Inequitable Social Environments Faced by New York City Children

Children's physical and mental health outcomes are tied to experiences in their social environment, such as adequate housing, availability of household food, and exposure to neighborhood violence. These experiences can shape children's current and future physical and mental well-being.[1] Health-promoting social environments that allow children to thrive include living in households with enough food to eat and growing up in supportive neighborhoods. However, growing up in supportive health-promoting environments is not a universal experience for all children.
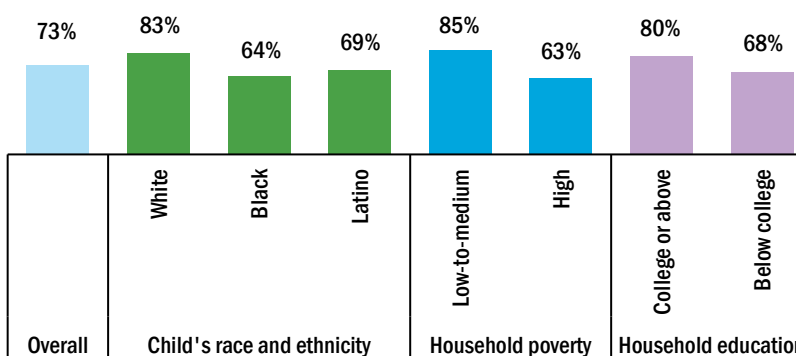
This unequal distribution of resources is rooted in our country's history of structural and institutional discrimination across racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups.[2] For example, bank lending practices have kept certain families from accumulating wealth. In a practice known as "redlining," the U.S. government-backed Home Owners Loan Corporation classified neighborhoods where people of color lived as high risk for home mortgage loans.[3] As a result of this practice, many families of color were unable to acquire homes, and thus unable to grow their wealth.[3] The economic effects of racism continue today, with Black men and women earning 73% and 65% of what White men earn and Latino men and women earning 69% and 58% of what White men earn.[4] Understanding how racism limits families' ability to provide for their children's wellbeing is essential for informing interventions that promote children's current physical and mental well-being and thwart the development of health problems. This Epi Data Brief describes the social environments of New York City children, ages 3 through 12 years, across race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status.

Meeting household financial needs

- In 2015, Black and Latino children were less likely than White children to live in households that met their financial needs (64% and 69% vs. 83%).
- Living in households that met their financial needs, as reported by caregivers, was less likely among children living in:
  - High poverty households, compared with low-to-medium poverty households (63% vs. 85%).
  - Households in which the highest education level was below college, compared with college or above (68% vs. 80%).

Percent of children whose households met their financial needs, New York City, 2015

Overall	Child's race and ethnicity			Household poverty		Household education	
73%	White 83%	Black 64%	Latino 69%	Low-to-medium 85%	High 63%	College or above 80%	Below college 68%

White and Black race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
Low-to-medium poverty households had incomes ≥ 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); high poverty households had incomes < 200% of FPL.
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

Definitions: Household financial needs met: responded "not very often" or "never" to: "Since child was born, how often has it been very hard to get by on your family's income, for example, it was hard to cover the basics like food or housing?"
Race/ethnicity: For the purpose of this publication, Latino includes persons of Hispanic or Latino origin, as identified by the survey question "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" and regardless of reported race. Black and White race categories excluded those who identified as Latino.
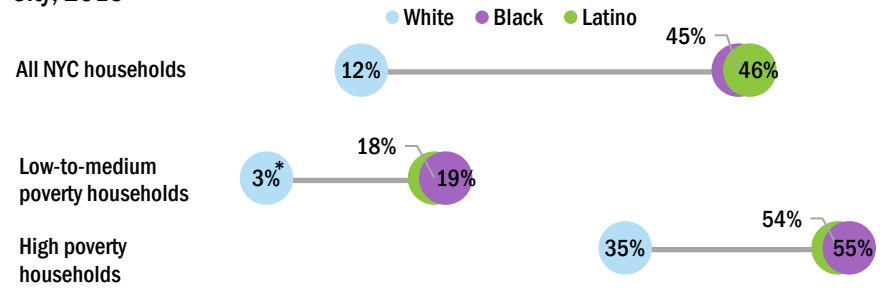**Household poverty** was categorized into two groups: low-to-medium poverty households had incomes greater than or equal to 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); high poverty households had incomes less than 200% of FPL.
Household education: highest year of school completed by anyone in the household was categorized into two groups: college greater than or equal to 4 years (college or above) or less than 4 years of college (below college).

Household food insufficiency

- In 2015, Latino and Black children were more likely than White children to live in households that reported food insufficiency in the past 12 months (46% and 45% vs. 12%). This pattern held true among low-to-medium poverty households and high-poverty households.

Percent of children living in households that reported food insufficiency, New York City, 2015

● White   ● Black   ● Latino

All NYC households   12% ——————— 45% / 46%

Low-to-medium poverty households   3%* ——— 18% / 19%

High poverty households   35% ——————— 54% / 55%

* Results should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.
White and Black race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

- Living in households with food insufficiency was more likely among children living in:
  o High poverty households, compared with low-to-medium poverty households (49% vs. 9%).
  o Households in which the highest education level was below college, compared with college or above (43% vs. 18%).
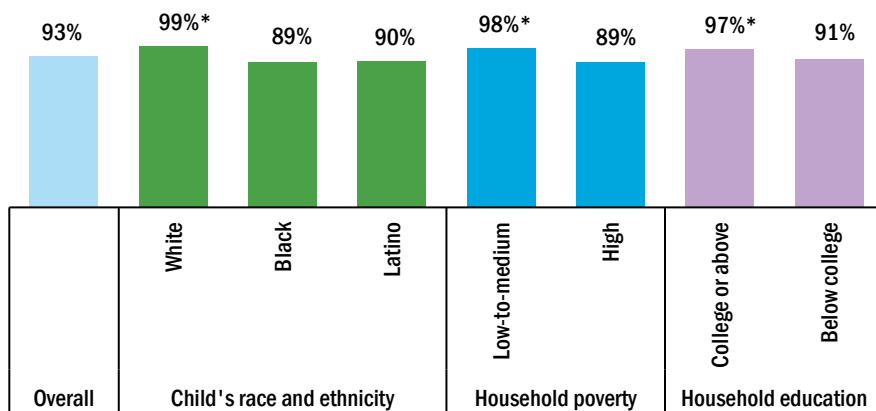
Having a regular place to live

Percent of children who had a regular place to live throughout the past 12 months, New York City, 2015

Overall	Child's race and ethnicity			Household poverty		Household education	
93%	White 99%*	Black 89%	Latino 90%	Low-to-medium 98%*	High 89%	College or above 97%*	Below college 91%

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.
White and Black race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
Low-to-medium poverty households had incomes ≥ 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); high poverty households had incomes < 200% of FPL.
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

- In 2015, Black and Latino children were less likely to have a regular place to live throughout the past 12 months when compared with White children, as reported by their caregivers (89% and 90% vs. 99%*).

- Having a regular place to live was less likely among children living in:
  o High poverty households, compared with low-to-medium poverty households (89% vs. 98%*).
  o Households in which the highest education level was below college, compared with college or above (91% vs. 97%*).

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.

Definitions:
Household food insufficiency: responded "often true" or "sometimes true" to "The food that we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more. Was that often, sometimes, or never true for your household in the last 12 months?"
Not having a regular place to live was described as living in a family shelter, public place, or doubled up with family or friends.
**Living in supportive neighborhoods**: responded "definitely agree" or "somewhat agree" to "People in your neighborhood help each other out. Would you say you definitely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or definitely disagree?"
Neighborhood violence: responded "yes" to "Was child ever the victim of violence or witness any violence in their neighborhood?"

Living in supportive neighborhoods

- In 2015, Latino and Black children were less likely than White children to live in neighborhoods where people helped each other out, as reported by caregivers (61% and 72% vs. 84%). This pattern remained among high poverty households.

- Living in supportive neighborhoods was less likely among children in:
  - High poverty households, compared with low-to-medium poverty households (68% vs. 80%).

Percent of children living in supportive neighborhoods, New York City, 2015
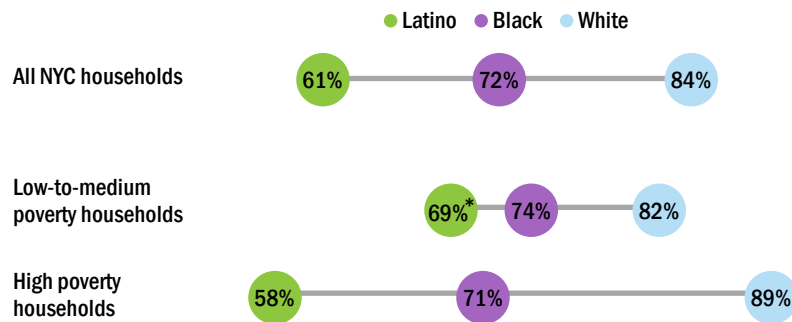
● Latino ● Black ● White

All NYC households	61%	72%	84%
Low-to-medium poverty households	69%*	74%	82%
High poverty households	58%	71%	89%

* Results should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.
White and Black race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
Low-to-medium poverty households had incomes ≥ 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); high poverty households had incomes < 200% of FPL.
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

  - Households in which the highest education level was below college, compared with college or above (67% vs. 81%)

Neighborhood violence

Percent of children who witnessed or were victimized by violence in their neighborhoods, New York City, 2015

| Overall | Child's race and ethnicity | | | Household poverty | | Household education | |
| 7% | White 1%* | Black 12% | Latino 8% | Low-to-medium 3%* | High 10% | College or above 3% | Below college 10% |

* Results should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.
White and Black race categories exclude Latino ethnicity. Latino includes Hispanic or Latino of any race.
Low-to-medium poverty households had incomes ≥ 200% of the federal poverty level (FPL); high poverty households had incomes < 200% of FPL.
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

- A higher proportion of Black and Latino children were reported by their caregivers to have witnessed or been victimized by violence in their neighborhoods, compared with White children (12% and 8% vs. 1%*).

- Having witnessed or been victimized by violence in their neighborhoods was more likely among children in:
  - High poverty households, compared with low-to-medium poverty households (10% vs. 3%*)
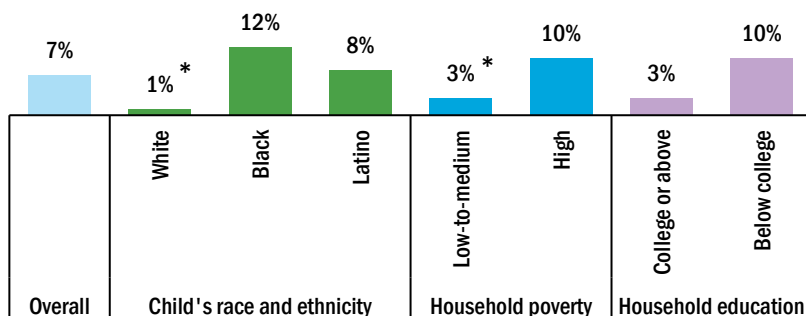 - Households in which the highest education level was below college, compared with college or above (10% vs. 3%)

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size.

Implications

Supportive and equitable social environments are important for all children. Unfortunately, among NYC children ages 3 through 12, one in three (33%) did not have sufficient food in the previous 12 months. Even at the same level of household poverty, Black and Latino children fared worse than their White peers in some experiences, such as food insufficiency and living in supportive neighborhoods. Such experiences jeopardize children's chances of thriving socially and emotionally. The findings that Black and Latino children were disproportionally exposed to less advantageous social environments, at times regardless of poverty level, when compared with White children, suggests that racism may play a role and is an important call for action.

Addressing these inequities requires an approach that advocates for policies beyond areas traditionally associated with public health. These include prioritizing the accessibility and affordability of equitable health-promoting living environments, relevant education, and resources for all children, particularly children from groups who have traditionally lacked access to valuable resources.[5] For example, affordable housing, Pre-K for All and Green Carts are current health-promotive initiatives with efforts across public agencies that aim to improve equitable access to resources for all NYC children. Pre-K for All grants every 4 year old in NYC entry to early formal education. Green Carts bring fresh vegetables and fruits into neighborhoods with limited access to healthy foods. Such public health efforts strive to ensure that all children have a chance to reach their potential in life.

References:
1. Bravemen P, Acker J, Arkin E, Bussel J, Wehr K, Proctor D. "Early childhood is critical to health equity." Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. https://www.rwjf.org. Accessed July 2, 2018.
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3. Domonoske C. Interactive redlining map zooms in on America's history of discrimination. National Public Radio. October 19, 2016. https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2016/10/19/498536077/interactive-redlining-map-zooms-in-on-americas-history-of-discrimination. Accessed October 17, 2018.
4. Patten E. Racial, gender wage gaps persisit in US despite some progress. Pew Research Center. July 1, 2016. https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/07/01/racial-gender-wage-gaps-persist-in-u-s-despite-some-progress/. Accessed April 2, 2019.
5. Braveman P, Barclay C. Health disparities beginning in childhood: A life-course perspective. *Pediatrics*. 2009;124(3):S163-S175.

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Epi Data Tables

Inequitable Social Environments Faced by New York City Children

Data Tables

Table 1. Social environment of New York City children aged 3-12 years, 2015

Table 2. Social environment of New York City children aged 3-12 years, 2015

Figure 1. Adverse Childhood Experiences survey questions

Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey (CHEWDS) 2015 was a population-based telephone survey conducted by the Health Department in 2015. A parent, guardian or other knowledgeable adult (85% biological parents) was interviewed about the health of one child aged 12 years or younger in the selected household for a sample of approximately 3,000 children. Survey data are weighted to the NYC population of children 12 years and younger, per American Community Survey. This analysis is limited to children ages 3 to 12, approximately 78% of the sample. For more survey details, visit https://www1.nyc.gov/site/doh/data/data-sets/child-chs.page

Table 1. Social environment of New York City children aged 3-12 years, 2015

Sources: Child Health, Emotional Wellness, and Development Survey (CHEWDS) 2015; Data are weighted to the population of children age 0-12 years per 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are crude

Among those with corresponding demographic information

	Lived in households that met their financial needs ⅄				Lived in households reporting food insufficiency over the past 12 months				Lived in supportive neighborhoods				Had child-raising help sometimes, usually, or always available to caregivers			
	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value
Total	692,000	72.7	(69.6, 75.6)		322,000	33.3	(30.1, 36.6)		683,000	72.5 U	(69.3, 75.5)		705,000	72.6	(69.3, 75.7)	
Child's race/ethnicity																
White, non-Latino	197,000	82.6	(77.8, 86.6)	referent	28,000	11.6	(8.5, 15.6)	referent	200,000	84.2	(78.6, 88.6)	referent	198,000	81.9	(76.6, 86.2)	referent
Black, non-Latino	150,000	64.3	(56.8, 71.1)	**<0.001**	108,000	44.9	(37.9, 52.1)	**<0.001**	173,000	72.4	(65.5, 78.4)	**0.005**	173,000	70.9	(63.5, 77.4)	**0.011**
Latino	241,000	69.3	(64.0, 74.1)	**<0.001**	159,000	45.5 U	(39.9, 51.3)	**<0.001**	204,000	60.6	(54.8, 66.1)	**<0.001**	237,000	67.4	(61.7, 72.6)	**<0.001**
Asian, non-Latino	83,000	84.4	(75.6, 90.4)	0.685	17,000	17.1	(10.2, 27.4)	0.243	82,000	84.8	(72.3, 92.2)	0.927	68,000	69.4 *	(56.3, 79.9)	0.057
Other, non-Latino	22,000	62.6 *	(47.6, 75.5)	**0.009**	10,000	26.9 *	(15.7, 42.1)	**0.031**	25,000	74.6 *	(59.8, 85.2)	0.169	29,000	82.6 *	(65.6, 92.1)	0.923
Child's sex																
Male	352,000	73.5 U	(69.1, 77.5)	referent	172,000	35.2	(30.8, 39.9)	referent	355,000	73.5 U	(69.1, 77.6)	referent	365,000	73.9	(69.4, 77.9)	referent
Female	341,000	71.9	(67.4, 76.0)	0.602	150,000	31.3	(26.9, 36.1)	0.235	329,000	71.4	(66.5, 75.9)	0.514	340,000	71.4	(66.3, 75.9)	0.439
Child's age group																
3 to 5 years	222,000	71.3	(66.2, 75.9)	referent	98,000	31.4	(26.6, 36.7)	referent	215,000	70.0	(64.6, 74.9)	referent	224,000	70.8	(65.0, 75.9)	referent
6 to 12 years	470,000	73.4	(69.4, 77.0)	0.507	223,000	34.2	(30.2, 38.5)	0.405	468,000	73.7	(69.6, 77.5)	0.264	481,000	73.5 U	(69.4, 77.3)	0.424
Household composition																
Two parents in household ℔	466,000	78.6	(75.0, 81.7)	referent	143,000	23.8	(20.4, 27.5)	referent	462,000	78.5 U	(74.9, 81.7)	referent	436,000	72.6	(68.3, 76.4)	referent
One parent with at least one other adult ₪	114,000	68.0	(60.4, 74.7)	**0.009**	83,000	47.8	(39.8, 55.9)	**<0.001**	113,000	66.2	(57.7, 73.6)	**0.005**	127,000	71.8	(64.0, 78.5)	0.858
One parent with no other adult ₪	104,000	58.7	(49.8, 67.0)	**<0.001**	90,000	50.9	(42.3, 59.4)	**<0.001**	99,000	58.0	(48.9, 66.6)	**<0.001**	128,000	72.4	(63.6, 79.7)	0.964
No parent	9,000	60.9 *	(41.0, 77.7)	0.075	6,000	41.6 *	(25.1, 60.2)	0.061	10,000	72.9 *	(53.3, 86.3)	0.521	13,000	87.6 *	(72.6, 95.0)	**0.010**
Household education																
College or above	301,000	80.4	(76.5, 83.8)	referent	68,000	18.1	(14.5, 22.2)	referent	300,000	81.1	(77.0, 84.6)	referent	310,000	82.2	(78.2, 85.6)	referent
Below college	385,000	67.5 U	(63.0, 71.7)	**<0.001**	250,000	43.0	(38.4, 47.7)	**<0.001**	379,000	67.4	(62.7, 71.7)	**<0.001**	391,000	66.9	(62.1, 71.3)	**<0.001**
Household poverty																
Low to medium poverty (>=200 of FPL)	297,000	85.5 D	(81.2, 88.9)	referent	33,000	9.4	(6.9, 12.5)	referent	272,000	79.8	(75.4, 83.6)	referent	283,000	80.8	(75.9, 84.8)	referent
High poverty (<200% of FPL)	336,000	62.5 U	(57.9, 67.0)	**<0.001**	270,000	49.4	(44.6, 54.2)	**<0.001**	362,000	67.5 U	(62.7, 72.0)	**<0.001**	367,000	66.8	(62.0, 71.3)	**<0.001**
Household poverty and child's race/ethnicity																
Low to medium household poverty (>=200 of FPL)																
White, non-Latino	143,000	89.2	(83.4, 93.1)	referent	4,000	2.6 *	(1.2, 5.5)	referent	129,000	82.2	(74.5, 87.9)	referent	133,000	82.0	(74.8, 87.4)	referent
Black, non-Latino	44,000	82.0	(73.4, 88.2)	0.109	10,000	18.6	(12.9, 26.1)	**<0.001**	42,000	73.9	(63.9, 81.8)	0.147	46,000	85.0	(77.3, 90.4)	0.507
Latino	52,000	77.8 *	(62.8, 87.9)	0.097	13,000	18.2	(10.5, 29.7)	**0.002**	43,000	69.4 *	(58.4, 78.5)	**0.039**	51,000	73.5 D*	(58.8, 84.3)	0.248
Asian, non-Latino	41,000	89.6	(77.1, 95.7)	0.928	5,000	11.4 *	(4.4, 26.4)	0.102	41,000	91.4	(79.8, 96.6)	0.078	38,000	83.1 *	(69.3, 91.5)	0.858
Other, non-Latino	16,000	81.8 *	(64.2, 91.8)	0.317		^			17,000	85.3 *	(71.8, 93.0)	0.612	16,000	79.2 *	(52.8, 92.8)	0.798
High household poverty (<200% of FPL)																
White, non-Latino	40,000	64.5 D*	(53.7, 73.9)	referent	22,000	35.3	(25.9, 45.9)	referent	57,000	89.4	(81.5, 94.1)	referent	53,000	82.0	(73.3, 88.4)	referent
Black, non-Latino	91,000	55.7	(46.2, 64.8)	0.217	93,000	55.1	(45.8, 64.1)	**0.005**	119,000	70.8	(61.5, 78.6)	**0.001**	114,000	65.7	(56.0, 74.2)	**0.007**
Latino	161,000	65.0	(58.7, 70.8)	0.930	136,000	54.5 D	(47.6, 61.2)	**0.002**	140,000	58.0	(50.9, 64.7)	**<0.001**	161,000	64.8	(58.0, 71.1)	**0.001**
Asian, non-Latino	38,000	78.2 *	(62.8, 88.5)	0.101	10,000	20.6 *	(10.2, 37.1)	0.086	39,000	78.0 *	(56.5, 90.7)	0.224	27,000	54.2 *	(34.3, 72.8)	**0.012**
Other, non-Latino	5,000	35.3 *	(17.7, 58.0)	**0.015**	8,000	58.8 *	(36.3, 78.2)	0.060	6,000	53.8 *	(29.4, 76.4)	**0.008**	12,000	90.2 *	(66.5, 97.7)	0.302
Neighborhood poverty (% zip code residents below 100% FPL)₩																
Low poverty (<10%)	123,000	87.5	(82.3, 91.3)	referent	19,000	13.3	(8.6, 19.9)	referent	111,000	83.0	(75.1, 88.8)	referent	118,000	84.0	(75, 90.2)	referent
Medium poverty (10 to <20%)	187,000	72.1	(65.7, 77.8)	**<0.001**	61,000	23.0	(17.9, 29.1)	**0.016**	195,000	75.7	(69.1, 81.3)	0.117	185,000	70.1	(63.4, 76)	**0.005**
High poverty (20 to <30%)	190,000	70.0	(64.1, 75.2)	**<0.001**	105,000	38.8	(32.9, 45.0)	**<0.001**	180,000	68.9	(62.4, 74.8)	**0.003**	192,000	69.9	(63.6, 75.5)	**0.004**
Very high poverty (30%+)	171,000	68.1	(61.4, 74.1)	**<0.001**	123,000	47.3	(40.5, 54.2)	**<0.001**	175,000	68.2	(62.0, 73.9)	**0.001**	185,000	71.4	(64.5, 77.4)	**0.013**

Weighted N represents a population estimate, rounded to the nearest thousand.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% CI's half width is greater than 10, or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

^Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates

U indicates rounding up.

D indicates rounding down

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

⅄ From the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) Adverse Childhood Experience, as reported by respondent

FPL = Federal Poverty Level

℔ Parents included birth, step, foster, and adoptive; and were not defined by sex or gender. Survey limitations: did not ask about multiple mothers or fathers, or parents <18 years.

₪Adults were defined as >=18 years.

₩ based on American Community Survey 2009-2013

Table 2. Social environment of New York City children aged 3-12 years, 2015

Sources: Child Health, Emotional Wellness, and Development Survey (CHEWDS) 2015; Data are weighted to the population of children age 0-12 years per 2011-2013 American Community Survey.

Data are crude

Among those with corresponding demographic information

	Had no Adverse Childhod Experiences Ⱥ				Experienced residential stability Ł				Had a regular place to live throughout the past 12 months				Never saw or heard adults in home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up Ⱥ				Had witnessed or been victimized by violence in their neighborhood Ⱥ			
	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value	Weighted N	%	95% CI	p-value
Total	560,000	57.5 D	(54.1, 60.8)		527,000	53.7	(50.3, 57.1)		914,000	93.0	(90.5, 94.9)		902,000	93.5 U	(91.2, 95.3)		68,000	7.1	(5.3, 9.4)	
Child's race/ethnicity																				
White, non-Latino	174,000	71.2	(65.7, 76.2)	*referent*	165,000	66.8	(60.7, 72.4)	*referent*	243,000	99.3 *	(97.1, 99.8)	*referent*	237,000	98.9 *	(97.4, 99.5)	*referent*	3,000	1.3 *	(0.6, 2.9)	*referent*
Black, non-Latino	114,000	46.7	(39.7, 53.8)	**<0.001**	129,000	52.5 U	(45.3, 59.6)	**0.003**	221,000	89.1	(81.9, 93.7)	**0.001**	219,000	90.9 *	(83.9, 95.0)	**0.004**	29,000	12.1	(7.6, 18.6)	**<0.001**
Latino	181,000	51.8	(46.1, 57.4)	**<0.001**	165,000	46.9	(41.3, 52.5)	**<0.001**	317,000	89.7	(84.7, 93.1)	**<0.001**	318,000	91.1	(86.7, 94.1)	**<0.001**	29,000	8.3	(5.2, 12.8)	**<0.001**
Asian, non-Latino	73,000	72.5 U	(61.9, 81.1)	0.820	54,000	54.4 *	(41.7, 66.6)	0.082	100,000	100.0 **	(., .)	0.178		^				^		
Other, non-Latino	18,000	51.1 *	(37.0, 65.1)	**0.010**	13,000	37.5 D*	(24.7, 52.2)	**<0.001**		^				^				^		
Child's sex																				
Male	281,000	56.9	(52.2, 61.5)	*referent*	274,000	55.2	(50.4, 59.9)	*referent*	463,000	92.5 U	(89.1, 95.0)	*referent*	459,000	93.9	(90.7, 96.0)	*referent*	37,000	7.4	(5.0, 10.9)	*referent*
Female	279,000	58.1	(53.2, 62.8)	0.724	252,000	52.3	(47.3, 57.2)	0.407	451,000	93.5 U	(89.4, 96.2)	0.653	443,000	93.2	(89.3, 95.7)	0.731	32,000	6.7	(4.3, 10.2)	0.714
Child's age group																				
3 to 5 years	201,000	62.8	(57.5, 67.7)	*referent*	152,000	47.3	(42.0, 52.7)	*referent*	308,000	96.1	(93.6, 97.6)	*referent*	305,000	96.4	(93.8, 98.0)	*referent*	8,000	2.4	(1.4, 4.0)	*referent*
6 to 12 years	359,000	54.9	(50.6, 59.1)	**0.020**	375,000	56.9	(52.5, 61.2)	**0.007**	606,000	91.6	(87.9, 94.2)	**0.015**	597,000	92.1	(88.8, 94.5)	**0.014**	61,000	9.3	(6.8, 12.7)	**<0.001**
Household composition																				
Two parents in household₺	419,000	69.5 D	(65.5, 73.1)	*referent*	365,000	60.2	(56.0, 64.3)	*referent*	587,000	96.9	(94.8, 98.2)	*referent*	578,000	96.5 U	(94.2, 97.9)	*referent*	26,000	4.4	(2.8, 6.9)	*referent*
One parent with at least one other adult₪	71,000	40.8	(33.0, 49.1)	**<0.001**	75,000	42.1	(34.8, 49.8)	**<0.001**	160,000	89.1	(81.1, 93.9)	**0.017**	158,000	91.9	(86.2, 95.4)	0.061	16,000	9.4 *	(4.8, 17.6)	0.126
One parent with no other adult₪	65,000	35.9	(27.7, 44.9)	**<0.001**	80,000	44.1	(35.8, 52.7)	**0.001**	154,000	84.9	(75.3, 91.2)	**0.003**	155,000	85.7	(76.5, 91.7)	**0.006**	25,000	13.8	(8.6, 21.3)	**0.005**
No parent	4,000	31.0 *	(18.0, 48.1)	**<0.001**	7,000	48.2 *	(30.8, 66.0)	0.212	12,000	81.9 *	(62.6, 92.5)	**0.048**	11,000	84.6 *	(68.2, 93.4)	0.059	1,000	5.6 *	(2.3, 13.0)	0.665
Household education																				
College or above	243,000	64.2	(59.7, 68.5)	*referent*	225,000	59.2	(54.4, 63.8)	*referent*	369,000	96.9 *	(94.1, 98.4)	*referent*	356,000	94.7	(91.7, 96.6)	*referent*	10,000	2.6	(1.6, 4.2)	*referent*
Below college	309,000	52.7	(48.0, 57.4)	**<0.001**	295,000	50.1	(45.4, 54.8)	**0.007**	535,000	90.6	(86.7, 93.4)	**0.002**	540,000	92.7	(89.2, 95.2)	0.320	58,000	10.0	(7.2, 13.7)	**<0.001**
Household poverty																				
Low to medium poverty (>=200% of FPL)	241,000	68.4	(63.5, 72.9)	*referent*	211,000	59.5 U	(54.2, 64.6)	*referent*	347,000	97.6 *	(93.3, 99.2)	*referent*	338,000	96.5 D	(94.4, 97.8)	*referent*	12,000	3.4 *	(1.9, 6.2)	*referent*
High poverty (<200% of FPL)	266,000	48.4	(43.6, 53.2)	**<0.001**	268,000	48.6	(43.9, 53.4)	**0.003**	493,000	89.4	(85.4, 92.4)	**<0.001**	499,000	91.0	(87.0, 93.8)	**0.004**	54,000	9.8	(7.0, 13.6)	**0.001**
Neighborhood poverty (% zip code residents below 100% FPL)₩																				
Low poverty (<10%)	105,000	75.0	(68.4, 80.6)	*referent*	85,000	61.2	(52.9, 68.8)	*referent*	140,000	99.4 *	(96.7, 99.9)	*referent*	138,000	98.1 *	(95.7, 99.2)	*referent*	2,000	1.4 *	(0.5, 3.8)	*referent*
Medium poverty (10 to <20%)	150,000	56.8	(50.3, 63.1)	**<0.001**	145,000	54.8	(48.1, 61.3)	0.228	252,000	94.7 *	(89.6, 97.4)	**0.018**	245,000	93.7 *	(88.5, 96.7)	**0.040**	13,000	5.1	(2.8, 9.1)	**0.028**
High poverty (20 to <30%)	153,000	55.5 U	(49.4, 61.5)	**<0.001**	145,000	52.8	(46.6, 58.9)	0.105	260,000	95.1	(91.9, 97.0)	**0.002**	259,000	95.1	(92.0, 97.1)	**0.042**	20,000	7.5 U	(4.7, 11.9)	**0.002**
Very high poverty (30%+)	138,000	52.1	(45.2, 58.9)	**<0.001**	136,000	51.3	(44.4, 58.1)	0.067	234,000	87.9	(80.9, 92.5)	**<0.001**	236,000	89.9	(83.2, 94.1)	**0.003**	27,000	10.4	(6.3, 16.7)	**0.001**

Weighted N represents a population estimate, rounded to the nearest thousand.

*Estimate should be interpreted with caution. Estimate's Relative Standard Error (a measure of estimate precision) is greater than 30%, or the 95% CI's half width is greater than 10, or the sample size is too small, making the estimate potentially unreliable.

**Estimate should be interpreted with caution. 95% Confidence Interval and Relative Standard Error are not calculated

^Data are suppressed due to imprecise and unreliable estimates

U indicates rounding up.

D indicates rounding down

95% confidence intervals (CIs) are a measure of estimate precision. The wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

Bold p-values indicate a statistically significant difference from the reference group.

Ⱥ From the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) Adverse Childhood Experience, as reported by a knowledgeable caregiver

Ł moved to new address <1 times in lifetime for 0-5 year olds; <2 times for 6-12 year olds

FPL = Federal Poverty Level

₺ Parents included birth, step, foster, and adoptive; and were not defined by sex or gender. Survey limitations: did not ask about multiple mothers or fathers, or parents <18 years.

₪ Adults were defined as >=18 years.

₩ based on American Community Survey 2009-2013

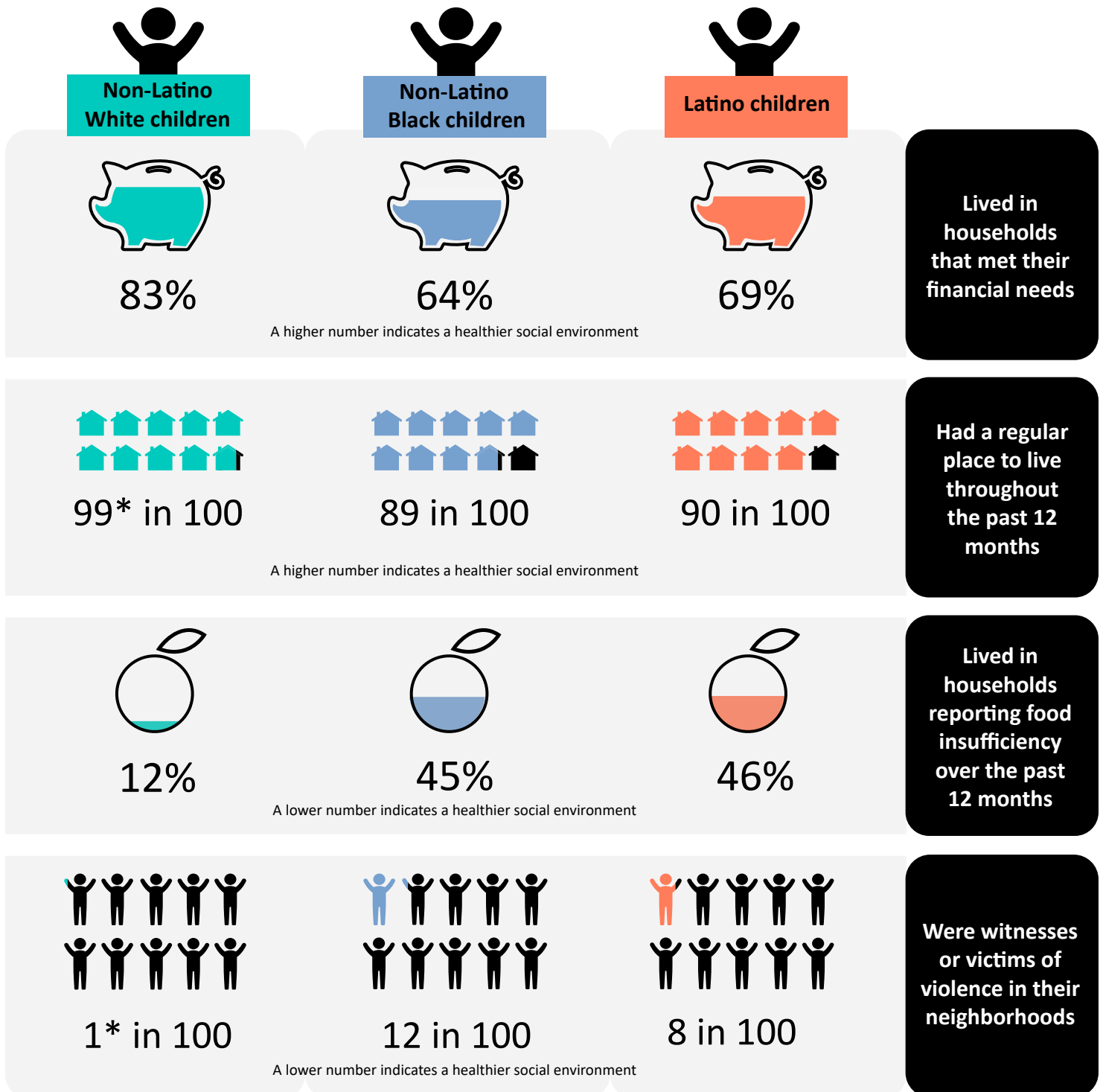**Figure 1. Adverse Childhood Experiences survey questions**

Source: National Survey of Children's Health, included on Child Health, Emotional Wellness, and Development Survey (CHEWDS) 2015

1   Since child was born, how often has it been very hard to get by on your family's income, for example, it was hard to cover the basics like food or housing? Would you say very often, somewhat often, not very often, or never?

2   Did child ever live with a parent or guardian who got divorced or separated after child was born?

3   Did child ever live with a parent or guardian who died?

4   Did child ever live with a parent or guardian who served time in jail or prison after child was born?

5   Did child ever see or hear any parents, guardians, or any other adults in their home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?

6   Was child ever the victim of violence or witness any violence in their neighborhood?

7   Did child ever live with anyone who was mentally ill or suicidal, or severely depressed for more than a couple of weeks?

8   Did child ever live with anyone who had a problem with alcohol or drugs?

9   Was child ever treated or judged unfairly because of their race or ethnic group?

Inequitable Social Environments Faced by New York City Children, 2015

The unequal distribution of resources is rooted in our country's history of discrimination in systems and institutions across racial, ethnic and socioeconomic groups. For example, bank lending practices have kept families of color from purchasing homes and accumulating wealth. Because of these racist practices, families of color received fewer resources to purchase homes and build wealth.

Among New York City children ages 3 to 12

Non-Latino White children	Non-Latino Black children	Latino children	
83%	64%	69%	**Lived in households that met their financial needs**
A higher number indicates a healthier social environment			
99* in 100	89 in 100	90 in 100	**Had a regular place to live throughout the past 12 months**
A higher number indicates a healthier social environment			
12%	45%	46%	**Lived in households reporting food insufficiency over the past 12 months**
A lower number indicates a healthier social environment			
1* in 100	12 in 100	8 in 100	**Were witnesses or victims of violence in their neighborhoods**
A lower number indicates a healthier social environment			

1. Bailey ZD, Krieger N, Agenor M, Graves J, Linos N, Bassett MT.
Structural racism and health inequities in the USA: Evidence and interventions. *Lancet*. 2017;389(10077):1453-1463.
*Estimate should be interpreted with caution due to small sample size
Source: Child Health, Emotional Wellness and Development Survey, 2015

NYC Health