THE STATE OF THE CHILD & FAMILY IN ERIE COUNTY

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Prepared for the
Erie County Blueprint for Change Initiative

by

CGR

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Tracking Progress on Key Outcomes & Indicators of Well-Being

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THE STATE OF THE CHILD AND FAMILY IN ERIE COUNTY:

TRACKING PROGRESS ON KEY OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING

Summary

Through its Blueprint for Change Initiative, Erie County is seeking to make organizational and service delivery improvements that will result in more cost-effective, integrated, and outcome-focused services to children and families. As part of this effort, the County identified the need for objective information about key outcomes and indicators of child and family well-being that could serve as a baseline and be tracked over time. The *State of the Child and Family in Erie County* was prepared by CGR (Center for Governmental Research Inc.), in partnership with the Erie County Council on Children and Families, to meet this need. This document highlights important demographic changes over the last decade in Erie County and presents trend data on over 40 indicators of child and family well-being. In addition to informing government leaders, policy makers, service providers, and the community as a whole about how the County is doing in achieving desired outcomes, the *State of the Child and Family* is intended to serve as a tool for planning and a catalyst for bringing about needed improvements.

Contributing Staff

Susan Lepler and Robert Rosenkrantz directed CGR's team for this project. Kimberly Hood compiled and analyzed state and county data and prepared the profiles and data tables for each of the 44 indicators included in this report. Elizabeth Davis conducted the research and prepared the section describing demographic trends in Erie County.

Acknowledgements

CGR gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Susan Davidson and Kevin Helfer, Erie County staff to the Council on Children and Families, and all of the members of Council on Children and Families who participated in developing the *State of the Child and Family*. Council members played a major role in selecting the outcomes and indicators for inclusion in this report and reviewing draft documents. Their time, energy, and enthusiasm are appreciated. CGR also acknowledges the University of Buffalo, School of Social Work, Research Center on Children and Youth for its assistance in assessing the availability and quality of local data sources for selected indicators. In addition, CGR thanks Kathleen Goff, Erie County Department of Information and Support Services, for cover design and other graphic assistance.

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Section I

Introduction

SECTION I: INTRODUCTION

Background and Purpose

In 2001, Erie County Executive Joel A. Giambra launched the Blueprint for Change initiative. This initiative seeks to make organizational and service delivery improvements that will result in more cost-effective, integrated, and outcome-focused services to children and families. As part of this effort, the County recognized the need for objective information about key outcomes and indicators of child and family well-being that could serve as a baseline and be tracked over time. This document, the *State of the Child and Family in Erie County*, responds to the County's need for such a data framework.

The *State of the Child and Family in Erie County* was prepared by CGR (Center for Governmental Research Inc.), Erie County's consultant for the Blueprint for Change. CGR has worked in partnership with the Erie County Council on Children and Families, a broad-based group of individuals representing County government, the education system, service providers, and local foundations, to develop this document. The *State of the Child and Family* builds on and supports existing efforts to measure progress against desired outcomes including the *State of the Region* Report and the Community Health Network initiative.

The *State of the Child and Family* has multiple purposes:

- To provide an unbiased assessment of how well Erie County is doing in achieving desired outcomes and an improved quality of life for the County's residents;
- To educate and inform government leaders, policy makers, funders, service providers – as well as the community as a whole – about the status of children and families;
- To be a tool for planning and a catalyst for setting priorities and developing strategies to bring about needed improvements; and
- To stimulate discussion about ways to enhance the availability and quality of data to deepen the understanding of issues and strengthen future editions of the *State of the Child and Family*.

Process and Methodology

Defining Terms

To facilitate a common understanding among members of the Council on Children and Families, CGR first defined terms to set the framework for the *State of the Child and Family*. The term *outcome* was defined as a statement of what we all want for our children, youth, families, and communities. Outcomes typically cross over agency and program lines and public and private sectors.

The term *indicator* was defined as a measure that helps determine whether progress is being made in achieving the outcome. Because outcomes are broad statements of desired conditions, multiple indicators are needed to paint the picture of whether progress is being made in a particular

outcome area. Indicators should be measurable over time. CGR described two types of indicators: *traditional indicators*, as measures of problems, at-risk behaviors, and/or dysfunction and *promotional indicators*, as measures of positive growth, functioning, and development. Although the majority of indicators are of the traditional nature, there is a growing recognition nationally and in New York State of the need to supplement these data with promotional indicators.

Selecting Outcomes and Indicators

The next step in the process was choosing outcomes and indicators for inclusion in the *State of the Child and Family*. Eight desired outcomes were presented by CGR and then refined and endorsed by the Council[1].

More than 100 potential indicators were assessed by the Council against three filters: communication power (i.e., how understandable the indicator is to the general public), proxy power (i.e., how well movement on the indicator will positively influence the outcome), and data power (i.e., how available, timely, and reliable data are for the indicator). Indicators that the Council rated highly on each of these dimensions were included on its priority list.

Erie County
State of the Child and Family

Selected Outcomes

- Healthy Births
- Children Getting a Good Start in School
- Children Succeeding in School
- Healthy Children and Adults
- Youth Making Wise Decisions
  Nurturing and Stable Families
  Families with Adequate Income
- Safe and Supportive Communities

CGR then conducted a thorough analysis of data for each of the priority indicators, focusing on: 1) the ability to easily access and analyze the data and 2) the feasibility of collecting and tracking the measure over multiple years. Through this scrutiny, the Council's priority indicator list was divided into two groups: 1) those with established and reliable state level data sources and 2) those without state-level data but potentially having a reliable local data source. CGR contracted with the University at Buffalo, School of Social Work, Research Center on Children and Youth, to assess the availability and quality of data for indicators in this second group.

In the final analysis, CGR determined that a total of 44 indicators had sufficient data to be included in this edition of the *State of the Child and Family*. The remaining indicators, which are largely promotional indicators, are included in a data agenda section under each outcome to highlight the need for additional work on developing reliable and ongoing data sources for these indicators.

Compiling and Analyzing Data and Presenting Findings

Once the indicator list was finalized, CGR collected and analyzed the best available data from state and local agencies and prepared a one-page profile for each of the indicators included in the *State of the Child and Family*. Each indicator profile uses a common format that includes: a *definition* of

[1] CGR has adapted its starting list of community outcomes and its process for selecting indicators from the work of the Fiscal Policy Studies Institute and the Center for the Study of Social Policy.

the measure; the *significance* of the measure; *findings* over time, including graphs that compare Erie County with the rest of New York State (excluding New York City) and, in some cases, with national goals; and *caveats* that readers should be aware of when interpreting the data. While these caveats are essential to note, CGR is comfortable that the indicators, individually and collectively, have enough positive attributes and value to offset limitations. When considering a single indicator, it is important to keep in mind that multiple indicators, in combination, may convey a clearer picture of progress or lack thereof for a given outcome.

Graphs and tables present data for the most recent year available and historical data, typically beginning with 1995, for trending purposes. For CGR to suggest that a trend exists, there must be a clear pattern of consistent movement of an indicator in the same direction over several years. Whenever possible, CGR used New York State sources of data rather than Erie County data to enable us to make consistent and reliable comparisons with all counties in the state excluding those in the New York City region. The sources for measures are cited at appropriate places in the report.

CGR's final process for completion of the *State of the Child and Family* included a review by representatives of the Council on Children and Families and the Erie County Departments of Social Services, Health, Mental Health, Probation and Youth Detention Services.

Organization of the Report

The *State of the Child and Family* has four sections:

Section I. Introduction. This section describes the background, purpose, and methodology used in developing the *State of the Child and Family*.

Section II. Demographic Trends in Erie County, NY. This section uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau to highlight key changes over the last decade in the City of Buffalo, Rest of County, and the County as a whole. Information presented on total population, age of population, household structure, income, and educational attainment provides an important backdrop for reviewing the findings related to outcomes and indicators.

Section III. Outcomes and Indicators. This is the main section of the document and includes 44 indicator profiles organized by outcome area. At the end of each outcome section, CGR has included a list of indicators that were selected as priority by the members of the Council on Children and Families but for which no reliable data sources are currently available.

Section IV. Appendices. Appendix A includes the data tables for socio-demographic measures. Appendix B includes the data tables for the indicator profiles.

Section II

Demographic Trends in Erie County New York

SECTION II: DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN ERIE COUNTY, NY

This section of the *State of the Child and Family* describes the varied and changing face of Erie County. The discussion draws on data from the 1990 and 2000 Census to describe the County's population, ethnic/racial makeup, household types, educational attainment, and income distribution. Unlike the following section on indicator profiles, which compares Erie with the rest of the State (excluding New York City), this demographic overview is meant to give the reader a deeper understanding of the County itself. Particularly, it depicts the County both currently and over the past decade, and it compares the City of Buffalo to the rest of the County or the County as a whole to underscore interesting trends and geographic disparities.

Highlights

- Erie County's overall population declined during the 1990s due to large decreases in the City of Buffalo, even as the rest of the County's population grew.

- The population of the County is aging, with a particular decline over the past decade in the number of adults aged 18 to 44.

- There were more single parent families in Erie County in 2000 than in 1990. Although such families are still concentrated in the City of Buffalo, growth in single parent households during the decade was greatest outside the City.

- Although Erie County's population is still primarily white, the County and its suburbs in particular are seeing increases in both African American and Asian populations. The City is still far more racially and ethnically diverse than the rest of the County.

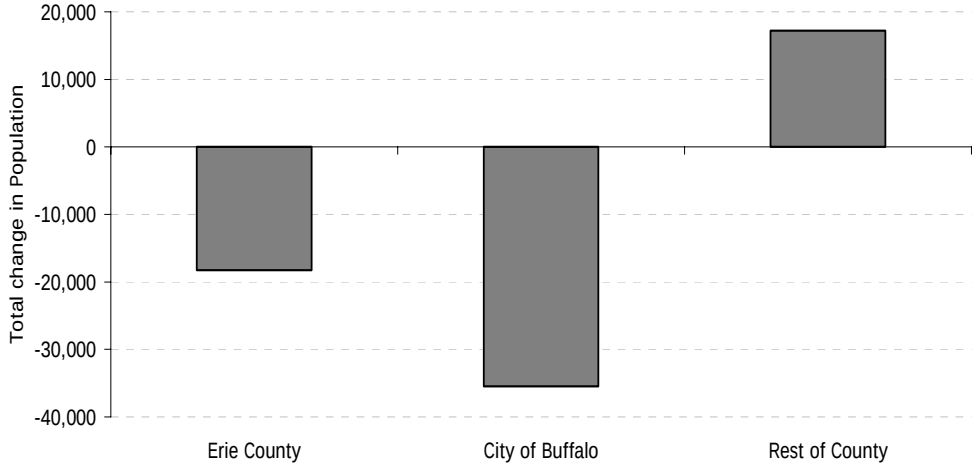
- Educational attainment among adults is on the rise. Although Buffalo residents still lag their counterparts in the rest of the County in high school graduation and other measures of basic education, they have improved substantially over the past decade. Non-City residents, on the other hand, have been increasing their attainment of post-secondary degrees at a higher rate than their urban counterparts.

- Median household and per capita incomes are increasing, although Buffalo residents lag the County average in both total income and income growth.

Population

Erie County had 950,265 inhabitants in 2000, of whom 328,123 – about a third – resided in the City of Buffalo. As with many urban counties, the traditional core city has been losing population to the suburbs, but in addition, the whole County has lost population despite some growth in the area outside the City. Figure 1 shows the change in total population for the whole County, the City of Buffalo, and the rest of the County.

Figure 1. Change in Population: Total County, City of Buffalo, Rest of County, 1990-2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Age of Population

About a quarter of the County's population is under the age of 18. As Table 1 shows, although there has been a slight increase in the number of school-age children over the past decade due to the "baby boom echo," the overall trend has been toward an aging of the population. There are fewer young adults (18 to 24 years) in particular, and the number of adults 25-44 years is also declining. At the same time, the number of adults 45-64 years is rising. Although the population 65 to 84 has remained fairly steady, there appears to be a trend among this group of moving out of Buffalo and to the suburbs. Finally, the number of people 85 and over has increased by 35 percent overall, and 57 percent outside the City, even though it remains a fairly small portion of the population.

Table 1. Population by Age

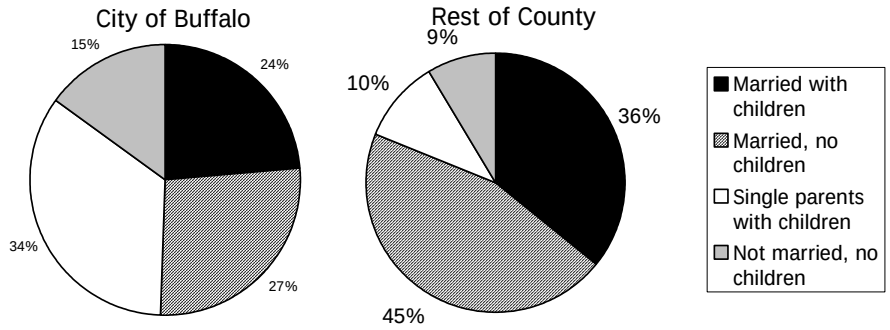
	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Under 5 years	66,512	25,541	40,971	57,837	20,768	37,069	-13.0%	-18.7%	-9.5
5 to 17 years	158,955	53,996	104,959	172,713	56,189	116,524	8.7	4.1	11.0
18 to 24 years	103,741	41,671	62,070	82,668	33,029	49,639	-20.3	-20.7	-20.0
25 to 44 years	298,564	102,979	195,585	269,666	85,891	183,775	-9.7	-16.6	-6.0
45 to 64 years	193,677	55,233	138,444	216,123	57,444	158,679	11.6	4.0	14.6
65 to 84 years	133,415	43,620	89,795	132,733	34,319	98,414	-0.5	-21.3	9.6
85 years and over	13,668	5,083	8,585	18,525	5,008	13,517	35.5	-1.5	57.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Household Types

In 2000, 64% of Erie County households consisted of families.[2] Of these, a little over half had no children; about one-third were married couples with children; and 14 percent were single- parent families with children.[3] As Figure 2 shows, there is a significant difference in the mix of family types between the City of Buffalo and the rest of the County: in Buffalo, 34 percent of families are single parent families, while only 24 percent are married families with children. In the rest of the County, however, only 10 percent of families are single parent families.

Figure 2. Family Composition, City of Buffalo vs. Rest of County, 2000



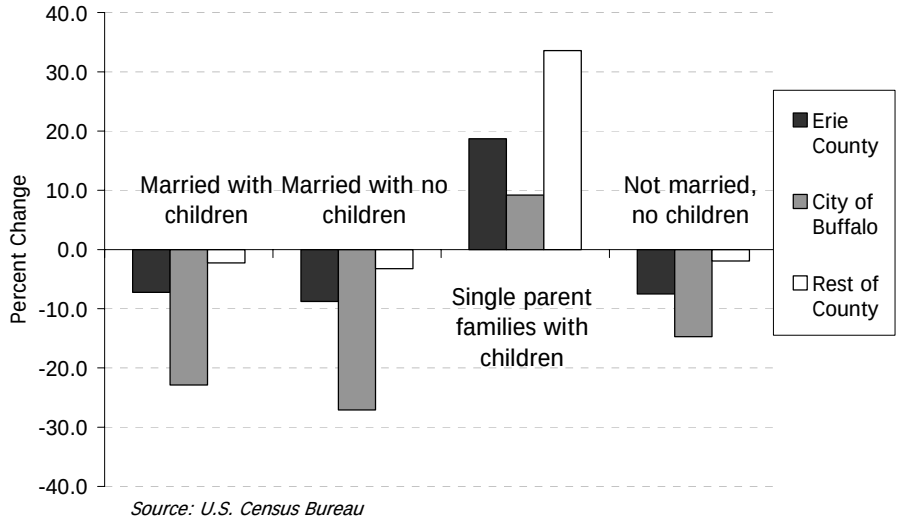
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As Figure 3 shows, the County has also seen a rise in single-parent families over the decade. Even though the City of Buffalo still has a far greater percentage of single-parent families than the rest of the County, the majority of the growth (both in terms of total number and percent change) was *outside* the City. The number of single-parent families grew 10 percent in Buffalo, while the rest of the County had 34 percent growth. In fact, this was the *only* type of family growth at all – all other types declined, both inside and outside the City.

[2] The Census defines a family as: "A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption."

[3] In this discussion and the figures, the following definitions apply: "Married with children" are families with a married householder and at least one related child under the age of 18. "Married, no children" are families with a married householder and no related children under the age of 18. "Single parents with children," as used above, is actually a compilation of two different types of Census families with children: Male householder, no wife present, with related children under 18 years, and Female householder, no husband present, with own children under 18 years. Therefore, although these include single parent families, they could also include grandparents/grandchild families, or other family combinations with an unmarried head of household and at least one related child. "Not married, no children" includes any variation of relatives living together not otherwise categorized above, i.e., a grown child living with an unmarried parent, cousins or siblings sharing a household, etc.

Figure 3. Percent Change in Family Types, 1990-2000

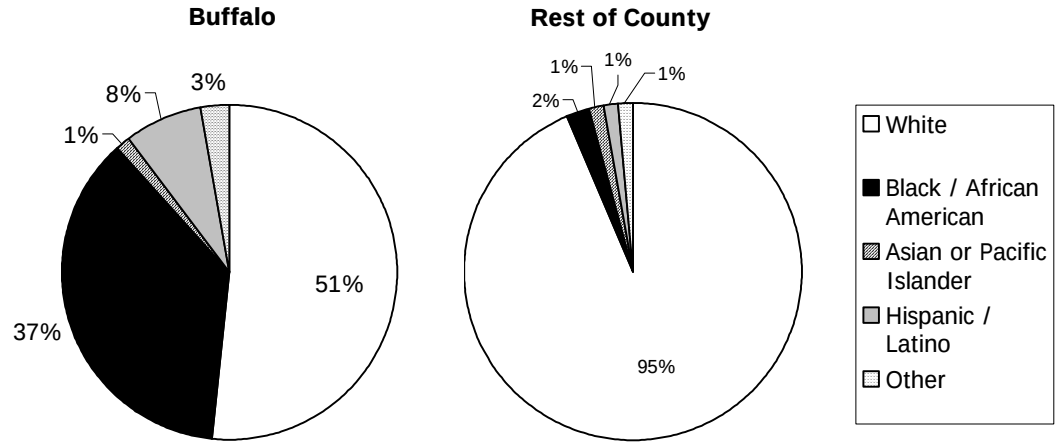


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Race / Ethnicity

In 2000, Erie County was 81% white, but there was a major disparity between the City of Buffalo, which was far more diverse – 51 percent white and 37 percent African American – than the rest of the County, which was quite homogenous, being 95 percent white. (See Figure 4.)

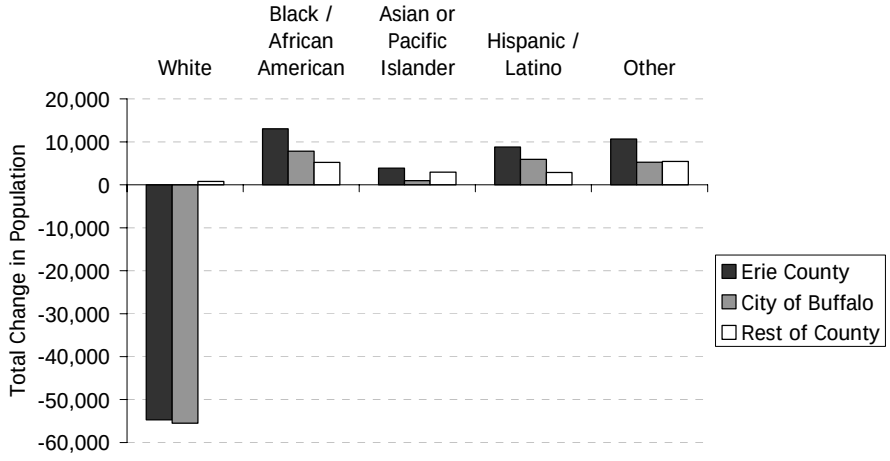
Figure 4. Race / Ethnicity, Buffalo vs. Rest of County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5 shows the change in racial and ethnic makeup of the County over the past decade. The African American, Asian, and Hispanic populations have grown both in the City and the rest of the County, while the County's white population has shrunk overall – declining substantially in the City, while remaining constant in the rest of the County.[4]

Figure 5. Total Change in Population by Major Race / Ethnicity Groups, Erie County, 1990-2000

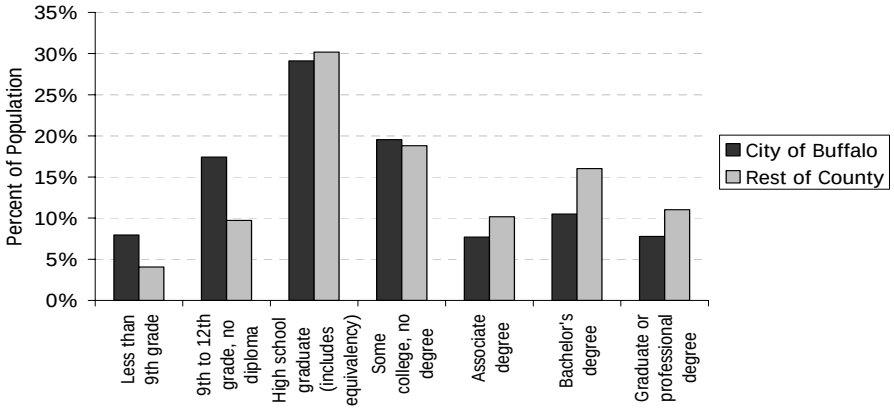


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Educational Attainment

As Figure 6 shows, most of Erie County's residents aged 25 and over have at least a high school diploma and some college experience, but many still have less than a high school degree. As with many of these demographics, there is a difference between Buffalo and the rest of the County, most strikingly at the low end of the scale: 8 percent of Buffalo's residents aged 25 and over have less than a 9th grade education, double the rate in the rest of the County, and another 17 percent of the City's population attended but never graduated from high school, compared with 10 percent for the rest of the County.

Figure 6. Educational Attainment, Buffalo vs. Rest of County, 2000

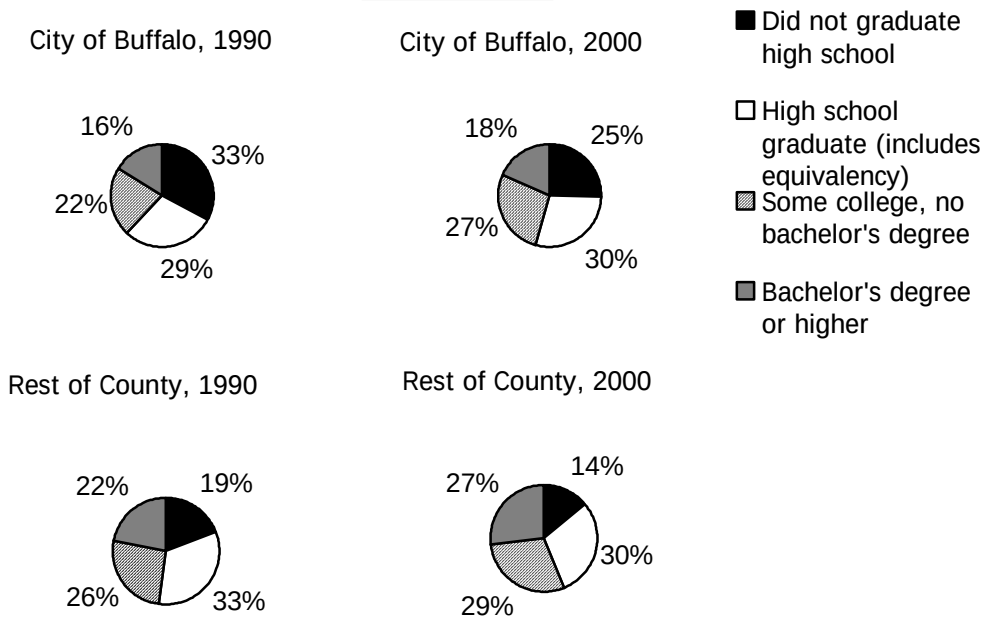


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

[4] The Census added a category of "two or more races" in 2000, making a comparison between 1990 and 2000 difficult.

Still, the overall trend during the decade has been an increase in educational attainment, most dramatically at the lowest levels, especially in the City. Figure 7 shows relative educational attainment for the City and the rest of the County in 1990 and 2000. The percentage of people with less than a high school diploma decreased dramatically in the City, while the percentage of those with some college increased. The percent of those outside the City with a bachelor's degree or higher grew noticeably as well.

Figure 7. Educational Attainment, City vs. Rest of County, 1990 and 2000

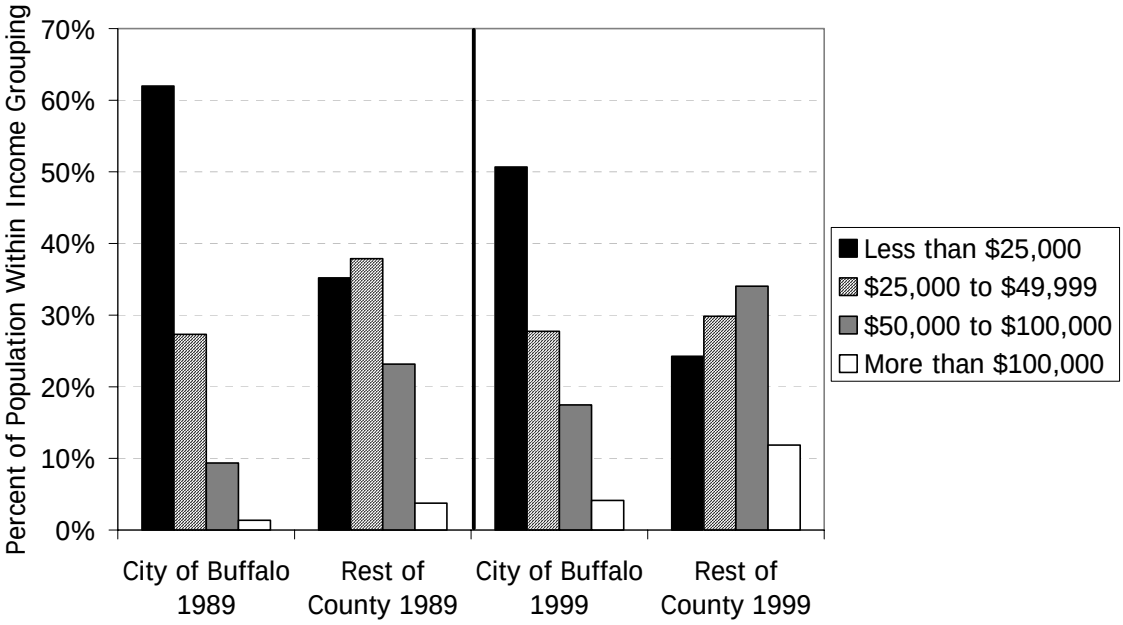


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Income

In 1999, Erie County median household income was $38,567, and per capita income was $20,357. Buffalo residents' incomes were much lower at $24,536 and $14,991 respectively.[5] Figure 8 shows the disparity in the distribution of household incomes between the City and the rest of the County. In 1999, about half of Buffalo residents had incomes under $25,000, while fewer than one quarter of non-City residents did. The majority of households with incomes over $50,000 resided outside the City.

Figure 8. Household Income Groupings,
City of Buffalo vs. Rest of County, 1989 and 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 8 also shows the changes in income groupings between 1989 and 1999. These data have not been adjusted for inflation, so a direct comparison of the number of people in each category over time does not show the amount of real improvement in incomes.[6] However, they do show the distribution of growth in income categories between the City and the rest of the County. Although the number of families at the low end has declined and the number at the top end has increased in both cases, these changes have been much more pronounced outside the City of Buffalo than inside it. Families earning under $25,000 in the City still far outnumber those earning more, and the number earning between $25,000 and $49,000 did not change. Outside the City,

[5] Due to the nature of median income and per capita income, both calculated by the U.S. Census Bureau, it is not possible to calculate a number for the Rest of County, so these comparisons are between the City and the County as a whole. Household income groupings, however, have been calculated for the Rest of County.

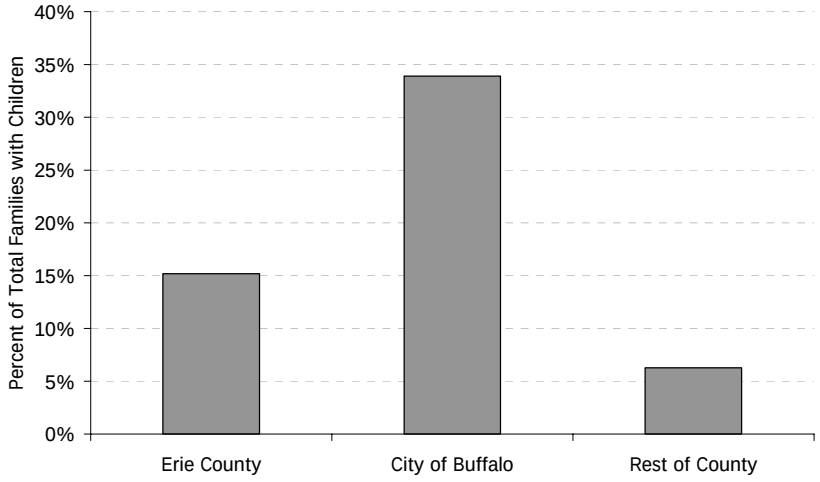
[6] The appendix shows that median household income and per capita income, both of which can be adjusted for inflation, did indeed grow much faster in the County as a whole than in the City of Buffalo. See data appendix for more details.

however, families earning $50,000 to $99,999 bypassed those at the two lower categories as the most common category. The percentage of families outside the City earning over $100,000 tripled to over ten percent of the total.

Poverty

As Figure 9 shows, 15 percent of the County's families with children were living in poverty in 1999, with a large disparity between the poverty rates in the City of Buffalo (34 percent) and the rest of the County (6 percent).[7]

Figure 9. Percent of Families with Children under 18 Years Living Below 100% of Poverty Level, 1999

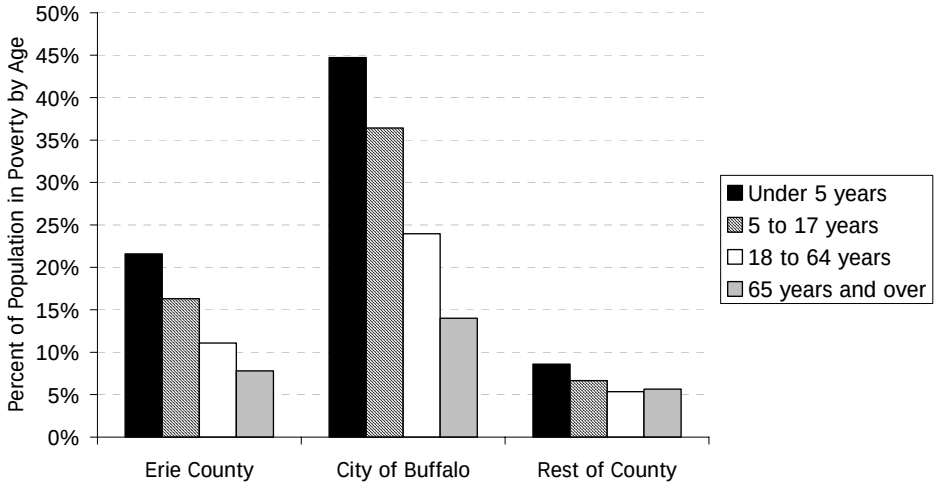


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The disparity in the number of individuals living in households with incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty level was similar: although 12 percent of individuals lived in poverty in Erie County in 1999, 27 percent of Buffalo residents were living in poverty versus 6 percent of those outside the City. Figure 10 splits the percent of people in poverty into age categories – under 5, 5-17, 18-64 and 65 and over. As the figure shows, the greatest prevalence of poverty is among children under five, with the second highest prevalence among school-age children. More noticeably, poverty – and especially child poverty – is *far* higher in the City of Buffalo than in the rest of the County, as is the disparity between child poverty and adult poverty. In 1999, *45 percent of all children in Buffalo under five were living in poverty*, compared with 9 percent in the rest of the County.

[7] Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB's) Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to detect who is poor. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family or unrelated individual is classified as being "below the poverty level."

Figure 10. Percent of Population Living in Households Below 100% of Federal Poverty Level, by Age, 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Poverty rates, age distributions, and geographic disparities have remained fairly stable over the past decade.

Section III

Outcomes & Indicators

Outcome One:

Healthy Births

OUTCOME ONE: HEALTHY BIRTHS

Indicators:

1.1 Early Entry into Prenatal Care

1.2 Low Birth Weight

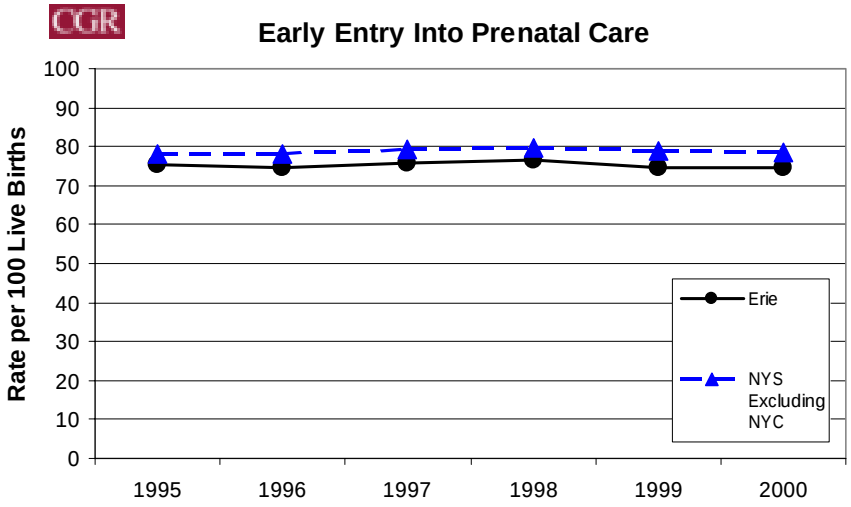
1.3 Pre-Term Births

1.4 Infant Mortality

Indicator 1.1: Early Entry into Prenatal Care

Definition: The number of births occurring to women who initiated prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy (before 13 weeks gestation), expressed as a rate per 100 live births.

Significance: Early identification of maternal disease and risks for complications of pregnancy or birth are primary reasons women should enter prenatal care in the first trimester. Early, high-quality prenatal care is critical to improving pregnancy outcomes. The Healthy People 2010 target includes increasing the proportion of women entering care during the first trimester to 90 percent.



Source: New York State Department of Health

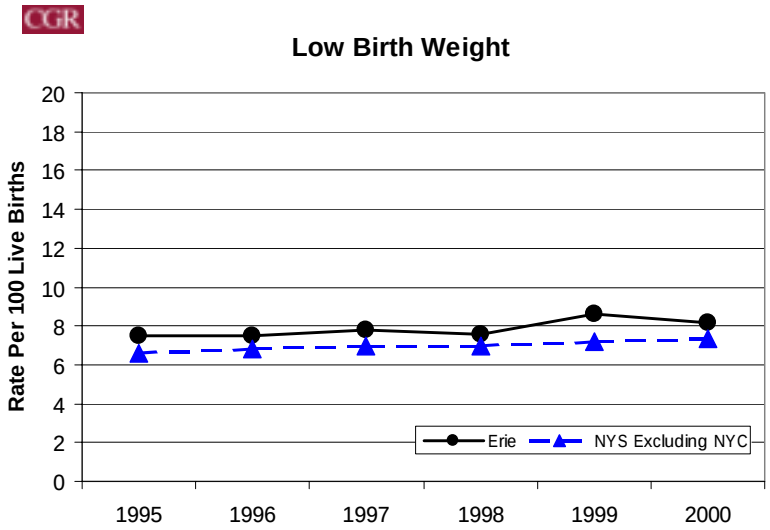
Findings: Between 1995 and 2000 in Erie County, the proportion of women receiving early prenatal care fluctuated slightly between 74.5 and 76.7 per 100 (between 8,001 and 9,152 of total births occurring annually). Similarly, the NYS excluding NYC region experienced small variations from year-to-year, though on average its rate exceeded Erie County's by 3 percent. Nonetheless, the NYS excluding NYC region and Erie County fell short of the national Healthy People 2010 goal of 90 percent of women entering into prenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy. Data for this measure are presented in Appendix Table 1.

Caveats: The rate excludes the number of live births for which the date of entry into prenatal care is unknown. In addition to when prenatal care began, it is also important to consider the quality and continuity of care received throughout the pregnancy.

Indicator 1.2: Low Birth Weight

Definition: The number of live births with birth weight less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds), as expressed as a rate per 100 births.

Significance: Low birth weight is a leading cause of neonatal death. Reductions in the number of low birth weight infants can lead to significant reductions in the infant mortality rate. Low birth weight infants are more likely than normal birth weight infants to experience long-term developmental and neurological disabilities. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that maternal smoking is the cause of 20 to 30 percent of all low birth weight births in the United States. The Healthy People 2010 target is a reduction in the proportion of low birth weight infants to no more than 5 percent.



Source: New York State Department of Health

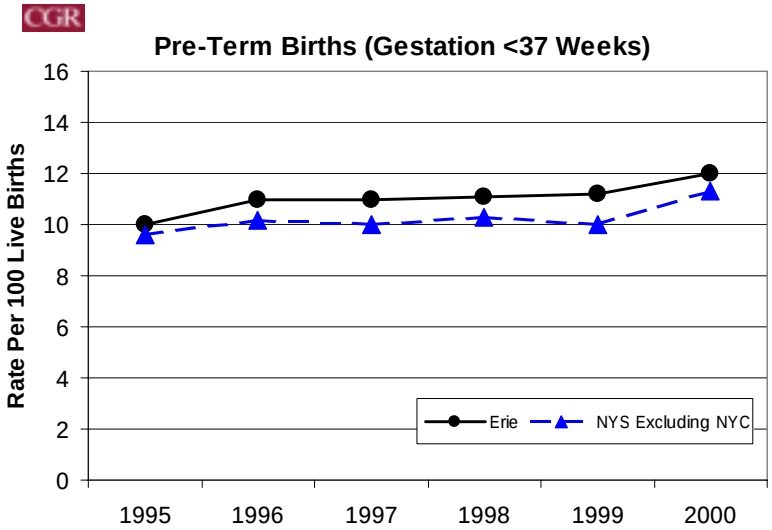
Findings: Low birth weight rates in Erie County remained fairly constant during the latter half of the 1990s, with annual rates ranging from 7.5 to 8.6 per 100 (representing between 878 and 963 infants annually) between 1995 and 2000. While the NYS excluding NYC rate has experienced a slow but steady increase, it remains, on average, a percentage point below the County rate. The low birth weight rate for both Erie County and the NYS excluding NYC region as a whole exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal of no more than 5 low birth weight births per 100 live births. Data for this measure are presented in Appendix Table 2.

Caveats: None.

Indicator 1.3: Pre-Term Births

Definition: The number of pre-term births (gestation less than 37 weeks), expressed as a rate per 100 live births.

Significance: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that pre-term birth is a leading causing of neonatal death. The majority of low birth weight infants are born pre-term. Pre-term birth is associated with risk factors such as alcohol, tobacco, and drug use during pregnancy, and low weight gain during pregnancy. Nationally, pre-term births have been increasing, due largely to multiple births. The Healthy People 2010 target is no more than 7.6 pre-term births per 100 live births.



Source: New York State Department of Health (1995-1999), Erie County Department of Health (2000)

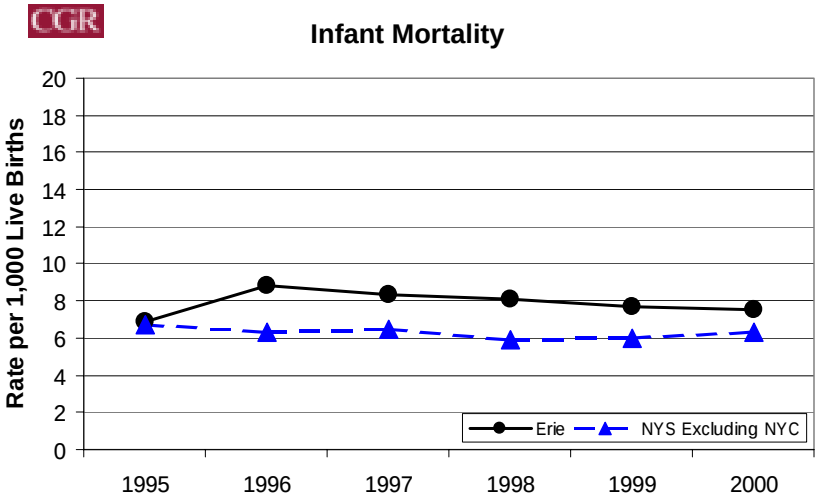
Findings: Pre-term birth rates in Erie County have slowly but steadily increased since 1995. By 2000, there were 1,309 pre-term births in the County, or about one in eight live births compared to 1,208 pre-term births in 1995 (one in ten live births). Throughout the latter half of the 1990s, both Erie County and NYS excluding NYC pre-term birth rates exceeded the Healthy People 2010 goal, with Erie County's rate slightly higher (worse) than the larger comparison area's rate throughout that period. These data are presented in Appendix Table 3.

Caveats: The rate excludes births for which the gestational age is unknown.

Indicator 1.4: Infant Mortality

Definition: The number of deaths of infants less than one year old, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births in a population.

Significance: The infant mortality rate is an indicator of the overall health and well being of a population. Birth defects, pregnancy complications, and factors associated with preterm births and low birth weight are leading causes of neonatal death (death in the first 28 days of life). The majority of deaths occurring during the postneonatal period (between age 29 days to one year) are likely preventable (e.g., SIDS, injuries, homicides). Nationally, the infant mortality rate among African Americans is more than twice the rate among whites, and higher rates are also correlated with young maternal age and low birth weight. The Healthy People 2010 target is no more than 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.



Source: New York State Department of Health

Findings: Since 1995, the infant mortality rate in Erie County has been above the rate for the NYS excluding NYC region as a whole. The number of infant deaths in Erie County rose from 85, or 6.9 per 1,000 in 1995 to 106, or 8.8 per 1,000 in 1996 (the six year high), but has steadily declined since then to 84 deaths in 2000. Nonetheless, both the Erie County and the comparison region consistently exceeded (i.e., were worse than) the Healthy People 2010 goal of 4.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are presented in Appendix Table 4.

Caveats: None.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Healthy Births, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Children Exposed to Alcohol, Tobacco, STDs and HIV in Utero

Women Receiving Continuous and Adequate Prenatal Care

Outcome Two:

Children Getting a Good Start in School

OUTCOME TWO: CHILDREN GETTING A GOOD START IN SCHOOL

Indicators:

2.1 Children Receiving Early Intervention Services

2.2 Preschoolers Receiving Special Education Services

2.3 Enrollment in State-Funded Prekindergarten Programs

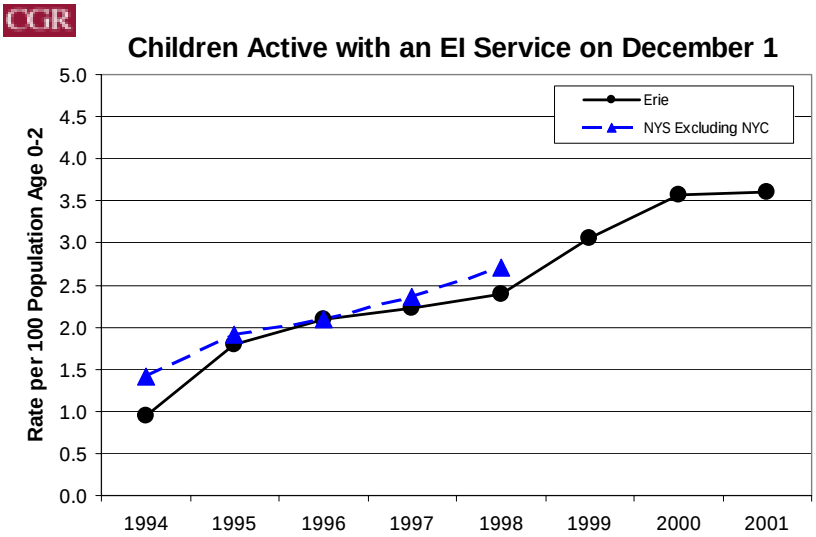
2.4 Children (K-12) Receiving Special Education Services[1]

[1] The assumption is that participation in quality early care, Early Intervention, and preschool services will reduce the future need for special education services once a child reaches school age. Indicator 2.4 is therefore included under this outcome to assist with future tracking of this relationship.

Indicator 2.1: Children Receiving Early Intervention Services

Definition: The number of children, ages birth through two, receiving Early Intervention (EI) services, such as physical therapy, occupation therapy, and speech therapy in a variety of settings, on December 1 of each year, expressed as a rate per 100 children ages 0-2.

Significance: Early Intervention services are likely to reduce the duration and severity of developmental delays experienced by infants and toddlers (including cognitive, physical, communication, social/emotional, or adaptive delays). As such, the early identification of developmental delays and subsequent participation in the Early Intervention program may lead to reductions in the number of preschool and school-aged children needing special education services.



Source: New York State Department of Health (1994-1998), Erie County Department of Health (1999-2001)

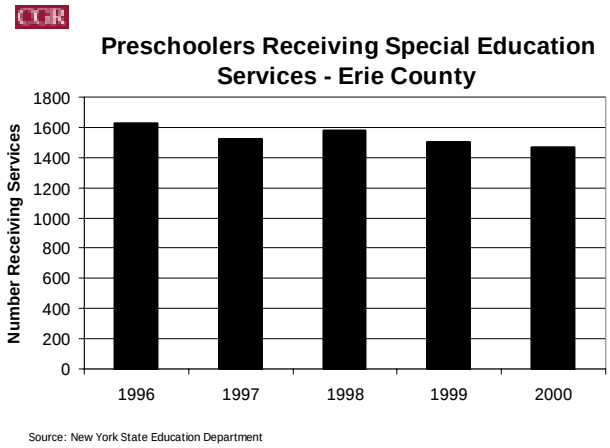
Findings: From 1994 to 1998, the proportion of children in Erie County receiving Early Intervention services on December 1 more than doubled. Additional data for the years 1999 through 2001, provided by the Erie County Department of Health, indicate a continuation of this trend, with the proportion of children receiving services nearly quadrupling between 1994 and 2001. By 2001, 1,221 children less than three years of age, or about 3.6% of this age group, were receiving Early Intervention services. From 1994 to 1998, for the most part, the NYS excluding NYC region rate and trend were comparable to Erie County's. Subsequent data for the larger region are not yet available. Data for this indicator, including referrals to the Early Intervention program, are presented in Appendix Tables 5A and 5B.

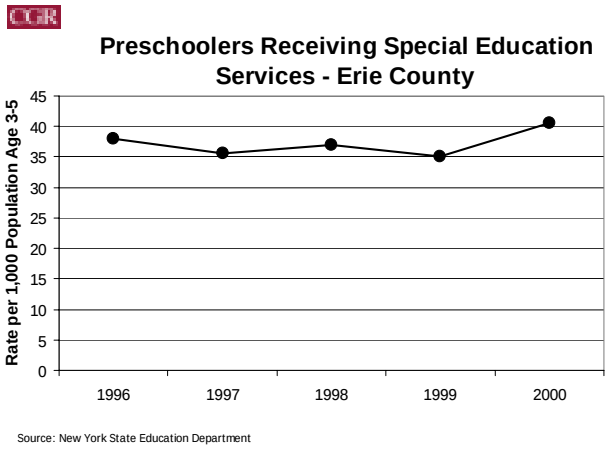
Caveats: The most current data available for the NYS excluding NYC region are 1998.

Indicator 2.2: Preschoolers Receiving Special Education Services

Definition: The number of preschool age children with disabilities, ages three through five, receiving special education services on December 1 of the given year, as authorized by a school district's Committee on Preschool Special Education. This measure is expressed as a rate per 1,000 children ages 3-5.

Significance: Preschool special education services can improve children's cognitive performance, reduce the need for special education services in grades K-12, and increase the likelihood of success in school.





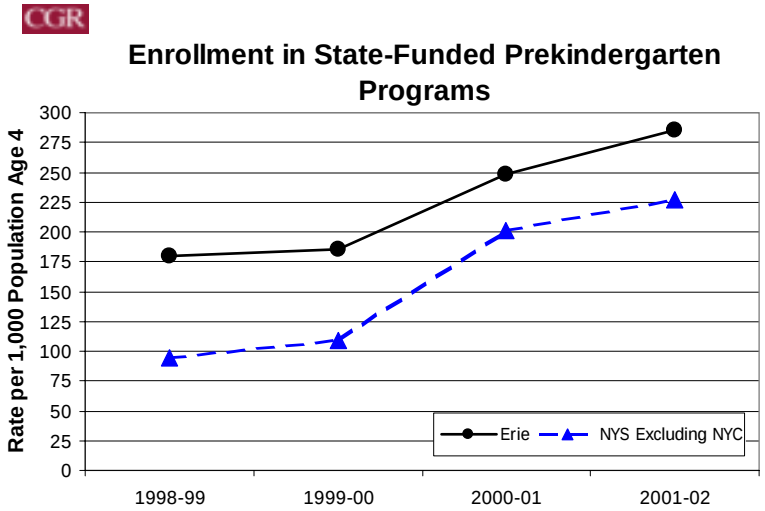
Findings: Between 1996 and 2000, the number of Erie County's preschoolers receiving special education services declined by 9.7%, from 1,628 to 1,470 children. In 2000 (the most recent year for which data are available), about 4% of the County's three to five olds received special education services. Appendix Table 6 provides a breakdown of the data by the school districts within Erie County. Comparable county level data prior to 1996 and comparable NYS excluding NYC data were not readily available for this indicator.

Caveats: Classification rates may vary between schools due to differing standards being applied by the various Committees on Preschool Special Education. Parents' roles, particularly the extent to which a parent may push for his or her child to be classified, and the district's responsiveness to the parent may also impact rates.

Indicator 2.3: Enrollment in State-Funded Prekindergarten Programs

Definition: The number of children enrolled in state-funded prekindergarten programs (experimental prekindergarten and universal prekindergarten), expressed as a rate per 1,000 population of four year olds. While three year olds are eligible for participation in this program, according to the New York State Education Department, the vast majority of students in prekindergarten programs are four years old. Therefore our rate calculation is per 1,000 four year olds. To the extent that some three year olds are enrolled in prekindergarten programs, our rate may overstate the actual enrollment of four year olds in the program.

Significance: Quality preschool programs provide young children placed at risk by their social and economic circumstances with experiences that enhance their readiness to learn.



Source: New York State Education Department

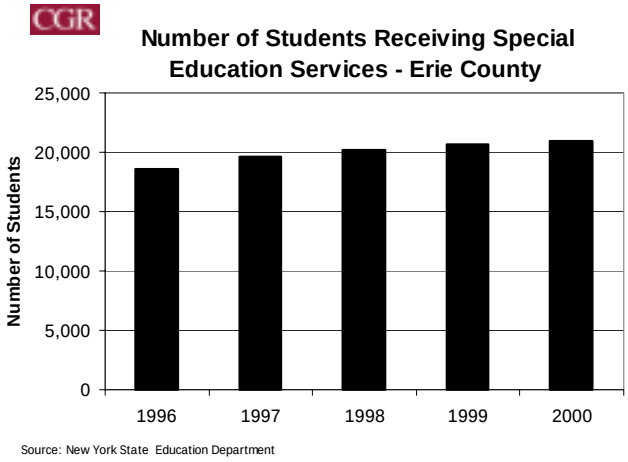
Findings: Since the 1998-99 school year, enrollment in state-funded prekindergarten programs increased 52% in Erie County. During the 2001 – 2002 school year, more than 3,500, or about 29% of Erie County's four year olds were enrolled in state-funded prekindgarten programs. The NYS excluding NYC region's upward trend in enrollment mirrors Erie County's, although a higher proportion of Erie County's four year olds are enrolled. Data for this measure, broken out by school district, are provided in Appendix Table 7.

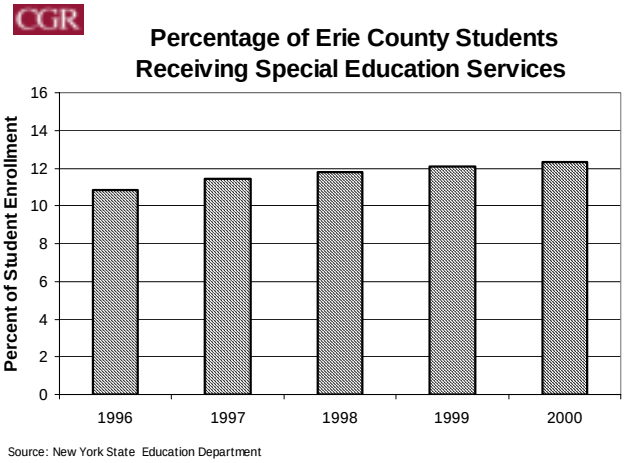
Caveats: Ideally, these data should be combined with data on the numbers of children in accredited child care facilities and children enrolled in Head Start in order to provide a better picture of opportunities available to enhance children's readiness to learn. CGR was able to obtain data pertaining to the capacity of accredited facilities in Erie County, however these data were not available by age category, and thus, were not directly comparable to the data presented above. Similarly, historical Head Start data were not available, though data for 2000 reveal that 2,092 children age zero to five and their families were provided Head Start services.

Indicator 2.4: Children (K-12) Receiving Special Education Services

Definition: The number of school-age students with disabilities receiving special education services on December 1 of the given year, and who were the responsibility of a school district's Committee on Special Education. The special education classification rate represents the number of students with disabilities, expressed as a percentage of the total school district enrollment. These data include students who were provided special education services by school district operated programs, other district programs, BOCES, approved private schools, Special Act School Districts, and state-operated and state-supported schools.

Significance: Students receiving special education services in grades K-12 may be at greater risk for poor school performance, including poorer performance on standardized tests, a higher likelihood of dropping out, and a lower likelihood of graduating with a Regents diploma and participating in postsecondary education when compared to their peers in general education.





Findings: Between 1996 and 2000, both the number and proportion of K-12 students receiving special education services in Erie County increased. In 2000 (the most recent year for which data are available), 20,986 students countywide were receiving special education services (12.9% more compared to 1996). The proportion of students receiving special education services also increased from 10.8% in 1996 to 12.3% in 2000. Data for this measure, broken out by school district, are provided in Appendix Table 8.

Caveats: Classification rates may vary between schools due to differing standards being applied by the various Committees on Special Education. Parents' roles, particularly the extent to which a parent may push for his or her child to be classified, and the district's responsiveness to the parent may also impact rates. Comparable county level data prior to 1996 were not available. Data on the number of K-3 students receiving special education services would allow for a better assessment of the impact of children's participation in early childhood programs such as Early Intervention, Preschool Special Education, and Prekindergarten programs. Currently, only aggregate K-12 data are available.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Children Getting a Good Start in School, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Children Entering Kindergarten with Age-Appropriate Physical/Motor, Cognitive, Language, and Social Emotional Development

Children Ready for First Grade as Measured by Kindergarten Teachers' Skills Test

Children Read to Daily by an Adult

Outcome Three:

Children Succeeding in School

OUTCOME THREE: CHILDREN SUCCEEDING IN SCHOOL

Indicators:

3.1 Student Performance on Grade 4 Math and English Language Arts Tests

3.2 Student Performance on Grade 8 Math and English Language Arts Tests

3.3 Attendance Rate – Elementary School (K-3 and 4-6)

3.4 Attendance Rate – Middle School (7-8)

3.5 Attendance Rate – High School (9-12)

3.6 Middle School Suspension Rate

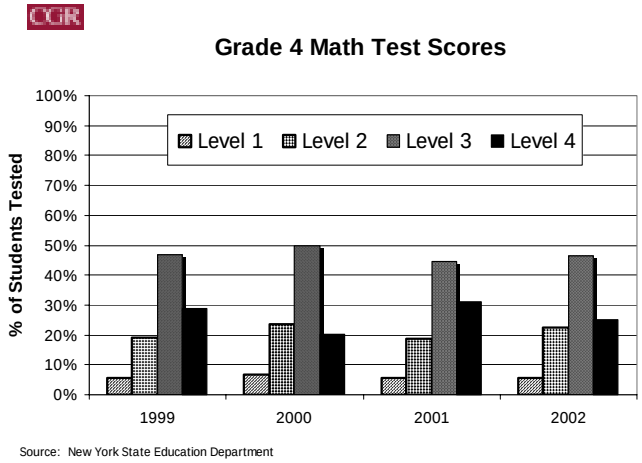
3.7 High School Drop Out Rate

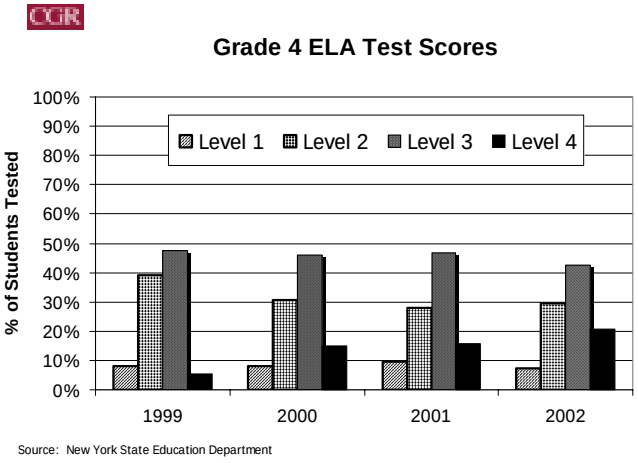
3.8 High School Graduates Receiving a Regents Diploma

Indicator 3.1: Student Performance on Grade 4 Math and English Language Arts (ELA) Tests

Definition: Data for this measure reflect the proportion of Grade 4 students scoring at each of the four levels as measured by the English Language Arts and Mathematics tests. Each level of scores represents a level of mastery of content and skills. At Level 4, test scores indicate student performance exceeds the standards and the student is moving toward high performance on the Regents exam. At Level 3, test scores indicate student performance at least meets the standards, and with continued steady growth, the student should pass the Regents exam. At Level 2, test scores indicate that the student will need extra help to meet the standards and pass the Regents exam. At Level 1, test scores indicate that the student has serious academic deficiencies. This student needs the most help to meet the standards. The desired level of performance is level 3 or higher.

Significance: The revised graduation requirements demand that all students strive to succeed at the Regents or higher levels. Grade 4 Math and ELA tests are early markers of students' likely success on Regents examinations.





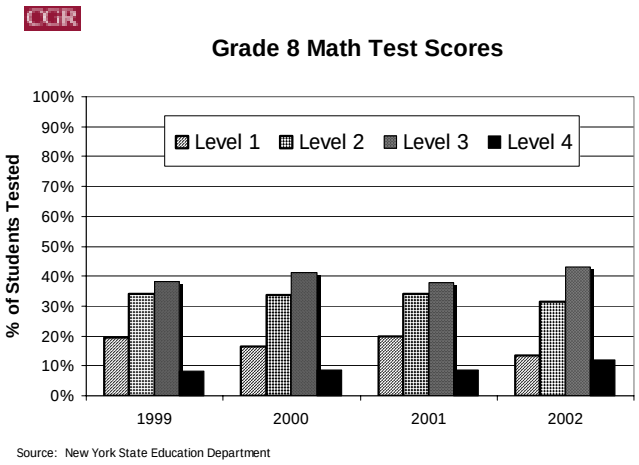
Findings: Since 1999, a larger percentage of Erie County's 4th graders have met state standards in Math than in English Language Arts. In 2001, countywide, 76% of 4th graders tested in Math scored at level 3 or 4, with the proportion scoring at level 4 the highest since the test was first administered in 1999. In 2002, countywide, the proportion of 4th graders scoring at levels 3 and 4 declined to 72%. The proportion of students scoring at the lowest level, level 1, has remained virtually unchanged since 1999. The proportion of students scoring at the highest level for ELA increased from 5% in 1999 to 21% in 2002, with 63% of students meeting standards (level 3 or 4) in 2002. Since 1999, the proportion of students scoring at level 1 remained fairly constant, averaging about 8%. See Appendix Tables 9 and 10 for district data.

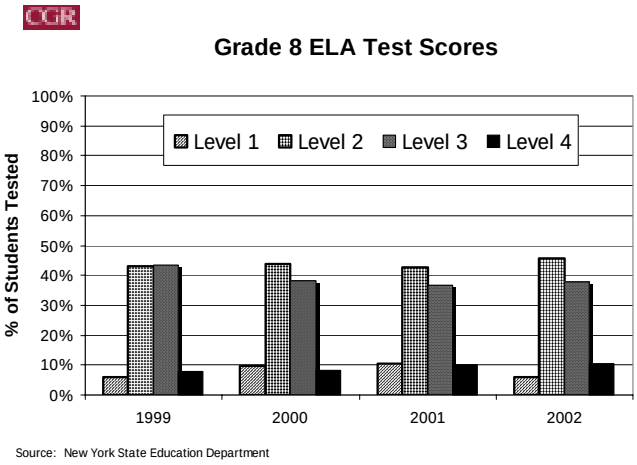
Caveats: Public schools began using this test in the 1998-1999 school year.

Indicator 3.2: Student Performance on Grade 8 Math and English Language Arts (ELA) Tests

Definition: Data for this measure reflect the proportion of Grade 8 students scoring at each of the four levels as measured by the English Language Arts and Mathematics tests. Each level of scores represents a level of mastery of content and skills. At Level 4, test scores indicate student performance exceeds the standards and the student is moving toward high performance on the Regents exam. At Level 3, test scores indicate student performance at least meets the standards, and with continued steady growth, the student should pass the Regents exam. At Level 2, test scores indicate that the student will need extra help to meet the standards and pass the Regents exam. At Level 1, test scores indicate that the student has serious academic deficiencies. This student needs the most help to meet the standards. The desired level of performance is level 3 or higher.

Significance: The revised graduation requirements demand that all students strive to succeed at the Regents or higher levels. Grade 8 Math and ELA tests are markers of students' likely success on Regents examinations.





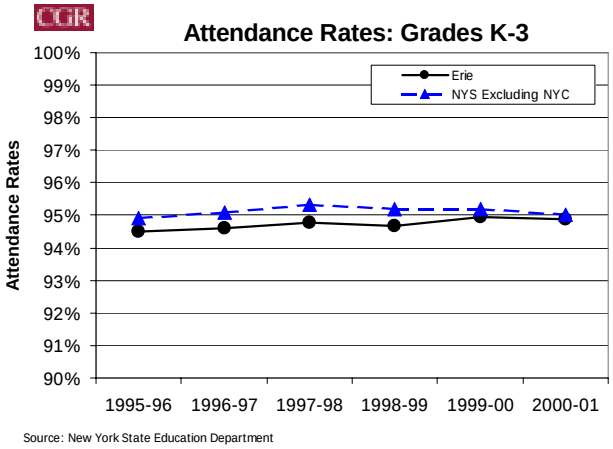
Findings: Countywide, in 2001, one in five 8th graders demonstrated serious academic deficiencies in mathematical skills and knowledge expected at their grade level (level 1). In each year between 1999 and 2001, between 51% and 54% of 8th graders tested did not meet minimum standards for demonstrating proficiency in mathematics (level 1 or 2). In 2002, scores improved somewhat, with 46% of students not meeting standards, and fewer students (14%) scoring at level 1. In English Language Arts, 8th graders scoring at level 4 increased slightly from 8% in 1999 and 2000 to 10% in 2001 and 2002. However, during the same period, the proportion of students meeting standards in ELA (scoring at levels 3 and 4) declined from 52% in 1999 to 48% in 2002. District level data are presented in Appendix Tables 11 and 12.

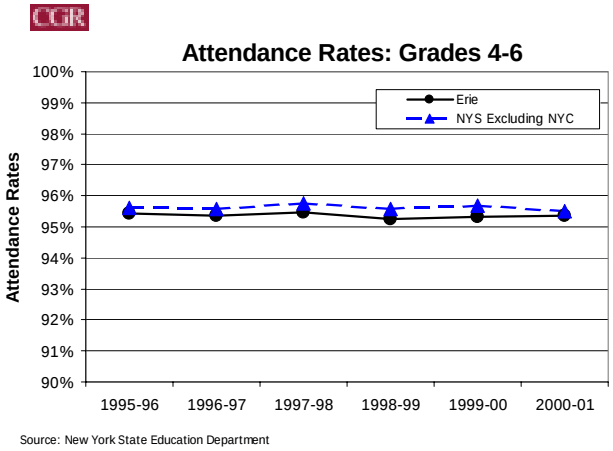
Caveats: Public schools began using this test in the 1998-1999 school year.

Indicator 3.3: Attendance Rate - Elementary School

Definition: Attendance rates, expressed as a percent, reflect the actual average daily attendance divided by possible average daily attendance for students in grades K-3 and 4-6 in public school districts.

Significance: Absenteeism can have serious negative long-term consequences for youth. Youth who experience frequent absences from school are at higher risk of failing or dropping out of school, exhibiting delinquent behavior, and engaging in substance abuse and other risky behaviors. Attendance, suspension, and dropout rates serve as useful measures of schools' abilities to motivate and retain students.





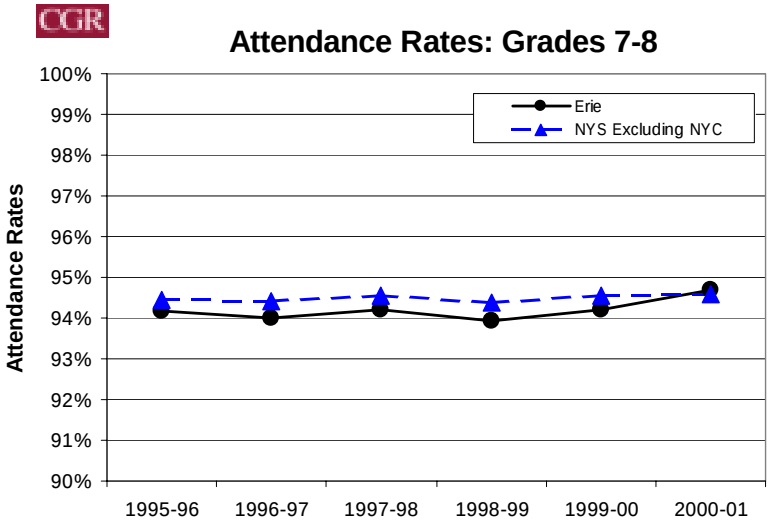
Findings: Elementary school attendance rates in Erie County remained fairly stable from year to year between the 1995-96 and 2000-01 school years, with rates among grades K-3 typically about a half of a percentage point lower than rates among grades 4-6. Erie County's attendance rates for both K-3 and 4-6 grades have been comparable to the NYS excluding NYC region's rates. Data for this measure, including district-level breakdowns for Erie County, are presented in Appendix Tables 13A and 13B.

Caveats: Data are for public school districts only. This measure shows overall attendance rates and does not address the degree to which individual students exhibit attendance problems.

Indicator 3.4: Attendance Rate – Middle School

Definition: Attendance rates, expressed as a percent, reflect the actual average daily attendance divided by possible average daily attendance for students in grades 7-8 in public school districts.

Significance: Absenteeism can have serious negative long-term consequences for youth. Youth who experience frequent absences from school are at higher risk of failing or dropping out of school, exhibiting delinquent behavior, and engaging in substance abuse and other risky behaviors. Attendance, suspension, and dropout rates serve as useful measures of schools' abilities to motivate and retain students.



Source: New York State Education Department

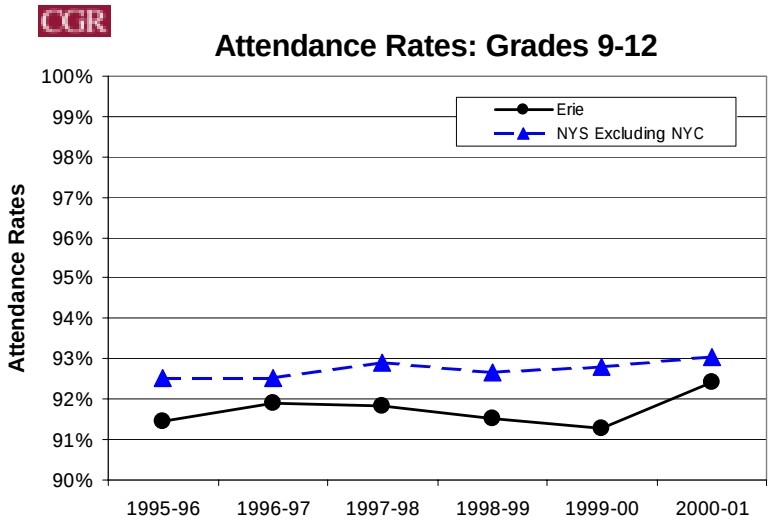
Findings: After decreasing between the 1995-96 and 1998-99 school years, middle school attendance rates in Erie County have slowly but steadily increased from 93.9% in 1998-99 to 94.7% in 2000-01. Between the 1995-96 and 1999-00 school years, middle school attendance rates for the NYS excluding NYC region were typically slightly (no more than half a percentage point) higher or better than Erie County's rates. Rates in both the County and the larger region were comparable during the 2000-01 school year. Data for this measure, including district-level breakdowns for Erie County, are presented in Appendix Tables 13A and 13B.

Caveats: Data are for public school districts only. This measure shows overall attendance rates and does not measure the degree to which individual students exhibit attendance problems.

Indicator 3.5: Attendance Rate – High School

Definition: Attendance rates, expressed as a percent, reflect the actual average daily attendance divided by possible average daily attendance for students in grades 9-12 in public school districts.

Significance: Absenteeism can have serious negative long-term consequences for youth. Youth who experience frequent absences from school are at higher risk of school failure, dropping out of school, exhibiting delinquent behavior, substance abuse, and engaging in other risky behaviors. Attendance, suspension, and dropout rates serve as useful measures of schools' abilities to motivate and retain students.



Source: New York State Education Department

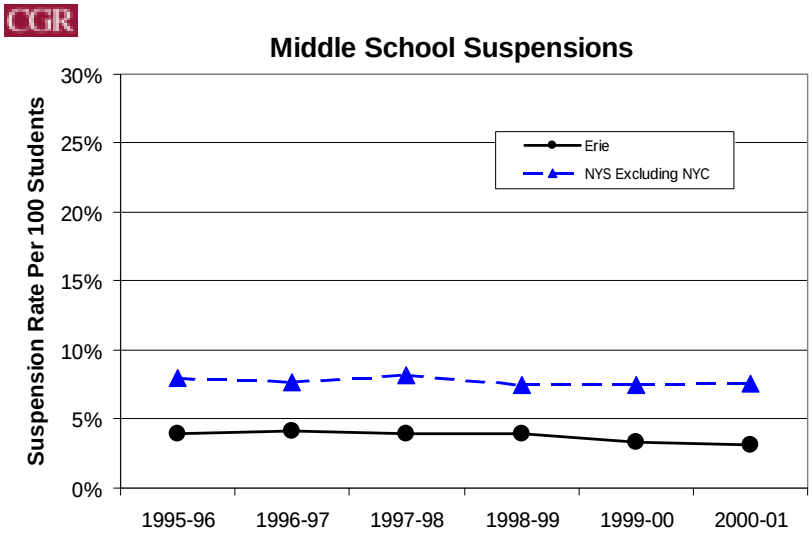
Findings: High schools (grades 9-12) have had the lowest attendance rates of any grade levels within Erie County. Countywide attendance rates for grades 9-12 reached their lowest point during the six year study period in the 1999-00 school year (91.3%), but rebounded to their highest level of 92.4% the following year. Further data are needed to determine whether this increase represents a significant trend. During the six-year period described here, NYS excluding NYC rates were consistently higher (i.e., better) than Erie's rates by about a percentage point on average. Data for this measure, including district-level breakdowns for Erie County, are presented in Appendix Tables 13A and 13B.

Caveats: Data are for public school districts only. This measure shows overall attendance rates and does not measure the degree to which individual students exhibit attendance problems.

Indicator 3.6: Middle School Suspension Rate

Definition: Suspension from school is a form of discipline imposed for serious or repeated infractions of school rules. This indicator is expressed as a rate per 100 students. It is obtained by dividing the number of middle/junior high school students who were suspended from school for at least one full day by the total middle/junior high school enrollment. Data pertain to out-of-school suspensions only, and include both short-term and long-term suspensions.

Significance: Students who are suspended from school are more likely to exhibit risk behaviors and are at greater risk for poor performance in school compared to their classmates.



Source: New York State Education Department

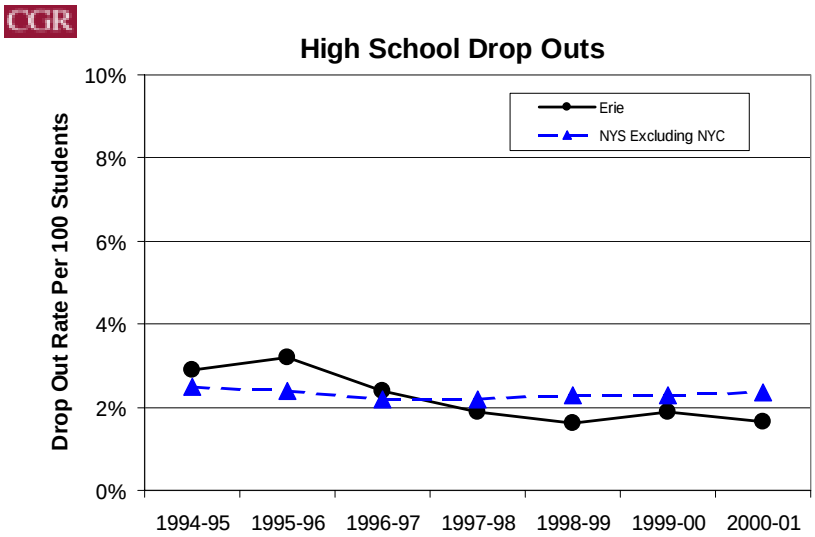
Findings: Between the 1995-96 and 2000-01 school years, Erie County's middle school suspension rate has varied from 3.1% to 4.1%. A slight downward trend in the countywide suspension rate began in 1998-99, and by 2000-01, about 19% fewer students were suspended than had been three years earlier (727 vs. 901). NYS excluding NYC's middle school suspension rate has consistently been about twice the County's rate. Suspension data are provided in Appendix Table 14.

Caveats: Suspension rates may vary among schools due to differing disciplinary policies and enforcement of those policies, so lower rates do not necessarily reflect better student performance or compliance. This measure includes only public school data for middle/junior high school students. Separate information on the number of short- and long-term suspensions is not available from the State Education Department.

Indicator 3.7: High School Drop Out Rate

Definition: Any pupil who leaves school prior to graduation, for any reason except death, and who does not enter another school or a program leading to a general equivalency diploma (GED). The rate, measured as a percent, is derived from the number of public school dropouts during the school year, divided by grade 9 – 12 enrollment.

Significance: Youth who drop out of high school face the likelihood of reduced employment opportunities and earnings potential, and may be at greater risk for needing public assistance. Females who drop out of high school are at greater risk of becoming teen mothers.



Source: New York State Education Department

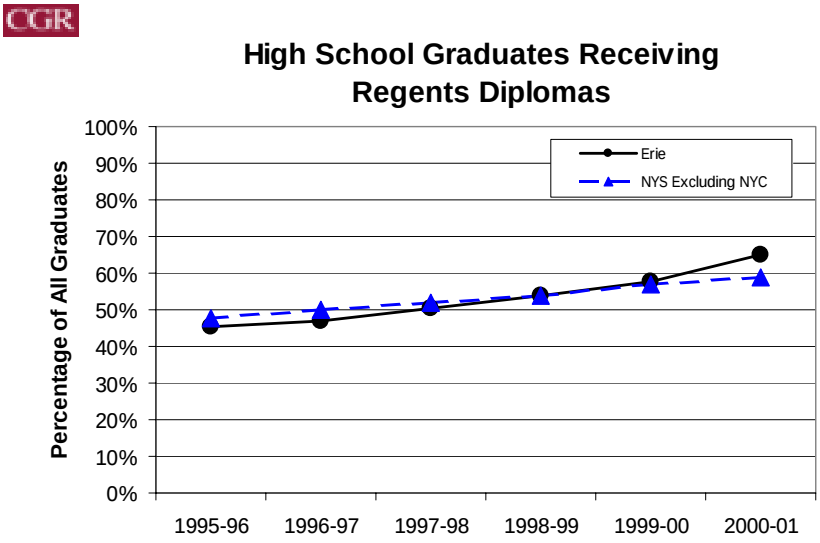
Findings: Between the 1994-95 and 2000-01 school years, the number of Erie County youth who dropped out of high school declined by 37.5% (1,108 in 1994-95 compared to 692 in 2000-01). While Erie County's rates decreased during the seven-year period, drop out rates for NYS excluding NYC remained relatively constant, and since the 1997-98 school year, the comparison region's rate has been above (worse than) the County's rate. Data are presented in Appendix Table 15.

Caveats: These data are for public schools only. In addition, a more comprehensive measure would be to follow a cohort of students entering 9th grade and determine the percentage of students who graduate. This information cannot now be consistently obtained from all school districts.

Indicator 3.8: High School Graduates Receiving A Regents Diploma

Definition: The number of students (general education and special education combined) who earned a Regents endorsed local diploma during the school year, expressed as a rate per 100 local diplomas earned.

Significance: Regents requirements ensure that all students graduate from high school with the skills and knowledge to find employment and pursue higher education. In addition, beginning with the class entering 9th grade in 2001, all general-education students will be required to demonstrate competency for graduation in all areas using Regents examinations (measured by a score of 65 or higher on Regents examinations).



Source: New York State Education Department

Findings: The proportion of Regents diplomas earned in Erie County steadily increased between the 1995-96 and 2000-01 school years. By the 2000-01 school year, the number of students earning a Regents diploma was about 42% higher than in 1995-96 (4,980 vs. 3,500). After having been relatively comparable for five years, in the 2000-01 school year, Erie County's rate exceeded the larger comparison area's rate. It is too soon to determine whether this represents a significant trend. Data are presented in Appendix Table 16.

Caveats: Data are for public schools only.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Children Succeeding in School, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Number of Developmental Assets Reported by Youth[1]

Parents / Adults Engaged in Children's Learning and Education

Students Participating in Extracurricular Activities

[1] Erie County expects to contract with the Search Institute to conduct a countywide survey of developmental assets among 8th and 11th graders in the spring of 2003.

Outcome Four:

Healthy Children & Adults

OUTCOME FOUR: HEALTHY CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Indicators:

4.1 Mortality Rate - Overall

4.2 Mortality Rate - Lung Cancer

4.3 Mortality Rate - Heart Disease

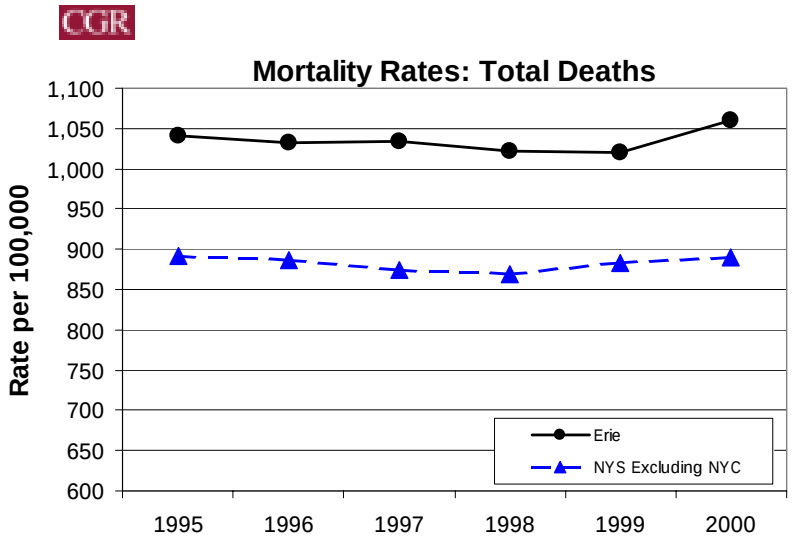
4.4 Mortality Rate - Homicide

4.5 Mortality Rate - Suicide

Indicator 4.1: Mortality Rate - Overall

Definition: Number of deaths per 100,000 residents of all ages.

Significance: The mortality rate is a significant indicator of the overall health of a region. The measures that follow detail trends for specific causes of death, some of which researchers believe could be reduced through prevention efforts, early detection, and treatment.



Source: NYS DOH - County Health Indicator Profiles

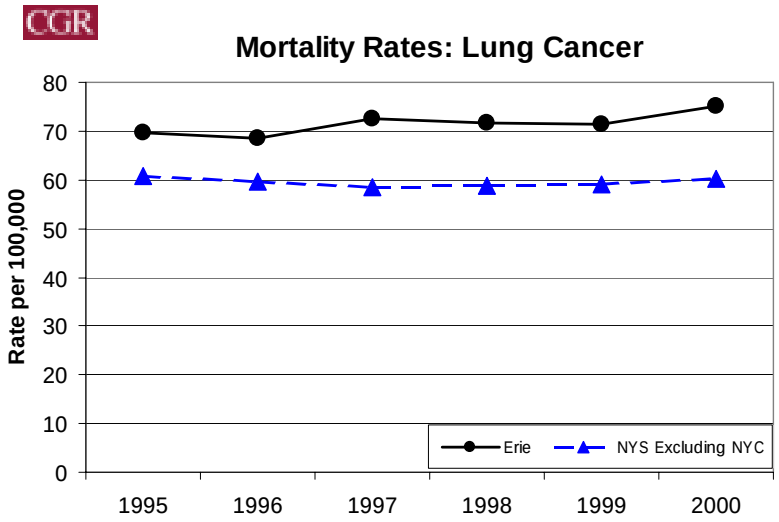
Findings: Overall mortality rates steadily declined in Erie County between 1995 and 1999 before increasing again in 2000. County rates have been substantially higher (on average, about 150 more deaths per 100,000 population) than rates in the comparison area during the same period. Detailed trends in rates of death by specific causes (lung cancer, breast cancer, cerebrovascular disease, diseases of the heart, homicide, suicide, unintentional injury, AIDS and cirrhosis) are listed in Appendix Table 17. Several of these are graphed and discussed in the following pages.

Caveats: These mortality rates are for the total population and have not been adjusted for age and gender differences in the population.

Indicator 4.2: Mortality Rate – Lung Cancer

Definition: Number of deaths from lung cancer per 100,000 residents of all ages.

Significance: Among males and females in the United States, lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death. Cigarette smoking is the most significant risk factor for lung cancer. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that cancer rates overall could be reduced by as much as half through smoking cessation and improved dietary habits. The Healthy People 2010 target for the nation is 44.9 lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population.



Source: New York State Department of Health - County Health Indicator Profiles

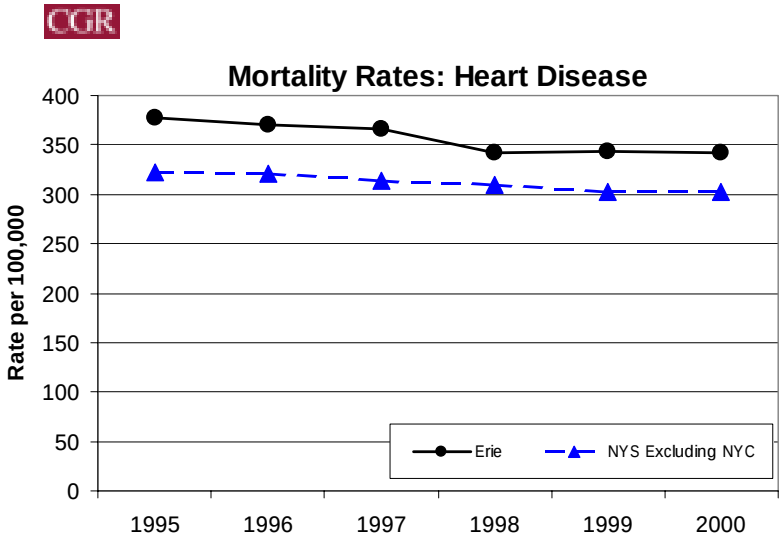
Findings: Mortality rates due to lung cancer have increased slightly in Erie County since 1995, while rates have remained relatively stable in the NYS excluding NYC region during the same time period. Erie County's lung cancer mortality rate has been consistently higher than that of the larger region as a whole. Erie County's lung cancer mortality rates ranged between 68.4 and 75.2 deaths per 100,000 during the study period. Data are presented in Appendix Table 17B.

Caveats: These mortality rates are for the total population and have not been adjusted for age and gender differences in the population.

Indicator 4.3: Mortality Rate – Heart Disease

Definition: Number of deaths from heart disease per 100,000 residents of all ages.

Significance: In the United States, heart disease is the leading cause of death for all people. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that in the United States, one out of every two males, and one out of three females, will develop coronary heart disease in his or her lifetime. Primary prevention efforts and screening for risk factors can play significant roles in reducing the incidence of heart disease. The Healthy People 2010 target for the nation is 166 coronary heart disease deaths per 100,000 population.



Source: New York State Department of Health - County Health Indicator Profiles

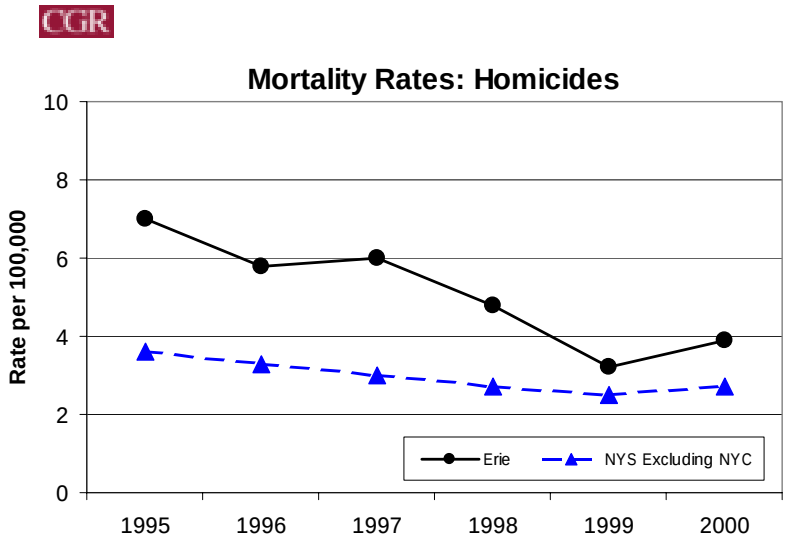
Findings: Erie County's heart disease mortality rate has steadily declined from 377.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 1995 to 342.6 deaths per 100,000 population in 2000. While the larger comparison area experienced similar trends, its rate has consistently been below (better than) that of the County. Data are presented in Appendix Table 17C.

Caveats: These mortality rates are for the total population and have not been adjusted for age and gender differences in the population.

Indicator 4.4: Mortality Rate - Homicide

Definition: Number of deaths from homicide per 100,000 residents of all ages.

Significance: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that while homicide rates overall are declining throughout the country, for young persons between ages 15 – 24 years, homicide remains the second leading cause of death. For young African American males, homicide is the leading cause of death. Overall, males are more likely to be victims of homicide than females. The Healthy People 2010 overall target is no more than 3 homicides per 100,000 population.



Source: New York State Department of Health - County Health Indicator Profiles

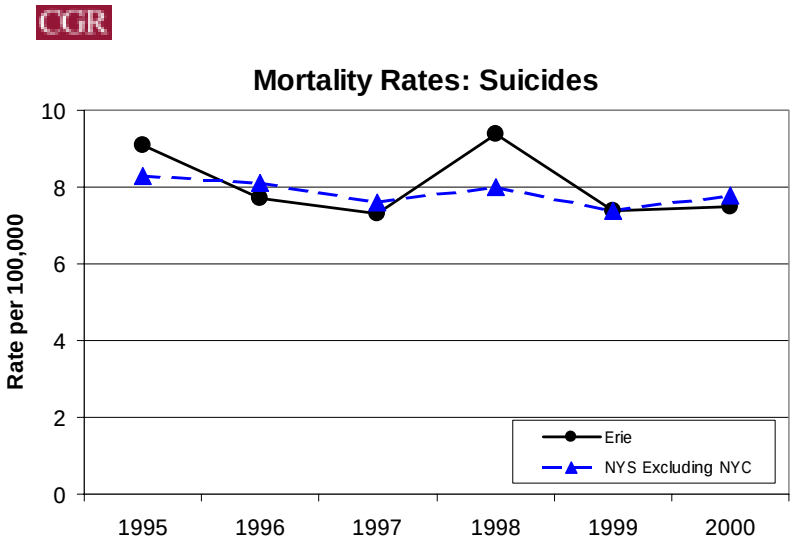
Findings: From 1995 to 1999 Erie County's death rate due to homicide dropped by 55%. While rates increased in 2000, it is too soon to determine whether this increase represents a significant trend. The rate reductions that occurred throughout much of the study period have resulted in a lessening of the gap between Erie County's and the comparison region's rates. In 1995, Erie County's rate of death from homicide was nearly twice that of the rate for the NYS excluding NYC region. While Erie County's rate remained above the region's rate during the entire six-year study period, the difference has been greatly reduced. Data are presented in Appendix Table 17D.

Caveats: These mortality rates are for the total population and have not been adjusted for age and gender differences in the population.

Indicator 4.5: Mortality Rate - Suicide

Definition: Number of deaths from suicide per 100,000 residents of all ages.

Significance: Mental health and substance abuse disorders are significant risk factors for suicide. While there are other factors that contribute to suicide, in many cases, the early recognition and treatment of mental health and substance abuse problems may prevent suicide. Nationally, suicide is the 3rd leading cause of death for adolescents, and there has been a greater increase in suicide among adolescents compared to the general population. The Healthy People 2010 target is no more than 5 suicides per 100,000 population.



Source: New York State Department of Health - County Health Indicator Profiles

Findings: Suicide rates have been relatively stable over time, ranging between 7.3 and 9.4 per 100,000 annually (72 and 92 deaths, respectively). With the exception of 1995 and 1998, Erie County's rate has been comparable to the NYS excluding NYC region's rate. Data are presented in Appendix Table 17E.

Caveats: These mortality rates are for the total population and have not been adjusted for age and gender differences in the population.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Healthy Children and Adults, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances Receiving Mental Health Services

Per Capita Health Care Costs

Adults and Youth Reporting Regular Exercise

Adults Experiencing Depression or Anxiety

Youth Experiencing Depression or Anxiety

Individuals Receiving Routine Check-ups

Smoking Prevalence[1]

Substance Abuse Prevalence[2]

Access to Health Care / Health Insurance Coverage[3]

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[1] See Indicator 5.9 for available data on prevalence estimates among ninth graders.

[2] See Indicator 5.9 for available data on prevalence estimates among ninth graders.

[3] In 1999, Erie County's Public Health Coalition conducted a *Health Risk Assessment Survey*. 10.3% of survey respondents reported that they were uninsured. 5.9% of respondents indicated that they had no regular source of care. 1999 is the only year for which these data were collected, and the Public Health Coalition does not anticipate administering the survey in the future.

Outcome Five:

Youth Making Wise Decisions

OUTCOME FIVE: YOUTH MAKING WISE DECISIONS

Indicators:

5.1 Youth Drug Related Arrests

5.2 Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) Case Openings at Probation Intake

5.3 Juvenile Delinquent (JD) Case Openings at Probation Intake

5.4 PINS and JDs in Detention Facilities

5.5 Youth Arrests for DWI

5.6 Youth Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes

5.7 Youth Arrests for Part I Property Crimes

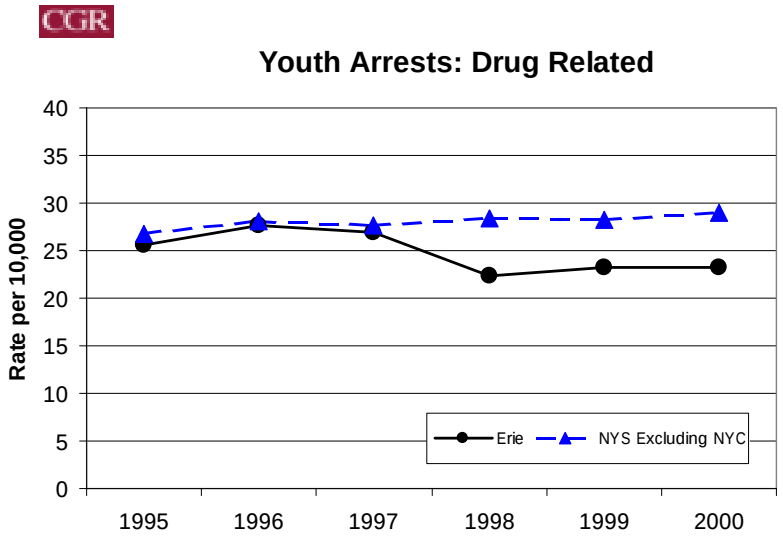
5.8 Youth Morbidity – Gonorrhea

5.9 Youth Engaging in Risk Behaviors

Indicator 5.1: Youth Drug Related Arrests

Definition: The number of arrests of youth, ages 0-17, for drug related offenses, expressed as a rate per 10,000 youth.

Significance: Drug use and other drug related activity by adolescents can have immediate as well as long term negative health, social, and economic consequences.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

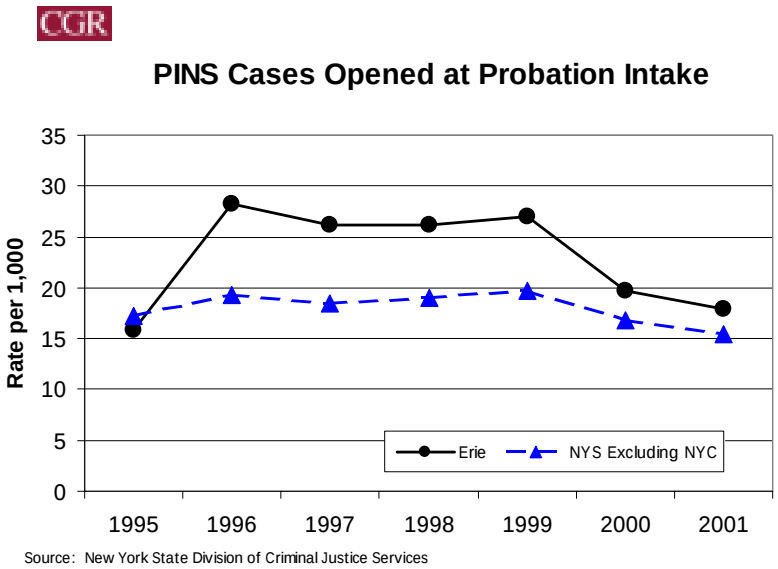
Findings: After peaking in 1996 (644 arrests), the number of youth drug arrests decreased by approximately 19% in 1998 (524 arrests) before experiencing another increase in 1999 (544 arrests). In 2000, the number and rate of youth drug arrests (542 and 23.2, respectively) were comparable to the prior year's data. Erie County and NYS excluding NYC rates were comparable from 1995 to 1997, but since 1998, Erie County's rate has been below (better than) the NYS excluding NYC rate. Additionally, between 1995 and 2000, youth arrests represented between 11 and 12% of all drug related arrests in Erie County annually; in the larger comparison region they represented 13 to 14% of total annual drug related arrests. Data are presented in Appendix Table 18.

Caveats: Arrest rates may be affected by increased or decreased surveillance by law enforcement agencies, or they may reflect actual increases or decreases in the prevalence of drug sales or use. Some individuals may be arrested more than once during a single year, so the arrest rates presented here may overstate the actual number of individuals arrested. Arrests are recorded where they occur, and do not necessarily reflect the individual's residence.

Indicator 5.2: Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) Case Openings at Probation Intake

Definition: This measure reflects the annual rate of PINS case openings at individual county Probation Departments. A PINS is defined as a juvenile less than 16 years of age (as of July 1, 2002, less than 18 years of age) for whom complaints were filed with the local Probation Department because of non-criminal misconduct such as not attending school regularly, incorrigibility, being ungovernable, or habitually disobedient and beyond lawful control of a parent or other guardian. PINS rates reflect the number of cases opened as a rate per 1,000 youth age 10–15; youth less than 10 years of age are excluded from rate calculations due to the low number of complaints filed for this age category.

Significance: PINS cases are opened for non-criminal misconduct perceived as serious enough by the parent, agency, or school filing the PINS petition to seek the formal intervention of Family Court to try to control the behavior. A potential outcome of a PINS adjudication is a costly and disruptive out-of-home placement.



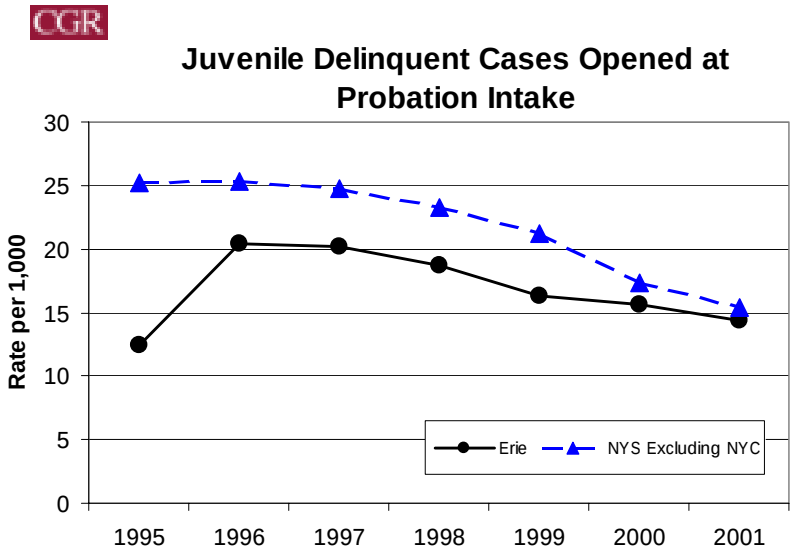
Findings: The number of PINS cases opened in Erie County rose sharply between 1995 and 1996, (1,155 openings vs. 2,057 openings), then, after leveling off between 1996 and 1999, declined by approximately 24% between 1999 and 2001. However, the County still experienced a higher rate of case openings in 2001 than it had in 1995 (1,454 cases or 17.9 per 1,000 compared to 1,155 or 15.8 per 1,000). Since 1996, Erie County's rate of PINS case openings has remained above the comparison region's rate, although in recent years the gap between the two has narrowed substantially. See Appendix Table 19.

Caveats: These data do not reflect an unduplicated count of cases opened at Probation Intake; an individual may have multiple PINS petitions filed within a single year. Also, it is important to note that these data do not reflect the ultimate disposition of the case. Finally, since 2001 county population estimates by age are not yet available, 2001 rate calculations are based on Census 2000 population data.

Indicator 5.3: Juvenile Delinquent (JD) Case Openings at Probation Intake

Definition: This measure reflects the rate of Juvenile Delinquent (JD) case openings at county Probation Departments in a given year, expressed as a rate per 1,000 youth age 10 –15; youth less than 10 years of age are excluded due to the low number of JD case openings filed for this lower age category. A JD is a person over 7 and less than 16 years of age who is found by the Family Court to have committed an act that, if committed by an adult, would constitute a crime.

Significance: Individuals who commit crimes in their youth are more likely to commit other offenses later in life.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services

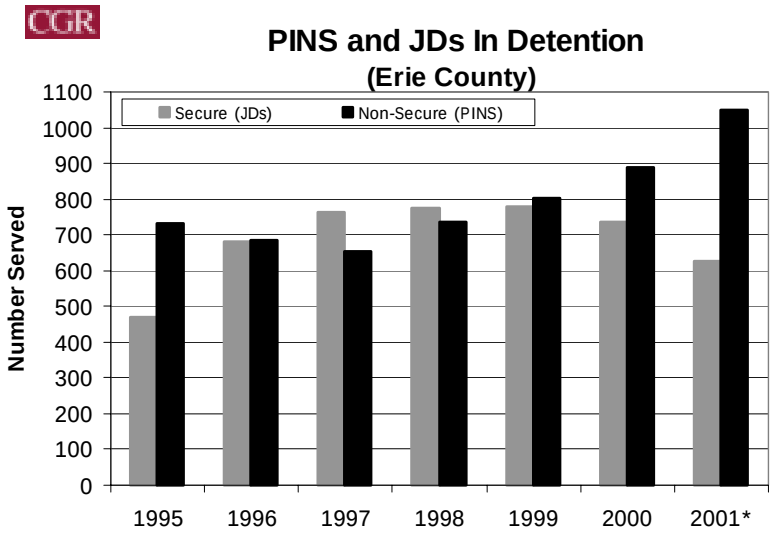
Findings: Following a 63% increase in the number of JD cases opened at intake between 1995 and 1996 from 912 to 1,489, Erie County's case openings have steadily declined. In 2001, 1,165 JD cases were opened for service in Erie County, about 22% fewer than in 1996. During the seven-year period from 1995 – 2001, the NYS excluding NYC region also saw a steady reduction (33% overall) in its JD case openings. While the County has typically been below the NYS excluding NYC rate, in recent years that gap has narrowed, and in 2001, the two rates were comparable. Data are presented in Appendix Table 20.

Caveats: These data do not reflect an unduplicated count of cases opened at Probation Intake; an individual may have multiple case openings within a single year. Also, it is important to note that these data do not reflect the ultimate disposition of the case. Finally, since 2001 county population estimates by age are not yet available, 2001 rate calculations are based on Census 2000 population data.

Indicator 5.4: PINS and JDs in Detention Facilities

Definition: The number of youth placed in secure and non-secure detention facilities either through the Person In Need of Supervision (PINS) or Juvenile Delinquent (JD) process. PINS youth are placed in non-secure facilities while JDs are typically placed in secure detention facilities.

Significance: Placement in detention facilities may be viewed as a precursor of a youth's deeper involvement in the juvenile or adult justice system.



* Secure admission closed by OCFS during a portion of 2001.
Source: Erie County Probation Department - Youth Detention

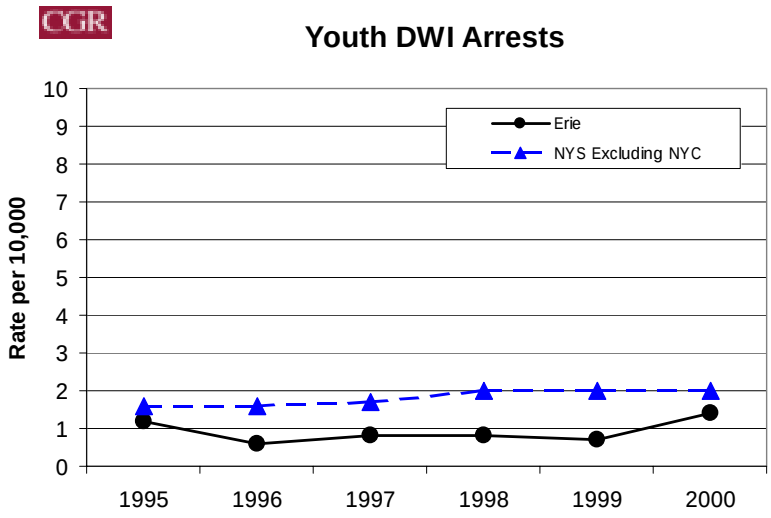
Findings: The number of youth in non-secure detention in Erie County increased 44%, from 731 to 1,050, between 1995 and 2001. Juvenile Delinquents in secure detention increased 33%, from 471 to 625, during the same period. These data are presented in Appendix Table 21.

Caveats: Changes over time could reflect changes in the availability of secure and non-secure detention beds. Comparable data for the NYS excluding NYC region are not available.

Indicator 5.5: Youth Arrests for DWI

Definition: Arrest rates for driving while intoxicated (DWI), expressed as a rate per 10,000 population under age 18.

Significance: Alcohol impairs both cognitive and physiological functions. Individuals who drink and drive put themselves and others at greater risk of accidents, injury, and death. Property damage, injuries, and death caused by alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents are all preventable through the reduction in drinking and driving.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

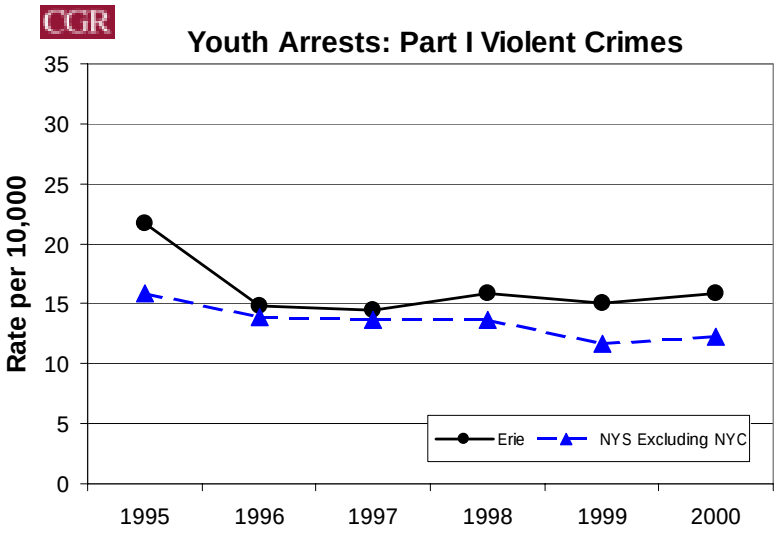
Findings: In 1999, there were 45% fewer youth arrests for DWI in Erie County than in 1995. However, between 1999 and 2000, the number of youth DWI arrests doubled from 16 to 32. Additional data are necessary to determine whether this single year increase represents the beginning of an upward trend. Throughout the six-year period, Erie County's youth arrest rates have consistently been below the NYS excluding NYC rate, though the gap between the two narrowed substantially in 2000. In both the County and the comparison region, youth DWI arrests consistently represent less than about 1% of total DWI arrests. Arrest data are presented in Appendix Table 22.

Caveats: Arrest rates may be affected by increased or decreased surveillance by law enforcement agencies, or they may reflect actual increases or decreases in the prevalence of drunk driving. Data reflect the number of arrests, and some individuals may be arrested more than once during a single year, so the arrest rates presented here may overstate the actual number of individuals arrested. Arrests are recorded where they occur, and do not necessarily reflect the individual's residence.

Indicator 5.6: Youth Arrests for Part I Violent Crimes

Definition: The number of arrests of youth, ages 10 – 17, for Part I crimes, expressed as a rate per 1,000 youth. Part I violent crimes, defined across jurisdictions by the FBI for consistent reporting purposes, include murder, negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Arrest reports are made when law enforcement officers actually take an individual into custody and charge that individual with a crime.

Significance: Arrests of youthful violent offenders is a measure of antisocial and self-destructive behavior. This measure is an indicator of more severe dysfunction than arrests for non-violent crime.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

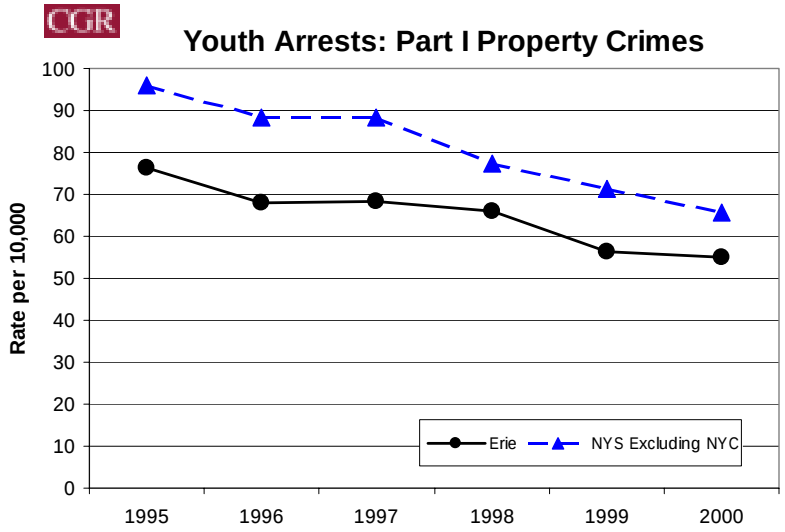
Findings: The number of youth younger than age 18 arrested for Part I violent crimes in Erie County was 27% lower in 2000 than in 1995 (371 arrests vs. 506 arrests). Youth arrests in the comparison region also declined during the same period, though the reduction was slightly less at 22%. However, Erie County's youth arrest rates for violent crime have consistently been above NYS excluding NYC rates, with the gap between the two regions growing in recent years. Data are presented in Appendix Table 23.

Caveats: Many reported crimes do not result in an arrest. Arrest rates can be affected by such things as changes in law enforcement policies and staffing patterns. Data reflect the number of arrests, and some youth are arrested more than once within a year, so these arrest rates may somewhat overstate the actual number of youth arrested. Arrests are recorded where they occur and do not necessarily reflect the youth's residence.

Indicator 5.7: Youth Arrests for Part I Property Crimes

Definition: The number of arrests of persons under age 18, for Part I property crimes, expressed as a rate per 10,000 population under age 18. Part I property crimes, defined for consistent reporting purposes across jurisdictions by the FBI, include burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Arrest reports are made when law enforcement officers actually take an individual into custody and charge that individual with a crime.

Significance: This measure is an indicator of youth engaging in unacceptable and illegal behavior.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

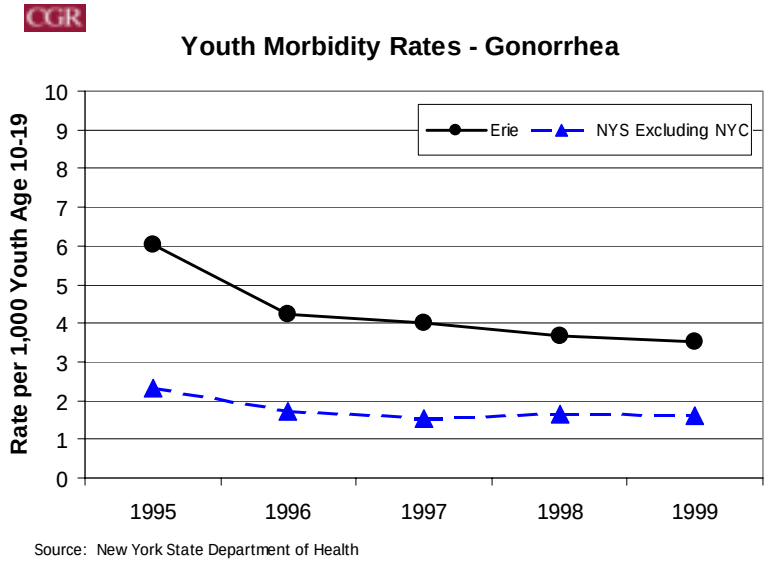
Findings: The number of youth younger than age 18 arrested for Part I property crimes in Erie County was 28% lower (496 fewer arrests) in 2000 than in 1995. The comparison region as a whole experienced a steady decline in the overall number of youth arrests for Part I property crimes, though the NYS excluding NYC rate has historically been between 10 and 20 arrests per 10,000 population higher (i.e. worse) than the Erie County rate over the six-year timeframe. Data are presented in Appendix Table 23.

Caveats: Many reported crimes do not result in an arrest. Arrest rates may be affected by such things as changes in law enforcement policies and staffing patterns. Data reflect the number of arrests, and some individuals may be arrested more than once during a single year, so the arrest rates presented here may overstate the actual number of individuals arrested. Arrests are recorded where they occur, and do not necessarily reflect the individual's residence.

Indicator 5.8: Youth Morbidity – Gonorrhea

Definition: Reported cases of gonorrhea expressed as a rate per 1,000 youth age 10 –19.

Significance: The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that while sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as gonorrhea are preventable, they remain an often-unrecognized public health problem. STDs are known to cause reproductive health problems, including infertility, and also affect perinatal health. Behavioral interventions may reduce the spread of STDs. The Healthy People 2010 Target is no more than 19 new cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 total population.



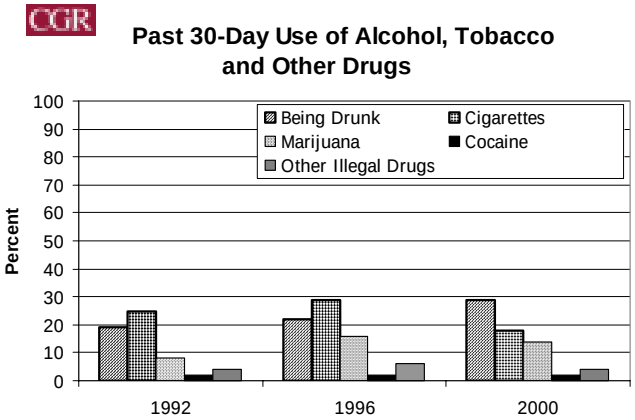
Findings: Erie County's youth gonorrhea rate was significantly higher than the NYS excluding NYC rate from 1995 to 1999, though since 1995, the number of reported cases of gonorrhea in the County has decreased 39%. Despite the decrease, a substantial number (449) of cases of gonorrhea were reported in 1999. Data are presented in Appendix Table 24.

Caveats: None.

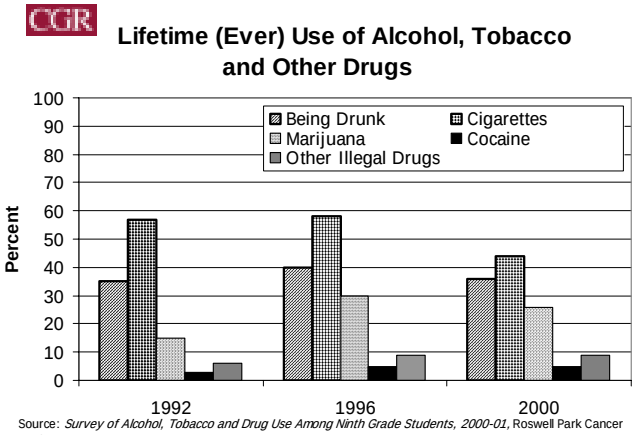
Indicator 5.9: Youth Using Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Definition: Data for this indicator are taken from the *Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among Ninth Grade Students, 2000-01*, conducted by the Department of Cancer Prevention, Epidemiology, and Biostatistics at Roswell Park Cancer Institute. During the 2000-01 school year, 45% of ninth grade students in Erie County were surveyed, and the results presented here reflect the actual self-reported prevalence of various behaviors. Survey results from prior years (1992 and 1996) are also presented. For further information on methodology, participation rates, demographic profile, and detailed analyses and findings, see Roswell Park Cancer Institute's *Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among Ninth Grade Students, 2000-01* report.

Significance: Youth who engage in a variety of risk behaviors, including alcohol and illegal drug abuse or use, may be more likely than their peers to experience negative physical, emotional, behavioral, and social outcomes. In some situations, youth who engage in risk-taking behavior put not only themselves at risk, but may in fact be putting the health and well-being of others at risk as well.



Source: *Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among Ninth Grade Students, 2000-01*, Roswell Park Cancer Institute



Source: *Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among Ninth Grade Students, 2000-01*, Roswell Park Cancer Institute

Findings: In 2000, slightly more than a third of 9th graders responding to the survey reported ever being drunk in their lifetime; 29% reported being drunk within the past 30 days. Between 1992 and 2000, the proportion of students who reported being drunk within the past 30 days increased from 19%, or nearly one in five respondents, to 29%, or almost one in three respondents. The proportion of students reporting use of cigarettes within the past 30 days declined by nearly one third between 1996 and 2000. Still, nearly one in five students reported past 30-day cigarette use in 2000. Additionally, in 2000 nearly 25% of students reported ever using marijuana, 5% ever using cocaine, and 9% ever using other illegal drugs. Data for this measure are presented in Appendix Table 25.

Caveats: Data for this indicator are based on self-reporting and therefore may understate true alcohol and substance use among this population.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Youth Making Wise Decisions, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Children Identifying a Meaningful Caring Relationship with At Least One Adult/Positive Role Model[1]

Number of Developmental Assets Reported by Youth[2]

[1] Erie County expects to contract with the Search Institute to conduct a countywide survey of developmental assets among 8th and 11th graders in the spring of 2003.

[2] Erie County expects to contract with the Search Institute to conduct a countywide survey of developmental assets among 8th and 11th graders in the spring of 2003.

Outcome Six:

Nurturing & Stable Families

OUTCOME SIX: NURTURING AND STABLE FAMILIES

Indicators:

6.1 Reported Cases of Domestic Violence

6.2 Reported and Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

6.3 Children in Foster Care

6.4 Children Discharged to Adoption

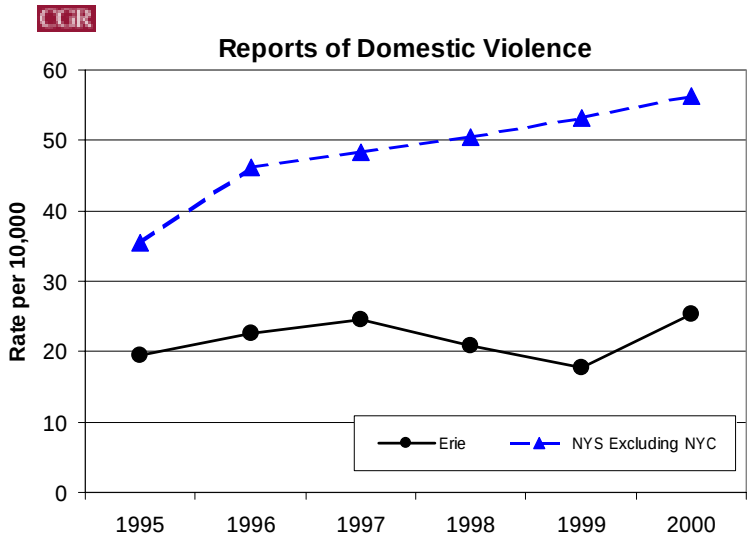
6.5 Length of Time to Achieve Adoption

6.6 Teen Pregnancy Rates, Age 15 – 19

Indicator 6.1: Reported Cases of Domestic Violence

Definition: The number of domestic violence incidents reported to law enforcement, regardless of whether a formal complaint was filed or an arrest made. This measure is expressed as a rate per 10,000 population.

Significance: While both males and females are victims of domestic violence, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that females are more likely to be victims than males. The CDC also reports that physically violent male partners are more likely to commit violence against children. There is a known correlation between being abused or witnessing abuse as a child and becoming an abuser as an adult. Nationally, two areas of increasing concern are abuse during pregnancy and teen dating violence.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

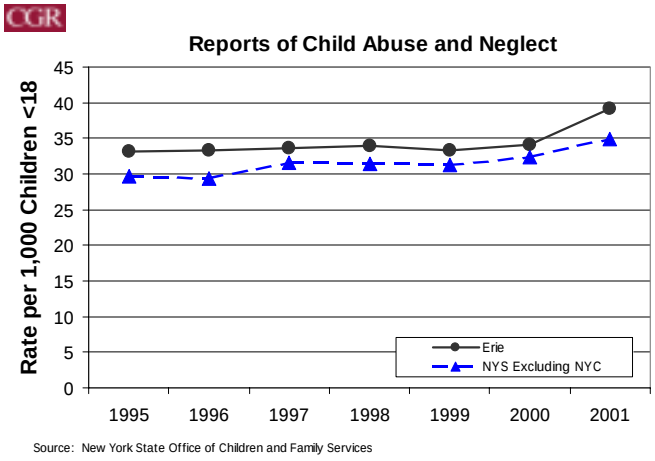
Findings: Following a three-year decline from 1997 to 1999, domestic violence rates in Erie County increased by 44% between 1999 and 2000. In 2000, 2,437 reports of domestic violence incidents were made to law enforcement agencies within Erie County, representing the highest number of reports during the six-year study period. During the same period, the larger comparison region's annual rate steadily increased and was consistently substantially higher than the County's rate. By 2000, the NYS excluding NYC rate was more than twice the Erie County rate. Data are presented in Appendix Table 26.

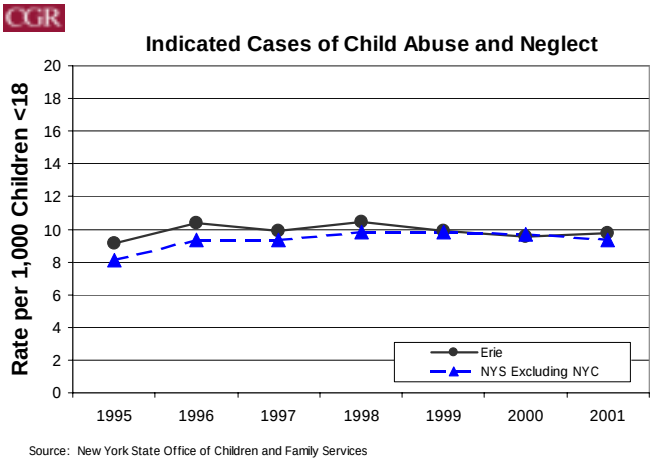
Caveats: For a variety of reasons, not all victims report abuse to law enforcement officers; therefore, reports of domestic violence to law enforcement understate the actual occurrence of acts of domestic violence. Reporting may also be influenced by factors such as education, outreach, and media publicity.

Indicator 6.2: Reported and Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

Definition: The number of reports received and the number of indicated (i.e., substantiated) Child Protective Service reports expressed as a rate per 1,000 children under age 18. Reports are indicated as abused, neglected, or maltreated when a parent or legal guardian is determined to have inflicted, created, and/or committed physical injury or a sex offense that caused or created substantial risk of death, serious or protracted disfigurement, impairment to physical or emotional health, or loss or impairment of any bodily organ. Reports of abuse and neglect are registered with the State Central Register, then investigated by the county and determined to be indicated or unfounded.

Significance: Children who have been abused or neglected are likely to experience long term psychological and emotional/behavioral consequences. Victims of abuse are also at higher risk of abusing their own children when they become parents.





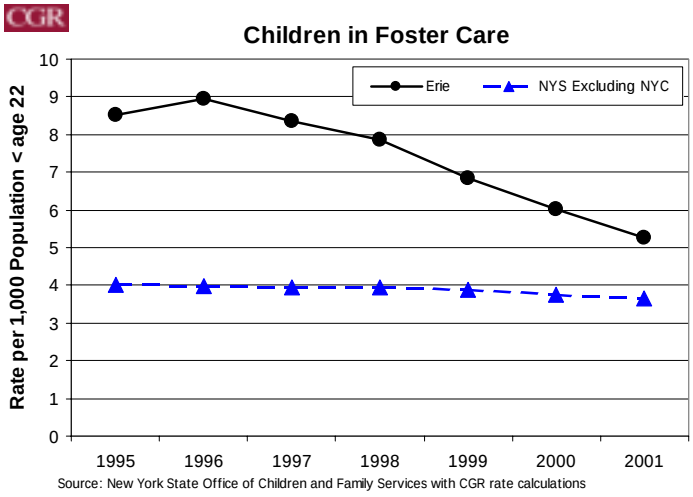
Findings: Between 1995 and 2000, the child abuse and neglect reporting rate had been relatively stable in Erie County, with the annual rate ranging from 33.2 to 34.1 per 1,000 population under age 18. In 2001, the number of reports increased 15% over the previous year to 9,020, or 39.1 per 1,000 population under 18. The indication rate per 1,000 children younger than age 18 peaked at 10.5 per 1,000 in 1998, and was 9.8 per 1,000 in 2001. These data reveal that on an annual basis, more than one quarter of all reports of abuse or neglect received are indicated. Erie County's indication rate per 1,000 children less than age 18 has been comparable to the NYS excluding NYC rate. Data are presented in Appendix Table 27.

Caveats: The number of initial reports of abuse or neglect may be influenced by many factors such as outreach, education, and media publicity. An indicated report or case may contain more than one child (e.g., siblings); therefore, the numbers and rates presented here may understate the number of individual children abused or neglected. Additionally, it is unknown how many cases of abuse or neglect are never reported to authorities.

Indicator 6.3: Children in Foster Care

Definition: The number of children and youth under age 22 in the care and custody of the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services. These youth may be cared for in congregate care facilities, foster boarding homes, approved relative homes, other facilities such as a Supervised Independent Living Program, or any combination thereof. Children in care is defined as the total number of children in foster care on December 31 of each year, expressed as a rate per 1,000 children under 22. CGR has calculated these rates using population data from the 2000 Census.[1]

Significance: Children may be placed in foster care when their families are unable to care for them, for safety reasons, or when specialized care or treatment is needed. Many counties are looking for opportunities to reduce costly out-of-home placements by delivering services that will meet the needs of children and their families while the child remains in the home.



Findings: In 2001, the foster care rate in Erie County was 5.3 per 1,000 population under age 22, or 1,477 children, compared to 8.5 per 1,000 in 1995 (2,384 children). This reflects a 38% decline in the number of children in care. Between 1995 and 2001, children in Erie County typically experienced foster care placement more frequently than children in the NYS excluding NYC region. However, that gap has narrowed in recent years. Appendix Tables 28A and 28B provide breakdowns of children in care and children admitted to care each year, respectively.

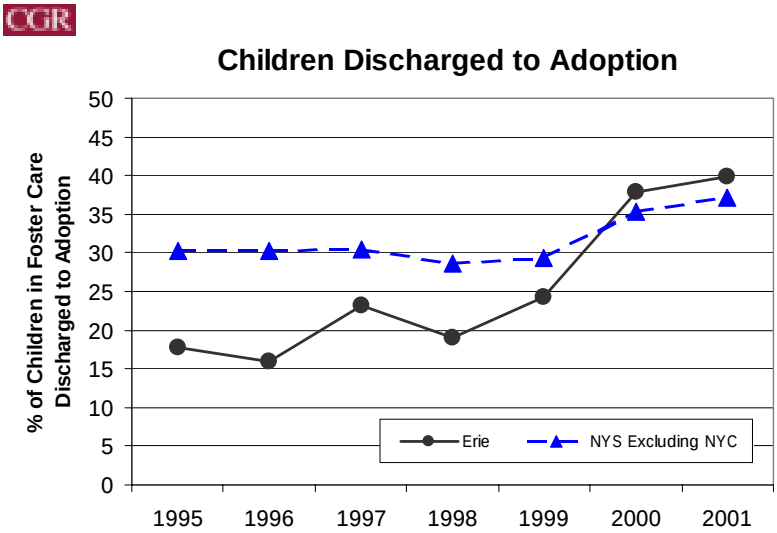
Caveats: Capacity limitations or cost reduction policies may affect placement decisions and therefore placement rates.

[1] Prior to 2000, OCFS used population estimates that included children under age 18 in its rate calculations for the number of children admitted to and in foster care. Beginning with 2000 data, OCFS changed the manner in which it calculated rates to use 2000 Census population figures for children under age 22. To allow for reliable comparisons, CGR recalculated the 1995 through 1999 rates using OCFS' updated methodology.

Indicator 6.4: Children Discharged to Adoption

Definition: The number of children in foster care who are discharged to adoption during the calendar year, expressed as a percentage of children in foster care at any time during the calendar year who had a goal of adoption and who had been freed for adoption.

Significance: This is a measure of the County's effectiveness in meeting its adoption goals.



Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services

Findings: From 1995 to 2001 the proportion of children in foster care in Erie County who were discharged to adoption more than doubled. In 1995, 123, or 17.7% of children freed for adoption were discharged to adoption. By 2001, 245 children, or 39.8% of those freed were discharged to adoption. During the period from 1995 to 1999, Erie County was discharging a smaller proportion of children to adoption than the NYS excluding NYC region. Following several years of substantial increases, beginning in year 2000, Erie County's discharge rate was higher (i.e., better) than the larger region's rate, and remained so in 2001. Additional data are needed to determine whether this represents a sustained pattern. Data for this measure (including annual data on children in foster care who have a goal of adoption and children freed for adoption) are presented in Appendix Table 29.

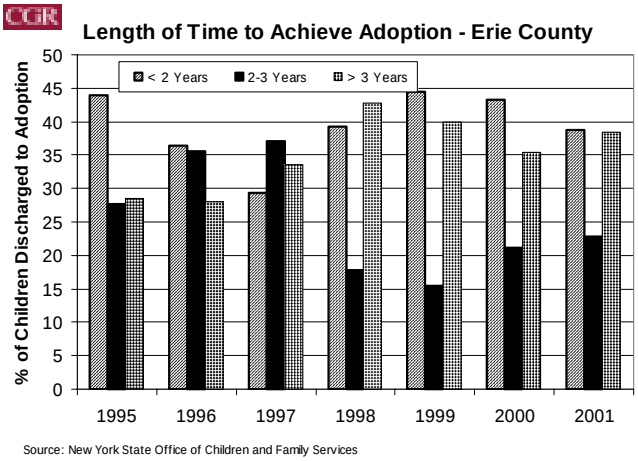
Caveats: None.

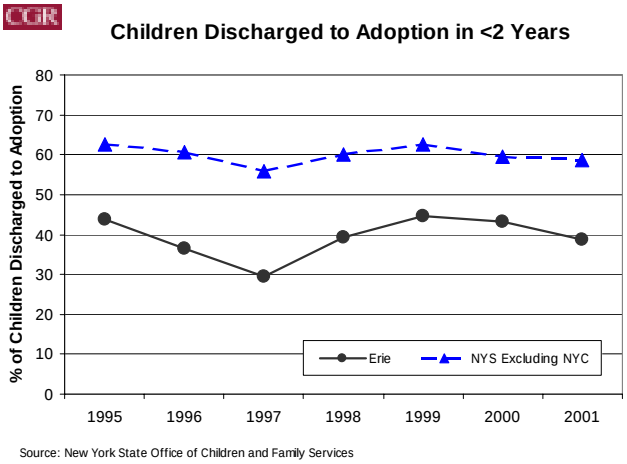
Indicator 6.5: Length of Time to Achieve Adoption

Definition: For children discharged to adoption in a given year, the length of time between establishment of a goal of adoption and actual discharge to adoption.

Significance: Shortening the length of time to achieve adoption is better for the child and is one of the goals of the federal Adoption and Safe Families Act (ASFA). ASFA established a 24 month timeline to achieve permanency for a child who has been removed from the home. Longer placements are also more costly to the state and county because the child remains in the care and custody of the local Social Services Commissioner until he or she is discharged to adoption.

Findings: As shown in Appendix Table 30, Erie County discharged 157% more children to





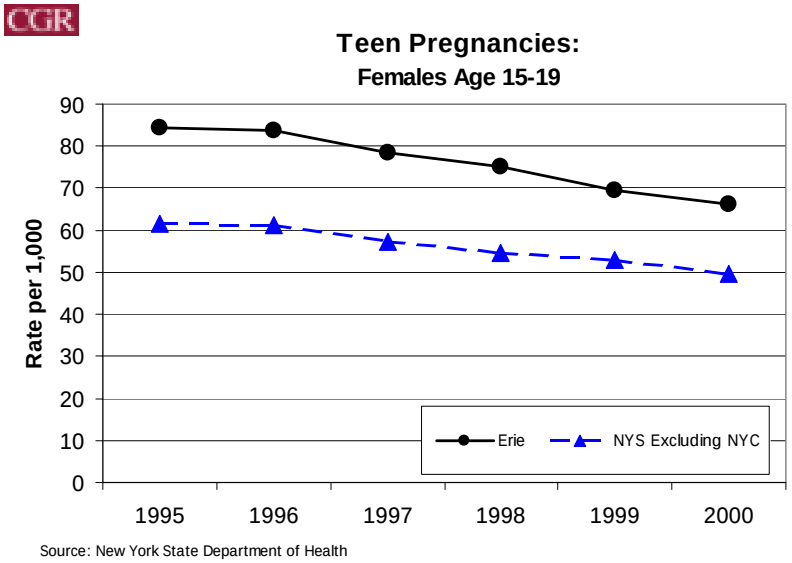
adoption in 2000 than in 1995 (316 vs. 123), and although the number of children discharged to adoption declined to 245 in 2001, this number still represents almost twice as many discharges compared to six years earlier. While more children have been discharged to adoption in recent years, for each of the study years, fewer than half of the adoptions occurred in less than two years from the time that the goal of adoption was set. Compared to the NYS excluding NYC region, Erie County's length of time to achieve adoptions is typically longer than (i.e., worse) the larger region's.

Caveats: The above information reflects current ability to measure length of time to achieve adoption.

Indicator 6.6: Teen Pregnancy Rates, Age 15 – 19

Definition: Number of pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 - 19.

Significance: Babies born to adolescents, particularly younger adolescents, are at higher risk of low birth weight and infant mortality compared to babies born to older mothers. Children of adolescent mothers are at increased risk of lower cognitive development and poor educational outcomes; they are more likely to live in poverty and to have children during adolescence themselves. Adolescent mothers are less likely to complete high school or obtain post secondary education than their peers, a fact which may reduce their employment opportunities and earnings potential. Healthy People 2010 has set a target of zero pregnancies among females under the age of 15.



Findings: Erie County's teen pregnancy rate has steadily decreased since 1995. In 2000, the most recent year for which data are available, there were 2,077 pregnancies among 15-19 year olds, or 16% fewer when compared to 1995. The comparison region has reflected similar downward trends, though to a slightly lesser extent, with 13% fewer teen pregnancies in 2000 compared to 1995. However, a substantial gap remains between Erie County's and NYS excluding NYC rates, with a significantly higher proportion of Erie County's adolescent females having experienced a pregnancy. Data are presented in Appendix Table 31.

Caveats: These data reflect teen pregnancy rates. Actual birth rates among this population are likely to be lower.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicator for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Nurturing and Stable Families, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Affordable, Accessible, Quality Child Care

Outcome Seven:

Families with Adequate Income

OUTCOME SEVEN: FAMILIES WITH ADEQUATE INCOME

Indicators:

7.1 Children Living in Poverty

7.2 Population on Temporary Assistance

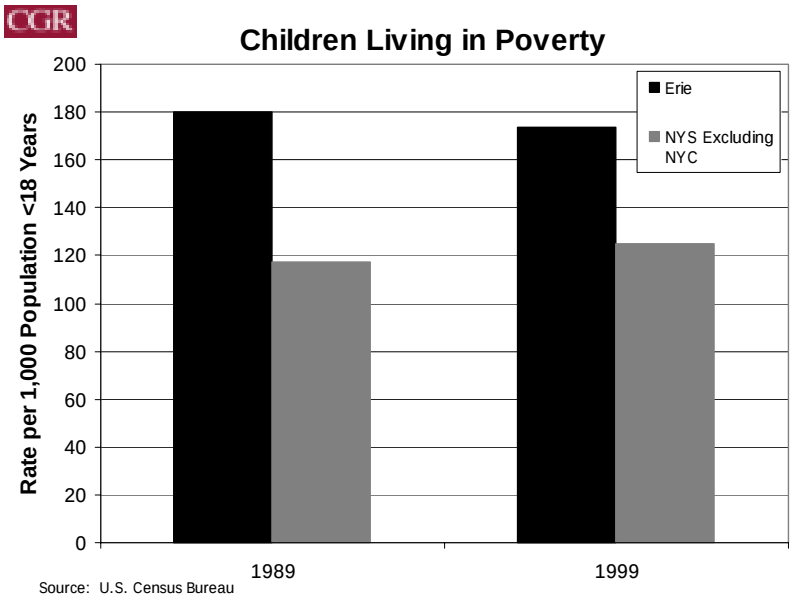
7.3 Non-Public Assistance Food Stamp Caseload

7.4 Rate of Job Growth

Indicator 7.1: Children Living in Poverty

Definition: The number of children living in families whose income falls below the Federal poverty level, expressed as a rate per 1,000 children under age 18. Poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living. In 1999, the federal poverty level for a family of four was $17,029.

Significance: Children living in poverty are at greater risk for poor social, health, and educational outcomes.



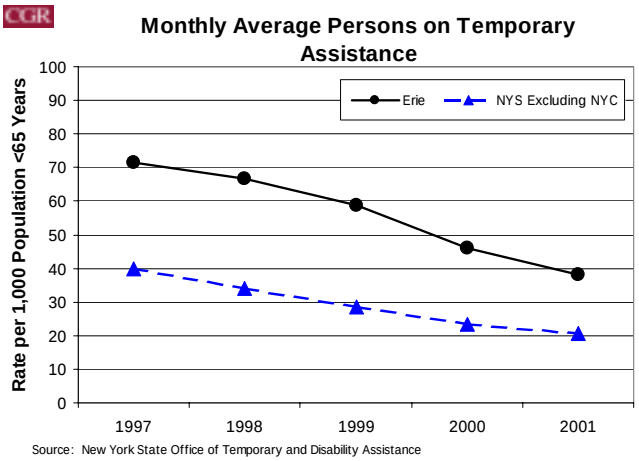
Findings: Child poverty in Erie County declined only slightly between 1989 and 1999 (1.6%), with nearly 40,000 children under age 18, or 18.3% of all children in the County, living in poverty in 1999. Conversely, the NYS excluding NYC region experienced a 13.7% increase in the number of children living in poverty from 1989 to 1999. Despite increasing rates, the comparison region has remained substantially below (better than) Erie County. Appendix Table 32 provides data broken down by the following age groups: children (0-17 years), adults (18 – 64 years) and seniors (65+ years).

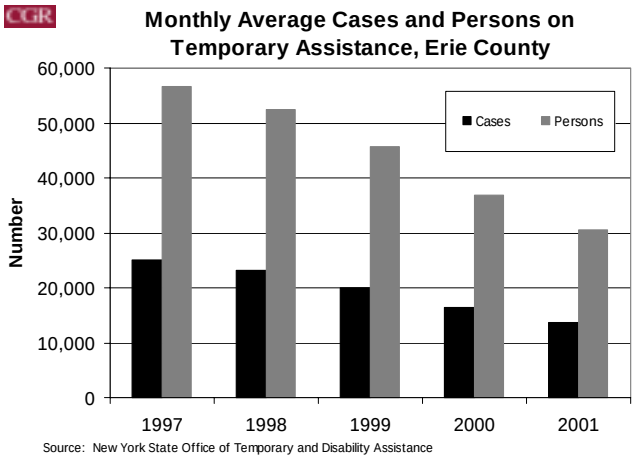
Caveats: For this indicator, CGR determined the 1990 and 2000 Census data (covering years 1989 and 1999) to be the more reliable data source, and therefore have not included poverty estimates for the interim years.

Indicator 7.2: Population on Temporary Assistance

Definition: Monthly average number of cases and persons receiving income maintenance assistance – Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) – including Family Assistance and Safety Net, expressed as a rate per 1,000 population under age 65.

Significance: This measures represents the number of individuals who are dependent upon government support for their basic economic needs.





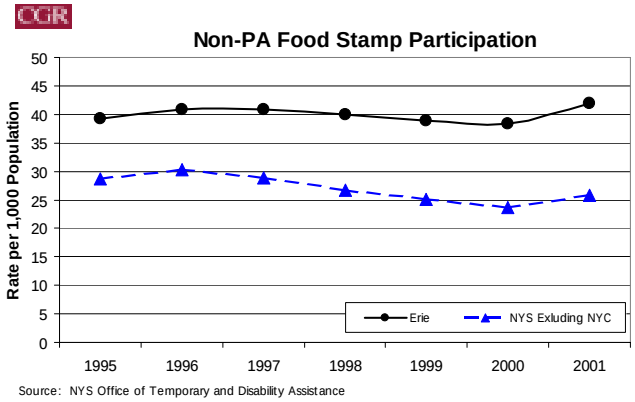
Findings: Between 1997 and 2001, the number of public assistance cases in Erie County decreased by 45%, and the number of persons receiving public assistance saw a 46% reduction. The NYS excluding NYC region as a whole experienced a 43% caseload reduction. Data Table 33 presents caseload data for both Family Assistance and Safety Net, as well as the larger comparison region.

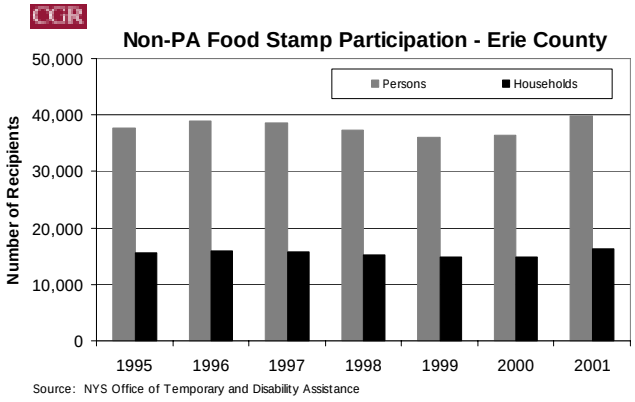
Caveats: December 2001 was the first month in which TANF cases in New York State began exceeding the 60-month limit on federally funded cash assistance and were transferred from federally funded assistance categories (Family Assistance) to assistance categories funded entirely by state and local dollars (Safety Net). This policy shift may affect caseloads and caseload distribution between categories of temporary assistance in the future.

Indicator 7.3: Non-Public Assistance Food Stamp Caseload

Definition: Monthly households and persons who do not receive financial assistance/income maintenance (TANF or Safety Net) but who qualify for and receive food stamp benefits, expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.

Significance: Non-Public Assistance (non-PA) food stamp recipients represent those not on public assistance but whose income level is still significantly low as indicated by their eligibility for food stamps. This indicator, therefore, serves as a proxy for identifying the number of working poor households and families.





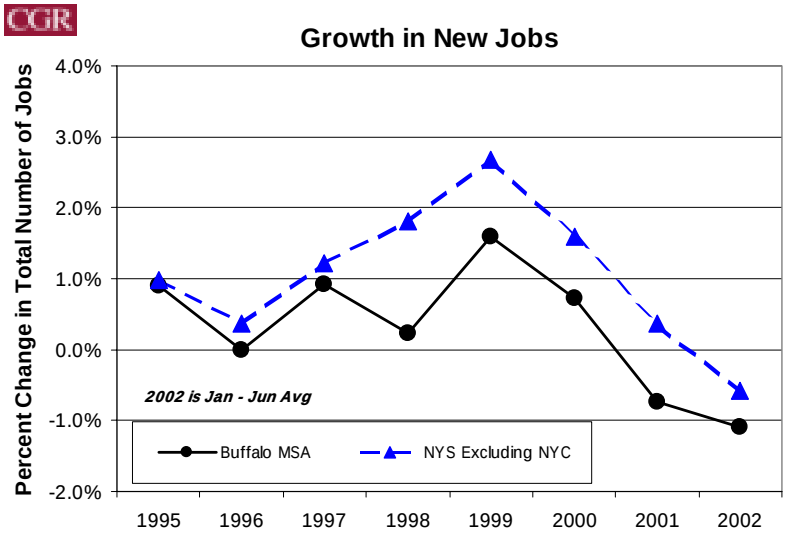
Findings: The number of Erie County households and individuals not on public assistance who receive food stamps has remained relatively stable since 1995. It is too early to tell whether the increase in individuals receiving food stamps between 2000 and 2001 represents the beginning of an upward trend. Erie County's non-PA food stamp rate has historically been substantially higher than the NYS excluding NYC rate. Data are presented in Appendix Table 34.

Caveats: This indicator may not measure all of the working poor. For example, there are those who are income eligible but who do not apply for food stamps, as well as those whose incomes just exceed eligibility requirements but nevertheless are still working poor.

Indicator 7.4: Rate of Job Growth

Definition: The net number of new jobs created is calculated from annual average employment data. This measure represents the growth in new jobs, expressed as the percentage change in the total number of jobs.

Significance: Job growth is a key indicator of economic health and reveals how much an economy is expanding.



Source: New York State Department of Labor

Findings: While the Buffalo region has experienced slight year-to-year fluctuations, overall, the number of jobs in the region has remained relatively stable. From 1995 to 2000, the Buffalo region experienced some level of job growth. In 2001 and 2002 the region lost jobs, with the net effect being about 8,700 fewer jobs in the region in 2002 than had existed in 1995. The NYS excluding NYC region has experienced a trend pattern similar to the Buffalo region's, although the larger comparison region lost a smaller proportion of jobs compared to the Buffalo region. Data for this measure are presented in Appendix Table 35.

Caveats: These data include full-time and part-time jobs. The Department of Labor tracks job growth at the MSA level (Metropolitan Statistical Area) rather than at the individual county level. The Buffalo MSA incorporates Erie and Niagara Counties.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicator for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Families with Adequate Income, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Adult and Child Literacy Levels

Outcome Eight:

Safe & Supportive Communities

OUTCOME EIGHT: SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES

Indicators:

8.1 Reported Part I Violent Crime Rate

8.2 Reported Part I Property Crime Rate

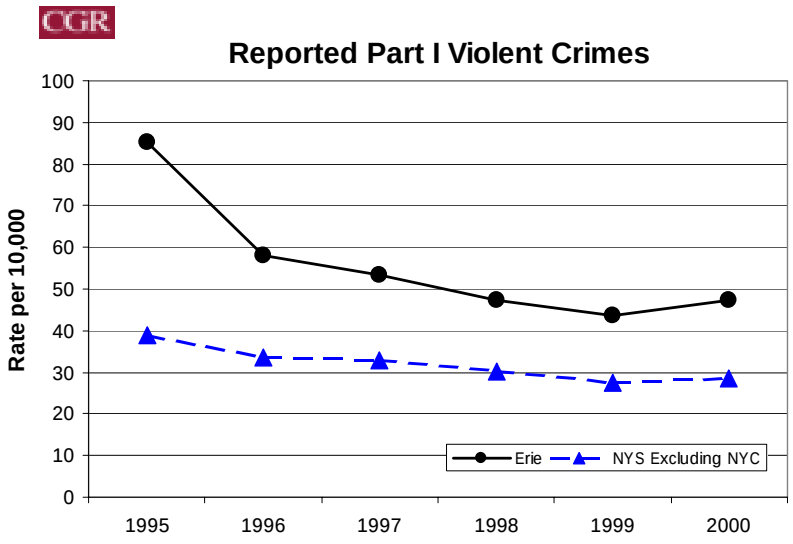
8.3 Drug Arrests (Total Population)

8.4 Labor Force Participation Rate

Indicator 8.1: Reported Part I Violent Crime Rate

Definition: The number of reported Part I violent crimes per 10,000 population including murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Part I violent crimes are defined by the FBI for consistent reporting purposes across jurisdictions and reported by law enforcement agencies on Uniform Crime Reports.

Significance: Crime statistics are basic indicators of public safety. Crime affects the quality of life of those who directly experience and witness it, but it may also impact the lives of others in a community who may feel threatened by it. Low crime rates may promote connections within the community, housing stability, and a community's attractiveness as a place to live, work, and do business.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

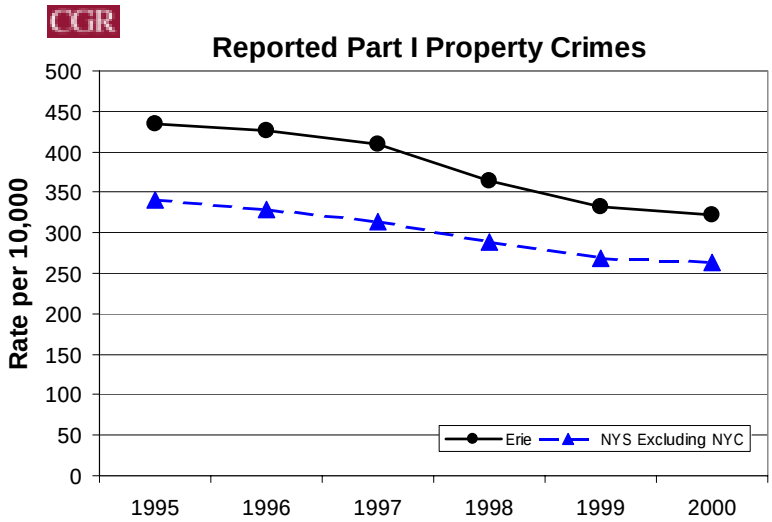
Findings: Part I violent crimes have declined significantly in Erie County, and by 1999 the rate was half of what it had been in 1995. However, in 2000, the number of reports increased 9% to 4,545, the first increase in five years. It is too soon to determine whether this represents the beginning of an upward trend. Despite the significant reduction between 1995 and 2000, Erie County consistently registers a higher crime rate than the NYS excluding NYC region as a whole. While the gap is narrowing, in 2000, Erie County's violent crime rate was 47.4 per 10,000 compared to 28.4 per 10,000 for the comparison region. Data are presented in Appendix Table 36.

Caveats: Not all Part I crimes are reported to law enforcement; rape, for example, is underreported. Kidnapping and arson numbers are not reflected in these trends although they are considered violent felony offenses in New York State. This is because the FBI considers these Part II crimes for reporting purposes.

Indicator 8.2: Reported Part I Property Crime Rate

Definition: The number of reported serious, or Part I, property crimes per 10,000 population. Part I property crimes are defined by the FBI for consistent reporting purposes across jurisdictions and include burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.

Significance: Crime statistics are basic indicators of public safety. Crime affects the quality of life of those who directly experience and witness it, but it also impacts the lives of others in a community who may feel threatened by it. Low crime rates may promote connections within the community, housing stability, and a community's attractiveness as a place to live, work and do business.



Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

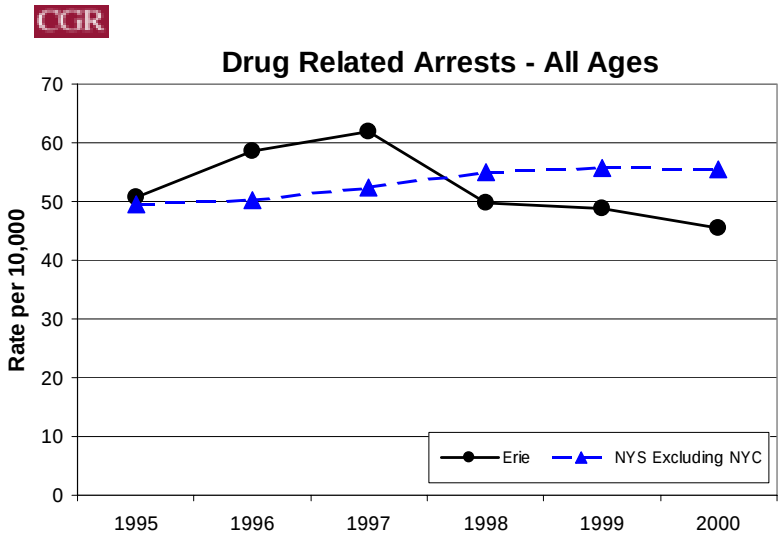
Findings: Erie County showed a 26% reduction in reported Part I property crimes from 1995 to 2000 (41,718 reports in 1995 compared to 30,926 reports in 2000). The comparison region as a whole experienced a similar trend, with reports falling by about 22%, though NYS excluding NYC's rate has consistently been significantly below (i.e., better than) the County's rate. See Appendix Table 36 for breakdowns by violent and property crimes.

Caveats: Not all Part I property crimes that occur are reported to the police. For example, burglary and motor vehicle theft tend to be reported more frequently than other property crimes due to insurance claim issues.

Indicator 8.3: Drug Arrests (Total Population)

Definition: The number of arrests of persons of all ages for drug related offenses, expressed as a rate per 10,000 population.

Significance: Drug use and other illegal drug related activity can have immediate as well as long term negative health, social, and economic consequences.



Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

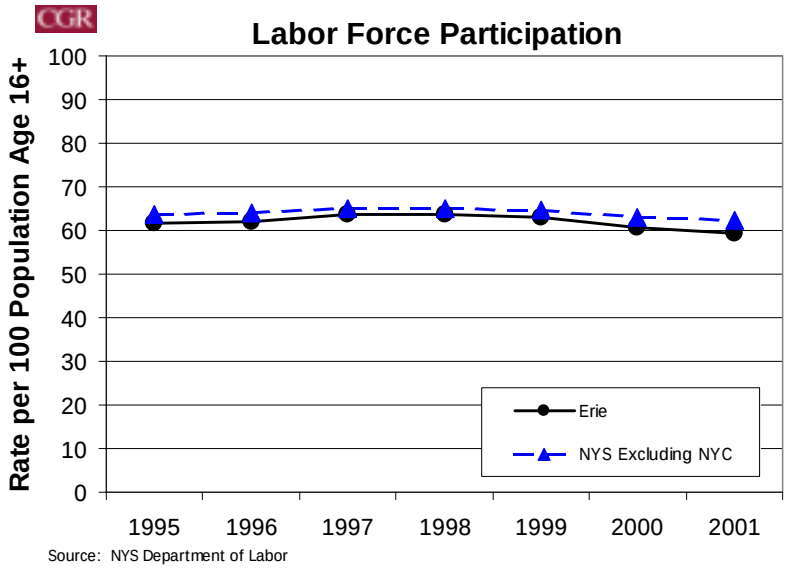
Findings: After peaking in 1997 (5,909 arrests), the number of drug arrests in Erie County decreased by approximately 26% to 4,362 arrests in 2000. From 1995 to 1997, both Erie County's rate and the larger comparison area's rate increased, though the County's rate of increase was greater than region's. However, in 1998 the County's rate fell below that of the NYS excluding NYC region, and has been below (i.e., better than) the comparison rate since that time. In fact, while Erie County's rates dropped substantially at the end of the decade, NYS excluding NYC drug arrest rates continued to rise. Data for this measure, with breakdowns by age, are presented in Appendix Table 18.

Caveats: Arrest rates may be affected by increased or decreased surveillance by law enforcement agencies, or they may reflect actual increases or decreases in the prevalence of drug sales or use. Data reflect the number of arrests, and some individuals may be arrested more than once during a single year, so the arrest rates presented here may overstate the actual number of individuals arrested. Arrests are recorded where they occur, and do not necessarily reflect the individual's residence.

Indicator 8.4: Labor Force Participation Rate

Definition: This index is calculated by dividing the total number or persons employed or looking for work (unemployed) by the total labor pool (persons age 16 or older who are not institutionalized).

Significance: The labor force participation rate is an important measure of individuals' willingness to work outside the home. During the latter half of the 20th century, women's labor force participation rates soared. In its *The State of America's Children Yearbook 2001*, the Children's Defense Fund reports that three in five preschoolers have their mother in the labor force.



Findings: Throughout the seven-year period between 1995 and 2001, the labor force participation rate in Erie County varied between 59.3% and 63.8%. Since 1997, the County's rates have exhibited a slight but steady downward trend. The County has typically been between 1.5 and 3 percentage points below the rate for the comparison region as a whole. Data for this indicator are presented in Appendix Table 37.

Caveats: This measure does not provide estimates of underemployment, nor does it account for discouraged workers who are no longer actively seeking employment. 2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 county level population estimates are not yet available.

Data Agenda

While the Council on Children and Families identified the following indicators for inclusion in this baseline report under the outcome of Safe and Supportive Communities, CGR determined that reliable and consistent local trend data are currently unavailable.

Commercial Occupancy Rates

Number of Communities that Provide Needed Human and Material Resources

Number of Communities with Block Clubs

Number of Communities that Provide Activities to Promote Connections/Engagement

Emergency Response Time of Five Minutes or Less

Safe, Affordable and Accessible Housing

Rates of Sexual Abuse

Section IV

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: CENSUS DATA TABLES

Table A: Population

1990			2000			Percent Change		
Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
968,532	328,123	640,409	950,265	292,648	657,617	-1.9	-10.8	2.7

Table B: Population by Age

	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Under 5 years	66,512	25,541	40,971	57,837	20,768	37,069	-13.0	-18.7	-9.5
5 to 9 years	63,909	22,419	41,490	65,940	22,773	43,167	3.2	1.6	4.0
10 to 14 years	59,248	19,812	39,436	67,781	21,466	46,315	14.4	8.3	17.4
15 to 17 years	35,798	11,765	24,033	38,992	11,950	27,042	8.9	1.6	12.5
18 to 24 years	103,741	41,671	62,070	82,668	33,029	49,639	-20.3	-20.7	-20.0
25 to 44 years	298,564	102,979	195,585	269,666	85,891	183,775	-9.7	-16.6	-6.0
45 to 64 years	193,677	55,233	138,444	216,123	57,444	158,679	11.6	4.0	14.6
65 to 84 years	133,415	43,620	89,795	132,733	34,319	98,414	-0.5	-21.3	9.6
85 years and over	13,668	5,083	8,585	18,525	5,008	13,517	35.5	-1.5	57.4

Table C: Households, Families, and Children by Type of Household and Type of Family

	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Total Households	376,994	136,436	240,558	380,873	122,720	258,153	1.0	-10.1	7.3
Total Families	254,472	78,245	176,227	243,359	67,053	176,306	-4.4	-14.3	0.0
Married with children	85,323	20,474	64,849	79,169	15,795	63,374	-7.2	-22.9	-2.3
Married, no children	107,323	24,813	82,510	97,920	18,093	79,827	-8.8	-27.1	-3.3
Single parents with children	34,656	21,155	13,501	41,133	23,098	18,035	18.7	9.2	33.6
Not married, no children	27,170	11,803	15,367	25,137	10,067	15,070	-7.5	-14.7	-1.9
Nonfamily Households	121,586	57,745	63,841	137,514	55,667	81,847	13.1	-3.6	28.2
With children	936	446	490	1,230	500	730	31.4	12.1	49.0
With no children	121,586	57,745	63,841	136,284	55,167	81,117	12.1	-4.5	27.1
Householder living alone	105,083	48,610	56,473	116,309	46,225	70,084	10.7	-4.9	24.1
Householder 65+ living alone	45,370	18,072	27,298	47,757	14,803	32,954	5.3	-18.1	20.7
Total children*	210,980	71,788	139,192	213,018	67,315	145,703	1.0	-6.2	4.7
In married-couple families	157,918	37,979	119,939	148,778	29,448	119,330	-5.8	-22.5	-0.5
In single-parent families	53,062	33,809	19,253	64,240	37,867	26,373	21.1	12.0	37.0

** Note: Actually total own or total related children, meaning children of or related to head of family household.*

Table D: Race and Ethnicity

	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Non-Hispanic									
White	822,166	206,917	615,249	767,476	151,450	616,026	-6.7	-26.8	0.1
Black or African American	108,240	99,226	9,014	121,289	107,066	14,223	12.1	7.9	57.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,357	2,371	2,986	5,354	2,010	3,344	-0.1	-15.2	12.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	10,025	3,158	6,867	13,915	4,116	9,799	38.8	30.3	42.7
Other race or two or more races*	495	322	173	11,177	5,930	5,247	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic / Latino	22,249	16,129	6,120	31,054	22,076	8,978	39.6	36.9	46.7

** Two or more races from 2000 Census only*

Table E: Educational Attainment

	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Less than 9th grade	54,513	25,755	28,758	33,024	14,526	18,498	-39.4	-43.6	-35.7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	96,489	42,091	54,398	76,096	31,847	44,249	-21.1	-24.3	-18.7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	202,981	60,535	142,446	190,461	53,222	137,239	-6.2	-12.1	-3.7
Some college, no degree	104,781	32,698	72,083	121,263	35,739	85,524	15.7	9.3	18.6
Associate degree	53,275	13,039	40,236	60,320	14,079	46,241	13.2	8.0	14.9
Bachelor's degree	76,619	19,664	56,955	92,112	19,215	72,897	20.2	-2.3	28.0
Graduate/professional degree	51,479	13,615	37,864	64,400	14,220	50,180	25.1	4.4	32.5

Table F: Measures of Income

	1989			1999			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Median Household Income	28,005	18,482	NA	38,567	24,536	NA	4.5	0.8	NA
Per Capita Income	13,560	10,445	NA	20,357	14,991	NA	13.9	8.9	NA
Household Income Groupings									
Total households in sample	376,019	135,595	240,424	380,890	122,672	258,218	1.3	-9.5	7.4
Less than $10,000	66,881	40,944	25,937	41,325	26,041	15,284	-38.2	-36.4	-41.1
$10,000 to $14,999	34,995	16,799	18,196	29,626	13,848	15,778	-15.3	-17.6	-13.3
$15,000 to $24,999	66,810	26,289	40,521	53,865	22,274	31,591	-19.4	-15.3	-22.0
$25,000 to $34,999	59,775	19,975	39,800	49,316	17,005	32,311	-17.5	-14.9	-18.8
$35,000 to $49,999	68,337	17,065	51,272	61,760	17,022	44,738	-9.6	-0.3	-12.7
$50,000 to $74,999	52,751	10,053	42,698	71,848	15,090	56,758	36.2	50.1	32.9
$75,000 to $99,999	15,614	2,637	12,977	37,429	6,319	31,110	139.7	139.6	139.7
$100,000 to $149,999	7,119	1,183	5,936	24,537	3,314	21,223	244.7	180.1	257.5
$150,000 or more	3,737	650	3,087	11,184	1,759	9,425	199.3	170.6	205.3

Table G: Families and Individuals Living Below 100 Percent of Federal Poverty Level

	1990			2000			Percent Change		
	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County	Erie County	City of Buffalo	Rest of County
Families	23,957	17,104	6,853	22,540	15,478	7,062	-5.9	-9.5	3.0
Families with children	19,343	14,462	4,881	18,417	13,264	5,153	-4.8	-8.3	5.6
Individuals	115,613	81,601	34,012	112,358	75,120	37,238	-2.8	-7.9	9.5
Under 5 years	14,335	10,822	3,513	12,211	9,100	3,111	-14.8	-15.9	-11.4
5 to 17 years	26,315	19,578	6,737	27,787	20,100	7,687	5.6	2.7	14.1
18 to 64 years	60,323	43,217	17,106	61,177	40,762	20,415	1.4	-5.7	19.3
65 years and over	14,640	7,984	6,656	11,183	5,158	6,025	-23.6	-35.4	-9.5

APPENDIX B: INDICATOR DATA TABLES

OUTCOME ONE: HEALTHY BIRTHS

Table 1: Early Entry Into Prenatal Care

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate/100 Live Births	Number	Rate/100 Live Births
1995	9,152	75.4	108,575	78.1
1996	8,808	74.7	104,880	78.0
1997	8,423	75.7	103,449	79.2
1998	8,470	76.7	104,237	79.7
1999	7,923	74.7	102,108	79.1
2000	8,001	74.5	101,881	78.5

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 2: Low Birth Weight

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate/100 Live Births	Number	Rate/100 Live Births
1995	922	7.5	9,568	6.6
1996	904	7.5	9,549	6.8
1997	912	7.8	9,639	7.0
1998	878	7.6	9,668	7.0
1999	963	8.6	9,835	7.2
2000	921	8.2	10,086	7.3

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 3: Pre-Term Births

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate/100 Births	Number	Rate/100 Births
1995	1,208	10.0	13,366	9.6
1996	1,300	11.0	13,975	10.2
1997	1,251	11.0	13,368	10.0
1998	1,205	11.1	13,521	10.3
1999	1,277	11.2	13,428	10.0
2000	1,309	12.0	15,015	11.3

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 4: Infant Mortality

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 1,000 Live Births**	**Number**	**Rate / 1,000 Live Births**
1995	85	6.9	972	6.7
1996	106	8.8	884	6.3
1997	96	8.3	891	6.5
1998	94	8.1	816	5.9
1999	86	7.7	814	6.0
2000	84	7.5	864	6.3

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 5A: Children Active with an Early Intervention Service on December 1

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100 Population Age 0-2**	**Number**	**Rate / 100 Population Age 0-2**
1994	370	0.94	6,424	1.42
1995	712	1.80	8,629	1.91
1996	825	2.09	9,435	2.09
1997	881	2.23	10,656	2.36
1998	931	2.40	12,032	2.71
1999	1,029	3.06	na	na
2000	1,210	3.58	na	na
2001	1,221	3.61	na	na

Source: New York State Early Intervention Program Early Intervention Annual Report (July 1, 19998 - June 30, 1999 Program Year); Erie County Department of Health (1999-2001)

Table 5B: Children Referred to Early Intervention

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100 Population Age 0-2**	**Number**	**Rate / 100 Population Age 0-2**
1995-96	1,157	2.9	na	na
1996-97	1,058	2.8	13,591	3.1
1997-98	1,097	3.0	15,333	3.6
1998-99	1,117	3.2	17,335	4.2
1999-00	1,383	4.1	na	na
2000-01	1,565	4.6	na	na

Source: Erie County Department of Health

Table 6: Preschoolers Receiving Special Education Services

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Akron CSD	8	7	14	15	10
Alden CSD	20	21	18	21	14
Amherst CSD	48	33	34	31	37
Buffalo CSD	706	644	659	567	583
Cheektowaga CSD	33	28	14	29	25
Cheektowaga-Maryvale UFSD	26	26	27	29	24
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	8	15	16	17	18
Clarence CSD	28	28	27	39	38
Cleveland Hill UFSD	21	20	23	16	16
Depew UFSD	27	20	29	26	33
East Aurora UFSD	9	9	19	18	16
Eden CSD	18	14	15	20	14
Evans-Brant CSD (Lakes Shore)	42	38	37	39	31
Frontier CSD	57	57	58	61	68
Grand Island CSD	15	29	26	19	26
Hamburg CSD	30	23	21	25	33
Holland CSD	11	11	15	17	12
Iroquois CSD	17	15	20	23	22
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	88	89	98	106	84
Lackawanna City SD	24	35	55	34	36
Lancaster CSD	63	44	59	51	47
North Collins CSD	12	6	5	6	5
Orchard Park CSD	32	32	37	44	32
Springville-Griffith Inst. CSD	20	24	15	26	25
Sweet Home CSD	45	49	37	33	40
Tonawanda City SD	26	28	24	36	37
West Seneca CSD	85	72	77	64	56
Williamsville CSD	109	103	99	87	88
Erie County Total	**1,628**	**1,520**	**1,578**	**1,499**	**1,470**
County Total - Rate per 1,000 Population Age 3 - 5	**38.1**	**35.5**	**36.9**	**35.0**	**40.5**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 7: Enrollment in State-Funded Prekindergarten Programs

Erie County: District	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Akron	0	0	14	20
Alden	0	0	0	36
Buffalo	1,832	1,850	2,233	2,353
Cheektowaga-Sloan	32	48	58	72
Depew	0	0	16	28
Eden	0	0	18	18
Erie I BOCES	80	80	76	84
Evans-Brant	20	25	64	60
Frontier	18	18	27	31
Hamburg	153	153	153	163
Holland	0	0	0	18
Kenmore-Tonawanda	0	0	14	252
Lackawanna	84	85	90	86
Lancaster	15	29	18	18
North Collins	0	0	17	29
Sweet Home	36	41	90	90
Tonawanda	20	26	43	39
West Seneca	50	53	125	122
Williamsville	0	15	31	33
Erie County Total	**2,340**	**2,423**	**3,087**	**3,552**
Erie County Total - Rate per 1,000 Population Age 4	**179.5**	**185.9**	**248.2**	**285.6**

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
NYS Excluding NYC	**14,438**	**16,748**	**22,202**	**24,994**
NYS Excluding NYC - Rate per 1,000 Population Age 4	**94.2**	**109.2**	**201.2**	**226.5**

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 county level population estimates are not yet available.

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 8: Children (K-12) Receiving Special Education Services

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Akron CSD	238	13.7	217	12.2	225	12.8	206	11.2	209	11.4
Alden CSD	218	8.5	251	9.6	258	10.0	252	9.9	276	11.2
Amherst CSD	290	7.4	286	7.1	302	7.4	331	8.1	347	8.3
Buffalo CSD	7,866	13.9	8,612	15.4	9,059	16.4	9,112	16.5	9,222	16.7
Cheektowaga CSD	220	7.6	227	7.7	238	7.9	261	8.4	278	9.0
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	264	9.1	272	9.1	298	10.1	293	10.1	298	10.3
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	191	11.4	177	10.5	176	10.9	194	11.6	194	11.4
Clarence CSD	326	7.2	374	8.1	425	8.8	458	9.2	524	10.2
Cleveland Hill UFSD	160	8.2	174	9.3	184	9.7	228	11.7	248	12.8
Depew UFSD	253	8.3	262	8.7	254	8.5	256	8.6	267	9.1
East Aurora Union Free SD	167	7.0	155	6.6	163	6.7	159	6.5	158	6.3
Eden CSD	161	7.9	143	7.2	143	6.9	141	6.8	135	6.5
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	400	9.8	402	9.8	403	9.8	396	9.8	412	10.3
Frontier CSD	587	9.1	579	8.9	585	9.2	602	9.4	666	10.4
Grand Island CSD	387	10.2	388	10.3	372	9.9	372	9.8	362	9.4
Hamburg CSD	391	8.1	446	9.1	458	9.4	470	9.7	499	10.4
Holland CSD	137	9.0	145	9.3	160	10.2	157	10.1	154	10.1
Iroquois CSD	240	7.3	240	7.1	255	7.5	279	8.2	300	8.7
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	1,020	8.8	1,060	9.1	1,044	9.0	1,190	9.9	1,263	10.7
Lackawana CSD	446	13.3	444	13.6	449	14.0	480	15.2	475	15.3
Lancaster CSD	792	12.0	836	12.5	737	10.8	675	9.9	682	9.7
North Collins CSD	64	7.4	70	8.2	75	8.7	89	10.4	97	11.7
Orchard Park CSD	733	12.0	748	12.0	733	11.7	767	12.2	800	12.6
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	256	9.5	255	9.3	243	8.9	265	9.8	268	10.0
Sweet Home CSD	447	9.4	437	9.3	414	8.8	384	8.3	391	8.6
Tonawanda CSD	241	7.7	251	8.2	247	8.1	245	8.1	255	8.8
West Seneca CSD	980	10.2	1,010	10.5	1,089	11.4	1,165	12.4	1,089	11.9
Williamsville CSD	1,106	8.9	1,147	9.2	1,176	9.3	1,258	10.0	1,117	8.8
County Total	**18,581**	**10.8**	**19,608**	**11.4**	**20,165**	**11.8**	**20,685**	**12.1**	**20,986**	**12.3**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 9: Student Performance on Grade 4 ELA Test

Grade 4 ELA: Erie County	1999								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	148	1%	1	35%	52	59%	87	5%	7
Amherst CSD	244	3%	7	31%	76	60%	146	6%	15
Williamsville CSD	815	2%	16	29%	236	61%	497	9%	73
Sweet Home CSD	283	2%	6	36%	102	53%	150	8%	23
East Aurora Union Free SD	161	3%	5	27%	43	60%	97	10%	16
Buffalo CSD	3,426	18%	617	52%	1,782	27%	925	2%	69
Cheektowaga CSD	207	6%	12	35%	72	51%	106	8%	17
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	181	4%	7	38%	69	53%	96	4%	7
Cleveland Hill UFSD	124	6%	7	46%	57	44%	55	4%	5
Depew UFSD	209	3%	6	42%	88	51%	107	4%	8
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	114	9%	10	46%	52	42%	48	3%	3
Clarence CSD	313	1%	3	24%	75	64%	200	12%	38
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	175	1%	2	35%	61	61%	107	3%	5
Eden CSD	157	4%	6	27%	42	64%	100	4%	6
Iroquois CSD	220	3%	7	30%	66	62%	136	6%	13
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	282	5%	14	38%	107	52%	147	5%	14
Grand Island CSD	224	3%	7	35%	78	55%	123	7%	16
Hamburg CSD	305	3%	9	35%	107	58%	177	4%	12
So. Buffalo Charter School	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Frontier CSD	418	3%	13	25%	105	67%	280	6%	25
Holland CSD	107	4%	4	34%	36	58%	62	5%	5
Lackawana CSD	180	12%	22	53%	95	29%	52	6%	11
Lancaster CSD	434	2%	9	28%	122	62%	269	8%	35
Akron CSD	117	2%	2	30%	35	59%	69	9%	11
North Collins CSD	64	2%	1	47%	30	48%	31	3%	2
Orchard Park CSD	385	3%	12	25%	96	65%	250	8%	31
Tonawanda CSD	192	3%	6	48%	92	46%	88	3%	6
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	702	3%	21	33%	232	56%	393	7%	49
West Seneca CSD	531	5%	27	34%	181	54%	287	7%	37
Charter School for Applied Technology	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Erie County Total	**10,718**	**8%**	**859**	**39%**	**4,190**	**47%**	**5,085**	**5%**	**559**

Grade 4 ELA: Erie County	2000								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	156	2%	3	19%	30	65%	101	14%	22
Amherst CSD	244	3%	7	20%	49	51%	124	0%	1
Williamsville CSD	829	1%	8	19%	158	55%	456	25%	207
Sweet Home CSD	317	3%	10	26%	82	50%	159	21%	67
East Aurora Union Free SD	166	1%	2	25%	42	47%	78	27%	45
Buffalo CSD	3,677	20%	735	47%	1,728	28%	1,030	5%	184
Cheektowaga CSD	193	4%	8	30%	58	54%	104	13%	25
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	203	5%	10	33%	67	53%	108	9%	18
Cleveland Hill UFSD	145	7%	10	28%	41	51%	74	14%	20
Depew UFSD	195	5%	10	29%	57	52%	101	14%	27
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	125	1%	1	20%	25	60%	75	19%	24
Clarence CSD	389	0%	0	10%	39	57%	222	33%	128
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	201	2%	4	24%	48	53%	107	21%	42
Eden CSD	140	1%	1	24%	34	54%	76	21%	29
Iroquois CSD	254	1%	3	19%	48	60%	152	20%	51
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	271	2%	5	28%	76	57%	154	12%	33
Grand Island CSD	239	2%	5	20%	48	62%	148	17%	41
Hamburg CSD	322	2%	6	23%	74	54%	174	21%	68
So. Buffalo Charter School	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Frontier CSD	406	1%	4	20%	81	57%	231	22%	89
Holland CSD	118	3%	4	28%	33	52%	61	17%	20
Lackawana CSD	181	8%	14	45%	81	41%	74	6%	11
Lancaster CSD	424	1%	4	16%	68	55%	233	28%	119
Akron CSD	156	1%	2	26%	41	53%	83	21%	33
North Collins CSD	57	2%	1	18%	10	58%	33	23%	13
Orchard Park CSD	395	0%	0	14%	55	54%	213	32%	126
Tonawanda CSD	216	1%	2	27%	58	57%	123	14%	30
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	700	3%	21	27%	189	52%	364	18%	126
West Seneca CSD	582	4%	23	26%	151	55%	320	15%	87
Charter School for Applied Technology	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Erie County Total	**11,301**	**8%**	**904**	**31%**	**3,470**	**46%**	**5,179**	**15%**	**1,686**

Grade 4 ELA: Erie County	2001								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	165	2%	3	17%	28	58%	96	23%	38
Amherst CSD	228	4%	10	20%	45	47%	107	29%	66
Williamsville CSD	797	2%	18	15%	117	53%	419	31%	243
Sweet Home CSD	299	6%	18	25%	76	50%	149	19%	56
East Aurora Union Free SD	150	7%	10	25%	37	50%	75	19%	28
Buffalo CSD	3,381	22%	754	42%	1,420	30%	1,014	6%	193
Cheektowaga CSD	194	10%	20	27%	53	51%	98	12%	23
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	217	5%	10	24%	53	51%	111	20%	43
Cleveland Hill UFSD	111	4%	4	19%	21	61%	68	16%	18
Depew UFSD	215	2%	5	14%	31	64%	138	19%	41
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	110	6%	7	33%	36	48%	53	13%	14
Clarence CSD	360	2%	7	17%	60	58%	208	24%	85
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	155	3%	5	18%	28	63%	98	16%	24
Eden CSD	140	2%	3	19%	27	59%	83	19%	27
Iroquois CSD	215	5%	11	23%	50	56%	121	15%	33
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	248	5%	13	29%	71	50%	125	16%	39
Grand Island CSD	255	4%	10	19%	48	57%	144	21%	53
Hamburg CSD	293	1%	4	17%	49	54%	159	28%	81
So. Buffalo Charter School	46	13%	6	30%	14	44%	20	13%	6
Frontier CSD	450	4%	18	23%	103	54%	242	19%	87
Holland CSD	102	4%	4	28%	29	48%	49	20%	20
Lackawana CSD	160	10%	16	36%	57	39%	63	15%	24
Lancaster CSD	439	1%	6	16%	68	56%	245	27%	120
Akron CSD	130	5%	7	25%	33	49%	63	21%	27
North Collins CSD	47	9%	4	28%	13	49%	23	15%	7
Orchard Park CSD	442	2%	9	15%	67	56%	246	27%	119
Tonawanda CSD	174	3%	5	25%	44	59%	103	13%	22
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	705	4%	25	24%	171	58%	408	14%	101
West Seneca CSD	574	5%	26	28%	160	54%	309	14%	79
Charter School for Applied Technology	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Erie County Total	**10,802**	**10%**	**1,037**	**28%**	**3,010**	**47%**	**5,038**	**16%**	**1,716**

Grade 4 ELA: Erie County	2002								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	164	2%	3	15%	25	54%	89	29%	47
Amherst CSD	235	0%	1	14%	33	39%	92	46%	109
Williamsville CSD	780	2%	17	16%	123	48%	374	34%	266
Sweet Home CSD	276	2%	5	23%	63	49%	136	26%	72
East Aurora Union Free SD	152	5%	8	22%	33	52%	79	21%	32
Buffalo CSD	3,142	19%	610	47%	1,467	27%	858	7%	207
Cheektowaga CSD	196	3%	5	26%	51	52%	101	20%	39
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	207	7%	14	27%	56	50%	104	16%	33
Cleveland Hill UFSD	120	2%	2	25%	30	55%	66	18%	22
Depew UFSD	184	2%	3	15%	28	52%	96	31%	57
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	115	5%	6	24%	27	46%	53	25%	29
Clarence CSD	358	0%	1	13%	48	51%	184	35%	125
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	161	3%	4	26%	42	47%	76	24%	39
Eden CSD	131	2%	2	30%	39	48%	63	21%	27
Iroquois CSD	241	2%	4	20%	48	52%	124	27%	65
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	272	2%	6	34%	92	50%	135	14%	39
Grand Island CSD	263	1%	2	17%	44	49%	128	34%	89
Hamburg CSD	331	2%	7	20%	67	44%	145	34%	112
Frontier CSD	427	0.5%	2	15.9%	68	49.4%	211	34.2%	146
Holland CSD	97	4.1%	4	30.9%	30	48.5%	47	16.5%	16
Lackawana CSD	166	7.2%	12	37.3%	62	45.2%	75	10.2%	17
Lancaster CSD	449	2.4%	11	21.6%	97	51.2%	230	24.7%	111
Akron CSD	137	1.5%	2	24.1%	33	53.3%	73	21.2%	29
North Collins CSD	55	0.0%	0	29.1%	16	49.1%	27	21.8%	12
Orchard Park CSD	439	1.6%	7	15.5%	68	46.5%	204	36.4%	160
Tonawanda CSD	166	1.8%	3	28.3%	47	53.6%	89	16.3%	27
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	668	1.2%	8	26.3%	176	47.9%	320	24.6%	164
West Seneca CSD	608	2.8%	17	27.5%	167	49.5%	301	20.2%	123
Charter School for Applied Technology	101	20.8%	21	48.5%	49	27.7%	28	3.0%	3
Erie County Total	**10,641**	**7.4%**	**787**	**29.4%**	**3129**	**42.4%**	**4507**	**20.8%**	**2217**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 10: Student Performance on Grade 4 Math Test

Grade 4 Math: Erie County	1999								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	146	1%	1	6%	9	53%	77	40%	59
Amherst CSD	240	2%	4	9%	22	44%	106	45%	108
Williamsville CSD	821	1%	9	6%	48	44%	360	49%	404
Sweet Home CSD	283	2%	6	10%	27	36%	101	53%	149
East Aurora Union Free SD	162	1%	2	14%	23	46%	75	38%	62
Buffalo CSD	3,598	13%	470	33%	1,188	42%	1,507	12%	433
Cheektowaga CSD	205	3%	7	25%	51	50%	103	21%	44
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	177	5%	8	20%	35	62%	109	14%	25
Cleveland Hill UFSD	124	2%	3	6%	7	50%	62	42%	52
Depew UFSD	211	6%	12	27%	57	46%	98	21%	44
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	118	4%	5	22%	26	58%	68	16%	19
Clarence CSD	315	0%	0	4%	14	43%	135	53%	166
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	178	2%	4	15%	26	56%	99	28%	49
Eden CSD	167	2%	4	10%	16	55%	92	33%	55
Iroquois CSD	229	2%	4	12%	28	56%	128	30%	69
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	279	3%	8	22%	61	51%	142	24%	68
Grand Island CSD	228	4%	8	16%	37	55%	125	25%	58
Hamburg CSD	307	0%	0	5%	16	51%	158	43%	133
Frontier CSD	418	1%	3	6%	26	47%	196	46%	193
Holland CSD	103	3%	3	15%	15	51%	53	31%	32
Lackawana CSD	184	9%	16	35%	65	49%	90	7%	13
Lancaster CSD	431	0%	2	11%	49	42%	181	46%	199
Akron CSD	120	0%	0	10%	12	53%	63	38%	45
North Collins CSD	64	2%	1	25%	16	48%	31	25%	16
Orchard Park CSD	392	1%	4	5%	18	45%	178	49%	192
Tonawanda CSD	194	3%	5	18%	34	59%	114	21%	41
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	707	2%	13	11%	77	48%	339	39%	278
West Seneca CSD	560	3%	15	16%	87	58%	322	24%	136
Erie County Total	**10,961**	**6%**	**617**	**19%**	**2,090**	**47%**	**5,112**	**29%**	**3,142**

Grade 4 Math: Erie County	2000								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	154	0%	0	7%	11	58%	90	34%	53
Amherst CSD	240	2%	5	15%	36	55%	133	28%	66
Williamsville CSD	834	1%	7	10%	87	53%	445	35%	295
Sweet Home CSD	318	1%	4	16%	50	53%	169	30%	95
East Aurora Union Free SD	166	0%	0	12%	20	67%	111	21%	35
Buffalo CSD	3,721	16%	613	41%	1,526	35%	1,300	8%	282
Cheektowaga CSD	194	7%	13	24%	47	53%	102	16%	32
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	207	4%	9	29%	61	58%	120	8%	17
Cleveland Hill UFSD	144	4%	6	13%	18	47%	68	36%	52
Depew UFSD	190	2%	3	25%	48	61%	115	13%	24
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	127	1%	1	12%	15	60%	76	28%	35
Clarence CSD	386	0%	1	9%	36	51%	196	40%	153
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	200	2%	3	15%	29	64%	127	21%	41
Eden CSD	140	0%	0	17%	24	61%	86	21%	30
Iroquois CSD	259	2%	4	10%	26	61%	157	28%	72
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	275	3%	7	23%	64	57%	156	17%	48
Grand Island CSD	235	2%	5	15%	35	66%	154	17%	41
Hamburg CSD	324	2%	8	9%	30	56%	180	33%	106
Frontier CSD	405	0%	1	9%	35	57%	230	34%	139
Holland CSD	120	1%	1	20%	24	55%	66	24%	29
Lackawana CSD	176	10%	17	42%	74	43%	76	5%	9
Lancaster CSD	419	0%	1	6%	26	56%	235	37%	157
Akron CSD	157	1%	1	11%	18	70%	110	18%	28
North Collins CSD	56	0%	0	4%	2	59%	33	38%	21
Orchard Park CSD	395	0%	1	7%	29	57%	227	35%	138
Tonawanda CSD	210	1%	3	19%	39	60%	127	20%	41
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	700	3%	18	19%	134	56%	390	23%	158
West Seneca CSD	588	3%	17	20%	115	60%	352	18%	104
Erie County Total	**11,340**	**7%**	**749**	**23%**	**2,659**	**50%**	**5,631**	**20%**	**2,301**

Grade 4 Math: Erie County	2001								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	163	0%	0	13%	21	48%	79	39%	63
Amherst CSD	228	2%	5	12%	28	39%	89	46%	106
Williamsville CSD	804	1%	7	5%	43	42%	336	52%	418
Sweet Home CSD	301	0%	1	16%	48	41%	123	43%	129
East Aurora Union Free SD	150	4%	6	16%	24	51%	76	29%	44
Buffalo CSD	3484	14%	479	36%	1257	39%	1365	11%	383
Cheektowaga CSD	193	5%	9	20%	38	44%	84	32%	62
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	216	6%	14	21%	46	50%	108	22%	48
Cleveland Hill UFSD	111	1%	1	7%	8	42%	47	50%	55
Depew UFSD	213	0%	1	10%	21	59%	126	31%	65
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	109	3%	3	16%	17	53%	58	28%	31
Clarence CSD	359	0%	1	4%	13	44%	158	52%	187
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	155	2%	3	8%	12	48%	74	43%	66
Eden CSD	139	1%	2	7%	10	52%	72	40%	55
Iroquois CSD	215	2%	5	10%	21	47%	100	41%	89
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	253	2%	5	12%	30	50%	127	36%	91
Grand Island CSD	255	4%	9	14%	35	56%	142	27%	69
Hamburg CSD	294	1%	2	8%	24	48%	142	43%	126
Frontier CSD	450	2%	9	5%	23	46%	206	47%	212
Holland CSD	101	0%	0	18%	18	55%	56	27%	27
Lackawana CSD	160	1%	2	24%	38	54%	87	21%	33
Lancaster CSD	439	0%	1	5%	20	39%	172	56%	246
Akron CSD	133	2%	2	13%	17	51%	68	35%	46
North Collins CSD	47	2%	1	23%	11	60%	28	15%	7
Orchard Park CSD	446	1%	4	6%	25	40%	180	53%	237
Tonawanda CSD	175	1%	2	9%	15	66%	115	25%	43
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	716	2%	14	12%	89	50%	357	36%	256
West Seneca CSD	577	2%	12	15%	84	51%	295	32%	186
Erie County Total	**10,886**	**6%**	**600**	**19%**	**2,036**	**45%**	**4,870**	**31%**	**3,380**

Grade 4 Math: Erie County	2002								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	166	1%	1	11%	19	45%	75	43%	71
Amherst CSD	238	2%	4	13%	31	34%	81	51%	122
Williamsville CSD	785	1%	6	7%	56	44%	343	48%	380
Sweet Home CSD	281	1%	3	12%	34	45%	125	42%	119
East Aurora Union Free SD	154	3%	4	18%	28	58%	90	21%	32
Buffalo CSD	3,273	14%	445	41%	1,342	37%	1,218	8%	265
Cheektowaga CSD	192	3%	5	22%	43	47%	90	28%	54
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	205	7%	14	22%	45	56%	114	16%	32
Cleveland Hill UFSD	123	1%	1	14%	17	49%	60	37%	45
Depew UFSD	182	2%	3	14%	25	61%	111	24%	43
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	115	1%	1	22%	25	47%	54	30%	35
Clarence CSD	359	1%	4	11%	39	50%	178	38%	138
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	162	3%	5	18%	29	52%	84	27%	44
Eden CSD	132	2%	3	20%	26	60%	79	18%	24
Iroquois CSD	238	1%	3	6%	14	51%	122	42%	99
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	272	3%	8	23%	62	51%	139	23%	63
Grand Island CSD	263	3%	7	19%	50	56%	147	22%	59
Hamburg CSD	329	3%	10	12%	38	52%	170	34%	111
Frontier CSD	425	0%	1	9%	40	58%	247	32%	137
Holland CSD	96	4%	4	29%	28	47%	45	20%	19
Lackawana CSD	165	1%	2	32%	52	57%	94	10%	17
Lancaster CSD	447	1%	3	8%	36	53%	238	38%	170
Akron CSD	138	1%	1	16%	22	52%	72	31%	43
North Collins CSD	55	2%	1	20%	11	53%	29	26%	14
Orchard Park CSD	443	1%	3	7%	29	46%	205	47%	206
Tonawanda CSD	167	1%	1	18%	30	60%	100	22%	36
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	668	2%	11	11%	73	51%	342	36%	242
West Seneca CSD	609	2%	12	17%	103	60%	368	21%	126
County Total	**10,940**	**6%**	**624**	**23%**	**2,462**	**47%**	**5,098**	**25%**	**2,757**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 11: Student Performance on Grade 8 ELA Test

Grade 8 ELA: Erie County	1999								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	176	2%	4	31%	55	56%	99	11%	19
Amherst CSD	225	2%	5	30%	68	55%	124	13%	29
Williamsville CSD	840	1%	8	25%	210	54%	454	20%	168
Sweet Home CSD	290	4%	12	40%	116	48%	139	8%	23
East Aurora Union Free SD	165	1%	2	24%	40	52%	86	24%	40
Buffalo CSD	2,974	12%	357	57%	1,695	28%	833	4%	119
Cheektowaga CSD	184	5%	9	57%	105	33%	61	5%	9
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	174	6%	10	45%	78	47%	82	3%	5
Cleveland Hill UFSD	109	6%	7	65%	71	28%	31	2%	2
Depew UFSD	194	6%	12	44%	85	46%	89	4%	8
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	96	4%	4	59%	57	34%	33	2%	2
Clarence CSD	320	2%	6	32%	102	56%	179	10%	32
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	201	3%	6	31%	62	61%	123	5%	10
Eden CSD	156	3%	5	38%	59	53%	83	6%	9
Iroquois CSD	237	1%	2	32%	76	58%	137	9%	21
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	271	4%	11	53%	144	42%	114	1%	3
Grand Island CSD	298	4%	12	32%	95	52%	155	12%	36
Hamburg CSD	333	3%	10	28%	93	58%	193	12%	40
Hopevale UFSD	na	na	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na
Frontier CSD	442	3%	13	45%	199	46%	203	5%	22
Holland CSD	110	5%	6	34%	37	53%	58	8%	9
Lackawana CSD	150	17%	26	52%	78	27%	41	4%	6
Lancaster CSD	404	5%	20	43%	174	46%	186	5%	20
Akron CSD	117	2%	2	26%	30	56%	66	15%	18
North Collins CSD	61	2%	1	48%	29	41%	25	10%	6
Orchard Park CSD	421	1%	4	26%	109	60%	253	14%	59
Tonawanda CSD	211	7%	15	54%	114	36%	76	3%	6
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	738	5%	37	40%	295	47%	347	9%	66
West Seneca CSD	591	3%	18	39%	230	51%	301	8%	47
Erie County Total	**10,488**	**6%**	**622**	**43%**	**4,508**	**44%**	**4,568**	**8%**	**836**

Grade 8 ELA: Erie County	2000								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	163	2%	3	36%	59	52%	85	10%	16
Amherst CSD	243	4%	10	30%	73	46%	112	21%	51
Williamsville CSD	877	2%	18	28%	246	51%	447	19%	167
Sweet Home CSD	288	5%	14	48%	138	38%	109	9%	26
East Aurora Union Free SD	164	3%	5	34%	56	54%	89	10%	16
Buffalo CSD	3,010	22%	662	55%	1,656	20%	602	3%	90
Cheektowaga CSD	196	11%	22	47%	92	37%	73	4%	8
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	182	10%	18	43%	78	42%	76	5%	9
Cleveland Hill UFSD	109	11%	12	51%	56	35%	38	4%	4
Depew UFSD	220	5%	11	46%	101	41%	90	8%	18
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	132	5%	7	50%	66	39%	51	6%	8
Clarence CSD	337	1%	3	37%	125	52%	175	11%	37
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	210	6%	13	38%	80	46%	97	11%	23
Eden CSD	131	3%	4	38%	50	42%	55	17%	22
Iroquois CSD	227	4%	9	26%	59	55%	125	15%	34
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	302	4%	12	48%	145	44%	133	4%	12
Grand Island CSD	264	3%	8	33%	87	54%	143	10%	26
Hamburg CSD	322	3%	10	47%	151	43%	138	7%	23
Hopevale UFSD	21	48%	10	52%	11	0%	0	0%	0
Frontier CSD	455	2%	9	43%	196	48%	218	8%	36
Holland CSD	107	6%	6	38%	41	47%	50	9%	10
Lackawana CSD	149	31%	46	50%	75	19%	28	1%	1
Lancaster CSD	417	4%	17	42%	175	44%	183	10%	42
Akron CSD	128	7%	9	28%	36	57%	73	8%	10
North Collins CSD	57	2%	1	51%	29	35%	20	12%	7
Orchard Park CSD	409	3%	12	26%	106	53%	217	18%	74
Tonawanda CSD	205	8%	16	59%	121	30%	62	2%	4
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	767	5%	38	41%	314	45%	345	10%	77
West Seneca CSD	615	6%	37	44%	271	43%	264	7%	43
Erie County Total	**10,707**	**10%**	**1,043**	**44%**	**4,691**	**38%**	**4.099**	**8%**	**895**

Grade 8 ELA: Erie County	2001								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	171	1%	1	30%	52	50%	86	19%	32
Amherst CSD	253	4%	11	32%	82	44%	112	19%	48
Williamsville CSD	623	1%	5	24%	147	53%	330	23%	141
Sweet Home CSD	305	5%	14	29%	89	48%	145	19%	57
East Aurora Union Free SD	172	1%	1	31%	54	53%	91	15%	26
Buffalo CSD	2,930	23%	680	54%	1,568	20%	580	4%	103
Cheektowaga CSD	196	9%	17	52%	102	35%	69	4%	8
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	201	11%	23	40%	80	39%	78	10%	20
Cleveland Hill UFSD	126	13%	16	52%	65	31%	39	5%	6
Depew UFSD	186	3%	6	40%	74	46%	85	11%	21
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	98	7%	7	54%	53	35%	34	4%	4
Clarence CSD	362	3%	9	31%	112	54%	195	13%	46
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	205	6%	12	36%	74	41%	84	17%	35
Eden CSD	152	3%	5	35%	53	48%	73	14%	21
Iroquois CSD	261	3%	8	42%	109	41%	106	15%	38
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	292	12%	34	59%	171	25%	74	5%	13
Grand Island CSD	266	6%	15	40%	106	39%	104	15%	40
Hamburg CSD	331	4%	14	39%	129	47%	155	10%	33
Hopevale UFSD	32	56%	18	31%	10	9%	3	3%	1
Frontier CSD	395	2%	8	48%	189	44%	173	6%	25
Holland CSD	114	4%	5	45%	51	36%	41	15%	17
Lackawana CSD	152	31%	47	49%	75	17%	26	3%	4
Lancaster CSD	474	3%	14	34%	159	50%	237	14%	64
Akron CSD	141	9%	12	43%	60	35%	49	14%	20
North Collins CSD	62	3%	2	42%	26	47%	29	8%	5
Orchard Park CSD	431	3%	14	33%	143	46%	198	18%	76
Tonawanda CSD	178	6%	10	37%	65	48%	86	10%	17
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	683	4%	30	42%	284	46%	312	8%	57
West Seneca CSD	632	6%	37	45%	286	40%	251	9%	58
Erie County Total	**10,424**	**10%**	**1,074**	**43%**	**4,468**	**37%**	**3,845**	**10%**	**1,035**

Grade 8 ELA: Erie County	2002								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	163	0%	0	30%	49	53%	86	17%	28
Amherst CSD	240	0%	0	30%	72	47%	113	23%	55
Williamsville CSD	789	1%	11	25%	200	51%	405	22%	173
Sweet Home CSD	333	3%	10	37%	124	47%	157	13%	42
East Aurora Union Free SD	172	1%	1	34%	58	44%	76	22%	37
Buffalo CSD	2,946	16%	471	64%	1,891	17%	510	3%	74
Cheektowaga CSD	200	6%	11	50%	99	36%	71	10%	19
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	207	2%	4	42%	87	49%	102	7%	14
Cleveland Hill UFSD	139	4%	5	55%	76	31%	43	11%	15
Depew UFSD	189	1%	2	34%	65	52%	99	12%	23
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	113	1%	1	50%	57	40%	45	9%	10
Clarence CSD	343	2%	6	29%	99	55%	188	15%	50
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	196	3%	5	49%	95	41%	80	8%	16
Eden CSD	157	1%	2	49%	77	40%	63	10%	15
Iroquois CSD	234	0%	0	33%	78	45%	105	22%	51
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	279	4%	12	59%	164	30%	84	7%	19
Grand Island CSD	239	2%	4	37%	88	48%	115	13%	32
Hamburg CSD	322	0%	1	38%	121	49%	157	13%	43
Hopevale UFSD	21	43%	9	57%	12	0%	0	0%	0
Frontier CSD	443	1%	3	38%	168	51%	225	11%	47
Holland CSD	131	2%	3	39%	51	45%	59	14%	18
Lackawana CSD	193	17%	33	61%	118	20%	39	2%	3
Lancaster CSD	471	2%	7	33%	155	52%	243	14%	66
Akron CSD	136	0%	0	43%	58	46%	63	11%	15
North Collins CSD	65	5%	3	49%	32	34%	22	12%	8
Orchard Park CSD	446	1%	3	25%	111	55%	246	19%	86
Tonawanda CSD	202	1%	2	51%	103	39%	79	9%	18
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	713	3%	22	45%	321	43%	306	9%	64
West Seneca CSD	525	1%	4	44%	232	44%	233	11%	56
Erie County Total	**10,607**	**6%**	**636**	**46%**	**4,861**	**38%**	**4,014**	**10%**	**1,097**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 12: Student Performance on Grade 8 Math Test

Grade 8 Math: Erie County	1999								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	174	12%	21	34%	59	47%	81	7%	13
Amherst CSD	223	8%	18	29%	64	46%	103	17%	38
Williamsville CSD	846	3%	24	19%	157	53%	449	26%	216
Sweet Home CSD	287	10%	30	31%	88	49%	142	9%	27
East Aurora Union Free SD	166	6%	10	18%	30	58%	97	17%	29
Buffalo CSD	3,060	39%	1,184	39%	1,193	20%	625	2%	58
Cheektowaga CSD	184	31%	57	40%	74	26%	48	3%	5
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	175	10%	18	47%	82	36%	63	7%	12
Cleveland Hill UFSD	109	25%	27	39%	43	36%	39	0%	0
Depew UFSD	193	22%	42	37%	72	36%	69	5%	10
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	98	21%	21	41%	40	36%	35	2%	2
Clarence CSD	319	4%	12	28%	90	57%	182	11%	35
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	204	9%	18	29%	60	55%	113	6%	13
Eden CSD	156	20%	31	34%	53	40%	63	6%	9
Iroquois CSD	237	7%	16	38%	89	46%	110	9%	22
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	270	22%	60	47%	126	29%	77	3%	7
Grand Island CSD	295	8%	23	34%	101	48%	141	10%	30
Hamburg CSD	337	6%	20	23%	76	50%	168	22%	73
Hopevale UFSD at Hamburg	29	90%	26	10%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Frontier CSD	447	15%	69	41%	183	41%	182	3%	13
Holland CSD	107	9%	10	29%	31	50%	54	11%	12
Lackawana CSD	156	42%	65	38%	59	19%	30	1%	2
Lancaster CSD	404	13%	52	36%	146	44%	178	7%	28
Akron CSD	115	4%	5	35%	40	52%	60	9%	10
North Collins CSD	59	8%	5	34%	20	47%	28	10%	6
Orchard Park CSD	418	6%	23	30%	125	51%	214	13%	56
Tonawanda CSD	213	19%	41	39%	84	34%	73	7%	15
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	736	12%	89	32%	238	43%	320	12%	89
West Seneca CSD	590	7%	44	33%	194	50%	296	9%	56
Erie County Total	**10,607**	**19%**	**2,061**	**34%**	**3,620**	**38%**	**4,040**	**8%**	**886**

Grade 8 Math: Erie County	2000								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Alden CSD	164	4%	6	34%	56	54%	89	8%	13
Amherst CSD	245	4%	10	23%	56	50%	123	23%	56
Williamsville CSD	878	3%	26	16%	138	55%	480	27%	234
Sweet Home CSD	289	9%	25	29%	83	48%	140	14%	41
East Aurora Union Free SD	163	4%	7	27%	44	60%	98	9%	14
Buffalo CSD	2,883	38%	1,098	42%	1,222	18%	508	2%	55
Cheektowaga CSD	196	19%	37	41%	81	34%	67	6%	11
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	181	14%	26	41%	74	41%	74	4%	7
Cleveland Hill UFSD	110	18%	20	41%	45	37%	41	4%	4
Depew UFSD	220	10%	23	37%	82	46%	102	6%	13
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	133	14%	18	42%	56	41%	54	4%	5
Clarence CSD	337	3%	9	21%	71	56%	190	20%	67
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	209	11%	22	36%	76	48%	100	5%	11
Eden CSD	131	11%	15	28%	37	53%	70	7%	9
Iroquois CSD	226	8%	19	22%	50	63%	143	6%	14
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	303	13%	39	41%	124	40%	122	6%	18
Grand Island CSD	263	11%	29	27%	72	55%	145	6%	17
Hamburg CSD	318	4%	12	29%	92	55%	174	13%	40
Hopevale UFSD at Hamburg	22	86%	19	14%	3	0%	0	0%	0
Frontier CSD	457	5%	22	33%	151	55%	251	7%	33
Holland CSD	107	7%	7	32%	34	57%	61	5%	5
Lackawana CSD	147	40%	59	44%	64	16%	23	1%	1
Lancaster CSD	415	10%	40	40%	165	41%	171	9%	39
Akron CSD	126	7%	9	33%	41	53%	67	7%	9
North Collins CSD	56	7%	4	46%	26	38%	21	9%	5
Orchard Park CSD	409	5%	22	26%	108	55%	224	13%	55
Tonawanda CSD	205	9%	18	38%	78	48%	98	5%	11
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	767	9%	71	32%	246	50%	383	9%	67
West Seneca CSD	614	7%	40	33%	205	53%	325	7%	44
Erie County Total	**10,574**	**17%**	**1,752**	**34%**	**3,580**	**41%**	**4,344**	**8%**	**898**

Grade 8 Math: Erie County	2001								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
Alden CSD	171	9%	15	25%	42	56%	95	11%	19
Amherst CSD	255	6%	16	25%	64	54%	137	15%	38
Williamsville CSD	845	4%	34	17%	144	55%	461	24%	206
Sweet Home CSD	305	9%	26	32%	97	44%	134	16%	48
East Aurora Union Free SD	172	2%	3	23%	39	57%	98	19%	32
Buffalo CSD	3,025	45%	1,364	39%	1,178	15%	441	1%	42
Cheektowaga CSD	195	26%	51	44%	86	26%	51	4%	7
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	200	18%	35	41%	81	36%	71	7%	13
Cleveland Hill UFSD	124	25%	31	40%	50	28%	35	6%	8
Depew UFSD	184	4%	7	35%	65	55%	101	6%	11
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	98	10%	10	42%	41	40%	39	8%	8
Clarence CSD	362	4%	14	20%	74	55%	199	21%	75
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	204	12%	25	29%	59	50%	101	9%	19
Eden CSD	152	6%	9	24%	37	63%	96	7%	10
Iroquois CSD	261	8%	20	27%	71	55%	144	10%	26
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	295	18%	54	42%	125	35%	102	5%	14
Grand Island CSD	265	11%	28	38%	100	40%	105	12%	32
Hamburg CSD	334	7%	24	36%	119	46%	155	11%	36
Hopevale UFSD at Hamburg	32	88%	28	9%	3	3%	1	0%	0
Frontier CSD	393	5%	20	43%	170	47%	185	5%	18
Holland CSD	114	5%	6	30%	34	54%	62	11%	12
Lackawana CSD	154	31%	48	42%	65	21%	32	6%	9
Lancaster CSD	473	15%	71	41%	195	35%	165	9%	42
Akron CSD	134	9%	12	30%	40	51%	69	10%	13
North Collins CSD	63	6%	4	33%	21	57%	36	3%	2
Orchard Park CSD	434	6%	25	25%	109	57%	249	12%	51
Tonawanda CSD	177	11%	20	36%	63	44%	78	9%	16
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	694	9%	63	34%	237	49%	341	8%	53
West Seneca CSD	632	10%	65	37%	234	45%	282	8%	51
Erie County Total	**10,747**	**20%**	**2,128**	**34%**	**3,643**	**38%**	**4,065**	**8%**	**911**

Grade 8 Math: Erie County	2002								
	# Valid Scores	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4	
Alden CSD	163	2%	3	28%	46	60%	98	10%	16
Amherst CSD	245	4%	9	15%	37	60%	147	21%	52
Williamsville CSD	789	3%	23	7%	54	52%	410	38%	302
Sweet Home CSD	335	11%	36	24%	81	52%	174	13%	44
East Aurora Union Free SD	173	2%	4	16%	28	59%	102	23%	39
Buffalo CSD	3,046	32%	959	43%	1,313	23%	691	3%	79
Cheektowaga CSD	197	10%	19	50%	98	36%	71	5%	9
Cheektowaga-MaryVale UFSD	212	11%	23	38%	80	44%	94	7%	15
Cleveland Hill UFSD	136	13%	17	46%	62	36%	49	6%	8
Depew UFSD	189	1%	2	22%	41	58%	110	19%	36
Cheektowaga-Sloan UFSD	116	8%	9	35%	41	49%	57	8%	9
Clarence CSD	348	3%	12	19%	67	58%	201	20%	68
Springville-Griffith Institute CSD	199	3%	6	28%	56	53%	106	16%	31
Eden CSD	157	6%	10	31%	49	51%	80	12%	18
Iroquois CSD	234	3%	6	18%	43	64%	150	15%	35
Evans-Brant CSD (Lake Shore)	251	10%	25	42%	106	47%	117	1%	3
Grand Island CSD	235	7%	17	29%	68	49%	114	15%	36
Hamburg CSD	325	4%	13	30%	96	54%	176	12%	40
Hopevale UFSD at Hamburg	25	84%	21	16%	4	0%	0	0%	0
Frontier CSD	448	3%	11	25%	110	55%	248	18%	79
Holland CSD	130	11%	14	29%	38	49%	63	12%	15
Lackawana CSD	189	27%	51	42%	79	30%	56	2%	3
Lancaster CSD	468	5%	23	32%	148	47%	220	17%	77
Akron CSD	135	1%	1	33%	44	47%	64	19%	26
North Collins CSD	61	12%	7	41%	25	43%	26	5%	3
Orchard Park CSD	446	3%	13	20%	88	57%	254	20%	91
Tonawanda CSD	200	7%	13	36%	71	47%	93	12%	23
Kenmore-Tonawanda UFSD	703	8%	53	33%	229	49%	347	11%	74
West Seneca CSD	532	6%	34	31%	165	56%	298	7%	35
County Total	**10,725**	**14%**	**1,459**	**32%**	**3,378**	**43%**	**4,622**	**12%**	**1,266**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 13A: Attendance Rates

	Erie County				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
1995-96	94.5%	95.4%	94.2%	91.4%	93.8%
1996-97	94.6%	95.3%	94.0%	91.9%	93.9%
1997-98	94.8%	95.5%	94.2%	91.8%	94.0%
1998-99	94.7%	95.2%	93.9%	91.5%	93.8%
1999-00	94.9%	95.3%	94.2%	91.3%	93.9%
2000-01	94.9%	95.4%	94.7%	92.4%	94.3%

	NYS Excluding NYC				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
1995-96	94.9%	95.6%	94.4%	92.5%	94.3%
1996-97	95.1%	95.6%	94.4%	92.5%	94.4%
1997-98	95.3%	95.7%	94.5%	92.9%	94.6%
1998-99	95.2%	95.6%	94.4%	92.7%	94.4%
1999-00	95.2%	95.7%	94.6%	92.8%	94.5%
2000-01	95.0%	95.5%	94.6%	93.0%	94.5%

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 13B: Attendance Rates for Erie County by School Districts

	1995-96				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	96.6%	96.4%	96.1%	95.2%	96.0%
AMHERST	95.4%	95.9%	95.1%	93.9%	95.1%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.0%	96.4%	96.0%	94.7%	95.7%
SWEET HOME	95.9%	96.3%	96.3%	93.8%	95.5%
EAST AURORA	96.0%	96.7%	96.6%	95.3%	96.1%
BUFFALO	92.1%	93.3%	90.9%	85.3%	90.5%
CHEEKTOWAGA	95.6%	96.4%	95.8%	93.6%	95.2%
MARYVALE	95.9%	96.1%	95.8%	91.4%	94.7%
CLEVELAND HILL	95.7%	96.0%	95.3%	93.8%	95.3%
DEPEW	96.1%	96.5%	96.3%	91.6%	94.9%
SLOAN	96.2%	97.1%	96.4%	95.4%	96.2%
CLARENCE	96.2%	96.6%	96.5%	95.5%	96.1%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.1%	96.4%	95.6%	95.9%	96.0%
EDEN	96.3%	96.9%	97.0%	95.3%	96.3%
IROQUOIS	96.4%	96.5%	96.5%	95.9%	96.3%
EVANS-BRANT	96.2%	96.0%	94.9%	93.2%	95.0%
GRAND ISLAND	96.0%	96.7%	95.7%	93.1%	95.3%
HAMBURG	96.5%	96.9%	96.2%	94.0%	95.8%
FRONTIER	96.0%	96.2%	95.4%	94.5%	95.5%
HOLLAND	96.3%	96.5%	96.1%	95.6%	96.1%
LACKAWANNA	94.4%	94.1%	91.1%	86.1%	91.6%
LANCASTER	95.0%	96.6%	96.0%	93.9%	95.2%
AKRON	96.3%	96.5%	95.7%	94.4%	95.7%
NORTH COLLINS	96.2%	96.2%	95.6%	93.6%	95.4%
ORCHARD PARK	96.6%	96.7%	96.9%	95.8%	96.4%
TONAWANDA	96.2%	96.2%	94.5%	93.2%	95.0%
KENMORE	96.2%	96.1%	95.6%	92.9%	95.1%
WEST SENECA	96.4%	96.3%	96.2%	94.5%	95.7%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.5%**	**95.4%**	**94.2%**	**91.4%**	**93.8%**

	1996-97				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	96.7%	96.6%	96.6%	95.4%	96.2%
AMHERST	95.5%	96.0%	95.7%	93.7%	95.1%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.2%	96.6%	96.2%	95.1%	96.0%
SWEET HOME	96.0%	96.6%	96.0%	94.1%	95.6%
EAST AURORA	96.4%	96.7%	96.8%	95.7%	96.4%
BUFFALO	92.1%	93.0%	90.2%	85.9%	90.6%
CHEEKTOWAGA	95.7%	96.3%	96.4%	93.2%	95.2%
MARYVALE	95.6%	96.2%	95.3%	91.6%	94.6%
CLEVELAND HILL	96.9%	97.2%	96.4%	95.3%	96.5%
DEPEW	95.8%	96.4%	95.4%	92.8%	95.0%
SLOAN	96.2%	96.8%	96.2%	95.0%	96.0%
CLARENCE	96.5%	96.9%	96.6%	95.7%	96.4%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.2%	96.5%	96.2%	95.7%	96.1%
EDEN	96.4%	97.1%	96.7%	95.1%	96.2%
IROQUOIS	96.1%	96.5%	96.1%	95.8%	96.1%
EVANS-BRANT	95.9%	96.2%	94.4%	93.1%	94.8%
GRAND ISLAND	96.1%	96.5%	95.8%	93.3%	95.4%
HAMBURG	96.2%	96.5%	96.2%	94.5%	95.8%
FRONTIER	95.5%	95.8%	94.9%	93.1%	94.8%
HOLLAND	96.6%	96.8%	96.2%	95.7%	96.3%
LACKAWANNA	94.2%	94.9%	91.4%	88.4%	92.4%
LANCASTER	96.6%	96.5%	95.9%	93.7%	95.6%
AKRON	96.5%	96.3%	95.4%	94.1%	95.6%
NORTH COLLINS	96.3%	96.7%	95.9%	94.4%	95.8%
ORCHARD PARK	96.4%	96.6%	96.5%	95.6%	96.3%
TONAWANDA	96.1%	96.0%	95.5%	93.2%	95.1%
KENMORE	96.4%	96.4%	95.7%	93.5%	95.4%
WEST SENECA	96.1%	96.4%	96.0%	94.5%	95.6%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.6%**	**95.3%**	**94.0%**	**91.9%**	**93.9%**

	1997-98				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	95.8%	97.0%	96.9%	95.3%	96.1%
AMHERST	95.4%	96.0%	95.5%	93.5%	95.0%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.3%	96.6%	96.3%	95.0%	96.0%
SWEET HOME	96.4%	96.7%	96.2%	94.5%	95.9%
EAST AURORA	96.4%	96.4%	96.7%	95.9%	96.3%
BUFFALO	92.3%	93.1%	90.7%	85.5%	90.6%
CHEEKTOWAGA	96.5%	96.4%	95.9%	93.5%	95.5%
MARYVALE	95.6%	96.4%	95.2%	91.7%	94.6%
CLEVELAND HILL	96.2%	96.7%	96.3%	94.7%	95.9%
DEPEW	96.3%	96.5%	95.3%	92.6%	95.2%
SLOAN	96.6%	96.8%	96.0%	94.8%	96.0%
CLARENCE	96.3%	96.7%	96.5%	96.1%	96.4%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.0%	96.3%	96.0%	95.4%	95.9%
EDEN	96.6%	97.0%	97.0%	96.5%	96.7%
IROQUOIS	96.5%	96.7%	96.0%	96.1%	96.3%
EVANS-BRANT	95.4%	96.1%	93.4%	92.3%	94.4%
GRAND ISLAND	96.0%	96.6%	95.8%	92.5%	95.1%
HAMBURG	96.1%	96.6%	96.0%	93.7%	95.5%
FRONTIER	96.3%	96.3%	95.2%	93.2%	95.2%
HOLLAND	95.9%	96.7%	95.8%	96.1%	96.1%
LACKAWANNA	94.2%	94.7%	92.2%	88.5%	92.5%
LANCASTER	96.7%	96.9%	96.5%	94.3%	96.0%
AKRON	96.1%	96.3%	96.0%	93.7%	95.5%
NORTH COLLINS	95.8%	96.7%	94.8%	93.8%	95.3%
ORCHARD PARK	96.4%	96.8%	96.5%	95.7%	96.3%
TONAWANDA	96.1%	96.3%	95.2%	93.0%	95.0%
KENMORE	96.4%	96.5%	95.7%	93.6%	95.4%
WEST SENECA	95.9%	96.5%	96.1%	94.5%	95.6%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.8%**	**95.5%**	**94.2%**	**91.8%**	**94.0%**

	1998-99				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	96.2%	96.9%	96.4%	94.9%	96.0%
AMHERST	95.5%	95.9%	95.2%	93.8%	95.0%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.3%	96.5%	96.2%	94.6%	95.8%
SWEET HOME	96.2%	96.4%	95.7%	93.8%	95.4%
EAST AURORA	96.4%	96.1%	95.9%	95.6%	96.0%
BUFFALO	92.2%	92.9%	90.6%	85.2%	90.4%
CHEEKTOWAGA	96.0%	96.1%	95.7%	93.2%	95.1%
MARYVALE	95.9%	96.3%	95.3%	92.8%	95.0%
CLEVELAND HILL	95.6%	95.8%	94.7%	94.5%	95.3%
DEPEW	96.2%	96.3%	95.5%	92.8%	95.2%
SLOAN	95.9%	96.3%	95.8%	94.0%	95.4%
CLARENCE	96.6%	96.5%	96.4%	96.2%	96.4%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.1%	96.3%	95.6%	95.3%	95.8%
EDEN	96.0%	96.9%	96.9%	96.4%	96.5%
IROQUOIS	93.4%	96.6%	96.2%	95.7%	95.3%
EVANS-BRANT	95.6%	96.1%	93.5%	92.0%	94.4%
GRAND ISLAND	96.2%	96.8%	95.6%	93.5%	95.5%
HAMBURG	96.4%	96.4%	95.3%	93.6%	95.3%
FRONTIER	96.3%	96.4%	95.4%	93.5%	95.4%
HOLLAND	95.7%	96.2%	95.6%	95.4%	95.7%
LACKAWANNA	94.7%	95.0%	92.7%	88.5%	92.9%
LANCASTER	96.2%	96.3%	95.8%	93.7%	95.5%
AKRON	95.8%	95.4%	89.4%	87.1%	92.2%
NORTH COLLINS	95.7%	96.5%	96.6%	96.4%	96.2%
ORCHARD PARK	96.7%	96.7%	96.0%	95.1%	96.1%
TONAWANDA	95.5%	96.1%	95.2%	92.7%	94.7%
KENMORE	96.2%	96.4%	95.6%	93.1%	95.1%
WEST SENECA	96.2%	96.6%	96.0%	94.0%	95.5%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.7%**	**95.2%**	**93.9%**	**91.5%**	**93.8%**

	1999-00				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	96.3%	97.1%	96.6%	94.9%	96.1%
AMHERST	95.2%	93.9%	95.2%	93.2%	94.3%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.2%	96.8%	96.4%	94.6%	95.9%
SWEET HOME	96.0%	96.4%	95.9%	93.0%	95.2%
EAST AURORA	96.7%	96.4%	96.2%	96.6%	96.5%
BUFFALO	93.0%	93.1%	90.5%	83.9%	90.5%
CHEEKTOWAGA	95.9%	96.3%	95.6%	93.5%	95.2%
MARYVALE	95.6%	96.1%	95.8%	91.4%	94.5%
CLEVELAND HILL	95.1%	95.9%	93.0%	92.6%	94.3%
DEPEW	96.5%	96.4%	96.4%	92.6%	95.3%
SLOAN	96.3%	96.8%	96.5%	94.6%	96.0%
CLARENCE	96.3%	96.9%	96.2%	96.2%	96.4%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.3%	96.4%	96.0%	95.4%	96.0%
EDEN	96.4%	96.9%	97.3%	96.3%	96.6%
IROQUOIS	96.2%	96.8%	96.8%	95.3%	96.2%
EVANS-BRANT	95.7%	95.9%	94.7%	92.9%	94.8%
GRAND ISLAND	96.1%	97.0%	96.1%	93.1%	95.4%
HAMBURG	96.1%	96.6%	95.4%	94.3%	95.5%
FRONTIER	96.3%	96.4%	95.7%	93.6%	95.4%
HOLLAND	96.0%	96.4%	96.4%	94.9%	95.9%
LACKAWANNA	94.2%	94.8%	93.9%	88.3%	92.8%
LANCASTER	96.5%	96.6%	96.2%	93.8%	95.7%
AKRON	90.9%	94.9%	90.0%	93.2%	92.4%
NORTH COLLINS	96.2%	96.8%	96.6%	95.8%	96.3%
ORCHARD PARK	96.6%	96.7%	96.8%	95.3%	96.2%
TONAWANDA	96.0%	96.2%	94.5%	91.4%	94.3%
KENMORE	95.8%	96.3%	95.9%	92.7%	95.0%
WEST SENECA	96.0%	96.5%	96.3%	94.8%	95.8%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.9%**	**95.3%**	**94.2%**	**91.3%**	**93.9%**

	2000-01				
	Grades K-3 Attendance Ratio	**Grades 4-6 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 7-8 Attendance Ratio**	**Grades 9-12 Attendance Ratio**	**Total K-12 Attendance Ratio**
ALDEN	96.3%	96.9%	96.4%	94.3%	95.8%
AMHERST	95.2%	95.5%	95.2%	93.4%	94.7%
WILLIAMSVILLE	96.3%	96.8%	96.4%	94.8%	96.0%
SWEET HOME	95.6%	96.3%	96.0%	92.9%	95.0%
EAST AURORA	96.2%	96.4%	95.4%	96.5%	96.2%
BUFFALO	92.9%	93.6%	92.3%	88.3%	91.8%
CHEEKTOWAGA	95.6%	95.9%	95.7%	93.2%	95.0%
MARYVALE	96.1%	96.1%	96.0%	91.4%	94.7%
CLEVELAND HILL	95.3%	95.2%	94.2%	92.4%	94.3%
DEPEW	96.2%	96.3%	95.9%	93.1%	95.3%
SLOAN	96.0%	96.3%	96.8%	95.7%	96.1%
CLARENCE	96.1%	96.8%	96.7%	96.2%	96.4%
SPRINGVILLE-GR	96.0%	96.5%	95.5%	95.0%	95.7%
EDEN	96.4%	97.0%	97.5%	96.4%	96.7%
IROQUOIS	96.0%	96.6%	96.3%	95.8%	96.1%
EVANS-BRANT	95.3%	95.4%	94.2%	92.0%	94.1%
GRAND ISLAND	96.3%	96.7%	96.1%	93.9%	95.6%
HAMBURG	96.1%	96.3%	95.6%	94.1%	95.5%
FRONTIER	96.0%	95.9%	95.3%	93.2%	95.0%
HOLLAND	96.2%	96.3%	96.2%	95.0%	95.9%
LACKAWANNA	93.8%	94.7%	94.0%	88.5%	92.7%
LANCASTER	96.6%	96.6%	96.0%	94.2%	95.8%
AKRON	93.8%	93.8%	95.6%	96.0%	94.6%
NORTH COLLINS	96.3%	96.4%	96.7%	95.9%	96.3%
ORCHARD PARK	96.6%	96.7%	96.5%	95.0%	96.1%
TONAWANDA	95.8%	95.6%	94.4%	92.5%	94.5%
KENMORE	95.8%	96.2%	95.7%	93.0%	95.0%
WEST SENECA	95.2%	95.7%	94.5%	93.4%	94.6%
ERIE COUNTY TOTALS	**94.9%**	**95.4%**	**94.7%**	**92.4%**	**94.3%**

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 14: Middle School Suspension Rate

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
1995-96	776	3.9%	23,373	8.0%
1996-97	902	4.1%	23,678	7.7%
1997-98	893	3.9%	25,748	8.1%
1998-99	901	4.0%	24,391	7.5%
1999-00	763	3.3%	24,727	7.5%
2000-01	727	3.1%	25,897	7.6%

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 15: High School Drop Out Rate

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
1994-95	1,108	2.9%	12,201	2.5%
1995-96	1,263	3.2%	11,747	2.4%
1996-97	975	2.4%	11,118	2.2%
1997-98	785	1.9%	10,836	2.2%
1998-99	628	1.6%	11,308	2.3%
1999-00	738	1.9%	11,658	2.3%
2000-01	692	1.7%	11,547	2.3%

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 16: High School Graduates Receiving a Regents Diploma

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Percent**	**Number**	**Percent**
1995-96	3,500	45.5%	46,770	47.8%
1996-97	3,718	47.0%	50,016	50.1%
1997-98	4,070	50.5%	51,821	51.8%
1998-99	4,301	53.9%	54,306	54.0%
1999-00	4,734	57.6%	58,353	56.8%
2000-01	4,980	64.8%	60,108	58.9%

Source: New York State Education Department

Table 17A: Mortality Rate – Overall

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	10,188	1,040.8	97,437	891.6
1996	10,116	1,032.6	97,259	887.1
1997	10,138	1,034.3	96,097	873.9
1998	10,025	1,022.5	95,792	868.6
1999	10,002	1,020.0	97,616	882.5
2000	10,075	1060.2	97,675	890.5

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17B: Mortality Rate – Lung Cancer

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	681	69.6	6,630	60.7
1996	670	68.4	6,539	59.6
1997	711	72.5	6,443	58.6
1998	704	71.8	6,471	58.7
1999	701	71.5	6,534	59.1
2000	715	75.2	6,609	60.3

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17C: Mortality Rate –Heart Disease

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	3,699	377.9	35,144	321.6
1996	3,630	370.5	35,195	321.0
1997	3,582	365.4	34,490	313.6
1998	3,360	342.7	34,069	308.9
1999	3,368	343.5	33,395	301.9
2000	3,256	342.6	33,240	303.1

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17D: Mortality Rate - Homicide

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	69	7.0	394	3.6
1996	57	5.8	358	3.3
1997	59	6.0	329	3.0
1998	47	4.8	295	2.7
1999	31	3.2	276	2.5
2000	37	3.9	295	2.7

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17E: Mortality Rate - Suicide

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	89	9.1	906	8.3
1996	75	7.7	893	8.1
1997	72	7.3	839	7.6
1998	92	9.4	881	8.0
1999	73	7.4	816	7.4
2000	71	7.5	854	7.8

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17F: Mortality Rate – Breast Cancer

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	225	44.1	2,055	36.8
1996	210	41.1	2,078	37.1
1997	215	42.1	1,976	35.2
1998	216	42.4	2,000	35.6
1999	171	33.6	1,883	33.4
2000	189	39.3	1,897	33.8

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17G: Mortality Rate - Cerebrovascular Disease

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000
1995	657	67.1	5,907	54.0
1996	724	73.9	5,982	54.6
1997	660	67.3	5,739	52.2
1998	698	71.2	5,685	51.5
1999	702	71.6	5,993	54.2
2000	769	73.7	5,918	54.0

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17H: Mortality Rate – Unintentional Injury

	Total				Motor Vehicle				Non-Motor Vehicle			
	Erie County		NYS Excl. NYC		Erie County		NYS Excl. NYC		Erie County		NYS Excl. NYC	
	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000
1995	218	22.3	2,865	26.2	88	9.0	1,228	11.2	130	13.3	1,637	15.0
1996	223	22.8	2,791	25.5	114	11.6	1,252	11.4	109	11.1	1,539	14.0
1997	231	23.6	2,866	26.1	102	10.4	1,262	11.5	129	13.2	1,604	14.6
1998	235	24.0	2,778	25.2	87	8.9	1,189	10.8	148	15.1	1,587	14.4
1999	236	24.1	3,001	27.1	86	8.8	1,262	11.4	150	15.3	1,739	15.7
2000	192	22.5	2,828	25.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17I: Mortality Rate - AIDS

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 100,000	Number	Rate / 100,000
1995	142	14.5	1,347	12.3
1996	76	7.8	912	8.3
1997	37	3.8	438	4.0
1998	36	3.7	351	3.2
1999	41	4.2	403	3.6
2000	38	3.9	386	3.5

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 17J: Mortality Rate – Cirrhosis (Liver)

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 100,000**
1995	124	12.7	943	8.6
1996	104	10.6	939	8.6
1997	119	12.1	856	7.8
1998	113	11.5	852	7.7
1999	113	11.5	902	8.2
2000	113	11.5	876	8.0

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 18: Drug Related Arrests

	Erie County					
	Under Age 18		Age 18+		Total	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	599	25.6	4,261	58.6	4,860	50.6
1996	644	27.7	4,942	68.5	5,586	58.6
1997	627	26.9	5,282	73.2	5,909	61.9
1998	524	22.4	4,238	58.6	4,762	49.8
1999	544	23.3	4,136	57.2	4,680	48.9
2000	542	23.2	3,820	52.7	4362	45.5

	NYS Excluding NYC					
	Under Age 18		Age 18+		Total	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	4,816	26.7	29,831	57.4	34,647	49.5
1996	5,067	28.1	29,990	58.0	35,057	50.3
1997	5,021	27.7	31,526	60.8	36,547	52.3
1998	5,151	28.4	33,487	64.4	38,638	55.1
1999	5,129	28.2	34,139	65.5	39,268	55.8
2000	5,268	28.9	33,831	64.7	39,099	55.5

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

Table 19: PINS Cases Opened at Probation Intake

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 1,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 1,000**
1995	1155	15.8	15,002	17.2
1996	2057	28.3	16,819	19.3
1997	1896	26.2	16,107	18.5
1998	1871	26.2	16,540	19.0
1999	1921	27.0	17,202	19.7
2000	1605	19.8	16,102	16.8
2001*	1454	17.9	14,764	15.4

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 county level population estimates are not yet available.

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services – New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Probation Workload System

Table 20: JD Cases Opened at Probation Intake

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 1,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 1,000**
1995	912	12.5	21,910	25.2
1996	1,489	20.5	21,992	25.3
1997	1,458	20.2	21,514	24.7
1998	1,335	18.7	20,230	23.3
1999	1,165	16.4	18,503	21.2
2000	1,266	15.6	16,561	17.3
2001*	1,165	14.3	14,693	15.4

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 county level population estimates are not yet available.

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services – New York State Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives Probation Workload System

Table 21: PINS and JDs in Detention

	Erie County			
	Secure Detention		Non-Secure Detention	
	Number of Residents	Days of Care	Number of Residents	Days of Care
1995	471	7,053	731	11,027
1996	680	10,423	687	9,146
1997	762	10,804	653	7,902
1998	775	12,322	736	10,927
1999	778	11,978	801	11,050
2000	736	10,373	890	13,302
2001*	625	11,732	1,050	12,814

* Admission to secure detention closed by OCFS during a portion of 2001.

Source: Erie County Probation - Youth Detention

Table 22: DWI Arrests

	Erie County				NYS Excluding NYC			
	Under Age 18		Total		Under Age 18		Total	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	29	1.2	3,337	34.7	292	1.6	35,886	51.3
1996	15	0.6	3,001	31.5	282	1.6	35,023	50.2
1997	18	0.8	2,974	31.1	307	1.7	34,597	49.5
1998	19	0.8	2,850	29.8	354	2.0	34,644	49.4
1999	16	0.7	2,791	29.2	357	2.0	34,031	48.4
2000	32	1.4	3,206	33.5	370	2.0	36,237	51.4

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

Table 23: Youth Arrests for Part I Crimes

	Erie County					
	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Total Part I Crime	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	506	21.7	1,783	76.3	2,289	97.9
1996	344	14.8	1,585	68.1	1,929	82.9
1997	339	14.5	1,597	68.4	1,936	82.9
1998	370	15.8	1,539	65.9	1,909	81.7
1999	353	15.1	1,321	56.5	1,674	71.6
2000	371	15.9	1,287	55.1	1,658	70.9

	NYS Excluding NYC					
	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Total Part I Crime	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	2,857	15.9	17,312	96.1	20,169	112.0
1996	2,493	13.8	15,944	88.5	18,437	102.4
1997	2,466	13.6	15,966	88.2	18,432	101.9
1998	2,479	13.7	14,001	77.2	16,480	90.8
1999	2,124	11.7	12,979	71.3	15,103	83.0
2000	2,232	12.3	11,949	65.6	14,181	77.9

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

Table 24: Youth Morbidity – Gonorrhea

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 1,000	Number	Rate / 1,000
1995	736	6.0	3,393	2.3
1996	521	4.2	2,523	1.7
1997	500	4.0	2,278	1.5
1998	465	3.7	2,480	1.6
1999	449	3.5	2,475	1.6

Source: New York State Department of Health

Table 25: Youth Using Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

Percent of Survey Respondents Indicating Past-30-Day Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs			
	1992	**1996**	**2000**
Alcohol-Being Drunk	19	22	29
Cigarettes	25	29	18
Marijuana	8	16	14
Cocaine	2	2	2
Other Illegal Drugs	4	6	4

Percent of Survey Respondents Indicating Lifetime Use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs			
	1992	**1996**	**2000**
Alcohol-Being Drunk	35	40	36
Cigarettes	57	58	44
Marijuana	15	30	26
Cocaine	3	5	5
Other Illegal Drugs	6	9	9

Source: *Survey of Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use Among Ninth Grate Students, 2000-01*, Roswell Park Cancer Institute

Table 26: Reports of Domestic Violence

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	1,860	19.4	24,839	35.5
1996	2,157	22.6	32,221	46.2
1997	2,337	24.5	33,847	48.4
1998	1,991	20.8	35,437	50.5
1999	1,698	17.7	37,404	53.2
2000	2,437	25.4	39,727	56.3

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

Table 27:
Reported and Indicated Cases of Child Abuse and Neglect

	Reports Received			
	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 1,000 Population	Number	Rate / 1,000 Population
1995	7,775	33.2	79,964	29.7
1996	7,829	33.3	79,493	29.4
1997	7,967	33.7	85,482	31.6
1998	8,023	33.9	85,254	31.5
1999	7,883	33.3	84,650	31.3
2000	7,867	34.1	88,705	32.3
2001	9,020	39.1	95,922	34.9

	Indicated Reports					
	Erie County			NYS Excluding NYC		
	Number	Percentage of Reports Received	Rate/1,000 Population <18	Number	Percentage of Reports Received	Rate/1,000 Population <18
1995	2,132	27.4	9.1	21,908	27.4	8.1
1996	2,409	30.8	10.4	25,311	31.8	9.4
1997	2,247	28.2	9.9	25,352	29.7	9.4
1998	2,333	29.1	10.5	26,512	31.1	9.8
1999	2,163	27.5	9.9	26,669	31.6	9.9
2000	2,200	28.3	9.5	26,615	30.5	9.7
2001	2,257	26.6	9.8	25,753	29.7	9.4

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, *Monitoring and Analysis Profiles*, Indicated Rates/1,000 Population were calculated by CGR

Table 28A: Children in Foster Care

	Erie County									
	Total		Congregate Care		Foster Boarding Home		Relative Home		Other	
	Number	Rate/ 1,000 Population < age 22	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care
1995	2,384	8.5	368	15.4	1,411	59.1	443	18.6	166	7.0
1996	2,506	8.9	365	14.7	1,377	55.5	544	21.9	193	7.8
1997	2,337	8.3	342	15.2	1,209	53.6	548	24.3	156	6.9
1998	2,203	7.9	360	16.9	1,172	55.0	413	19.4	184	8.6
1999	1,916	6.8	301	16.3	1,090	59.2	241	13.1	210	11.4
2000	1,687	6.0	288	17.6	1,029	63.0	145	8.9	171	10.5
2001	1,477	5.3	239	16.2	1,135	76.8	82	5.6	21	1.4
	NYS Excluding NYC									
	Total		Congregate Care		Foster Boarding Home		Relative Home		Other	
	Number	Rate/1,000 < age 22	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care	Number	% in Care
1995	13,448	4.0	3,401	25.3	8,610	64.0	1,014	7.5	423	3.1
1996	13,326	4.0	3,401	25.5	8,447	63.4	1,051	7.9	426	3.2
1997	13,240	4.0	3,510	26.6	8,305	63.0	972	7.4	389	3.0
1998	13,255	4.0	3,655	27.6	8,309	62.8	859	6.5	402	3.0
1999	12,940	3.9	3,712	28.7	8,101	62.7	673	5.2	434	3.4
2000	12,502	3.7	3,748	29.8	7,859	62.5	589	4.7	371	3.0
2001	12,195	3.6	3,801	31.2	7,699	63.1	494	4.1	201	1.6

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services with CGR rate calculations

Table 28B: Children Admitted to Foster Care

	Children Admitted to Foster Care			
	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	Rate / 1,000	Number	Rate / 1,000
1995	908	3.2	6,814	2.0
1996	1,020	3.6	7,377	2.2
1997	815	2.9	7,164	2.1
1998	791	2.8	7,690	2.3
1999	772	2.8	7,477	2.2
2000	707	2.5	7,283	2.2
2001	612	2.2	6,925	2.1

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services with CGR rate calculations

Table 29: Children Discharged to Adoption

	Erie County						
	Children in Foster Care on 12/31 with Goal of Adoption	Goal Set to Adoption		Children Freed for Adoption		Children Discharged to Adoption	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1995	688	298	9.2	232	7.2	123	17.7
1996	753	250	7.3	227	6.7	133	15.9
1997	688	195	5.8	204	6.1	198	23.1
1998	787	323	10.3	242	7.7	168	19.0
1999	717	194	6.5	216	7.3	220	24.3
2000	548	222	8.5	183	7.0	316	37.9
2001	448	186	8.2	129	5.7	245	39.8

	NYS Excluding NYC						
	Children in Foster Care on 12/31 with Goal of Adoption	Goal Set to Adoption		Children Freed for Adoption		Children Discharged to Adoption	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1995	2,780	1,442	6.9	1,158	5.5	941	30.2
1996	2,684	1,219	5.8	1,188	5.7	1,015	30.2
1997	2,653	1,193	5.8	1,128	5.5	1,009	30.4
1998	2,906	1,503	7.2	1,276	6.1	979	28.6
1999	3,113	1,554	7.5	1,227	5.9	1,041	29.4
2000	2,993	1,496	7.4	1,164	5.7	1,247	35.4
2001	2,804	1,290	6.7	940	4.9	1,155	37.1

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, *Monitoring and Analysis Profiles*

Table 30: Length of Time to Achieve Adoption

	Erie County						
	Children Discharged to Adoption	Time from Goal to Discharge					
		Less than 2 Years		2 - 3 Years		More than 3 Years	
	Number*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1995	123	54	43.9	34	27.6	35	28.5
1996	132	48	36.4	47	35.6	37	28.0
1997	197	58	29.4	73	37.1	66	33.5
1998	168	66	39.3	30	17.9	72	42.9
1999	220	98	44.5	34	15.5	88	40.0
2000	316	137	43.4	67	21.2	112	35.4
2001	245	95	38.8	56	22.9	94	38.4

	NYS Excluding NYC						
	Children Discharged to Adoption	Time from Goal to Discharge					
		Less than 2 Years		2 - 3 Years		More than 3 Years	
	Number*	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1995	941	590	62.7	189	20.1	162	17.2
1996	1,012	614	60.7	219	21.6	178	17.6
1997	986	551	55.9	244	24.7	188	19.1
1998	962	579	60.2	172	17.9	207	21.5
1999	1,037	650	62.7	159	15.3	228	22.0
2000	1,238	738	59.6	230	18.6	267	21.6
2001	1,155	676	58.5	244	21.1	234	20.3

*These data (number of children discharged to adoption) may differ slightly from the *children discharged to adoption data* presented in the preceding table. Data provided in the preceding table are retroactively corrected/updated and re-published in subsequent MAPS. The data for this measure are not.

Table 31: Teen Pregnancies, Age 15-19

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 1,000**	**Number**	**Rate / 1,000**
1995	2,481	84.3	21,368	61.5
1996	2,453	83.7	21,212	61.2
1997	2,301	78.3	19,958	57.3
1998	2,217	75.0	19,220	54.7
1999	2,083	69.6	18,855	52.9
2000	2,077	66.3	18411	49.7

Source: New York State Department of Health

OUTCOME SEVEN: FAMILIES WITH ADEQUATE INCOME

Table 32: Persons Living in Poverty

	Erie County							
	0-17 Years of Age		18-64 Years of Age		65+ Years of Age		All Ages	
	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000
1989	40,650	180.3	60,323	101.2	14,640	99.5	115,613	119.4
1999	39,998	173.5	61,177	107.6	11,183	73.9	112,358	118.2

	NYS Excluding NYC							
	0-17 Years of Age		18-64 Years of Age		65+ Years of Age		All Ages	
	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000	Number	Rate/1,000
1989	302,532	117.6	474,229	70.9	115,541	82.0	892302	83.6
1999	343,954	125.1	575,251	85.8	104,059	68.9	1,023,264	93.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Table 33: Population on Temporary Assistance

	Temporary Assistance									
	Erie County					NYS Excluding NYC				
	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults
1997	25,083	56,645	71.5	na	na	159,229	369,498	39.8	na	na
1998	23,063	52,316	66.7	30,155	22,161	136,699	316,473	34.1	190,279	126,194
1999	20,068	45,623	58.7	26,816	18,807	116,915	266,230	28.7	162,461	103,769
2000	16,456	36,839	46.1	22,016	14,823	99,902	221,923	23.5	137,012	84,911
2001	13,710	30,478	38.1	18,620	11,858	90,471	196,270	20.8	121,393	74,877

	Family Assistance									
	Erie County					NYS Excluding NYC				
	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults
1997	17,056	47,603	60.1	31,581	16,022	113,481	315,605	34.0	213,194	102,411
1998	15,792	44,463	56.7	29,858	14,605	98,072	274,343	29.6	188,349	85,994
1999	13,913	39,231	50.4	26,731	12,500	82,267	228,272	24.6	159,937	68,335
2000	11,354	31,566	39.5	21,918	9,648	69,225	188,030	19.9	133,926	54,104
2001	9,303	25,593	32.0	18,191	7,402	60,833	162,263	17.2	116,983	45,325

	Safety Net / HR									
	Erie County					NYS Excluding NYC				
	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults	Cases	Persons	Rate / 1,000	Children	Adults
1997	8,027	9,042	11.4	na	na	45,748	53,893	5.8	na	na
1998	7,146	7,539	9.6	141	7,398	38,167	40,911	4.4	1,248	39,663
1999	6,155	6,392	8.2	85	6,307	34,649	37,958	4.1	2,524	35,434
2000	5,102	5,273	6.6	98	5,175	30,647	33,893	3.6	3,086	30,807
2001	4,407	4,885	6.1	429	4,456	29,638	34,007	3.6	4,455	29,552

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 population estimates for Erie County, broken down by age are not yet available.

** Rate calculations based on population less than age 65

Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Table 34: Food Stamp Caseload

	Erie County								
	Total			Public Assistance			Non-Public Assistance		
	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000
1995	50,172	105,150	109.6	34,660	67,543	70.4	15,512	37,607	39.2
1996	48,319	101,278	106.3	32,345	62,355	65.5	15,974	38,923	40.9
1997	45,088	94,391	100.1	29,370	55,824	59.2	15,718	38,567	40.9
1998	42,273	88,059	94.3	27,003	50,765	54.4	15,270	37,294	39.9
1999	39,270	81,671	88.2	24,483	45,582	49.2	14,787	36,089	39.0
2000	36,111	74,436	78.3	21,236	38,063	40.1	14,875	36,373	38.3
2001	35,558	72,578	76.4	19,289	32,799	34.5	16,269	39,779	41.9

	NYS Excluding NYC								
	Total			Public Assistance			Non-Public Assistance		
	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000	House-holds	Persons	Rate / 1,000
1995	339,300	755,110	69.9	220,631	444,487	41.2	118,669	310,623	28.8
1996	331,305	732,397	67.9	205,573	405,325	37.6	125,732	327,072	30.3
1997	300,917	660,689	61.4	182,067	349,889	32.5	118,850	310,800	28.9
1998	269,540	585,075	54.4	158,167	298,736	27.8	111,373	286,339	26.6
1999	249,571	532,874	49.5	144,271	263,646	24.5	105,300	269,228	25.0
2000	232,362	488,008	44.5	130,000	227,702	20.8	102,362	260,306	23.7
2001	237,816	491,273	44.8	124,474	207,263	18.9	113,342	284,010	25.9

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 population estimates for Erie County, broken down by age are not yet available.

Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance

Table 35: Rate of Job Growth

	Buffalo MSA		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number of Jobs	**Percent Change**	**Number of Jobs**	**Percent Change**
1995	539,392	0.9%	4,552,877	1.0%
1996	539,354	0.0%	4,569,423	0.4%
1997	544,346	0.9%	4,625,215	1.2%
1998	545,608	0.2%	4,708,708	1.8%
1999	554,262	1.6%	4,835,177	2.7%
2000	558,292	0.7%	4,912,285	1.6%
2001	554,169	-0.7%	4,930,385	0.4%
2002*	548,133	-1.1%	4,901,950	-0.6%

*January to June average

Source: New York State Department of Labor

OUTCOME EIGHT: SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE COMMUNITIES

Table 36: Reported Part I Crimes

	Erie County					
	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Total Part I Crime	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	8,179	85.2	41,718	434.4	49,897	519.6
1996	5,546	58.1	40,674	426.3	46,220	484.5
1997	5,100	53.4	39,060	408.9	44,160	462.3
1998	4,535	47.4	34,790	363.8	39,325	411.3
1999	4,162	43.5	31,728	331.5	35,890	375.0
2000	4,545	47.4	30,926	322.8	35,471	370.2

	NYS Excluding NYC					
	Violent Crime		Property Crime		Total Part I Crime	
	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000	Number	Rate / 10,000
1995	27,256	39.0	237,772	340.0	265,028	378.9
1996	23,480	33.7	229,153	328.7	252,633	362.4
1997	23,110	33.0	219,571	314.0	242,681	347.0
1998	21,157	30.2	202,434	288.7	223,591	318.8
1999	19,351	27.5	188,704	268.3	208,055	295.9
2000	20,046	28.4	186,055	263.9	206,101	292.3

Source: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Uniform Crime Reporting System

Table 37: Labor Force Participation Rate

	Erie County		NYS Excluding NYC	
	Number	**Rate / 100**	**Number**	**Rate / 100**
1995	462,400	61.7	5,323,800	63.7
1996	462,300	62.1	5,332,400	63.9
1997	471,000	63.8	5,440,000	65.2
1998	466,600	63.5	5,435,700	64.9
1999	460,600	63.0	5,438,800	64.6
2000	451,600	60.6	5,380,100	63.1
2001*	442,300	59.3	5,323,500	62.4

*2001 rate calculations are based on 2000 Census population data; 2001 county level population estimates are not yet available.

Source: New York State Department of Labor / US Bureau of Labor Statistics

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