

NEW YORK STATE

2019 Community Assessment Report



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INTRODUCTION

"There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children." – Nelson Mandela

The mission of the New York State Children's Alliance, Inc. (NYSCA) is to promote the development, growth, and continuation of multidisciplinary teams (MDTs) and Child Advocacy Centers (CACs) throughout New York State in order to provide healing and justice to abused and neglected children and their families. NYSCA provides training and technical support for 40 members.

NYSCA compiled this community assessment to better understand the diverse landscape of New York as well as its varying needs. When we better understand our state's communities, NYSCA will be able to improve our service delivery to our members, thereby strengthening children and families.

NYSCA is in a unique position to influence the statewide systems that make up multidisciplinary teams who respond to child abuse allegations with the information gleaned from this assessment.

The following report summarizes information gathered from several publicly-available secondary data sets, particularly the American Community Survey. Secondary data referenced in this report is from 2017, unless otherwise noted.

Because this assessment is limited to secondary data, it should be considered a starting point to developing a comprehensive understanding of community conditions, where the perspectives of residents, stakeholders and organizations will provide critical context and insight into experiences on the ground.

The assessment sought to answer the following questions:

1. What are the needs and strengths/protective factors of the state and counties?
2. How equitable and culturally responsive are the services provided in our state?
3. Are there underrepresented or overrepresented groups in our state?
4. How do we use this information to influence our statewide partners to create positive change for MDTs as well as policy to strengthen communities' protective factors and combat contributive factors?

Overarching trends:

- In 2017, 4,203,304 children lived in New York State, with about 43% of them living in NYC.
- In 2018, NYS CACs saw 23,578 children and in 2017 saw 21,905 which represents part of an upward trend. At the same time the number and rate of State Central Registry (SCR) reports has increased about 10,000 (2%) while the rate of indicated rates has stayed fairly constant at around 31%. Families of color are disproportionately represented in those reports.

- Overall, Child Advocacy Centers see African American children at a disproportionately higher rate than children of other races and ethnicities.
- The Hispanic/Latinx population represents the largest minority in the state and as with other minorities, they are spread across the state.
- The population as a whole has become more urban or suburban with a number of Upstate counties losing the most population in the last several years. Areas that have gained population tend to have some of the highest rates of children living in cost-burdened households.
- The average age in the state is increasing.
- Twenty percent of children in the state live in poverty which is higher than the national average.

Assessment framework: Factors related to abuse and maltreatment:

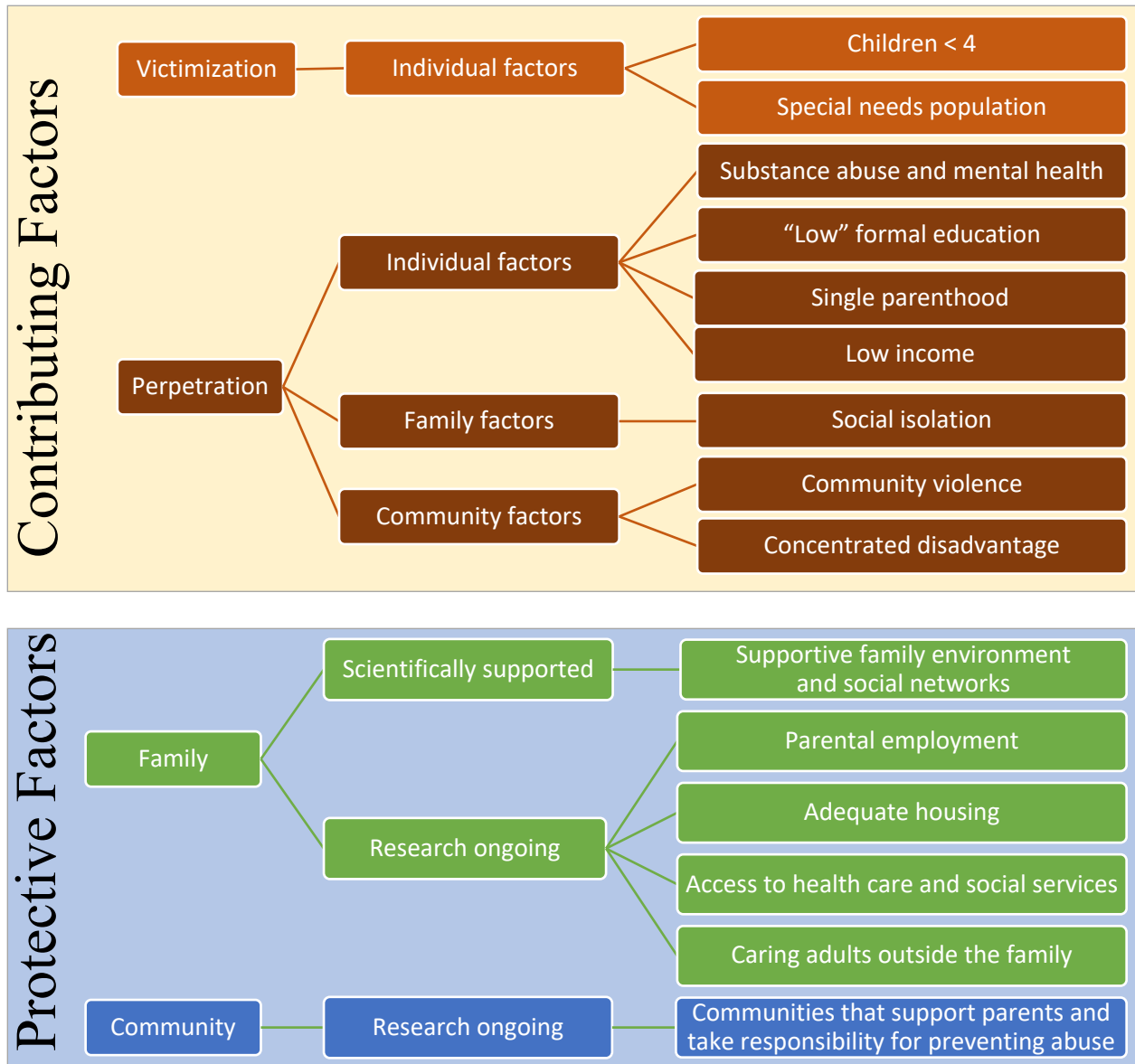
There is no single cause of child abuse and maltreatment, and children in any community can be affected. Some factors are considered to be related factors that are correlated with child maltreatment reporting at the population level. These factors do not cause or prevent maltreatment but can give insight into the strengths and needs within a community where CACs provide services.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) “A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of child abuse and neglect. Although children are not responsible for the harm inflicted upon them, certain characteristics have been found to increase their risk of being maltreated. Risk factors are those characteristics associated with child abuse and neglect—they may or may not be direct causes.”¹

These factors range from individual and familial to socio-economic and environmental and a full list of these factors can be found in Appendix A. For the purposes of this assessment, only those factors that could be connected to measures in publicly available dataset were included.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Child Abuse and Neglect: Risk and Protective Factors.” <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>. Accessed September 16, 2017.

Figure 1: Child Abuse and Maltreatment Factors in This Report²



Report structure:

The assessment report is divided into five sections, each covering a dimension related to child health and well-being.

1. Child maltreatment data
2. Demographic overview
3. Socio-economic conditions
4. Health care access
5. Health behaviors and conditions

² Figure 1 is adapted to identify those factors from the CDC framework that were considered in the present report. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Child Abuse and Neglect: Risk and Protective Factors.” <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>. Accessed September 16, 2017.

STATEWIDE CHILD MALTREATMENT DATA

Figure 2: New York State Child Advocacy Centers

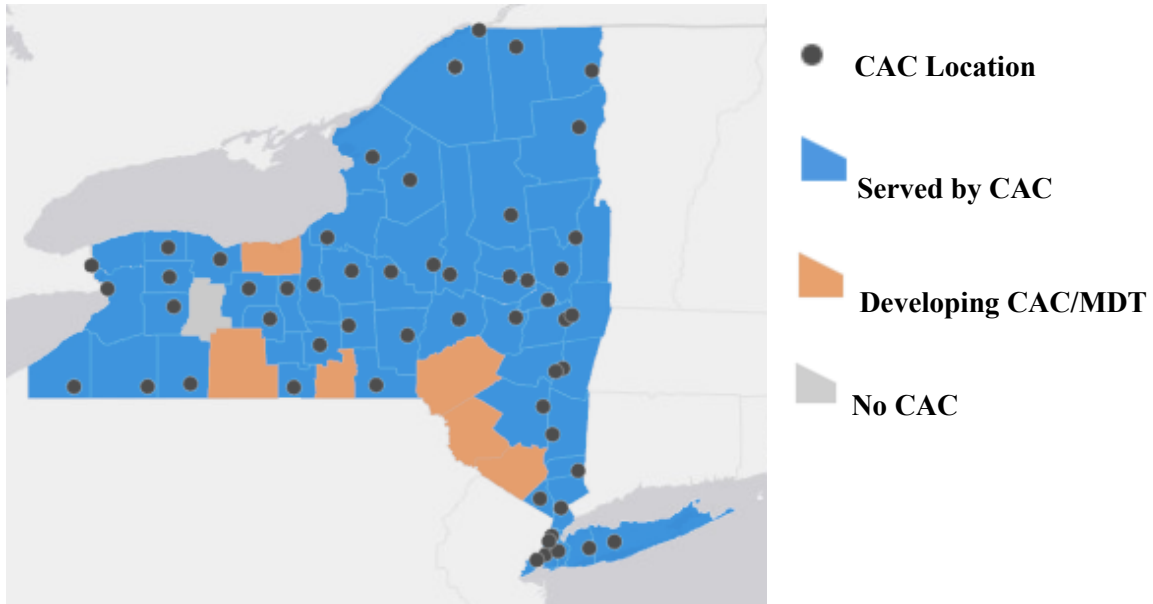
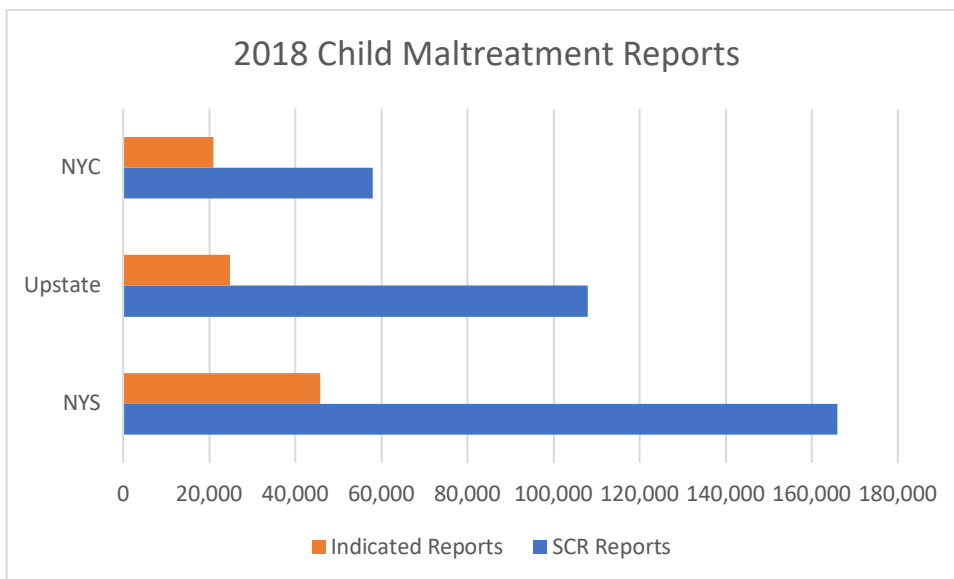


Figure 3: Child Maltreatment Reports³

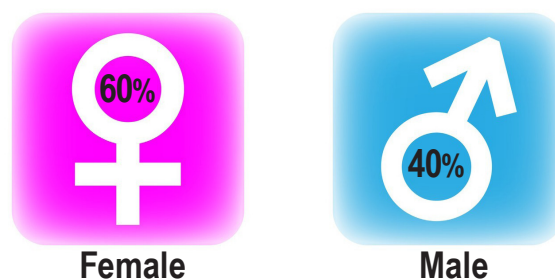


³ Data from the Office of Children and Families Services via KWIC.

CACs in New York State most frequently (though not exclusively) provide services to those children whose reports have been screened in and completed, then assigned to the family investigation track by the State Central Registry. CACs provide services to children and families throughout the state. In 2018 the SCR received 165,943 reports, however, only 30.7% of those were indicated. This has been at least a five-year trend in which the average rate of indicated reports has been 30.8%.

In 2018, New York State CACs provided services to at least 23,578 children.⁴ New York City accounts for about 38% of these children, but it is important to remember that NYC CACs generally only provide services to children 12 years old and younger. The overall percentage would be no doubt be much higher if CACs saw children 12 and older. According to some research, one in ten children will be abused by the age of 18. If we consider this, then NYS CACs have only seen about 5.7% of children in need of services⁵ in the state overall. For the purposes of this assessment and comparison, 2017 numbers will be used. CACs and MDTs saw 21,905 children that year.

Figure 4: Gender of Children Served Through New York CACs (2017)⁶



Nationally, the multidisciplinary team model employed by CACs is considered best practice in providing services to children and families regarding abuse and maltreatment. In New York State, there are important opportunities for growth of this model to serve a larger proportion of those in need of services.

Additional findings of interest include:

- There are currently 7 counties without fully developed CAC/MDT coverage.
- Rates of indicated reports are highest in some of the counties that have some of the lowest populations overall such as: Schuyler, Oswego, Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Delaware and Franklin.⁷ This doesn't mean that these counties have the highest numbers of indicated reports, but are those that have the highest number of reporters per 1,000 people.

⁴ State NCAtrak data reports submitted by Centers, 2018

⁵ This percentage was calculated by dividing the number of children served through CACs by the total number of children assigned to the family investigation track. This percentage is approximate.

⁶ State NCAtrak data reports submitted by Centers, 2017

⁷ KWIC Maltreatment Reports: 2017 Child Abuse/Maltreatment - Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment number and rate/1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years.

Disparity Rate of SCR & Indicated Reports by Race/Ethnicity

The NYS Central Registry does not publish the full data from reports made, so it is difficult to tell how many reports are made, then screened in by race/ethnicity, age, county or allegation. It is an unfortunate truth that families of color are often disproportionately impacted by the child welfare system. Throughout New York State here are the counties with the most concerning disparity rates of reports.

Figure 5: Counties with Most Concerning Disparity Rates (2015):

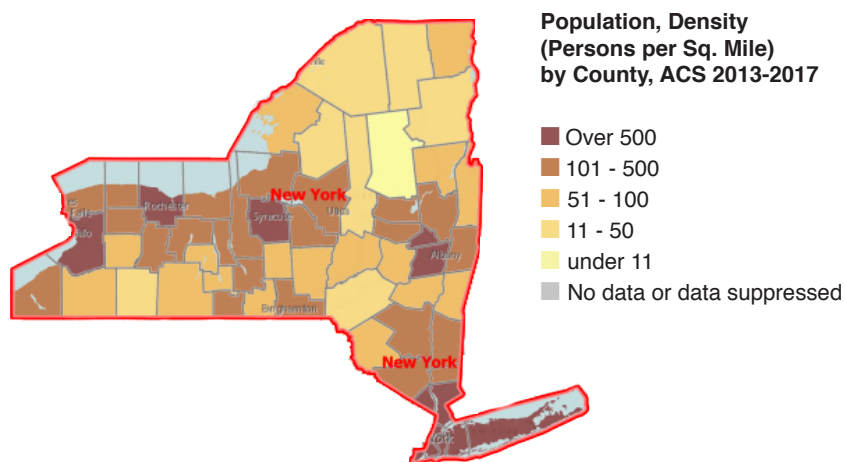
Race/Ethnicity	Disparity in SCR Reports	Disparity in Indicated Reports
African American	Niagara, Madison, Herkimer, Rensselaer, Clinton, Broome, Fulton, Dutchess, Onondaga, Cayuga, Orange, Schenectady, Erie, Albany, Genesee, Ontario, Monroe, Suffolk, Seneca, Nassau, Montgomery, Rockland, New York City, Westchester	Otsego, Broome, Oneida, Saratoga, Orange, Niagara, Columbia, Tompkins, Cayuga, Dutchess, Chenango, Greene, Clinton, Herkimer, Onondaga, Fulton, Erie, Albany, Schenectady, Livingston, St. Lawrence, Ontario, Suffolk, Monroe, Genesee, Seneca, Montgomery, Nassau, New York City, Westchester
Hispanic/Latinx	Monroe, Westchester, Rockland, New York City	Monroe, Erie, Nassau, St. Lawrence, Westchester, New York City
Native American	Onondaga, Erie	Cattaraugus, Erie

DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

New York State Total Population:

The total estimated population of New York is 19,798,228 (2017) according to American Community Survey. 43%, roughly 8,560,072 (2017), live in New York City.

Figure 6: New York State Population Distribution:

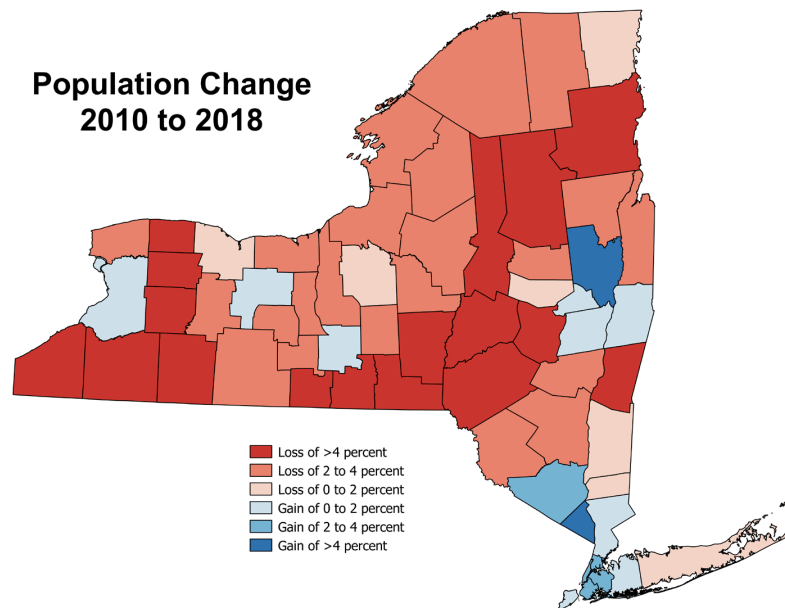


Source: American Community Survey (2013-2017) via CARE Engagement Network

Population Change from 2010-2018:

From 2010-2018, NYS's population grew only 0.8% overall, but the growth was concentrated in certain areas. 43 Upstate Counties have lost population for an overall -1.6% change. Downstate Counties have experienced a 2.0% increase on average, though from 2017-2018 their population dipped according to the US Census estimates (via the Empire Center).

Figure 7: New York State Population Change (2010-2018)



Source: US Census via the Empire Center.

Projected Median Age:

According to the Cornell University of Applied Demographics, the median age in NYS will increase from 39.0 in 2019 to 42.1 in 2040, which means overall, the population will grow older.



Child Population:

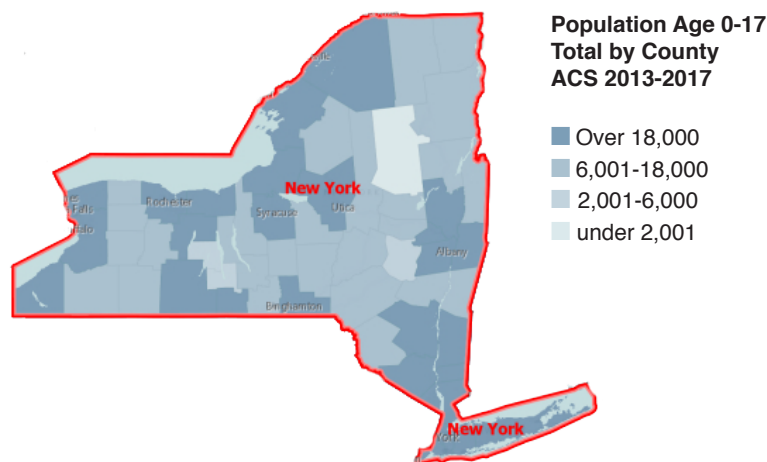
The 2017 estimated number of New Yorkers aged 18 and under was 4,203,304 or roughly 20.9% of the overall population according to American Community Survey. 28% of these children are under the age of five. 43% of those children, or nearly two million children live in NYC according to NYC.gov. Roughly 4% of children across the state have a disability.

Below are the *ten counties with the most children (on left)* and *counties with the highest percentages of children in the general population (on right)*:

Kings	608,815	Rockland	27.69%
Queens	473,695	Orange	25.79%
Bronx	367,161	Bronx	25.22%
Suffolk	329,414	Jefferson	24.46%
Nassau	298,504	Lewis	23.28%
New York	239,651	Kings	23.10%
Westchester	220,874	Montgomery	22.88%
Erie	190,504	Westchester	22.65%
Monroe	159,514	Cattaraugus	22.60%
Richmond	105,322	Yates	22.49%

Below is a map of the child population estimates from 2013-2017 according to the American Community Survey:

Figure 8: New York State Child Population



Source: American Community Survey (2013-2017) via Engagement Network

Figure 9: NYS Child Population by Race/Ethnicity

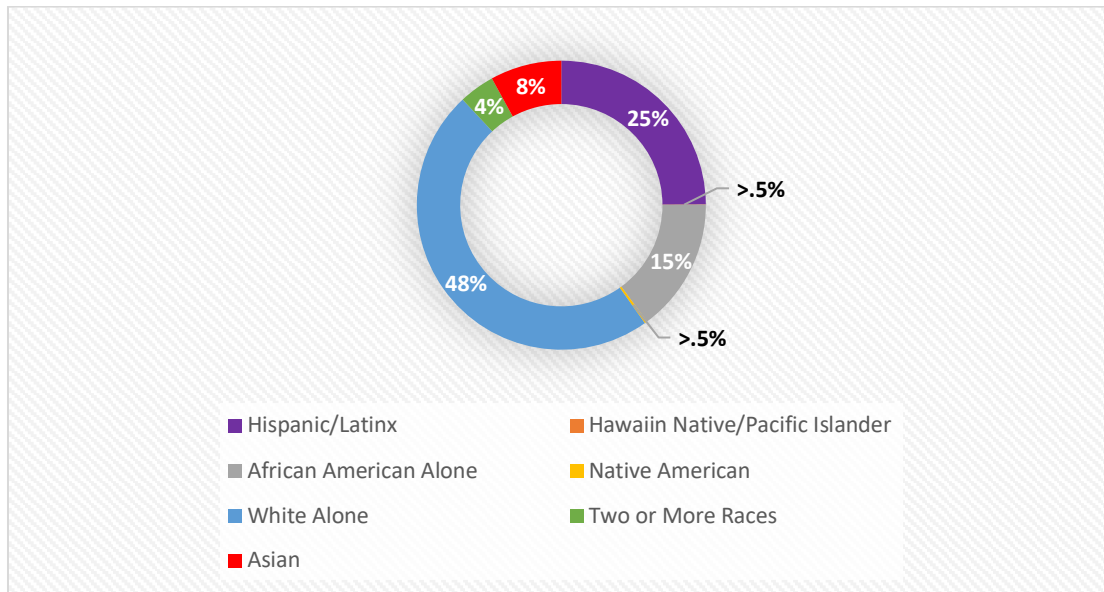
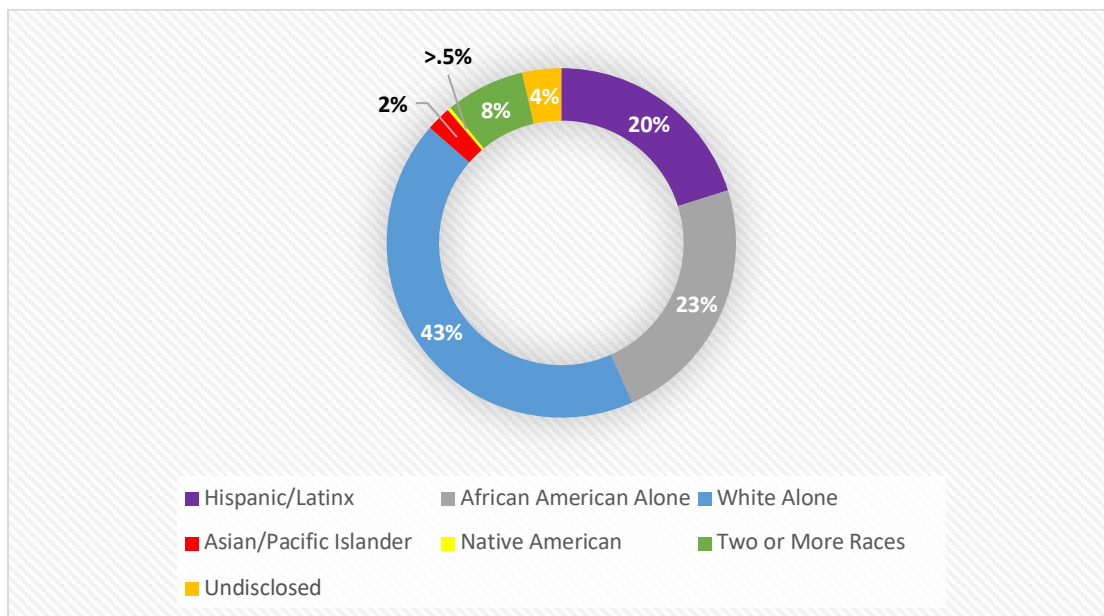


Figure 10: Children Seen by NYS CACs by Race and Ethnicity (2017)



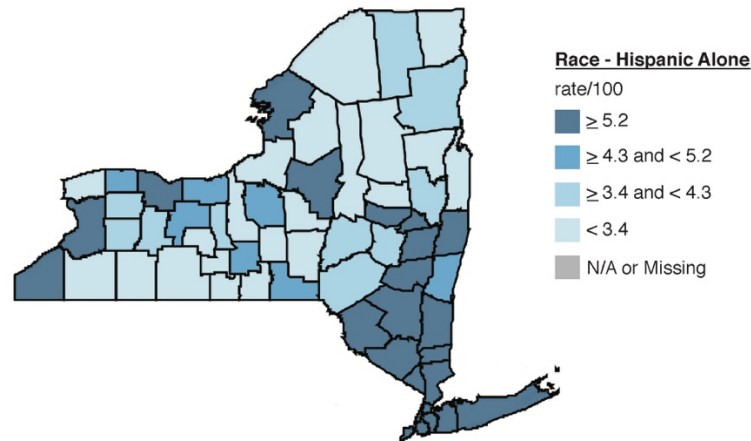
Source: NCAttrak data reports 2017

Overall, New York State CACs are seeing Black children in disproportionately higher numbers, while seeing Asian, Hispanic/Latinx and White children at slightly lower rates. This isn't always the case for each individual county.

Ethnicities Across the State

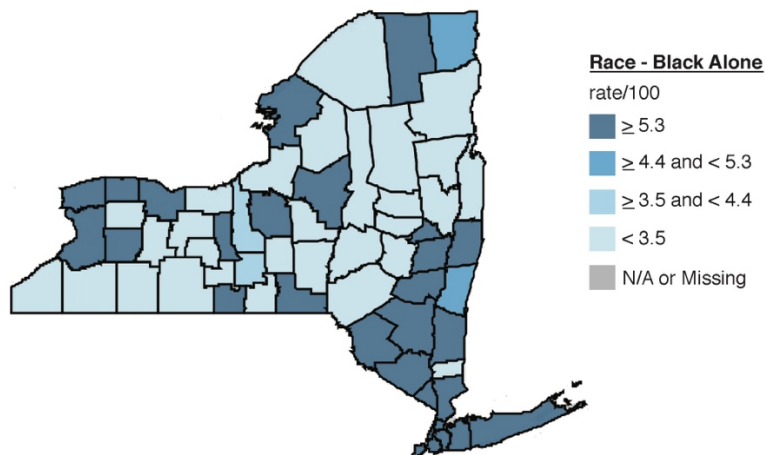
The largest ethnic minority in New York State is Hispanic/Latinx.⁸ And concentrations of this minority aren't just in the NYC Metro Region.

Figure 11: Rate of Population with Hispanic Heritage by County (2018)



Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

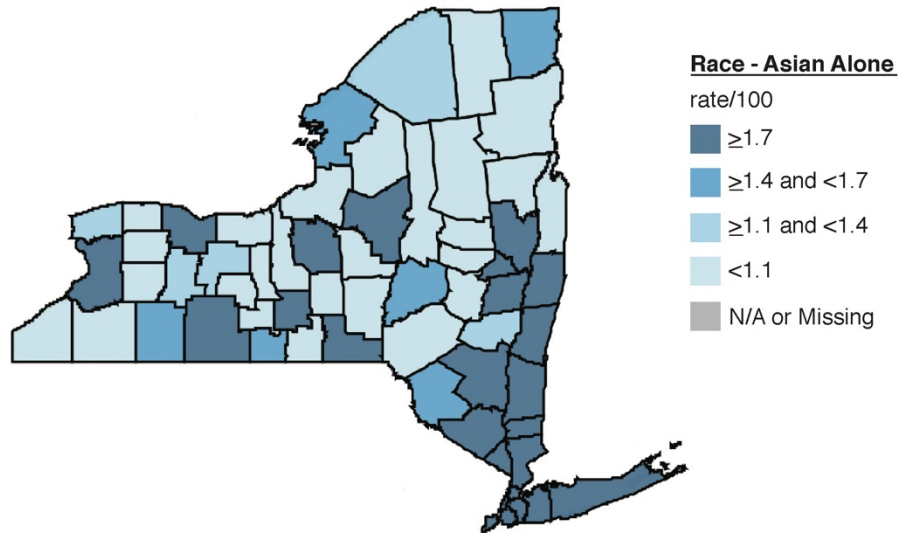
Figure 12: Rate of Population w/Black/African American Heritage by County (2018)



Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

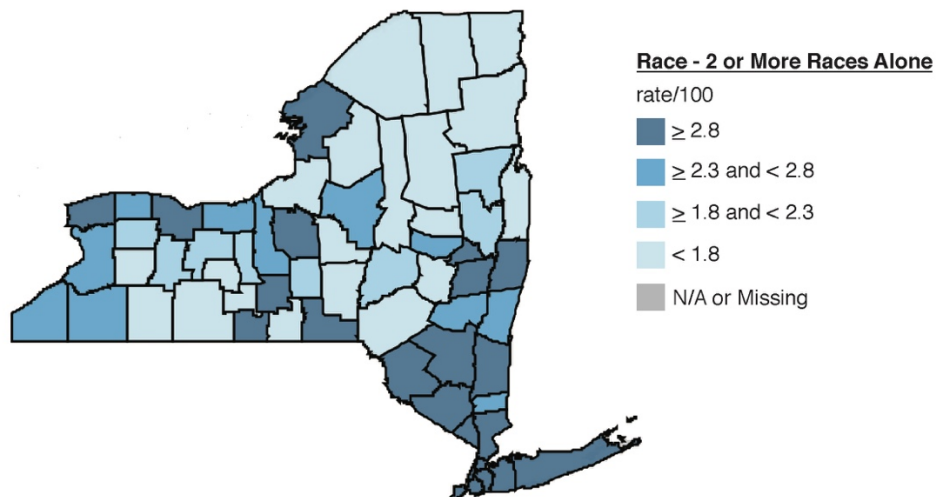
⁸ American Community Survey via Kids Count, 2017

Figure 13: Rate of Population w/Asian/Pacific Islander Heritage by County (2018)



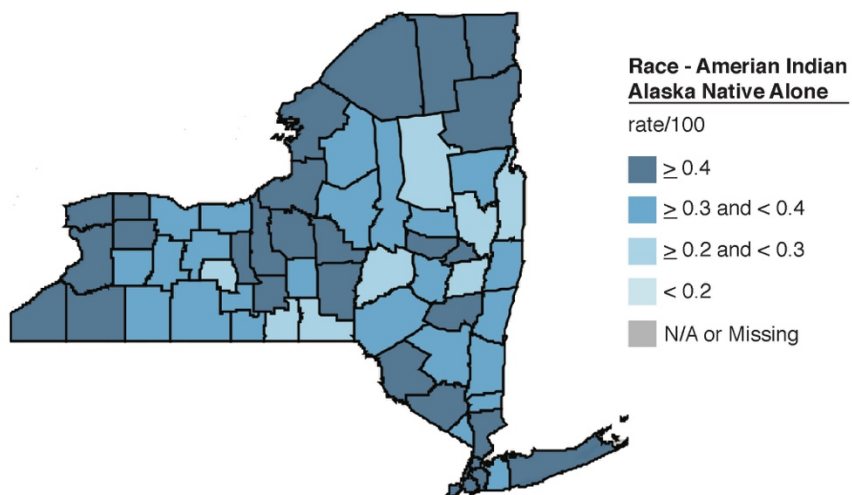
Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

Figure 14: Rate of Population Who Identify as Two or More Races (2018)



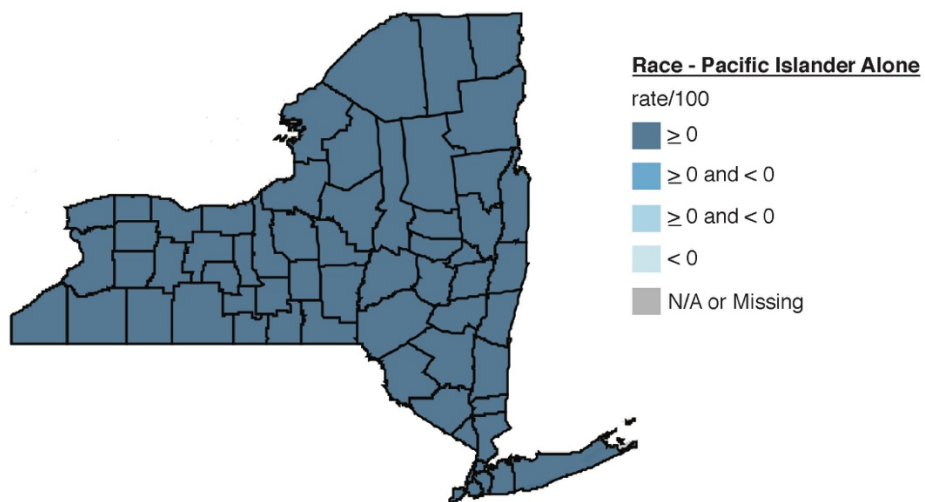
Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

Figure 15: Rate of Population with Native American Heritage by County (2018)



Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

Figure 16: Rate of Population with Pacific Islander Heritage by County (2018)

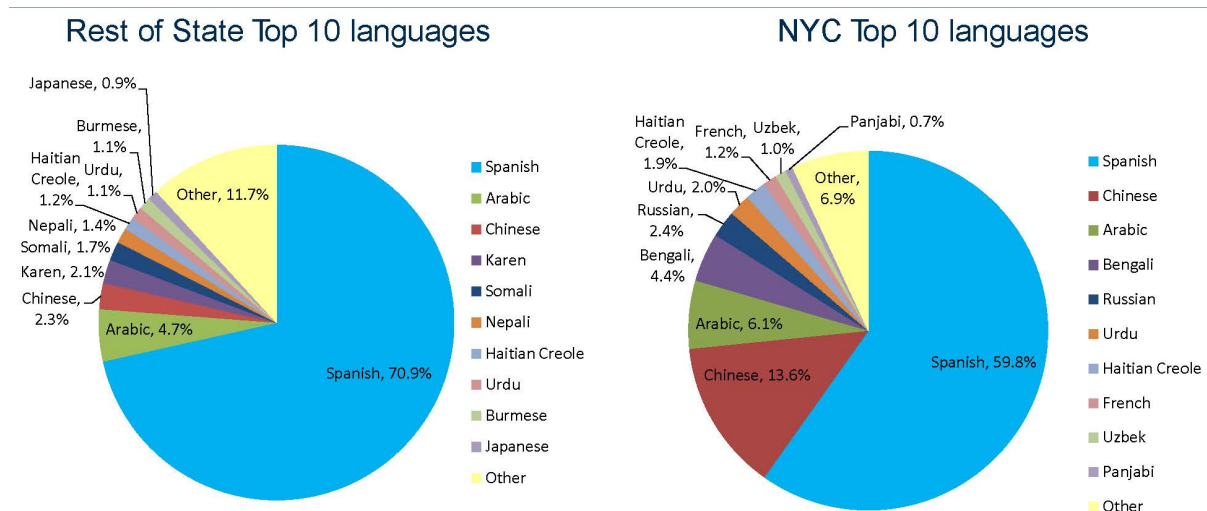


Source: US Census Bureau via NYS Kids-Wellbeing Indicator Clearinghouse

Language and Nativity

New York State is one of the most ethnically and linguistically diverse states in the nation. Over 200 languages are spoken in the state, with Spanish, Chinese and Russian, being the most common in the overall population. However, language prevalence varies widely throughout the state and some languages are more prominent than others depending on the county, so reviewing local language data is essential. For instance, for English Language Learners (ELLs) in the public schools, the top three languages spoken are Spanish, Chinese and Arabic, all of which may have dialects spoken in different areas. See below for the top ten languages spoken by students during the 2016-2017 School Year according to the NYS Education Department.

Figure 17: Linguistic and Cultural Diversity NYSED (2016-2017)



Source: NYS SIRS 2016-2017

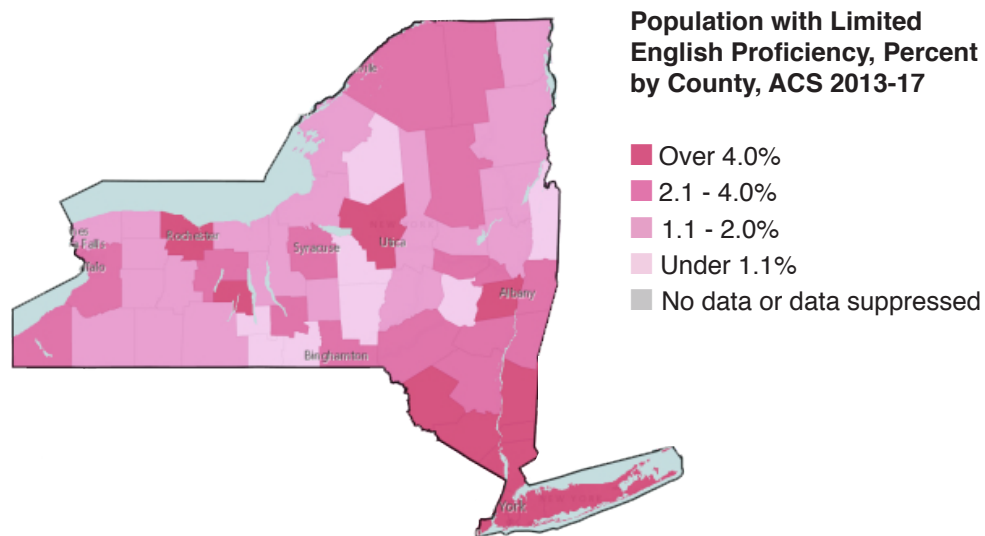
Linguistically diverse state with over 200 languages spoken by our students.



Source: <file:///Users/NYSCA/NYSCA/Linda%20Cleary%20-%20Shared/Programs/Community%20Assessment%202019/nyseslat-2018-ell-demographic-slides.pdf>

Kids Count Data Center estimates that in 2017 7% of the total state population “has difficulty” speaking English. In New York City, that number is 11%. According to estimates from the US Census Bureau 30.6% of the overall population speak a language other than English at home. Out of 41 established MDTs, 39% report having Spanish bi-lingual staff and 56% report having at least one Spanish bi-lingual partner. While that is a good sign, further investigation should be done to see if the one or two bi-lingual team members are enough to serve the number of Spanish (or other language) speaking families that the MDTs see. Anecdotally, the number of bi-lingual staff does not seem to be meeting the need. More resources must be made available to families who speak languages other than English to properly investigate cases, engage them in services and make them feel welcome.

Figure 18: Population with Limited English Proficiency



Source: American Community Survey 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

Families with Children

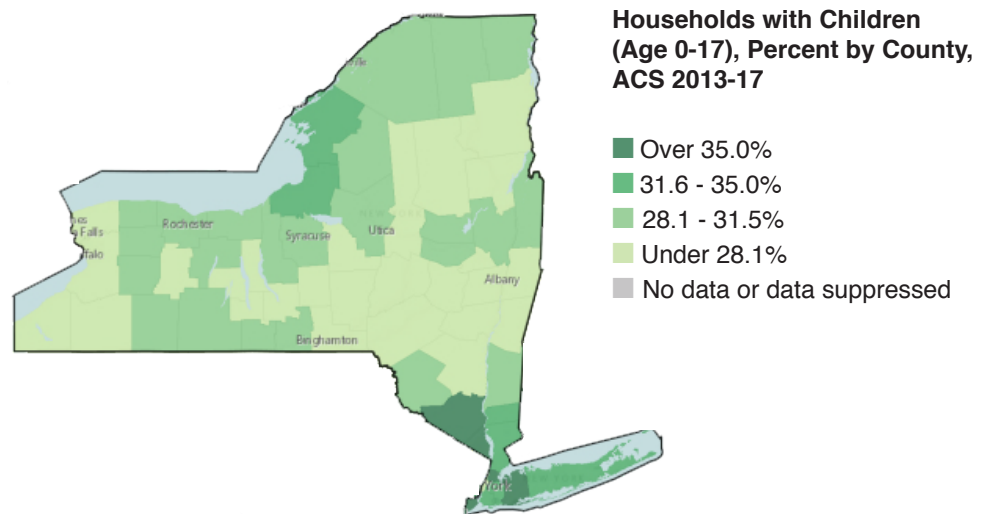
The number of families with children was examined to provide further context as most alleged offenders are known to the family.⁹ This indicator reports the percentage of all occupied households that are family households occupied by one or more child(ren) under the age of 18. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Households with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
New York	7302710	89.4%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2011-15. Source geography: Tract

⁹ Minnesota Department of Human Services. Minnesota's Child Maltreatment Report, 2015. <https://edocs.dhs.state.mn.us/lfserver/Public/DHS-5408H-ENG>. Accessed September 16, 2017.

Figure 19: Households with Children (Age 0 – 17)

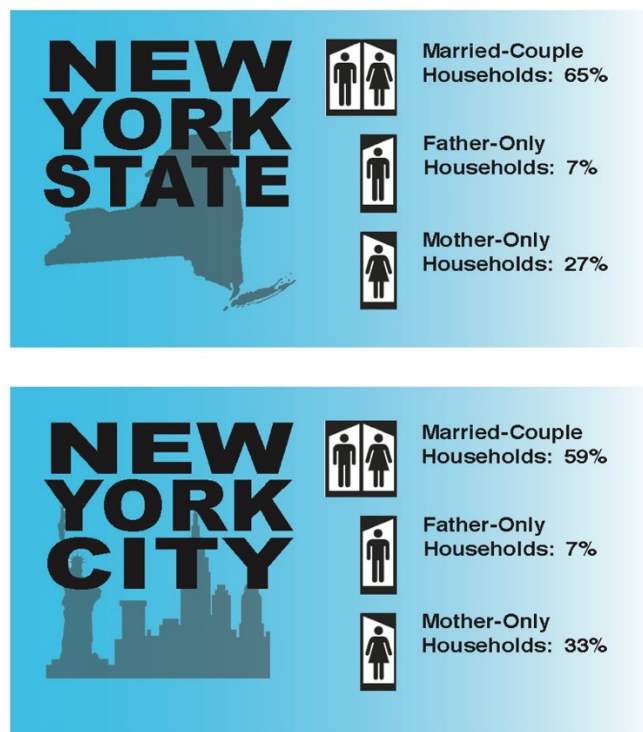


Source: American Community Survey (2013-2017) via Engagement Network

Single-parent households

This measure shows the percentage of children (less than 18 years of age) in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent. The single parent could be a male or female and is without the presence of a spouse.

Figure 20: Single-Parent Households, (2017)



SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Consideration of the socio-economic context within a community is an essential component in understanding patterns of overall health and well-being, as well as identifying historic, economic, and public policy factors that support or limit children and families in their ability to live their healthiest lives.

While research shows correlations between the following factors and rates of child abuse and maltreatment within a community, it is critical to note that high prevalence of these factors alone or in combination **do not cause child abuse and maltreatment**. These factors can also inform the review and development of CAC services with an eye toward ensuring that they are maximally supportive and responsive to local expectations and needs.

Poverty – Children Below 100% FPL

This indicator reports the percentage of children aged 0 – 17 living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Considering poverty rates is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. Often, poverty is intergenerational and is compounded in communities where current and historic policies have limited access to resources and opportunity. Charts below reflect 2017 numbers.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
New York	19,849,379	4,154,497	803,000	20%
United States	325,719,178	73,655,378	13,353,000	18%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-2017

Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (2017)

Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
State	286,000	246,000	28%	13%

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multiple Race
State	13%	31%	No Data	17%	21%

Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Multiple Race
State	246000	215000	No Data	54000	49000

Source: American Community Survey (2013-2017) via Engagement Network

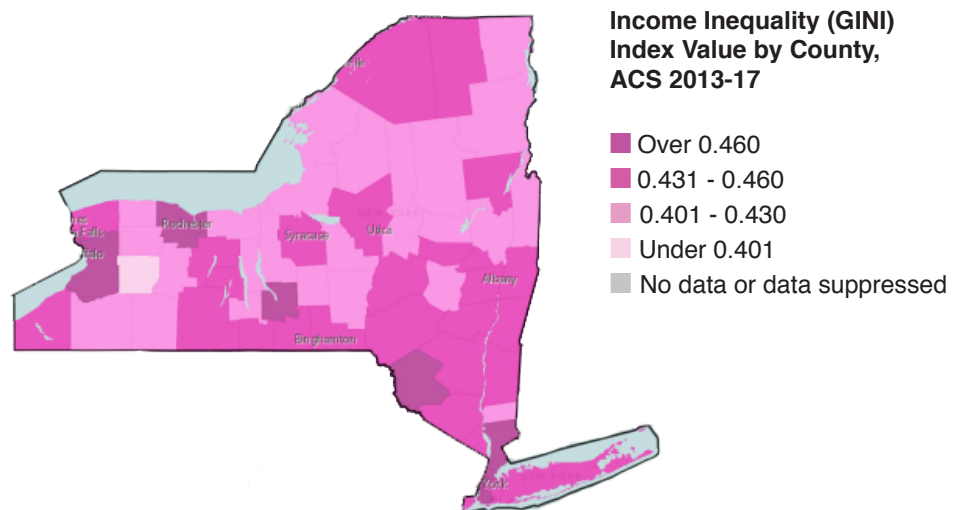
Income – Inequality (Gini Index)¹⁰

Economic difficulty is not limited to those living below the Federal Poverty Line, and therefore it can be helpful to look at additional economic data measures for additional context. The Gini Index looks at the relative distribution of income within a community. Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one house-hold has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income.

Report Area	Total Households	Gini Index Value
New York	7,302,710	0.51
United States	118,825,921	0.48

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey (2013-17)

Figure 21: Income Inequality (Gini), Index Value by County, ACS 2013-2017:



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

New York State has a higher income inequality than the country as a whole.

¹⁰ The Gini Index was developed by Corrado Gini, a statistician and sociologist from Italy.

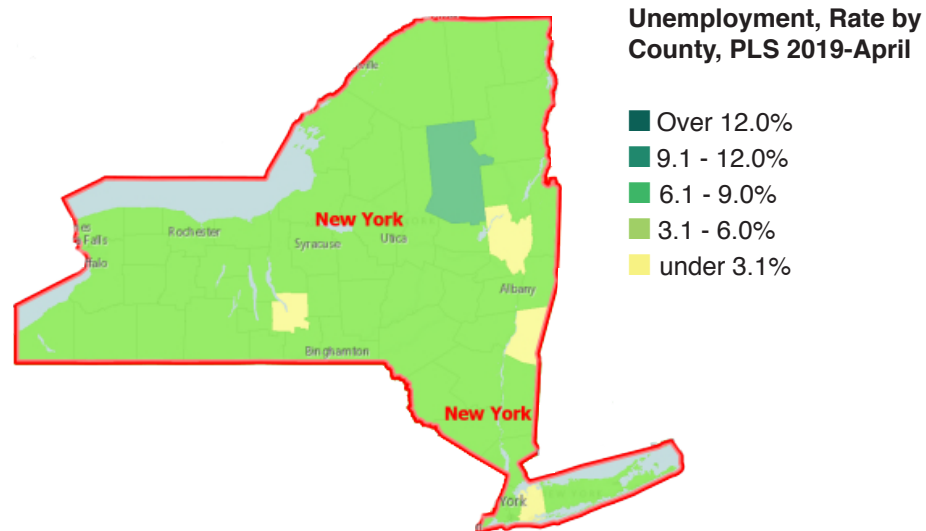
Unemployment Rate

This indicator reports the percentage of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older that is unemployed (non-seasonally adjusted). Unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities. The highest unemployment rates are found mostly in the North Country and Mohawk Valley with the exception of the Bronx. The county with the highest unemployment by 2% points is Hamilton County with 7.8%.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
New York	9,543,460	9,203,179	340,281	3.6%
United States	163,172,637	157,701,914	5,470,723	3.4%

Source: US Department of Labor, [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#). 2019 - April.
Source geography: County via Engagement Network

Figure 22: Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS (2019)



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

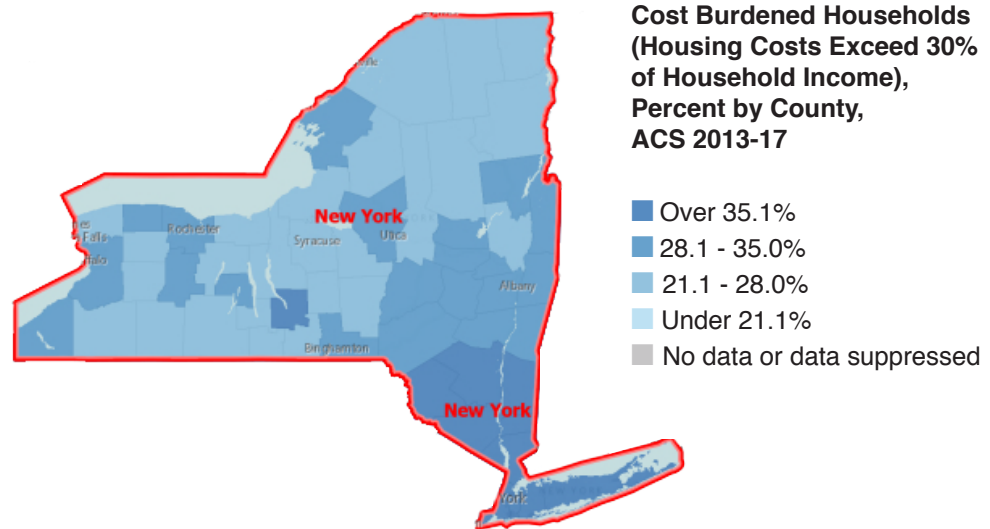
Housing Cost Burden

Housing costs are often the largest expenses for a family and this indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30 percent of total income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels. New York State's housing burden is higher than the country as a whole with the Bronx, Kings, Queens, Rockland, Suffolk, Westchester, Richmond, Orange, Nassau, New York counties being the highest (in that order).

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
New York	7,302,710	2,859,941	39.16%
United States	118,825,921	38,077,410	32.04%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-2017. Source Engagement Network

Figure 23: Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income), Percent by County, (2013-2017):



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

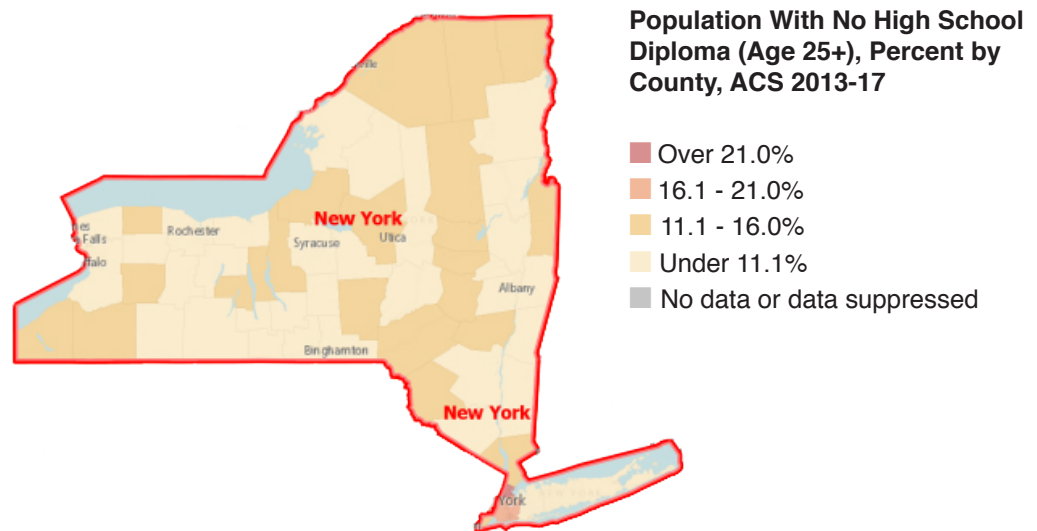
Population with No High School Diploma

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is a key driver of population health. The numbers below are from 2017.

Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
New York	13,660,809	1,895,439	13.88%
United States	216,271,644	27,437,114	12.69%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2013-17. Source geography: Tract

Figure 24: Population with No High School Diploma, Age 25 (2017)



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

Population with No High School Diploma by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latinx	Total Not Hispanic / Latinx	Percent Hispanic / Latinx	Percent Not Hispanic / Latinx
New York	720,724	1,174,715	31.59%	10.32%
United States	10,547,156	16,889,958	33.3%	9.15%

Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
New York	9.38%	16.97%	26.75%	21.58%	20.33%	35.88%	19.66%
United States	10.74%	15.12%	20.29%	13.47%	13.13%	38.98%	12.54%

Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
New York	850,778	346,379	252,182	13,267	1,113	377,998	53,722
United States	17,567,195	3,862,947	1,620,370	326,999	46,308	3,491,331	521,964

High School Graduation Rate

This indicator reports the cohort high school graduation rate, which measures the percentage of students receiving their high school diploma within four years. Data represents the 2014-15 school year for all states except California and Texas. In these states, data from the 2013-14 school year is reported. This indicator is relevant because low levels of education are often linked to poverty and poor health.

Report Area	Total Student Cohort	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	Cohort Graduation Rate
New York State	125,778	109,255	86.9%
United States	3,095,906	2,688,701	86.8%

Source: US Department of Education, [EDFacts](#). Accessed via [DATA.GOV](#). Additional data analysis by [CARES](#). 2016-17.

Source geography: School District

Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life, good mental health, and is linked to educational achievement and economic stability. Unfortunately, there is no hard data for this in NYS.

Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Violent crime includes aggravated assault, where most, but not all, domestic violence crimes are reported. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety. Numbers below are from 2017:

Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 10,000 Pop.)
New York State	19,542,200	70,519	35.5
New York City	8,622,700	46,433	53.9
Rest of State	10,968,000	24,086	21.5

Source: 2017 NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services; Uniform Crime Report (UCR) via the Kids Well-Being Indicator Clearinghouse

Overall, violent crime rates have decreased during the last 5 years of data for New York State (2012-2017) by about 9%. While the state as a whole and more urban densely-populated counties in particular (except Richmond), are seeing a decrease in crime, about half of the state has experienced an uptick in violent crime between 2012-2017 according to the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services. The largest increases have been seen in counties with fewer than 200,00 people. From 2015-2018, the percentage of total allegations that were witness to violence decreased from 6.1% to 4.3% in the state as a whole.

HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

Research is ongoing about the access to health care and social services as a protective factor in relation to child abuse and maltreatment. For this reason, the present assessment included information on how many New Yorkers don't have insurance. These numbers are from 2016:

Report Area	Population Without Insurance	Percentage Without Insurance	Child Population Without Insurance	Percentage of Children Without Insurance
New York	1,052,286	9%	111,308	3%

Source: Small Area Health Insurance Estimates from County Health Rankings 2019

Access to Primary Care Providers

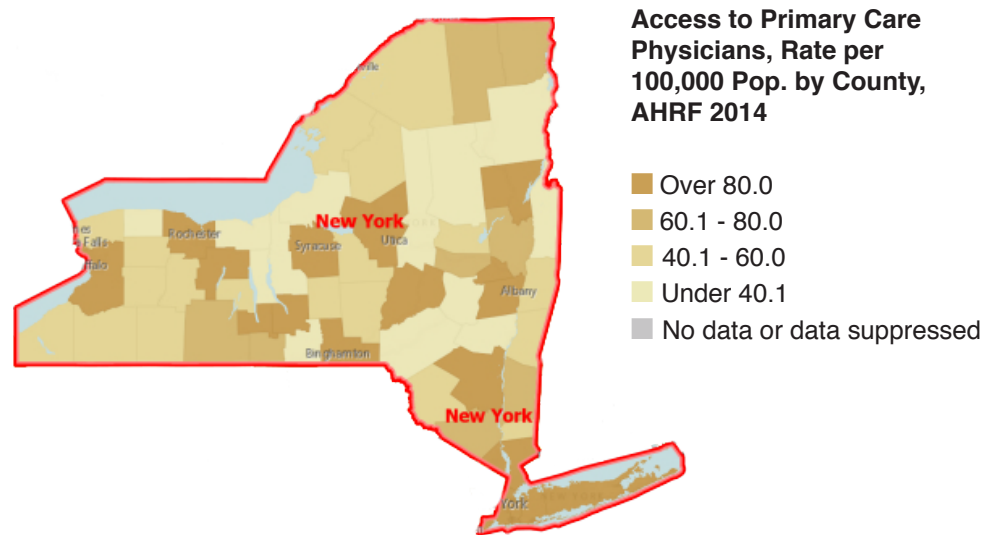
Information on the availability of primary care providers in a geographic area gives a high-level perspective on the availability of regular medical care. This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. This indicator does not include providers such as Nurse Practitioners (NPs) or Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs). Further, it does not identify medical providers specializing in child abuse and maltreatment.

Report Area	Total Population, 2014	Primary Care Physicians, 2014	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
New York	19,746,227	22,113	112
United States	318,857,056	279,871	87.8

Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, [Area Health Resource File](#). 2014. Source geography: County



Figure 25: Access to Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 (2014)



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

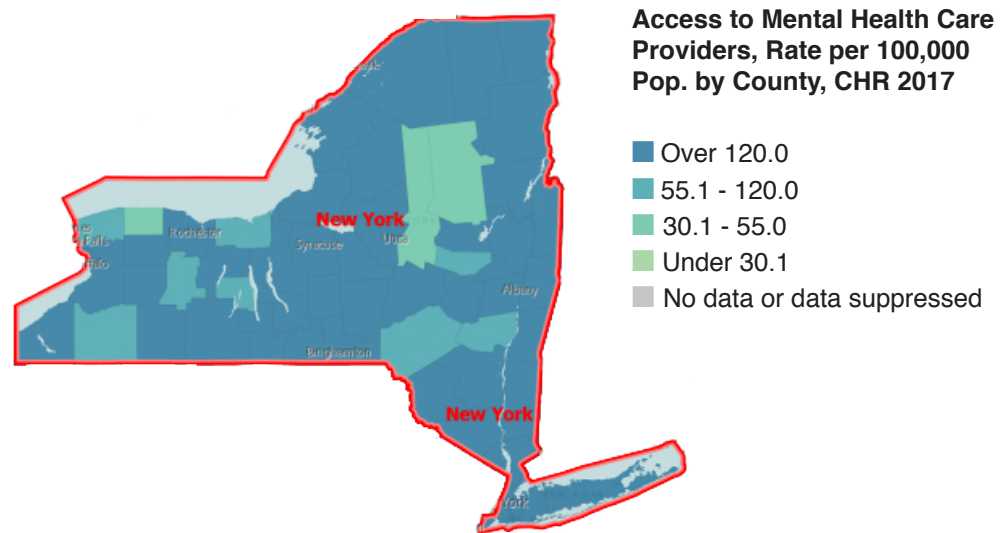
Access to Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors that specialize in mental health care. Similar to the previous indicator, this is a high-level measure and does not indicate the availability of mental health providers with training in trauma-informed practice.

Report Area	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provider per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
New York	19,849,399	52,899	375.2	266.5
United States	317,105,555	643,219	493	202.8

Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, [County Health Rankings](#). 2017. Source geography: County

Figure 26: Access to Mental Health Care Providers, Rank by County, CHR (2017)



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

HEALTH BEHAVIORS AND CONDITIONS

Alcohol Consumption

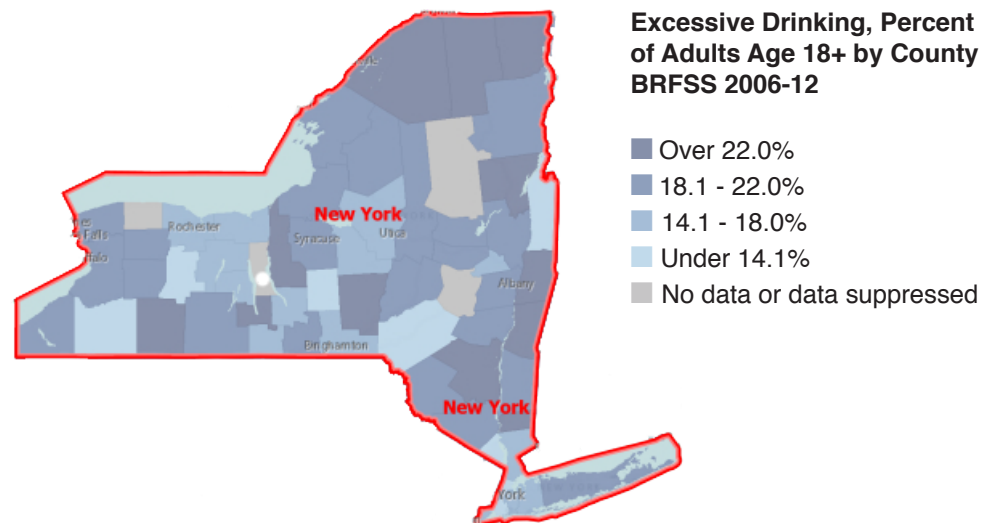
This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women).

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage) ¹¹
New York	14,954,839	2,542,323	17.5%
United States	232,556,016	38,248,349	16.9%

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System](#). Accessed via the [Health Indicators Warehouse](#). US Department of Health & Human Services, [Health Indicators Warehouse](#). 2006-12. Source geography: County

¹¹ BRFSS includes age-adjusted prevalence in their estimates, a statistical process that allows comparisons across communities with different age structures.

Figure 27: Excessive Drinking, Percent of Adults Age 18, BRFSS (2006-2012):



Source: American Community Survey, 2013-2017 via Engagement Network

Youth Alcohol and Substance Abuse

The number of teens ages 12-17 who abused alcohol or drugs in the past year 2016-2017:

Report Area	Number of Teens	Percentage of Teens
New York	57000	4%

Source: Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Admin., National Survey on Drug Use & Health 2015-2017.via Kids Count

Youth ACES and Mental Health

Adverse Childhood Events (ACEs) are negative, sometimes traumatic experiences that occur before age 18. They are cumulative and associated with poor adult outcomes (ex. anxiety, depression, poor health status, asthma). They are more common among adults who are unemployed, less educated, or experiencing financial stress.

Children ages 0-17 with 2+ ACES	15%
Children ages 0-17 with 1+ ACES	45.3%
Children ages 0-5 with 1+ ACES	38.7%

Source: ACEs Connection. (2017). A national and across-state profile on Adverse Childhood Experiences among U.S. children and possibilities to heal and thrive. <https://www.acesconnection.com/fileSendAction/fcType/0/fcOid/470531328554224917/filePointer/470531328554224937/fodoid/470531328554224928/ChildrenACES.pdf>

SOURCES

This presentation summarizes state and county level data from several sources:

- **CARE Engagement Network:** The CARES Engagement Network is an interactive destination for community leaders and decision-makers and developed by the Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES). Populated with both national and local data, the site features interactive maps, reports, and resources to serve all cities and counties across the United States. <https://engagementnetwork.org/>
- **County Healthy Rankings:** The *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. We believe America can become a nation where getting healthy, staying healthy, and making sure our children grow up healthy are top priorities. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>
- **Kids' Well-Being Indicators Clearinghouse:** The Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC), developed by the New York State Council on Children and Families, is designed to advance the use of children's health, education and well-being indicators as a tool for policy development, planning, and accountability. https://www.nyskwic.org/about_kwic/purpose.cfm
- **Schuyler Center:** The Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy (SCAA) is a leading statewide policy analysis and advocacy organization working to shape policies to improve health, welfare, and human services for all New Yorkers, especially those who are disenfranchised. Each year, the Schuyler Center publishes a report titled "The State of New York's Children". 2019's report was used for this assessment: <https://www.scaany.org/state-of-new-york-children/>
- **KIDS COUNT:** A project of the Annie E. Casey Foundation and a premier source of data on children and families. Each year, the Foundation produces a comprehensive report — the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* — that assesses child well-being in the United States. <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/>
- The **Empire Center for Public Policy, Inc.** is an independent, non-partisan, non-profit think tank based in Albany, New York. Their mission: Make New York a better place to live and work by promoting public policy reforms grounded in free-market principles, personal responsibility, and the ideals of effective and accountable government. The organization publishes a variety of reports including one entitled: "New York's ongoing population loss was mainly downstate in 2017-18" which can be found here: <https://www.empirecenter.org/publications/census2019/>
- **Office of Children and Family Services:** The Office of Children and Family Services serves New York's public by promoting the safety, permanency and well-being of our children, families and communities. We will achieve results by setting and enforcing policies, building partnerships, and funding and providing quality services. The OCFS publishes data reports on child abuse and maltreatment in the state, several of which were used for this assessment: <https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/reports/maps/default.asp>
- **NCAtrak:** The NCAtrak database is used to track cases that are seen at Child Advocacy Centers across the state. The information in the bi-annual reports was used for this assessment.

Special thanks:

- The Minnesota Children's Alliance provided technical assistance, learning sessions and research support throughout the assessment process. [MinnesotaChildrensAlliance.org](https://www.minnchildrensalliance.org/).
- Midwest Regional Children's Advocacy Center provided funding and support for the Community Assessment Learning Cohort project. [MRCAC.org](https://www.mrcac.org/).

Appendix A

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention “Child Abuse and Neglect: Risk and Protective Factors”¹²

Risk Factors for Victimization

Individual Risk Factors

- Children younger than 4 years of age
- Special needs that may increase caregiver burden (e.g., disabilities, mental health issues, and chronic physical illnesses)

Risk Factors for Perpetration

Individual Risk Factors

- Parents' lack of understanding of children's needs, child development and parenting skills
- Parents' history of child maltreatment in family of origin
- Substance abuse and/or mental health issues including depression in the family
- Parental characteristics such as young age, low education, single parenthood, large number of dependent children, and low income
- Nonbiological, transient caregivers in the home (e.g., mother's male partner)
- Parental thoughts and emotions that tend to support or justify maltreatment behaviors

Family Risk Factors

- Social isolation
- Family disorganization, dissolution, and violence, including intimate partner violence
- Parenting stress, poor parent-child relationships, and negative interactions

Community Risk Factors

- Community violence
- Concentrated neighborhood disadvantage (e.g., high poverty and residential instability, high unemployment rates, and high density of alcohol outlets), and poor social connections.

Protective Factors for Child Maltreatment

Protective factors buffer children from being abused or neglected. These factors exist at various levels. Protective factors have not been studied as extensively or rigorously as risk factors. However, identifying and understanding protective factors are equally as important as researching risk factors.

There is scientific evidence to support the following protective factors:

Family Protective Factors

- Supportive family environment and social networks

Several other potential protective factors have been identified. Research is ongoing to determine whether the following factors do indeed buffer children from maltreatment.

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. “Child Abuse and Neglect: Risk and Protective Factors.” <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/riskprotectivefactors.html>. Accessed September 16, 2017.

Family Protective Factors

- Nurturing parenting skills
- Stable family relationships
- Household rules and child monitoring
- Parental employment
- Adequate housing
- Access to health care and social services
- Caring adults outside the family who can serve as role models or mentors

Community Protective Factors

- Communities that support parents and take responsibility for preventing abuse



nyschildrensalliance.org