

DataFinder Glossary

A

Abortions

See *"Induced Abortions"* for more information.

Adoption

Adoption is the legal act of permanently placing a child with a parent or parents other than the birth mother or father. An adoption order has the effect of severing the parental responsibilities and rights of the birth parents and transferring those responsibilities and rights onto the adoptive parent(s). After the finalization of an adoption, there is no legal difference between adopted children and those born to the parents.

American Community Survey

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a large, continuous demographic survey conducted by the Census Bureau every year. Questionnaires are mailed to a sample of addresses to obtain information about households - that is, about each person and the housing unit itself. The survey produces annual and multi-year estimates of population and housing characteristics as well as data for small areas, including tracts and population subgroups. Questions asked are similar to those on the decennial census long form. The American Community Survey universe is limited to the household population and excludes the population living in institutions, college dormitories, and other group quarters. By 2010, information on demographic, socio-economic and housing characteristics will be available annually for all areas, including municipalities, through the American Community Survey (ACS).

The American Community Survey has a 90 percent confidence interval and can be interpreted roughly as providing 90 percent certainty that the true number falls between the lower and upper bounds. See *"Confidence Interval"* for more information.

Definition from the US Census Bureau
http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/epss/glossary_a.html
<http://www.census.gov/prod/2007pubs/acs-08.pdf>

Additional information from Brookings Institution
http://www.brookings.edu/opinions/2004/1130communitydevelopment_safety.aspx

Ancestry

Ancestry refers to a person's self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent, or close identification to an ethnic group.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/demo_data_terms.cfm

B

Births

New York State Public Health Law (4130) defines a live birth as the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

A revised birth certificate adopted by New York State in 2004 included changes in the way that Race is reported. Prior to 2004, a mother was allowed to select only one race category (1990 Census scheme), even when she identified herself with more than one race due to her multiple race heritage. Beginning in 2004, the Census 2000 coding scheme for race which allows both the mother and the father to identify themselves as more than one of 15 race categories, is used for recorded births (except in New York City, which uses the older methodology).

To make the current year live birth and death tabulations by race comparable with the past, an algorithm derived from National Health Interview Survey, was used to convert the new race categories into pre-Census 2000. Prior to 1991, the reporting of the infant's race was based on the race of both the mother and the father.

See *"Race and Ethnicity"* for more information.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2005/technote.htm

Birthweight

See *"Low Birthweight"* for more information

C

Census

See *"US Census"* for more information.

Census Poverty Index

In a school district, the number of children 5 to 17 years of age in families below the poverty level, as determined by the 2000 federal census, divided by the total number of children within the district boundaries who are 5 to 17 years of age.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2000/655_2000_Glossary.htm

Child Abuse and Maltreatment

Child Abuse refers to an incident in which a child whose parent or other person legally responsible for his/her care inflicts upon the child serious physical injury, creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury, or commits an act of sex abuse against the child. Not only can a person be abusive to a child if they perpetrate any of these actions against a child in their care, they can be guilty of abusing a child if they allow someone else to do these things to that child. (Child Abuse is defined in law at Section 412 of the Social Services Law and at Section 1012 of the Family Court Act.)

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Child maltreatment represents an impairment or imminent danger of impairment of a child's physical, mental or emotional condition due to the failure of a parent, guardian or other person legally responsible for the child to exercise a minimum degree of care toward the child. This can involve the failure to provide a minimum degree of care regarding a child's basic needs, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or proper supervision or guardianship. It can also involve the parent or other legally responsible person's use of excessive corporal punishment, the abuse or misuse of drugs or alcohol, and abandonment of a child (U.S. DHHS, 2006).

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=48

Childbirths

See "*Births*" for more information.

Child Care

Child Care refers to the care of children during non-school hours by someone other than a parent. Child Care may legally be provided through regulated providers, informal providers, or legally exempt providers. Informal providers are family members or others who care for 1 or two children other than their own children in their own homes. Legally exempt providers include, among other types of care, schools that provide care outside of school hours, or organizations that provide single-activity programs (such as tutoring, sports, etc.) after school.

Child care centers, family care, and school age programs are all regulated by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services. If a provider meets certain requirements, it can become licensed or registered by New York State. For a provider to become accredited, they must first successfully complete a rigorous examination and meet all of the standards set by the appropriate accrediting entity, either the National Association of Family Child Care or by the National Association for the Education of Young Children.

Child Care programs and slot designations are grouped into four main categories: Infant (6 weeks to 18 months old), Toddlers (18 months to 3 years old), Pre-school (3 – 5 years old), and School –Age (5 – 12 years old).

Definition from the Child Care Council of Westchester
http://www.childcarewestchester.org/html/choosing_child_care.html

Child Health Plus A (CHPA)

Child Health Plus A (CHPA) is an insurance program for children under the age of 19 who are eligible for Medicaid coverage, including working families whose income is higher than the regular Medicaid income levels. Eligible children receive a Medicaid benefit card and are entitled to all medical services covered by Medicaid. There is no cost or monthly insurance premium. Most eligible children will also be enrolled into a managed health plan.

Definition from the New York City Office of Citywide Health Insurance Access
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/hca/plus2.shtml>

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Child Health Plus B (CHPB)

Child Health Plus B (CHPB) is a New York State insurance program for children under the age of 19 who are not eligible for Medicaid and are not covered by any other health insurance. Parents choose a managed care health plan in which they enroll their children. Depending upon the families' income, there may be a low monthly insurance premium.

Definition from the New York City Office of Citywide Health Insurance Access
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/hca/plus2.shtml>

Child Protective Services

In New York State, Child Protective Services (CPS), within the local Department of Social Services, is the authorized entity that investigates reports of child abuse and maltreatment, protects children (under 18 years old) from further abuse or maltreatment, and provides rehabilitative services to children, parents and other involved family members.

In New York State, children who are suspected of being abused or maltreated become the subject of a report to the State Central Registry (SCR). Reports to the SCR are transmitted electronically to local Social Services District (SSD) child protective service (CPS) units for investigation and assessment of risk of harm and services need. If there is some credible evidence that the report of child abuse or maltreatment is true, the report is considered "indicated," or "substantiated." The CPS caseworker determines whether a child named in an SCR report has been abused or maltreated and whether the child is at imminent risk of harm by remaining in the home. If deemed necessary, CPS may remove children on an emergency basis, at or before submitting a petition of abuse and neglect to Family Court, or after the Court investigates the evidence and issues a disposition (decision) ordering the removal. Removal, based on the perceived threat to a child's safety and well-being, can occur at any time while a child abuse and neglect case is open.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=35

Child Protective Services – Reports

Report Count – This refers to the number of actual reports filed. Each report may relate to multiple victims or allegation categories.

Indicated/Substantiated Reports - Indicated Report refers to a type of investigation disposition that concludes that the allegation of maltreatment or risk of maltreatments was supported or founded by state law or policy. This is the highest level of finding by a state agency. An indicated report can include more than one child as well as more than one type of abuse for individual children.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/glossary.cfm

Child Support

Child support is financial support provided by a non-custodial parent. Child support includes: cash payments (based on the parent's income and the needs of the child), health insurance for the child (medical support), payments for child care, and payments for reasonable health care costs that are not covered by health insurance. For child support cases involving the Department of Social Services, Family Court officials (Support Magistrates) determine the amount of child support the non-custodial parent will pay. Under New York State law, parents are responsible for supporting their child until the child is 21 years old.

Definition from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
https://newyorkchildsupport.com/custodial_parent_info.html

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Child Support, Type of Assistance Case - A *current assistance* case is one in which the children are: (1) recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) under title IV-A of the Social Security Act or (2) entitled to Foster Care maintenance payments under title IV-E of the Social Security Act. In addition, the children's support rights have been assigned by a caretaker to the state and a referral to the state IV-D agency has been made. A *former assistance* case is a case in which the children were formerly receiving title IV-A (AFDC or TANF) or title IV-E Foster Care services. A *never assistance* case is a case in which the children are receiving services under the title IV-D program, but are not currently eligible for and have not previously received assistance under titles IV-A or IV-E of the Social Security Act.

Definition from the US Department of Health & Human Services – Administration for Children & Families
http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2007/preliminary_report/

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is a bacterial infection that is spread through sexual contact with an infected person.

Definition from New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/communicable/chlamydia/docs/fact_sheet.pdf

Citizenship

The Census defines people who indicate that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area, or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent(s) as citizens. People who indicate that they are U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens.

See “*Immigration*” for more information.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/demo_data_terms.cfm

Confidence Interval

Data based on samples are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate is represented through the use of a confidence interval. For example, a 90% confidence interval means that in 9 cases out of 10 for such samples, the true number will fall between the upper and lower bounds.

D

Driving while intoxicated

Driving while intoxicated includes arrests for driving or operating any vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Dropout Rate

A dropout is defined as any student who left school before graduation for any reason except death and did not enter another school or high school equivalency preparation program.

The dropout rate, expressed as a percentage, as defined by New York State, is the number of dropouts between July of one year and June 30 of the next divided by the grades 9–12 enrollment, including the portion of ungraded secondary enrollment that can be attributed to grades 9–12, expressed as a percentage. If a district did not have enrollment in grades 9–12 in 2004–05, the dropout rate is blank.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2001/V2_glossary_2001.pdf

E

Endocrine disorders:

Endocrine disorders are caused by a loss of regulation in the endocrine (hormonal) system. Hormones are chemical messengers that affect growth and development, metabolism: digestion, excretion, breathing, blood circulation, sexual function, mood and homeostasis - the ability of a living organism to regulate its internal environment and maintain a constant, stable condition (i.e. body temperature).

Definition derived from Medline Plus
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/endocrinediseases.html>

English language Learners

See *“Limited English Proficient (LEP) Rate”* for more information.

F

Family

As defined by the Census, a family consists of a householder and one or more other people living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All people in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A family household may contain people not related to the householder, but those people are not included as part of the householder's family in tabulations. Thus the number of family households is equal to the number of families, but family households may include more members than do families. A household can contain only one family for purposes of tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may be comprised of a group of unrelated people or of one person living alone - these are called nonfamily households.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship that were asked of all people.

Types of Families and Households

- *Married-couple family.* A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are listed as members of the same household.
- *Male householder, no wife present.* This category includes a family with a male maintaining a household with no wife of the householder present.
- *Female householder, no husband present.* This category includes a family with a female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.
- *Nonfamily household.* This category includes a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

See *“Household”* and *“Householder”* for more information

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html>

Family Assistance (FA)

See *Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) / Family Assistance (FA)* for more information.

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Family Income

In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over related to the householder are summed and treated as a single amount.

NOTE: Family income statistics, as cited in this book, generally cover the calendar year 1999. However, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of families refer to the Census 2000 reference period of April 1, 2000.

Definition from the US Census Bureau, "Selected Appendixes:2000. Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics." p. B-19
<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>

Fetal Deaths

Fetal deaths include both spontaneous fetal deaths and induced abortions.

Fetal death is defined by New York State Public Health Law (4160) to be the death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother. The death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. New York State Public Health Law requires the registration of all fetal deaths regardless of the gestation of the fetus.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2005/technote.htm

Fit Kids Body Mass Index Screening Project

In June 2006, the Westchester County Department of Health (WCDH) sent out a survey to all school districts in Westchester County to assess at which grades height and weight measurements of students were collected, and to invite schools to partner with the WCDH on the Fit Kids Body Mass Index Screening Project aimed at estimating the rate of childhood obesity in the County. To be consistent with elementary grades where health certificates are required by New York State Education law, WCDH decided to obtain and review data for grades K, 2 and 4. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated for each child as weight in pounds divided by height in inches squared and multiplied by a factor of 703.

To assess the child's body weight status, records were grouped into four weight categories, overweight (BMI ≥ 95th percentile), at risk of overweight (BMI 85th percentile to < 95th percentile), healthy weight (BMI 5th percentile to < 85th percentile), and underweight (BMI < 5th percentile), as defined by the CDC's sex and age specific classifications for BMI percentiles. Data were combined to provide a summary of obesity levels at the county, district and school levels.

During September 2006 to May 2007, WCDH collected and analyzed data from 19 of the 40 Westchester County school districts, representing 41 of the 141 public elementary schools and 8,600 of approximately 32,000 children in public grades K, 2, and 4 in the County.

Definition from the Westchester County Department of Health
http://www.westchestergov.com/Health/FitKids/2007/BMI_Report_June07.pdf

Food Stamps

The Food Stamp Program is a federally funded entitlement program designed to increase the food purchasing power of low-income households to a level that allows these households to purchase food for a low cost, but nutritionally adequate diet. Generally, households are expected to devote 30 percent of their countable income to food, including households whose only income is from public assistance. The Food Stamp Program then provides the difference between that amount and the maximum benefit. Maximum benefits are set at the amount needed to purchase the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Thrifty Food Plan. Income and resource limits in the Food Stamp Program are somewhat higher

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than in public assistance programs, allowing more households to be eligible for food stamps than are eligible for public assistance. Consequently, more children in New York State receive food stamps than receive public assistance.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=2

Foster Care

Children in foster care are those children under age 18 years who are placed outside their home as the result of a court order. Responsibility for the care and custody of these children is transferred, by court order, from the child's parents to the Commissioner of the local Department of Social Services. Foster care settings include, but are not limited to: Home care: nonrelative foster family homes and pre-adoptive homes, Relative care: relative foster homes, Congregate care: group homes, emergency shelters, residential facilities, and other care: Agency Operated Boarding Homes, Group Residences, Residential Treatment Facility (RTF) and Intermediate Care Facility (ICF).

Children are placed in foster care either by order of a court (involuntary) or because their parents are willing to have them cared for outside the home (voluntary). An *involuntary placement* occurs when a child has been abused or neglected (or may be at risk of abuse or neglect) by his or her parent or someone else in the household, or because a court has determined that the child is a "person in need of supervision" or a juvenile delinquent. The court orders the child removed from the home and determines the length of the placement. A *voluntary placement* occurs when parents decide that they are temporarily unable to care for their child for reasons other than abuse or neglect. For example, the family is experiencing a serious medical, emotional, and/or financial problem. The parents sign a voluntary placement agreement that lists the responsibilities of the parents and the agency during the child's placement. In the case of a voluntary surrender, the parents voluntarily and permanently give up all parental rights and transfer "custody and guardianship" to an authorized agency.

Children are discharged from foster care to a variety of caregivers, including: parent(s), relative, adoptive parent, their own care, and "other."

NOTE: Children and youth in Foster Care is often tabulated by utilizing either a monthly average or the total number of children in a given time period (usually a yearly total as of December 31 of that year).

NOTE: The rate of children discharged from foster care is calculated by dividing the number of children discharged in a given calendar year by the total number of children who were in foster care at any time during the calendar year. The percentage of each type of discharge is calculated by dividing the respective number of children discharged by the total number of children and youth discharged during the given calendar year.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=25
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=41

Free/Reduced Price Lunch

The Free/Reduced Price Lunch program, also known as the National School Lunch Program, is a federally assisted meal program operating in over 101,000 public and non-profit private schools and residential child care institutions. It provides nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches, as well as snacks to children under age 18 in afterschool educational and enrichment programs.

Children from families with incomes at or below 130 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free meals. Those with incomes between 130 percent and 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for reduced-price meals, for which students can be charged no more than 40 cents.

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NOTE: To calculate the percentage of students participating in the Free/Reduced Price Lunch Program, the number of students in kindergarten through grade 6 participating in the free-and-reduced-price lunch program is divided by the enrollment in full-day kindergarten through grade 6 as of October 2003. Not all school districts participate in the program, and the percentage of eligible students who apply varies across participating districts. Therefore, statistics contained in the table may underestimate the number of eligible students. A blank indicates that Free/Reduced-Price-Lunch data was not available. A percentage of participants may be greater than 100. This may occur when half-day kindergarten students participate in the lunch program.

Definition from the United States Department of Agriculture – Food and Nutrition Service
<http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/lunch/AboutLunch/NSLPFactSheet.pdf>

G

Genitourinary System

The parts of the body that play a role in reproduction, getting rid of waste products in the form of urine, or both.

Definition from National Cancer Institute
http://www.cancer.gov/templates/db_alpha.aspx?CdrID=46381

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is an infection that is spread through sexual contact with another person. The gonorrhea germs are found in the mucous areas of the body (the vagina, penis, throat and rectum).

Definition from New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/communicable/gonorrhea/docs/fact_sheet.pdf

Grandparents as Caregivers

Grandparents who have assumed full care of their grandchildren on a temporary or permanent live-in basis are considered grandparent caregivers.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/demo_data_terms.cfm

H

Health Insurance

Health Insurance provides financial protection against the medical care costs arising from disease or accidental bodily injury.

Definition from the US Census Bureau. *For the complete methodology on how the Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) are calculated go to...*
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/sahie/methods/detail/methods02.html>

Household

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

See “Family” and “Householder” for more information

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html>

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Household Income

In decennial census data, household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and older in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average (median) household income is usually less than average (median) family income. Although the household income statistics cover the calendar year preceding the census, the characteristics of individuals and the composition of households refer to the time of enumeration (April 1 of the respective census years). Thus, the income of the household does not include amounts received by individuals who were members of the household during all or part of the preceding calendar year if these individuals no longer resided in the household at the time of census enumeration.

Definition from the US Census Bureau, "Selected Appendixes:2000. Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics." p. B-19
<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>

Householder

The householder is a person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members.

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/population/www/cps/cpsdef.html>

Immigration

NOTE: The population surveyed for Census 2000 includes all people who indicated that the United States was their usual place of residence on the census date. Census 2000 did not ask about immigration status. However, the Census does define people by their citizenship and by their place of origin.

Citizenship:

Citizen: This category includes respondents who were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area, or abroad of American parent or parents. People who became U.S. citizens through naturalization are also citizens.

Not a citizen: This category includes respondents who indicated that they were not U.S. citizens.

Place of Origin:

Native: The native population includes people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or the U.S. Island Areas (such as Guam). People who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American (U.S. citizen) parent also are included in this category. The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen at birth.

Foreign born: The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States. The foreign-born population includes: immigrants

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(legal permanent residents), temporary migrants (e.g., students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (people illegally residing in the United States).

Definition from the US Census Bureau, "Selected Appendixes:2000. Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics." p. B-7
<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>

Immunologic Disorders

An immunologic disorder affects a body's ability to respond to foreign invaders such as bacteria, viruses, allergens, tumor cells etc. Disorders of the immune system include: allergies, asthma, lupus erythematosus, HIV/AIDS etc.

Definition from Medline Plus
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/immunesystemanddisorders.html>

Index Crimes

Index Crimes, as defined by the New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR), include serious property and violent crimes reported or otherwise known to the police. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. A reported crime is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs, and only the most serious offense that was committed during a criminal incident is recorded. The crime rate is the number of reported UCR index crimes divided by an estimate of the general population and multiplied by 1,000.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=29

Induced Abortions

Induced abortions include the operative procedures of "dilation and curettage (D&C), suction and curettage, dilation and evacuation (D&E), saline injection, prostaglandin injection, medical (non-surgical) and other which includes hysterectomy and other procedures".

Definition from the Westchester County Department of Health
<http://www.westchestergov.com/healthpdf/2003AnnualDataBook.pdf>

Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as the death of an infant one year of age or younger. Neonatal Death is defined the death of an infant less than 28 days old.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/statistics/chac/chai/about/about_maternalandinfanthealth.htm

J-K

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Delinquent (JD) refers to a person adjudicated by the family court and who was 7-16 years of age at the time s/he committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.

All juvenile delinquency cases are heard in Family Court. Children who are 13, 14 and 15 years old who commit more serious or violent acts may be treated as adults. These cases may be heard in Supreme Court, but may sometimes be transferred to the Family Court. If found guilty, the child is called a "juvenile offender", and is subject to more serious penalties than a juvenile delinquent.

See *"Juvenile Offender"* and *"Secure Detention"* for more information.

Definition from the New York State Office of Children and Family Services
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=68

and

New York State Unified Court System
http://www.nycourts.gov/courts/nyc/family/faqs_juvenile.shtml

Juvenile Detention

The NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), through the Division of Rehabilitative Services, has responsibility for providing residential and aftercare services to youth adjudicated in either the family or adult court. A placement refers to a court order placing a youth in the custody of OCFS. Placements either mandate OCFS to provide service to a youth or direct OCFS to "replace" a youth with a court-designated Voluntary Agency. A youth not placed for "replacement" may nevertheless be cooperatively admitted to a Voluntary Agency by mutual agreement between OCFS and the agency. More than one placement order may apply to a youth at any point in time. Thus, a single custody entry may be the result of more than one placement.

Definition from the New York State Office of Children and Family Services
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=68

Juvenile Offender:

An offender who is too young to be tried as an adult. The age at which a person can be tried as an adult varies between states, but is ordinarily the age of 17 or 18.

L

Labor Force

In the Labor Force: All people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., "employed" and "unemployed" people), plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force. All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category includes people who are not currently working and not looking for work, and consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized

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people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week), and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Definition from the US Census Bureau, "Selected Appendixes:2000. Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics." p. B-19
<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>

Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

The Westchester County Department of Health Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program works to raise community awareness about the dangers of lead poisoning. Nurses and sanitarians work closely with community groups to provide consultation, environmental investigations and interventions to minimize the risk of lead poisoning.

Definition from the Westchester County Department of Health
<http://www.westchestergov.com/health/lead.htm>

Limited English Proficient (LEP) Rate

The number of limited English proficient students (also known as English language learners) in the school years, as defined by Section 154.2(a) of the [New York State] Regulations of the Commissioner of Education, divided by the total district enrollment in grades PreK–12, expressed as a percentage.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2002/glossary_June_2002.htm

Low Birthweight

Infants weighing less than 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth are considered to be low birthweight.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=13

M-N

Median Income

The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median income and one-half above the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of households and families including those with no income. The median income for individuals is based on individuals 15 years old and over with income.

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/definitions.html>

Medicaid

A program in the United States, jointly funded by the states and the federal government, that reimburses hospitals and physicians for providing care to qualifying people who cannot finance their own medical expenses. In some states, including New York, the state portion of Medicaid costs are shared with localities. All Medicaid recipients must have incomes and resources below specified eligibility levels.

Additional information about Medicaid in New York State, including eligibility, can be found through the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/health_care/medicaid

Child Health Plus A (CHPA) is an insurance program for children under the age of 19 who are eligible for Medicaid coverage, including working families whose income is higher than the regular Medicaid income levels. Eligible children receive a Medicaid benefit card and are entitled to all medical services

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covered by Medicaid. There is no cost or monthly insurance premium. Most eligible children will also be enrolled into a managed health plan.

Child Health Plus B (CHPB) is a New York State insurance program for children under the age of 19 who are not eligible for Medicaid and who have no other health insurance coverage.

Definition from the New York City Office of Citywide Health Insurance Access
<http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/hca/plus2.shtml>

Additional Child Health Plus eligibility information from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/chplus/who_is_eligible.htm

Metabolic Disorder

A metabolic disorder occurs when abnormal chemical reactions in a living organism disrupt metabolism (the process a body uses to transform food energy into ATP). ATP refers to “adenosine triphosphate,” which serves as an energy source for all living organisms.

Definition derived from Medline Plus
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/metabolicdisorders.html>

O

Out-of-Wedlock

The number of out-of-wedlock live births is imputed/inferred. New York State Public Health Law (4135) prohibits the specific statement on the birth certificate as to whether the child was born in- or out-of-wedlock. Out-of-wedlock live births are defined as those births for which a mother reports that a paternity acknowledgement has been filed or births for which no father information is supplied by the mother. Beginning in 1993, out-of-state recorded live births to New York State residents do not have paternity acknowledgements filed with them.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2004/technote.htm

Owner Costs as a percentage of Household Income

Owner costs equals the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second mortgage, home equity loans, and other junior mortgages); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water and sewer); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fees or mobile home costs (installment loan payments, personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees).

Definition from the US Census Bureau
http://www.census.gov/geo/lv4help/apen_bhous.html

P-Q

Parasitic Disease

An infection caused by a parasite, which is an organism that lives on or in a host organism and gets its food from or at the expense of its host.

Definition from Center for Disease Control and Prevention
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dpd/aboutparasites.htm>

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Part I Offenses

The Uniform Crime Report splits reported data into two separate categories; Part I and Part II Offenses. There are eight Part I offenses, including three property crimes (burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft) and six violent crimes (murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault).

Definition from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/bulletin/fbicccc.htm>

Part II Offenses

The Uniform Crime Report splits reported data into two separate categories; Part I and Part II Offenses. Part II Crimes include simple assault, curfew offenses and loitering, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drug offenses, fraud, gambling, liquor offenses, offenses against the family, prostitution, public drunkenness, runaways, sex offenses, stolen property, vandalism, vagrancy, and weapons offenses.

Definition from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
<http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us/crimnet/ojsa/bulletin/fbicccc.htm>

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) are juveniles less than 18 years of age for whom complaints were filed with local probation departments because of non-criminal misconduct, such as truancy from school, incorrigibility, ungovernability or habitual disobedience. Complainants in these cases are generally parents or school officials who are seeking the formal intervention of the family court to control a juvenile's misconduct. PINS cases are recorded in the county in which a PINS complaint is filed. Only the aggregate number of cases is reported by local probation departments to the State, making it impossible to present frequencies and rates by age categories. Starting in mid-2002, the PINS program first began to provide service to youth 16 and 17 years old.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=24

Pesticides

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, in conjunction with Cornell University, presents a report on the final 2005 pesticides sales and application data submitted under Environmental Conservation Law Article 33, Title 12, known as the Pesticide Reporting Law (PRL).

Definition from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
<http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/27506.html>

Petition

Petition refers to the document that is filed with the court for child protection proceedings. The petition contains the essential allegations (charges) of abuse or neglect that make up the petitioner's complaint about a particular child's situation.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/glossary.cfm

Population Estimates- Bridged-Race Population

The National Center for Health Statistics releases bridged-race population estimates of the resident population of the United States, based on Census 2000 counts, for use in calculating vital rates. This

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set of estimates by race is in the same categories as data prior to 2000. Census 2000 race categories are White Alone, Black Alone, etc. The data on Spanish ethnicity is consistent over the years.

Definition from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention – National Center for Health Statistics
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm>

Poverty

Following the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 14, the Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the relevant threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps).

Children are considered to be living in poverty if their family income, before taxes, falls below the poverty thresholds set by the federal government for families of different sizes. The Federal and State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) as well as the value of non-cash benefits such as public housing, food stamps, Medicaid, or school meals are not included when calculating family income; in addition, certain costs such as taxes and work-related expenses are not subtracted from family income in determining the number of children who are poor. The poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for changes in the cost of living.

In 2006, the reporting period for a significant number of the charts and tables in this book, the poverty threshold for a single parent and two children was \$16,242; for a married couple with two children the poverty threshold was \$20,444.

Definition and poverty threshold information from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/povdef.html>
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh06.html>

Additional information from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=1

Pregnancy

Pregnancy is the condition of nurturing the embryo or fetus within the woman's body, lasting from conception to birth. The normal duration is 265 days from conception to birth, or the more usual calculation of 280 days (40 weeks) from the first day of the last menstrual period.

The New York State Department of Health defines Total Pregnancies as = live births + spontaneous fetal death of all gestations + induced abortions.

Premature Births

Infants born at less than 37 weeks gestation are premature births. The premature birth rate is the number of premature births per 100 live births for which gestation is known.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=13

Prenatal Care

For 1993 and subsequent years, the month in which prenatal care began is determined by calculating the interval between the date of last normal menses and the date of the first prenatal visit. This calculation is consistent with the calculation of gestational age.

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Early prenatal care is defined as prenatal care during the first trimester of the pregnancy. Late or no prenatal care is defined as pregnancy-related health care first received by the mother in the last three months (third trimester) of her pregnancy, or not at all during the pregnancy. The percent of late or no prenatal care births is calculated by dividing the number of births that received late or no prenatal care by the total number of births where the first month of prenatal care was known.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/vital_statistics/2003/technote.htm

Prenatal Care Assistance Program (P-CAP)

New York has a special health care program for low-income pregnant women to help ensure a healthy pregnancy called the Prenatal Care Assistance Program (PCAP). PCAP offers pregnant women a wide range of services including regular prenatal visits, health education, lab tests, HIV tests, nutrition screenings, psychosocial assessments, drug and alcohol services and other services related to the pregnancy, delivery, and post-birth checkups.

Definition from Children's Defense Fund - New York
http://www.cdfny.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=55&Itemid=76

Principal Diagnosis

The principal diagnosis is the condition chiefly responsible for causing the admission of the patient into the hospital for care. Because it represents the reason for the patient's stay and reflects clinical findings discovered during the patient's stay, it may not necessarily have been the diagnosis which represented the greatest length of stay, the greatest consumption of hospital resources, or the most life-threatening condition. It may also differ from admitting diagnosis. There are 14 additional diagnosis codes in the SPARCS discharge record. These additional codes describe the diagnoses that coexist at the time of admission or have developed subsequently, which affect the treatment received and/or length of stay. The diagnoses that are related to an earlier episode which have no bearing on the current hospital stay are not included.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
www.nyhealth.gov/statistics/sparcs/download/inpat.doc

Public Assistance

New York State Public assistance programs provide cash aid to meet the basic support needs of individuals and families. To be eligible for public assistance, a family's countable income and resources must fall below certain limits. Families receive the difference between countable income and a standard of need based on their family size and the housing costs for their district (districts include New York City and each of the Rest of State counties). A child is counted as receiving public assistance at the end of the year if they received aid under the State's Family Assistance (FA) program or the State's Safety Net (SN) program. Prior to and including 1997, children were counted as receiving public assistance if they received aid under either the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program or the Home Relief (HR) program, programs that predated the FA and SN programs discussed above.

Definition from New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=3

R

Race and Ethnicity

The concept of race, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau, reflects self-identification by people according to the race or races with which they most closely identify. The categories of race are considered to be socio-political and should not be interpreted as scientific or anthropological in nature. The 2000 Census, in an effort to better reflect the country's growing diversity, gave respondents the option of self-selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Respondents indicating only one race are referred to as race alone population or the group that reported only one race category. Six categories make up this population: White; Black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Some Other Race. Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. The six One Race Alone categories with the Two or More Races category produce seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories and tally the sum of the total population.

The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanic, a self-designated classification, is defined as a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2001/raceqandas.html>

New York State Vital Statistics

Definitions for "White", "Black" and "Hispanic" racial or ethnic categories are identical to the definitions of the US Census Bureau. The definition for "Other" race in our vital statistics includes the US Census Bureau racial categories of "American Indian", "Asian", "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander", "Other Race", and "Two or More Races".

Definition from the New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/demo_data_terms.cfm

Other Statistics from Other Sources

Other data sources outside of the federal government and New York State Vital Statistics will not necessarily use the Race and Ethnicity categories defined by the US Census Bureau, and special care should be taken in noting how they classify people by race and by ethnicity. In certain instances, people of Hispanic origin will be classified as a race separate and distinct from other races (ex. White, Black, Asian, et al). Data sources may also classify people of two or more races under one race alone.

Regents Exams

Regents Examinations are a set of standardized tests given to high school students through the New York State Education Department.

To graduate with what is called a "Regents' diploma," students are required to have earned appropriate credits in a number of specific subjects by passing year-long or half-year courses, after which they must earn a score of 65 points or better on the Regents' examination in that subject area. A passing grade for each required course, distinct from the Regents examination, is based on an individual teacher's or school's own tests and classwork.

The specific requirements for the Regents' diploma change are dependent on the year that a student enters the ninth grade. Certain examinations, such as Mathematics A and B, are being phased out and are being replaced with equivalent exams. For specific information about New York State and local

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requirements, refer to the New York State Education Department at www.nysed.gov and contact your high school's guidance counseling department.

Definition from

New York State Education Department

<http://emsc.nysed.gov/>

College Now

http://collegenow.cuny.edu/nextstop/finish_hs/creditreq/#2

Related Child

Related children are defined by the US Census as the sons and daughters of the householder (including natural-born, adopted, or stepchildren) and all other people under 18 years old, regardless of marital status, in the household, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Definition from the US Census Bureau, "Selected Appendixes:2000. Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics." p. B-15
<http://www.census.gov/population/cen2000/phc-2-a-B.pdf>

Rest of State

Rest of State consists of 57 counties, representing all New York State counties (62) minus New York City counties (5).

Revenue Share

Revenue Share is equal to school district revenues from State sources divided by total revenues.

Definition from the New York State Education Department

http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2002/glossary_June_2002.doc

S

Safety Net

Safety Net, a state funded general assistance program, provides public assistance for single adults, childless couples, and families with children who are not eligible for aid under Family Assistance (FA).

Definition from the New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)

http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=3

School-age Residents with Disabilities:

The number of school-age (ages 6–21) residents in the district who are classified as having disabilities, divided by the total district-resident school-age population (including public school students, nonpublic school students, and students receiving only home instruction), expressed as a percentage, December 1, of any given year.

Definition from New York State Education Department. A Report to the Governor and the Legislature on the Educational Status of the State's Schools. Chapter 655 Report, Volume 2.

<http://www.emsc.nysed.gov/irts/655report/>

School Administration and Expenditures

Instructional Expenditures for General Education - The K–12 expenditures for classroom instruction (excluding special education) plus a proration of building-level administrative and instructional support expenditures. District expenditures, such as transportation, debt service, and district-wide

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administration, are not included. Instructional expenditures for general education include amounts for instruction of students with disabilities in a general-education setting.

Instructional Expenditures for Students with Disabilities - The K-12 expenditures for students with disabilities (including summer special-education expenditures) plus a proration of building-level administrative and instructional support expenditures.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2001/V2_glossary_2001.doc

School Enrollment

Total Enrollment is the number of students enrolled in prekindergarten through grade 12, including students with disabilities in ungraded classes.

Enrollment for General Education: The average K-12 daily membership plus K-12 students for whom the district pays tuition to another school district, including general-education students and students with disabilities. Students attending a charter school located within the district's geographical boundaries are included.

Enrollment for Students with Disabilities: The count of this district's K-12 students with disabilities, plus the students for whom another district is paying tuition to this district for special education services."

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2002/glossary_June_2002.doc

Section 8 Housing

The Section 8 Rental Housing Voucher is the federal government's program for assisting very low-income families, the elderly and the disabled to rent decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market. Since the rental assistance is provided directly to the tenant, the tenant has the choice to lease privately owned housing, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments, providing the housing falls at or below fair market rents. In Westchester County, 16 municipalities and the County Department of Planning operate Section 8 programs.

To be eligible for rental assistance or what is called a Section 8 Rental Housing Voucher, you must be within the household income levels established by the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) based on family size. You must be within the 50% of the Westchester County median level for income. Section 8 Rental Housing Vouchers are limited to U.S. citizens or eligible non-citizens.

Definition from the Mental Health Association of Westchester
<http://www.mhawestchester.org/benefits/section8.asp>

Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE)

The U.S. Census Bureau, with support from other Federal agencies, created the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program to provide more current estimates of selected income and poverty statistics than the most recent decennial census. Estimates are created for states, counties, and school districts. The main objective of this program is to provide updated estimates of income and poverty statistics for the administration of federal programs and the allocation of federal funds to local jurisdictions.

Definition from the US Census Bureau
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/nontechdoc/intro.html>

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Special Act Schools Districts

Created by separate and special acts of the New York State Legislature, Special Act School districts provide unique educational and therapeutic opportunities to students who have experienced difficulty or failure in previous school settings. Special act districts are located on the grounds of residential child-care facilities licensed by the Department of Social Services. Although they primarily serve a residential population, Special Act Schools also accept referrals of day students that are experiencing similar psychological, educational, or physical disabilities. Curriculum meets all state requirements for students 5 to 21 years old.

In Westchester there are seven Special Act School Districts: Greenburgh Abbott, Greenburgh-Eleven, Greenburgh-Graham, Greenburgh-North Castle, Hawthorne Cedar Knolls, Mount Pleasant Blythedale, and Mount Pleasant Cottage.

Definition from the Southern Westchester Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES)
<http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/saipe/nontechdoc/intro.html>

Spontaneous Fetal Deaths

See *"Fetal Deaths"* for more information.

Statewide Planning and Research Cooperative System (SPARCS)

SPARCS was implemented by the New York State Department of Health in 1979, with the cooperation and initial financial support of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. SPARCS receives, processes, stores, and analyzes inpatient hospitalization data from hospitals in New York State and ambulatory surgery data from hospital-based ambulatory surgery services and all other facilities providing ambulatory surgery services.

To protect patient privacy, patient names are omitted from the SPARCS data set. The focus of the system is the incidence of diseases or conditions requiring hospitalization rather than individual patients. Therefore, data reported from the SPARCS contain the number of hospitalizations, or incidents, rather than the number of patients, which have occurred during the year. Data are also limited to hospitalizations occurring within New York State.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
<http://www.health.state.ny.us/statistics/sparcs/annual/narr01.htm>

Supplemental Security Income

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program provides monthly cash benefits to aged, blind and disabled persons with income and resources below certain limits. Unlike state-administered public assistance programs, SSI is administered by the federal Social Security Administration according to uniform national standards. Children in New York State receive SSI if they meet the blindness or disability criteria, and in addition, meet the income and resource requirements for eligibility. Although SSI income and resource standards are low, they are generally higher than those for public assistance. Moreover, cash benefits paid on behalf of the child are significantly higher than public assistance benefits received for children.

Definition from the New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_indicators/indicator_narrative.cfm?numIndicatorID=4

Support Staff

School support staff includes guidance counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, attendance teachers, nurses, dental hygienists, and librarians.

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Suspension Rate

The number of students in grades K–12 who were suspended from school for at least one full day during the school year divided by the total district K–12 enrollment, expressed as a percentage. Data pertains to out-of-school suspensions only.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2002/glossary_June_2002.doc

T

Teachers

Minority teachers include teachers in any of the following racial/ethnic categories: Black (Not Hispanic), Hispanic, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

NOTE: Teacher Turnover Rate is based on the number of teachers who were employed by the district in the previous year, but not in the current year, divided by the total number of teachers employed in the current year.

Definition from the New York State Education Department
http://emsc32.nysed.gov/irts/oldch655-old/2002/glossary_June_2002.doc

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) / Family Assistance (FA)

Family Assistance is the name for the New York State program that provides cash assistance to needy families that include a minor child living with a parent (including families where both parents are in the household) or a caretaker relative. FA operates under federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) guidelines.

Under FA, eligible adults are limited to receiving benefits for a total of 60 months in their lifetime, including months of TANF-funded assistance granted in other states. Once this limit is reached, that adult and all members of his or her FA household are ineligible to receive any more FA benefits.

Definition from the New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance
<http://www.otda.state.ny.us/main/ta/>

The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)

The New York State Council on Children and Families has created The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC). KWIC is a tool to gather, plot and monitor NYS children's health, education and well-being indicator data in order to improve outcomes for children and families. KWIC, uses the Touchstones framework that provides expectations about the future as well as snapshots of children and families.

Definition from the New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
<http://www.nyskwic.org/index.cfm>

Town Outside Village

Town outside village (TOV) refers to town areas outside any incorporated villages located within those towns. (v/t) refers to entities which are both a village and town. The Village of Briarcliff Manor and the Village of Mamaroneck are split between two towns. Briarcliff Manor is within the Towns of Ossining and Mount Pleasant. The Village of Mamaroneck is within the Towns of Rye and Mamaroneck.

Types of Families and Households

See "*Families and Households*" for more information.

U-V

Uniform Crime Report

New York State Uniform Crime Report (UCR) violent index crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Property index crimes include burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. An arrest is counted on each separate occasion a person is taken into custody, notified or cited by a law enforcement official. An arrest is recorded in the jurisdiction where it occurs (this jurisdiction is not necessarily where the crime occurred), and only the most serious offense that was committed during a crime incident or multiple crime incidents is recorded. It is important to note that many persons who commit crimes are never arrested, a single arrest can involve multiple crime incidents, and more than one person can be arrested for the same crime incident. The adolescent arrest rates are calculated by dividing the number of reported adolescent arrests for violent and property index crimes (or, for adolescents who are not treated as adults, for acts which would constitute violent and property index crimes if committed by an adult) by an estimate of the population of youth in the appropriate age category. See *“Part I Offenses”* and *“Part II offenses for more information.”*

Definition from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and NYS Council on Children and Families
http://www.kidscount.org/cgi-bin/clihs.cgi?action=map_results&subset=NY&areatype=county&indicatorid=8

Universal Pre-Kindergarten Program

The primary purpose of the New York State Universal Pre-Kindergarten Program is to provide four-year-old children with a universal opportunity to access high-quality prekindergarten programs that prepare them for future school success by developing strong foundational skills in early literacy and numeracy. State funding is provided through local school districts.

Definition from the New York State Education Department.
<http://emsc.nysed.gov/funding/upk0708.htm>

US Census

A census is a complete enumeration, usually of a population, but also of businesses and commercial establishments, farms, governments, and so forth. The Decennial Census is the census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in zero (0). By 2010, the American Community Survey will replace the decennial long form and censuses will consist of a short form only.

Definition from the New York State Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC)
http://www.nyskwic.org/u_data/glossary.cfm

W-X-Y-Z

Wealth Ratio

The Combined Wealth Ratio (CWR) compares district wealth to the State average wealth, which is defined as 1.0. A district with a CWR of less than 1.0 has wealth below the State average. Conversely, a district with a CWR of more than 1.0 has wealth above the State average. The CWR is calculated as follows: (0.5 multiplied by the Pupil Wealth Ratio) + (0.5 multiplied by the Alternate Pupil Wealth Ratio). The Pupil Wealth Ratio is equal to the actual value of property in 1999 divided by a weighted pupil count. The CWR is not used in determining State aid for districts with fewer than eight teachers and is not calculated for these districts.

Definition from RAND New York.
<http://ny.rand.org/stats/education/chapter655.more.html>

Westchester Residential Opportunities Inc.

Founded in 1968 as a non-profit housing agency, Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc. (WRO), champions the expansion of non-discriminatory housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income people in Westchester County. WRO is a HUD-certified Housing Counseling agency, a licensed real estate broker, and a United Way agency. All of WRO's housing services for consumers are free, and are funded by government grants, private contributions, and corporate support.

Definition from Westchester Residential Opportunities, Inc.
<http://www.wroinc.org/>

Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC)

WIC is a special supplemental food program that provides nutritious foods, milk, juice, formula and other items to low income pregnant or breastfeeding women, infants and children up to age 5. WIC has been shown to improve the health of pregnant women, new mothers and their infants and children. The foods provided through WIC are a good source of essential nutrients that are often missing from the diets of women and young children.

Definition from the New York State Department of Health
<http://www.health.state.ny.us/prevention/nutrition/wic/>