

Children/Youth



**2003/04 Updates Noted
12/2006& 07 Updates Noted**

Key Word	Indicator	Source
disability	See Public Health	
foster care	See System	
child protective services	See System and Violence	
poverty, children	In 1993, 19.8% (4,540) of Cayuga's children lived below the Federal Poverty level as opposed to 16.4% in upstate New York. The County numbers improved by 1995. In 1995, the percent of the County's children living below the Federal Poverty level declined to 18.4% (4,250), a drop of 1.4%. In 1995, in upstate New York, the rate of childhood poverty declined to 15.8%, a .8% drop. While there were slightly fewer children in poverty in Cayuga County by 1998 (4,159), the percent of children in poverty went up to 18.9%. By comparison, in 1998, the upstate poverty rate for children was 17%. In 2003, 16.4% (2,992) of Cayuga's children lived below the Federal Poverty level as opposed to 13.5% in upstate New York and 20.2% state wide..	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.6 (Census), NYS Kids Count 2000, 2002 and 2006 Data Books. 12/06
child care	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated child care as a critical need within the community.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
child protection	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated child welfare/foster care as a high need.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
children's health	18.4% of all children in the County under age 18 were at-risk of hunger or defined as being hungry.	DHHS WIC Program, 11/2000
children's health	Twelve program recipients responding to this survey indicated that their children have gone to bed hungry at night.	2000 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
children's health	In 1998, enrollment in WIC was less than half (46.7%) of the eligible population. In 2000, 53% of the eligible population is enrolled.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998; DHHS WIC program, 11/2000

dental, oral health, children	The percentage of county 3rd grade children with a history of caries (decay) was 72.2% during 2002-2004. The state rate was 51.3 and the upstate rate 49%. The percentages of children with untreated caries increased between 1998 and 2002/04. In 1998 it was 37% of 2nd and 3rd graders. During 2002-2004 it was 60.2% of 3rd graders. The percent of 3rd graders screened with untreated decay was well above the state rate of 33.1 and the Healthy People 2010 goal of 20%. The county rate for 3rd graders with sealants was 67.6% during 2002-2004. The state rate was 29.9 and the Healthy People goal is 50%.	Cayuga County DHHS, 1998. NYSDOH, CHAI, 2002-2004, June, 2006. NYSDOH Oral Health Plan for NYS, August 2005. 12/06.
children's health, dental	Tooth decay is more prevalent among low-to-moderate income children than higher income children. Data shows that the amount of decay in children is inversely related to income level.	FACT SHEET ON CHILDREN'S DENTAL CARE IN SCHIP, The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry, www.aapd.org/memberinfo/schip.html .
children, dental, oral health	Based on this 2000 review, few rigorous studies, if any, have been conducted in the area of child dental health. Potential interventions supported by theory, but not yet rigorously studied, include: regular oral health screening, parent education in oral health practices and proper feeding, increased access to dental care providers, and the coordination of dental health services with other services (e.g. WIC, child care, home visits, immunizations).	"What Works" Table, Summary of the most effective investments for school readiness, based on literature review; Child Trends, John S. and James L. Knight Foundation, 2000.
children, dental health	Experience suggests that children who no longer drink from nursing bottles remain at-risk for nursing bottle caries through the use of spill-proof cups. Excessive or prolonged use of drinking cups with bill shaped extensions also put the child at risk of dental caries.	Dental Abstracts, Volume 46, Issue 6, 2001
developmentally disabled	There were 48 developmentally disabled children (reported as ages 6-21) were in need of part-time day services including employment, social or community activities, habilitative or vocational skills training.	Cayuga County MR/DD 1999 – 2000 Local Plan for Supports and Services for People with Developmental Disabilities
health care, prenatal	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated prenatal clinics as high need.	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD)
low income children	During 1998, Auburn Memorial Hospital had nearly 5,500 visits from uninsured children. It was estimated that there are approximately 5000 uninsured children in Cayuga County.	Facilitated Enrollment Proposal, Cayuga County DHHS, 5/1999.

low income teens	In 1997 and 2000 substance abuse (all ages) and the need for youth programs were identified by program participants as two of the top three community problems. In 2003, program participants cited better jobs, affordable housing, child care and insurance as the most critical needs. The responding agencies and staff of CSCAA agreed with participants with the two top areas of need being better jobs and affordable housing. However, they placed transportation and child care ahead of health care and insurance.	1997, 2000 and 2003 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency. 12/06
employment, youth	Youth who fail to make a successful transition into the labor force are at greater risk of being dependent on public assistance when they become adults. This is especially likely for youth in families receiving welfare and in other low-income families.	Teens, Jobs, and Welfare, Child Trends Research Brief, August, 2001
employment, youth	Employed teens (ages 14-17) working 20 hours or less per week tend to feel more dependable and responsible than those who are not employed. It has been associated with higher educational attainment in adulthood. They are perceived by parents as more independent. Long hours of work have been related to deficits in sleep, exercise and nutrition; higher levels of stress; and higher rates of cigarette, alcohol and other drug use. Longs hours during the high school years have also been associated with higher drop-out rates and lower educational attainment in adulthood. Drawing data from a National Survey of America's Families among all teens employed in the last four weeks, black youth were much more likely than white youth to be working 20 or more hours per week.	Teens, Jobs, and Welfare, Child Trends Research Brief, August, 2001
mental health	Nearly a third of students above 6th grade have contemplated suicide.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
mental health	There is an increasing number of youth/young adults who are experiencing school failure due to mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse.	Year 1999-2000 Cayuga County Local Plan for Mental Health Services; Provider Survey - DSS Plan Goals, 8/2000 (Unity House).
mental health	There is an increasing number of youth/young adults who are runaway and homeless living with other young adults. These youth are suffering from mental illness, alcohol and drug abuse.	Year 1999-2000 Cayuga County Local Plan for Mental Health Services.
mental health, children, county	The assessment team reported that a significant void was a lack of trained psychiatric care professionals for children and adolescents, and no emergency psychiatric care available for minors in the county. Children in crisis were sent to hospitals outside of the county.	Cayuga County DHHS Community Health Network, Community Health Assessment Team, 2004.

pre-school, access	The Head Start program had a waiting list limiting access in 1998. In 2000, there continued to be a waiting list in Auburn, Moravia, Weedsport and Port Byron. With expansion dollars received, more full day classes will be offered in 2000 to help with the waiting list, though this expansion will not eliminate it.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998; DHHS, Early Intervention Program 11/2000; Head Start Program, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency, 11/2000.
pre-school, access	Income eligibility levels are very low for Head Start. Many families who are low income do not qualify, yet cannot afford to pay for pre-school and therefore fall through the cracks.	DHHS, Early Intervention Program, 11/2000
pre-school, access	A geographic area currently not well covered by pre-school programs is the Southern Cayuga School District which contains a large low income population. Kids from this district can be transported to Moravia program if there is space in the program. Moravia kids receive priority.	DHHS, Early Intervention Program, 11/2000
substance abuse, youth	A significantly higher percentage of youth in a Cayuga County school use both alcohol and drugs than is true nationally. (69.1% of high schoolers use alcohol vs. 57.4% nationally; 36% of 12th graders use marijuana vs. 28.2% nationally – PRIDE Survey of 1995, Port Byron School)	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
teen parents	The primary service provider, Confidential Help for Alcohol & Drugs, Inc., rated parenting classes as a high need. The WIC program cited the need for more support for pregnant teens (fathers also) and teen parents (child care, mentoring, skills, etc.).	Cayuga County 1999 Local Services Plan for Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (CHAD); Provider Survey -DSS goals, 8/2000 (Cayuga County WIC Program)
teen pregnancy	In 1997, Cayuga County had 152 teen pregnancies reported (age15-19) which was 12.8% of all pregnancies. Of the 152, 61% were live births, 1% spontaneous fetal death and 38% induced abortions. NYS teen pregnancies were 11.9% of all pregnancies. Of these, 44% were live births, 3.4% spontaneous fetal death and 53% induced abortions. Upstate NY teen pregnancies were 10.6% of all pregnancies. Of these 53% were live births, 3% spontaneous fetal death and 44% induced abortions.	NYS Department of Health, 1997 vital statistics. www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vs97

teen pregnancy, ages 15-19	There has been on-going improvement. The number of Cayuga County teen (ages 15-19) pregnancies in 1999 was 145 (37.7 per 1,000 females ages 15 -19). In upstate New York it was 47 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 -19. This shows an improvement from 1997 when the number of teen (age 15-19) pregnancies in Cayuga County was 152 (56.9 per 1,000 females ages 15 -19). In upstate New York that year it was 57.3 pregnancies per 1,000 females ages 15 -19. During 2000, the rate for pregnancies within the 15-19 age cohort was 49.9 per 1,000 in Cayuga County and 49.7 per 1,000 upstate. During 2004, the there were 71 teen pregnancies in the county. The rate was down to 24.1 per 1,000 in Cayuga County and 23.3 per 1,000 upstate.	Kids Count Data Book 2002. NYSDOH, County Health Indicator Profiles (1996-2000). NYSDOH 1999 Vital Statistics. Kids Count Data Book 2006. 12/06
teen pregnancy, live births	In 1998, Cayuga County had 168 teen pregnancies, up from 152 the previous year. This represented 14.7% of all pregnancies as compared to 12.8% in 1997. Of the 168, 67% resulted in live births and 52 (31%) ended with induced abortion.	NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00
pregnancy, teen, county, zip code	The largest percentage of all births have consistently been from Auburn. During 1999-2000, Auburn's teen pregnancy rate was 65.1 per 1,000 females age 15-19, and during 2002-2004, it dropped to 51.3. All county zip code areas decreased their rates between these two time frames except Union Springs which increased from 27.3 to 53.8 per 1,000 females age 15-19.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000. 2002-2004 County/Zip Code Perinatal Data Profile, Division of Family and Local Health. 12/06
teen pregnancy, towns	In 1998, Auburn had 94 teen pregnancies, followed by Port Byron with 17, Weedsport with 11, Moravia with 8 and Locke with 7.	NYSDOH, Bureau of Biometrics, 11/00
teen pregnancy, national	A national statistic indicates that teen pregnancy occurs during the non-structured activity hours of the school day, between 3 and 7 p.m.	Partners for a Healthy Community, 1998.
teen pregnancy, smoking	Data from NCHS show that smoking among pregnant teenagers has been rising since the mid-1990's reflecting increased levels of smoking among all teens in the US. Smoking during pregnancy is associated with a higher likelihood of miscarriage and low birth weight among infants. In contrast, smoking during pregnancy declined in the 1990's among adult women.	ChildTrends, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

teen pregnancy, unwed mothers	In 1960, 5.3% of the nation's newborns were delivered to unwed mothers; in 1970 that figure rose to 10.7%; in 1980 births to unwed mothers rose to 18.4% and to 28% by 1990. In Cayuga County, in 1998, there was a total of 909 live births, 341 of those were born out of wedlock or 37.5%. Of the births to unwed mothers, 102, or 30% , were to teenagers (age 19 or under). In NYS, in 1998, 36% of births were to unwed mothers; of those, 21% were to teenagers.	National Center for Health Statistics (reported in the <u>NY Times</u> 9/24/00); NYSDOH Data Tables for 1998, published 9/2000
teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy in Cayuga County was 10% above the rest of upstate. In the 1994 United Way survey, the general public cited teen pregnancy as one of the least serious need areas.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5; United Way Needs Assessment, Jan. 1994
teen pregnancy, medicaid	In 1998, of those mothers age 19 or younger, 93 (or 81.6%), had Medicaid as their primary financial coverage.	NYSDOH 1998 Data Tables, September 2000
teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy among African-American and Hispanics, in Auburn, among girls 15-17 was three times higher than the state average.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5-6
teen pregnancy, incidence	In this 1997 survey, over 1/3 of the respondents (34.3%) with teens in their households, indicated that there was a pregnant or parenting teen in their household. The 2003 survey reported only 8% of respondents indicated this. TASA program participants reported a higher percentage.	1997 and 2003 Low Income Community Needs Assessment, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency
teen sexual activity, infection	Data from the CDC reported that adolescents and young adults are at a high risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (i.e. chlamydia and gonorrhea) which are associated with other health risks, including sterility.	ChildTrends Research Center, Facts at a Glance, August, 2001.
troubling behavior	The Pre-Trial Diversion Program (of Cayuga Counseling) served 153, 16-21 year olds, in 1998. 92 were males and 61 were females; probably the highest proportion of females the program has ever served. Ethnicity was 104 white, 16 black, and 3 Hispanic. 7% (11) were identified with drug/alcohol issues. 4 of the females had children and 4 were pregnant teens. 6 did not have a permanent address.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Cayuga Counseling Services)
troubling behavior, jd	Family Court sent a significantly larger percentage of children petitioned as JDs (Juvenile Delinquent) to OCFS (Office of Family Services) in 1999 compared to 2000. From the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2001, the cost for these placements to Cayuga County increased from \$99,962 - \$233,660 (134%). During this time period there was an increase in the number of JD petitions brought to court as well as a continuance in the severity/seriousness of the crimes.	Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001

troubling behavior, jd	In 1999, 75% of the offenses stated in children petitioned as JDs were property offenses, 20% were violent crimes (4% of the total were sex offenses). In 2000, 61% were property, 38% violent crimes (19% of the total were sex offenses). Preliminary data for 2001 indicates a further % decline in property offenses and further % increase in violent crimes. In addition, 2001 had a new phenomenon - gang assaults.	Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001
troubling behavior, jd	Cayuga County DHHS is interested in reducing the number of youth placements in OCFS by providing additional supports to the PINS diversion program to increase the numbers of PINS youth and their families are afforded the opportunity to use available Human Services resources i.e. parenting skills training, functional family therapy, family group conferencing and school-based mental health and substance abuse services.	Cayuga County DHHS, Safe Schools Initiative, 11/2001
extra curricular activities, low income, youth	When C/SCAA participants were asked in 1997 about services in which youth in their households are involved, only 8.4% indicated involvement in organized sports, 8.2% in extra curricular activities and only 4.5% in Boy/Girl Scouts. In 2000, they reported a slight increase: 10% involvement in organized sports, 9% in extra curricular activities and 8% in Boy/Girl Scouts. In 2003, they reported another slight increase: 12% involvement in organized sports, 21% in extra curricular activities and 13% in Boy/Girl Scouts.	1997, 2000 and 2003 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency. 12/06
troubling behavior, low income	Survey results show improvement over time. When C/SCAA participants were asked in 1997 if household members under the age of 21 were at risk for a number of potentials conditions 19% identified sexual activity/risk of pregnancy; 21.2% identified drop out/irregular school attendance; 9.5% identified drug/alcohol and 8.8% identified involvement in criminal activity. In 2000, 13% identified sexual activity/risk of pregnancy; 16% identified drop out/irregular school attendance; 6% identified drug/alcohol and 6% identified involvement in criminal activity. In 2003, these decreased to 11% identified sexual activity/risk of pregnancy; 7% identified drop out/irregular school attendance; 7% identified drug/alcohol and 3% identified involvement in criminal activity.	1997, 2000 and 2003 Low Income Community Needs Assessments, Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency. 12/06

troubling behavior	From reports to the Youth Bureau by contract agencies, the agencies state they are seeing: a younger population that has multiple diagnosis, more students not attending school, an increase in the number of children in the juvenile justice system, an increase in the special education population, increasing number of younger parents, increases in domestic violence, a rise in single parent families, lost jobs, increase in STD's, "crack" children, higher birth defect rate, increasing number of mentally ill people incarcerated, more children on the streets with no guidance or meaningful activity, lack of basic social and family values.	Cayuga County Youth Bureau, 12/99
troubling behavior, drop out, Auburn	Auburn City School District, the largest district in the county, was slightly below the state average, but its dropout rate has increased from 1.4% in 1994-95 to 3.1% in 1996-97. The dropout rate for Auburn City High School has accelerated, increasing to 5% during the 1997-98 school year and was substantially higher than similar schools. NYS reports that similar schools for the 1997-98 school year had a dropout rate of 2.2%, which made Auburn High School's rate more than twice that of similar schools. For the school year 2001/2002, Auburn reported a drop out rate of 7.6%, higher than the state rate of 5.6%. Data for 2002/2003 reported an increase over the previous school year to a rate of 9.2%. Monitoring drop out rates for future years appears warranted.	Auburn City School District Report Card, April, 1999 (Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.5) + Auburn City School District Report Card, March, 2000. 2001/2002, 2002/2003.
troubling behavior, drop out	The county school drop out rate from 1995/1996 was 2.9%. The drop out rate for the state and for the County remained fairly constant between 1997 and 1999. The county averaged 3.9%. The county rate dropped to 2.3% for 2000 and the 2001/2002 rate rose to 4.5%. The state drop out rate also rose during this period from 3.7% in 2000 to 5.6% in 2001/2002. Data for 2002/2003 reported a slight increase over the previous school year to a rate of 4.6%. The upstate rate was 2.5 and the state rate was 4.5.	NYS Kids Count 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005 and 2006 Data Books. 12/06

troubling behavior, drug arrests	<p>The numbers of youth arrested for drug related charges continues to decline from a high in 1995. The 1999 arrests have fallen below 1993 levels. In 1995, the number of persons ages 10-20, arrested on drug related charges, was 178, an increase of 73% from 1993 when there were 103 such arrests. In 1997, the number of persons in Cayuga, in this age group, arrested on drug related charges fell by 43 to 135 for a rate of 108.9/10,000 youths age 10-20 years. In 1999, the number of youth aged 10-20, arrested on drug related charges, fell by 37 to 98 for a rate of 78.6/10,000, a 27% decline. The County's 1999 rate dropped substantially below the upstate rate of 121/10,000. This decline was actually contrary to upstate, where the youth drug related arrest rate per 10,000 rose by 9%. Cayuga's 1999 youth drug related arrest rate per 10,000 was almost half the rate of 187.9/10,000 for all of NYS. In 2004 the number arrested in the county was 114, a rate of 84.8/10,000. The upstate rate was 117.7.</p>	NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002, 2006 Data Books. 12/06
troubling behavior, DWI	<p>The rate of young drivers (ages 16-20) arrested for DWI in Cayuga County has decreased over time. In both 1993 and in 1995, the number of kids arrested for DWI within the county was 23, or a rate of 45.6/10,000 compared to an upstate average in 1995 of 41.7/10,000. In 1997, there was an increase in the number, and rate, of county youth being arrested for DWI with 29 youth arrested for DWI for a rate of 56.9/10,000 youth. This was higher than the upstate rate, in 1997, of 49.2/10,000. In 1999, 9 fewer young drivers were arrested for DWI. The 20 arrests, in 1999, represent a county rate of 37.7/10,000, significantly below the upstate rate of 47/10,000. This decline in arrests is contrary to the upstate trend of a very modest decline in arrests from 1997 to 1999 (Cayuga's decline represents 31% drop while arrests upstate declined by only 4.5%). In 2003 the county rate was 28.9/10,000 and the upstate rate was 36.3/10,000.</p>	NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2006 Data Books.12/06

intoxicated youth, auto accidents, county	While the numbers are not large, there is evidence that Cayuga County has a significantly higher rate of accidents among young people that involve alcohol (ages 16-20). Further, the number of youth involved is growing. In 1995, there were 8 youth involved in auto accidents who were intoxicated, for a rate of 15.9/10,000 youth 16 -20 (upstate was 9.5/10,000). In 1997, there were 9 youth (ages 16-20) involved in auto accidents for a rate of 17.7/10,000 youth. This was 75% higher than the upstate rate, in 1997, of 10.1/10,000. In 1999, 14 intoxicated youth were involved in auto accidents for a rate of 26.4/10,000 youth, more than twice the 12.8/10,000 rate for upstate. The 2006 Kids Count Data no longer included this indicator.	NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000 and 2002 Data Books. 12/06.
binge drinking, alcohol, adolescents	In 1999, 35% of high school students in the state, excluding New York City, reported they had five or more drinks in a row. Of high school students in the state, 29.8% reported having five or more drinks in a row.	BRFSS, NYS Dept. of Health, 1991-1999, 2003.
troubling behavior, crime	Cayuga County has seen a dramatic decline in adolescents being arrested for property crimes. In 1995, the property index offenses, for Cayuga's children 13-15, was 42.6 per 1,000 youth ages 13-15. This is more than twice the NYS average of 18.8/1,000. There was a dramatic decline in arrests of adolescents for property crimes by 1997 when the County rate for this cohort dropped to 18.5/1,000. That compared favorably to the higher upstate rate of 19.5/1,000. The number of youth (13-15 years) who were arrested for committing property crimes in 1999 was 50 representing a further declining arrest rate of 14.1/1,000 vs. the upstate rate of 15.6. The number of youth (13-15 years) who were arrested for committing property crimes in 2004 was down to 4 representing a significantly declining arrest rate of 1.1/1,000 vs. the upstate rate of 11.5.	NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2006 Data Books.

troubling behavior, PINS	<p>In the mid-90s there was a significant increase in the number of PINS cases opened. While the growth in the number of cases leveled off in the late 1990s, the rate in relation to the state remains very high. In 1993 there were 138 PINS cases opened and in 1995 there were 211. In 1995 the 211 cases represented a rate of 28.8 (per 1,000 10-15 years of age), more than twice the rate of open PINS cases statewide (14/1,000). In 1997, the trend was the same with another 211 PINS cases opened (leaving the County rate of 28.8/1,000 unchanged). The NYS rate for 1997 was 15/1,000 youth ages 10-15 years. There were 245 PINS cases filed in 1998. In 1999, there was a modest decrease, returning the county numbers to those of the 1995/1997 levels. In 1999, 220 PINS cases were opened for a rate of 28.8 compared to the 1999 state rate of 15.1.</p>	<p>NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002 Data Books. DHHS 2002 PINS Data.</p>
troubling behavior, PINS	<p>The number of PINS cases in Cayuga County is high in comparison to the state as a whole. The 1999 numbers represent an increase of 59% from 1993. There were 198 cases in 2000, 211 cases in 2001 and 251 in 2002. One likely reason for an increase during 2002 was a change in eligibility effective July of that year (i.e. from ages 10-15 to ages 10-17). Comparing county vs. state rates is helpful. The county's rate of 29 per 1,000 youth ages 10-15 was roughly twice that of the state rate (15/1,000) in 1999. In 2002 the county rate of 35.2 per 1,000 youths ages 10-17 was more than twice the state rate of 14.7/1,000. In 2003, the county rate was 27 per 1,000 and the state rate was 11.3.</p>	<p>DHHS 2002 PINS Data. NYS Kids Count 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2006 Data Books. www.nyskwic.org. 12/06</p>
troubling behavior, PINS	<p>More than half of the 1998 PINS referrals came from families (126) with another 100 coming from the schools. The complaints were: 166 incorrigible/ungovernable; 64 for truancy; 29 runaway; 11 Marijuana; and 7 other. In 2001, there were 211 complaints filed: 136 incorrigible/ungovernable; 53 for truancy; 20 runaway; 1 Marijuana; and 1 other. Of these 98 were from families and 101 from schools.</p>	<p>Safe Schools/Healthy Students (Probation Dept.)1998. Cayuga Counseling Services, Inc, NYS Division of Probation & Correction, 2/2002.</p>
troubling behavior, substance abuse	<p>The prevalence of alcohol/substance abuse is roughly equal to NY and lower than upstate: Cayuga - 11.7%; NYS - 11.6% and Upstate - 13.5%.</p>	<p>OASAS 2001 County Resource Book, 12/2000</p>
troubling behavior, suspension	<p>In the 1996-97 school year, suspension rates, for school-related violence was 70% greater than the rest of the state in the Auburn City School District (7.5% vs. 4.4%; and up from 5.5% in 1994-95) and more than double in Port Byron.</p>	<p>Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4; (Auburn City School District Report Card, April, 1999)</p>

troubling behavior, suspension	The NYS suspension rates for high school students in 1996 was 4.5%. The following schools' suspension rates are as follows: Auburn 11.1%; Cato Meridian 11.9%; Moravia 18.8%; Port Byron 1.1%; Southern Cayuga 11.1%; Union Springs 9.6%; Weedsport 3.1%.	Cayuga County Youth Bureau, 12/99
troubling behavior, suspension	The suspension rate for county schools has been in decline, dropping from a high of 5.5% in the 1997/98 school year to 4.3% in the 1999/00 school year.	NYS Dept. of Education, 2000 School Report Cards, Cayuga County, 12/2002.
troubling behavior, truancy	Truancy is a problem and there are insufficient resources being applied to address the underlying causes.	COPS in Schools, P.3; DHHS (as reported by Safe Schools)
troubling behavior, violence	Cayuga County children are chronically threatened by violence at home, school and community.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.3
troubling behavior, violence	A majority of youth in a Cayuga County school (Port Byron) had participated in violent behavior (54.1% of middle & high school students had threatened physical violence; 7.4% had threatened another with a gun, knife or club).	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
troubling behavior, violence	Nearly 22% of youth in a Cayuga County school had been hurt by violent behavior; another 4% were injured by an assailant using a weapon. (Port Byron School).	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.4
troubling behavior, violence	Based on the high incidence of domestic violence, it would appear that a high number of children are witnessing such violence; this is especially true in Auburn.	Safe Schools/Healthy Students – P.6 (federally funded domestic violence database – unique)
tobacco, smoking, adolescents, state, upstate	There has been a decrease over time in upstate and state high school student smoking. In 1999, 35.7% of high school students in upstate reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days. Of high school students in the state, 31.8% reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days. In 2003, 23%, and in 2005, 19% of high school students in upstate reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days. Of high school students in the state, 20% reported they smoked cigarettes on one or more of the last 30 days in 2003 and 16% in 2005.	BRFSS (Bureau of Risk Factor Surveillance System), NYS Dept. of Health, 1991-1999, 2003. BRFSS 1997-2005, June 2006. 12/06

sexually transmitted disease, gonorrhea, youth	<p>Data from 1992 to 2000 revealed a spike in gonorrhea for the 15-19 age group in Cayuga County. More recent data shows some decline. Between 1992-1994 the annual average number of gonorrhea cases in the age group 15-19 years was 13. From 1994-1996 there were 7 total cases and 6 total cases between 1997-1999 for this age group. The 6 cases represented a rate of 55.1 cases per 100,000 population (1997 pop.) for the county. The region had an incidence of 353.6 cases per 100,000 for this same time period. Between 1998-2000, there was an increase in cases to 30 total or a rate of 179.5 per 100,000 population age 15-19. During this period the rate for the region was 360.2 and the state was 418.5. During 2001-2003, there were 24 cases, however there were only 3 cases in 2002 and 4 cases in 2003. The county rate was 131.4/100,000 15-19 year olds, the regional rate was 344.5 and the state rate was 447.1</p>	<p>SPARCS, 1996-1998 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control Data as of December, 1999. NYSDOH, 1998-2000 Bureau of STD Control Data as of August, 2000. 11/2003. NYSDOH, CHDS 2001-2003 as of June, 2006; August, 2006. 12/06.</p>
troubling behavior, suspensions	<p>The composite rate for suspensions from County school districts has not changed significantly for the 3 school years 2002/03 - 2004/05 . During that time it averaged 5.9%. However, it is up from the previous three year period, 1999/00 - 2001/02, in which the school suspension rate averaged 4.8%. Over the 6 school years (1999/00 - 2004/05) Auburn's suspension rate was the highest for all but the 2001/02 school year, when it was an unusually low 5.7%. During that school year Moravia had the highest rate of suspensions with 6.3%. Auburn School Districts average suspension rate encompassing the school years 1999/00 - 2004/05 was 9.8%. It has been unusually high in recent years 12% for the school year 2004/05 and 16% for the school year 2003/04. For comparison, the composite county rate for those same years was 5.7 and 6.1 respectively, the state rate was a constant 5% for the same 2 years.</p>	<p>NYS Education Department's School Report Cards 3/2007</p>

troubling behavior, drop-outs	The composite rate for students who drop out of school for all of the county's school districts has jumped around somewhat, but the general trend has been an increasing drop out rate. The 2002/03 county composite drop out rate was 2.8%, in the 2004/05 school year it was 3.6%. The county composite rate compares favorably to that of NYS as a whole. From the 1998/09 school year on it has been at or below the state drop out rate. The 4 school districts with the highest drop out rates for the 2 school years 2003/4 - 2004/05 were Auburn, Port Byron, Cato-Meridian and Moravia. The data for the 2005/06 school year on drop-outs is dramatically higher and does not appear to be comparable to previous years.	NYS Education Department's School Report Cards 3/2007
mortality, infant	The infant mortality rate for Cayuga County during 1998-2000 was 6.5 per 1,000 live births. The target rate for Health People 2000 is 4.5. During this period of time the county was lower than the region (7.2) and slightly higher than the state (6.3). The total number of infant deaths was 18. The infant mortality rate for Cayuga County during 2001-2003 decreased to 4.7 per 1,000 live births. During this period of time the county was lower than the region (7.6) and the state (5.9). The total number of infant deaths was 12.	1998-2000 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2002. 12/2003. NYSDOH, CHDS, 2001 - 2003, as of August, 2005. 12/06.
suicide, ages 15-19, population	Comparison over three time periods shows an improvement in adolescent suicide. Over the course of 1996 -1998, there were 2 deaths in Cayuga County (12.3 per 100,000 residents) and 30 deaths in region three (9 per 100,000 residents), of residents age 15-19, from suicide. New York State showed 5.9 per 100,000 residents during this time period. During 1998-2000, the number of suicide deaths was 4, a rate of 23.9 per 100,000 residents age 15-19. Between 2001-2003, there was 1 death in Cayuga County (5.5 per 100,000 residents age 15-19) and 33 deaths in region three (9.4 per 100,000 residents age 15-19, from suicide. New York State showed 5.1 per 100,000 residents during this time period.	1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. NYSDOH, CHDS, 2001-2003. 12/06.
self-inflicted, hospitalizations, county, youth, 15-19	Youthful Cayuga County residents are hospitalized at nearly twice the state rate for intentional, self-inflicted injuries. While the numbers are small, the consistent high rate, over time, could indicate there is a problem. Between 2000-2002 there was a total of 33 youth ages 15-19 years hospitalized, a rate of 179.8 /100,000. The regional rate for this period was 126.6 and the state rate was 92.1. Between 2001-2003 there was a total of 37 youth ages 15-19 years hospitalized, a rate of 202.6/100,000. The regional rate for this period was 115.7 and the state rate was 92.6.	NYSDOH, CHDS, 2001-2003. 12/06.

<p>mortality, county, age 5-14</p>	<p>Between 1996 -1998, there were 2 deaths of children ages 5-14 in Cayuga County (4.8 per 100,000 population residents age 5-14). New York State's crude death rate dropped was 16.8 per 100,000 residents during 1996-98. Between 1998-2000, 6 children died, a crude rate of 14.1per 100,000. Region III's crude death rate for children 5-14 was 13.8 in 1998-2000 unchanged from the previous 3 years. New York State's 5-14 crude death rate dropped to 14.7. During 2001-2003, there were 4 deaths of children ages 5-14 in Cayuga County, increasing the rate to 12.1 per 100,000 population residents age 5-14. The regional rate increased to 16.2 and the state rate dropped to 13.7.</p>	<p>1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. NYSDOH, CHDS, 2001-2003, January, 2006. 12/06.</p>
<p>mortality, county, age 15-19</p>	<p>Comparison data shows some increase in deaths over time. Between 1996 -1998, there were 10 deaths of children ages 15-19 in Cayuga County (61.3 per 100,000 population residents age 15-19). Between 1998-2000, 9 children died, a crude rate of 53.3 per 100,000. Region III's crude death rate for children 15-19 was 54.6 nearly unchanged from the previous 3 years. New York State's rate during 1998- 2000 was 50.8. During 2001-2003, there were 16 deaths of children ages 15-19 in Cayuga County increasing the rate to 87.6 per 100,000 population residents age 15-19. The regional rate was 53.9. The state rate dropped to 48.7.</p>	<p>1996-1998 Vital Statistics Data as of August, 2000. 1998-2000 SPARCS data as of August, 2002. NYSDOH, CHDS, 2001-2003, January, 2006. 12/06.</p>