



CITIZENS' COMMITTEE for CHILDREN
OF NEW YORK INC

Keeping Track of New York City's Children

2010

Welcome

Keeping Track of New York City's Children **9th Edition**

- **Overview of Findings on the Status of New York City's Children**
 - Jennifer March-Joly, Executive Director
- **Technical briefing – how to use *Keeping Track Online***
 - Rebecca Scheer, Senior Policy Associate for Research and Data Analysis

About CCC

- **Since 1944, Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, Inc. (CCC) has convened, informed, and mobilized New Yorkers to make the city a better place for children.**
- **CCC has spent the last six decades developing and refining an approach to child advocacy that is fact-based.**

History of *Keeping Track*

- ***Keeping Track of New York City's Children* was first released in 1993. This signature report catalogues the facts and tells the story of what life is like for New York City's children.**
- ***Keeping Track Online*, first launched in 2006, allows users to perform customized searches of over 400 indicators of child well-being in New York City. The new online function will now allow cross-edition comparisons and includes archived data.**

What Does *Keeping Track* Measure?

- **Over 400 measures of child well-being across NYC's five boroughs and 59 community districts.**
- **Includes data from many categories:**
 - **Demographics**
 - **Economic Conditions**
 - **Housing and Community Life**
 - **Health**
 - **Early Childhood Education**
 - **Education**
 - **Youth Risks and Out-of-School Time**
 - **Child Safety**

Who Are New York City's Children?

- Nearly 2 million
- Race and ethnicity
- Country and state of origin
- Income level
- Family size and composition
- Neighborhood

Child Well-Being Indicators

Measures of child well-being are proxies to assess New York City's vitality, and the strength of the economy, social fabric, and community infrastructure. *Keeping Track*

- Provides evidence about the scope and dimensions of children's needs and risks to child well-being.
- Uses trended data to document improvement or decline in conditions and to support public and private expenditures on services that are needed to produce positive outcomes for children.

Risks to New York City's Children

The problems children face are interrelated.

Risks have a cumulative negative effect on child well being:

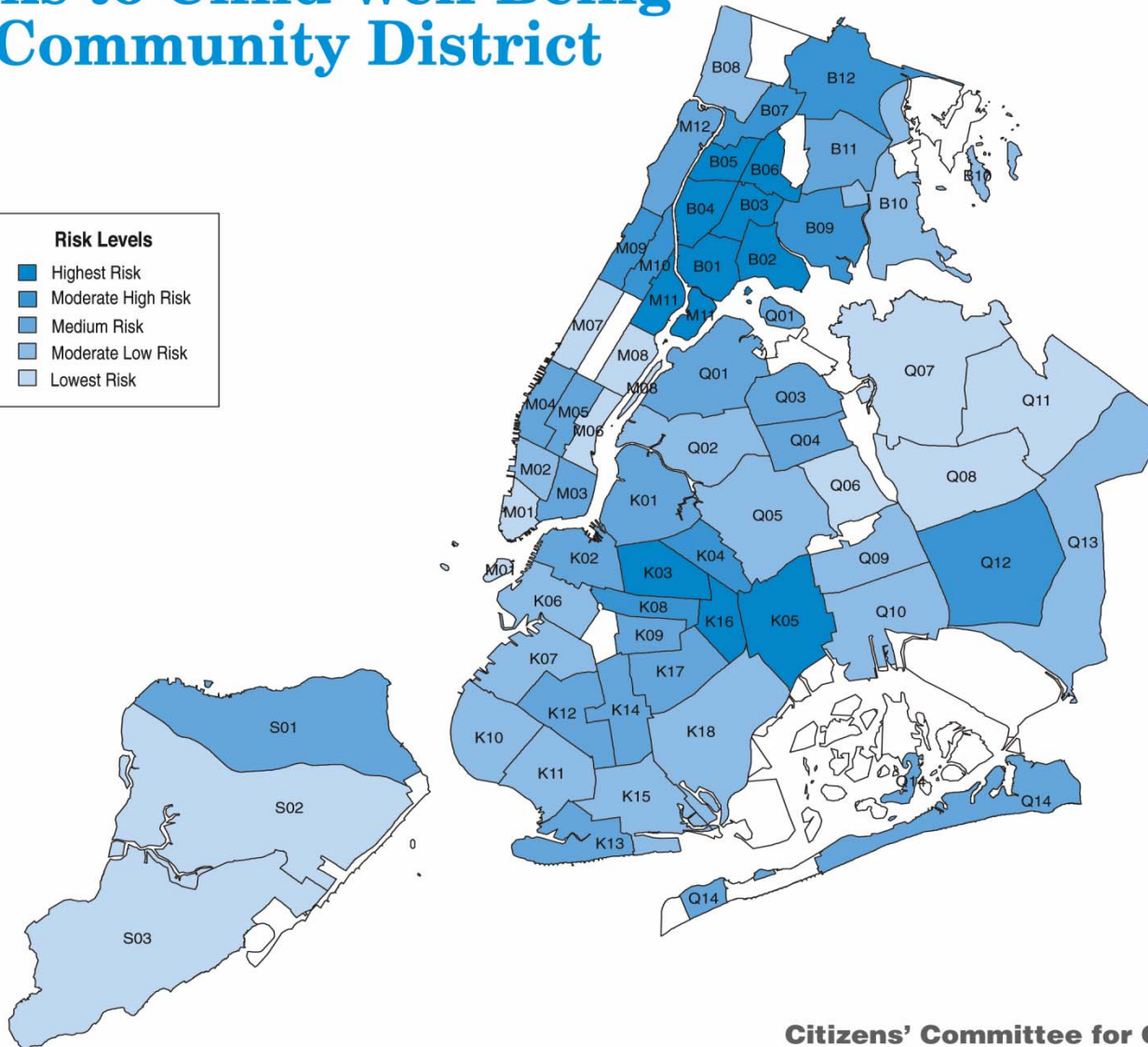
One risk has a negligible effect on well-being

Two or three risks increases the chance of damaging outcomes by four

Four or more risks increases the chance of damaging outcomes by ten

Risks by Neighborhood: 2008-2009

Risks to Child Well-Being by Community District



BRONX

Mott Haven (B01)
 Hunts Point (B02)
 Morrisania (B03)
 Concourse/Highbridge (B04)
 University Heights (B05)
 East Tremont (B06)
 Fordham (B07)
 Riverdale (B08)
 Unionport/Soundview (B09)
 Throgs Neck (B10)
 Pelham Parkway (B11)
 Williamsbridge (B12)

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg/Greenpoint (K01)
 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts (K02)
 Bedford Stuyvesant (K03)
 Bushwick (K04)
 East New York (K05)
 Park Slope (K06)
 Sunset Park (K07)
 Crown Heights North (K08)
 Crown Heights South (K09)
 Bay Ridge (K10)
 Bensonhurst (K11)
 Borough Park (K12)
 Coney Island (K13)
 Flatbush/Midwood (K14)
 Sheepshead Bay (K15)
 Brownsville (K16)
 East Flatbush (K17)
 Canarsie (K18)

MANHATTAN

Battery Park/Tribeca (M01)
 Greenwich Village (M02)
 Lower East Side (M03)
 Chelsea/Clinton (M04)
 Midtown Business District (M05)
 Murray Hill/Stuyvesant (M06)
 Upper West Side (M07)
 Upper East Side (M08)
 Manhattanville (M09)
 Central Harlem (M10)
 East Harlem (M11)
 Washington Heights (M12)

QUEENS

Astoria/Long Island City (Q01)
 Sunnyside/Woodside (Q02)
 Jackson Heights (Q03)
 Elmhurst/Corona (Q04)
 Ridgewood/Glendale (Q05)
 Rego Park/Forest Hills (Q06)
 Flushing (Q07)
 Fresh Meadows/Briarwood (Q08)
 Woodhaven (Q09)
 Howard Beach (Q10)
 Bayside (Q11)
 Jamaica/St. Albans (Q12)
 Queens Village (Q13)
 The Rockaways (Q14)

STATEN ISLAND

Willowbrook (S01)
 South Beach (S02)
 Tottenville (S03)

Risks by Race and Ethnicity in New York City

Risks to Child Well-Being by Ethnicity: 2007 and 2008

Indicator	Black	Latino	Asian	White
Children Born into Poor Families (births funded by Medicaid)*	65.5%	71.0%	58.3%	28.9%
Children (0-17 years) Below Poverty**	28.7%	34.7%	23.4%	15.9%
Infants at Low Birthweight (<2,500 grams)*	12.4%	7.9%	7.5%	6.5%
Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care*	9.5%	6.6%	5.4%	2.8%
Infant Mortality Per 1,000 Births*	9.0	4.0	2.3	4.3
High School Dropouts**	13.1%	17.6%	7.4%	9.8%
Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 girls 15-19)*	34.6	52.8	7.5	8.6
Race/Ethnicity of Children in Indicated Reports of Abuse or Maltreatment**	66.3%	47.4%	3.3%	27.9%
Foster Care Admissions by Race/Ethnicity**	56.7%	28.7%	0.5%	4.1%

* Data is from 2007

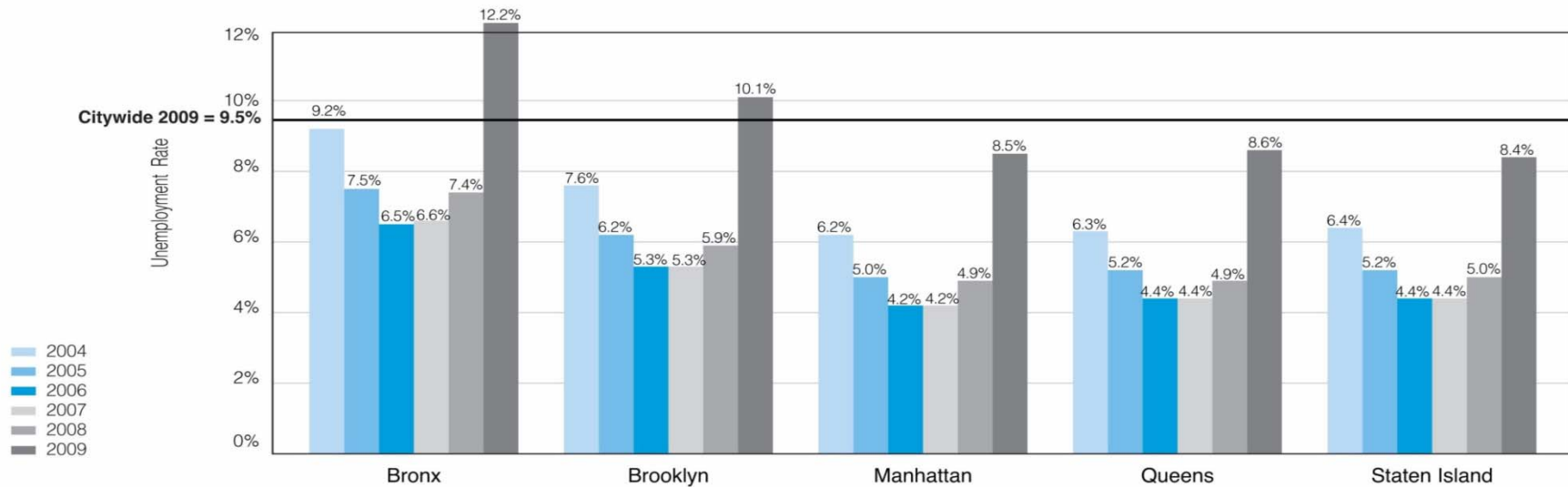
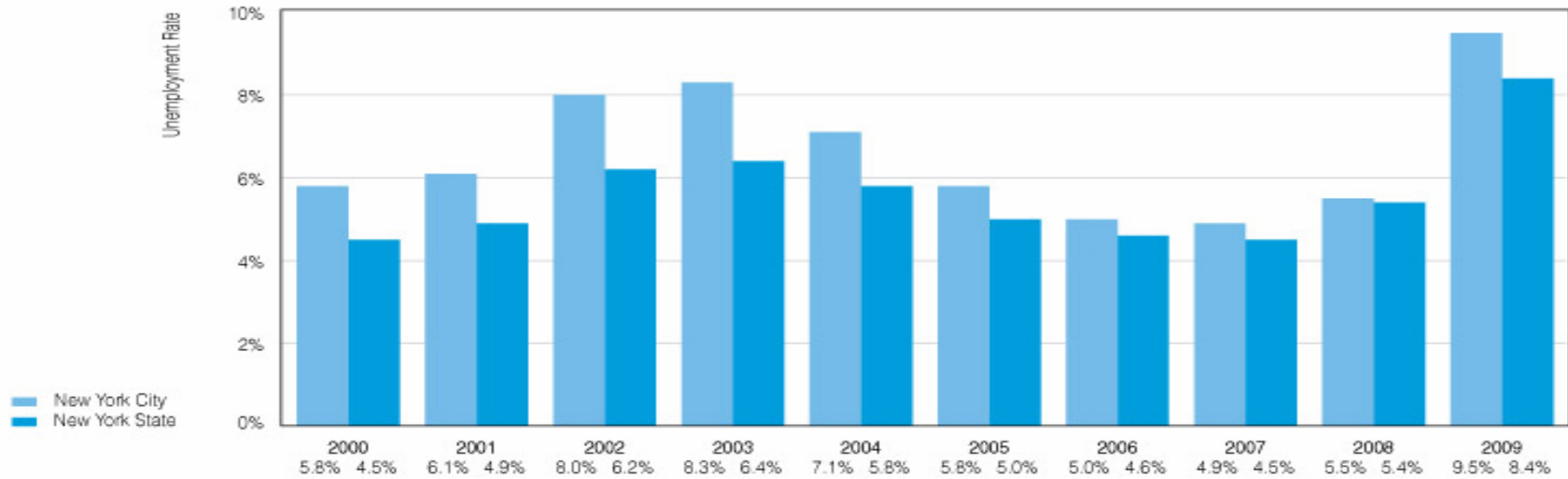
** Data is from 2008

What story does *Keeping Track 2010* tell?

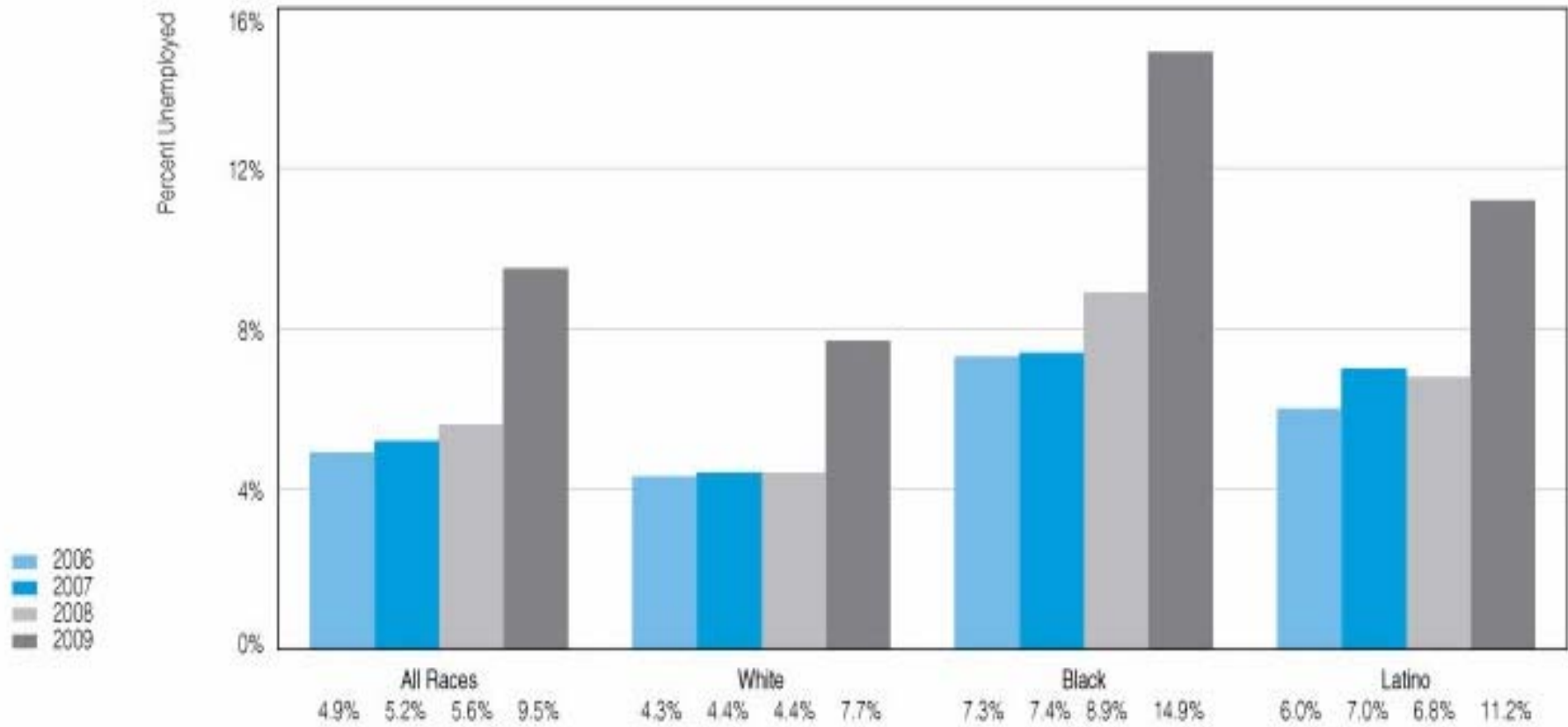
Data illustrates the early impacts of the economic recession on New York City's children and families:

- **A spike in Citywide unemployment, the highest in years**
- **A dramatic rise in family homelessness**
- **An increase in New Yorkers seeking food stamps**
- **The impacts have been felt most in communities that were already struggling with high rates of joblessness and poverty before the economic downturn.**

Unemployment: State, City, and Borough



Unemployment Rate by Race/Ethnicity



In This Economic Climate, Disparities in Income Continue to Be Pronounced:

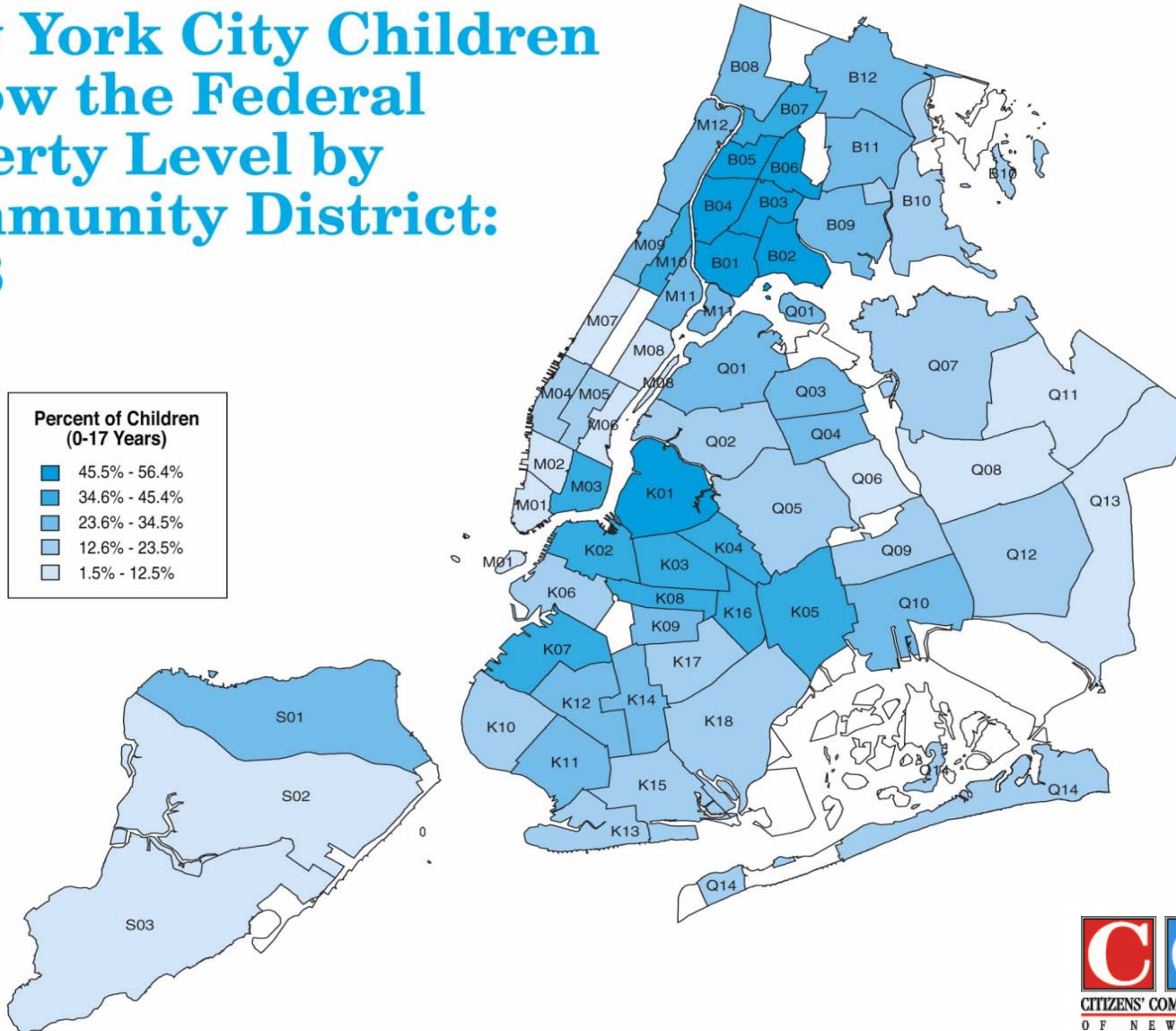
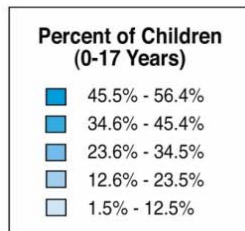
- **Median household income by Borough:** In Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island average household incomes were higher than the citywide average of \$55,000 in 2008. Average households incomes in the Bronx and Brooklyn were \$40,000 and \$46,000, respectively, in 2008.
- **Median household income by Race/Ethnicity:** Annual earnings were lower for Blacks (\$46,000) and Latinos (\$37,000) than for Whites (\$76,000) and Asians (\$58,000) in 2008.

Far Too Many New York City Children Live in Poverty

- **Child Poverty by Borough:** 26% of all New York City children (nearly 500,000) lived in poverty in 2008 and in the Bronx and Brooklyn child poverty rates far exceeded the citywide average (40% and 30% respectively). The Federal Poverty Level was \$17,600 for a family of three in 2008.
- **Child Poverty by Race and Ethnicity:** Black and Latino children remain more likely to live below the Federal Poverty Level than White and Asian children. In 2008, 35% of Latino children and 29% of Black children lived in households earning at or below the federal poverty level.
- **Children in female-headed households:** 39% of single mother households lived below the Federal Poverty Level in 2008, compared to 17% of all households citywide.

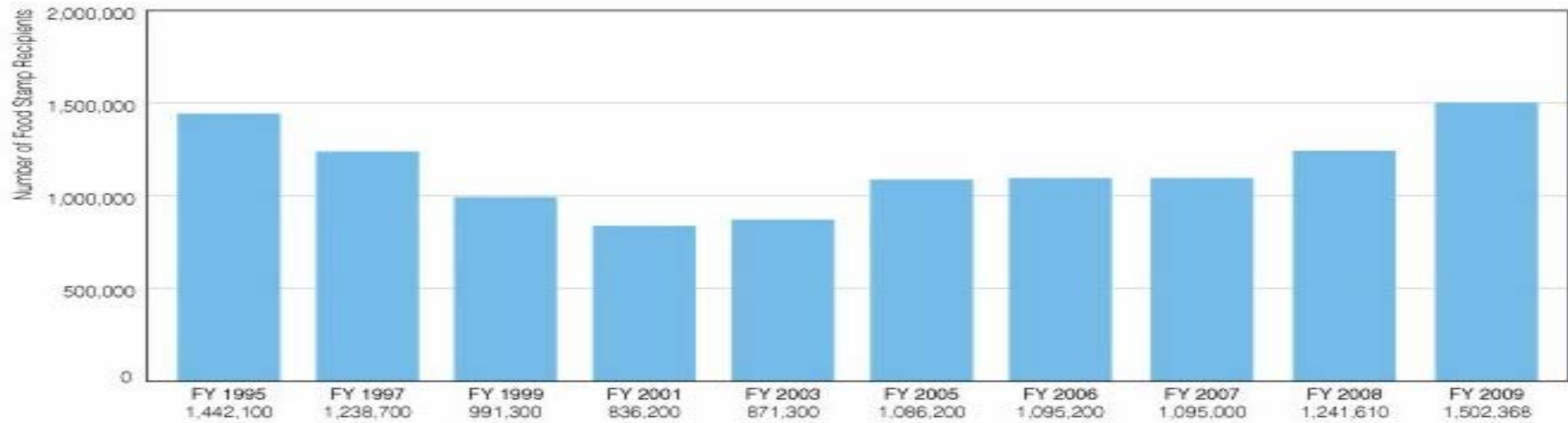
Children Living in Poverty

New York City Children Below the Federal Poverty Level by Community District: 2008

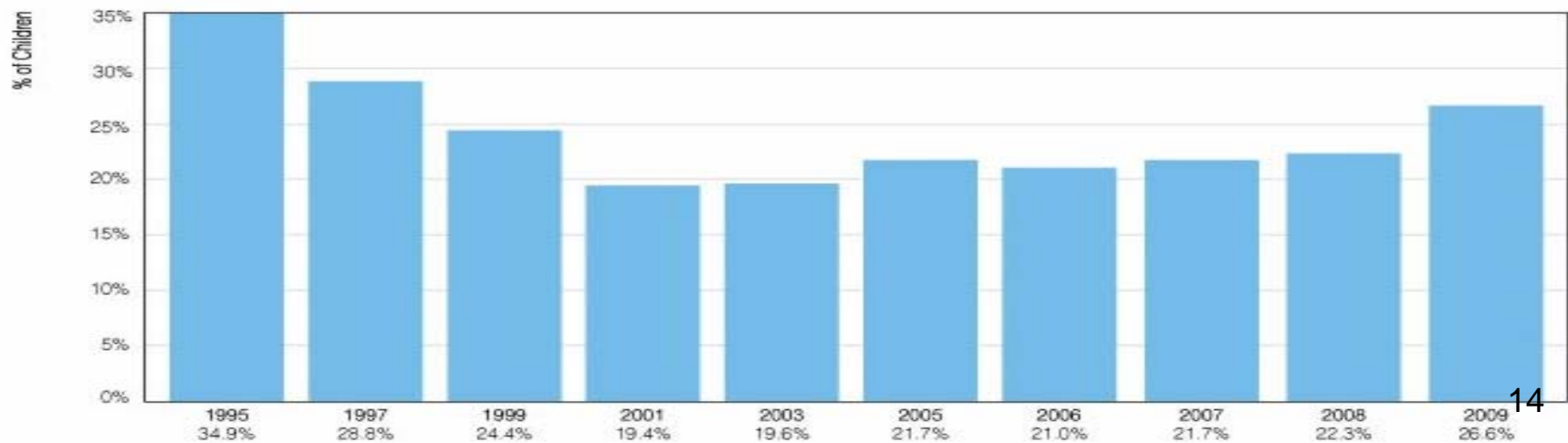


Use of Food Stamps has Increased

Food Stamp Recipients: FY 1995-2009

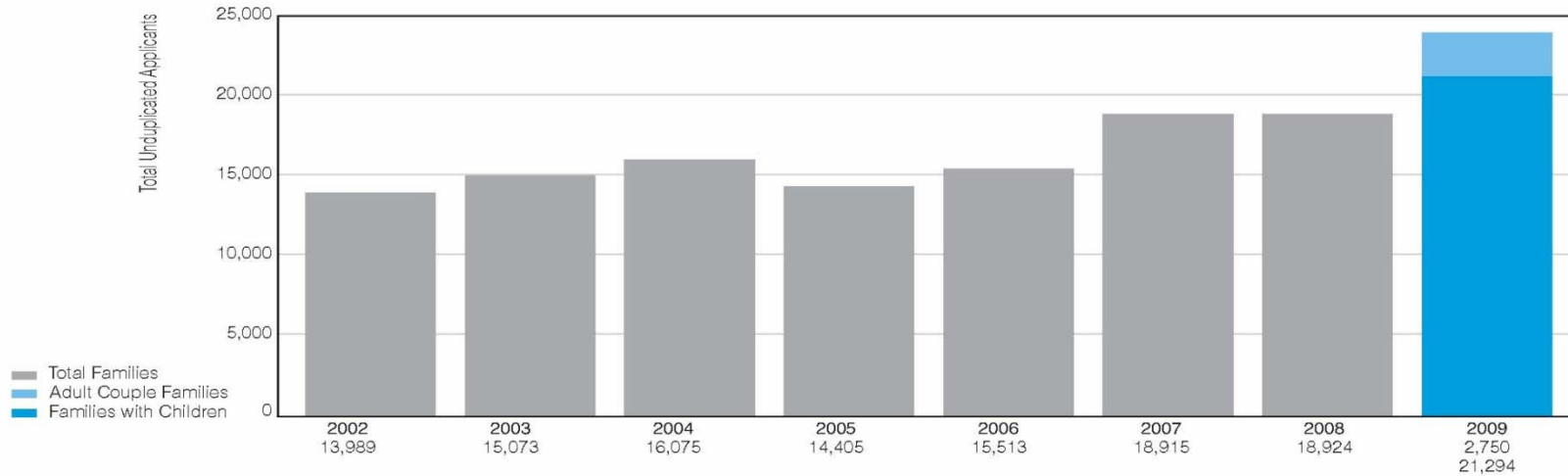


The Percent of Children Receiving Food Stamps in New York City: 1995-2009

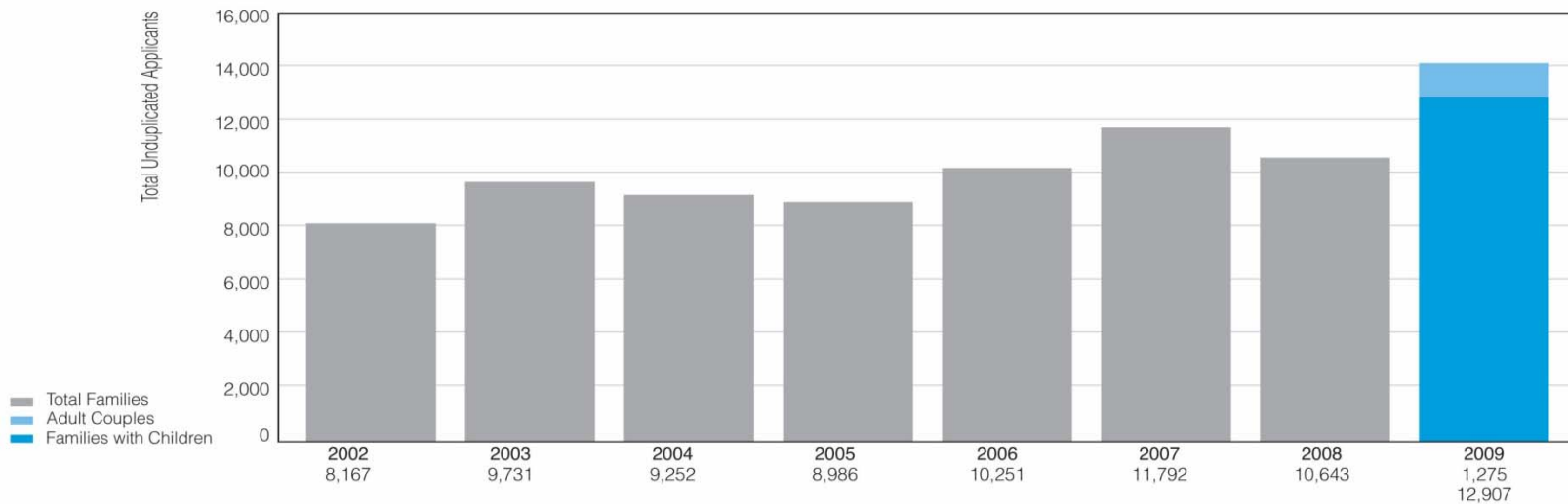


Family Homelessness has Increased

The Number of Families Applying to City Shelters: FY 2002-2009

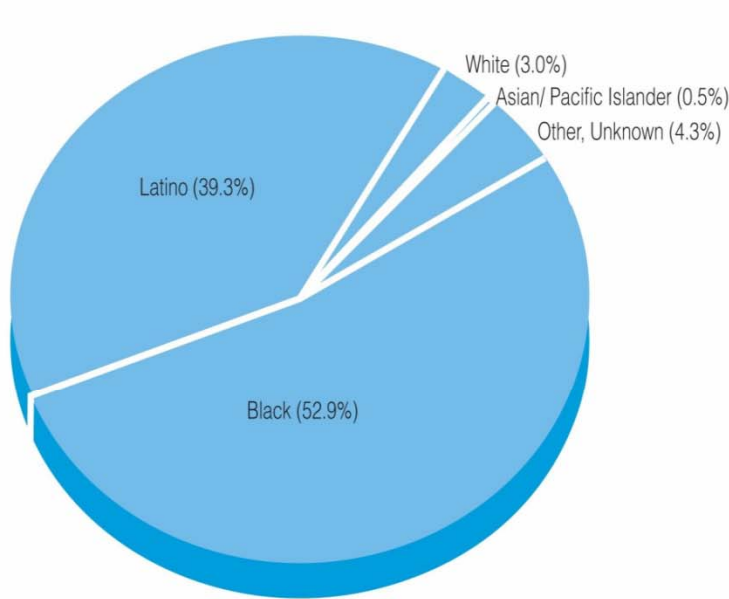


The Number of Families Found Eligible for City Shelters: FY 2002-2009

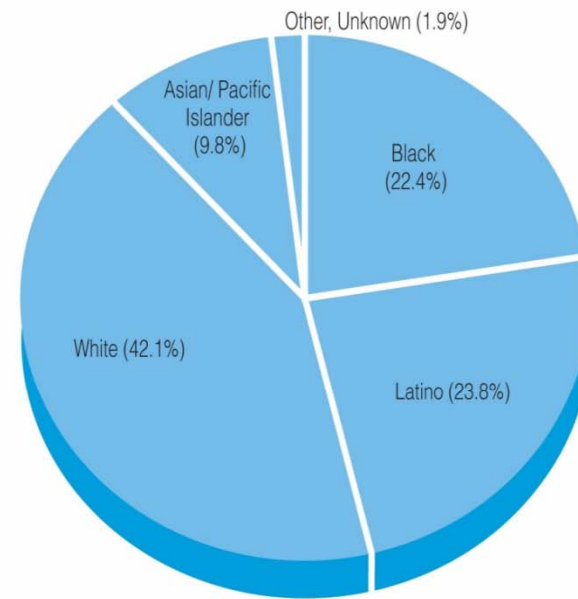


Black and Latino Families Continue to be Overrepresented in Shelter

Homeless Families by Race/Ethnicity Compared to All Families in New York City: FY 2009



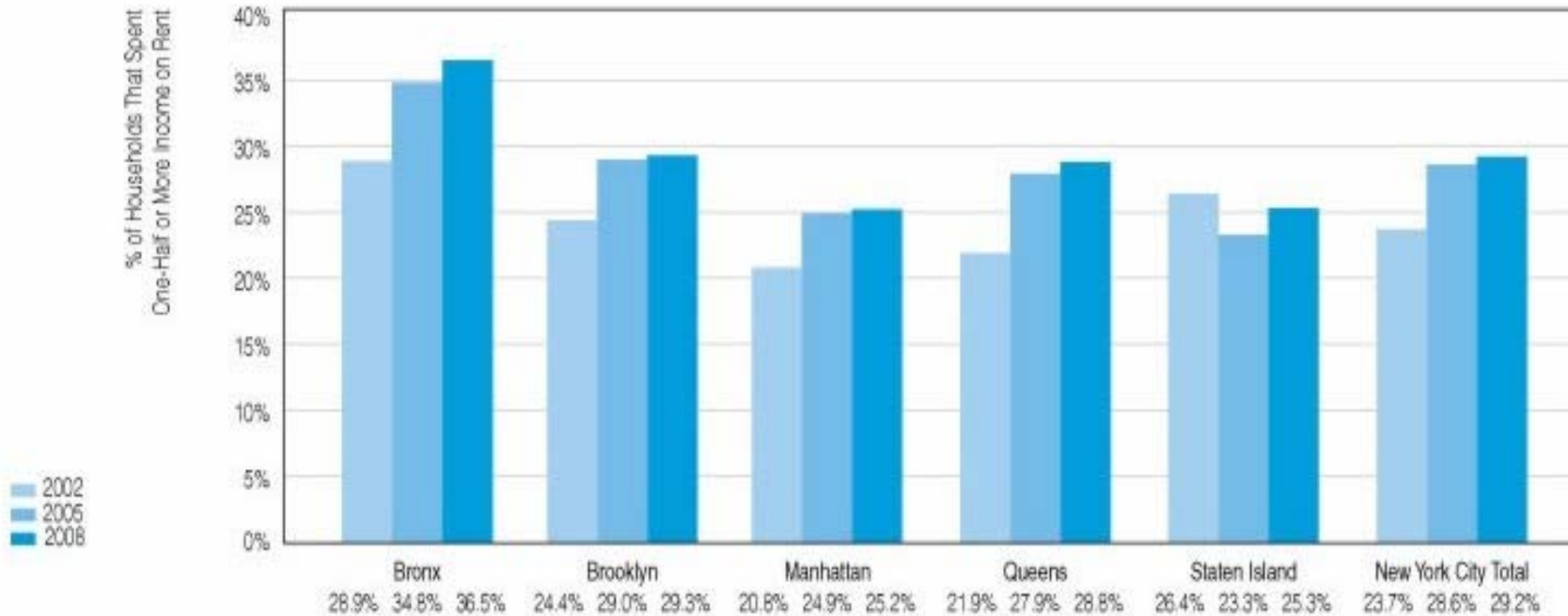
Families in City Shelters
Number of Families = 26,353



All Households in New York City
Number of Households = 3,239,589 (2008)

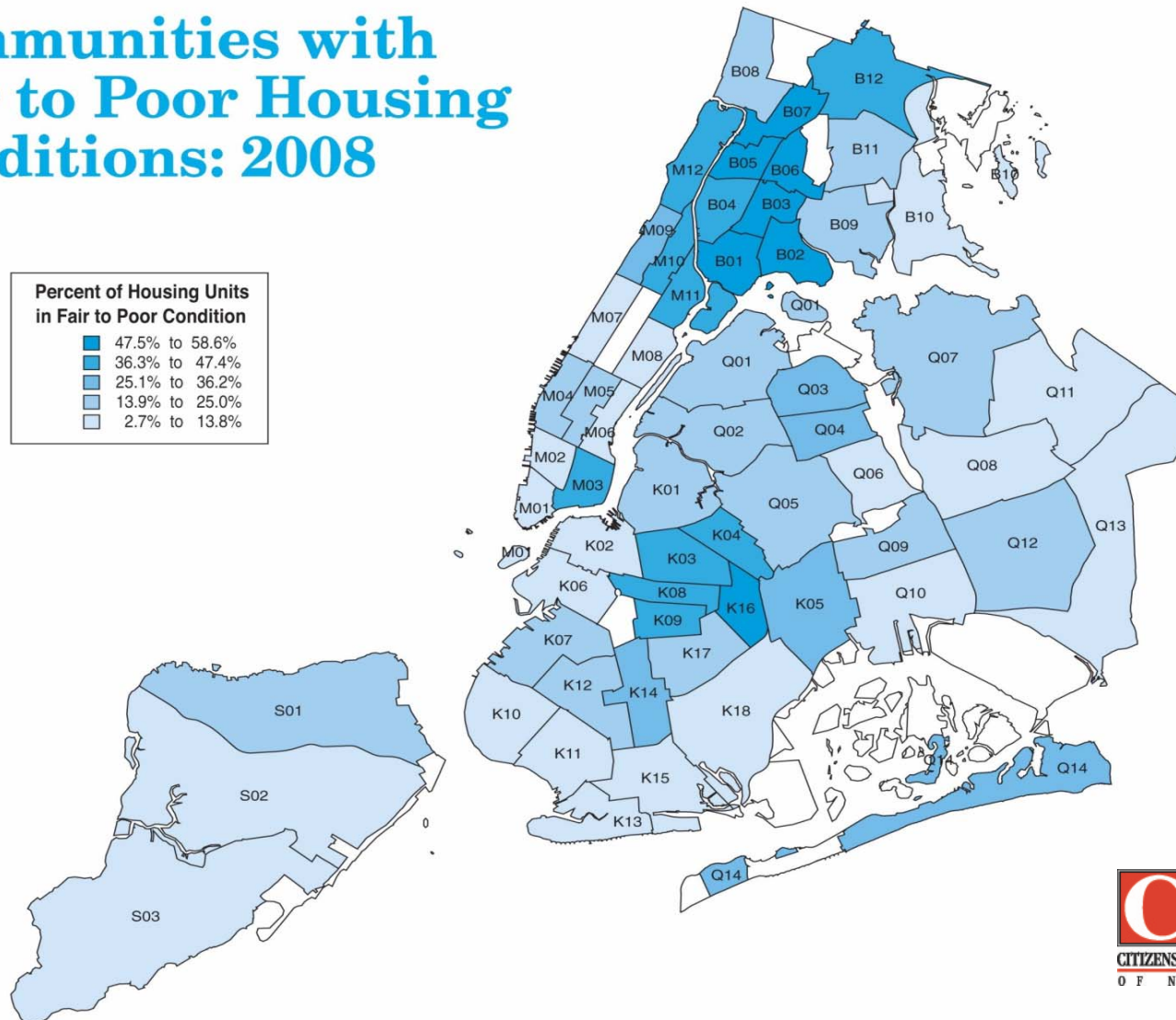
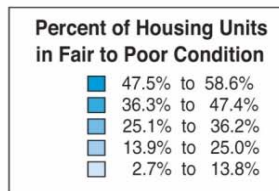
A Dearth in Affordable Housing Remains

Percent of New York City Households Paying One-Half or More of Their Income on Rent: 2002-2008



Many Communities Experience Poor Housing Conditions

Communities with Fair to Poor Housing Conditions: 2008

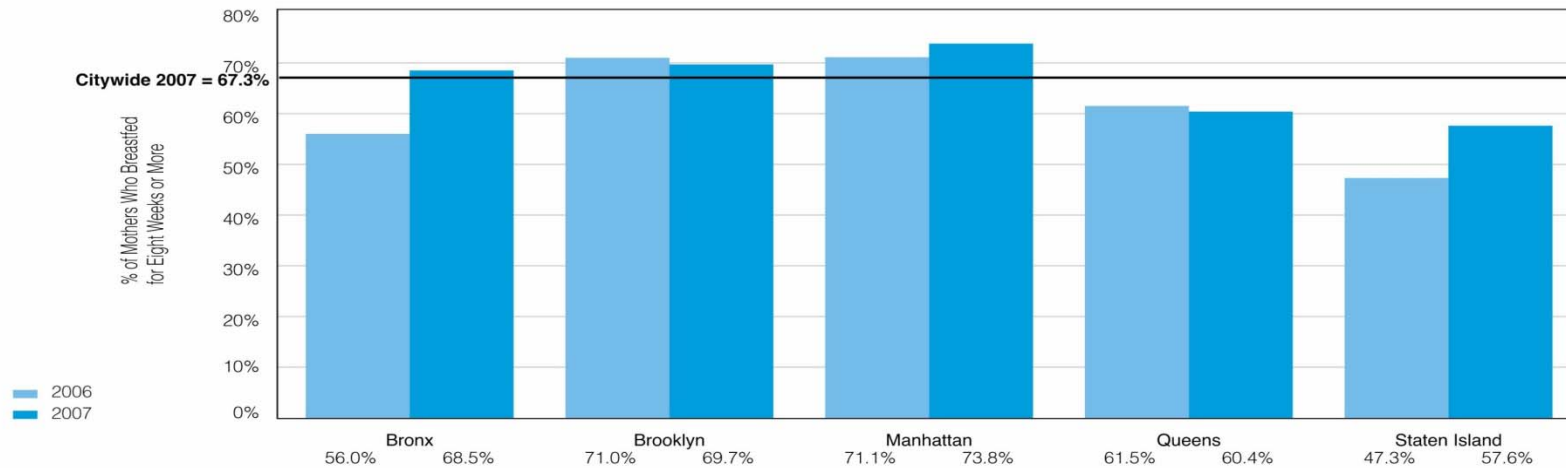


Gains in Child Health Have Been Maintained, Profound Disparities Persist.

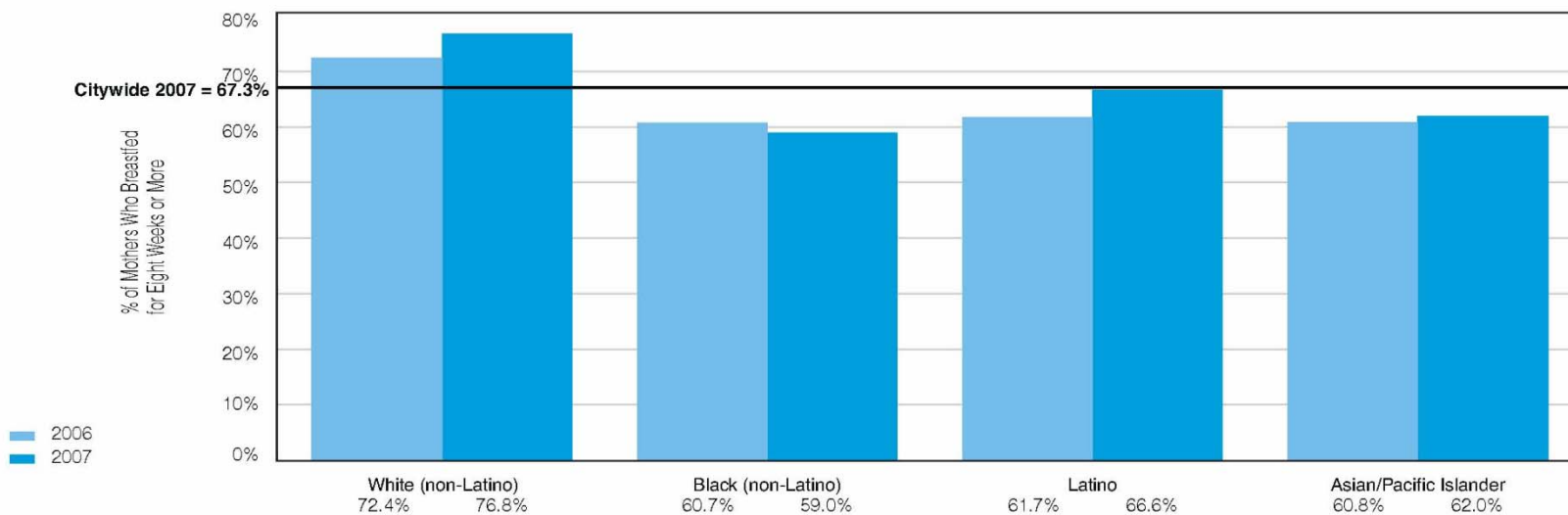
- **Citywide, more mothers received timely prenatal care (94.0% in 2007, up from 92.8% in 2001)**
- **Citywide, infant mortality has declined (5.1 deaths per 1,000 births in 2007, down from 5.9 deaths per 1,000 births in 2004).**
- **Citywide, more children had health insurance (92.4% in 2008, up from 9.1% in 2005).**

Breastfeeding has Increased Across New York City

Breastfeeding by Borough: 2006-2007

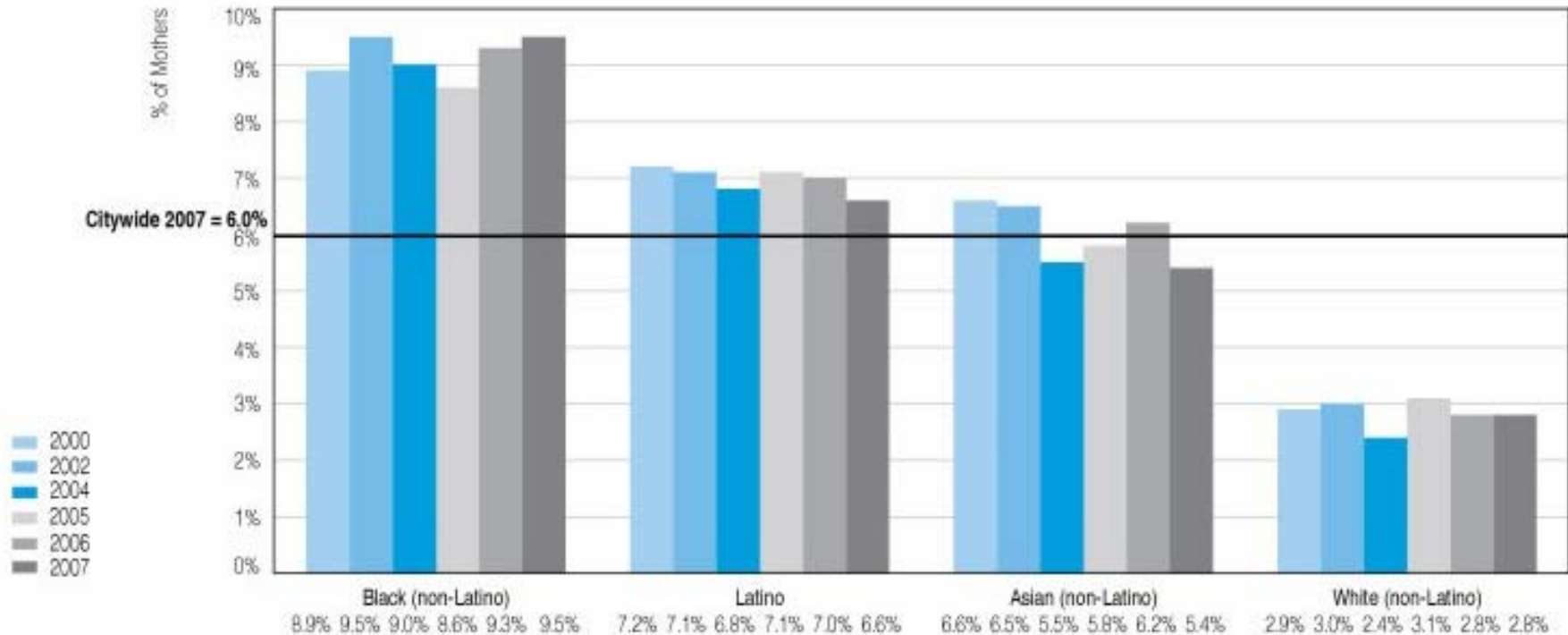


Breastfeeding by Race/Ethnicity: 2006-2007



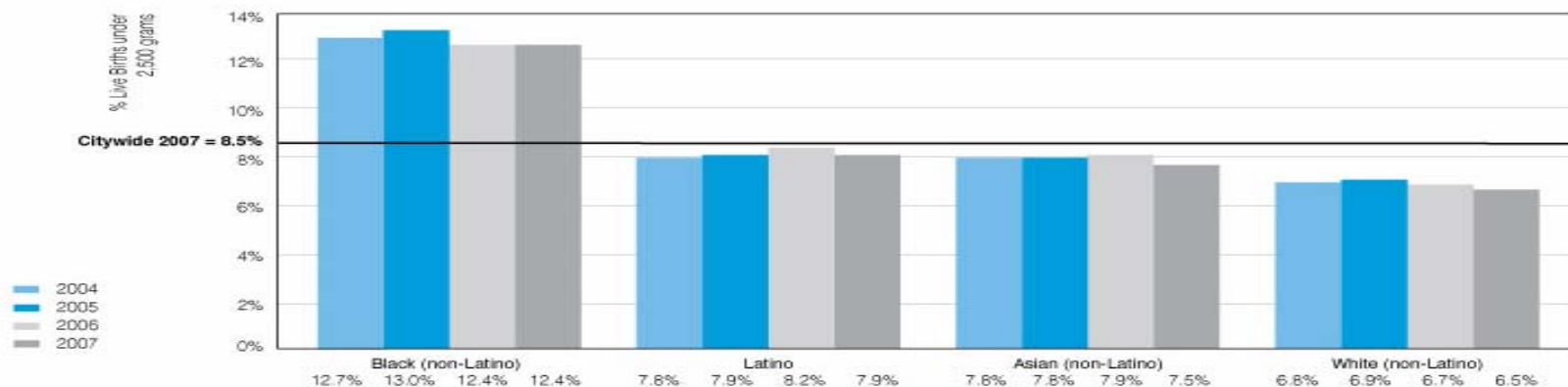
Neonatal Indicators Identify Risks by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Mothers in New York City Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care by Race / Ethnicity: 2000-2007

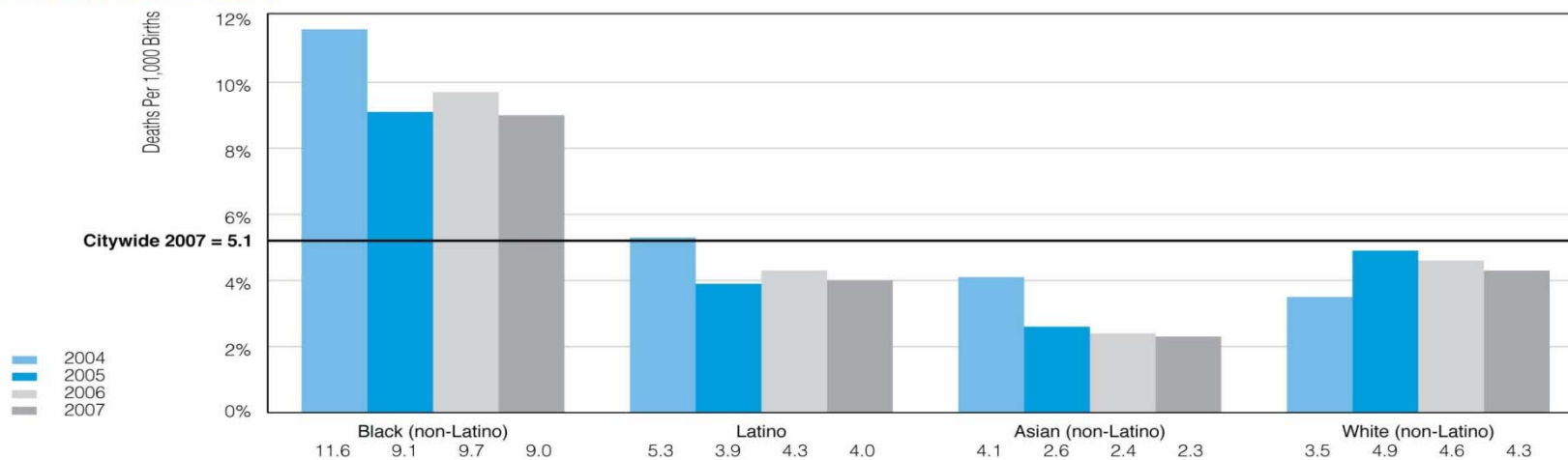


Low Birthweight and Infant Mortality by Race/Ethnicity

Percent of Low Birthweight Births in New York City by Race/Ethnicity: 2004-2007



Infant Mortality in New York City by Race/Ethnicity: 2004-2007



Fewer Children Go Without Health Insurance, Yet Many Eligible Children Are Not Enrolled

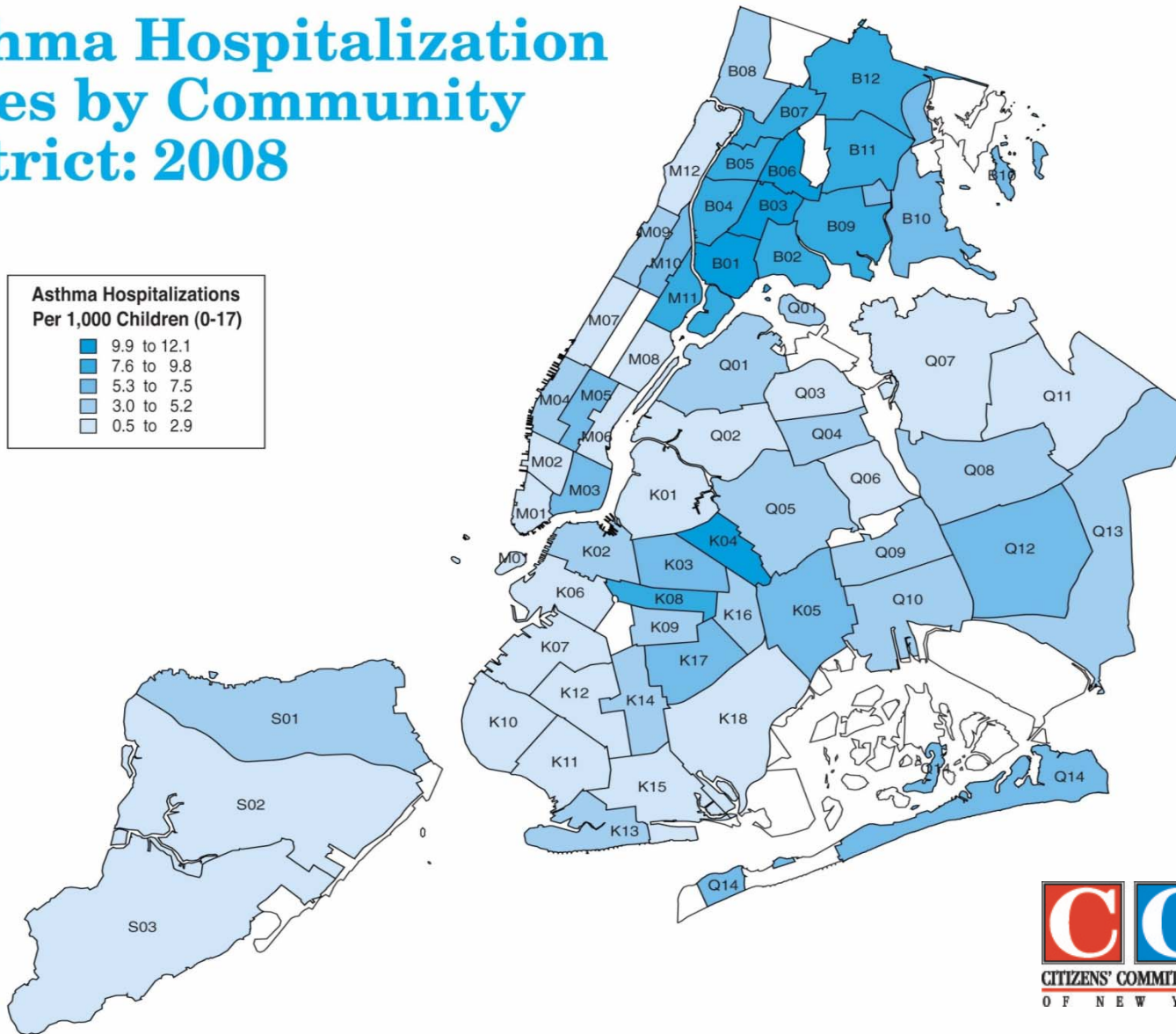
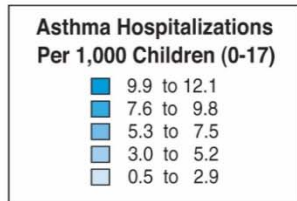
- **The percent of New York City children without health insurance has decreased: 7.6% in 2008, down from 9.1% in 2005.**
- **Communities with the most uninsured children include East Harlem and Manhattanville in Manhattan, Williamsbridge and Pelham Parkway in the Bronx, and Jackson Heights in Queens.**
- **Of the 7.6% of children (146,455) who were uninsured in New York City, 9 out of 10 were eligible for insurance, leaving only 14,228 children ineligible for insurance.**

Too Many New York City Children continue to be Hospitalized for Preventable Illnesses:

- **Children in New York City are three times more likely to be hospitalized for preventable illnesses, such as asthma, pneumonia, and acute respiratory infections, than children in the rest of the state.**
- **Communities with high rates of pediatric asthma hospitalization include East Harlem, in Manhattan; Concourse/Highbridge, Mott Haven, East Tremont, Fordham and Morrisania in the Bronx; and Bushwick, Brooklyn.**

Asthma Hospitalizations

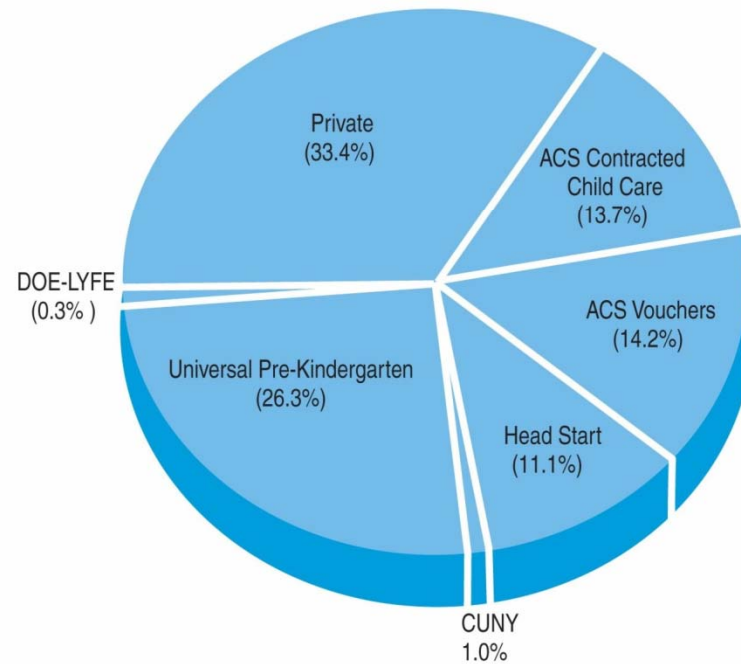
Asthma Hospitalization Rates by Community District: 2008



Enrollment in Early Childhood Education Has Increased, but Unmet Need Remains High

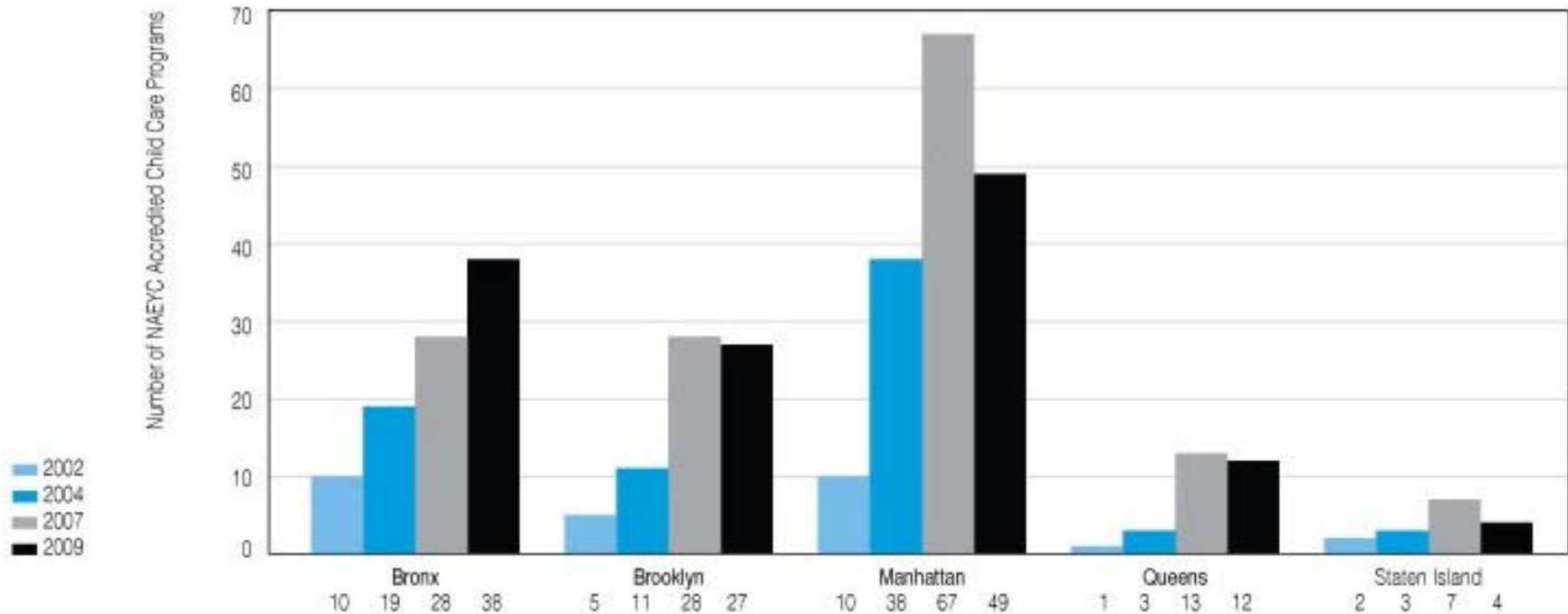
Nearly 180,000 young children in New York City are eligible but have an unmet need for subsidized child care.

Children Receiving Early Care and Education by Program Type: 2009



The Number of Accredited Child Care Programs has Fallen

NAEYC Accredited Child Care Programs in New York City: 2002-2009



Progress in Public Education Has Been Sustained but Disparities Remain

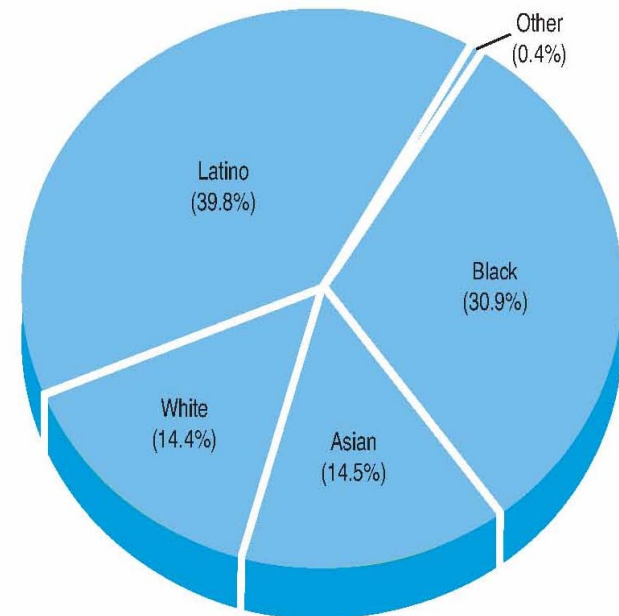
- New York City's public school system is responsible for educating a very diverse group of children, with a diverse set of needs.
- While across-the-board improvements in student achievement have been sustained, race and ethnic disparities persist, and particular schools and school districts continue to fall dramatically behind.

Diverse Student Needs and Population

Citywide, in New York City Public Schools:

- **71% of students receive free lunch, an indication of economic hardship**
- **15% of students are enrolled in Special Education**
- **18% of students have Limited English Proficiency**

Public School Students by Race/Ethnicity: 2008-2009



Public Schools
Total Enrollment = 981,940

Test Scores Have Improved and Yet, Black and Latino Students Continue to Lag Behind

- In the 2007-2008 school year, 59.1% of elementary and middle school students met Reading standards, and 76.0% met Math standards, both significant increases from the last school year.
- However, Latino and Black students still fall behind:

Meeting Reading Standards

Black: 54%

Latino: 50%

White: 80%

Asian: 78%

Meeting Math Standards

Black: 68%

Latino: 71%

White: 90%

Asian: 94%

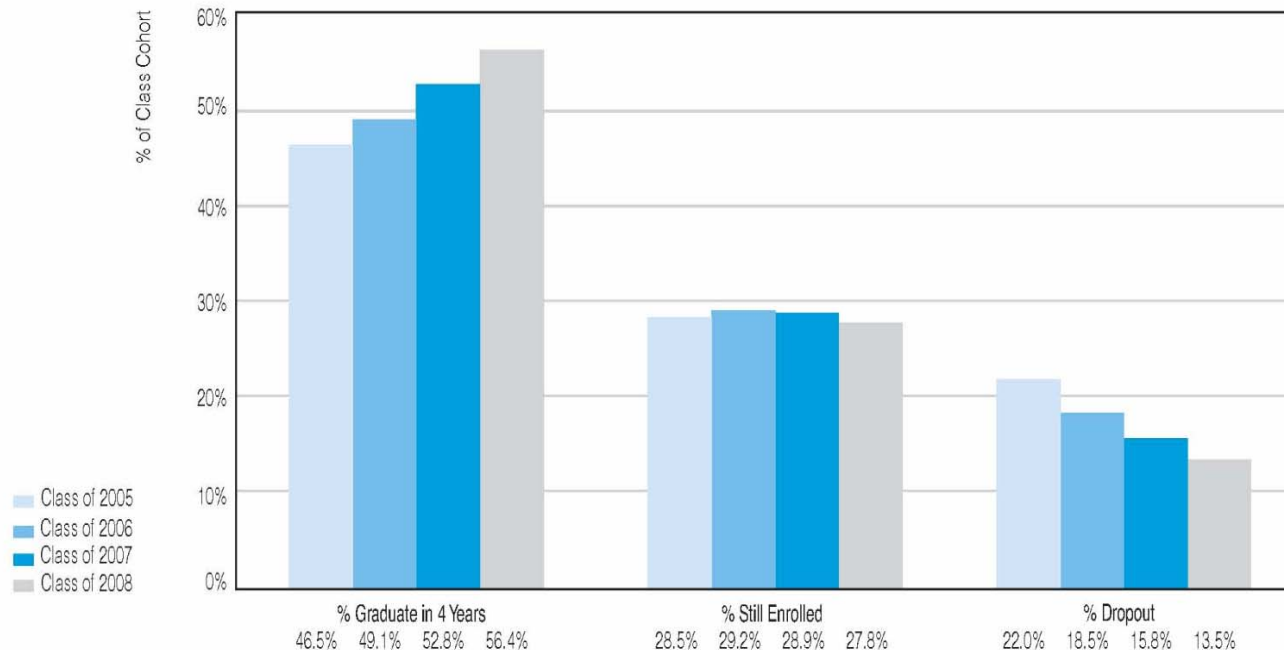
Great Variation in Test Scores Exists Across School Districts

- **Elementary and middle school students in the Bronx have lower scores than students citywide, while elementary and middle school students in Queens and Staten Island have higher scores than students citywide.**
- **Just 38% of school district 7 (Mott Haven) students and 39% of school district 9 (East Tremont, Morris Height) students passed Reading Standards.**
- **Just 57% of school district 7 (Mott Haven) students and 63% of school district 9 (East Tremont, Morris Height) students passed Math Standards.**

While Fewer Students Drop Out, Dropout Rates for Latino Students Remain Troubling

- **More students are graduating, and fewer are dropping out.**
(Class of 2008: 56.4% graduated, 13.5% dropped out)
(Class of 2005: 46.5% graduated, 22.0% dropped out)

Public High School Graduation and Dropout Rates: 2005-2008



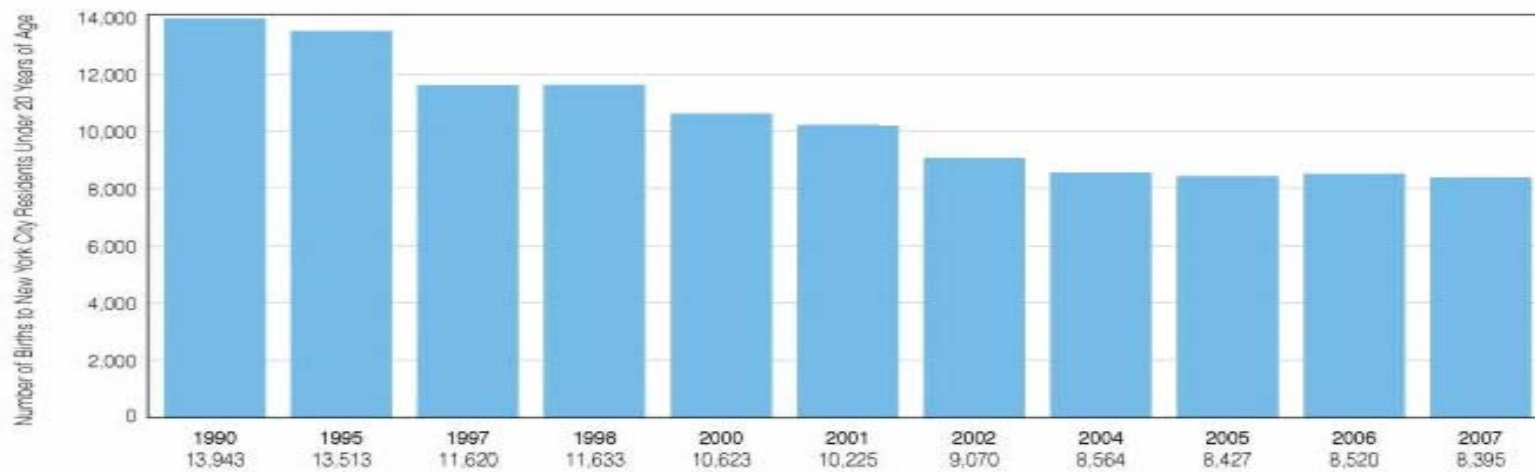
- **The dropout rate for Latinos was much higher than the citywide rate, at 17.6%**

New York City's Youth

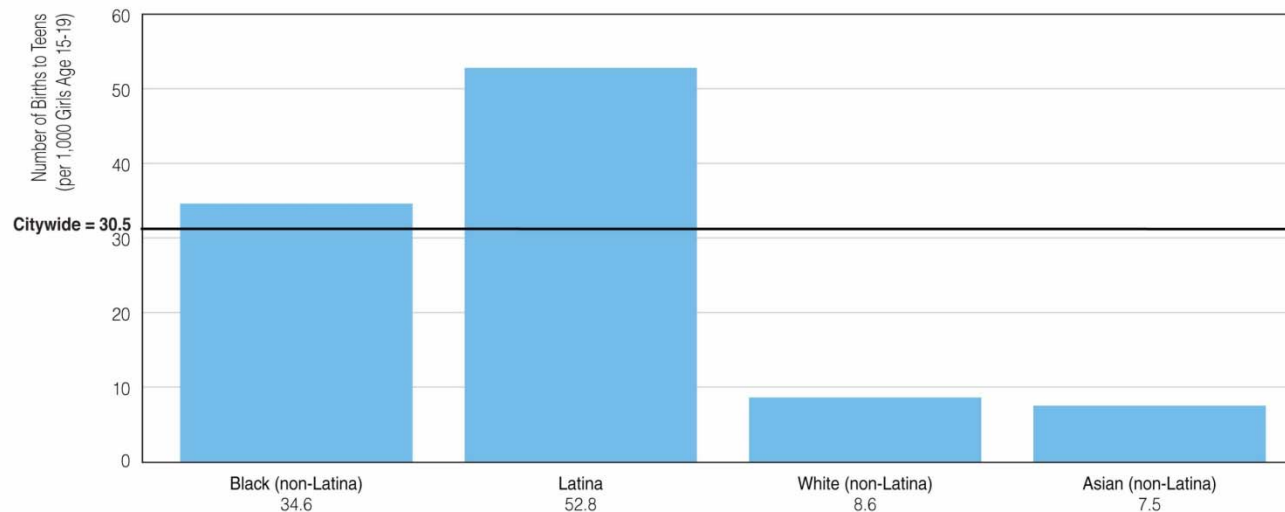
- Adolescence is a formative period in every child's life, when youth face many challenges and risks as they transition to adulthood. The opportunities provided and choices made by youth can change a life course.
- The risks that Black and Latino youth face continue to be troubling.

The Teen Birth Rate has Decreased, The Rate for Latina's is Nearly Twice the Citywide Average

Teen Births: 1990-2007

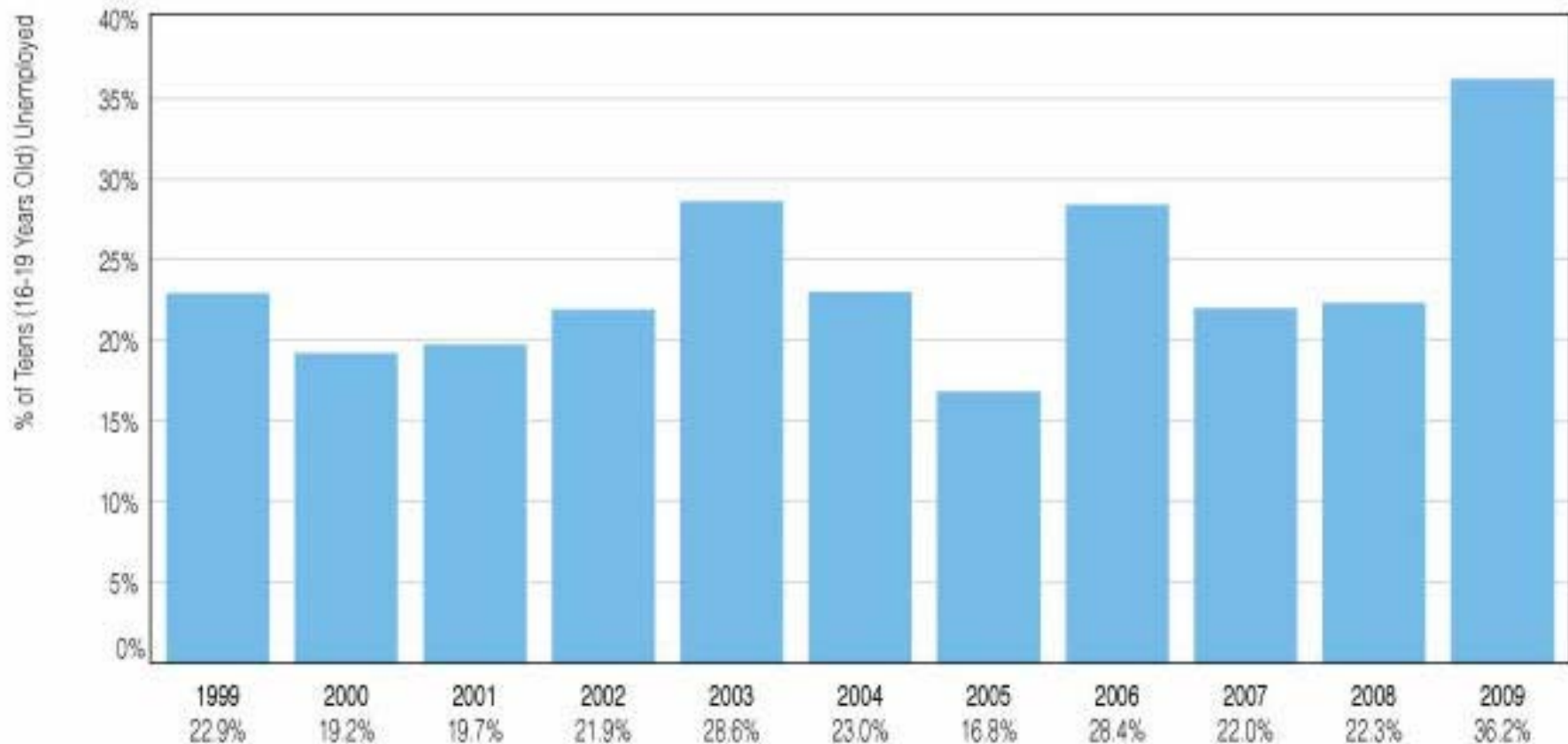


Teen Birth Rates in New York City by Race/Ethnicity: 2007



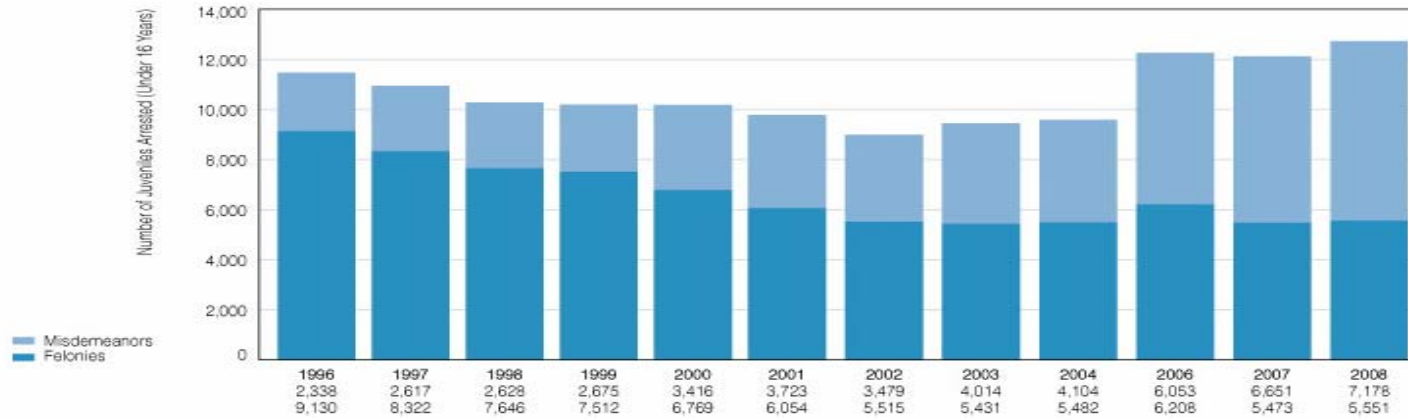
Youth Unemployment has Risen Dramatically

Unemployment Among Teens: 1999-2009

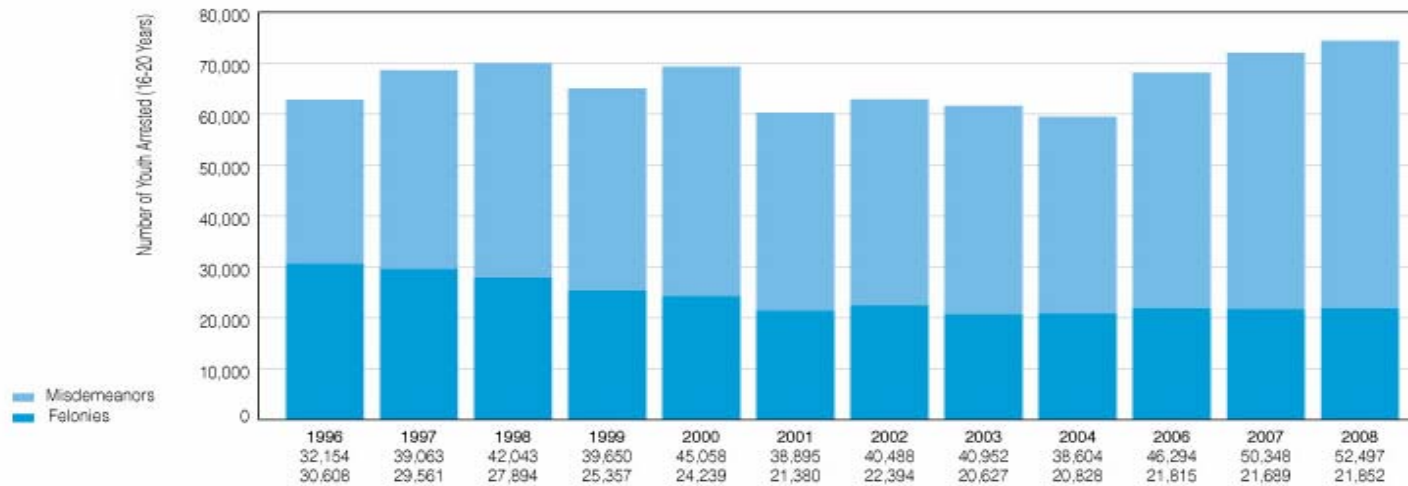


Youth and Juvenile Arrests Continue to Increase

Number of Juveniles Arrested Under 16 Years of Age for Misdemeanors and Felonies: 1996-2008



Number of Youth Arrested Between Age 16-20 for Misdemeanors and Felonies: 1996-2008



A Disproportionate Number of Black and Latino Youth Were Placed in City Detention and State Facilities

Entrants to DJJ

58% Black

25% Latino

4% White

13% Asian and Other

Entrants to OCFS

63% Black

31% Latino

2% White

4% Asian and Other

Youth in State OCFS Facilities Have Many Needs

68% have substance abuse needs

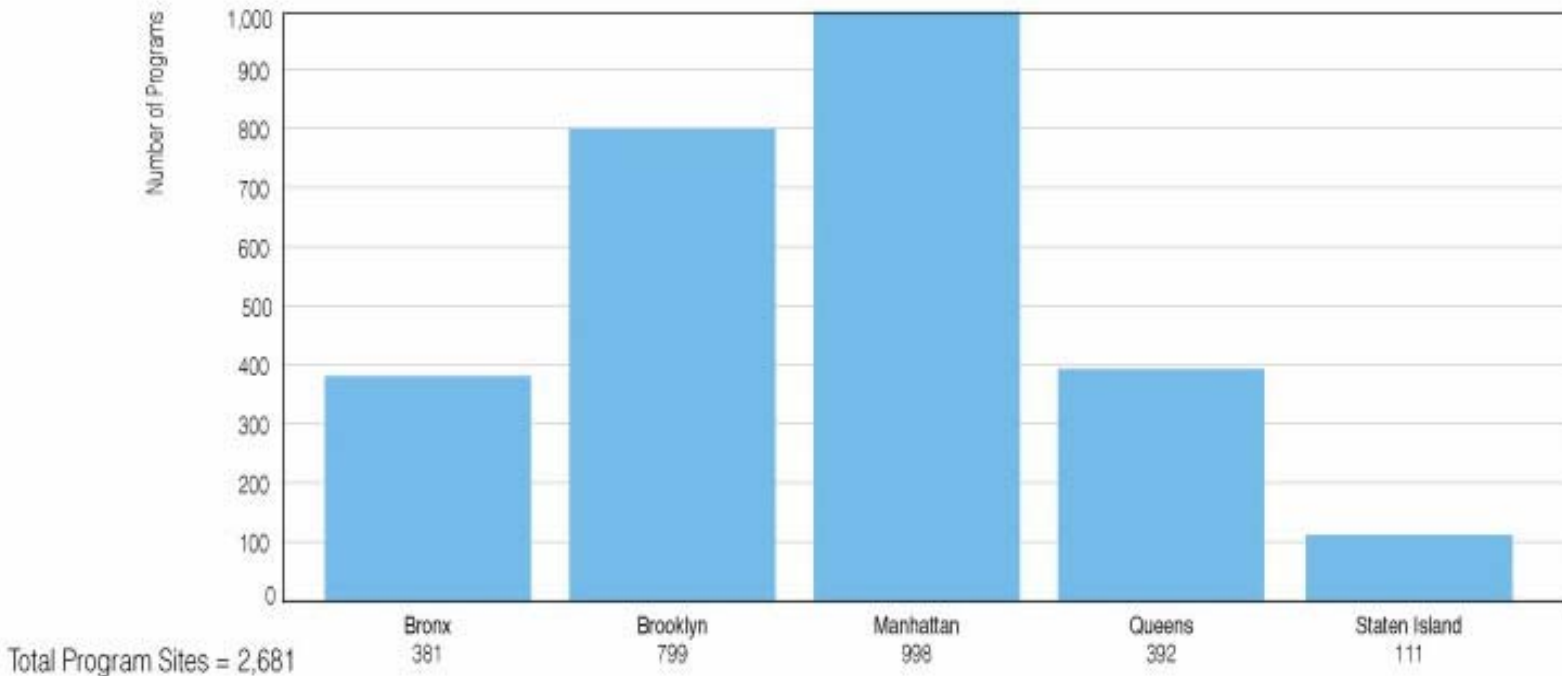
43% have mental health needs

41% have other health needs

17% have special education needs

The Number of Youth Served in OST Programs has Decreased and Need Remains Great

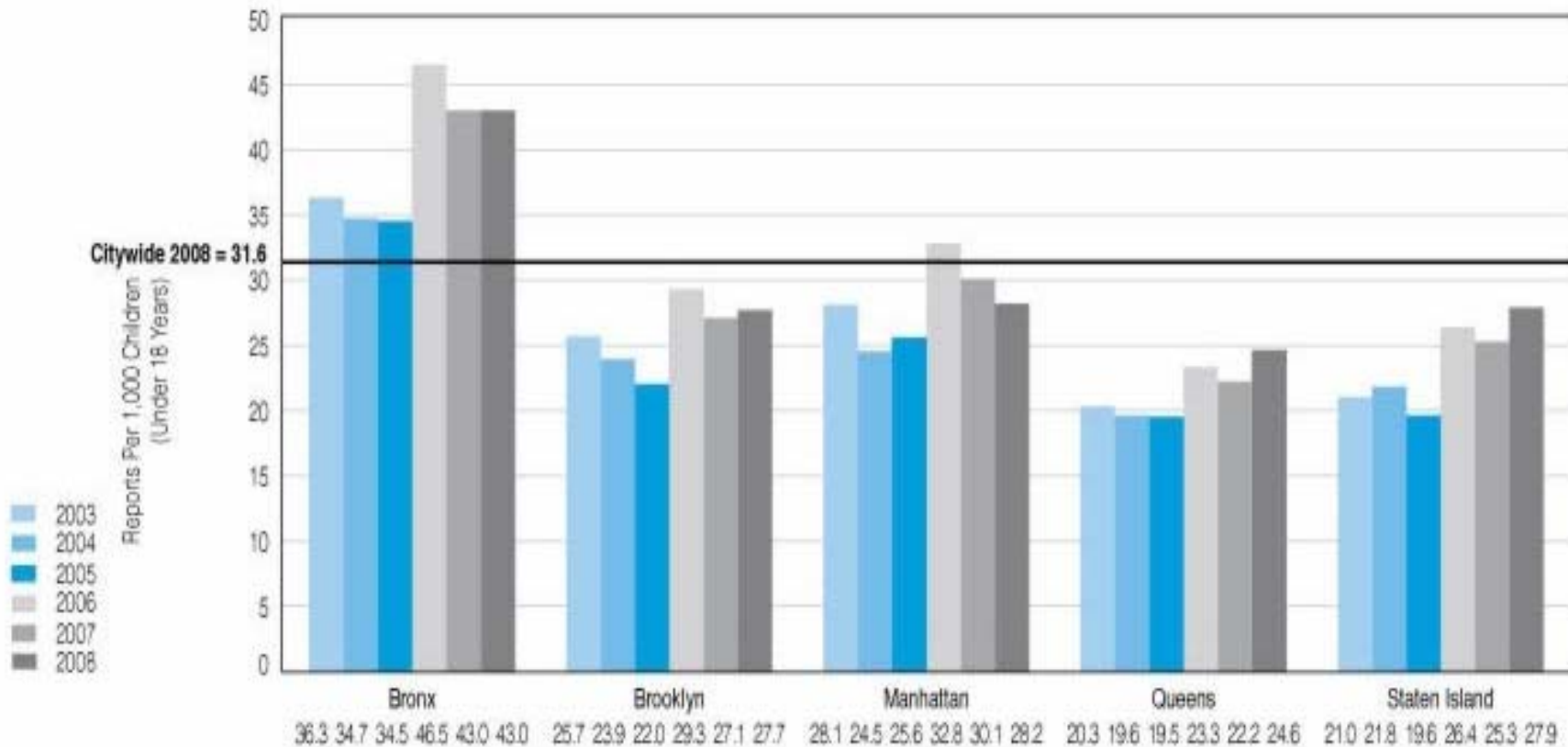
Number of Youth Program Sites by Borough: 2009



- **2,681 youth programs citywide**
- **222,000 New York City youth served in Out-of-School Programs in 2009, down from 278,000 in 2006.**
- **1,353,481 total children ages 6-18**

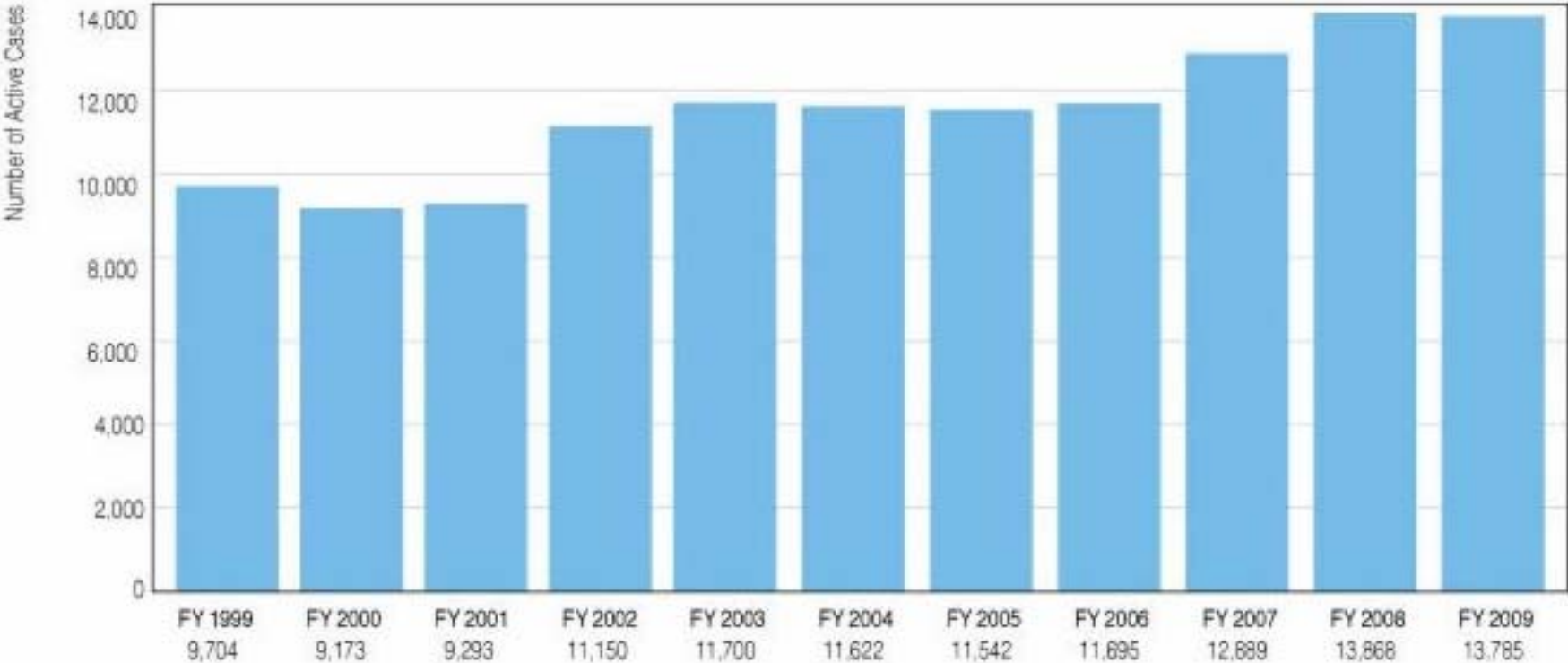
Reports of Abuse and Neglect Remain High

Reports of Abuse and Neglect by Borough: 2003-2008



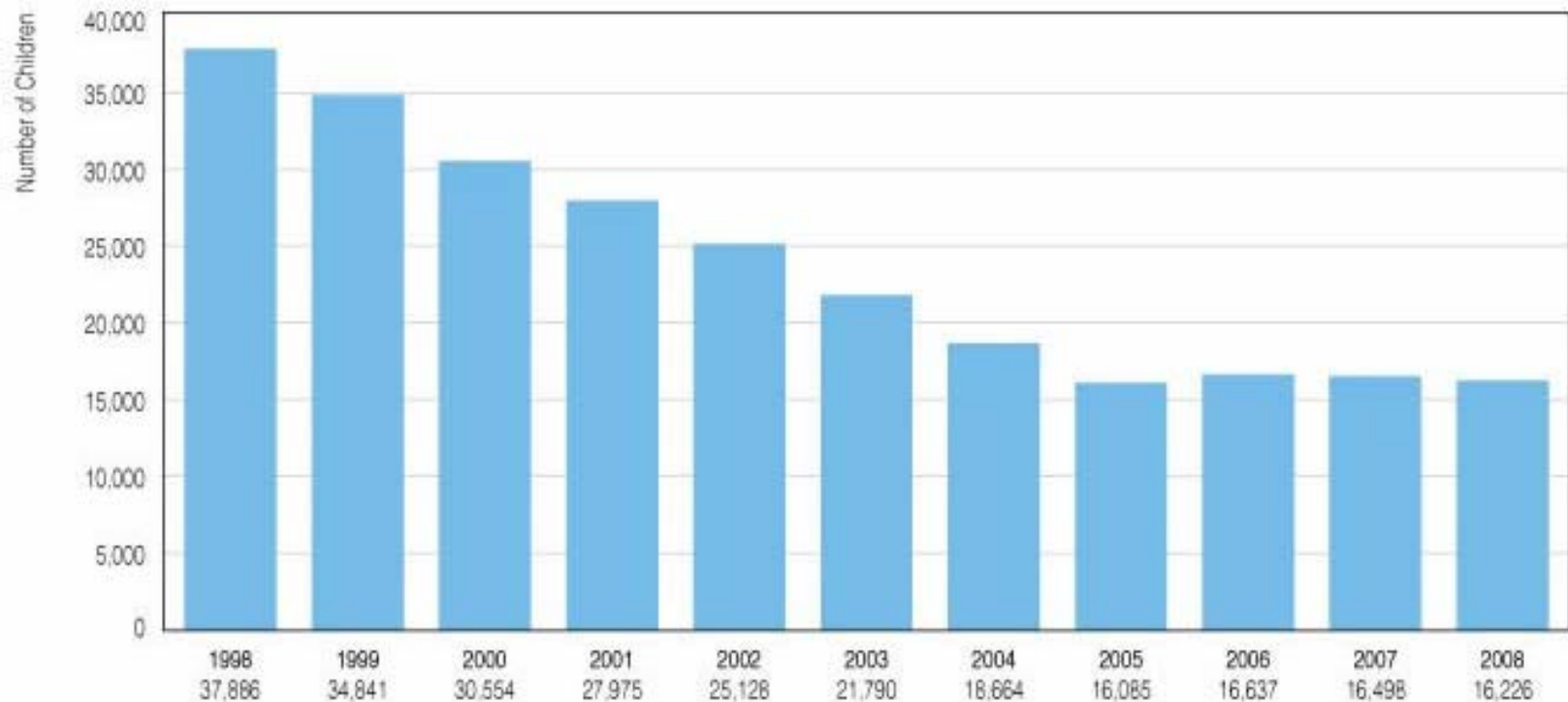
The Number of Children and Families Engaged in Preventive Services Remains High

Number of Active Contracted Preventive Service Cases: FY 1999-2009



The Foster Care Caseload Continues to Decline

Number of New York City Children in Foster Care: 1998-2008



Preventive Programs for Children are Cost-Effective and Produce Good Outcomes

- **Prenatal Care:** \$1 spent on prenatal care can save \$3.38 in the cost of caring for a low birthweight baby
- **Early Childhood Programs:** \$1 in high quality early childhood development programs can generate \$3 in future contribution to the economy
- **After School Programs:** \$1 investment in quality after school programs can save participants and taxpayers \$3, not including the cost savings from a demonstrated reduction in crime
- **Juvenile Crime Prevention:** Every \$1 spent on prevention programs produces savings of \$140 in later juvenile justice and law enforcement costs.
- **Child Abuse Prevention:** \$1 investment in parent coaching programs for low-income, first time single parents can save \$4 in hospitalization costs resulting from child abuse. Prevention also costs \$10,000 per family while foster care costs \$36,000 per child.

There is an Urgent and Pressing Need to Protect Investments in New York City's Children

Keeping Track IX draws attention to increases in unemployment, joblessness, poverty, homelessness as well as disparities in health, education, youth risks and child safety.

In doing so, it identifies where priorities must be established and hard work undertaken to ensure that progress is not lost, that disparities are confronted, and improvements achieved.

We Must Put *Keeping Track's* Data to Use

- **New Yorkers must collectively impress upon elected officials that we expect resources for essential child and family services to be protected now, more so than ever.**
- **New Yorkers must weigh in on federal, state, and local debates to help secure for New York City desperately needed resources.**
- **Immediate opportunities include but are not limited to:**
 - **The Federal Jobs Bill, Financial Reform, Child Nutrition Reauthorization,**
 - **The State Budget and Sugar Sweetened Beverage Tax,**
 - **City Budget Negotiations**
- **Revenue and Tax Policy proposals must be inserted into the discussion at every level of government. To focus on budget balancing via cuts alone, will cause great harm to children and families and will lengthen the recession.**

Take Action

- **Stay Informed of the Issues:** www.cccnewyork.org provides up to date information on budget proposals and impacts on children's services. Join CCC on **FACEBOOK**.
- **Act Now on behalf of New York City's Children:** join CCC's e-action network, on our home page, to receive e-action alerts that permit New Yorker's to write federal, state and local elected officials all at the touch of a button. Go to **ACT NOW** on our home page to participate in current campaigns.
- **Contact Your Local Elected Officials:** A guide to City Council Members can be found on our website publications list or <http://www.cccnewyork.org/publications/CouncilGuide2010.pdf>



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