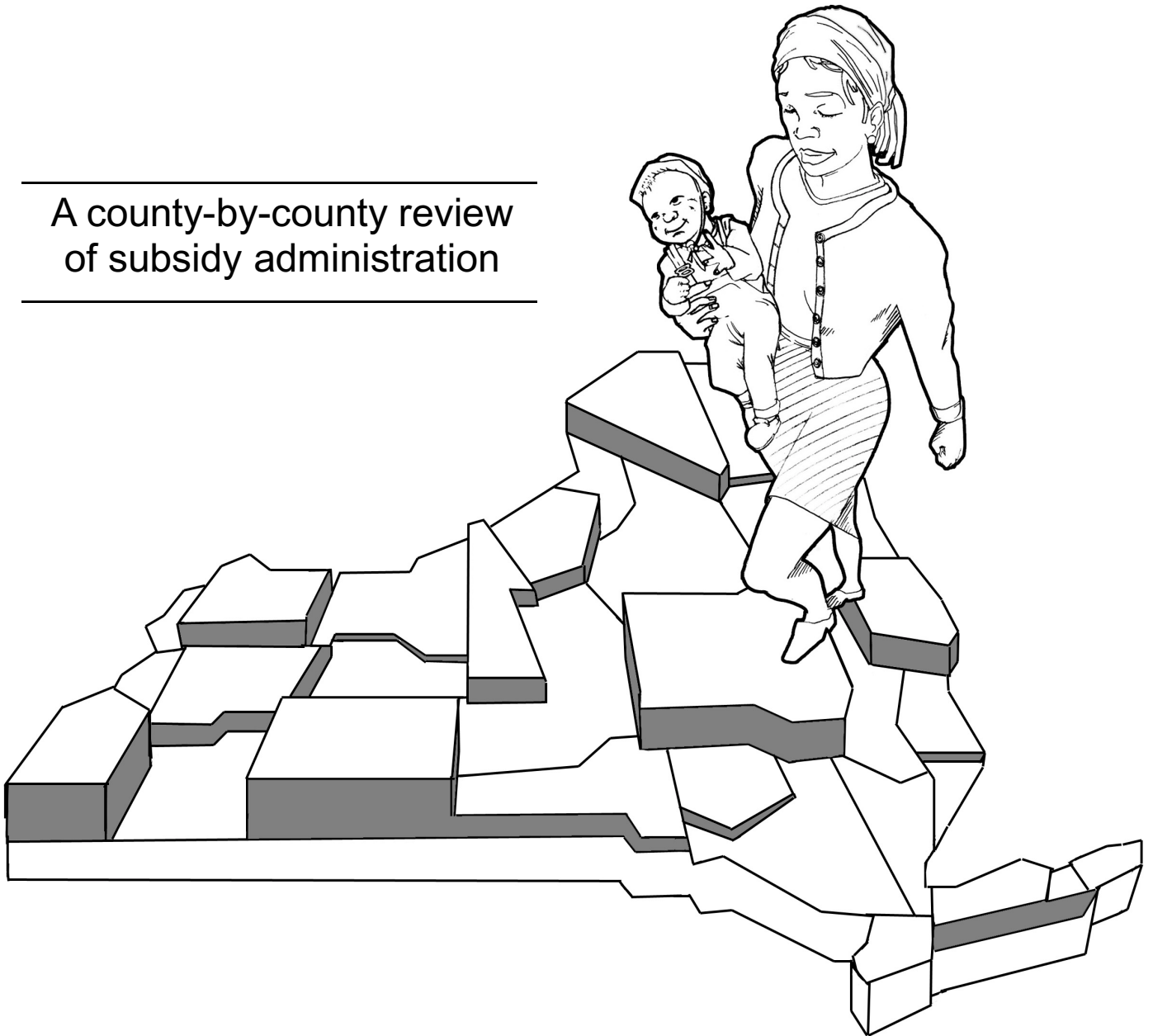


Child Care in New York State:

A Patchwork of Policies

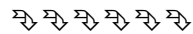
A county-by-county review
of subsidy administration



Greater Upstate Law Project, Inc.
November, 2002

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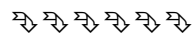
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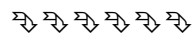
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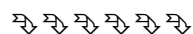
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Child Care in New York State:

A Patchwork of Policies

A county-by-county review of child care
subsidy administration

By Wendy Goodale Rolnick
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Jan Barbieri	Care Council of Nassau, Inc.
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INTRODUCTION

In 1992 The New York State Child Care Coordinating Council published *Creating a Seamless System: A Look at the Administration of Child Care Funds in New York State Local Social Services Districts*,ⁱ which examined how county (as opposed to state) subsidy administration affected a family's ability to access child care funding. The report documented problems caused when the State's day care system was funded by seven different funding streams, each with different rules and eligibility criteria. These multiple funding sources made the system difficult for counties to administer and confusing for recipients of child care services to navigate.

New York is one of only three states in the country where local districts have the primary responsibility for supervising and administering child care subsidies.

Within each district different departments frequently managed the different funding streams, and not one district had a designated administrative unit that coordinated all child care subsidies. Four of the child care subsidy programs (three of them federally funded) were optional and could or could not be used at a county's discretion: Title XX Income Eligible Child Care, Low Income Day Care (LIDC), At Risk Low Income Child Care (ARLICC), and Child Care and Development Block Grant. This meant that an LIDC recipient living in Albany County, which used all four options, would very likely lose child care funding by moving just across the river to Rensselaer County, which participated in the three mandatory programs, Employment-Related Child Care, JOBS Child Care, and Transitional Child Care, but did not participate in any of the optional programs.

Since 1992, New York has made progress towards creating a "seamless" child care subsidy system that is somewhat easier for parents to navigate and counties to administer. New York's 1997 Welfare Reform Act consolidated the multiple child care funding streams into one block grant eliminating one of the most significant barriers to a seamless system. In December 2001, the Social Services Law was amended to eliminate the burdensome procedures requiring parents to reapply for child care assistance after they leave cash assistance. In addition, most counties now manage child care funding through one administrative work unit, which further simplifies the system.

Although New York now has a more seamless system for families, there are still three different categories within the block grant: public assistance related child care, transitional child care and income eligible child care. The differences between the rules and eligibility requirements for each of these categories are magnified by New York's continued commitment to the autonomy of local social services districts.

New York is one of only three states in the country where local districts have the primary responsibility for supervising and administering child care subsidies.ⁱⁱ This delegation of policy making to Local Departments of Social Services (LDSS) is spelled out in the administrative component of the 2002 Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) Interim Annual Plan Update (APU) Guidelines. The "LDSS is responsible for developing the Child Care Section of the APU that will allow them to meet the needs of the community and to maximize the use of available funds."ⁱⁱⁱ While this flexibility allows districts to address community-specific needs and priorities, it also means that a family's county of residence plays a significant role in its ability to access child care. County differences also make it difficult for those concerned about child care to get a unified statewide picture of subsidy administration.

While flexibility allows districts to address community-specific needs and priorities, it also means that a family's county of residence plays a significant role in its ability to access child care.

The purpose of this Child Care Policy Report is twofold: first, to examine county-by-county differences in child care policies and to look at the impact on access to child care assistance and second, to provide a comprehensive reference source of New York State county-by-county child care subsidy related data.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), a mix of federal block grants that provide funding to the states for child care subsidies and quality initiatives, is New York's primary source of child care funding. In its 1997 Welfare Reform Act, New York consolidated its federal CCDF funds, some funds from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) block grant, plus additional state funds into a state block grant, called the New York State Child Care Block Grant (NYSCCBG). NYSCCBG funds are allocated to individual Social Services Districts by the Office of Children and Family Services, and are used to provide child care subsidies for families in receipt of public assistance, families transitioning off of public assistance, and low income families not receiving public assistance. Some local social services districts supplement NYSCCBG funds with Title XX (a federal Social Services Block grant) dollars and municipal funds.

The findings in this report reflect the different ways that the 58 Social Services Districts in New York State use their child care allocations. Specifically, the report focuses on the differences in the way child care providers and parents living in comparable situations are treated, depending on their county of residence.

1. Most Children on Public Assistance are in Legally Exempt Care

Under federal law, parents who receive child care subsidies must be given the freedom to choose any type of legal child care provider.^{iv} New York has three types of legal child care providers: licensed (day care centers and group family homes), registered (family day care homes and after school programs), and legally-exempt (who most typically care for one or two children at the provider's home).

Legally-exempt providers have no training requirements and are not eligible for state funded training scholarships or professional retention programs. New York State Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (CCR&Rs) are currently funded to provide technical assistance, training, and health and safety equipment for legally-exempt providers.

Findings: Statewide, only 46% of the children whose parents receive Public Assistance (PA) are cared for by licensed and registered providers, compared to 61% of the children whose parents are either transitioning off public assistance or are income eligible. These percentages vary widely. In Albany County for example, regulated providers care for 30% of the PA subsidized children, whereas in Rockland County they care for 69%, in New York City 19% and in Delaware County 100%.

Recommendation 1: There is a need on both state and federal levels to identify and develop additional educational supports that effectively engage legally-exempt providers, especially those who wish to remain "informal," and have no desire to become registered or licensed.

Recommendation 2: State policy makers should analyze and investigate the disparities in the use of regulated and legally-exempt care to assure that parental choice is the reason that the poorest children are less likely to be cared for by regulated providers.

2. New York State's Definition of "Accessible, Affordable and Suitable" Child Care Short Changes Families on Public Assistance

Under New York State law, a Public Assistance (PA) recipient who needs child care in order to work is responsible for finding a child care provider.^v However, federal law makes clear that cash assistance cannot be reduced or ended if a PA recipient is not participating in work activities because of an inability to find child care that is appropriate, accessible, affordable, and suitable.^{vi} A state's definition of these terms can determine the quality of child care available to PA recipients.

Accessible

New York State regulations require that each district's consolidated services plan include that district's definition of a reasonable distance to travel, one way, from home to work with a stop at child care. A PA recipient may not be threatened with a loss of benefits if they turn down a work assignment that exceeds the district's definition.

Finding: District definitions of reasonable distance range from 15 miles to 50 miles and from 15 minutes to 90 minutes of travel time.

Recommendation: Although the transportation options for families living in urban and rural districts may differ, similarly situated persons should not be treated differently. The state should adopt uniform standards, based upon whether or not the recipient has access to public or private transportation.

Appropriate and Suitable

In New York State, care is deemed appropriate unless the provider is not open for the hours needed or cannot care for the child's special needs.^{vii} Care is determined to be suitable unless the physical or mental condition of the friends, relatives or neighbors considered or contacted to provide care, or the physical condition of the home in which care would be provided, would be detrimental to the health or safety of the child.^{viii}

Finding: New York State does not assure developmentally appropriate child care to public assistance recipients.

Recommendation: New York should assure PA recipients more than custodial care by including quality related terminology (i.e. "...meets quality standards, provides learning opportunities, meets the needs of the child") in its definitions of appropriate and/or suitable care.

Many states define appropriate and/or suitable in ways that ensure PA recipients access to quality care. Florida's definition of appropriate includes "...enrichment and healthy supervision of the child in accordance with his or her individual needs." In South Carolina, appropriate child care must be determined by parental choice to insure that the developmental and nurturing needs of a child are met. Oklahoma defines unsuitable as an arrangement that does not afford adequate care and supervision, encourage social development or offer children a safe and stable environment that provides learning opportunities. In Colorado, appropriate means care and supervision that maintains the health and safety of the child while encouraging growth and development and striving to meet the developmental, physical, mental and emotional needs of the child.^{ix}

3. Most Social Services Districts Do Not Use Waiting Lists to Assess the Need for Child Care

Although it is difficult to accurately measure the unmet need for subsidized child care, it is clear that there are many families who have left public assistance and are eligible for subsidies, but are not being served. A June 2002 survey of New York State welfare “leavers” found that only 25% of those in need of child care were receiving a subsidy.^x

Federal law permits states to set eligibility levels for child care subsidies at amounts up to 85% of state median income, which is approximately 275% of the federal poverty level. New York sets its eligibility level at 200% of poverty. Census data reveals that in New York State there are 940,000 children under the age of 13 with working parents who earn under 85 of state median income; 381,000 of those children are under the age of six.^{xi}

In 1995 there were 803,000 New York State children whose families received Aid to Families with Dependent Children.^{xii} Welfare reform was enacted in New York State in 1997 with a focus on requiring welfare recipients to participate in work activities. By December 2001, there were only 396,000 children whose families received cash assistance.^{xiii} This means that there are over 400,000 children in families that no longer receive cash assistance. However, there are only 183,400 subsidized (including both regulated and legally-exempt) child care slots in New York State^{xiv} to serve every PA recipient, every recipient of transitional child care, and every eligible working family with an income under 200% of poverty.

Finding: New York City is the only social services district that consistently maintains a waiting list.

Recommendation: A thorough, ongoing assessment of unmet child care needs and available slots assures meaningful planning and spending of CCDF and TANF dollars. In order to assess unmet need, OCFS should require local social services districts to keep a current and updated list of all eligible applicants for whom no funding is available.

4. The Size of Parental Co-Payments Varies Dramatically By County

Co-payments (Family Share): For families not in receipt of public assistance, child care subsidies pay only part of the cost of child care. The balance, called a co-payment or a family share, is paid by the family receiving care. In New York State, each local social services district determines the size of the co-payment within a range set by the state.

Finding: The cost of child care for a low-income family depends upon the county of residence. For example, a family of three with an income of \$30,040 per year is at 200% of the poverty level. Such a family would pay just over \$5,200 per year for child care in Onondaga and 14 other counties, while in 20 other counties, including New York City, families at 200% of poverty pay \$3004 or less annually.

Recommendation: Co-payments should be based on a statewide formula that assures equitable access to subsidized slots regardless of county of residence. Such a formula should require a low-income household to pay no more than 10% of its income toward child care.

5. Most Districts Do Not Pay Deposits for Child Care

Deposits: Under federal law, states must allow block grant funded parents to choose any type of legal child care. Because a typical child care deposit can be well over a hundred dollars, this means that if districts do not pay deposits, parent choices are limited to those providers who do not require them. Providers who collect deposits are practicing what they learned in business management (a mandatory training topic for all licensed and registered New York State providers^{xv}) and are better able to withstand late payments or non-payments.

Finding: Only six social services districts pay deposits for child care.

Recommendation: In order to assure access to all available providers, districts should pay child care deposits if and when they are required.

6. Most Districts Require a New Application for Families Leaving Transitional Care

Research points to long-term developmental problems for children who lack at least one consistent caregiver.^{xvi} This consistency can be jeopardized if a child is removed from care because the child's family has to reapply for subsidies when moving between funding streams. Recent state legislation provides that recipients of child care subsidies may not suffer a break in services and may not be required to reapply for those services when they leave public assistance.^{xvii} However, there is no law that protects children from disruptions in care when their families move from the transitional to the income eligible funding stream.

7. Fewer Than Half of Social Services Districts Pay for Child Care for Parents Who Work the Night Shift and Need Child Care While They Sleep

Parents who work the night shift, especially those with young children who are not yet attending school, often need child care so they can sleep during the day.

Finding: Only 27 social services districts report that they offer a child care subsidy for a parent that works the night shift.

Recommendation: State regulations should require all districts to provide this necessary service for parents working the night shift.

8. Most Districts Do Not Pay an Enhanced Rate for Providers Who Take Care of Children During Non-Traditional Hours

Social Services districts may pay enhanced rates of up to 15% higher than the local district market rate to providers who offer child care on evenings, nights and weekends.^{xviii}

Finding: Nine counties (Chemung, Clinton, Cortland, Lewis, Putnam, Rensselaer, Schuyler, Seneca and Wyoming) pay a rate of 15% above market rate to providers who offer care for non-traditional hours.

Recommendation: The higher rate for non-traditional hours should not be optional. The higher differential should be required in all districts when the actual cost of such care exceeds the market rate.

9. The Higher Rates Allowed For Children with Special Needs are Infrequently Used

Early education for children with special needs is critical, and caring for them often creates increased costs. State regulations allow social services districts to pay providers a special rate – the actual cost of care up to the statewide limit of \$267 per week - for children with special needs.^{xix} However, providers are often do not know how to request the higher rate, or find the process to be confusing. OCFS does not require Social Services Districts to report the number of special needs children served, and there is little data on the number of children receiving a higher rate for special needs care.

Finding: In the 38 social services districts responding, only 52 children with special needs were cared for at the higher market rate of reimbursement in the year 2000.^{xx}

Recommendation: OCFS should require local social services districts to report the number of special needs children served each year along with the number served at the higher market rate, and the dollar amount of the rates. Additionally, OCFS should provide outreach and technical assistance to providers so that they can appropriately use this subsidy.

10. Only 9 Social Services Districts Pay an Accreditation Differential

Social Services districts are authorized, but not required, to encourage quality child care by paying up to 15% above market rate for licensed and registered child care providers that meet nationally recognized standards and are accredited by a professional organization.^{xxi}

Finding: Of the state's 58 social services districts, only nine pay an accreditation differential, with the rates varying from 5% to 15% above market rate.

Recommendation: The market rate structure should establish an enhanced rate for all accredited providers.

Conclusion

Social Services Districts are caught in what some analysts have called a "trilemma." The limited amount of federal and state child care funding constantly forces districts to choose between affordability, quality or availability. For example, districts that place a priority on quality by paying a higher differential to accredited providers, will pay more per subsidy slot and thus be able to fund fewer slots with finite funds. A district that values affordability will keep its family share low, which means that each slot will cost the county more than it would with a higher parent share. With a higher cost per slot, the district will have fewer funds to purchase accredited care (quality) and may run out of funds to subsidize all eligible families (availability). New York State and federal policy makers should support initiatives aimed at resolving the child care trilemma and increasing the quality, availability and affordability of child care.

Until such time as adequate funding becomes available, New York State should make a commitment to quality care by:

- ✓ Creating a higher market rate for accredited providers that applies statewide;

- ✓ Defining appropriate and suitable care in a way that assures that public assistance recipients have access to quality care;
- ✓ Requiring districts to pay deposits unless the provider waives the requirement;
- ✓ Providing outreach and technical assistance to expand the use of special needs subsidies and require that social services districts report on the use of these subsidies.

Further, similarly situated families across the state should be treated equally:

- ✓ Co-payments should be uniform statewide;
- ✓ The definition of “reasonable distance” should be established statewide with uniform standards for those with access to public transportation, those who own cars, and those with neither public transportation or automobiles;
- ✓ Income eligible families should not be required to submit a new application for child care when leaving transitional child care; families should also be able to move from district to district without having to reapply for a child care subsidy, particularly if they move to a neighboring county and their income and provider remain the same.

Numerous studies confirm both immediate and long term positive effects on children who receive quality child care.^{xxii} Studies also indicate that children who receive low quality care may suffer from severe and long-lasting developmental problems.^{xxiii} Until adequate funding for quality, affordable child care for all income eligible children becomes both a federal and state priority, New York State local social services districts will have to continue choosing between quality, availability or affordability. In the meantime, New York State should create a system that makes quality paramount and establishes consistent policy to assure that the learning experiences of New York’s low income children are not determined by their county of residence.

NOTES

ⁱ Louise Stoney, *Creating a Seamless System: A Look at The Administration of Child Care Funds in New York State Local Social Services Districts*, New York State Child Care Coordinating Council, 1992.

ⁱⁱ Karen Schulman, Helen Blank and Danielle Ewen, *A Fragile Foundation: State Child Care Assistance Policies*. *Children's Defense Fund*, 2001, p. 141.

ⁱⁱⁱ 02 Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) Local Commissioner's Memorandum (LCM)-04, February 14, 2002, Interim Annual Plan Update Guidelines for the Child and Family Services Plan and the Consolidated Services Plan, p.2. Local Commissioner's Memorandums (LCMs) are policy directives that state agencies issue to local social services commissioners. They may be accessed on the Internet by going to the Western New York Law Center web site: www.wnylc.com. Click on "Welfare Law," which is in the upper right hand corner of the left page, and then click on "New York State agency material."

^{iv} 01 OCFS LCM-13, p. 3.

^v New York State Social Services Law (SSL) § 342 (1).

^{vi} 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 607(e) (2).

^{vii} 18 NYCRR 415.8(l)(2).

^{viii} 18 NYCRR 415.8 (l)(5).

^{ix} Ramey, C. T., F. A., Campbell, and C. Blair. 1998. "Enhancing the Life-Course for High-risk Children: Results from the Abecedarian Project." In J. Crane (Ed.), *Social programs that really work* (pp. 163–183). NY: Sage Publishing.

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^x Leaving Welfare, Post TANF Experiences of New York State Families, Rockefeller Institute of Government, June, 2002, available at:
http://www.rockinst.org/publications/federalism/leaver_final_June_2002.pdf

^{xi} D. Tenny and B. Zahradnik, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, *The Poverty Despite Work Handbook*, Third Ed. (2001), Table 19, p. 59.

^{xii} New York State Department of Social Services (NYSDSS), "Social Statistics," Volume LVII, #12. December, 1995, Table B, Part I, p. 33.

^{xiii} NYSDSS, "Social Statistics," Volume LXII, #12. December, 2001, A-6, Part I, p. 29.

^{xiv} "Governor: More Than \$4 Million to Expand, Improve Day Care," 6/27/02,
[www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/news/day_care_\\$4mil.htm](http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/news/day_care_$4mil.htm)

^{xv} 18 NYCRR 414.14 (b) (5), 416.14 (b) (5), 417.14 (b) (5), 418-1.14 (b) (5), 814-2.14 (b) (5).

^{xvi} Jack P. Shonkoff, Dean, Florence Heller Graduate School, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. and Chair, Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, Public Briefing on *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*, October 3, 2000. Complete

texts of the briefing and of the report are available at the National Academies website at:
<http://www.nap.edu/books/0309069882/html/>

^{xvii} New York State Social Services Law (SSL)§ 410-w (5)

^{xviii} 18 NYCRR 415.9(h)

^{xix} 18 NYCRR 419.9(g)

^{xx} In January 2002 each district was sent a summary of the district's survey data for review along with an additional question asking how many children with special needs were served at a higher rate in 2001. The counties and numbers listed above were taken from the 38 districts that returned the survey review.

^{xxi} 18 Codes Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR) 415.9 (i); 2 OCFS LCM-4, p. 7, *Supra* note 4.

^{xxii} Jack P. Shonkoff, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development*, *supra* note 19.

^{xxiii} Jack P. Shonkoff, *supra* note 19.

LOCAL SOCIAL SERVICES DISTRICTS: SUMMARY OF DISTRICT OPTIONS

District Options							District Options						
District	2001 Family Share ¹	Definition of Reasonable Distance ²	% of Increased Pay for Accreditation ³	% of Increased Pay for Non-Traditional Hours ⁴	Funds Child Care While Parent Sleeps ⁵	# Special Needs Children Funded at Higher Rate ⁶	District	2001 Family Share ¹	Definition of Reasonable Distance ²	% of Increased Pay for Accreditation ³	% of Increased Pay for Non-Traditional Hours ⁴	Funds Child Care While Parent Sleeps ⁵	# Special Needs Children Funded at Higher Rate ⁶
Albany	23%	60 min	10%	no	yes	ND*	Niagara	35%	1.5 miles	no	no	yes	0
Allegany	20%	50 miles	no	no	no	ND	Oneida	25%	45 miles	no	no	yes	ND
Broome	25%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	9	Onondaga	35%	30 miles	ND	ND	ND	0
Cattaraugus	10%	N/A	no	no	no	0	Ontario	20%	10 miles	no	no	yes	2
Cayuga	35%	60 min.	no	no	yes	0	Orange	35%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	0
Chautauqua	21%	60 min.	15%	no	yes	2	Orleans	25%	25 extra min.	no	no	no	ND
Chemung	30%	22 miles	15%	15%	yes	ND	Oswego	25%	60 min.	no	no	yes	ND
Chenango	35%	15 miles	ND	ND	ND	ND	Otsego	10%	45 miles	no	no	yes	ND
Clinton	35%	extra 15 min.	no	15%	yes	0	Putnam	20%	90 min.	15%	15%	no	0
Colombia	10%	15 miles	no	no	yes	0	Rensselaer	25%	90 min.	no	15%	no	ND
Cortland	35%	60 min.	no	15%	yes	ND	Rockland	30%	20 mile radius	no	no	no	10
Delaware	17.5%	15 extra min.	no	no	no	0	Saratoga	20%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	0
Dutchess	35%	90 min.	no	no	yes	5	Schenectady	10%	60 min.	no	no	yes	0
Erie	35%	90 min.	no	no	no	ND	Schoharie	10%	90 min.	no	no	yes	0
Essex	20%	60 min.	no	no	yes	3	Schuyler	35%	30 min.	no	15%	no	0
Franklin	30%	25 miles	no	no	no	ND	Seneca	35%	60 min.	no	15%	yes	ND
Fulton	20%	60 min.	no	no	no	0	St. Lawrence	25%	20 miles	no	no	yes	0
Genesee	35%	10 mile radius	no	no	no	ND	Stueben	20%	60 min.	10%	no	no	ND
Greene	35%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	0	Suffolk	25%	60 min.	no	no	yes	0
Hamilton	25%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	0	Sullivan	35%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	0
Herkimer	25%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	0	Tioga	25%	90 min.	no	no	no	1
Jefferson	25%	20 miles	no	no	yes	0	Tompkins	20%	75 min.	15%	no	yes	ND
Lewis	25%	20 min.	no	15%	yes	0	Ulster	25%	60 min.	no	no	no	ND
Livingston	10%	extra 10 miles	no	no	yes	4	Warren	25%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	ND
Madison	20%	30 miles	15%	no	yes	2	Washington	20%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	1
Monroe	25%	60 min.	15%	no	no	ND	Wayne	25%	60 min.	ND	ND	ND	3
Montgomery	35%	15 miles	no	no	yes	0	Westchester	33%	90 min.	no	no	yes	ND
Nassau	17.5%	N/A	no	no	no	ND	Wyoming	30%	25 miles	no	15%	no	0
NYC	20%	N/A	ND	ND	ND	ND	Yates	35%	20 min.	no	no	yes	0

*"ND" indicates No Data available

¹Source: OCFS Fiscal County Survey, faxed to Greater Upstate Law Project, 11/19/01

²May, 2002 Greater Upstate Law Project questionnaire updated with "Appendix H - Child Care," 2002-2003 Interim Annual Plan Updates from 33 local social services districts.

³Greater Upstate Law Project Child Care Survey updated with OCFS Fiscal Survey (note 1) and Appendix H (note 5)

⁴GULP, supra note 6.

⁵Appendix H, supra note 5.

⁶February 2002 GULP Child Care Subsidy Survey Review questionnaire.

Table 1

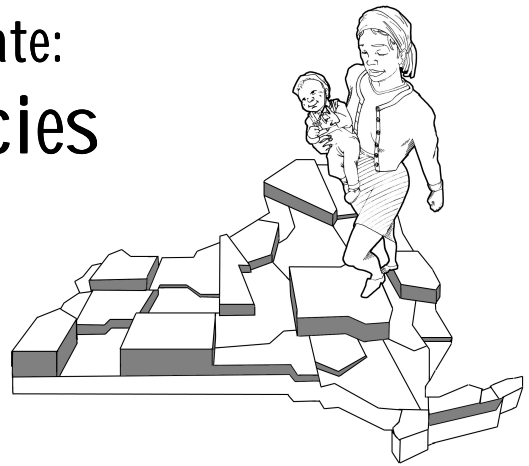
**Public Assistance, TCC and Income Eligible - Utilization of
Regulated vs. Legally Exempt Care¹**

County	Transitional & Income Eligible		Public Assistance Recipients	
	Percentage Regulated Care	Percentage Legally Exempt Care	Percentage Regulated Care	Percentage Legally Exempt Care
Albany	64%	36%	30%	70%
Allegany	45%	55%		
Broome	72%	28%	63%	37%
Cattaraugus	54%	46%	32%	68%
Cayuga	52%	48%	23%	77%
Chautauqua	49%	51%	50%	50%
Chemung	57%	43%	19%	81%
Chenango	47%	53%	22%	78%
Clinton	75%	25%	73%	27%
Columbia	40%	60%	20%	80%
Cortland	74%	26%	63%	37%
Delaware	65%	35%	100%	0%
Dutchess	58%	42%	50%	50%
Erie	72%	28%	45%	55%
Essex	64%	36%	36%	64%
Franklin	52%	48%	62%	38%
Fulton	49%	51%	35%	65%
Genesee	72%	28%	67%	33%
Greene	56%	44%	39%	61%
Hamilton	19%	81%		
Herkimer	68%	32%	15%	85%
Jefferson	53%	47%	34%	66%
Lewis	34%	66%	0%	100%
Livingston	57%	43%	27%	73%
Madison	50%	50%	41%	59%
Monroe	59%	41%	47%	53%
Montgomery	55%	45%	56%	44%
Nassau	83%	17%	38%	62%
New York City	32%	68%	19%	81%
Niagara	76%	24%	42%	58%
Oneida	55%	45%	35%	65%
Onondaga	57%	43%	51%	49%
Ontario	62%	38%	35%	65%
Orange	53%	47%	39%	61%
Orleans	67%	33%	41%	59%
Oswego	47%	53%	25%	75%
Otsego	71%	29%	55%	45%
Putnam	91%	9%	81%	19%
Rensselaer	N/A ²			
Rockland	84%	16%	69%	31%
St. Lawrence	50%	50%	5%	95%
Saratoga	61%	39%	8%	92%
Schenectady	92%	8%	64%	36%
Schoharie	69%	31%	100%	0%
Schuyler	52%	48%	71%	29%
Seneca	62%	38%	76%	24%
Steuben	N/A			
Suffolk	83%	17%	45%	55%
Sullivan	66%	34%	77%	23%
Tioga	N/A			
Tompkins	67%	33%	60%	40%
Ulster	70%	30%	55%	45%
Warren	59%	41%	33%	68%
Washington	52%	48%	36%	64%
Wayne	64%	36%	44%	56%
Westchester	80%	20%	44%	56%
Wyoming	78%	22%	61%	39%
Yates	74%	26%	68%	32%

¹ Source: Office of Family and Children's Services Schedule G-2 Child Counts, October 2000 - September, 2001 from OCFS form LDSS-2109EL Reverse (Rev. 0/7/99).

² N/A: Data not available from Rensselaer, Steuben and Tioga counties.

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