

The State



of New York's Children

SCHUYLER CENTER FOR ANALYSIS AND ADVOCACY

Data Book

January 2019



for Analysis and Advocacy

*Shaping New York State public policy
for people in need since 1872*

www.scaany.org



New York is home to more than four million children. Our children are rich in their diversity: 37% reside in immigrant families and more than half are children of color.

NEW YORK STATE OVERVIEW

4,148,524

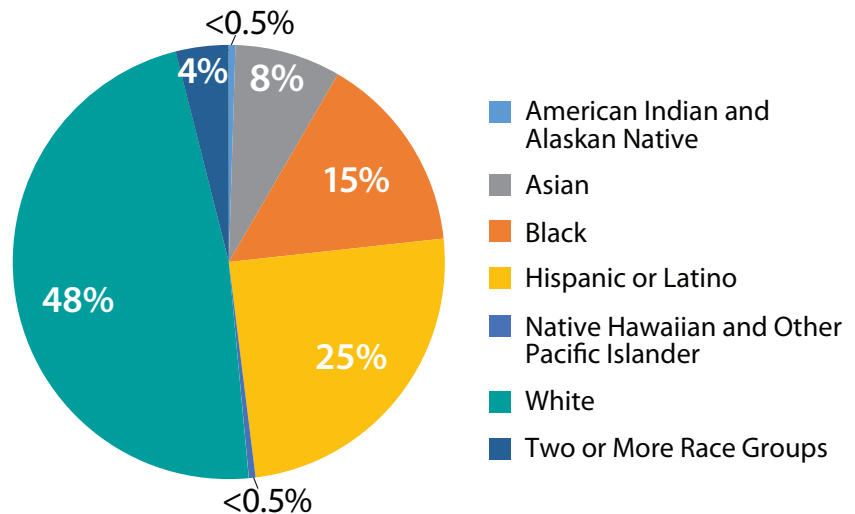
NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

1,171,114

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5



CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN NYS BY RACE/ETHNICITY



37%
1,536,000



CHILDREN IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES IN NYS

25%
18,413,000

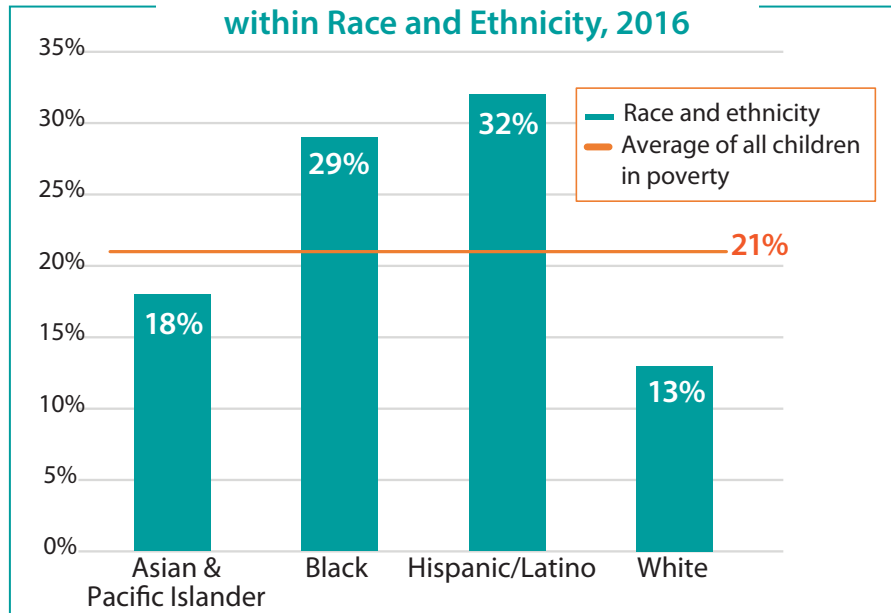


CHILDREN IN IMMIGRANT FAMILIES IN US

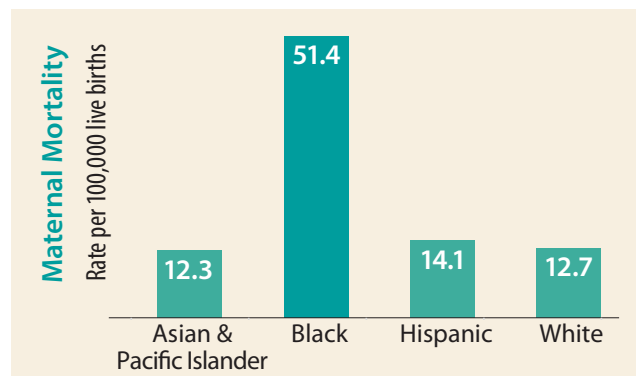


New York children of color face more structural hurdles than white children in all aspects of their lives.

Percentage of NY Children in Poverty within Race and Ethnicity, 2016



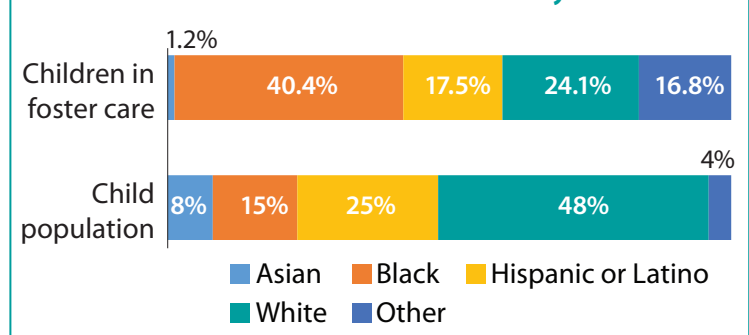
Black mothers in New York are **4x more likely to die** during child birth than White or Asian mothers.



Babies Born at Low Birthweight

	PERCENTAGE
American Indian	7.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander	8.5%
Black	11.4%
Hispanic/Latino	7.8%
White	6.4%
Total Babies Born at Low Birthweight	7.8%

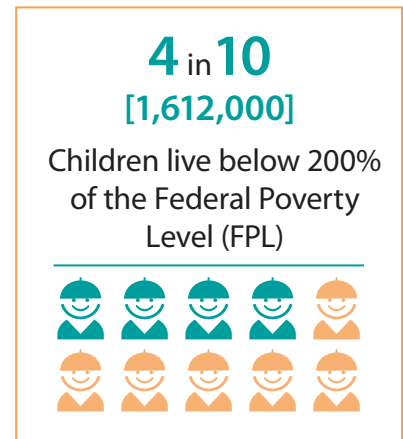
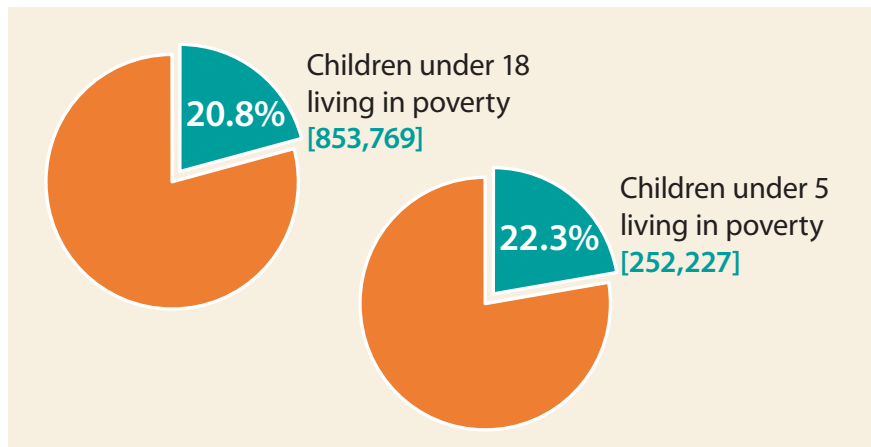
Rate of Foster Care Placement by Race



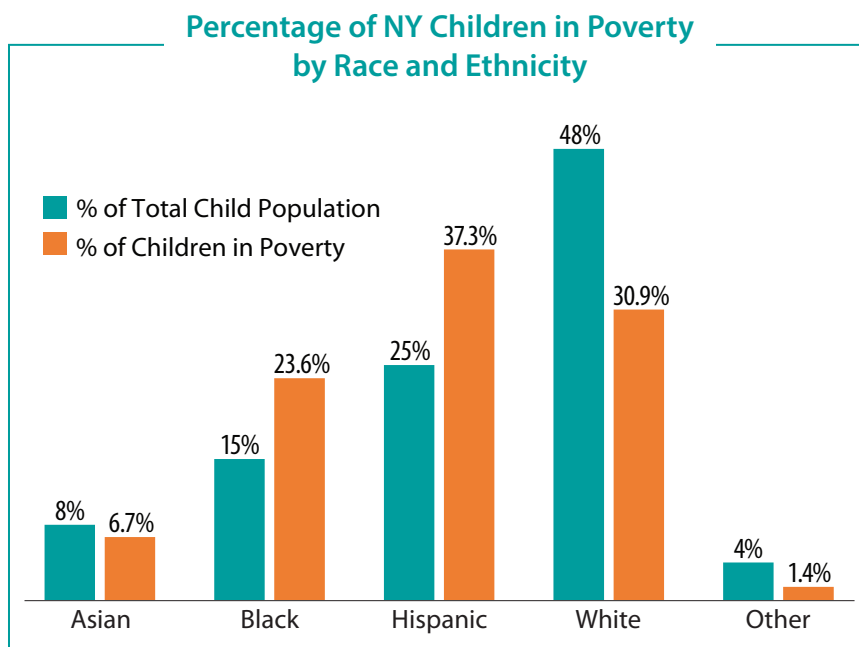


Family economic security is essential to child well-being.

More than one in five New York children live in poverty, and more than one in three near poverty, their families struggling every day to cover the bills.

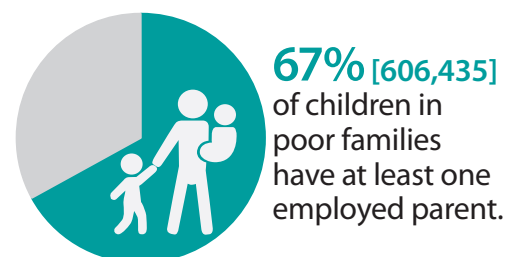


While New York's children of color and immigrant children experience poverty at significantly higher rates than white children, nearly one-third of the state's poor children are white.

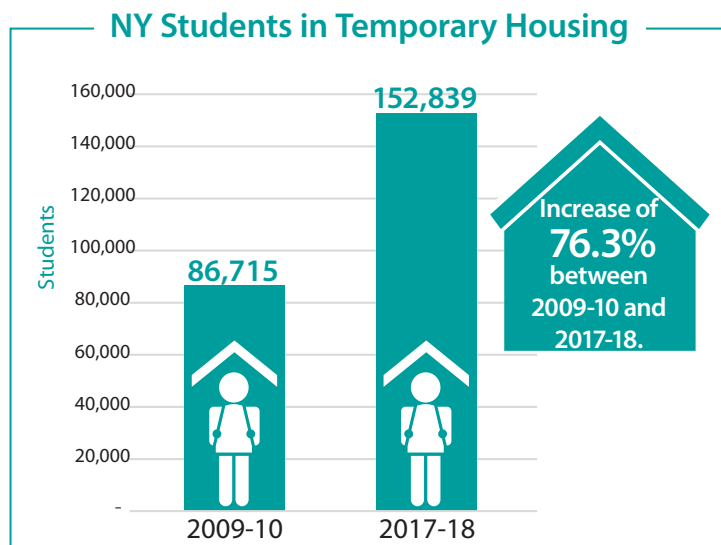


25% [373,432] of children with immigrant parents live in poor families.

When parents work, children often still live in poverty.



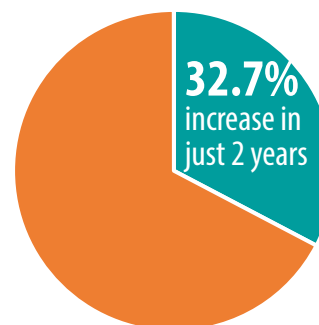
The number of children living in temporary housing continues to grow every year without exception.



Children Born Into Shelter System

877 in 2015

1,165 in 2017



24.5% of children rely on **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)** to meet their nutritional needs.

New York's working family tax credits help make paychecks stretch further, but exclude some of those who could benefit the most.

State Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)



1,573,227

Total number of EITC claims



\$1,106

Average credit for family with 2 children



\$0

Excluded: young childless adults 18 through 24

Empire State Child Credit



1,438,020

Total number of families receiving credit



\$440

Average claim amount



\$0

Excluded: children under age 4

The poverty rate for young NY adults is **20%**, far exceeding the poverty rate overall.

Poverty among young NY adults

20%

NYS overall

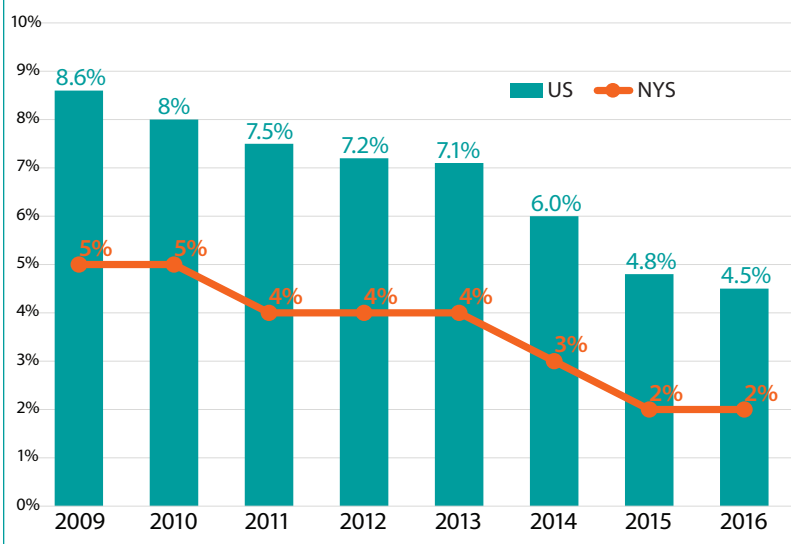
14%



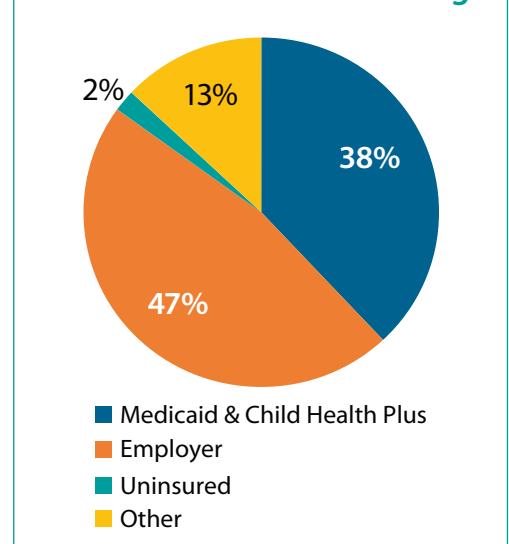
When children's health is nurtured and supported, opportunity awaits.

New York is among the nation's leaders in the percentage of children with insurance, though recent data suggest that the number of uninsured children may be on the rise.

NYS and US Rate of Uninsured Children

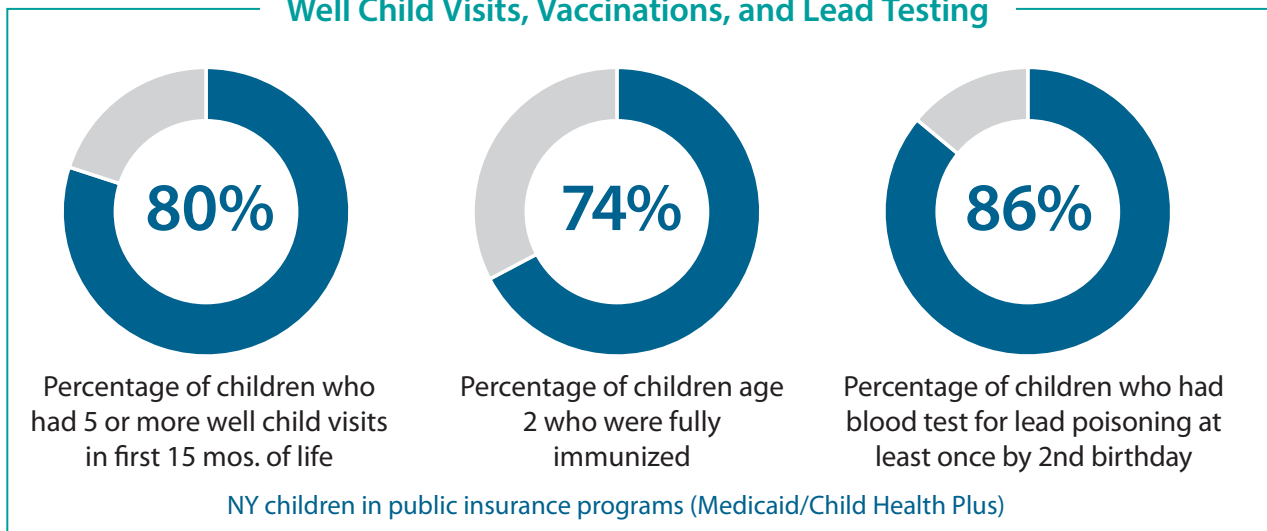


Sources of Children's Coverage



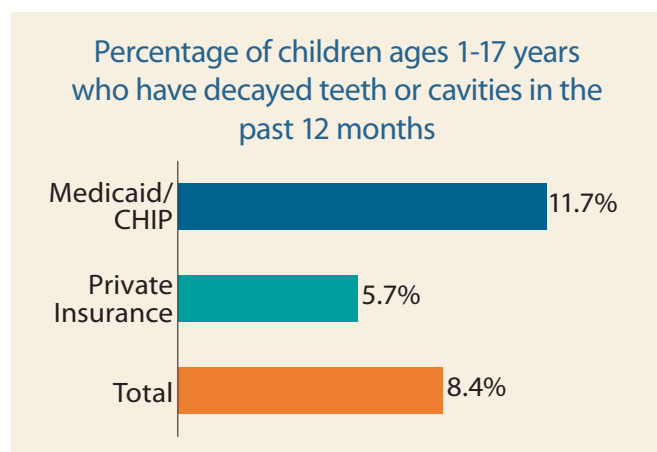
New York does fairly well when it comes to routine screenings and visits, but outcome and follow-up data are limited.

Well Child Visits, Vaccinations, and Lead Testing



Oral health and behavioral health are critical to healthy development.

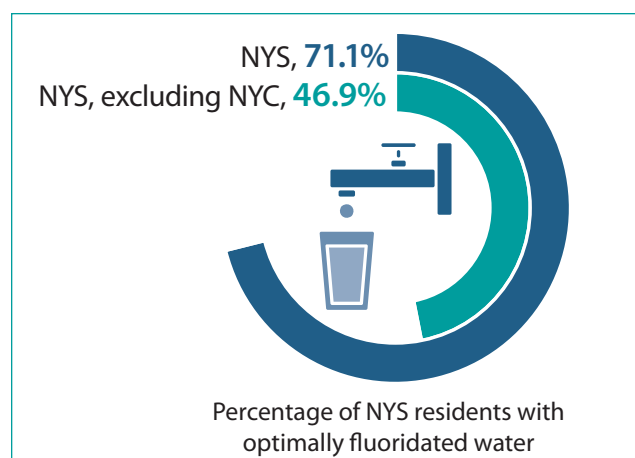
Low-income children experience higher rates of tooth decay.



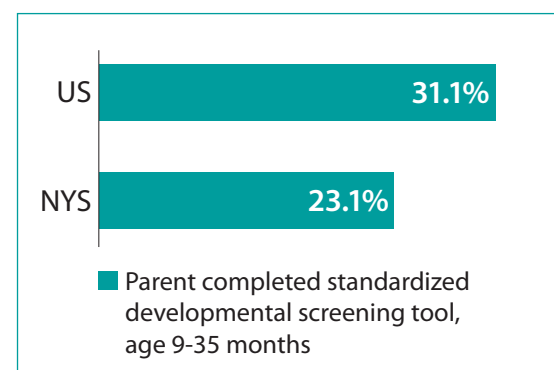
1 in 4 Medicaid-enrolled children do not receive covered preventive dental care.



Community water fluoridation is the best prevention for dental disease, but reaches too few people.



New York lags on developmental screening.



More than half of children (ages 3-17 years) with a mental/behavioral condition (depression, anxiety problems, or behavioral or conduct problems) who needed treatment did not receive it.





A child's healthy start depends on parents' physical and behavioral health.

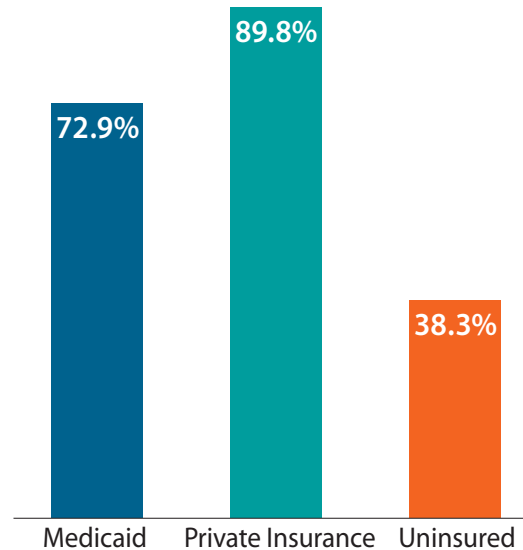
Timely prenatal care reduces risks for mothers and infants. While the percentage of women receiving prenatal care early in pregnancy has increased, disparities persist.



The percentage of women receiving prenatal care early in pregnancy increased from **74.1%** in 2009 to **80.7%** in 2016.

The percentage of **preterm births** in NYS was **8.7%** in 2015. Premature babies are more likely to be born with health problems and may develop health problems later in life.

Percentage of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care, by Insurance Type (2016)



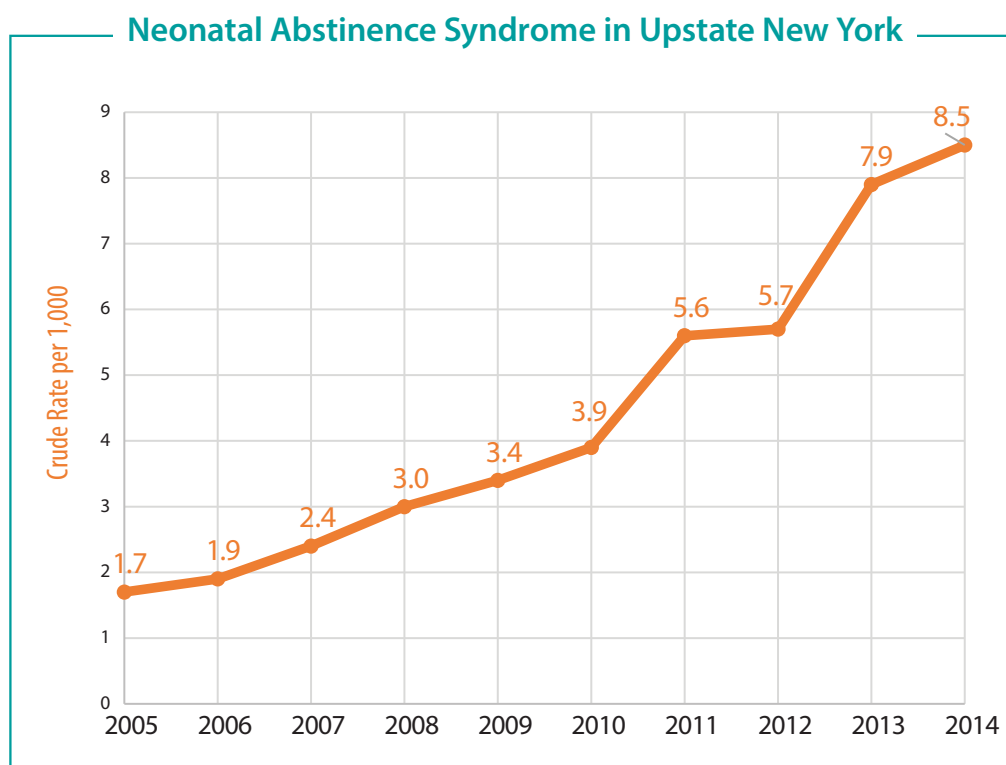
Babies Born at Low Birthweight

PERCENTAGE

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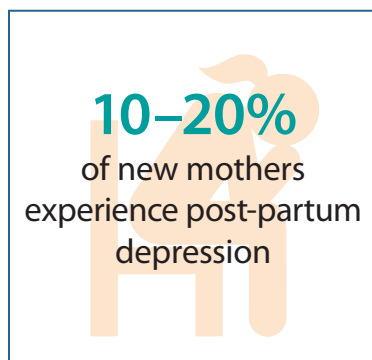
Children are more likely to get the health care they need when their parents have health insurance, yet **7% [243,000]** of parents remain uninsured.

A growing number of newborns experience problems connected to withdrawal from narcotics exposure.



Between 2005 and 2014, the crude rate of neonatal abstinence syndrome has increased by 500% in Upstate New York. After 2014, there are no data which address this phenomena.

Maternal mental health is important for moms and their children.



The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends treatment for maternal depression that includes both mom and baby.

Good oral health supports better birth outcomes.

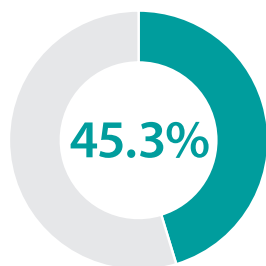




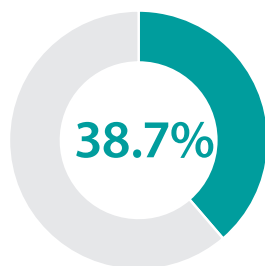
By strengthening families, New York can prevent child abuse and neglect and keep kids out of foster care.

Toxic stress threatens the health of many New York children.

New Yorkers with 1 or More Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE)



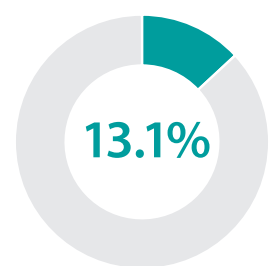
Children ages 0-17 experienced at least 1 ACE



Children ages 0-5 experienced at least 1 ACE



Adults experienced at least 1 ACE



Adults experienced at least 4 or more ACEs

30.3% of those growing up in a family making under \$15,000/yr experience 3 or more ACEs.

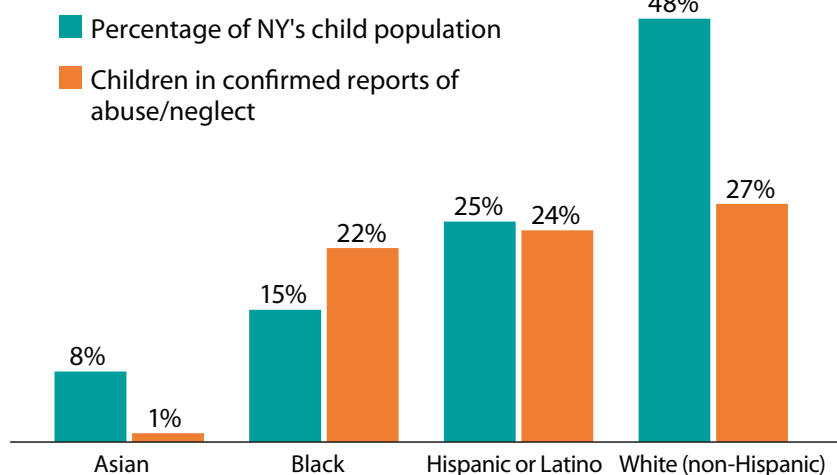


The groundbreaking **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)** study established strong correlations between early childhood trauma and health, social-emotional, and well-being outcomes in adulthood.

The vast majority of reports of maltreatment are of neglect. In 2017, NYC reported that **73%** of its 55,340 reports were reports of neglect.



Percentage of NY Children in Confirmed Reports of Abuse/Neglect by Race and Ethnicity



New York City and New York State have strengthened and expanded services that prevent entry into foster care.

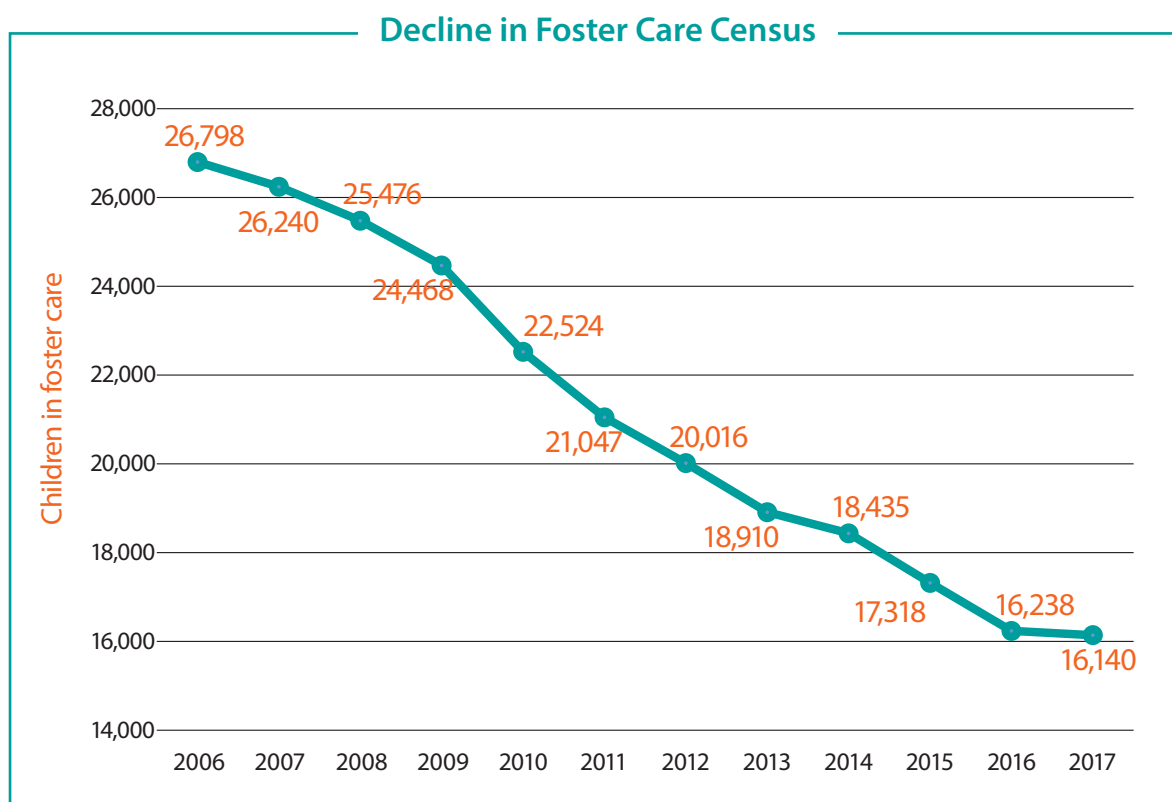
In 2017, **44,445** children were served by preventive services in New York City



Over the last decade, New York City has expanded the array of preventive services available to families, including multiple evidence-based models.

Recently the City funded three Family Enrichment Centers – welcoming families regardless of child welfare involvement – focused on strengthening families through an array of supports that reinforce economic mobility, parenting skills, housing, child development, community engagement, and supportive advocacy.

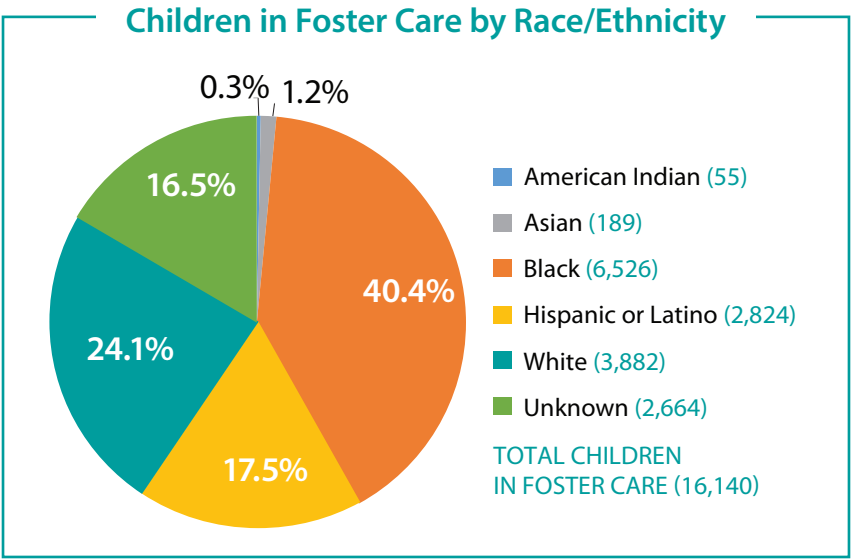
New York State has dramatically reduced the number of children in foster care.



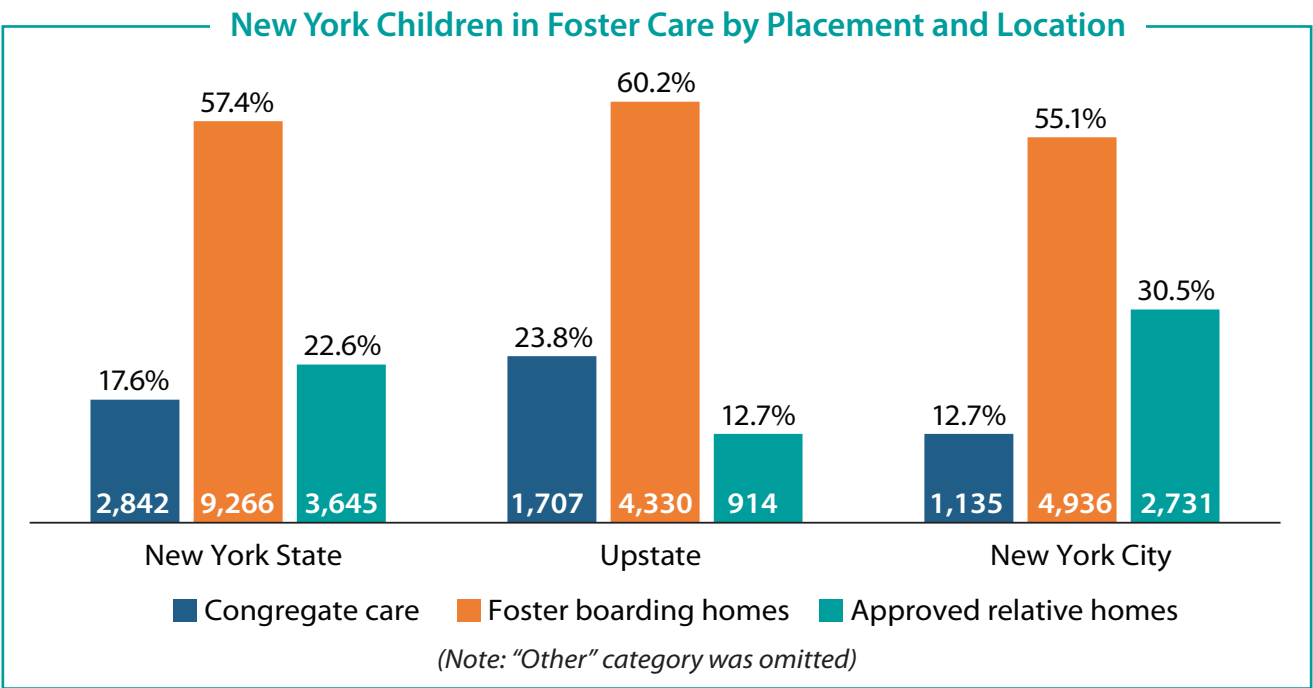


Children do better in families. New York should strengthen high-quality foster parenting and relatives caring for children.

Children of color are disproportionately represented in the state’s foster care system.

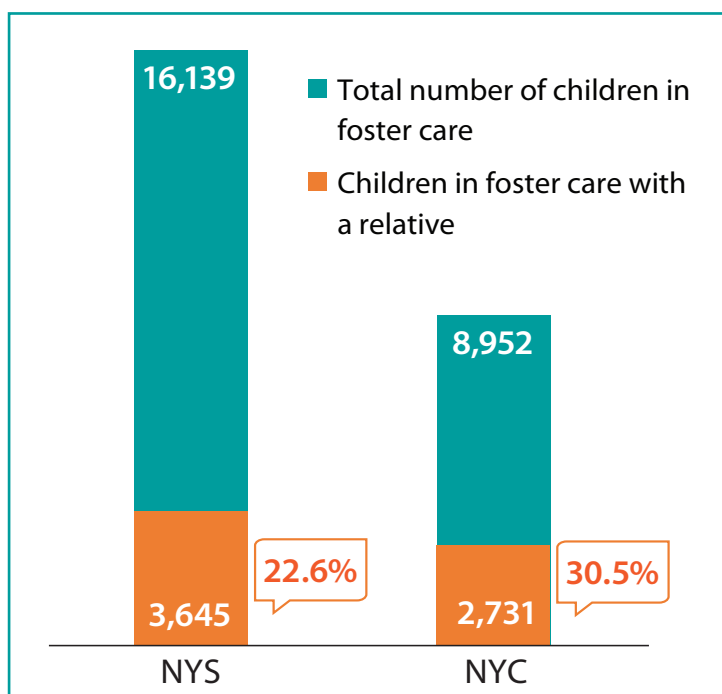


When children enter foster care, where they are placed varies significantly around the state.



Policy and funding should strengthen family-based and relative care.

The use of family-based and relative foster care varies significantly around the state.

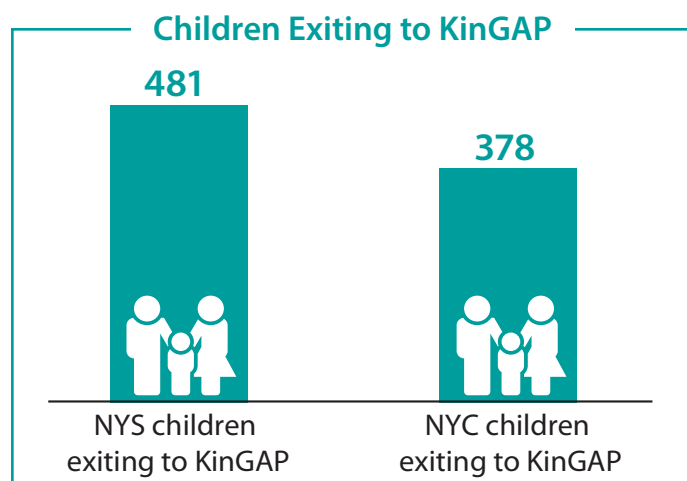


Kinship guardianship (KinGAP) is an important permanency option for children in foster care with a relative.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXITING CARE

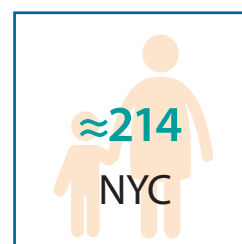
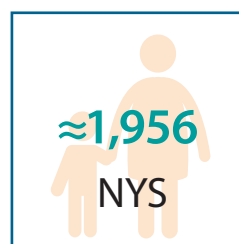
NYS: 9,232

NYC: 4,486



Many children live with relatives outside of the formal foster care system.

Children in Direct Custody Kinship Placement



Direct custody places children with relatives outside of the foster care system, and without the accompanying financial supports of foster care.

Note: NYS data on this page are inclusive of New York City.



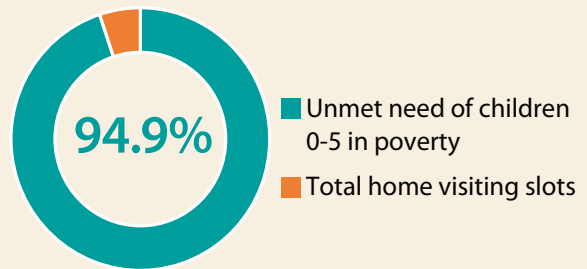
High-quality early childhood experiences can improve school readiness and reduce inequities.

New York is home to many evidenced-based home visiting programs, but still many families are not able to participate.

Evidence-Based/Evidence-Informed Home Visiting Availability

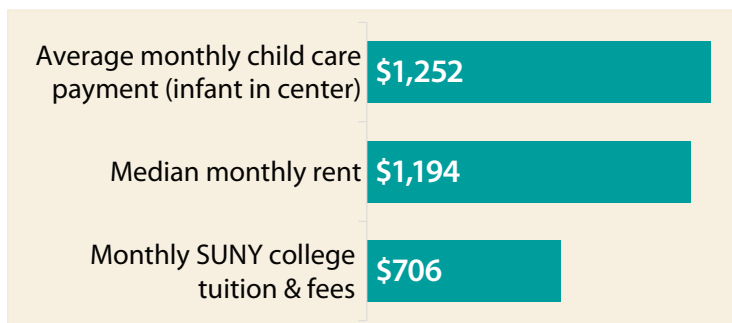
Attachment Bio-behavioral Catch-up:	300
Early Head Start:	1,532
Healthy Families NY:	5,851
Nurse-Family Partnership:	3,785
Parents as Teachers:	341
Parent-Child Home Program:	979
TOTAL SLOTS:	12,788

Unmet Home Visiting Need



The high cost of child care creates economic hardship, pulls parents out of the workforce, and deprives children of access to quality early education experiences.

The average cost of child care in NY exceeds rent and college tuition.



Yet, fewer than 20% of NY families with income below 200% of poverty receive subsidies.



NY ranks among

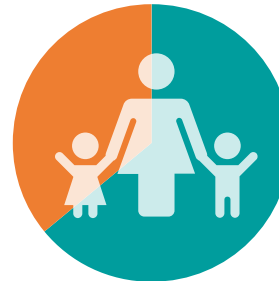
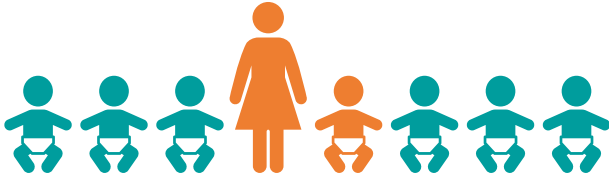
top 5

least affordable states for licensed child care

EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION

Even if a family can afford quality child care, it is difficult to find an opening in a licensed facility, particularly for an infant or toddler.

There are an estimated **7** infants or toddlers likely to need care for every **1** spot of licensed/registered child care in NYS.



64%
of New Yorkers
live in a child
care desert.

Even when a low-income working family can get a child care subsidy, co-pays in some counties are so high parents cannot afford to accept it.

Families Pay \$7,273 Per Year (17.5% of Income)	Families Pay \$5,195 Per Year (12.5% of Income)	Families Pay \$2,078 Per Year (5% of Income)
Wyoming	Albany	Livingston
Yates	Rockland	Schuyler
Seneca	Hamilton	Steuben
Subsidy Copayment for a Family of Three (Income of \$41,560/year), by Select Counties		

Many child care educators earn wages that leave them at or near poverty.



The median wage for a child care educator in New York is **\$25,760** per year.

New York State has made historic investments in pre-kindergarten, but only New York City has achieved universal access for four-year-olds.



80,000 four-year-olds outside of NYC are still denied the opportunity to attend full-day pre-K.



Of the **90,000** four-year-olds in seats statewide, more than **70,000** are in NYC.



80% of four-year-olds outside NYC are still waiting for a full-day seat.

Sources can be found at:
www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/

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