



2008 CCI Primer Key Facts About Early Care and Education in New York City



About CCI

CCI works to assure access to high quality, affordable early care and education 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 26-year presence in the field gives us a thorough understanding of the diverse communities engaged in providing early care and education. We offer a wide array of consultation and referral services to parents seeking early care and education programs, before and after school programs, as well as summer camps, emergency back-up care and holiday programs. We also work with family child care providers and the networks that support home-based early care for children. In addition, CCI's technical support services to new and potential child care providers and programs helps expand high quality early learning opportunities for children across the city. Through our work on the local, state, and national levels, CCI serves as a catalyst for strengthening public policies that support quality early care and education.

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

CCI wishes to thank the many public and private organizations that contributed data to this publication. Any report like this relies on expertise and input from many individuals. We would like to specially acknowledge: Radhika Iyengar and Rachel Burton, graduate interns who worked over many months to gather the data and prepare the charts.



Child Care, Inc.
322 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York 10001
212.929.7604
www.childcareinc.org

2008 CCI Primer

Key Facts About Early Care and Education in New York City

Child Care, Inc.

Nancy Kolben, *Executive Director*

Betty Holcomb, *Policy Director*

Funded in part by Robert Sterling Clark Foundation



Table of Contents

Demographics: New York City's Children and Families6

- New York City Children 14 and Younger, 2000-20057
- New York City Children 14 and Younger, by Borough7
- New York City Children Below the Federal Poverty Level, by Borough8

Enrollment in Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education9

Overall Enrollment

- Children Under 6 Enrolled in Regulated Early Care and Education, 2007-200811
- All Children Under 12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Age, 2003-200712
- Children Receiving Child Care Assistance in Regulated Settings, by Age, 200712
- All Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2003-200713
- Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, in Child Care Centers, by Age, 200713
- Children Enrolled in Regulated and License-Exempt Care, 200714

Enrollment: Infants and Toddlers

- Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-200715
- Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, By Setting15

Enrollment: Preschoolers

- Subsidized Child Care and Head Start16
- Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-200716
- Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 200716
- Children 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start Programs, 200716

Enrollment: Universal Prekindergarten

- Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, 2002-200817
- Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Setting17
- Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Length of Day17
- Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Setting18
- Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Length of Day18

Enrollment: School-Age

- Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-200719
- Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 200719

Public Investment in Early Care and Education20

- Public Funding for Child Care and Head Start, Fiscal Year 2006-200721
- ACS Child Care Budgeted Expense, 2003-200721
- Changes in ACS and TANF Child Care Expenditures, 2003-200622
- New York City Child Care Investment Per Child, 2000-200622
- Universal Prekindergarten, City, State and Federal Expenditures, 2005-200723
- City Investment in Universal Prekindergarten, 2005-200723
- Universal Prekindergarten Program, Average Expenditure, Per-Pupil Investment, 200623

New York City Capacity for Early Care and Education24

- Number of Providers Licensed/Registered, 200725
- Snapshot of Center-Based Capacity, March 200725
- Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services25
- Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings, 200726
- Need for Full-Day, Out-of-Home Care for Children Under 3, 200726

Early Care and Education: Access and Affordability.....27

- Maximum Eligibility for Child Care Assistance, by Family Size, 200728
- Co-Payment, Families Eligible for Child Care Subsidies (Family of Three)28
- ACS Child Care Enrollment by Family Poverty Level.....28
- Children on Public Assistance, by Age and Borough29
- ACS-TANF Children Served by Reason for Care.....29
- State's Established Market Rate, Annual Tuition for Child Care, New York City, 200730
- Expectation of What Parents Should Contribute
Early Childhood Education v. College (Family of Four, with Two Children)30
- Private Tuition Data31

Quality Indicators for Early Care and Education32

- Number of NAEYC Accredited Child Care Programs, by Borough, 2002-200833
- Pay Difference, ACS-Funded Centers and Public School Teachers34
- Child Care Center Directors' Concern About Retention of Teachers34

Appendix: Eligibility for Early Care and Education35

Glossary36

Demographics: New York City's Children and Families



There are now more than 520,000 children under five years of age living in New York City—about 6 percent of the City's total population. (Chart 2)

The number of children varies widely by borough. Brooklyn has the most children under the age of 5, about 174,000 in 2005. Yet the Bronx has the highest percentage of children, when compared to the total population. One out of every four residents in the Bronx is 14 years old or younger. (Charts 2 and 2A)

Children in Poverty

More than 182,000 children under the age of five—about 30 percent—live in families with incomes below the Federal poverty level. The 2007 Federal poverty level was \$17,170 for a family of three. (Charts 3 and 3A)

The percentage of young children living below the Federal poverty level differs greatly by borough. In Brooklyn, 36 percent of the children under the age of 5 live below the Federal poverty level, compared to just 14 percent of those in Staten Island. (Charts 3 and 3A)

Chart 1

New York City Children 14 and Younger, 2000-2005

Age Group	2000	2005	Change	% Change
0-4	540,878	523,904	-16,974	-3%
5-9	561,115	525,356	-35,759	-6%
10-14	530,816	573,889	+43,073	+8%
Total	1,632,809	1,623,149	-9,660	-1%

Source: New York City Population Projections, Briefing Booklet, Department of City Planning, December 2006
 Note: Projected population based on Census 2000.

Chart 2

New York City Children 14 and Younger, by Borough

Borough	Total Population All Ages	Under 5 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	Total Children 14 & Younger	Percentage of Children 14 & Younger
Bronx	1,366,086	104,324	109,310	121,541	335,175	25%
Brooklyn	2,517,052	174,319	176,236	192,815	543,370	22%
Manhattan	1,600,110	79,450	69,965	74,186	223,601	14%
Queens	2,254,639	136,839	138,301	149,983	425,123	19%
Staten Island	468,248	28,972	31,544	35,364	95,880	20%
Total	8,206,135	523,904	525,356	573,889	1,623,149	20%

Source: New York City Population Projections, Briefing Booklet, Department of City Planning, December 2006
 Note: Projected population based on Census 2000.

Chart 2A

New York City Children Under 5, by Borough

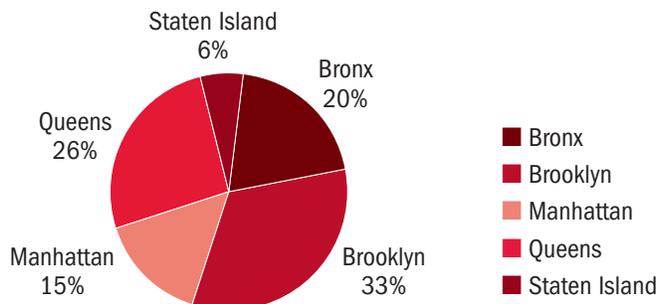


Chart 3

New York City Children Below Federal Poverty Level, by Borough

Borough	Under 5 Years	5-17 Years	All Ages	Percent of Children Under 5 Under Federal Poverty Level*
Bronx	46,953	108,087	155,040	39%
Brooklyn	72,875	146,872	219,747	36%
Manhattan	25,816	58,278	84,094	25%
Queens	32,272	72,255	104,527	21%
Staten Island	4,907	11,255	16,162	14%
Total	182,823	396,747	579,570	30%

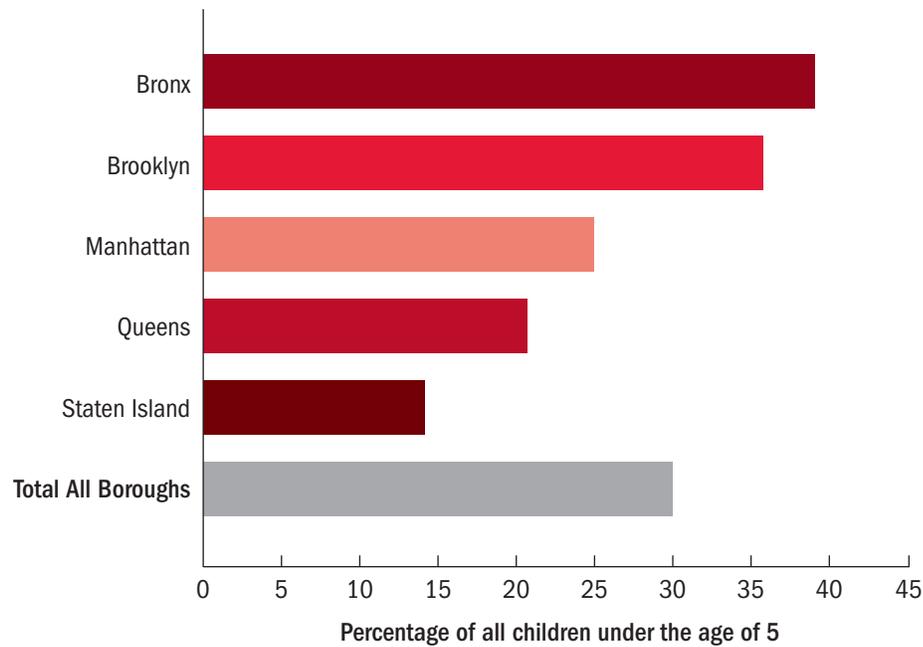
Source: US Census Bureau, Estimates for New York Counties, Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, Model-based Estimates for States, Counties, & School Districts, 2004.

Note: Children under 5 obtained by subtracting the 5-17 age group from the under 18 totals.

*Percent of children under 5 calculated based on the total number and percentage of children 5-17 and under 18.

Chart 3A

Percent of New York City Children Under 5 Below Federal Poverty Level, by Borough



Enrollment in Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education



New York City pays for early care and education services using local, state and Federal funding. Children attend early childhood programs in community settings, including child care centers, and family child care homes. Universal Prekindergarten is offered in both public schools and community programs.

Administration for Children's Services

ACS pays for child care and Head Start services for eligible families, including many on public assistance. Families receiving TANF benefits (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) are guaranteed child care assistance. Other low-income families have no such guarantee. ACS pays for child care with a mix of contracts to programs and individual vouchers.

- ACS paid for care for over 100,000 children under the age of 12 in 2007. About two-thirds—60,000—are under the age of 6. More than a third—about 39,000—are school-age. (Chart 5)
- A growing number of children—more than 40,000—were in publicly-supported, license-exempt, informal arrangements that are not regulated. (Chart 7)
- Subsidies for children under 3 increased—by 5,520—between 2003 and 2007. (Chart 10)

Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

There are approximately 25,000 three- and four-year-olds enrolled in Head Start, in a mix of part-day, full-day and extended-day services. There are about 1,500 children enrolled in Early Head Start citywide. (Chart 14)

The Department of Education's Role in Early Care and Education

- About 54,000 four-year-olds were enrolled in the city's Universal Prekindergarten program in the 2007-08 school year. Of these, about 60 percent attended programs at community-based sites. (Charts 17 and 18)
- More than 61,000 five-year-olds attended full-day kindergarten in the public schools in the 2007-08 school year. (Chart 4)
- About one-fourth of all UPK slots were full school-day in the 2007-08 school year. (Charts 17 and 19)

Eligibility for Publicly-Supported Early Care and Education

Eligibility requirements for early care and education programs differ, depending on the source of funding. The chart below provides a rough guide to eligibility for various programs. For more detailed information, see Appendix, page 35.

Program	Income Eligibility	Parent Fees
Universal Prekindergarten	All Children	None
Early Head Start/Head Start	Up to 100% FPL*	None
Child Care Subsidies	Up to 225-275% FPL*	Sliding Scale**

*FPL refers to the Federal Poverty Level, which varies according to family size. (Chart 34)

** See Chart 35 for more detail on sliding scale fees.

New state funding for Universal Prekindergarten has allowed the city to expand enrollment in the program by nearly 12,000 in the last five years. During the same period, enrollment of children under the age of six in other early childhood programs remained almost flat.

Chart 4

Children Under 6 Enrolled in Regulated Early Care and Education, 2007-2008

Type of Child Care		Children Enrolled	% of Total Enrollment
ACS	Contract Center	22,610	10%
	Contract Family Child Care	9,282	4%
	Vouchers	16,867	8%
	LYFE	470	0%
	Head Start	18,963	9%
	TANF Vouchers	13,327	6%
DOE	Kindergarten	61,845	28%
	Universal Pre-K in Public Schools	21,712	10%
	Universal Pre-K in CBOs	32,606	15%
	Preschool Special Education	11,600	5%
Other	Non-ACS Head Start	6,564	3%
	CUNY Child Care	1,972	1%
Total		217,818	100%

Sources: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Universal Prekindergarten enrollment from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education.

Preschool Special Education based on information provided by Interagency Council of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities Agencies, Inc.; calculation is 40 percent of the preschool special education students are enrolled in public school classrooms.

LYFE enrollment from correspondence from Department of Education, November, 13, 2007.

Administration for Children and Families, New York Regional Office.

CUNY enrollment from ECLC Programs, Laguardia Community College, City University of New York and head of CUNY child care association.

Note: CBOs refers to Community-Based Organizations.

Chart 4A

Children Under 6 Enrolled in Regulated Early Care and Education, 2007-2008

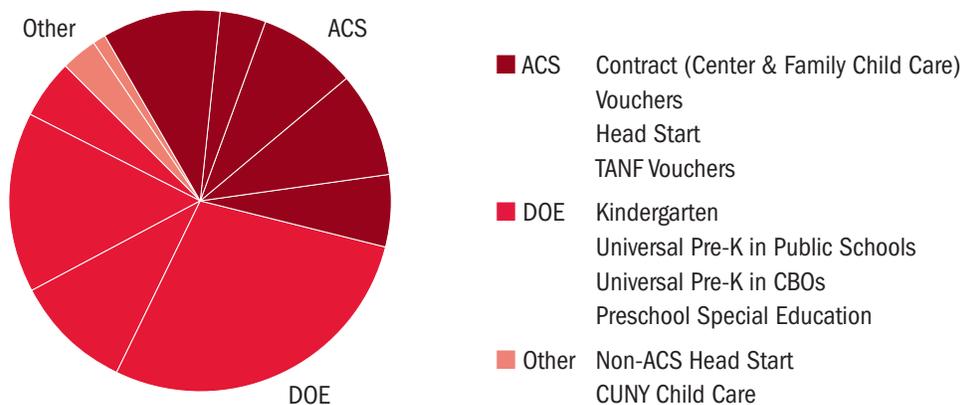


Chart 5

All Children Under 12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Age, 2003-2007

Age Group	2003			2007			% Change, 2003-2007	
	ACS	TANF*	Total	ACS	TANF	Total	ACS	TANF
Infant toddler (< 3)	7,028	8,926	15,954	9,621	11,853	21,474	+37%	+33%
Preschool (3-5)	29,124	10,858	39,982	30,213	11,582	41,795	+4%	+7%
School-Age (6+)	21,227	20,995	42,222	16,920	22,332	39,252	-20%	+6%
Total	57,379	40,779	98,158	56,754	45,767	102,521	-1%	+12%

Sources: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

* HRA managed in 2003.

Note: Includes regulated and license-exempt care.

Chart 5A

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Age, 2007

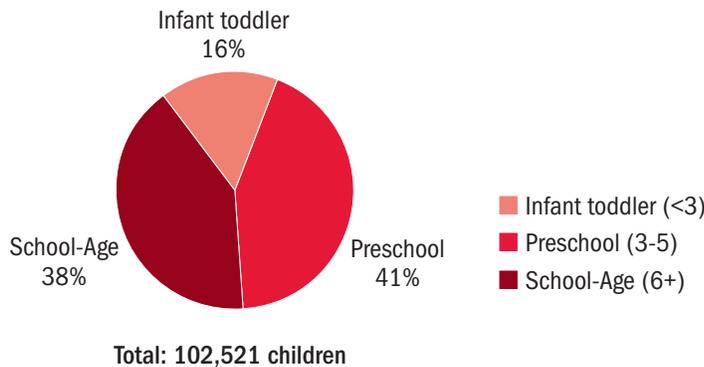


Chart 6

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance in Regulated Settings, by Age, 2007

Age Group	ACS	TANF	Total	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Infant (<3)	8,660	4,633	13,293	21%
Preschool (3-5)	28,735	4,950	33,685	54%
School-Age (6-12)	11,364	3,745	15,109	24%
Total	48,759	13,328	62,087	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: Regulated care includes centers, family and group family child care.

Chart 7

All Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2003-2007

Setting	2003		2007		% Change, 2003-2007	
	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF	ACS	TANF
Family Child Care*	10,344	4,126	12,799	6,450	+24%	+56%
Center	42,615	5,135	35,960	6,877	-16%	+34%
License Exempt	4,420	31,518	7,995	32,439	+81%	+3%
Total	57,379	40,779	56,754	45,766	-1%	+12%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

* Family Child Care includes both Family Child Care and Group Family Child Care.

Chart 7A

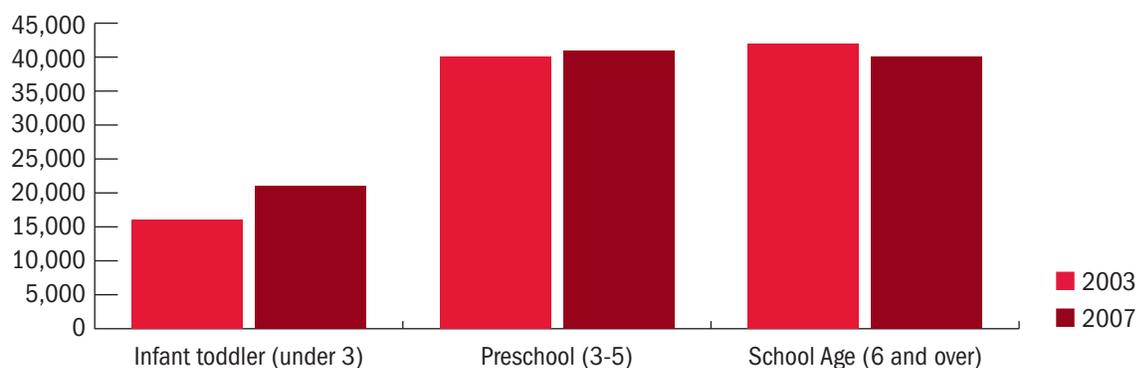
Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2007

Chart 8

Children Receiving Child Care Assistance, in Child Care Centers, by Age, 2007

Age Group	ACS	TANF	Total	Percentage of Total Enrollment
Infant (<3)	2,270	1,693	3,963	9%
Preschool (3-5)	24,699	3,122	27,821	65%
School-Age (6-12)	8,991	2,062	11,053	26%
Total	35,960	6,877	42,837	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Chart 9

Children Enrolled in Regulated and License-Exempt Care, 2007

Setting	ACS	Percent	TANF	Percent
Regulated	48,759	86%	13,328	29%
License-Exempt	7,995	14%	32,439	71%
Total	56,754	100%	45,767	100%

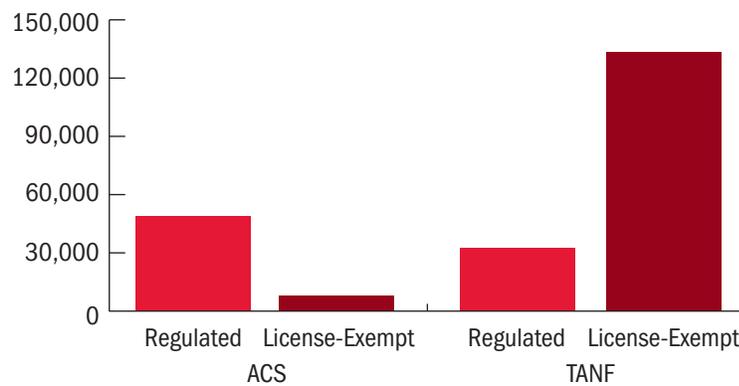
Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: Regulated Care includes regulated home-based care (family child care and group family child care) as well as child care centers.

Chart 9A

Children Enrolled in Regulated and License-Exempt Care, 2007



The number of children enrolled in care that is supported by TANF funding has been steadily growing for the past decade. Children in care supported by TANF are three times more likely to be in license-exempt settings than other children enrolled in publicly-supported programs. License-exempt providers must meet only minimal standards.

Chart 10

Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2007

	2003	2007	Change
Total	15,954	21,474	5,520

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.



Chart 11

Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total
Family Child Care*	6,390	2,940	9,330
Center	2,270	1,693	3,963
License-Exempt Care	961	7,220	8,181
Total	9,621	11,853	21,474**

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

* Family Child Care includes family child care as well as group family child care.

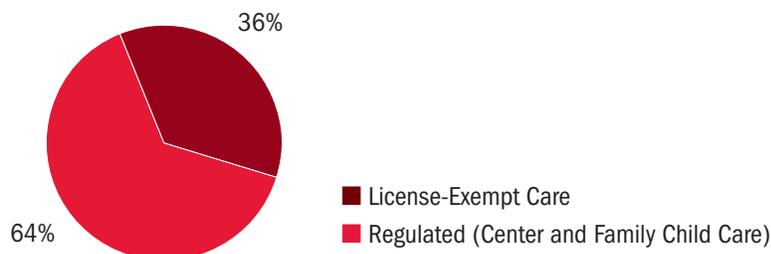
** Does not include 1,535 children in Early Head Start.

Enrollment: Children Under 3

Less than one-fifth of all child care subsidies go to children under 3. More than a third are cared for in license-exempt settings.

Chart 11A

Children Under 3 Receiving Child Care Assistance, Regulated and License-Exempt Care



Subsidized Child Care and Head Start

Chart 12

Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2007

	2003	2007	Percent Change
ACS	28,499	30,213	+6%
TANF	10,858	11,582	+7%
Total	39,357	41,795	+5%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

CCI Child Care Primer 2004.

Note: The chart above does not include Head Start.

Chart 13

Children 3-5 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2007

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total	Percentage
Center Care	24,699	3,122	27,821	67%
Family Child Care	4,036	1,828	5,864	14%
License-Exempt Care	1,478	6,632	8,110	19%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: The chart above does not include Head Start.

Chart 14

Children 3-5 Enrolled in Head Start Programs, 2007

	Enrollment	Percentage
ACS*	18,963	79%
Non-ACS**	5,029	21%
Total	23,992	100%

Source: Administration for Children and Families, New York Regional Office.

*18,963 includes 2,135 children in collaborative enrollment and 1,681 in community based child care sites.

**Does not include 1,535 children enrolled in Early Head Start.

Enrollment: Preschoolers, ACS



Chart 15

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, 2002-2008

Fiscal Year	Enrollment
2002-03	42,876
2006-07	47,772
2007-08	54,318

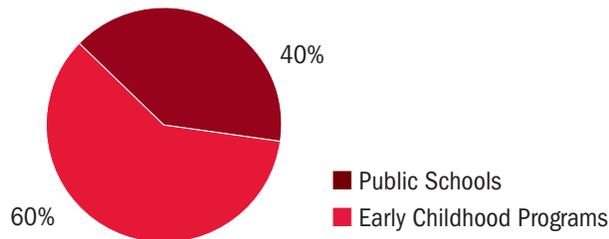
Source: Memo from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, April 2008.



Enrollment:
Preschoolers, UPK

Chart 15A

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, Public Schools and Early Childhood Programs



About 60 percent of children enrolled in UPK attend class in early childhood programs in the community. Many community sites mix UPK with a range of other services that can extend the day, including Head Start and child care.

Chart 16

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Setting

Fiscal Year	Community Based	School Based	Total
2002-2003	29,114	13,762	42,876
2006-2007	27,374	20,398	47,772
2007-2008	32,606	21,712	54,318

Source: Memo from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, April 2008.

Chart 17

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Length of Day

Length of Day	2006-07	2007-08
Half Day	35,162	40,379
Full School Day*	12,610	13,939
Total	47,772	54,318

Source: Memo from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, April 2008.

* Primarily in school-based programs.

Chart 18

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Setting

Setting	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Community Programs	6,525	10,559	3,889	9,685	1,948	32,606
Public Schools	3,657	8,192	3,025	5,373	1,465	21,712
Total	10,182	18,751	6,914	15,058	3,413	54,318

Source: Memo from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, April 2008.

Chart 18A

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Setting

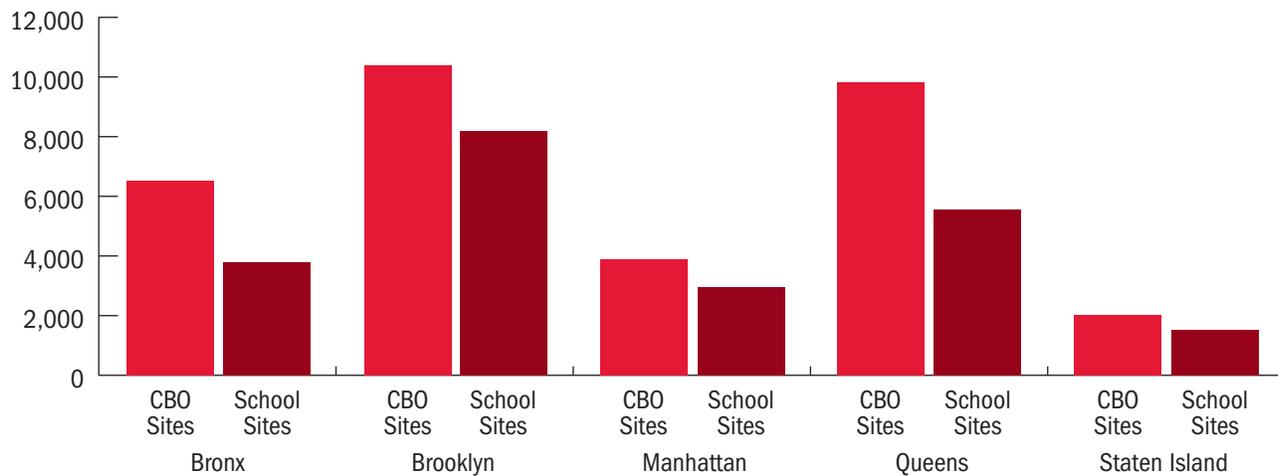


Chart 19

Children Enrolled in Universal Prekindergarten, by Borough and Length of Day

Length of Day	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Half Day	7,287	13,222	4,104	12,721	3,045	40,379
Full School Day	2,895	5,529	2,810	2,337	368	13,939
Total	10,182	18,751	6,914	15,058	3,413	54,318

Source: Memo from Office of Early Childhood Education, Department of Education, April 2008.

Chart 20

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, 2003-2007

	ACS	TANF	Total
2003	20,487	20,995	41,482
2007	16,920	22,332	39,252

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007.

Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Fiscal Year 2004 Preliminary Budget, ACD Strategic Planning 2003.

Chart 21

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, by Setting, 2007

Setting	ACS	TANF	Total
Centers	8,991	2,062	11,053
Family Child Care	2,373	1,683	4,056
License-Exempt	5,556	18,587	24,143
Total	16,920	22,332	39,252

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007.

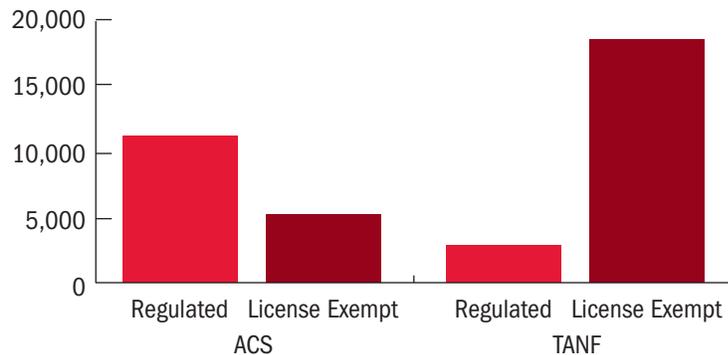
Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Fiscal Year 2004 Preliminary Budget, ACD Strategic Planning 2003.

Despite a shift in services to the new Out-of-School Time initiative, ACS continues to support nearly 40,000 school-age children.

Chart 21A

Children 6-12 Receiving Child Care Assistance, Regulated and License-Exempt, 2007



Note: ACS defines "School-Age" as 'generally' between the ages of 6 and 12. There is no specific data about how many of these children are 5-year-olds and also enrolled in kindergarten.

Enrollment: School-Age



Public Investment in Early Care and Education



New York City uses state, Federal and local funding to provide services, as detailed in the charts that follow. Each funding source has specific mandates the city must follow. For example, New York City must provide child care assistance to any family on public assistance participating in a mandated work activity or making a transition to employment. That requirement makes child care assistance for families on public assistance a top priority for the city. That mandate has also prompted the state to rely on funding from TANF surplus to pay for child care services.

- Since 2003, as more families on public assistance moved into job training and employment, child care expenditures for TANF families increased by 62 percent. (Chart 24)
- The average expenditure per child for TANF families is about half that for other ACS families. (Chart 25)
- Child care expenditures for non-TANF remained flat. (Chart 24)
- Between 2003 and 2007, overall child care expenditures increased from \$649 million to \$801 million. (Chart 23)

Universal Prekindergarten

- The state provided significant new funding for Universal Prekindergarten starting in school year 2006-07. (Chart 26)
- The City has expanded full school-day Universal Prekindergarten services, primarily in school-based settings, using a mix of public funding. The City provided funding to a limited number of ACS-contracted centers to provide full school-day UPK in 2007-08. (Chart 26, 27 and 28)
- The state's allocation to the city for Universal Prekindergarten services on a per-child basis has not changed since the program began in 1998. (Chart 28)

Chart 22

Public Funding for Child Care and Head Start, Fiscal Year 2006-2007 (in \$000s)

Agency	City	State	Federal	Total	Percentage of Total
ACS Child Care	\$158,242	\$16,694	\$284,871	\$459,807	47%
ACS Head Start	—	—	181,645	181,645	19%
Non-ACS Head Start	—	—	62,293	62,293	6%
TANF Child Care*	65,701	175,733	15,457	256,891	27%
CUNY Child Care	500	2,395	3,460	6,355	1%
Total	\$224,443	\$194,822	\$547,726	\$966,991	100%

Source: Senior Budget and Policy Analyst. New York City Independent Budget Office (IBO), August, 2007.

Administration for Children and Families, New York City Regional Office.

Correspondences with Associate Director, ECLC Programs, Laguardia Community College, City University New York, July 2007.

* TANF now administered by ACS.

Chart 22A

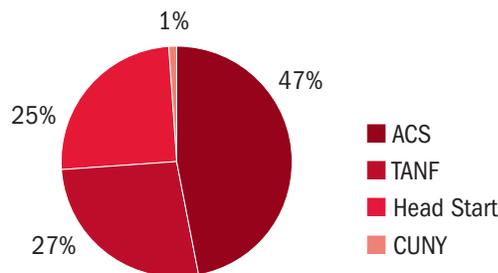
Public Funding for Child Care and Head Start, Fiscal Year 2006-2007

Chart 23

ACS Child Care Budgeted Expense, 2003-2007 (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	Tax Levy	Child Care Block Grant	Other*	Total
2003	\$190,384	\$410,342	\$48,328	\$649,054
2004	185,394	462,162	43,200	690,756
2005	222,529	457,137	42,448	722,114
2006	235,343	444,642	73,715	753,700
2007	\$263,689	\$427,920	\$109,988	\$801,597

Source: Memo from ACS Commissioner, December, 2007 to early care and education advocates.

*Includes all designated child care funds including Community Development Block Grant, Child Welfare Funding Source and any one time funding allocations that were added to close those gaps.

Chart 24

Changes in ACS and TANF Child Care Expenditures, 2003-2006 (in \$000s)

Funding Source	ACS			TANF		
	2003	2006	% Change	2003	2006	% Change
City	\$148,403	\$158,242	+7%	\$42,015	\$65,701	+56%
State/Federal (CCDBG)	307,168	301,565	-2%	116,268	191,190	+64%
Community Development (CD)	35,261	23,917	-32%	0	0	0%
Total	\$490,832	\$483,724	-1%	\$158,283	\$256,891	+62%

Source : Senior Budget and Policy Analyst, New York City Independent Budget Office (IBO), August, 2007.

Note: The 2003 Figures have been updated based on the final end of the year budgets.

Chart 24A

Percentage of Change ACS and TANF Funding, 2003-2006 (in \$000s)

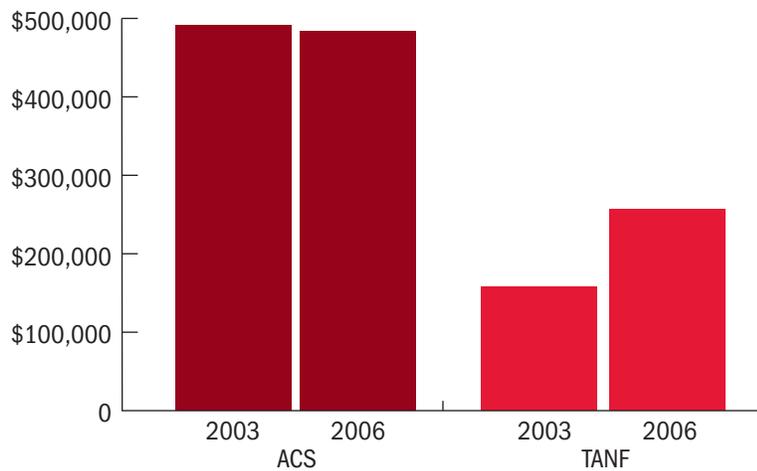


Chart 25

New York City Child Care Investment Per Child, 2000-2006

	2000	2003	2006
ACS	\$7,687	\$7,891	\$8,762
TANF	3,223	3,983	4,396

Source: New York City, Independent Budget Office, Fiscal Brief, December 2005.

Senior Budget and Policy Analyst, New York City Independent Budget Office (IBO).

Note: Spending is not adjusted for inflation. The figures do not include after-school care provided by the Department of Youth and Community Development.

Years refer to fiscal year.

Chart 26

Universal Prekindergarten, City, State and Federal Expenditures, 2005-2007 (in \$000s)

Fiscal Year	City	State	Federal	Total
2005	\$20,066	\$163,844	\$20,255	\$204,164
2006	27,707	165,320	21,650	214,677
2007	42,229	186,623	23,163	263,426

Source: Memo from Department of Education, August 2007.

Chart 27

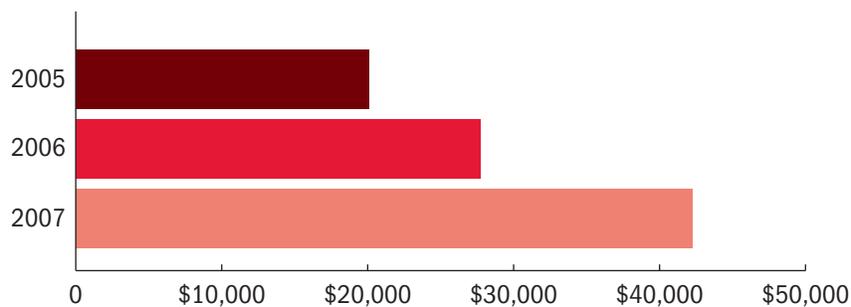
City Investment in Universal Prekindergarten, 2005-2007 (in \$000s)

Chart 28

Universal Prekindergarten Program, Average Expenditure, Per-Pupil Investment, 2006

	School-Based UPK		CBO* UPK
	Half Day	Full Day	Half Day
Per pupil expenditure	\$4,473	\$8,947	\$3,229

Source: Department of Education, August 2007.

Note: The per-child rates for UPK have remained flat since 1998, when the program started. In fiscal year 2007-08, it was \$3,332 per child.

* CBO is a community-based organization which contracts with the Department of Education to provide Universal Prekindergarten services.

New York City Capacity for Early Care and Education



Center-based child care in New York City developed in a number of ways. In some cases, it was driven by the availability of public funding. In others, neighborhood needs and local leadership led the way. There has never been a coherent, citywide planning effort, looking at total need, community by community. The Bronx has the capacity to serve one out of every five children under the age of six; Manhattan has one slot for every three children who need services.

Citywide, the Department of Health reports there are 2,084 licensed center-based programs, and about 6,400 providers who offer regulated care in private homes. The nature of the capacity in family child care changed rather dramatically in the last four years. The number of smaller programs, run by one adult and capacity for up to six children, shrank by 11 percent. During the same period, the number of group family child care providers, who have an assistant working with them and the capacity to serve up to 12 children, grew by 83 percent. (Chart 31)

The shortage of regulated care for children under the age of 3 remains especially acute—the city had just 23,003 openings in regulated programs. This translates into just one space for every five children under the age of three in need of out-of-home care. (Charts 32, 33 and 33A)

Chart 29

Number of Providers Licensed/Registered, 2007

	Bronx	Brooklyn	Manhattan	Queens	Staten Island	Total
Centers	285	754	517	419	109	2,084
Family Child Care	1,466	769	784	436	53	3,508
Group Family Child Care	685	1,045	279	733	146	2,888
School-Age	245	421	253	240	57	1,216
Total	2,681	2,989	1,833	1,828	365	9,696

Source: Local Law 14 – Annual Report, New York City Department and Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Day Care. February 15, 2008.
<http://home2.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/dc/dc-report-2007.pdf>

Chart 30

Snapshot of Center-Based Capacity, March 2007

Borough	Capacity (Under 6 Years Old)	2000 Population (Under 5 Years Old)	Ratio Between Capacity & Population
Bronx	19,595	104,324	1:5
Brooklyn	43,423	174,319	1:4
Manhattan	28,188	79,450	1:3
Queens	26,034	136,839	1:5
Staten Island	5,735	14,922	1:3
Total	122,975	509,854	1:4

Source: Database provided by the Department of Health, NYC to Child Care Inc. Updated figures till March 2007.
 The Population figures are from New York City Population Projections, Briefing Booklet, Department of City Planning, December 2006.

Chart 31

Regulated Capacity for Year-Round, Full-Day Services

Setting	Provider Capacity	Number of Children
Family Child Care	3,508 providers	17,540*
Group Family Child Care	2,888 providers	28,880*
Centers	Slots identified through DOH database	99,972**
Total		146,392

Source: New York City Department of Health (DOH) list of licensed programs, 2008.

*Assumes providers enroll infants, toddlers and preschoolers.

**This number includes 22,454 slots in centers under contract to ACS. Assumes 20% of licensed capacity is part-day.

Note: The number of family child care has decreased from 9370 in 2004 to 8,302 in 2007. The number of group family child care providers has increased from 6208 in 2004 to 11,388 in 2007. This data is compiled from data in CCI 2004 Child Care Primer and DOHMH list of licensed providers, 2007.

Infants and Toddlers

Chart 32

Capacity to Serve Children Under 3 in Regulated Settings, 2007

Setting	Capacity for Infants	Number of Children
Family Child Care	Maximum of 2 Infants per program (3,508 providers)	7,016*
Group Family Child Care	Maximum of 4 Infants per program (2,888 providers)	11,552**
Centers	Capacity identified by Department of Health***	4,435
Total		23,003

Source: New York City Department of Health (DOH) List of licensed programs, May 2007.

* Family child care capacity calculated by multiplying the number of licensed family child care providers across the city, 3,508 as of May 2007, times 2, the maximum number of infants allowed.

** Group family child care capacity calculated by multiplying the number of licensed providers, 2,888 as of May 2007, times 4, the maximum number of children under the age of two allowed.

*** The city's Department of Health and Mental Hygiene tracks the number of licensed slots for children by age. CCI consulted the DOHMH database of licensed programs in May 2007.

Chart 33

Need for Full-Day, Out-of-Home Care for Children Under 3, 2007

Age Group	Total Number of Children	Number of Children with Working Mothers	Number of Children Who Need Out-of-Home Care
Under 1 year	110,333	57,263	28,632
1 year	107,442	60,920	30,460
2 years	105,776	64,523	32,262
2-3 years	106,980	60,337	30,169
Total	430,531	243,043	121,523

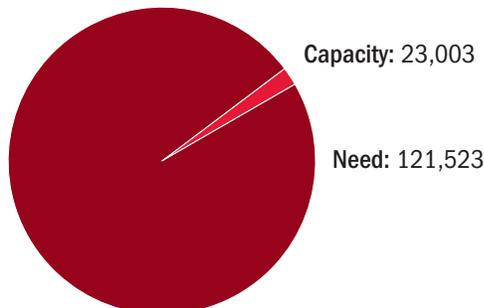
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

US Census Bureau 2004.

Note: Number of children with working mothers is calculated using the 2006 Bureau of Labor Statistics figures on employment of mothers. The rates were 51.9% for children under 1, 56.7% for children age 1, 61% for children age 2, and 56.4% for children under 3.

Chart 33A

Regulated Capacity Compared to Need, Children Under 3, 2007



Early Care and Education: Access and Affordability



Families in New York City continue to experience a serious shortage of quality, affordable early care and education. There are not enough services and many programs are priced out of reach of most working families. Even families eligible for subsidies are often turned away; the city does not have the resources to meet the need. Up to 40,000 families have been on the waiting list for vouchers in recent years.

The city is required to offer child care assistance to families on public assistance. Because resources are scarce, many other low-income families who are eligible never get help paying for child care. Only the most impoverished families are served.

- 86 percent of the children in publicly-supported care came from families earning up to 135% of poverty level, or less than \$26,000 per year. (Chart 36)
- Less than 2 percent of all children in publicly-supported care—about 4,300—came from families earning more than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. (Chart 36)

The vast majority of working families must pay the full cost of child care themselves. They do not qualify for scholarships or loans. By contrast, financial aid for college is available even for middle-income families.

- A two-parent family with two children earning \$51,625 a year in 2007 was expected to pay \$23,296 for child care, nearly half their annual income. (Chart 40)
- The same family would be expected to pay \$2,061 toward college tuition, or 4% of their annual income. (Charts 40 and 41A)

Chart 34

Maximum Eligibility for Child Care Assistance, by Family Size, 2007

Family Size	2	3	4	5	6
Annual Income	\$37,648	\$43,784	\$46,463	\$54,293	\$62,123
Federal Poverty Level	275%	255%	225%	225%	225%

Source: ACS website. Information report released by John B. Mattingly, Commissioner. Document accessed on December 11, 2007.

Note: Figures represent 275% of FPL for family of 2, 255% for family of 3, 225% for family of 4, 5, 6.

Families earning more than the amounts stated above are not eligible for any public subsidies.

Chart 35

Co-Payment, Families Eligible for Child Care Subsidies (Family of Three)

Percent of Poverty	100%	135%	200%	250%
Family Income	\$17,170	\$23,180	\$34,340	\$42,925
Annual Co-Payment	\$156	\$1,560	\$3,432	\$4,368
Percent of Income	1%	7%	10%	10%

Source: ACS Day Care Fee Schedule 2007.

Chart 36

ACS Child Care Enrollment by Family Poverty Level

Family Poverty Level in Percent	Enrollment Number of Children	Percent of Children
0-135	87,710	86%
135-200	10,229	10%
200-275	4,305	4%
Total	102,520	100%

Source: ACS Enrollment from Child Care Enrollment Report, All Enrollees by Child's Residency, Snapshot, March 2007, Administration for Children's Services, Division of Child Care.

TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007.

Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Note: Chart combines TANF and subsidized child care.

Assumes families receiving TANF are below 100% of FPL. Includes 7,093 transitional families.

Chart 36A

ACS Child Care Enrollment by Family Poverty Level

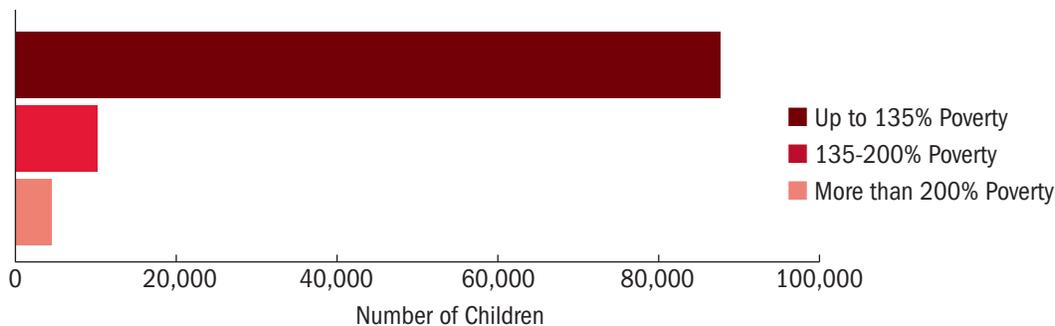


Chart 37

Children on Public Assistance, by Age and Borough

Borough	Under Age 1	Age 1-5	Age 6-13	Total Number of PA Children
Bronx	2,897	22,465	33,645	59,007
Brooklyn	2,723	19,135	28,736	50,594
Manhattan	1,029	6,539	10,278	17,846
Queens	1,009	6,948	9,869	17,826
Staten Island	305	2,334	2,884	5,523
Total	7,963	57,421	85,412	150,796

Source: EDW - HRA - Office of Data Reporting & Analysis, January 2007.

Chart 37A

New York City Children on Public Assistance by Age and Borough

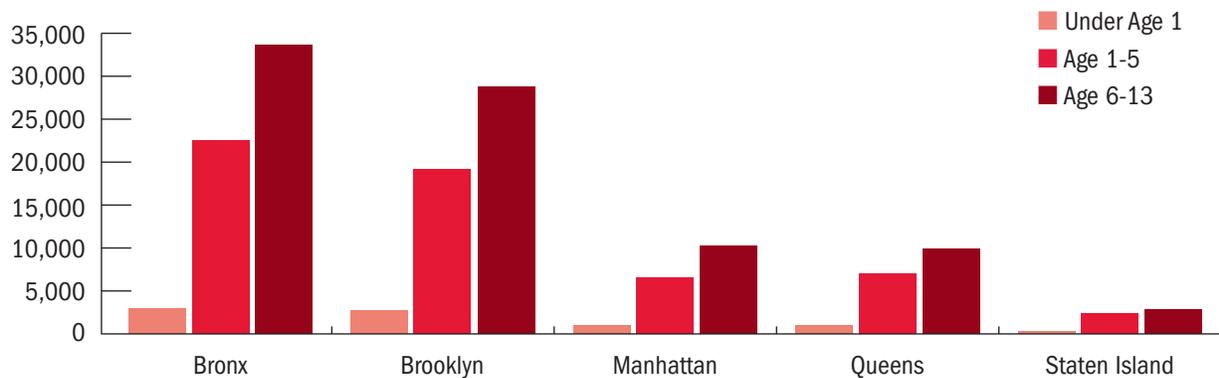


Chart 38

ACS-TANF Children Served by Reason for Care

Reason for Care	Number of Children	Percent
Applicant	577	1%
PA Engaged	20,861	46%
PA Employed	16,394	36%
Child Only Cases	709	2%
Other	133	0%
Transitional	7,093	16%
Total	45,767	100%

Source: TANF enrollment from Monthly Children Paid Report for March 2007 as of June 5, 2007. Human Resources Administration, Family Independence Administration, Office of Child Care.

Chart 38A

TANF Children Served by Reason for Care

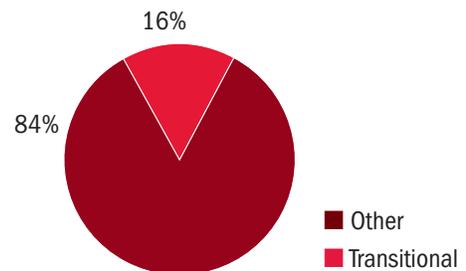


Chart 39

State's Established Market Rate, Annual Tuition for Child Care, New York City, 2007

Age Group	Type of Care							
	Center		Group Family		Family		License-Exempt	
	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007	2003	2007
Infant < 1½	\$13,884	\$19,240	\$7,800	\$9,100	\$7,020	\$8,320	\$4,940	\$6,240
Toddler 1½-2	13,260	13,260	7,800	9,100	6,760	7,800	4,732	5,876
Preschool 3-5	9,360	11,648	7,540	8,320	6,500	7,800	4,576	5,876
School-Age 6-12	9,204	9,620	7,020	7,800	6,500	7,332	4,576	5,512

Source: New York Office of Children and Family Services. Bureau of Early Childhood, "Market Rates". As of October 1, 2007.

Note: The market rate is the maximum level of payment that New York State will reimburse a provider for care of a child eligible for subsidy by a fee survey to programs. New York State sets the rate based on a survey of providers every two years. It represents the 75th percentile of rates charged to parents by private programs across the five boroughs.

Chart 40

Expectation of What Parents Should Contribute*

Early Childhood Education v. College (Family of Four, with Two Children)

Family Size	Family Income	Child Care Fees	Percent of Income	College Contribution	Percent of Income
Family of four at 200% of FPL	\$41,300	\$4,108	10%	\$1,149	3%
Family of four at 250% of FPL	\$51,625	\$23,296	45%	\$2,061	4%
Family of four at 275% of FPL	\$56,788	\$23,296	41%	\$2,639	5%

Source: <http://www.finaid.org/calculators/scripts/estimate.cgi>

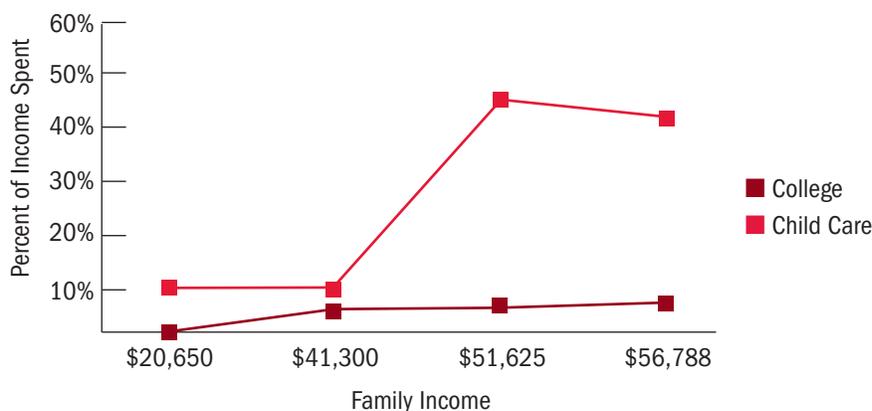
Note: Child Care fees defined as the full-time weekly market rate for preschool center-based care as determined by New York State.

* For families who qualify for subsidies, child care fees should not exceed 10% of gross income.

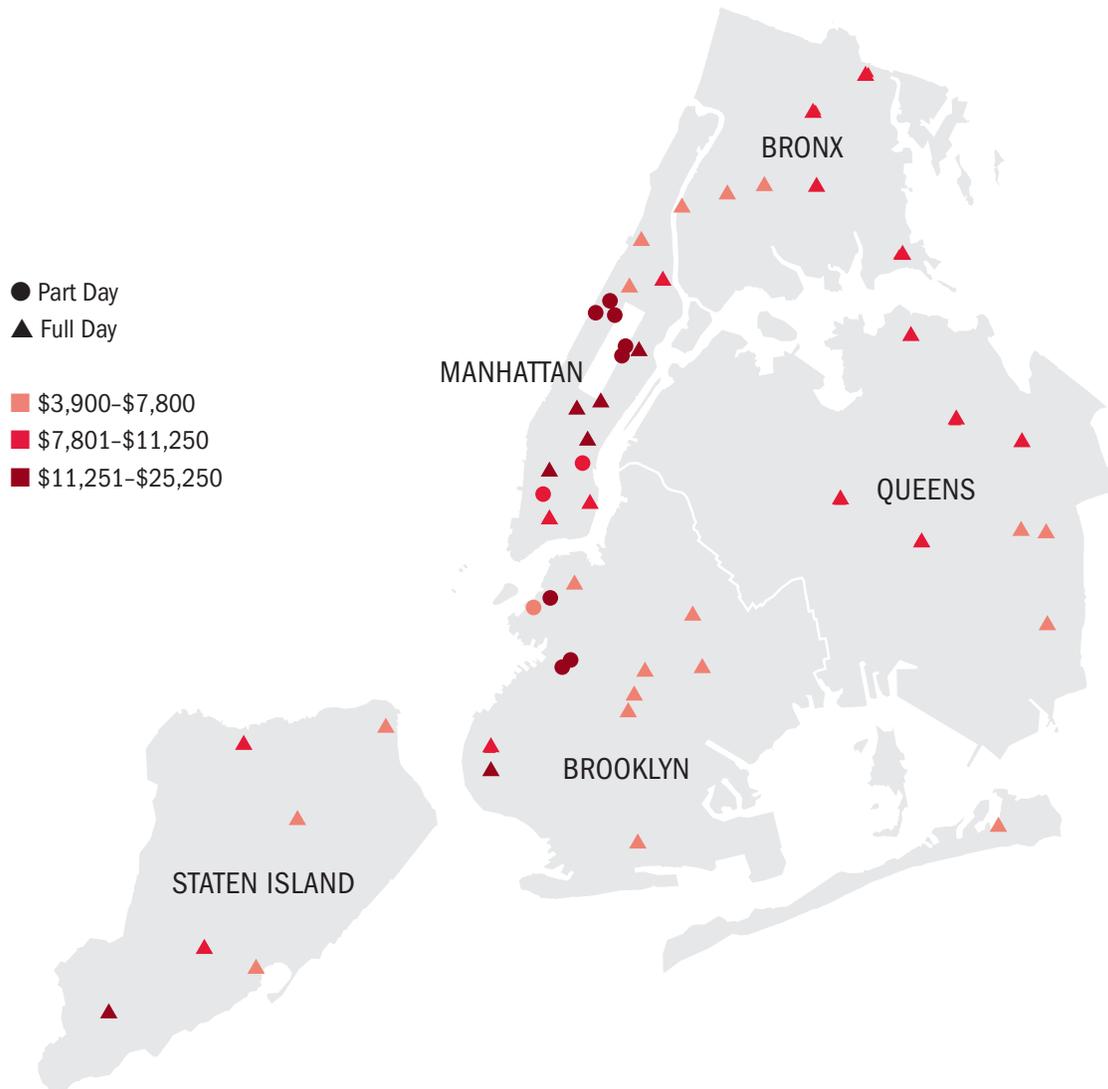
Fees for college in this model is the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) as determined by the college aid formula (based on a family of four with no additional assets beyond income and two children in college).

Chart 40A

Parent Contribution for Child Care vs. College (% of Income)



Private Tuition Data



During the months of February and March 2008, CCI conducted an informal survey of private tuition for preschoolers across the city. We inquired about the ages of children served, length of day, and fees for each program. The map is based on information gathered from 55 centers who supplied information over the phone or at their website. Some do offer a small number of scholarships to children they accept for enrollment.

Note: Part Day refers to programs that operate less than ten hours a day. Full Day refers to programs that operate ten hours a day, year-round.

Quality Indicators for Early Care and Education



Researchers have identified the key components of a quality early childhood education. Children do best with staff who have knowledge in early childhood development and are compensated at a level that reflects their training. Class size, the ratio of adults to children and well-resourced classrooms are essential components of quality.

Accreditation standards developed by the National Association for the Education of Young Children assess these and other core aspects of quality in early childhood programs. The standards touch on everything from staff credentials and practice, to the overall learning environment, management, health, safety and relations with parents. The number of accredited programs has grown in recent years, but still represents a small percentage of the total.

Teachers who are better-compensated tend to be better-qualified and stay longer on the job. Such programs are more likely to produce better outcomes for children than those with poorly-compensated teachers and high staff turnover.

- A significant pay gap persists between certified teachers working in ACS-funded centers and the public schools. Community programs report that once teachers obtain full certification, they seek jobs in the public schools. (Chart 42)
- Directors continue to find it difficult to recruit and retain qualified teachers for early childhood programs. (Chart 43)

Chart 41

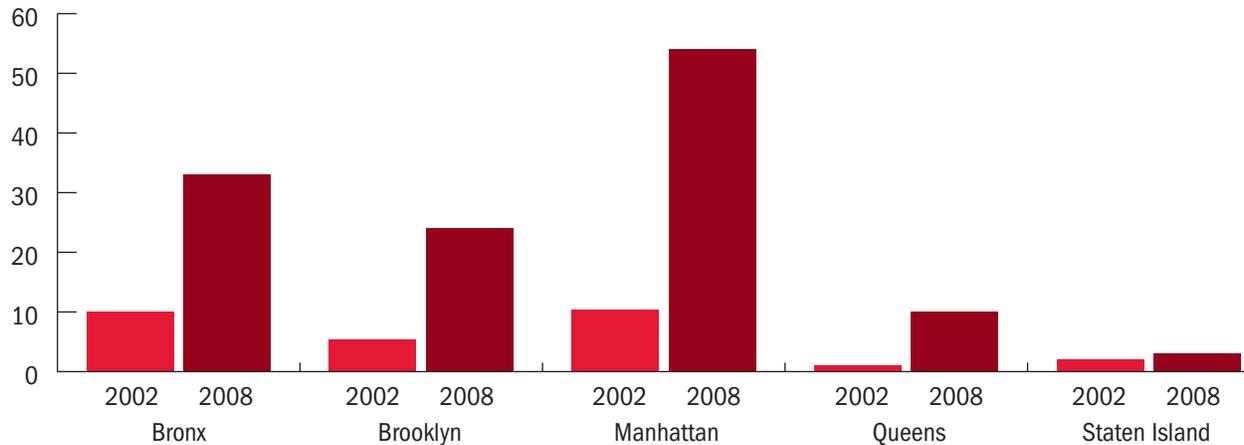
Number of NAEYC Accredited Child Care Programs, by Borough, 2002-2008

Borough	Number of Programs	
	2002	2008
Bronx	10	31
Brooklyn	5	26
Manhattan	10	57
Queens	1	12
Staten Island	2	3
Total	28	129

Source: National Association for the Education of Young Children, Accreditation search May 2008. Citizens' Committee for Children of New York's Keeping Track of New York City's Children 2005. Note: The Quality New York project, co-sponsored by CCI, the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Bank Street College of Education and United Way of New York City provided technical assistance and mentoring to 81 of centers that have achieved accreditation since 2002.

Chart 41A

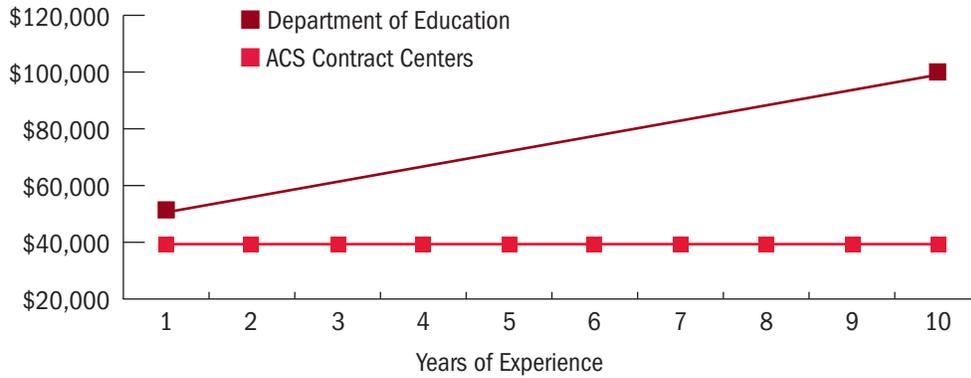
NAEYC Accredited Child Care Programs, by Borough, 2002-2008



National accreditation standards for early childhood education cover the core aspects of quality, including teacher qualifications, classroom environment and practice, health and safety, management and parent relations.

Chart 42

Pay Difference, ACS-Funded Centers and Public School Teachers



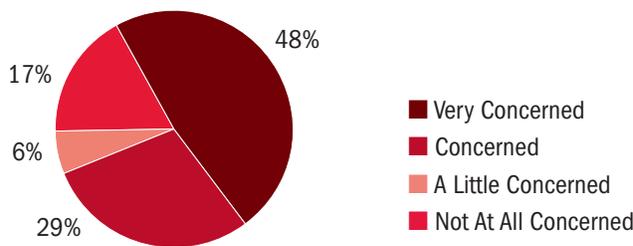
Source: The United Federation of Teachers Teacher Salary Schedule.

Day Care Council of New York, Inc. Schedule of Minimum Rates.

Note: ACS-funded child care centers pay union-negotiated salaries to teachers. Even so, there is a substantial gap in compensation between equally-qualified teachers in ACS-centers and public schools. The differential grows more pronounced as teachers gain experience on the job.

Chart 43

Child Care Center Directors' Concern About Retention of Teachers



Source: New York City Professional Development Institute, Learning about the Workforce: A Profile of Early Childhood Educators in New York City's Community and School-Based Centers. Page 35, Figure 24.

Research shows that the compensation of teachers is a good barometer of quality in early childhood programs. Yet most programs find it hard to retain staff because of low pay scales.

Eligibility for Early Care and Education

Early care and education programs in New York City have different eligibility standards, depending on the source of funding.

- The Universal Prekindergarten program (UPK) is part of the city's public education system. It is free and open to all four-year-olds, regardless of family income or citizenship status, although the current funding is not sufficient to pay for services for all four-year-olds. The state provides funding for two-and-a-half hours, but a growing number of public schools and a few community-based organizations receive city and Federal funding to provide a full school-day of services. (Charts 17 and 19)
- Preschool Special Education is a program that serves children with special needs ages 3-5 years who have an approved Individualized Education Plan (IEP). This is a mandated service for eligible children, provided at no cost to families. (Chart 4)
- Child care assistance is offered to families on the basis of income, with guidelines set by the Administration for Children's Services (ACS). Families can earn up to 225-275% of the Federal poverty level, depending on family size. None are expected to pay more than 10 percent of their annual gross family income. Families are expected to make co-payments, based on a sliding scale. (Chart 37)
- Head Start is a free program, targeted primarily to families at 100% of the federal poverty level, or \$17,170 for a family of three. There are no co-payments for families. (Chart 14)
- Families receiving public assistance and participating in employment-related activities are guaranteed child care assistance and thus receive top priority for child care subsidies. (Chart 36 and 38)
- Kindergarten is available to every child for a full school-day as part of the city's public education system.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS)

New York City agency responsible for the funding and management of subsidized child care and vast majority of Head Start programs. ACS administers the child care subsidies for TANF recipients. (The Human Resources Administration had previously administered these subsidies.) The agency is also responsible for preventive and protective child welfare services. Child care eligibility is determined by income, employment and other social needs. Family co-pays for child care services are based on a sliding scale, depending on family income. Head Start services are free for eligible families. ACS contracts out these services to community based providers and offers vouchers to eligible families. The former Agency for Child Development is now part of ACS.

ACS Contract Child Care

The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) contracts with community-based providers to offer year-round services to families in center-based programs and home-based settings, known as family child care. ACS Contract programs are located in low-income communities throughout the city. Some also offer Head Start and Universal Prekindergarten (UPK).

Child Care

Child care remains the most common term used by parents to describe the full range of early care and education services, including informal arrangements they rely on to care for their children while they are at work. Thus, the term "child care" can refer to services provided in all settings, including centers, public and private preschools, nursery schools, and family child care. Child care also includes arrangements parents make for their school-age children to cover before- or after-school hours.

Child Care Center

A full-day, year-round program, which is licensed to provide care for children from eight weeks to 12 years of age. Most serve primarily children aged two to six, but many also provide care for school-age children before and/or after school. A few offer care to children under two.

Department of Education (DOE)

The DOE administers the Universal Prekindergarten (UPK) program in schools and community settings. The DOE also has responsibility for Preschool Special Education and kindergarten. UPK is provided at no cost to four-year-old children.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

City agency responsible for regulating all preschool center-based care for children from birth to five, including full- and part-day programs. Regulations cover the ratio of children to staff, staff qualifications, child safety provisions and nutritional requirements. The city's regulations for center programs serving children ages three to five are among the highest in the nation. All center-based preschool programs are required to have certified teachers at the head of each classroom. The agency also administers the state regulations for family child care, group family child care and school-age care for New York City.

Extended Day

Term used to refer to care that is provided from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., to meet the needs of working parents. It is often used interchangeably with "child care," as a service that runs for about 10 hours, year-round.

Family Child Care

A program in a private home which provides care for up to six children under 13. Providers must follow state regulations, which are administered by DOHMH in New York City. Providers must have a visit from DOHMH and must be fingerprinted and cleared through the state's Child Abuse Registry. In addition, they are required to complete 15 hours of basic health and safety training prior to registration and 30 hours of training every two years.

Family Child Care Network

These organizations provide a range of services to family child care providers, including training and help with enrollment. The services vary with the needs of the community. The Administration for Children's Services funds its own networks to provide oversight to providers serving children that receive a subsidy. Each ACS-contracted network recruits, trains, monitors and provides referrals of children and administers payments to family child care providers.

Federal Poverty Level (FPL)

Standard set by the Federal government to gauge the number of families in poverty. Standard assumes that a family will expend one-third of their income on food and arrives at the FPL by calculating the cost of a food plan that provides basic nutrition. This calculation is a national estimate.

Full School-Day Program

A program that operates on a school schedule, usually between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 3 p.m., for a school year, or about ten months (180 days).

Group Family Child Care

Care for children in provider's home for five to 12 children. Such programs operate under state regulations, administered by DOHMH. Must have at least one home visit prior to opening, be fingerprinted and receive a clearance from the Child Abuse Registry, and meet family child care training requirements.

Head Start/Early Head Start

A Federally-funded, comprehensive program primarily for three- and four-year-olds, whose family income falls below the Federal poverty level. In New York City, Head Start is primarily a part-day program that operates for 10 months out of the year. The Administration for Children's Services is the largest Head Start grantee in the city, contracting with more than 70 sponsor agencies at several hundred sites. In addition, twelve other community-based organizations are direct grantees. There are also 12 Early Head Start programs, offering comprehensive services to low-income families with children under three.

Human Resources Administration (HRA)

City agency that supervises and coordinates public assistance and other social services, including Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Federal law requires that the city provide child care to TANF families so these families can participate in employment-related activities.

Infant-Toddler Child Care

A program designed specifically to provide services to children under the age of three. These programs must meet separate regulatory standards from the DOHMH.

License-Exempt Care

This is care provided for fewer than three children in someone's home. It is sometimes referred to as informal care. Families are eligible to utilize child care subsidies to pay for this form of care. Some standards apply for informal providers who receive financial assistance for caring for families receiving a child care subsidy.

LYFE (Living for Youth and Family through Education)

The Department of Education and ACS jointly sponsor a program for the children of teen parents enrolled in high school. These services are provided in regulated family child care as well as in classrooms 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 publicly-subsidized care. The rate represents the 75th percentile of what programs in a given community report their fees to be in an annual survey conducted by New York State. The rate also represents the maximum rate per-child that ACS can claim from the state to support subsidies or contract care.

No Permit Required

The City does not require certain programs to have a permit to operate. These programs include those run in the public schools by the Department of Education, as well as those operated by religious organizations and private schools. The City is expected to establish a regulatory structure for these programs by September 2008.

Out-of-School Time (OST)

A variety of services for children ages four to 21 years old which operate during non-school hours. This includes the Beacon programs, as well as other youth development, arts, culture and recreation programs, job training and employment programs. Service hours can range from a few hours a week to year-round programs that cover before- and after-school hours as well as vacations and holidays. Those serving children under 12 must meet regulatory requirements for school-age care established by New York State.

Preschool Special Education Program

Part-day and school day programs operated by community based organizations, serving three- and four-year-olds with special needs. Also referred to as 4410.

Regulated Child Care

Any type of child care regulated by city and state agencies, including child care centers, family child care and group family child care programs and after-school programs. They are generally regulated in respect to child/staff ratio, health and safety provisions, space per child, staff credentials and nutritional requirements for meals and snacks.

School-Age Care

A program for school-age children, generally serving children between the ages of five and 12, and regulated by New York State. Most programs operate from the end of the school day until 6 p.m. Programs include recreational and educational activities that are developmentally appropriate for the children enrolled. Some operate during the summer and on school holidays. The data in the Primer only covers services funded by the Administration for Children's Services. The city funds most of its after school programs through the Department of Youth and Community Development. These programs are referred to as Out-of-School Time programs (OST).

Subsidized Child Care

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

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Families receiving cash assistance because they are unemployed, in employment or training program or transitioning from cash assistance to work. Families who qualify for TANF assistance are entitled to financial assistance in paying for child care, as a support for entering the workforce. This program was previously known as Aid to Families for Dependent Children, and is often simply called "welfare" or "public assistance."

Universal Prekindergarten (UPK)

State program created by the legislature in 1997 to provide all four-year-olds with the opportunity to enroll in a free early education program. Currently, the state pays for two and a half hours of programming. The program, funded primarily with state and city education funding, is overseen by the State Department of Education and administered by the City's Department of Education. UPK is offered both in the public schools and at community sites, by partnering with community-based early care and education programs. Many early childhood programs utilize a mix of funding, in addition to UPK, to offer extended-day options for working families.

Vouchers

Child care subsidies approved by ACS for eligible families for child care services of their choice. Payments are made directly to the provider for both regulated and informal care.

Board of Directors

Todd Boressoff
Leroy C. Duffus
Elsje C. Eisenhauer
Julie Fenster
Joyce L. James
Karin Katz
Deborah King
Tracey-Lee Drummond Lucas
Molly Morse
Peter Rugg
Sahebba Sabherwal
Deborah Widiss

Honorary Members

Geraldine Nicholas
Ann S. Sand
William Saunders

Nancy Kolben, *Executive Director*
Rhonda Carloss-Smith, *Associate Executive Director*



Child Care, Inc.
322 Eighth Avenue, 4th Floor
New York, NY 10001
Phone: 212.929.7604
Fax: 212.929.5785
Email: info@childcareinc.org
Website: www.childcareinc.org

To order additional copies of this publication, contact 212-929-7604, Ext. 3013.