



NEW YORK

The Afterschool Investments project is developing profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and afterschool, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

► **The After-School Corporation (TASC).** TASC works to increase the availability and quality of afterschool programs in New York. While the main thrust of TASC’s efforts has been in New York City, its policy development work and a growing focus of core services is focused on statewide activities. TASC was established in 1998 with funds from the Open Society Institute “to enhance the quality, availability, and sustainability of afterschool programs in New York City and across the state.” TASC funds programs and also provides them with training and technical assistance in a variety of areas, including programming and organizational capacity. TASC documents and disseminates information on promising practices in afterschool through the Promising Practices in After-School Programs Initiative. To date, TASC has awarded 35 Promising Practices Awards in New York. In 2003, New York City Mayor Bloomberg, along with the Open Society Institute, announced a combined \$30 million in support of TASC and afterschool programs in New York City.

For more information, see <http://www.tascorp.org>.

► **Statewide Afterschool Network.** TASC is leading a group of major afterschool funders and stakeholders in developing a statewide network for afterschool programs and providers. This group has been working closely with New York’s Department of Education to move this agenda. The network will focus on issues of quality and sustainability for afterschool programs.

For more information, see <http://www.publicengagement.com/afterschoolnetworks/networkdescript-NY.pdf>.

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population:18,976,457

Number of children
ages 5-12:2,173,171

Percent of population:11%

Percent of students eligible
for free and reduced-price
lunch:43.2%

Percent of K-12 students in Title I
“Schoolwide” schools:41.5%

For more demographic information, visit <http://www.nccic.org/statedata/statepro/newyork.html>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
New York State Department of
Family Assistance Office of
Children and Family Services

Total estimated FFY03 federal and
state CCDF funds: \$518,185,158

FFY03 total federal
share:\$317,295,991

FFY03 state MOE plus
match:\$200,889,167

School-Age & Resource and
Referral Earmark:\$1,011,030

FFY02 Total Quality
Expenditures: Data not available

Percent of children receiving
CCDF subsidies who are
ages 5-12:50.7%



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau



► **State-Administered Programs.** In 1999, the State Office of Children and Family Services developed the Advantage After School Program, which funds community-based organizations working in partnership with local schools to expand youth development-focused activities during non-school hours. If programs are selected for funding by Advantage and TASC, TASC will provide \$1 for every \$3 of combined state and local match. Another state program, the Extended School Day/Violence Prevention Program of the State Education Department has been supporting similar projects since 1996, providing competitive grants for collaborative projects between schools and community-based partners.

For more information, see <http://www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/Youth>.

► **Legislative Resolutions for Afterschool Care.** In June 2003, two legislative resolutions were passed related to afterschool programming in the state of New York. Senate Resolution 2328 proclaimed October 9, 2003, as Quality After-School Program Day and Assembly Resolution 1033 proclaimed that the state of New York commits to make quality afterschool programs available to every child in New York state by the year 2010.

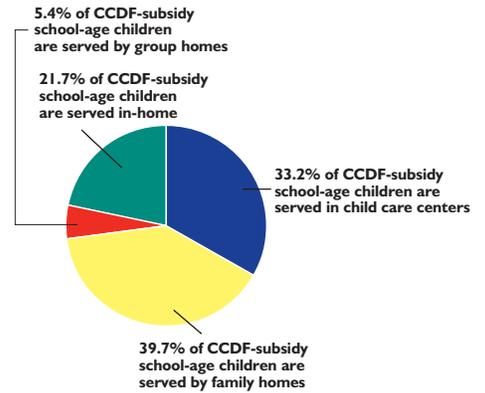
Notable Local Initiatives

► **New York City Beacons Initiative.** The Beacons Initiative began in 1991 to address the lack of constructive afterschool activities through school-based programming that involves a wide range of community partners. The New York City Department of Youth and Community Development manages and provides funding for the initiative, which has grown to 90 sites. Other large funders include the Fund for the City of New York, The Annie E. Casey Foundation, the Charles Hayden Foundation, the Open Society Institute, and J. P. Morgan. Thanks to continued positive results, the Wallace Foundation provided resources and technical assistance to replicate the Beacons model in Oakland, Savannah, Denver, Minneapolis, and San Francisco.

► **Partnership for After School Education (PASE).** PASE was formed in 1993 in New York City as a professional network for afterschool providers committed to the fields of youth development and after-school education. PASE provides support to afterschool programs throughout the city by providing opportunities for staff development and training, mentoring, resource sharing, and networking. PASE is also committed to increasing the visibility of the afterschool field and advocating for increased resources and support. In 1999, PASE developed its first Afterschool Learning Lab in two school sites in the city. Practitioners from across the city are selected through a competitive process to showcase their most effective programs at the Lab. The Lab provides a venue for afterschool providers and policymakers to observe innovative programming and to discuss promising practices. With a grant from the Annenberg Foundation, PASE is piloting an expanded version of the Labs nationally.

Quick Facts (continued)

• Settings



• Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

“Resource and referral and school-age” earmark:

New York has a special School Age Credential developed by a team that included the state Office of Children and Family Services, Cornell University, and the New York School Age Care Alliance.

Other quality activities:

Funds may support school-age child care provider training and tuition remission for licensed school-age providers.

• Provider Reimbursement Rates and Family Copayments

Label assigned by state for school-age rate

category:6-12 years

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:\$34.00/day

Notes: Rates vary by groups of counties. Rates for Bronx, Kings, Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond counties given.

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate\$480

Is “time in care” a factor in determining family copayment for school-age care?No

Statewide Organizations

National Afterschool Association Affiliate:

New York State School-Age Care Alliance (NYSSACA)
 Child Care Inc.
 275 Seventh Avenue 15th Floor
 New York, NY 10001
 Phone: 212-929-7604

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:

New York State Child Care Coordinating Council, Inc
 Washington Avenue Extension
 Albany, NY 12206
 Phone: 518-690-4217

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:

<http://nccic.org/statedata/dirs/devfund.html>

State TANF Contacts:

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/hs_dir2.htm

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

Quick Facts (continued)

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY02 state TANF transfer to CCDF:\$394,338,564

FFY02 TANF direct spending on child care:\$0

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Are there separate school-age licensing standards?Yes

Are school-operated programs exempt from licensing standards?Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 5 years |9:1 |
| 6-9 years |10:1 |
| 10 years & over |15:1 |

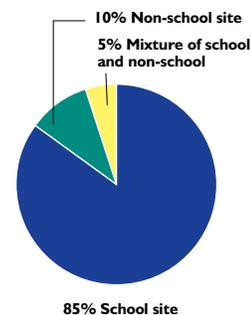
Number of National AfterSchool Association (NAA) accredited programs:21

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY02 state formula grant amount:\$29,274,520

Applications funded:55

Program locations:



Licensing required?

Yes, for certain types of programs.

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population: *Demographic Profiles: Census 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, as cited in *State Child Care Profiles*, National Child Care Information Center, available at: <http://nccic.org/statedata/statepro/index.htm>.

Number of children ages 5-12: *Census 2000 Summary File (SF-3) Sample Data*, Table P8, Sex by Age (79), U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 10), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. Because data from School Year 2001-02 was unavailable for Wyoming, data from School Year 2000-01 was used. Data was unavailable for either school year for Arizona, Connecticut, and Tennessee.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools: *Overview of Elementary and Secondary Schools and Districts: School Year 2001-02* (Table 9), National Center on Education Statistics, May 2003. The federal Title I program provides funding to local school districts and schools with high percentages of poor children to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional earmarks on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY03 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY02 total quality expenditures: Many states spend more than the required minimum 4 percent on quality expansion activities. Note that this data includes FY02 funds expended for quality activities from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under earmarks for quality, infant and toddler, and school-age and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY02. States continue to report on their expenditures of FY02 funds until expended; therefore, these numbers are subject to annual updates.

Uses of CCDF Earmarks and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are earmarked specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rate for school-age category: Rate listed applies to center-based care; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2004-2005 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY02 that were awarded in FY02 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Program Licensing and Accreditation Policies

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from National Resource Center for Health and Safety in Child Care, available at: <http://nrc.uchsc.edu>.

Number of NAA-accredited programs: Data from the National AfterSchool Association, April 2004, available at: <http://www.nsaca.org/accredited.htm>.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 converted the 21st Century Community Learning Centers' authority to a state formula grant. In past years, the U.S. Department of Education made competitive awards directly to school districts. Under the reauthorized law, funds will flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. States will use their allocations to make competitive awards to eligible entities. 1999, 2000, and 2001 grants will continue to be administered by and receive funding through the U.S. Department of Education.

FFY02 formula grant amount: Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office. Available at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/04stbypr.xls>.

Applications funded: Data from *State Administration of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program*. Compiled by Learning Point Associates, September 8, 2003.

In 2003, the Child Care Bureau awarded a three-year technical assistance contract to The Finance Project and their partner, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that states and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

Contact Us:

Email:

afterschool@financeproject.org

Web:

www.nccic.org/afterschool

The Finance Project

1401 New York Avenue, NW
Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: 202-587-1000

Web: www.financeproject.org

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

444 North Capitol Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001

Phone: 202-624-5300

Web: www.nga.org

The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.