

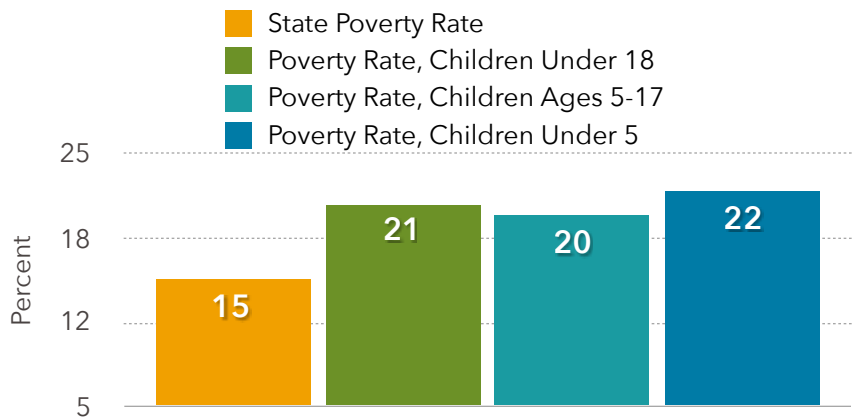
NEW YORK'S CHILDREN 2018

State Population: 19,697,457 | Population of Children Under 18: 4,100,325

ADOPTION, KINSHIP CARE, AND PERMANENT FAMILIES FOR CHILDREN

- Of the **8,190** children exiting out-of-home care in 2016 in New York, 52% were reunited with their parents or primary caretakers.¹⁵
- **1,983** children were legally adopted through a public child welfare agency in New York in 2016, an increase of 2.6% from **1,933** in 2015.¹⁶
- Of the **19,702** children in out-of-home care in 2016, there were **4,824** or 24.48% waiting to be adopted.¹⁷
- In 2016, approximately **124,243** grandparents in New York had the primary responsibility of caring for their grandchildren.¹⁸
- **3,679** of the children in out-of-home care in 2015 were living with relatives while in care.¹⁹

Poverty Rates



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

- In 2016, New York had 159,401 total referrals for child abuse and neglect. Of those, 159,401 reports were referred for investigation.⁸
- In 2016, there were 65,123 victims of abuse or neglect in New York, a rate of 15.6 per 1,000 children, a decrease of 2.3% from 2015. Of these children, 95.4% were neglected, 9.6% were physically abused, and 3.2% were sexually abused.⁹
- The number of child victims has decreased 2.3% in comparison to the number of victims in 2015.¹⁰
- In 2016, there were 95 child deaths resulting from abuse or



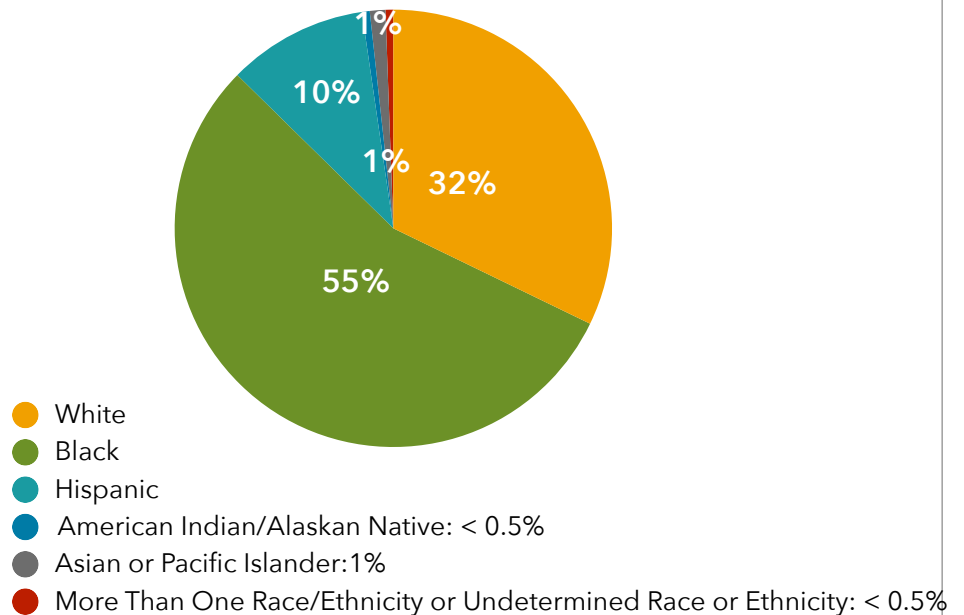
CHILD CARE AND HEAD START

- In 2015, New York had a monthly average of 109,000 children served by subsidized child care. An average of 92,200 children received subsidized child care per month in 2014 and 113,200 were recipients in 2013.²⁸
- In 2016, to be eligible for subsidized child care in New York, a family of three could make no more than \$40,180 at application, which is equivalent to 55% of the state’s median income.²⁹
- As of early 2016, New York had waiting lists at local level children on it’s waiting list for child care assistance.³⁰
- In 2016, Head Start served 50,748 children in New York, a decrease of 0.5% from 2015.³¹
- Through federal grants from the Home Visiting Program, in fiscal year 2015, home visitors in New York made 37,343 home visits to 5,336 parents and children in 3,012 families, as well as enrolled 2,010 new parents and children to the program.⁶⁴

neglect reported in New York.¹¹

- 19,702 children in New York lived apart from their families in out-of-home care in 2016, compared with 20,921 children in 2015.¹²
- The number of children living apart from their families in out-of-home care has decreased 5.8% in comparison to the number of children in out-of-home care in 2015.¹³

Children in Out-of-Home Care 2015



CHILD POVERTY AND INCOME SUPPORT

- The monthly average number of individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) in New York decreased from 256,741 in 2015 to 244,480 in 2016, a 5.0% change. There was a 106,518 monthly average of families received TANF in 2016, a decrease of 4.4% from 2015.²⁰
- In 2016, for every 100 poor families with children, only 43 received TANF cash assistance.²¹

- \$4,802,629,531 was spent in 2016 on TANF assistance in New York, including 18.1% on basic assistance, 0.1% on transportation, and 0.9% on non-assistance.²²
- \$136,763,335 was spent in 2016 on WIC (the Special Supplement Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) in New York, serving 459,101 participants.²³
- 19.4% of households in New York were food insecure in 2015, meaning that the family experienced difficulty providing enough food due to lack of resources at some point during the year.²⁷

HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

- 2,231,347 children in New York were enrolled in Medicaid in 2016, a decrease of 2.7% from 2015.³²
- In 2016, New York had 684,625 children enrolled in its State Children's Health Insurance Program, an increase of 8.5% from 2015, when 630,732 children were enrolled.³³
- In 2016, New York had 135,522 uninsured children.³⁴
- 18,573 babies were born weighing less than 2,500 grams in New York in 2016.³⁵
- 1,047 infants under age 1 died in New York in 2016.³⁶
- In 2015, the birth rate for teens ages 15 to 17 in New York was 6.8 births per 1,000 girls. The rate was 25.4 for teens ages 18 to 19. This reflects a total rate of 15 births for girls ages 15 to 19.³⁷
- Cumulative through 2016, there were 201,388 adults and adolescents and 2,430 children younger than 13 reported as having HIV/AIDS in New York.³⁸
- In 2015, health care costs related to opioid abuse in New York reached \$1,255,668,294.³⁹

VULNERABLE YOUTH

- 474 children in New York aged out of out-of-home care—exited foster care to emancipation—in 2015.⁴²
- 64,000 teens ages 16 to 19 in New York were not enrolled in school and not working in 2016.⁴⁴

- 233,000 young adults ages 18 to 24 were not enrolled in school, were not working, and had no degree beyond high school in 2016.⁴⁵
- In 2016, there were 21 reports of children in New York aged 10 to 14 committing suicide, and 69 reports of suicide among children aged 15 to 19.⁴⁷

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- 65 children under age 19 were killed by a firearm in New York in 2016, compared to 73 in 2015.⁴⁸
- 20,322 children younger than 18 were arrested in New York in 2016. Violent crimes were the reason for 1,692 of the arrests in 2016.⁴⁹
- 1,386 children lived in juvenile correction facilities in New York in 2015.⁵⁰

CHILD WELFARE WORKFORCE

The federal Child and Family Service Reviews have clearly demonstrated that the more time a caseworker spends with a child and family, the better the outcomes for those children and families.⁵²

- According to a 2003 GAO report, the average caseload for child welfare/foster care caseworkers is 24-31 children; these high caseloads contribute to high worker turnover and insufficient services being provided to children and families. CWLA recommends that foster care caseworkers have caseloads of 12-15 children.⁵³
- Average turnover rates for child welfare agencies range from 20% to 40%.⁵⁴ Turnover rates at around 10% are considered to be optimal in any agency.⁵⁵

Caseworker turnover has negative outcomes for children in the child welfare system, including placement disruptions and increased time in out-of-home care.⁵⁶

- According to the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being II baseline report, 75% of caseworkers earned a salary between \$30,000 and \$49,999.⁵⁷
- The majority of caseworkers hold a bachelor's degree (52.3%) or a bachelor of social work degree (21.9%). Only 25% of caseworkers hold a master's degree.⁵⁸

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

- In 2014, New York's sum of expenditures for services totaled \$96,338,890. The most utilized service in New York was Protective Services for Adults totaling \$66,000,000.⁶⁰

FUNDING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR NEW YORK'S CHILDREN

- In 2014, New York spent \$2,829,814,542 for child welfare services. Child welfare services are all direct and administrative services the state agency provides to children and families. Of this amount, \$1,097,576,554 was from federal funds and \$1,732,237,988 was from state and local funds.⁶¹
- In 2014, of the \$1,097,576,554 in federal funds received for child welfare, 50.0% was from Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, 2.7% came from Title IV-B Child Welfare Services and Promoting Safe and Stable Families, 0.3% was from Medicaid, 15.9% came from Social Services Block Grant, 30.5% was from TANF, and 0.7% came from other federal sources.⁶²
- New York received \$334,551,201 in federal funds for IV-E foster care expenditures in 2014, including \$155,752,342 for maintenance payments and \$178,798,859 for administration, child placement, the statewide automated child welfare information system, and training.⁶³

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5 Ibid.

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Note: The percentage difference is a CWLA calculation. Overlap in the percentages of types of abuse is possible as a child may have experienced more than one type of abuse.

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Note: The percent difference is a CWLA calculation.

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Note: The percentage is a CWLA calculation.

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Note: Some states allow families, once they begin receiving assistance, to continue receiving assistance up to a higher income level than the initial limit.

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Note: A family that is eligible for child care assistance may not necessarily receive it. States may place families on waiting lists, or freeze intake (turning away eligible families without adding them to a waiting list).

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- 51 Note: The dearth in current state-by-state workforce data makes clear the need for critical data on compensation, working conditions including safety issues, academic degrees held, education and training received, and factors contributing to turnover. To address this, CWLA is calling for Congress to authorize the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to conduct an updated study on the child welfare workforce. It would make recommendations regarding caseloads and workloads, education levels, and training requirements. In addition, the study would examine data reporting and collection and make recommendations on how states might improve these efforts.
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