

# YOUTH BUREAU

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# **A NEEDS ANALYSIS AND SERVICE IMPLICATIONS REPORT FOR WESTCHESTER YOUTH**

**PREPARED FOR:**

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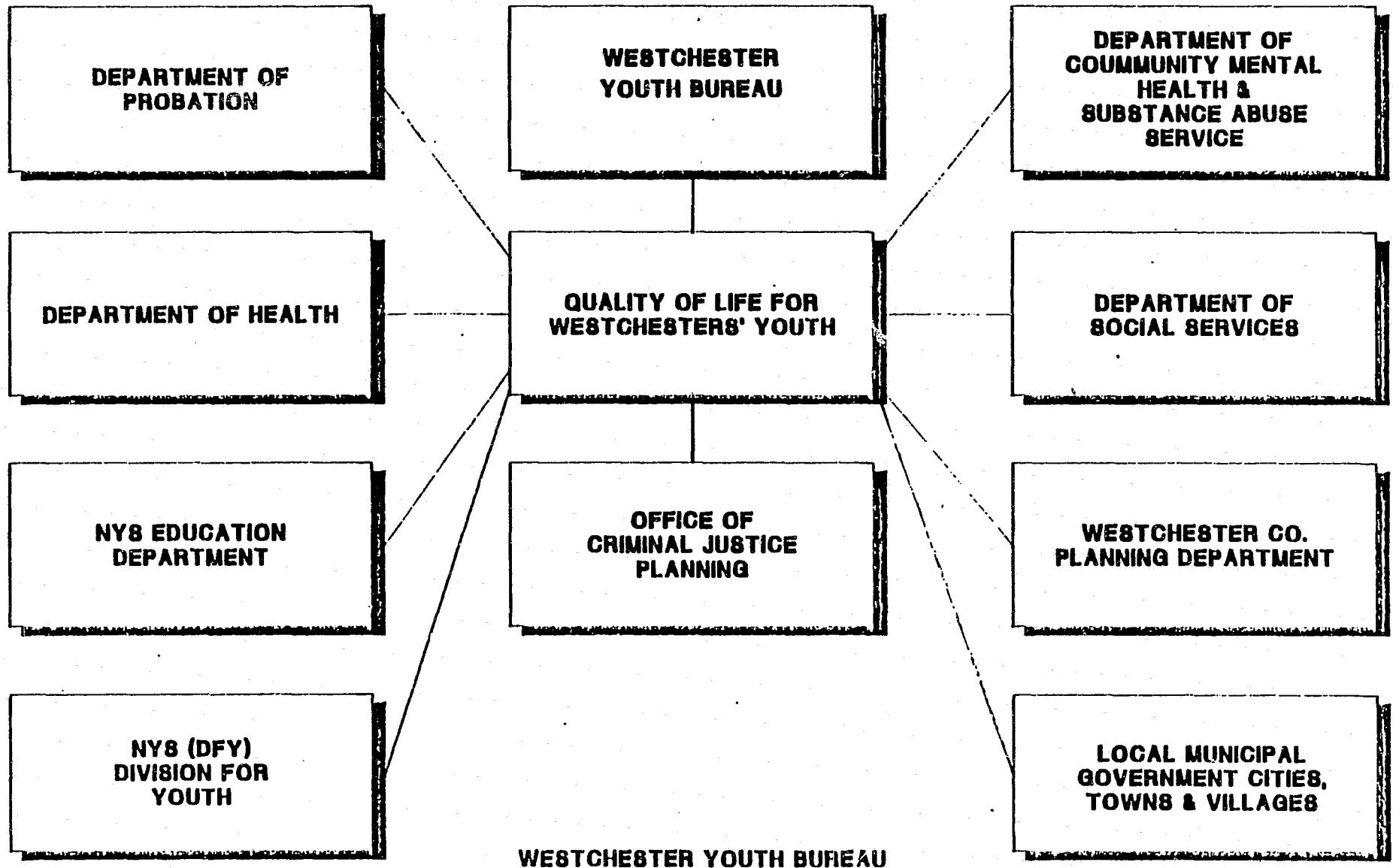
**WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU**

**PREPARED BY:**

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**OCTOBER, 1989**

# STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESOURCES



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## INTRODUCTION

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# THE NUMBER OF YOUTH WHO REQUIRE ASSISTANCE IN WESTCHESTER DURING THE COURSE OF ONE YEAR

89' POP. BIRTH TO 19 YRS.  
210,000

1,154 NEGLECTED

596 PHYSICALLY ABUSED

11,702 PHYSICALLY &  
MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

28,359 AT OR BELOW  
POVERTY LEVEL

355 SEXUALLY ABUSED

308 LEAD POISONINGS

33 CASES OF AIDS

10 SUICIDES

1,337 IN FOSTER CARE

1,866 TEEN PREGNANCIES

1,205 INDUCED ABORTIONS

829 SCHOOL DROPOUTS

627 OUT OF  
WEDLOCK BIRTHS

278 RUNAWAYS

831 ARRESTED FOR  
SELLING DRUGS

7,001 ARRESTED

544 FAMILY  
COURT PETITIONS

264 EMERGENCY  
REMOVALS

1,177 JD'S  
888 PINS

828 IN PREVENTIVE  
SERVICES

1,975 IN DRUG PROGRAMS

7,379 NOT ENROLLED  
IN SCHOOL

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU

## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

LARGE NUMBERS OF YOUTH REQUIRED ASSISTANCE IN WESTCHESTER, DURING THE COURSE OF ONE YEAR:

- 28,359 ARE AT OR BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL
- 11,702 YOUTH ARE PHYSICALLY AND/OR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED
- 7,001 WERE ARRESTED, 831 FOR POSSESSION OR SELLING DRUGS
- 1,975 ARE IN DRUG PROGRAMS IN THE COUNTY
- 1,866 FEMALE TEENS BECAME PREGNANT, 1,205 OF THESE YOUNG WOMEN HAD AN INDUCED ABORTION
- 829 YOUTHS DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL
- 598 CHILDREN WERE PHYSICALLY ABUSED, ANOTHER 355 WERE SEXUALLY ABUSED
- 396 CONTRACTED GONORRHEA OR SYPHILIS
- 278 RAN AWAY FROM HOME
- 33 CONTRACTED AIDS
- 10 COMMITTED SUICIDE

WHILE THE YOUTH POPULATION IN WESTCHESTER CONTINUES TO DECLINE, THE NUMBERS OF YOUTH WHO REQUIRE SOCIAL SERVICE DO NOT.

TWO SERIOUS ISSUES TODAY WHICH EFFECT OUR YOUTH; "CRACK" AND AIDS, WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE 1986 REPORT BECAUSE THERE WERE TOO FEW REPORTED CASES.

TODAY'S PROBLEMS ARE MUCH TOUGHER TO PREVENT AND MORE COSTLY TO "FIX" THAN JUST A FEW SHORT YEARS AGO. TODAY'S PROBLEMS REQUIRE AN ALL OUT COORDINATED EFFORT OF RESOURCE ALLOCATION.

TO BE SUCCESSFUL, THESE PROBLEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED ON A MORE MANAGEABLE NEIGHBORHOOD LEVEL. YOUTH CONSORTIUMS COMPRISED OF HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES NEED TO BE DEVELOPED TO PROVIDE COST-EFFECTIVE, COMPREHENSIVE, COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES.



## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- To update and expand upon the 1986 Youth Bureau Needs Assessment Report and to develop a quantitative profile of the needs of Westchester County youth for new and expanded services.
- To secure and extract the latest available data on youth, 0-19 years, from nine governmental agencies:
  - N.Y.S. Education Department
  - Department of Health (DOH)
  - Department of Community Mental Health (DCMH)
  - Department of Social Services (DSS)
  - Department of Substance Abuse Services (DSAS)
  - Office of Economic Development
  - Office of Criminal Justice Planning
  - Westchester Youth Bureau
  - U.S. Bureau of the Census
- To analyze these data for the county and each of its forty three municipalities.
- To graphically identify the historical and future trends of salient youth issues and services as an aid to social planners.
- To geographically identify the concentrations of these youths in need, by Government District Office and municipality, to further aid in the allocation of limited resources.

## SOME ADMINISTRATIVE APPLICATIONS OF THIS REPORT

- Use results to define a community-wide mission, achieve care-giver consensus, form a single agenda, build teamwork and co-sponsorship, integrate county-wide funding for youth programs for more efficient service delivery.
- Use results to structure short term resource allocation, clarify the roles of various agencies, C.B.O.'s, etc. and to develop a blueprint for a holistic approach to intervention services.
- Use results for legislator/committee input, guide research and RFP initiatives, set realistic 3-5 year programs goals.
- Accelerate learning, avoid duplication of efforts; multiply programatic dollars, increase networking and more effective problem solving.
- Expand the base of available resources and options, provide a benchmark for setting goals, computerization process, linkages and training.

## SCOPE

This report represents a doubling in scope over the 1986 Westchester Youth Bureau needs assessment report. The number of government agencies queried was increased from five to nine and the types of data collected increased from five to fourteen.

### Government Agencies

<u>1989</u>	<u>1986</u>
1) DOH	1) DOH
2) DSS	2) DSS
3) NYS Educational Dept.	3) NYS Educational Dept.
4) Office of Criminal Justice Planning	4) Office of Criminal Justice Planning
5) DSAS	5) Youth Bureau
6) DCMH	
7) DOE/Office of Economic Development	
8) U.S. Census	
9) Youth Bureau	

### TYPES OF DATA

#### 1989 and 1986

- 1) Teenage pregnancies, abortions, live births, and infant mortality.
- 2) Youth suicides.
- 3) High school dropout rates and post secondary education.
- 4) Child abuse.
- 5) Youth criminal offenses (this section was doubled over the '86 report).

#### 1989 Additional Data

- 6) AIDS
- 7) Sexually transmitted diseases
- 8) Runaways
- 9) Nutrition
- 10) Foster children
- 11) Substance abuse
- 12) Employment

SCOPE  
(Continued)

13) Demographic profile

14) Program participation

Wherever possible, the updated trend was extended backward beyond the 1985 report.

The format for this report was completely revised; the earlier report was comprised of sixty four statistical tables and a separate ten page report of findings.

Over fifty computer drawn graphs are included in this report along with summary tables and text to assist the reader in identifying the salient parts of these complex issues.

In addition, an "Implications and Recommendations" section was added to each data set to stimulate new initiatives and further research.

For those who wish to explore these topics in greater depth, the source of each data set is noted on every chart and table and a list of resource publications and departmental personnel included.

## METHODOLOGY

Over five thousand pages of data and text were reviewed in preparation of this report. Additional data collection was obtained through meetings and correspondence with nine government agencies. Over one hundred charts and tables were prepared to summarize the pertinent information and present it in a easily comprehended and actionable form for the reader.

Because of the tremendous volume of mandated data which is collected, reviewed and processed, the "latest available" figures are usually available one and a half to two years after the fact.

The majority of the data contained in this report was collected locally in 1987 and processed by the parent state agency in Albany during 1988, then released to the local agency in early 1989 which in turn usually issues their own report in the late spring.

This time lag can be a critical factor in underestimating the numbers of cases of such runaway social challenges as "crack" and AIDS. Local (Gannett) newspaper articles may be more useful sources of updates for these statistics.

As with most compilations of secondary research, the quality of information depends upon the quality of the data generated by the contributors; in this report, nine major government agencies.

These agencies in turn, depend upon the accuracy of their mandated data collection forms, the youthful client's command of the facts in an unusually stressful situation, the social workers's diagnosis, the clerk's data entry, programmer verification, etc.

In addition to these data collection and reporting errors, under-reporting is widely known to occur with some types of social issues; e.g., child abuse, substance abuse, rape and other crimes.

This under-reporting can occur at any point along the continuum from the victim themselves, due to fear and shame, to a camp counselor who isn't trained enough to detect signs of physical abuse, to the local reporting official whose concerned about the effect the crime rate may have on real estate values.

While the extent of under-reporting cannot easily be quantified, many of the types of cases that are reported here should be considered minimum numbers.

A third set of conditions (spill out/in) further strains some of the data's accuracy. Because Westchester County abutts New York City, some crimes committed here are committed by New York City residents, driving up the reports and arrests figures for the county.

Conversely, some Westchester youths may seek help from one of the numerous social service agencies in the city, thus depressing certain other data; e.g. teenage pregnancy.

The reader should also be alert to the slight variations in population age limits and groupings used by the various reporting agencies; e.g., 0-17 years vs. 0-21 years.

The Westchester County Youth Bureau serves ages 5-21 years. However, most available data identifies findings in the 0-19 year age range.

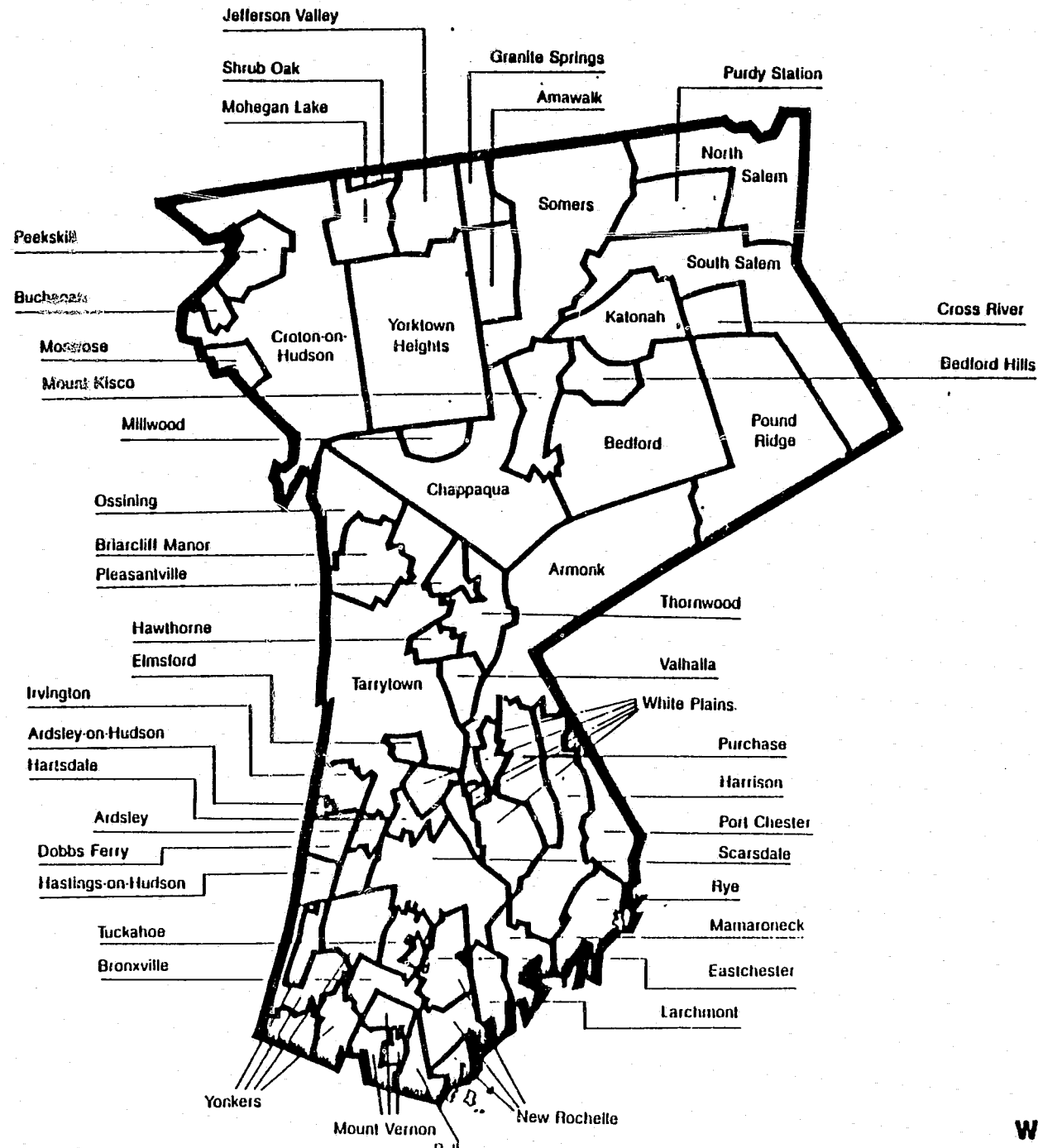
## RESOURCE MATERIALS

- Section 1     Annual Numbers and Rates of Pregnancies, Live Births, Spontaneous Fetal Deaths and Induced Abortions to Women 15-19 Years, Westchester County - 1972-1987; 50 pp., Westchester County Department of Health.
- Vital Statistics of New York State; Births, Deaths, Divorce, Population, Fetal Deaths and Marriages; N.Y.S. Department of Health, 191 pp.
- 1987 Annual Report; Department of Health, 50 pp.
- Child and Adolescent Health Profile, New York State 1986
- Welfare Research, Inc./N.Y.S. Council on Children and Families; N.Y.S. Department of Health.
- Section 2     Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1971-1987; Westchester County Office of Criminal Justice Planning, 739 pp.
- Section 3     School Enrollment 2/89; Department of Planning, 15 pp.
- Section 4     Consolidated Services Plan for 1/1/88-12/31/90; Westchester County Department of Social Services, 189 pp.
- Section 5     Comprehensive County Plan for Substance Abuse Fiscal 1989/90 - 94/95; Westchester County Department of Community Mental Health, N.Y.S. Division of Substance Abuse Services, 500 pp.
- 1988 Annual Report; Westchester County Department of Community Mental Health, 76 pp.
- Section 6     Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons, 1980, Department of Labor, 2 pp.
- Population Data:     Census '80, Population Estimates 1985-2010, Westchester County Department of Planning, 17 pp.
- Historical Data:     Three Year CCP Agreement Jan. '87 - Dec. '89, Westchester County Youth Bureau, 211 pp.
- 1989 Annual Statistical Report of Residential Services, N.Y.S. Division for Youth, 57 pp.
- 1987 Annual Report, Westchester County Youth Bureau, 37 pp.

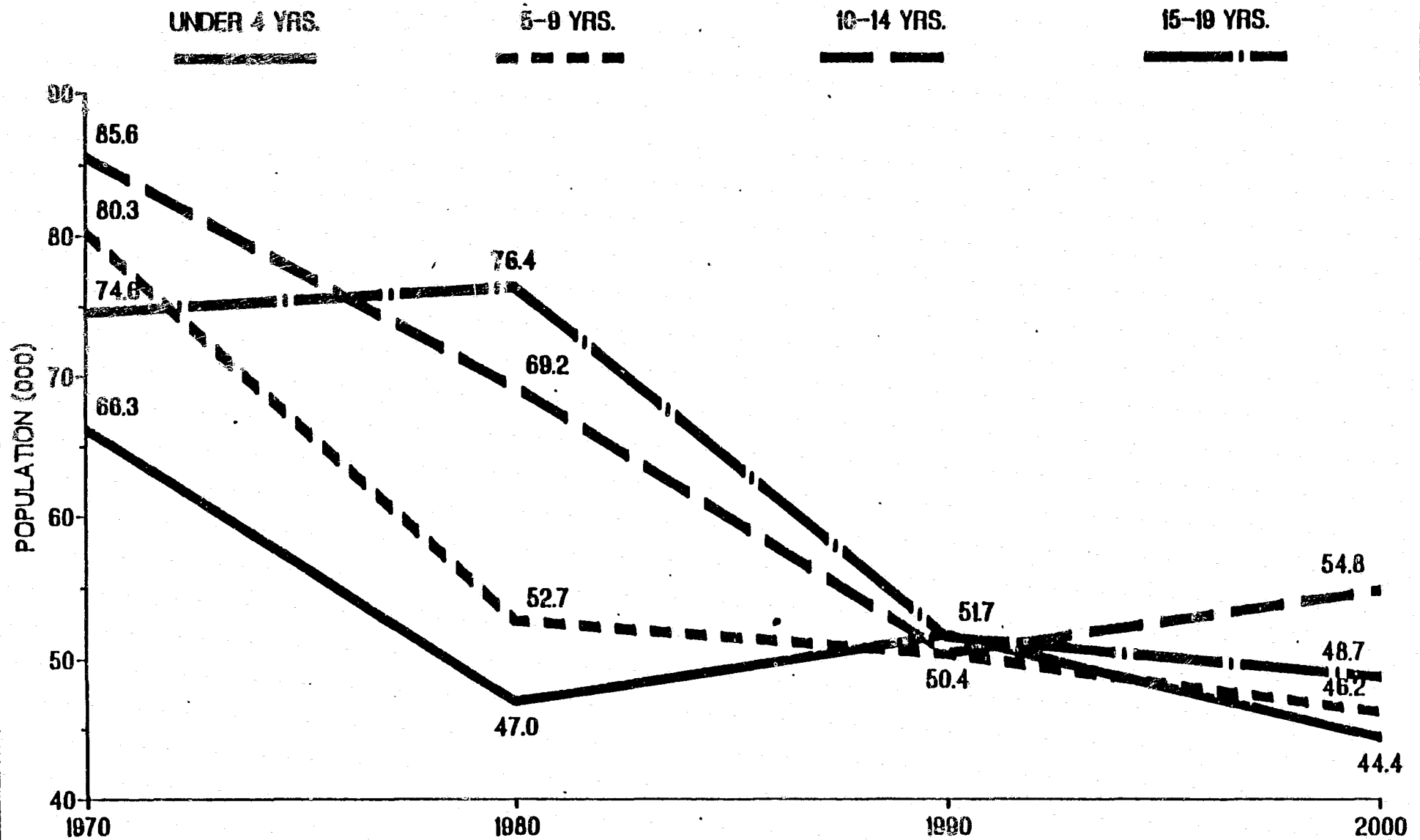
POPULATION



# Westchester County



# WESTCHESTER COUNTY CHILDREN & YOUTH POPULATION TRENDS



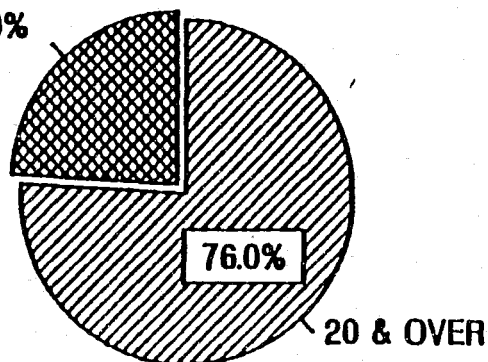
SOURCE: WC DEPT OF PLANNING 2/89

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WESTCHESTER'S YOUTH

**% TOTAL  
(0 - 19 YRS.)**

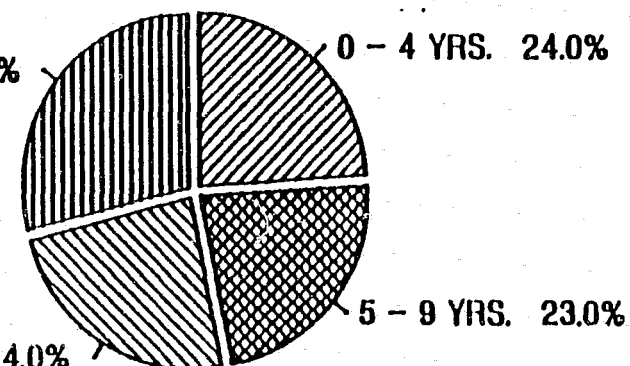
BIRTH - 24.0%  
19 YRS.



**AGE**

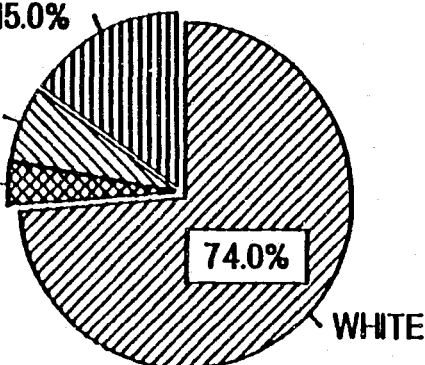
15 - 19 YRS. 29.0%

10 - 14 YRS. 24.0%



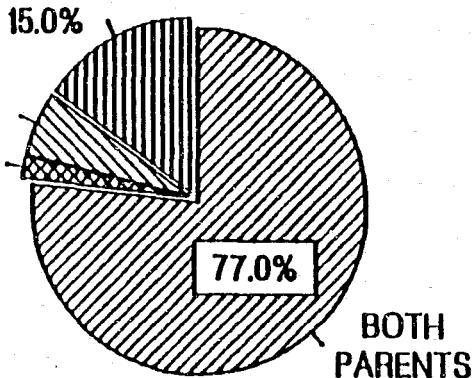
**RACE  
(0 - 17 YRS.)**

BLACK 15.0%  
HISPANIC 7.0%  
OTHER 4.0%



**CHILDREN LIVING WITH ..  
(0 - 17 YRS.)**

SINGLE MOTHER 15.0%  
NEITHER PARENT 6.0%  
SINGLE FATHER 2.0%



SOURCE: "NYS CHILD & ADOLESCENT PROFILE 1986"

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF WESTCHESTER'S YOUTH

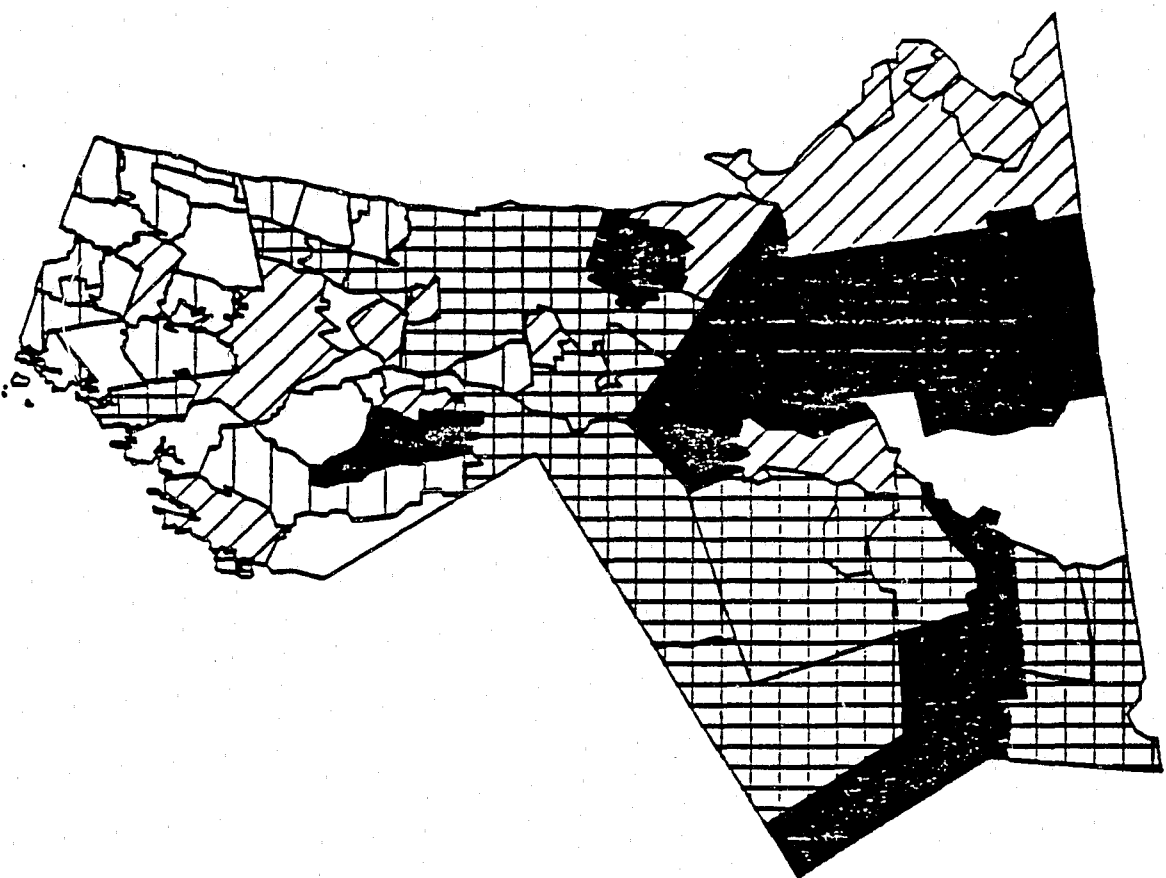
Westchester's youth represent almost one-quarter (24%) of the total 1989 population of the County.

Almost three-quarters of Westchester's youth are white (74%) and live with both parents (77%).

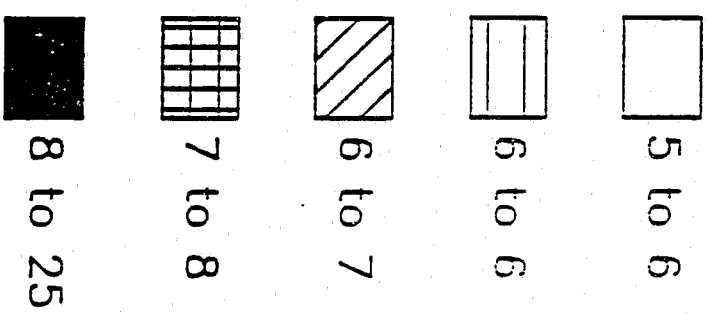
Distribution by age is evenly spread across the four age groups.

# WESTCHESTER COUNTY

% OF FEMALES, 15-19

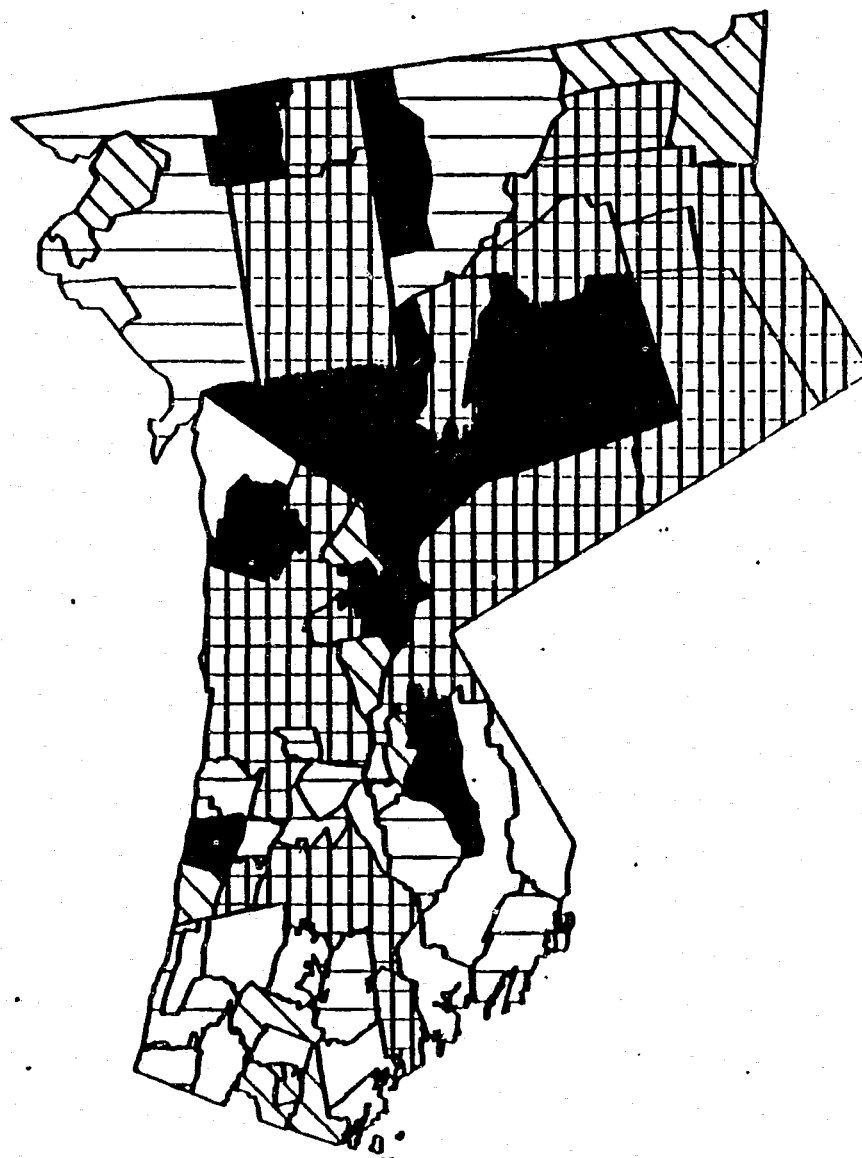


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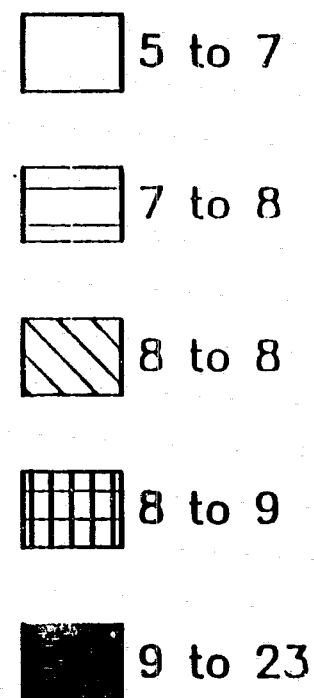


# Westchester County

## % OF MALES, 15-19

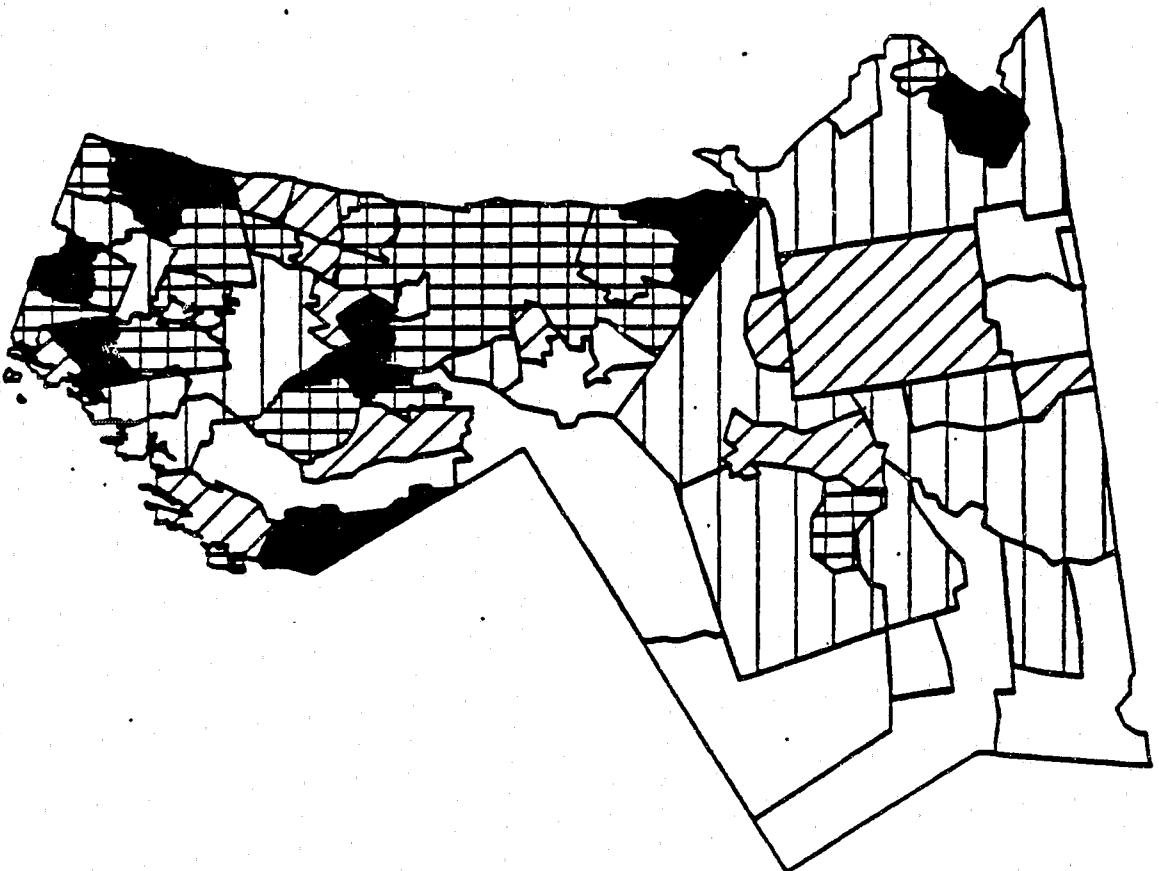


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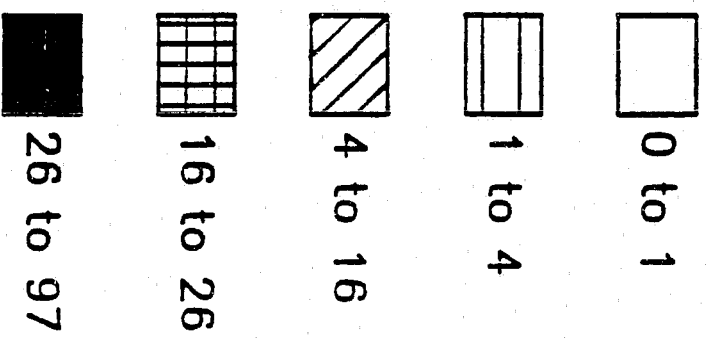


# WEST VIRGINIA COUNCIL

## % OF BLACKS BELOW POVERTY

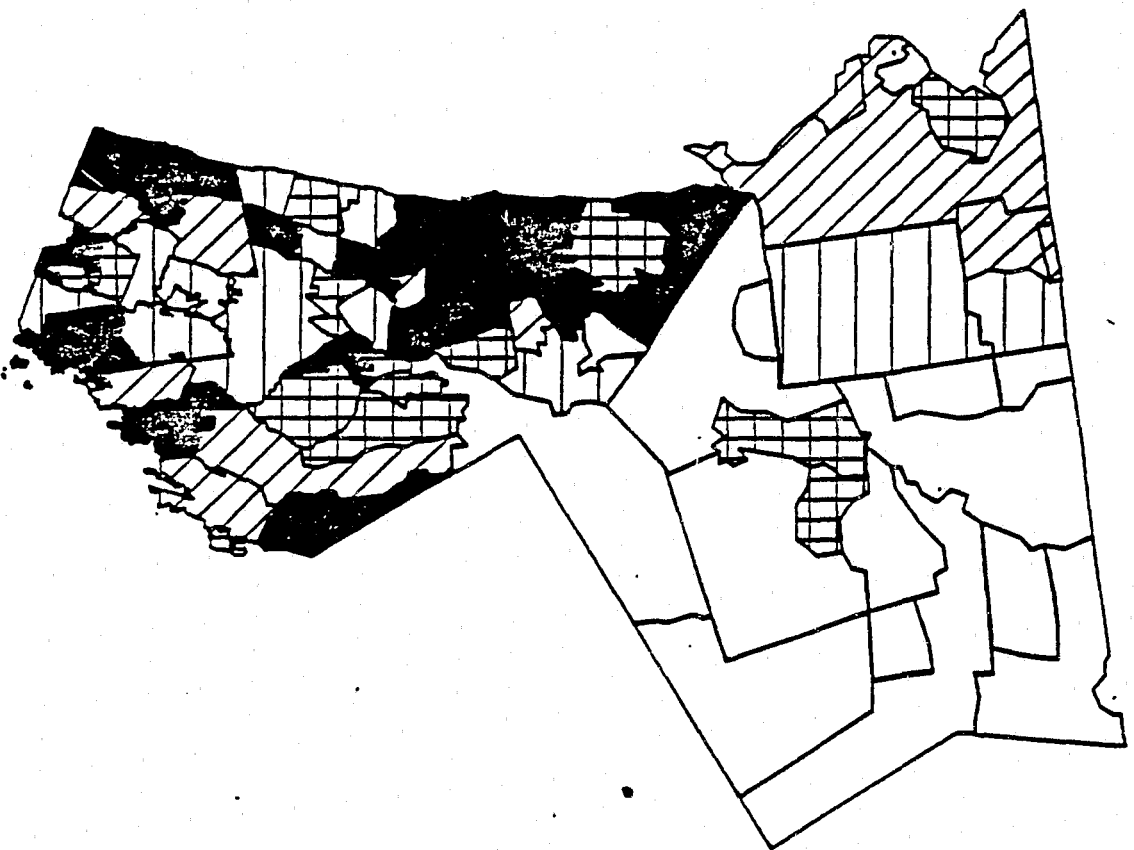


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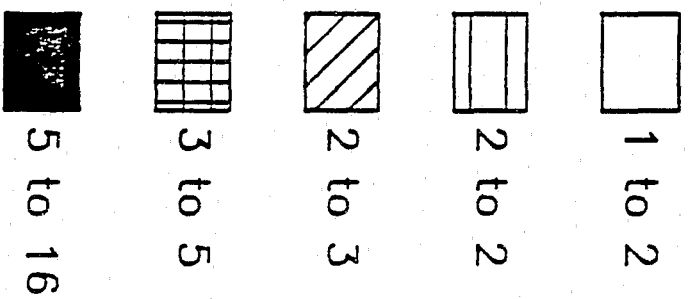


# Westchester County

## % OF HISPANICS BELOW POVERTY



### Legend

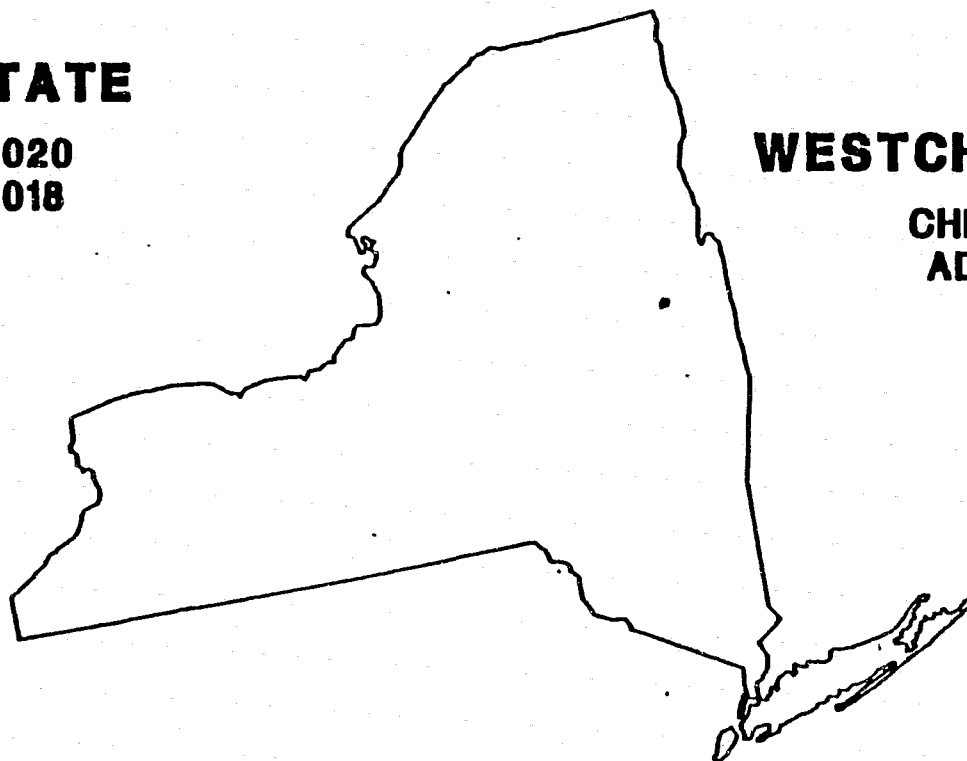




# ADULTS AND CHILDREN AT OR BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

## NEW YORK STATE

CHILDREN: 1,117,020  
ADULTS: 2,469,018



## WESTCHESTER COUNTY

CHILDREN: 28,359  
ADULTS: 56,392

SOURCE: US BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1980

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## CHILDREN AT OR BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL

### Findings:

While Westchester County ranks eighth in population in the state, it has one of the lowest percentages (10%) of people living at or below the poverty level\* (27th).

However, because of Westchester's large population, this ten percent translates to the largest number of children living in poverty outside of New York City: 28,359.

One-third (33%) of all people living in poverty in Westchester County are children. This is a slightly higher proportion than for the entire state, 31%; but lower than it's neighboring county to the south, the Bronx at 42%.

\* \$8,277 for a family of three  
\$10,609 for a family of four

### Implications and Recommendations:

Being poor in an affluent County forces youth to view, almost daily, the differences in their situation and that of their more comfortable peers. Such realities can be painful and anger producing.

Schools and community organizations can assist impoverished youth to channel these negative feelings into educational and vocational activities that can improve their life situation.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE POVERTY THRESHOLDS: 1986

<u>Size of Family Unit</u>	<u>Poverty Threshold</u>
One person (unrelated individual)	\$ 5,572
15 to 64 years	5,701
65 years and over	5,255
Two persons	7,138
Householder 15 to 64 years	7,372
Householder 65 years and over	6,630
Three persons	8,737
Four persons	11,203
Five persons	13,259
Six persons	14,986
Seven persons	17,049
Eight persons	18,791
Nine persons or more	22,497

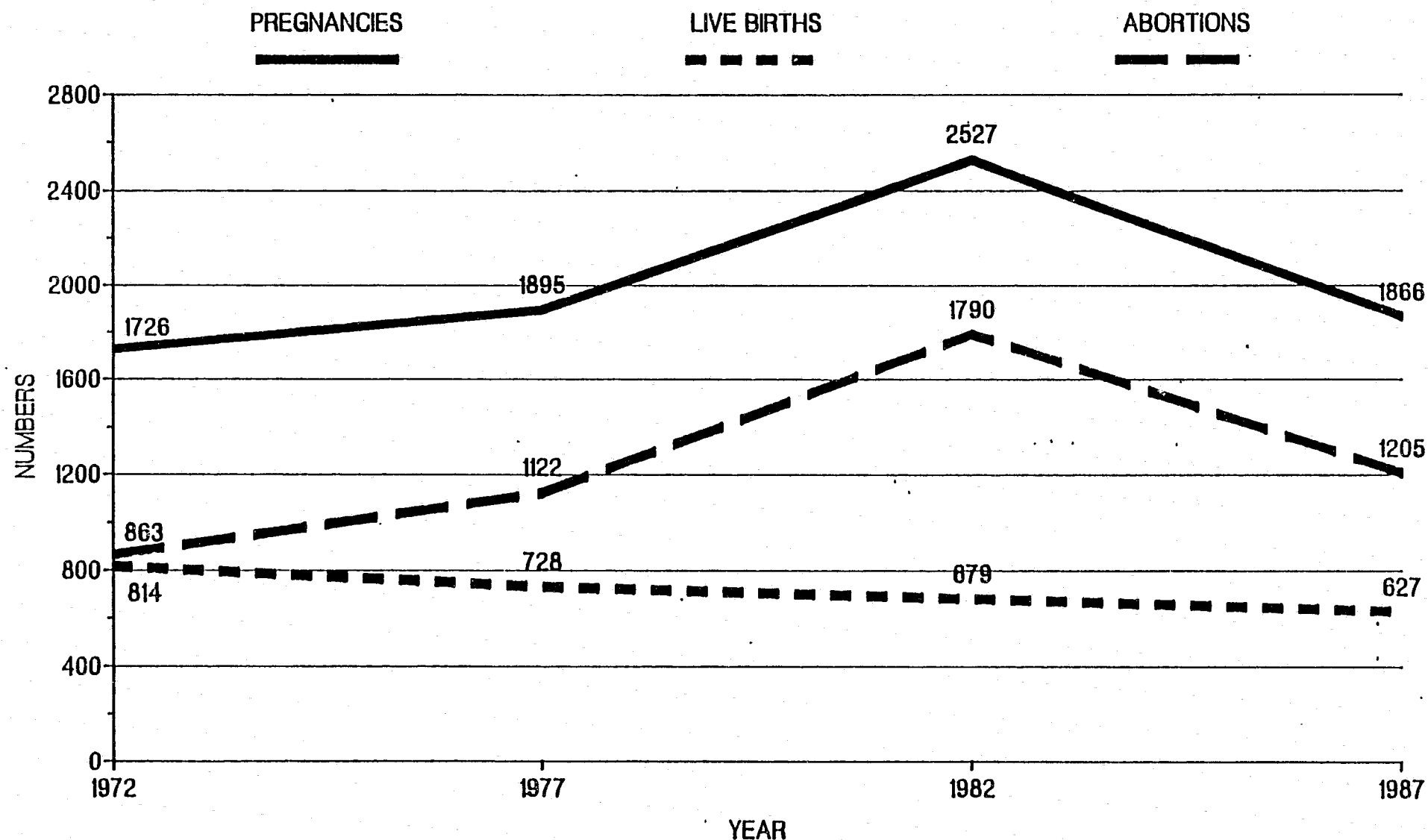
Source: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, 1987.

Westchester County Youth Bureau

1168C

HEALTH

# NUMBERS OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY



SOURCE: WC DEPT OF HEALTH. 15-19 YRS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## TEENAGE PREGNANCY, BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS

### Findings:

For the past fifteen years (1972-87), while the number of females 15-19 years in Westchester County has declined twenty percent (20.6%), the number of teen pregnancies rose eight percent and the number of induced abortions rose forty percent. The number of live births declined by twenty-three percent for the same time period.

For the past five years (1982-87), the numbers of teen pregnancies and abortions have declined after a steady ten year increase (1972-1982) which peaked in 1982.

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Pregnancies	2527	1866	(26.1%)
Abortions	1790	1205	(32.7%)
Births	679	627	(7.6%)

When these numbers are adjusted for the decline in population, by converting the raw numbers to a rate per thousand population, the five year declines in teen pregnancies and abortions remain, although at smaller levels, while the live birth rate shows an increase of 9%.

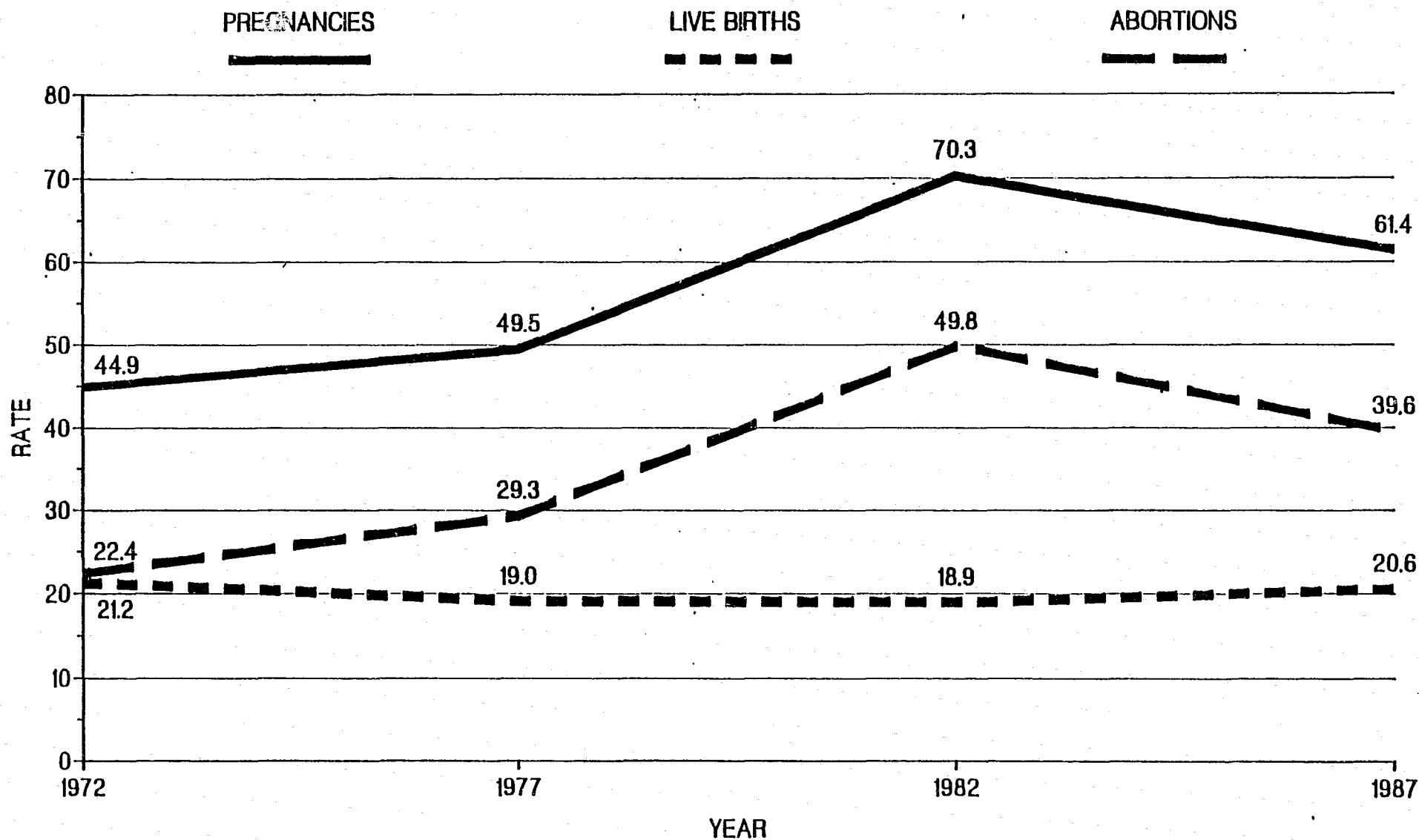
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Pregnancies	70.3	61.4	(12.7%)
Abortions	49.8	39.6	(20.5%)
Births	18.9	20.6	9.0%

Of the forty-three municipalities in Westchester County, the ten most populous accounted for forty-two percent of the females 15-19 year old population and the overwhelming majority of pregnancies, births and abortions.

Conversely, the rates per one thousand of population, are also disproportionately higher.

Expressed another way, in 1987, in these ten municipalities, one in nine teen females became pregnant, one in fifteen induced an abortion and one in twenty-three had a live birth.

# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY



SOURCE: WC DEPT OF HEALTH, 15-19 YRS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

In spite of sharp declines in female teen populations, five of these ten most populous municipalities experienced significantly higher rates of increases in pregnancies and abortions, than the average rate of growth for the County for the last ten years (1977-87).

	<u>Female Teen Population</u>	<u>Pregnancies (% Change)</u>	<u>Abortions (% Change)</u>
New Rochelle	(36.0)	77.1	69.5
White Plains	(30.9)	51.2	77.2
Yonkers	(30.5)	29.2	44.3
Yorktown	(13.9)	51.4	116.7
Cortlandt	(13.0)	59.9	113.8
County	(20.6)	24.0	35.1

(Table 2TP)



## Implications and Recommendations:

Teen pregnancies remain a significant problem in Westchester County. As in the rest of New York State and the nation, adolescent pregnancies affects all socio-economic groups. However, the negative consequences of adolescent pregnancy fall more heavily on the poor, the uninsured and those who live in communities where economic and educational opportunities are restricted. (Third Report of the Governor's Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy, 1987)

While less than half of the pregnancies resulted in live births for the 627 adolescents in 1987 who became parents, their future and the future of these children was placed in jeopardy. The majority of these live births occurred in socio-economically disadvantaged communities already struggling with the impact of poverty, homelessness, limited educational and vocational opportunities and drugs.

There is a definite relationship between adolescent pregnancy, the choice to abort or carry a child to term, and poverty.

A consensus of experts (Governor's Task Force On Adolescent Pregnancy, 1987) identify self-esteem, education, job training, adult support, role modeling, family and life education programs as essential to preventing teen pregnancy.

For several years, state funds have been made available to support pregnancy prevention programs. However, there is a limited body of knowledge available that identifies which services are the greatest success and which factors are critical to the success of these services. What is known to be successful is a comprehensive multi-service approach that offers the teen access to help for family and personal problems that may be causative factors of teen pregnancy.

Schools, youth organizations and neighborhood centers are critical to delivering preventative services and to provide support services if a child is brought to term.

While there is consensus that teen mothers need day care (preferably in the school), homemaking assistance, access to mother/child health care services, education and vocational opportunities, there continues to be a conflict as to who are the best providers of these services.

It would seem advisable that the school play a pivotal role in these programs by providing space and access to programs. However, the actual providers could be professionals from organizations who have been providing day care or counseling for a number of years and would sponsor and staff school site programs.

Prevention programs and strategies are more problematic to implement as they cause moral and ethical questions for segments of our society. Family Life Programs, when offered as a part of the school curriculum, have striven to help teens make positive choices about all aspects of their life including family planning.

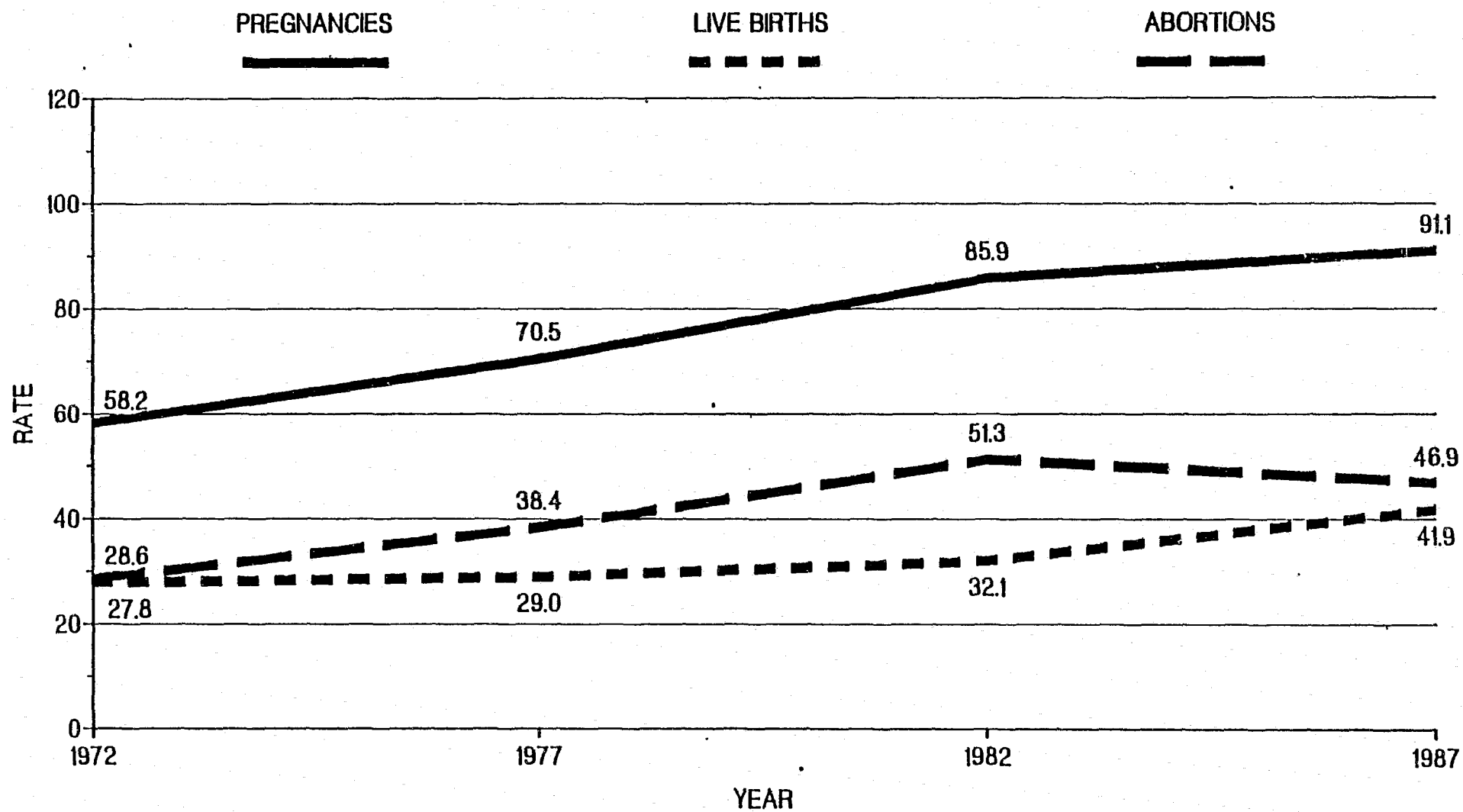
The Family Life Program stresses that teens view their sexuality within the context of their lives and ethical beliefs.

School based clinics are being explored as a means of reducing the incidence of teen pregnancy. This plan has the support of the Governor's Task Force based upon the success of the model as documented by research (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 1985; Kirby, 1985; Zabin, 1986; Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, 1985). The Task Force recommends that an expansion of school-based clinics in New York State be accompanied by additional research and evaluation studies concerning their long-term effectiveness.

Coordinated services through schools is one avenue to strengthening a community's ability to promote positive youth and family development. If adolescents' special, nonacademic needs can be met either through linkages between schools and human service agencies or the provision of services on site in schools, the likelihood of their remaining in school and completing their education is greatly increased. (Governor's Task Force, 3rd Report, 1987)

In communities of high risk, it would be important to develop service Consortiums who could deliver a variety of preventative services and provide other care for those teens who choose to keep their children.

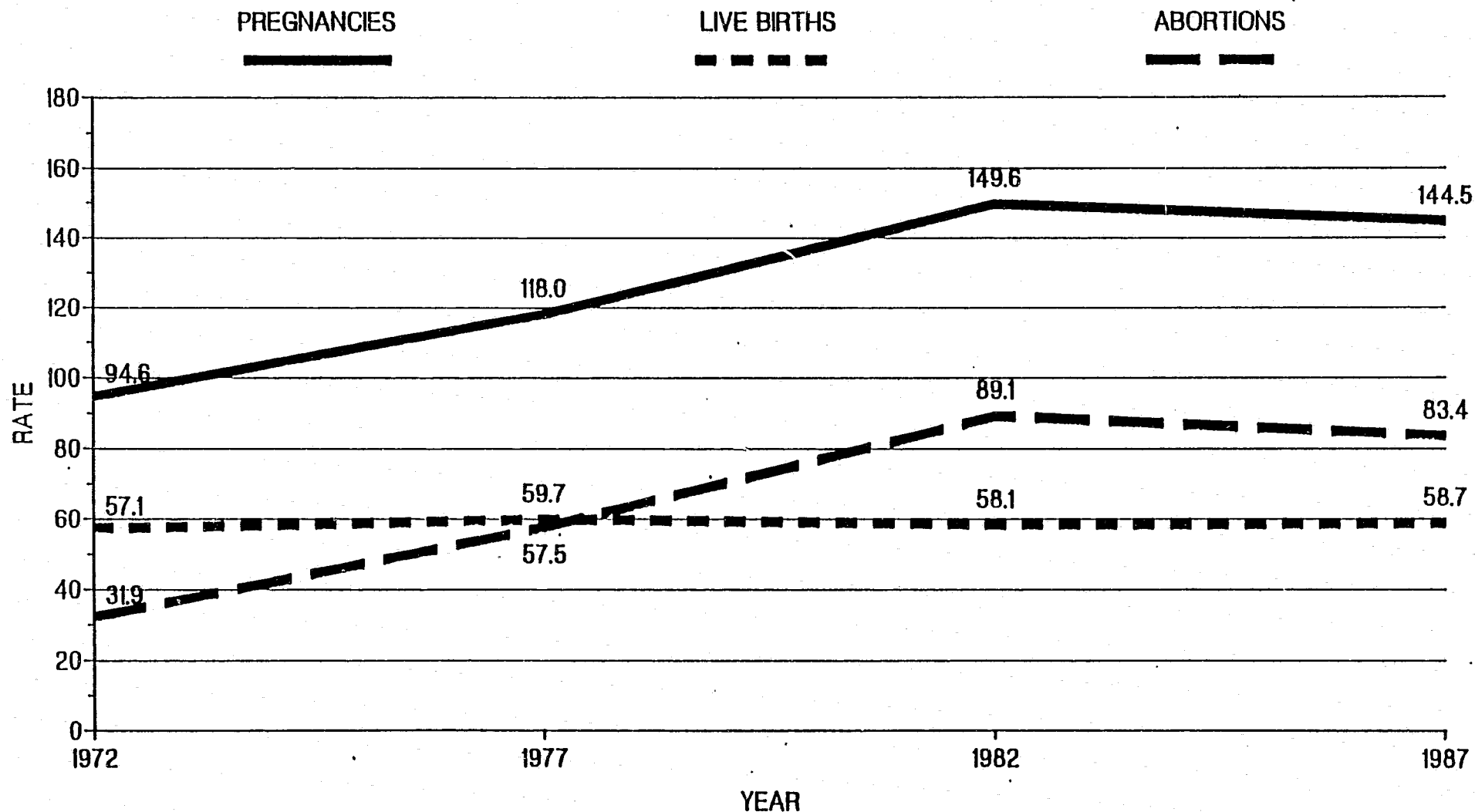
# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS CITY OF YONKERS



SOURCE: WC DEPT OF HEALTH, 15-19 YRS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

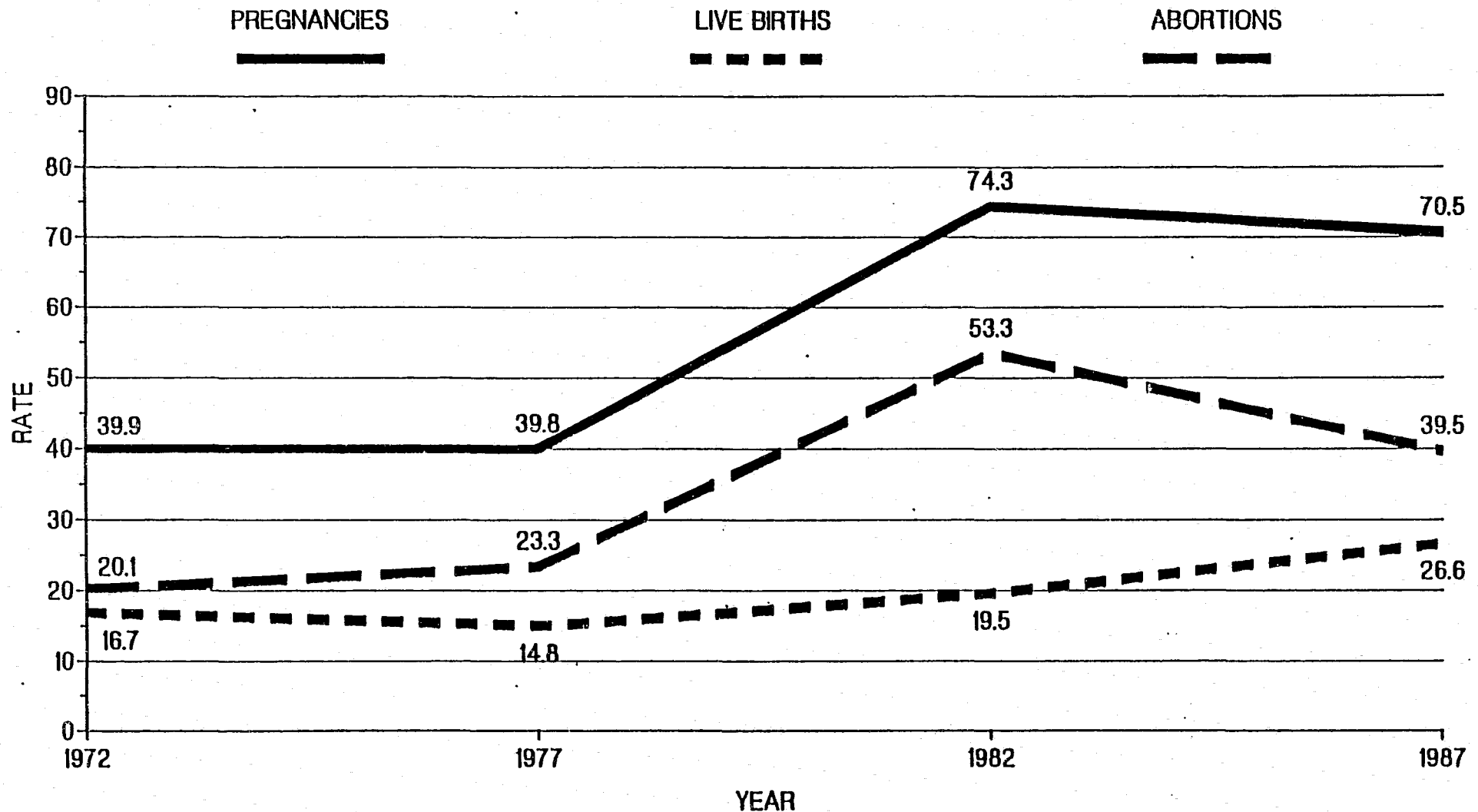
# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS CITY OF MOUNT VERNON



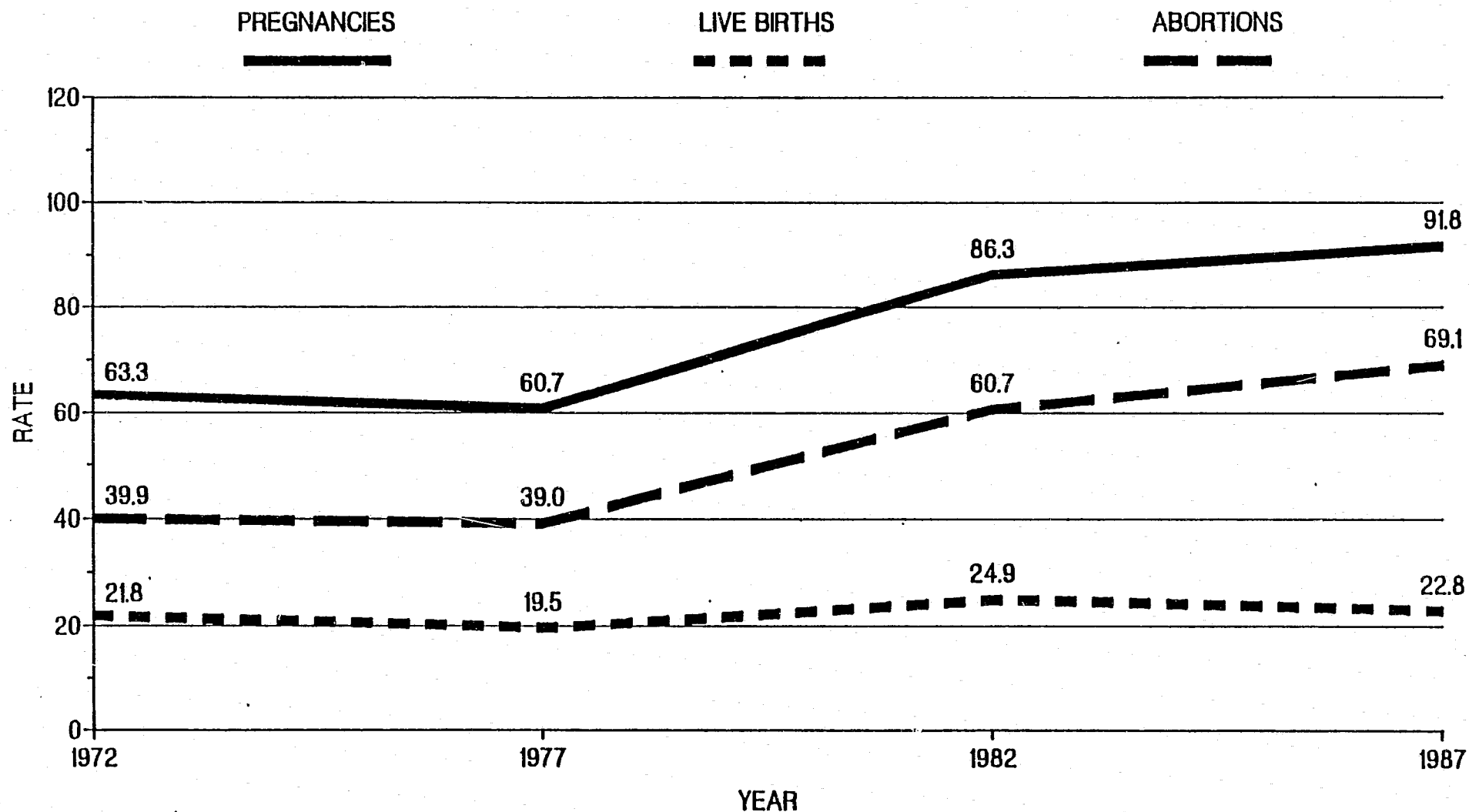
SOURCE: NYC DEPT OF HEALTH, 15-19 YRS

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# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS CITY OF NEW ROCHELLE



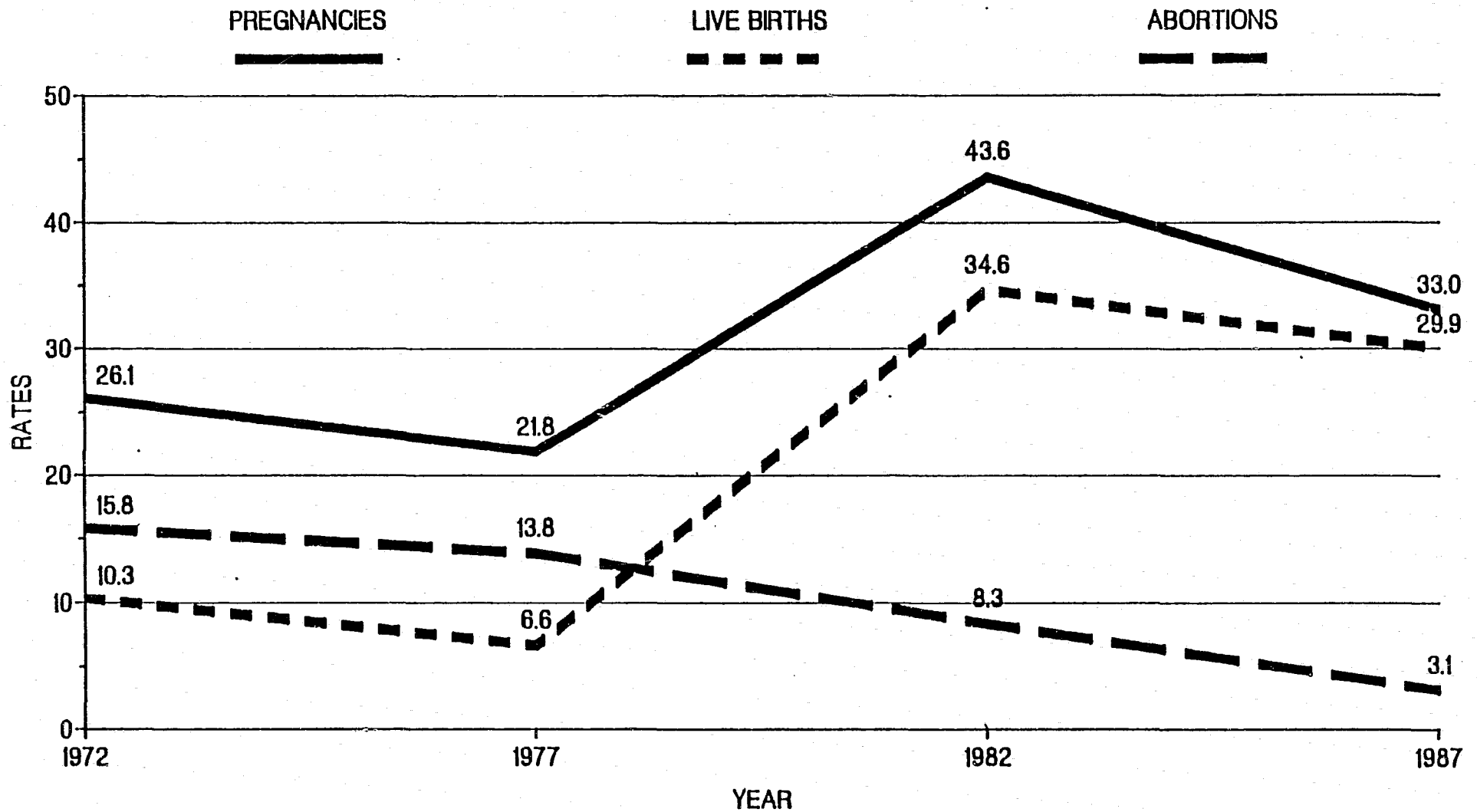
# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS CITY OF WHITE PLAINS



SOURCE: WC DEPT OF HEALTH, 15-19 YRS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

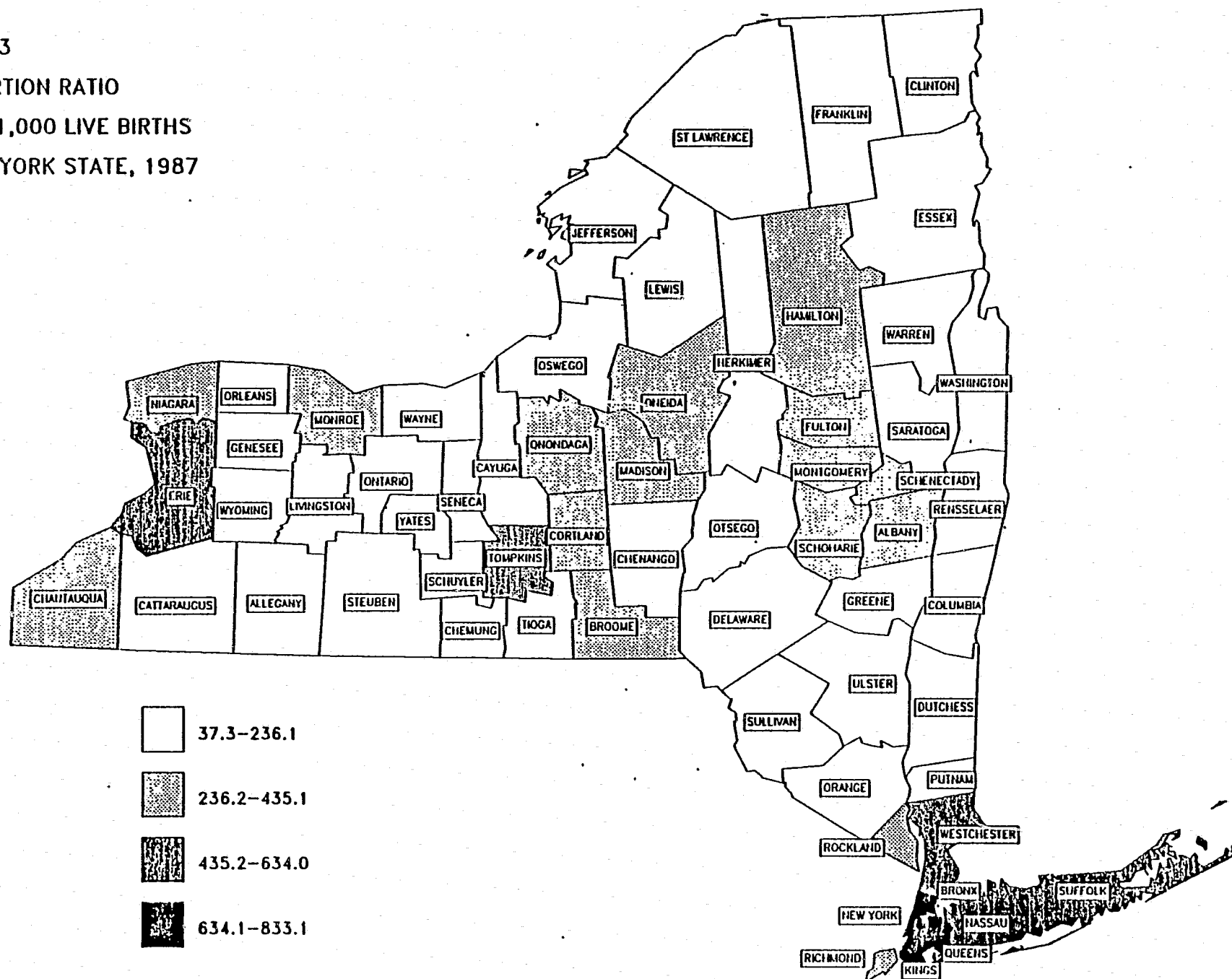
# RATES OF TEEN PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS AND INDUCED ABORTIONS YORKTOWN



SOURCE: WC DEPT OF HEALTH, 15-19 YRS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

MAP 3  
ABORTION RATIO  
PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS  
NEW YORK STATE, 1987





TOP TEN MUNICIPALITIES FOR TEEN PREGNANCIES,  
LIFE BIRTHS AND ABORTIONS FOR 1987  
RATES:

	Population Females, 15-19	Pregnancies	Live Births	Induced Abortions
1	Yonkers	Yonkers (91)	Yonkers (41)	Yonkers (46)
2	Mount Vernon	Mount Vernon (144)	Mount Vernon (59)	Mount Vernon (83)
3	New Rochelle	New Rochelle (70)	New Rochelle (27)	White Plains (69)
4	Harrison	White Plains (92)	Peekskill (61)	New Rochelle (39)
5	Greenburgh	Port Chester (108)	Port Chester (48)	Greenburgh (34)
6	Yorktown	Peekskill (122)	Ossining (47)	Port Chester (59)
7	White Plains	Ossining (88)	White Plains (23)	Yorktown (30)
8	Mount Pleasant	Greenburgh (39)	No. Tarrytown (26)	Cortlandt (42)
9	Cortlandt	Cortlandt (49)	Mount Kisco (29)	Peekskill (61)
10	Scarsdale	Yorktown (33)	Greenburgh (4)	Harrison (21)
Total Numbers:				
	12,804	1,427	564	848
% All Municipalities:				
	42%	76%	90%	70%
Ratio For Top Ten Population:				
	-	1:9	1:23	1:15
Avg. Top Ten Rates Per 1000				
	-	111.4	44.0	66.2

Source: WC Dept. of Health

% Changes in Rates of Teen Pregnancies, Live Births  
and Induced Abortions for Top Ten Municipalities  
1972-87

Table 2TP

Municipality	Teen Population % Change	Pregnancies % Change	Live Births % Change	Induced Abortions % Change
Yonkers	( <u>30.5</u> )	29.2	<u>44.5</u>	44.3
Mt. Vernon	( <u>19.4</u> )	22.5	1.7	45.0
New Rochelle	( <u>36.0</u> )	<u>77.1</u>	<u>79.7</u>	<u>69.5</u>
Harrison	14.8	13.7	( <u>75.5</u> )	23.7
Greenburgh	(13.7)	22.8	<u>42.1</u>	43.5
Yorktown	(13.9)	<u>51.4</u>	( <u>57.4</u> )	<u>116.7</u>
White Plains	( <u>30.9</u> )	<u>51.2</u>	16.9	<u>77.2</u>
Mount Pleasant	1.2	16.0	( <u>34.9</u> )	34.1
Cortlandt	(13.0)	<u>59.9</u>	( <u>42.8</u> )	<u>113.8</u>
Scarsdale	(12.5)	7.2	( <u>100.0</u> )	32.2
County	(20.6)	24.0	8.4	35.1

Source: WC Dept. of Health

LIVE BIRTHS, ABORTIONS, AND PREGNANCIES FOR FEMALES  
15-19 YEARS OF AGE FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY 1985-1987

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change '85-'87</u>
LIVE BIRTHS				
Number	618	607	627	1.4
Rate Per 1000	18.9	19.3	20.6	9.0
Ratio To Population	1:53	1:52	1:48	
INDUCED ABORTIONS				
Number	1,255	1,326	1,205	(4.0)
Rate	38.5	42.1	39.6	2.8
Ratio To Population	1:26	1:24	1:25	
PREGNANCIES				
Number	1,902	1,951	1,866	(1.9)
Rate	58.3	61.9	61.4	5.3
Ratio To Population	1:17	1:16	1:16	
% ABORTIONS/PREGNANCIES	66.0	68.0	64.5	(2.3)
% LIVE BIRTHS/PREGNANCIES	32.5	31.1	33.6	3.4
ESTIMATED POPULATION	32,613	31,501	30,390	(6.8)

Sources: Westchester County Department of Health Vital Statistics for Live Births and Fetal Deaths by Nursing District; U.S. Bureau of the Census Publication PHC-2-260, 1980 Census of Population and Housing: Census Tract Data: Westchester County; New York State Division For Youth Data Supplements to the Local Service Resource Books

NUMBERS AND RATIOS OF PREGNANCIES, LIVE BIRTHS  
AND INDUCED ABORTIONS BY MUNICIPALITY  
1987

	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Population Females 15-19</u>	<u>Pregnancies</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Induced Abortions</u>
1)	Yonkers	5,632	513	236	264
2)	Mount Vernon	2,145	310	126	179
3)	New Rochelle	2,027	143	54	80
4)	Harrison	1,629	36	2	34
5)	Greenburgh	1,371	53	6	47
6)	Yorktown	1,303	43	4	39
7)	White Plains	1,274	117	29	88
8)	Mount Pleasant	1,243	27	4	24
9)	Cortlandt	936	46	6	39
10)	Scarsdale	778	15	0	15
11)	Briarcliff	755	7	0	7
12)	New Castle	718	12	1	11
13)	Port Chester	685	74	33	41
14)	Ossining	614	54	29	23
15)	Peekskill	604	74	37	37
16)	Eastchester	585	23	4	19
17)	Bedford	580	21	5	16
18)	Tarrytown	536	17	6	11
19)	Somers	534	10	1	9
20)	Mamaroneck Village	501	17	5	12
21)	Rye	500	13	2	11
22)	Mamaroneck Town	467	13	1	12
23)	Dobbs Ferry	418	13	1	11
24)	Lewisboro	394	9	1	8
25)	North Castle	375	12	0	12
26)	Bronxville	360	7	0	7
27)	Rye Brook	277	10	3	7
28)	Hastings-on-Hudson	275	8	1	7
29)	North Tarrytown	268	16	7	8
30)	Larchmont	264	5	0	5
31)	Croton-on-Hudson	262	12	2	10
32)	Mount Kisco	243	20	7	12
33)	Pelham	233	6	1	5
34)	Pelham Manor	206	1	0	1
35)	Pleasantville	204	6	0	6
36)	North Salem	182	6	2	4
37)	Irvington	176	4	0	4
38)	Ardsley	166	6	0	5
39)	Tuckahoe	165	15	4	11
40)	Pound Ridge	164	0	0	0
41)	Ossining	126	4	2	2
42)	Elmsford	93	11	3	8
43)	Buckanan	60	7	1	6
Countywide Totals		30,390	1,866	627	1,205
Ratios to County Population		-	1:16	1:48	1:25
Rates Per 1000			61.4	20.6	39.6

1987 LEAD POISONING TEST RESULTS\*  
 BY MUNICIPALITY AND HEALTH CENTER SITES  
 (% MODERATE, HIGH AND URGENT LEVELS)

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>TEST RESULTS</u>
	(308) 100%
Yonkers	12%
Mount Vernon	10
New Rochelle	9
Greenburgh	8
Peekskill	5
White Plains	2
Rye	2
All Others	52
<u>Type of Health Site</u>	<u>100%</u>
Personal Health Service Areas	29%
Hospitals	29
Neighborhood Health Centers	25
Door to Door Canvas	12
Private Physicians	3
Day Care Centers	2

Source: WCDOH 1987

Westchester Youth Bureau

## LEAD POISONING TEST RESULTS

### Findings

Seven of the forty-three municipalities in Westchester account for almost half (48%) of the "moderate," "high" and "urgent" test elevation levels of lead found in the blood of children in 1987. Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle account for almost one-third (31%) of these moderate to urgent levels of lead poisoning tests.

(Table 1HC)

Over four-fifths (83%) of these cases were detected at the larger health site organizations, rather than private physicians.

### Implications and Recommendations:

Lead poisoning is highest in communities with high concentrations of poor housing accommodations. Repeated community information campaigns that utilize simple graphics and text on posters, brochures, fliers, etc. in both Spanish and English are needed to educate families to the dangers of lead poisoning.

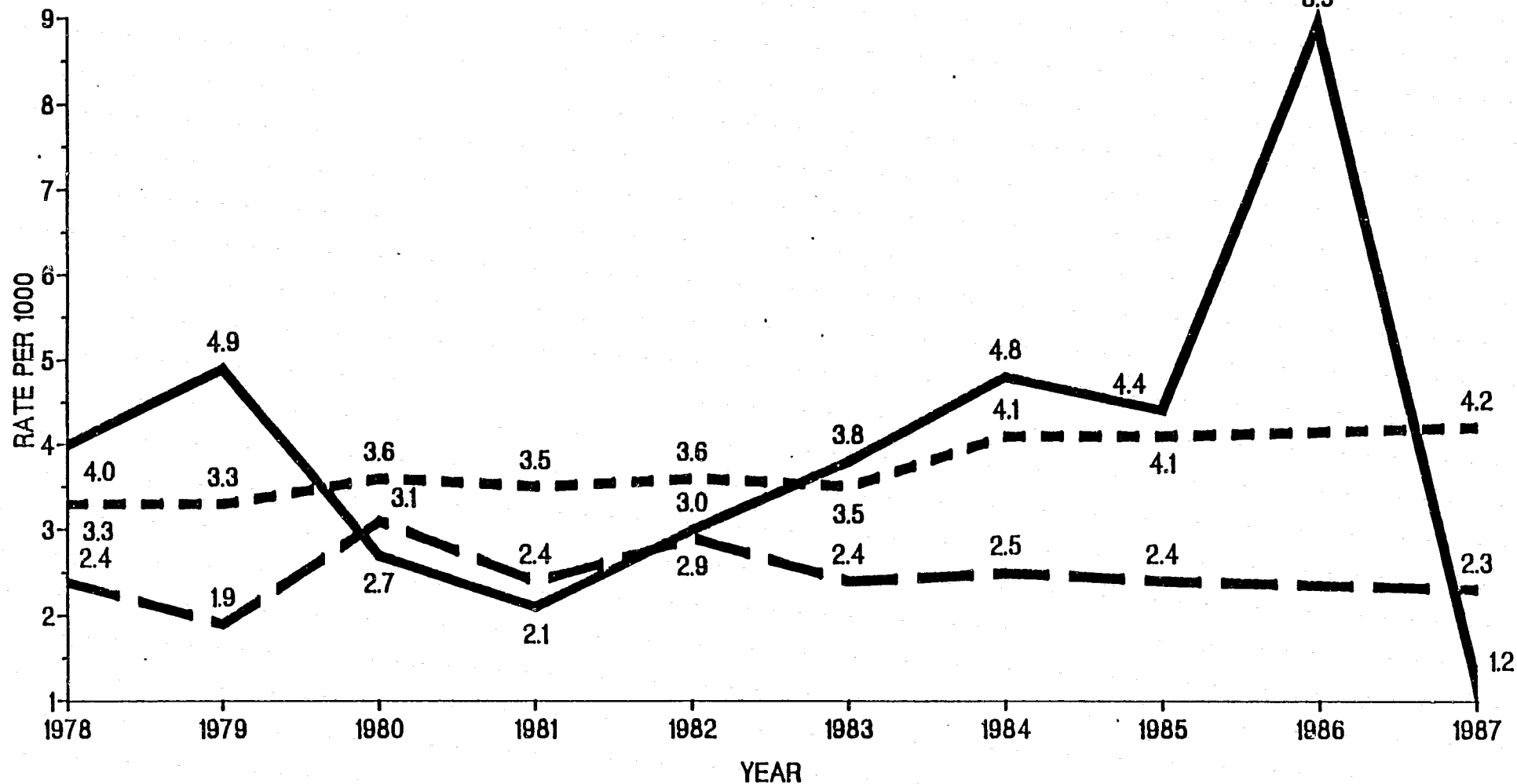
# COMPARATIVE TRENDS IN YOUTH SUICIDE RATES

## AGES 10 - 19

WESTCHESTER

NYS

NYC



SOURCE: NYS DOH BUREAU OF  
BIOSTATISTICS, 1987

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## YOUTH SUICIDE TRENDS

### Findings:

Westchester, like New York State, has experienced a generally upward trend in the suicide rate. The drop in '87 is not significant because of the small number of cases; two in '87, ten in '86. If '86 and '87 are averaged to smooth out the trend line, the rate would be 5.0. If the last four years were averaged, the rate would be 4.8.

The much larger numbers of suicides in New York City and statewide result in very stable, but opposing, trends; New York City's rate is declining at about five percent per year while New York State is increasing at about the same rate.

### Implications and Recommendations:

Schools, community centers, counseling centers, youth organizations and health care providers throughout Westchester have become sensitized to the warning signs of suicide. Their continued vigilance is necessary to protect at risk youth.



# SUICIDES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY BY AGE AND YEAR

YEAR	AGES							
	ALL AGES		AGES 10-19			AGES 20-24		
	No.	Rate*	No.	Rate	%	No.	Rate	%
1978	86	9.9	6	4.0	7.0	20	13.8	23.3
1979	96	11.1	7	4.9	7.3	14	9.8	14.6
1980	74	8.5	4	2.7	5.4	13	9.1	17.6
1981	76	8.8	3	2.1	3.9	13	9.1	17.1
1982	77	10.0	4	3.0	5.2	15	10.6	19.5
1983	77	9.0	5	3.8	6.5	16	11.6	20.8
1984	78	9.1	6	4.8	7.7	13	9.7	16.7
1985	78	8.9	5	4.4	6.4	44	15.4	14.1
1986	90	10.3	10	8.9	11.1	9	13.2	10.0
1987	74	8.5	2	1.2	2.7	9	13.8	12.2

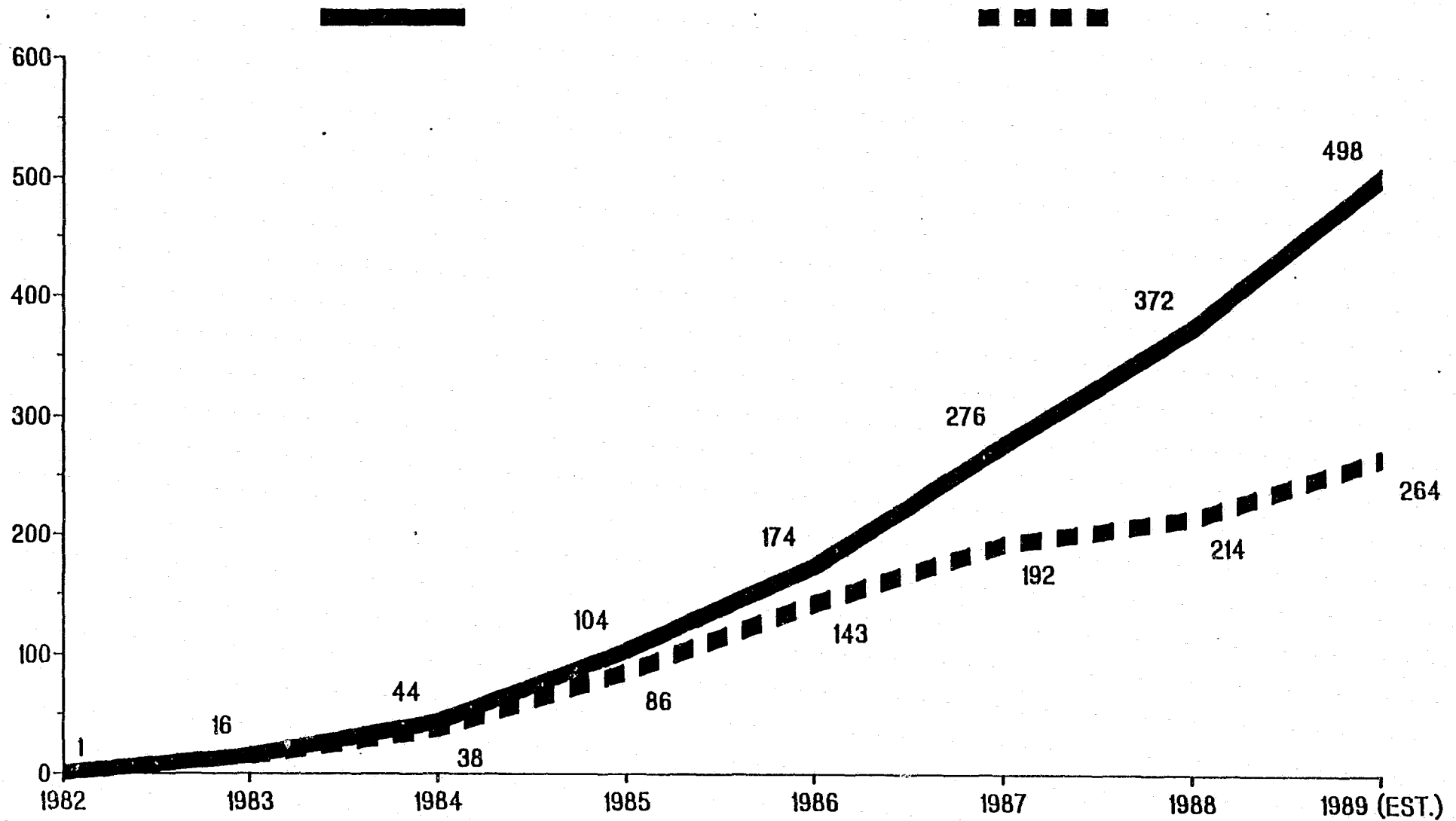
\* Number of deaths per 100,000 population.

Sources: Vital event data from Westchester County Health Department's Hanging Files run on annual New York State vital certificate computer tapes. Population data from Westchester Planning Department population projections (Research Information Report, April 1985 entitled "Westchester County and Municipality Population Projections: 1985 - 2010")

# TRENDS IN REPORTED CASES & DEATHS OF AIDS WESTCHESTER COUNTY

CASES

DEATHS



SOURCE: NYS DOH, 7/88

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## AIDS

### Findings:

Trends in the numbers of AIDS cases reported in Westchester for the last five years are alarming; while there were no reported cases prior to 1982,, there were almost four hundred cases just six years later in 1988. There were over two hundred resulting deaths in the same period.

The numbers of children with AIDS, due to transfusion or birth parent transmission is less than one percent (0.9%) of all cases reported as of July, 1988.

### Implications and Recommendations:

Youth will continue to be at risk of AIDS through mother-child transmission and unprotected sex with high risk populations (homosexuals, I.V. drug abusers).

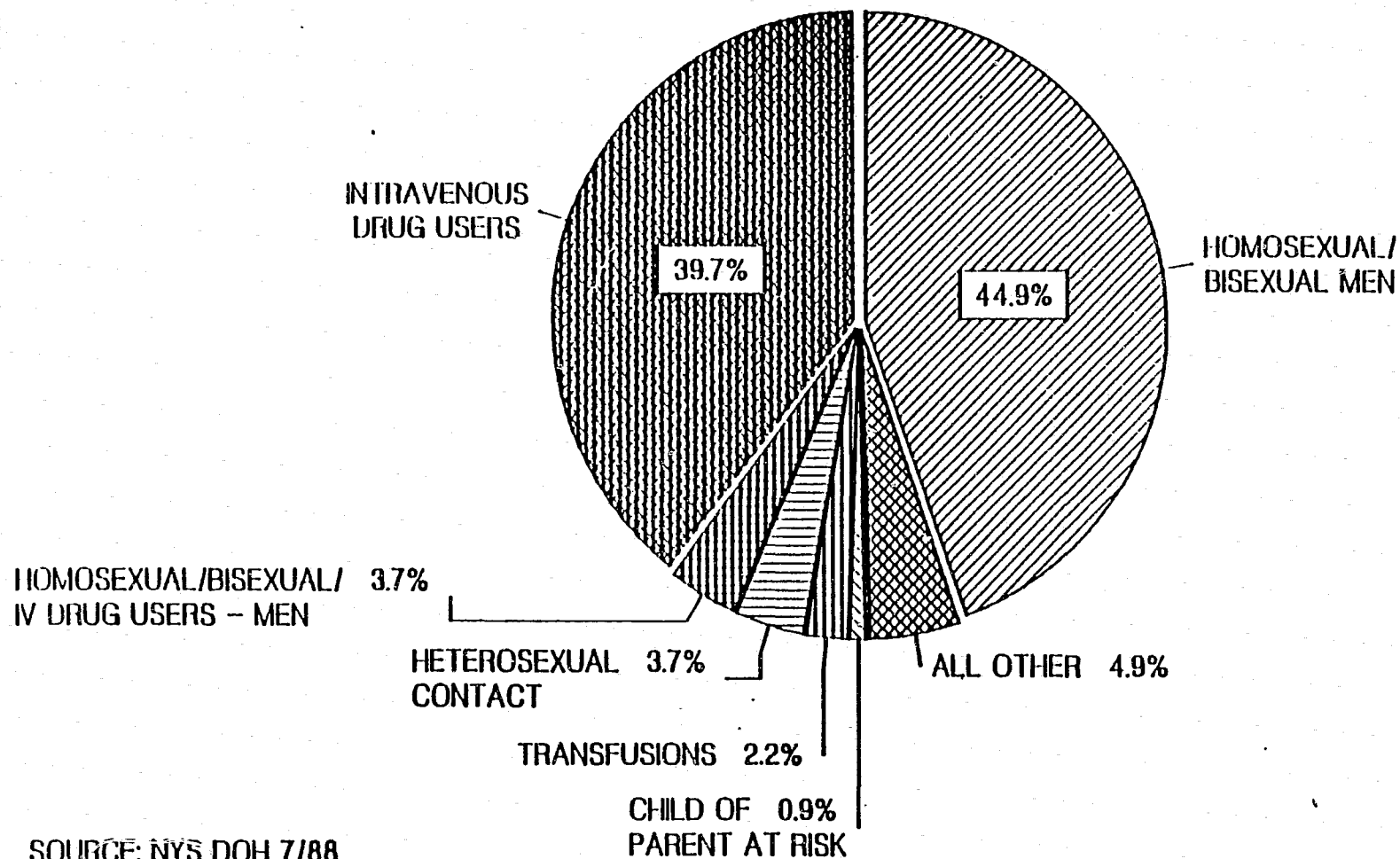
AIDS education and intervention programs for women who are I.V. drug abusers or the partners of I.V. drug abusers are the best means of preventing mother-child transmission of AIDS. These programs are best provided on the neighborhood level by agencies who have experience in treating women of childbearing years and are capable of providing substance abuse treatment and support services (daycare, health care, vocational education, etc.) to insure their ongoing participation in intervention programs.

Youth are best educated through exposure to AIDS education materials and curriculums in school programs (Health, Family Life Curriculum).

In high risk communities, outreach workers connected to counseling centers, substance abuse treatment agencies and community centers are the best source of prevention information for youth who are no longer in school.

# REPORTED CASES OF AIDS BY PATIENT GROUP FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY 7-31-88

MALES: 88%  
FEMALES: 12%



SOURCE: NYS DOH 7/88

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

AIDS CASES BY MUNICIPALITY  
1982 - 5/89

	<u>#</u> <u>(490)</u>	<u>%</u> <u>100</u>
Yonkers	132	27%
Mount Vernon	95	19
White Plains	56	11
New Rochelle	33	7
Port Chester	21	4
Ossining	17	3
Peekskill	13	3
Scarsdale	12	2
Valhalla	10	2
All Others	101	21

Source: WCDOH, 1989

Westchester County Youth Bureau

1168C

AIDS  
(Con't)

Findings:

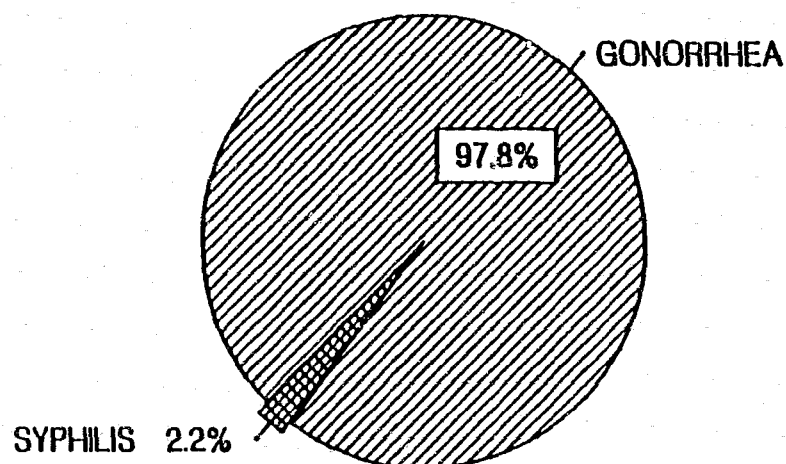
Yonkers, Mount Vernon and White Plains have accounted for over fifty percent (57%) of the reported AIDS cases since 1982. (Table A2)

Compared to the proportion of the total population contained in these three cities, the number if AIDS cases is over one and a half times as large (1.7).

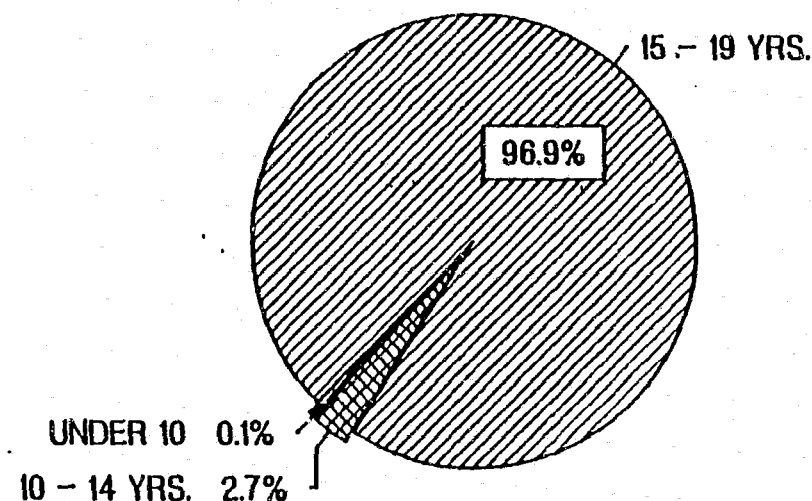
	<u>% AIDS</u>		<u>% Pop. '89</u>	
Yonkers	27%	} 57%	21%	} 33%
Mount Vernon	19%		7	
White Plains	11%		5	

# REPORTED CASES OF SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES IN WESTCHESTERS' YOUTH 1986

**TOTAL CASES: 398  
0 - 19 YRS.**



**GONORRHEA  
BY AGE**



SOURCE: "NYS CHILD & ADOLESCENT PROFILE 1980"

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU

## SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD)

### Findings:

There were almost four hundred (396) reported cases of Gonorrhea among Westchester's youth in 1986, the latest available data.

Almost all (96.9%) of the cases occurred among 15-19 year olds.

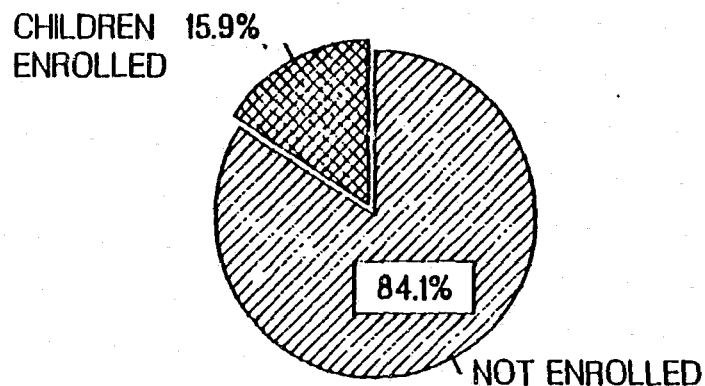
### Implications and Recommendations:

Sexually transmitted diseases are on the rise in Westchester. Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc. among teens. More preventative materials are needed in school health and Family Life curriculums to educate youth to the transmission of these diseases and necessary medical interventions.

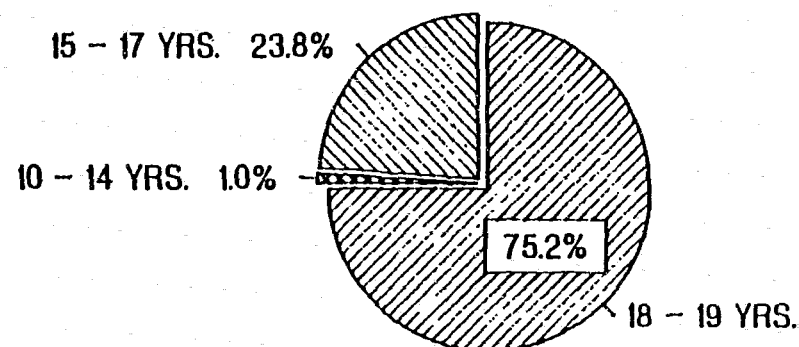


# HEALTH CARE ACCESS FOR WESTCHESTER YOUTH 1986

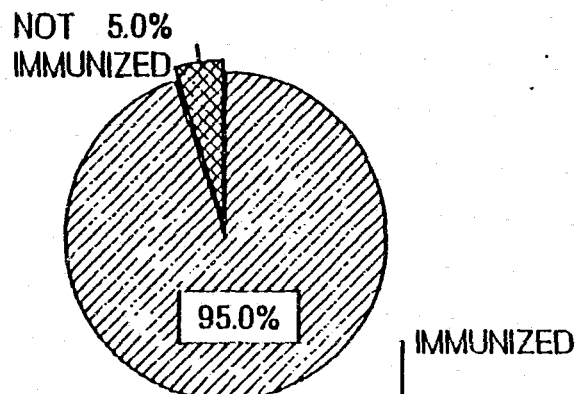
**MEDICAID  
(0 - 20 YRS.)**



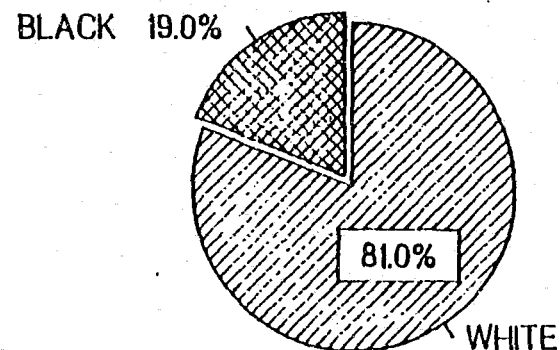
**EARLY ENTRY PRENATAL CARE  
BY MOTHER'S AGE (NT-285)**



**FULLY IMMUNIZED  
ALL STUDENTS**



**EARLY ENTRY  
PRENATAL CARE BY RACE**



SOURCE: "NYS CHILD & ADOLESCENT PROFILE 1986"

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU

## HEALTH CARE ACCESS

### Findings:

Over thirty three thousand youth 0-20 years are enrolled in Medicaid in Westchester - this is almost twice the number enrolled in income maintenance or nutrition programs.

<u>Program</u>	<u># of Youth</u>
Medicaid	33,390
AFDS	19,765
Food Stamps	19,838

Of the 140,324 students enrolled in public and non-public schools in the fall of 1986 in Westchester, 7,016 or 5% had not received all their required immunizations. It would be important to increase community educational programs on the need for proper immunization.

Of the most three hundred (285) teenage mothers who were enrolled in "early entry" (first tri-semester) prenatal care, the majority are 18-19 years of age (75.1%) and white (81.0%).

CHILD HEALTH AND PEDIATRIC SERVICE  
CENTER VISITS BY SITE\* - 1987

	% VISITS (17,863)	% POPULATION 0-19 Yrs. (876,054)	INDEX -
<u>Pediatric Treatment Centers</u>	100%	100%	100
	69%	39%	177
#4 Yonkers	43%	22%	195
#6 New Rochelle	26%	17%	153
<u>Child Health Service Sites</u>	31%	61%	51
#3 Rye Site	14%	12%	117
#2 White Plains Site	8%	18%	44
#1 Peekskill Site	7%	27%	26
#5 Eastchester	2%	4%	50

\* See map for catchment area definitions

Source: WCDOH 1987

Westchester Youth Bureau

## CHILD HEALTH AND PEDIATRIC SERVICE CENTERS

### Findings:

The two pediatric centers; Yonkers and New Rochelle, which contain about forty percent of the total population, accounted for almost seventy percent of the pediatric health visits in the County in 1987. The Yonkers center alone accounted for over forty percent (43%) of the total child health care visits.

The five mid and upper county child health care sites serve about two-thirds of the population (61%) yet account for only about one-third of the health care visits (31%). (Table 2HC)

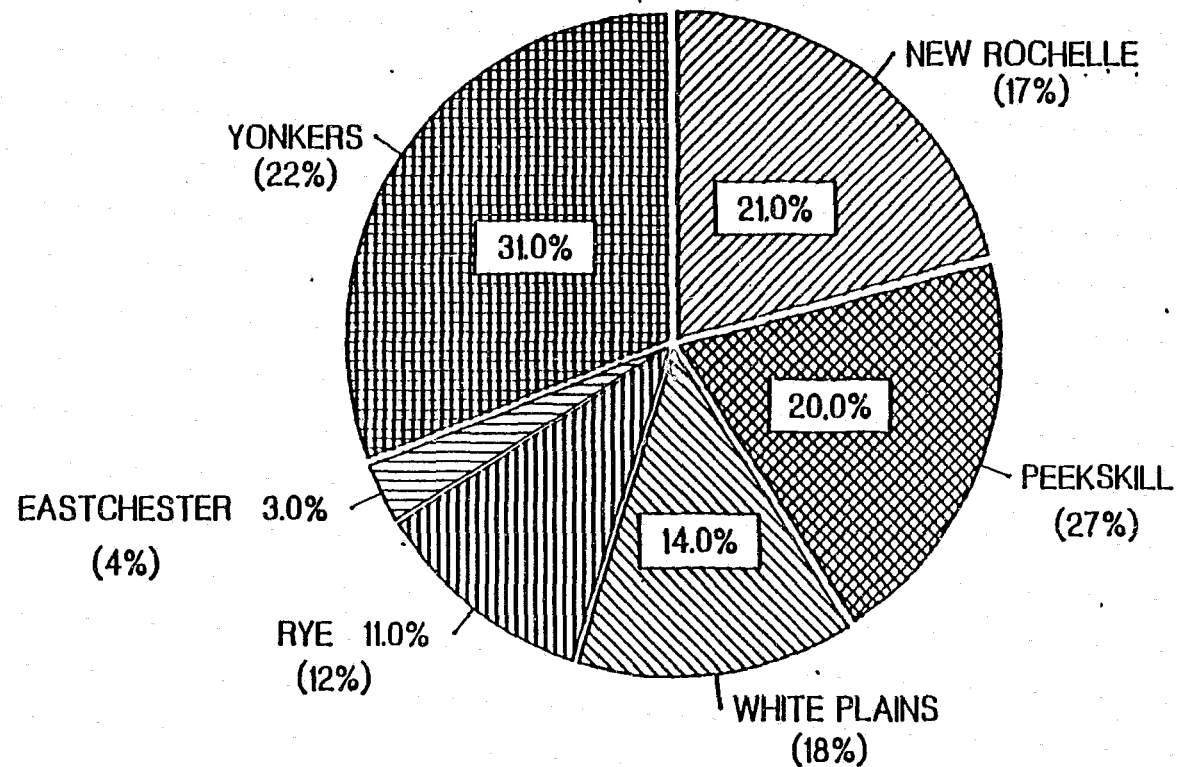
### Implications and Recommendations:

Findings indicate that the two pediatric centers in Lower Westchester are heavily utilized. On the positive side, this could reflect that the community is well aware of these services and they are easily accessible to mothers with young children.

Other possible explanations for differences in utilization might be that the centers in Lower Westchester serve neighborhoods that have higher concentrations of poverty, homelessness, and teen pregnancy, all factors that impact on infant and child development.

# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE AREAS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

(% POPULATION)



SOURCE: WC DOH, 1987

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## HEALTH SERVICE AREAS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

### Findings:

The Yonkers and New Rochelle Personal Health Service Areas serve just over half (52%) of the physically handicapped children in Westchester County. Compared to the proportion of the total population residing in these service areas (see map), there is a close alignment between the availability of health services and the incidence of physically handicapped children.

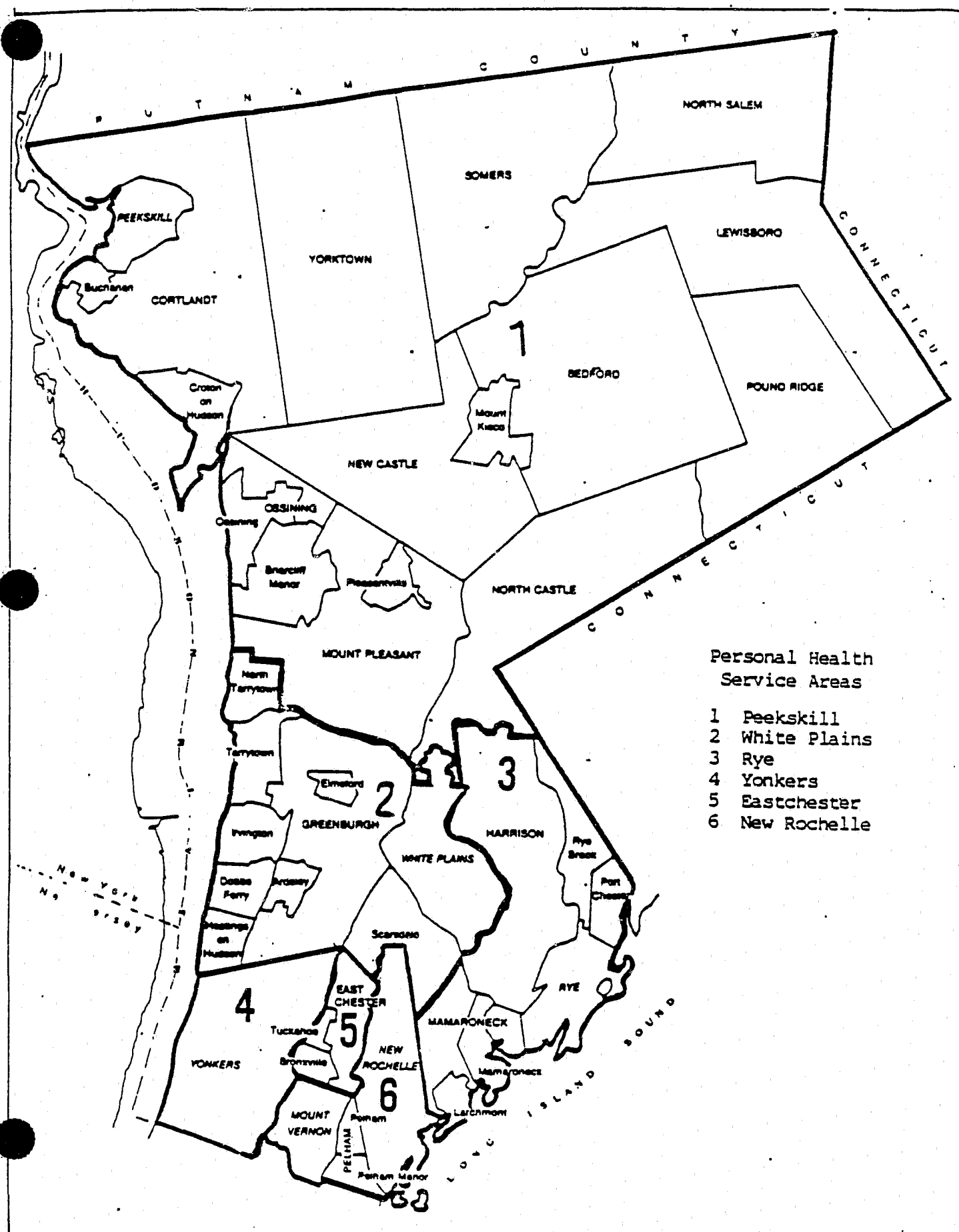
<u>Service Area</u>	<u>% Physically Handicapped Children</u>	<u>% Total Population</u>	<u>Index</u>
Yonkers	31%	22%	141
New Rochelle	21	17	123
Peekskill	20	27	74
White Plains	14	18	78
Rye	11	12	92
Eastchester	3	4	75

### Implications and Recommendations:

The close alignment between the availability of health services and the incidence of physically handicapped children can be best understood from two perspectives:

- Health service areas were established in communities with high concentrations of disabled youth to provide accessible community based services.
- Families with physically handicapped youth, tend to cluster in communities that provide accessible, community based services for their children.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICE AREAS  
CHESTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH) DEFINITIONS

### Classification of Residence

Vital events are allocated to the place of usual residence as reported on the certificates with the following exceptions: vital events occurring to inmates of state and federal institutions are allocated to their residence at the time of admission; vital events occurring to resident staff are allocated to the institution district.

Each vital event is assigned to a municipality of residence according to its census tract of residence (based on street address). Events without valid census tracts are assigned to a municipality according to the municipality reported on the certificates. Events with neither a valid census tract nor a specific municipality are considered to be from an unknown municipality.

### Live Births

A live birth is defined as "the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached." (Vital Statistics of New York State, 1985, New York State Department of Health)

### Population Estimates

The July 1, 1987, municipal and county population estimates used in this report are those of the Westchester County Department of Planning. The Planning Department's estimation procedure is based on the housing unit method. The population estimates include persons living in group quarters or who are under care or custody in institutions. Examples of such institutions are the Bedford Hills/Taconic Correctional Facility, Sing Sing Prison and the Veterans Administration Hospital in Montrose. Residents of college dormitories, convents and monasteries, as well as hospital ward patients who have no usual residence elsewhere, are also included.

**Live Birth Rate:** annual number of live births per 1,000 total midyear population.

**Age-Specific Birth Rate:** annual number of live births to females in a specific age group per 1,000 females in that age group.

Source: NYS DOH

Westchester County Youth Bureau



DOH DEFINITIONS  
(Continued)

Pregnancy Rate: annual number of live births and fetal deaths (spontaneous and induced) per 1,000 females 15-44 years of age at midyear. Numerator may be maternal age-specific and denominator will represent same age group of females.

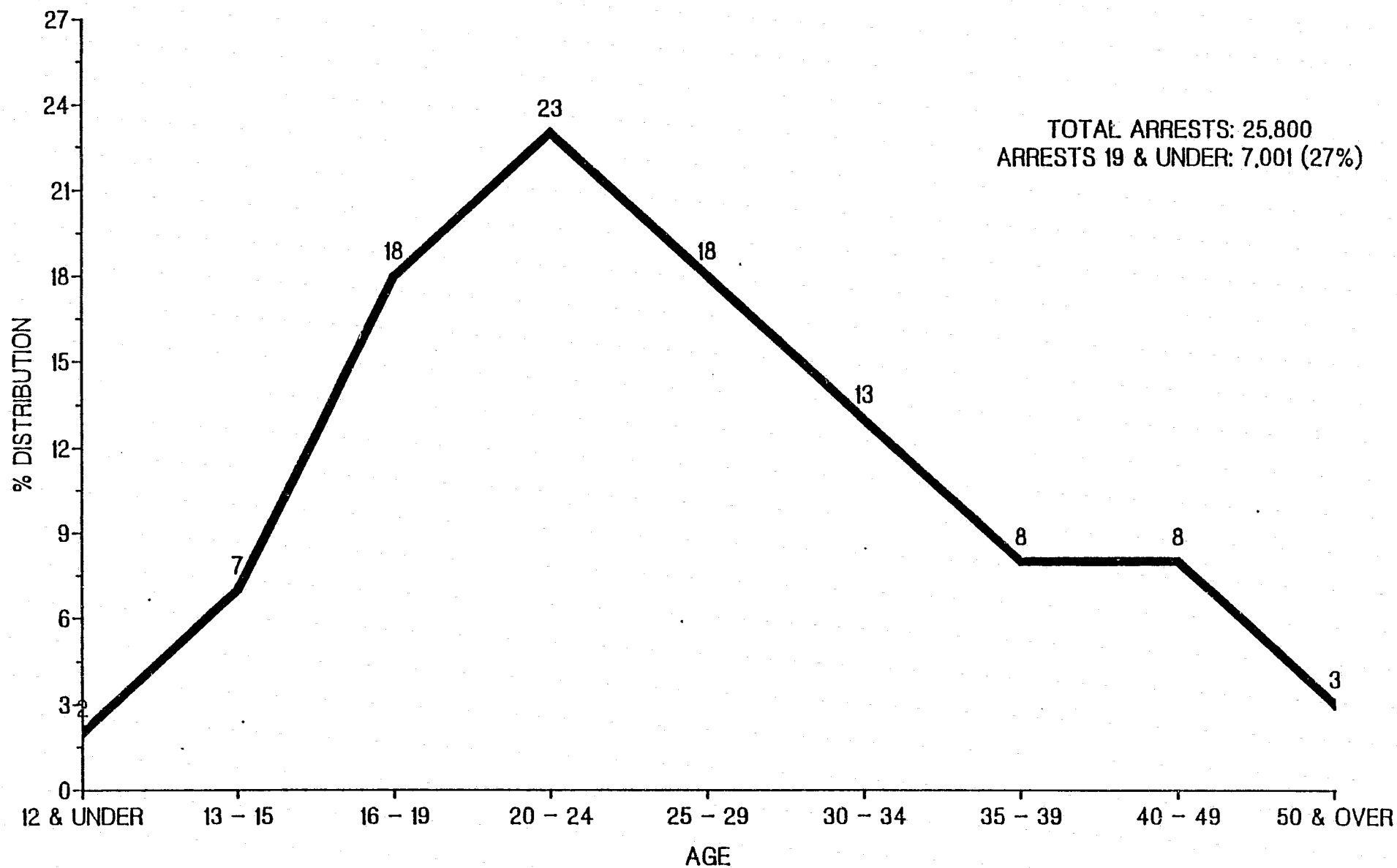
Infant Death Rate: annual number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births occurring during the year.

Fetal Deaths

A fetal death is defined as "the death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles" (Vital Statistics of New York State, 1985, New York State Department of Health). New York State Public Health Law requires the registration of all fetal deaths regardless of the length of gestation of the fetus.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

# 1987 ARREST DISTRIBUTION BY AGE



TOTAL ARRESTS: 25,800  
ARRESTS 19 & UNDER: 7,001 (27%)

SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## JUVENILE ARRESTS

### Findings:

Of the over twenty-five thousand people arrested in Westchester during 1987, over one-quarter (27%) were nineteen years of age or younger.

	<u>% Arrests</u>
16-19 yrs.	18%
13-15	7
12 & under	2
Total	<u>27%</u>

Total Part I juvenile (17 years and younger) arrests, as have just about all types of arrests, have actually declined almost sixty percent (59.5%) in the last dozen years where data is available. One crime, however, has sharply increased in the past four years: Drugs. Since 1963, juvenile drug arrests have increased sixty-three percent, from 508 to 831 in 1987. In one year alone (1986-87), drug arrest increased 45%. Estimates for 1988 are for over 1,000 juveniles arrested.

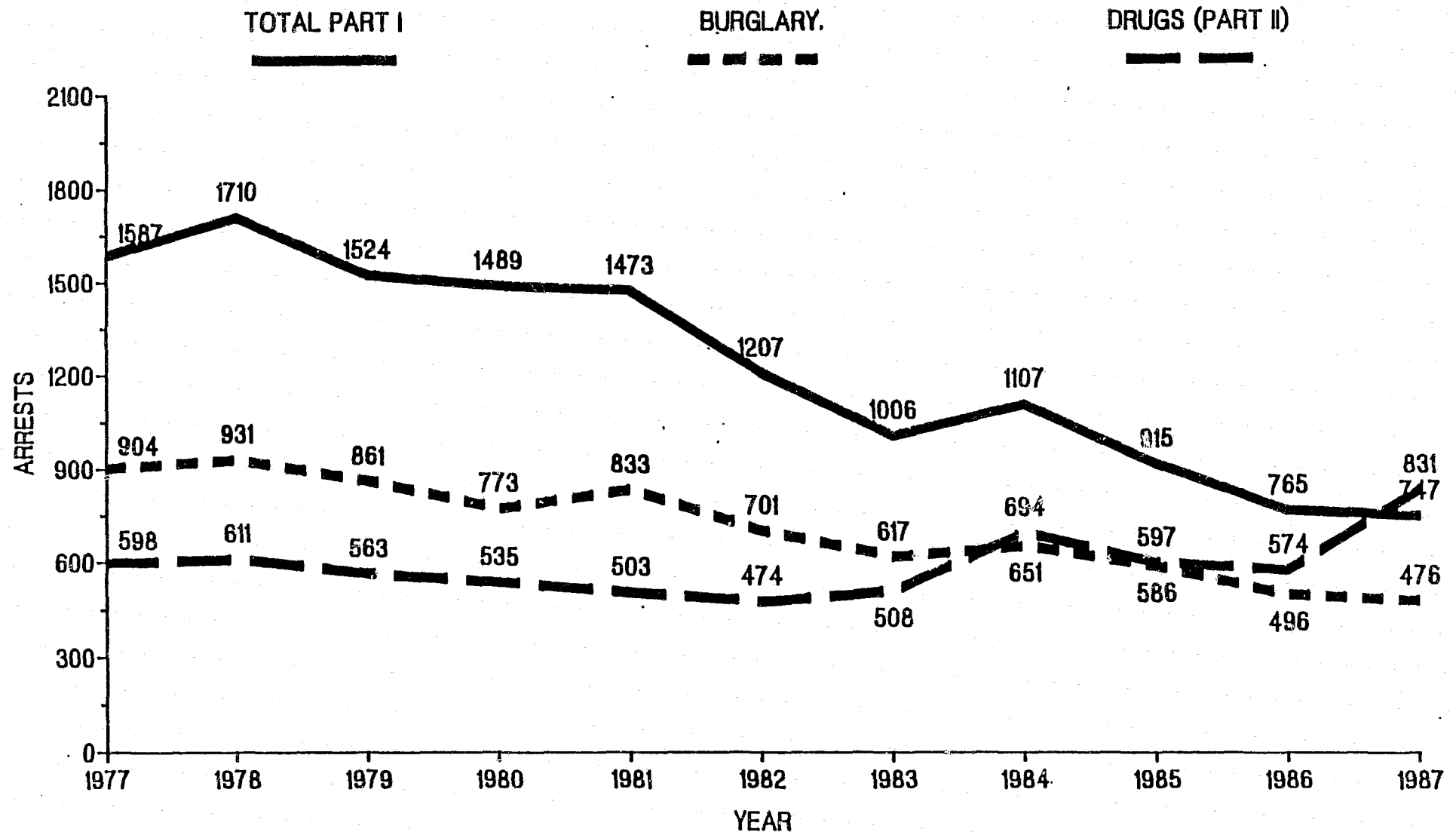
Almost all (88%) of the juveniles arrested for drugs are between sixteen and nineteen years of age. As a percent of all types of crimes committed by this age group, drugs, possession and selling, constitute over half (58%), followed by burglary (18%), assault (12%) and robbery (10%).

A dramatic shift occurs in the type of arrests made for a slightly younger population; 17 years and under for Part I crimes; larceny is the predominate offense at almost two-thirds (63.9%) of all Part I arrests.

Most of the larceny arrests are comprised of theft of auto radios/parts (21%), packages/purses, etc. left in automobiles (20%) and home thefts; e.g. TV's, VCR's, jewelry, etc. (17%).

With few exceptions, juvenile arrests have declined for most municipalities. Three in particular have experienced dramatic decreases in the number of arrests since 1975.

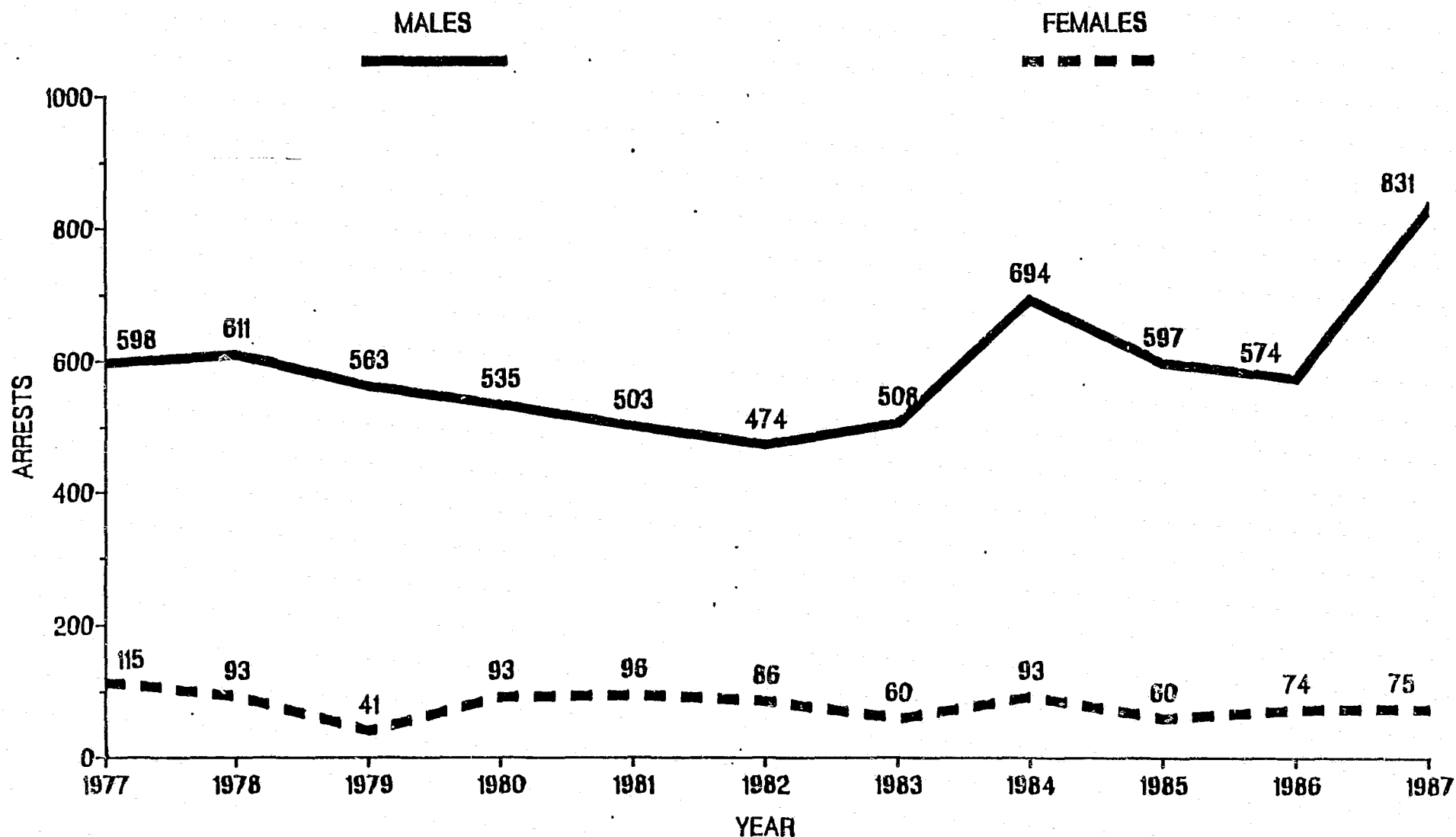
# TRENDS IN JUVENILE PART I AND DRUG ARRESTS IN WESTCHESTER



SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

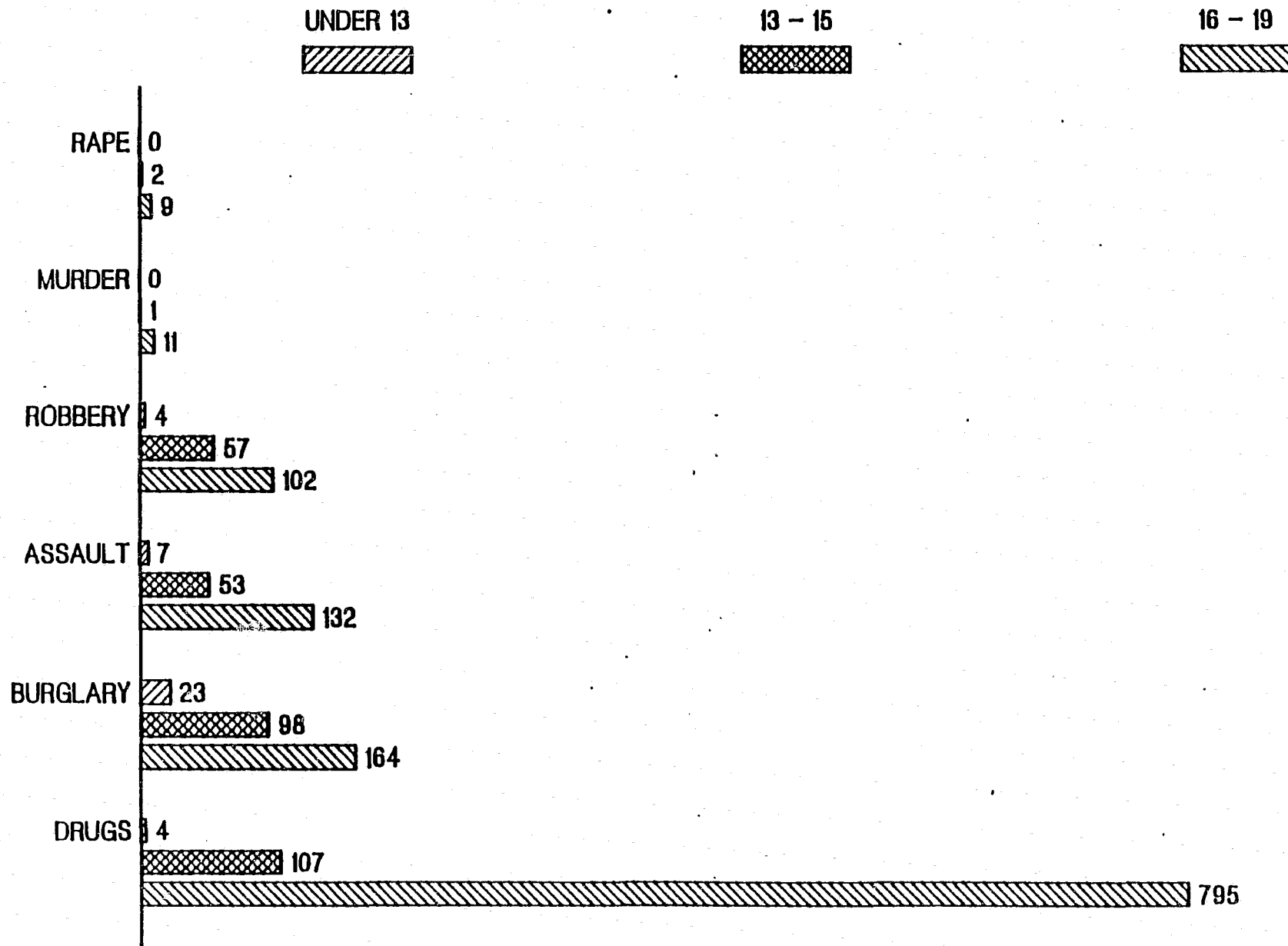
# TRENDS IN JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS IN WESTCHESTER 19 YRS. & UNDER



SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

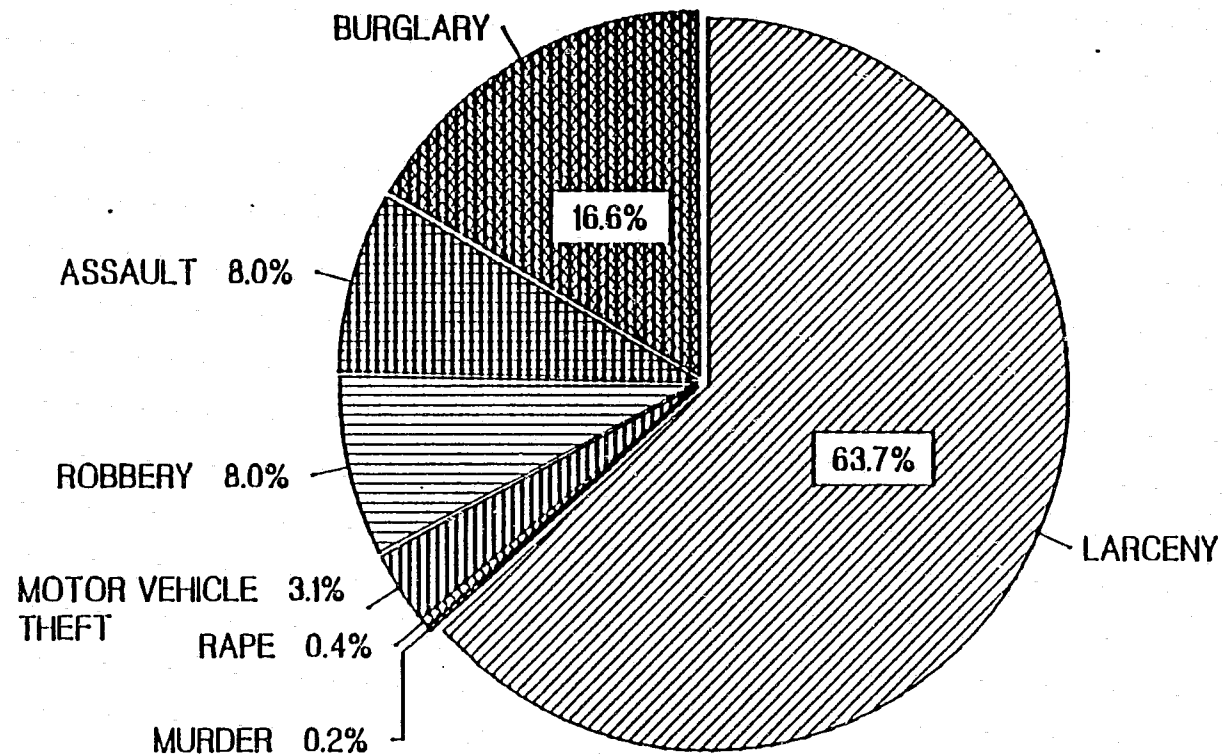
WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# 1987 NUMBER OF SELECTED FELONY ARRESTS BY AGE IN WESTCHESTER



# 1987 ARRESTS BY PART I OFFENSES FOR JUVENILES, 17 & UNDER IN WESTCHESTER

TOTAL PART I: 747

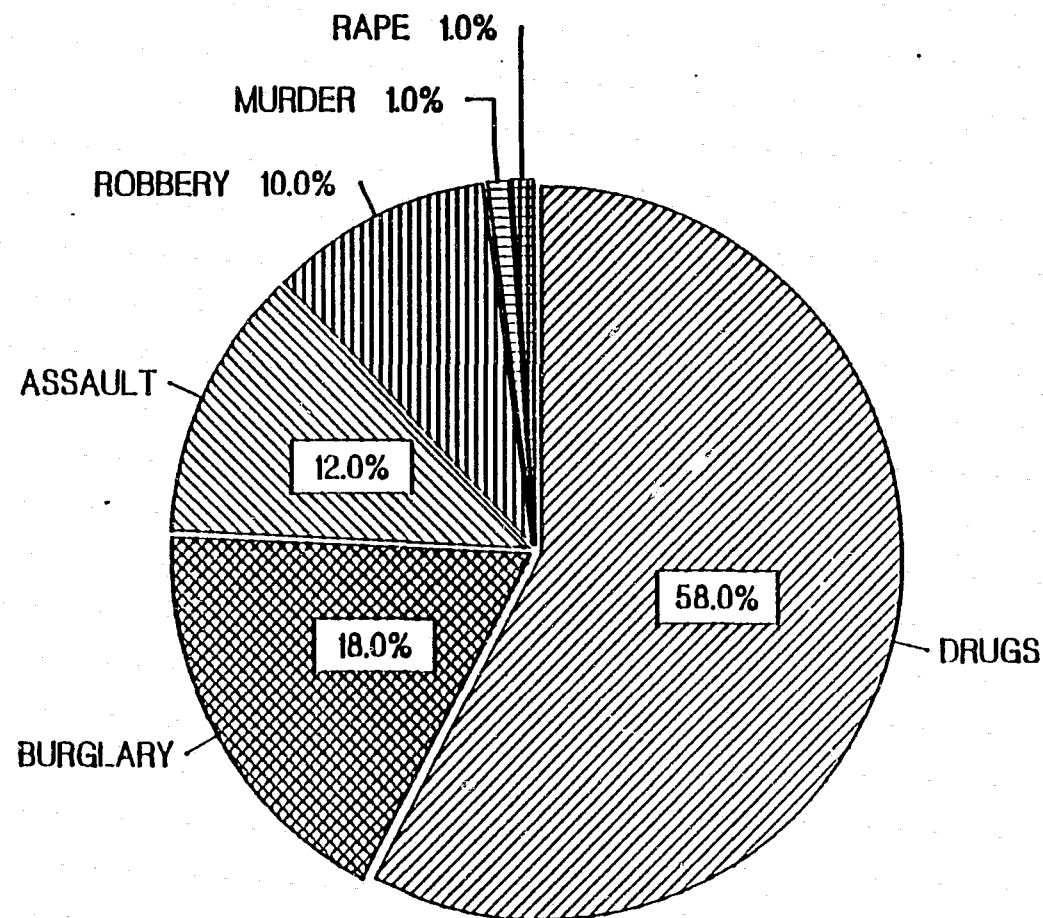


SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU



# 1987 SELECTED FELONY ARRESTS BY OFFENSE 19 YEARS & UNDER IN WESTCHESTER



SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## TOP TEN MUNICIPALITIES FOR PART I JUVENILE ARRESTS (17 YRS. & UNDER)

	1975	1980	1985	1987	% CHANGE 75-87
<b>(TOTAL COUNTY)</b>	<b>(1845)</b>	<b>(1489)</b>	<b>(915)</b>	<b>(747)</b>	<b>(59.5%)</b>
1) YONKERS	396	300	208	160	(59.6)
2) WHITE PLAINS	75	90	118	111	48.0
3) NEW ROCHELLE	27	132	57	93	244.0
4) YORKTOWN	107	62	49	56	(47.7)
5) GREENBURGH	110	185	70	49	(55.4)
6) MOUNT VERNON	165	198	79	37	(77.6)
7) DOBBS FERRY	51	1	14	33	(35.3)
8) HARRISON	1	3	26	21	210
9) MAMARONECK	22	16	11	4	(81.8)
10) TARRYTOWN	37	29	17	16	(56.7)
PEEKSKILL	184	34	15	5	(97.3)
BEDFORD	110	26	13	9	(91.8)
PORT CHESTER	122	38	0	0	(100.0)

SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1987</u>
Port Chester	122	0
Bedford	110	9
Peekskill	184	5

Three of the ten most populated have witnessed an increase:

New Rochelle	27	93
White Plains	75	111
Harrison	1	21

(Table 2JJ)

There were over twenty one thousand petitions handled by Westchester's Family Court in 1987. Many of these petitions affect the child's residence, level of protection and standard of living. Two of three categories in particular denote a critical stage of children at risk; persons in need of supervision (PINS) and juvenile delinquents.

While the combined number of JD and PINS petitions has been stable at about 4-5% of all Family Court petitions during the ten years, the two trends are significantly different: JD petitions have declined by over one-third (36%) since '70, while PINS petitions have increased fifty-five percent. The proportions of JD and PINS petitions were also reversed during this period.

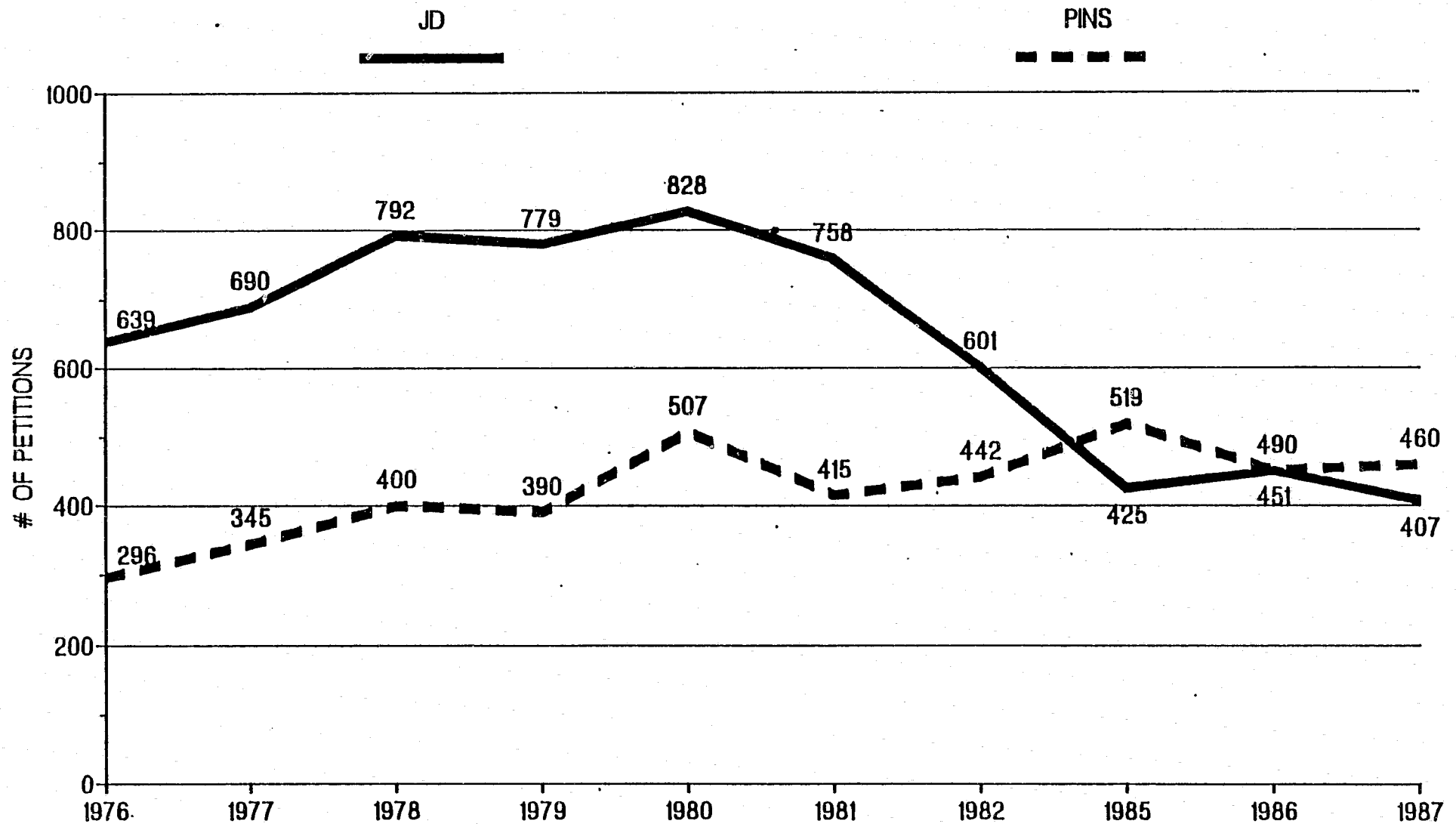
	<u>% Petitions</u>	
	<u>75</u>	<u>86</u>
JD	68%	47%
PINS	32	53

Demographic profiles of JD and PINS clients in Westchester, while significantly different on the proportion of males/females, are very similar on the age, race and educational measures.

		<u>JD</u>	<u>PINS</u>
Sex:	Males/Females	85/15	51/49
Race:	Black/Caucasian	42/41	39/37
Education:	5th or less/6-8th/9-11th	36/53/10	20/65/15

As might be expected, more populated municipalities also contain the most numbers of JD and PINS youths.

# TRENDS OF JD AND PINS PETITIONS IN WESTCHESTER



SOURCE: WC OFFICE CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
PLANNING

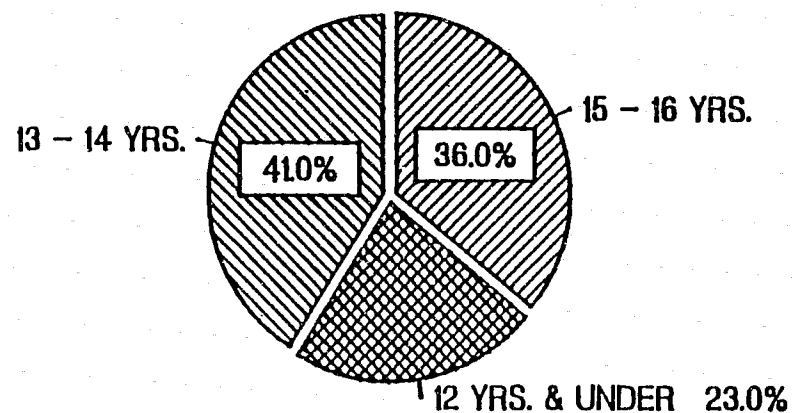
WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# PROFILE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

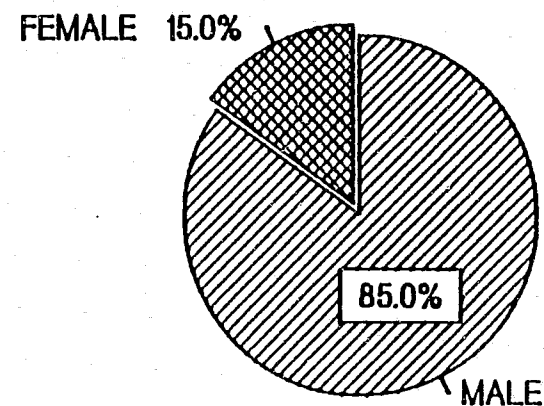
## WESTCHESTER COUNTY 1987

TOTAL: 1177

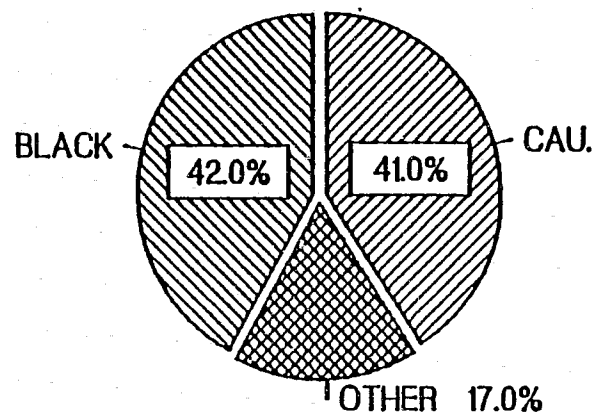
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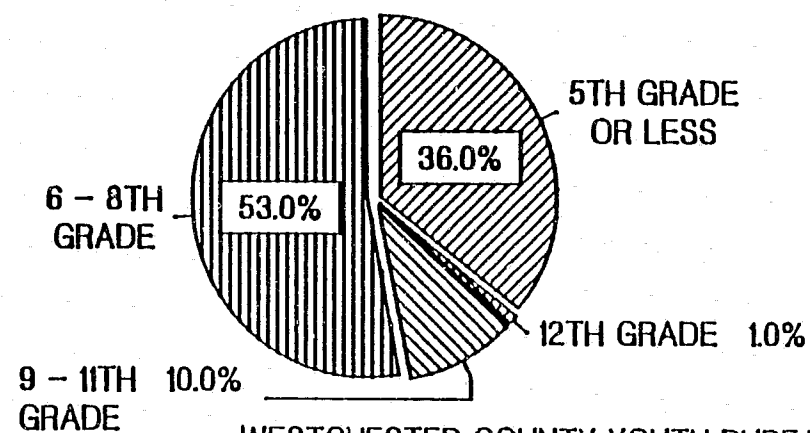
SEX



RACE



EDUCATION



SOURCE: WC OFE. OF CRIMINAL JUST. PLAN.

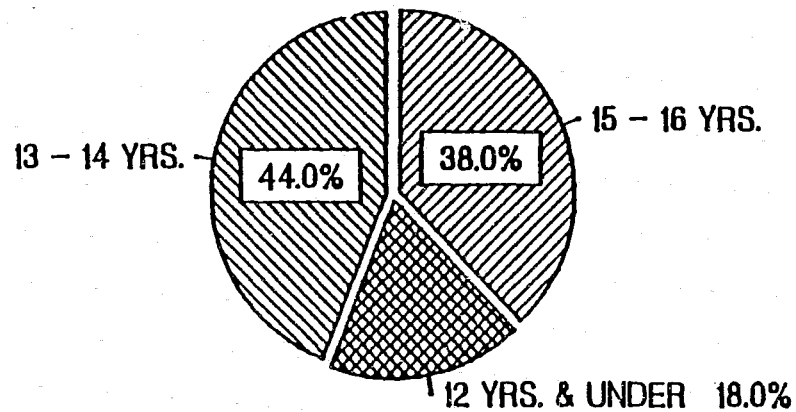
WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# PROFILE OF PINS

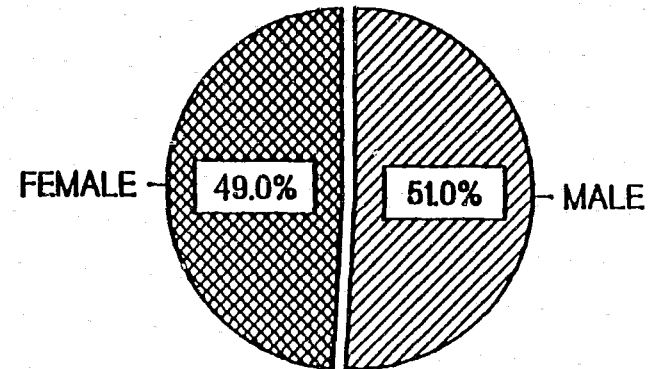
## WESTCHESTER COUNTY 1987

TOTAL: 888

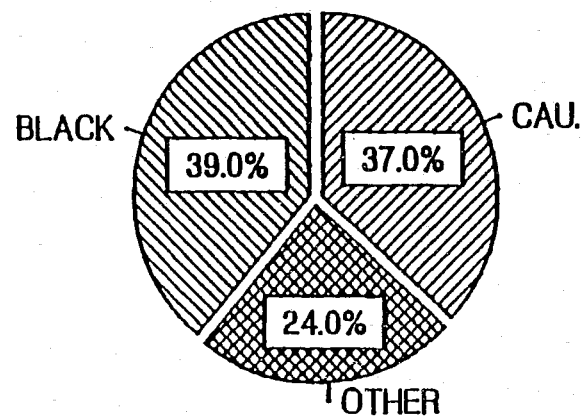
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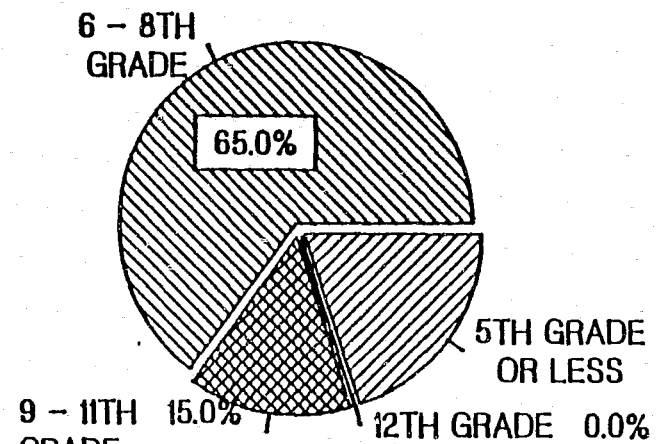
SEX



RACE



EDUCATION

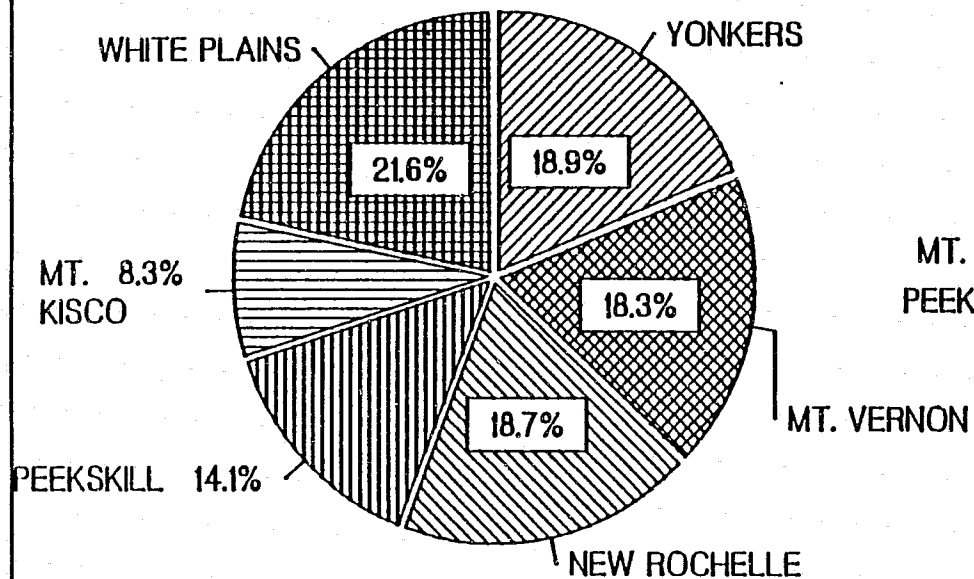


SOURCE: WC OFE. OF CRIMINAL JUST. PLAN.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# 1985 PINS AND JD CASES BY DISTRICT OFFICE

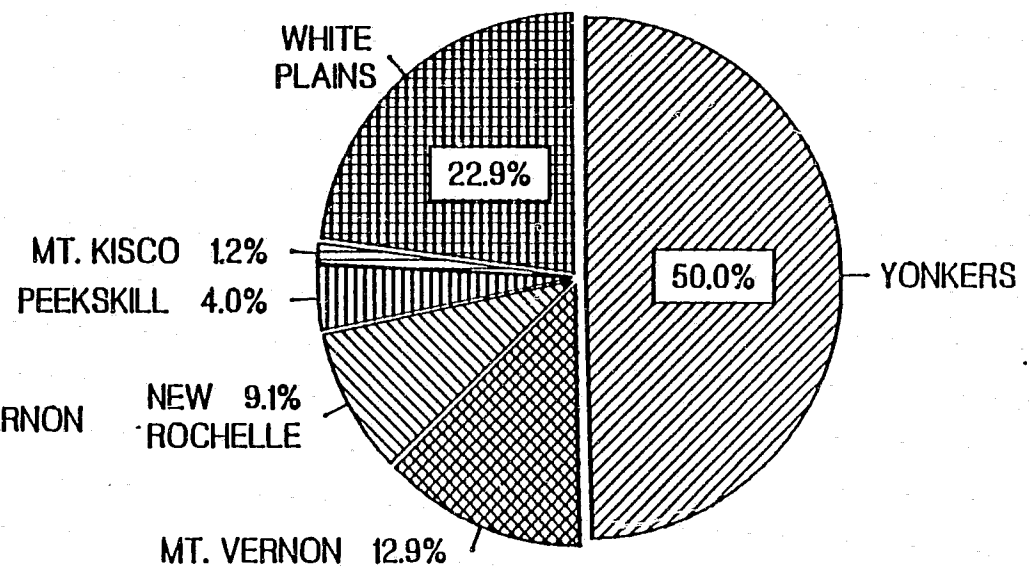
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS



TOTAL: 1046

SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

PINS



TOTAL: 856

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

TOP TEN MUNICIPALITIES  
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>% Change '85-'87</u>
(Total County)	(1,046)	(1,558)	(1,177)	(12.5%)
1) Yonkers	228	445	350	53.5%
2) Mt. Vernon	200	197	169	(15.5)
3) New Rochelle	147	80	139	(5.4)
4) Peekskill	67	60	82	22.3
5) White Plains	104	84	59	(43.3)
6) Yorktown	45	48	59	31.1
7) Ossining	14	25	16	14.3
8) Somers	8	10	14	75.0
9) Croton	2	2	11	450.0
10) Port Chester	5	10	11	120.0
Total Top Ten	820	961	910	10.9
% Total County	78.4%	61.7%	77.3%	

Source: WC Dept. of Probation, 1989

Westchester Youth Bureau



Table 4JJ

TOP FIVE MUNICIPALITIES  
FOR PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (PINS)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
(Total County)	(856)	(1,097)	(888)
1) Yonkers	426	395	416
2) Mt. Vernon	111	109	107
3) New Rochelle	60	43	100
4) Peekskill	43	35	42
5) White Plains	56	50	34
Total Top Ten	696	632	699
% Total County	81.3%	57.6%	78.7%

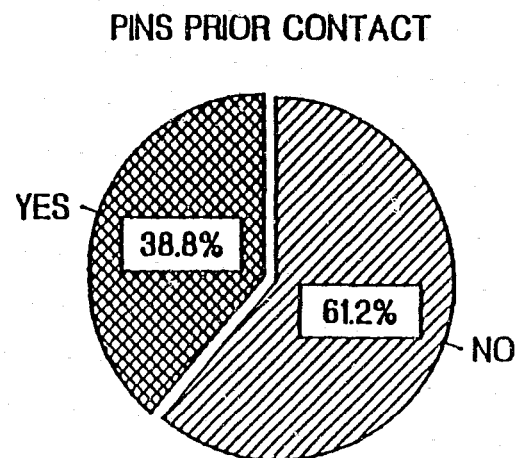
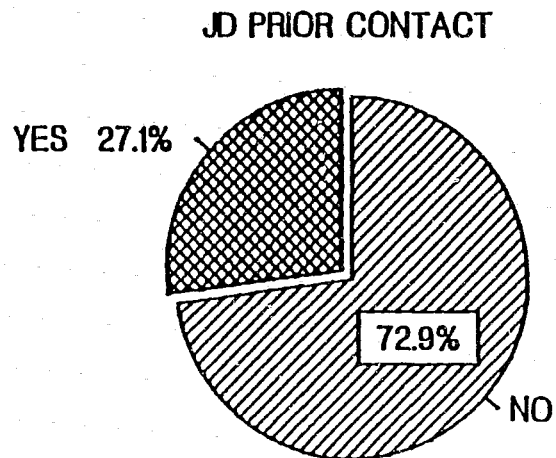
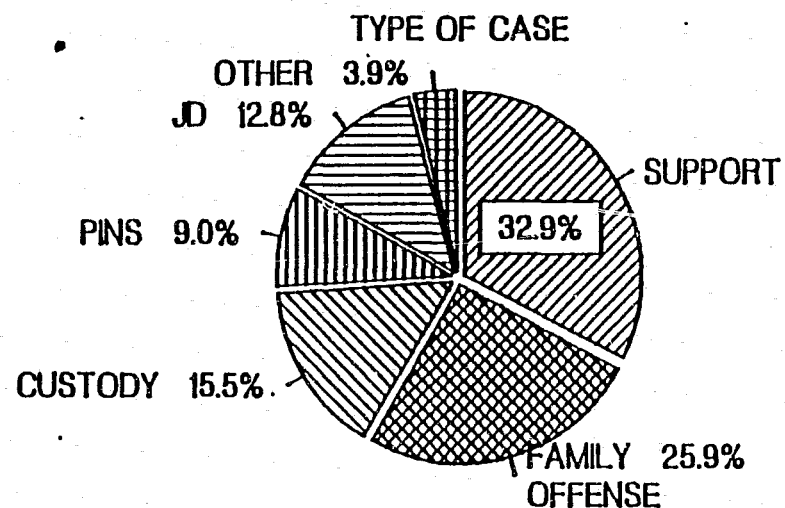
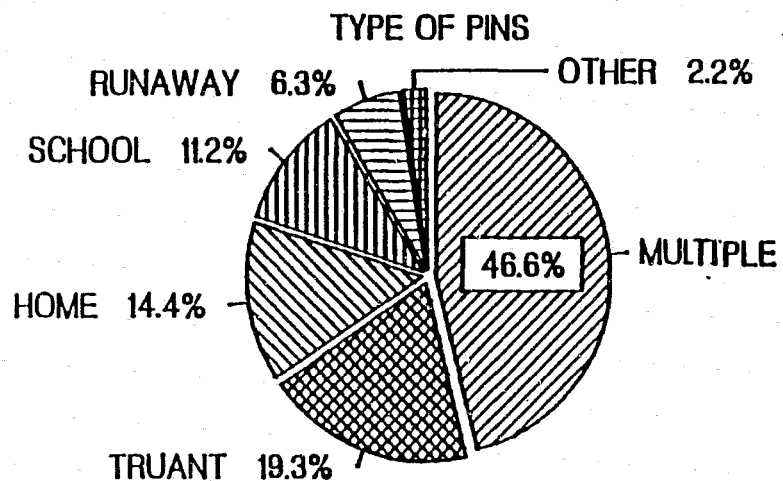
Source: WC Dept. of Probation, 1989

Westchester Youth Bureau

# PROBATION DEPT. INTAKE CASELOAD

## FAMILY DIVISION, 1987

TOTAL CASES: 12,190



SOURCE: WC OFE. OF CRIMINAL JUST. PLAN.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

	1987	
	JD	PINS
1) Yonkers	350	416
2) Mt. Vernon	169	107
3) New Rochelle	139	100
4) Peekskill	82	42
5) White Plains	59	34
Total Top Five	799	699
% of County	67.9%	78.7%

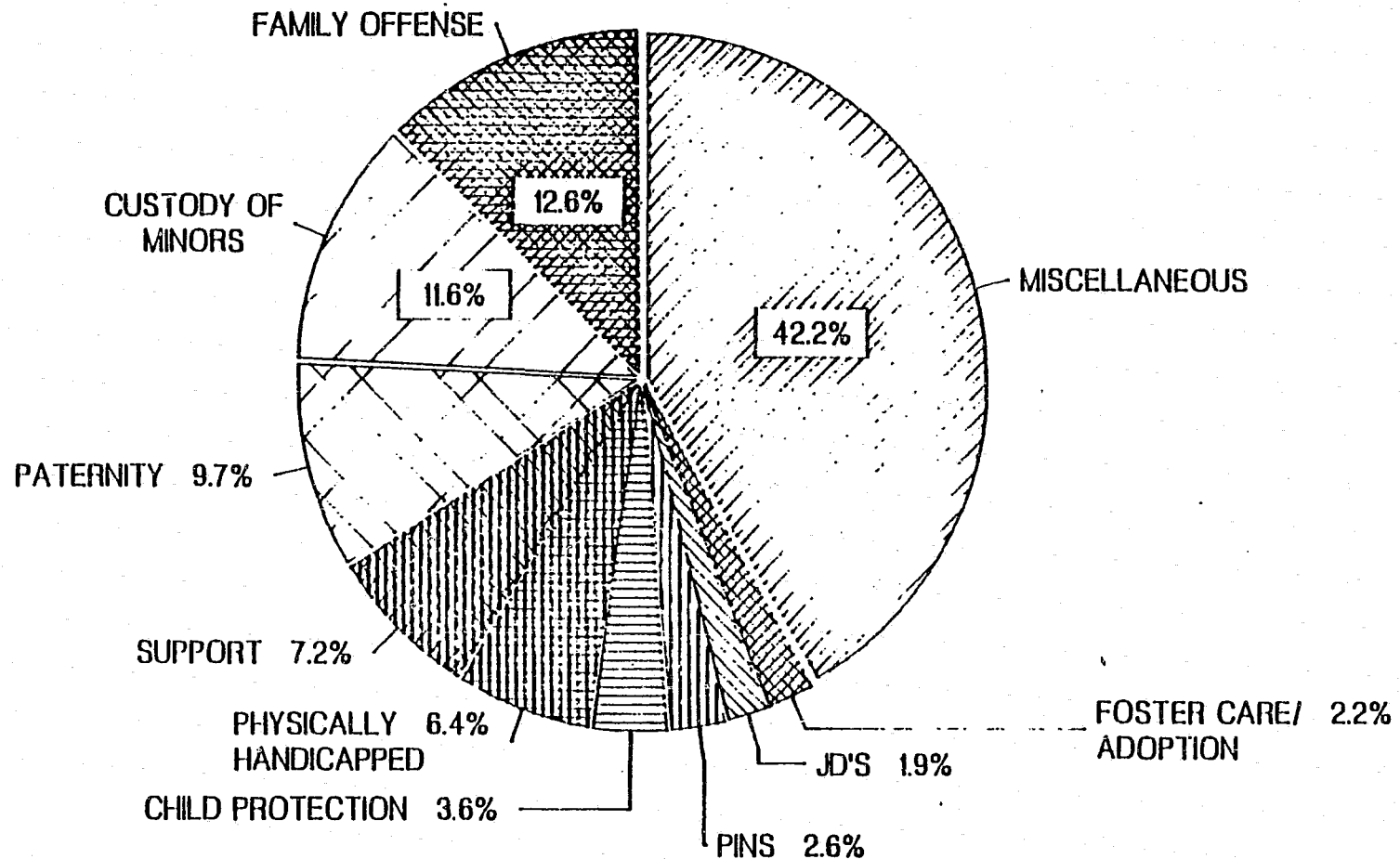
(Tables 3&4JJ)

By Judicial District, juvenile delinquents are spread evenly between the six districts while the majority of PINS youth are handled by the Yonkers (50%) and White Plains (23%) offices.

According to the Probation Department's intake caseload records for 1987, prior contact with a PINS youth occurred in almost forty percent (38.8%) of the cases as compared to twenty seven percent of the JDs.

# WESTCHESTER FAMILY COURT PETITIONS

TOTAL PETITIONS: 21,587

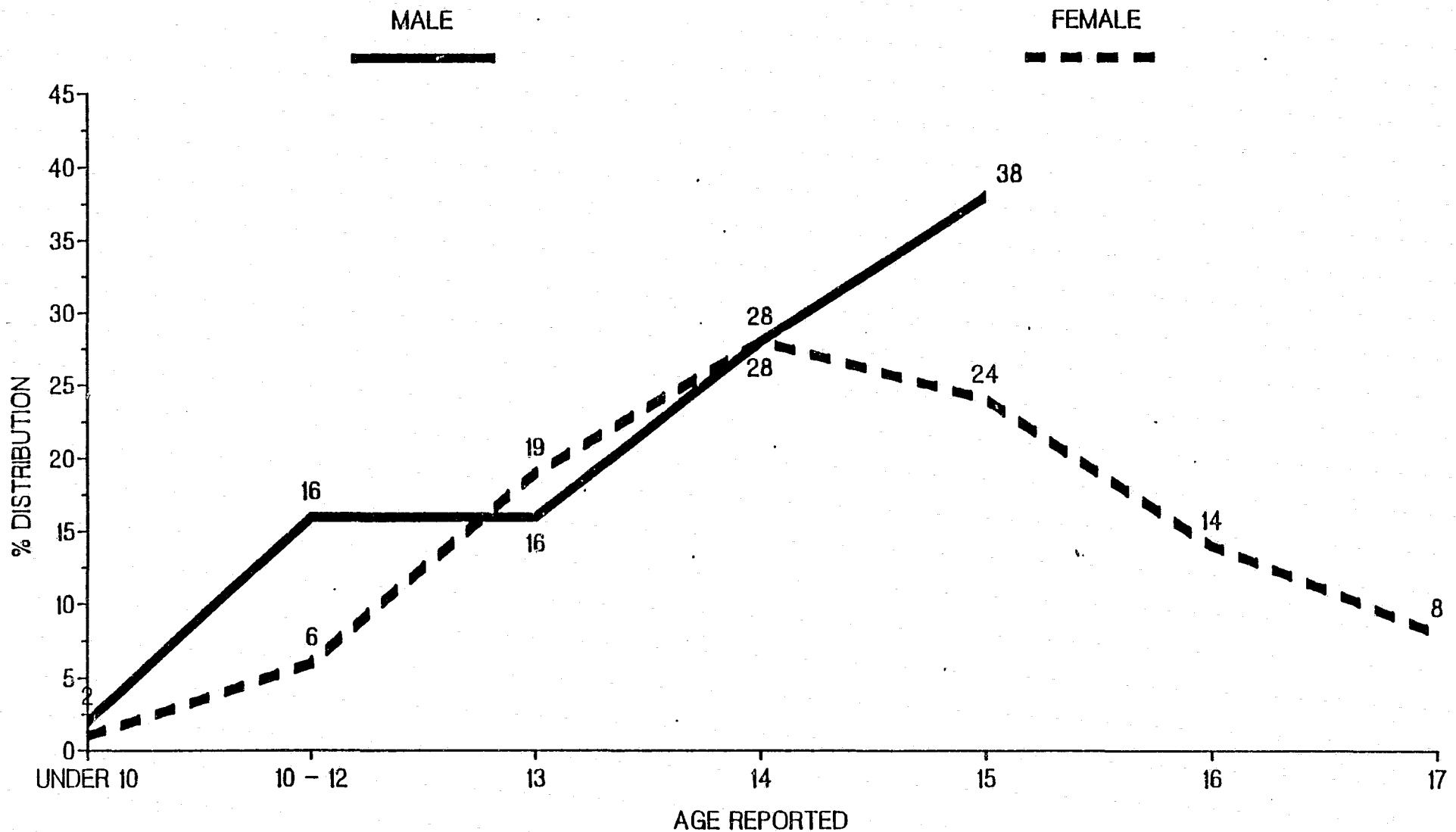


SOURCE: WC FAMILY COURT STATISTICS,  
9TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, 1987

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# 1987 JUVENILE RUNAWAYS IN WESTCHESTER

## DISTRIBUTION BY AGE & SEX

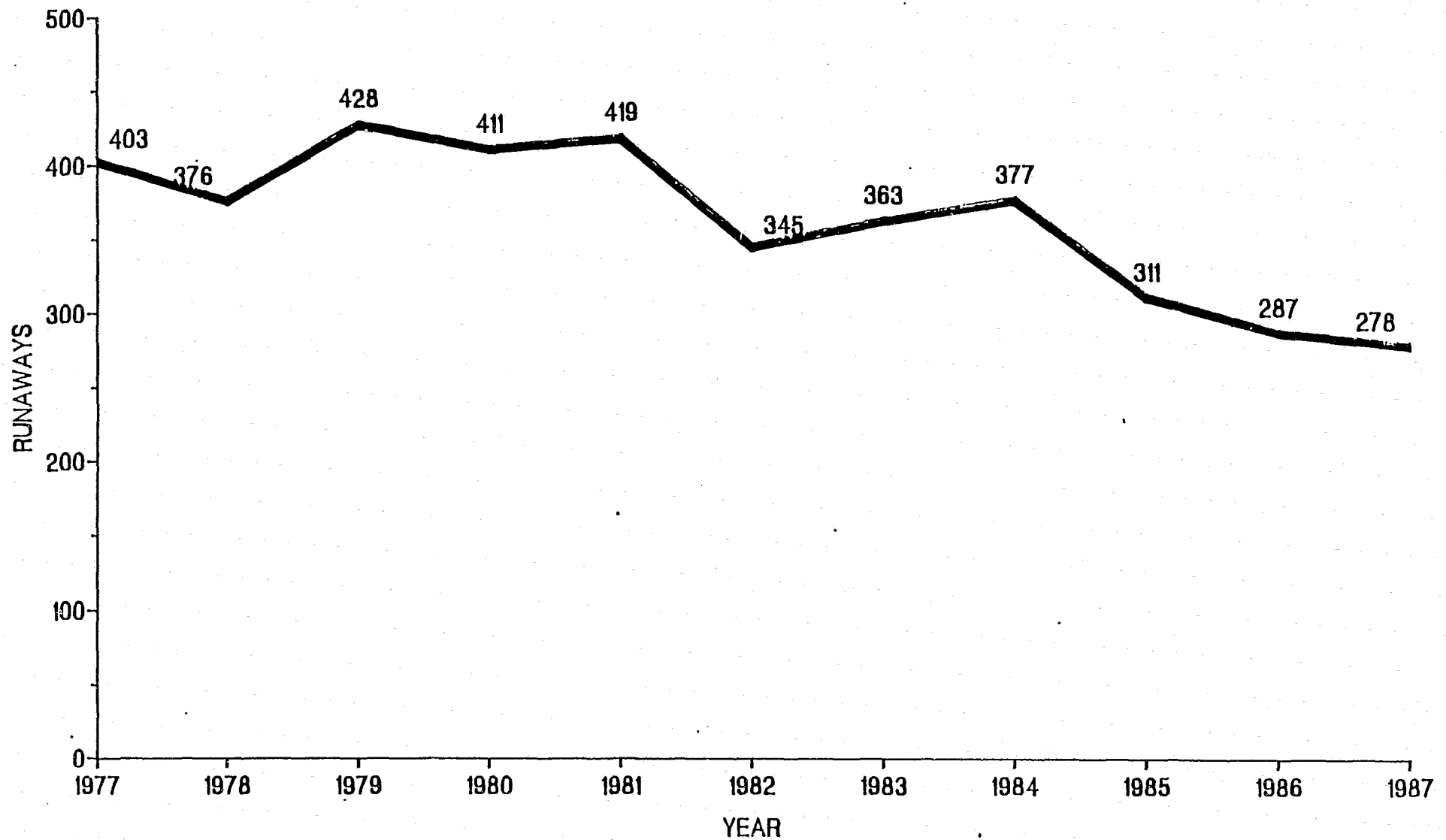


SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

# TRENDS IN JUVENILE RUNAWAYS IN WESTCHESTER

## 17 YRS. & UNDER



SOURCE: WC OFFICE OF CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE PLANNING

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

**JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR PART I OFFENSES  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY - 1987**

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>LARCENY</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>AGGR. ASSAULT</u>	<u>AUTO THEFT</u>	<u>RAPE</u>	<u>MURDER**</u>
<b>STATE</b>								
State Police (SP)*	29	11	8	0	7	3	0	0
RR-MN (Railroad)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SUNY Purchase	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NYC-BWSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CITIES</b>								
Mount Vernon	37	9	10	11	7	0	0	0
New Rochelle	93	47	13	31	2	0	0	0
Peekskill	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Rye	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
White Plains	111	105	2	3	1	0	0	0
Yonkers	160	85	33	13	23	6	0	0
<b>TOWNS</b>								
Bedford	9	4	4	0	1	0	0	0
Cortlandt	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eastchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenburgh	49	43	1	0	5	0	0	0
Harrison	21	18	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mamaroneck	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mount Pleasant	6	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
New Castle	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
North Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yorktown	56	35	20	0	0	1	0	0
<b>VILLAGES</b>								
Ardsley	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
Briarcliff Manor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bronxville	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Buchanan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croton-on-Hudson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobbs Ferry	33	10	7	0	7	9	0	0
Elmsford	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hastings	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irvington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larchmont	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mamaroneck	20	17	1	1	1	0	0	0
Mt. Kisco	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
North Tarrytown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ossining	14	9	2	0	1	0	2	0
Pelham Village	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pelham Manor	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pleasantville	13	7	4	0	2	0	0	0
Port Chester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rye Brook	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Scarsdale	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Tarrytown	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuckahoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>COUNTY</b>								
Dept. of Public Safety	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

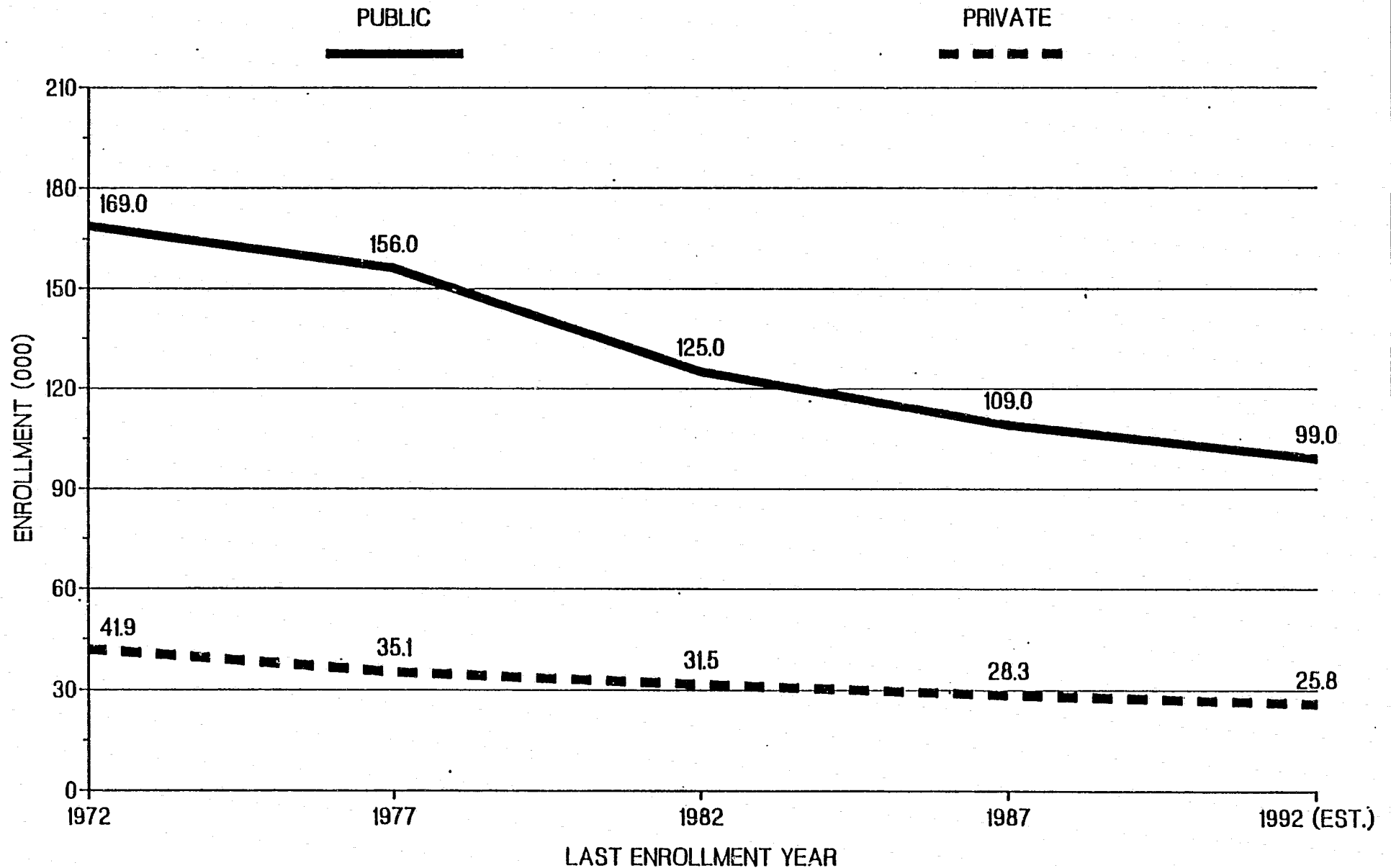
\* New York State Police patrol the Towns of Cortlandt, Lewisboro, North Salem, Pound Ridge and Somers.

\*\* Murder Category includes murder and non-negligent manslaughter.

EDUCATION



# TRENDS IN PUBLIC & PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS



SOURCE: NYS EDUCATION DEPT., 1989

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TRENDS

### Findings:

Total K-12 enrollment in Westchester has declined by 34% in the past fifteen years. Both public and private school enrollments have declined by similar rates; 35% for public and 32% for private.

Rates of decline for grades K-6 versus 7-12 also show no significant differences; 34% for K-6 versus 33% for 7-12.

Public school enrollments account for a slightly smaller proportion of the total enrollments today; 78% in '87 versus 80% in '72.

The number of handicapped students (ungraded) did increase significantly from 1975 to 1988 by 79% -- from 2,756 students in '75 to 4,943 students in 1988.

(Table 1ED)

Public school enrollment declines by School District, with few exceptions, have been fairly uniform over the past fifteen years.

(Table 2ED)

### Implications and Recommendations:

The overall enrollment of students in Westchester schools has declined both in the public and private school systems.

The only population to demonstrate an increase are handicapped students currently enrolled in ungraded classes. This increase may be a result of integrating more disabled youth in the public school system and/or the creation of special education districts within Westchester school districts and/or the reclassification of youth with handicapping conditions who were previously enrolled in graded classes.

### Findings:

For the three most recent years data are available, ('85-'88), while enrollments continue to decline, the proportion of high school graduates who plan to attend a post secondary institution has increased from 63.3 to 65.9. Conversely, the high school dropout rate has declined by 16% or 8.9 to 7.8 per 1,000 students.

Table 1ED

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADE LEVEL ENROLLMENT 1975-1990

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>
Kindergarten	7,959	10,895	6,997	7,612	8,160
1	8,536	10,963	7,792	7,869	8,451
2	7,723	10,535	7,550	7,315	8,066
3	7,633	10,704	7,839	7,358	7,692
4	7,454	11,238	8,923	7,217	7,785
5	7,135	11,988	9,888	7,030	7,535
6	7,205	12,464	9,966	7,287	7,161
Total Elementary K-6	53,645	78,787	58,955	51,688	54,850
7	7,416	12,882	10,153	7,434	7,223
8	7,014	12,612	10,395	7,821	7,369
9	7,452	14,347	11,660	9,385	7,504
10	7,935	14,297	12,419	10,292	7,587
11	7,754	13,579	12,312	10,052	7,775
12	8,247	12,318	11,483	9,360	7,327
Total Secondary 7-12	45,818	80,035	68,422	54,344	44,785
Ungraded Handicapped	4,943	2,756	4,154	5,007	4,475
Total	104,406	161,578	131,531	111,039	104,110

Source: New York State Education Department, Annual reports of Public School Enrollment and Staff. Projections generated by Westchester County Department of Planning based on projections prepared by the New York State Education Department.

Westchester County Youth Bureau

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY SCHOOL DISTRICT

SCHOOL DISTRICT	1975	1980	1985	% Change 1980-85	1988
Ardsley	2,378	1,729	1,389	-19.7	1,416
Bedford-Mount Kisco	4,429	3,657	3,035	-17.0	2,821
Blind Brook	1,329	1,197	947	-20.9	775
Briarcliff Manor	1,324	1,206	996	-17.4	933
Bronxville	1,361	1,185	1,033	-12.8	889
Bryam Hills-Armonk	2,185	1,980	1,613	-18.5	1,569
Chappaqua	3,995	3,610	3,032	-16.0	2,800
Croton-Harmon	1,698	1,426	1,169	-18.0	1,060
Dobbs Ferry	1,406	1,103	938	-15.0	964
Eastchester	3,177	2,468	1,751	-29.1	1,717
Edgemont	1,782	1,572	1,379	-12.3	1,351
Elmsford	987	704	637	-9.5	613
Greenburgh	3,475	2,680	2,098	-21.7	1,789
Harrison	3,729	2,940	2,355	-19.9	2,166
Hastings-On-Hudson	1,897	1,415	1,109	-21.6	991
Hendrick Hudson	2,968	2,552	2,185	-14.4	2,056
Irvington	1,750	1,381	1,107	-19.8	1,090
Katonah-Lewisboro	3,496	3,252	2,686	-17.4	2,662
Lakeland	8,351	6,756	5,583	-17.4	4,993
Mamaroneck	6,073	5,002	3,910	-21.8	3,612
Mount Pleasant	2,700	1,972	1,640	-16.8	1,555
Mount Vernon	11,011	9,714	9,728	0.1	9,118
New Rochelle	10,682	8,513	7,357	-13.6	7,439
North Salem	1,454	1,157	918	-20.7	884
Ossining	5,092	3,865	3,114	-19.4	2,980
Peekskill	3,433	2,977	2,443	-17.9	2,300
Pelham	2,857	2,375	1,822	-23.3	1,643
Pleasantville	1,738	1,359	1,106	-18.6	1,076
Pocantico Hills	405	325	249	-23.4	242
Port Chester	3,836	3,073	2,669	-13.1	2,409
Rye	3,030	2,412	1,878	-22.1	1,756
Rye Neck	1,567	1,130	916	-18.9	953
Scarsdale	4,931	4,502	3,939	-12.5	3,786
Somers	2,990	2,729	2,314	-15.2	2,157
Tarrytown	2,772	2,068	1,863	-9.9	1,719
Tuckahoe	1,047	722	655	-9.3	728
Valhalla	1,897	1,406	1,025	-27.1	878
White Plains	7,673	6,126	5,057	-17.5	4,761
Yonkers	27,786	21,678	18,725	-13.6	17,309
Yorktown	5,028	3,995	3,183	-20.3	3,016
New York State Special Education Districts	1,864	1,618	1,486	-8.2	1,421
Total Public School Enrollment	161,578	131,531	111,039	-15.6	104,406

Note: New York State Special Education Districts were created by an act of the State Legislature to serve the children housed on the grounds of child care agencies. All of these students have handicapping conditions. Seven of the State's 16 special education districts are located in Westchester.

Source: Information Center on Education, New York State Education Department, Annual reports of Public School Enrollment and Staff.

Westchester County Youth Bureau

TOP TEN PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PROFILES  
1987-88

<u>School District</u>	<u>K-12 Enrollment #</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Graduates College Bound Rate</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>9-12 Dropout Rate</u>	<u>#</u>
1) Yonkers	17,309	16.3	.716	801	.049	277
2) Mount Vernon	9,118	8.7	.551	317	.058	154
3) New Rochelle	7,439	7.1	.742	385	.016	39
4) Lakeland	4,993	4.8	.760	488	.020	44
5) White Plains	4,701	4.6	.766	314	.026	43
6) Scarsdale	3,786	3.6	.978	352	.001	1
7) Mamaroneck	3,612	3.4	.824	313	.008	11
8) Yorktown	3,016	2.9	.813	257	.003	3
9) Ossining	2,980	2.8	.735	175	.039	42
10) Bedford-Mount Kisco	2,821	2.7	.799	219	.021	21
Top Ten Total/Avg.	59,835	56.9%	.769	3,621	.024	635

Source: NYS Education Dept. 1988

Westchester County Youth Bureau

## 1987-88 TOP TEN SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN NUMBERS OF DROPOUTS

School District (County Wide Totals)	1985-86 (989)	1986-87 (925)	1987-88 (829)
1) Yonkers	350	356	277
2) Mount Vernon	163	167	154
3) Tarrytown	50	26	51
4) Lakeland	42	33	44
5) White Plains	36	49	43
6) Ossining	52	31	42
7) New Rochelle	74	48	39
8) Port Chester	43	35	29
9) Bedford	14	25	21
10) Harrison	22	27	18
Top Ten Totals	846	797	718
% Total County	85.5%	86.2%	86.6%

Source: NYS Education Dept. 1988

Westchester County Youth Bureau

	<u>85-86</u>	<u>School Year</u> <u>86-87</u>	<u>87-88</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>85 vs. 88</u>
Total public school enrollment	111,039	109,100	106,400	(4.2)
College bound graduates	7,030	6,903	6,989	(*)
Rate per 1000	63.3	63.3	65.9	
Dropouts	989	925	829	(16.2)
Rate per 1000	8.9	8.5	7.8	

(Tables 4&5ED)

The ten largest school districts in the county account for over half (56.9%) of all public school enrollment, K-12. Yonkers, Mount Vernon and New Rochelle Districts alone comprise almost one-third (32.1%) of all public school students.

(Table 3ED)

In addition to comprising over half of all students, these ten districts also accounted for over half (52.8%) the high school graduates who were college bound in '88 and, the overwhelming majority of '87-'88 high school dropouts; 86.6%.

Tables 4&5ED

One measure of the variance or diversity contained within a school district is to compare both ends of the high school student spectrum; dropouts and college bound graduates. Yonkers, the largest school district, had eight hundred and one graduates in 1988 who were college bound versus two hundred seventy seven students who dropped out of high school during the; 87-'88 school year. For every student that dropped out, almost three students went on to college. (801 : 277).

County-wide, for every student who dropped out of school, more than eight (8.4) went on to college.

Above average Districts include:

	<u>For Every "Dropout"</u> <u># Who Go On To College</u>		
Scarsdale	352	:	1
Chappaqua	121	:	1
Yorktown	86	:	1
Mamaroneck	28	:	1

Below average Districts include:

Mount Vernon	2	:	1
Yonkers	3	:	1
White Plains	7	:	1

### Implications and Recommendations:

On the whole, the number of youth bound for college is increasing and the number of youth dropping out of school is decreasing. However, the ten largest school districts, while having over half the high school graduates bound for college also have the highest dropout rates. Such polarizations within school districts suggest the need for a closer examination of the dynamics that effect striving for college and those that target youth at risk of dropping out of the system.

Such an examination can lead to standardizing approaches to reinforcing interest in continuing education as well as clarify the success of intervention programs with academically "at risk" youth.

In their special report "No Time To Lose - 1987", the New York State Summit on Black and Hispanic Children identified several issues that influence school failure. The Committee reported that lack of data on student performance by race/ethnicity complicated the task of identifying factors that strongly influence dropout rates within school systems.

Lack of parental involvement, cultural and language problems among first generation and recent immigrants, youth being raised by parents with less than a high school degree, poverty and homelessness are identified as major contributors to school failure.

In communities with heavy concentrations of minority populations, these problems are compounded by a lack of counseling services to address the supports high risk youth need to stay in school.

Possible solutions for high risk areas are the development of community schools to provide comprehensive services for children and adults via schools and community based organizations.

The Committee further recommended providing incentives in the educational system which will help to attract and retain excellent teachers and administrators and recruit Black and Hispanic staff for jobs at all levels of the educational system.

Further recommendations include exploring school/business partnerships to improve school performance and improve the productivity of the workforce of tomorrow. Pilot test the development of model employment centers in the high schools - replicating the Job Services Exchange function within school walls.



1987-88 TOP TEN SCHOOL DISTRICTS  
IN NUMBERS OF GRADUATES COLLEGE BOUND

School District (County Wide Totals)	1985-86 (7,030)	1986-87 (6,903)	1987-88 (6,989)
1) Yonkers	773	742	801
2) Lakeland	422	424	488
3) New Rochelle	404	430	385
4) Scarsdale	386	374	352
5) Mount Vernon	330	315	317
6) White Plains	286	262	314
7) Mamaroneck	331	278	313
8) Yorktown	239	229	257
9) Chappaqua	262	236	243
10) Bedford	211	235	219
Top Ten Totals	3,644	3,525	3,689
% Total County	51.8%	51.1%	52.8%

Source: NYS Education Dept. 1988

Westchester County Youth Bureau

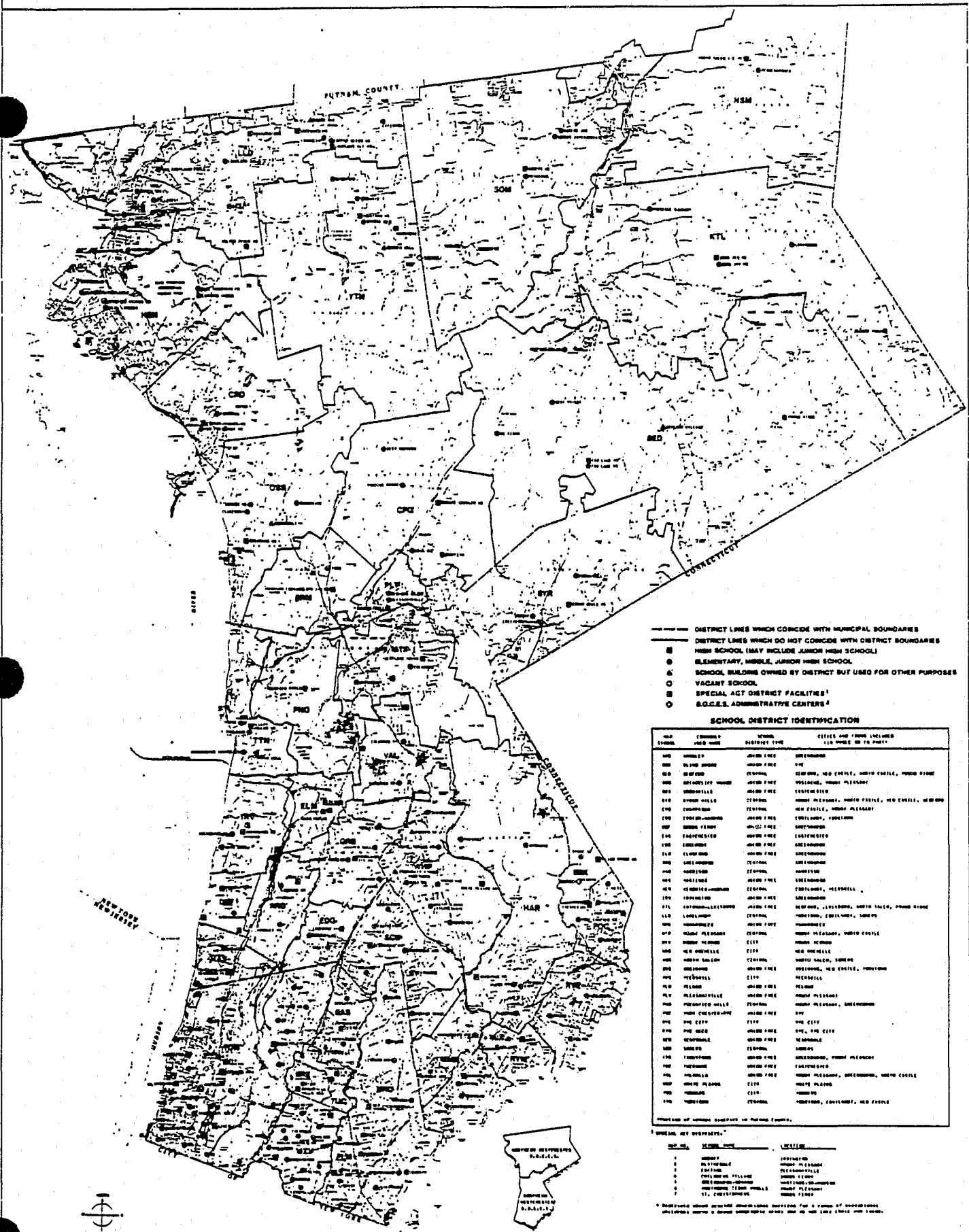
COLLEGE GOING RATE  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS  
1984-85 THROUGH 1987-88

TABLE 7ED

District Name	1984-85			1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Total Graduates	To College Number / Rate		Total Graduates	To College Number / Rate		Total Graduates	To College Number / Rate		Total Graduates	To College Number / Rate	
Katonah Lewisboro Union Free School	270	238	.881	241	218	.905	261	225	.862	241	211	.876
Bedford Central School	273	225	.824	277	211	.762	285	235	.825	274	219	.799
Croton Harmon Union Free School	106	83	.783	108	80	.741	115	86	.748	118	97	.822
Hendrick Hudson Central School	200	134	.670	195	125	.641	188	126	.670	182	138	.758
Eastchester Union Free School	157	131	.834	144	104	.722	154	124	.805	167	116	.695
Tuckahoe Union Free School	61	48	.787	54	45	.833	61	53	.869	50	40	.800
Bronxville Union Free School	77	75	.974	111	105	.946	103	92	.893	93	87	.935
Union Free School of the Tarrytowns	173	135	.780	169	133	.787	163	126	.773	175	134	.766
Irvington Union Free School	119	103	.866	110	104	.945	98	87	.888	121	110	.909
Dobbs Ferry Union Free School	103	80	.777	80	73	.913	77	65	.844	70	54	.771
Hastings on Hudson Union Free School	120	102	.850	109	97	.890	119	105	.882	96	90	.938
Ardsley Union Free School	136	123	.904	155	143	.923	125	112	.896	129	121	.938
Edgemont Union Free School-Greenburgh	146	135	.925	113	107	.947	131	125	.954	126	123	.976
Greenburgh Central School	178	143	.803	203	155	.764	193	161	.834	190	149	.784
Elmsford Union Free School	52	40	.769	52	38	.731	58	44	.759	44	35	.795
Greenburgh-Graham Union Free School	5	3	.600	4	4	1.000	5	3	.600	4	1	.250
Greenburgh Eleven Union Free School	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000
St. Christopher Union Free School	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000
Abbott Union Free School	9	2	.222	6	2	.333	10	7	.700	7	0	.000
Harrison Central School	198	142	.717	203	163	.803	213	157	.737	223	179	.803
Mamaroneck Union Free School	377	309	.820	400	331	.828	343	278	.810	380	313	.824
Mt. Pleasant Central School	152	111	.730	158	134	.848	166	139	.837	146	117	.801
Pocantico Hills Central School	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000
Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls Union Free School	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	.000
Mount Pleasant-Cottage Union Free School	5	2	.400	4	1	.250	0	0	.000	0	0	.000
Valhalla Union Free School	121	104	.860	112	91	.813	127	121	.953	106	90	.849
Mt. Pleasant-Blythedale Union Free School	2	0	.000	0	0	.000	1	0	.000	3	2	.667
Pleasantville Union Free School	82	72	.878	101	92	.911	94	88	.936	95	87	.916
Mount Vernon City Schools	580	356	.614	553	330	.597	573	315	.550	575	317	.551
Chappaqua Central School	272	238	.875	300	262	.873	265	236	.891	266	243	.914
New Rochelle City Schools	554	397	.717	549	404	.736	558	430	.771	519	385	.742
Armonk Central School	173	158	.913	146	139	.952	159	151	.950	160	153	.956
North Salem Central School	85	67	.788	93	76	.817	78	61	.782	89	73	.820
Ossining Union Free School	279	203	.728	252	186	.738	225	166	.738	238	175	.735
Briarcliff Manor Union Free School	118	106	.898	106	92	.868	112	96	.857	93	87	.935
Peekskill City Schools	170	72	.424	144	70	.486	154	75	.487	184	66	.359
Pelham Union Free School	176	140	.795	153	115	.752	171	145	.848	161	132	.820
Rye City Schools	191	172	.901	178	152	.854	175	156	.891	160	136	.850
Rye Neck Union Free School	96	74	.771	96	79	.823	96	79	.823	84	73	.869
Port Chester-Rye Union Free School	228	146	.640	218	124	.569	226	158	.699	220	166	.755
Blind Brook-Rye School	92	87	.946	111	105	.946	103	98	.951	110	108	.982
Scarsdale Union Free School	388	368	.948	402	386	.960	384	374	.974	360	352	.978
Somers Central School	206	179	.869	201	163	.811	188	147	.782	191	150	.785
White Plains City Schools	497	313	.630	399	268	.672	409	262	.641	410	314	.766
Yonkers City Schools	1,373	843	.614	1,241	773	.623	1,214	742	.611	1,119	801	.716
Lakeland Central School of Shrub Oak	611	455	.745	607	422	.695	566	424	.749	642	488	.760
Yorktown Central School	350	281	.803	313	239	.764	280	229	.818	316	257	.813

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICTS  
1985-86 THROUGH 1987-88**

District Name	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Number of Dropouts	9-12 Enrollment	Dropout Rate	Number of Dropouts	9-12 Enrollment	Dropout Rate	Number of Dropouts	9-12 Enrollment	Dropout Rate
Katonah Lewisboro Union Free School	9	1,038	.009	9	1,003	.009	1	946	.001
Bedford Central School	14	1,162	.012	25	1,108	.023	21	1,003	.021
Croton Harmon Union Free School	1	463	.002	12	436	.028	8	388	.021
Hendrick Hudson Central School	14	809	.017	8	754	.011	9	707	.013
Eastchester Union Free School	1	600	.002	1	559	.002	3	535	.006
Tuckahoe Union Free School	0	196	.000	2	203	.010	0	195	.000
Bronxville Union Free School	3	416	.007	0	378	.000	0	328	.000
Union Free School of the Tarrytowns	50	799	.063	26	745	.035	51	646	.079
Irvington Union Free School	0	429	.000	1	402	.002	3	376	.008
Dobbs Ferry Union Free School	1	312	.003	3	298	.010	2	275	.007
Hastings on Hudson Union Free School	3	417	.007	1	366	.003	1	318	.003
Ardsley Union Free School	2	534	.004	0	470	.000	0	439	.000
Edgemont Union Free School-Greenburgh	0	498	.000	0	494	.000	1	469	.002
Greenburgh Central School	7	785	.009	3	788	.004	13	669	.019
Elmsford Union Free School	2	242	.008	10	245	.041	4	210	.019
Greenburgh-Graham Union Free School	0	69	.000	0	69	.000	0	82	.000
Greenburgh Eleven Union Free School	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
St. Christopher Union Free School	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Abbott Union Free School	0	96	.000	0	82	.000	0	48	.000
Harrison Central School	22	924	.024	27	854	.032	18	773	.023
Mamaroneck Union Free School	27	1,525	.018	15	1,398	.011	11	1,310	.008
Mt. Pleasant Central School	4	658	.006	3	645	.005	9	537	.017
Pocantico Hills Central School	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Hawthorne-Cedar Knolls Union Free School	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Mount Pleasant-Cottage Union Free School	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Valhalla Union Free School	4	426	.009	2	383	.005	2	324	.006
Mt. Pleasant-Blythedale Union Free School	0	0	--	0	28	.000	0	45	.000
Pleasantville Union Free School	1	388	.003	0	376	.000	0	365	.000
Mount Vernon City Schools	163	3,020	.054	167	2,885	.058	154	2,657	.058
Chappaqua Central School	5	1,128	.004	4	1,051	.004	2	962	.002
New Rochelle City Schools	74	2,583	.029	48	2,464	.019	39	2,391	.016
Armonk Central School	1	606	.002	2	558	.004	3	526	.006
North Salem Central School	0	342	.000	0	321	.000	5	281	.018
Ossining Union Free School	52	1,153	.045	31	1,125	.028	42	1,080	.039
Briarcliff Manor Union Free School	0	420	.000	0	382	.000	1	355	.003
Peekskill City Schools	33	779	.042	37	752	.049	13	661	.020
Pelham Union Free School	8	632	.013	4	611	.007	8	545	.015
Rye City Schools	1	675	.001	4	659	.006	1	609	.002
Rye Neck Union Free School	0	359	.000	0	319	.000	2	298	.007
Port Chester-Rye Union Free School	43	1,047	.041	35	1,018	.034	29	952	.030
Blind Brook-Rye School	0	420	.000	0	365	.000	0	296	.000
Scarsdale Union Free School	5	1,561	.003	0	1,445	.000	1	1,397	.001
Somers Central School	6	798	.008	2	755	.003	5	714	.007
White Plains City Schools	36	1,846	.020	49	1,770	.028	43	1,656	.026
Yonkers City Schools	350	6,479	.054	356	6,193	.057	277	5,709	.049
Lakeland Central School of Shrub Oak	42	2,420	.017	33	2,322	.014	44	2,161	.020
Yorktown Central School	5	1,228	.004	5	1,105	.005	3	1,056	.003



## NUTRITION: SCHOOL MEALS PARTICIPATION

### Findings:

Fifteen percent, or over twelve thousand of Westchester's students, regularly participated in the free or reduced price lunch program during the 1987 school year.

Four percent, or three thousand six hundred seventy, also took advantage of the school's free or reduced price breakfast program.

While the breakfast participation rates are about average for the state, the lunch rates are among the lowest in the state and far below those of New York City.

	<u>Lunch</u>	<u>Breakfast</u>
Westchester	15%	4%
New York State average	24	3
New York City	48	12

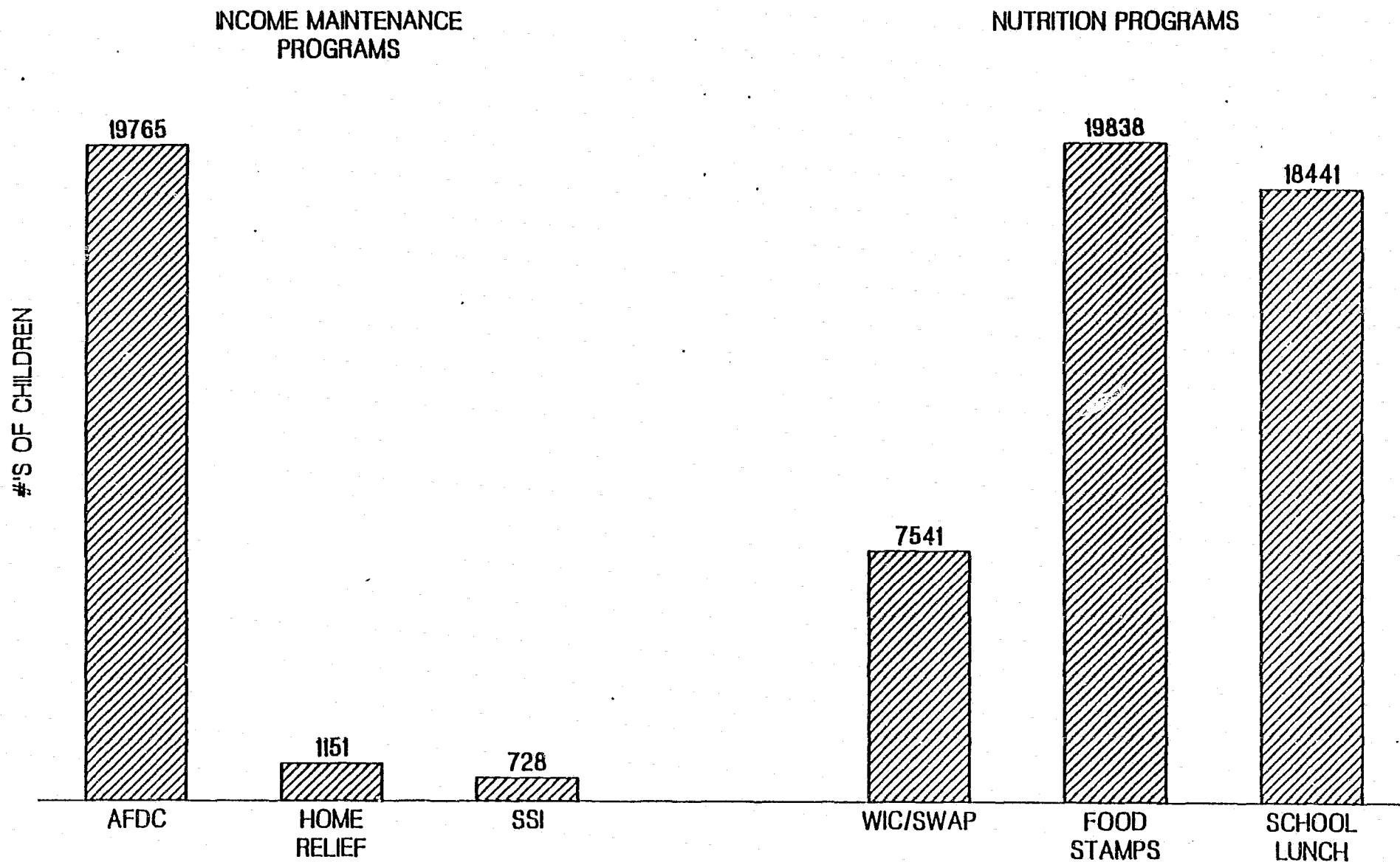
### Implications and Recommendations:

These programs are a means of insuring that youth have a balanced diet for at least one meal of the day. It would be helpful to monitor these programs to determine if children are regularly consuming these meals.

In communities where there are high concentrations of poverty and homelessness, it would be important to increase the numbers of children participating in the breakfast program as well as the lunch program.

Source: WCDOH, 1988

# PROGRAM PARTICIPATION OF WESTCHESTERS' YOUTH 1986



SOURCE: "NYS CHILD & ADOLESCENT PROFILE 1986"

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU

## INCOME MAINTENANCE AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

### Findings:

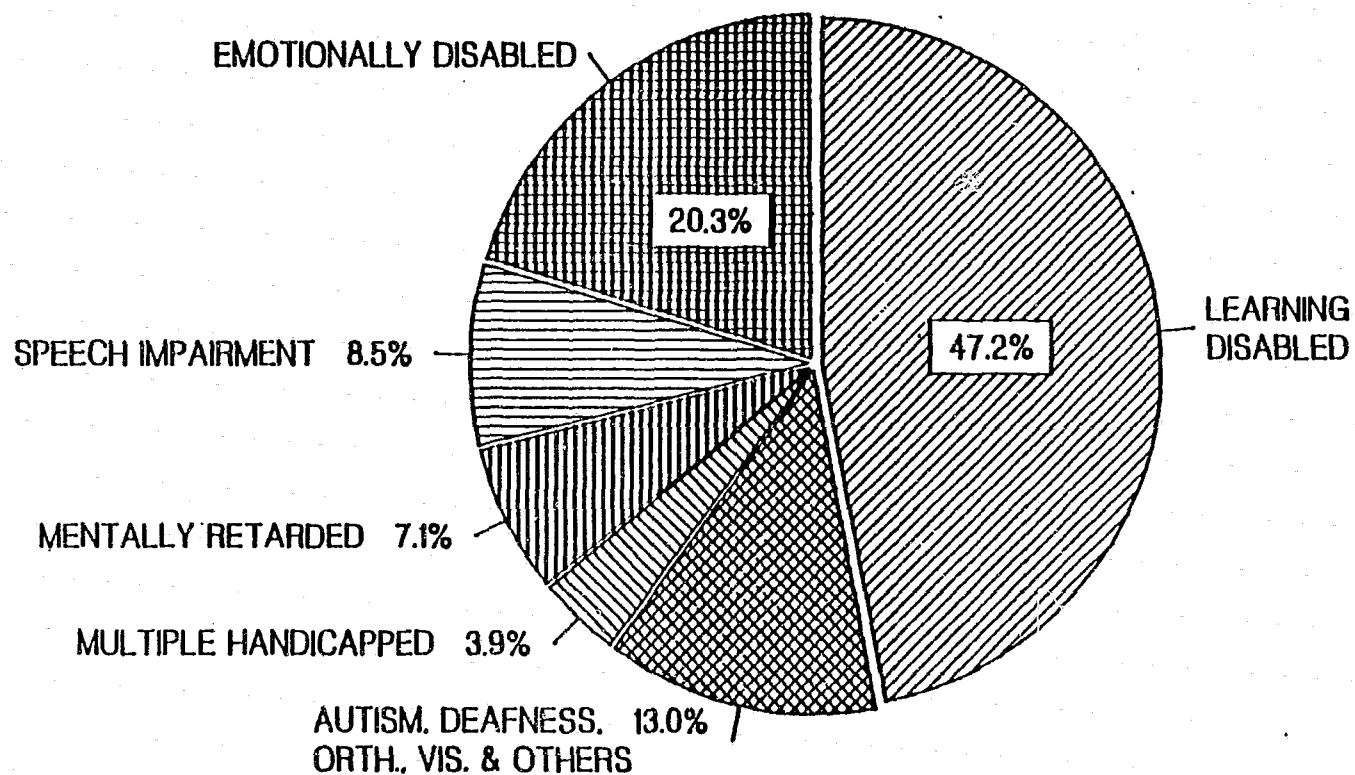
Almost twenty thousand of Westchester's children were enrolled in AFDC, Food Stamps and/or School Lunch Programs in 1986.

This is about ten percent (9.1%) of the total 0-19 year population (210,000).

# STUDENTS WITH HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS

## 1986-87

TOTAL: 11,782



SOURCE: NYS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

WESTCHESTER YOUTH BUREAU



## STUDENTS WITH HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS

### Findings:

Over fifty five hundred (5,537) of the students five to seventeen years, who were identified as having a handicap, were classified as "Learning Disabled."

Over twenty three hundred (2,392) students were classified "Emotionally Disabled," one thousand (1,001) "Speech Impaired," eight hundred thirty six "Mentally Retarded" (Downs Syndrome) and four hundred fifty nine "Multiple Handicapped."

# HIGH SCHOOLS AND MUNICIPALITY ALIGNMENT

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>
Abbott School	Greenburgh
Albert Leonard JHS	New Rochelle
Alexander Hamilton HS	Elmsford
Ardsley HS	Ardsley
Blind Brook HS	Rye Brook
Briarcliff HS	Briarcliff Manor
Bronxville JSHS	Bronxville
Byram Hills SHS	North Castle
Career Center	Yonkers
Community	White Plains
Croton Harmon SHS	Croton
Dobbs Ferry Middle-HS	Dobbs Ferry
Eastchester SHS	Eastchester
Edgemont JSHS	Greenburgh
Educage	White Plains
Enrico Fermi Middle	Yonkers
Fox Lane HS	Bedford/Pound Ridge/Mt. Kisco
George S. Leisure	Greenburgh
Gorton HS	Yonkers
Greenburgh-Graham Sec.	Greenburgh
Harrison HS	Harrison
Hastings HS	Hastings
Hawthorne Middle	Yonkers
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls	Mt. Pleasant
Hendrick Hudson HS	Cortlandt/Buchanan
Horace Greeley HS	New Castle
Irvington HS	Irvington
Isaac E. Young JHS	New Rochelle
John Jay J&SHS	Lewisboro
Lakeland Central	Yorktown
Lincoln	Yonkers
Mamaroneck HS	Mamaroneck/Larchmont Village
Mt. Vernon HS	Mt. Vernon
Mt. Vernon MS	Mt. Vernon

# HIGH SCHOOLS AND MUNICIPALITY ALIGNMENT (Continued)

<u>NAME OF SCHOOL</u>	<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>
New Rochelle SHS	New Rochelle
NY Hospital Annex	White Plains
North Salem JSHS	North Salem
Ossining SHS	Ossining and Village
Peekskill HS	Peekskill
Pelham JHS	Pelham & Manor
Pleasantville HS	Pleasantville
Port Chester MSHS	Port Chester
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Yonkers
Roosevelt HS	Yonkers
Rye HS	Rye City
Rye Neck SHS	Mamaroneck
St. Christopher	Greenburgh
Saunders Tr and Tech HS	Yonkers
Scarsdale SHS	Scarsdale
Sleepy Hollow HS	Tarrytown/North Tarrytown
Somers SHS	Somers
Tuckahoe JSHS	Tuckahoe
Valhalla JSHS	Mt. Pleasant
Walter Panas HS	Cortlandt
Washington	Mt. Vernon
Westlake HS	Mt. Pleasant
White Plains SHS	White Plains
Yonkers HS	Yonkers
Yorktown SHS	Yorktown

Source: Westchester County Youth Bureau

ABUSE

## CHILD ABUSE CATEGORIAL DEFINITIONS

Substantiated Reports: refers to the number of reports received for which credible evidence of abuse or neglect was established by a staff member of the Child Protective Services who investigated the case..

Indicated Cases: refers to the number of families identified by substantiated reports. In the course of one year, or from one year to the next, more than one report may be received and substantiated for a family.

Multiple Substantiated Cases: Families with more than one substantiated report.

Emergency Removals: are severe cases in which children are placed in protective custody. CPS staff seek Family Court Petitions for all emergency removal cases and for serious, but not necessarily dangerous cases in which parents refuse offers for rehabilitation services.

## DSS DISTRICT OFFICES AND MUNICIPALITY ALIGNMENT

### District Offices

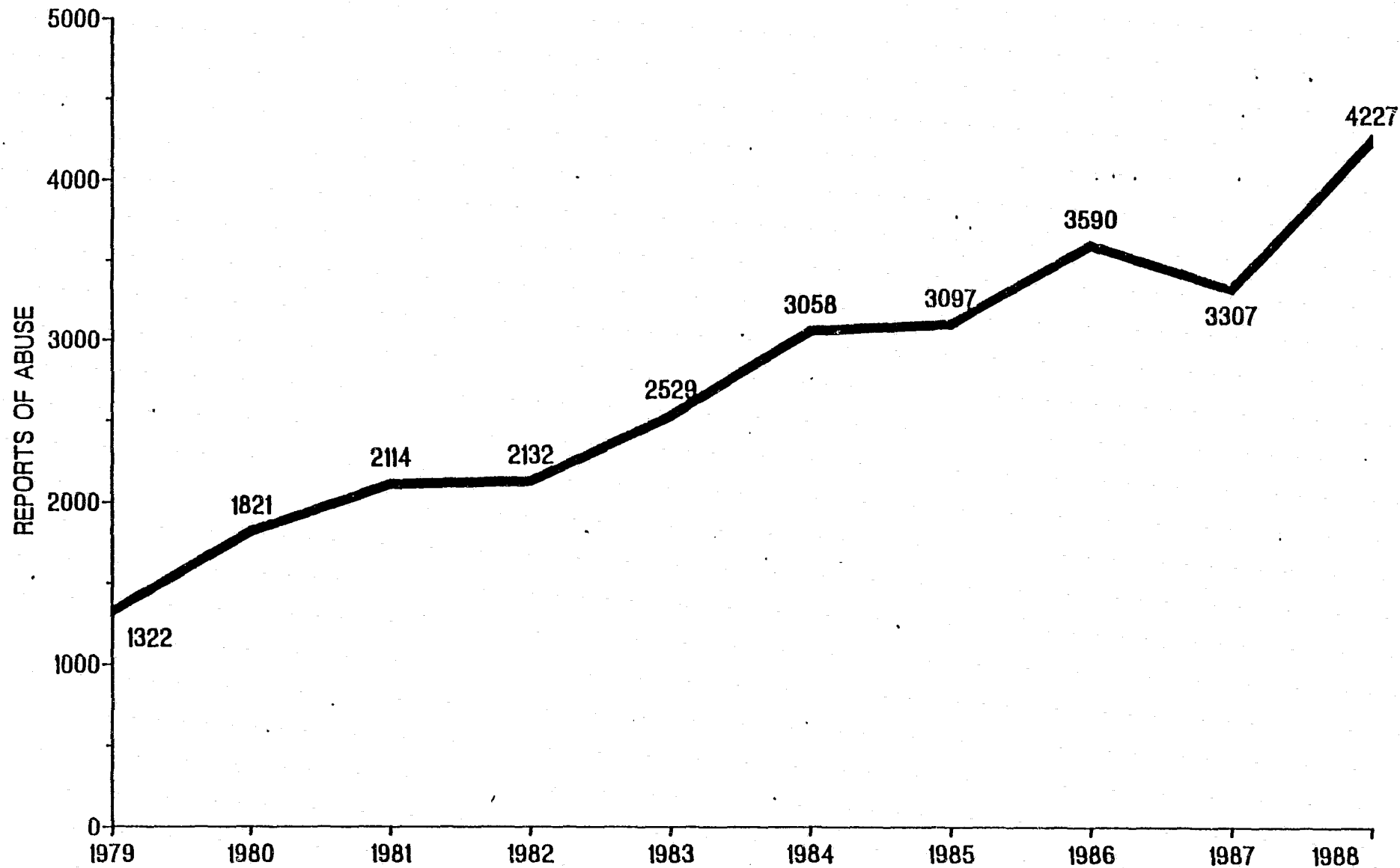
### Municipality

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1) <u>Yonkers D.O.:</u>            | Yonkers   |
| 2) <u>Mt. Vernon D.O.:</u>         | Bronxville, Eastchester, Mt. Vernon, Tuckahoe   |
| 3) <u>Peekskill D.O.:</u>          | Buchanan, Cortlandt, Peekskill, Yorktown  |
| 4) <u>White Plains D.O.:</u>       | Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry, Elmsford, Greenburgh, Hastings, Irvington, Scarsdale, White Plains  |
| 5) <u>New Rochelle D.O.:</u>       | Larchmont, Mamaroneck Village, Mamaroneck Town, New Rochelle, Pelham, Pelham Manor  |
| 6) <u>Ossining/Mt. Kisco D.O.:</u> | Bedford, Briarcliff Manor, Croton-on-Hudson, Lewisboro, Mt. Kisco, Mt. Pleasant, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, North Tarrytown, Ossining Town, Ossining Village, Pleasantville, Pound Ridge, Somers, Tarrytown |
| 7) <u>Port Chester D.O.:</u>       | Harrison, Port Chester, Rye Brook, Rye City   |

Source: WCDSS

Westchester County Youth Bureau

# TRENDS IN CHILD ABUSE REPORTS FOR WESTCHESTER



SOURCE: WC DSS/CPS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## TRENDS IN CHILD ABUSE

### Findings:

While the number of children in the County under 14 years has declined by almost one-fifth (18%) in the past nine years, the number of child abuse reports in Westchester has more than tripled (3.2).

Curiously, the rates of growth in the number of cases for the past five years alternate between sudden spurts and stops from year to year:

<u>Year Ending</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
84	+21%
85	+1
86	+16
87	-8
88	+28

One of the most widely reported causal factors driving the recent (86-88) increases in child abuse has been "crack."

The growth period from 1979 through 1985 may be accounted for by the growing awareness and education by the media of the public and professional populations.

## TRENDS

### Implications and Recommendations:

If the numbers of abused and neglected children entering the system are to be reduced, then more quality prevention services must be available to birth parents. Child abuse can only be addressed with the birth parents through addressing the causative agents of abuse; i.e., parental poverty, homelessness, psychological problems, immaturity (teen parents) and substance abuse.

Since drug abuse especially crack/cocaine abuse is currently a major contributing factor to foster care placement, substance abuse treatment and other support services need to be made available to birth mothers.

Residential treatment programs need to accommodate children since most female substance abusers will not seek voluntary treatment if it means placing their children in foster care. Community treatment programs need to provide therapeutic nurseries and day care if they are to be successful with women abusers.

The earliest possible intervention (while pregnant) will reduce the impact of maternal drug abuse on the fetus thereby reducing the severity of potential disabilities and medical problems of these high risk infants.

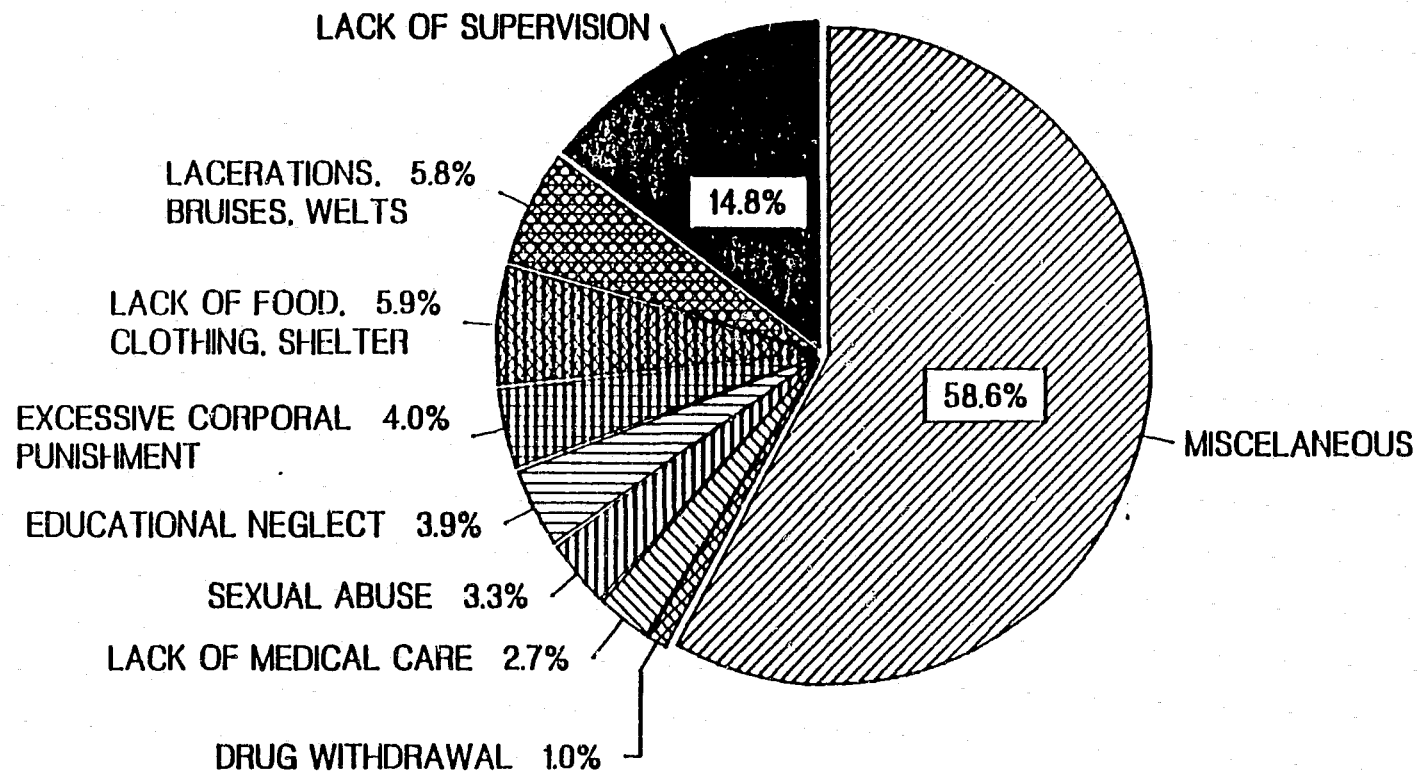
To be successful, prevention services need to be available to birth parents in their home community. Given that many of the children entering the system are from single, female head of household families, preventative services need to encompass all the services a woman needs to function as a mother and economic provider.

In addition to counseling, housing, etc., it is important to assist birth parents in accessing day care, after school, camp and respite programs for the children, as a means of providing them with needed time away from the demands of child care. Where applicable, lifeskills and vocational training need to be a part of the case plan for the birth parents.



# TYPE OF CHILD ABUSE CASES IN WESTCHESTER JAN. - DEC. 1988

TOTAL CHILDREN: 10,179



SOURCE: WC DSS 1/89

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE

### Findings:

Unfortunately, the "miscellaneous" or "other" DSS classifications account for over half of the types of child abuse cases handled by DSS/CPS.

Of those types of abuse identified, various forms of neglect comprised over one-quarter (27.3%) of all types of abuse inflicted on over ten thousand children. Specific forms of neglect reported included:

Lack of supervision	14.8%
Lack of food, clothing, shelter	5.9%
Educational neglect	3.9%
Lack of medical care	2.7%
Total	<u>27.3%</u>

Various forms of physical abuse comprise the second most frequent category:

Lacerations, bruises, welts	5.8%
Excessive corporal punishment	4.0%
Sexual abuse	3.3%
Drug withdrawal	1.0%
Total	<u>14.1%</u>

### Implications and Recommendations:

To be successful, prevention programs must address the causative agents of abuse. When over 58% of the cases identified are classified as miscellaneous, it does not clarify causes to be addressed in prevention initiatives. It is recommended that this category be broken out with tight descriptions of abuse by type to serve as guidelines for new prevention initiatives.

Table 1CA

SEXUAL ABUSE REPORTS BY DSS  
DISTRICT OFFICE AND AGE GROUP  
1986

<u>District Office</u>	<u>Total Children</u>	<u>Age Group</u>		
		<u>0-5</u>	<u>6-10</u>	<u>11-17</u>
Yonkers	102	34	31	37
Mt. Vernon	66	25	19	22
New Rochelle	39	10	9	20
Port Chester	18	2	8	8
White Plains	41	15	13	13
Peekskill	37	14	7	16
Ossining	<u>52</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>27</u>
TOTALS	355	117	95	143

Source: WCDSS/CPS

Westchester County Youth Bureau

## DSS SEXUAL ABUSE REPORTS

### Findings:

Of the over three hundred children who were reported sexually abused in 1986, almost half (48%) resided in the Yonkers and Mount Vernon DSS/CPS catchment areas. These two areas contain about one-third of the population. The incidence of sexual abuse is evenly distributed across all three age groups:

<u>Sexual Abuse</u>	<u>Distribution by Age</u>
0-5 Yrs.	33%
6-10 Yrs.	27
11-17 Yrs.	40
Total	<u>100%</u>

(Table 1CA)

### Implications and Recommendations:

Given the prevalence of sexual abuse and the under-reporting of these incidents, it is very important to continue to educate professionals, educators, the general public and families "at risk" to identify and address this serious problem.

Posters, fliers and other related literature need to be displayed in health centers, community centers and physicians offices.

Sex abuse prevention curriculums, when introduced in school systems, have been successful in identifying this problem and helping victims to enlist the help of a teacher or other professional.

Since almost half of the reported cases of sexual abuse occurred in Yonkers and Mt. Vernon, it would be appropriate to increase intervention services in these two communities.

CHILD ABUSE STATISTICS  
BY DSS DISTRICT OFFICE - 1986

<u>District Office</u>	<u># of Cases</u>	<u># of Reports</u>	<u># of Ind. Cases</u>	<u># of Ind. Reports</u>	<u>% of Reports Ind.</u>
Yonkers	814	1,163	273	415	35.5%
Mt. Vernon	418	559	154	207	37.0%
White Plains	297	387	98	138	35.7%
Peekskill	280	458	68	130	28.4%
New Rochelle	283	379	101	143	37.7%
Port Chester	202	244	74	90	36.9%
Ossining	<u>313</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>27.0%</u>
TOTALS	2,607	3,590	855	1,231	34.3%

Source: WCDSS/CPS

Westchester County Youth Bureau

CHILD ABUSE STATISTICS  
BY DSS DISTRICT OFFICE  
1986

Findings:

On average, about one-third (34.3%) of all child abuse report investigations turn up some evidence or proof of abuse.

DSS District Offices which have higher than average rates of indicated cases to reports are:

New Rochelle	37.7%
Mt. Vernon	37.0%
Port Chester	36.9%

Below average rates in 1986 occurred in:

Ossining	27.0%
Peekskill	18.4%

The table below compares the distribution of abuse reports with the distribution of the total population contained in each DSS District Office.

Ossining, Yonkers and Mt. Vernon have almost one and a half times the average reported child abuse. White Plains, New Rochelle and Port Chester have below normal rates of child abuse.

District Office	<u>% Reports</u>	<u>% Population</u>	<u>Index</u>
Yonkers	32%	22%	145
Mt. Vernon	16	11	145
White Plains	11	29	38
Peekskill	13	10	130
New Rochelle	10	13	77
Port Chester	7	8	87
Ossining	<u>11</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>157</u>
Totals	100	100	100

(Table 2CA)

Implications and Recommendations:

Above average incidences of reported abuse are occurring in communities that have a host of socio-economic factors that are known contributors of child abuse; substance abuse, teen parents, poverty, homelessness, single parent families, lack of family and community resources.

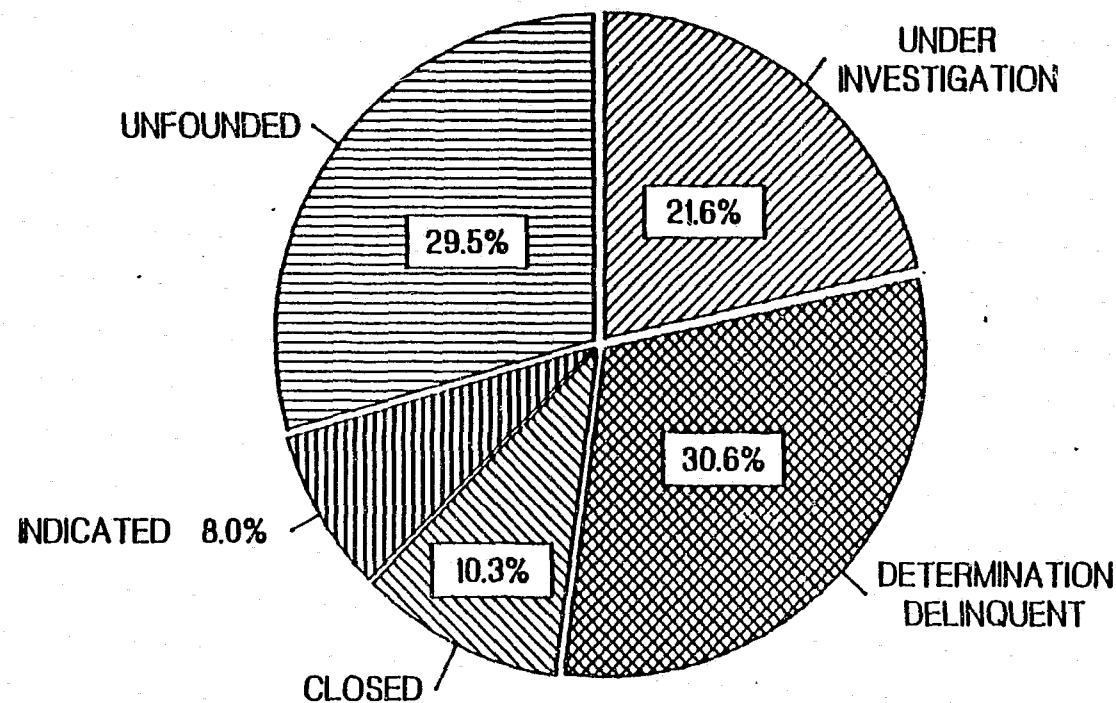
Prevention initiatives in these communities need to focus on accessible, community based support services for families at risk.

# NYS CHILD ABUSE REGISTER

## CASES RECEIVED FROM WESTCHESTER

### JAN. - DEC. 1988

TOTAL CASES: 2,850



SOURCE: WC DSS 1/89

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

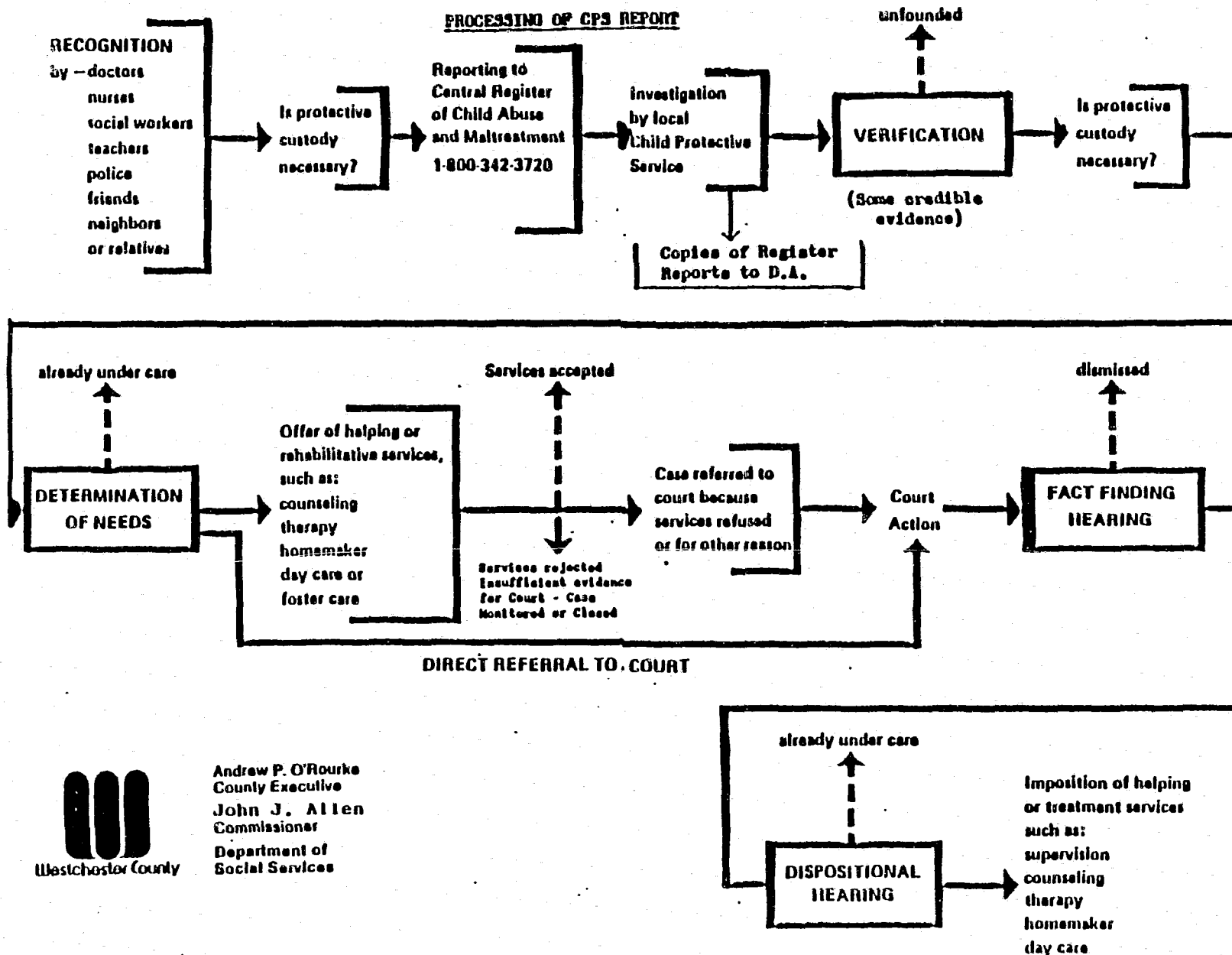
## N.Y.S. CHILD ABUSE REGISTER CASES

### Findings:

Of the over two thousand eight hundred cases reported in 1988 to the State's Child Abuse Hotline (1-800-342-3720), about thirty percent were determined to be "unfounded," twenty two percent were still under investigation and over thirty percent were unclassified ("Determination Delinquent").

Eight percent of the cases were "indicated"; i.e., some credible evidence of abuse was found and the need for protective custody and/or rehabilitative services would be determined.

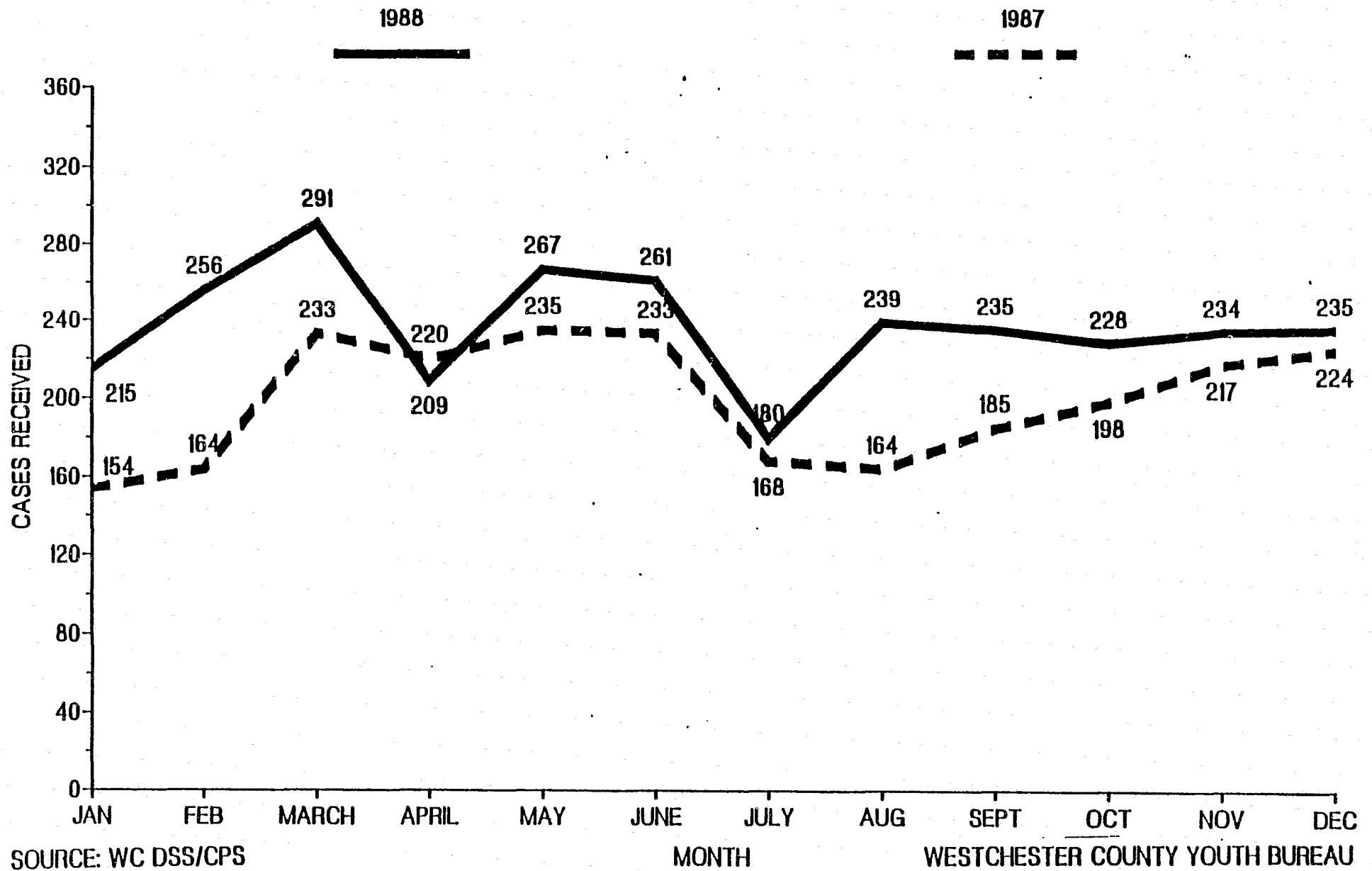




Andrew P. O'Rourke  
County Executive  
John J. Allen  
Commissioner  
Department of  
Social Services

# NYS CHILD ABUSE REGISTER

## MONTHLY CASE TRENDS FOR WESTCHESTER



## MONTHLY CHILD ABUSE PATTERNS

### Findings:

Based on the number of child abuse cases reported by month for 1987 and 1988, there appears to be a pattern with March, May and June being above average incident months and April, July-September, below average months.

School vacation schedules (Spring and Summer) may be a factor in explaining these fluctuations.

### Implications and Recommendations:

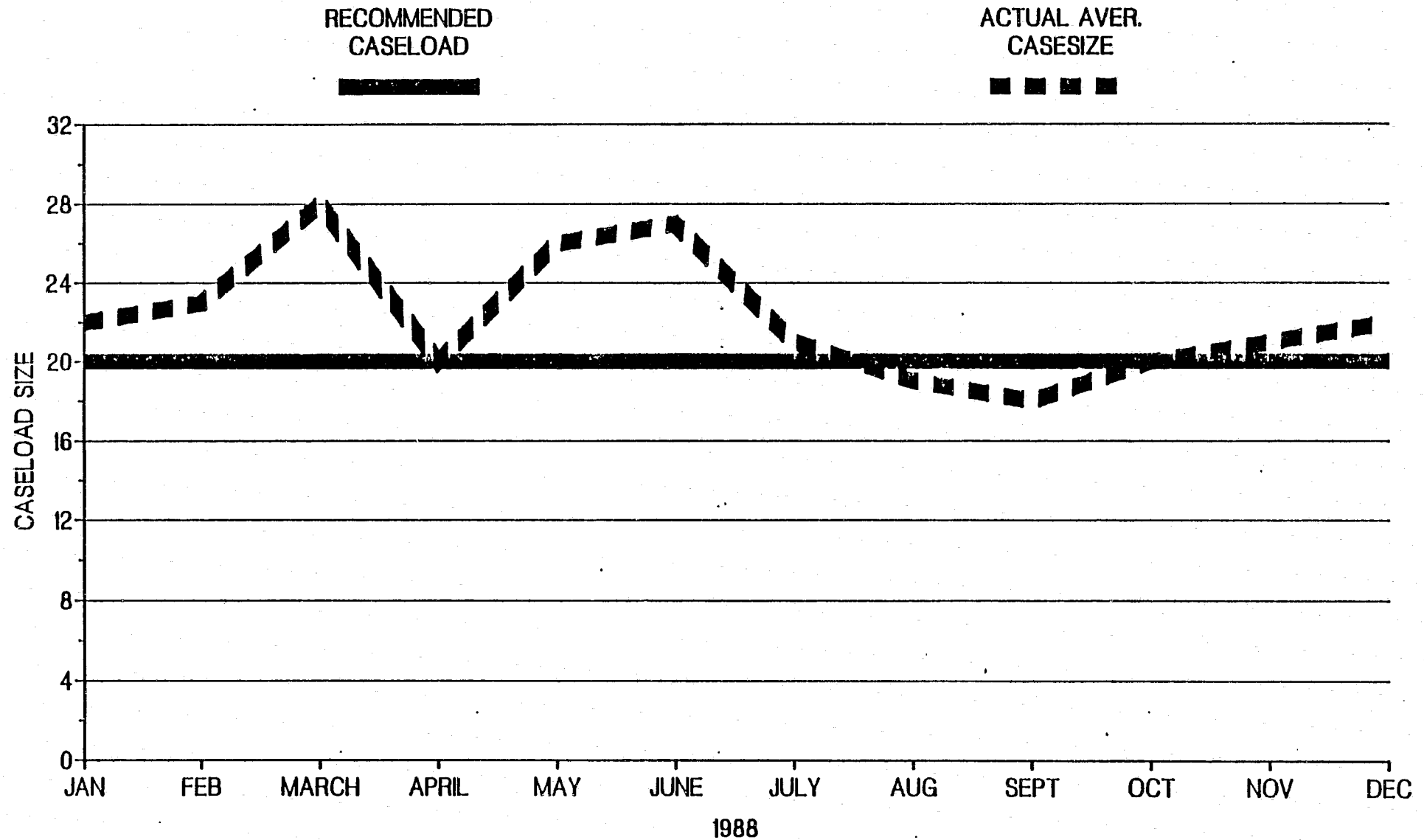
The drop in incidence of reported cases during school vacation periods indicates the need to examine more closely the relationship between reported cases and school attendance.

One explanation for the decline in reported cases during these periods is obvious. During the school year, more professionals have the opportunity to identify abused children and report these cases for intervention. This indicates that children are not being less abused, but that these cases are being reported less during this time period.

It is recommended that youth agencies in "high risk" areas expand their vacation programs to include more at risk youth. Staff of these agencies need to be trained in identifying and reporting suspected abuse.

# CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES

## AVERAGE CASELOAD PER WORKER BY MONTH



SOURCE: WC DSS/CPS

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## CPS CASELOAD

### Findings:

As would be expected, the average caseload per worker fluctuates with the number of reports/cases received each month.

March, May and June were peak months for the average CPS caseload (25-27) and the N.Y.S. Child Abuse Register cases received (261-291).

Below average caseload/report months are April, July, August and September.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE FAMILIES AND CHILDREN  
BY DSS DISTRICT OFFICE

	<u># of Families</u>	<u># of Children</u>
Yonkers	150	337
Mt. Vernon	115	260
New Rochelle	20	27
Port Chester	26	50
White Plains	37	62
Ossining/Mt. Kisco	28	45
Peekskill	<u>26</u>	<u>47</u>
TOTAL	402	828

Source: WCDSS, 2/87

Westchester County Youth Bureau

## PREVENTATIVE SERVICES

### Findings:

Of the over eight hundred children considered "at risk" and who have therefore been enrolled in preventive service programs, almost three-quarters (72%) of the cases are handled by the Yonkers and Mt. Vernon DSS.

This is almost two and a half times the proportion of population contained in these two Districts.

<u>District</u>	<u>% Children In Preventative Services</u>	<u>% Population in Distress</u>
Yonkers	41%	21%
Mt. Vernon	31%	7%
Totals	72%	28%

(Table 3CA)

### Implications and Recommendations:

Since the majority of children labeled "at risk" and in preventative services programs reside in Mt. Vernon and Yonkers, it is important that these children and their families have easy access to a host of support services that may enable them to remain together as a family.

Youth agencies in these communities can provide respite for children and their families in the form of recreation services and after school programs, sports opportunities and counseling.

To eliminate a duplication of service efforts, it is recommended that service Consortiums be developed that link schools and community agencies together to provide comprehensive intervention services. These Consortiums could work with the Department of Social Services to coordinate services to high risk children and their families.

Table 4CA

FAMILY COURT PETITIONS BY DSS  
DISTRICT OFFICE - 1986

<u>District Office</u>	<u># of Cases</u>	<u>Petition Type</u>			<u>Amendments/ Violations</u>	<u># of Children</u>	<u># of Emerg. Removals by Case/Children</u>
		<u>Abuse</u>	<u>Sex Abuse</u>	<u>Neglect</u>			
Ossining	24	0	8	16	5	32	9/9
Mt. Vernon	59	2	5	52	15	116	40/59
New Rochelle	29	0	5	26	5	65	18/26
Port Chester	8	1	1	6	2	15	4/7
Peekskill	28	1	1	28	10	68	18/32
White Plains	20	0	0	20	8	34	14/15
Yonkers	<u>94</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>214</u>	<u>66/116</u>
TOTALS	262	9	32	229	59	544	169/264

Source: WCDSS/CPS

Westchester County Youth Bureau



## FAMILY COURT PETITIONS

### Findings:

Of the two hundred sixty two family court case petitions granted in 1986, almost two-thirds (64%) resulted in an emergency removal. On an individual child basis, the percent removals is slightly less than fifty percent (48.5%).

The Yonkers and Mount Vernon DSS/CPS initiated sixty percent of all family court petitions and made sixty seven percent of all the emergency removals in the County.

(Table 4CA)

<u>District Office</u>	<u>% Petitions</u>	<u>% Emergency Removals</u>
1) Yonkers	39%	45%
2) Mt. Vernon	21	22
3) Peekskill	13	12
4) New Rochelle	12	10
5) White Plains	6	6
6) Ossining	6	3
7) Port Chester	3	2

### Implications and Recommendations:

The majority of family court petitions and emergency removals were initiated in the Yonkers and Mt. Vernon DSS/CPS offices. These statistics clearly indicate the need for increased resources in these two communities to address the causative factors of child abuse.

Services need to be local and accessible if they are to be successful. Pregnancy prevention among teens, prenatal care, maternal and child care, educational and vocational training and substance abuse intervention services for mother and children need to be increased in these communities.

# REPORT OF SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE OR MALTREATMENT

ORAL RPT. DATE	STATE REGISTRY NO.	LOCAL REGISTRY NO.
TIME <input type="checkbox"/> AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM	LOCAL CASE NO.	LOCAL AGENCY

STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

## Subjects of Report

List all children in household, adults responsible for household, and alleged perpetrators.

Line No.	Last Name	First Name	M.I.	Aliases	Sex (M, F, Unk.)	Birthdate or Age Mo. Day Yr.	Ethnic Code (*Over)	Susp. or Relation. Code (**Over)	Check (if Alleg. Per. Tra.)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

☐ MORE

## LIST ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

HOUSEHOLD	TELEPHONE NO.
OTHERS (Give Line Nos.)	TELEPHONE NO.
	TELEPHONE NO.

## Basis of Suspicion

Alleged consequences or evidence of abuse or maltreatment - Give child(ren)'s line number(s). If all children, write "ALL".

<input type="checkbox"/> DOA/Fatality	<input type="checkbox"/> Child's Drug/Alcohol Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Educational Neglect
<input type="checkbox"/> Fractures	<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/> Emotional Neglect
<input type="checkbox"/> Subdural Hematoma, Internal Injuries	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Medical Care	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Food, Clothing, Shelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Lacerations, Bruises, Welts	<input type="checkbox"/> Malnutrition, Failure to Thrive	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Supervision
<input type="checkbox"/> Burns, Scalding	<input type="checkbox"/> Sexual Abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Abandonment
<input type="checkbox"/> Excessive Corporal Punishment	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify: _____	

State reasons for suspicion. Include the nature and extent of each child's injuries, abuse or maltreatment, any evidence of prior injuries, abuse or maltreatment to the child or his siblings and any evidence or suspicions of "Parental" behavior contributing to the problem.

(If known, give time and date of alleged incident)

Mo.	Day	Yr.	Time	<input type="checkbox"/> (L)	<input type="checkbox"/> (P)
-----	-----	-----	------	------------------------------	------------------------------

## Sources of This Report

PERSON MAKING THIS REPORT		SOURCE OF THIS REPORT IF DIFFERENT	
NAME	TELEPHONE NO.	NAME	TELEPHONE NO.
ADDRESS		ADDRESS	
AGENCY/INSTITUTION		AGENCY/INSTITUTION	

Relationship (✓ for Reporter, X for Source)

<input type="checkbox"/> Med. Exam./Coroner	<input type="checkbox"/> Physician	<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> Neighbor	<input type="checkbox"/> Relative
<input type="checkbox"/> Social Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Health	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health	<input type="checkbox"/> School Staff	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____	

For Use By Physicians Only	Medical Diagnosis on Child	Signature of Physician Who Examined/Treated Child	Telephone No.
	Hospitalization Required: 0 <input type="checkbox"/> None 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Under One Week 2 <input type="checkbox"/> One - Two Weeks 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Over Two Weeks		

Actions Taken or About To Be Taken:	0 <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Exam	2 <input type="checkbox"/> X-Ray	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Removal/Keeping	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Not. Med. Exam./Coroner
	1 <input type="checkbox"/> Photographs	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Hospitalization	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Returned Home	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Notified D.A.
Signature of Person Making This Report	Title		Date Submitted Mo. Day Yr.	

X

## DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT AND MALTREATMENT

Abuse. Section 1012(e) of the Family Court Act defines an abused child as a child less than eighteen years of age whose parent or other person legally responsible for his or her care:

(i) inflicts or allowed to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means which causes or creates a substantial risk of death, or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or

(ii) creates or allows to be created a substantial risk of physical injury to such a child by other than accidental means which would be likely to cause death or serious or protracted disfigurement, or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ, or

(iii) commits, or allows to be committed, a sex offense against such a child, as defined in the penal law, or allows such child to engage in acts or conduct described in penal law (NYS Penal Law, Articles 263, 230.5, 230.30, 230.32, 255.25). (These acts are: using a child in a sexual performance, and promoting a sexual performance by a child.)

Neglect. Section 1012(f) of the Family Court Act defines a neglected child as a child less than eighteen years of age.

(i) whose physical, mental, or emotional condition has been impaired or is in imminent danger of becoming impaired as a result of the failure of his parent or other person legally responsible for his care to exercise a minimum degree of care:

(A) in supplying the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education in accordance with provisions of part one of article sixty-five of the education law, or medical, dental, optometrical, or surgical care, though financially able to do so or offered financial or other reasonable means to do so; or

(B) in providing the child with proper supervision or guardianship, by unreasonably inflicting, or allowing to be inflicted, harm, or a substantial risk thereof, including the infliction of excessive corporal punishment, or by using a drug or drugs; or by using alcoholic beverages to the extent that he loses self-control of his actions; or by any other acts of a similarly serious nature requiring the aid of the court; or

(ii) who has been abandoned by his parents or other person legally responsible for his care.

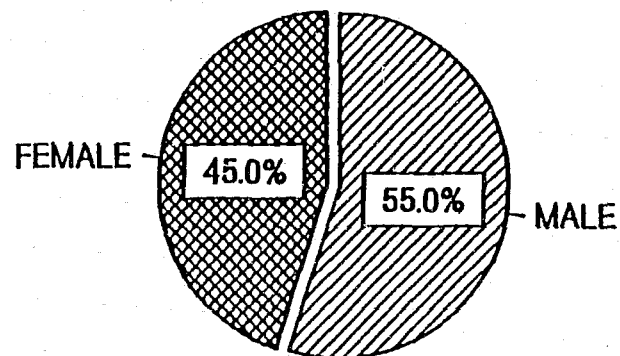
Maltreatment. Social Services Law, Sec. 412, states that a maltreated child includes a child under eighteen years of age:

(a) defined as a neglected child by the Family Court Act; or  
(b) who has had serious physical injury inflicted upon him or her by other than accidental means.

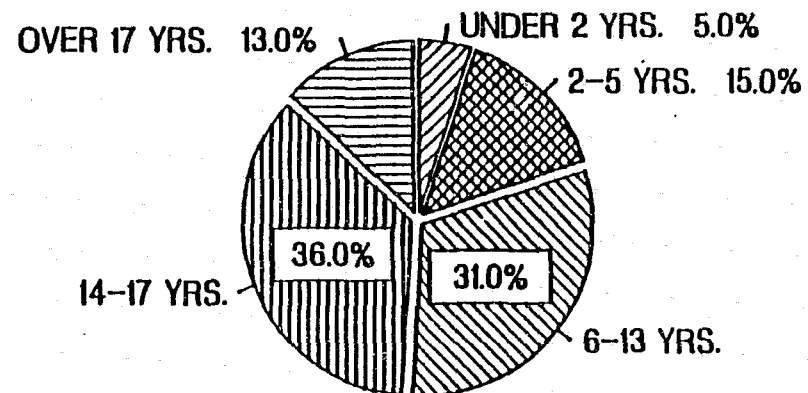
# PROFILE OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE

## 1986, 1337 CHILDREN

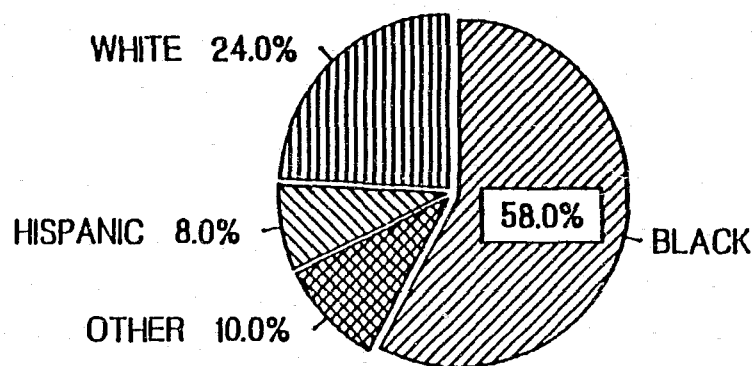
**SEX**



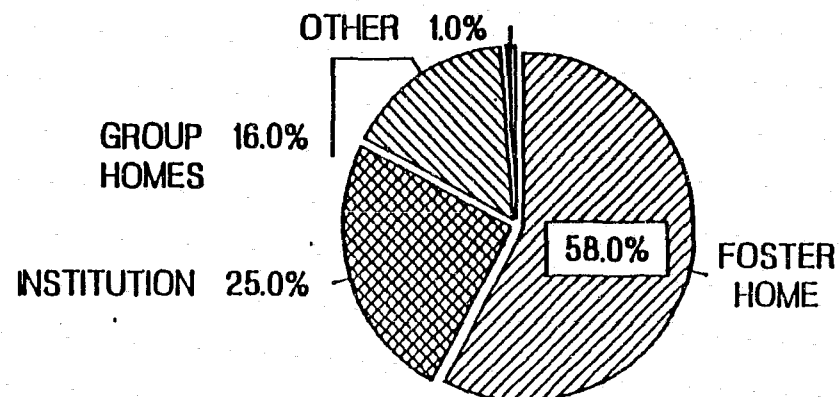
**AGE**



**RACE**



**TYPE OF PLACEMENT**



SOURCE: WC DSS 1/89

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## FOSTER CARE

### Findings:

Of the over thirteen hundred children in foster care in Westchester, two-thirds (67%) are between the ages of six and seventeen. Fifteen percent are between two and five years. Five percent are under two years.

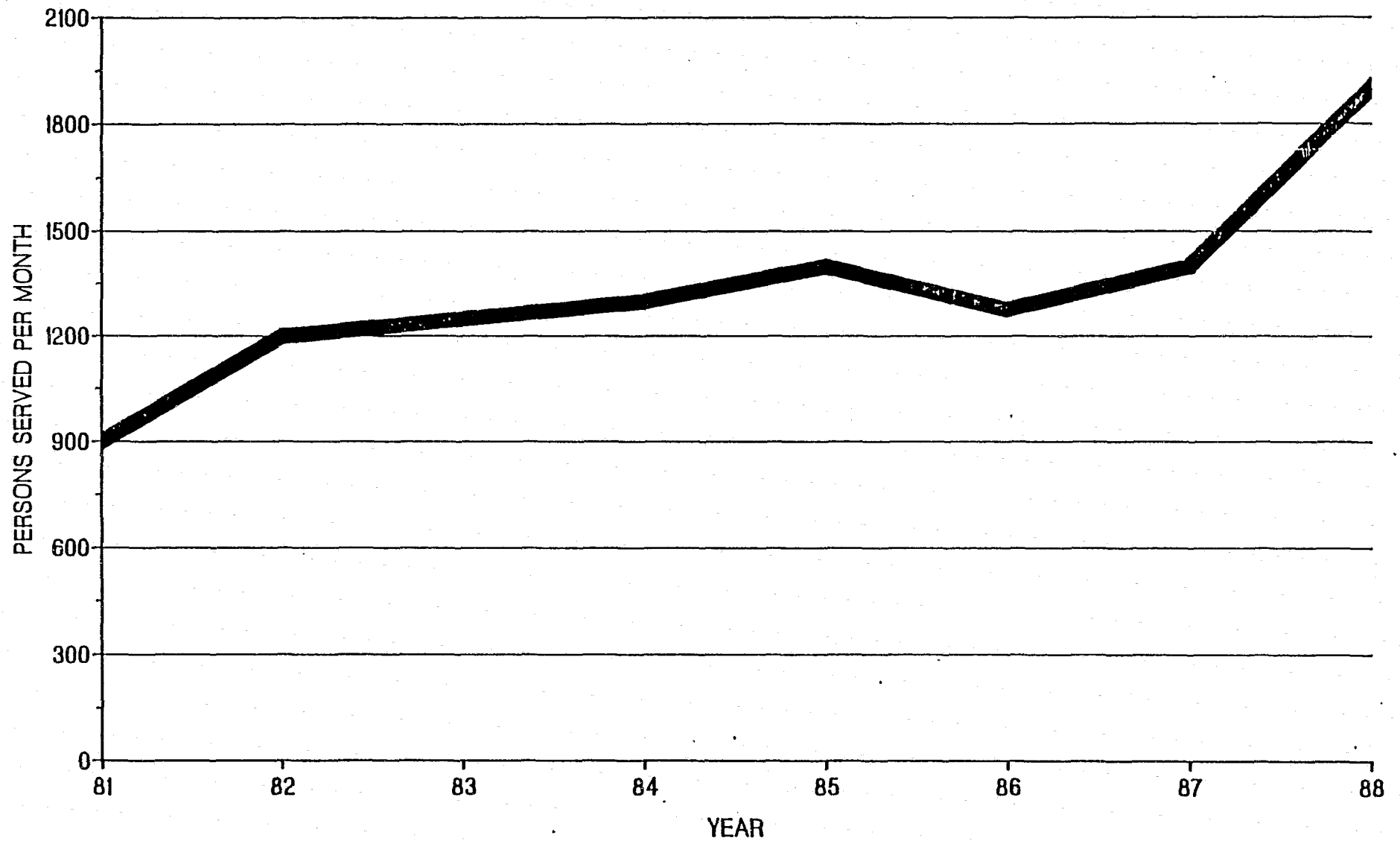
Slightly more than half of these children are:

Males	55%
Black	58%
and reside in Foster Homes	58%

DRUG ABUSE

# YOUTHFUL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS

## AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVED PER MONTH



SOURCE: WC DCMH, 1988

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

## DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM ENROLLMENT

### Findings:

The average numbers of "youthful" persons served in drug abuse programs per month has increased over two hundred percent from 1981 to 1988 in Westchester. Almost one-third of this accelerating increase occurred between 1987 and 1988.

#### Persons/Mo.

1981	900
1987	1,369
1988	1,975

During this same eight year period, the number of visits to youthful drug abuse programs increased only thirty-six percent.

#### Visits/Yr.      Avg. Visits/Mo.

1981	82,500	5,208
1987	83,000	6,917
1988	85,000	7,083

On a per capita basis, the average number of visits per person per month has actually decreased by thirty-eight percent in the past eight years.

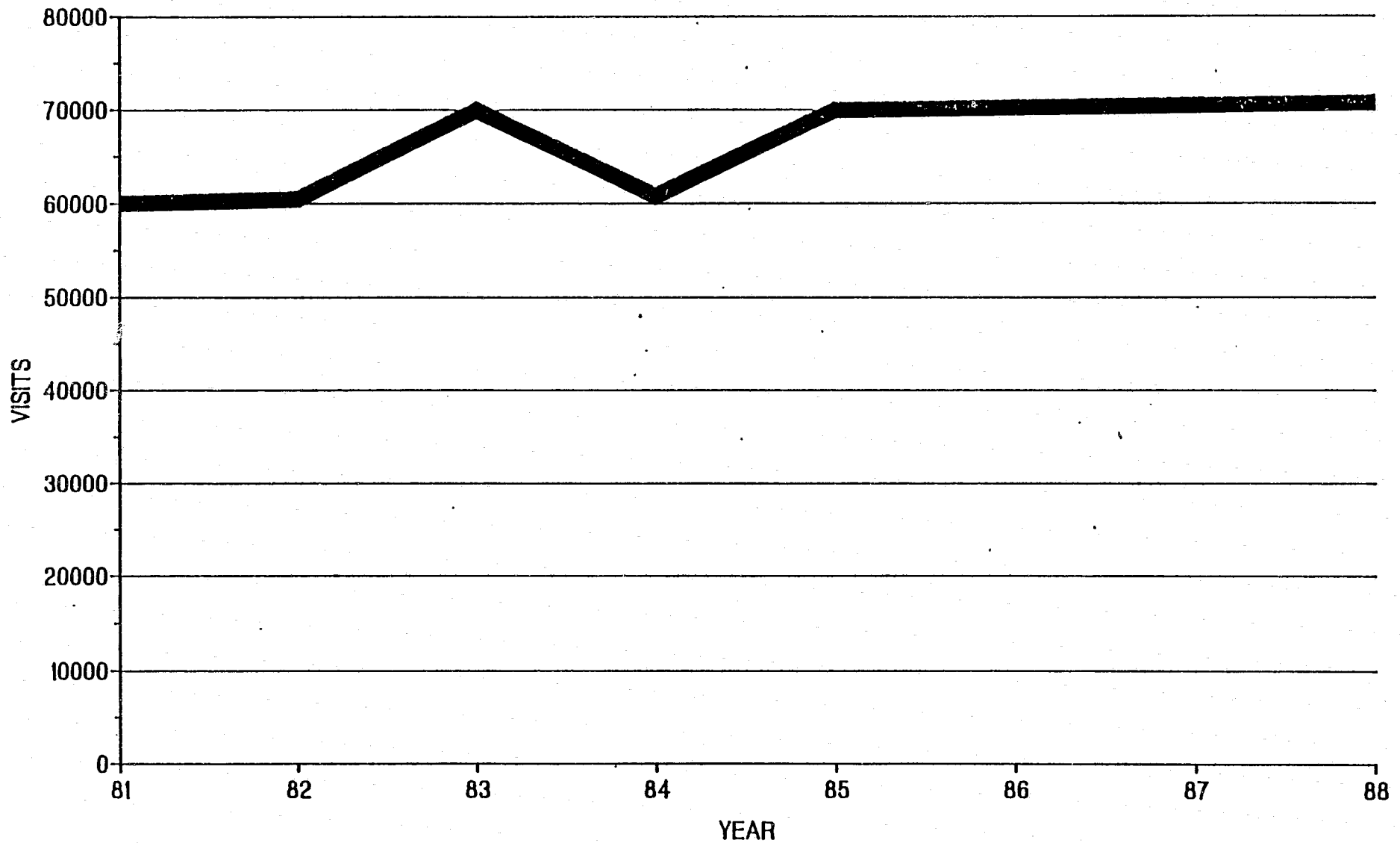
#### Visits/Person/Mo.

1981	5.8
1987	5.0
1988	3.6



# YOUTHFUL DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM

## VISITS PER YEAR



SOURCE: WC DCMH, 1988

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

### Implications and Recommendations:

More youth are enrolled in substance abuse treatment in Westchester County but they are receiving fewer treatment visits than in previous years.

There is a need for more treatment programs for teens in Westchester. Programs are needed that are tailored to meet the comprehensive support service needs of teens; counseling, vocational training, child care, transportation, family intervention services, therapeutic communities and providing residential treatment, educational and vocational services as well as counseling and other support services.

Prevention services that protect anonymity and are accessible to teens are best offered through co-sponsored school-community agency programs. Such programs are most successful when staffed by professionals from the field of substance abuse, preferably those who have personal experience with substance abuse and the recovery process.

"Family Life Curriculums" that foster good choices through positive decision-making can help educators shape teen thinking and choices regarding the use of alcohol and drugs.

Since the highest incidence of substance abuse among teens is in socio-economically disadvantaged areas, it is important to target these communities for intensive intervention services. Such services could encompass walk-in street centers providing information and counseling services, resource and referral services, street workers, mobile vans (information and counseling), literature in areas that teens frequent and public and media sponsored activities that focus on drug prevention and intervention services. These events are best hosted by celebrities and people who have been involved with drugs and have successfully turned their lives around.

Since substance abuse is so serious a problem and prevalent in many communities, it is critical to make young children aware of the dangers of drug abuse before they are conditioned to seeing the sale and use of drugs.

Early prevention-education programs for (1-6) elementary school youth can sensitize children to the dangers of substance abuse.

EMPLOYMENT

Table 1E

TEEN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS  
FOR SELECTED MUNICIPALITIES  
CIVILIANS, 16-19 YEARS, 1980\* AND 1990 EST.

	Not Enrolled In School		Not HS Graduate		Employed		Unemployed	
	'80	'90	'80	'90	'80	'90	'80	'90
<u>Countywide</u>	<u>11,013</u>	<u>7,379</u>	<u>3,870</u>	<u>2,992</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>1,138</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>379</u>
Yonkers	3,139	2,103	1,361	912	472	316	220	147
New Rochelle	929	622	450	301	238	159	80	54
Mount Vernon	1,010	677	466	312	193	129	47	31
White Plains	532	356	196	131	103	69	25	17
Harrison	224	150	47	31	21	14	12	8

\* Latest available data. Gathered by U.S. Census every ten years.

Source: WCDOE, 1989

Westchester County Youth Bureau

## EMPLOYMENT

### Findings:

The teen (16-19 years) labor force, like the total number of teens, is expected to decline some thirty percent (31%) over the decade ending 1990.

The proportion of all teens in the labor force is expected to remain constant at 14%.

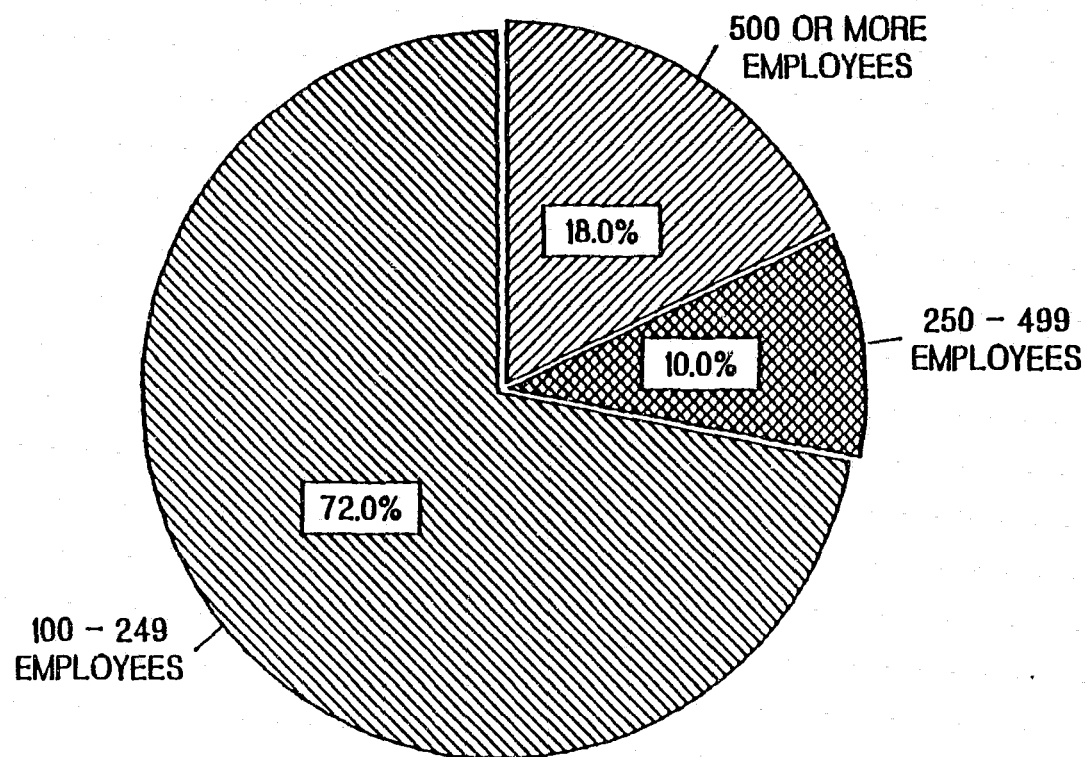
(Table 1E)

By municipality, the distribution of teens not enrolled in school closely follows the distribution of the total population.

While the geographic distribution of Westchester's largest employers is not in close alignment with the population or teen labor force, these top five municipalities, as a group, do account for about sixty percent of the sixty-nine employers with five hundred or more employees.

	<u>Not Enrolled</u>	<u>% '89 Population</u>	<u>% Major Employees</u>
Yonkers	28%	21%	10%
New Rochelle	8	8	3
Mount Vernon	9	7	9
White Plains	5	5	26
Harrison	2	3	13
Top Five Total	52%	44%	61%

# PROPORTION OF WESTCHESTER'S MAJOR EMPLOYERS BY EMPLOYEE SIZE



SOURCE: WC DOE, 1987

WESTCHESTER COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU

### Implications and Recommendations:

Employment opportunities for teens continue to be influenced by; accessibility to employment, race/ethnicity, communications and math skills, education and training, employment readiness, personal motivation and availability of part time and seasonal employment for youth still in school, entry level positions for high school dropouts and positions for those who have earned their high school diploma.

Westchester County has been experiencing and will continue to experience shortages in the work force. Many positions exist that can be filled by teens. These positions are seasonal, part-time and/or entry level. However, many of the jobs are not accessible by public transportation. Most of these jobs require communications skills, math skills and job readiness skills that many Westchester teens do not possess.

Teens from communities that are largely socio-economically disadvantaged need special help to prepare for any employment opportunity. Ideally, this training should take place in school, as a part of the high school curriculum and/or as part of an alternative school. When youth are no longer a part of the school system, alternative programs offered at community centers or counseling centers may be successful at attracting and working with this population. Training programs have the greatest potential for success if linked with support systems that insure the opportunity for securing and keeping employment. Such programs need to encompass child care, counseling and health care, transportation, in addition to job readiness and vocational skills training.

[illegible]

NO.	NAME	MUNICIPALITY	HEAD OFFICE	PHONE
1	ARTHEL FOWNS	HUNTER VERNON	SECTOR AREA	10
2	ARMSTRONG INC	HUNTER VERNON	ROUTE 1	11
3	ATKINS INC	HUNTER VERNON	PARK AVENUE	12
4	BARRETT PLAZA	NEW ROCHESTER	ROUTE 1	13
5	LEIGHMAN HOTEL	PITTSBURGH	MONT STREET	14
6	PERCILLI, HUNTER INC	PERCILLI	ROUTE 4	15
7	UNION HOTEL	WELLSVILLE	WELLSVILLE AVENUE	16
8	HARRISST CITY CONVENT	WYE	WELLSVILLE	17
9	CONVENTS CONVENTS	WYE	ROUTE 100	18
10	CENTRAL, WHITE COUNTY	WHITE PLAINS	ROUTE 111	19
11	COUNTY CENTER HOTEL	WHITE PLAINS	ROUTE 111	20
12	CHANDLER HOTEL	WHITE PLAINS	MAPLE AVENUE	21
13	WELLSVILLE CROWN PLAZA	WELLSVILLE	WELLSVILLE	22
14	LA HESSE HOTEL	TOMES	ROUTE 22	23
15	WHITE PLAINS HOTEL	TOMES	TUCKAHOE ROAD	24
16	CARROLL INC	TOMES	TUCKAHOE ROAD	25
17	WELLSVILLE	TOMES	TUCKAHOE ROAD	26
18	TUCKAHOE HUNTER HOTEL	TOMES	TUCKAHOE ROAD	27
19	TRANE WYOMING HOTEL	TOMES	TUCKAHOE AVENUE	28
20	TOMES HOTEL	TOMES	TOMES AVENUE	29
21	ARMSTRONG HOTEL	ARMSTRONG	ROUTE 8A	30
22	IN TOWN HOTEL	ARMSTRONG	ROUTE 8A	31
23	CLAYTON HOTEL	CLAYTON	ROUTE 119	32
24	SAYS INC	CLAYTON	ROUTE 119	33
25	JOHN JOHNSON'S HOTEL	CLAYTON	ROUTE 119	34
26	SAYS RIVER HOTEL	CLAYTON	ROUTE 119	35
27	ARMSTRONG HOTEL	CLAYTON	ROUTE 119	36
28	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	1-787	37
29	STACCHINI HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	38
30	RAMER INC	LAURENCE	PROSPECT AVENUE	39
31	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	40
32	WELLSVILLE	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	41
33	WELLSVILLE RIVER CONFERENCE CTR.	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	42
34	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	43
35	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	44
36	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	45
37	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	46
38	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	47
39	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	48
40	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	49
41	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	50
42	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	51
43	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	52
44	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	53
45	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	54
46	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	55
47	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	56
48	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	57
49	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	58
50	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	59
51	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	60
52	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	61
53	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	62
54	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	63
55	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	64
56	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	65
57	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	66
58	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	67
59	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	68
60	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	69
61	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	70
62	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	71
63	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	72
64	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	73
65	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	74
66	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	75
67	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	76
68	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	77
69	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	78
70	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	79
71	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	80
72	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	81
73	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	82
74	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	83
75	LAURENCE HOTEL	LAURENCE	LAURENCE	84

P-1	ARMED ROBBERIES HOTEL	WHITE PLAINS	ROSE & BAYE STREETS	542
P-2	(Interpretation) Bureau (COP.)		ROBERTS AVE., WHITE 94	300
P-3	ARTIST AND W. HOLLOWAY SITE	PRINCETON		100
P-4	12000 100 (The Sound)			100
P-5	WHEELCHAIR (Ambulance Park)			100
P-6	2000000 HOTEL	LEWISBURG	WHITE 130-22	170
P-7	SHOPS LAKE AMERICAN INN	WHITE CASTLE	WHITE 120	50
P-8	W. HOLLOWAY INN	WHITE CASTLE	WHITE 22	100
P-9	BRIDGE INN	WHITE SAKER	UNRECORDED ROAD	100

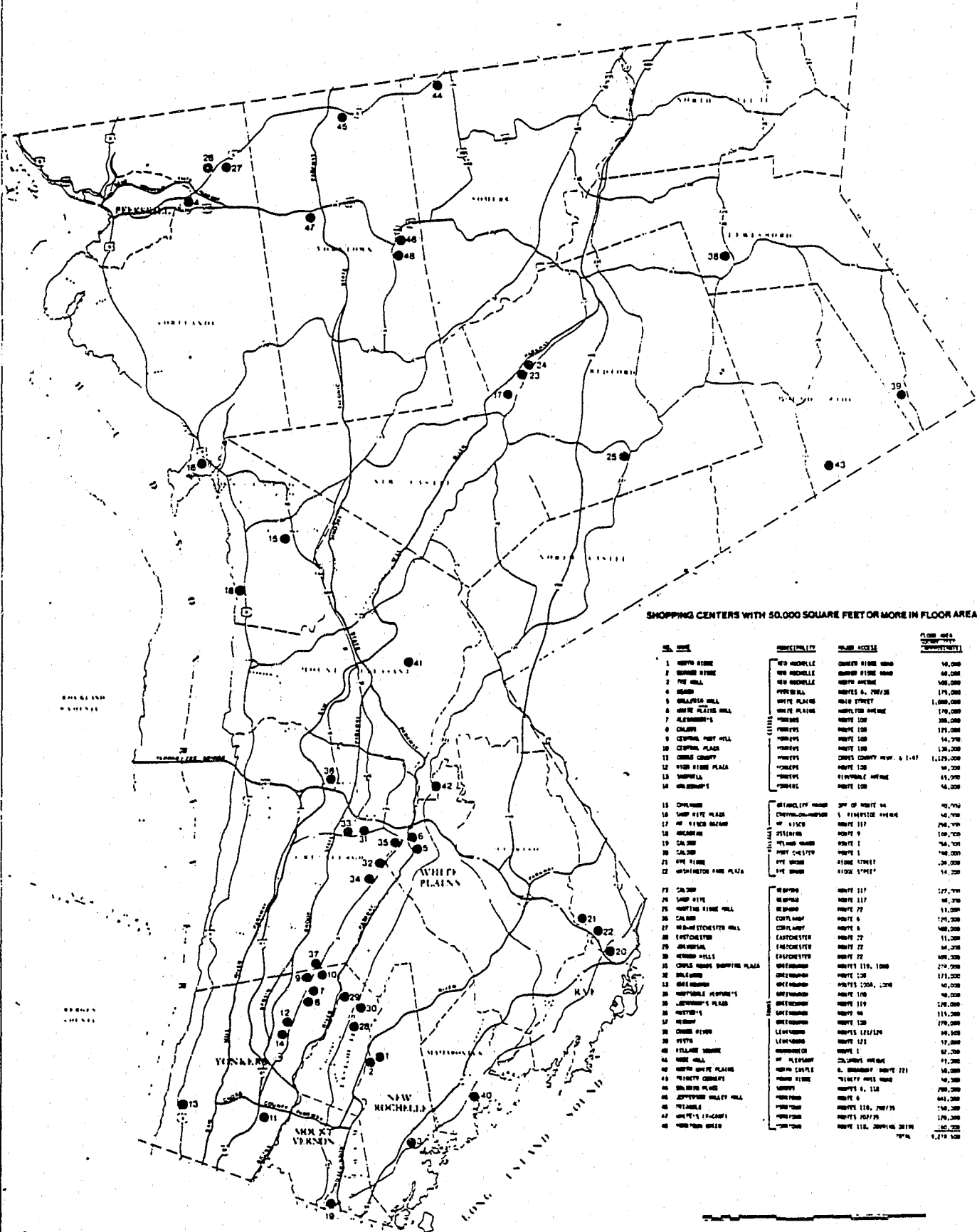


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

MECHANICAL OFFICE BUILDING  
140 EAST 78TH AVENUE  
WHITE PLAINS, NY 10601



# WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEW YORK

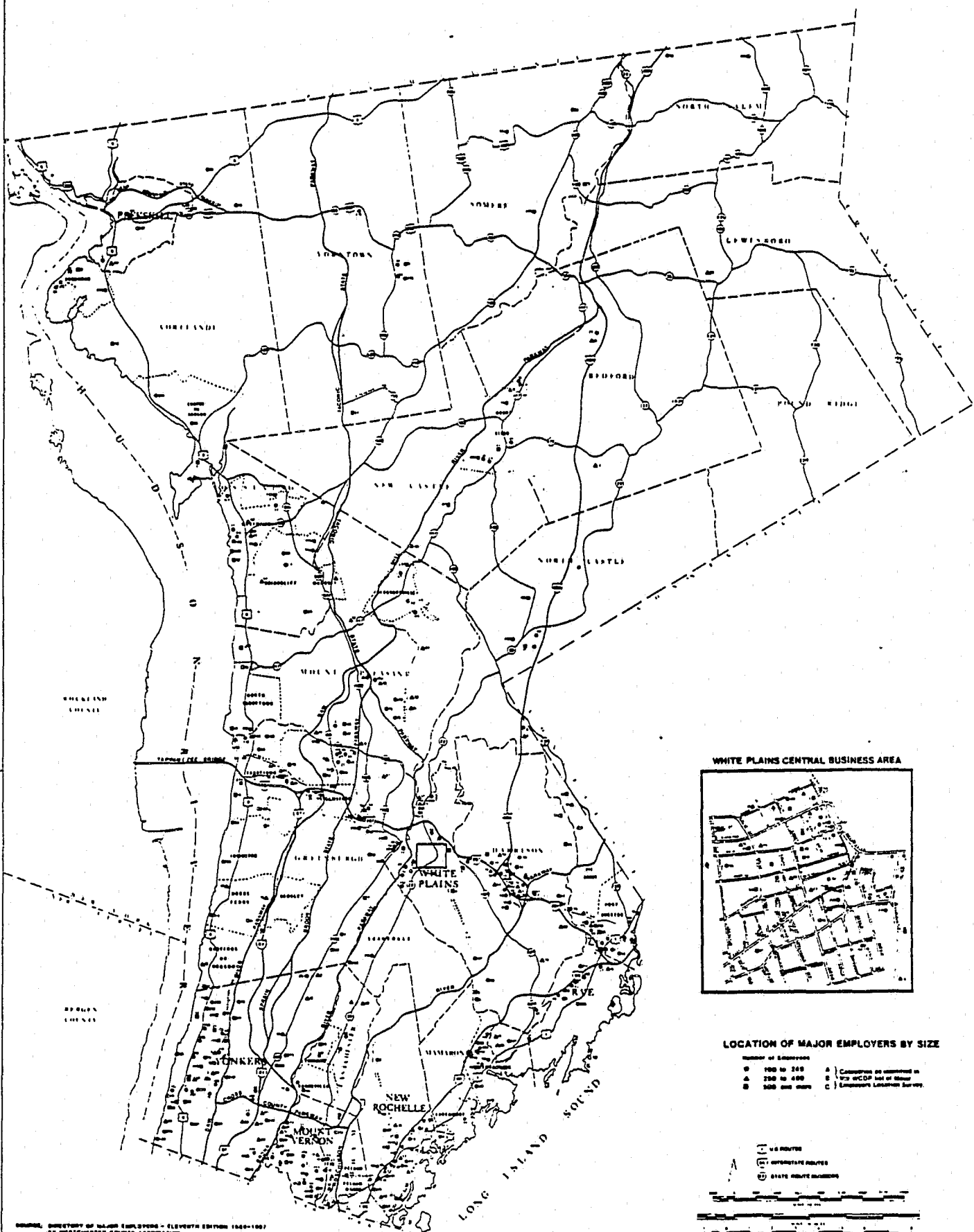


SHOPPING CENTERS WITH 50,000 SQUARE FEET OR MORE IN FLOOR AREA

NO.	NAME	ACCESSIBILITY	ROAD ACCESS	FLOOR AREA (SQUARE FEET)
1	NORTH RIDGE	NEW ROCHELLE	CHERRY HILLS ROAD	14,000
2	SUNNY RIDGE	NEW ROCHELLE	CHERRY HILLS ROAD	48,000
3	THE HILL	NEW ROCHELLE	CHERRY HILLS ROAD	140,000
4	SHAW	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	175,000
5	GALLERIA HILL	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	1,000,000
6	WHITE PLAINS HILL	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	170,000
7	ALEXANDER'S	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	300,000
8	CALDWELL	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	175,000
9	CENTRAL POST HILL	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
10	CENTRAL PLAZA	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	130,000
11	CORAL COUNTRY	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	1,125,000
12	HIGH RIDGE PLAZA	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
13	SHAWVILLE	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	11,000
14	WILSONVILLE	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
15	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
16	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
17	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
18	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
19	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
20	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
21	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
22	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
23	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
24	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
25	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
26	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
27	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
28	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
29	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
30	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
31	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
32	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
33	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
34	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
35	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
36	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
37	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
38	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
39	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
40	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
41	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
42	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
43	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
44	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
45	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
46	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
47	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000
48	CHRYSLER	WHITE PLAINS	WHITE PLAINS	14,000

## MAJOR SHOPPING CENTERS

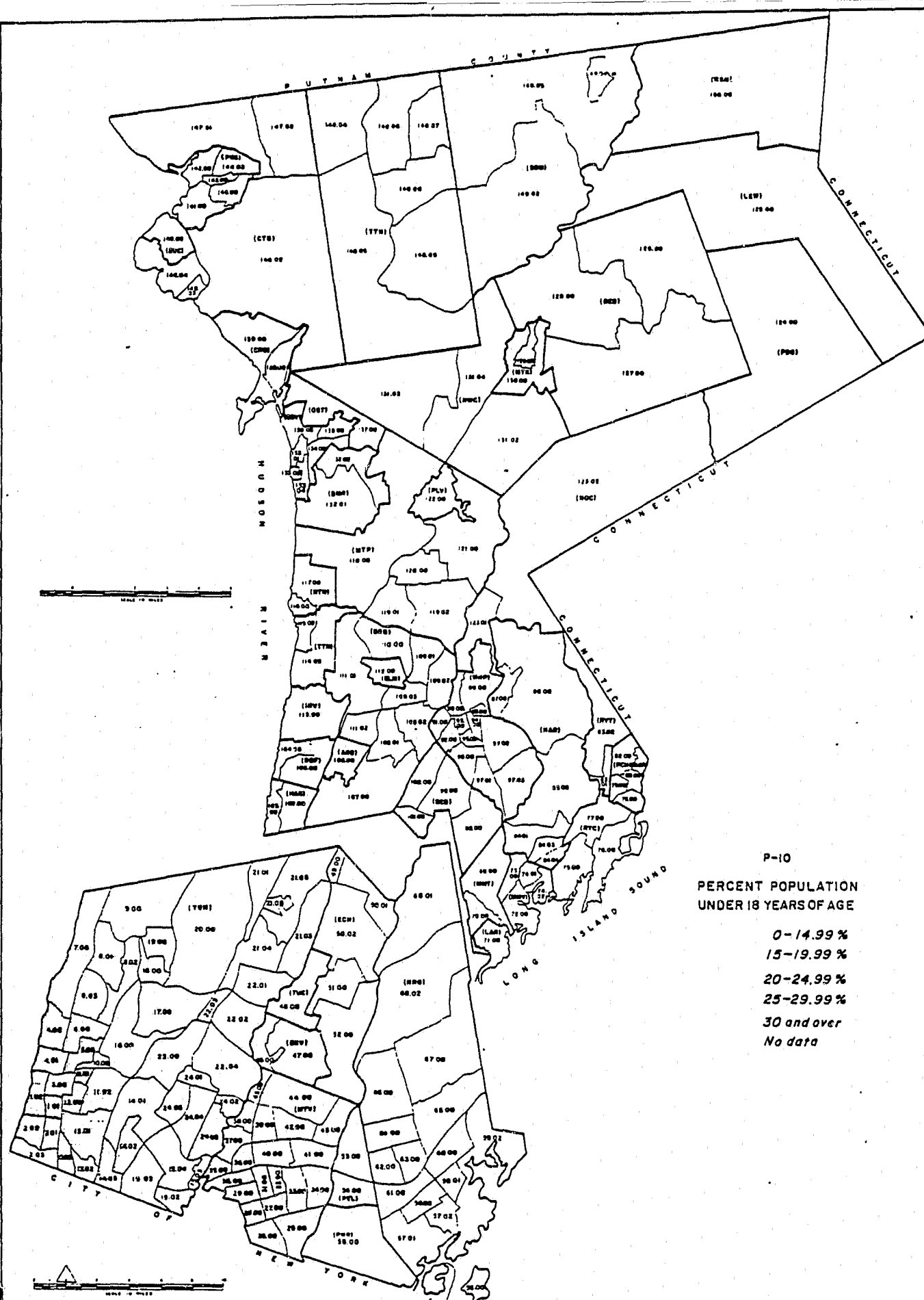
# WESTCHESTER COUNTY NEW YORK



SOURCE: DIRECTORY OF MAJOR EMPLOYERS - ELEVENTH EDITION 1960-1967  
BY WESTCHESTER COUNTY ADMINISTRATION  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING  
REVISED JANUARY 1967

## MAJOR EMPLOYERS

RECORDS OFFICE BUILDING  
100 MARTINE AVENUE  
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK  
10601



P-10  
 PERCENT POPULATION  
 UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

0-14.99 %  
 15-19.99 %  
 20-24.99 %  
 25-29.99 %  
 30 and over  
 No data

— MUNICIPAL CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES  
 — INTERNAL CENSUS TRACT BOUNDARIES  
 (ABB) MUNICIPAL ABBREVIATION

County Office Building I  
 148 Martine Avenue  
 White Plains, New York  
 10601

# WESTCHESTER COUNTY SOCIAL INDICATORS



DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING  
432 County Office Building  
White Plains, N.Y. 10601

CENSUS  
80 APRIL 1

# DATA SHEET

TABLE P-9  
POPULATION AGED 65 YEARS OR OLDER, AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE,  
BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 1980  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY

COUNTY	Persons Aged 65 Years or Older			Persons Under 18 Years of Age				
	In Family Households	In Non-Family Households	In Group Quarters	In Family Households				In Group Quarters
				total*	With Married Couples	Other Family and Relatives	Non-Relatives	
COUNTY	75,424	30,773	7,962	214,204	167,207	45,017	1,980	3,037
Cities	39,667	18,252	3,613	96,476	67,288	28,119	1,069	704
Villages	18,798	7,324	1,951	52,136	42,408	9,322	406	792
Towns	16,949	5,197	2,398	65,592	57,511	7,576	505	1,541
<b>CITIES</b>								
Mount Vernon	6,278	3,021	468	16,812	9,548	6,953	311	53
New Rochelle	6,787	2,940	1,174	16,045	12,129	3,695	221	36
Peekskill	1,403	838	199	4,969	3,061	1,837	71	---
Rye	1,217	464	176	4,223	3,645	557	21	1
White Plains	4,485	2,573	576	9,729	7,043	2,562	124	235
Yonkers	19,507	8,416	1,020	44,698	31,862	12,515	321	379
<b>VILLAGES</b>								
Ardsley	258	54	10	1,170	1,081	88	1	1
Briarcliff	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Manor	395	160	120	1,746	1,575	152	19	10
Waxville	655	400	1	1,540	1,363	169	8	2
Chenango	250	79	---	482	413	67	2	---
Croton-on-Hudson	527	175	156	1,900	1,618	258	24	---
Dobbs Ferry	703	266	328	2,115	1,755	350	10	394
Elmsford	335	128	---	748	610	130	8	5
Harrison	1,934	548	92	4,951	4,235	677	39	59
Hastings-on-Hudson	780	292	193	1,931	1,604	314	13	170
Irvington	505	191	2	1,401	1,177	203	21	65
Larchmont	517	239	35	1,888	1,662	221	5	---
Mamaroneck	1,680	590	273	4,037	3,276	729	32	---
Mount Kisco	717	355	61	1,867	1,393	446	28	6
North Tarrytown	743	312	21	1,966	1,499	447	20	1
Ossining	1,425	658	342	4,728	3,291	1,365	72	6
Pelham	677	225	---	1,819	1,487	321	11	34
Pelham Manor	653	203	---	1,694	1,475	213	6	---
Pleasantville	618	261	---	1,601	1,390	202	9	18
Port Chester	2,425	1,109	166	5,410	3,532	1,847	31	2
Scarsdale	1,554	338	---	5,653	5,167	471	15	---
Tarrytown	910	456	145	2,134	1,719	397	18	19
Tuckahoe	537	285	6	1,355	1,086	255	14	---
<b>TOWNS</b>								
Bedford	934	358	10	4,140	3,549	551	40	171
Cortlandt	1,596	681	659	7,303	6,291	916	96	26
Eastchester	2,442	970	---	4,439	3,881	547	11	---
Greenburgh	2,958	846	147	10,031	8,108	1,810	113	49
Lewisboro	483	105	21	2,846	2,545	278	23	18
Mamaroneck	1,178	488	---	3,435	3,004	409	22	---
Mount Pleasant	1,639	353	407	5,707	5,153	518	36	704
New Castle	799	174	---	5,257	4,800	434	23	113
North Castle	647	142	---	2,770	2,492	263	15	42
North Salem	276	92	236	1,339	1,174	156	9	---
Ossining	230	50	342	932	831	100	1	4
Pound Ridge	273	45	---	1,229	1,100	109	20	10
Rye	677	165	118	2,081	1,858	214	9	13
Somers	968	254	217	3,955	3,636	294	25	252
Yorktown	1,849	474	241	10,128	9,089	977	62	139

\*Under 18 Spouse or Householder Excluded.  
Countywide, the figure is 215 persons.

Source: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
WCDP 5/82