



# Early Childhood Home Visiting Data Snapshot

## NEW YORK STATE

Studies show that maternal, infant, and early childhood home visiting can be effective at improving maternal and child outcomes and yielding strong returns on investment for states and communities. Voluntary home visiting strengthens families with young children by meeting with families in their homes and directly providing or connecting families with health, mental health, parenting, and other supports and services, depending on each family’s unique needs.

There were **704,466<sup>2</sup>** live births in a three-year span in **New York State**, and approximately **314,765<sup>3</sup>** of those young children live in families with income below 200% of the federal poverty level (low-income families). The funded capacity of evidence-based and promising home visiting programs in New York State is about **17,509<sup>4</sup>**. New York State has the home visiting capacity to serve **6%** of babies in low-income families and **3%** of all children age zero to three.

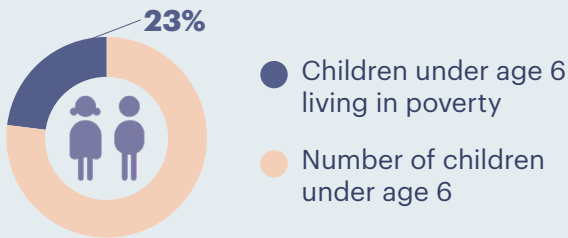
### Funded capacity of home visiting programs<sup>1</sup>

Power of Two	1,346
Nurse Family Partnership	3,683
SafeCare	490
Healthy Families NY	5,794
Parents as Teachers	341
Early Head Start	1,532
ParentChildPlus	954
Maternal & Infant Community Health Collaboratives	3,369
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,509</b>

Poverty affects the social, emotional, and cognitive well-being of developing children and babies. It creates and widens achievement gaps, and increases risk of child welfare involvement.

There are **1,375,156<sup>7</sup>** children under age 6 in **New York State**, and **311,103<sup>8</sup>** (or **23%**) of them live in poverty.

### Young children in poverty in New York State<sup>9</sup>



### Home visiting capacity to serve babies in low-income families in New York State<sup>10</sup>



**ECONOMIC SECURITY**

The younger the child, the more likely they are to experience poverty. In New York State, 10% of children under age six are living in deep poverty (below 50% of federal poverty level).<sup>11</sup>

Historical and ongoing racial discrimination in employment, housing, and education, among other realms, cause children of color to experience poverty, near poverty, and insecure parental employment at approximately twice the rate of white children.

Child poverty and economic insecurity	NYS
Children under age 6 in deep poverty (under 50% FPL) <sup>12</sup>	144,164 (10%)
Children under age 6 in poverty (under 100% FPL) <sup>13</sup>	311,103 (23%)
White/Caucasian	131,957 (17%)
Black/African American	77,918 (35%)
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,079 (34%)
Asian	19,803 (18%)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	86 (16%)
Other race	57,256 (36%)
Two or more races	22,004 (23%)
White not Hispanic/Latino	98,134 (15%)
Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	110,549 (31%)
Children under age 6 with unemployed parent(s) <sup>14</sup>	115,603 (9%)
Receipt of SNAP in families with children under 18 <sup>15</sup>	443,671
Number of children in asset limited income constrained employed families (ALICE) <sup>16</sup>	481,084
Students who experienced homelessness at any point in the 2018-2019 school year <sup>17</sup>	148,178

**EMPLOYMENT**



**HOUSING**



**EDUCATION**



## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

New York State is among the nation’s leaders in the percentage of children with health insurance. Children are more likely to get the care they need when parents are covered.

Child health and well-being		NYS
Births per year (3-year average) <sup>18</sup>		235,542
	White	48%
	Black	15%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	11%
	Hispanic	24%
Newborns with neonatal withdrawal syndrome and/or affected by maternal use of addictive drugs (any diagnosis). <sup>19</sup> National discharge rate is 8 per 1,000. <sup>20</sup>		
	Discharges	2,202
	Hospital discharge rate per 1,000	10
Health insurance coverage, children under age 19 <sup>21</sup>		
	Uninsured	3%
	Employer Sponsored Insurance	48%
	Direct Purchase	6%
	Medicaid/CHIP	35%

### BIRTHS PER YEAR



### HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT



### HEALTH INSURANCE



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## ENDNOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Self-reported in 2019 by each program to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy.
- <sup>2</sup> New York State Department of Health. New York State County/ZIP Code Perinatal Data Profile. 2014-2016 data.
- <sup>3</sup> Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).
- <sup>4</sup> Self-reported in 2019 by each program to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy.
- <sup>5</sup> New York State Department of Health. New York State County/ZIP Code Perinatal Data Profile. 2014-2016 data.
- <sup>6</sup> Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).
- <sup>7</sup> NCCP calculated NY State data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (5-year estimates).
- <sup>8</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>9</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>10</sup> Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).
- <sup>11</sup> NCCP calculated NY state data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (5-year estimates).
- <sup>12</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>13</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>14</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>15</sup> American Fact Finder. Receipt of food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months by presence of children under 18 years for households. 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Supplemental Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. 2017 data.
- <sup>16</sup> United for ALICE. United Way ALICE Report, New York. 2016 data.
- <sup>17</sup> NYSTEACHS at Advocates for Children. Data on Student Homelessness in NYS. New York State Education Department, Student Information Repository System (SIRS). 2018-2019 data.
- <sup>18</sup> New York State Department of Health. County Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity (CHIRE). 2014-2016 data.
- <sup>19</sup> New York State Department of Health. New York State Opioid Data Dashboard – County Level. 2016 data.
- <sup>20</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Evaluation of State-Mandated Reporting of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome – Six States, 2013–2017, Weekly / January 11, 2019 / 68(1); 6–10 (data for 2014).
- <sup>21</sup> Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2017-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 5-year estimates using county-level geographies. Data not published. Totals may not add to 100% because of other sources of insurance.