



Child
Care,
Inc.



A Child Care Primer 2004

Key Facts About Child Care and Early
Education Services in New York City



About Child Care, Inc.

Child Care, Inc. works to assure access to high quality, affordable early care and education services for every family who needs it. We carry out our mission through diverse, well-integrated program and policy initiatives. As one of the first child care resource and referral agencies in the country, CCI's 31-year presence in the field has given us a thorough understanding of the diverse early care and education communities. We provide a wide array of consultation and referral services to parents seeking early care and education programs, before and after school programs, and family child care providers. We also provide significant resource development activities and technical support services to new and potential child care providers and programs. Through our work on the local, state, and national levels, Child Care, Inc. serves as a catalyst for strengthening public policies that support quality early care and education.

Child Care, Inc. is supported by grants from private foundations, corporations and government agencies, fee-for-service contracts and contributions.

Child Care, Inc. publishes the Primer every two years to provide comprehensive information on child care, Head Start, and UPK services in New York City.

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A Child Care Primer 2004

Key Facts About Child Care and
Early Education Services in New York City

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Funded in part by Robert Sterling Clark

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Demographics: New York City's Children and Families

- **New York City's child population exceeds the total population of many large cities.** In 2000, there were over 645,000 children under the age of 6 living in New York City and over 1.6 million children under the age of 14. Children under the age of 6 represented approximately 8% of the City's total population, while children under the age of 14 represented a fifth of its total population (See Chart 1).
- **The number of children varies widely by borough.** In the borough of Manhattan, only 14% of the entire population is age 14 or younger, the smallest percentage of the five boroughs. The Bronx has the highest percentage of children in New York City. Twenty-five percent of the total population is age 14 or younger (See Chart 2).
- **The child population in New York City is steadily growing older.** Although the number of children ages birth through 2 remained constant between 1998 and 2000, over the same time period the number of children ages 6 to 14 increased by more than 5% (See Chart 3).
- **Over the past decade, the trend is more pronounced.** Between 1990 and 2000, the number of children ages birth to 2 increased by just 2%, while the number of children ages 6 to 14 increased by 22% (See Chart 4). By 2000, almost 1/3 of all children under the age of 14 were between the ages of 10 and 14 (See Chart 1A).

Children in Poverty

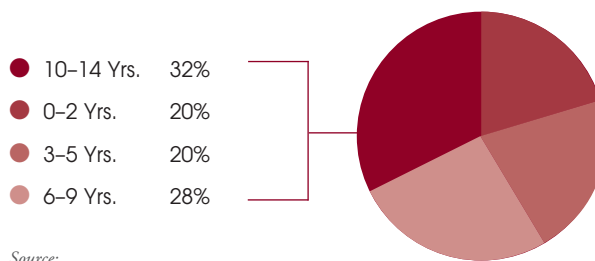
- **Over half a million New York City children (under age seventeen) lived under the federal poverty line in 2000**—an income of only \$14,150 for a family of three (See Charts 5 & 6). Over 150,000 of them were under the age of 5.
- **Poverty levels differ greatly by borough.** In the Bronx, two out of every five children lived below the poverty line as compared to one in three in Brooklyn and Manhattan (See Charts 5 & 6).

Chart 1 New York City's Child Population, 2000 (by Age Group)

Age Group	Number of Children
0-2	319,105
3-5	326,741
6-9	450,008
10-14	535,772
Total	1,631,626

Source:
US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Chart 1A New York City's Child Population, 2000 (by Age Group)



Source:
US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Chart 2 Population by Borough, 2000 (by Age Group)

Borough	Total Population All Ages	Under 5 Yrs.	5-9 Yrs.	10-14 Yrs.	Total Children, 14 Yrs. & Younger	Percentage of Children of Entire Pop. 14 & Younger
Bronx	1,327,454	110,287	120,480	108,455	339,222	26%
Brooklyn	2,465,299	182,597	189,676	182,865	555,138	23%
Manhattan	1,529,357	75,468	72,627	68,634	216,729	14%
Queens	2,240,510	142,649	145,297	138,580	426,526	19%
Staten Island	442,588	29,670	32,872	32,136	94,678	21%
Total	8,005,208	540,671	560,952	530,670	1,632,293	20%

Source:
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SFI P-105: Total Population 21 Years and Under by Selected Age Groups, NYC Community Districts, 2000. For breakdown by zipcode see *Child Care in New York City: A Comparative Analysis of Child Care Supply and Demand on the Child Care, Inc. website* (<http://www.childcareinc.org>).

Chart 3 New York City's Child Population, 1998–2000 (By Age Group)

Age Group	1998	2000	Change	% Change
0-2	318,846	318,905	59	0.02%
3-5	323,675	326,741	3,066	0.95%
6-9	428,794	450,008	21,214	4.95%
10-14	507,148	535,772	28,624	5.64%
15-17	284,833	298,847	14,014	4.92%
Totals	1,863,296	1,930,273	66,977	16.48%

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Chart 4 New York City's Child Population, 1998–2000 (By Age Group)

Age Group	1998	2000	Change	% Change
0-2	318,846	318,905	59	0.02%
3-5	323,675	326,741	3,066	0.95%
6-9	428,794	450,008	21,214	4.95%
10-14	507,148	535,772	28,624	5.64%
15-17	284,833	298,847	14,014	4.92%
Totals	1,863,296	1,930,273	66,977	16.48%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 4, Matrix PCT3

Chart 5 New York City Children Below Federal Poverty Level, 2000 (by Age)

Borough	Under 5 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	6–11 Yrs.	12–17 Yrs.	Total
Bronx	42,710	9,656	61,279	47,706	161,351
Brooklyn	62,255	13,984	79,312	65,705	221,256
Manhattan	19,262	4,316	29,409	25,911	78,898
Queens	25,554	5,758	33,635	30,172	95,119
Staten Island	3,792	917	5,610	4,719	15,038
Total	153,573	34,631	209,245	174,213	571,662

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

Chart 6 New York City Children Below Federal Poverty Line, 2000¹ (Under Age 17)

Borough	Percent of Children Under Federal Poverty Level
Bronx	42%
Brooklyn	34%
Manhattan	32%
Queens	19%
Staten Island	13%
Total All Boroughs	30%

Source: US Census Bureau, Census 2000

¹ 2000 Federal Poverty Level for a family of 2 was \$11,250; a family of 3 was \$14,150; a family of 4 was \$17,050; and a family of 5 was \$19,950.

Enrollment in Publicly Supported Child Care and Early Education Programs

- The Department of Education, Administration for Children's Services (ACS) and Human Resources Administration (HRA) all pay for early care and education services. In addition, The City University of New York (CUNY) receives public child care funds to support child care for its students.
- **There are over 195,000 children under six enrolled in part-day and full-day regulated publicly supported child care/early education programs in New York City, of these, 149,000 are in part-day or school-day programs** (See Chart 7 & 8).
- **The Department of Education enrolls over 65% of these 195,000 children. It is the major source of early education services for children 3–5 years of age, many of whom are being served in early childhood programs in the community** (See Charts 8 & 8A). Of the 42,876 four year olds enrolled in UPK in the 2002–2003 school year, 29,114 were enrolled in UPK programs in community-based organizations (See Charts 9 & 9A).
- **In 2003, the ACS, HRA, DOE-LYFE, and CUNY subsidized child care for 105,543 children².** Over one-third of these children (34%) were in informal care arrangements³ (See Charts 11&11A).

ACS and HRA Child Care Subsidies

- **ACS purchases child care services through contracts with early childhood programs and distribution of vouchers to parents to purchase child care services. In 2003, over 70% of care purchased by ACS was purchased through contracts** (See Chart 12).
- **Families on public assistance and those transitioning off public assistance are eligible to receive child care vouchers through HRA. Over three-fourths of the children paid for through HRA funds are in informal child care settings as compared to 7% at ACS** (See Charts 21 & 21A).
- **Although infants and toddlers represent 20% of the population of children under 14 in New York City** (See Chart 1); **only 14% of the regulated care subsidized by ACS and HRA was for children under 3** (See Chart 22 & 22A). Twenty-two percent of the care purchased by HRA was for infants and toddlers; however, 70% of that care was in informal settings (See Charts 18 & 19).
- **Fifty-Six percent of the regulated care subsidized by ACS and HRA is for preschool children (3–5 years old)** (See Chart 22). Over 63% of the children cared for in child care centers contracted by ACS are 3–5 years old (See Chart 13).
- **Thirty percent of the regulated care subsidized by ACS and HRA is for school age children (6–12 years old)** (See Chart 22). Fifty-one percent of the HRA vouchers are for school-age care (See Chart 19 & 20). Thirty-two percent of the children served in child care centers contracted by ACS are school-age (See Chart 13).⁴

² Does not include Head Start or UPK.

³ Informal care, sometimes referred to as exempt care, includes care by relatives, friends or neighbors. This type of care is not regulated as long as the individual is caring for fewer than three children. Individuals who care for subsidized children must complete a health and safety checklist.

⁴ Proposed changes in how the City manages Out of School Time (OST) services may substantially reduce the number of children paid for through ACS, but will not affect the school age subsidies at HRA.

Eligibility for Early Education Programs and Child Care Subsidies

- There are different eligibility standards for each of the publicly funded child care and early education programs. The programs at the Department of Education are free and not means tested. Head Start programs and child care are means tested. Head Start has no fees. Subsidized child care fees are based on a sliding scale.
- **Early care and education programs in New York City have different eligibility standards.** Many government agencies use multipliers of the federal poverty level to determine if a family is eligible for a publicly subsidized program. Note that, because of limited resources, many eligible families do not have access (See Chart 16).
- **Federal legislation allows families with income up to 85% of the state median income to be eligible for child care subsidies.** This is roughly equivalent to 275% of the federal poverty line (See Chart 14).
- **Head Start** serves 20,877 children ages 3-5. To be eligible for Head Start, a family must earn less than 100% of the federal poverty level (in 2003, \$15,260 for a family of three. In any given program, 10% of children may be from families with income above this ceiling (See Chart 11 & 11A).
- To be eligible for child care offered by the **Administration for Children's Services (ACS)** (formerly called ACD), families may earn a maximum of 275% of the federal poverty line for a family of 2 (\$32,835 in 2003); 255% of the federal poverty line for a family of three (\$38,301 in 2003); and 225% of the federal poverty line for a family of 4 (\$40,725 in 2003). (See Chart 14).
- Although families up to 275% of the federal poverty level for a family of two are eligible for subsidized care, **two-thirds of the children paid for by ACS are in families who have total incomes under \$16,861** (below 135% of the federal poverty level). (See Charts 14 & 16).
- Families receiving **public assistance** and participating in employment related activities, or who have left public assistance in the preceding year, are guaranteed a child care subsidy. Children may be 0-13 years of age (See Chart 18).
- All four-year-old children in New York State are eligible for the **Universal Prekindergarten program**, regardless of income level. The program, however, is not funded at a level to make services available for all 4 year old children (See Chart 9). UPK serves 42,000 of the 110,000 eligible children (38%).
- Full-day **Kindergarten** in public schools in New York City is available to children who will be five by December of the year they will enter school (See Chart 8). Currently, 64,660 children are enrolled in public school Kindergarten.
- **Preschool Special Education** serves 15,146 children with special needs ages 3–5 years who have an approved Individualized Education Plan (IEP) (See Chart 8).
- **Superstart** serves 5,500 four year old children in targeted high-need communities in public schools (See Chart 8).

Chart 7 Children in Regulated Child Care/Early Education Enrollment by Type of Care – Part-Day & Full-Day (Under 6 years old, New York City 2002-2003)

Type of Child Care	Children Enrolled ⁵	% of Total Enrollment
ACS Contract	30,208	15.5%
ACS Vouchers	6,384	3.2%
ACS/DOE LYFE	536	0.3%
ACS Head Start	16,924	8.7%
Non-ACS Head Start	3,953	2.0%
HRA Supported	6,781	3.5%
CUNY Child Care	2,414	1.2%
DOE Kindergarten	64,660	33.1%
DOE Pre-K (Super Start)	5,500	2.8%
DOE Universal Pre-K in Public Schools	13,762	7.0%
DOE Universal Pre-K in CBOs	29,114	14.9%
DOE Special Education Pre-K	15,146	7.8%
TOTAL	195,382	100.0%

Sources: Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003
 Fax from Allan Jones, Division Manager, Region II, Administration for Children and Families, January 2004
 Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 Memorandum from the office of Sandy Anthony-Tobias, Associate Director of Student Affairs, City University of New York, December 2003
 Memorandum from Laurel O. Fraser, Deputy Director, Office of Early Childhood Education, Office of Programs, December 2003
 Memorandum from Josephine Carson, LYFE, December 2003 (744 available slots, operating at 72% enrollment)

Chart 8 Children Enrolled in Publicly Funded Early Childhood Programs (Part-Day or School-Day) 3-5 Years Old, 2003

Type of Care	Enrollment	Percent of Total
DOE Kindergarten	64,660	43.4%
ACS Head Start	16,924	11.4%
Non-ACS Head Start	3,953	2.7%
DOE Special Ed Pre-K	15,146	10.2%
DOE Universal Pre-K	42,876	28.8%
DOE Pre-K (Super Start)	5,500	3.7%
Total	149,059	100%

Sources: Memorandum from Laurel O. Fraser, Deputy Director, Office of Early Childhood Education, Office of Programs, December 2003
 Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003
 Memorandum from Elliot Golden, Director of Central Based Support Team, Department of Education, August 2003
 Fax from Allan Jones, Division Manager, Region II, Administration for Children and Families, January 2004

⁵ Some of these children are dually enrolled, for example in child care and UPK. These numbers may slightly over estimate the number of children served.

Chart 8A Children Enrolled in Publicly Funded Early Childhood Programs (Part-Day or School-Day)

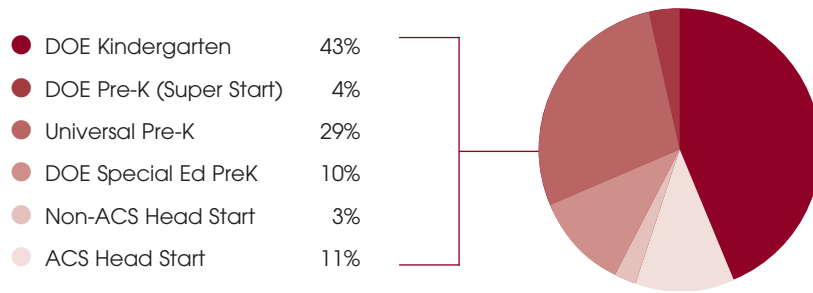


Chart 9 Children Enrolled in Universal PreKindergarten, School Year 2002–2003

Borough	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
CBO Sites	6,548	8,933	3,523	8,943	1,167	29,114
School Sites	1,512	5,586	1,505	3,403	1,756	13,762
Total	8,060	14,519	5,028	12,346	2,923	42,876

Source: Memorandum from Laurel O. Fraser, Deputy Director, Office of Early Childhood Education, Office of Programs, December 2003

Chart 9A Children Enrolled in Universal PreKindergarten, School Year 2002–2003

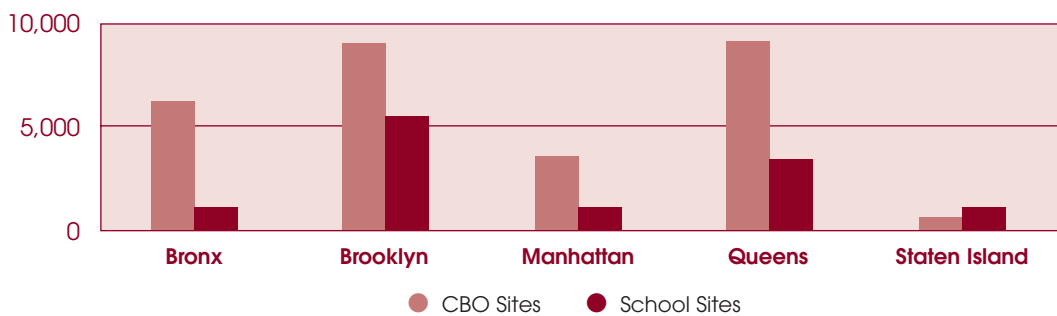


Chart 10 Children Enrolled in Head Start 2002–2003

	Children Enrolled	Percent of Total
ACS Head Start	16,924	81%
Non-ACS Head Start	3,953	19%
Total	20,877	100%

Source: Fax from Allan Jones, Division Manager, Region II, Administration for Children and Families, January 2004

Chart 10A Children Enrolled in Head Start 2002–2003

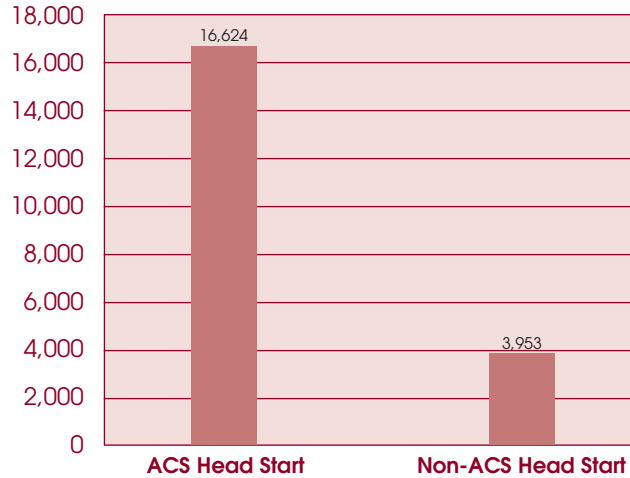


Chart 11 Subsidies by Type of Care, Children Under 13 (ACS, DOE-LYFE, CUNY and HRA)

Type of Care	2000	2003	Change
Center	50,325	54,210	3,885
Group/Family Child Care	11,928	15,420	3,492
Informal	34,953	35,913	960
Total	97,206	105,543	8,337

Sources: Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children’s Services, August 2003
 Memorandum from Josephine Carson, LYFE, December 2003 (744 available slots , operating at 72% enrollment)
 Memorandum from Jorge Saenz De Viteri, Executive Director, Bronx Community College Child Development Center, February 2004
 Memorandum from Todd Boressoff, Public Policy Chair, Child Care Council at City University, February 2004

Chart 11A Subsidies by Type of Care, Children Under 13 (ACS, DOE-LYFE, CUNY and HRA)

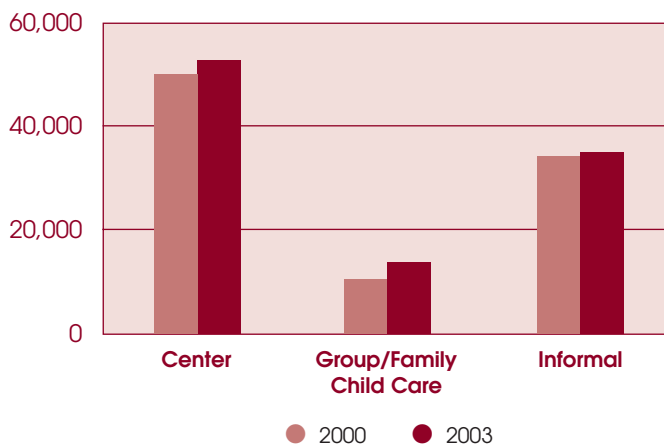


Chart 12 Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies By Funding Source and Type of Care

	Center-Based			Group/Family Child Care			Informal			Total		
	2000	2003	Change	2000	2003	Change	2000	2003	Change	2000	2003	Change
ACS Contract	35,258	35,186	-72	7,994	8,361	367	NA	NA	0	43,252	43,547	295
ACS Vouchers	10,380	11,290	910	1,196	2,582	1,386	1,134	4,395	3,261	12,710	18,267	5,557
HRA	1,867	5,135	3,268	2314	4,126	1,812	33,819	31,518	-2,301	38,000	40,779	2,779
DOE-LYFE	620	536	-84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	620	536	-84
CUNY	2,200	2,063	-137	424	351	-73	NA	NA	NA	2,624	2,414	-210
Total	50,325	54,210	3,885	11,928	15,420	3,492	34,953	35,913	960	97,206	105,543	8,337

Sources: Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003
 Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 Memorandum from Josephine Carson, LYFE, December 2003 (744 available slots, operating at 72% enrollment)
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 Memorandum from Jorge Saenz De Viteri, Executive Director, Bronx Community College Child Development Center, February 2004
 Memorandum from Todd Boerssoff, February 2004

Chart 12A Change in Number of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidies By Funding Source, 2000 and 2003

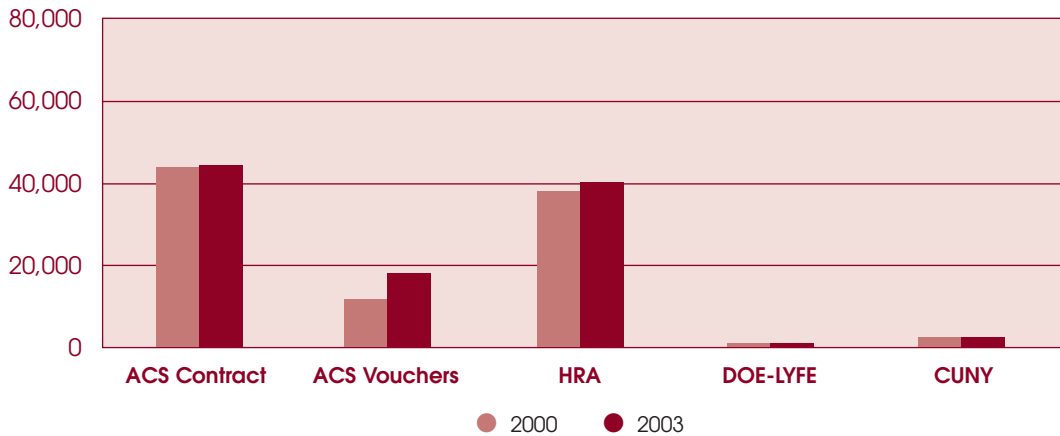


Chart 13 Ages of Children Served in Child Care Centers Contracted by ACS

Age Group	Duration of Care			Percent of Total
	Part-Day	Full-Day	Total	
Infant (0-2)	****	1,886	1,886	4.2%
Preschool (3-5)	****	28,499	28,499	63.8%
School-Age (6-12)	14,307	****	14,307	32.0%
Total	14,307	30,385	44,692	100.0%

Source: Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003.

Chart 13A

Age Group	Comparison	
	Total 1999	Total 2003
Infant (0-2)	1,542	1,886
Preschool (3-5)	24,795	28,499
School-Age (6-12)	8,825	14,307
Total	35,162	44,692

Source: Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003.

Chart 13B Comparison of Children Served in Child Care Centers Contracted by ACS

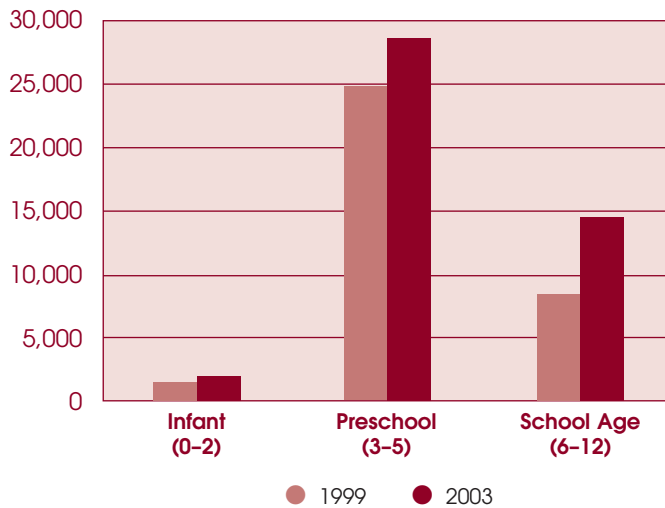
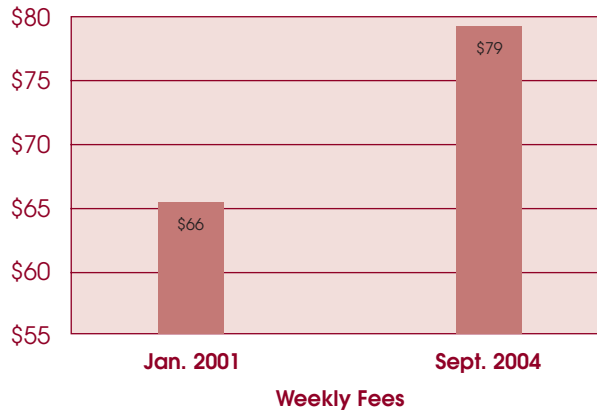


Chart 14 Eligibility for Child Care Subsidy

Family Size	2	3	4	5
Annual Income	32,835	38,301	40,725	47,655

Source: Administration for Children Services, Eligibility Requirements, November 2003

Chart 15 Fees for a Subsidized Family of Four Earning \$40,725 (Maximum Eligibility)



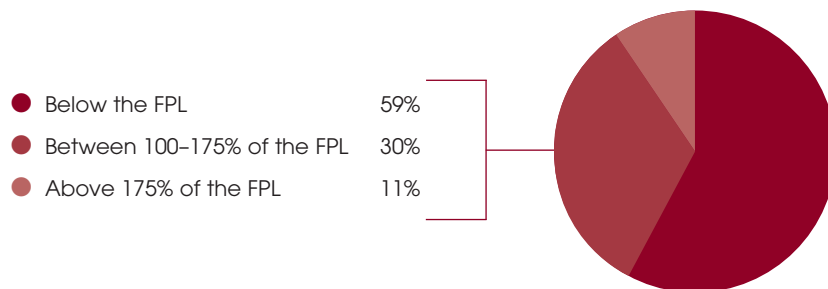
Source: Administration for Children's Services, Revised Fee Schedule, September 2004

Chart 16 ACS Child Care Enrollment by Family Poverty Level⁶

FPL	Enrollment # of Children	Percent of Children
0%–99%	33,643	59%
99%–135%	10,178	18%
135%–175%	7,093	12%
175%–200%	2,857	5%
200%–225%	1,933	3%
225%–255%	1,245	2%
255%–275%	320	1%
Others	110	0%
Total	57,379	100%

Source: Child Care Enrollment Report, NYC Administration for Children's Services, October 2003

Chart 16A ACS Program Enrollment by Poverty Level



⁶ 2003 Federal Poverty Level for a family of 2 is \$12,120; a family of 3 is \$15,260; a family of 4 is \$18,400; and a family of 5 is \$21,540.

Chart 17 ACS Voucher Distribution by Borough

	NYC Total	Brooklyn	Bronx	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island
ACS Vouchers	18,231	10,638	2,895	1,157	2,751	790

Source: Voucher Enrollment Report spreadsheet for September 2003, from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary for NYC Administration for Children's Services.

Chart 17A ACS Voucher Distribution

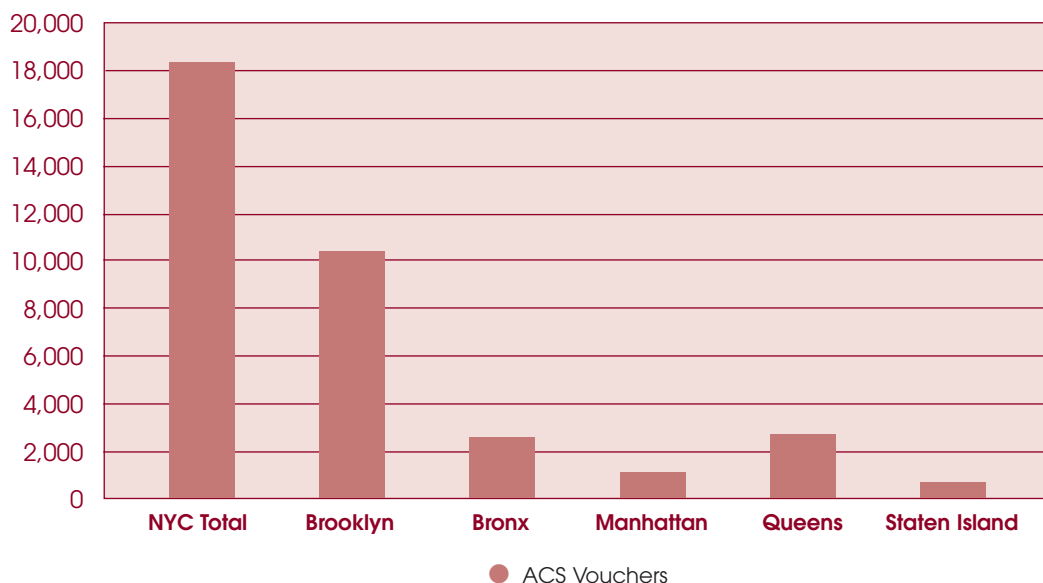


Chart 18 HRA Funded Child Care by Type of Care (2003)

Age Group	Center	Group Family Child Care	Family Child Care	Informal	Total
Infant	948	1,049	673	6,256	8,926
Preschool	2,729	883	499	6,747	10,858
School Age	1,458	511	511	18,515	20,995
Total	5,135	2,443	1,683	31,518	40,779
Percent	12.6%	6.0%	4.1%	77.3%	100.0%

Source: Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003

Chart 19 HRA Funded Child Care by Duration of Care (2003)

Age Group	Duration of Care			Percent of Total
	Part-Day	Full-Day	Total	
Infant (0-2)	85	8,841	8,926	22%
Preschool (3-5)	10,061	797	10,858	27%
School-Age (6-12)	1,016	NA	20,995	51%
Total	11,162	29,617	40,779	100%

Source: Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003

Chart 20 HRA Funded Child Care by Age Group (Comparison 2000 & 2003)

Age Group	2000		2003	
	Number of Children	Percent	Number of Children	Percent
Under 3 years	6,840	18%	8,926	22%
3-5 years	12,540	33%	10,858	27%
6-12 years	18,620	49%	20,995	51%
Total	38,000	100%	40,779	100%

Sources: Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, HRA, to Child Care, Inc. August 21, 2000

Chart 20A HRA Funded Child Care by Age Group (2000 & 2003)

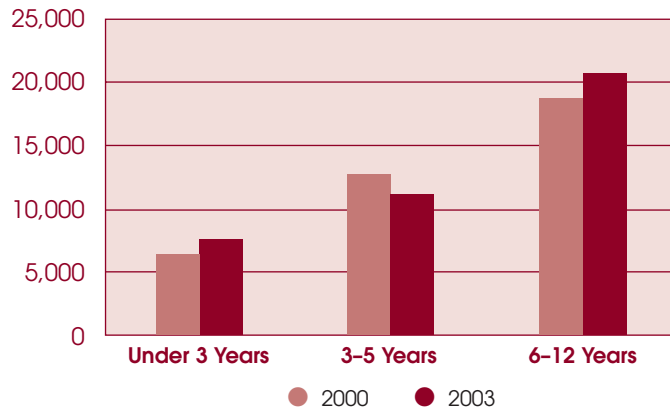


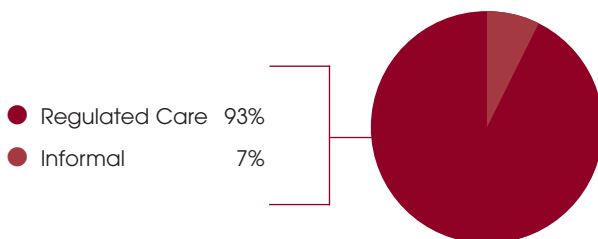
Chart 21 New York City's Children Subsidized by ACS and HRA 2003

Type of Care (Contract & Vouchers)	ACS	Percent	HRA	Percent	ACS & HRA Total
Regulated Care	57,248	93%	9,261	23%	66,509
Informal	4,395	7%	31,518	77%	35,913
Total	61,643	100.0%	40,779	100.0%	102,422

Sources: Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary, NYC Administration for Children's Services, August 2003

Chart 21A

Children Subsidized Child Care (ACS 2003)



Children Subsidized Child Care (HRA 2003)

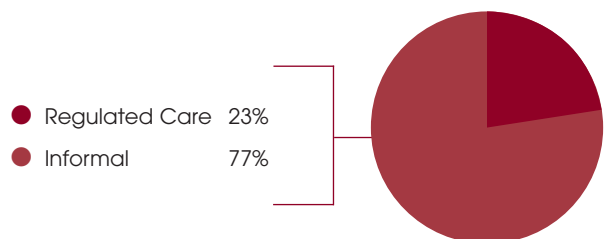
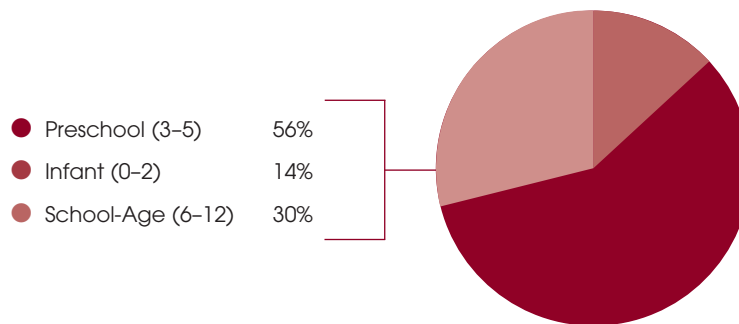


Chart 22 Number of Children in Subsidized Regulated Child Care, 2003

Age Group	ACS	HRA	Combining Total	Total Percent
Infant (0-2)	6,613	2,670	9,283	14.0%
Preschool (3-5)	33,134	4,111	37,245	56.0%
School-Age (6-12) ⁷	17,501	2,480	19,981	30.0%
Total	57,248	9,261	66,509	100.0%

Sources: Memorandum from MacLean Guthrie, Press Secretary for NYC Administration for Children's Services
 Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, August 2003
 ACS totals as of July 2003
 HRA totals as of July 2003

Chart 22A Number of Children in Subsidized Regulated Child Care (ACS & HRA, 2003)



⁷ Proposed changes in how the city will manage OST services may substantially reduce the number of children subsidized through ACS, but will not affect the school-age subsidies at HRA.

Public Funding for Child Care and Early Education

- There are a number of different sources of funds to support child care and early education in New York City. These include the Child Care Block Grant funding from New York State which includes a mix of federal and state funds, the Federal Community Development Block Grant, as well as the Federal Head Start grants. In addition, the Universal Prekindergarten program provides state education funds to support early education and there are additional resources to support preschool children with special needs. (Preschool special education funds are not reflected in this section). New York City provides substantial additional dollars to pay for child care services beyond the mandated match to draw down the federal and state funds.
- Under current federal and state law, New York City must provide child care assistance to any family on public assistance in a mandated work activity or transitioning to employment. Low income working families not on public assistance are eligible based on income. These families, however, have no guarantee of child care and many remain on long waiting lists for care.
- From 1999–2003 two consistent trends emerge. First, an increasing percentage of child care funds are allocated to pay for child care for mandated families through HRA. Second, New York City has greatly reduced its city tax levy funding for child care as federal and state funds increased (See Chart 24).
- New York City currently spends \$814 million on child care and Head Start. Of this amount, Head Start represents approximately 25% of the expenditures (See Chart 23). This does not include UPK.

ACS and HRA Child Care Expenditures.

- **HRA's expenditures on child care increased by 116% while ACS expenditures increased by just 8%** representing a substantial shift in the allocation of child care funds to families on public assistance (See Chart 25). In fact, the ACS funding increased by less than \$36 million during this entire period.
- **From 1999-2003 the New York City share of child care expenditures at ACS decreased by 31%. This resulted in a sharp increase in reliance in ACS on federal funds** (See Chart 25). Overall in HRA and ACS combined, the federal share of funding increased from 39% of the total to 65% of the total.
- **From 1999–2003 federal funding for child care increased by over \$200 million.** The overall budget for child care in New York City, including HRA and ACS, however increased by only \$125 million (See Charts 24, 25, 26 and 27).⁸

Universal Prekindergarten Expenditures

- **UPK funding has tripled from FY 1999 to FY 2002 and remained constant from FY 2002–FY 2003** (See chart 29). The City has continued to provide a 10% match to the State funding. The allocation per child has not changed over this five-year period (See chart 30).

⁸ For a more detailed analysis of child care expenditures, see “City’s Reliance on State and Federal Funds for Child Care Grows”, City of New York, Independent Budget Office, December 2003.

Chart 23 New York City Funding for Child Care and Early Education in Fiscal Year 2003 (in \$000s)

Agency	(Funding Source)			Total	Percent of Total
	City	State	Federal		
ACS Child Care	\$157,867	\$2,398	\$295,779	\$456,044	56%
ACS Head Start	NA	NA	\$174,800	\$174,800	21%
Non-ACS Head Start	NA	NA	\$34,307	\$34,307	4%
HRA Child Care	\$35,481	\$2,515	\$105,426	\$143,422	18%
CUNY Child Care	\$500	\$3,535	\$2,020	\$6,055	1%
Total	\$193,848	\$8,448	\$612,332	\$814,628	100%

Sources: City of New York, Independent Budget Office, October 2003
 City of New York, Office of Management and Budget, October 2003
 Fax from Allan Jones, Division Manager, Region II, Administration for Children and Families, January 2004
 Memorandum from the office of Sandy Anthony-Tobias, Associate Director of Student Affairs, City University of New York, December 2003

Chart 23A

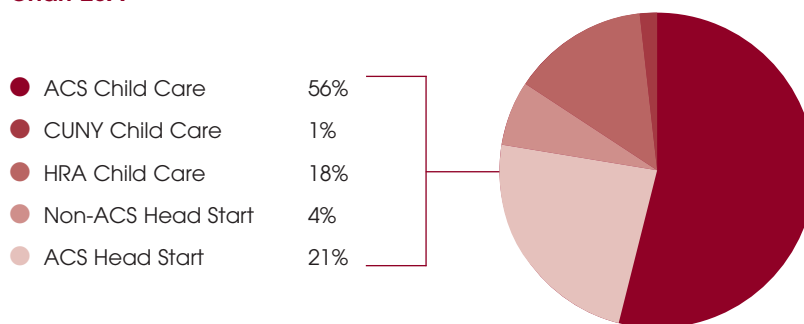


Chart 24 ACS and HRA Budgeted Child Care Expenditures (Fiscal Year 1999–Fiscal Year 2003)* (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City	State	Federal	CDBG ⁹	Total	% Increase
1999	\$226,036	\$59,940	\$201,498	\$32,638	\$520,112	N/A
2000	\$260,444	\$44,319	\$270,903	\$24,841	\$600,507	15%
2001	\$289,367	\$39,694	\$284,782	\$23,114	\$636,957	6%
2002	\$196,844	\$14,531	\$398,438	\$21,201	\$631,014	-1%
2003	\$197,148	\$3,913	\$422,955	\$22,052	\$646,068	2%

*Does not include Head Start
 Sources: City of New York, Independent Budget Office, December 2002
 Note: Represent late-year modified budgets

⁹ Federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding

Chart 24A ACS and HRA Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1999–2003 (in \$000s)

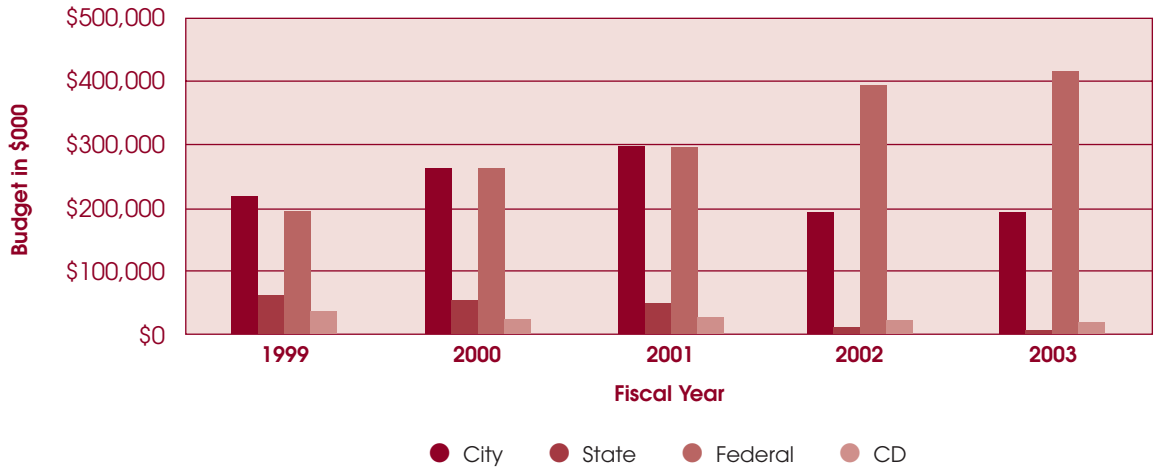


Chart 25 Percentage of ACS and HRA Budgeted Child Care Expenditures by City, State and Federal Share (Fiscal Years 1999 and 2003) (in \$000s)

Funding Source	ACS 1999	ACS 2003	% Change	HRA 1999	HRA 2003	% Change
City	\$206,630	\$157,867	-31%	\$19,406	\$39,281	102%
State	\$40,534	\$2,398	-94%	\$19,406	\$1,515	-92%
Federal	\$162,685	\$295,779	45%	\$38,813	\$127,176	228%
CD	\$32,638	\$22,052	-32%	\$0	\$0	0%
Total	\$442,487	\$478,096	8%	\$77,625	\$167,972	116%

Source: City of New York, Independent Budget Office, December 2002

Chart 25A Percentage of Growth in Total Expenditures for ACS and HRA from Fiscal Years 1999–2003

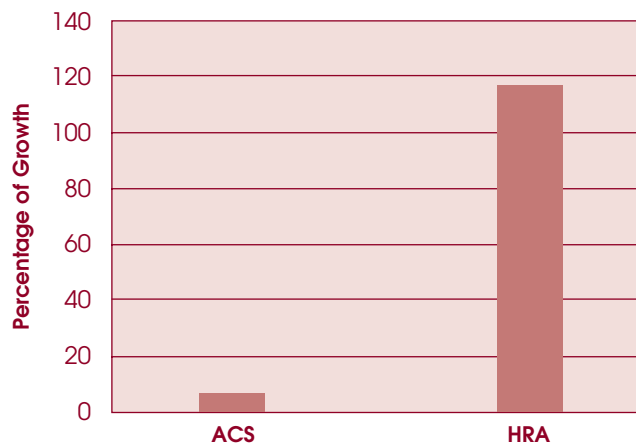


Chart 26 ACS and HRA Combined Expenditures, FY 1999 and FY 2003 (in \$000s)

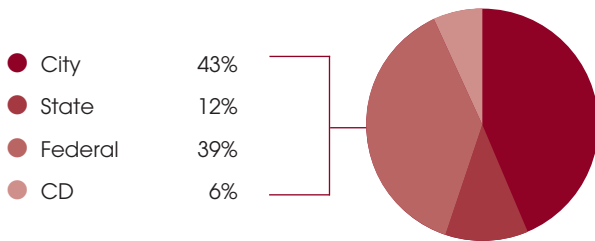
ACS 1999 and HRA 1999 Combined Total			ACS 2000 and HRA 2003 Combined Total		
Funding Source	Combined Total	Percent	Funding Source	Combined Total	Percent
City	\$226,036	43%	City	\$197,148	31%
State	\$59,940	12%	State	\$3,913	1%
Federal	\$201,498	39%	Federal	\$422,955	65%
CD	\$32,638	6%	CD	\$22,052	3%
Total	\$520,112	100%	Total	\$646,068	100%

Source: City of New York, Independent Budget Office, December 2002

Source: City of New York, Independent Budget Office, December 2002

Chart 26A

Combined Budgeted Expenditures for ACS & HRA Fiscal Year 1999



Combined Budgeted Expenditures for ACS & HRA Fiscal Year 2003

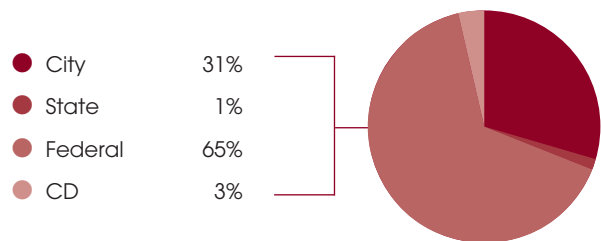


Chart 27 ACS Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1999–2003 (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City	State	Federal	Total
1999	239,268	40,534	162,685	\$442,487
2000	261,324	20,358	195,118	\$476,800
2001	277,000	11,179	206,854	\$495,033
2002	182,564	8,041	298,487	\$489,092
2003	179,919	2,398	295,779	\$478,096

Source: Independent Budget Office, December 2002

Chart 27A ACS Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1999–2003 (in \$000s)

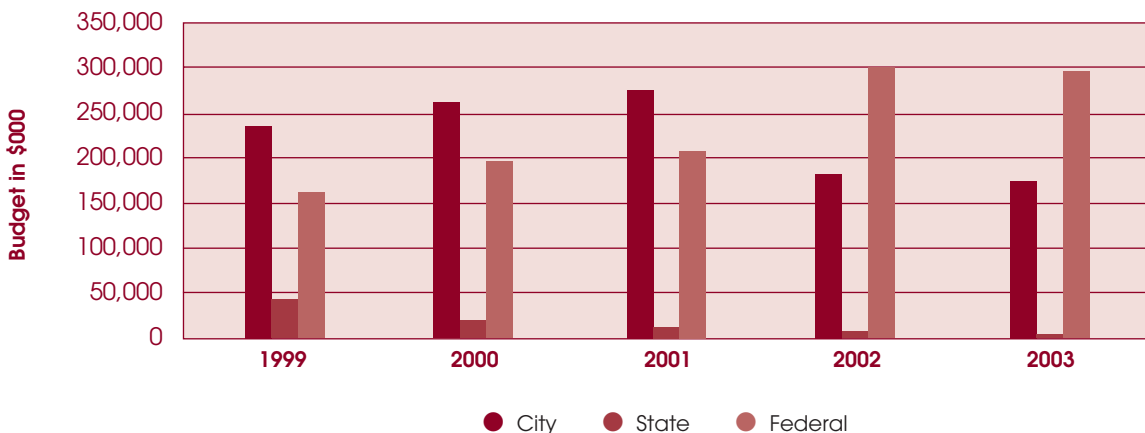


Chart 28 HRA Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1999–2003 (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City	State	Federal	Total
1999	\$19,406	\$19,406	\$38,813	\$77,625
2000	\$23,961	\$23,961	\$75,785	\$123,707
2001	\$35,481	\$28,515	\$77,928	\$141,924
2002	\$35,481	\$6,490	\$99,951	\$141,922
2003	\$39,281	\$1,515	\$127,176	\$167,972

Sources: *City of New York, Independent Budget Office, July 2000*
City of New York, Office of Management and Budget, August 2000
Conversations with City Council Finance, August 2000
Memorandum from Kay Hendon, Child Care Liaison, Human Resources Administration, February 2004

Chart 28A HRA Budgeted Expenditures for Fiscal Years 1999–2003 (in \$000s)



Chart 29 Universal PreKindergarten Budgeted Expenses (in \$000s)

School Year	City	State	Total
1998-1999	N/A	\$46,655,000	\$46,655,000
1999-2000	\$26,148,000	\$66,848,000	\$92,996,000
2000-2001	\$14,223,000	\$127,616,000	\$141,839,000
2001-2002	\$17,986,368	\$146,528,032	\$164,514,400
2002-2003	\$17,986,368	\$146,528,032	\$164,514,400

Source: *Memorandums from Laurel O. Fraser, Deputy Director, Office of Early Childhood Education, Office of Programs, December 2003 and January 2004.*

Chart 29A Universal PreKindergarten Budgeted Expenses

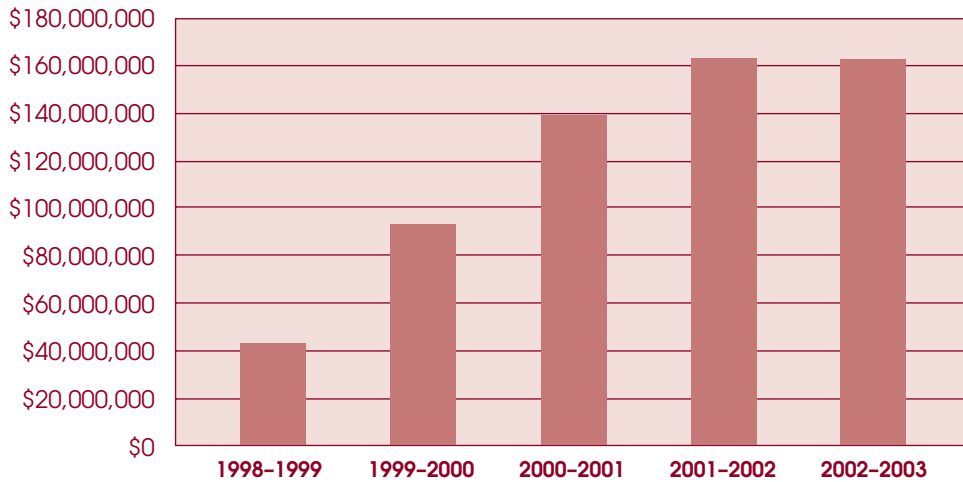


Chart 30 Universal Pre-Kindergarten Fund Allocation

New York State has established a statewide program to expand part-day services for 4 year olds. Actual contract rates per child are determined program by program

FY 1998 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,246 per child expenditure
FY 1999 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,320 per child expenditure
FY 2000 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,332 per child expenditure
FY 2001 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,332 per child expenditure
FY 2002 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,332 per child expenditure
FY 2003 allocation per child	180 instructional days for 2 1/2 hours per day=	\$3,332 per child expenditure

Source: Memorandums from Laurel O. Fraser, Deputy Director, Office of Early Childhood Education, Office of Programs, December 2003 and January 2004.

Child Care Fees in New York City

- **The market rates for child care determine the maximum fees that New York State will reimburse a provider for care of a child eligible for subsidy.** The rate is determined by surveys conducted by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and is based on what programs in the communities charge as fees. The market rate is a mechanism to provide families with child care subsidies access to care options. The current rates became effective October 1, 2003. It is set at the 75th percentile of reported fees charged by programs in each locality (See Chart 31).
- There are four market rate categories: weekly (30 hours or more per week); daily (6 to 11 hours per day); part-day (3 to 6 hours per day); and hourly (less than 3 hours per day).¹⁰ The rates also vary by type of care and the age of the child. The cost of infant care in the community is significantly higher than for preschool care. The preschool market rate is \$180/week, while the infant care market rate is \$267/week (See Chart 31). Fees often do not reflect the true or full cost of a program.
- **Child care costs are most often the single largest expense in a family's budget.** Child care expenses for a family of four can exceed the cost of food, rent and taxes (See Chart 32A).
- **Parents pay more for child care than for college.** Under the federal Expected Family Contribution model for college, a family at the New York State Median Income would only be required to spend 10% of their income on college expenses. The same family would have to spend 36% of their gross income to secure regulated private child care (See Chart 32).
- **The cost for infant care at the New York City market rate (\$13,384 per year) exceeds the income of a single minimum wage for a year.** Families making \$30,000 can be forced to pay 25% of their income for child care (See Chart 33).

¹⁰ New York State Office of Children and Family Services. Bureau of Early Childhood, "Market Rates" October 2003.

Chart 31 New York City Weekly Market Rate for Full-Time Child Care for Infants/Toddlers (0-2), Preschoolers (3-5yrs.) and School-age (6-12) (by Type of Care)

Age Group	Center	Type of Care Group Family	Family	Informal/ In Home
Infant 1 - 1/2	\$267	\$150	\$135	\$95
Toddler 1 1/2 - 2	\$255	\$150	\$130	\$91
Preschool 3 - 5	\$180	\$145	\$125	\$88
School age 6 - 12	\$177	\$135	\$125	\$88

Source: New York State Office of Children and Family Services, Bureau of Early Childhood, "Market Rates" October 2003.

Chart 32 Expected Family Fees for Child Care and College For a Family of Four for Two Children in Child Care versus Two Children in College

	Family Income	Childcare Fees	Percent of Income	College Contribution	Percent of Income
Family of four at 200% of FPL	\$37,700	\$18,720	50%	\$2,948	8%
Family of four at 225% of FPL	\$42,413	\$18,720	44%	\$3,880	9%
Family of four at 275% of FPL	\$51,835	\$18,720	36%	\$6,380	12%

Child care fees defined as the full-time weekly market rate for preschool center-based care.

Fees for college in this model, which is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) as determined by the college aid formula (based off a family of four with no additional assets beyond income and two children in college.)

Chart 32A Comparing Child Care and College Expenses Child Care Costs as Percent of Income for 2 Preschool Children at Full-Time Center-Based Market Rate Family of Four at 275% FPL (\$51,835)

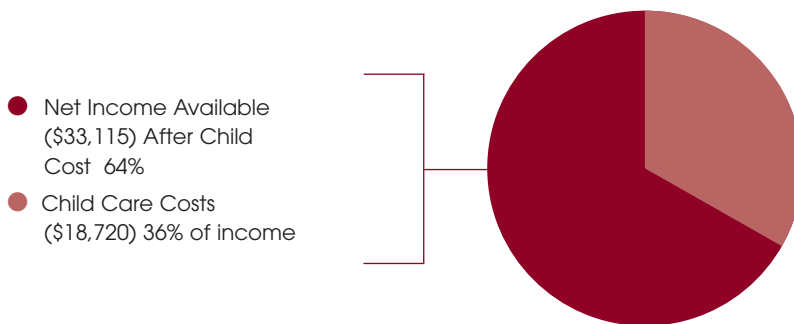


Chart 33 Annual Fees of Full-Time Child Care for One Child at the New York City Market Rate for Minimum and Median Wage Families

Age of Child	% of Single Income	% of Double Income	State Median Income	% of Single Income	% of Double Income	State Median Income
0-1 1/2	130%	65%	30%	66%	33%	15%
1 1/2-2	124%	62%	28%	63%	32%	14%
3 - 5	87%	44%	20%	61%	30%	14%

New York State Median Income for a Family of Three: 54,197

Single Income: $\$5.15 \times 40 \times 52 = \$10,712$

Double Income: $(\$5.15 \times 40 \times 52)2 + \$21,424$

Chart 33A Cost of Full-Time Center-Based Care

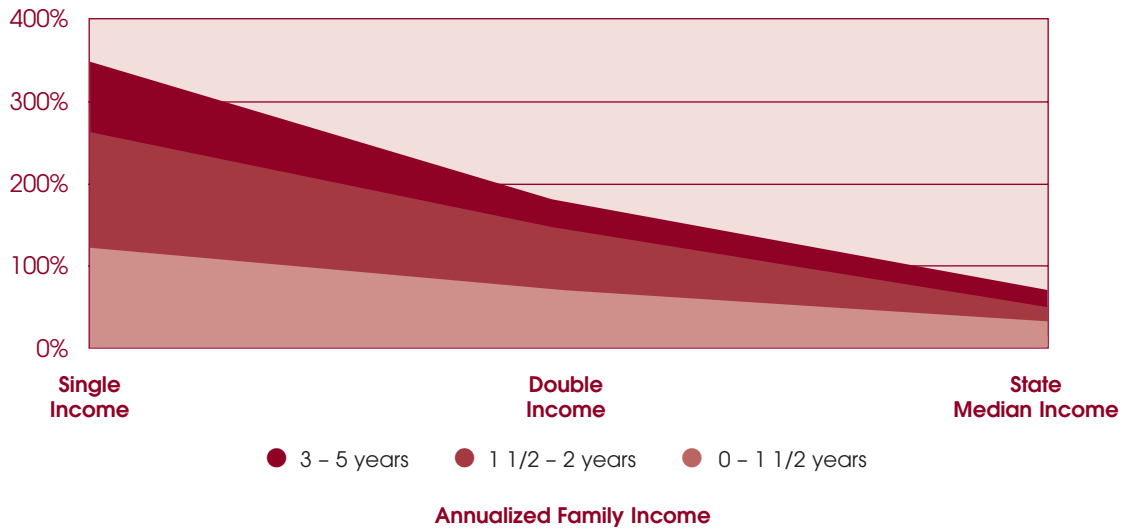
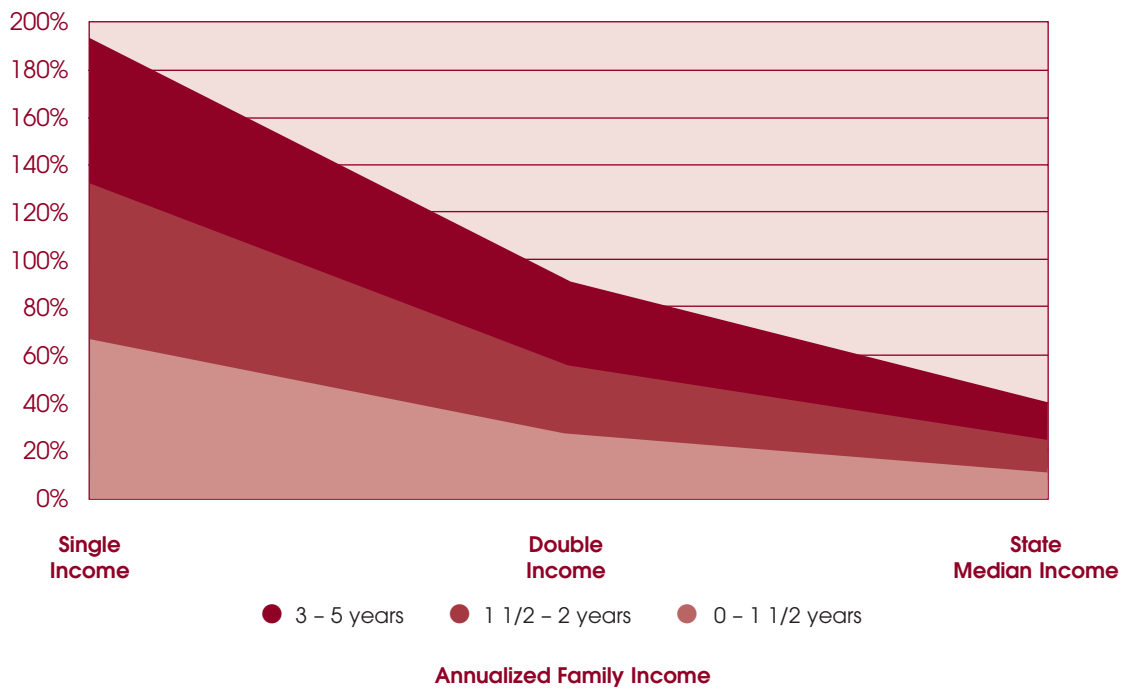


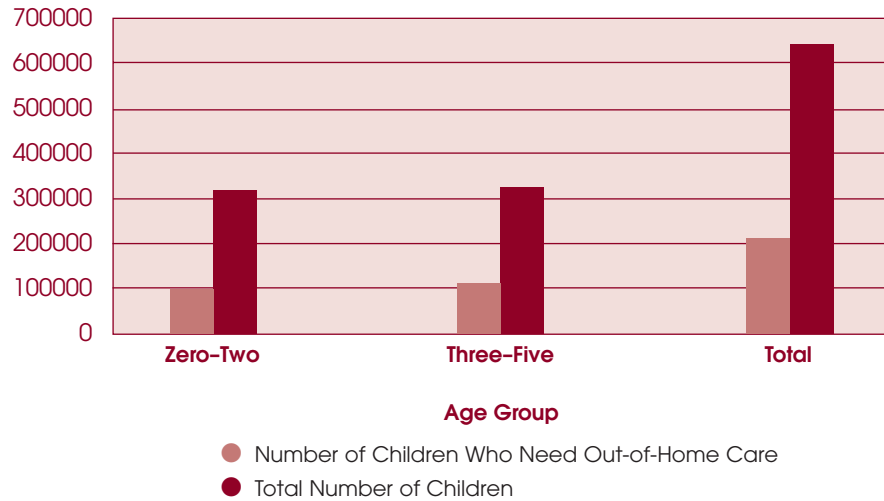
Chart 33B Cost of Full-Time Family Child Care



The Supply and Demand for Child Care in New York City

- **New York City has a shortage of regulated child care services available for families who need care, as well as a shortage of subsidies to help families pay for care. Only 56% of children who need out-of-home care have access to full-day regulated child care spaces** — there are a total of 216,882 children birth to 5 years old in NYC with working mothers, including mothers on public assistance transitioning to work, who need out-of-home care and only 122,686 full-day regulated child care spaces (See Chart 35 & 38).
- **In addition, center-based child care services are not evenly distributed across the City.** Of the 181,000 children receiving public assistance, the largest number live in the Bronx (67,455) and Brooklyn (63,930); however, the most capacity per capita is in Manhattan which has only 24,872 children receiving public assistance and a 1:4 ratio of center-based child care slots to children (See Charts 36 & 37).
- **There is an acute shortage of regulated care for children under three years old.** New York City has regulated child care services for less than 19% of infants needing care (18,699 slots for 99,772 children zero-two years of age). Of this capacity, over 80% is in family and group family child care. There are less than 3,200 spaces in child care centers for children under 2 (See Chart 41).
- **Combined, group family and family care provide 45% of the regulated capacity for full time child care across the City.** (See Chart 38).
- **ACS has a long waiting list for income eligible children.** There are approximately 23,000 children, mostly from low income families, on the waiting list for care. This number fluctuates based partially on how the waiting list is monitored by the public agencies (See Chart 44).

Chart 34 The Need for Out-of-Home Child Care (Birth – Five Years Old)



Source:
Charts 35 A, B, and C.

Chart 35A Estimation Method – Need for Full-Day Out-of-Home Child Care for Working Mothers

Age Group	Total Number of Children ¹¹	Number of Children with Working Mothers ¹²	Number of Children Who Need Out-of-Home Care ¹³
0-2	318,905	176,673	88,336
3-5	326,741	209,343	104,672
Total	645,646	386,016	193,008

Chart 35B Need for Full-Day Out -of-Home Child Care for Working Mothers Participating in Welfare-to-Work Activities

Age Group	Number of Children of Families on Public Assistance ¹⁴	Number of Children Who Need Out-of-Home Care ¹⁵
0-2	40,125	11,436
3-5	43,642	12,438
Total	83,767	23,874

¹¹ Chart 1 – Total Number of Children

¹² Number of Children with Working Mothers - The labor force participation rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 2002 were used. The rates were 55.4% for mothers of children under three and 64.07% for mothers of children three to five years old). (176,673 = 55.4% of 318,905) (209,343 = 64.07% of 326,741)

¹³ ibid

¹⁴ Memo from Lisa Garabedian, Human Resources Administration, August 2004

¹⁵ Children needing out-of-home care for welfare-to-work population estimated at 57% of welfare-to-work population using a rate at which families are likely to work if offered a 100% child care subsidy, based on a GAO estimate. This estimate was then divided by 2 to reflect the likely number of children who would require out-of-home services.

Chart 35C Need for Full-Day Out-of-Home Child Care

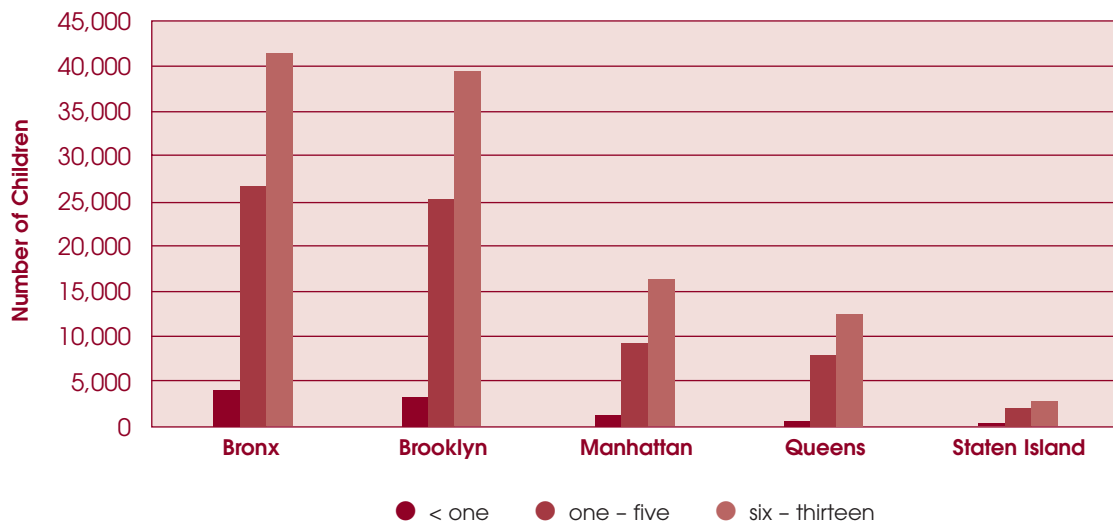
Age Group	Number of Children with Working Mothers Who Need Out-of-Home Care ¹⁶	Number of Children of Families on Public Assistance Who Need Out-of-Home Care ¹⁷	Total Number of Children Who Need Out-of-Home Care ¹⁸
0-2	88,336	11,436	99,772
3-5	104,672	12,438	117,110
Total	193,008	23,874	216,882

Chart 36 Children on Public Assistance by Age Group and Borough

	<1	1-5	6-13	Total Number of PA Children
Bronx	3,753	27,006	41,787	72,546
Brooklyn	3,750	25,520	39,399	68,669
Manhattan	1,470	9,581	15,907	26,958
Queens	1,257	8,696	12,975	22,928
Staten Island	394	2,300	3,003	5,697
Total	10,624	73,103	113,071	196,798

Source: Memo from Lisa Garabedian, Human Resources Administration, August 2004

Chart 36A Children on Public Assistance by Age Group and Borough



¹⁶ Represents total need as calculated through Charts A and B.

¹⁷ ibid

¹⁸ ibid

Chart 37 The Supply of Center-Based Early Childhood Programs In New York City for Children Under Six (Regardless of length of day)

Borough	Number of Programs	Capacity (Under Six Years Old)	2000 Population (Under Six Years Old)	Ratio Between Capacity and Population
Bronx	273	16,862	126,248	1:7
Brooklyn	699	37,067	212,333	1:6
Manhattan	473	23,666	85,676	1:4
Queens	447	22,466	165,774	1:7
Staten Island	106	4,531	35,116	1:8
Total	1,998	104,592	625,147	1:6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000
New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, February 2004

Chart 37A The Supply of Center-Based Early Childhood Programs In New York City for Children Under Six (Regardless of Length of Day)

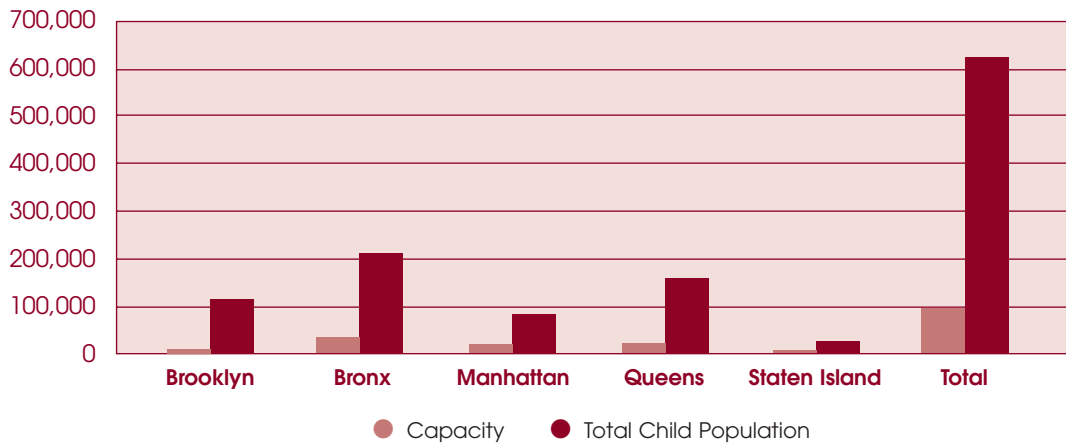


Chart 38 Supply of Full-Day Child Care Services (Centers, Family and Group Family Care Capacity combined) (under age 6)

Type of Care	Number of Slots
ACS Contract Centers	25,514
Private Full-Day Child Care Centers ¹⁹	44,382
Group Family Child Care	20,594
Family Child Care	32,196
Total Full-Day Supply	122,686

Source: Department of Health list of license programs, February 2004

¹⁹ Based on a sample of the five boroughs, it was determined that an average of 67.8% of private centers offer full-day child care, hence, applying this (65,460 x .678) to derive 44,382.

Chart 38A

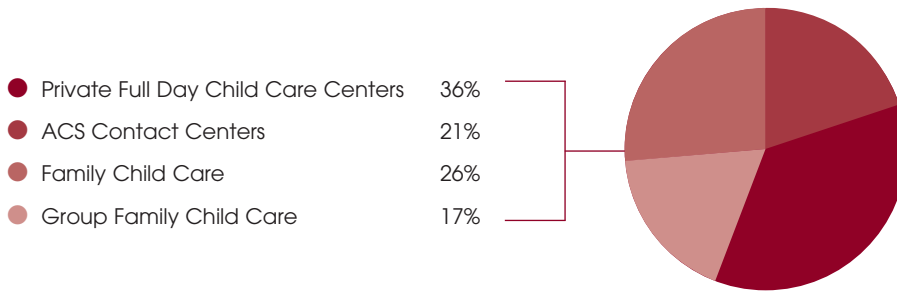
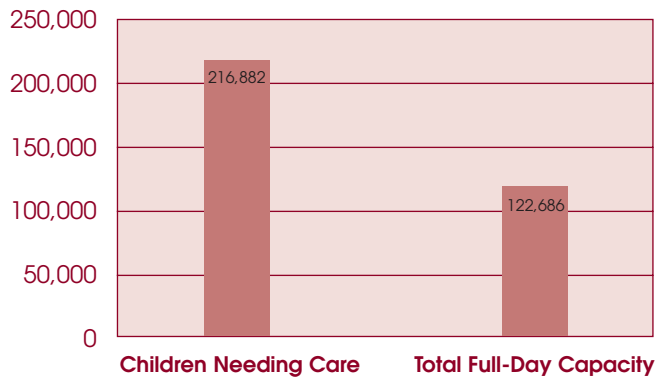


Chart 39 Children Birth - Five Needing Out-of-Home Care and Available Regulated Capacity



Source: Chart 35C and Chart 38

Chart 40 The Supply of Part and Full-Day Center-Based Child Care Services by Sponsorship (Under six years old)

Type of Supply	Number of Slots
ACS contracts	25,514
Head Start	13,041
Corporate	389
Special Education	23,774
CUNY	2,063
Private Full-Day Center Capacity	44,382
Private Part-Day Capacity	21,078
Total Supply Calculated	137,241

Sources: New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, February 2004
 Memo from Eliot Golden, Director of Central Based Support Team, Department of Education, August 2003

Chart 40A

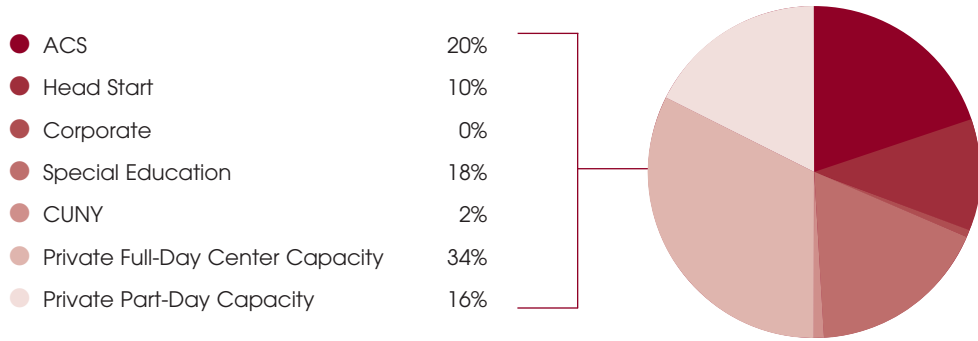
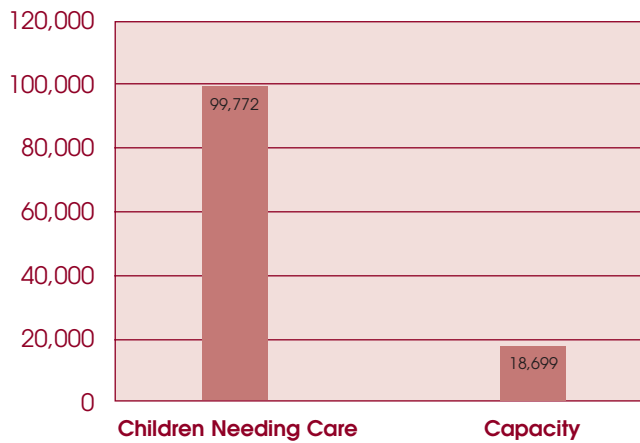


Chart 41 The Shortage of Infant & Toddler Care Full-Day Supply for Children (Birth – two)

Type of Care	Capacity for Infants	Number of Children
Family Child Care ²⁰	A maximum of 2 infants (4,685 providers)	9,370
Group Family Child Care	A maximum of 4 children under two (1,552) providers	6,208
Centers	Slots identified through DOH database	3,121
Total		18,699

Source:
New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, February 2004

Chart 41A Infants Needing Out-of-Home Care and Available Capacity



²⁰ Group family child care and family child care providers often do not provide care to children under two, further reducing the capacity.

Chart 42 The Capacity of Center-Based Child Care for Infants In New York City (Birth – two years old)

Borough	Number of Programs	Capacity
Bronx	13	309
Brooklyn	40	858
Manhattan	33	1078
Queens	19	584
Staten Island	15	292
Total	120	3121

Source: New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, February 2004

Chart 42A The Capacity of Center-Based Child Care for Infants in New York City (Birth – two years old)

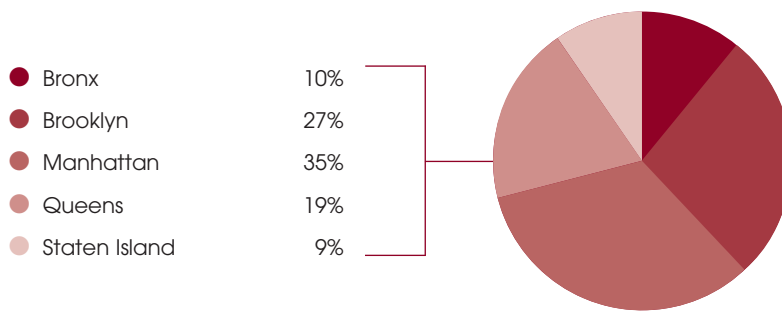


Chart 43 The Shortage of Full-Day Preschool Child Care Full-Day Supply for Children (Three – Five years old)

Type of Supply	Number of Slots
ACS Contract Centers	25,514
Family Day Care & Group FDC	52,790
Private Full-Day Child Care Slots (Infant Capacity)	44,382
Total Full-Day Supply	103,987

Source: New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, February 2004

Chart 43A Preschoolers Needing Out-of-Home Care and Available Capacity

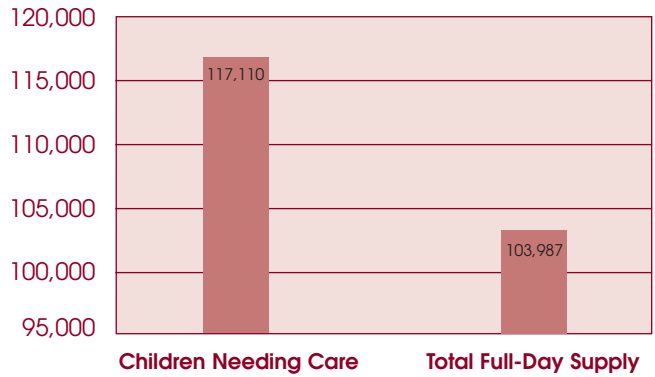
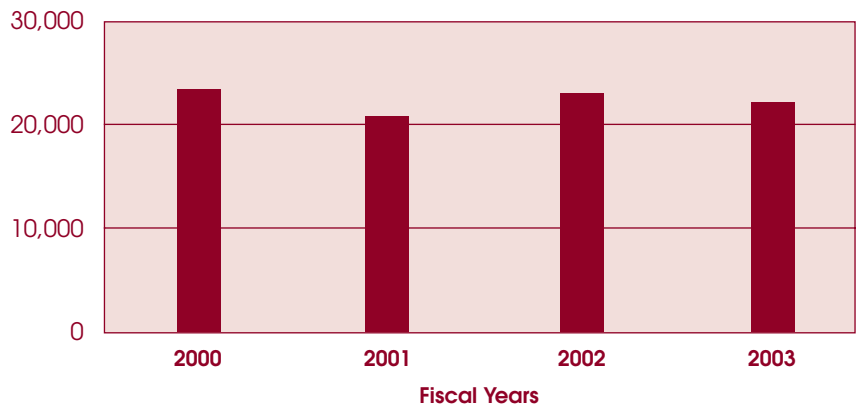


Chart 44 Children on ACS Waiting Lists

Fiscal Year	Family (Contract)	Group Family (Contract)	Vouchers (Contract)	Total
2000	5,067	5,812	12,443	23,322
2001	5,026	5,197	10,823	21,046
2002	3,997	4,479	15,366	23,842
2003	3,878	3,781	15,346	23,005

Source: Gloria Ellis, Executive Director, Child Care Services and Administration, Administration for Children's Services Division of Child Care and Head Start

Chart 44A ACS Waiting List



Glossary

Administration for Children's Services (ACS). New York City Agency responsible for preventive and protective child welfare services, and early childhood programs, including center-based child care, family child care, Head Start, and direct voucher payments. Child Care eligibility is determined by income, employment and other social needs. Fees for child care are on a sliding scale based on income.

After-School Child Care Program. A program for school-age children, generally serving children between the ages of five and twelve. Programs operate from the end of the school day until 6 PM, on school holidays, and during the summer. Programs include recreational and educational activities that are developmentally appropriate for the children enrolled.

ACS Contracted Care. Programs that operate under a contract for a specified number of children in centers and family child care homes.

Department of Education (DOE). Mayoral agency responsible for New York City's public schools. Administers Universal Prekindergarten services, Superstart and Superstart Plus.

Child Care. The term "child care" is the umbrella term for all early childhood programs and arrangements utilized by parents for the care of their children. Child care includes services provided by all types of early childhood centers including nursery schools; day care; other preschool programs; family day care homes; before or after-school programs, as well as informal care by a family member, relative or acquaintance.

Child Care (Day Care) Center. A full-day, year-round program, which can serve children between eight weeks and five years of age (although some day care programs also provide care for school-age children before and/or after regular school hours). Programs must be licensed by the New York City Department of Health (DOH).

Department of Health and Mental Health (DOHMH). City agency responsible for the NYC regulations for all preschool programs as well as implementation of state regulations for family child care, group family child care and school-age care. Programs are regulated in respect to child/staff ratios, staff qualifications, child safety provisions and nutritional requirements. All center-based preschool programs are required to have certified teachers at the head of each classroom.

Extended Day Programs. Child care programs that operate during hours convenient to full-time working families, normally spanning the hours of 8am to 6pm.

Family Child Care (Family Day Care). A program which provides care for up to six children under 13 in the home of the child care provider. Providers are registered under NYS law. The New York City Department of Health administers the registration program in NYC. A prior home visit is required. Providers must be fingerprinted and cleared through the Child Abuse Registry. Providers must also complete six hours of basic health and safety training prior to registration and thirty hours of training every two years.

Family Child Care Contract Agency. A program that is under contract of ACS to recruit, train, monitor, provide referrals of children and administer payments to family child care providers.

Family Child Care Network. A community-based organization that recruits and offers training and other support services to family child care providers and information to parents about child care options.

Federal Poverty Level (FPL). Standard used by the federal government. It is calculated by using a food plan which meets basic nutritional requirements and multiplying it by three. Standard assumes that a family will expend one-third of their income on food. Accounts for change in family size but not for cost of living adjustments according to geographic location.

Full-Day Program. A program that operates at least ten hours per day, usually between the hours of 8 AM and 6 PM. Sometimes referred to as “extended-day”. For purposes of determining state reimbursement, programs offering services for more than six hours are considered full-day.

Group Family Child Care (GFCC). A program located in a provider’s home in which the provider works with at least one assistant and can serve up to twelve children at one time, if none of the children are under two. NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is designated by New York State to manage the regulation of GFCC homes in NYC. Before being registered with DOHMH, providers must submit a detailed registration form, be fingerprinted, receive a Child Abuse Registry clearance, and receive a home visit.

Head Start. A federally funded comprehensive preschool program primarily for 3 to 4 year old children, whose family income is below the federal poverty level. In New York City, Head Start is primarily a ten month part-day program. Early Head Start serves children under three. ACS is the largest Head Start grantee in the City and contracts with 76 sponsoring agencies at 200 sites, serving 19,300 children. In addition, twelve organizations have contracts with the federal government to provide Head Start services.

Human Resources Administration (HRA). New York City agency that supervises and coordinates employment, income support, food stamps, Medicaid, and other social services. HRA administers a child care subsidy program, providing services to eligible TANF recipients and those transitioning from public assistance.

Infant/Toddler Child Care. A program designed specifically to provide services to children under the age of three.

Informal Care (license exempt). Refers to care by a provider for fewer than three children in his/her home. The caregiver is required to complete a health and safety checklist prior to accepting children who are paid for with public subsidies. Regulations may increase in 2005.

Living for Youth and Family through Education (LYFE). New York City Department of Education full-day child care program for the children of teen parents enrolled in high school. These child care services are provided in regulated family child care and center-based child care settings in certain high schools.

Market Rate. The maximum level of payment that New York State will reimburse a provider for care of a child eligible for subsidy determined by a fee survey to programs.

No Permit Required. Under the New York City Department of Health code, a permit is not required for a preschool program operated as a part of an elementary school by the NYC Department of Education, religious organizations, or private school.

Out of School Time (OST). A variety of program service models for children 5-21 years old during non-school hours, including Beacons, youth development programs, arts, culture and recreation programs and job training and employment programs. Service hours can range from a few hours a week to year-round school-age child care.

Part-Day Program. (Nursery schools, early childhood development centers, etc.) A preschool program that operates part-day, generally two to four hours per session. There may be two half-day sessions. All part-day and full-day programs must meet the same regulatory standards in NYC.

Regulated Child Care. Child care centers, family child care and group family child care programs that are reviewed and licensed by the NYC Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Programs are regulated in respect to child/staff ratios, staff qualifications, child safety provisions and nutritional requirements.

School-Day Program. A program that operates on a school schedule, usually between the hours of 8:30 AM and 3 PM for ten months of the year (180 days).

Preschool Special Education. Part-day and school-day programs administered by the Department of Education, serving three and 4 year olds with special needs. Also referred to as 4410.

Subsidized Child Care. Child care which is funded by federal, state, and city government funding streams. Families must meet income eligibility guidelines and demonstrate a need for care.

Super Start and Super Start Plus. A comprehensive program primarily for four-year-olds operated by the Department of Education in targeted high need communities. Programs operate part-day and school-day. Serves both children with special needs and those who are typically developing.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). A federal block grant authorized under the “Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996” which mandates changes to cash assistance, food stamps, and Supplemental Security Income programs. Among other changes, TANF imposed a five year lifetime limit on the receipt of cash assistance and establishes mandatory work requirements. Referred to previously as Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

Universal Prekindergarten (UPK). Legislation enacted in August 1997 to provide all 4 year old children in New York State with the opportunity to participate in a 2.5 hour early education program for 180 days per year, funded primarily with state education funds. Universal Pre-K legislation was intended to phase in prekindergarten services over five years (1998-2003) with the goal of making UPK services available to all 4 year olds.

Vouchers. Child care subsidies administered by ACS or HRA for child care services of their choice. Payments are made directly to the provider for both regulated and informal care.

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