

Keeping Track of Latino Children in New York City

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The percent of Latino children born into poor families increased slightly to 72.6% in 2005, up from 71.5% in 2002. By comparison, 62.7% of African-American, 53.4% of Asian, and 22.9% of white children were also born poor in 2005. (Fig. 45)**

Household Income

The median income for Latino households was \$30,005 in 2005, compared with \$35,641 for African-American, \$48,229 for Asian, and \$53,938 for white households. (Fig. 36)*

20.2% of Latino households had incomes below \$10,000 in 2005. By comparison, this was true for 9.7% of white households, 10.8% of Asian households, and 17.4% of African-American households. (Fig. 44)*

Unemployment

10.6% of Latinos were unemployed in 2005, while 11.2% of African-Americans, 6.6% of whites and 6.5% of Asians were unemployed in the same year. (Fig. 41)*

HEALTH

Prenatal Care

7.1% of Latina mothers received late or no prenatal care in 2005, unchanged from 2002. By comparison, 8.6% of African-American, 5.8% of Asian, and 3.1% of white mothers received late or no prenatal care in 2005. (Fig. 97)**

Birthweight

7.9% of Latino babies were born at low birthweight in 2005, up slightly from 7.7% in 2002. By comparison, 13.0% of African-American, 7.8% of Asian, and 6.9% of white babies were also born at low birthweight in 2005. (Fig. 99)**

Infant Mortality

3.9 Latino babies (per 1,000 live Latino births) died before their first birthday in 2005, down from a rate of 5.8 in 2002. The infant mortality rates for other groups were 9.1 for African-Americans, 4.9 for whites, and 2.6 for Asians. (Fig. 101)**

Mental Health Services

Latino children represented 45.2% of all children receiving licensed mental health services in 2005, compared to 35.7% who were African-American, 12.3% who were white and 2.3% who were Asian. (Fig. 120)**

Education

Latino children were over represented in public schools, making up 38.9% of the total enrollment in the 2004-5 school year. By comparison, 33.4% of public school students were African-American, 14.3% were white, and 13.3% were Asian. (Fig. 167)**

Math and Reading Standards

In 2005, Latino children met state and city reading and math standards at rates of 34.8% and 41.3%, respectively. (Fig. 178)

Rate of Dropouts

Although the dropout rate for Latino students continued to decrease, to 19.1% for the class of 2006, down from 25.9% for the class of 2001, it was still the highest among the large racial/ethnic groups. By comparison, 15.0% of African-American, 9.3% of white, and 8.8% of Asian students in the same class dropped out of high school. (Fig. 192)**

YOUTH

Teen Mothers

55.9% – more than half – of all teenage mothers in 2005 were Latina. By comparison, 33.8% were African-American, 7.5% were white, and 2.3% were Asian. (Fig. 201)**

Not in School and Not Graduated

In 2006, 14.0% of Latino youth aged 16-19 were not in school and had not graduated, compared with 6.1% of African-American, 3.5% of Asian, and 4.1% of white youth. (Fig. 207)**

Youth in Placement

The percent of youth who were Latino in juvenile state detention facilities was 33.3% in 2005. By comparison, 60.0% of youth in juvenile detention facilities were African-American, 4.3% were Asian, and 2.4% were white. (Fig. 241)**

Detention

The percentage of youth placed in city detention who were Latino has decreased slightly to 28.5% in FY 2006, from 29.6% in FY 2004. By comparison, 63.8% were African-American, 5.3% were white, and 1.1% were Asian. (Fig. 229)**

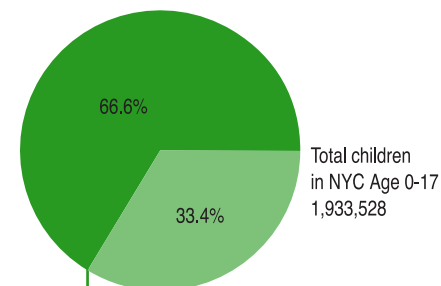
SAFETY

Abuse and Neglect

At 47.3%, Latino children comprised just less than half of all abused or neglected children in New York City in 2006. (Fig. 252)*

Foster Care

32.8% of children admitted into foster care in 2005 were Latino. (Fig. 3)*



Children of other ethnicities age 0-17
646,594 Latino children age 0-17

PROFILE – IN NEW YORK CITY:

- 33.4% of all children (0-17) are Latino (Fig. 4)
- 72.6% of Latino children are born into poor families (Fig. 45)
- 39.5% of Latino children (0-17) live below poverty (Fig. 3)
- 7.1% of Latina mothers receive late or no prenatal care (Fig. 97)
- 7.9% of Latino babies are born at low birthweight (Fig. 99)
- 3.9 Latino infants die (per 1,000 Latino live births) before their first birthday (Fig. 101)
- 19.1% of Latino students drop out of high school (Fig. 192)
- 55.9% of all teens giving birth are Latina (Fig. 201)
- 32.8% of children admitted into foster care are Latino (Fig. 3)
- 33.3% of all children entering state juvenile detention facilities are Latino (Fig. 241)

*Race and ethnicity are not exclusive categories.

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