
 - Heavier alcohol and heavier substance users – 21,000.

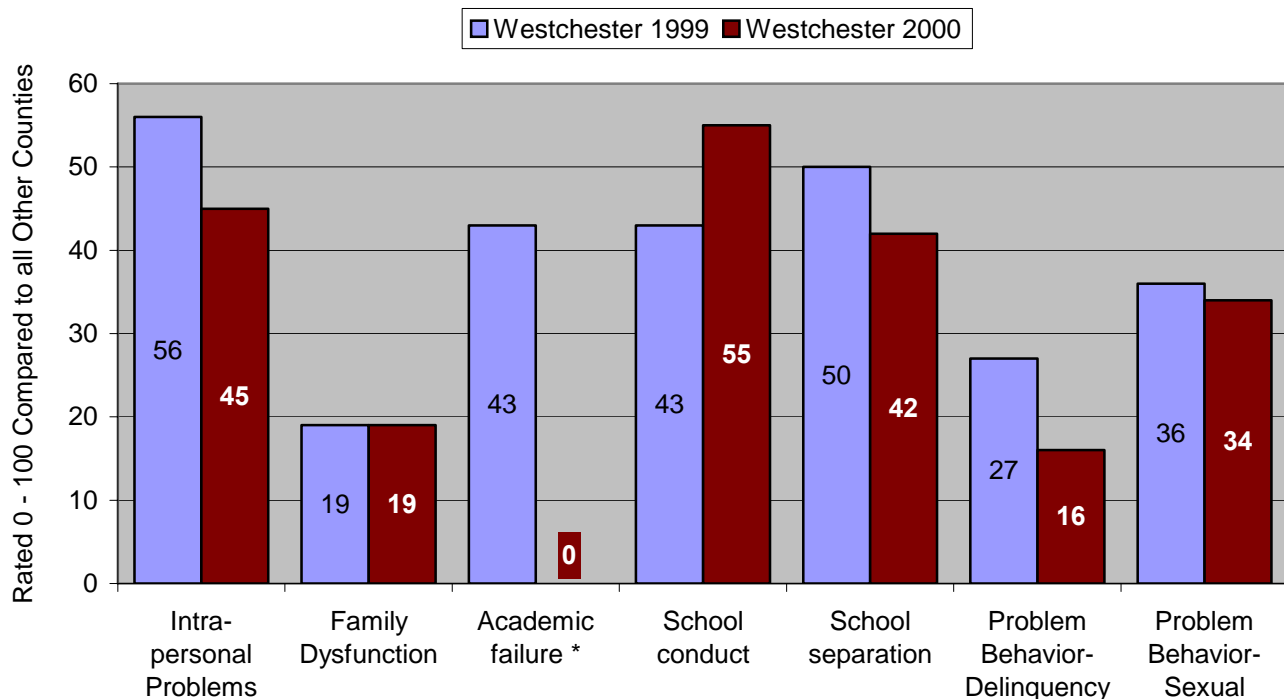
Students responding to the survey indicated major preferences for sources of help as follows:

Hudson Valley Report; New York State School Survey (Westchester)

Source Preference	All Students	Heavier Users
Friends	74%	75%
Mother	49%	38%
Siblings	48%	45%
Drug Program (not in school)	45%	34%
Father	38%	26%
Private Therapist	37%	36%
Medical Doctor	34%	25%
Drug Program (in school)	30%	21%
School guidance counselor	28%	17%
Teachers	19%	11%

The study suggests multiple strategies for addressing the problems of alcohol and substance abuse within the student population. Friends are the major preference for sources of help and, thus, strategies that capitalize on peer supports capacity development appear to be the most promising.

Youth Risk Index (PRISMS)



*Academic Failure was not included in the 2003 PRISMS Report (2000 data)

Intra-personal problems rates are derived from rates of emotionally disturbed students and rates of alcohol or other drug-related mental health diagnoses.

Family dysfunction rates are derived from foster care admissions, rates of children in foster care, rates of preventive services openings, rates of CPS indicated cases, rates of CPS reports with a mandated reporter as the source of the report, rates of total CPS reports received, and divorce rates

Academic failure rates factor in the percentage of public school students scoring below the state reference point on standardized tests for the following grade levels and subjects: third grade reading, third grade math, fourth grade science (content), fourth grade science (skills), fourth grade science (manipulative skills), fifth grade writing, sixth grade reading, sixth grade math.

School conduct rates factor in percentage average daily public school absenteeism and percent of enrolled public school students who received at least one day of out-of-school suspension.

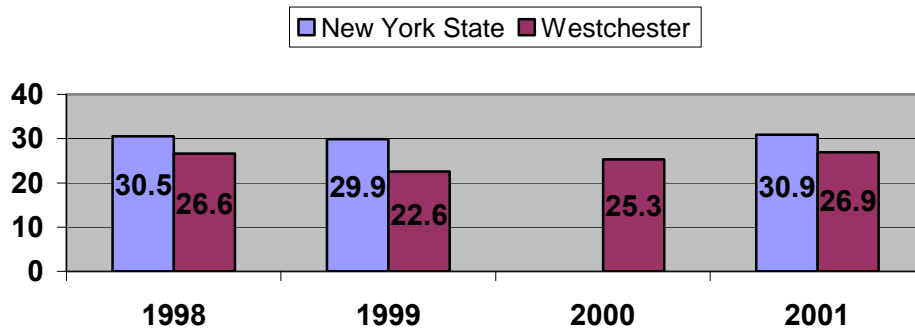
School separation rates encompass the percent of public school high school dropout and the percent of public high school graduates not attending college.

Problem behavior – delinquency includes rates of youth violent crime arrest, property crime arrests, other non alcohol or drug-related arrests, Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) cases opened, PINS individuals served, and youth in state care.

Problem behavior – sexual includes rates of teen pregnancy, teen abortions, and hospital discharge diagnoses of sexually transmitted diseases.

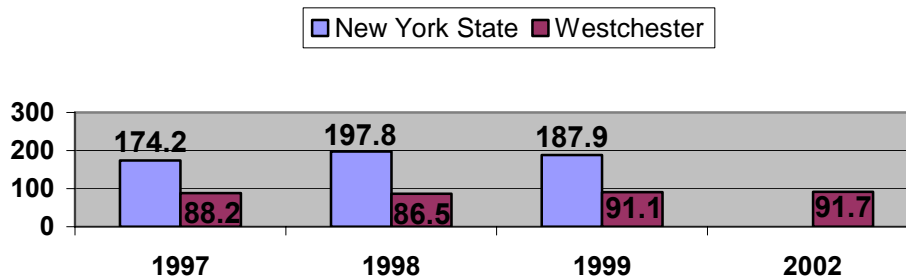
(For a complete explanation of the PRISMS Profiles, including data sources and definitions of indicators, please refer to the technical notes section of the 2001 PRISMS Profiles, NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services.)

Driving While Intoxicated Arrests, Rate per 10,000 Youth Ages 16-20



Source: http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi?ation=profile_results&subset=NY&areaid=61

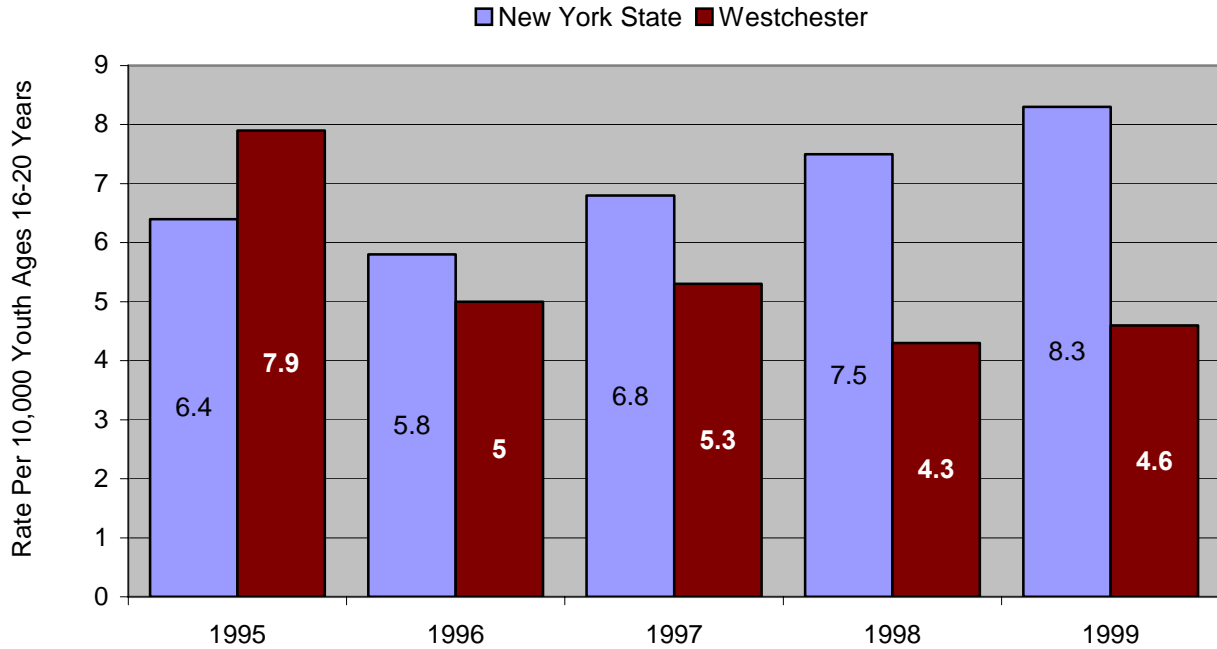
Arrest Rate for Drug Use/Possession/Sale/DUI (Per 10,000 Youth Ages 10-20 Years)



Source: http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/cliiks.cgi?ation=profile_results&subset=NY&areaid=61

In Westchester County, the rate of arrest for the use, possession or sale of drugs, public narcotic intoxication or driving under the influence (DUI) of drugs was at a low of 69 youth in 1992. Since 1992, that rate has steadily increased to reach 91.1 per 10,000 youth aged 16 to 20 years. The rate of youth arrested for driving while intoxicated (DWI) has decreased since 1990, but shown an increase in 2000 to 25.3, and also in 1995 to 28.2 youth and 1998 to 26.6 youth. While the DWI rate has been declining, the number of youth who were intoxicated when involved in automobile accidents increased from 4.3 to 4.6 between 1998 to 1999.

Intoxicated Youth Involved in Auto Accidents, Rate Per 10,000 Youth Ages 16-20 Years



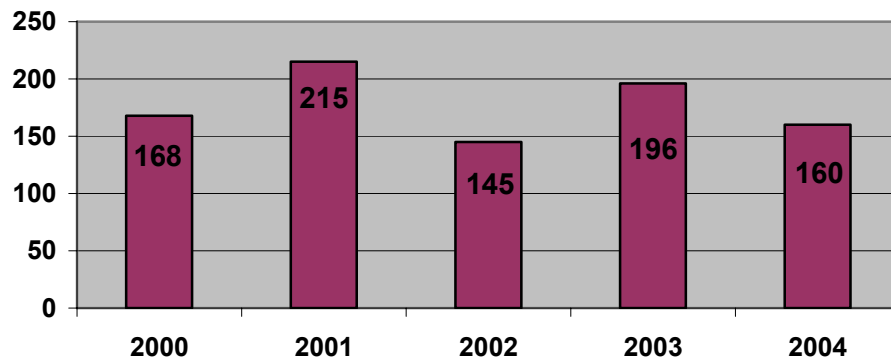
Source: http://www.aecf.org/cgi-bin/clihs.cgi?ation=profile_results&subset=NY&areaid=61

A cross system approach to a number of youth risk taking behaviors is to increase opportunities for youth to engage in “high-yield” out-of-school learning activities than low achievers. “High yield includes such diverse activities as reading writing, studying, being tutored, watching educational TV, playing with computers, going to after school programs and clubs, volunteering, doing a hobby and participating in organized sports.” The value of this approach has been underscored by The National Institute on Out-of-School Time’s January 2003 School-Age Children’s Out-of-School Time Fact Sheet.

NEED AREA: Westchester needs to continue to support coordination of a wide range of resources for runaway and homeless youth, including transitional services for youth ages 16 – 21.

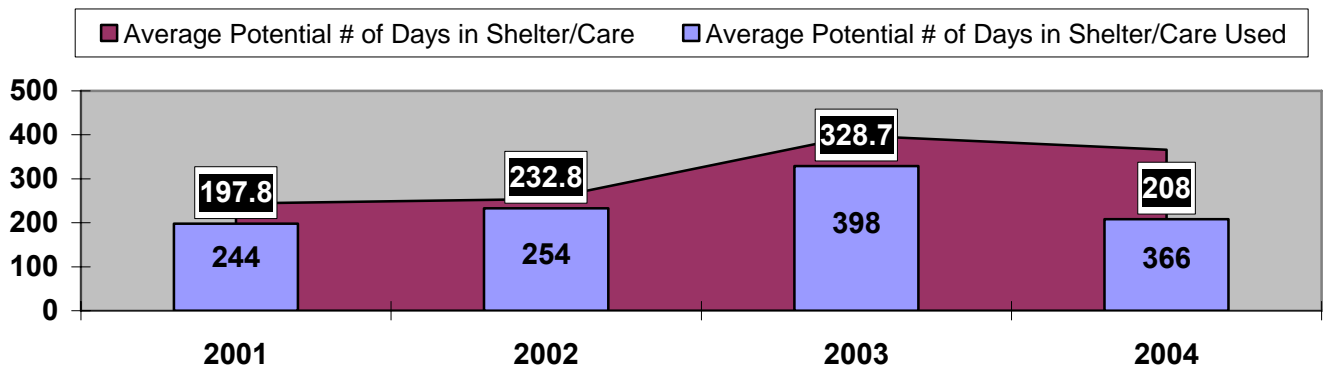
In 2002 and 2003 youth who enter the runaway and homeless youth shelter have required longer stays at the shelter as they evidence more complex needs and problems, such as mental health and family conflict issues. In October of 2002 the runaway and homeless youth shelter (Sanctuary) moved to a new facility with an expanded capacity of 12. However, the longer stays at the shelter resulted in a lower number of youth served in 2002 than previous years. In 2003 the number of youth increased by 35% over 2002 due to the expanded capacity at the new shelter. In 2004 the number of youth sheltered decreased by 19% due to a small decrease in self referrals. This is being addressed with expanded outreach.

Number of Youth at the Sanctuary Program



Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

Average Number of Days in Care for Youth Served per Month

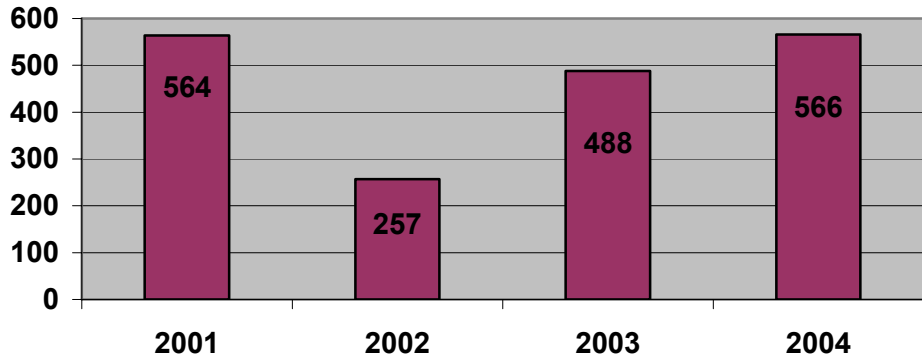


Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

* Possible number of care days 1999 – 2001 was 244 based on a capacity of 8 youth per day per month. By December 2002, the capacity of youth per day increased to 12

Average number of care days per month has decreased in 2004 due to the program becoming more efficient at developing discharge resources more quickly.

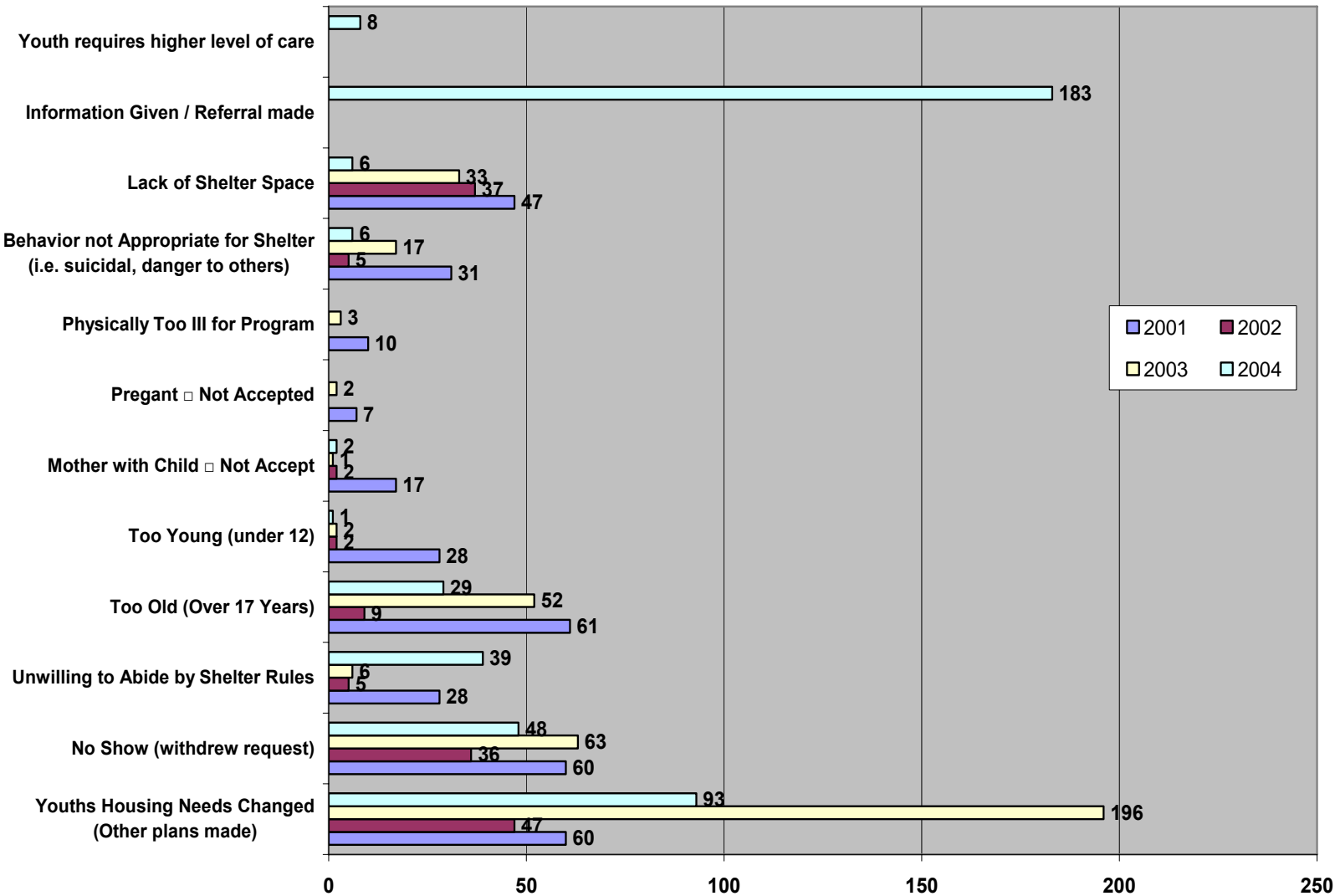
Number of Calls to The Sanctuary Hotline



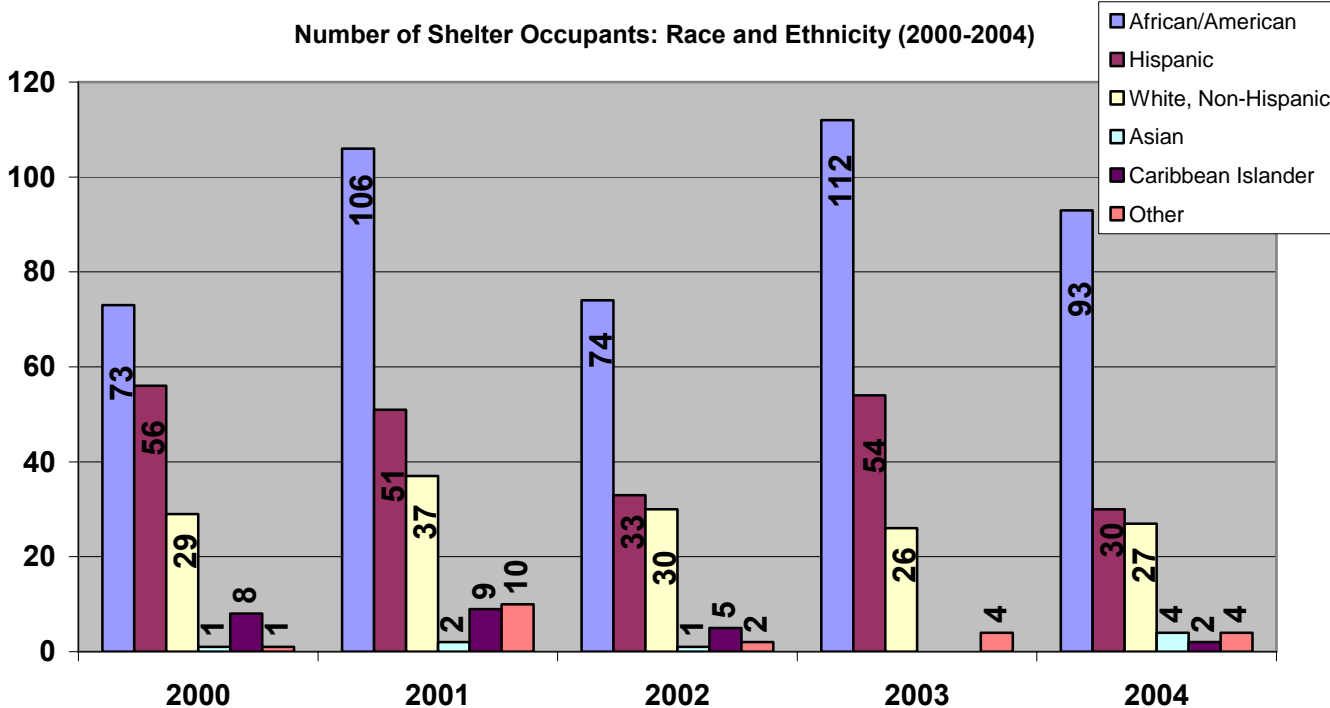
Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

*In 2002 Hotline calls at the Sanctuary Program for runaway and homeless youth were tracked only if they related to questions about shelter admission. In all previous years the # of Hotline calls also included calls for counseling, information and referral and other issues. 2003 data will include both categories of Hotline calls.

Number of Youth Identified through Hotline Calls but Not Sheltered

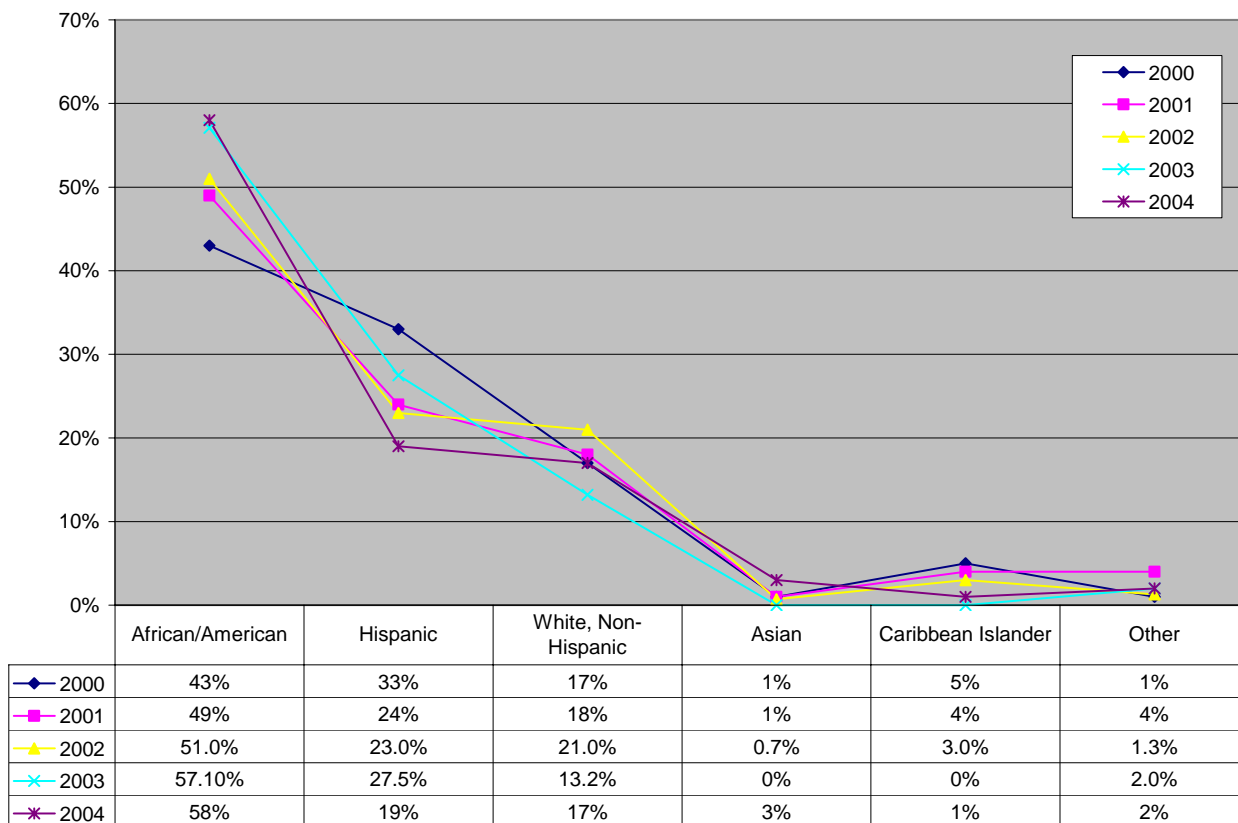


Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program



Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

Percent of Shelter Occupants: Race and Ethnicity (2000-2004)



Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

In 2004 Yonkers continues to be the community with the largest number of youth accessing the shelter. However, a number of other communities, including Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Peekskill have substantial numbers of youth accessing the runaway shelter.

Communities of Origin of Shelter Occupants						
Community	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Yonkers	60	69	74	63	56	48
Mount Vernon	26	19	34	22	30	31
Out of County/State	13	12	30	13	23	15
New Rochelle	10	16	12	5	22	16
Peekskill	10	10	8	6	17	16
White Plains	16	7	14	10	9	11
Elmsford	4	5	7	3	6	2
Cortlandt Manor	0	0	*	2	5	*
Ossining	16	5	13	7	5	2
Mamaroneck	11	3	1	2	3	*
Port Chester	2	3	*	1	3	1
Scarsdale	1	0	5	0	3	1
Croton	0	1	*	0	2	2
Dobbs Ferry	0	3	*	0	2	2
Eastchester	*	*	*	*	2	3
Rye Brook	1	0	*	2	0	*
Tarrytown	4	0	4	3	2	*
Bedford	0	0	2	1	1	*
Harrison	0	0	3	2	1	1
Mt. Kisco	*	*	1	0	1	*
Sleepy Hollow	0	0	*	1	1	1
Tuckahoe	2	0	*	0	1	2
Yorktown	2	0	*	1	1	*
Briarcliff Manor	1	0	*	0	0	1
Buchanan	0	0	*	0	0	*
Garrison	0	0	*	0	0	*
Granite Springs	0	0	*	0	0	*
Greenburgh	0	1	*	0	0	1
Hartsdale	*	3	*	1	0	*
Hastings	0	0	2	0	0	*
Hawthorne	0	0	*	0	0	*
Irvington	0	0	1	0	0	*
Katonah	0	0	1	0	0	*
Larchmont	0	1	*	0	0	*
Mixed Jurisdictions	0	0	*	0	0	*
New York City	8	9	*	0	0	*
North White Plains	0	0	*	0	0	*
Pelham	1	0	*	0	0	*
Pleasantville	2	1	3	0	0	*
Pound Ridge	0	0	*	0	0	*
Shrub Oak	0	0	*	0	0	*
South Salem	1	0	*	0	0	*
Chappaqua	*	*	*	*	*	1
Armonk	*	*	*	*	*	1
Other	*	*	*	*	*	3
Total	191	168	215	145	196	161
<i>Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program</i>						

Percent Discharge Destination: Total Shelter Population (2000-2004)					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Parent/Guardian	46%	61%	51.0%	48.0%	56.0%
AWOL (Client Withdrew)	11%	5%	16.0%	11.7%	11.0%
Relative	11%	9%	14.0%	11.2%	6.0%
DSS*	7%	5%	3.0%	3.0%	8.1%
Psychiatric Hospital	8%	7%	3.0%	5.6%	6.0%
Friends	2%	0%	3.0%	3.5%	1.0%
Independent Living Program	1%	2%	1.5%	3.5%	1.0%
Foster/Group Home	1%	0%	3.0%	1.0%	3.0%
Non-Secure Destination	1%	1%	0.7%	1.0%	3.0%
Other Shelter	1%	4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Job Corps	2%	0%	0%	1.0%	1.0%
Other	8%	1%	0%	1.0%	3.0%
Other Adults Home	0%	3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Residential Treatment	1%	0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Medical Hospitalization	0%	0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Boarding School	0%	0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Police Department**		1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Drug Treatment	0%	0%	0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program;

The percent and number of youth who return home to their parent/guardian is consistently higher than any other discharge destination. There was a significant increase in youth discharged to DSS and to psychiatric Hospitals from 2002 to 2004. The increase discharge to DSS was in part due to the increased numbers of older youth with no viable discharge resources, and in part because there was an increase in CPS referrals which often result in youth being discharge to DSS care. There was also an increase in discharge to psychiatric hospital, due to increased numbers of youth accessing the shelter with critical mental health issues. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Advisory Committee have representatives from DSS and the County's Department of Community Mental Health in order to address these important issues.

Discharge Destination of Shelter Population: Number

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Parent(Guardian)	74	132	66	94	98
AWOL (Client Withdrew)	18	11	21	23	18
Relatives	17	17	18	22	9
DSS*	11	11	4	16	13
Psychiatric Hospital	14	15	3	11	9
Friends	4	0	3	7	2
Independent Living Program	2	4	2	7	2
Foster/Group Home	1	1	3	2	5
Non-Secure Destination	1	3	1	2	4
Other Shelter	2	8	2	2	2
Job Corps	3	0	0	2	2
Other	13	2	0	2	5
Other Adults Home	0	6	2	0	0
Residential Treatment	1	1	0	0	0
Medical Hospitalization	0	1	1	0	0
Boarding School	0	0	1	0	0
Police Department**		2	2	0	0
Drug Treatment	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program;

*Discharged to DSS custody

** Youth was missing persons or there was a warrant for the youth

Source Referring Youth to the Sanctuary Shelter: Number

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Self	19	51	35	43	31
CPS/ES/MPS	35	39	22	35	28
Mental Health Agen.**	18	25	12	17	24
Parents/Family	11	14	19	15	6
Schools	16	19	9	15	13
Police	19	18	8	15	7
Other DSS***	1	1	2	6	3
Friends	12	10	3	10	7
Probation	12	10	12	10	19
Youth Services	9	15	8	13	2
Hospitals	2			6	7
Family Court/Law Guardian	2	3	2	5	2
Transitional Living Program		4	11	3	0
Other****	9	6	2	3	10
Street Outreach	3			1	1
Non-Secure	0	0	0	0	0
AOD	0	0	0	0	0

Source Children's Village Sanctuary Program

*Youth Services also includes Family Matters, Children's Village, youth shelter

**Mental Health agencies also includes FSW, WJCS, private therapist, school social worker

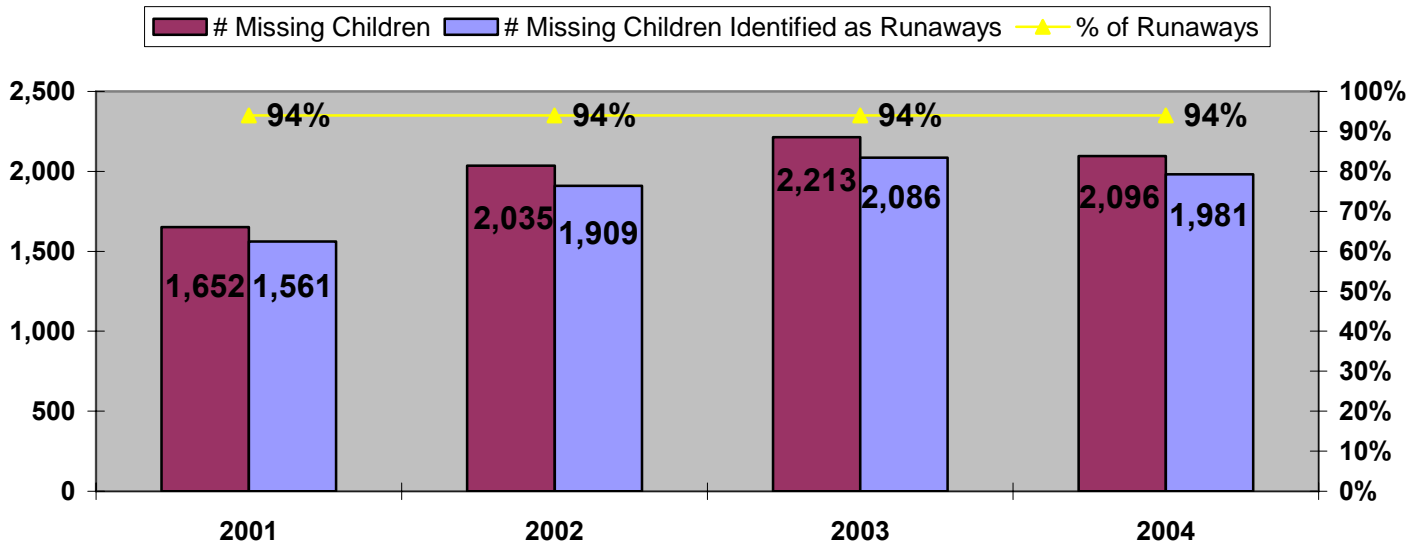
*** Other DSS is other than CPS/ES/MPS, such as homeless, welfare, etc.

****Other also includes Family Ties, Multi-Systemic Therapy

Self-referrals decreased in 2004, however referrals from mental health agencies and probation increased due, in part to strong linkages to these organizations.

Westchester County is the home to a number of residential care facilities for youth. The high numbers of runaway and missing youth reported to the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services are primarily youth running from facilities.

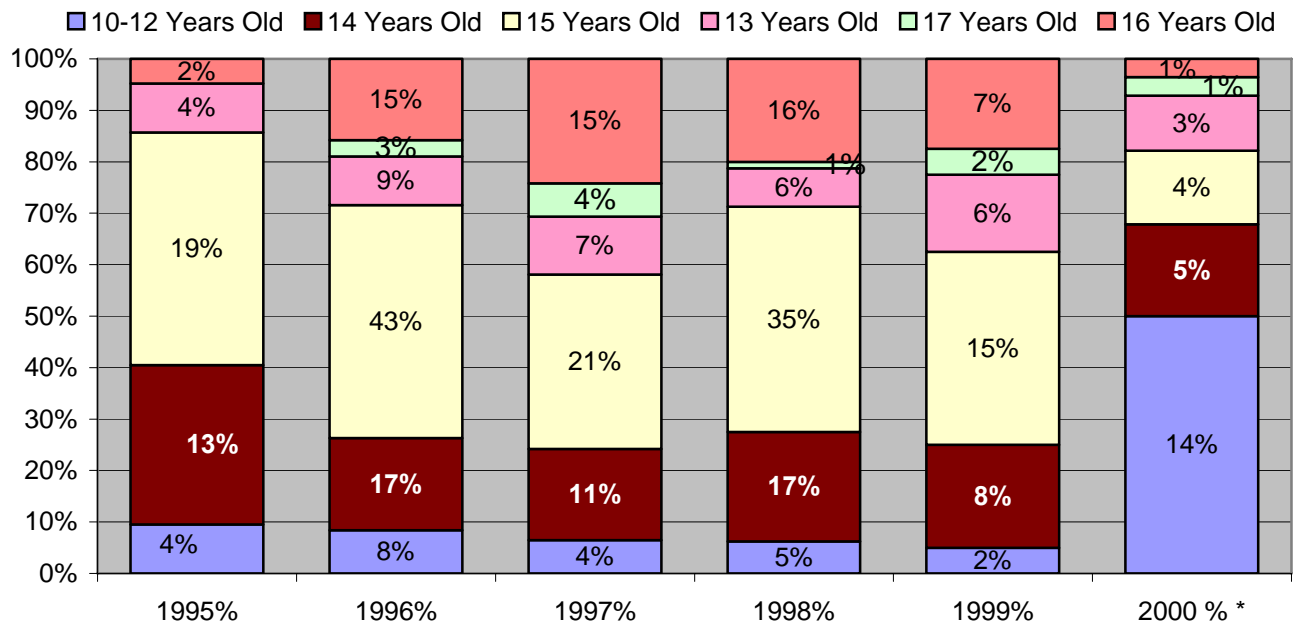
Missing Children Reports Filed with New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services



Source: Office of Criminal Justice Services

Runaways appear as a category of Part II Crime Arrests. The Youth Bureau abstracted the following information from the Westchester County Office of Criminal Justice Services 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 Part II Crime Arrest Reports.

Part II Crime Arrest for Runaway Category

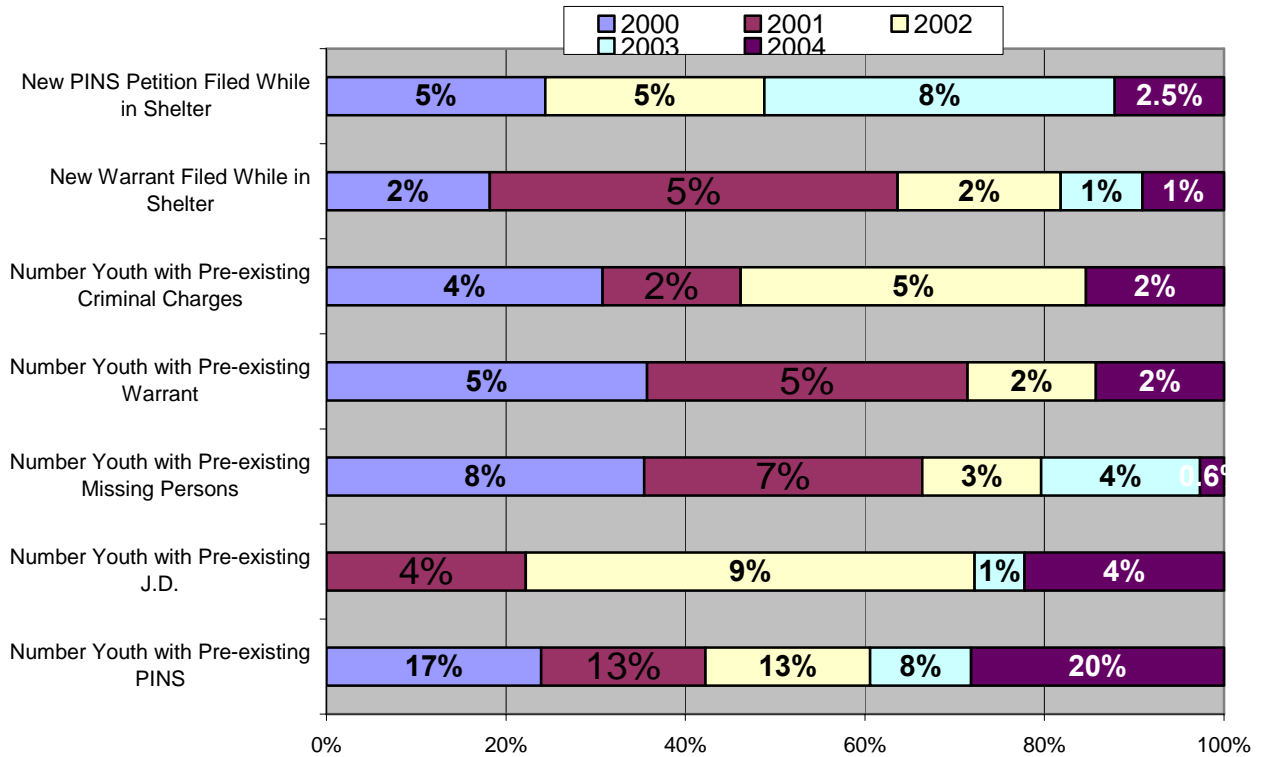


Source: Westchester County Department of Probation, Office of Justice Services

* Year 2000 data is missing the following: Peekskill reported 9 months of data; City of Rye reported 3 months of data; Yorktown reported 3 months of data and Harrison and Lewisboro have not reported.

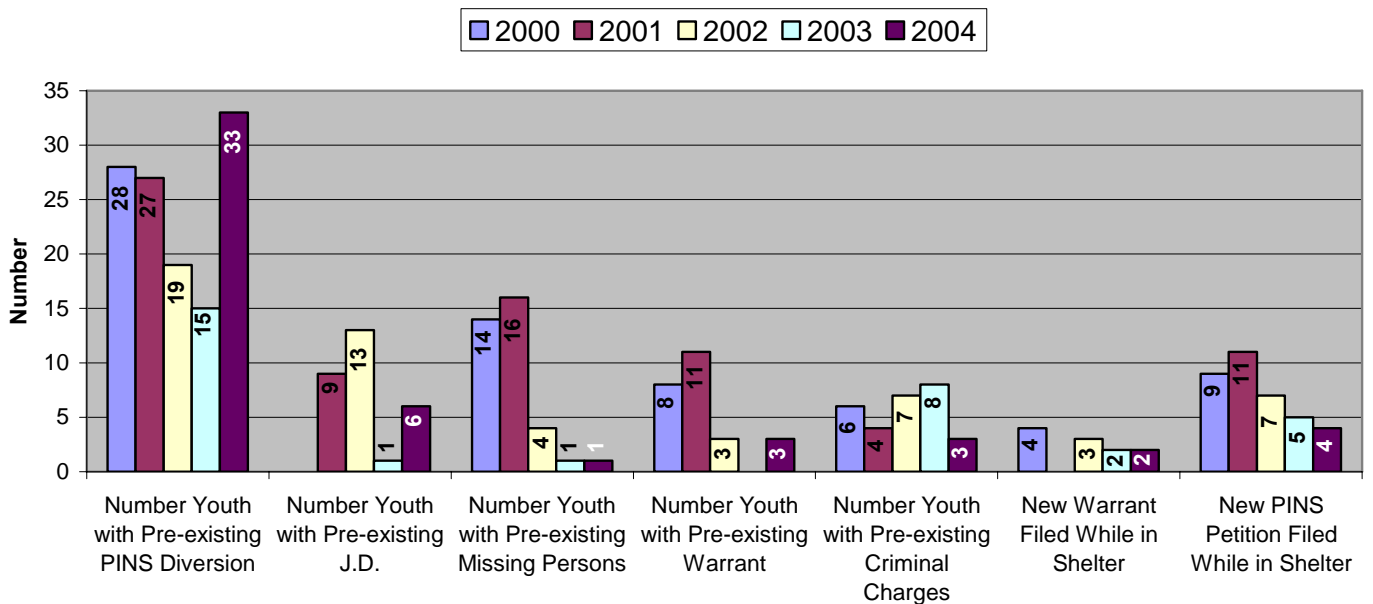
Given the number of runaways appearing in missing persons reports, the number of runaways represented in the Part II Crime Arrest Reports, and the Juvenile justice indicators for youth in the shelter, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Advisory Committee was expanded to include representatives from the Westchester County Police Youth Officers Association.

Juvenile Justice Indicators for Youth in the Shelter: Percent



Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

Juvenile Justice Indictors for Youth in the Shelter: Number



Source: Children's Village Sanctuary Program

The National Institute on Out-of-School Time's January 2003 Fact Sheet on School-Age Children's Out-of-School Time sheet states "Research shows that at the elementary and high school levels, high achievers spent more time in "high-yield" out-of-school learning activities than low achievers. "High yield includes such diverse activities as reading writing, studying, being tutored, watching educational TV, playing with computers, going to after school programs and clubs, volunteering, doing a hobby and participating in organized sports."