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ROCHESTER SAFE START

2004 Community Assessment: Children's Exposure to Violence in Rochester and Monroe County, NY

Prepared for:
Rochester Safe Start

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SUMMARY

Rochester Safe Start is a federal demonstration project supported by the US Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It was established to design and implement a community-wide response to the exposure of *young children (birth through age 6)* to violence as victims, witnesses or in other ways. The Rochester/Monroe County project is one of 11 Safe Start initiatives throughout the country.

The first step in building a better system of response was to examine what is already in place and what data exist to describe the extent of violence affecting young children. To that end, CGR was engaged in 2000 to collect and analyze key baseline data. This new 2004 report was designed to update the earlier data, to present trend analyses, and to determine the extent to which progress has occurred over time in reducing violence affecting young children in the Rochester community. Equally important was the task of determining where gaps remain in the data and our knowledge base.

According to the 2000 Census, there were 24,299 children ages 6 and under residing in the city of Rochester. This represents a decline of 16% in this segment of the population from the 29,016 young children 10 years earlier. The city total represents 36% of the total Monroe County 0-6 population of 67,651 in 2000 (a reduction from 39% of the county's young children living in the city in 1990). More than three-quarters of the city's children six and younger live in the five planning sectors to the immediate southwest, west, north and northeast of the downtown area—Sectors 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10. These also tend to be the sectors with the highest rates of poverty and crime within the city. The poverty rate among young children remained exceedingly and consistently high between 1990 and 2000—about 40% of all children under 6 living in the city. *Even though only 36% of the county's children 0-6 live*

in the city, 81% of the county's young children in poverty in 1999 lived within the city. Almost 60% of the city's young children in female-headed single-parent households were living in poverty in 2000.

The data on children's exposure to violence from the law enforcement sector and judicial system send often confusing and conflicting messages. They answer few questions in a definitive manner, and often raise more questions than they answer regarding the extent of children's exposure to violent crimes.

Overall numbers of reported Part I and violent crimes in Rochester, while edging back up in the past two or three years, remain lower than in 1997. 911 calls classified as Domestic/Family Problems appear to have declined somewhat in the past two years, as have Domestic/Family Problem calls for service investigated by RPD. However, the annual number of such service calls remains much higher, even with recent reductions, than in the late 1990s. Reports of separately-recorded domestic offenses addressed by RPD have declined significantly since the mid-1990s, as have arrests for such offenses. *But the various databases yielding these indicators are not linked, the definitions of what is included in each (and the distinctions between them) are not sufficiently clear, how consistently the data are recorded from year to year is not always clear, and none of them include consistent, reliable information about numbers of children affected by the reported crimes.* Research comparing crime reports with other systems data suggests that in homes in which domestic offenses were reported by the police, at least five times as many young children live in those homes as were identified in the police reports. And even with programs established to work with such children, appropriate referrals are often not yet made by law enforcement officials.

But despite recent reductions in the numbers of reported domestic offenses, domestic violence calls to LIFELINE were up substantially in 2004, Orders of Protection and Orders Including Children in City Court have been increasing (with particularly substantial increases in orders affecting children), calls to the ABW hotline are higher than in the mid-1990s, and the numbers of women using the ABW shelter are up from the mid-to-late-1990s.

In recent years there have been significant increases in Monroe County in both the numbers of Child Protective reports and the

numbers and proportions of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect. Reports have increased from schools and medical professionals, but have declined in recent years from the law enforcement community. Reported data do not distinguish the age of the affected children. At the same time as CPS reports and indicated cases have been increasing, the numbers of children placed in foster care have declined. There has been little change in recent years in numbers of children receiving preventive services. The number of young children receiving mental health services has declined in recent years.

Thus the overall trends in data are conflicting and unclear. Greater consistency is needed across systems regarding how data are defined and used, and Safe Start may wish to bring together representatives of the various systems and agencies responsible for services and for recording data to attempt to reconcile and explain the differing trends, and to begin to initiate appropriate changes to make the data more useful in the future. In the meantime, *what does appear to be clear is that, data reporting systems notwithstanding, substantial numbers of young children in the city, and even the suburbs, are consistently exposed to violence both in their neighborhoods and in their homes, according to a number of recent surveys of varying populations. Such surveys suggest that at least one of every six young children in Rochester have witnessed or been exposed to violence in their neighborhoods, and at least one in seven or eight have witnessed or been exposed to violence in their own homes.*

Unfortunately, several of the key data- and systems-related issues that emerged during the initial analysis in 2000 still exist in 2004, and additional concerns have surfaced in the interim. These issues continue to need attention. For example:

- Agencies that have the ability to identify or serve children exposed to violence are loosely connected, and data as they currently exist do not typically allow for tracking of children across systems, or even between most agencies.
- Most systems and agencies typically do not even systematically identify children exposed to violence.
- Data rarely provide an unduplicated count of children or families served; therefore, determining the prevalence of

children witnesses or victims of violence is difficult, except through surveys, which themselves have not always been consistently administered. But to date, they represent the best sources of information on the extent of exposure to violence among young children.

- Most systems and agencies were unable to provide data broken out by geographic or age specifications that meet Safe Start's needs.
- Some systems abandoned or significantly changed databases between 2000 and 2004, and other databases have been or will be replaced without the capacity to interface with the previous databases—thereby preventing or limiting historical trend analyses in some cases.
- Some data items are not consistently defined from year to year, thereby making some analyses problematic.
- Key information often sits in paper records and is not automated; however, even a review of the paper records would often show inconsistent data collection.
- The Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium (DVC), with active participation by Rochester Safe Start, has been developing standards for addressing domestic violence for the courts, law enforcement, the District Attorney's Office, and agencies that help victims of family violence. Among future goals of the DVC should be data coordination, to ensure the most comprehensive approach to presenting data that consistently track violence involving young children, and that ensure that such data are collected and presented with consistent definitions which make clear the value of, and distinction between, different data sources—and that ultimately help improve services that will both prevent and more effectively respond to children's exposure to violence.

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Alternatives for Battered Women
 Coordinated Care Services, Inc.
 Foster Care Pediatric Clinic
 LifeLine
 Monroe County Department of Social Services
 Child Protective Services
 Preventive Services
 Foster Care Clinic
 Monroe County Family Court
 Monroe County Health Department
 Mount Hope Family Center
 New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
 New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse
 Services
 New York State Office of Children and Families
 Rochester City Court
 Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium
 Rochester Police Department, FACIT Unit
 Rochester Police Department, Information Systems Unit
 Society for the Protection and Care of Children

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1. COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT: INTRODUCTION

Rochester Safe Start is a federally-funded demonstration project sponsored by the US Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to design and implement a community-wide response to the exposure of *young children (birth through age 6)* to violence as victims, witnesses or in other ways. The Rochester/Monroe County project is one of 11 Safe Start initiatives throughout the country. The project seeks to create an integrated response to young children's exposure to and experience of violence by expanding and strengthening existing partnerships, and creating new ones, among service providers in Rochester and Monroe County.

Many systems play a role in identifying and responding to children who have been exposed to violence. The first step in building a better system of response was to examine what is already in place and what data exist to describe the extent of violence affecting young children. CGR was engaged in 2000 to collect and analyze key selected data that already exist and are readily available from community resources concerning the extent of violence and exposure to violence among young children. This 2004 report was designed to update the earlier data, to present trend analyses, and to determine the extent to which progress has occurred over time in reducing violence affecting young children in the Rochester community.

The data presented in this report were collected from a variety of agencies in Monroe County that respond to family and community violence, and the data sources are listed throughout the report. *The primary focus was on children six and under living in the city of Rochester, though countywide data are also presented where available.* CGR sought to collect age-specific data at the smallest geographic level possible, so data are presented at the neighborhood levels of the city where such data were readily available. The report provides an analytical narrative, describing the data source and data trends. Selected graphs and tables are presented in the body of the report, and an appendix contains more detailed tabular data.

In 2000 the effort began to establish core baseline data against which Rochester Safe Start can compare community progress in reducing the impact of violence on children in future years. Important to this updated 2004 analysis is determining what is known about violence based upon the data that are currently available, but equally important is the task of determining where gaps remain in the data and our knowledge base. Unfortunately, several of the key issues that emerged during the initial analysis in 2000 still exist in 2004, and additional concerns have surfaced in the interim. For example:

- Agencies that have the ability to identify or serve children exposed to violence are loosely connected, and data as they currently exist do not typically allow for tracking of children across systems, or even between most agencies.
- Most systems and agencies typically do not systematically identify children exposed to violence.
- Most systems and agencies were unable to provide data broken out by geographic or age specifications that meet Safe Start's needs.
- Some systems abandoned or significantly changed databases between 2000 and 2004, and other databases have been or will be replaced without the capacity to interface with the previous database—thereby preventing or limiting historical trend analyses in some cases.
- Previously-requested data oftentimes were subsequently changed or adjusted for a myriad of reasons, which were not always appropriately documented or explained.
- Considerable data can be ascertained from the annual reports from various agencies and organizations. However, some data items are not consistently included, or are not defined consistently, from year to year, thereby making some analyses problematic.
- Some agencies could not provide data at the requested level of detail due to an inability to retrieve the data from a computer database, or due to the lack of a database at all.

Rather, key information often sits in paper records; however, frequently it was noted that a review of the paper records would show inconsistent data collection as well.

- Data rarely provide an unduplicated count of children or families served; therefore, determining the prevalence of children witnesses or victims of violence is difficult.
- Among the service providers contacted, there is consensus that many of the families and children they serve are at high risk of being exposed to violence; however, these providers were frequently unable to provide supporting data to document their assertions.
- In some instances, the data presented overlap or are duplicated by one or more agencies. Perhaps the duplication of efforts could be eliminated through more effective collaboration among agencies. In a recent conference, entitled “Linking Systems, Saving Lives,” the Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium (“DVC”), along with police chiefs, politicians, and advocates, reviewed the community’s procedures for responding to domestic violence. The DVC has been developing standards for addressing domestic violence for the courts, law enforcement, the District Attorney’s Office, and agencies that help victims of family violence. This conference was another attempt to establish benchmarks as well as identifying gaps and strengths in the current system. Among future goals should be data coordination, to ensure the most comprehensive approach to presenting data that consistently track violence involving young children, and that ensure that such data are collected and presented with clear definitions which make clear the value of, and distinction between, different data sources.
- Each section of this report further details what we do not know about violence among children and families in this community.

2. CITY AND COUNTY POPULATION: CHILDREN 0-6

Rochester, located in upstate New York, is the third largest city in the state, and is the urban center of Monroe County. According to the 2000 Census, there were 24,299 children ages six and under residing in the city of Rochester. This represents a decline of more than 4,700 in this segment of the population—a 16.3% reduction from the 29,016 young children in the city in 1990 (see Chart #1 and Appendix Table 1). The age groups experiencing the most significant decline were one- and two-year-olds, which decreased by 26.2% between 1990 and 2000.

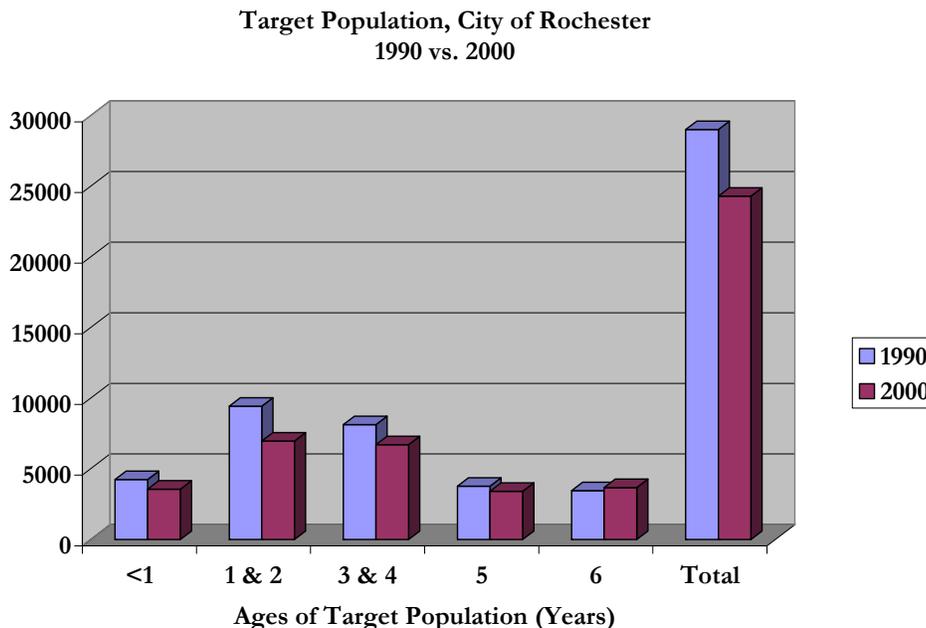


Chart 1

Source: US Census Bureau 1990 and 2000, STF 1 Files

Within Monroe County as a whole, the population six and under also declined, though at a smaller rate—a decline of 7,612 (10.1%) from 75,263 to 67,651 in 2000. As the overall population of young children declined throughout the county, the city's share of children six and under declined somewhat, from 38.6% of the county's total in 1990 to 35.9% in 2000.

Young Children by City Planning Sector

Of the ages that comprise the target population, only six-year-olds grew in numbers between 1990 and 2000: the six-year-old population increased by 6.6% in the city and 5.3% countywide during that period of time.

Consistent with the overall decline of young children in the city, the number of children 0-6 declined in nine of the city's 10 neighborhood planning sectors between 1990 and 2000, as shown in Appendix Table 2. In each of the other sectors, the numbers of children 0-6 declined: by at least 166 in Sector 1 to as many as 1,103 in Sector 9. Despite the varying rates of decline, the concentrations of young children remained virtually identical. In no planning sector did the sector's proportion of the city's total number of young children vary by more than 0.4% between 1990 and 2000. More than three-quarters of the city's children six and younger live in the five planning sectors to the immediate southwest, west, north and northeast of the downtown area—Sectors 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10. (See a map of the city's neighborhood planning sectors at the end of the Appendix.)

Race/Ethnicity Breakdown

As indicated in the summary table below, and in more detail in Appendix Table 3, about three-quarters of the population of children six and under in the city of Rochester are non-white. Almost half of the young children were listed in the 2000 Census as African-American or black, about one-fifth were described as Hispanic, and 5% were described as being of two or more races. Although precise comparisons with 1990 data are not possible because of changes in the ways questions about racial/ethnic background were asked in 1990 and 2000, enough is known to be able to say without question that the proportions of black and Hispanic children 0-6 increased during that time in the city, while the numbers and proportions of white children declined.

As shown in the table, the proportions are very different in the county as a whole, with whites accounting for almost two-thirds of all county children 0-6; almost 20% are African-American/black, and almost 10% countywide are Hispanic. Of all black children 0-6 in Monroe County, 89% live in the city; corresponding proportions are 74% of Hispanic children and 55% of those with two or more races. By contrast, only 14% of the county's young white children live in Rochester.

**Children 0-6 in Rochester and Monroe County, by
Race/Ethnicity**

Race/Ethnicity	Rochester		Monroe County	
	#	%	#	%
White Only	6,029	24.8	43,653	64.5
Black Only	11,676	48.1	13,159	19.5
2 or More Races	1,278	5.3	2,321	3.4
Hispanic	4,753	19.6	6,456	9.5
Other Races	563	2.3	2,062	3.0
Total	24,299	100.0	67,651	100.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 1990 and 2000, STF1 Files

Compared with the total population in the city and county, young children are much more likely to be of color. Within Rochester, 44% of the total population are described in the 2000 Census as being white, compared to 25% of the children 0-6. By comparison, 48% of the children in the city are black, compared to 37% of the total population; 20% of the young children are Hispanic compared to 13% of all residents of the city; and twice as many children are of two or more races than is true of the total population (5.3% vs. 2.7%). The patterns are similar in the county as a whole, as shown in Appendix Table 3.

Young Children in Single-Parent Families

Within Monroe County, of children five and under living with at least one natural parent or step-parent in 2000, 15,211 were living in a single-parent home. This represents 30% of all county children 0-5 who were living with at least one natural parent or step-parent. This does not include unknown numbers of young children living with grandparents, with other family members, in foster homes, or in institutions.

Well over two-thirds (71%) of the county's children 0-5 living in single-parent homes in 2000 were concentrated in the city: 10,765 such children, representing 62% of all city children 0-5 who were

Children Living with Grandparents

living with at least one natural parent or step-parent. (Comparable single-parent data for young children were not available for 1990.)

Data are not available on the number of children 0-6 living with grandparents, but some Census data are available concerning the total number of children *under the age of 18* who live with one or more grandparents. In 2000, 9,062 young people under the age of 18 lived in a Monroe County household headed by a grandparent; of those, 5,067 (56%) lived in the city. It is not known how many of these children were six or younger, and it is not known how many of these were cared for by a parent living in the grandparent's home versus being cared for exclusively by the grandparent. Nor is it known how many of these situations involved one or two grandparents in the home. We know that 4,963 grandparents in the county (2,924 of those were in the city) were directly responsible in 2000 for caring for a grandchild under the age of 18, but it is not possible from the data to determine how many individual children were included, or how many represented single versus two-grandparent family units.

Young Children Living in Poverty

Poverty rates among young children in Rochester remain exceedingly high—40% of all children under the age of 6. The number of children below the poverty level actually declined by 21.5% in the city between 1989 and 1999, but the decline was mainly a function of the overall decline in the numbers of young children in this age group. The overall poverty rate among those under 6 remained at 40% during the previous decade (see Appendix Table 4). Among children in married-family households, 14% in 1999 were below poverty. However, in single-parent families headed by males, almost one-third of the children were below the poverty level (an increase in such children of 78% since a decade earlier). Worst of all, in 1999, 59.4% of all children in female-headed households in the city were below the poverty line. Eighty percent of all children in poverty in the city in 1999 lived in single-parent households headed by a woman.

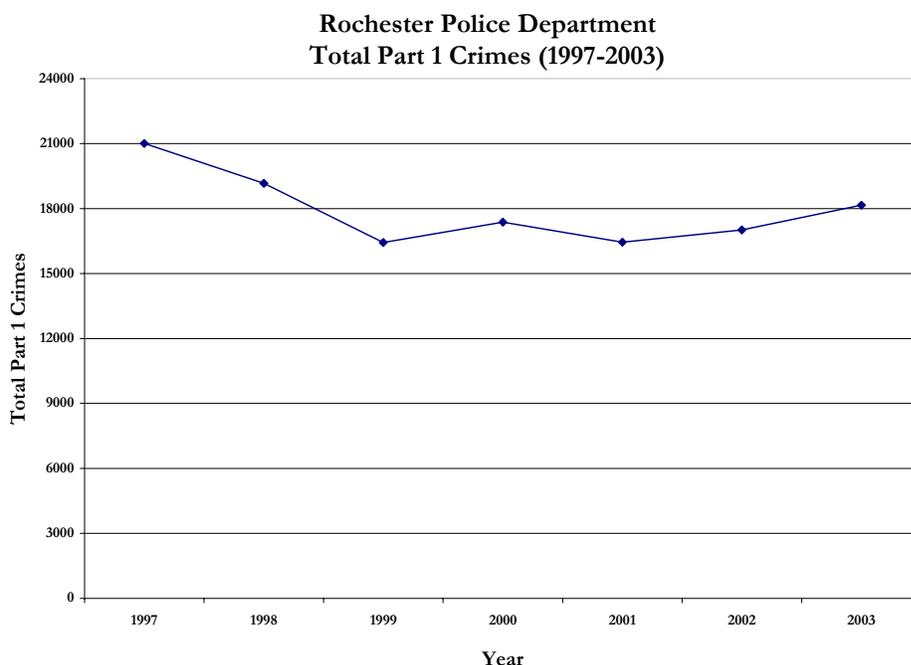
As shown in the appendix table, countywide, the trends were similar, though the overall proportions of children in poverty were lower. *Even though only 36% of the county's children 0-6 live in the city, 81% of the county's young children in poverty in 1999 lived within the city—down slightly from 85% in 1989.*

3. CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

Overall Patterns of Serious Crimes

According to the Rochester Police Department (RPD), the total number of reported Part I crimes—classified as the most serious crimes committed against citizens, which include rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson,¹ murder, and negligent manslaughter—was 14% lower in 2003 than in 1997. However, as shown in the graph below and in more detail in Appendix Table 5, between 1997 and 2001, total Part I crimes had declined by almost 22%, from 21,006 to 16,450. But from 2001 through 2003, some of that decline was erased, as the number of major crimes increased by 10%, to 18,157—though that figure still remained lower than the 1997 figure.

Chart 2



Source: RPD, Information Systems Unit

With the exception of reported rapes, which had continued to decline from 1997-2003, all other reported Part I crimes, after

¹ RPD includes arson as a Part I crime, even though technically it does not fall within the federal definition of reported Part I crimes.

typically declining from 1997-2001, experienced increases of various degrees from 2001-2003. The most notable increases between 2001 and 2003 involved reported robberies (up 26%), motor vehicle thefts (+52%), and murder (+41.5%). However, with the exception of reported assaults and motor vehicle thefts, even with the more recent increases, all 2003 totals for each type of Part I crime were lower than the comparable 1997 totals.

With the exception of the crime of larceny, the Clinton patrol section each year has typically had the highest incidence of all types of reported Part I crimes. Because of its high number of burglaries and larcenies, the Highland section has had the second-highest number of total reported Part I crimes in most years, though it is typically much lower in the non-larceny/burglary crimes. For most types of Part I crimes, including the most violent, Maple and Genesee sections have historically been, along with Clinton, among the top three sections in incidence of reported crimes.²

It is important to note that the data discussed in this section reflect overall trends in *reported* crime and do not begin to provide a complete understanding of the true extent to which children are exposed to violence. These data are meant to provide an overall context of the extent of reported serious crimes in Rochester. Data revealing the extent to which children actually witness or are otherwise exposed to crime are not presently available through reported crime measures. Officers *may* indicate the presence of child witnesses on a crime report or a domestic incident report; however, the numbers of children present and their age and relationship to the victim are not *consistently* collected, nor are the data currently entered into a database. Further discussion of children's exposure to reported domestic violence incidents follows below in the section on domestic violence, and a separate section later in this chapter discusses reported children's exposure to violence as reported through various surveys that supplement and add considerably to our understanding of reported crime data.

² It should be noted that the seven sections referenced in Appendix Table 5 no longer exist. As of June, 2004, an RPD reorganization reduced the seven sections to two: East and West sectors.

Youth Homicides and Suicides

From 1997 through 2002, ten children age 0-6 living in the city of Rochester were victims of homicide, including seven ages 2 and younger (Appendix Table 6). However, the data further reveal that only two of those homicides in the 0-6 age category occurred since 1999, and none in 2002. (Due to delays in reporting by New York State, data on homicides by age were not available after 2002 when this report was written.) Nevertheless, it is clear that children living in the city have a higher potential for exposure to homicide than those children living in the suburbs. From 1997 through 2002, there were only two homicides in the suburbs involving children in the 0-6 age category: one in 1997 and the other in 2001.

As shown in Appendix Table 7, within Monroe County as a whole, there were a total of three suicides between 1997 and 2002 involving 10-14 year-olds, and 13 involving youth 15-19. Of those, relatively few involved young people in the city—two 10-14 year-olds, and two 15-19 year-olds.

However, many other children may be exposed to the effects of suicide. As also shown in Table 7, between 50 and 60 adults typically commit suicide in the county each year, with about 20 of those living in the city. Data were not available concerning the number of those suicides in which children were involved as family members, but it seems safe to conclude that many children were impacted through the loss of parents or other family members.

Reported Domestic Violence

In Monroe County, there are multiple systems and programs that identify, respond to, and report on victims of domestic violence, including law enforcement, the court system, and various community agencies and programs such as FACIT, Alternatives for Battered Women, the Society for the Protection and Care of Children, Safe Kids, medical providers, LIFELINE, and the Department of Social Services. Victims of domestic violence may seek services from one, more than one, or none of these systems or programs. The data collected from these entities concerning incidence of domestic violence and the provision of services are fragmented: definitions of domestic violence vary across systems, data are not consistently collected related to children's exposure to

domestic violence, data do not allow for tracking of victims across systems, and the systems are loosely connected.

We begin with a discussion of various ways in which domestic violence is reported and tracked over time, followed by a discussion of those served by various programs.

911 Domestic Violence Calls

The main objective of the Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium is the development of standards for addressing domestic violence for the courts, law enforcement, the District Attorney's Office and agencies that help victims of family violence. One of the ways this objective is being met is the collection of data for domestic violence-related 911 calls. Appendix Table 8 shows the number of 911 calls classified as involving domestic/family problems involving household members, including spouses, parents, siblings, other related family members, and boyfriend/girlfriend, past or present. Calls are broken down into Priority One and Two calls. Priority One calls can be defined as 911 calls while incidents are in progress, while Priority Two calls are classified as after-incident events with calls typically requested to file a report after the fact.

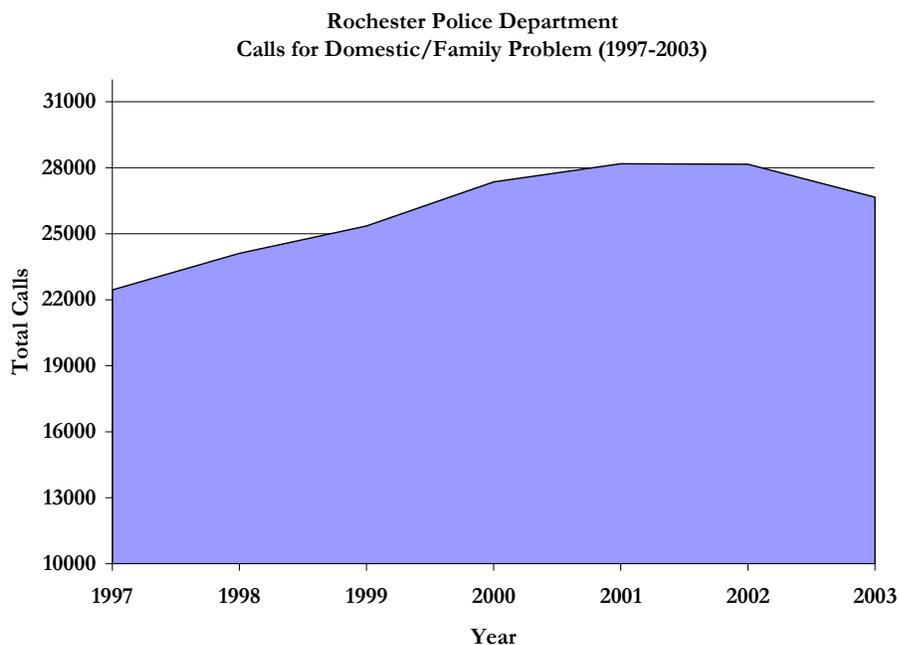
Rochester historically has accounted for approximately 80% of the county's total of Priority One calls and 70% of all Priority Two calls. Priority Two calls in both the city and county as a whole have remained at similar levels since 2000 (between about 17,000 and 18,000 calls a year in the county). Priority One calls declined slightly in 2003 (from about 44,000 a year countywide from 2000 to 2002, to about 41,600 in 2003, with similar reductions from about 35,000 a year to about 32,300 in 2003 in the city), and appeared to remain at the same pace as the slightly lower 2003 level through the first half of 2004, for both the city and the county as a whole.

RPD Reported Domestic & Family Calls for Service

A police officer is dispatched to investigate each *call for service* received by the RPD. The category "Domestic/Family Problem" includes domestic violence, sibling violence, child abuse and neglect; however, it also includes calls for non-violent family-related issues such as drunkenness and property destruction. Chart 3 below and Appendix Table 9 reveal that such calls increased considerably every year from 1997 (22,449) through 2001 (28,181). However, since then, there has been a decline of 5.4% from 2001-

2003 in the number of calls for service in which a Domestic/Family Problem situation was found and reported by RPD. In 2003, RPD responded to 26,666 such calls for service. Data for the first half of 2004 suggest a potential full-year total mid-way between the earlier years and the 2003 total. Over the years, approximately one-third of the Domestic/Family Problem calls for service have consistently come from the Clinton patrol section, followed by Maple section (about 22%) and Genesee section (about 15%).

Chart 3



Source: RPD, Information Systems Unit

Of the 26,666 Domestic/Family Problem calls RPD responded to in 2003, RPD data indicate that 525 (2%) resulted in an arrest (Appendix Table 10). Even as total calls were increasing, the number of arrests related to Domestic/Family Problem situations was declining. Between 1997 and 2003, the number of such arrests declined by 66% (from 1522 to 525). *In 1997, about 7% of all such problem calls resulted in an arrest; by 2003, that proportion had declined to 2%.* It is not clear whether these reductions reflect changes in police practices, changes in the nature of the problems, a combination of both, or some other explanations.

In 2000, when the initial Safe Start community assessment report was completed, there was no process for tracking how many of the calls for service involved children. Unfortunately, over the past four years a process has not been implemented to appropriately and consistently document such data. For those calls that result in a crime report or a domestic incident report being filed, documentation of the ages and relationships of the victims, perpetrators, and witnesses should, but frequently is not, contained in paper copies of the report (see below).

Reported Domestic Offenses

Appendix Table 11 indicates the number of domestic offenses that have come to the attention of Rochester law enforcement authorities, *regardless of whether a formal complaint was filed or an arrest made*. The database from which these data are retrieved is distinct from the police activity tracking database which provided the Domestic/Family Problem calls for service and arrest data discussed above. A crime is categorized as a domestic offense based upon the relationship of the perpetrator and the victim (they must have a *family relationship*). The data include a broad category of charges (e.g., assault, harassment), and may represent a somewhat different group of activities than those captured in the Domestic/Family Problem classification previously discussed, *as long as the perpetrator and victim have a family relationship*. What this does not appear to include are unmarried couples who do not have children in common (which, given the high proportion of single parent-families in the city, represents a significant but unknown understatement of the level of intimate partner violence).

Despite the increase noted above in overall Domestic/Family Problem calls since 1997—with the broad definition of what is included within such a general classification of calls—reports of domestic offenses specifically including family relationships have declined substantially since 1996, when such reports peaked at 7,775. *In 2003, there were 4,138 domestic offense reports, a decline of roughly 47% since 1996*. Reductions have occurred each year during that period. Trends may reflect a combination of factors: For example, the actual incidence of domestic violence may be declining; victims may be warier of involving police, more victims may be taking steps to remove themselves from abusive situations, police practices and reporting approaches can vary over time, etc. But whatever the combination of reasons, it is clear that total

numbers of *recorded* domestic offenses have declined in recent years, and Domestic/Family Problem arrests have declined, as indicated above.

Efforts should be undertaken by Safe Start and RPD to determine whether these data trends reflect actual changes in behavior within the community, or changes in police and/or reporting practices, some combination of both, or other types of explanatory factors. Efforts should also be undertaken to clarify the relationship between the domestic offense report data and the Domestic/Family Problem service call data in terms of clarifying the definitions of each, the extent to which there is overlap between the two databases versus the extent to which cases may be recorded in one set of data but not the other, etc.

As the number of reported domestic offenses has declined dramatically, so too have the numbers of children age 0-6 who were identified by the police as victims of a crime committed between people in a family relationship. Appendix Table 12 summarizes the number of calls to RPD when children age 0-6 were the reported victims of domestic violence. From a high in 1998 of 164, the number of child victims recorded by RPD declined to 33 in 2003—a reduction of 80%. As shown later in the report (Appendix Table 27), Child Protective Services reports by RPD related to abuse and neglect have also declined during this period of time. Historically, as also shown in Appendix Table 12, in the vast majority of the cases involving young children, arrests have been made (more than two-thirds of all cases from 1999 through 2002).

The larger question is how well any of these reported data related to children affected by domestic offenses actually reflect reality. Available evidence suggests not very well. An analysis conducted on behalf of Rochester Safe Start of a sample of 255 calls for police services in which a crime report was generated determined that the police reports identified children six and younger in only 17 of the cases. However, a subsequent review of those same cases through the County Department of Social Services Welfare Management System and Family Court databases identified just in those two systems 91 children in those 255 cases/families who were six or younger. *Thus at least five times as many young children were found to be living in the homes of the affected domestic offense cases as were*

identified in the police records, thereby indicating a significant undercount in police reports of the numbers of children exposed to violence in domestic cases.³

LIFELINE

LIFELINE, sponsored by the Health Association, is a free crisis intervention and information hotline, which received over 380,000 calls in 2003. This hotline is available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to the Rochester and Finger Lakes communities. Many individuals, like those seeking information about domestic violence related services, depend on this service during an emergency or crisis. Since 2000, LIFELINE has received over 2,500 domestic violence related calls—averaging 628 calls from 2001 through 2003, but 624 for just the eight-month period ending August 31, 2004. (See Appendix Table 13.)

Survey Data on Extent of Exposure to Violence Among Young Children

In the absence of consistent, reliable reported data on numbers of young children exposed to violence in cases involving the law enforcement community, it is instructive to review survey data from various sources concerning how samples of adults in the community report on exposure of young children to violence in various settings.

Several surveys of parents and other adults have been undertaken in the Rochester community in the past two to three years which have asked questions about children's exposure to violence. Although there were significant differences in the surveys' target audiences, sampling techniques used, and questions asked, the surveys all reported substantial proportions of young children who had been exposed to violence, however it was defined in the respective surveys. Relevant results of those surveys are summarized below:

A random sample of mothers of children entering kindergarten in Rochester and the suburbs were asked whether their child had been exposed to some level of violence in their neighborhood or their family. More than a quarter (27%) of the mothers in the city, and 12% of those in the suburbs, indicated that their child had been exposed to violence in their neighborhood; 15% of those in

³ State University of New York at Buffalo School of Law Family Violence Clinic, *Rochester Safe Start Technical Assistance Phase II Report*, December 2002. See especially pages 6-7 and 16-17.

the city and 9% of the suburban mothers indicated that there had been exposure to violence within the family.⁴

A Parent Appraisal of Children's Experiences (PACE) survey was administered to parents of students entering Rochester schools (mostly kindergarten students) in 2003-04 and the previous year. Almost 1,500 parents/caregivers completed the survey in 2002-03 and 1,934 in 2003-04. In this instrument, parents were asked not whether their child had been "exposed to violence," but whether the child had "witnessed violence". In the 2003-04 survey, 16% said their child had witnessed violence in their neighborhood, down from 21% the previous year; 13% had witnessed violence at home (14% the previous year).⁵

As part of a recent effort to use various advertising techniques to increase community awareness of children's exposure to violence and of the impact it can have on children and the community, 800 adults in a high-crime area of Rochester were surveyed prior to and following the community awareness campaign. Pre-campaign, 16% of the adults said they had "witnessed a young child [not necessarily their own] being exposed to real-world violence in the past six months." Post-campaign, that number had increased somewhat to 19%.⁶

Finally, it is worth noting that a recent survey of likely voters in Monroe County for the Children's Agenda indicated that 23% of likely voters selected "reducing child abuse and eliminating children's exposure to violence" as the issue affecting children that should be the community's top priority, making it the second-ranking children's issue after education (31%).⁷

It seems reasonable to suggest, using the most conservative available survey findings, that *at least one of every six children in Rochester has witnessed or been directly exposed to some form of violence in*

⁴ Children's Institute, *Children's Exposure to Violence and Symptoms of Violence: Analysis of Survey Data Collected in Rochester Safe Start and the Rochester Early Childhood Assessment Partnership* (Draft Copy), May 2003.

⁵ Children's Institute, *Community Report on Children Entering School in 2003-2004 in Rochester, New York*, January 2005.

⁶ Children's Institute, *Rochester Safe Start: Evaluation of Shadow of Violence Ad Campaign*, March 2004.

⁷ Children's Institute, *Children's Agenda Poll of Likely Voters*, June 2002.

his/her neighborhood, and that between one in seven and one in eight has witnessed or been exposed to violence in their home.

Courts and Programmatic Responses to Domestic/Family Violence

Rochester City Court

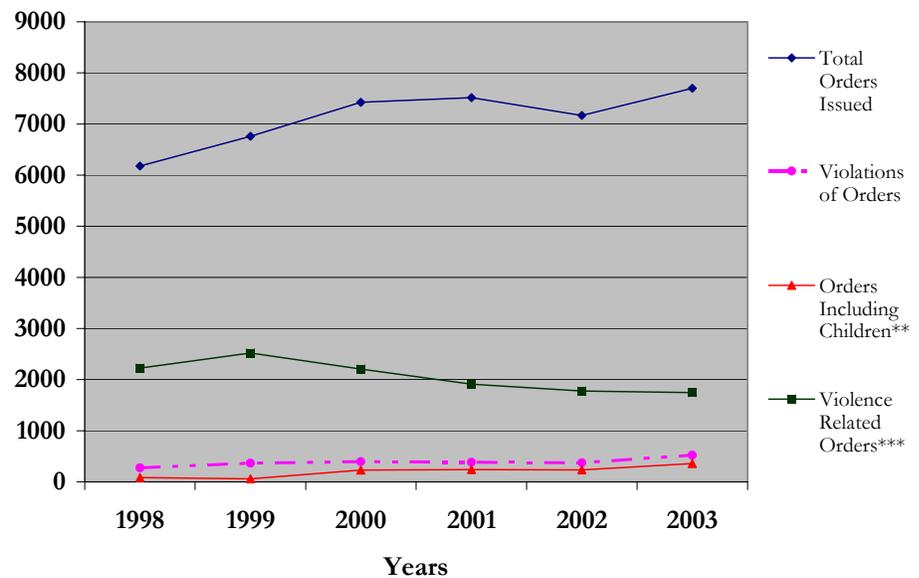
Over the years, the Rochester community has developed a number of responses to domestic/family violence. Some of these represent both traditional responses and new initiatives through Rochester City Court and Monroe County Family Court. Others represent various non-court programs established through both the public and not-for-profit sectors.

When law enforcement responds to an incident and a domestic violence-related arrest is made, the case typically proceeds on misdemeanor charges in Rochester City Court. At arraignment, a Judge may issue an Order of Protection to the victim and his/her children. Children do not have to be direct victims of domestic violence to be included in the Order. Appendix Table 14 and Chart 4 below show *consistent increases between 1998 and 2003 in the total number of Orders of Protection Issued (temporary and permanent orders), Violations of Orders, and Orders Including Children*. Only Violence-Related Orders (involving actual and attempted assaults and murders) declined over these years. Data through the first nine months of 2004 suggest that for each of these indicators, the annual numbers for 2004 were likely to surpass preceding years.

The Orders Including Children more than quadrupled from 1998 through 2003 (from 87 to 361). These numbers actually understate the actual number of children included in Orders of Protection due to the inconsistent manner in which children are listed on the Order. The individual name(s) of the child(ren) included in an Order may be listed along with the mother's name, or the Order may read "Jane Doe and Children". Additionally, the data do not capture those children included in an Order but for whom a date of birth is unknown to the Court. Nonetheless, even with the data problems, it is clear that relatively small proportions of all Orders of Protection actually specifically include children in their coverage.

Chart 4

Rochester City Court - Orders of Protection



Source: Rochester City Court

Family Court and Integrated Domestic Violence Court

Victims of domestic violence may use Monroe County Family Court *instead of* or *in addition to* Rochester City Court. Family Court's Domestic Violence Intensive Intervention Court is not a criminal court, and alleged abusers are not charged with crimes. Instead, a victim is able to file a petition alleging abuse or violence and seek an Order of Protection without bringing criminal charges against the alleged abuser. Because of data problems within Family Court and related systems changes instituted by the NYS Office of Court Administration, trending of data on orders of protection issued by the Domestic Violence Intensive Intervention Court was not possible for this report. However, as indicated in Appendix Table 15, data were available for 2004. Those data indicate that of 535 Permanent Orders involving intimate partner violence in 2004, 475 (88%) included children. Those orders involved a total of 949 children, including 487 ages 6 and under.

Since August of 2003, an Integrated Domestic Violence (IDV) Court has been in operation within Monroe County. It was designed to serve cases active in both Family Court and criminal court proceedings. Between August 2003 and October 2004, 121

children six and younger were named in Temporary and Final Orders of Protection in Family Offense petitions which had been transferred to the IDV Court. In addition, 115 children 0-6 were named in Custody/Visitation cases transferred to the IDV Court (see specific age breakdowns in Appendix Table 15A).

Family Crisis Intervention Team

Arresting an alleged perpetrator of violence is not the only response available to the Rochester Police Department. The Family Crisis Intervention Team (FACIT) is a civilian unit within the Family and Victims' Service Section of the RPD. Members of the FACIT Unit may be dispatched to the scene of an incident at the request of an RPD Officer, or they may receive a referral based upon a police report. FACIT responds to a wide range of calls involving family crises including domestic violence and child neglect cases. FACIT counselors provide direct services to their clients and also make referrals to appropriate service providers in the community. A FACIT *case* is synonymous with a family, although for data collection and reporting purposes FACIT typically identifies one child and one adult as the primary individuals in need of services (yet services are delivered to the entire family).

The data presented in Appendix Table 16 represent cases involving parent-child conflict, domestic violence, sibling conflict, child abuse and missing persons where a child less than age 18 was identified as a primary person involved/in need of services. It is important to note that additional children may reside in the home and may receive services, but these individuals are not reflected in the reported FACIT data, as they are only included in written case records.

Overall, the number of FACIT cases involving children 17 and younger has fluctuated over the years since 1998, but has generally been significantly lower since 2000 than in 1998 and 1999. Historically, over two-thirds of the FACIT cases involving children who have experienced some type of domestic conflict have involved children age 13 and older (Appendix Table 16). Between 1998 and 2003, the range of children age 6 involved in FACIT cases has fluctuated between six and 13 per year (1% to 2% of all cases each year). Data breakdowns are not available for children less than age 6, largely due to the fact that children so

young are seldom identified as a primary victim. The number of children between the ages of 7 and 9 who have been involved in FACIT cases has fluctuated from a high of 67 in 1998 to the mid-40s to 59 in 2003 (a range of from 7% to 9% of all cases each year).

Similar to RPD reported Part I crime data and calls for service data, the greatest number of FACIT responses has historically been generated in the Clinton patrol section, followed by Maple and Genesee (Appendix Table 17). Racial/ethnic background data indicate that typically 65% of the clients served by FACIT are Black, followed by Whites (about 20%) and Hispanics (about 12%), as shown in Appendix Table 18.

Safe Kids

One of the initiatives of Rochester Safe Start since the 2000 community assessment was undertaken was the establishment in 2002 of Safe Kids, a program designed to intervene through a police-social worker collaborative in the lives of young children exposed to violence in one area of the city. Operating in the city's Maple Section, the program involves a partnership between the Rochester Police Department in the Maple Section, FACIT, and the Society for the Protection and Care of Children (SPCC). The goal is to provide counseling assistance to children exposed to violence as soon as possible following the exposure.

According to program data, Safe Kids responded to more than 130 violent incidents, 59% of which were related to domestic violence—and served 318 children exposed in those incidents—in the two-plus years from its beginning in March 2002 through May 2004. Of those 318, 229 (72%) were six and younger. Referrals came from either RPD or FACIT. The program serves as an important pilot in one high-crime geographic area of the city, and as such may prove to be a model which can be replicated in other parts of the city in the future. However, even with this model in place, and careful review of cases by RPD and FACIT to identify children exposed to violence and refer them to the counseling services offered by the program, evaluation data suggest that *in some 60% of crime reports filed by RPD in the program's geographic area in which children appropriate for Safe Kids were identified, the children were not in fact referred to Safe Kids.* For the program to have its desired impact, police need to do a better job of including children

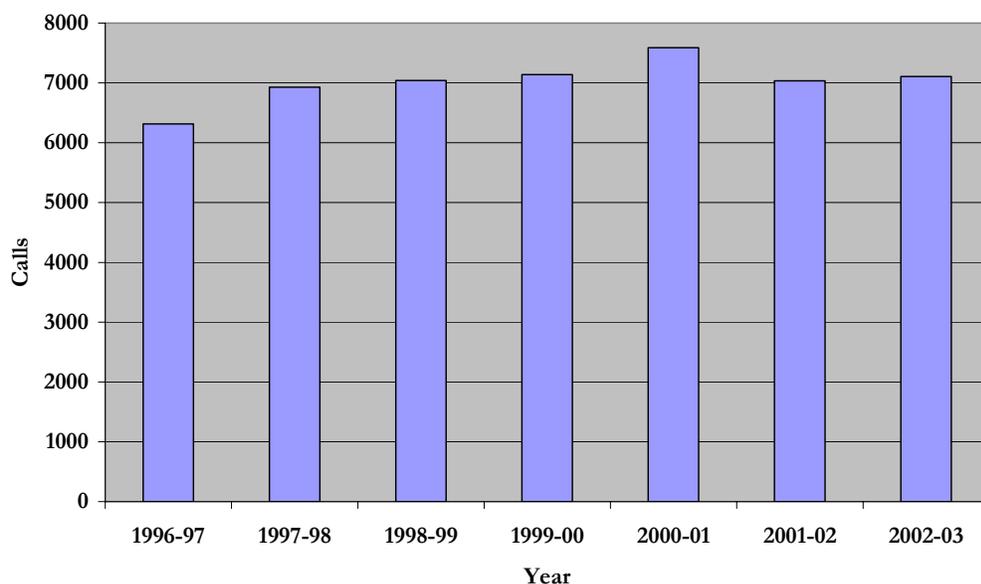
Alternatives for Battered Women

exposed to violence in police reports, and the program partners need to develop ways of linking a higher proportion of eligible children to the services offered by the Safe Kids program.⁸

Alternatives for Battered Women (ABW) is a non-profit agency serving victims of domestic violence in Monroe County. ABW maintains a 24-hour hotline and provides emergency shelter, counseling and advocacy to women and children who are victims of domestic abuse. In 1996/1997, ABW reports that there were 6,312 calls to its hotline from callers seeking help for domestic violence-related issues. Appendix Table 19 and Chart 5 below reflect the volume of calls to the hotline since then. Except for a spike in the data in 2000-01, there have consistently been between about 6,900 and 7,100 cases each year since 1996/97.

Chart 5

ABW Hotline Calls Received



Source: ABW Annual Reports

In most years since 1996-97, as shown in Table 19, an average of 35% of callers each year were first-time callers. Conversely, close to 65% were repeat callers, seeking continuing help for domestic

⁸ Children's Institute, *Rochester Safe Start Safe Kids: Two-Year Process Evaluation*, March 2002 – February 2004, June 2004, plus supplemental data supplied by the program.

violence situations. This trend may reflect a combination of factors: e.g., domestic violence victims may experience several incidents of violence resulting in multiple calls to the hotline (various incidents may or may not involve the same abuser); the nature of the hotline—which provides crisis intervention, counseling, resource and referral, safety planning and emotional support—may partially explain multiple calls from a single victim.

As shown in Appendix Table 20, *the number of women served in the ABW shelter increased in the four years between 1999-2000 and 2002-03, compared with the three previous years (from a low of 321 in 1998-99 to four years of more than 400 women per year). But the number of children served through the shelter declined each year from 420 in 1999-2000 to 310 in 2002-03.* It is not clear from these data if more women are staying for shorter times in the shelter, and whether the average number of children accompanying each mother is down. ABW is only one source of shelter for women who have experienced domestic violence. However, in each recent year, over 400 women in Monroe County have felt they were at risk of further violence or injury from an abuser, and sought shelter at ABW.

In addition to shelter and the hotline, ABW offers supportive programs available to women and children who have experienced domestic violence. A Court Advocacy program assists women seeking Orders of Protection through the Monroe County Family Court. As shown in Appendix Table 21, the program, a collaborative between ABW and The Legal Aid Society of Rochester, served over 3,600 women from 2000-01 through 2002-03, averaging approximately 1,200 women per year—up from an average of 425 from 1996-97 through 1998-99. Meanwhile, the Transition Program offers individual counseling and support groups to help women deal with the trauma they have experienced, and served over 170 women in 2003.

ABW also recognizes that children, who have been exposed to domestic violence, as victims or witnesses, need help in overcoming the trauma they have experienced. The Children's Program offers counseling sessions and play therapy, and works with both mothers and children to promote safety, parenting skills, and a non-violent lifestyle. As indicated in Appendix Table 22, since 1997-98, well over 4,000 children from the shelter and the

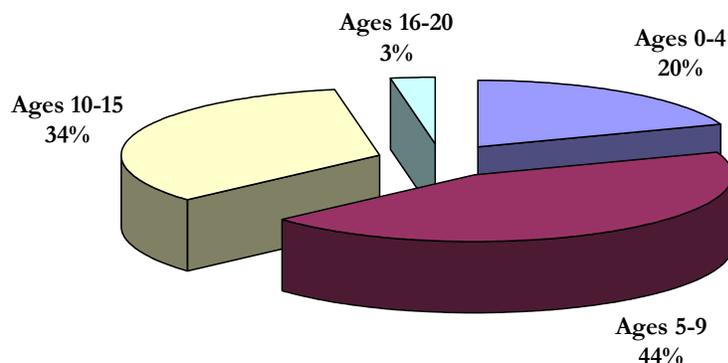
community (about two-thirds from the shelter) have been served by the Children's Program.

*Society for the
Protection and Care of
Children*

In addition to ABW, The Society for the Protection and Care of Children (SPCC) Family Violence Program seeks to identify and counsel child witnesses/victims of domestic violence. Children and the non-abusing parent receive counseling and support services to deal with the violence they have experienced and also learn skills that help them to live a violence-free life. Per Appendix Table 23 and Chart 6 below, 20% of the children served through the Family Violence Program are under age 5. From 1998 through 2003, an average of about 40 children ages 0-4 were served each year by this program. In addition, from 1998 through 2002, an average of about 65 children ages 5-9 were involved, with a significant increase to 92 children in 2003. It is not clear if this most recent increase represents a one-year "blip," or the beginning of a trend toward more children of that age in the program.

Chart 6

SPCC Family Violence Program
Age of Children Served
2003



Source: SPCC Family Violence Program

In addition to those served by SPCC's Family Violence Program, SPCC also plays an integral role working with the children referred to it as part of the Safe Kids program.

Foster Care Pediatric Clinic

This clinic has offered a variety of services for a number of years to children in foster care who have been abused or neglected. From 1997 through 2000 it continually increased the numbers of children under the age of seven whom it served, from 322 to 416. Since then, the numbers declined consistently from the total in 2000 to 350 in 2003. Data from the first part of 2004 suggested increased numbers of young children were served last year, but the accuracy and reliability of those data need to be verified and checked against data for all of 2004. It is also unclear why the number of children under seven in the program with identified mental health issues had declined from 142 in 2000 to 63 in 2003—although this decline in mental health services for young children appears to be consistent with overall reductions in mental health services for young children across the county, as noted in Chapter 5 later in this report.

Summary

The data on children's exposure to violence from the law enforcement sector and judicial system send often confusing and conflicting messages. They answer few questions in a definitive manner, and often raise more questions than they answer regarding the extent of children's exposure to violent crimes.

Overall numbers of reported Part I and violent crimes in Rochester, while edging back up in the past two or three years, remain lower than in 1997. 911 calls classified as Domestic/Family Problems appear to have declined somewhat in the past two years, as have Domestic/Family Problem calls for service investigated by RPD. However, the annual number of such service calls remains much higher, even with recent declines, than in the late 1990s. Reports of separately-recorded domestic offenses addressed by RPD have declined significantly since the mid-1990s, as have arrests for such offenses. *But the various databases yielding these indicators are not linked, the definitions of what is included in each (and the distinctions between them) are not sufficiently clear, how consistently the data are recorded from year to year is not always clear, and none of them include consistent, reliable information about numbers of children affected by the reported crimes.* Research comparing crime reports with other

systems data suggests that in homes in which domestic offenses were reported by the police, at least five times as many young children live in those homes as were identified in the police reports. And even with programs established to work with such children, appropriate referrals are often not yet made by law enforcement officials.

But despite recent reductions in the numbers of reported domestic offenses, domestic violence calls to LIFELINE were up substantially in 2004, Orders of Protection and Orders Including Children in City Court have been increasing (with particularly substantial increases in orders affecting children), calls to the ABW hotline are higher than in the mid-1990s, and the numbers of women using the ABW shelter are up from the mid-to-late-1990s.

Thus the overall trends in data are conflicting and unclear. Greater consistency is needed across systems regarding how data are defined and used, and Safe Start may wish to bring together representatives of the various systems and agencies responsible for services and recording data to attempt to reconcile and explain the differing trends, and to begin to initiate appropriate changes to make the data more useful in the future. In the meantime, *what does appear to be clear is that, data reporting systems notwithstanding, substantial numbers of young children in the city, and even the suburbs, are consistently exposed to violence both in their neighborhoods and in their homes, according to a number of recent surveys of varying populations. Such surveys suggest that at least one of every six young children in Rochester have witnessed or been exposed to violence in their neighborhoods, and at least one in eight have witnessed or been exposed to violence in their own homes.*

4. CHILD VICTIMIZATION

CPS Reports

Monroe County's Child Protective Services (CPS) responds to reports of child abuse and child neglect received through the Monroe County Child Abuse Hotline and the New York State Child Abuse Hotline. The CPS Intake Team maintains data on the number of calls to the hotlines that are accepted as CPS reports. Calls that are accepted as *reports* are cases that require further investigation by CPS in order to determine whether there is credible evidence to substantiate the allegation(s) of abuse or neglect. When allegations are substantiated, the *report* is referred to as an *indicated* case of abuse or neglect (indicated cases may also be referred to as *substantiated* or *founded* cases). If CPS investigators do not find credible evidence of abuse or neglect, the report is deemed *unfounded* and no further action is taken.

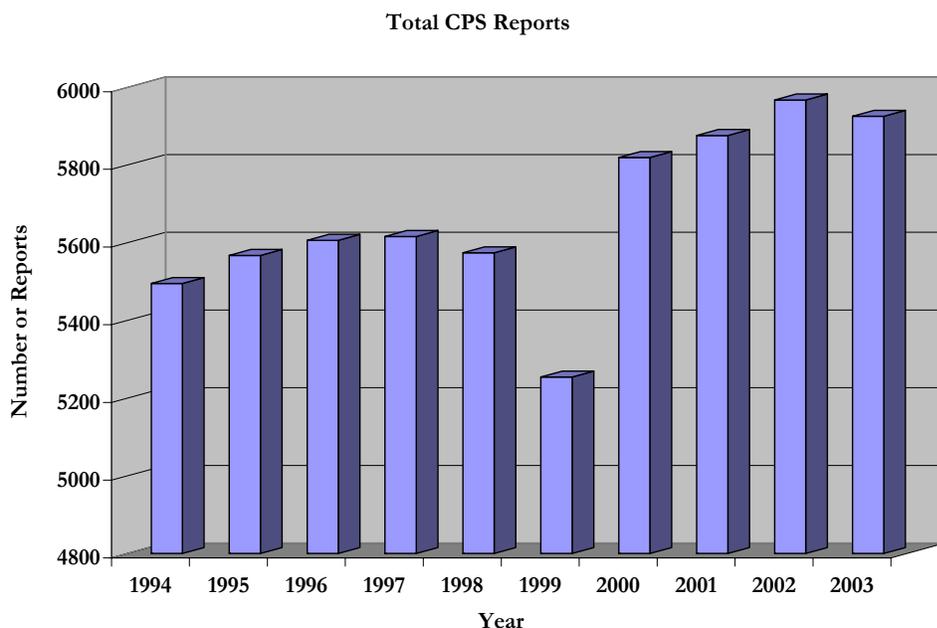
Reports Accepted by CPS

According to data published by the NYS Office of Children and Families (Monitoring and Analysis Profiles, MAPS), *increasing numbers of CPS reports have been received concerning Monroe County children since 1999*. As shown in Appendix Table 24, more than 5,250 CPS reports were received in each of the four years between 2000 and 2003 (almost 5,400 in both 2002 and 2003), compared with 4,776 in 1999 (an increase of almost 13%). These represent official State data on Monroe County CPS reports. Currently, it is unknown how many children these numbers represent, because a report may include more than one child.

More detailed data on CPS reports are also developed and reported each year by the Monroe County CPS Intake Team, as presented in Appendix Table 25 and shown in Chart 7 below. As shown in the more detailed table, the CPS data reported each year by Monroe County are typically higher than the NYS MAPS data, since Monroe County Intake data include reports received by the Intake unit, including for residents of other counties. The MAPS data, on the other hand, are based on subsequent adjustments and removals of non-county residents. *But despite the differences in the two ways of presenting the data, the trends of both are consistent, showing increased numbers of CPS reports since 1999.*

Throughout the 1990s, reported cases of abuse and neglect, as recorded by the Monroe County Intake unit, did not vary substantially from year to year, with roughly 5,500 reported cases per year (approximately 30 cases per 1,000 children under age 18 in Monroe County). However, beginning with 2000, the number of reports has been averaging about 5,900 cases per year (about 32/1,000).

Chart 7



Source: CPS Intake Team Monthly Reports

As shown in Table 25, historically, about 80% of the reports each year have been new, indicating that at the time the report was accepted by CPS there was no existing report or ongoing investigation of the family being reported. Conversely, *about one-fifth of each year's reports typically involve subsequent reports on cases/families already under investigation by CPS.*

Type of Abuse

CPS Intake Team data presented in Appendix Table 25 show that reports of neglect (often involving significant allegations of violence) have historically represented the vast majority of reports to CPS. Since 1999, alleged neglect cases have consistently

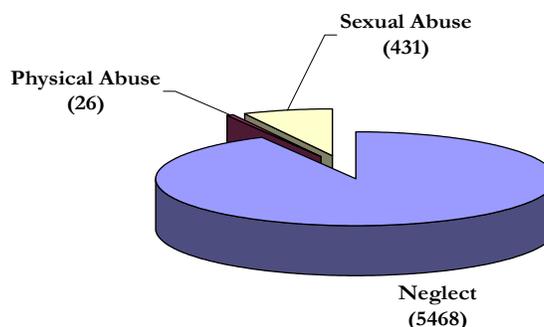
reflected between 92% and 93% of all allegations. Since a low of about 4,800 neglect cases in 1999, there have consistently been about 5,400 or more neglect reports each year since.

Allegations of physical or sexual abuse comprise a relatively small proportion of the total reports accepted by CPS, annually less than 8%, from 2000 through 2003. The vast majority of cases involving abuse are sexual abuse cases. Although the proportion of physical or sexual abuse cases is relatively low, that proportion nonetheless consistently represents an average of well over 400 cases per year. After dropping below 400 for two years in 1995 and 1996, the number increased to well over 400 in each of the next seven years.⁹

The following pie chart represents the distribution of the types of reports in 2003, the most recent full year available.

Chart 8

2003 Types of CPS Reports



Source: CPS Intake Team Monthly Reports

⁹ It should also be noted that the threshold for being categorized as physical abuse tends to be high. Thus, for example, slapping or ever beating a child is defined as “excessive corporal punishment”—a form of neglect. Only when there are severe injuries is the case recorded as physical abuse.

A NYS Office of Children and Family Services report for the first five months of 2002 for Monroe County indicated that about 15% of all allegations involved violence, with the following categories most prominent: lacerations, bruises and welts; excessive corporal punishment; and sexual abuse.

It is difficult to interpret trends in child abuse and neglect reports. Increases or decreases in reporting may be tied to the public's awareness of abuse and neglect. Sensational cases of abuse or neglect reported in the media may lead to heightened public awareness of the issue, resulting in more calls to the hotline. In addition, the legal definitions of abuse and neglect or CPS policies may change over time, affecting the number of reports. However, it is also possible that trends reflect the *actual* incidence of violence toward children in the community. Either way, it is clear that reports have increased in recent years, with substantial numbers of both abuse and neglect cases.

Source of Reports

As shown in Appendix Table 26, reports of foster care parents abusing or neglecting children have increased in recent years, though the numbers remain relatively small each year. Through 1997, typically there were no more than 40 such reports per year, but the numbers began to increase in 1998, and there have been more than 50 such reports in three of the last four years through 2003. Similarly, through 1997 there were never as many as 50 reports in any year involving alleged abuse or neglect by day care providers, but in all but one year since then, the numbers have reached 60 or more (and more than 70 in two years).

The CPS Intake Team maintains data on the source of a CPS report. Mandated reporters, those professionals legally required to report suspected child abuse or neglect, are the source of well over half of all CPS reports. As shown in Appendix Table 27, reports from mandated sources overall have been fairly consistent over time, with typically more than 55% of the total numbers of CPS reports each year made by mandated reporters.

The two largest sources of mandated reports have typically been schools and medical providers, and numbers of both have grown significantly in recent years. Reports from schools have increased from an average of about 860 between 1996 and 1999 to an average of almost 1,100 per year from 2000 through 2003, with a

high of 1,147 in 2003 (an increase of 34% over 1999). This represents between 18% and 19% of all CPS reports, and about one-third of all reports from mandated reporters.

Medical providers averaged less than 750 mandated reports from 1998 to 2001, but exceeded 800 in 2002 and 900 in 2003. These numbers represent the largest number of medical referrals since the levels once seen in the early 1990s.

A broad range of “Community Agencies” through 1997 averaged about 450 mandated reports. Beginning in 1998, the average for such agencies has increased significantly to about 515 a year. In addition, from 1998-2002, “Mental Health Professionals” also increased the number of reports, compared with earlier years, before falling back in 2003 and the first two-thirds of 2004. Probation/Parole/Court officers never made more than 76 referrals through 1997, but have typically made an average of more than 90 reports in most years since.

Meanwhile, law enforcement reports declined steadily from almost 600 in 1996, representing 20% of all mandated reports, to less than 500 in 2002 and 2003, representing less than 15% of mandated reports, and about 8% of *all* reports. This is consistent with the reduction noted earlier in reported domestic offenses involving children.

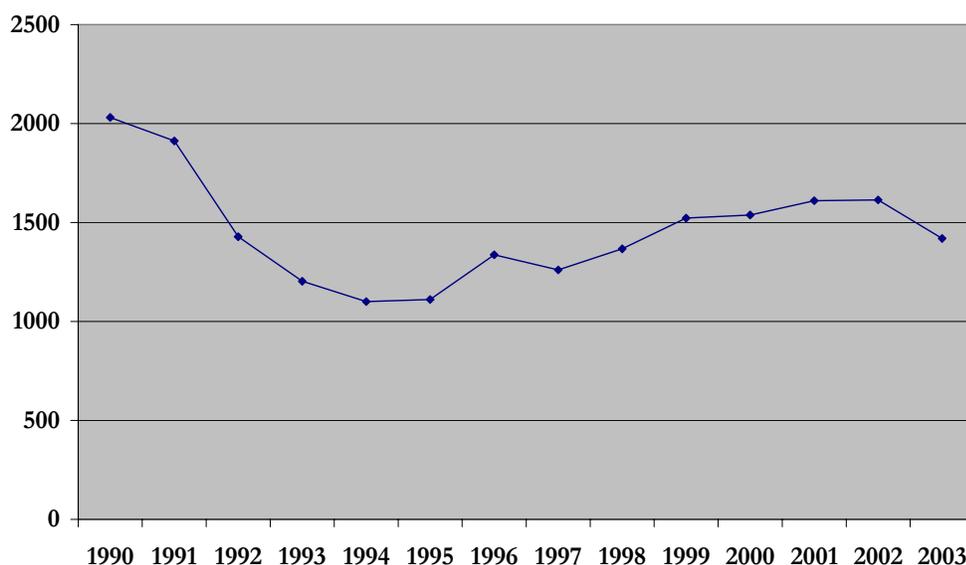
Non-mandated sources of reports include parents, relatives, victims, neighbors, concerned citizens and anonymous callers (Appendix Table 28). From 2001 through August 31, 2004, between 43% and 44% of CPS reports consistently came from these sources. The total number of non-mandated reports declined to 2,164 in 1999 after consistently averaging 2,500–2,600 reports annually earlier in the decade. However, total non-mandated reports since have returned to an overall annual average of over 2,500. Historically, parents and relatives combined represent the largest source of reports accepted from non-mandated sources. In 2003, parents and relatives were the source of 18.5% of *all* CPS reports. Since 1999, the number of anonymous reports has increased steadily and substantially (+55%) from 490 to 759 in 2003. Typically between 25% and 30% of all non-mandated reports each year are from anonymous sources.

Indicated Cases of Abuse and Neglect

Indicated cases of child abuse and neglect are the number of reported cases in which the Department of Social Services' investigations have revealed credible evidence of abuse or neglect. Data presented in Appendix Table 29 and Chart 9 show the increasing number and percentage of cases in which abuse and neglect have been indicated in recent years. In 1994, there were 1,100 indicated cases—about 21% of all CPS reports that year. By 2002, the number of indicated cases had increased to 1,614—a 47% increase, representing 30% of all CPS reported cases. Unfortunately, no age breakdowns of the children involved in the indicated cases were available.

Chart 9

CPS Indicated Cases of Abuse or Neglect



Source: NYS Office of Children and Family Services, 1994-2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

As shown in Appendix Table 30, more than 85% of all indicated cases for the county in 2003 involved children living in the city. The greatest proportions of the cases involved children living in the following zip code areas within the city: 14621, 14609, 14611, 14613, 14605, and 14608—areas which together accounted for 59% of all indicated cases for that year.

The distribution of reporting sources for *indicated* cases is not presently known. Future access to this important CPS data would allow for consideration of the following questions: 1) Is it more likely that certain groups of reporters' cases wind up indicated? If so, why might this be the case? Are there potential reporters who might benefit from training on identifying and reporting abuse or neglect? 2) Can we identify people who may have knowledge of children's exposure to abuse or neglect but who do not report? 3) How do the report source and geographic distributions of indicated cases compare to other data from the community? Are reports coming from those areas and from the sources we might expect?

Preventive Services

Monroe County's Preventive Services Unit aims to prevent children's placement in foster care, shorten time in care, avert replacement and reduce subsequent CPS reports by strengthening the existing family relationship. Preventive services may be Court Ordered (Mandated Preventive Services) when children are at imminent risk of placement into foster care. Services may also be initiated when other conditions are present that place a child at risk for foster care placement (e.g., health and safety concerns, the child has special needs for services that cannot be met by the parent or caretaker, the parent is unavailable). DSS provides preventive services to families in Monroe County by contracting with human service agencies in the community. Referrals to the Preventive Unit come from individuals, human service providers, community agencies, schools, and medical providers, but DSS workers make the majority of referrals.

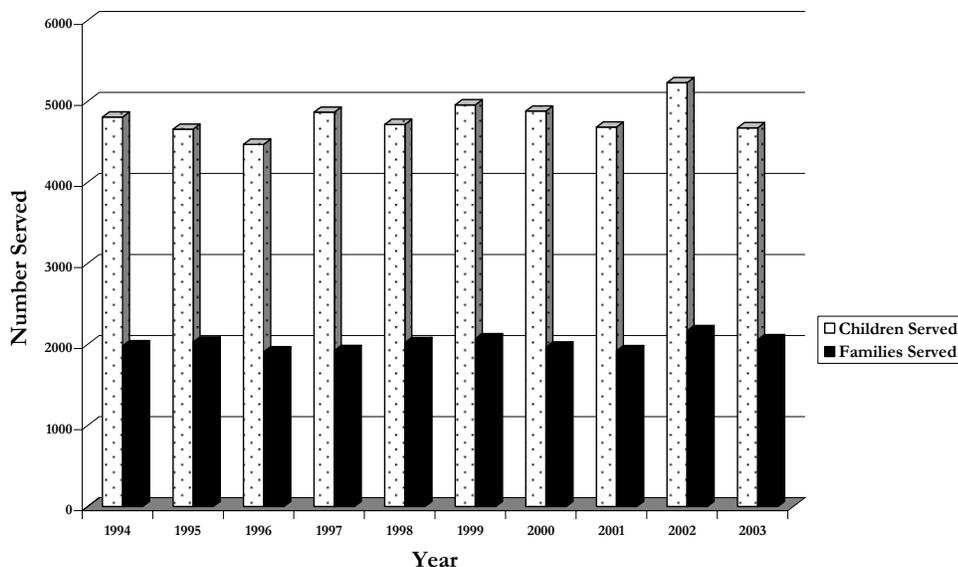
The Preventive Unit conducts an annual survey of its contractors providing preventive services. The survey captures relatively detailed characteristics of the Preventive Services population, and data for the period 1992 – 2003 are presented in Appendix Tables 31 - 38, with selected data presented below.

Preventive Services' goal is to strengthen the family unit; therefore, it is the family unit that represents one "preventive case," and an individual case may contain multiple children. As shown in Table 31 and the graph below, over the past 10 years, the average number of families receiving preventive services has been about 2,000 annually, and the number of children receiving services

during this time has averaged about 4,800 per year. This is not an unduplicated count; a family may have more than one case opened during the year.

Chart 10

Preventive Services 1994-2003, Monroe County



Source: Preventive Services Annual Reports

As shown in subsequent Appendix Table 35, in recent years, Preventive Services has served an average of 950 active cases at a given time, although the numbers have declined by 20% between 1999 and 2003 (from 1,069 to 858). These data, combined with the relatively consistent numbers of cases served in an entire year, as shown in the graph, suggest that similar numbers of Preventive cases are being served each year, but for shorter periods of time.

As shown in Appendix Table 32, typically about 40% or more of all children receiving Preventive services each year are in mandated cases.¹⁰ Between 7% and 9% of the mandated cases were in foster care at the time the preventive cases were opened.

¹⁰ As stated in Table 32, this proportion may somewhat understate the percentage of children receiving preventive services who are in mandated cases

Racial/Ethnic Data

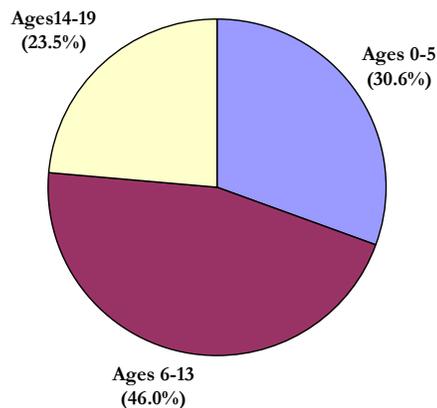
Racial and ethnic data presented in Appendix Table 33 show that the largest groups of children receiving Preventive services are blacks (ranging in recent years between 45% and 48% of the total per year), followed by whites (about one-third), and Hispanics (12%-14%). About 8% or 9% each year are “other or unknown.” These proportions have been relatively consistent over time.

Age Distribution

The breakdown of age categories used to profile the ages of children receiving Preventive services changed in 2000. Prior to that, age breakdowns used were 0-6 and 7-12. Beginning in 2000, the age breakdowns used were 0-5 and 6-13. In order to provide historical data, the number of children receiving Preventive services from 1992 through 1999 can be found in Table 34A and the data from 2000 through 2003 reflecting the new age breakout can be found in Table 34B. The following chart represents the average age of children receiving Preventive services from 2000 through 2003. Roughly 30% of all children receiving Preventive services during these years were age 5 and under. In three of those four years, an average of about 1,400 children 0-5 received services per year, with a high in 2002 of 1,826.

Chart 11

**Average Age of Children Receiving Preventive Services
2000-2003, Monroe County**



Source: Preventive Services Annual Reports

Geographic Distribution

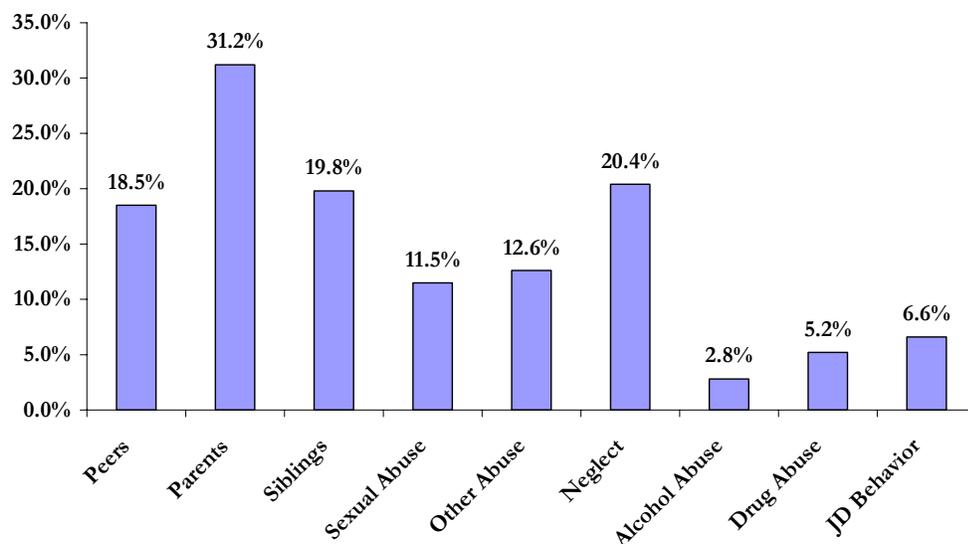
The geographic distribution of Preventive cases active on December 31 of each year is presented in Appendix Table 35. Trend data reveal that the proportions of city and suburban clients have remained relatively stable since 1998, and even before that, since 1993. Over the years, just over 70% of Preventive Services' clients have resided in the city of Rochester. The largest proportion of active Preventive cases in any given year has consistently lived in the 14621 zip code area (an average of 15% to 17% per year), with about 10% from 14611, 8%-10% in 14605, and 7% to 9% in 14608.

Presenting Problems - Children

The service providers under contract with DSS provide data detailing the presenting problems of both the children and their caretakers (typically a biological parent) receiving Preventive services. Data on presenting problems of children are presented in Appendix Table 36. We were not able to obtain data broken out by age of child, and more than one problem per child may be identified. Historically, as shown in Chart 12, roughly one-third of the children experienced interpersonal problems with parents. Nearly 20% of the children were identified as experiencing interpersonal problems with siblings, and slightly fewer experienced interpersonal problems with peers. In about 20% of the cases, neglect was a presenting problem. *In the future, it would be most useful for these data to be broken out by age, as profiles would likely be very different for older and younger children.*

Chart 12

**Preventive Services
Presenting Problems of Children in 2003**



Note: Cases may have one or more presenting problems, and as a result data will not equal 100%

Source: Preventive Services Annual Reports

In 2003, 540 children receiving Preventive services reported having been sexually abused, a number which is generally consistent with annual totals during the last decade. The number of children in preventive care who reported “Other Abuse” had been declining, but jumped in two years from less than 400 to nearly 600 in 2003. Reports of neglect had averaged about 800 per year, but jumped to over 950 in 2003. Further interpretation of this data is difficult due to the inability to link the Preventive Services data with CPS data.

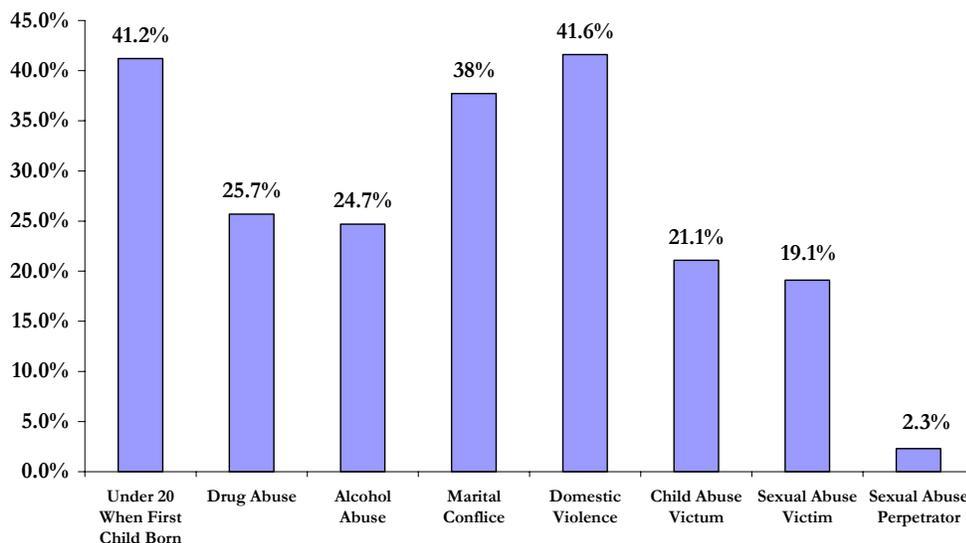
Presenting Problems - Adults

Preventive service providers work with a family unit comprised of the child(ren) and the caretaker(s). In most Preventive services cases there is one caretaker identified, usually a biological parent of the child(ren). Presenting problems, or characteristics of caretakers, include drug abuse, alcohol abuse, marital conflict, domestic violence, history of sexual abuse (victim of or perpetrator), history of child abuse (victim of or perpetrator), or a person who was less than age 20 when his/her first child was born. Caretaker characteristics are presented in Appendix Table 37

and in Chart 13. More than one presenting problem per caretaker/parent may be identified.

Chart 13

Preventive Services
Presenting Problems of Caretakers 2003



Note: Cases may have one or more presenting problems, and as a result data will not equal 100%

Source: Preventive Services Annual Reports

Domestic violence has consistently been reported as a presenting problem for more than 40% of the caretakers. In 2003, there were 858 cases citing domestic violence as a presenting issue, suggesting a significant level of need for domestic violence services exists among those served by the Child Welfare system. Also, more than half of the caretakers receiving Preventive services during the 1990s had reportedly experienced marital conflict; however, that reported proportion dropped to 38% in 2003.

Consistently in recent years, about 40% of caretakers of children receiving Preventive services had had a first child before the age of 20; between 25% and 30% had a history of drug abuse, and similar proportions had a history of alcohol abuse. A significant number of caretakers were victims of child abuse or sexual abuse (about 20% each). The 2003 data shown in the graph above are consistent with those trends.

Living Situation of Children Receiving Preventive Services

While the goal of the Preventive Services Unit is to prevent placement into foster care, services provided by the Unit are also intended to shorten the length of stay in foster care and avert replacement. Therefore, the Preventive Services Unit serves children who live in a variety of settings. Per Appendix Table 38, typically about 85% of the children live at home/with a parent. The number of children living with a relative other than a parent has trended upward to 10% in 2003, from 263 in 1996 (5.9% of the preventive services children) to 468 in 2003 (a 78% increase). The number of children living in foster care while receiving preventive services has also increased from fewer than 200 in 1998 to more than 300 in 2002 and 2003.

Foster Care

Foster care trend data are available for annual *admissions* to foster care, the number of children *in foster care* on December 31 of each year, and the annual number of foster care *discharges*. As shown in Appendix Table 39, no significant trends were noted in any of these three areas throughout much of the 1990s. From 1990 to 1997, the rate of foster care admissions was approximately 3.5 per 1,000 children age 18 and under. The rate of admission increased slightly from 1998 through 2000 as the number of admissions those years reached 700 for the first time since 1991. However, since 2001 the rate of admissions has trended downward to less than 3 children per thousand in 2002 and 2003.

The total number of children in foster care on December 31 of each year has declined from 1,169 in 1999 and 2000 to 899 in 2003 (a reduction of 23%)—a decline from 6.2 per 1,000 children to 3.9. As shown in Appendix Table 40, African-American children represented more than 45% of all foster care placements between 2000 and 2003, while White children represented more than 25% and Hispanic children about 9%. However, high proportions of the data is Other/Unknown, caution is recommended in interpreting the data.

Age of Children in Foster Care

The age of children in foster care on December 31 of each year is presented in Appendix Table 41. While the proportion of children in foster care under the age of 6 averaged 25% throughout the 1990s, it has been trending slightly downward since 1999, reaching a low of 22.4% in 2003. From highs of 250-300 children a year under 6, including about 290 on December 31 of 1999 and 2000,

the numbers of children under 6 declined in the past two years for which data were available (2002 and 2003), to 243 and 202, respectively, perhaps due at least in part to faster returns of children to their families under federal Adoption and Safe Families Act pressures. As seen in Appendix Table 42, proportions of new *admissions* each year have continued to reflect higher proportions of young children—consistently between 30% and 33% of all new admissions each year are under the age of 6. However, the absolute number of annual new admissions 0-5 years old has also declined in the past two years, to 210 and 205, respectively—from a high of 252 in 1998.

Services Prior to/at Admission to Foster Care

Appendix Table 43 reveals the number of children receiving child protective services, preventive services, both, or neither prior to admission to foster care (Appendix Table 44 provides the same information broken out by age of the children). Additional detail beyond the fact that children received services is unavailable; however, CPS involvement means that minimally, a report of abuse or neglect was being investigated. Across all age groups, the number of children with an open CPS case (CPS case alone, or CPS + open Preventive case) at the time of admission to foster care, or with an open case at some point during the twelve months preceding admission, increased by 34% from 1995 to 1999 (see Appendix Table 43). However, since 376 cases in 1999 (about half of all foster care admissions for the year), this number had declined to 278 by 2003 (42% of all admissions during the year). In 2003, nearly half of all children admitted into foster care had received neither preventive nor protective services.

By contrast, as shown in Table 44, about two-thirds of younger children (under 2 and 2-5) have typically received Child Protective Services prior to admission to foster care, and one-third or less had received no services.

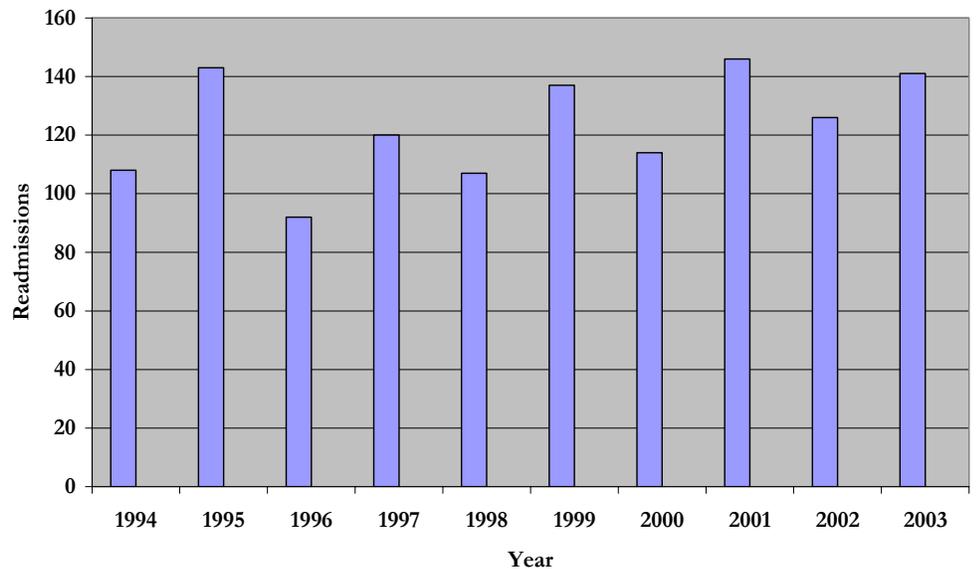
Readmissions to Foster Care

Per Appendix Table 45 and the graph below, the number of children readmitted to foster care has generally been trending upward from 92 in 1996 (14% of admissions for the year) to 141 in 2003—21% of all admissions for the year. In 2003, for about three-fourths of the 141 readmissions to care, the length of time since their last discharge from care was less than one year. Presently, it is unknown why these children were readmitted to

foster care. A large data gap exists pertaining to service utilization among families seeking reunification with their children. Currently, the inability to link data across systems and service providers results in the inability to clearly answer such questions using existing data.

Chart 14

Monroe County Readmissions to Foster Care 1994-2003



Source: NYS Office of Children and Family, Monitoring and Analysis Profiles

Summary

In recent years there have been significant increases in Monroe County in both the numbers of Child Protective reports and the numbers and proportions of indicated cases of child abuse and neglect. Reports have increased from schools and medical professionals, but have declined in recent years from the law enforcement community. Reported data do not distinguish the age of the affected children. At the same time as CPS reports and indicated cases have been increasing, the numbers of children placed in foster care have declined. There has been little change in recent years in numbers of children receiving preventive services.

5. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH ISSUES

Mental Health

Utilization data among Monroe County residents age 15 and younger receiving mental health services are presented in Appendix Table 46. In 2003, a total of 5,458 Monroe County children received mental health services, ranging from services in emergency departments, inpatient settings, clinics, day treatment facilities, residential treatment facilities, to other crisis services and intensive case management. This number represents a 13% increase over 1999. Chart 15 on the next page indicates the service usage patterns between 1999 and 2003 in the quadrants of the city, and outside the city.

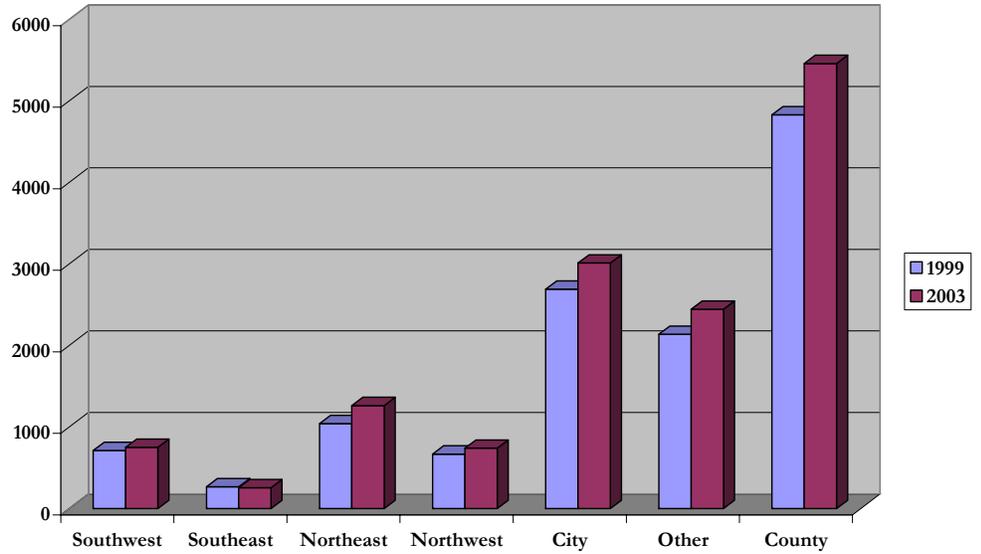
As indicated in Table 46 and Chart 16, the increase in children's use of mental health services is exclusively among children 7-15 years of age. *For children 6 or younger, the numbers actually declined by 8% between 1999 and 2003 (from 764 to 702), including a 16% decline (259 to 217) among those 0-4.*

Over half (55%) of these children receiving mental health services reside within the City of Rochester—including 60% of those 6 and under. While children age six and under comprise less than 15% of the total number of children 15 and under receiving mental health services, the number of children this represented in 2003, 422 in the city and 280 in the suburbs, is not insignificant.

Mental health officials are uncertain as to the reasons why mental health services have declined among young children in the county, especially given the increases in service usage among older children and adults over the same period of time. Those responsible for monitoring county mental health data are currently undertaking additional analyses of services to young children in an attempt to better understand the reasons for the apparent decline. They will share the results of those analyses with Rochester Safe Start.

Chart 15

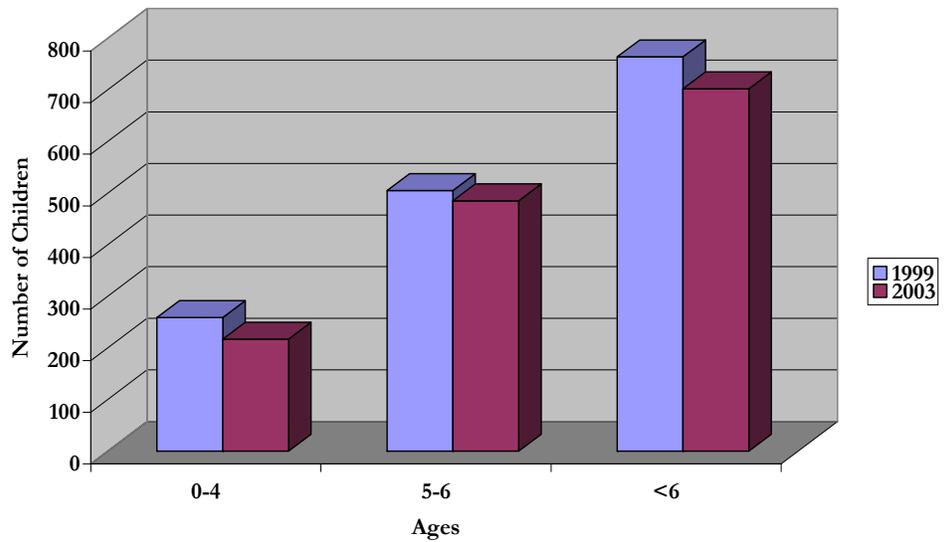
Monroe County Children Using Mental Health Services
1999 vs. 2003



Source: Coordinated Care Services 1

Chart 16

Monroe County
Children Using Mental Health Services 1999 vs. 2003



Source: Coordinated Care Services

Additional data that might reveal the extent to which children in the mental health system have been exposed to violence (as victims, witnesses, or perpetrators) could not be obtained from the same data source that provided utilization data. Conducting interviews with mental health providers serving young children in the community may provide additional insight regarding such data.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Per Appendix Table 47, the number of admissions to alcohol and substance abuse treatment facilities within Monroe County has remained relatively stable since 1998. Between 90% and 95% of the admissions each year live in Monroe County. As shown in Appendix Table 48, roughly three-quarters of the admissions were individuals between the ages of 26 and 55, which are also the prime parenting years. As indicated in Appendix Table 49, typically about 55% of all substance abusers admitted to treatment report having children, including about 20% who live with their children (age breakdowns of those children are presently unavailable).

Consistently, as shown in Appendix Table 48, just under 5% of all admissions are children ages 16 or younger. However, in 2003, this represented 595 admissions of substance-abusing youth countywide. Of the 595 youth admitted to treatment facilities, four were under the age of 12.

APPENDIX DATA TABLES

Table 1: Children 0-6 in Rochester and Monroe County, 1990 and 2000

	Rochester, NY			Monroe County		
	1990	2000	% Change	1990	2000	% Change
Under 1 Years	4,245	3,555	-16.3%	10,024	9,080	-9.4%
1 and 2 Years	9,439	6,969	-26.2%	22,865	18,688	-18.3%
3 and 4 Years	8,124	6,703	-17.5%	21,698	19,209	-11.5%
5 Years	3,768	3,406	-9.6%	10,573	10,037	-5.1%
6 Years	3,440	3,666	6.6%	10,103	10,637	5.3%
Total	29,016	24,299	-16.3%	75,263	67,651	-10.1%

Source: US Census, Census 1990 and 2000, STF1 Files

Table 2: Children 0-6 in Rochester, by City Planning Sector

	City of Rochester, Children Ages 0-6			
	1990		2000	
Total	29,018	100.0%	23,832	100.0%
Planning Sector 1	999	3.4%	830	3.5%
Planning Sector 2	2,526	8.7%	2,007	8.4%
Planning Sector 3	4,562	15.7%	3,781	15.9%
Planning Sector 4	4,924	17.0%	4,114	17.3%
Planning Sector 5	360	1.2%	373	1.6%
Planning Sector 6	1,596	5.5%	1,341	5.6%
Planning Sector 7	1,307	4.5%	972	4.1%
Planning Sector 8	4,388	15.1%	3,575	15.0%
Planning Sector 9	5,788	19.9%	4,685	19.7%
Planning Sector 10	2,568	8.8%	2,154	9.0%

Note: Census Tracts Used to construct the Planning Sectors cross City of Rochester and town municipal boundaries slightly. Therefore the total number of children as shown in this table varies slightly from the totals in Table 1.

Source: US Census, Census 2000; Census 1990 of Population and Housing

Table 3: Children 0-6 in Rochester and Monroe County in 2000, by Race/Ethnicity

	City of Rochester				Monroe County			
	Ages 0-6		Total Population		Ages 0-6		Total Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Population	24,299	100.0%	219,773	100.0%	67,651	100.0%	735,343	100.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino:								
White alone	6,029	24.8%	97,395	44.3%	43,653	64.5%	566,763	77.1%
Black or African American alone	11,676	48.1%	82,267	37.4%	13,159	19.5%	98,174	13.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	68	0.3%	809	0.4%	133	0.2%	1,645	0.2%
Asian alone	391	1.6%	4,867	2.2%	1,740	2.6%	17,772	2.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	10	0.0%	61	0.0%	22	0.0%	166	0.0%
Some other race alone	94	0.4%	474	0.2%	167	0.2%	863	0.1%
Two or more races	1,278	5.3%	5,868	2.7%	2,321	3.4%	10,895	1.5%
Hispanic	4,753	19.6%	28,032	12.8%	6,456	9.5%	39,065	5.3%

Source: Census 2000; Census 1990 of Population and Housing

Table 4: Rochester and Monroe County Poverty Levels of Children 5 Years and Under, 1989 vs. 1999

	Rochester, NY					Monroe, County				
	1989		1999		Yr over Yr Change	1989		1999		Yr over Yr Change
	#	%	#	%		#	%	#	%	
Married-couple family	1,270	10.5%	1,079	14.0%	-15.0%	2,072	4.4%	1,796	4.7%	-13.3%
Male householder, no wife present	278	25.6%	495	32.7%	78.1%	327	17.2%	725	24.5%	121.7%
Female householder, no husband present	8,640	72.2%	6,419	59.4%	-25.7%	9,637	63.9%	7,344	51.4%	-23.8%
Total	10,188	40.5%	7,993	40.0%	-21.5%	12,036	18.8%	9,865	17.7%	-18.1%

Note: % represents proportion of all children in each category (e.g., married-couple families) who are in poverty.

Source: US Census, Census 1990 and 2000

Table 5: Reported Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Total

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	1,755	1,421	1,117	1,319	1,254	1,372	1,462	695
Maple	3,196	3,347	2,980	3,082	2,906	2,928	2,846	1,248
Genesee	2,553	2,435	1,992	1,956	1,931	1,953	2,206	859
Highland	4,120	3,381	2,849	2,971	2,939	3,162	3,384	1,410
Goodman	2,277	1,676	1,358	1,351	1,451	1,686	1,823	719
Clinton	4,130	4,141	3,724	4,380	4,009	4,120	4,683	2,194
Downtown	2,386	2,156	1,849	2,065	1,697	1,598	1,753	854
Unknown	589	609	561	245	263	193	0	0
Total	21,006	19,166	16,430	17,369	16,450	17,012	18,157	7,979

The Total Part I Crimes are further subdivided into the Part I component crimes in the following subsets of Table 5 on the next few pages:

Table 5A: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Rape

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	7	7	8	11	6	5	7	3
Maple	17	18	18	18	23	18	16	13
Genesee	25	23	16	9	15	13	13	5
Highland	17	10	10	13	2	14	3	3
Goodman	20	14	7	17	17	14	10	5
Clinton	41	46	37	31	27	30	26	19
Downtown	4	7	4	4	4	5	10	3
Unknown	6	8	7	2	2	0	0	0
Total	137	133	107	105	96	99	85	51

Note: Part I Crimes are considered by criminal justice officials as the most serious crimes committed against citizens. They include rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, murder, and negligent manslaughter.

**Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 5B: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Robbery

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	130	53	40	75	58	56	71	24
Maple	263	208	180	204	189	170	194	77
Genesee	270	143	114	153	133	130	194	91
Highland	218	149	128	103	123	104	154	58
Goodman	202	108	73	61	73	76	86	42
Clinton	423	294	212	276	275	315	360	134
Downtown	100	102	49	41	62	65	109	24
Unknown	21	31	18	9	12	3	0	0
Total	1,627	1,088	814	922	925	919	1,168	450

Table 5C: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Assault

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	34	18	24	27	31	30	36	22
Maple	121	121	100	85	127	124	160	57
Genesee	143	122	99	106	107	100	157	63
Highland	48	35	45	41	31	30	29	15
Goodman	84	47	37	37	58	43	46	28
Clinton	232	263	220	239	222	286	273	135
Downtown	22	26	20	17	37	19	25	7
Unknown	14	17	17	4	5	1	0	0
Total	698	649	562	556	618	633	726	327

**Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 5D: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Burglary

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	308	299	251	209	179	201	207	102
Maple	635	680	537	521	491	477	349	191
Genesee	522	553	487	343	281	264	344	142
Highland	642	484	396	389	364	404	458	154
Goodman	514	335	267	231	199	267	334	109
Clinton	1,043	1,011	874	824	835	676	670	406
Downtown	188	153	126	124	102	75	138	53
Unknown	75	78	72	22	21	21	0	0
Total	3,927	3,593	3,010	2,663	2,472	2,385	2,500	1,157

Table 5E: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Larceny

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	966	867	641	811	797	865	832	392
Maple	1,594	1,701	1,606	1,664	1,573	1,513	1,482	649
Genesee	1,160	1,168	944	922	934	918	933	360
Highland	2,745	2,373	1,993	2,155	2,153	2,248	2,279	979
Goodman	1,058	915	772	760	852	960	903	339
Clinton	1,599	1,669	1,659	2,136	1,868	1,966	2,150	978
Downtown	1,952	1,767	1,563	1,769	1,398	1,276	1,269	643
Unknown	382	408	365	159	178	121	0	0
Total	11,456	10,868	9,543	10,376	9,753	9,867	9,848	4,340

**Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 5F: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Motor Vehicle Theft

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	294	160	143	170	168	205	292	147
Maple	486	536	446	509	434	549	557	228
Genesee	365	363	296	372	404	445	503	177
Highland	430	308	262	250	256	345	438	197
Goodman	334	235	174	222	229	292	417	182
Clinton	670	667	576	745	642	703	1045	451
Downtown	110	95	84	107	91	156	193	123
Unknown	79	58	77	46	37	44	0	0
Total	2,768	2,422	2,058	2,421	2,261	2,739	3,445	1,505

Table 5G: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Arson

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	14	17	10	14	13	10	16	5
Maple	64	74	83	67	62	67	73	29
Genesee	56	48	33	44	44	74	45	21
Highland	15	19	13	19	10	15	20	3
Goodman	60	19	27	20	21	31	24	12
Clinton	102	174	130	114	122	124	140	63
Downtown	9	5	3	3	2	2	8	1
Unknown	7	8	5	3	8	3	0	0
Total	327	364	304	284	282	326	326	134

**Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 5H: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Murder

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	2	0	0	2	2	0	1	0
Maple	16	9	10	14	7	10	14	4
Genesee	10	15	3	6	13	9	17	0
Highland	5	3	2	0	0	2	3	0
Goodman	3	3	1	3	2	3	3	2
Clinton	20	17	16	15	17	20	19	8
Downtown	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	61	49	32	40	41	44	58	14

Table 5I: Reported RPD Part I Crimes, City of Rochester: Negligent Manslaughter

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Sector								
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Genesee	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Highland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Goodman	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Downtown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	0	0	2	2	0	1	1

**Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 6: Monroe County Homicides

Age	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	City	Suburbs										
0-2	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
3-6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
15-19	8	0	9	0	3	0	8	1	8	0	6	0
20-24	10	3	9	1	11	0	6	1	6	1	5	0
25-34	17	2	14	0	4	0	14	2	14	1	19	1
35-44	9	2	7	1	4	1	5	2	5	3	10	0
45+	4	3	2	0	4	1	3	4	3	3	7	2
Total	51	11	42	2	31	2	37	10	37	9	48	3

Note: Different data providers were used to compile data for Tables 5 and 6, which accounts for any inconsistencies. Data are only available through 2002, due to delays in NYS reporting final data to Monroe County.

Source: Monroe County Health Department Vital Records

Table 7: Suicides in the City of Rochester and Monroe County, by Age

City of Rochester						
Age	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
10-14	0	0	0	1	0	1
15-19	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-34	12	6	3	8	6	2
35-44	4	4	6	5	4	4
45+	6	11	6	8	9	8
Total	23	21	15	22	20	15

Monroe County						
Age	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
10-14	0	1	0	1	0	1
15-19	1	2	4	2	3	1
20-34	20	18	8	18	14	8
35+	36	40	41	48	43	43
Total	57	61	53	69	60	53

Note: Data are only available through 2002, due to delays in NYS reporting final data to Monroe County

Source: Monroe County Health Department Vital Records

Table 8: 911 Priority One and Two Calls for Domestic/Family Problems in Rochester and Monroe County

Year	Rochester, NY					Monroe County			
	Priority One	% of Monroe County Total	Priority Two	% of Monroe County Total	Total	% of Monroe County Total	Priority One	Priority Two	Total
2000	34,986	79.3%	12,736	71.4%	47,723	77.1%	44,099	17,830	61,929
2001	34,290	79.1%	11,786	70.0%	46,077	76.6%	43,323	16,838	60,161
2002	34,769	78.8%	12,800	70.7%	47,570	76.5%	44,100	18,096	62,196
2003	32,355	77.8%	12,479	70.4%	44,835	75.6%	41,584	17,716	59,300
2004*	15,949	77.9%	5,999	70.4%	21,949	75.7%	20,465	8,523	28,988
Total	152,349	78.7%	55,800	70.6%	208,153	76.4%	193,571	79,003	272,574

Note: Priority One calls are Classified as Incidents in Progress and Priority Two Calls are After-Incident Reports.

**Through June 2004*

Source: Rochester/Monroe County Domestic Violence Consortium, through funding from Office of Violence Against Women, Office of Justice Programs, US Department of Justice

Table 9: RPD Calls for Service - Domestic/Family Problems

Sector	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Lake	1743	7.8	1960	8.1	2154	8.5	2353	8.6	2410	8.6	2460	8.7	2295	8.6	959	7.0
Maple	4188	18.7	4540	18.8	4593	18.1	5871	21.5	6274	22.3	6393	22.7	5928	22.2	2370	17.2
Genesee	3528	15.7	3583	14.9	3919	15.5	3780	13.8	3735	13.3	4185	14.9	4241	15.9	1858	13.5
Highland	2229	9.9	2180	9.0	2180	8.6	2257	8.2	2307	8.2	2182	7.8	2041	7.7	876	6.4
Goodman	2296	10.2	2421	10.0	3043	12.0	3374	12.3	3512	12.5	3289	11.7	3140	11.8	1570	11.4
Clinton	7992	35.6	8818	36.6	8877	35.0	9117	33.3	9217	32.7	9010	32.0	8447	31.7	3930	28.5
Downtown	423	1.9	562	2.3	552	2.2	591	2.2	674	2.4	560	2.0	520	2.0	296	2.1
Missing	50	0.2	41	0.2	32	0.1	15	0.1	52	0.2	74	0.3	54	0.2	43	0.3
East	N/A	965	7.0													
West	N/A	908	6.6													
Total	22449	100.0	24105	100.0	25350	100.0	27358	100.0	28181	100.0	28153	100.0	26666	100.0	13775	100.0

*Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 10: RPD Arrests - Domestic/Family Problems

Sector	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Lake	162	10.6	135	12.2	111	11.9	88	9.3	81	10.2	90	13.2	68	13.0	30	12.3
Maple	282	18.5	158	14.3	174	18.7	208	22.1	157	19.8	117	17.1	80	15.2	20	8.2
Genesee	255	16.8	205	18.5	182	19.5	148	15.7	108	13.6	121	17.7	96	18.3	35	14.3
Highland	137	9.0	99	8.9	69	7.4	78	8.3	74	9.3	58	8.5	46	8.8	21	8.6
Goodman	155	10.2	131	11.8	121	13.0	109	11.6	141	17.8	101	14.8	80	15.2	41	16.8
Clinton	501	32.9	362	32.7	253	27.2	278	29.5	215	27.1	187	27.4	145	27.6	53	21.7
Downtown	27	1.8	16	1.4	20	2.1	30	3.2	16	2.0	8	1.2	7	1.3	9	3.7
Missing	3	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.6	35	14.3
Total	1522	100.0	1107	100.0	931	100.0	942	100.0	793	100.0	683	100.0	525	100.0	244	100.0

*Data through 6/30/2004. Note that in June 2004, the seven police sections ceased to exist. An RPD reorganization at that time restructured the seven sections to two: East and West Sectors.

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 11: Domestic Offenses Reported by RPD

City of Rochester	
1996	7,775
1997	6,406
1998	6,008
1999	5,287
2000	5,231
2001	5,012
2002	4,678
2003	4,138

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

Table 12: RPD - Victims of Domestic Offenses Ages 0 - 6

	Number of Victims	Arrest Made	No Arrest
1997	135	77	58
1998	164	88	76
1999	118	82	36
2000	119	81	38
2001	103	70	33
2002	92	70	22
2003	33	20	13
2004*	22	11	11

Note: Number of victims: The number of children age 0-6 identified as the victim of a crime committed between people in a family relationship.

Presumably, as mandated reporters, RPD reports these children to CPS as victims or child abuse or neglect.

Arrest Made: The number of cases in which children age 0-6 were identified as a victim of domestic violence and an arrest of a family member was made.

Data from 2000 report, including 1997-1999, has been changed to reflect change in methodology.

**Data through 6/30/2004*

Source: Rochester Police Department Information Systems Unit

**Table 13: LIFE LINE Hotline
Domestic Violence Related Calls**

Year	Total
2001	559
2002	677
2003	649
2004*	624

**Data through August 31, 2004*

Source: LIFE LINE, The Health Association

Table 14: Rochester City Court - Orders of Protection

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Total Orders Issued	6178	6757	7425	7516	7167	7699	5988
Violations of Orders	275	367	394	386	374	524	443
Orders Including Children**	87	60	233	239	236	361	256
Violence Related Orders***	2224	2518	2205	1911	1775	1748	1433

**Through September 30, 2004*

***The above data underestimate of the true number of children included in Orders of Protection issued by Rochester City Court due to inconsistent manner in which children are listed on the Order. The individual names of the children included in an Order may be listed along with the mother's name, or the Order may read "Jane Doe and Children". Additionally, the database from which the data were obtained does not capture those children included in an Order but for whom a date of birth is unknown.*

****Violence related orders include cases involving assault, murder, attempted assault and attempted murder.*

Source: Rochester City Court

Table 15: Children in Permanent Orders of Protection involving Intimate Partner Violence in Monroe County Family Court, Domestic Violence Intensive Intervention Court, 2004

Total Permanent Orders involving Intimate Partner Violence	535
Total Permanent Orders involving Intimate Partner Violence and including Children	475
Total Number of Children included	949
Age 6 and under	487
Over 6	462

Source: Monroe County Family Court, Domestic Violence Intensive Intervention Court

Table 15A: Children 0-6 Named in Family Offense Petitions Which Were Transferred to Integrated Domestic Violence Court (August 2003 through October 2004)

Age	Young Children named in Temporary and Final Orders of Protection	Young Children named in Custody/Visitation Cases
Less than 1	7	7
1	26	23
2	17	17
3	15	22
4	14	13
5	19	16
6	23	17
Total	121	115

Source: Monroe County Integrated Domestic Violence Court

Table 16: FACIT Cases involving parent-child conflict, domestic violence, sibling conflict, child abuse, and missing persons

Age	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
6	9	0.9	8	0.9	6	1.1	13	1.7	11	2.0	13	2.0
7	19	2.0	9	1.0	14	2.7	11	1.4	8	1.5	14	2.1
8	17	1.8	17	1.9	16	3.1	16	2.1	14	2.6	19	2.9
9	31	3.3	25	2.8	14	2.7	17	2.2	22	4.0	26	4.0
10	32	3.4	44	5.0	29	5.5	35	4.6	23	4.2	39	6.0
11	44	4.6	44	5.0	39	7.4	32	4.2	33	6.0	33	5.0
12	94	9.9	93	10.6	63	12.0	84	11.0	54	9.8	78	11.9
13	192	20.2	123	14.0	86	16.4	138	18.0	105	19.1	137	20.9
14	210	22.1	197	22.4	113	21.6	131	17.1	98	17.9	111	17.0
15	205	21.5	196	22.2	84	16.0	160	20.9	91	16.6	98	15.0
16	79	8.3	109	12.4	54	10.3	114	14.9	77	14.0	72	11.0
17	20	2.1	16	1.8	6	1.1	16	2.1	13	2.4	14	2.1
Total	952	100.0	881	100.0	524	100.0	767	100.0	549	100.0	654	100.0

Note: Data are not maintained for children under the age of 6

Source: Rochester Police Department Family Crisis Intervention Team (FACIT)

Table 17: FACIT Response by Patrol Sector

RPD Patrol Sector	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Lake	71	7.5	72	8.2	36	6.8	146	19.0	75	13.7	85	13.0
Maple	144	15.2	121	13.8	105	19.8	158	20.6	137	25.0	155	23.7
Genesee	226	23.8	122	13.9	86	16.2	143	18.6	93	17.0	127	19.4
Highland	91	9.6	83	9.5	47	8.9	53	6.9	27	4.9	26	4.0
Goodman	116	12.2	113	12.9	54	10.2	64	8.3	50	9.1	52	7.9
Clinton	243	25.6	243	27.8	138	26.0	188	24.5	147	26.9	186	28.4
Downtown	20	2.1	22	2.5	6	1.1	15	2.0	18	3.3	24	3.7
Other/Missing	37	3.9	99	11.3	58	10.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	948	100.0	875	100.0	530	100.0	767	100.0	547	100.0	655	100.0

Source: Rochester Police Department Family Crisis Intervention Team (FACIT)

Table 18: Racial/Ethnic Background of FACIT Clients

Race	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian	7	2.9	4	1.6	2	1.4	10	5.3	9	6.1	20	10.8
Black	592	243.6	519	213.6	316	229.0	501	266.5	353	240.1	432	232.3
Hispanic	113	46.5	112	46.1	85	61.6	91	48.4	67	45.6	72	38.7
White	202	83.1	194	79.8	102	73.9	164	87.2	118	80.3	131	70.4
Other/Unknown/M	34	14.0	46	18.9	25	18.1	1	0.5	2	1.4	0	0.0
Total	948	390.1	875	360.1	530	384.1	767	408.0	549	373.5	655	352.2

Source: Rochester Police Department Family Crisis Intervention Team (FACIT)

Table 19: ABW Hotline Calls Received

	Total Calls	1st Time Calls	% New Callers
1996-97	6,312	3,000	47.5
1997-98	6,929	2,593	37.4
1998-99	7,038	2,524	35.9
1999-00	7,138	2,401	33.6
2000-01	7,589	2,783	36.7
2001-02	7,032	2,420	34.4
2002-03	7,106	N/A	N/A

Table 20: ABW Emergency Shelter

	Women Served	Children Served	Total
1996-97	388	422	810
1997-98	331	381	712
1998-99	321	369	690
1999-00	412	420	832
2000-01	406	359	765
2001-02	414	315	729
2002-03	443	310	753

**For 2000 through 2003, total women and children served was projected by CGR based upon other statistics provided by ABW.*

Table 21: Women Counseled in Two ABW Support Programs

	ABW Court Advocacy Program	ABW Transition Program
1996-97	446	210
1997-98	399	713
1998-99	428	145
1999-00	722*	132
2000-01	1220	152
2001-02	1202	203
2002-03	1194	172

** Petitioners assisted*

Source: Alternatives for Battered Women Annual Reports (1996-2003)

Table 22: Participation in ABW's Children's Program

1996-97	586 children from the shelter and the community participated
1997-98	379 children from the shelter and 729 children in the community participated
1998-99	369 children from the shelter participated, children in the community utilized play groups 743 times while their mothers attended support groups
1999-00	420 children from the shelter and 500 children in the community participated
2000-01	359 children from the shelter participated, children in the community utilized play groups 565 times while their mothers attended support groups
2001-02	315 children from the shelter participated, children in the community utilized play groups 476 times while their mothers attended support groups
2002-03	310 one-to-one counseling with children from the shelter and 707 counseling sessions with mothers

Source: Alternatives for Battered Women Annual Reports (1996-2003)

Table 23: SPCC Family Violence Program, Children Served

	Total	Male		Female	
		#	%	#	%
1998	161	80	50%	81	50%
1999	124	61	49%	63	51%
2000	168	86	51%	82	49%
2001	166	84	51%	82	49%
2002	170	87	51%	83	49%
2003	210	108	51%	102	49%

	Age of Children Served							
	0-4		5-9		10-15		16-20	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998	38	24%	75	47%	37	23%	11	7%
1999	30	24%	53	43%	34	27%	7	6%
2000	40	24%	68	40%	51	30%	9	5%
2001	44	27%	59	36%	51	31%	12	7%
2002	34	20%	65	38%	58	34%	13	8%
2003	41	20%	92	44%	71	34%	6	3%

	Ethnicity									
	White		Black		Hispanic		Bi-racial		Asian	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998	74	46%	32	20%	45	28%	10	6%	0	0%
1999	58	47%	41	33%	19	15%	6	5%	0	0%
2000	73	43%	54	32%	29	17%	11	7%	1	1%
2001	84	51%	58	35%	14	8%	10	6%	0	0%
2002	97	57%	33	19%	32	19%	8	5%	0	0%
2003	84	40%	84	40%	35	17%	6	3%	1	0%

Source: Rochester-Monroe County Youth Bureau Outcome Evaluation Reports
 SPCC Family Violence Program

Table 24: CPS Reports Received for Monroe County Residents

Year	Monroe County	
	#	Rate/1000
1990	4470	22.6
1991	4692	26.3
1992	5387	29.8
1993	5560	30.5
1994	5153	28.0
1995	5232	28.3
1996	4835	26.0
1997	5284	28.3
1998	5136	27.4
1999	4776	25.4
2000	5266	28.1
2001	5277	28.3
2002	5381	28.9
2003	5377	28.9

#: Number of reports received during the specified calendar year.

Rate: Number of reports received during the specified calendar year for every 1,000 children under age 18 in the county.

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 25: CPS Reports, By Type

	Total CPS Reports		New Reports		Subsequent Reports		Neglect		Abuse		Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse	
	#	Rate	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992	5286	29.2	4258	80.6	994	18.8	4757	90.0	529	10.0	62	1.2	467	8.8
1993	5802	31.8	4478	77.2	1305	22.5	5316	91.6	486	8.4	62	1.1	424	7.3
1994	5495	29.9	4447	80.9	1048	19.1	5063	92.1	432	7.9	14	0.3	418	7.6
1995	5567	30.1	4529	81.4	1038	18.6	5172	92.9	395	7.1	14	0.3	381	6.8
1996	5606	30.1	4570	81.5	1034	18.4	5247	93.6	359	6.4	13	0.2	346	6.2
1997	5616	30.1	4673	83.2	943	16.8	5137	91.5	479	8.5	22	0.4	457	8.1
1998	5574	29.7	4515	81.0	1058	19.0	5097	91.4	477	8.6	22	0.4	455	8.2
1999	5254	27.9	4280	81.5	974	18.5	4827	91.9	427	8.1	44	0.8	383	7.3
2000	5819	31.1	4645	79.8	1174	20.2	5397	92.7	422	7.3	24	0.4	398	6.8
2001	5876	31.5	4739	80.7	1137	19.3	5427	92.4	449	7.6	23	0.4	426	7.2
2002	5967	32.0	4834	81.0	1034	17.3	5526	92.6	441	7.4	18	0.3	423	7.1
2003	5925	31.8	4722	79.7	1108	18.7	5468	92.3	457	7.7	26	0.4	431	7.3
*2004	4326	N/A	3416	79.0	837	19.3	3992	92.3	334	7.7	25	0.6	309	7.1

Note: Number of reports from the CPS Intake Team and the Monitoring and Analysis Profiles ("MAPS") shown in Table 24 will differ since CPS records all reports received via their hotline despite residence. MAPS reports are generated strictly according to county of residence.

Note: In 2002 - 2004 new and subsequent reports do not add up to the total number of reports received.

Rate: Number of reports received during the specified calendar year for every 1,000 children under age 18 in the county.

Note: % are of total CPS reports. New plus Subsequent Reports, and Neglect plus Abuse both should add up to the total number of CPS Reports in the first column for each year. Physical and Sexual Abuse are subsets of the Abuse total.

** Through 8/31/ 2004*

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services, CPS Intake Team

Table 26: CPS Reports on Foster Care and Day Care Providers

	Foster Care		Day Care	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1992	25	0.5	46	0.9
1993	38	0.7	37	0.6
1994	43	0.8	38	0.7
1995	31	0.6	27	0.5
1996	18	0.3	22	0.4
1997	39	0.7	44	0.8
1998	45	0.8	62	1.1
1999	49	0.9	60	1.1
2000	54	1.0	79	1.5
2001	53	1.0	60	1.1
2002	55	1.0	74	1.4
2003	40	0.8	57	1.1
2004*	32	0.6	45	0.9

Foster care reports: reports of foster care parent abusing/neglecting child in foster care

Foster care percent: Percentage of all reports accepted by CPS

Day Care: Reports of abuse/neglect against day care providers

Day Care percent: percentage of all reports accepted

** Through 8/31/2004*

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 27: CPS Reports by Source: Mandated Reporters

Source	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Law Enforcement													
RPD	318	362	347	348	384	314	339	323	301	285	246	232	159
Town Police Depts	101	114	98	125	127	116	149	99	110	120	122	138	121
Sheriff's Office	48	49	71	73	66	84	52	78	75	83	63	61	62
New York State Police	11	9	11	10	13	15	13	8	14	17	17	19	9
District Attorney	6	0	2	2	2	2	1	8	12	6	8	6	7
Other	1	0	1	0	4	1	7	34	38	24	36	11	0
Total Law Enforcement	485	534	530	558	596	532	561	550	550	535	492	467	358
% of Mandated	15.9	16.5	17.3	18.8	20.1	17.8	18.0	17.8	16.3	16.2	14.6	13.9	14.7
% of Total Reports	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.6	9.5	10.1	10.5	9.5	9.1	8.2	7.9	8.3
Medical Providers													
Dental	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospitals	681	762	727	619	553	607	575	546	567	568	629	650	505
Clinics	91	40	75	87	75	74	93	92	73	62	81	103	39
Doctors/Nurses	137	119	54	36	44	63	58	60	71	65	66	63	53
Community Health	0	88	99	78	46	50	30	25	32	20	47	97	60
Total Medical Providers	914	1009	955	820	718	794	756	723	743	715	823	913	657
% of Mandated	29.9	31.2	31.2	27.7	24.3	26.5	24.2	23.4	22.0	21.7	24.4	27.2	26.9
% of Total Reports	17.3	17.4	17.4	14.7	12.8	14.1	13.6	13.8	12.8	12.2	13.8	15.4	15.2
Schools													
Rochester City Schools	448	504	447	430	508	489	488	475	557	594	542	573	402
Suburban Schools	307	269	301	330	304	349	396	364	452	491	493	550	355
Parochial Schools	19	5	14	20	19	19	14	15	33	17	25	24	17
Total Schools	774	778	762	780	831	857	898	854	1042	1102	1060	1147	774
% of Mandated	25.3	24.1	24.9	26.3	28.1	28.6	28.8	27.6	30.9	33.5	31.4	34.2	31.7
% of Total Reports	14.6	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.8	15.3	16.1	16.3	17.9	18.8	17.8	19.4	17.9

Table 27 (cont.) : CPS Reports by Source: Mandated Reporters

Day Care/Foster Care	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004*
Day Care Centers	66	79	65	55	43	49	55	43	70	51	57	35	43
Day Care Parents	16	4	12	4	15	11	17	21	18	9	15	4	5
Foster Care Parents	12	6	6	11	7	8	9	4	7	11	7	2	6
Total Day Care/Foster Care	94	89	83	70	65	68	81	68	95	71	79	41	54
% of Mandated	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	1.2	2.2
% of Total Reports	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2
MCDSS													
Services Division	188	115	115	113	104	128	76	90	101	88	88	98	78
Temporary Assistance	0	73	29	19	0	6	30	67	49	35	52	9	4
Total MCDSS	188	188	144	132	104	134	106	157	150	123	140	107	82
% of Mandated	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.5	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.2	3.4
% of Total Reports	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.9
Other													
Mental Health Professionals	128	94	87	106	115	92	125	134	136	167	156	80	49
Community Agencies	430	465	456	455	458	442	501	511	537	496	534	514	394
Court/Probation/Parole	46	72	41	40	72	76	95	93	123	84	90	87	70
Total Other	604	631	584	601	645	610	721	738	796	747	780	681	513
% of Mandated	19.7	19.5	19.1	20.3	21.8	20.4	23.1	23.9	23.6	22.7	23.1	20.3	21.0
% of Total Reports	11.4	10.9	10.6	10.8	11.5	10.9	12.9	14.0	13.7	12.7	13.1	11.5	11.9
Total Mandated Sources	3059	3229	3058	2961	2959	2995	3123	3090	3376	3293	3374	3356	2438
% of Total Reports Coming From Mandated Reporters	57.9	55.7	55.7	53.2	52.8	53.3	56.0	58.8	58.0	56.0	56.5	56.6	56.4

*Data through 8/31/2004

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services, CPS Intake Team

Table 28: CPS Reports By Source: Non-mandated Reporters

Non-mandated Sources	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004*	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Parents	562	22.9	488	22.6	550	22.5	644	24.9	610	23.5	607	23.6	467	24.7
Relatives	547	22.3	463	21.4	515	21.1	527	20.4	552	21.3	491	19.1	372	19.7
Victims	31	1.3	11	0.5	11	0.5	5	0.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Neighbors	252	10.3	221	10.2	215	8.8	232	9.0	211	8.1	224	8.7	133	7.0
Concerned Citizens	462	18.9	491	22.7	528	21.6	514	19.9	524	20.2	488	19.0	365	19.3
Anonymous	596	24.3	490	22.6	624	25.5	661	25.6	695	26.8	759	29.5	550	29.1
Total Non-mandated sources	2450	100.0	2164	100.0	2443	100.0	2583	100.0	2593	100.0	2569	100.0	1888	100.0
% of Total Reports Made By Non-mandated Reporters		44.0		41.2		42.0		44.0		43.5		43.4		43.6

#: Number of reports by non-mandated source

#: Percentage of total reports made by non-mandated reporters

*Data through 8/31/2004

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services, CPS Intake Team

Table 29: CPS Indicated Cases of Abuse or Neglect

Year	CPS Indicated Cases		
	Number	Percent	Rate/1000
1990	2031	46.1	10.3
1991	1912	41	10.7
1992	1428	26.5	7.9
1993	1203	21.6	6.6
1994	1100	21.4	6
1995	1111	21.3	6
1996	1337	27.7	7.2
1997	1261	24.0	6.8
1998	1367	26.6	7.3
1999	1522	31.9	8.1
2000	1538	29.2	8.2
2001	1610	30.6	8.6
2002	1614	30.2	8.7
2003	1419	29.6	7.6

Indicated Reports #: Number of reports received in the specified calendar year that were indicated by March of the following year.

%: Number of reports that were received in the specified calendar year and indicated by March of the following year, as a percentage of all reports that were received in the specified calendar year and determined by March of the following year.

Rate: Number of reports indicated (by March of the following calendar year) for every 1,000 children (less than age 18) in Monroe County.

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 30: Proportion of Children with Substantiated Child Protective Allegations, by Zip code, Rochester and Monroe County, 2003

City of Rochester		Suburbs	
Zip Codes	%	Zip Codes	%
Total	86.9%	Total	13.1%
14615	2.7%		
14616	4.2%	14420	0.9%
14617	1.0%	14428	0.3%
14618	0.4%	14445	1.8%
14619	4.0%	14450	1.6%
14620	2.7%	14464	1.0%
14621	16.2%	14467	0.7%
14622	0.9%	14468	1.1%
14623	1.3%	14472	0.1%
14624	2.7%	14511	0.2%
14626	2.9%	14514	0.4%
14604	0.5%	14526	0.9%
14605	7.3%	14534	0.5%
14607	1.1%	14543	0.1%
14608	7.1%	14546	0.3%
14609	10.3%	14559	0.5%
14610	0.5%	14580	1.9%
14611	10.0%	14586	0.4%
14612	2.7%	14625	0.6%
14613	8.5%	14642	0.1%
Total Zip Codes Rochester and Monroe County		100.0%	

Note: A few of the city zip codes overlap slightly with suburban areas, so the city totals slightly overstate the actual proportion of cases who are city residents. County officials cautioned against using actual numbers in this table, but were confident that the proportions were realistic to use. Source: NYS Office of Children and Family Services

Table 31: Children and Families Receiving Preventive Services, Monroe County

Year	Children Served	Families Served
1992	4,715	2,037
1993	4,891	2,034
1994	4,809	1,986
1995	4,658	2,031
1996	4,472	1,911
1997	4,869	1,926
1998	4,718	2,024
1999	4,959	2,071
2000	4,882	1,969
2001	4,686	1,923
2002	5,234	2,172
2003	4,677	2,062

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 32: Children Receiving Mandated Preventive Services, Monroe County

	Total		In Foster Care		Mandated Cases as % of all Preventive Cases*
	#	Rate	#	%	
1994	2109	10.3	139	6.6	43.9%
1995	2060	11.1	104	5.0	44.2%
1996	1903	10.5	129	6.8	42.6%
1997	1865	10.1	137	7.3	38.3%
1998	2075	11.2	155	7.5	44.0%
1999	2055	11.1	141	6.9	41.4%
2000	1924	10.2	152	7.9	39.4%
2001	1721	7.4	156	9.1	36.7%
2002	1983	8.6	133	6.7	37.9%
2003	1950	8.5	135	6.9	41.7%

Total #: Number of children with a Mandated Preventive Services case opened in the calendar year; children with more than one case opened during the year are only counted once. This is different from children counted in Table 31, which may count a child more than once if he/she is in a family with more than one Preventive case opened during the year.

Rate: Children with a Mandated Preventive Services case opened in the calendar year for every 1,000 children in the district.

In Foster Care: Number of children who had a Mandated Preventive Services case opened in the calendar year and were in Foster Care at the time the Mandated Preventive Services case was opened.

% in Foster Care: Number of children with a Mandated Preventive Service case opened during the calendar year who were in Foster Care at the time the case was opened, as a percentage of all children with a Mandated Preventive Services case opened in that calendar year.

* The total number of children with a Mandated Preventive Services Case as a percentage of all children receiving Preventive Services (from Table 31). This represents the minimum possible proportion, as the actual percentage is likely to be higher, since the number in Table 31 may count a child receiving services more than once. If each child was only counted once, the number in Table 31 would be lower, thus resulting in a lower denominator, and therefore a higher percentage than shown in the last column of this table.

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS) 1994-2003

Table 33: Race/Ethnicity of Preventive Services Clients, Monroe County

Race of Children	White		Black		Hispanic		Native Am		Asian		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1992	1695	35.9	2095	44.4	615	13.0	6	0.1	1	0.0	303	6.4	4715
1993	1733	35.4	2128	43.5	611	12.5	22	0.4	11	0.2	386	7.9	4891
1994	1695	35.2	2112	43.9	610	12.7	10	0.2	24	0.5	358	7.4	4809
1995	1530	32.8	2097	45.0	581	12.5	14	0.3	32	0.7	404	8.7	4658
1996	1513	33.8	2027	45.3	548	12.3	17	0.4	20	0.4	347	7.8	4472
1997	1697	34.9	2053	42.2	645	13.2	24	0.5	23	0.5	427	8.8	4869
1998	1552	32.9	2102	44.6	660	14.0	18	0.4	12	0.3	374	7.9	4718
1999	1643	33.1	2155	43.5	698	14.1	7	0.1	20	0.4	436	8.8	4959
2000	1576	32.3	2202	45.1	695	14.2	7	0.1	27	0.6	375	7.7	4882
2001	1547	33.0	2067	44.1	619	13.2	7	0.1	17	0.4	429	9.2	4686
2002	1677	31.6	2416	45.6	735	13.9	7	0.1	21	0.4	444	8.4	5300
2003	1497	32	2245	48.0	608	13	0	0	0	0	327	7	4677

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 34A: Age of Children Receiving Preventive Services, Monroe County

	0-6		7-12		13-19		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
1992	1952	41.4	1360	28.8	1403	29.8	4715
1993	1990	40.7	1312	26.8	1589	32.5	4891
1994	1891	39.3	1331	27.7	1587	33.0	4809
1995	1811	38.9	1316	28.3	1531	32.9	4658
1996	1659	37.1	1372	30.7	1441	32.2	4472
1997	1710	35.1	1562	32.1	1597	32.8	4869
1998	1681	35.6	1565	33.2	1472	31.2	4718
1999	1785	36.0	1715	34.6	1459	29.4	4959

Table 34B: Age of Children Receiving Preventive Services, Monroe County

	0-5		6-13		14-19		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
2000	1392	28.5	2416	49.5	1074	22.0	4882
2001	1416	30.2	2253	48.1	1017	21.7	4686
2002	1826	34.3	2207	41.5	1285	24.2	5318
2003	1367	29.1	2102	44.8	1222	26.0	4691

Note: In 2000 the Preventive Services Report age distribution changed

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 35: Geographic Breakdown of Preventive Cases Active December 31st of Specified Year

City	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
14604	4	0.4	6	0.6	11	1.1	17	1.8	9	1.0	12	1.4
14605	105	10.4	84	7.9	71	7.3	78	8.2	72	8.0	75	8.7
14607	16	1.6	20	1.9	8	0.8	13	1.4	12	1.3	9	1.0
14608	66	6.6	86	8.0	75	7.7	88	9.2	68	7.6	64	7.5
14611	81	8.0	94	8.8	104	10.7	94	9.8	94	10.5	93	10.8
14613	68	6.8	90	8.4	72	7.4	73	7.6	54	6.0	49	5.7
14614	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.3
14619	41	4.1	39	3.6	29	3.0	31	3.2	23	2.6	39	4.5
14621	162	16.1	162	15.2	121	12.4	128	13.4	150	16.7	146	17.0
Total City	545	54.1	582	54.4	492	50.6	523	54.6	484	54.0	490	57.1
Crossover												
14606	84	8.3	67	6.3	59	6.1	52	5.4	65	7.2	42	4.9
14609	109	10.8	103	9.6	116	11.9	82	8.6	94	10.5	95	11.1
14610	6	0.6	6	0.6	5	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.1	7	0.8
14612	21	2.1	18	1.7	21	2.2	15	1.6	17	1.9	21	2.4
14615	23	2.3	25	2.3	20	2.1	29	3.0	21	2.3	21	2.4
14620	29	2.9	42	3.9	40	4.1	35	3.7	33	3.7	26	3.0
Total	272	27.0	261	24.4	261	26.8	215	22.5	231	25.8	212	24.7
Suburb	190	18.9	226	21.1	220	22.6	219	22.9	182	20.3	156	18.2
City+	730	72.5	761	71.2	671	69.0	671	70.1	643	71.7	633	73.8
Suburb+	277	27.5	308	28.8	302	31.0	286	29.9	254	28.3	225	26.2
Total Mon Co	1007	-	1069	-	973	-	957	-	897	-	858	-

City: Represents zip codes entirely within the City of Rochester.

Crossover: Zip Codes that are split between city and suburban areas. More than 2/3 of these individuals typically live in the city

City +: The number of preventive cases from all the city zip codes plus the proportion of cases from crossover zip codes that correspond to the population living within the city limits.

Suburb: Represents those zip codes entirely outside the City of Rochester.

Suburb +: The number of preventive cases from all the suburban zip codes plus the proportion of crossover cases that corresponds to suburban residents within the crossover zip code.

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 36: Presenting Problems - Children Receiving Preventive Services in Monroe County

	Reports of Interpersonal Problems																	
	with:																	
	Peers		Parents		Siblings		Sexual Abuse		Other Abuse		Neglect		Alcohol Abuse		Drug Abuse		JD Behavior	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992	876	18.6	1538	32.6	868	18.4	608	12.9	542	11.5	819	17.4	173	3.7	115	2.4	474	10.1
1993	968	19.8	1765	36.1	840	17.2	583	11.9	518	10.6	942	19.3	176	3.6	172	3.5	556	11.4
1994	957	19.9	1643	34.2	944	19.6	479	10.0	427	8.9	868	18.0	180	3.7	213	4.4	528	11.0
1995	985	21.1	1646	35.3	1162	24.9	528	11.3	571	12.3	975	20.9	227	4.9	286	6.1	571	12.3
1996	1092	24.4	1691	37.8	1122	25.1	505	11.3	556	12.4	997	22.3	210	4.7	267	6.0	542	12.1
1997	1225	25.2	1944	39.9	1364	28.0	535	11.0	435	8.9	1010	20.7	198	4.1	302	6.2	639	13.1
1998	1020	21.6	1726	36.6	1066	22.6	515	10.9	485	10.3	824	17.5	143	3.0	234	5.0	440	9.3
1999	1070	21.6	1745	35.2	1128	22.7	542	10.9	505	10.2	899	18.1	180	3.6	288	5.8	450	9.1
2000	1041	21.3	1749	35.8	1185	24.3	631	12.9	418	8.6	797	16.3	166	3.4	270	5.5	384	7.9
2001	1041	22.2	1749	37.3	988	21.1	558	11.9	372	7.9	784	16.7	147	3.1	206	4.4	325	6.9
2002	233	4.5	1630	31.1	1050	20.1	625	11.9	525	10.0	903	17.3	224	4.3	356	6.8	233	4.5
2003	866	18.5	1461	31.2	925	19.8	540	11.5	590	12.6	952	20.4	131	2.8	241	5.2	309	6.6

%: Percentage of children receiving Preventive Services for whom the specified problem has been identified. More than one problem per child may be identified.

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Tables 37: Presenting Problems - Caretakers of Children Receiving Preventive Services in Monroe County

	Under 20 When First Child Born		Drug Abuse		Alcohol Abuse		Marital Conflict		Domestic Violence		Child Abuse Victim		Sexual Abuse Victim		Sexual Abuse Perpetrator	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1992	841	41.3	434	21.3	562	27.6	1091	53.6	718	35.2	N/A	N/A	389	19.1	88	4.3
1993	828	40.7	453	22.3	542	26.6	1139	56.0	831	40.9	N/A	N/A	394	19.4	101	5.0
1994	813	40.9	425	21.4	520	26.2	1008	50.8	777	39.1	N/A	N/A	363	18.3	80	4.0
1995	851	41.9	492	24.2	557	27.4	1181	58.1	869	42.8	N/A	N/A	370	18.2	77	3.8
1996	767	40.1	528	27.6	367	19.2	1096	57.4	941	49.2	375	19.6	342	17.9	68	3.6
1997	965	50.1	575	29.9	573	29.8	1139	59.1	859	44.6	480	24.9	408	21.2	53	2.8
1998	829	41.0	549	27.1	576	28.5	999	49.4	816	40.3	411	20.3	379	18.7	53	2.6
1999	838	40.5	561	27.1	537	25.9	1038	50.1	813	39.3	457	22.1	380	18.3	52	2.5
2000	845	42.9	588	29.9	557	28.3	951	48.3	786	39.9	427	21.7	407	20.7	84	4.3
2001	767	39.9	514	26.7	557	29.0	866	45.0	786	40.9	427	22.2	407	21.2	38	2.0
2002	883	40.7	588	27.1	524	24.1	371	17.1	984	45.3	434	20.0	396	18.2	44	2.0
2003	849	41.2	530	25.7	509	24.7	778	37.7	858	41.6	436	21.1	393	19.1	47	2.3

%: Percentage of caretakers/parents receiving Preventive Services for whom the specified problem has been identified. Multiple problems may be identified for caretakers/parents.

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 38: Living Situation of Children Receiving Preventive Services in Monroe County

	Parent/Home		Other Relative		Foster Care		Institutional Placement		Independent Living		Adopted		Other		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
1992	4047	85.8	254	5.4	258	5.5	32	0.7	77	1.6	14	0.3	33	0.7	4715
1993	4092	86.8	327	6.7	199	4.1	48	1.0	185	3.8	5	0.1	35	0.7	4891
1996	3756	79.7	263	5.9	254	5.7	34	0.8	133	3.0	3	0.1	29	0.6	4472
1997	4148	88.0	277	5.7	240	4.9	48	1.0	73	1.5	16	0.3	67	1.4	4869
1998	4066	86.2	312	6.6	195	4.1	36	0.8	52	1.1	22	0.5	35	0.7	4718
1999	4168	88.4	335	6.9	229	4.7	58	1.2	45	0.9	16	0.3	32	0.7	4883
2002	4377	92.8	433	8.9	352	7.2	0	0.0	13	0.3	0	0.0	72	1.5	5247
2003	3835	81.3	468	10	327	7	0	0	23	1	0	0	5	0	4677

Note: Data was not available for 1994, 1995, 2000 & 2001

Source: Monroe County Department of Social Services - Preventive Services Division Annual Report

Table 39: Admissions, Discharges and Children in Foster Care in Monroe County

	Admissions		Discharges		In Care on 12/31	
	#	Rate/1000	#	%	#	Rate/1000
1990	653	3.3	676	38.6	1077	5.4
1991	700	3.9	675	37.0	1148	6.4
1992	646	3.6	639	35.3	1170	6.5
1993	633	3.5	660	36.3	1156	6.3
1994	685	3.7	712	38.0	1163	6.3
1995	607	3.3	672	37.6	1117	6.0
1996	676	3.6	697	38.5	1114	6.0
1997	643	3.4	679	38.6	1082	5.8
1998	748	4.0	760	41.0	1092	5.8
1999	753	4.0	699	37.4	1169	6.2
2000	738	4.0	724	38.2	1169	5.8
2001	756	3.3	752	40.3	1115	4.8
2002	667	2.9	821	44.9	1009	4.4
2003	667	2.9	760	45.8	899	3.9

Admissions: Number of children admitted to foster care during the calendar year

Discharges: Number of children discharged during the calendar year

Discharge %: Children discharged during the calendar year as a percentage of all children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year

In care: Number of children in foster care on 12/31 of that year

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 40: Race/Ethnicity of Children in Foster Care in Monroe County on 12/31

	In Care	White		African Amer		Hispanic		Other/Unknown	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994	1161	246	21.2	520	44.8	67	5.8	328	28.2
1995	1115	213	19.1	505	45.3	91	8.2	306	27.5
1996	1115	219	19.6	516	46.3	116	10.4	264	23.7
1997	1084	228	21.0	477	44.0	100	9.2	279	25.7
1998	1110	224	20.2	497	44.8	101	9.1	288	26.0
1999	1169	248	21.2	545	46.6	101	8.6	275	23.5
2000	1169	320	27.4	572	48.9	97	8.3	180	15.4
2001	1115	330	29.6	527	47.4	102	9.1	156	14.0
2002	1009	263	26.1	491	48.7	98	9.7	157	15.6
2003	899	200	22.2	388	43.2	63	7.0	248	27.6

In care: Number of children in foster care on 12/31 of that year

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 1999 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 41: Age of Children in Foster Care in Monroe County on 12/31 of each year

Year	In Care	Age <2		Age 2-5		Age 6-9		Age 10-13		Age 14-17	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994	1,161	78	6.7	218	18.8	200	17.2	221	19.0	368	31.7
1995	1,115	77	6.9	232	20.8	185	16.6	203	18.2	358	32.1
1996	1,115	72	6.5	196	17.6	196	17.6	232	20.8	365	32.7
1997	1,084	81	7.5	172	15.9	170	15.7	224	20.7	378	34.9
1998	1,110	89	8.0	168	15.1	202	18.2	229	20.6	363	32.7
1999	1,169	108	9.2	186	15.9	197	16.9	238	20.4	377	32.2
2000	1,169	99	8.5	190	16.3	194	16.6	233	19.9	375	32.1
2001	1,115	93	8.3	177	15.9	166	14.9	227	20.4	388	34.8
2002	1,009	84	8.6	159	15.8	136	13.5	224	22.2	337	33.4
2003	899	83	9.2	119	13.2	120	13.3	192	21.4	324	32.3

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 1999 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 42: Age of Children Admitted to Foster Care During the Calendar Year in Monroe County

Year	Total Admissions	Age <2		Age 2-5		Age 6-9		Age 10-13		Age 14-17	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994	668	113	16.9	141	21.1	82	12.3	130	19.5	201	30.1
1995	601	102	17.0	113	18.8	71	11.8	117	19.5	197	32.8
1996	656	96	14.6	112	17.1	105	16.0	142	21.6	200	30.5
1997	640	105	16.4	113	17.7	82	12.8	129	20.2	211	33.0
1998	743	129	17.4	112	15.1	133	17.9	148	19.9	221	29.7
1999	753	148	19.7	104	13.8	111	14.7	165	21.9	225	29.9
2000	738	123	16.7	113	15.3	111	15.0	164	22.2	226	30.6
2001	756	131	17.3	106	14.0	102	13.5	171	22.6	243	32.1
2002	667	114	17.1	96	14.4	85	12.7	176	26.4	195	29.2
2003	667	120	18.0	85	12.7	75	11.2	150	22.5	236	35.4

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 1999 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 43: Services Prior To/At Foster Care Admission

	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Preventive Services Only	67	11.1	63	9.6	45	7	74	10	96	12.7	95	12.9	84	11.1	78	11.7	65	9.7
Child Protective Services Only	129	21.5	190	29	194	30.3	236	31.8	242	32.1	206	27.9	200	26.5	202	30.3	162	24.3
Both Preventive & CPS	151	25.1	131	20	129	20.2	147	19.8	134	17.8	123	16.7	97	12.8	117	17.5	116	17.4
No Preventive or Protective	254	42.3	272	41.5	272	42.5	286	38.5	281	37.3	314	42.5	375	49.6	270	40.5	324	48.6
	601	100	656	100.1	640	100	743	100.1	753	99.9	738	100	756	100	667	100	667	100

Note: All four categories are mutually exclusive.

Children who were opened to Preventive Services or CPS on the day of admission to foster care or who had been open to Preventive Services or CPS during the 12 months preceding admission.

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles

Table 44: Services Prior To/At Foster Care Admission by Age:

	1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
<u>Age <2</u>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Preventive Services	6	5%	0	0%	3	3%	2	2%	3	2%	13	9%	8	7%	8	6%	5	4%	8	7%
Child Protective Services	54	48%	34	33%	45	47%	51	49%	67	52%	83	56%	53	43%	63	48%	65	57%	57	48%
Both Preventive & Protective	31	27%	45	44%	23	24%	32	30%	35	27%	28	19%	21	17%	14	11%	18	16%	18	15%
No Preventive or Protective	22	19%	23	23%	25	26%	20	19%	24	19%	24	16%	41	33%	46	35%	26	23%	37	31%
<u>Age 2-5</u>																				
Preventive Services	10	7%	2	2%	9	8%	5	4%	6	5%	7	7%	10	9%	6	6%	5	5%	7	8%
Child Protective Services	64	45%	39	35%	47	42%	48	42%	51	46%	55	53%	46	41%	44	42%	40	42%	33	39%
Both Preventive & Protective	44	31%	54	48%	35	31%	42	37%	36	32%	26	25%	32	28%	19	18%	29	30%	22	26%
No Preventive or Protective	23	16%	18	16%	21	19%	18	16%	19	17%	16	15%	25	22%	37	35%	22	23%	23	27%
<u>Age 6-9</u>																				
Preventive Services	4	5%	5	7%	6	6%	1	1%	6	5%	5	5%	11	10%	10	10%	5	6%	8	11%
Child Protective Services	25	30%	27	38%	49	47%	39	48%	66	50%	49	44%	45	41%	33	32%	36	42%	20	27%
Both Preventive & Protective	32	39%	22	31%	32	30%	24	29%	31	23%	31	28%	27	24%	27	26%	22	26%	26	35%
No Preventive or Protective	21	26%	17	24%	18	17%	18	22%	30	23%	26	23%	28	25%	32	31%	22	26%	21	28%
<u>Age 10+</u>																				
Preventive Services	44	13%	60	19%	45	13%	37	11%	59	16%	71	18%	66	17%	60	14%	63	17%	42	11%
Child Protective Services	35	11%	29	9%	49	14%	56	16%	52	14%	55	14%	62	16%	60	14%	61	16%	52	13%
Both Preventive & Protective	31	9%	30	10%	41	12%	31	9%	45	12%	49	13%	43	11%	37	9%	48	13%	50	13%
No Preventive or Protective	222	67%	196	62%	208	61%	216	64%	213	58%	215	55%	220	56%	260	62%	200	54%	243	63%

Note: All four categories are mutually exclusive.

Children who were opened to Preventive Services or CPS on the day of admission to foster care or who had been open to Preventive Services or CPS during the 12 months preceding admission.

Admission by age %: Number of children in each age group admitted to foster care in that year as a percentage of all children admitted to foster care in that year.

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 45: Children Returning to Foster Care by Length of Time Since Last Discharge

	Admissions	Length of Time Since Last Discharge							
		Readmissions		0-3 months		4-12 months		13-24 months	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1994	668	108	16.2%	33	4.9%	50	7.5%	25	3.7%
1995	601	143	23.8%	35	5.8%	54	9.0%	54	9.0%
1996	656	92	14.0%	23	3.5%	47	7.2%	22	3.4%
1997	640	120	18.8%	28	4.4%	67	10.5%	25	3.9%
1998	743	107	14.4%	33	4.4%	48	6.5%	26	3.5%
1999	753	137	18.2%	27	3.6%	72	9.6%	38	5.0%
2000	738	114	15.4%	18	2.4%	50	6.8%	46	6.2%
2001	756	146	19.3%	40	5.3%	75	9.9%	31	4.1%
2002	667	126	18.9%	32	4.8%	13	1.9%	13	1.9%
2003	667	141	21.1%	32	4.8%	73	10.9%	36	5.4%

Number of children who were readmitted to foster care in the specified year who had been discharged from foster care within the specified number of months prior to readmission

%: The number of children readmitted to foster care in the specified year as a percentage of the total number of children admitted to foster care in the specified year

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 1994 - 2003 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles (MAPS)

Table 46: Children Using Mental Health Services, 1999 vs. 2003, Monroe County

Age	Southwest				Southeast				Northeast					
	1999		2003		1999		2003		1999		2003			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%		
0-4	45	17.4%	31	14.3%	15	5.8%	11	5.1%	53	20.5%	56	25.8%		
5-6	81	16.0%	72	14.8%	24	4.8%	23	4.7%	114	22.6%	118	24.3%		
<6	126	16.5%	103	14.7%	39	5.1%	34	4.8%	167	21.9%	174	24.8%		
7-15	587	14.4%	649	13.6%	228	5.6%	222	4.7%	875	21.5%	1089	22.9%		
	713	14.8%	752	13.8%	267	5.5%	256	4.7%	1042	21.6%	1263	23.1%		

Age	Northwest				City Total				Other Monroe County				Monroe County	
	1999		2003		1999		2003		1999		2003		1999	2003
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	Total	Total
0-4	54	20.8%	32	14.7%	167	64.48%	130	59.9%	92	35.5%	87	40.1%	259	217
5-6	81	16.0%	79	16.3%	300	59.4%	292	60.2%	205	40.6%	193	39.8%	505	485
<6	135	17.7%	111	15.8%	467	61.1%	422	60.1%	297	38.9%	280	39.9%	764	702
7-15	534	13.1%	630	13.2%	2224	54.7%	2590	54.5%	1841	45.3%	2166	45.5%	4065	4756
	669	13.9%	741	13.6%	2691	55.7%	3012	55.2%	2138	44.3%	2446	44.8%	4829	5458

#: Percentage of the total number of Monroe County children receiving mental health services in each age group in each year who lived in each geographic area. For example, of all 259 children 0-4 in Monroe County who received mental health services in 1999, 45 (17.4%) lived in Southwest Rochester.

Zip code distributions: Southwest: 14608, 14611, 14619; Southeast: 14607, 14610, 14620; Northeast: 14605, 14609, 14621; Northwest: 14606, 14613, 14615

Source: Coordinated Care Services, Inc.

Table 47: Admissions to Alcohol and Substance Abuse Facilities in Monroe County, All Ages

	Total Admissions		Residents Admitted	
	#	%	#	%
1998	12216	100	10516	86.1%
1999	12812	100	11376	88.8%
2000	12192	100	11197	91.8%
2001	11205	100	10461	93.4%
2002	11961	100	11157	93.3%
2003	12236	100	11676	95.4%

Total Admissions includes City residents plus persons residing outside of Monroe County who were admitted to treatment facilities located within Monroe Co.

Monroe County Residents Admitted is the number of Monroe County residents admitted to alcohol or substance abuse facilities located within Monroe County.

% of Monroe County Residents admitted: the percentage of persons admitted to Monroe County treatment facilities who also reside in Monroe County.

Note: Data does not include Monroe County residents receiving drug or alcohol abuse treatment outside Monroe County.

Note: Numbers have changed since the 2000 report was issued in order to reflect the most accurate data

Source: NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Table 48: Age at Admission to Alcohol and Substance Abuse Facilities in Monroe County

	<12		12-14		15-16		17-20		21-25		26-35		36-55		56+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1998	8	0.1%	112	0.9%	314	2.6%	774	6.3%	978	8.0%	4256	34.8%	4356	35.7%	242	2.0%
1999	6	0.0%	96	0.7%	291	2.3%	869	6.8%	1045	8.2%	3954	30.9%	4584	35.8%	273	2.1%
2000	2	0.0%	95	0.8%	377	3.1%	935	7.7%	1115	9.1%	3776	31.0%	5204	42.7%	308	2.5%
2001	2	0.0%	109	1.0%	437	3.9%	947	8.5%	1131	10.1%	3205	28.6%	5105	45.6%	267	2.4%
2002	2	0.0%	146	1.2%	429	3.6%	956	8.0%	1232	10.3%	3235	27.0%	5655	47.3%	306	2.6%
2003	4	0.0%	128	1.0%	463	3.8%	1025	8.4%	1311	10.7%	3156	25.8%	5858	47.9%	291	2.4%

Note: The updated numbers in Table 47 do not include data on age for the additional admissions and as a result the total percentages for 2001 through 2003 do not equal 100%

Source: NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services

Table 49: Clients of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Facilities in Monroe County with Children

	Have Children		Live with Children	
	#	%	#	%
1998	6840	56.0%	2463	20.2%
1999	6321	49.3%	2362	18.4%
2000	6624	54.3%	2490	20.4%
2001	6136	54.8%	2308	20.6%
2002	6776	56.7%	2399	20.1%
2003	6859	56.1%	2499	20.4%

Note: The above data represents client characteristics at the time of admission to a treatment program.

Source: NYS Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services