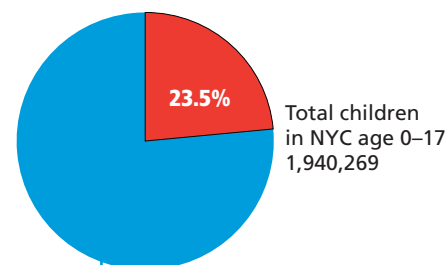


Keeping Track of Caucasian Children in New York City



Children of other ethnicities age 0-17
White children age 0-17

Profile – In New York City:

- 23.5% of all children age 0-17 are White children (Fig. 4)
- 19.2% of White children are born into poor families (Fig. 3)
- 16.2% of White children age 0-17 live below poverty (Fig. 3)
- 2.9% of White mothers receive late or no prenatal care (Fig. 3)
- 6.8% of White babies are born at low birthweight (Fig. 3)
- 4.5 White infants die (per 1,000 White live births) before their first birthday (Fig. 3)
- 11.9% of White high school students drop out (Fig. 150)
- 7.4% of all teens giving birth are White (Fig. 160)
- 30.1% of all children admitted into foster care are White children (Fig. 3)

Economic Conditions

The number of White children born into poverty increased, from 12.8 percent in 1990 to 19.2 percent in 2000. By comparison, 71.1 percent of Latino, 59.5 percent of African-American, and 53.2 percent of Asian children were born poor in 2000. (Fig. 27)

Median household income

The median income for White households was \$50,730 in 1999, compared with \$27,757 for Latino, \$31,058 for African-American, and \$41,119 for Asian households (Fig. 19)

10.4 percent of White households had income below \$10,000 and 12.7 percent of Asian households had income below \$10,000 in 1999. However, 22.5 percent of Latino and 21.6 percent of African-American households had income below \$10,000, nearly double the rate for White households. (Fig. 25)

Unemployment

5.3 percent of Whites were unemployed in 2000. Comparatively, 14.2 percent of African-Americans, 13.8 percent of Latinos, and 6.4 percent of Asians were unemployed in 2000. (Fig. 26)

Health

Prenatal care

The rate of White mothers receiving late or no prenatal care decreased, from 6.5 percent in 1990 to 2.9 percent in 2000. This figure is comparatively lower than 8.9 percent of African-American, 7.2 percent of Latina, and 6.6 of Asian mothers who received late or no prenatal care in 2000. (Fig. 78)

Birthweight

6.8 percent of both White and Asian babies were born at low birthweight in 2000 compared to 11.7 percent of African-American and 7.4 percent of Latino babies. (Fig. 80)

Infant mortality

The infant mortality rate for White babies decreased from 7.7 (per 1,000 White live births) in 1990 to 4.5 in 2000. Comparatively, 11.1 African-American, 5.9 Latino, and 3.9 Asian babies died before their first birthday in 2000. (Fig. 82)

Mental health services

12.3 percent of all children receiving licensed mental health services were White in 1999, compared to 41.4 percent who were Latino, 41.1 percent who were African-American, and just 1.4 percent who were Asian children. (Fig. 99)

Education

15.4 percent of all children enrolled in public schools in 2000 were White, compared to 37.8 percent who were Latino, 34.5 percent who were African-American, and 12.3 percent who were Asian children. (Fig. 125)

Math and reading standards

White students met state and city reading and math standards at a rate of 63.3 percent (the highest) and 58.9 percent respectively, in 2001. (Fig. 134)

Rate of dropouts

The rate of White high school dropouts remained the same from the class of 1992 to the class of 2001, at 11.9 percent. Comparatively, 11.3 percent of Asian, 25.9 percent of Latino, and 22.6 percent of African-American students in the class of 2001 dropped out of high school. (Fig. 150)

Youth At Risk

7.4 percent of all teenage mothers in 2000 were White, compared with 52.3 percent who were Latina, 37.2 percent who were African American, and just 2.6 percent who were Asian. (Fig. 160)

Not in school and not graduated

There were fewer White youth age 16-19 not in school and not graduated in 2000 than any other group (4.5 percent). Comparatively 18.1 percent of Latino, 10.6 percent of African-American, and 6.0 percent of Asian youth were not in school nor graduated. (Fig. 165)

Youth in placement

2.9 percent of all children placed in state juvenile detention facilities in 2000 were White, compared to 62.2 percent who were African-American, 33.0 percent who were Latino, and just 1.9 percent who were Asian children. (Fig. 194)

Detention

5.0 percent of preadjudicated youth placed in city detention in 2000 were White, compared to 61.5 percent who were African-American, 28.3 percent who were Latino, and just 0.8 percent who were Asian youth. (Fig. 182)

Safety

Abuse and Neglect

42.0 percent of all children abused or neglected in 2000 were White. (Fig. 205)

Foster Care

30.1 percent of all children admitted into foster care in 2000 were white. (Fig. 3) Overall, 22.0 percent of all children in foster care in 2000 were White, compared to 51.2 percent who were African-American, 19.6 percent who were Latino, and 0.4 percent who were Asian children. (Fig. 216)

