Early Childhood Home Visiting Data Snapshot

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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

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

Funded capacity of home visiting programs in Montgomery County[1]

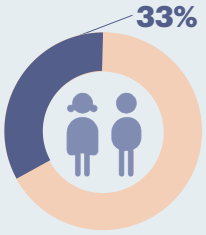
Power of Two	—
Nurse Family Partnership	—
SafeCare	—
Healthy Families NY	—
Parents as Teachers	—
Early Head Start	—
ParentChildPlus	—
Maternal & Infant Community Health Collaboratives	—
Total	**0**

There were **2,012**[5] live births in a three-year span in **Montgomery County**, and approximately **1,408**[6] of those children live in families with income below 200% of the federal poverty level. This county has home visiting capacity to serve **0%** of babies in low-income families and **0%** of all children age zero to three.

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

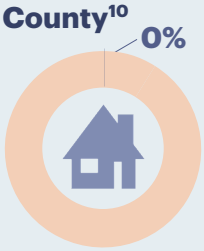
There are **3,596**[7] children under age 6 in **Montgomery County**, and **1,180**[8] (or **33%**[9]) of them live in poverty.

Young children in poverty in Montgomery County[9]



- Children under age 6 living in poverty
- All children under age 6

Home visiting capacity to serve babies in low-income families in Montgomery County[10]



- Home visiting capacity to serve children 0-3 below 200% of federal poverty level
- All children age 0-3 below 200% of federal poverty level

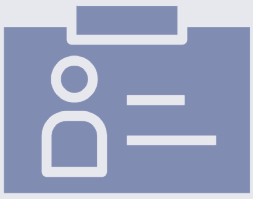
ECONOMIC SECURITY

The younger the child, the more likely they are to experience poverty. In Montgomery County, 14% of children under age six are living in deep poverty (below 50% of federal poverty level).[11]

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

Child poverty and economic insecurity		County	NYS
Children under age 6 in deep poverty (under 50% FPL)[12]		512 (14%)	144,164 (10%)
Children under age 6 in poverty (under 100% FPL)[13]		1,180 (33%)	311,103 (23%)
	White/Caucasian	892 (31%)	131,957 (17%)
	Black/African American	29 (51%)	77,918 (35%)
	American Indian and Alaska Native	—	2,079 (34%)
	Asian	15 (83%)	19,803 (18%)
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	—	86 (16%)
	Other race	126 (41%)	57,256 (36%)
	Two or more races	118 (38%)	22,004 (23%)
	White not Hispanic/Latino	769 (31%)	98,134 (15%)
	Hispanic/Latino (of any race)	304 (34%)	110,549 (31%)
Children under age 6 with unemployed parent(s)[14]		—	115,603 (9%)
Receipt of SNAP in families with children under 18[15]		1,493	443,671
Number of children in asset limited income constrained employed families (ALICE)[16]		1,439	481,084
Students who experienced homelessness at any point in the 2018-2019 school year[17]		241	148,178

EMPLOYMENT



HOUSING

EDUCATION

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

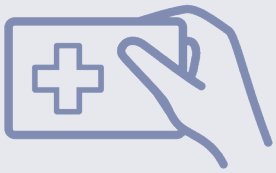
New York State is among the nation's leaders in the percentage of children with health insurance. Children are more likely to get the care they need when parents are covered.

Child health and well-being		County	NYS
Births per year (3-year average)[18]		612	235,542
	White	77%	48%
	Black	2%	15%
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1%	11%
	Hispanic	18%	24%
Newborns with neonatal withdrawal syndrome and/or affected by maternal use of addictive drugs (any diagnosis).[19] National discharge rate is 8 per 1,000.[20]			
	Discharges	23	2,202
	Hospital discharge rate per 1,000	43.8	10
Health insurance coverage, children under age 19[21]			
	Uninsured	7%	3%
	Employer Sponsored Insurance	32%	48%
	Direct Purchase	4%	6%
	Medicaid/CHIP	50%	35%

BIRTHS PER YEAR

HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH INSURANCE



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ENDNOTES

[1] *Self-reported in 2019 by each program to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy.*

[2] *New York State Department of Health. New York State County/ZIP Code Perinatal Data Profile. 2014-2016 data.*

[3] *Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).*

[4] *Self-reported in 2019 by each program to the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy.*

[5] *New York State Department of Health. New York State County/ZIP Code Perinatal Data Profile. 2014-2016 data.*

[6] *Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).*

[7] *NCCP calculated NY State data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (5-year estimates).*

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] *Calculation by Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy, based on live births over three-year span and percentage of young children below 200% of federal poverty level, from New York State Office of Children and Family Services, New York State Child Care Demographics, 2017, Children Under 6 Years < 200% Poverty Level (%).*

[11] *NCCP calculated NY state data from the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (5-year estimates).*

[12] *Ibid.*

[13] *Ibid.*

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] *American Fact Finder. Receipt of food stamps/SNAP in the past 12 months by presence of children under 18 years for households. 2017 American Community Survey 1-Year Supplemental Estimates. U.S. Census Bureau. 2017 data.*

[16] *United for ALICE. United Way ALICE Report, New York. 2016 data.*

[17] *NYSTEACHS at Advocates for Children. Data on Student Homelessness in NYS. New York State Education Department, Student Information Repository System (SIRS). 2018-2019 data.*

[18] *New York State Department of Health. County Health Indicators by Race/Ethnicity (CHIRE). 2014-2016 data.*

[19] *New York State Department of Health. New York State Opioid Data Dashboard – County Level. 2016 data.*

[20] *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, Evaluation of State-Mandated Reporting of Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome — Six States, 2013–2017, Weekly / January 11, 2019 / 68(1); 6–10 (data for 2014).*

[21] *Georgetown University Center for Children and Families analysis of the U.S. Census 2017-2018 American Community Survey (ACS) data using 5-year estimates using county-level geographies. Data not published. Totals may not add to 100% because of other sources of insurance.*

** Fewer than 10 events in the numerator, therefore the rate is unstable*

s: Data does not meet reporting criteria