

Demographics

ALL DATA HEREIN PERTAINS TO WESTCHESTER COUNTY UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE

222,365
children under age 18
live in Westchester.



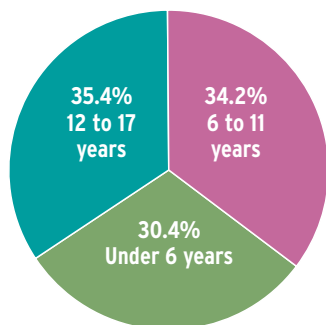
That's greater than the population of Rochester, the third largest city in the state of New York.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
Westchester Children: Table B09001. Rochester Population: Table B01003.

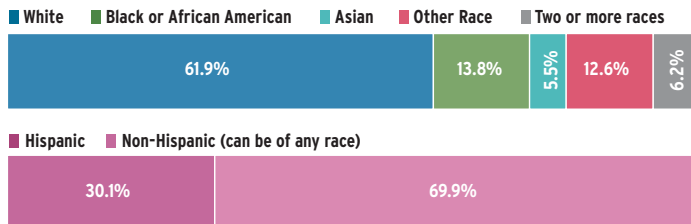
**There is a near-even
distribution of children
in these three age groups.**

Westchester Children By Age

U.S. Census Bureau, 2014
American Community Survey
1-Year Estimates, Table S0901,
<http://factfinder2.census.gov>






Westchester Children by Race/Ethnicity



Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% because of rounding. Chart refers to children living in households, not in group quarters.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0901, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Household Types	Percent of Children	Median Income
 Married Couples	73%	\$153K
 Single Father	6%	\$46K
 Single Mother	20%	\$37K

63% of poor children
live in single parent families.

Note: The term "poor" refers to people living at or below the Federal Poverty Level as determined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table B05010, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

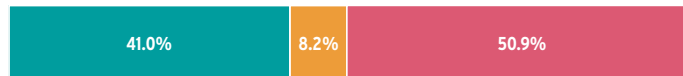
**Children who are Black and/or Hispanic are
more likely to live in single parent households.**

■ Married-Couple Household ■ Single Male-Led Household ■ Single Female-Led Household

White, Not Hispanic



Black or African American



Asian



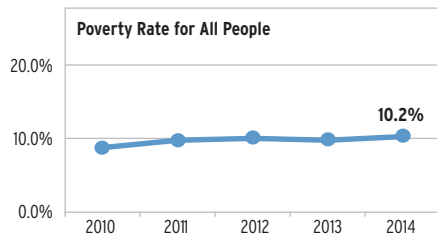
Hispanic (can be of any race)



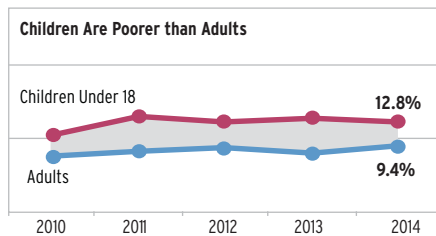
U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0901, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

When it comes to poverty, AGE matters...

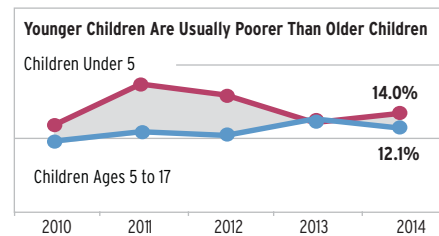
The younger you are, the more likely you are to be poor.



Note: % denotes the poverty rates defined by the U.S. government.

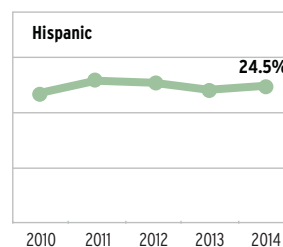
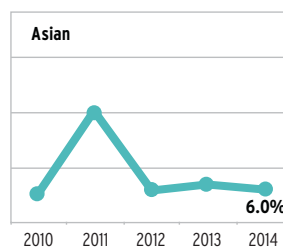
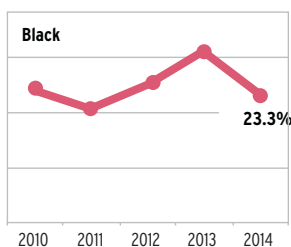
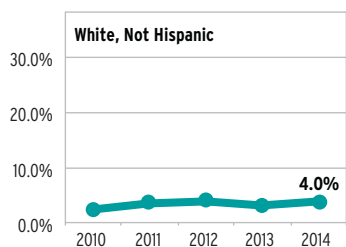


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP03, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>



...RACE matters

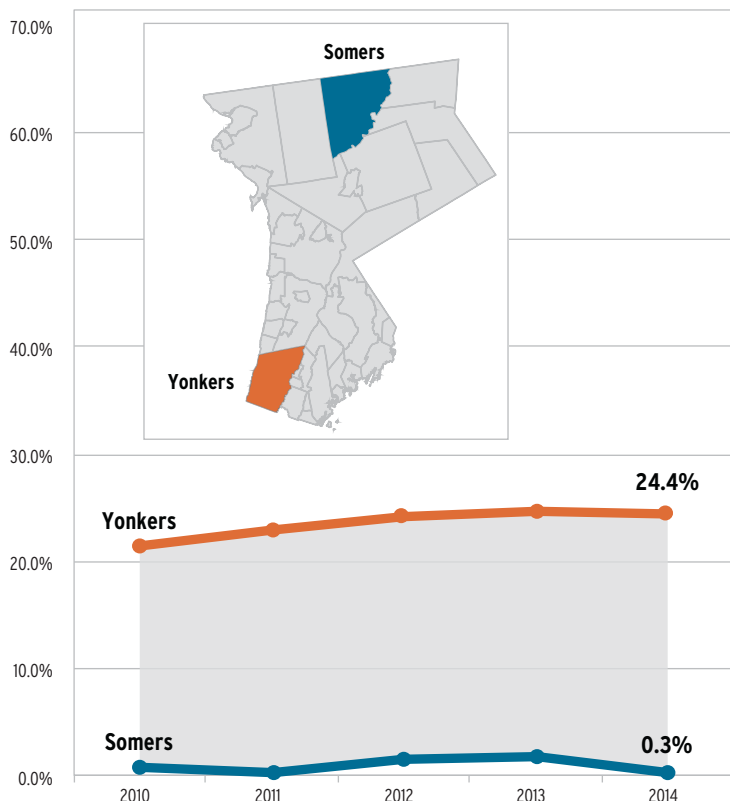
Black and Hispanic children are more likely to be poor than their White or Asian counterparts.



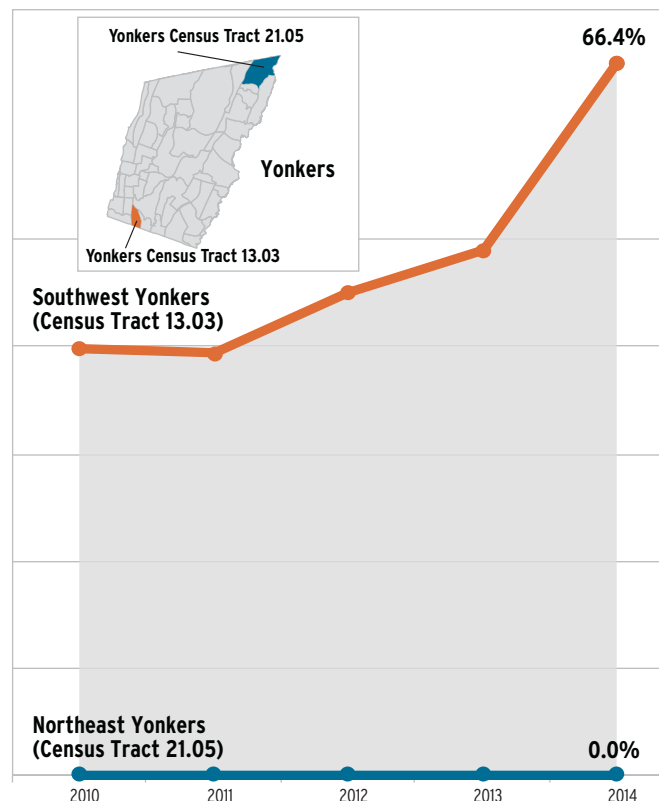
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table DP03, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

...LOCATION matters

Municipalities in Westchester have widely varying child poverty rates.



Neighborhoods in the **same municipality** can have child poverty rates that differ even more.



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010, 2007-2011, 2008-2012, 2009-2013, and 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1701, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Economics & Poverty

...GENDER makes a difference, too

LOW-INCOME CHILDREN (from families in the BOTTOM 25th percentile of income)

For girls, this income effect/gain is better than 68% of US counties.	+ \$1,590	GIRLS
BOYS	- \$2,350	For boys, this income effect/loss is worse than 91% of US counties.

HIGH-INCOME CHILDREN (from families in the TOP 25th percentile of income)

For girls, this income gain is small -- worse than 59% of US counties.	+\$650	GIRLS
For boys, this income gain is better than 99% of US counties.	+\$6,380	BOYS

On average, a Westchester child in a low-income family will earn \$600 less in annual household income at age 26 when compared to other low-income children nationwide.

Growing up in Westchester County has different effects on girls' and boys' annual incomes as adults.

Note: For a family with a parent in his or her 40s, the 25th percentile corresponds to an annual income of about \$30,000; the 75th percentile to about \$100,000. Estimates are based on children born between 1980 and 1986, and their neighborhoods in the 1980s and 1990s. At the 25th percentile, the margin of error for each of the county estimates is around \$1,100. Approximately 5 million families across the United States were involved in this study.

Chetty, Raj, and Nathaniel Hendren. 2015. "The Effects of Neighborhoods on Intergenerational Mobility: Childhood Exposure Effects and County Level Estimates." Equality of Opportunity Project Working Paper. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University.
Gregor Aisch, Eric Buth, Matthew Bloch, Amanda Cox and Kevin Quealy, "The Best and Worst Places to Grow Up: How Your Area Compares." The New York Times, 2 May 2015. Web. 30 Dec. 2015.

Federal Poverty Guidelines Do Not Capture True Need In Westchester

According to the federal government, a family of four is only considered poor if they make less than \$24,250 a year.

POOR \$24,250

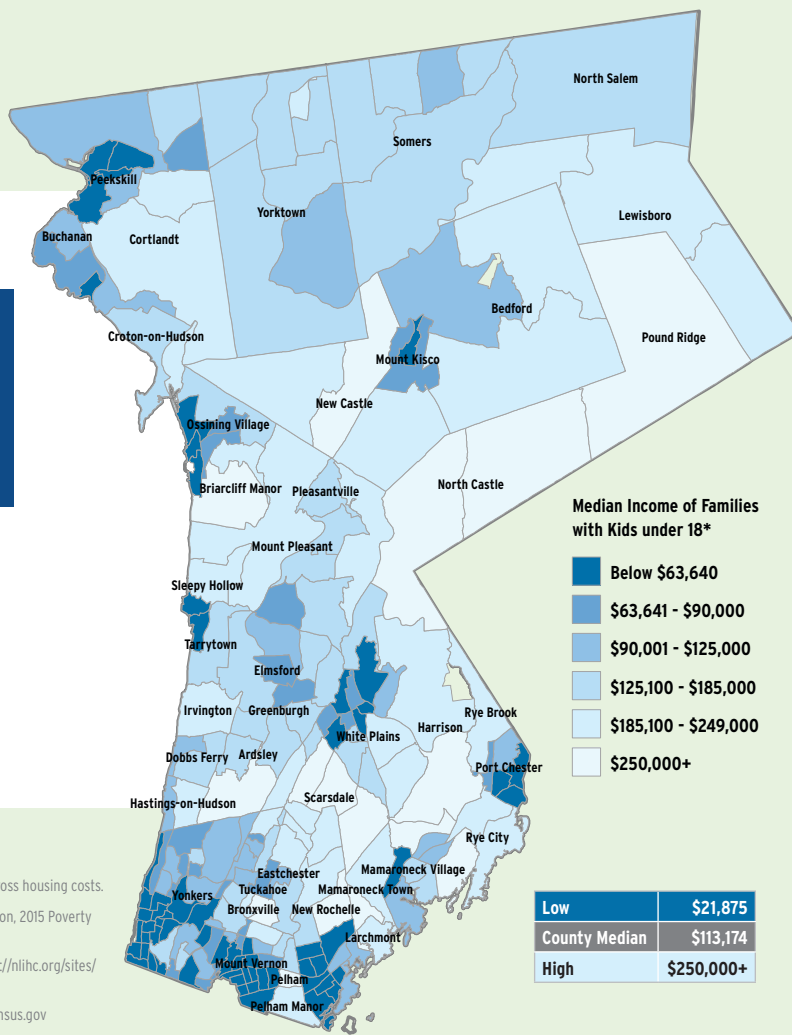
A family of four is considered low-income if they make less than 200% of the poverty level, or \$48,500.

LOW-INCOME \$48,500

But in Westchester County, it is estimated that families need to make 2.6x the federal poverty level to afford a 2-bedroom apartment.*

NEEDED FOR A 2-BEDROOM APT. \$63,640

In 2014, more than one-quarter of Westchester's children (27%) lived in low-income families.



*Federal policy assumes that no more than 30% of a household's gross income should be consumed by gross housing costs.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2015 Poverty Guidelines, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/2015-poverty-guidelines>

National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2015: Low Wages & High Rents Lock Renters Out, http://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/OOR_2015_FULL.pdf

U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19125, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Education

School District	% of People with BA or Higher (2014)	Limited English Proficiency Rate (2015)	Free & Reduced Lunch Rate (2014)	Reading Proficiency (2015) 3rd Gr 8th Gr	Graduation Rate (2015) 4 Yr - June	College Readiness Rate (2015)
Westchester County	46%	7%	34%	38% 44%	86%	50%
Ardsey	69%	1%	4%	44% 57%	96%	75%
Bedford	53%	12%	23%	36% 43%	90%	55%
Blind Brook	79%	2%	0%	56% 62%	100%	92%
Briarcliff Manor	72%	1%	2%	70% 64%	99%	85%
Bronxville	80%	1%	0%	66% 71%	99%	71%
Byram Hills	73%	0%	2%	58% 83%	99%	85%
Chappaqua	85%	1%	2%	60% 77%	99%	83%
Croton-Harmon	64%	2%	0%	60% 73%	97%	79%
Dobbs Ferry	58%	3%	15%	53% 58%	97%	71%
Eastchester	53%	6%	0%	52% 61%	98%	69%
Edgemont	78%	3%	0%	61% 58%	98%	76%
Elmsford	42%	15%	37%	15% 31%	88%	23%
Greenburgh	53%	6%	53%	37% 21%	88%	36%
Harrison	50%	8%	11%	45% 52%	96%	61%
Hastings-On-Hudson	70%	1%	5%	59% 81%	92%	71%
Hendrick-Hudson	45%	2%	20%	49% 43%	95%	60%
Irvington	65%	2%	6%	52% 75%	96%	79%
Katonah-Lewisboro	73%	1%	3%	43% 70%	97%	73%
Lakeland	38%	1%	17%	45% 45%	95%	59%
Mamaroneck	67%	4%	15%	59% 68%	93%	74%
Mount Pleasant	42%	2%	8%	41% 51%	95%	60%
Mount Vernon	27%	8%	72%	17% 12%	55%	7%
New Rochelle	41%	10%	44%	29% 33%	81%	38%
North Salem	56%	1%	8%	51% 73%	99%	71%
Ossining	41%	11%	42%	20% 29%	78%	40%
Peekskill	26%	20%	76%	16% 16%	64%	17%
Pelham	64%	1%	9%	53% 62%	96%	71%
Pleasantville	66%	2%	6%	58% 63%	98%	70%
Pocantico	47%	2%	15%	40% 50%	N/A	N/A
Port Chester - Rye	23%	25%	61%	15% 24%	80%	24%
Rye City	73%	2%	2%	54% 71%	96%	78%
Rye Neck	55%	3%	11%	54% 63%	95%	72%
Scarsdale	87%	2%	0%	58% 72%	97%	79%
Somers	55%	1%	6%	38% 69%	97%	62%
Tarrytown	50%	15%	55%	30% 34%	89%	45%
Tuckahoe	55%	5%	16%	55% 46%	95%	60%
Valhalla	52%	3%	11%	53% 39%	93%	57%
White Plains	48%	14%	40%	34% 29%	84%	40%
Yonkers	31%	12%	74%	25% 22%	74%	16%
Yorktown	54%	2%	4%	40% 50%	97%	74%

Sources: % of People with BA or Higher - U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table S1501, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>
LEP, Free & Reduced Lunch, Reading Proficiency, Graduation, College Readiness Rates from NYS Education Department, data.nysed.gov

Westchester County Facts

1 in 3
public
school
students
receive
**free or
reduced
lunch.**



In 2015,
86% of
public high
school students
graduated
within four years,
**but only
50% were
college-ready.**



New York State Education Department, data.nysed.gov

Westchester County High School Class of 2015 - Race Matters Again

THE GOOD NEWS



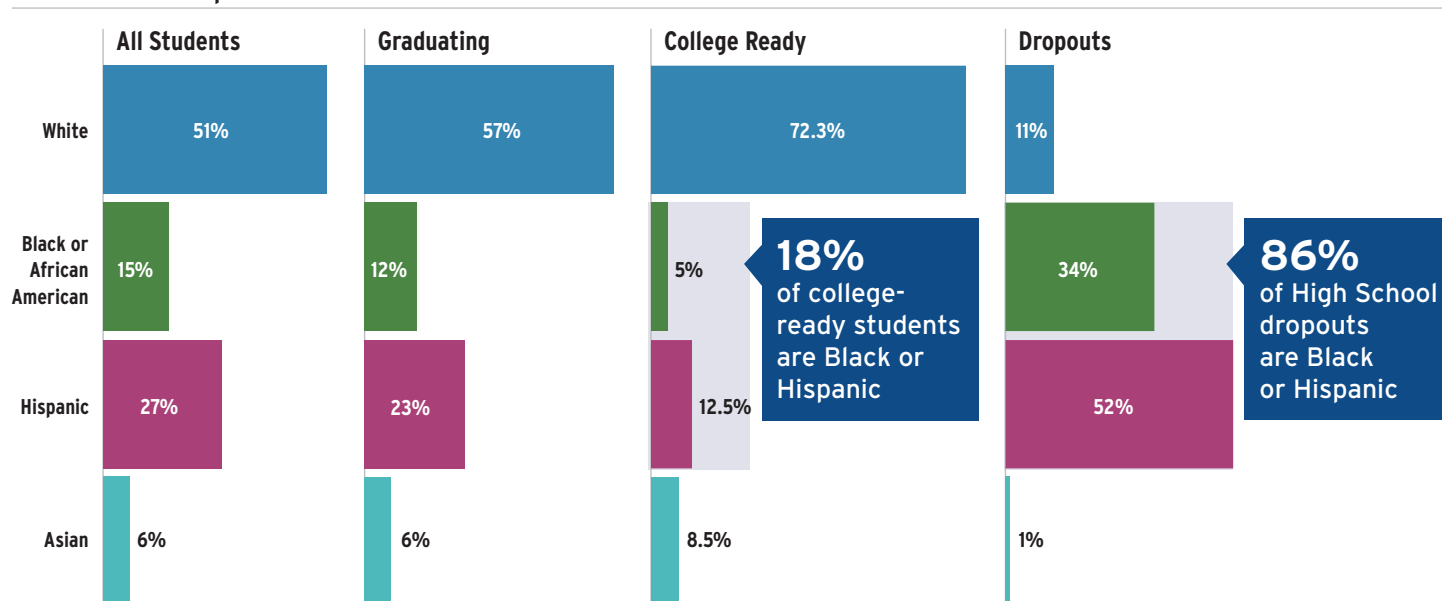
The racial distribution of 2015 high school graduates is close to the racial makeup of the entire class/cohort.

THE BAD NEWS



There are great racial disparities when it comes to other high school outcomes as highlighted below.

Racial Composition of...



Note: "College-ready" is a term defined by the NY State Department of Education. College Readiness rates are derived from the English Language Arts and Mathematics Aspirational Performance Measures. Native American, Alaskan Native, and Multiracial students are not represented in this table. As a result, figures will not add up to 100%.

New York State Education Department, http://data.nysed.gov/files/graduate/graduate_2015.zip

Health & Child Welfare

Westchester Babies in 2013



Hispanic women are 2x more likely - and Black women are 5x more likely - to have late or no prenatal care as compared to white women.

24.0%

were born to moms with delayed or no prenatal care*

11.9%

were born preterm (less than 37 weeks)

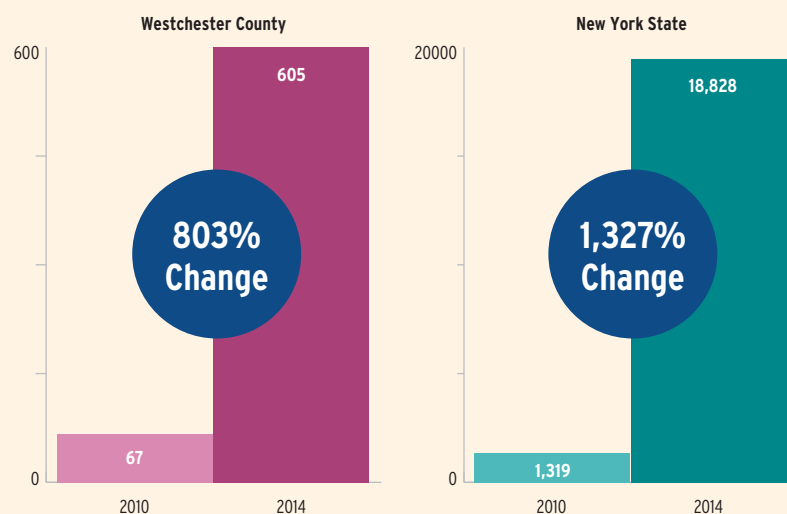
7.7%

were born underweight (less than 5 lb. 8 oz.)

* Infants with known prenatal care status. Delayed prenatal care is defined as second trimester or later. New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics of New York State 2013, Tables 12, 12b, 11b, and 11a, http://www.health.ny.gov/statistics/vital_statistics/2013/

Children Under Age 6 Receiving Psychotropic Drugs

(Enrolled in Medicaid)



Medicaid - Department of Health eMedNY Extract for New York State Office of Mental Health, <http://bi.omh.ny.gov/cmhp/dashboard#tab9>

What are psychotropic drugs?

They are medications that can affect mind, emotions and behavior.

What could be behind this increase?

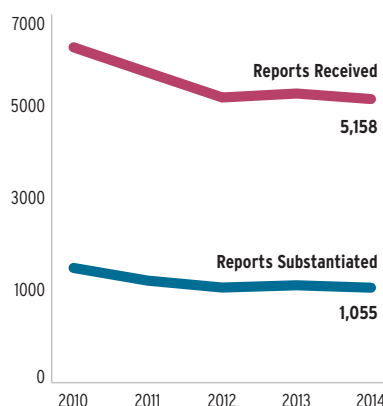
This increase may reflect:

- An increased number of providers that are now reporting prescription data
- A change in reporting standards
- An increase in the number of children screened and diagnosed
- Changes in Medicaid prescription policy/pricing
- An actual increase in prescriptions

???????

Child Abuse Reports

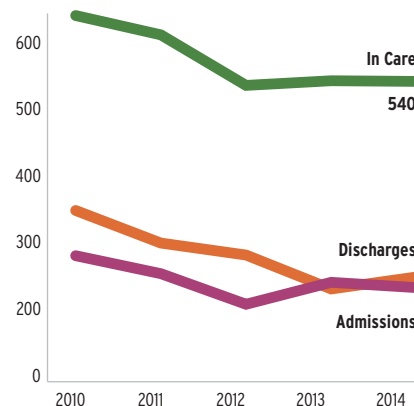
After declining for several years, the number of child abuse reports has been fairly steady since 2012.



New York State Office of Children and Family Services, <http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/reports/maps/counties/westchester.pdf>

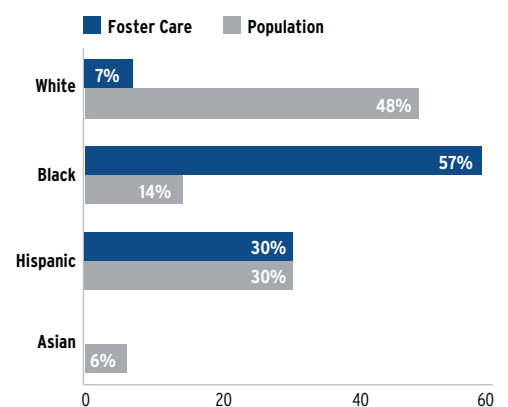
Foster Care Admissions

Although the number of children in foster care declined prior to 2012, it has since then leveled out.



Foster Care by Race

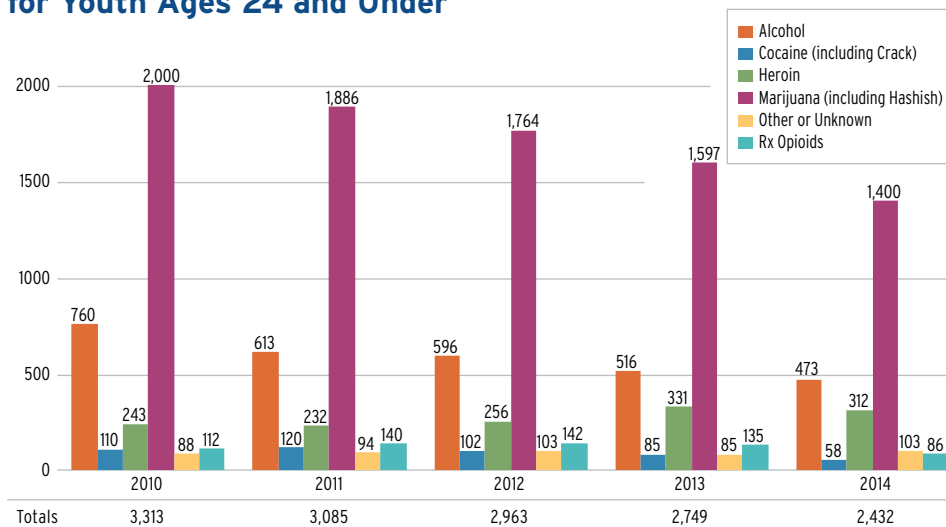
Blacks are overrepresented in the foster care system by a huge margin



Population Percentages from U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0901, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>. New York State Office of Children and Family Services, 2014 Monitoring and Analysis Profiles with Selected Trend Data: 2010-2014, <http://ocfs.ny.gov/main/reports/maps/counties/Westchester.pdf>

Youth and Young Adults

Admission to Chemical Treatment Programs for Youth Ages 24 and Under



New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services, Chemical Dependence Treatment Program Admissions: Beginning 2007, retrieved January 11, 2016, <https://data.ny.gov/Human-Services/Chemical-Dependence-Treatment-Program-Admissions-B/ngbt-9rwl>

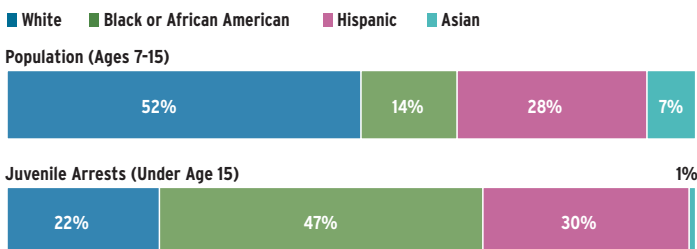
Although marijuana abuse still constitutes more than half of youth admissions to substance abuse programs, its numbers have been steadily declining. In the past five years, the number of youth admitted due to heroin abuse had the greatest increase, although the number admitted in 2014 was slightly less than in 2013.

Cocaine (incl. Crack)	-47%	Largest % Decrease
Heroin	28%	Largest % Increase

These numbers only reflect youth who are admitted to NYS OASAS certified programs in Westchester County and do not include youth who are admitted to out-of-county or non-OASAS certified programs. Rx Opioids include prescription drugs such as Vicodin®, OxyContin®, and Demerol®.

Arrests of Juveniles Under Age 16

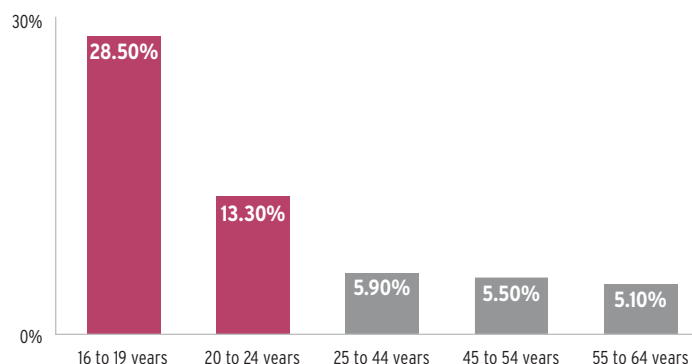
In 2014, Black youth in Westchester continued to be arrested at a higher rate than White youth.



Population: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Vital Statistics, National Center for Health Statistics. Arrest Data: New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Incident-Based Reporting (IBR) systems; <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/jj-reports/westchester.pdf>

Youth Unemployment

Youth in Westchester County still continue to experience higher rates of unemployment than adults.



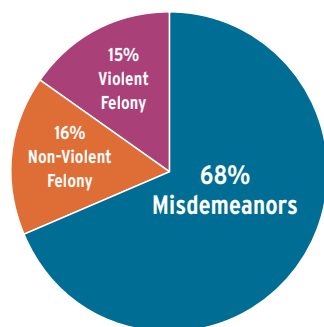
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey 1-Year estimates, Table S2301, <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

RAISE the AGE | NY

In June 2015, despite widespread public support, New York State elected officials failed to reach an agreement about how to raise the age of criminal responsibility. As a result, New York remains one of only two states that automatically treat 16 and 17 year olds as adults in the justice system - despite the fact that most states set the age of criminal responsibility at 18 in the 1940s!

Arrests of 16-17 Year Olds in Westchester County

68% of arrests were for misdemeanors.



Across all categories, arrests of 16-17 year olds have declined since 2014.

This decline in Westchester County also reflects the state trend.

Arrest Category	2011	2015	% Change
Misdemeanor	833	478	-43%
Non Violent Felony	187	123	-34%
Violent Felony	204	123	-40%
Total	1,224	724	-41%

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, Computerized Criminal History system (as of 2/9/2016), <http://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/youth-arrests/index.htm>

What does the data mean?

2016 Children by the Numbers is a statistical snapshot that represents what's going on with Westchester's children. However, even with the best of intentions, no compilation of numbers can ever truly capture the full picture of our county today. With that in mind, this year's takeaways are...

Significant inequity exists in Westchester.

There is overwhelming evidence that age, race, location, and gender play major roles in determining a child's well-being and life prospects, especially when it comes to poverty, future income, and education. For many children in Westchester, the odds are not in their favor.

- ✓ Although there are areas of the county where the child poverty rate is 0%, there are other places where the vast majority of children are poor.
- ✓ Children of color are more likely to face negative outcomes when it comes to poverty, education, health, child welfare, and juvenile justice.
- ✓ Gender inequity in adult earnings shows up on both ends of the income spectrum. Boys from low-income families fare worse than girls from low-income families when it comes to adult earning potential. However, in high-income families, the reverse is true: boys from high-income families fare much better than girls.

Data sometimes raises more questions than answers.

- ✓ For example, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of children who are under age 6 and enrolled in Medicaid being treated with psychotropic drugs. There could be multiple reasons for this upsurge, so without further information, we cannot determine whether this is a positive or negative trend.
- ✓ Race and location inequity are not new problems, and many individuals and organizations have made serious efforts to achieve change. So why do these inequities still persist?

What is WCA doing about it?



In 2015, Westchester Children's Association and our partners embarked on a data-driven model for social change called Gathering Policy Solutions for Kids (GPS4Kids). WCA worked with over 150 community stakeholders from the nonprofit, public and private sectors to identify a common vision for Westchester's children. The GPS4Kids partnership's goals are to:

- ✓ Strengthen youth-adult relationships and family supports
- ✓ Create opportunities for young people to thrive regardless of race or zip code
- ✓ Foster children's social and emotional well-being through healthy peer-to-peer engagement and the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse

Much of 2016 will be dedicated to gathering baseline data and beginning targeted action to move the needle on these goals. For more information about the GPS4Kids initiative, visit www.wca4kids.org/gps4kids.

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Follow WCA on your favorite social media sites.
Keyword: wca4kids

**For more details and discussion
about this data, visit bit.ly/wcadatabulletin**

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