



**COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION OF ERIE
COUNTY, INC.**

HEAD START



2012

COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

AUTHORIZATION

This Community Assessment Year 2012 is authorized in accordance with the federal requirements of 45 CFR 1305

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Special thanks to our President/CEO, L. Nathan Hare, the CAO Board of Directors, the CAO Head Start/Early Head Start Policy Council, the CAO Head Start Program Delegate Agencies and the CAO Head Start/Early Head Start staff and parents.

We are indebted to all of our collaborators and partners who have supported us in bridging the gaps of services which are necessary to ensure the most comprehensive provision of services for our children and families.

We will continue our efforts as we work to become the national program of “Excellence” in the administration of early childhood programs.

Thank you to everyone for your assistance.

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CAO Board Approval: February 4, 2013

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THE HISTORY OF HEAD START PROGRAMS



President Lyndon B. Johnson announced Project Head Start in May 1965 during a press conference in the White House Rose Garden. The program began out of the Economic Opportunity Office in the summer of 1965. A single line in the Economic Opportunity Act had authorized the Head Start program which would assist millions of children as well as play a role in establishing the children's television show: Sesame Street.

The first Head Start Program was an eight-week summer assistance project for low-income children who would enter public school in the fall of 1965. More than 560,000 children took part in preschool classes and received medical, dental and mental health services. In 1966, Congress authorized a fully funded, year-round Head Start program. However, the Head Start Act, which extended the authority for Congress to appropriate funding for Head Start's programs, wasn't passed until 1981.

Head Start added a home-based program in 1973 and, in 1995, Early Head Start began. This program added services for children from birth to age 3 and included services for pregnant women. In 1998, Head Start was re-authorized and added full-day and year-round services. In 2007, President George W. Bush updated the re-authorization of Head Start to include services for homeless children.

In 1973, the National Head Start Association was formed. This association is a private organization that advocates for Head Start in Congress. The association was formed by Head Start directors across the nation. In the beginning, the organization was called the National Directors' Association. The first annual conference was held in 1974 in Chicago. An affiliate organization, the National Head Start Parents Association, was formed. Shortly thereafter, the Friends of Head Start Association was formed. All merged into the National Head Start Association in 1990.¹

¹[HTTP://WWW.EHOW.COM/ABOUT_5388062_HISTORY-HEAD-START-PROGRAMS.HTML](http://www.ehow.com/about_5388062_history-head-start-programs.html)

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OUR VISION AND MISSION

VISION STATEMENT

CAO Head Start.....is the acknowledged leader and advocate for successful early childhood education and family development outcomes throughout Erie County.....driven by expert skills and knowledgealways living our core values.....a unified force in preparing our children, their families and our delegate agencies for the challenges of the 21st century.

MISSION STATEMENT

CAO Head Start contributes to the well-being and success of children and their families by providing expert early childhood educational programs, responsive health initiatives, compelling human development programs, and solid administrative direction; all of which support a clear and sustained path of social and economic self sufficiency.

We believe that our primary responsibility is to the children and families of our agency and to our delegates throughout Erie County who are served through our programs and services. We will consistently contribute to them and support our mission by:

- Inventing, not reacting to our future
- Functioning with a passion to succeed and a desire to help them optimize their talents, worth and values
- Meeting and/or exceeding regulatory requirements which allow for ongoing funding and sustainability
- Being creatively responsive to their changing needs
- Fostering mutually beneficial strategic partnerships
- Working with integrity and as principled administrators with our delegate organizations
- Maintaining our focus on programs and services which provide the most effective outcomes for:
 - Realizing the need for self-sufficiency
 - Nurturing diversity in our people and their thinking
 - Maintaining respect for all of our stakeholders

PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the Head Start Community Assessment is to provide an overview of the community's service areas. This assessment will feature key characteristics of Erie County, its three cities and current data/trends in a variety of areas that impact the Head Start children and families residing in Buffalo and Erie County.

In addition, the assessment is designed to comply with the regulations and to allow the stakeholders to be able to make informed decisions about the Head Start's program goals and objectives. The assessment will assist with the implementation of activities to accomplish program standards, establish program options, make written plans and determine center locations.

CORE VALUES

1. Quality and High Standards are our First Priority.
2. Commitment is our Watchword.
3. Sense of Family is What Drives Us.
4. A Positive Mindset Exists in All We Do.
5. We Embrace and Expect Professionalism.
6. Capacity is Built and our Operations Meet the Challenges of our Strongest Competitors.

COMMUNITY ACTION ORGANIZATION OF ERIE COUNTY, INC.

“Our world is changing, so too is the mission of CAO. Once concentrating to provide services to the underserved, CAO is now driven to provide solutions, to break the cycle of poverty and to do so by building equity in the citizens and communities of Erie County.”²

The Community Action Organization (CAO) of Buffalo and Erie County became the official anti-poverty agency for Erie County in 1965. Since 1965, the CAO has been the grantee for the Head Start program. Over the years, CAO has gone from being solely a grantee with several delegate agencies to becoming an operator of Head Start and Early Head Start with two delegate agencies: Bethel Head Start and Holy Cross Head Start.

In addition to the Head Start program, CAO operates programs that provide services to the citizens and communities throughout Buffalo and Erie County. These programs and services include: Weekly Radio Broadcasts featuring Community Action News,³ Crisis Intervention, senior services and public safety training, Drug Abuse Research and Treatment (DART), a Family Services Department that provides a parent visitation initiative and parent education services, a CAO-UB Neighborhood Collaborative-CAO Masten Resource Center focusing on specific neighborhoods in the City of Buffalo,⁴ to promote a model of neighborhood development that is healthy, vibrant and economically viable. New Venture and Transitional Housing Programs assisted in the fight against homelessness⁵ providing safe, affordable low-income housing and financial assistance to those facing eviction, foreclosure or those in need of security deposits to secure housing. The Center Services Department featured a new initiative launched in 2011 called Project THINK, a youth alternative to incarceration program. Also CAO has an Employment and Training Division that provides free services to job seekers and potential employers and a Green Entrepreneurial Center featuring urban farming and training in Greenhouse Management. In collaboration with a major social agency, CAO provides family counseling services to residents of the West Side and the city of Lackawanna. The Youth Services Department provides services to school aged youth that included services to improve literacy and improve Math and ELA studies and school attendance.⁶

² Saluting Champions for Change – The CAO 44th Anniversary Celebration Journal, June 5, 2009

³ Remembering the Poor In The Midst of Austerity-CAO 47th Annual Award & Dinner Celebration, June 8, 2012

⁴ Ibid

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

Head Start Demographics.....2010-2011Program Information Report

- ✓ The CAO operates Head Start academies serving 1,983 three and four-year old children and 205 Early Head Start children who are exclusively served by the grantee.
- ✓ 22% of the children are diagnosed with disabilities.
- ✓ Less than 2% of the families served by the Head Start Academies during 2010-2011 were homeless. The majority of the homeless families were served by the Holy Cross Academy.
- ✓ Head Start employed over four hundred and fifty (450) staff. Of this number, 21% were former and/or current Head Start parents.
- ✓ Of the funded enrollment, the Head Start Academy provided transportation to 32% of the students. The remaining 68% provided their own transportation. For Early Head Start 30% of the students received transportation.
- ✓ Twenty-two (22%) of the program's enrollment represented children enrolled for a second year and 46% of Early Head Start enrollment represented children enrolled for a second or third year.
- ✓ 46% of the families are African-American: 29% are White, 6% Bi-racial/Multiracial, 2% Asian, 15% of Hispanic or Latino origin with the remaining 2% representing American Indian, Other and Unspecified.
- ✓ 67% of the Hispanic enrollment is served by the delegate agency, Holy Cross, representing 38% of their enrollment. The remaining 33% are served throughout the program.
- ✓ 63% of the classrooms are full day programs including Early Head Start.
- ✓ 37% of the classrooms are half day (double session with a morning and afternoon session) in a 10-month program option.
- ✓ Of the total families served 69% were single parent families and 31% were two-parent families.
- ✓ Of the total families served 9% had an advanced degree, 20% an associate degree, vocational school or some college, 52% a high school graduate or GED and 19% less than a high school graduate.
- ✓ Of the number of children reported as up to date on a schedule of age appropriate preventive care, 11% received treatment for asthma

Funding and Enrollment.....

FUNDING		
Federal Funding (current - HHS)	Head Start	\$20,826,166
	Early Head Start	\$1,614,169
In-kind	In-Kind	\$5,609,042
Total Federal and In-Kind Funding		\$28,049,377
Other Funding	Even Start	\$80,000
	Universal Pre-K	\$1,079,371
	Good Schools for All	0
	CACFP	\$1,465,272
Total Other Funding		\$2,624,643
FUNDING GRAND TOTAL		\$30,674,020

ENROLLMENT		
Funded Enrollment	Head Start	1,983
	Early Head Start	205
Total Head Start Children		2,188
Head Start TANF Families		389
Head Start Children Diagnosed with a Disability		688
Staff Who Are Current/Former Head Start Parents		100
Number of Classes 81	Head Start (includes 3 home-based)	139
	<i>Pregnant</i>	1
	Early Head Start (learning environments)	10
Number of Head Start/Early Head Start Academies		34
Number of Staff		450
Number of Delegate Agencies	Head Start	2
	Early Head Start	1

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM PREVIOUS PLANS/GOALS/COLLABORATIONS

BETHEL HEAD START, INC.

2011-2012 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Half-Lethes Program through Medaille College
- Healthy Child Initiatives through Univera Health and Medaille College
- Cavity Free Kids through the Community Health Foundation
- 24 Hour Crisis Services Hotline
- 3rd Annual Healthy Kids Initiative Health Fair
- Implemented a Peer Literacy Coaching Model
- Three Centers participating in Quality Stars
- Assessment System successfully changed over to Teaching Strategies Goal

One our greatest endeavors is our involvement with the Buffalo Promise Neighborhood (BPN) initiative. The purpose of BPN is to provide a continuum of solutions to children and families from the cradle through college and career through neighborhood resources, streamlining family services, and improving educational supports. In December 2011, the U.S. Department of Education announced that the Westminster Foundation's BPN was one of five neighborhoods across the nation to win federal funding to support BPN's vision. Bethel Head Start was selected to provide early childhood educational services to eligible children who reside in the targeted area. This endeavor allows Bethel to continue its relationship with Read to Succeed, which will provide literacy coaching to our educational staff.

Bethel successfully hosted its 3rd annual Healthy Kids Initiative Health Fair. This initiative began to answer the needs of our children, and the call of First Lady Michelle Obama to combat childhood obesity. Literacy is a vital component of a child's educational experience. To continue the efforts of the Early Reading First program, Bethel has implemented a peer literacy coaching model in an effort to sustain the infusion of literacy throughout the program. Bethel is also working with The Community Health Foundation and the Tower Foundation to implement PEDALS (Positive Emotional Development and Learning Skills) which is a two-year program designed to help children become better socially and emotionally prepared for kindergarten.

BETHEL HEAD START

COLLABORATIONS

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

- Buffalo
- Amherst
- Sweet Home
- Cleve-Hill
- Sloan
- Depew
- Clarence
- Lancaster
- Maryvale

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

- Buffalo Promise Neighborhoods (**New**)
 - Peter and Elizabeth C. Tower Foundation –Pedals (**New**)
 - Say YES Buffalo (**New**)
 - D’Youville Collaboration to Enhance Health Services (**New**)
 - Mental Health Association
 - Community Health Foundation/Buttercup Project
 - Community Services for the Developmentally Disabled
 - SUNYAB School of Psychology
 - SUNYAB Speech Language and Hearing Clinic
 - SUNYAB School of Nursing
 - SUNYAB Foreign Language Department
 - Buffalo Universal Pre Kindergarten
 - Child Pro
 - Baker Victory Dental
 - Buffalo Hearing and Speech
 - Early Readers First
 - Catholic Charities
 - Child and Adolescent Treatment Services
 - Summit
 - Eat Well Play Hard

AFFILIATES

- Buffalo State College
- Daemen College
- Medaille College
- Erie Community College
- Erie County Lead Prevention

CAO HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START PROGRAM

- Dancing Under the Stars: the first Annual Daddy/Daughter Dance resulted in the participation of 1,500 parents and children.
- Thirty (30) education staff members received CDA certification in 2010/2011.
- Eight (8) Head Start staff members graduated from Buffalo State College with honors. Each graduate received a Bachelor's degree in Early Childhood Education.
- Over two hundred-fifty (250) staff successfully completed a twelve (12) hour sign language course.
- The school year culminated with the second annual Head Start/Early Head Start Olympics. The event was funded through community donations from colleges/universities, collaborative partners and the participation of the Buffalo Bills and Bison players. Athletic department team players from Canisius College and UB also participated.
- Grant - "CHOMPERS": A grant supporting dental care for children was launched by the Community Health Foundation of Western and Central NY in early 2010 in response to the need in Western and Central New York for strategies to improve dental health in young children living in poverty.
- Our home visitors aided in transitioning four (4) homeless families out of shelters and into secure living arrangements.
- New playgrounds were installed at Springville and Deck Academies to enrich the infant and toddler gross motor outdoor experiences.

A New Collaborative Relationship:

- Fisher Price \$10,000 donation to complete four (4) resource rooms at four (4) Head Start Academies
- Canisius College's Kinesiology Department is providing ten (10) interns to assist in the implementation of the SPARK curriculum in each of the centers and to help in the fight against childhood obesity
- Buffalo State College Foreign Language Department - Interns teaching children French and Spanish
- This year we continue to maintain strong relationships with our many community partners including but not limited to:
- 29 Local Erie County School Districts
- ~~Child Care Resource~~ Network
- ~~Erie County DSS~~ ~~McBride~~ ~~Work~~
- Home Space Corporation
- Lake Shore Behavioral Health Services
- Neighborhood Legal Service
- State University of New York at Buffalo
- YMCA

HOLY CROSS HEAD START ACCOMPLISHMENTS 2011-2012

Education

Collaborations as of 2011-2012

- All of our eligible Buffalo sites were accepted into QUALITYstarsNY as of July 9, 2012.

QUALITYstarsNY is a comprehensive initiative to ensure that our young children - the 1.5 million New Yorkers under age six - have the opportunity for high quality early learning experiences. It is designed to recognize programs that demonstrate quality above and beyond meeting New York's strong regulatory standards. QUALITYstarsNY was designed to improve quality and provide supports such as technical assistance and professional development.

- Collaborated with UB graduate students to administer The Classroom Assessment Scoring System™ (CLASS™) in 25 classrooms.

Collaborations prior to 2011-2012

- Collaborated with Erie Community College. Through this initiative Early Childhood majors completed their student teaching in our program.
- Collaborated with the Erie County Niagara Branch Library to exchange library books. The Riverside Librarian/Branch Manager, Brian Hoth read to 21 classrooms for one half hour every month.

Training offered in 2011-2012

- Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale-Revised (ECERS-R) training was offered to all teaching staff.

ECERS-R, Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale-Revised. ECERS-R is designed to assess process quality in an early childhood or school age care group. The observation rating consists of the various interactions that go on in a classroom between staff and children, staff, parents, and other adults, among the children themselves, and the interactions children have with the many materials and activities in the environment. It included other features, such as space, schedule and materials that support these interactions.

- Math and Science training was offered to 74 teachers and teacher assistants to increase scores based on Teaching Strategies GOLD 1st checkpoint results. When the winter data was pulled, concerns regarding math and science scores were noted. The spring data showed a 50% increase in mathematics for the three year olds and a 58% increase in mathematics for four year olds.

Accomplishments in Education 2011-2012

- 482 children participated in Read for the Record “Llama Llama Red Pajama” on October 6, 2011.
- Every child along with two family members participated in an agency field trip to the Buffalo Zoo. They enjoyed an evening at the zoo which included dinner at no cost. 1100 people participated.
- Expanded services at North Buffalo to include new UPK classroom serving 19 children.
- Recruited two quality teaching staff by attending Erie County Teacher Recruitment Day at the Buffalo Niagara Convention Center in the spring of 2012.

CHILD CARE SERVICES AVAILABLE FOR CHILDREN IN BUFFALO/ERIE COUNTY

In addition to the Head Start/Early Head Start program, there are different types of child day care providers that families may choose from in Erie County. In the 2012 Erie County Child Care Report there were 209 licensed child care centers and 293 registered family and licensed group family child care programs. The providers were registered with the local Child Care Network and conform to basic health and safety requirements set by New York State.

Effective March 5, 2012, the Non-Temporary Assistance Daycare eligibility was restored to 200% of the State Income Standard after being reduced in April, 2010 from 200% of the federal poverty level to 125%. However, later that year as a result of a public outcry, the eligibility was increased to 175% of the poverty level. With an eligibility level of 175%, Erie County’s day care subsidy provided services for approximately 3,700 children. The increase to the 200% level extended day care to up to 200 additional children each month.⁷

The demand for child care in Erie County is outlined below.

DEMAND OF CHILD CARE IN ERIE COUNTY		
Age of Child	Total Number of Children in Erie County	Children With All Parents in the Workforce
2 and under	29,454	20,617.8
3 to 4	20,074	14,051.8
5 to 12	88,959	62,271.3
Grand Total	138,487	96,940.9

Source: American Factfinder Census Bureau (factfinder2.Census.gov)

Additionally, the income standards that are used to determine eligibility and calculate the fee for Child Care Services effective June 1, 2012 through May 31, 2013 are as follows:

⁷ <http://www2.erie.gov/exec/index.php?q=21312-erie-county-increases-day-care-income-eligibility-level-expects-extend-service-additional-200>

FAMILY SIZE	100% ANNUAL	100 % MONTHLY	200% ANNUAL	200% MONTHLY
1	\$11,170	\$ 931.00	\$22,340	\$1,862
2	\$15,130	\$1,261.00	\$30,260	\$2,522
3	\$19,090	\$1,591.00	\$38,180	\$3,182
4	\$23,050	\$1,921.00	\$46,100	\$3,842
5	\$27,010	\$2,251.00	\$54,020	\$4,502
6	\$30,970	\$2,581.00	\$61,940	\$5,162
7	\$34,930	\$2,911.00	\$69,860	\$5,822
8	\$38,890	\$3,241.00	\$77,780	\$6,482
Ea. Additional member	\$3,960	\$330.00	\$7,920	\$660

Source: <http://www2.erie.gov/socialservices/sites/www2.erie.gov/socialservices/files/uploads/B-5322-a%20%285%29.pdf>

For the market rates for Child Care in Erie County for 2011-2013 according to the different types of child care providers, see Appendix I. The rates vary based on the type of provider. There are six categories of providers that include: the child care center, registered family child care, group family child care, school age child care, legally exempt family child care in home care- standard rate and legally exempt family child care in home care– enhanced rate. Child care services are provided for children with special needs and social service districts receive reimbursement for payments in excess of the applicable market rate up to the statewide limit. Any payments in excess of the market rate must be related to the increased costs associated with meeting the special care needs of the particular child.

According to a report from Kirsten Gillibrand, NYS Senator, child care costs in New York rise \$730 each year with families paying an average of \$10,400 Per Year for Infants, \$9,100 Per Year for Toddler, \$8,300 Per Year for School Age Child. In Western New York, the cost of child care is increasing \$600 per year. Now the average family spends approximately \$9,056 per year for an infant, \$8,300 for a toddler and \$7,444 for a school-age child (See chart below).

COST PER YEAR

COUNTY	Under Age 2	Age 3 - 5	Age 6 - 12	AVERAGE INCREASE
Allegany	\$8,736.00	\$8,060.00	\$7,072.00	\$554.67
Cattaraugus	\$8,736.00	\$8,060.00	\$7,072.00	\$554.67
Chautauqua	\$8,736.00	\$8,060.00	\$7,072.00	\$554.67
Erie	\$10,660.00	\$9,516.00	\$9,204.00	\$936.00
Niagara	\$8,736.00	\$8,060.00	\$7,176.00	\$450.67
Wyoming	\$8,736.00	\$8,060.00	\$7,072.00	\$554.67

Source: <http://www.gillibrand.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/ChildCare.pdf>

HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN and UNMET NEED

As of the 2010 census, the number of children residing in Erie County from 0-5 was 49,038 representing 5.3% of the population. Of this number, it was estimated that the number of Head Start eligible children living in Erie County (5 years and under) was 21,981 using the free and reduced lunch school method for 2010-2011 for the school districts in Erie County (See Appendix II).

In Erie County, 93% of the 29 School Districts provided preschool education. There were three school districts that did not provide preschool: East Aurora, Iroquois and Hopevale.

An estimated 13,748 0-5 are in the City of Buffalo with an estimated 8,233 in Erie County. The school districts in Erie County served a total of 4,238 pre-k students with an increase in the Buffalo City School District of 9% from 2,432 in 2009-2010 to 2,601 in 2010-2011, an increase of 243 slots. The remaining school districts pre-k enrollment remained the same or showed a slight increase of not more than ten students. The Williamsville Central School District reported a decline in their pre-k enrollment from 248 in 2009-2010 to 201 in 2010-2011, a 13% decrease.

For children living in Erie County, 0-5, the estimated unmet need for children 0-5 living in Erie County was estimated at 5,987. This information is outlined according to prominent zip codes in Erie County (See Appendix III).

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

The 2010-2011 Program Information Report (PIR) reported the number of children with disabilities served by the program at 444 or 22% with the primary diagnosed disability as “non categorical/developmental delay”. The Head Start Program arranged or provided special education and related services necessary to foster the maximum development of each child’s potential and to facilitate their participation in the Head Start Program with services that include: mental health services, vision, auditory and speech and language, occupational and physical therapies. Collaborative relationships included Springville League for the Handicapped, Buffalo Hearing and Speech Center, Gateway-Longview Therapeutic Preschool, Kaleida Therapeutic Preschool, Child Pro and Summit Educational Services.

The chart below represents the Number of Preschool Children Receiving Special Education Services as of December 1 (*or as of the first Wednesday in October beginning in the 2008-09 school year*) as Reported by Public School Districts. As of 2010, Mental retardation is represented by Intellectual disability. The data is organized by age group within the categories of preschool and school-age students and by federal disability category for school-age students. In addition data collected by the New York State’s Department of Health Early Intervention program is represented in the ages <1 – 2”Ages <1-2”column.

Number of New York State Children and Youth with Disabilities Receiving Special Education Programs and Services

October 6, 2010 (1) Federal Disability Categories	Preschool Students		School Age Students
	Ages <1-2	Ages 3-5	Ages 4-5
Autism			2,017
Emotional Disturbance			541
Learning Disabilities			909
Intellectual Disabilities			262
Deafness			78
Hearing Impairments			150
Speech or Language Impairments			13,977
Visual Impairments (Includes Blind)			79
Orthopedic Impairments			196
Other Health Impairments			3,060
Multiple Disabilities			989
Deaf-Blindness			0
Traumatic Brain Injury			33
Preschool Disabled (Section 4410)		41,823	
Infants and Toddlers	30,982		
Total New York State Students with Disabilities	30,982	41,823	22,291

Source: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/sedcar/goal2data.htm#2010>

Number of Preschool Children Receiving Special Education Services as of December 1 (or as of first Wednesday in October beginning in the 2008-09 school year) as Reported by Public School Districts Located in Erie County		
School Year	County	#Preschool Children With Disabilities
2008-2009	Erie	1995
2009-2010	Erie	1912
2010-2011	Erie	2092
2011-2012	Erie	2027

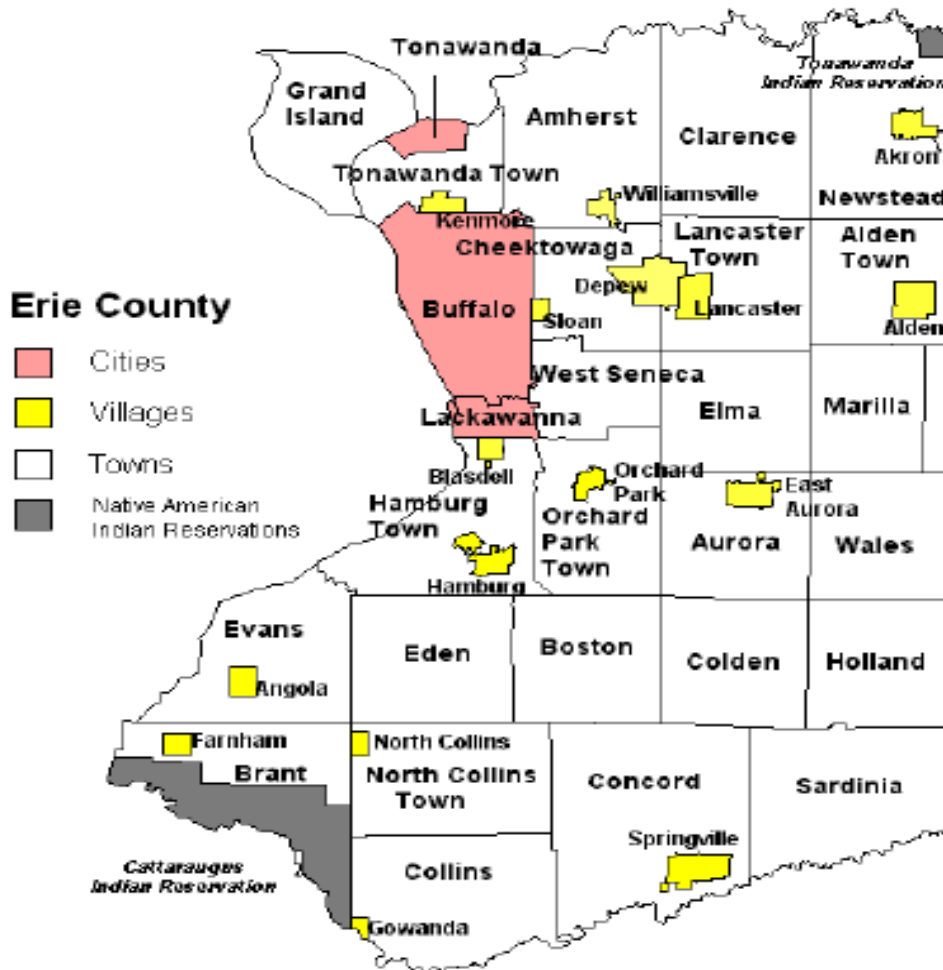
Source: <http://www.p12.nysed.gov/sedcar/state.htm>



⁸ERIE COUNTY

Erie County is the largest metropolitan county in upstate New York and the most populous county in New York State outside of the New York City metropolitan area. It covers 1,044 square miles and is located on the extreme western border of New York State, bounded by Lake Erie to the west, Niagara County and Canada to the north and Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties to the south. Erie County encompasses very distinct urban, suburban and rural environs, incorporating some 50 municipal jurisdictions and 29 separate School Districts. It is also the home of three cities: Buffalo (which is the largest), Lackawanna and Tonawanda.

In addition, there are 16 villages, 25 towns, and two Native American Indian reservations within the County whose county seat is Buffalo. (See map below).⁹



Source: 2010-2013 Community Health Assessment-Erie County

⁸<http://www2.erie.gov>

⁹ 2010-2013 Community Health Assessment

The county's name comes from Lake Erie which, in turn, comes from the Erie tribe of American Indians who lived south and east of the lake before 1654. The earliest inhabitants of Erie County were the Erie Indians, followed by the Seneca Indians who controlled Western New York in the 17th century. To protect the fur trade, the French built Fort Niagara in 1726. In 1798 the Holland Land Company purchased the land west of the Genesee River, and hired Joseph Ellicott to survey and begin the development of the area. Ellicott and his brother, Andrew, had laid out Washington D.C. and the same wagon-wheel plan was used for "New Amsterdam" (later called Buffalo).

Erie County is famous for the man-made Erie Canal, the most successful and influential human-built waterway and one of the most important works of civil engineering and construction in North America. The annual Canal Fest in the Tonawanda's draws attention to Western New York's Erie Canal. Erie County is rich in local history and beauty with its changing and picturesque landscape and a dozen universities and educational institutions within the confines of its borders. Residents of Erie County and its surrounding communities enjoy the annual excitement of the Erie County Fair, the Roycroft Summer Festival and the Eden Corn Festival.

Famous for its world class shopping, dining and playing, Erie County has become one of the finest places to live and visit in New York State.

Population of Erie County

In Census 2010, people were counted at their "usual residence", a principle followed in each census since 1790. Usual residence has been defined as the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's voting residence or legal residence. Noncitizens who are living in the United States are included, regardless of their immigration status.

According to the 2010 Census the population of Erie County was 919,040. This number represents a decline of -31,225 (-3.29%) from the 2000 Census count of 950,265.¹⁰ The chart below shows the demographic breakdown of the total population count of Erie County, NY as of 2010.

¹⁰ <http://censusviewer.com/county/NY/Erie>

Census - Population Overview Statistics and Quick Facts	2010 Census		2000-2010 Change		2000 Census	
	Counts	Percentages	Change	Percentages	Counts	Percentages
Total Population	919,040	100.00%	-31,225	-3.29%	950,265	100.00%
Population by Race						
American Indian and Alaska native alone	5,908	0.64%	153	0.02%	5,755	0.61%
Asian alone	23,789	2.59%	9,954	1.05%	13,835	1.46%
Black or African American alone	123,931	13.48%	402	0.04%	123,529	13.00%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific native alone	219	0.02%	-4	0.00%	223	0.02%
Some other race alone	13,427	1.46%	-72	-0.01%	13,499	1.42%
Two or more races	16,522	1.80%	4,040	0.43%	12,482	1.31%
White alone	735,244	80.00%	-45,698	-4.81%	780,942	82.18%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)						
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	41,731	4.54%	10,677	1.12%	31,054	3.27%
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	877,309	95.46%	-41,902	-4.41%	919,211	96.73%
Population by Gender						
Male	442,971	48.20%	-11,440	-1.20%	454,411	47.82%
Female	476,069	51.80%	-19,785	-2.08%	495,854	52.18%
Population by Age						
Persons under 5 years	49,038	5.34%	-8,799	-0.93%	57,837	6.09%
Persons under 18 years	149,906	16.31%	-22,807	-2.40%	172,713	18.18%
Persons 18 to 64 years	575,732	62.64%	7,275	0.77%	568,457	59.82%
Persons 65 years and over	144,364	15.71%	-6,894	-0.73%	151,258	15.92%

Source: <http://censusviewer.com/county/NY/Erie>

Housing

As of the 2010 Census, there were 419,974 housing units in Erie County. Of this number 383,164 were occupied, 248,299 were owner-occupied, representing 616,529 persons of the total population, 134,865 were renter occupied, 274,124 persons of the population were renters, households with individuals under 18, 107,208, vacant properties, 36,810, vacant for rent 12,596, and vacant for sale 3,071.¹¹

Educational Attainment

In Erie County, there are 29 school districts with a K-12 enrollment of 118,620 students, and a pre-k enrollment of 5,043 and seventeen Charter Schools with an estimated enrollment of 7,874. East Aurora, Iroquois Central and Hopevale have no Pre-K programs.¹²

The Buffalo City School District showed an increase in the number of pre-k students served from 2,358 in 2008-2009 to 2,601 during the 2010-2011 school year; an increase of 9% or 243 pre-school students.¹³

¹¹ 2010 Census statistics, available at [Http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/3611000.html](http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/3611000.html)

¹² New York State District Report Card, April 2012

¹³ Ibid

An estimated 88.4% of the people 25 years and over had at least graduated from high school and 29.1% had a bachelor's degree or higher.¹⁴

In 2009-2010, the statewide reported dropout rate was 2.7 percent, which is a decrease from 2005-06. New York City's dropout rate was 4.2 percent, which is also a decrease from 2005-06.

In 2009-2010, over 50 percent of students who dropped out of school attended New York City public schools. The counties outside New York City with the highest percentages of students reported as having dropped out were: Chemung (3.7%), Monroe and Onondaga (3.2% respectively), Erie, Fulton and Seneca (3.1%) respectively.¹⁵

Employment

As of April, 2012 the unemployment rate for Erie County was 8.0-8.9 percent¹⁶. Of the estimated total population of individuals between the ages of 16-64, 56.6% worked 50 to 52 weeks, 6.8% worked 40 to 49 weeks, 4.9% worked 27-39 weeks, 4.4% worked 14 to 26 weeks, 5.3% worked 1 to 13 weeks, and 22.1% did not work at all.¹⁷

¹⁴ <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/36029.html>

¹⁵ New York State Department of Education

http://www.nyskwic.org/get_data/indicator_narrative_details.cfm?numIndicatorID=15

¹⁶ New York State Department of Labor

¹⁷ American Community Survey 2010



¹⁸CITY OF BUFFALO

Buffalo is the largest city in Erie County located in Western New York at the Eastern end of Lake Erie. It is the county seat. One tradition says the city was named for Buffalo Creek, which was named after an Indian who lived there. Another suggests that it derived from the French term "beau fleuve" for "beautiful river." Buffalo was once known as the City of Lights, the Queen City, the Nickel City, the City of the Lakes, the City of Good Neighbors, the City of Trees and now the City of No Illusions.

Buffalo is the only city between here and the Rocky Mountains where the sun sets over water (Lake Erie).

The City of Buffalo is the third-poorest big city in the country¹⁹ and continues to experience a loss in its population as the 2nd largest city in New York State. It is also the fifth most racially segregated large metropolitan area in the nation.²⁰

Buffalo is a distinguished city in the area of architecture and the arts and enjoys the benefit of its close proximity (20 miles) to one of the greatest wonders of the world: Niagara Falls and its parkway system. The waterfronts of Lake Erie and the Buffalo and Niagara Rivers are easily accessible for boating, fishing, sightseeing and recreation. Buffalo played a leading role in the Underground Railroad with a station at the Michigan Street Baptist Church built in 1845, which is located in downtown Buffalo. The Michigan Street Baptist Church was the last stop before freedom for thousands of slaves attracting the most prominent civil right luminaries of the time such as Frederick Douglas, W.E.B. Dubois, Booker T. Washington and Mary Talbert. Tourists come from all over the country to tour the Underground Railroad exhibit.

Buffalo is nationally recognized for some of the greatest American architecture of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Some of its major architects include Henry Hobson Richardson and Frederick Law Olmstead. The historic Frederick Law Olmstead Parkway system that consisted of six (6) interconnected parks, parkways and circles featured throughout the city. Buffalo is the proud display center of six Frank Lloyd Wright structures, an Art Deco City Hall (one of the largest in the country), and the historic State Mental Health Hospital designed by one of America's first great architects, H. H. Richardson. There are hundreds more attractions of buildings and residences including the Darwin House which reopened in 2009 after an extensive renovation. Buffalo is the home of numerous colleges and universities. The State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) is the largest and most comprehensive campus in the 64-campus SUNYAB system.

In 2002, the Buffalo-Niagara Region received the 2002 All America City designation which is awarded annually to 10 cities. This is a lifetime designation. In April 2008, Buffalo was named

¹⁸ www.city-buffalo.com

¹⁹ The Economist "Upstate New York Cities" Back in Business, June 30th, 2012
<http://www.economist.com/node/21557797>

²⁰ <http://www.ppgbuffalo.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/poverty-2012.pdf>

by American Style magazine as the arts destination for midsized cities because of its commitment to the arts and its performing arts theaters.

Buffalo's commitment to the arts spans over 150 years. Featured theaters include: Sheas Performing Arts Theater and the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra. Buffalo is home to over 10 museums and galleries, including the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, the Burchfield-Penney Art Gallery (located on the Buffalo State College campus).

Buffalo is the home of the Colored Musicians Club founded in 1918 by one of the country's first African American musicians' unions. A museum honoring this history has currently been established. Buffalo is also home to the Buffalo Bills Football Team, the Buffalo Sabres Hockey Team, the Buffalo Bandits Lacrosse Team and the Buffalo Bisons, a Minor League Baseball Team.

Major festivals are held throughout the summer in the City of Buffalo which includes three nationally known ones: the Juneteenth Festival, the Allentown Arts Festival and the Taste of Buffalo (the largest two-day festival in the country). Nationally known as the home of the chicken wing, Buffalo is the annual host to the National Buffalo Wing Festival.

Buffalo residents enjoy First Night Buffalo (New Year's Eve Celebration), Dyngus Day Buffalo, and the Buffalo Winter Fest, a Powder Keg Festival. In the summer, Buffalo and Canada partner to sponsor the Annual Freedom Festival which promotes unity across the borders. Residents also enjoy Garden Walk Buffalo, an annual event, attracts thousands of people from across the country.

In 2010, Forbes rated Buffalo as the 10th Best Place to Raise a Family in America²¹ and as the second Best Place to Relocate To, based on factors such as cost of living, educational, cultural and sports opportunities, health, safety, and stability.²² In addition to these honors, in 2011 Forbes Magazine rated Buffalo the Best City in the Nation for Working Mothers.²³ A Forbes magazine study of the 75 largest metro areas named Buffalo the "Best City for Commuters," citing short commute time and lack of traffic delays.²⁴ The average one-way commute is 21.1 minutes.²⁵

Newer life is springing up in the city of Buffalo. Part of the harbour, near the center of the city, has been redeveloped as a 6.5-acre spread of parks and monuments. Twenty-one more acres of harbor land will become shops and residential space with more development to come. Main Street (most of which was closed to traffic for three decades) is being opened up and will

²¹"America's Best Places to Raise a Family".Forbes.com.

²²BestPlaces.net

²³<http://www.forbes.com/sites/meghancasserly/2011/10/11/thebest-cities-for-working-mothers-2011/>

²⁴ Best & Worst Cities for Commuters-Forbes.com

²⁵Buffalo Niagara Enterprise, www.buffaloniagara.com

eventually connect the centre of town to the river. One of the newest additions to the city skyline is the \$300m ten-story Gates Vascular Institute/Clinical and Translational Research Centre.²⁶

Population of the City of Buffalo

According to the 2010 Census the population of the City of Buffalo is 261,310. This number represents a decline of -31,338 (-10.71%) from the 2000 Census count of 292,648.²⁷ The chart below shows the demographic breakdown of the total population.

Census - Population Overview Statistics and Quick Facts	2010 Census		2000-2010 Change		2000 Census	
	Counts	Percentages	Change	Percentages	Counts	Percentages
Total Population	261,310	100.00%	-31,338	-10.71%	292,648	100.00%
Population by Race						
American Indian and Alaska native alone	2,009	0.77%	-241	-0.08%	2,250	0.77%
Asian alone	8,409	3.22%	4,316	1.47%	4,093	1.40%
Black or African American alone	100,774	38.56%	-8,177	-2.79%	108,951	37.23%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific native alone	119	0.05%	-1	0.00%	120	0.04%
Some other race alone	10,247	3.92%	-508	-0.17%	10,755	3.68%
Two or more races	7,999	3.06%	820	0.28%	7,179	2.45%
White alone	131,753	50.42%	-27,547	-9.41%	159,300	54.43%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)						
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	27,519	10.53%	5,443	1.86%	22,076	7.54%
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	233,791	89.47%	-36,781	-12.57%	270,572	92.46%
Population by Gender						
Male	125,208	47.92%	-12,235	-4.18%	137,443	46.97%
Female	136,102	52.08%	-19,103	-6.53%	155,205	53.03%
Population by Age						
Persons under 5 years	17,402	6.66%	-3,366	-1.15%	20,768	7.10%
Persons under 18 years	44,174	16.90%	-12,015	-4.11%	56,189	19.20%
Persons 18 to 64 years	169,921	65.03%	-6,443	-2.20%	176,364	60.26%
Persons 65 years and over	29,813	11.41%	-9,514	-3.25%	39,327	13.44%

Source: <http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Buffalo>

²⁶ The Economist “Upstate New York Cities” Back in Business, June 30th, 2012
<http://www.economist.com/node/21557797>

²⁷ <http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Buffalo>

Housing

Buffalo's vacancy rate (15.7%) is more than triple the rest of Erie County (4.5%)²⁸ and the median home value for a single family home or condo in the city of Buffalo is only \$66,200, in stark contrast to the median in New York State, which is \$306,000. Yet home ownership rates are lower in Buffalo (43%) than in the state as a whole (52%).²⁹

²⁸ City of Buffalo Comprehensive Plan,
http://www.ci.buffalo.ny.us/files/1_2_1/Mayor/COB_ComprehensivePlan/section_2459156390.html

²⁹ 2010 Census statistics, available at <Http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/36/3611000.html>

The majority of Buffalo residents (51%) spend over 35% of their income on rent. The U.S. Census Bureau and many major lending institutions consider those who spend over 30% on housing costs to be “burdened”.³⁰

Despite the availability of relatively low cost housing, Buffalo’s far lower median household income and far higher poverty rate contribute to Buffalo’s low rate of home ownership and high percentage of renters, particularly those living in multi-unit structures. As a result, Buffalo ranks #72 on City-Data’s list of “Top 100 cities with the highest percentage of renters (pop. 50,000+)”.³¹

Educational Attainment

For the third year in a row, City Honors received a Gold Medal as the #3 school in New York State and #23 in the nation. City Honors is also the #3 International Baccalaureate School in the country, and the # 1 Magnet School in New York State. Additionally, City Honors was one of only 26 schools in the entire country recognized for preparing 100% of their graduates for college. Buffalo Schools, Hutchinson Central Technical High school and Divinci High school received Bronze Medals in the 2012 rankings, indicating that they are ranked among the top 25% of public high schools in the entire United States.³²

Despite this positive report, the Buffalo Schools continue to struggle and the average graduation rate is only 54%.³³ The New York State average graduation rate in 2011 for seniors was 74%, which was up 1/2% and Buffalo’s graduate rate for 2011 increased by 7%, from 47% in 2010 to 54% in 2011.³⁴

During the 2009-2010 school years, 34,636 children were enrolled in a total of 59 public schools in the City of Buffalo. Seventy percent (24,297) of these children were enrolled in Pre-K through 8th grade while the remaining thirty percent (10,339) were enrolled in 9th through 12th grades.³⁵ In the city of Buffalo, of the population 25 and over, 19.99% did not complete high school, 30.05% completed high school, 19.40% had some college, 9.20% completed Associate Degree and 9.14% completed Graduate Degree. Of the population Age 3+, 1.01% were enrolled in public Preprimary, 0.62% were enrolled in Private Preprimary, 16.36% were enrolled in public school, 2.98% were enrolled in Private school, 6.68% were enrolled in Public College, 2.92% were enrolled in Private College and 69.44% were not enrolled in school.³⁶

In October, 2011 Business First ranked 97 School districts in Western New York in order of academic rank. Buffalo was ranked at the bottom as #97.³⁷

³⁰Mary Schwartz and Ellen Wilson, Who can afford To Live in a Home? A look at data from the 2006 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau.

³¹ Ibid

³² US News & World Report, Best High Schools in America

³³ Buffalo News, Tuesday, June 12, 2012, Section C, Page C1 – “Buffalo’s Graduate Rate Rises to 54%.”

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ http://www.bnmc.org/wp-content/uploads/HKHC-Policy-Brief-1_whyhealthyliving.pdf

³⁶ <http://factfinder2census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

³⁷ Business First by G. Scott Thomas, Projects Editor, Date: Thursday, October 27, 2011

Employment for the Buffalo-Niagara Region

The State Department of Labor reported that unemployment across the Buffalo Niagara region was 8.3 percent in April, 2012: up from 7.6 percent in April 2011.³⁸ The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that for the same month, the metro unemployment rate was 0.4 percentage points lower than the New York rate. The unemployment rate in Buffalo peaked in June 2009 at 8.7% and is now 0.6 percentage points lower. From a post peak low of 7.8% in February 2011, the unemployment rate has now grown by 0.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate for Buffalo rose 0.2 percentage points in April 2012 to 8.1%.³⁹ The October 30, 2012 edition of the Buffalo News reported that unemployment was 8.4% in September.

Private sector employment in the Buffalo-Niagara Falls area increased by 2,100 or 0.5 percent to 452,200 over the 12 months ending May 2012. Job gains were centered in natural resources, mining and construction (+2,800), manufacturing (+2,600), educational and health services (+1,200), and financial activities (+400). Losses were greatest in professional and business services (-3,800), leisure and hospitality (-900), and information (-300) with an increase in government employment of (+200) over the year.⁴⁰

Today, the region's largest economic sectors are health care and education,⁴¹ and these continue to grow despite the lagging national and worldwide economies.⁴² This growth has been maintained, in part, by major expansions of the Buffalo Niagara Medical Campus.

Principal Employers

According to the City's 2010 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, the principal employers in the Buffalo Metropolitan Area as of June 30, 2010 are listed below.

EMPLOYER	# OF EMPLOYEES
State of New York	16,755
University of Buffalo	10,010
Kaleida Health	10,000
United States of America	10,000

³⁸Business First Date: Tuesday, May 22, 2012, 12:46pm EDT

³⁹<http://www.deptofnumbers.com/unemployment/new-york/buffalo/>

⁴⁰<http://www.labor.ny.gov/stats/wny/index.shtm>

⁴¹city-Data.com. Retrieved March 31, 2010

⁴²Region.New York State Senate. Retrieved March 31, 2010

HSBC Bank USA	5,848
Buffalo Public Schools	5,389
Employer Services Corp	5,380
Catholic Health System	5,191
County of Erie	4,775
M&T Bank	4,640

The top ten private sector employers in Western New York reported in 2011 by Buffalo Niagara Enterprise are listed below.

COMPANY	INDUSTRY	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
Kaleida Health	Health Care System	10,000
Catholic Health System	Health Care System	6,230
Employer Services Corp.	Employment-related services	6,089
Tops Market LLC	Supermarket Retailer	5,103
HSBC Bank USA N.A.	Commercial Bank	5,000
M&T Bank	Commercial Bank	4,611
Seneca Gaming Corp.	Entertainment	3,505
Catholic Diocese of Buffalo	Parishes, schools and institutions	3,500
Wegman's Food Markets, Inc.	Supermarket Retailer	3,011
Roswell Park Cancer Institute	Hospital	2,875

Buffalo Promise

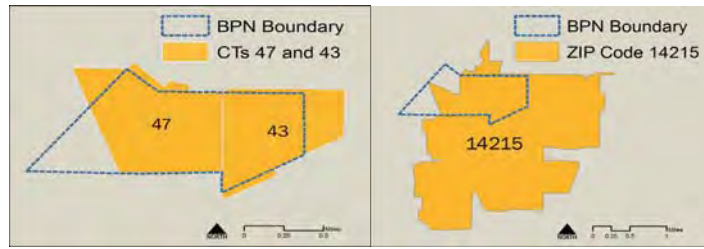
Buffalo Promise Neighborhood, the initiative, last year earned a highly competitive "Promise Neighborhoods" grant from the U.S. Department of Education. This seeks to develop a "cradle-to-career" continuum of academic and community supports for school children living in the neighborhood surrounding UB's South Campus".⁴³ The Buffalo Promise Neighborhood (BPN) initiative is underway with a cadre of community partners, including a major local bank and a major foundation in a targeted area of the city. It highlights a portion of the zip code 14215, in

the northeast of the city of Buffalo in an effort to address indicators of that area which are characterized as a neighborhood with a poverty rate of 31%, elevated high school dropout rate, school absenteeism, improved access to the information highway – technology, teenage pregnancy, where “*teenage pregnancy is three times higher than the state average. About fifteen percent (15%) of teen girls in the BPN zip code become pregnant while in high school, the greatest risk factor for girls dropping out of high school, according to the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy*”. The schools that will be targeted are Bennett High School, Westminster Charter School and Highgate Heights. Currently, Head Start serves children who reside in the 14215 zip code area and some of the children who specifically live in the targeted area.

The table below show the census tracts in zip code 14215 impacted by this initiative.

⁴³<http://regional-institute.buffalo.edu/projects/projects.cfm?ID=162>

Area: 0.94 Sq. Miles
Population: 12,331
Families with Children: 1,611
Children, Age 17 or Younger: 3,119



On October 17, 2012 construction began on a new early childhood education center that will help prepare children in one of the city's most economically distressed communities for successful transitions to kindergarten, elementary school and beyond - the first step in the cradle-to-college-and-career continuum being implemented in the new Buffalo Promise Neighborhood in the 14215 zip code.

Scheduled to open in 2013, the 10,000-square-foot facility will serve approximately one hundred fifty children from infancy to age 5. The center will be located across the street from the Westminster Community Charter School and will be operated by Buffalo Promise Neighborhood and Bethel Head Start.⁴⁴

The Buffalo Promise Neighborhood is both a strategy and a place to weave educational success and neighborhood redevelopment together. The neighborhood has a heavy concentration of school-age children, an existing housing infrastructure and a strong community ready for action.

The map below outlines the targeted area affected by this initiative. This area is bounded by Main Street, Eggert Rd./Kensington, Winspear Ave. and E. Amherst St. The Early Childhood Center will be located at the corner of East Amherst Street and Bailey Avenue.

⁴⁴ Buffalo Rising, October 17, 2012



Source: Buffalo Rising, October 17, 2012



⁴⁵City of Tonawanda

The City of Tonawanda is located along the Niagara River and Erie Canal, along the route between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, New York.

Tonawanda offers miles of bike and walk paths in their many parks, summer concerts, clubs and restaurants, Canal Fest, Winter Walk, Downtown Business District, boat launching and docking, fishing pier, canoe/kayak/water bike rentals and historical museums, to name just a few. Park shelter rental for any size gatherings are available for use. The City of Tonawanda has housing to fit any buyers' needs. From older Victorian style homes to newer builds, and ranch to multi-family, the City of Tonawanda has it all!

In conjunction with the City of North Tonawanda, the City of Tonawanda celebrates an annual **Canal Festival**. For one week, members of both communities celebrate Tonawanda's historic location on the western end of the Erie Canal in the largest festival of its kind. The Festival began in 1983 when Freemasons united with several state and regional leaders, set out to promote the businesses of the Tonawandas, provide fund raising opportunities for local non-profit organizations, and provide recreational activities for the citizens of both Tonawanda and North Tonawanda.

Tonawanda was home to the head quarters of Remington-Rand, the company which invented the computer and was once the home to Spaulding Fibre Company which employed over 1,500 workers and was the largest taxpayer in the city of Tonawanda.

Population of the City of Tonawanda

According to the 2010 Census the population of the City of Tonawanda was 73,274*. This number represents a decline of -4,591(-5.9%) from the 2000 Census count of 77,865.⁴⁶ The following chart shows the demographic breakdown of the total population.

⁴⁵http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:City_of_Tonawanda_Seal.gif

⁴⁶<http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Tonawanda>

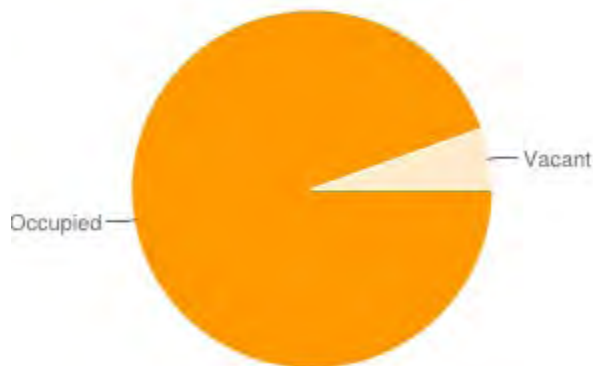
Census - Population Overview Statistics and Quick Facts	2010 Census		2000-2010 Change		2000 Census	
	Counts	Percentages	Change	Percentages	Counts	Percentages
Total Population	73,274	100.00%	-4,591	-5.90%	77,865	100.00%
Population by Race						
American Indian and Alaska native alone	291	0.40%	63	0.08%	228	0.29%
Asian alone	920	1.26%	55	0.07%	865	1.11%
Black or African American alone	1,911	2.61%	904	1.16%	1,007	1.29%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific native alone	4	0.01%	-6	-0.01%	10	0.01%
Some other race alone	379	0.52%	128	0.16%	251	0.32%
Two or more races	999	1.36%	420	0.54%	579	0.74%
White alone	68,770	93.85%	-6,155	-7.90%	74,925	96.22%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)						
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	1,795	2.45%	849	1.09%	946	1.21%
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	71,479	97.55%	-5,440	-6.99%	76,919	98.79%
Population by Gender						
Male	34,753	47.43%	-2,041	-2.62%	36,794	47.25%
Female	38,521	52.57%	-2,550	-3.27%	41,071	52.75%
Population by Age						
Persons under 5 years	3,440	4.69%	-650	-0.83%	4,090	5.25%
Persons under 18 years	10,480	14.30%	-2,565	-3.29%	13,045	16.75%
Persons 18 to 64 years	45,093	61.54%	699	0.90%	44,394	57.01%
Persons 65 years and over	14,261	19.46%	-2,075	-2.66%	16,336	20.98%

Source: <http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Tonawanda>

*This number includes, the City of Tonawanda, Town of Tonawanda and Kenmore

Housing

There were 7,141 housing units in Tonawanda city, 94.5% of which were occupied housing units and 5.5% were vacant.⁴⁷ Tonawanda city 2010 Housing Units: Occupied versus Vacant.



⁴⁷ www.cubitplanning.com/city/25461-tonawanda-city-census

Educational Attainment

Tonawanda has two school districts, Kenmore-Tonawanda Union Free School District and Tonawanda City School District with 18 pre-schools, 12 elementary schools, 6 middle schools, 9 public schools and 15 private schools.

The chart below shows the educational attainment for 2010 for the population for age 25 and over.

2010 Highest Education Level Attained (Population Age 25+)	Tonawanda, NY		New York		United States	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Did Not Complete High School	1,177	11.46%	2,195,828	17.02%	30,370,155	15.35%
Completed High School	4,316	42.02%	3,682,391	28.55%	57,863,097	29.24%
Some College	2,106	20.50%	2,097,023	16.26%	40,691,836	20.56%
Completed Associate Degree	1,132	11.02%	1,081,567	8.38%	14,841,627	7.50%
Completed Bachelors Degree	1,090	10.61%	2,197,397	17.03%	34,682,582	17.52%
Completed Graduate Degree	451	4.39%	1,645,858	12.76%	19,465,340	9.84%

Tonawanda's graduation rate was 81% for 2010-2011 down by 3% from 2009-2010 when it was 84%.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Buffalo News, June 11, 2012



⁴⁹ City of Lackawanna

Lackawanna, NY is located on the shore of Lake Erie, south of the city of Buffalo in the western part of the county, with an area of approximately six square miles and a population estimated at 18,141. It was known as the ‘steel city’ because of its steel industry throughout the 20th Century when in 1922 Bethlehem Steel became the anchor after acquiring the Lackawanna Steel Company. At its peak, the plant employed 20,000 people and was once considered the 4th largest steel mill in the world. It attracted people from many lands. However, the latter half of the 20th century saw the decline of the steel plant due to rising operational costs and the decreased demand for steel finally bringing the closure of most of the steel making facility in



1983. ⁵⁰ Lackawanna is home to a National Shrine and Roman Catholic parish, Our Lady of Victory Basilica, founded by the late Father Nelson Baker. This "Padre of the Poor" established social programs (for orphans, people with disabilities, unwed mothers, etc.), and still serves over 2,500 people a day. The shrine is a popular pilgrimage and visitor destination in Lackawanna and “attracts an estimated 2,000 visitors per month”.

Other notable personalities from Lackawanna include: Ron Jaworski, broadcaster and former quarterback for the Philadelphia Eagles, Los Angeles Rams, Miami Dolphins, and Kansas City Chiefs,⁵¹ Jack Jurek, professional bowler on the Professional Bowlers Association tour since 1986,⁵² Thomas Kubiak, actor who has appeared in *The Purple Rose of Cairo* and *Law &*

⁴⁹<http://www.ci.lackawanna.ny.us>

⁵⁰ <http://www.ourladyofvictory.org/Basilica/Welcome.html>

⁵¹ Ron Jaworski.com Biography

⁵²Northrop, Milt (October 29, 2009). "[Jurek returns to PBA winner's circle](#)". The Buffalo News. <http://www.buffalonews.com>. Retrieved 1 January 2011.

Order,⁵³ and Mike Mamula, defensive lineman at Boston College who was selected #7 in the first round by the Philadelphia Eagles in the 1995 NFL draft.⁵⁴

Population of the City of Lackawanna

According to the 2010 Census the population of the City of Lackawanna was 18,141. This number represents a decline of -923 (-4.84%) from the 2000 Census count of 19,064.⁵⁵

The chart below shows the demographic breakdown of the total population.

Census - Population Overview Statistics and Quick Facts	2010 Census		2000-2010 Change		2000 Census	
	Counts	Percentages	Change	Percentages	Counts	Percentages
Total Population	18,141	100.00%	-923	-4.84%	19,064	100.00%
Population by Race						
American Indian and Alaska native alone	57	0.31%	-19	-0.10%	76	0.40%
Asian alone	121	0.67%	62	0.33%	59	0.31%
Black or African American alone	1,790	9.87%	-22	-0.12%	1,812	9.50%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific native alone	7	0.04%	6	0.03%	1	0.01%
Some other race alone	364	2.01%	-75	-0.39%	439	2.30%
Two or more races	587	3.24%	-79	-0.41%	666	3.49%
White alone	15,215	83.87%	-796	-4.18%	16,011	83.99%
Population by Hispanic or Latino Origin (of any race)						
Persons of Hispanic or Latino Origin	1,283	7.07%	314	1.65%	969	5.08%
Persons Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin	16,858	92.93%	-1,237	-6.49%	18,095	94.92%
Population by Gender						
Male	8,683	47.86%	-469	-2.46%	9,152	48.01%
Female	9,458	52.14%	-454	-2.38%	9,912	51.99%
Population by Age						
Persons under 5 years	1,173	6.47%	-153	-0.80%	1,326	6.96%
Persons under 18 years	2,806	15.47%	-545	-2.86%	3,351	17.58%
Persons 18 to 64 years	10,962	60.43%	103	0.54%	10,859	56.96%
Persons 65 years and over	3,200	17.64%	-328	-1.72%	3,528	18.51%

Source: <http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Lackawanna>

An estimated 1,111 Yemenites, who are included in the White population, live in Lackawanna, with more than two-thirds concentrated within the immediate streets surrounding the mosque at the end of Wilkesbarre Avenue according to Census data.⁵⁶

⁵³"Tom Kubiak". The Internet Movie Database. [http](http://www.imdb.com). Retrieved 3 July 2009.

⁵⁴"Mike Mamula". The Sporting News.<http://archive.sportingnews.com>, Retrieved 3 July 2009.

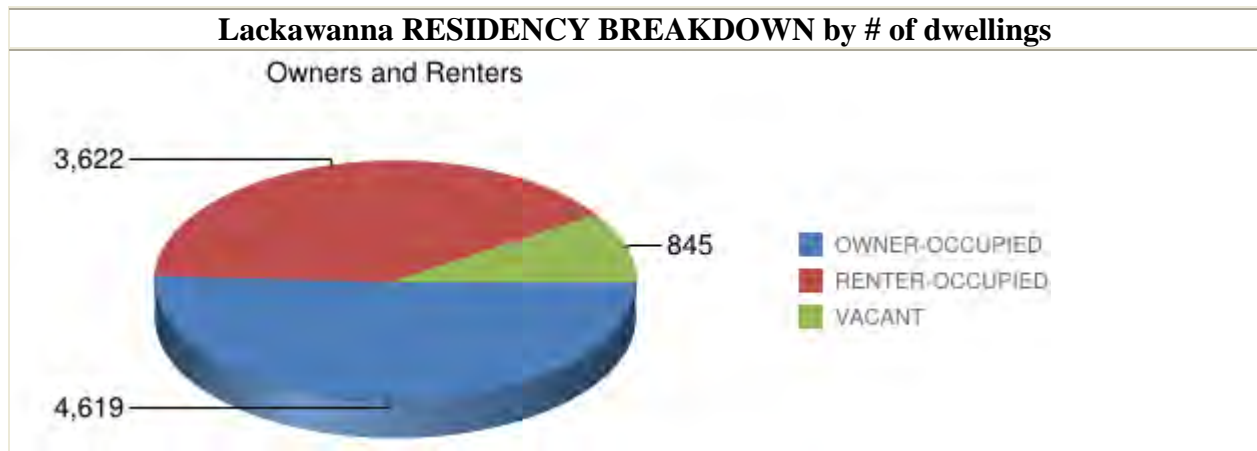
⁵⁵<http://censusviewer.com/city/NY/Lackawanna>

⁵⁶<http://www.freepublic.com/focus/news/755834/posts>

Housing

AmericanTowns.com describes Lackawanna housing as distinctive with factors falling into the top 25% of national characteristics. These distinctive characteristics include the median sale price of 69,000 compared to the median sale price nationally. It also includes an average house size of 2.19 people and 49.39% of the residences which have had the same primary occupants for five or more years.

Lackawanna has 4,619 owner occupied dwellings with 3,622 renter occupied and 845 dwellings.⁵⁷



Source: <http://www.americantowns.com/ny/Lackawanna/info/housing>

Educational Attainment

Lackawanna has 1 city school district comprised of 2 elementary schools, 1 middle school, 1 high school and 1 Charter School. In the private sector, Lackawanna has 1 private school affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church.

The following chart shows the educational attainment for 2010 for the population of those individuals age 25 and over.

⁵⁷ <http://www.americantowns.com/ny/lackawanna/info/housing>

2010 Highest Education Level Attained (Population Age 25+)	Lackawanna, NY	
Did Not Complete High School	2,219	19.39%
Completed High School	4,512	39.42%
Some College	1,992	17.40%
Completed Associate Degree	1,178	10.29%
Completed Bachelors Degree	967	8.45%
Completed Graduate Degree	577	5.04%

Lackawanna's graduation rate was 65% up 3% from 2009-2010.⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Buffalo News, June 11, 2012

Chronic Diseases

Asthma in Children

Asthma is the third leading cause of hospitalization among children under the age of 15⁵⁹ and one of the most common chronic disorders in childhood, currently affecting an estimated 7.1 million children under 18 years; of which 4.1 million suffered from an attack or episode in 2009.⁶⁰

Children living in inner cities face unique challenges. Eighty-five percent (85%) of inner-city children with asthma have uncontrolled symptoms.⁶¹ These children have disproportionate exposure to allergens like dust mites, mold and local irritants such as secondhand smoke and air pollution: all of which are associated with development and worsening of asthma.⁶²

Asthma is one of the leading causes of school absenteeism. Asthma-related illnesses cause children to miss almost 13 million aggregate school days a year.⁶³

Children with uncontrolled asthma consistently miss more school than children with well-managed asthma.⁶⁴ Chronic absenteeism exacts a high price from children who have difficulty making up the work they missed and keeping up with their peers. Their parent must often take time off from work during these absences to care for their sick children. Parental loss of work contributes significant indirect costs to the nation each year in lost productivity.⁶⁵ Children with severe asthma have to repeat a grade almost three times more often than children with mild

⁵⁹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics, National Hospital Discharge Survey, 2006. Unpublished data provided upon special request to the NCHS.

⁶⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: National Center for Health Statistics, National Health Interview Survey Raw Data, 2009. Analysis by the American Lung Association research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDDAN software).

⁶¹ Cargas, PA, et al. Symptom profile and asthma control in school-age children. *Ann Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology*. 2006; 96:787-793.

⁶² Warman, K., Silver, E.J., Wood, PR. "Asthma risk factor assessment: what are the needs of inner-city families?" *Annals of Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology*, 2006; 97:S11-S15; 5.

⁶³ Akinbami LJ. The State of Childhood Asthma 1980-2005. *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics*: no 381, Revised December 2006. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics, 2006

⁶⁴ Source - Tinkelman D., et al. "Absenteeism from School or Work among Uncontrolled Asthma Patients" *Chest* 2007; 484S, Slide Presentation October 23, 2007

⁶⁵ Corso, P., Fertig, A. The Long-term Economic Costs of Asthma. *Partnership for America's Economic Success: Issue Paper #13*. 2009. Thies KM. "Identifying the educational implications of chronic illness in school children". *Journal of School Health* 1999; 69; 392-397

asthma.⁶⁶ In one study, kindergarten children with asthma had significantly lower school readiness skills compared to children without asthma.⁶⁷

Minority and low-income* children are disproportionately affected by asthma. Compared with White children, Black children are more likely to have asthma, to visit the emergency rooms and to be hospitalized for asthma-related symptoms.

The Asthma Hospital discharge rate per 10,000 population of children age 0-4, Erie County residents per zip code, three year average 2007-2009 was 45%. The zip codes most affected were; 14215 (71), 14213(49), 14207(46), 14211(44), 14201(30), 14220(26), 14218(24), 14210(24), 14206(21), 14216 (22), and 14212(20)⁶⁸ (See chart below).

Asthma Emergency Department (ED) Visits - Rate per 10,000 Population, Age 0-4

Region/County	ED Visits				Population	Average
	2007	2008	2009	Total	2008	Rate
Reg-1 Western New York						
Allegany	20	12	12	44	2,571	57.0
Cattaraugus	63	43	56	162	4,754	113.6
Chautauqua	86	83	112	281	7,215	129.8
Erie	684	628	713	2,025	48,568	139.0
Genesee	32	37	40	109	3,075	118.2
Niagara	154	109	159	422	11,336	124.1
Orleans	24	17	27	68	2,156	105.1
Wyoming	11	12	15	38	2,012	63.0
Region Total	1,074	941	1,134	3,149	81,687	128.5

Source: 2007-2009 Emergency Department Data as of February, 2011

*Income<200% of federal poverty level

Breast Cancer

Breast cancer is one of the most common cancers among women in New York State⁶⁹ and is the leading cause of death among women.⁷⁰ Lung cancer is next according to a report on “The Facts about Breast Cancer and Mammography Screening among Women in Upstate New York” by

⁶⁶ (Blackman, JA., Gurka, MJ. “Developmental and Behavioral Comorbidities of Asthma in Children” Journal of Behavioral and Developmental Pediatrics. 28:92-99; 2007)

⁶⁷ (Haltermann, JS., et al. “School readiness among urban children with asthma”. Ambulatory Pediatrics. 2001; 1(2) 201-205)

⁶⁸ 2007-2009 SPARCS Data as of February, 2011

http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/ny_asthma/hosp/zipcode/erie_tl.htm

⁶⁹ New Diagnosis in Breast Cancer, Study: WNY has high rate of breast cancer: Business First by Tracey Drury, Wednesday, September 29, 2010

⁷⁰ <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/abouts/breast.htm>

Univera and Excellus, the parent company. The Univera report also pointed to lower death rates resulting from increased use of mammograms and advanced treatment methods.⁷¹

Each year in New York, over 14,000 women are diagnosed with breast cancer and over 2,700 women die from the disease. It is estimated that one in eight women will develop breast cancer during her lifetime.⁷²

All women can get breast cancer. However, breast cancer is more common among older women. The risk for getting breast cancer increases with age. More than three-quarters of women who get breast cancer are over the age of 50. White women are more likely to get breast cancer than Black women, but once they have the disease, Black women are more likely to die from it. Asian and Hispanic women are less likely to get breast cancer than White women or Black women. Also, women of higher socioeconomic status (those whose family incomes are above average) are more likely to get breast cancer. Scientists believe this may be related to having their first child at an older age, fewer pregnancies, diet and possible other characteristics shared by women in higher income groups.⁷³

Western New York had the highest rate of new breast cancer diagnoses: 162.5 per 100,000 women with a statewide rate of 139.2 per 100,000 women. The local region, as well as the Central New York Southern Tier region near Binghamton also had the highest average annual death rate from breast cancer of 31-35 per 100,000 women.⁷⁴

Men also get breast cancer, but it is very rare. About 125 men are diagnosed with breast cancer each year in New York State.⁷⁵

Each year, more than 200,000 women in the U.S. are expected to be diagnosed with invasive breast cancer and nearly 40,000 women are expected to die from the disease.⁷⁶

“All types of cancer, including prostate and breast cancer, have significant mortality rates associated with them. During 2005-2009, Erie County saw an annual average of 826 cases of female breast cancer, with an average of 176 deaths per year.⁷⁷

Dibabetes

Type 1 diabetes is the second leading childhood chronic disease affecting at least 13,000 children in New York. The incidence of type 2 diabetes is increasing.⁷⁸ Diabetes in children is a chronic condition affecting the way a child's body metabolizes sugar (glucose), fueled largely by the

⁷¹ Ibid

⁷² <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/abouts/breast.htm>

⁷³ <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/cancer/registry/abouts/breast.htm>

⁷⁴ New Diagnosis in Breast Cancer, Study: WNY Has Highest Rate of Breast Cancer: Business First by Tracey Drury, Wednesday, September 29, 2010

⁷⁵ Ibid

⁷⁶ www.komen.org

⁷⁷ <http://bogs.artvoice.com/avdaily/2012/07/03/erie-county-health-commissioner-on-breast-prostate-cancer/>

⁷⁸ <https://www.emedny.org/ProviderManuals/EPsDTCTHP/PDFS/EPsDT-CTHP.pdf#us>

obesity epidemic.⁷⁹ While there are no reliable estimates in NYS, the reporting has increased by pediatric endocrinologists for children and adolescents.⁸⁰

According to the 2010 Health Assessment for Erie County, *Leading Education for Women, Adults and Children (LEWAC)* reported that “Erie County has lower age-adjusted death rates due to diabetes than the nation. Despite the fact that the number of people with diabetes has increased, the age adjusted death rate has remained relatively stable. The obesity crisis has tremendously impacted the increase of Type 2 diabetes in children”.⁸¹

Those most at risk include children of Native American, African American, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander origins.⁸²

High Blood Pressure

In a report based on surveys from the *Center for Disease Control and Prevention*, a Univera Healthcare study found that 1.2 million people in Upstate New York (including 416,000 adults in Western New York) were diagnosed with high blood pressure in 2009. With 34.7 percent of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure, the Western New York region had the highest percentage of adults diagnosed in the Upstate region. In all, 31.4 percent of residents north of the New York City metro area have been diagnosed with the chronic disease.⁸³

The report also found that obesity is the most important predictor of high blood pressure. In Western New York, 37.6 percent of adults diagnosed were obese, while 35.4 percent were overweight.⁸⁴

⁷⁹ <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/type-2-diabetes-in-children/DS00946>

⁸⁰ <https://www.emedny.org/ProviderManuals/EPSTCTHP/PDFS/EPST-CTHP.pdf>

⁸¹ <http://www.lewac.com/eriehealthassessment.html#chronicdiseasediabetes>

⁸² <https://www.emedny.org/ProviderManuals/EPSTCTHP/PDFS/EPST-CTHP.pdf>

⁸³Univera: WNY tops Upstate for high blood pressure, Business First by Tracey Drury, Buffalo Business First Reporter :Date: Wednesday, July 11, 2012

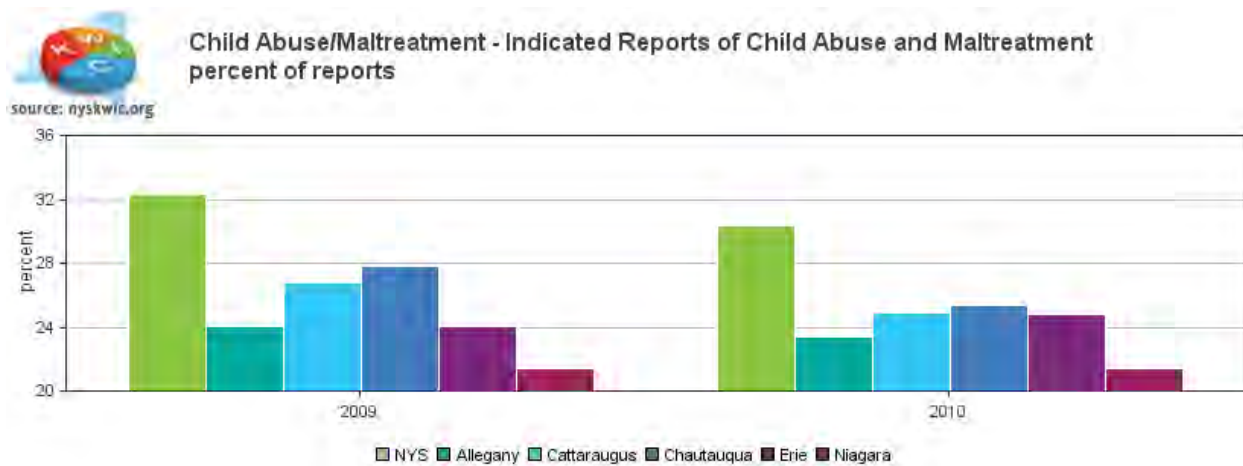
⁸⁴Ibid

Trends

Child Abuse and Maltreatment

Definitions for child abuse and maltreatment vary across jurisdictions. In general, child maltreatment includes physical, sexual or emotional abuse, in addition to neglect (where neglect refers to failure of a parent to provide for a child’s development when in a financial position to do so).⁸⁵ Federal law defines child abuse and neglect as any recent act or failure to act, on the part of a parent or caretaker resulting in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation or an act or failure to act that presents an imminent risk of serious harm to a child.

The graph and chart below show the percentages of child abuse and maltreatment reported in Erie and the surrounding counties.



Region	2009		2010	
	Num	%	Num	%
New York State	52,216	32.4	51,701	30.4
Allegany County	155	24.1	158	23.4
Cattaraugus County	362	26.8	371	24.9
Chautauqua County	569	27.9	549	25.4
Erie County	2,153	24.1	2,364	24.8
Niagara County	545	21.5	582	21.5

⁸⁵World Report on Violence and Health, Child Abuse and Neglect by Parents and Other Caregivers (chapter 3). Geneva, Switzerland: WHO Press, 2002

Children Living With Grandparents

From the March, 2008, Grand Facts it was reported that 297,239 children live in grandparent headed households, which represented 3% of all the children in the state of New York and there are another 111,806 children living in households headed by other relatives which represented 2.4% of all the children in the state. Of these children, 165,493 lived there without either parent present. An estimated 84,000 lived in New York City with the remaining children living in other areas of the state. 34% are African American, 26% are Hispanic/Latino; 5% are Asian; and 31% were White. Of these grandparents 66% were under the age of 60 and 23% lived in poverty.

More than 500 families in the Buffalo and Western New York area participate in the kinship provider programs and “nearly all of these are low income families caring for children who might otherwise have gone into the foster care system at a cost of about \$22,000 per year, compared with the cost of operating Kinship Caregiver programs at less than \$1,000 per child.”⁸⁶ Recent figures estimate grandparents account for 60 to 80 percent of relative caregivers, and the number is increasing. A Pew Research Center study found that one in 10 grandchildren had resided with a grandparent since 2007.⁸⁷

The following are some factors which contribute to this trend:⁸⁸

- Increasing numbers of single parent families
- High rate of divorce
- Teenage pregnancies
- AIDS
- Incarcerations of parents
- Substance abuse by parents
- Death or disability of parents
- Parental abuse and neglect

The figures below are the 2011 American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates for Grandchildren under 18 living with a grandparent householder by age in Erie County.

Erie Providers County, New York

Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	8,544 +/-1,887
Under 6 years	4,265 +/-1,321

⁸⁶ Catholic Charities: Grandparents Raising Children, Kinship Program Warn of Budget Cuts Impact on Caregivers-March 30, 2011)

⁸⁷ Buffalo News, “Raising Kids”, March 28, 2011

⁸⁸Ibid

Erie Providers County, New York

Estimate	Margin of Error
6 to 11 years	2,072 +/-1,018
12 to 17 years	2,207 +/-683

Source: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview>



Childhood Obesity

MICHELLE OBAMA HAD DOUBTS ABOUT MAKING A CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILDHOOD OBESITY ONE OF HER SIGNATURE ISSUES. “I WONDERED TO MYSELF WHETHER WE COULD REALLY MAKE A DIFFERENCE, BECAUSE WHEN YOU TAKE ON A PROBLEM THIS BIG AND THIS COMPLICATED, AT TIMES IT CAN BE A LITTLE OVERWHELMING.” FIRST LADY OBAMA’S CAMPAIGN CALLED LET’S MOVE, ACCORDING TO ADVOCATES WHO HAVE WORKED ON THE ISSUE FOR A LONG TIME SAY THE FIRST LADY’S BEEN DOING IT IN WAYS THAT THEY CAN’T.⁸⁹

Children and youth in our community are at risk of obesity. In 2009, 26.6 percent of New York State high school students were either overweight (15.6%) or obese (11.0%) based on their Body Mass Index (BMI) scores. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among students has increased since 2005.⁹⁰

Today, nearly 1 in 3 children in America are overweight or obese. Providing these children with access to quality health care and nutrition is cost-effective and can play an important role in their development. The childhood obesity crisis affects millions of children. Childhood obesity rates have tripled among school-aged children and adolescents over the past thirty years and are affecting children at younger and younger ages.⁹¹

Minority and low-income children are disproportionately affected by childhood obesity. Compared with White children, Hispanic children and Black children are more likely to be overweight or obese.⁹²

Disparities in children’s physical environment increase their chances of being overweight or obese. Being at risk for obesity depends greatly upon whether a child has access to nutritious food, recreation centers and safe neighborhoods.⁹³

Children ages 10 through 17 living in neighborhoods with no access to walking paths, parks or playgrounds or recreation centers are significantly more likely to be overweight or obese compared with children who have access to such amenities.⁹⁴

⁸⁹ Huffington Post

⁹⁰Healthy Eating and Active Living for Children in the City of Buffalo, Policy & Planning Brief, July 2010

⁹¹Ibid

⁹²Ibid

⁹³Ibid

Obesity interferes with children's daily activities and education, contributing to substantial indirect costs of childhood overweight and obesity. Obesity can affect a child's ability to learn, play sports with their peers, and develop strong self-esteem. It can also prevent them from reaching their full potential.⁹⁵

Obesity is associated with delayed skill acquisition in children as young as two to three years old. Even after controlling for numerous factors, overweight or obese children are more likely than children who are not overweight or obese to miss more than two weeks of school in a year and to repeat a grade in school. In one study, obese children had rates of school absenteeism that were twenty percent greater than those of their non-obese classmates.⁹⁶

Overweight and obese children who have access to quality healthcare, healthy food, and regular activity have improved health status and development. Expanding access to health coverage and federal nutritious programs for children, enhancing the dietary quality of school meals, increasing physical education in schools, and improving neighborhood safety are all important in managing childhood obesity.⁹⁷

If the childhood obesity trend continues, experts predict it could cut two to five years off the lifespan of the average child in America-making this the first generation to have a shorter life expectancy than their parents.⁹⁸

In Erie County the low-income preschool obesity rate is 13.4% and the adult obesity rate is 26.9%.⁹⁹

“In Erie County the adult rate for obesity/overweight is at 64.8%, higher than New York State with an estimated rate of 60%. For WIC children in Erie County, ages 2-4, compared to the state level, Erie County has the lowest rate of overweight and obesity.¹⁰⁰

Along with food insecurity, children and youth in our community are at risk of obesity. In 2009, 26.6 percent of New York State high school students were either overweight (15.6%) or obese (11.0%) based on their Body Mass Index (BMI) scores. The prevalence of overweight and obesity among students has increased since 1999 (see graph below). In 2008, an astounding 68 percent of adult residents in the City of Buffalo were either overweight or obese. About 40 percent were overweight while 28 percent were obese based on their Body Mass Index (BMI) scores. The prevalence rates of overweight and obesity in Buffalo are similar to those in Erie County but higher than those in New York State (67% and 60%, respectively). Obesity can lead to many serious health problems such as high cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart attack, heart disease, stroke, asthma, and diabetes. The Buffalo-Cheektowaga-Tonawanda metro region has higher percentages than New York State in all of these diseases except for asthma. For example,

⁹⁴Ibid

⁹⁵Ibid

⁹⁶Ibid

⁹⁷Ibid

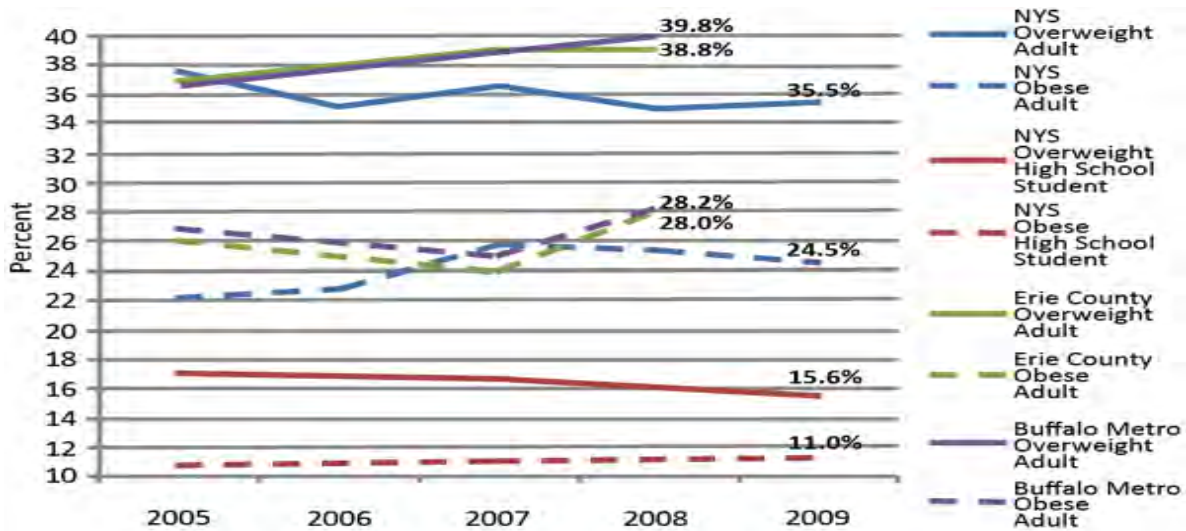
⁹⁸Ibid

⁹⁹ Source: <http://www.city-data.com/city/Angola-NewYork-York.html#1Xzz 2A8YwF8C2>

¹⁰⁰<http://www.childrensdefense.org/policy-priorities/childrens-health/child-nutrition/childhood-obesity.html>

in 2008, 9.3 percent of adult Buffalo metro residents had diabetes compared to 8.4 percent of adult New York State residents.¹⁰¹

Overweight and Obesity Rates Among Adults and High School Children



Source: http://www.bnmc.org/wp-content/uploads/HKHC-Policy-Brief-1_whyhealthyliving.pdf

Health Insurance

For the 2010-2011 enrollment year, only 2% of the children enrolled were without health insurance. This is below the estimate of the uninsured in Erie County at 4%.

The table below shows the demographic breakdown of those covered by health insurance in Erie County.

Subject	Erie County, New York					
	Total		Number Uninsured		Percent Uninsured	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total civilian non-institutionalized population	906,634	+/-1,640	67,157	+/-5,961	7.4%	+/-0.7
AGE						
Under 18 years	194,654	+/-196	7,820	+/-2,113	4.0%	+/-1.1
18 to 64 years	572,401	+/-1,422	59,013	+/-4,976	10.3%	+/-0.9
65 years and older	139,579	+/-1,091	324	+/-264	0.2%	+/-0.2

¹⁰¹ http://www.bnmc.org/wp-content/uploads/HKHC-Policy-Brief-1_whyhealthyliving.pdf

Erie County, New York						
Subject	Total		Number Uninsured		Percent Uninsured	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
SEX						
Male	436,264	+/-1,344	39,075	+/-3,954	9.0%	+/-0.9
Female	470,370	+/-943	28,082	+/-3,165	6.0%	+/-0.7
RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
One Race	N	N	N	N	N	N
White alone	724,287	+/-3,609	46,993	+/-4,905	6.5%	+/-0.7
Black or African American alone	115,462	+/-2,988	12,851	+/-2,049	11.1%	+/-1.8
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	4,326	+/-720	702	+/-446	16.2%	+/-10.4
Asian alone	24,739	+/-1,193	2,448	+/-1,254	9.9%	+/-5.1
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	N	N	N	N	N	N
Some other race alone	15,446	+/-2,939	2,118	+/-1,573	13.7%	+/-9.7
Two or more races	22,312	+/-3,475	2,045	+/-894	9.2%	+/-4.0
White alone, not Hispanic or Latino	702,938	+/-1,591	45,095	+/-4,760	6.4%	+/-0.7
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	42,585	+/-258	5,144	+/-1,640	12.1%	+/-3.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_1YR_S2701&prodType=table

Homelessness in Erie County

In a report published on WIVB.com, the Homeless Alliance of Western New York estimated the number of homeless in Erie County at just over 5,000 - down slightly from the year before.¹⁰²

¹⁰² <http://www.wivb.com/dpp/news/erie/just-over-5000-homeless-in-erie-county>

According to the Executive Director, Dale Zuchlewski, women and children were the predominant group and according to the report, 40% of the people were homeless for the first time and 200 were veterans and people who reside in both the city and suburbs are affected.¹⁰³

In the Executive Summary of the 2011 Annual Report on the State of Homelessness in Erie County by the Homeless Alliance of WNY an estimated 1,746 people in families experienced homelessness last year. 75% of the homeless families were single mothers and almost 40% of the homeless children are under the age of 5. Over 22 % of the homeless are children under the age of 18, with another 11% in the 20-24 age groups. A total of 374 unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24) and 149 unaccompanied youth (age under 18) were homeless. 54% of the homeless are African American, 31% are white and 12% are Latino.

Infant Addiction to Prescription Drugs

The number of babies born addicted to prescription drugs is on the rise. *According to a study in the Journal of the American Medical Association*, the number of babies born addicted to prescription drugs, specifically opiates.....nearly tripled in the past decade. Of a thousand infants born in 2009, 3.4% were addicted to painkillers, specifically opioids.....oxycodine (2012 United Press International). The increase in babies born with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) has been reported by area hospitals that have seen more babies addicted in one month than had been previously reported for an entire year.¹⁰⁴

Lead Poisoning

Lead is potentially harmful to individuals at any age, and it is especially dangerous to children under the age of six. Lead poisoning causes a range of health effects including: behavioral problems, learning disabilities and seizures. Lead poisoning causes permanent neurological damage including loss of I.Q., developmental delays, learning disabilities, memory loss, hearing loss, attention deficits, hyperactivity and behavioral disorders. In extreme cases lead exposure can result in organ failure and death.¹⁰⁵

Sources of lead include: deteriorated lead based paint, lead contaminated dust & lead contaminated residential soil.

New York State consistently ranks high in key risk factors connected to lead poisoning. These risk factors include a high number of children in poverty, a large immigrant population and an

¹⁰³ <http://wnyhomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/2011-Annual-report-Excutive-Summary-FINAL2.pdf>

¹⁰⁴ Channel 7, Eyewitness News, WKBW.com-News Release - "Huge Increase in Infants Addicted to Prescription Drugs" June 11, 2012

¹⁰⁵ mfisher@environmentaleducation.com

older, deteriorating housing stock. Of these key risk factors two out of three children live in poverty and a deteriorating housing stock influence Erie County and the city of Buffalo.¹⁰⁶

Despite substantial progress, childhood lead poisoning remains a major problem both in New York State and in Erie County.¹⁰⁷

Erie County has a very high number of children with elevated lead levels. One of the major problems is that children with elevated lead levels often have no symptoms so testing of children (especially those who live in older homes) is extremely important. In Erie County 64% of all housing was built prior to 1960. In some zip codes within the City of Buffalo the percentage of housing that was built prior to 1960 exceeds 90%.¹⁰⁸

Compared to New York State, “Erie County has higher screening rates than the state as a whole and ranks among the highest of all counties in the state. Erie County’s incidence rate is more than double the statewide rate with the seventh highest incidence rate in the state”.¹⁰⁹ Not much has changed since the last assessment with the zip codes characterized with high lead levels and the factors contributing to this issue include: old homes, children living in poverty and low home ownership. The zip codes primarily within the city of Buffalo with the highest incidences of elevated blood levels are: 14207, 14208, 14211, 14214, 14213 and 14215.

Eight zip codes in Erie County have been designated by the NY State Department of Health as “Communities of Concern” where children are at high risk for lead poisoning. These communities are located in the City of Buffalo: Zip Codes 14201, 14207, 14208, 14209, 14211, 14212, 14213, and 14215.¹¹⁰

Prescription Drugs

Prescription drug abuse is the *intentional* use of a medication without a prescription; in a way other than as prescribed; or for the experience or feeling it causes.¹¹¹

The abuse of prescription drugs is growing in western New York and across the country, destroying the lives of addicts and taxing local emergency medical centers with people seeking prescription painkillers and other drugs. Statistics show that about 20 percent of the U.S. population may be taking prescription drugs for non-medical conditions. Local hospitals are seeing increases in the number of overdose patients coming into the emergency room.¹¹²

While it is impossible to know exactly how many prescriptions are written for legitimate medical illnesses, doctors and counselors agree that the number of prescriptions filled far outruns the number of legitimate prescriptions. Prescription drug abuse cases were found in every part of

¹⁰⁶ August 2009 Fact Sheet, the Community Foundation for Greater Buffalo

¹⁰⁷ Buffalo Rising, November 30, 2011

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.lewac.com/eriehealthassessment.html>

¹⁰⁹ Erie County, NY 2010-2013 Community Health Assessment

¹¹⁰ <http://www2.erie.gov/health/index>

¹¹¹ <http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/topics-in-brief/prescription-drug-abuse>

¹¹² <http://www.democratandchronicle.com/srticle/20121103/NEWS01/31103022/University-of-Rochester-drug-summit-prescription-drugs>

New York State and in the report to the Upstate Poison Control Center for Western New York; there were 2,324 reported cases of prescription drug abuse in 2011.¹¹³

Premature Births and Infant Mortality

Of the 62 counties in New York State, Erie County is one of twenty counties with a preterm birth rate of over 11.3%. In 2009, Erie County's preterm birth rate was at 11.9%.¹¹⁴ For Erie County during the period 2006-2008, the number of women who received prenatal care was estimated at 62.0%, which was below the statewide average of 66.5% and well below the Healthy People 2020* goal of 90%. The low birth weight in Erie County, for the period of 2006-2008, was reported at 8.3%, higher than the national average of 6.2%, slightly above the NY statewide average of 8.2% and higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 7.8%. In Erie County the infant mortality rate was 8.1 per 1,000, higher than the statewide average of 5.4 per 1,000.

Additionally, for the period of 2005-2007, the newborn drug related discharge rate per 10,000 was 134.0 for Erie County. Although Erie County experienced a decline in this area from 134.0 to 128.2 per 10,000, it still remains over double the NYS average for the same period which was 58.4 per 10,000 for 2007-2009.¹¹⁵

**Healthy People 2020 - An initiative launched by the Department of Health and Human Services in December 2010 with four distinct goals that included the achievement of health equity.*

Newborn Drug-Related – Discharge Rate Per 10,000 Newborn Discharges¹¹⁶

Region/County	Discharges				Newborns 2007-2009	Crude Rate
	2007	2008	2009	Total		
Reg-1 Western New York						
Allegany	0	4	2	6	1,573	38.1
Cattaraugus	6	3	6	15	2,434	61.6
Chautauqua	14	16	20	50	4,065	123.0
Erie	125	124	129	378	29,481	128.2
Genesee	2	10	9	21	1,921	109.3
Niagara	33	28	26	87	6,644	130.9
Orleans	2	2	2	6	1,237	48.5
Wyoming	1	6	4	11	1,143	96.2
Region Total	183	193	198	574	48,498	118.4

Source: 2007-2009 SPARCS Data as of February, 2011

¹¹³ <http://www.schumer.senate.gov/Newsroom/record.cfm?id=33770>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.marchofdimes.com/peristats/pdflib/195/36.PDF>

¹¹⁵ Erie County, NY 2010-2013 Community Health Assessment

¹¹⁶ <http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/chac/hospital/v3drug.htm>

Poverty

Poverty status is determined by comparing annual income to a set of dollar values called poverty thresholds that vary by family size, number of children, and age of householder. If a family's before tax money income is less than the dollar value of their threshold, then that family and every individual in it are considered to be in poverty. For people not living in families, poverty status is determined by comparing the individual's income to his or her poverty threshold.¹¹⁷ Money income does not include noncash benefits such as public housing, Medicaid, employer-provided health insurance and food stamps.¹¹⁸

In 2010, the poverty rate for Buffalo was nearly 29.6%, the median household income was \$30,043, and the unemployment rate was 12.4%, compared to figures of \$47,093 and 7.6% for the metropolitan area as a whole. Of Buffalo public school children, 77.5% qualify for free or reduced price lunch.¹¹⁹

Within the City of Buffalo, poverty is most concentrated on the west side and the east side (especially south of Best Street). Only six census tracts have a poverty rate below 10%, five in the central, northern part of the city and one in the southeastern corner. Fifteen of the city's 79 census tracts have poverty rates over 40%, of which four have rates over 50%. The poorest tract, with a poverty rate of 62.5%, is tract 71.02, which is the tract just west of City Hall¹²⁰ (See Appendices IV & V).

As of 2000, there were ninety census tracts within the City of Buffalo (See Appendix IV). Over the past decade, population loss has resulted in a loss of thirteen tracts, while shift of population to the West Side has created two new census tracts. As a result, there were seventy-nine census tracts in the 2010 Census¹²¹ (See Appendix V).

The most impoverished census tracts are: 71.02 (62.5%), 171 (59.6%), 71.01 (58.5%), 69.01 (52.6%), 16 (51.9%), 27.02 (47.6%), 44.02 (46.6%), 70 (46%), 61 (46%), and 164 (45.8%). Of these, four are on the East Side, three are in the Black Rock neighborhood, and three are on the West Side.¹²² The least impoverished census tracts are: 7 (3.2%), 48 (4.4%), 63.02 (5.5%), 51 (6.8%), 45 (9.2%), 54 (9.8%), 19 (10.1%), 72.02 (12.8%), 52.01 (15.6%), and 44.01 (15.7%). Of these, six are in North Buffalo, two are on the East Side, one is on the Lower West Side, and one is in South Buffalo¹²³ (See Appendix V).

Between 2000 and 2010, several census tracts on the East and West Sides fell deeper into poverty. Broadway-Fillmore's poverty rate rose from 45.9% to 51.9%, the Niagara Street neighborhood immediately west of Downtown rose from 45.6% to 62.5%, and two tracts in Black Rock rose from 39.2% and 36.3% to 46.0%. Also, several North Buffalo neighborhoods experienced significant drops in poverty rates, including Parkside falling from 28.2% to 15.8%, Central Park falling from

¹¹⁷ www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/methods/definitions.html

¹¹⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2010, Report P60, n. 238, p. 61

¹¹⁹ "S1701 Poverty Status in Past 12 Months," U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey

¹²⁰ http://www.ci.buffalo.ny.us/files/1_2_1/SPlanning/Census2000TractCOB.pdf

¹²¹ Ibid

¹²² <http://www.ppgbuffalo.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Geography-of-Poverty-in-City-of-Buffalo.pdf>

¹²³ Ibid

16.0% to 9.2%, North Park falling from 17.8% to 7.5%, and the neighborhood surrounding Lincoln Parkway, falling from 13.1% to 5.5%¹²⁴(See Appendices IV & V).

Public Assistance

- Approximately 70% to 80% of the total Erie County recipients of Medicaid, Food Stamps and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) reside in the City of Buffalo.¹²⁵
- From 2002 to 2011, the number of Medicaid eligible individuals and Food Stamp recipients in Erie County increased by 55% and 92% respectively, but the number of TANF recipients decreased by 13%.¹²⁶
- From 2006 to 2011 Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) authorized benefits increased by 39% in Erie County.¹²⁷

The 2012 Federal Poverty Level for a family of four is \$23,050 as annual gross income,¹²⁸ or \$1,921 as monthly gross income. The formula underlying the Federal Poverty Level has not been updated in many years and has failed to reflect the continually rising costs of healthcare and housing as a percentage of total household expenditures.¹²⁹ Essentially, this Federal baseline income no longer represents the minimal income necessary to escape poverty. For this and other reasons, certain means-tested public benefits are available to families and individuals earning more than the Federal Poverty Level.

In Buffalo, nearly 49,000 out of 112,844 households earn less than \$25,000 annually.¹³⁰ Moreover, an average of 25.2% of Buffalo families and 43.1% of all Buffalo residents under 18 years of age lived at or below the Federal Poverty Level between 2006 and 2010.¹³¹ Due to the high incidence of poverty within the City limits, many households are eligible for public assistance.

Medicaid

In Erie County a family of four is eligible for Medicaid benefits with a maximum annual gross income of \$18,070, which equates to a monthly gross income of \$1,506.¹³² The Medicaid Eligible

¹²⁴ Partnership for the Public Good;ppgbuffalo.org

¹²⁵Public Assistance: Selected Trends in Erie County, Michael Charles Cimasi, University Law Student, ppgbuffalo.org/wp-content/uploads/2, Buffalo Brief, March 16, 2012

¹²⁶Ibid

¹²⁷Ibid

¹²⁸US Department of Health and Human Services: <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/12poverty.shtml>

¹²⁹See Oregon Center for Public Policy for useful history of Federal Poverty Level Calculus and developments: <http://www.ocpp.org/poverty/how>

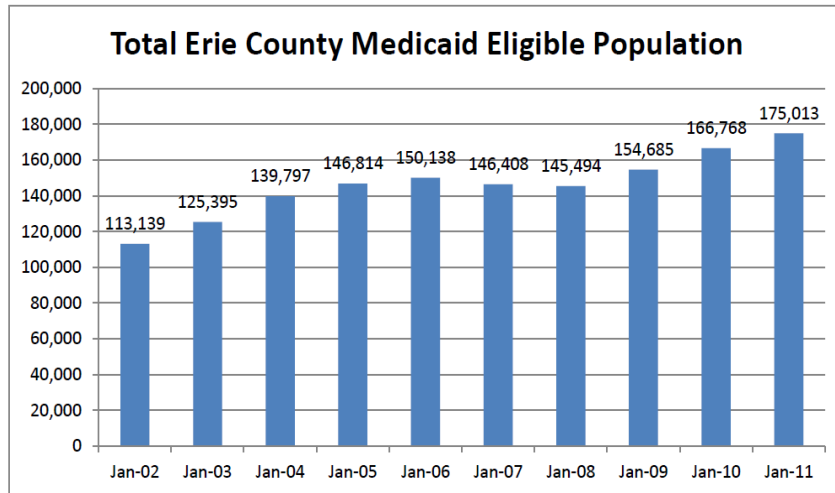
¹³⁰2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates—US Census Bureau:

<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>

¹³¹ Ibid

¹³²New York State Department of Health: http://www.health.ny.gov/health_care/medicaid/index.htm

population in Erie County as of January 2007 was 114,954.¹³³ Of these individuals, 80,162, or 69.7% resided in the City of Buffalo.¹³⁴



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

Food Stamps

In Erie County a family of four is eligible to collect Food Stamps with a maximum annual gross income of \$29,064, which equates to a monthly gross income of \$2,422.¹³⁵ The total number of Food Stamp recipients in Erie County rose from 76,626 in 2002 to 147,044 in 2011. A strong majority of recipients lives in the city of Buffalo. As of 2007, the state reported that 78.4% were in the City of Buffalo.¹³⁶

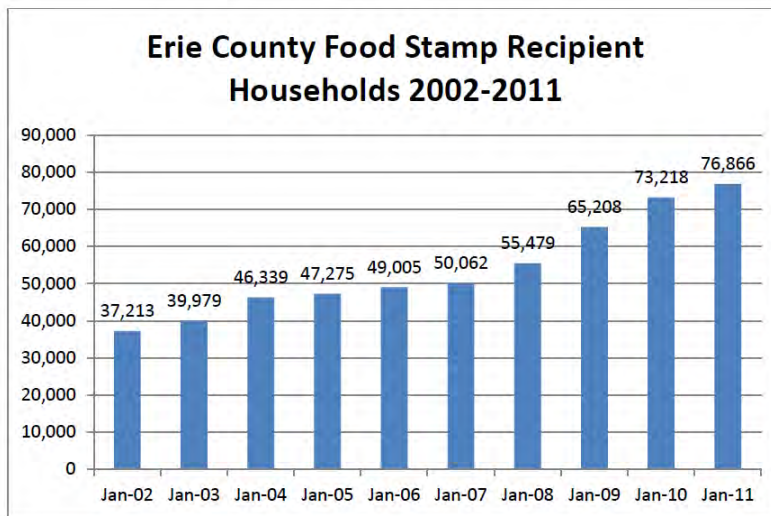
¹³³Factors That Affect Children & Families in Erie County:

<http://www.oisheifdt.org/knowledgemanagementlibrary/selfsufficiencyresources/factorsthataffectchildren>

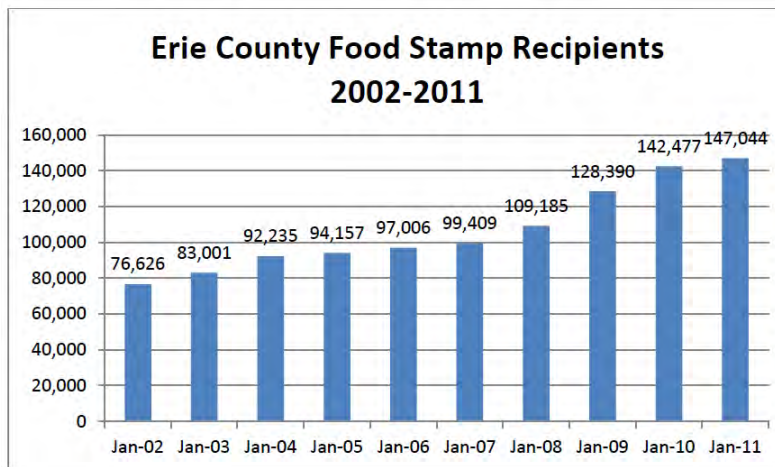
¹³⁴New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

¹³⁵Ibid

¹³⁶Ibid



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

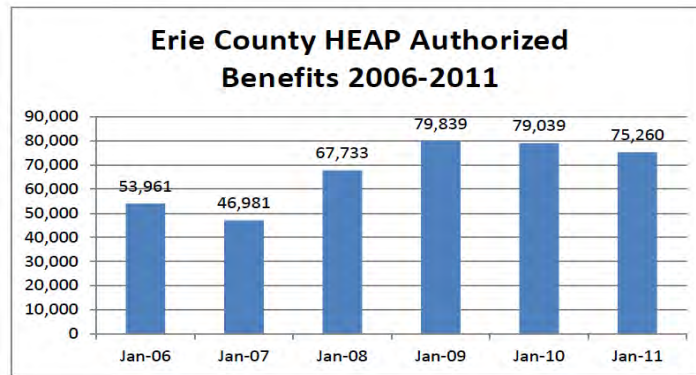
Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP)

In Erie County, a family of four is eligible for HEAP at a maximum annual gross income of \$49,524, which equates to a monthly gross income of \$4,127.¹³⁷ Heating costs are a particular concern in New York State, which has the oldest housing stock in the nation and the highest rates of renter-occupied dwellings.¹³⁸ Buffalo, in particular, now has the oldest housing stock in the nation with 67.3% of units built before 1940-leading to disrepair, a lack of insulation, and high utility costs.¹³⁹

¹³⁷Erie County Department of Social Services: <http://www2.erie.gov/socialservices/index.php?q=heap-income-guidelines>

¹³⁸New York State Weatherization Assistance Program Report: http://nysdhcr.gov/Publications/WeatherizationPlan10/Weath_StatePlan_2010.pdf

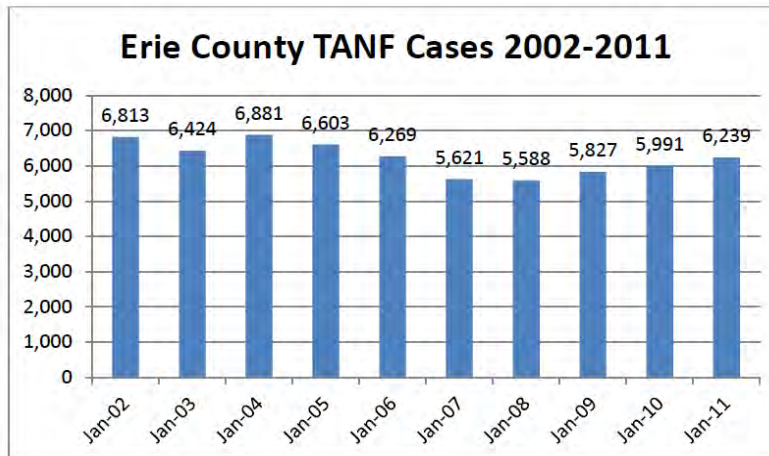
¹³⁹Census Bureau, 2006-210 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

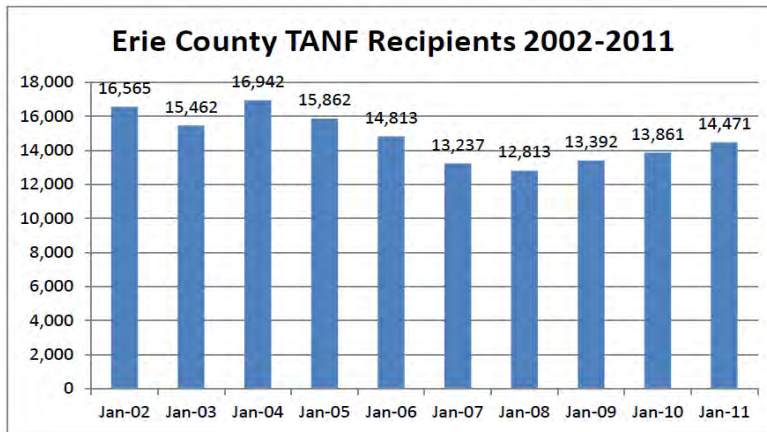
In Erie County, a family of four is eligible for TANF funded assistance programs with a maximum annual gross income of \$27,938, which equates to a monthly gross income of \$2,328.¹⁴⁰ The total number of TANF aid recipients in Erie County fell from 16,565 in 2002 to 12,813 in 2008 before climbing back up to 14,471 in 2011. A strong majority (78.4% in 2007) live in the City of Buffalo.¹⁴¹



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

¹⁴⁰Center for Employment and Economic Supports—Upstate and NYC Message (April 12, 2011). Available at: Center for Employment & Economic Supports

¹⁴¹<http://www.oisheifdt.org/knowledgemanagementlibrary/selfsufficiencyresources/factorsthataffectchildren>. This source lists the total number of TANF recipients in Erie County as of January 2007 as 29,764, whereas the state figures list it as 13,237. The reason for this discrepancy is unknown.



Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (www.otda.ny.gov)

Teen Pregnancy/Erie County Perinatal Profile

The rate of teen pregnancy has noted a significant decrease in Erie County since the spike in rates in 2000. The abortion rate in Erie County is still significantly higher than other municipalities, and the birth percentage for females age 10-17 remains high. Infant Mortality Rates are nearly three times higher for African Americans than for Caucasians.¹⁴²

Erie County has a much larger percentage of women who had no prenatal care or began it in the last trimester of pregnancy.¹⁴³

The chart below outlines the 2008-2010 Perinatal profile for all zip codes in Erie County. Of these zip codes, the top five zip codes with the highest teenage pregnancy rates are located in the city of Buffalo (see chart below).

Erie County

2008-2010 County/ZIP Code Perinatal Data Profile

ZIP Code	Total Births 2008-2010	Percent of Births					Infant and Neonatal Deaths				Teens	
		Premature Births	Low Birth Weight	Out of Wedlock	Medicaid or Self-pay	Late or No Prenatal Care	Infant Death 2008-2010	Infant Deaths Rate	Neonatal Deaths 2008-2010	Neonatal Deaths Rate	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate
14001	250	10.4	4.8	26.0	15.6	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	14.5	20.1
14004	257	12.9	5.4	23.4	14.8	2.4	1	3.9	1	3.9	12.5	20.6
14006	258	11.9	6.2	43.6	14.3	2.4	2	7.8	1	3.9	17.6	31.7
14025	83	8.4	4.8	24.1	4.8	0.0	1	12.0	1	12.0	13.6	17.0
14026	23	9.1	8.7	17.4	21.7	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	9.0	9.0
14030	52	8.0	9.6	28.8	13.5	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	23.0	34.5
14031	170	12.7	7.1	14.1	12.9	1.2	1	5.9	1	5.9	2.0	10.2
14032	187	11.9	8.0	7.5	3.7	2.2	1	5.3	0	0.0	0.0	1.2
14033	47	8.5	8.5	12.8	2.1	2.2	2	42.6	1	21.3	4.2	12.5
14034	58	5.2	3.4	34.5	17.2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	14.8	29.6
14043	663	10.4	6.2	35.6	15.1	3.3	2	3.0	1	1.5	13.1	20.6
14047	182	10.7	8.2	33.0	11.0	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14.1	29.7
14051	448	8.8	6.7	7.8	4.0	2.6	2	4.5	2	4.5	1.2	6.1
14052	359	8.0	6.7	20.3	7.8	2.6	1	2.8	1	2.8	4.3	10.7
14055	25	8.0	12.0	36.0	20.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26.1	39.2
14057	154	12.2	9.1	31.8	6.5	2.1	1	6.5	1	6.5	4.4	11.1
14059	175	10.4	4.0	18.5	5.2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.1	10.3
14068	152	11.8	6.6	14.5	11.2	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4.6	9.1
14069	26	4.3	0.0	30.8	3.8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	*	*
14072	530	8.4	6.0	20.8	14.3	2.4	6	11.3	3	5.7	8.2	18.9
14075	1,115	8.8	5.2	26.8	6.7	2.1	8	7.2	8	7.2	10.8	24.7
14080	127	12.1	3.9	32.5	11.8	3.3	2	15.7	1	7.9	13.7	23.5
14081	123	10.9	5.7	69.7	20.3	5.7	1	8.1	0	0.0	53.8	66.7

¹⁴² <http://www.lewac.com/eriehealthassessment.html#chronicdiseasediabetes>

¹⁴³ Ibid

14085	289	10.5	10.4	13.8	6.3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6.3	18.8
14086	869	10.5	5.8	18.0	6.8	1.9	4	4.6	2	2.3	5.5	14.9
14091	44	25.0	13.6	50.0	22.7	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	16.7	50.0
14102	40	2.6	0.0	32.5	23.1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	25.6	38.5
14111	129	12.6	7.8	32.6	14.0	5.8	3	23.3	2	15.5	16.7	27.8
14127	725	10.6	7.0	15.6	4.6	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3.1	9.3
14139	77	6.7	9.1	26.0	16.0	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	19.6	47.1
14141	254	11.8	9.4	40.6	15.0	1.7	2	7.9	1	3.9	23.3	31.9
14150	1,175	9.8	5.6	39.4	23.6	2.9	6	5.1	3	2.6	19.8	37.5
14170	49	10.4	8.2	22.4	14.3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14201	586	12.4	8.2	65.0	29.0	3.2	9	15.4	6	10.2	69.7	105.8
14202	113	5.8	6.2	54.5	31.0	0.0	1	8.8	1	8.8	29.1	52.3
14203	73	18.8	13.7	82.2	37.0	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	98.0	294.1
14204	349	16.6	10.0	84.2	31.0	6.4	2	5.7	1	2.9	72.8	133.3
14206	760	11.8	8.9	64.3	27.2	5.1	5	6.6	5	6.6	47.9	83.2
14207	1,265	12.7	10.3	70.9	47.3	5.8	12	9.5	7	5.5	87.7	116.8
14208	385	17.0	10.6	85.5	41.0	7.0	6	15.6	3	7.8	36.9	71.9
14209	243	12.7	11.9	72.3	30.2	5.7	1	4.1	1	4.1	82.9	138.2
14210	655	10.8	7.2	69.2	24.0	4.0	7	10.7	2	3.1	53.0	80.2
14211	1,073	16.3	13.2	82.7	40.9	8.0	20	18.6	11	10.3	71.5	128.1
14212	522	12.7	12.6	74.9	42.6	7.7	2	3.8	1	1.9	62.8	96.6
14213	1,392	14.1	9.7	68.5	35.1	7.6	10	7.2	7	5.0	69.2	100.6
14214	670	13.0	10.3	54.1	33.9	5.3	10	14.9	6	9.0	22.5	55.6
14215	1,866	17.1	12.9	81.0	41.4	6.7	31	16.6	26	13.9	64.6	124.4
14216	861	9.9	5.9	43.7	19.9	2.9	5	5.8	4	4.6	28.6	50.0
14217	730	9.4	6.4	31.6	15.9	3.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	16.4	36.2
14218	792	10.3	9.2	51.2	19.7	6.1	10	12.6	9	11.4	51.2	84.3
14219	347	12.1	8.4	44.1	12.1	2.9	1	2.9	1	2.9	18.9	36.9
14220	978	10.1	7.7	52.1	14.4	3.7	4	4.1	2	2.0	34.9	56.7
14221	1,163	8.8	5.6	12.6	5.9	2.7	6	5.2	5	4.3	4.2	12.3
14222	287	6.5	5.6	33.3	12.9	2.6	1	3.5	1	3.5	14.0	55.8
14223	647	8.4	6.2	24.2	15.6	2.4	4	6.2	2	3.1	8.4	22.3
14224	959	11.2	6.8	27.2	6.9	2.1	6	6.3	5	5.2	6.5	17.9
14225	1,111	12.3	8.0	42.4	20.7	3.6	10	9.0	5	4.5	32.2	57.6
14226	1,017	10.9	7.8	21.4	13.6	2.9	5	4.9	3	2.9	11.0	26.2
14227	629	9.8	8.6	31.8	11.1	2.8	2	3.2	1	1.6	11.6	21.6
14228	636	8.7	8.0	26.2	17.0	4.1	6	9.4	4	6.3	12.6	33.7
Total	29,234	11.4	8.1	44.6	21.2	4.0	224	7.7	151	5.2	26.0	47.0

Note:

This table does not display the results for ZIP Code areas with fewer than 10 births during the 3-year period. However, the total does reflect all births in the county.

*ZIP codes with a population of less than 30 teenage women are suppressed for reasons of confidentiality.

Data source: New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics and Health Statistics
 Questions or comments: phiginfo@health.state.ny.us
 Revised: June 2012

APPENDICES

Appendix I

CHILD CARE MARKET RATES FOR ERIE COUNTY FOR 2011-2013

The market rate for child care is based on the county where child care is provided, the type of setting, and the age of the child

CHILD CARE CENTER

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$242	\$227	\$211	\$195
Daily	\$50	\$46	\$42	\$38
Part-Day	\$33	\$31	\$28	\$25
Hourly	\$8.50	\$8.75	\$8.50	\$8.00

REGISTERED FAMILY CHILD CARE

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$175	\$170	\$165	\$160
Daily	\$40	\$40	\$40	\$33
Part-Day	\$27	\$27	\$27	\$22
Hourly	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.75

GROUP FAMILY CHILD CARE

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$183	\$175	\$175	\$160
Daily	\$38	\$36	\$36	\$35
Part-Day	\$25	\$24	\$24	\$23
Hourly	\$6.00	\$5.75	\$5.50	\$6.00

Appendix I Continued

SCHOOL AGE CHILD CARE

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$195
Daily	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38
Part-Day	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25
Hourly	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8.00

LEGALLY EXEMPT FAMILY CHILD CARE AND IN-HOME CHILD CARE - STANDARD RATE

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$114	\$111	\$107	\$104
Daily	\$26	\$26	\$26	\$21
Part-Day	\$18	\$18	\$18	\$14
Hourly	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.25	\$3.74

LEGALLY EXEMPT FAMILY CHILD CARE AND IN-HOME CHILD CARE - ENHANCED RATE

AGE OF CHILD				
	Under 18 months	18 months - 2 years	3 - 5 years	6 - 12 years
Weekly	\$123	\$119	\$116	\$112
Daily	\$28	\$28	\$28	\$23
Part-Day	\$19	\$19	\$19	\$15
Hourly	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$4.03

Child Care Market Rates 2011-2013 Complete Report

Appendix II
ESTIMATED HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN
FREE LUNCH METHOD
ESTIMATED HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN: FREE LUNCH METHOD

SCHOOL DISTRICT	K-12 ENROLLMENT 2010-2011	% REDUCED/FREE LUNCH	TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ELIGIBLE
Akron	1548	28	256	72
Alden	1793	29	195	56
Amherst Sweet Home	2916 3467	25 34	8,425 910	449
Buffalo	31,590	79	17,402	13,748
Cheektowaga	2209	51	4,398	243
Cheektowaga- Maryvale	2134	33	646	213
Cheektowaga- Sloan	1478	47	222	104
Cleveland Hill	1402	51	See Cheektowaga	74
Clarence	5024	8	2,647	211
Depew	2016	41	1955	801
East Aurora	1933	8	1284	102
Eden	1613	16	250	40
Evans-Brant (Lakeshore)	2698	38	937	356
Frontier	5092	23	1425	327
Grand Island	3060	17	1606	273
Hamburg	3756	15	1135	170
Holland	970	21	80	16
Iroquois	2568	11	740	81
Kenmore- Tonawanda	7774	35	1201	420
Lackawanna	1817	84	1173	985
Lancaster	6108	16	754	121
North Collins	606	39	209	82
Orchard Park	5137	6	264	16
Springville-Griffith Institute	2057	26	313	81
Sweet Home	3467	34	See Amherst	See Amherst

SCHOOL DISTRICT	K-12 ENROLLMENT 2010-2011	% REDUCED/FREE LUNCH	TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS OLD	TOTAL UNDER 5 YEARS OLD ELIGIBLE
Tonawanda	1864	38	923	351
West Seneca	7027	28	3146	880
Williamsville	10,401	10	310	31

*Last two columns represent all of the school districts in Cheektowaga

Appendix III

**HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY ZIPCODE: UNMET NEEDS 0-5 Years
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY**

Zip Code And School District	Estimated Eligible Children in Zip code	Children Served By Head Start	Children Served by Buffalo Public Schools	Children Served by County School District	Other Child Care Programs	Capacity of Other Child Care Programs	Estimated Unmet Need
14201 Buffalo	687	97	2054		4	31	559
14202 Buffalo	114	11			2	24	79
*14203 Buffalo	73	17			3	27	29
14204 Buffalo	435	52			9	328	55
14206 Buffalo Cheektowaga/Sloan	794	68		51	4	274	401
14207 Buffalo	1553	103			6	705	745
14208 Buffalo	427	83			14	314	30
14209 Buffalo	293	34			5	256	3
14210 Buffalo	864	40			2	533	291
14211 Buffalo	1324	186			35	1198	0
14212 Buffalo	566	57			10	780	0
14213 Buffalo	1858	125			12	1327	406
14214 Buffalo	793	62			14	398	333
14215 Buffalo Cheektowaga	2244	366			68	1230	648
14216 Buffalo	985	45			4	207	677
14217 Ken/Ton	418	16		36	4	67	299
**14218 Lackawanna	1015	119		88	8	403	405

Appendix III Continued

**HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY ZIPCODE: UNMET NEED 0-5 Years
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY**

Zip Code and/or School District	Estimated Eligible Children in Zip Code	Children Served By Head Start	Children Served by Buffalo Public Schools	Children Served by County School District	Other Child Care Programs	Capacity of Other Child Care Programs	Estimated Unmet Need
14219	91	21		65	4	120	0
14220	1267	54			12	334	879
14221 Williamsville CSD	233	13			15	92	128
14222	324	3			3	75	246
14223 Ken/Ton	388	10		302	2	42	34
14224 W. Seneca	598	12		230	6	32	303
14225 Cheektowaga Maryvale Cleveland Hill Cheektowaga/Sloan	784	98		319	10	134	232
14001 Akron	133	38		53	4	11	31
14004 Alden	169	3		54	2	20	92
14006/14027/047 Evans/Brant (Lakeshore)	487	44		85	1	112	231
14032 Clarence	39	0		90	0	0	0
14043 Depew	439	26		66	7	45	302
14051 Williamsville	93	1		201	3	10	0
14057 Eden	56	0		66	3	6	0
14059 Iroquois	48	2		0	2	2	42

Appendix III Continued

**HEAD START ELIGIBLE CHILDREN BY ZIPCODE: UNMET NEED 0-5 Years
BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY**

Zip Code And School District	Estimated Eligible Children in Zip code	Children Served By Head Start	Children Served by Buffalo Public Schools	Children Served by County School District	Other Child Care Programs	Capacity of Other Child Care Programs	Estimated Unmet Need
14072 Grand Island	166	2		44	4	8	112
14075 Frontier Central Hamburg/Hopevale	484	31		307	14	27	119
14080 Holland	62	6		42	1	6	8
14086 Lancaster	262	14		129	4	9	110
14127 Orchard Park	91	2		100	6	43	0
14111 North Collins	75	38		26	1	8	3
14141 Springville Griffith Institute	120	22		60	3	39	10
14150 Ken/Ton Tonawanda	811	42		219	9	133	417
14228/14226 Sweet Home Amherst	768	70		82	12	111	505

*14203 - Business District

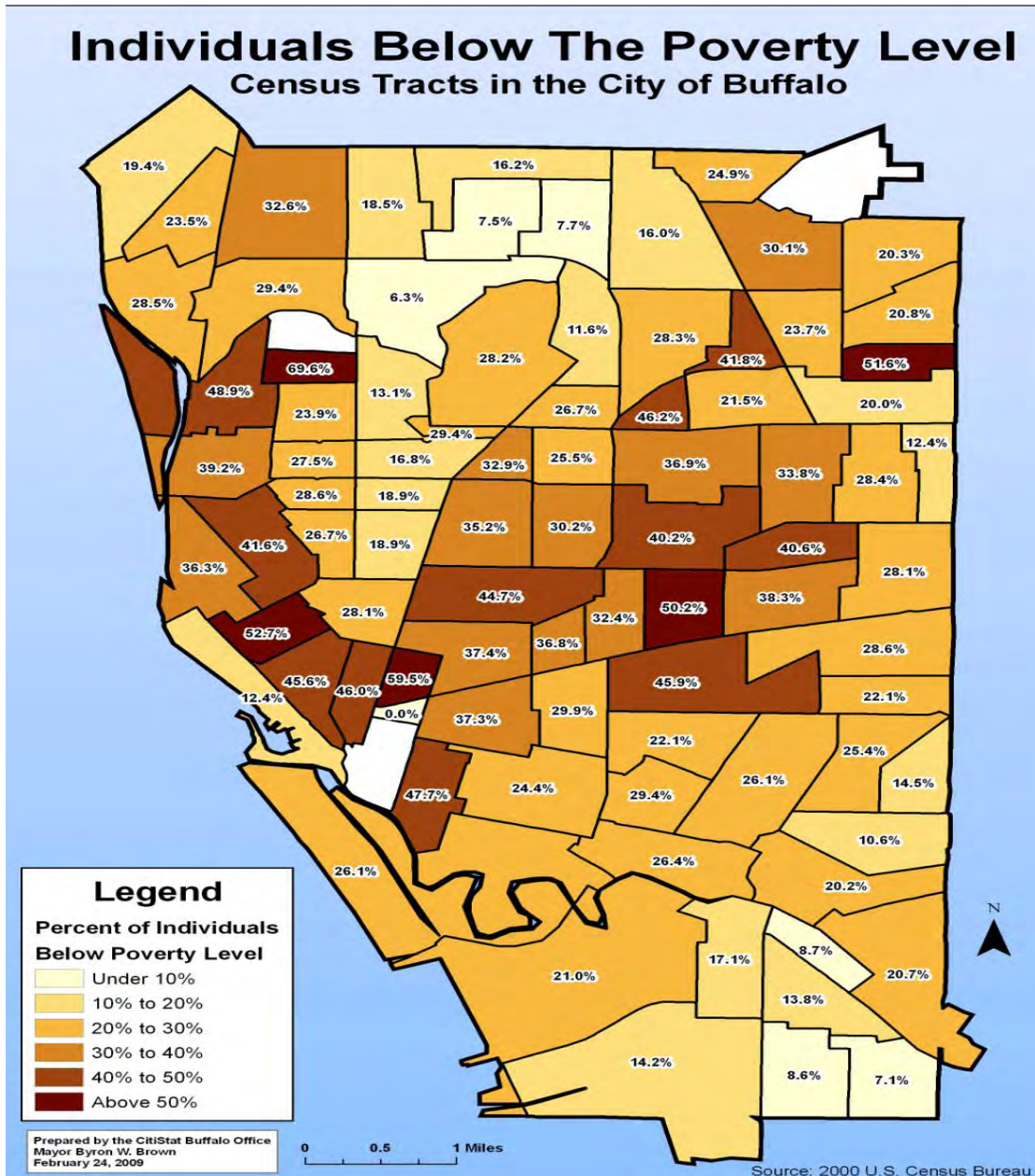
**14218 - Lackawanna School District experienced a 14% decline in Public School Enrollment

***2010-2011- 9 % increase for pre-k enrollment

****Cheektowaga School Districts are located in three zip codes: 14206, 14215, and 14225

*****Kenmore –Tonawanda School district covers 3 zip codes (14150, 14223 and 14217

Appendix IV (2000 CENSUS)



Appendix V (2010 CENSUS)

