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 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

- **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%

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

**Maternal Mortality**

- **Asian & Pacific Islander**: 12.3 per 100,000 live births
- **Black**: 51.4
- **Hispanic/Latino**: 14.1
- **White**: 12.7

**Rate of Foster Care Placement by Race**

- **Asian & Pacific Islander**: 8%
- **Black**: 15%
- **Hispanic or Latino**: 25%
- **White**: 48%
- **Other**: 4%

Sources: www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/
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.

- 20.8% of children under 18 living in poverty [853,769]
- 22.3% of children under 5 living in poverty [252,227]

Children live below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

- 4 in 10 [1,612,000]

Percentage of NY Children in Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>% of Total Child Population</th>
<th>% of Children in Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>30.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


When parents work, children often still live in poverty.

67% [606,435] of children in poor families have at least one employed parent.
The number of children living in temporary housing continues to grow every year without exception.

**NY Students in Temporary Housing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>86,715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>152,839</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Increase of 76.3% between 2009-10 and 2017-18.

**Children Born Into Shelter System**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>1,165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32.7% increase in just 2 years.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young NY adults</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYS overall</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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

**Sources of Children’s Coverage**
- Medicaid & Child Health Plus: 38%
- Employer: 47%
- Uninsured: 2%
- Other: 3%

**NYS and US Rate of Uninsured Children**
- NYS: 8.6%, 8%, 7.5%, 7.2%, 7.1%, 6.0%, 4.8%, 4.5%
- US: 8%, 8%, 7.5%, 7.2%, 7.1%, 6.0%, 4.8%, 4.5%

**Well Child Visits, Vaccinations, and Lead Testing**
- Percentage of children who had 5 or more well child visits in first 15 mos. of life: 80%
- Percentage of children age 2 who were fully immunized: 74%
- Percentage of children who had blood test for lead poisoning at least once by 2nd birthday: 86%

NY children in public insurance programs (Medicaid/Child Health Plus)
Oral health and behavioral health are critical to healthy development.

Low-income children experience higher rates of tooth decay.

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.

Sources: www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Babies Born at Low Birthweight</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian and Pacific Islander</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Babies Born at Low Birthweight</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

| Percentage of Births Receiving Early Prenatal Care, by Insurance Type (2016) |
|---------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Medicaid                        | 72.9%            |
| Private Insurance               | 89.8%            |
| Uninsured                       | 38.3%            |
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.

Good oral health supports better birth outcomes.

10–20% of new mothers experience post-partum depression.

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

82.3% Dental insurance during pregnancy

52.9% Teeth cleaned during pregnancy

Sources: www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/
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)

- 45.3% of children ages 0-17 experienced at least 1 ACE
- 38.7% of children ages 0-5 experienced at least 1 ACE
- 59.3% of adults experienced at least 1 ACE
- 13.1% of 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

- Asian: 8% of NY's child population, 1% of confirmed reports
- Black: 15% of NY's child population, 22% of confirmed reports
- Hispanic or Latino: 25% of NY's child population, 24% of confirmed reports
- White (non-Hispanic): 48% of NY's child population, 27% of confirmed reports

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.
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.

Children in Foster Care by Race/Ethnicity

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

New York Children in Foster Care by Placement and Location

(Note: “Other” category was omitted)
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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Children in Foster Care</th>
<th>NYS: 16,139</th>
<th>NYC: 8,952</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children in Foster Care with a Relative</td>
<td>3,645 (22.6%)</td>
<td>2,731 (30.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

#### Children Exiting to KinGAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Number of Children Exiting Care</th>
<th>NYS: 9,232</th>
<th>NYC: 4,486</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NYS Children Exiting to KinGAP</td>
<td>481</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NYC Children Exiting to KinGAP</td>
<td>378</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Sources: www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Available Slots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attachment Bio-behavioral Catch-up</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Head Start</td>
<td>1,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Families NY</td>
<td>5,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurse-Family Partnership</td>
<td>3,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents as Teachers</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent-Child Home Program</td>
<td>979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Slots</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,788</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Families Pay $7,273 Per Year (17.5% of Income)</th>
<th>Families Pay $5,195 Per Year (12.5% of Income)</th>
<th>Families Pay $2,078 Per Year (5% of Income)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>Livingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yates</td>
<td>Rockland</td>
<td>Schuyler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seneca</td>
<td>Hamilton</td>
<td>Steuben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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