



**Early Care and Learning in New York State:  
Key Data on Child Care  
Supply, Demand, Affordability, and Quality**

Submitted by the  
New York State Office of Children and Family Services

**David A. Paterson**  
*Governor*

**Gladys Carrión, Esq.**  
*Commissioner*

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# Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Background</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Section I</b>	<b>Child Care Subsidy: Current and Future Need</b>
	<b>5</b>
<b>Section II</b>	<b>Facilitated Enrollment Demonstration Projects</b>
	<b>10</b>
<b>Section III</b>	<b>County Co-Payments</b>
	<b>12</b>
<b>Section IV</b>	<b>Regulatory and Inspection Processes</b>
	<b>15</b>
<b>Section V</b>	<b>Staff Turnover</b>
	<b>21</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>A: Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2007</b>
	<b>B-G: Supporting Data</b>
	<b>28</b>

## Background

This report was prepared in response to Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2007 (Education, Labor and Family Assistance budget appropriation bill for State fiscal year 2007-08), which required that the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) compile data regarding the quality of child care (see Appendix A). This report includes information requested by the New York State Legislature and additional data to expand our understanding of the child care needs of working families and children in New York State.

To specifically address the requirements of the legislation, the report is organized as follows:

**Section I: Child Care Subsidy: Current and Future Need**

*The number of children eligible to receive child care subsidies and the number of children receiving child care subsidies; the adequacy of local social services districts' ability to meet current and future child care need.*

**Section II: Facilitated Enrollment Demonstration Projects**

*The impact of the facilitated enrollment demonstration projects on accessibility to child care for families up to 275% of the State Income Standard.*

**Section III: County Co-Payments**

*The number of counties that require co-payments for child care assistance, the percentage of income represented by such co-payments, and the estimated fiscal impact of limiting co-payments to ten percent of income.*

**Section IV: Regulatory and Inspection Processes**

*The inspection process including the current number of staff dedicated to the inspection of child care providers; the number of inspections conducted in 2006, 2007, and 2008; an analysis of their findings; the appeals process; and the outcome of those appeals.*

**Section V: Staff Turnover**

*Staff turnover rate in each of the child care modalities and recommendations for increasing the recruitment and retention of providers.*

## **Section I: Child Care Subsidy: Current and Future Need**

### **Current Process to Address the Child Care Need**

Child care in New York State is funded through a combination of federal, state, and local sources. The New York State Child Care Block Grant (CCBG) is the major source of funding for child care subsidies. The CCBG comprises funds received under the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), additional funds the State chooses to transfer from the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant, and any State funds appropriated for child care. Social services districts must maintain local funding for child care subsidies at a level (maintenance of effort level) established by the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS). In addition, local districts may transfer a portion of the TANF funding they receive from their Flexible Fund for Family Services allocations to their CCBG allocations. Most of the CCBG funding is used to provide subsidies for low-income families and is allocated to local social services districts, but a portion of the funding is utilized for quality activities to improve the child care system. Such activities include, but are not limited to, funding for information and referral services for parents, educational scholarships for child care providers, and training for child care providers and inspectors.

OCFS establishes policies regarding local administration of the CCBG, including a statewide income eligibility ceiling set at 200% of the State Income Standard.<sup>1</sup> However, local districts are allowed to prioritize categories of families to be served when the need for child care subsidies exceeds the funds available to the district. Districts can elect to use Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds, often referred to as Title XX, to fund child care subsidies. During the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2007 (October 1, 2006 through September 30, 2007), 23 social services districts used SSBG (Title XX) funds to help families pay for low income child care. Districts using Title XX funds are allowed to set their own eligibility levels within parameters established by OCFS (see Appendix B for a complete list of counties that opt to use Title XX dollars for child care and eligibility limits).<sup>2</sup>

As noted above, the CCBG is designed to help families with incomes at or below 200% of the State Income Standard pay for child care. Based on 2006 Census data, an estimated 562,656 children in New York State were potentially financially eligible to receive child care subsidies.<sup>3</sup> Statewide, 37% of children who are potentially eligible for child care assistance (children who are under age 12 with family incomes below 200% of the State Income Standard with all resident parents in the workforce) receive a subsidy under the CCBG from their local social services district (see Appendix C for complete analysis).<sup>4,5</sup> However, national experts suggest that, on average, only 50% of

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<sup>1</sup> The State Income Standard is based upon the federal poverty level. A family size of three is used as an example throughout this report. Two hundred percent of the State Income Standard for a family of three was \$33,200 for the period June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007.

<sup>2</sup> Districts select an eligibility level for child care subsidies funded under Title XX up to 275% of the State Income Standard for a family of one or two, 255% for a family of three, and 225% for a family of four or more.

<sup>3</sup> Calculations are based on 2006 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Census data. PUMS data are grouped by counties based on population size.

<sup>4</sup> Census data on family income relative to the Federal Poverty Level were available for children under age 12 years. However, children are eligible for subsidized child care under 13 years of age, unless they have special needs or are

eligible families will apply for assistance.<sup>6</sup> This percentage is the number of families who actually *apply* for subsidy divided by those who are potentially eligible, and is known as an “uptake rate.” After adjusting for 50% uptake, it is estimated that, statewide, 74% of children potentially eligible for child care subsidies actually receive child care subsidies under the CCBG (Figure 1).

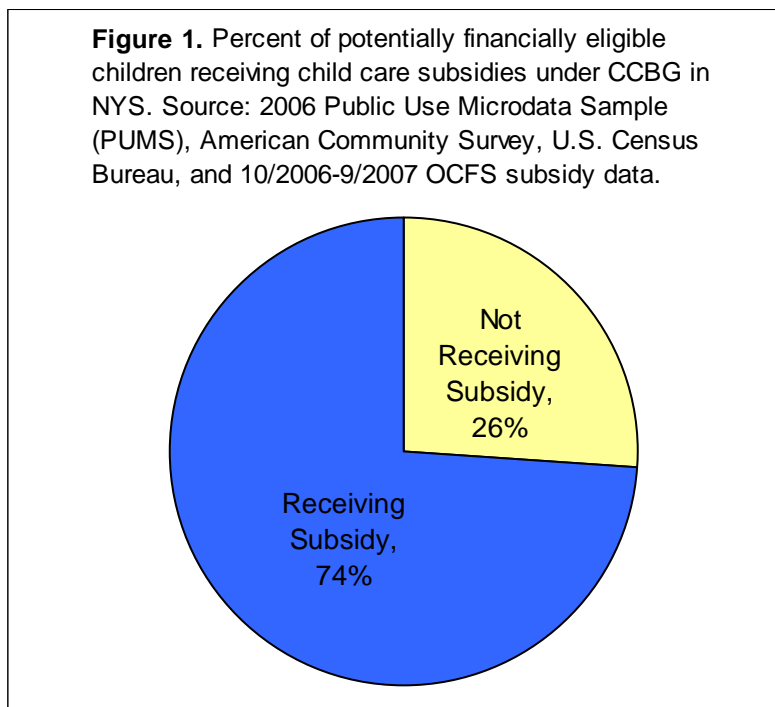


Table 1 (see below) breaks down, by grouped county areas<sup>7</sup>, the gap between the number of children in New York State who were potentially eligible for subsidy based on 2006 Census data (accounting for the 50% uptake rate) and the number of children who actually received subsidy funded under the CCBG during the FFY 2006-2007. In 10 of the 35 grouped county areas, the gap is less than 25% when adjusted for the 50% uptake rate. In three of these county groups, the number of potentially eligible children being served exceeds the 50% uptake rate. In only two of the 35 grouped county areas, the gap exceeds 65%. And, in 23 of the 35 grouped county areas, the gap falls between 25% and 64%.

It is important to note that some counties contribute local dollars beyond their local maintenance of effort level for the CCBG to help lower the subsidy gap, while others rely solely on the CCBG. As noted earlier, counties also have the option of using SSBG

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under court supervision, in which case they are eligible for subsidized child care under 18 years of age or 19 years of age if they are also a full-time student in a secondary school or equivalent vocational or technical training.

<sup>5</sup> Calculations are based on 2006 PUMS Census data and 10/2006-9/2007 OCFS subsidy data.

<sup>6</sup> Meyers, M.K., Heintze, T. 1999. The performance of the child-care subsidy system. *Social Service Review*. 73(1): 37-65.

<sup>7</sup> All calculations for Table 1 are based on 2006 PUMS Census data and 10/2006-9/2007 OCFS CCBG subsidy data. PUMS data are based on county population size; and smaller counties are grouped together to form 35 population groups in New York State. Therefore, the percentages indicated in Table 1 are for the entire geographic area (all counties in the group), not just individual counties.

(Title XX) dollars and TANF dollars through the Flexible Fund for Family Services in order to serve more families in the child care subsidy system.

<b>Table 1.</b> Percent of potentially financially eligible children not being served (adjusted for 50% uptake rate). Source: 2006 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.		
<b>% Children Not Served</b>	<b>County Groups</b>	
<b>Children served exceeds uptake</b>	Chautauqua Schenectady	Monroe & Wayne
<b>5% - 14%</b>	Chemung & Schuylar Columbia & Greene	Broome & Tioga Seneca & Tompkins
<b>15% - 24%</b>	New York City Rensselaer	Sullivan & Ulster
<b>25% - 34%</b>	Rockland Oswego Warren & Washington Chenango & Cortland	Jefferson & Lewis Erie Albany Nassau
<b>35% - 44%</b>	Cayuga, Madison & Onondaga Saratoga Westchester & Putnam Suffolk	Herkimer & Oneida Dutchess St. Lawrence
<b>45% - 54%</b>	Ontario Steuben & Yates	Genesee & Orleans Allegany & Cattaraugus
<b>55% - 64%</b>	Orange Delaware, Otsego & Schoharie	Fulton & Montgomery Livingston & Wyoming
<b>Over 65%</b>	Niagara Clinton, Essex, Franklin & Hamilton	

Note: The number of children potentially financially eligible to receive child care subsidy is estimated by counting the number of children under age 12 whose family income is below 200% of the federal poverty level and with all resident parents in the workforce. The number of eligible children was compared to the annual, unduplicated number of children receiving child care subsidy funded by the NYS Child Care Block Grant during FFY 2007 while adjusting for a 50% uptake rate for use of child care services.

### Projecting the Future Needs of the Child Care Delivery System

There are a number of factors that can be considered in assessing the future need for child care. This section of the report focuses on trends in population and job sector growth. According to U.S. Census Bureau projections<sup>8</sup>, between 2000 and 2030, the total population of New York State is projected to increase 2.6% from 19.0 to 19.5 million people. The population under five years of age is projected to decline by only 2% from 1.24 to 1.22 million children. The population of 5 to 13 year olds is projected to decline 11% from 2.43 to 2.15 million. While the population of children of child care age is expected to decline, the potential future need for child care remains substantial, with an estimated 1.2 million young children under age 5 and a total of 3.4 million children age 13 years or less in New York State.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2004, Table B.1, *Interim Projections of the Population by Selected Age Groups for the United States and States: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2030*, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/projectionsagesex.html>.

Other population and economic trends further suggest a continuing need for child care assistance for low income, working families. In New York State, the services industry is the fastest growing job sector. Table 2 shows data from the New York State Department of Labor regarding job growth and loss by sector.<sup>9</sup> The services industry (e.g. Educational & Health Services, Leisure & Hospitality, Professional & Business Services and Other Services) has led job growth. Data from other states suggest that the services industry is most likely to employ parents who not only need child care but also need help paying for child care.<sup>10</sup>

<b>Table 2. Job growth in New York State (by sector, for a 12-month period). Source: New York State Department of Labor, <i>Employment in New York State</i>, October 2008.</b>	
<b>Industries with Job Gains:</b>	<b># Jobs</b>
Educational & Health Services	37,400
Leisure & Hospitality	11,500
Government	7,200
Other Services	4,800
Information	2,900
Professional & Business Services	2,800
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	2,400
Natural Resources & Mining	200
<b>Industries with Job Losses:</b>	
Manufacturing	-17,900
Financial Activities	-9,400
Construction	-2,200

In addition, changes attributable to the State's shifting mix of ethnicities seem to increase the probability of a continuing demand for subsidized child care services on behalf of New York State's age-eligible children. The sheer magnitude of international migration to New York, and meeting such groups' likely economic needs, suggests a strong baseline of demand for child care services. In 2006, more than one in every five New York residents was born in another country, ranking New York State second in the nation in total immigrant population. Over the past twenty years, New York State's foreign-born population has almost doubled (up 47% since 1990, an increase of 1.3 million).<sup>11</sup> According to the New York State Department of Labor, without the influx of new immigrants, the State's population would have registered a small decline.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>9</sup>Employment in New York State Newsletter, October 2008, <http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/PDFs/enys1008.pdf>.

<sup>10</sup> Service industry employees often earn low wages. As a result, these employed parents are most likely to live in dual-income families (because two wages are needed to make ends meet) and/or to be eligible for child care subsidy. For a detailed analysis of child care usage and employment trends in another state with somewhat similar employment data, see *The Child Care Industry: Supporting Jobs and Economic Development in Minneapolis*. (<http://government.cce.cornell.edu/doc/reports/childcare/matrixview.asp?ID=8>)

<sup>11</sup> *Employment in New York State*. New York State Department of Labor. February 2008. (<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/PDFs/enys0208.pdf>)

<sup>12</sup> *Employment in New York State*. New York State Department of Labor. February 2008. (<http://www.labor.state.ny.us/workforceindustrydata/PDFs/enys0208.pdf>)



As much as 70% of the total population growth projected for New York between 1995 and 2025 has been attributed to those of Hispanic origin – far higher than the corresponding U.S. total rate of 44%.<sup>13</sup> Taken in combination with the considerably lower median income levels reported nationally among Hispanic-origin groups,<sup>14</sup> this seems to suggest a continuing, robust need for child care services into the near future.

With a projected population of 3.4 million children under 13 years of age in the year 2030, the need remains for high quality, affordable child care for New York's population. Furthermore, changes in employment, immigration, and the diversity of New York's population suggest a continuing need for subsidized child care.

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<sup>13</sup> Table H, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Division, 1996, PPL-47, *Population Projections for States by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025*, at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/projections/ppl47.html>.

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2006, income statistics for the year 2005.

## **Section II: Facilitated Enrollment Demonstration Projects**

Beginning in 2002, the New York State Legislature transferred some of the State's TANF funding into the CCBG for four demonstration projects to increase access to, and improve the effectiveness of, the child care subsidy program for low-income working families. Funds have been re-appropriated by the Legislature annually. The two major strategies that these subsidy demonstration projects have employed are: streamlining of the enrollment process and increasing financial eligibility levels (up to 275 percent of the State Income Standard). The four demonstration projects are: Children's Institute, Inc. for the Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project in Monroe County; Consortium for Worker Education, Inc. for the Assembly Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and targeted high needs areas in Manhattan (known as the Liberty Zone); Consortium for Worker Education, Inc. for the Senate Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project in targeted high needs areas in Queens; and the Workforce Development Institute, Inc. for the Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project for the counties of Albany, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Schenectady.

Each facilitated enrollment agency is responsible for assisting applicants for child care subsidies by providing working-parent families with a single streamlined process for initial intake, consumer education, and collection of eligibility information. The demonstration projects identify families with work-related child care needs who are income-eligible for child care subsidies. The facilitated enrollment agency helps to increase accessibility to services by allowing parents the opportunity to apply during evenings and weekends at worksites and other community-based venues, in addition to accepting application submissions via fax or email. The facilitated enrollment agency coordinates a system with the local social services district for the submission of completed applications. The local district makes the final eligibility determination, remains responsible for processing payments to child care providers, and submits all claims for reimbursement of expenditures for child care subsidies to the State.

In the SFY 2008-09 State Budget appropriation language, each facilitated enrollment agency was required to submit an evaluation of its project including the number of children served and the percentage of families served with incomes above 200% of the State Income Standard. The following is a summary of this data:

- Children's Institute, Inc. for the Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project in Monroe County served 447 children, of which 44% of the families had incomes above 200% of the State Income Standard. The evaluation was submitted to OCFS by the required date of October 1, 2008.
- Consortium for Worker Education, Inc. for the Assembly Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project served 1,192 children, of which 24% of the families had incomes above 200% of the State Income Standard. The evaluation was submitted to OCFS by the required date of October 1, 2008.
- Consortium for Worker Education, Inc. for the Senate Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project served 78 children, of which 36% of the families had incomes

above 200% of the State Income Standard. The evaluation was submitted to OCFS by the required date of November 1, 2008.

- The Workforce Development Institute, Inc. for the Child Care Facilitated Enrollment Project for the counties of Albany, Oneida, Rensselaer, and Schenectady served 1,886 children, of which 62% of the families had incomes above 200% of the State Income Standard. The evaluation was submitted to OCFS by the required date of November 1, 2008.

As indicated in the evaluations submitted by the facilitated enrollment agencies, less than half (46.6%) of the families served by the demonstration projects had incomes above 200% of the State Income Standard.

## **Section III: County Co-Payments**

Federal policy requires that families receiving child care assistance funded by the federal CCDF share in the cost of child care with the exception of families with income below the State Income Standard. OCFS has established a formula to calculate the amount of the family share of child care costs. First, each social services district selects a co-payment multiplier between 10% and 35%. The co-payment is then determined by multiplying the amount of the family income in excess of the State Income Standard by the district's chosen co-payment multiplier:

$$\text{Co-Payment} = (\text{Family Income} - \text{State Income Standard}) \times \text{District Co-Payment Multiplier} \%$$

The co-payment does not increase with additional children receiving subsidies.

Table 3 shows a family co-payment in each district at selected family income levels and the amount of co-payment as a percentage of family income. It shows that the amount of family co-payment and the co-payment as a percentage of family income increases as family income increases.

**Table 3:** Monthly child care co-payment for a family of three: Two children (one infant & one preschool age) with family incomes at 150% and 200% of State Income Standard (SIS) as of 2008.

District	Co-Payment Multiplier % <sup>a</sup>	Monthly co-payment: Annual income of <b>\$25,755 (150% of SIS)</b>	Percent of Income Spent on Co-Payment	Monthly co-payment: Annual income of <b>\$34,340 (200% of SIS)</b>	Percent of Income Spent on Co-Payment
Albany	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Allegany	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Broome	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Cattaraugus	10.0%	\$72	3%	\$143	5%
Cayuga	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Chautauqua	30.0%	\$215	10%	\$429	15%
Chemung	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Chenango	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Clinton	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Columbia	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Cortland	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Delaware	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Dutchess	30.0%	\$215	10%	\$429	15%
Erie	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Essex	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Franklin	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Fulton	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Genesee	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Greene	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Hamilton	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Herkimer	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Jefferson	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%

**Table 3:** Monthly child care co-payment for a family of three: Two children (one infant & one preschool age) with family incomes at 150% and 200% of State Income Standard (SIS) as of 2008.

District	Co-Payment Multiplier % <sup>a</sup>	Monthly co-payment: Annual income of <b>\$25,755 (150% of SIS)</b>	Percent of Income Spent on Co-Payment	Monthly co-payment: Annual income of <b>\$34,340 (200% of SIS)</b>	Percent of Income Spent on Co-Payment
Lewis	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Livingston	10.0%	\$72	3%	\$143	5%
Madison	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Monroe	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Montgomery	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Nassau	17.5%	\$125	6%	\$250	9%
New York City	*	\$186	9%	\$286	10%
Niagara	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Oneida	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Onondaga	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Ontario	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Orange	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Orleans	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Oswego	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Otsego	10.0%	\$72	3%	\$143	5%
Putnam	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Rensselaer	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Rockland	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Saratoga	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Schenectady	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Schoharie	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Schuyler	10.0%	\$72	3%	\$143	5%
Seneca	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
St. Lawrence	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Steuben	30.0%	\$215	10%	\$429	15%
Suffolk	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Sullivan	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Tioga	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Tompkins	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Ulster	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Warren	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Washington	20.0%	\$143	7%	\$286	10%
Wayne	25.0%	\$179	8%	\$358	13%
Westchester	15.0%	\$107	5%	\$215	8%
Wyoming	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
Yates	35.0%	\$250	12%	\$501	18%
*Note: New York City has a separate fee schedule that capped the family co-payment at ten percent of family income in 2008.					
<sup>a</sup> Districts' Child and Family Services Plans are the source for this information.					

Since district co-payment multipliers vary across the State, families with the same income, but living in different districts may have different co-payment amounts. For

example, a single parent, receiving a child care subsidy, with an annual income of \$25,755 and two children living in Cattaraugus County would have a co-payment of \$72 per month for child care (a 10% district co-payment multiplier). However, if the same family moved across the county line into Erie County (contiguous to Cattaraugus County), the family would then have a co-payment of \$250 a month (a 35% district co-payment multiplier).

The legislature requested that OCFS estimate the fiscal impact of establishing a statewide co-payment policy that caps the co-payment at ten percent of family income. In 2008, based on sample data for the period October 2006 through September 2007 and then current district co-payment multipliers, OCFS estimated that implementing such a policy would cost approximately \$3 million or, if no additional funding were available, result in a 0.52% reduction (628 children) in the number of children that could be served statewide per month.

## **Section IV: Regulatory and Inspection Processes**

### **Overview**

OCFS believes that preparing New York's children to succeed in school and life starts with providing quality early care and learning opportunities in programs offering child care services. Social Services Law Section 390 requires that OCFS regulate a variety of child care programs: day care centers, small day care centers, school-age child care programs, family day care homes, and group family day care homes. Further, it requires OCFS to establish state standards for supervision, health and safety, training, and age-appropriate programming and materials.

Additionally, Social Services Law Section 410-x(3) requires OCFS to establish in regulation minimum health and safety requirements that must be met by providers that are not required to be licensed or registered and that are caring for children receiving a child care subsidy, hereafter referred to as legally-exempt child care providers. OCFS has contracted with legally-exempt caregiver enrollment agencies to enroll legally-exempt child care providers who care for children receiving a child care subsidy.

The OCFS Division of Child Care Services operates seven regional offices with staff responsible for the regulation and monitoring of approximately 18,000 child care programs statewide. OCFS is responsible for licensing of day care centers outside of New York City. It also is responsible for licensing of all group family day care homes statewide, and the registration of all family day care homes and school-age child care programs statewide. The New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene is responsible for the licensing and monitoring of approximately 2,000 day care centers in New York City. Further, OCFS enters into a memorandum of understanding or contract with other organizations (known as registrars) to perform the function to register family day care homes and school-age child care programs. In 2008, OFCS established memoranda of understanding with 31 social services districts, which contracted with other agencies to function as registrars, and four social services districts, which functioned as registrars; and contracted directly with two agencies to function as registrars.

The number of child care providers by modality of care as of December 2008 (including New York City day care centers) is as follows:

- 3,984 day care centers (capacity: 259,539 children)
- 7,735 family day care homes (capacity: 59,413 children)
- 6,344 group family day care homes (capacity: 87,525 children)
- 2,546 school-age child care programs (capacity: 225,945 children)
- Total: 20,609 regulated providers (capacity: 632,422 children)

Under CCBG, it is the parents' responsibility to choose their own child care arrangements from among eligible providers. In FFY 2007-2008, over 212,000 children received child care subsidies funded under CCBG. Of these:

- 32% were cared for in licensed day care centers or registered school-age child care programs,
- 22% were cared for in registered family day care homes or licensed group family day care homes, and
- 46% were cared for in legally-exempt care, almost exclusively home-based settings. 56,520 legally-exempt child care providers served 97,033 subsidized children.

### Licensed and Registered Programs

All regulated programs must have at least one OCFS inspection prior to the issuance of a license or registration.<sup>15</sup> Initial licenses and registrations are issued for a two-year period and renewed every two years thereafter. Prior to the renewal of a license or registration, an inspection is required. Social Services Law also requires that 50% of all registered family day care homes and school-age child care programs must be inspected annually. Additional inspections are conducted for purposes of monitoring corrective action plans, complaint investigations, and enforcement activities. Day care centers and some school-age child care programs are also required to obtain inspections and approvals from local authorities such as zoning/building, fire, and health. Home-based providers have not been routinely required to have inspections by local authorities.

The Division of Child Care Services collects information regarding day care programs and enters the data into the system of record called the Child Care Facility System (CCFS). The types of information retained in CCFS include, but are not limited to: program demographics (name, address, type of care), child capacity, authorization to administer medications, complaint information, criminal history results, database information from the Statewide Central Register of Child Abuse and Maltreatment (SCR), inspection information, and substantiated violations. Each inspection requires that a letter be produced and issued to the operator of the program within ten days from the date of the inspection stating that the program is either in compliance or that there are violations. Violations must be corrected within a specified time frame. The corrective action responses are tracked until the program is in compliance with regulations.

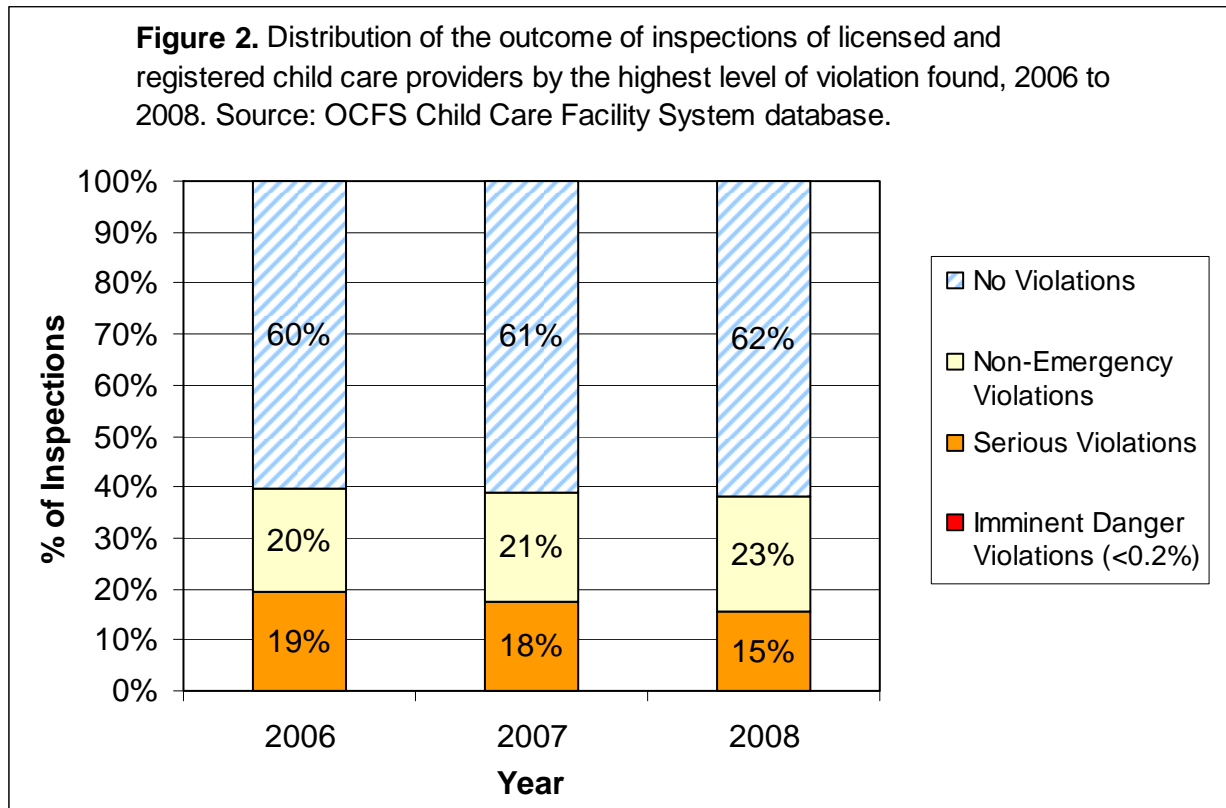
As of October 2008, there was a total of 467 licensors and registrars conducting inspections. Table 4 shows the number of staff conducting inspections by region.

<b>Table 4:</b> Number of licensors and registrars by region as of October 2008. Source data: OCFS Child Care Facility System database.	
<b>Regional Office Location</b>	<b>#</b>
Albany	53
Buffalo	57
Long Island	42
NYC Department of Health	160
Rochester	47
Spring Valley	48
Syracuse	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>467</b>

<sup>15</sup> Child care centers and group family day care homes are licensed, while family day care and school age child care programs are registered.



OCFS or its designee performed a total of 48,387, 48,166, and 46,123 inspections (for any reason, including initial licensing or registration, renewal, and/or complaints) of regulated child care settings in 2006, 2007, and 2008 respectively (see Appendix D for a count of the number of inspections by county, year, and the type of child care). Inspections may result in no violations being found or one or more violations of different severity levels: non-emergency, serious, or imminent danger (see Figure 2 below for a summary of the outcome of inspections by the highest severity level of violations from 2006 to 2008 and Appendix E for a detailed county by county analysis).



Over half of all inspections in 2006, 2007, and 2008 resulted in no violations being cited. According to New York State Social Services Law, Section 390-II, providers may be subject to a civil penalty of no more than \$500 per day for violations (a maximum of \$500, \$200, or \$50 per day for imminent danger, serious, or non-emergency violations, respectively). In Title 18 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) section 413.3(f)(3)(i) imminent danger (or Class 1) violations are defined as violations of regulatory requirements which are causing, have caused, or could reasonably be expected to cause harm to a child; places a child at risk of death; may lead to serious or protracted disfigurement or protracted impairment of physical or emotional health. Imminent danger violations require an urgent need for intervention in order to avoid harm or risk of harm. Fewer than 100 inspections (less than .2%) in each year resulted in any imminent danger violations in 2006, 2007, or 2008. Serious violations (or Class 2) are defined in 18 NYCRR section 413.3(f)(3)(ii) as violations of regulatory requirements which place a child at risk of physical, mental, or emotional harm due to corporal punishment; inadequate or incomplete supervision; inadequate ventilation, sanitation,

food, water, or heat; or providing care over capacity. From 2006 through 2008, the number of inspections with a serious violation as the highest level of violation declined from 9,130 in 2006 to 8,237 in 2007 to 6,972 in 2008. Non-emergency violations (or Class 3) are defined in 18 NYCRR section 413.3(f)(3)(iii) as any violations of regulatory requirements beyond the scope of imminent danger or serious violations. Approximately 20% of inspections resulted in only non-emergency violations being cited from 2006 through 2008.

Programs that fail to maintain substantial compliance or endanger the health and safety of children may face enforcement actions taken against their license or registration in the form of a denial of renewal, revocation, suspension, limitation of license or registration, or fine. When an enforcement action is taken, the operators are informed of their due process rights and, unless the program is temporarily closed (suspended), the program may continue to operate. The total number of enforcement actions declined from 2006 to 2008 as shown in Table 5.

<b>Table 5.</b> Enforcement actions taken. Source: OCFS Division of Legal Affairs, Bureau of Day Care Enforcement files.			
<b>Action</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Suspensions/Revocations	141	137	113
Suspensions	34	24	91
Revocations	254	109	112
Denials	665	753	610
Fines	376	255	107
Cease and Desist Orders	73	74	71
Total	1,543	1,352	1,104

Monitoring of the programs in an enforcement status continues until due process is exhausted or any settlement conditions are met. Every enforcement action undertaken by OCFS may be subject to an administrative hearing, at the provider's request, which is held to find whether the proposed action is supported by a "preponderance of the evidence." Actions for which administrative hearings are held include denials of initial and renewal applications, suspensions, revocations, illegal operations, limitations of existing registrations/licenses, and the imposition of fines against providers.

The number of fair hearing decisions that were subject to court review pursuant to Article 78 of Civil Practice Law and Rules increased from 2006 to 2007, and remained above 200 in 2008 as shown in Table 6. The majority of appeals is withdrawn, settled, or found in favor of OCFS.

<b>Table 6.</b> Regulatory appeals process. Source: OCFS Division of Legal Affairs, Bureau of Day Care Enforcement files.			
<b>Appeal outcome</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Appeal Found in Favor of OCFS	146	128	116
Appeal Found in Favor of Provider	1	2	3
Withdrawals/Settlements	21	96	90
Total	168	226	209

## **Legally-Exempt Providers**

Certain types of child care providers are legally-exempt from licensing and registration requirements of OCFS. Providers of child care in a residence who are caring for no more than two children not related to the provider within the third degree of consanguinity for more than three hours a day or are caring for children in the children's own home are legally-exempt providers. Additionally, certain providers in group settings, such as summer day camps and school-operated child care programs, are legally exempt from OCFS licensing requirements.

In order to be eligible to receive payment on behalf of a child care subsidy recipient, legally-exempt providers must be enrolled by a legally-exempt caregiver enrollment agency on either a temporary or final basis. Legally-exempt providers must complete an enrollment packet, attest that they meet minimum health and safety requirements found in 18 NYCRR section 415.4(f)(7), and furnish a sworn statement asserting that they have provided the child's guardian with true and accurate information concerning whether:

- they, any employees, volunteers, or, for legally-exempt family child care providers, members of their households age 18 or over, have been convicted of a crime or have been the subject of an indicated report of child abuse or maltreatment;
- they have ever had a license or registration denied, suspended, or revoked; and,
- they have ever had their parental rights terminated or had a child removed from their care.

Legally-exempt caregiver enrollment agencies check whether the legally-exempt family or in-home child care provider, any employees, volunteers, or, for legally-exempt family child care providers, members of their households age 18 or over, are listed on the New York State Sex Offender Registry. The enrollment agencies also review the Child Care Facility System to determine if the legally-exempt family or in-home child care provider has a history of having a day care license or registration denied, suspended, or revoked in New York State. Additionally, each social services district checks each legally-exempt family and in-home child care provider caring for its child care subsidy recipient against its child welfare databases to determine if the provider has had his or her parental rights terminated, or had a child removed from his/her care. Further, social services districts can require that additional criteria be met as part of their approved Child and Family Services Plans.

Enrollment agencies are required to conduct annual inspections of 20% of legally-exempt family child care providers that do not participate in the federal Child and Adult Care Food Program.<sup>16</sup> Inspections of legally-exempt family child care homes increased

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<sup>16</sup>Legally exempt family child care providers who participate in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) are not included in the 20% annual inspections requirement because these providers are visited by CACFP monitors three times annually. In the course of these visits, monitors may identify issues related to the quality of child care.

from 1,760 in 2007 to 1,887 in 2008 and vary by county, but does not include New York City<sup>17</sup> (see Appendix F for county by county detail).

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<sup>17</sup> New York City legally-exempt caregiver enrollment agencies were not fully operational in 2007 and 2008; and, therefore, are not included in these totals.

## **Section V: Staff Turnover**

### **Program Turnover**

During calendar year 2007, the total number of regulated day care programs was relatively stable statewide. However, gains and losses varied by county and type of care (see Appendix G for the number of program openings and closings by type of child care). While there was a net loss of 404 family day care homes (i.e., 404 more providers closed than opened) in 2007, there was a net gain of 590 group family day care homes based on data extracted from the OCFS Child Care Facility System database. This pattern was seen in counties across New York, including four of the five New York City boroughs. Only a handful of small counties (Chautauqua, Franklin, Herkimer, Montgomery, and Orleans) had significant gains in the percent of regulated family day care homes. Statewide, the numbers of day care centers and school-age child care programs remained relatively stable during 2007.

### **The Early Care and Education Workforce Study**

The Early Care and Learning Council commissioned a survey<sup>18</sup> of New York State's early care and education workforce (excluding day care centers in New York City) that was conducted by the Mills Consulting Group, Inc. from June to October 2008. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information on turnover rates and staff wages. A stratified random sampling strategy was used to ensure that the sizes of the provider/center samples within each county (and, when combined, regional office) reflected the sizes of the counties (and regional offices) within the state. Out of the total of 1,908 day care centers outside of New York City, 7,818 family day care providers statewide, and 5,724 group family day care providers statewide, a sample of 971 day care centers (50%), 1,583 family day care providers (20%), and 1,168 group family day care providers (20%) was invited to participate in the study. The final sample size of completed surveys that were included in the analysis was 372 day care centers (38% response rate), 659 family day care providers (42% response rate), and 336 group family day care providers (29% response rate).

The data from this survey is presented below in the sections on Staff Turnover Rates, Reasons for Turnover, and Income and Benefits.

### **Staff Turnover Rates by Type of Program**

#### ***Day Care Centers***

Table 7 indicates average statewide day care center turnover rates by staff position. On average, day care centers report having 20 staff, with more than half of the staff in lower-wage teacher assistant and aide positions. Day care center professional staff positions have lower vacancy rates than teacher assistants and teacher aides. Similarly, average turnover rates (defined by the survey as the percentage of staff that had left their position during the past 12 months) for teacher assistants and aides are more than twice the average turnover rates for directors and assistant directors.

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<sup>18</sup> *The Early Care and Education Workforce Study*. 2008. Mills Consulting Group, Inc.

**Table 7.** Average vacancy and staff turnover rates in New York State day care centers (excluding NYC day care centers). Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

<b>Staff Position<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Average # current staff</b>	<b>Average # current vacancies</b>	<b>Average current vacancy rate<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>Average # staff that left in past 12 months</b>	<b>Average turnover rate<sup>c</sup></b>
Directors (n=366)	1	<1	<1%	<1	9%
Assistant directors (n=223)	1	<1	3%	<1	11%
Head teachers (n=367)	6	<1	5%	1	19%
Teacher assistants (n=337)	7	1	8%	2	24%
Teacher aides (n=228)	5	<1	8%	1	28%

<sup>a</sup>Sample size (n) is the number of day care centers responding to questions regarding each staff position.

<sup>b</sup>Day care centers reported the number of current vacancies for each position. Each center's current vacancy rate for each staff position was calculated as the number of current vacancies divided by the sum of the number of current vacancies plus the number of current staff. Then, an average vacancy rate for each staff position was calculated by averaging all of the individual vacancy rates for day care centers.

<sup>c</sup>For each day care center with staff in a given position, the number of staff that left in the last 12 months was divided by the current number of staff in that position to arrive at a turnover rate for each center. Then, an average was taken of those turnover rates for all day care centers with staff in a given position, including those that had a turnover rate of zero.

Staff turnover rates vary by region across the state (see Table 8). For example, turnover among classroom teachers is 26% in the Rochester region, but only 15% in the Syracuse region. However, across regions, teacher assistant and teacher aide positions consistently have higher turnover rates than director and assistant director positions.

**Table 8.** New York State day care center staff turnover rates, by region and staff position. Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

<b>Region</b>	<b>Director</b>	<b>Assistant Director</b>	<b>Teacher</b>	<b>Teacher Assistant</b>	<b>Teacher Aide</b>
Albany	12%	18%	20%	27%	25%
Buffalo	8%	7%	21%	18%	28%
Long Island	14%	7%	16%	19%	24%
Rochester	9%	15%	26%	35%	26%
Syracuse	12%	15%	15%	31%	31%
Spring Valley	3%	7%	19%	19%	32%
Total	9%	11%	19%	24%	28%

### ***Family Day Care and Group Family Day Care Providers***

In order to assess turnover among family day care and group family day care providers, the survey asked family day care and group family day care providers to report how much longer they intend to provide child care in their homes (see Table 9). The most common response was that they were not sure. A higher percentage of group family day care providers than family day care providers reported that they intended to continue providing care for over ten years. Family day care providers reported that they had been caring for children in their homes for 12 years on average, while group family day care providers reported that they had been caring for children in their homes for ten years on average.

**Table 9.** Number of years providers intend to continue providing child care by type of care. Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

<b>Number of Years</b>	<b>Family Day Care % of respondents (n=599)*</b>	<b>Group Family Day Care % of respondents (n=306)*</b>
Less than 1 year	2%	2%
1-2 years	6%	6%
3-5 years	18%	13%
6-10 years	16%	13%
Over 10 years	18%	31%
Not sure	41%	34%
*Due to rounding, numbers do not add up to exactly 100%.		

## Reasons for Turnover

### *Day Care Centers*

Table 10 below summarizes the reasons why day care center's staff members might leave the center within the next five years. Centers were asked to report all reasons that apply. Better pay and benefits were significant concerns. This was indicated either directly as the reason for leaving or was indirectly indicated, as in "work in the public school system" or "go back to school." Additionally, changes in life circumstance, such as moving to a different area, retiring, and staying home with their own children were other reasons reported for leaving the day care center.

**Table 10.** Reasons that day care center staff members may leave their current position at the day care center. Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

<b>Reason</b>	<b>% of respondents</b>
To get a job with <u>better pay outside</u> the child care field	58%
To go back to school	51%
To work in the public school system	48%
To get a job with <u>better pay within</u> the child care field	44%
Moved out of area	36%
To get a job with <u>better benefits outside</u> the child care field	34%
To get a job with <u>benefits within</u> the child care field	25%
To stay home with children	25%
Burned out	22%
Retirement	18%
Saw limited potential for advancement	11%
Other	11%
To get a job with better hours	10%
Unable to find care for my own children	8%
Did not feel prepared to do the job	5%
Found a job with better working conditions	3%

### *Family Day Care and Group Family Day Care*

Table 11 below shows the reasons why providers reported that they might stop caring for children within the next five years. Providers were asked to check all reasons that apply. Family day care and group family day care providers responded similarly. Better

pay and benefits, retirement, and burnout and stress were indicated as significant concerns of the survey respondents.

**Table 11.** Reasons that providers reported they may stop caring for children by type of care. Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

Reason	Family Day Care	Group Family Day Care
Because I will be ready to retire	32%	30%
To get a job with <u>benefits within</u> the child care field	26%	30%
To get a job with <u>better benefits outside</u> the child care field	21%	20%
Because of burnout or stress	20%	31%
To get a job with <u>better pay outside</u> the child care field	19%	20%
To get a job with <u>better pay within</u> the child care field	18%	24%
Other	15%	15%
Because of health reasons	14%	13%
Because my own children will be in school	12%	9%
To get a job with better hours	11%	13%
To go back to school	10%	8%

## Income and Benefits

### *Day Care Centers*

Table 12 shows the average entry level and average for the position salaries and hourly wages for employees in day care centers. Also included in the table is the average number of hours worked per week for the typical staff member in each position.

**Table 12.** Average salaries and hours worked by staff at day care centers by position. Source: Early Care and Education Workforce Study, 2008.

Position	Annual Salary			Hourly Wage		
	Average for entry level	Average for position	Average # hours/week	Average for entry level	Average for position	Average # hours/week
Directors	\$35,571	\$40,530	44	\$15.49	\$17.27	39
	(n=200)	(n=172)	(n=196)	(n=50)	(n=40)	(n=60)
Assistant directors	\$31,509	\$33,494	41	\$11.40	\$13.19	35
	(n=73)	(n=65)	(n=73)	(n=91)	(n=82)	(n=104)
Head teachers (UPK)	\$25,386	\$29,339	36	\$12.41	\$13.72	36
	(n=34)	(n=23)	(n=29)	(n=74)	(n=60)	(n=87)
Head teachers (child care)	\$26,020	\$25,615	35	\$10.01	\$11.08	38
	(n=54)	(n=42)	(n=48)	(n=243)	(n=220)	(n=256)
Assistant Teachers (UPK)	\$17,554	\$19,557	36	\$9.09	\$9.84	35
	(n=8)	(n=7)	(n=9)	(n=91)	(n=77)	(n=96)
Assistant Teachers (child care)	\$17,194	\$17,558	33	\$8.82	\$9.28	36
	(n=29)	(n=23)	(n=26)	(n=243)	(n=225)	(n=252)
Teacher aides	\$11,585	\$12,418	28	\$8.02	\$8.42	29
	(n=14)	(n=7)	(n=12)	(n=186)	(n=166)	(n=187)



The annual average salary for day care center directors is similar to the median income for women working full-time, year-round in New York State in 2007 (\$40,135).<sup>19</sup> Furthermore, annual salary or annualized hourly wage for all other staff positions at day care centers are well below the median income for women working full-time, year-round in New York State in 2007.

Seventy-six percent of day care centers responding to the Early Care and Education Workforce Survey indicated that they offer health insurance benefits to their staff. Over one-half of centers pay a portion of health insurance costs for all full-time positions excluding teacher aides, for whom only 47% of centers pay a portion of health insurance costs. However, only 27% of centers offered health insurance benefits to part-time staff. Other benefits offered by some day care centers for full-time staff include, dental insurance (75%), disability insurance (74%), and retirement plans (54%).

### *Family Day Care*

Family day care providers work long hours. They reported caring for children for 49 hours per week on average. In addition, providers reported spending an additional 14 hours per week on average on business and preparation work. Despite their long work hours, providers report low incomes. Median gross annual income from child care fees was \$21,000 before taxes and expenses, but only \$10,008 median net income. Both gross and net income of family day care providers were well below the median income for women working full-time, year-round in New York State in 2007 (\$40,135)<sup>20,21</sup>. Thirteen percent of family day care providers indicated that they have another job in addition to their family child care business.

Only six percent of family day care providers report having health insurance through their family day care business. Twenty-one percent of providers have no health insurance. Approximately half of family day care providers reported obtaining health insurance through another family member's job (49%) or a second job (three percent). About one-quarter (24%) were enrolled in Family Health Plus (a public health insurance program for adults aged 19 to 64 who have income or resources that are low, but are too high to qualify for Medicaid).<sup>22</sup>

### *Group Family Day Care*

Group family day care providers also work long hours. They reported caring for children for 51 hours per week on average. In addition, providers reported spending an additional 16 hours per week on average on business and preparation work. Group family day care providers report earning higher incomes than family day care providers, however, incomes are low relative to the long work hours. Median gross annual income

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<sup>19</sup> 2007 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, table B1936 Median income in the past 12 months (in 2007 inflation adjusted dollars) by sex by work experience in past 12 months for population 15 years and over and with income.

<sup>20</sup> 2007 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, table B1936 Median income in the past 12 months (in 2007 inflation adjusted dollars) by sex by work experience in past 12 months for population 15 years and over and with income.

<sup>21</sup> Ninety-nine percent of family day care providers who participated in *The Early Care and Education Workforce Study*. 2008. Mills Consulting Group, Inc were women.

<sup>22</sup> For further information concerning health insurance coverage among home-based providers, see a survey conducted by OCFS in 2008: *If the Bough Breaks: Insurance Coverage for Home-based Child Care Providers*, at <http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/reports>.

from child care fees was \$40,000 before taxes and expenses, but median net income was only \$16,000. The net income of group family day care providers was less than half of the median income for women working full-time, year-round in New York State in 2007 (\$40,135)<sup>23,24</sup>. Fourteen percent of group family day care providers indicated that they have another job in addition to their group family day care business.

Similar to family day care providers, very few group family day care providers obtain health insurance through their day care business (9%). Approximately one quarter (26%) of providers have no health insurance. Approximately half of group family day care providers reported obtaining health insurance through another family member's job (44%) or a second job (4%). About one-fifth of providers (21%) were enrolled in Family Health Plus (a public health insurance program for adults aged 19 to 64 who have income or resources that are low, but are too high to qualify for Medicaid).

### **Recommendations for Recruitment and Retention of the Child Care Workforce**

Recruiting and retaining a high-quality child care workforce are critical to the healthy development of young children. Research consistently demonstrates that young children learn more with teachers and adults who have the education and training to foster social, emotional, cognitive, and physical growth and to create a healthy and safe learning environment.<sup>25</sup> Thus, one key to creating better outcomes for young children in child care is to create a highly qualified workforce with the ability to provide quality early childhood programs.

Continuity of care is also of major importance to positive child outcomes. Research has shown that infants with secure attachment relationships with their care providers are more likely to play, explore, and interact with adults in their child care setting. A study of children 6- to 30-months-old in child care centers found that when the children experienced fewer changes in those who cared for them in a day and longer stretches with their primary child care provider, they were less likely to exhibit behavior problems in child care. More changes in child care center or family child care providers in the earliest years have been associated with less outgoing and more aggressive behaviors among four- and five-year-old children.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, a second key to creating better outcomes for young children in child care is to decrease staff turnover, which both maintains continuity of care for individual children and results in a workforce with a greater depth of experience.

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<sup>23</sup> 2007 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, table B1936 Median income in the past 12 months (in 2007 inflation adjusted dollars) by sex by work experience in past 12 months for population 15 years and over and with income.

<sup>24</sup> Ninety-five percent of group family day care providers who participated in *The Early Care and Education Workforce Study*. 2008. Mills Consulting Group, Inc were women.

<sup>25</sup> See J. Shonkoff and D. Phillips, eds, *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: the Science of Early Childhood Development*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 2002, for an overview of the latest research on the need for quality early childhood programs that support healthy development. See also N. Halfon, E. Shulman and M. Hochstein, *Brain Development in Early Childhood: Building Community Systems for Young Children*. UCLA: Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities, August 2001 for an overview of the need to systematically address the needs of the whole child.

<sup>26</sup> Rachel Schumacher and Elizabeth Hoffmann, *Continuity of Care: Charting Progress for Babies in Child Care Research-Based Rationale*, August 2008.

To increase the quality and stability of the early child care workforce, the following actions are recommended:

- **Create new professional development opportunities for child care providers.** Within its existing budget, OCFS could issue new requests for proposals in order to increase the quality of training to child care providers. OCFS could also explore ways to bring new professional development opportunities by forging partnerships with the two unions (Civil Service Employees Association [CSEA] and United Federation of Teachers [UFT]) elected to represent home-based providers. In addition, OCFS could create more flexible contracts with local Child Care Resource & Referral (CCR&R) agencies, which have the potential to play a larger training role with child care providers in their service areas.
- **Implement QualityStarsNY.** QualityStarsNY (QSNY) is a quality rating and improvement system that is being developed for early care and education programs in New York State. The system, once implemented, will recognize, encourage, and reward improving the quality of all center-based and home-based child care programs and other early care and learning programs. Designed to improve quality and provide supports, such as technical assistance and training, QSNY is expected to help retain staff as well as help increase the professionalism of staff. This, in turn, will help improve the child care profession as a whole.
- **Refine the Educational Incentive Program (EIP).** The Educational Incentive Program (EIP) is a scholarship program for income-eligible child care staff/providers. In addition to helping providers purchase professional development for meeting the State's regulatory training requirements, EIP helps providers acquire early childhood credentials and/or higher education degrees. More can be done to: educate providers about the program, streamline the paperwork, and tie EIP funding to the QualityStarsNY system once it is implemented.
- **Explore ways to help early care learning professionals access benefits, particularly health care.** As the Early Care and Education Workforce Study showed, child care staff/providers earn relatively low incomes and often lack health benefits. These are the primary reasons for child care workers to leave their jobs.

In summary, education and professional development are key factors in creating a professional child care workforce with the ability to provide quality care to children. In addition, adequate compensation and benefits are essential to decreasing turnover rates and keeping qualified providers of child care in the field. As a result, more experienced workers would stay in the child care field to work with our children, improving the continuity of care, which also leads to positive child outcomes. A better outcome for young children in child care is one of New York State's top priorities.

# **APPENDIX**

## Appendix A

Chapter 53 of the Laws of 2007  
Education, Labor & Family Assistance  
Budget Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 2007-08  
State Operations and Aid to Localities 2007-08

For additional services and expenses related to administering the “quality child care and protection act.” As much of such additional funds as may be necessary, together with any other funds that may be available in this account, may be used by the office of children and family services to compile data regarding the quality of child care. Such data shall include an assessment of:

- (1) the number of children eligible to receive child care subsidies pursuant to state law and regulation, and the number of children currently receiving such subsidies;
- (2) the adequacy of local social services district’s ability to meet current and future child care need;
- (3) the number of counties that require co-payments for child care assistance, the percentage of income represented by such co-payment, and the estimated fiscal impact of limiting co-payment to 10 percent of income;
- (4) the inspection process including the current number of staff dedicated to the inspection of child care providers, the number of inspections conducted in calendar years 2005 and 2006, an analysis of their findings, the appeals process and the outcome of those appeals;
- (5) the impact of the facilitated enrollment demonstration projects on accessibility to child care for families up to 275 percent of the federal poverty level; and
- (6) with the assistance of child care resource and referral agencies, established pursuant to title 5-B of article 6 of the social services law, staff turnover rate in each of the child care modalities, and recommendations for increasing the recruitment and retention of providers.

\$150,000

## Appendix B

Eligibility limits by family size for districts that opt to use Title XX funds for income eligible child care (as of July 2008).

Eligibility Limits per Family Size			
County	2	3	4
Albany	N/A	N/A	N/A
Allegany	200%	200%	200%
Broome	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cattaraugus	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cayuga	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chautauqua	275%	255%	225%
Chemung	200%	200%	200%
Chenango	200%	200%	200%
Clinton	N/A	N/A	N/A
Columbia	275%	255%	225%
Cortland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dutchess	N/A	N/A	N/A
Erie	N/A	N/A	N/A
Essex	N/A	N/A	N/A
Franklin	275%	255%	225%
Fulton	N/A	N/A	N/A
Genesee	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greene	225%	225%	225%
Hamilton	N/A	N/A	N/A
Herkimer	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lewis	275%	255%	225%
Livingston	N/A	N/A	N/A
Madison	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monroe	200%	200%	200%
Montgomery	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nassau	275%	255%	225%
New York City	275%	255%	225%

Eligibility Limits per Family Size			
County	2	3	4
Niagara	120%	120%	120%
Oneida	200%	200%	200%
Onondaga	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Orange	200%	200%	200%
Orleans	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oswego	N/A	N/A	N/A
Otsego	275%	255%	225%
Putnam	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rensselaer	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rockland	N/A	N/A	N/A
St. Lawrence	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saratoga	N/A	N/A	N/A
Schenectady	200%	200%	200%
Schoharie	275%	255%	225%
Schuyler	N/A	N/A	N/A
Seneca	N/A	N/A	N/A
Steuben	N/A	N/A	N/A
Suffolk	275%	255%	225%
Sullivan	275%	255%	225%
Tioga	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tompkins	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ulster	N/A	N/A	N/A
Warren	200%	200%	200%
Washington	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wayne	N/A	N/A	N/A
Westchester	275%	255%	225%
Wyoming	275%	255%	225%
Yates	275%	255%	225%

## Appendix C

Percent of potentially financially eligible children not receiving child care subsidy, based on 100% and 50% uptake rates.<sup>1</sup>

County Group	# of Potentially Eligible Children <sup>2</sup>	# of Children Receiving Child Care Subsidy <sup>3</sup>	% Potentially Eligible Children NOT Receiving Child Care Subsidy (100% uptake)	% Potentially Eligible Children NOT Receiving Child Care Subsidy (adjusted for 50% uptake)
Chautauqua	4,032	2,545	37%	Children served exceeds uptake <sup>4</sup>
Schenectady	3,438	2,029	41%	
Monroe, Wayne	25,695	13,108	49%	
Chemung, Schuyler	4,134	1,916	54%	7%
Columbia, Greene	1,260	554	56%	12%
Broome, Tioga	6,583	2,837	57%	14%
Seneca, Tompkins	1,934	825	57%	15%
New York City	298,960	121,685	59%	19%
Rensselaer	3,954	1,564	60%	21%
Sullivan, Ulster	5,072	1,980	61%	22%
Rockland	4,746	1,773	63%	25%
Oswego	3,244	1,181	64%	27%
Warren, Washington	3,027	1,087	64%	28%
Chenango, Cortland	2,586	913	65%	29%
Jefferson, Lewis	3,908	1,371	65%	30%
Erie	30,489	10,619	65%	30%
Albany	8,475	2,863	66%	32%
Nassau	14,076	4,750	66%	33%
Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga	21,500	6,590	69%	39%
Saratoga	2,824	856	70%	39%
Westchester, Putnam	17,054	5,166	70%	39%
Suffolk	21,199	6,201	71%	41%
Herkimer, Oneida	12,462	3,558	71%	43%
Dutchess	4,846	1,380	72%	43%
St Lawrence	3,996	1,116	72%	44%
Ontario	3,106	800	74%	48%
Steuben, Yates	5,029	1,291	74%	49%
Genesee, Orleans	4,061	1,017	75%	50%
Allegany, Cattaraugus	5,713	1,287	77%	55%
Orange	8,573	1,886	78%	56%
Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie	4,852	1,016	79%	58%
Fulton, Montgomery	4,476	920	79%	59%
Livingston, Wyoming	3,261	620	81%	62%
Niagara	8,100	1,348	83%	67%
Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton	5,991	879	85%	71%
New York State Total	562,656	209,531	63%	26%

<sup>1</sup>Uptake rates are the rates at which services are utilized by potentially financially eligible populations.

<sup>2</sup>Number of children potentially financially eligible to receive child care subsidy is estimated by counting the number of children under age 12 whose family income is below 200% of poverty and with all resident parents in the workforce. Source: 2006 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) from the American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>3</sup>Number of children receiving child care subsidy is an annual, unduplicated count of children that received subsidy funded under the NYS Child Care Block Grant (October 2006-September 2007). Source: Upstate data: Welfare Reporting and Tracking System database. New York City data: child care case authorizations lists sent to OCFS by ACS.

<sup>4</sup>In these counties, with the assumed 50% uptake rate, the number of potentially eligible children not being served was less than zero, suggesting that the uptake rate may be greater than 50% in these counties and/or the estimate of potentially eligible children may be low.

## Appendix D

Number of inspections of regulated child care providers by region, county, year, and type of care. Source: OCFS Child Care Facility System.

	2006					2007					2008				
Region/County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
<b>Albany (ARO)</b>															
Albany	311	396	85	67	859	324	431	107	158	1,020	313	302	83	101	799
Clinton	66	163	63	6	298	68	130	90	8	296	67	108	104	7	286
Columbia	30	43	20	7	100	21	55	25	11	112	23	47	17	10	97
Delaware	69	105	31	0	205	41	76	21	0	138	23	96	21	4	144
Essex	20	41	14	6	81	22	48	12	11	93	32	66	26	8	132
Franklin	33	77	27	0	137	27	102	30	0	159	22	90	25	0	137
Fulton	30	25	40	6	101	21	42	20	6	89	19	38	13	6	76
Greene	36	47	13	0	96	20	48	6	2	76	28	46	29	2	105
Hamilton	0	4	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	4
Montgomery	51	31	14	10	106	51	54	24	6	135	29	42	8	10	89
Otsego	45	109	5	3	162	27	147	11	2	187	26	101	12	2	141
Rensselaer	139	113	44	40	336	95	111	59	33	298	89	128	40	27	284
Saratoga	127	179	67	27	400	120	248	104	36	508	134	167	112	39	452
Schenectady	152	335	165	53	705	134	373	148	39	694	141	387	185	23	736
Schoharie	34	28	8	4	74	27	32	8	1	68	25	33	19	2	79
Warren	29	95	38	7	169	33	76	30	11	150	73	77	33	10	193
Washington	9	69	86	4	168	11	107	61	2	181	13	125	86	2	226
<b>ARO TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>3,980</b>
<b>Buffalo (BRO)</b>															
Allegany	57	88	47	3	195	68	73	56	11	208	39	84	23	22	168
Cattaraugus	47	82	66	25	220	49	102	65	24	240	64	87	64	20	235
Chautauqua	99	249	98	48	494	125	257	95	44	521	138	292	103	64	597
Erie	1,151	914	932	553	3,550	1,287	839	901	528	3,555	1,117	834	749	557	3,257
Genesee	55	95	44	18	212	61	108	46	19	234	55	73	55	18	201
Niagara	223	471	96	168	958	213	566	88	189	1,056	191	437	76	194	898
Orleans	65	17	61	9	152	56	62	42	5	165	63	63	45	9	180
Wyoming	17	102	39	22	180	47	78	29	17	171	33	68	60	15	176
<b>BRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>2,018</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>6,150</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,938</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>5,712</b>
<b>Long Island (LIRO)</b>															
Nassau	581	452	988	105	2,126	554	411	966	106	2,037	455	350	967	129	1,901
Suffolk	504	1,046	902	149	2,601	472	1,008	814	156	2,450	523	1,111	845	144	2,623
<b>LIRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,461</b>	<b>1,812</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>4,524</b>
<b>New York City (NYCRO)</b>															
Bronx	0	4,231	1,809	548	6,588	0	3,377	1,984	501	5,862	0	2896	2109	516	5,521
Brooklyn	0	1,992	2,661	715	5,368	0	1,850	3,176	760	5,786	0	1305	2738	842	4,885



	2006					2007					2008				
Region/County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
Manhattan	0	2,204	698	526	3,428	0	1,908	614	496	3,018	0	1595	603	478	2,676
Queens	0	1,189	1,602	434	3,225	0	1,121	1,948	493	3,562	0	856	1964	491	3,311
Staten Island	0	105	281	47	433	0	164	347	96	607	0	107	326	135	568
<b>NYCRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,721</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>2,270</b>	<b>19,042</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,420</b>	<b>8,069</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>18,835</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>16,961</b>
<b>Rochester (RRO)</b>															
Chemung	67	170	55	24	316	67	223	52	27	369	58	185	42	38	323
Livingston	44	98	50	5	197	26	68	26	16	136	28	66	31	14	139
Monroe	551	777	624	87	2,039	532	868	595	88	2,083	532	934	458	97	2,021
Ontario	74	99	68	26	267	74	107	67	33	281	78	135	51	23	287
Schuyler	6	67	21	1	95	6	106	23	3	138	9	144	45	4	202
Seneca	11	79	9	10	109	17	61	14	11	103	30	78	16	7	131
Steuben	77	253	91	36	457	82	210	113	24	429	71	241	92	22	426
Wayne	57	125	39	7	228	44	94	33	13	184	51	122	21	7	201
Yates	25	52	9	0	86	22	52	28	1	103	16	34	15	0	65
<b>RRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>3,795</b>
<b>Syracuse (SRO)</b>															
Broome	162	221	89	45	517	186	207	76	45	514	187	278	88	64	617
Cayuga	26	224	67	28	345	21	148	35	18	222	36	199	57	28	320
Chenango	50	123	56	20	249	28	143	69	25	265	22	101	103	12	238
Cortland	70	129	46	48	293	40	176	43	30	289	45	163	51	23	282
Herkimer	18	56	18	19	111	33	98	45	17	193	36	104	40	22	202
Jefferson	67	234	83	33	417	64	277	71	29	441	75	203	98	39	415
Lewis	13	57	2	7	79	5	55	3	9	72	16	46	2	8	72
Madison	60	54	33	3	150	45	97	47	13	202	55	113	27	18	213
Oneida	116	344	79	72	611	135	306	95	52	588	151	362	102	63	678
Onondaga	315	941	311	135	1,702	411	856	296	99	1,662	416	754	363	120	1,653
Oswego	32	237	106	11	386	29	117	113	12	271	36	176	80	13	305
St. Lawrence	28	257	32	8	325	23	306	47	10	386	39	326	67	13	445
Tioga	74	99	51	15	239	48	61	41	23	173	27	82	47	8	164
Tompkins	87	203	100	53	443	97	175	135	53	460	86	139	132	44	401
<b>SRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>5,867</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>1,227</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>6,005</b>
<b>Yonkers (YRO)</b>															
Dutchess	180	416	198	68	862	178	366	228	62	834	190	393	244	44	871
Orange	195	273	324	59	851	202	237	374	82	895	197	167	469	85	918
Putnam	79	51	48	6	184	82	51	62	19	214	58	61	37	15	171
Rockland	285	198	284	30	797	204	177	239	51	671	172	156	268	30	626
Sullivan	64	181	63	12	320	59	114	55	12	240	65	130	56	13	264
Ulster	111	292	197	26	626	146	230	178	24	578	161	212	210	21	604

	2006					2007					2008				
Region/County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
Westchester	403	428	416	108	1,355	471	427	470	123	1,491	520	374	666	132	1,692
<b>YRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>4,995</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,602</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>5,146</b>
<b>Statewide Totals:</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>21,835</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>48,387</b>	<b>7,351</b>	<b>20,420</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>4,795</b>	<b>48,166</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>4,914</b>	<b>46,123</b>

Abbreviations: DCC = day care center, FDC = family day care, GFDC = group family day care, SACC = school age child care.

## Appendix E

Count of the number of inspections conducted by the highest level of violation found during the inspection, 2006-2008. Source: OCFS Child Care Facility System.

Region/County	2006					2007					2008				
	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>
<b>Albany (ARO)</b>															
Albany	557	172	126	2	857	708	152	154	2	1,016	576	115	100	1	792
Clinton	239	43	16	0	298	211	57	27	0	295	220	44	19	0	283
Columbia	89	8	3	0	100	93	15	4	0	112	70	16	11	0	97
Delaware	156	24	25	0	205	96	21	21	0	138	93	19	31	0	143
Essex	47	30	4	0	81	69	12	12	0	93	93	24	14	0	131
Franklin	111	23	3	0	137	130	18	11	0	159	112	17	8	0	137
Fulton	79	17	4	0	100	74	8	7	0	89	68	3	5	0	76
Greene	84	11	3	0	98	67	3	6	0	76	62	17	26	0	105
Hamilton	2	1	1	0	4	3	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	5
Montgomery	75	18	12	0	105	85	25	24	0	134	76	6	7	0	89
Otsego	113	28	21	0	162	142	19	26	0	187	105	20	16	0	141
Rensselaer	232	56	48	0	336	221	39	33	1	294	233	32	17	0	282
Saratoga	293	66	38	2	399	384	77	46	1	508	378	47	26	1	452
Schenectady	455	159	86	2	702	469	113	107	0	689	549	112	69	1	731
Schoharie	57	12	5	0	74	54	6	7	0	67	55	10	14	0	79
Warren	125	34	9	0	168	110	32	8	0	150	123	50	20	0	193
Washington	121	41	6	0	168	116	53	12	0	181	162	57	6	0	225
<b>ARO TOTALS:</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,961</b>
<b>Buffalo (BRO)</b>															
Allegany	143	42	9	0	194	166	34	5	0	205	110	41	17	0	168
Cattaraugus	144	63	11	0	218	163	59	15	0	237	164	50	21	0	235
Chautauqua	345	127	21	0	493	373	119	25	0	517	453	111	30	0	594
Erie	2,224	986	299	2	3,511	2,279	954	281	2	3,516	2,101	836	304	1	3,242
Genesee	162	49	0	0	211	185	38	9	0	232	157	31	8	0	196
Niagara	643	260	48	0	951	750	255	48	0	1,053	662	186	43	0	891
Orleans	95	40	17	0	152	120	43	2	0	165	134	40	6	0	180
Wyoming	101	65	14	0	180	131	33	7	0	171	116	45	13	0	174
<b>BRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,910</b>	<b>4,167</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,096</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,680</b>
<b>Long Island (LIRO)</b>															
Nassau	1,248	674	176	2	2,100	1,170	643	203	4	2,020	1,122	600	165	5	1,892

	2006					2007					2008				
Region/County	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>
Suffolk	1,486	800	264	8	2,558	1,303	826	271	2	2,402	1,513	783	277	10	2,583
<b>LIRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>2,734</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>2,473</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4,422</b>	<b>2,635</b>	<b>1,383</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4,475</b>
<b>New York City (NYCRO)</b>															
Bronx	3,615	620	2,142	4	6,381	3,384	705	1,500	14	5,603	3,401	802	1,179	5	5,387
Brooklyn	3,086	650	1,516	1	5,253	3,054	748	1,743	5	5,550	2,624	870	1,284	10	4,788
Manhattan	1,858	388	1,095	1	3,342	1,484	568	825	1	2,878	1,266	838	498	0	2,602
Queens	1,780	475	887	5	3,147	2,234	355	868	10	3,467	2,143	312	787	12	3,254
Staten Island	286	53	87	0	426	340	84	167	0	591	366	49	146	1	562
<b>NYCRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>10,625</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18,549</b>	<b>10,496</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>5,103</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18,089</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>3,894</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16,593</b>
<b>Rochester (RRO)</b>															
Chemung	208	55	47	1	311	239	70	48	1	358	233	65	25	0	323
Livingston	123	55	13	0	191	84	41	5	0	130	102	36	0	0	138
Monroe	1,163	487	338	3	1,991	1,234	523	275	5	2,037	1,305	494	205	3	2,007
Ontario	196	48	21	0	265	190	55	32	0	277	197	63	27	0	287
Schuyler	71	16	8	0	95	102	22	11	1	136	154	28	19	1	202
Seneca	95	9	3	0	107	88	9	4	0	101	94	21	16	0	131
Steuben	337	71	46	0	454	315	80	31	0	426	318	74	33	0	425
Wayne	154	43	23	1	221	125	49	7	0	181	136	55	5	0	196
Yates	68	11	7	0	86	69	18	15	0	102	51	5	7	0	63
<b>RRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>2,415</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3,772</b>
<b>Syracuse (SRO)</b>															
Broome	296	125	86	0	507	260	187	61	0	508	295	229	85	2	611
Cayuga	206	103	30	0	339	148	57	7	0	212	237	53	20	0	310
Chenango	142	75	31	0	248	168	78	10	0	256	137	76	15	1	229
Cortland	196	71	18	0	285	203	64	14	0	281	203	64	9	0	276
Herkimer	60	37	11	0	108	98	67	17	0	182	101	69	18	0	188
Jefferson	201	143	63	0	407	217	164	41	1	423	194	160	49	2	405
Lewis	39	37	2	0	78	41	23	3	0	67	44	26	1	0	71
Madison	85	48	17	0	150	122	55	19	0	196	106	85	19	0	210
Oneida	333	172	93	0	598	313	190	63	0	566	370	219	75	0	664
Onondaga	888	506	277	0	1,671	875	567	177	1	1,620	862	571	171	2	1,606
Oswego	190	133	49	1	373	112	108	36	0	256	131	126	42	0	299
St. Lawrence	153	109	55	0	317	226	109	48	0	383	246	149	44	2	441

Region/County	2006					2007					2008				
	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>	No Violations	Non-Emergency Violations	Serious Violations	Imminent Danger Violations	Total <sup>1</sup>
Tioga	160	51	24	0	235	117	40	9	0	166	112	39	8	0	159
Tompkins	272	107	60	0	439	286	128	33	0	447	269	111	18	0	398
<b>SRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,755</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5,867</b>
<b>Yonkers (YRO)</b>															
Dutchess	467	210	155	0	832	443	221	150	1	815	487	203	155	0	845
Orange	513	200	126	0	839	561	209	114	0	884	532	228	145	0	905
Putnam	106	60	17	0	183	119	70	24	1	214	101	52	17	0	170
Rockland	500	143	148	1	792	422	122	121	0	665	337	168	110	1	616
Sullivan	196	86	31	1	314	133	68	36	1	238	139	60	58	0	257
Ulster	413	124	85	0	622	387	126	60	0	573	374	132	87	2	595
Westchester	737	360	250	1	1,348	824	361	292	0	1,477	906	450	322	0	1,678
<b>YRO TOTALS:</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,930</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,066</b>
<b>Statewide Totals:</b>	<b>28,619</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>9,130</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47,517</b>	<b>28,689</b>	<b>9,995</b>	<b>8,237</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46,975</b>	<b>28,085</b>	<b>10,294</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>45,414</b>

<sup>1</sup>The total number of inspections in this table is fewer than the total number of inspections conducted as shown in Appendix D. Approximately one percent of inspections conducted are missing data that would indicate the violation status and therefore could not be included in this table.

## Appendix F

Number of enrolled legally-exempt family and in-home providers with one or more inspections conducted for calendar years 2007 and 2008 (Source: OCFS Child Care Facility System)<sup>1</sup>.

	2007			2008				2007			2008		
COUNTY	Family Care	In-Home	Total	Family Care	In-Home	Total	COUNTY	Family Care	In-Home	Total	Family Care	In-Home	Total
Albany	44	5	49	59	0	59	Oneida	92	0	92	118	2	120
Allegany	15	2	17	16	0	16	Onondaga	73	6	79	48	1	49
Broome	44	4	48	40	3	43	Ontario	31	1	32	29	1	30
Cattaraugus	18	3	21	22	0	22	Orange	21	1	22	21	0	21
Cayuga	21	1	22	13	1	14	Orleans	8	0	8	10	0	10
Chautauqua	177	98	275	75	0	75	Oswego	31	0	31	25	0	25
Chemung	50	2	52	58	0	58	Otsego	7	0	7	5	0	5
Chenango	13	2	15	8	0	8	Putnam	1	0	1	0	0	0
Clinton	7	0	7	7	0	7	Rensselaer	29	0	29	29	0	29
Columbia	11	0	11	11	1	12	Rockland	38	0	38	51	0	51
Cortland	22	7	29	12	0	12	Saratoga	19	0	19	25	0	25
Delaware	16	0	16	9	0	9	Schenectady	46	2	48	59	0	59
Dutchess	20	0	20	18	0	18	Schoharie	4	0	4	6	0	6
Erie	15	1	16	180	0	180	Schuyler	13	2	15	7	0	7
Essex	7	5	12	6	0	6	Seneca	9	0	9	7	0	7
Franklin	11	0	11	11	0	11	St. Lawrence	40	1	41	41	0	41
Fulton	11	1	12	18	0	18	Steuben	19	1	20	19	0	19
Genesee	4	0	4	11	0	11	Suffolk	32	4	36	34	0	34
Greene	4	0	4	10	1	11	Sullivan	27	1	28	34	1	35
Hamilton	0	1	1	2	0	2	Tioga	22	1	23	19	0	19
Herkimer	20	0	20	14	0	14	Tompkins	13	0	13	14	1	15
Jefferson	32	2	34	36	0	36	Ulster	53	23	76	18	1	19
Lewis	22	0	22	6	0	6	Warren	23	0	23	23	1	24
Livingston	12	0	12	10	0	10	Washington	16	1	17	26	1	27
Madison	25	0	25	27	0	27	Wayne	7	0	7	4	0	4
Monroe	161	3	164	233	1	234	Westchester	57	0	57	84	9	93
Montgomery	11	0	11	18	1	19	Wyoming	5	0	5	5	1	6
Nassau	25	2	27	40	0	40	Yates	12	0	12	7	0	7
Niagara	11	0	11	14	0	14	Total	1,577	183	1,760	1,854	33	1,887

Abbreviations: Family Care = enrolled, legally-exempt family child care, In-Home = enrolled, legally-exempt care in the child's home.

<sup>1</sup>New York City legally-exempt provider enrollment agencies were not fully operational in 2007 and 2008. Therefore, inspection data is not available for this table.

## Appendix G

Net change in licensed and registered day care providers (sum of openings and closings) for calendar year 2007 by type of care and county.  
Source: OCFS Child Care Facility System database.

	Net Change in Number of Providers					Number of Providers at a Point in Time*					Net Change as a Percent of Providers				
County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
Albany	0	-2	0	0	-2	77	123	41	58	299	0%	-2%	0%	0%	-1%
Allegany	2	-3	-3	1	-3	11	26	10	6	53	18%	-12%	-30%	17%	-6%
Bronx	1	-43	138	3	99	288	1,531	677	246	2,742	0%	-3%	20%	1%	4%
Brooklyn	21	-36	165	5	155	748	831	1,067	423	3,069	3%	-4%	15%	1%	5%
Broome	1	-3	-2	3	-1	37	95	17	28	177	3%	-3%	-12%	11%	-1%
Cattaraugus	-1	-4	0	-1	-6	10	29	16	16	71	-10%	-14%	0%	-6%	-8%
Cayuga	1	-3	-4	0	-6	7	80	12	11	110	14%	-4%	-33%	0%	-5%
Chautauqua	3	10	-6	-1	6	22	91	24	16	153	14%	11%	-25%	-6%	4%
Chemung	3	4	-3	1	5	23	103	16	22	164	13%	4%	-19%	5%	3%
Chenango	0	-7	-2	0	-9	7	34	17	6	64	0%	-21%	-12%	0%	-14%
Clinton	2	1	2	1	6	20	83	39	8	150	10%	1%	5%	13%	4%
Columbia	0	1	-2	-1	-2	11	45	10	9	75	0%	2%	-20%	-11%	-3%
Cortland	1	-2	-3	0	-4	15	39	9	12	75	7%	-5%	-33%	0%	-5%
Delaware	0	-9	1	0	-8	15	54	7	0	76	0%	-17%	14%	NA	-11%
Dutchess	-2	-11	7	0	-6	51	116	81	36	284	-4%	-9%	9%	0%	-2%
Erie	-5	-13	-4	2	-20	207	182	208	112	709	-2%	-7%	-2%	2%	-3%
Essex	1	-4	0	1	-2	10	35	9	9	63	10%	-11%	0%	11%	-3%
Franklin	-1	8	2	0	9	9	57	12	0	78	-11%	14%	17%	NA	12%
Fulton	0	0	-3	-1	-4	7	17	15	6	45	0%	0%	-20%	-17%	-9%
Genesee	0	2	2	1	5	11	25	12	9	57	0%	8%	17%	11%	9%
Greene	0	0	-1	2	1	8	26	4	2	40	0%	0%	-25%	100%	3%
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	NA	0%	NA	NA	0%
Herkimer	0	5	0	-1	4	9	32	16	9	66	0%	16%	0%	-11%	6%
Jefferson	-1	-3	1	3	0	14	94	29	20	157	-7%	-3%	3%	15%	0%
Lewis	0	-2	-1	0	-3	6	15	1	6	28	0%	-13%	-100%	0%	-11%
Livingston	0	-6	0	3	-3	9	47	13	9	78	0%	-13%	0%	33%	-4%
Madison	-2	-1	2	1	0	14	32	10	5	61	-14%	-3%	20%	20%	0%
Manhattan	-3	-75	51	-6	-33	514	832	272	252	1,870	-1%	-9%	19%	-2%	-2%
Monroe	0	-27	-5	5	-27	128	515	247	82	972	0%	-5%	-2%	6%	-3%
Montgomery	0	3	-6	1	-2	8	29	10	9	56	0%	10%	-60%	11%	-4%

	Net Change in Number of Providers					Number of Providers at a Point in Time*					Net Change as a Percent of Providers				
County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
Nassau	4	0	12	1	17	181	176	345	86	788	2%	0%	3%	1%	2%
Niagara	-2	-6	-7	-2	-17	37	91	22	43	193	-5%	-7%	-32%	-5%	-9%
Oneida	1	-5	4	1	1	45	120	28	34	227	2%	-4%	14%	3%	0%
Onondaga	1	-28	-1	-3	-31	76	262	104	62	504	1%	-11%	-1%	-5%	-6%
Ontario	2	-3	1	0	0	18	59	22	16	115	11%	-5%	5%	0%	0%
Orange	3	-19	13	2	-1	52	109	107	45	313	6%	-17%	12%	4%	0%
Orleans	-1	4	-1	-1	1	11	11	12	2	36	-9%	36%	-8%	-50%	3%
Oswego	0	-7	-2	1	-8	11	78	31	18	138	0%	-9%	-6%	6%	-6%
Otsego	-1	-2	0	0	-3	15	50	5	1	71	-7%	-4%	0%	0%	-4%
Putnam	1	-4	0	-1	-4	26	24	20	8	78	4%	-17%	0%	-13%	-5%
Queens	4	-9	166	8	169	419	444	732	246	1,841	1%	-2%	23%	3%	9%
Rensselaer	1	-2	0	0	-1	31	43	26	29	129	3%	-5%	0%	0%	-1%
Rockland	1	-19	8	-2	-12	62	124	98	37	321	2%	-15%	8%	-5%	-4%
Saratoga	2	-4	0	-2	-4	33	108	50	26	217	6%	-4%	0%	-8%	-2%
Schenectady	-2	-10	-3	-2	-17	30	115	55	24	224	-7%	-9%	-5%	-8%	-8%
Schoharie	1	0	0	0	1	8	15	7	5	35	13%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Schuyler	-2	-3	2	0	-3	1	27	9	1	38	-200%	-11%	22%	0%	-8%
Seneca	0	-3	0	0	-3	4	29	5	7	45	0%	-10%	0%	0%	-7%
St. Lawrence	0	-5	6	1	2	11	92	17	5	125	0%	-5%	35%	20%	2%
Staten Island	0	3	31	18	52	107	55	142	58	362	0%	5%	22%	31%	14%
Steuben	0	-13	-2	1	-14	27	108	34	19	188	0%	-12%	-6%	5%	-7%
Suffolk	3	-14	17	-2	4	188	343	317	97	945	2%	-4%	5%	-2%	0%
Sullivan	2	2	-3	1	2	15	75	12	8	110	13%	3%	-25%	13%	2%
Tioga	-2	-6	0	0	-8	8	28	12	5	53	-25%	-21%	0%	0%	-15%
Tompkins	0	-7	3	0	-4	22	58	28	19	127	0%	-12%	11%	0%	-3%
Ulster	1	1	6	-2	6	32	115	47	16	210	3%	1%	13%	-13%	3%
Warren	0	2	-5	0	-3	14	47	17	12	90	0%	4%	-29%	0%	-3%
Washington	1	1	2	0	4	7	52	38	3	100	14%	2%	5%	0%	4%
Wayne	0	-1	4	0	3	23	53	18	8	102	0%	-2%	22%	0%	3%
Westchester	2	-22	11	-1	-10	167	227	173	115	682	1%	-10%	6%	-1%	-1%
Wyoming	0	-2	0	0	-2	5	20	9	5	39	0%	-10%	0%	0%	-5%
Yates	-1	-3	2	1	-1	7	21	7	1	36	-14%	-14%	29%	100%	-3%



	Net Change in Number of Providers					Number of Providers at a Point in Time*					Net Change as a Percent of Providers				
County	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total	DCC	FDC	GFDC	SACC	Total
Total	17	-404	590	39	242	3,989	8,399	5,450	2,488	20,326	0%	-5%	11%	2%	1%

Abbreviations: DCC = day care center, FDC = family day care, GFDC = group family day care, SACC = school age child care.

\*Number of providers as of 11/01/07 for all providers except New York City DCC for which numbers were generated as of 10/15/07.