Keeping Track of New York City’s Children: 2020
Webinar
March 25th, 2020
# Speakers

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<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bijan Kimiagar</td>
<td>Associate Executive Director for Research</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sophia Halkitis</td>
<td>Data Analyst</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jack Mullan</td>
<td>Research Associate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marija Drobnjak</td>
<td>Senior Research Associate for Data Resources</td>
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Three decades of Keeping Track of New York City’s Children 1993 to 2020

data.cccnewyork.org
This year’s data book serves as a resource for advocacy about the 2020 Census by...

• Highlighting the undercount of children under five years of age

• Documenting factors that make communities ‘hard-to-count’

• Illustrating how funding for many programs and services children and families rely on are based on the decennial census

• Underscoring the importance of a complete count for the accuracy of data on child and family well-being in New York City
Introduction: The 2020 Census

• Why the census matters to well-being of children and families in NYC

• The historical undercount of children under five years of age and NYC children missed in 2010

• Factors that make young children and communities hard-to-count
The first seven chapters highlight citywide trends, demographic breakdowns, and geographic disparities:

- Who are NYC’s Children?
- Economic Security
- Housing
- Health & Mental Health
- Education
- Youth
- Family & Community
65 Geographic Profiles

- Citywide
- Bronx: Borough and CDs
- Brooklyn: Borough and CDs
- Manhattan: Borough and CDs
- Queens: Borough and CDs
- Staten Island: Borough and CDs
The Undercount of Young Children in the Decennial Census

Sophia Halkitis, Data Analyst
The **Undercount of Young Children** in the Decennial Census

Since 1950, the census undercount for the population at large has improved considerably, while the undercount for young children has worsened.

![Graph showing the undercount of young children and adults in the Decennial Census from 1950 to 2010. The graph indicates a worsening trend for children age 0-4, with undercounts of -4.7% in 1950, -3.8% in 1960, -3.5% in 1970, -1.7% in 1980, and -0.7% in 2000. The undercount for adults age 18+ shows a more stable trend with undercounts of -4.6% in 1950, -3.5% in 1960, and 0% in 2000 and 2010. The undercount for children age 0-17 is not explicitly shown but is likely similar to that of children age 0-4.](image-url)
Tens of thousands of young children missed in the 2010 Census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Borough</th>
<th>Undercount of Young Children by Borough in 2010 Census</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooklyn</td>
<td>22,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queens</td>
<td>19,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>14,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronx</td>
<td>11,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staten Island</td>
<td>985</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hundreds of thousands live in NYC households at risk of being missed in the 2020 Census.

- Nearly 50,000 children under five live in households with no internet
- More than 70,000 children under five lived at a different address one year ago
- Nearly 80,000 children under five live in households with seven or more people
- More than 80,000 children under five live in households where no one over age 13 speaks English very well
- More than 200,000 children under five live in low-income households
- More than 355,000 children under five live in rental units
- Nearly 350,000 children under five live in hard-to-count census tracts
Risks Associated with an Undercount

Share of Population in Poverty, by Census Tract
- ≤ 10%
- 10.1%–20%
- 20.1%–30%
- 30.1%–40%
- > 40%
- Parks/Uninhabited

Share of Households, 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Without Internet</th>
<th>With Limited English Proficiency</th>
<th>In Hard-to-Count Census Tracts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>53%</td>
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</table>

5 Miles

Citizens’ Committee for Children of New York 75 Years
A Fair and Accurate Census is Critical to the Well-being of Children and Families

Importantly, many community resources are infrastructure, institutions, and programs reliant on federal funding, and census data also inform planning for future capacity needs for public transportation, hospitals, early care and education, schools, and more.

**Ways Census Data Are Used for Funding**

- **Directing**
  - funds for services for people in poverty (Medicaid, SNAP, WIC, TANF, School Breakfast program, Head Start, Child Care and Development Grant, Low Income Home Energy Assistance, etc.)
  - services to children and adults with limited English language proficiency

- **Developing**
  - adult education programs, public safety strategies, and urban land use plans

- **Forecasting**
  - future transportation needs for all segments of the population

- **Planning**
  - for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location of other health services

- **Drawing**
  - boundaries for school districts and federal, state, and local legislative districts

- **Designing**
  - facilities for people with disabilities, the elderly, or children
Key Findings from

Keeping Track of NYC’s Children: 2020

Jack Mullan, Research Associate
Marija Drobnjak, Senior Research Associate
## Economic Security

### Chapter Topics and Indicators

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<tr>
<th>Labor Statistics</th>
<th>Income and Poverty</th>
<th>Income Supports</th>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>SNAP (Food Stamp) Recipients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment-Population Ratio</td>
<td>Poverty Rates</td>
<td>Public Assistance Recipients</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labor Force Participation Rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Earned Income and</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parental Employment Instability</td>
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<td>Child Tax Care Credits</td>
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<td>Resident Jobs</td>
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<td>Commute Times to Work</td>
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</table>
Key Takeaways: Economic Security

• The child poverty rate has fallen since the Great Recession, but in 2017 more than half of all children were living in or near poverty – that is, households making less than $50,000 for a family of four

• Child poverty continues to be much higher in many neighborhoods of the Bronx and Brooklyn, as well as among children in households headed by single mothers – especially Black and Latino children

• SNAP caseloads are declining, especially among non-citizens who may remain eligible, likely due to fear that participation in public programs threatens the immigration status or pathway to citizenship for themselves or member of their family.

• The decennial census is the basis for determining the amount of federal funding to go to states for programs that support economic stability, such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP or Food Stamps) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF or Cash Assistance).
The citywide poverty rate has returned to its pre-recession level, yet one in four NYC children experience poverty.

Local measures of poverty capture the ways anti-poverty programs are protecting children in poverty, but also the magnitude of children living in or near poverty.
SNAP is a critical resource for over 1.5 million individuals in close to 900,000 households.

SNAP caseloads are declining, especially among non-citizens who may remain eligible, but fear participation in public programs threatens a pathway to citizenship for themselves or a family member.
# Housing

## Chapter Topics and Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housing Affordability</th>
<th>Housing Conditions</th>
<th>Homelessness</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Median Monthly Rent</td>
<td>Rental Overcrowding</td>
<td>Families with Children in Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe Rent Burden</td>
<td>Year of Construction</td>
<td>Shelter Facility Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>Home Ownership and</td>
<td>Multi-Family Walk-Ups</td>
<td>Demographics of Families with Children in Shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Mortgage Applications</td>
<td>Maintenance Deficiencies</td>
<td>Average Length of Stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blood Lead Level in Children</td>
<td>Shelter Re-entries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The census supports for affordable housing programs in NYC, such as: Section 8 vouchers and payment program, Very Low to Moderate Income housing Loans, Low Income Home Energy Assistance, Public Hosing Capital Fund, HOME program, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, are all contingent on the Census count.

Since 2005, growth in median rents has outpaced growth in median incomes.

Two-thirds of households living in poverty are paying more than half of their income towards rent.

Since 2010, the number of families with children in homeless shelters grew 50%, totaling approximately 44,000 in 2018.

The risk of returning to shelter after exit remains alarmingly high for families with children who don’t receive subsidies into housing – almost a quarter of families with children who exit shelter without a subsidy return to the system within a year.

Key Takeaways: Housing
In 2018, median rent in NYC was $1,337; a 21% increase since 2005.

Rising rents place a greater burden on households in poverty.

**FIGURE 3.02**
Changes in Median Rent and Household Income
- Median rent
- Median household income

**FIGURE 3.04**
Severe Rent Burden by Household Income Level, 2018

- Poor (<100% FPL): 68%
- Near poor (100-200% FPL): 49%
- Moderate income (200-400% FPL): 15%
- High income (>400% FPL): 1%
- New York City, all income levels: 27%
Families with children make up two thirds of the 60,000 individuals in NYC shelters.

Re-entry among families with children has declined to 7%. However, **22% of families who exit without subsidies return to shelter within a year.**
## Health and Mental Health

### Chapter Topics and Indicators

<table>
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<th>Health Insurance</th>
<th>Infant Health</th>
<th>Asthma</th>
<th>Disabilities and EI</th>
<th>Mental Health</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured Children</td>
<td>Late or No Prenatal Care</td>
<td>Asthma Emergency Room Visit and Hospitalization Rates</td>
<td>Children with a Disability</td>
<td>Youth Depression and Attempted Suicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type of Insurance</td>
<td>Preterm Births</td>
<td>Low Birthweight</td>
<td>Drop-off from Referral to Evaluation</td>
<td>Children Receiving Public Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of Children covered by Medicaid</td>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>Infant Mortality Rate</td>
<td>Drop-off from Eligibility to Service Receipt</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The census supports the health of NYC children and families in multiple ways: distribution of federal funds for programs that promote health such as Health Insurance (Medicaid, Medicare, and CHIP), Community Services Block Grant, Child Care and Development Block Grant, and Health Care Centers; and utilization of population data to plan for hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, and the location and funding of other health services.

Health insurance coverage for children is nearly universal in New York, but 46,000 children remain uninsured, disproportionately Asian and non-citizen children.

One in six Black children referred for Early Intervention services never received an evaluation.
Health insurance coverage is nearly universal among children, yet **uninsured rates** are **high among children who are Asian or non-citizens**.
The *Early Intervention* (EI) program provides evaluations and services to infants and toddlers under the age of three with developmental delays or disabilities.

**More than 30% of eligible children do not receive services within 30 days of their Individualized Family Service Plan meeting as required by law.**

**Black children are less likely to be evaluated after a referral and less likely to receive services if found eligible.**

Even in communities with higher share of children receiving services, Black children are less like to receive them compared to White children.

**Figure 4.18**

*Average Citywide Drop-off by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2018*

- **Drop-off from referral to evaluation**
  - Asian: 5.7%
  - Black: 6.8%
  - Hispanic: 6.2%
  - White: 3.9%

- **Drop-off from eligibility to service receipt**
  - Asian: 11.3%
  - Black: 16.5%
  - Hispanic: 12.7%
  - White: 11.1%
Education

Chapter Topics and Indicators

Early Care and Education
- Publicly Funded System
- City-Contracted System
- Subsidized Early Care and Education for Children under Age Five
- Universal Pre-K and 3K for All
- Early Education Enrollment in Public and Private Settings

Student & School Characteristics
- School Enrollment
- Students with a Disability, ELLs, in Poverty, in Temporary Housing
- Schools by Diversity, Representativeness
- School Utilization

Student Performance
- ELA and Math Test Scores
- High School Graduation and Dropout Rates
- College Readiness
- Postsecondary Enrollment

Afterschool & Adult Education
- After School Program Enrollment
- Adult Educational Attainment
Key Takeaways: Education

• **Census funding is critical to the education system**: Child Care and Development Block Grant which support subsidized child care, National School Lunch and Breakfast, HeadStart, Federal Pell Grant and Federal Direct Student Loans, Special Education Grants, and Title I Grants. Census data also inform where new schools are needed and where spending will go to help pay for teachers, textbooks, and other expenses.

• **NYC has one of the largest publicly funded early care and education systems**: 123,000 children under five in 2018. Universal programs (Pre-K and 3-K) expanded access primarily to 4-year-olds, and there is minimal capacity for infants and toddlers.

• **School segregation along racial/ethnic lines is widespread**: two-thirds of Black and Hispanic students attend schools that are predominantly Black and Hispanic.

• **Reading and math test scores are improving but achievement gaps persist** between students meeting grade level on tests. Students in households living on low-incomes, students with a disability, and English language learners face significant obstacles to success.
Half of all children under age five live in low-income households. The city’s publicly funded system of early care reached 123,000 children under five in 2018.

4-year-olds are the majority of students served by the contracted system (UPK and 3K, subsidized EarlyLearn). There is minimal capacity for infants and toddlers.

**FIGURE 5.01**
Children under Age Five in Low-Income Households and Those Served in the Publicly Funded System, 2018

- Children under 5 years: 535,068
- In households below 200% FPL: 248,470
- In publicly funded system: 123,666

**FIGURE 5.04**
Share of Children under Age Five Enrolled in Contracted Publicly Funded Early Care and Education Programs by Age Group, 2018

- 4-year-olds: 75%
- 3-year-olds: 16%
- Toddlers: 7%
- Infants: 3%
Just 28% of public schools are diverse where no one racial/ethnic group exceeds 50% of enrollment and no two groups exceed 80%.

Schools representativeness measures if a school’s racial/ethnic enrollment is within 10 points of district demographics.
There are hopeful signs that access to English as a New Language (ENL) classes demonstrates rewards for English Language Learners. They score higher on reading and math than students with English proficiency.
Reading and math test scores are improving overall but the achievement gap persists along racial/ethnic and socioeconomic lines.
## Family and Community

### Chapter Topics and Indicators

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<th>Community and Safety</th>
<th>Domestic Violence</th>
<th>Child Welfare</th>
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<tr>
<td>Internet Access</td>
<td>Crime Rates</td>
<td>Intimate Partner Domestic Incident Reports</td>
<td>Abuse and Neglect Investigations</td>
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<td>Voter Registration</td>
<td>Traffic Safety</td>
<td>Domestic Felony Assaults and Domestic Rapes</td>
<td>Abuse and Neglect Cases by Allegation, Race/Ethnicity</td>
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<td>Community Trust</td>
<td>Police Misconduct</td>
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<td>Preventive Services</td>
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<td>Street Cleanliness</td>
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<td>Foster Care Placements</td>
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<td>Foster Care Population</td>
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<td>Discharges from Foster Care</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Takeaways: Family and Community

• Internet access will be critical to this year's Census operation as the online response form is the preferred mode to complete the census in 2020.

• NYC has made strides in digital equity, but barriers remain, especially for the 29% of low-income households without internet.

• The Census count is responsible for the allocation of funds for child welfare, including: Title IV-E Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, and the Social Services Block Grant.

• The number of children in foster care fell by almost half in the past decade, and foster care placements are more likely to keep children with kin.
Internet access is a critical for a fair and accurate census.

When we think about the most vulnerable New Yorkers, many living on low incomes do not have internet access, which means not only might they be undercounted but that the services they would rely on may diminish and they face greater difficulty learning about and connecting to those services that might lift them out of poverty.

**FIGURE 7.02**
Share of Households without Internet Access by Income Level, 2018

- Below 100% FPL: 29%
- 100% to 200% FPL: 21%
- 200% to 400% FPL: 12%
- >400% FPL: 4%
- New York City, all income levels: 13%
The trend of keeping children with their families continues. Nearly 40% reside in Kinship homes with a relative or kin, and family reunification accounts for 57% of discharges.
Youth

Chapter Topics and Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Youth Employment and Disconnection</th>
<th>Youth Justice</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy and Birth</th>
<th>Teen Behavioral Health</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teen Idleness</td>
<td>Juvenile Arrests</td>
<td>Teen Birth Rate</td>
<td>Leading Causes of Death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Unemployment</td>
<td>Juvenile Detentions</td>
<td>Teen Pregnancy Rate</td>
<td>Teen Dating Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnected Youth</td>
<td>Juvenile Placements</td>
<td>Teen Birth Health Outcomes</td>
<td>Teen Substance Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: We did not cover key findings from this chapter during the webinar in the interest of having a Question & Answer session and discussion with attendees.
Additional Resources

• Download the data book
• Explore these data and more on data.cccnewyork.org
• Access CCC’s Every Child Counts NYC! campaign advocacy resources for the 2020 Census
• New to CCC? Stay connected via CCC’s E-Action Network
• Share further questions and comments with us via email
• Tell us what you thought about the webinar in a brief survey