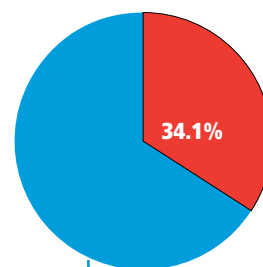


Keeping Track of Latino Children in New York City



Total children in NYC age 0-17
1,940,269

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

Profile—In New York City:

- 34.1% of all children age 0-17 are Latino, the greatest percentage of all groups (Fig. 4)
- 71.1% of Latino children are born into poor families (Fig. 3)
- 39.9% of Latino children age 0-17 live below poverty (Fig. 3)
- 52.3% of all teens giving birth are Latina (Fig. 160)
- 7.2% of Latina mothers receive late or no prenatal care (Fig. 3)
- 7.4% of Latino babies are born at low birthweight (Fig. 3)
- 5.9 of Latino babies die (per 1,000 Latino live births) before their first birthday (Fig. 3)
- 34.5% of all children abused or neglected are Latino (Fig. 205)
- 26.6% of all children admitted into foster care are Latino (Fig. 3)
- 25.9% of Latino high school students drop out of high school (Fig. 150)

Economic Conditions

From 1990 through 2000, the rate of Latino children born into poverty increased, from 65.8 percent to 71.1 percent. By comparison, 59.5 percent of African-American, 53.2 percent of Asian, and 19.2 percent of White children were born poor in 2000. (Fig. 27)

Median household income

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

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

Unemployment

Latinos and African-Americans were more likely to be unemployed in 2000, 13.8 percent and 14.2 percent respectively, while just 6.4 percent of Asians and 5.3 percent of Whites were unemployed. (Fig. 26)

Health

Prenatal care

The rate of Latina mothers receiving late or no prenatal care significantly decreased, from 18.9 percent in 1990 to 7.2 percent in 2000. However, this percentage was still comparatively higher than 6.6 percent of Asian and just 2.9 percent of White mothers who received late or no prenatal care, but lower than the rate for African American mothers (8.9 percent) in 2000. (Fig. 78)

Birthweight

7.4 percent of Latino babies were born at low birthweight in 2000, compared to 11.7 percent of African-American babies, and 6.8

percent of both Asian and White babies. (Fig. 80)

Infant mortality

Infant mortality rates decreased, from 9.8 deaths (per 1,000 Latino births) in 1990 to 5.9 in 2000. (Fig. 82)

Mental health services

Latino and African-American children represented 41.4 and 41.1 percent respectively of children receiving mental health services in 1999. At that time, 12.3 percent were White and just 1.4 percent were Asian children. (Fig. 99)

Education

Latino children constituted the largest group in public schools in 2001— 37.8 percent, compared with 34.5 percent who were African-American, 15.4 percent who were White, and 12.3 percent who were Asian children. (Fig. 125)

Math and reading standards

Latino students met state and city reading and math standards at a rate of 31.2 percent and 26.2 percent respectively, in 2001. (Fig. 134)

Rate of dropouts

The rate of high school dropouts for Latino students increased, from 21.3 percent for the class of 1992, to 25.9 percent for the class of 2001. Latino students constitute the largest percentage of high school dropouts, compared with 22.6 percent of African American, 11.9 percent of White, and 11.3 percent of Asian students in the class of 2001. (Fig. 150)

Youth at Risk

The three highest risk community districts in New York City were also home to high concentrations of Latino children; Mott Haven (70.1 percent), Hunts Point (73.8 percent), and East Harlem (57.0 percent). (Figs. 13A-C)

52.3 percent—more than half—of all teenage mothers in 1999 were

Latina, compared with 37.2 percent who were African American, 7.4 percent who were White, and just 2.6 percent who were Asian. (Fig. 160)

Not in school and not graduated

18.1 percent of Latino youth age 16-19 were not in school and had not graduated in 2000, compared with 10.6 percent of African American, 6 percent of Asian, and 4.5 percent of White youth. (Fig. 165)

Youth in Placement

The rate of Latino children in state juvenile detention facilities has remained relatively constant, from 33.1 percent in 1991, to 33.0 percent in 2000. (Fig. 194)

Detention

The percentage of preadjudicated Latino youth placed in city detention has decreased from 32.8 percent in 1994 to 28.3 percent in 2000. (Fig. 182)

Safety

Abuse and Neglect

34.5 percent— more than one-third —of all children abused or neglected in 2000 were Latino. (Fig. 205)

Foster Care

26.6 percent of children admitted into foster care in 2000 were Latino, compared to 48.6 percent who were African American, 30.1 percent who were White, and 0.8 percent who were Asian children (Fig. 3). Overall, 19.6 percent of all children in foster care in 2000 were Latino. (Fig. 216)