

Children's Defense Fund
NEW YORK



WHEN THERE IS NO CARE:

The Impact on NYC Children, Families and Economy

When the Mayor Eliminates Child Care for 17,000 Children

EMERGENCY COALITION TO
SAVE CHILD CARE

—APRIL 2011—

“The payoffs of early childhood programs can be especially high. For instance, preschool programs for disadvantaged children have been shown to increase high school graduation rates. Because high school graduates have higher earnings, pay more taxes, and are less likely to use public health programs, investing in such programs can pay off even from the narrow perspective of state budgets; of course, the returns to the overall economy and to the individuals themselves are much greater.¹”

— **Federal Reserve Chairman, Ben Bernanke**, March 2011

INTRODUCTION

On February 17, 2011, a footnote in Mayor Bloomberg’s Preliminary Budget Presentation announced that New York City will terminate 16,462 child care subsidies from low-income families² – the largest cut in the program’s history. This cut, which totals \$91 million, will permanently eliminate more than one-third of the subsidies available for low-income working families. It will affect children from birth through 13 years of age who receive early childhood services in center-based programs, regulated home-based programs and informal settings. It will have ripple effects beyond just those children losing their subsidy and adversely affect their parents – hospital workers, cashiers, home health aides, maintenance workers and even city employees – and the communities in which they live.

This unprecedented cut is the city’s response to a deficit that exists within the child care budget as a result of rising costs and decreased funding. The city cites many reasons for increased costs, including higher pension and health care costs, more children in regulated care, more younger children being served and an increase in the number of public assistance families receiving child care.

The city is mandated to provide child care to families on public assistance who are working or required to engage in employment activities; however, other low-income working families are not guaranteed a subsidy. Since there is only one pool of funding for both populations, as the cost of providing care to the public assistance population grows, the available funding for low-income families decreases creating a barrier for maintaining employment.

All children need access to early childhood opportunities and after-school programming so they can start school prepared and remain academically engaged. Unfortunately, as a result of this massive cut, there will be fewer early childhood options for all families and more children vying for very limited pre-kindergarten, kindergarten and after-school programs. The City will be closing over 300 classrooms in child care centers, meaning that even children who retain their subsidies may not be able to remain in their centers. In addition, almost 10,000 more children will be in need of Out of School Time (OST) services at the same time that the number of OST slots is being decreased by 14,000.

These cuts will lead to a higher need for other government programs such as health insurance, food stamps, public assistance and unemployment benefits, as many parents determine that the high cost of child care exceeds their income and they are unable to go to work because they have nowhere safe for their children during the day. More than a thousand early childhood professionals will lose their jobs and the availability of employment in this sector will be drastically reduced.

The impact of these cuts is not shared equally and will hit some of the city's most struggling communities the hardest.

- Communities with high unmet need for child care will lose significant numbers of subsidies including Washington Heights where 370 children will lose subsidies and Unionport/Soundview in the Bronx where 486 children will lose their subsidies.
- Communities with unemployment rates over 16 percent will be hit hard including Bedford-Stuyvesant where 684 children will lose subsidies and Mott Haven where 502 children will lose their subsidies.
- Communities where less than half of the students are meeting state and city reading standards will bear a large burden of these cuts, including East New York where 972 children will lose their subsidies, and Brownsville where 543 children will lose their subsidies.

This report will detail the impact on the children, families, communities and the city's overall economy.

ABOUT THE CUTS

Almost 17,000 New York City children are about to lose child care. This is on top of the more than 14,000 that have been cut since 2006.³ Combined, these cuts add up to a 50 percent reduction in the number of child care slots for low-income working families. New York City will eliminate child care subsidies for 16,462 children effective September 2, 2011 and almost 700 have already lost their subsidy since the Mayor's announcement.⁴ The children are being identified by the length of time their family has been receiving a subsidy, using the first-in, first-out methodology. The children receiving subsidies are from families where the parents are working and their annual income is less than 200 percent of the poverty level (\$36,620 for a family of three).

This cut will affect hospital workers, home health aides, cashiers, maintenance workers and even city employees who now will have to find other affordable child care arrangements or be forced to leave their job. Finding other child care arrangements could result in families having significantly less money for basic necessities, leaving children in unsafe or inappropriate settings or parents missing more work due to unreliable care.

These cuts will affect children of all ages and in all settings. It will directly affect non-profit child care programs funded by the Administration for Children's Services (ACS) as well as private child care programs. Fifty-nine percent of the children losing their subsidy are between 6 and 12 years of age, the remaining 41 percent are below the age of six. Approximately 10,000 of the children being cut currently receive a voucher, **4,315 of which are in private child care centers around the city.** Of the almost 6,500 children in ACS contracted programs who are losing care, 3,681 are in child care centers and 2,787 are in family child care programs in provider's homes.

The city is further limiting access to care by reducing the income eligibility from 275 percent of poverty for a family of three to 200 percent of poverty for all family sizes. There are 3,260 children who are currently above this threshold who will lose their subsidy.⁵ Beyond the 16,462 children, there are an additional 700 children who have already had their subsidy terminated since February 2011.

To achieve the savings and downsize the system to reflect the loss of 16,462 subsidies, the city will close 197 classrooms in centers across the city permanently eliminating 3,800 seats from the early childhood system. The children currently in these 3,800 seats may or may not be losing their subsidy (see Impact of Cuts for more detail) but will have to find another child care slot. In addition to this cut of almost 17,000 subsidies and 197 classrooms, there are 119 additional classrooms in child care centers around the city that are at risk. These classrooms were slated to be closed last year, but with a combination of federal stimulus funding and one-year city council funding, the classrooms are serving children until June 30, 2011. If additional funding is not identified to keep these classrooms open, they will be closed as of July 1, 2011 displacing almost 2,000 additional children.

WHY THE CUTS ARE BEING IMPOSED

The elimination of almost 17,000 subsidies is the city's response to a structural deficit within the child care program. The child care program has operated with a budget deficit for several years and in the next fiscal year that deficit is expected to increase significantly. The deficit is the result of increasing costs and decreasing federal and state support, as well as a decrease in city tax levy.

In the past, the city has found the money to close the budget gap in recognition of the critical value of this service. Over the past two years, the city has taken additional actions to shrink the system and reduce the overall deficit, including implementing cost allocation with universal pre-kindergarten programs, eliminating services for 5-year olds in the ACS system and "closing" 119 classrooms.⁶ This year, the Mayor has decided to cut this critical service for almost 17,000 children of hard-working New Yorkers.

The rising increased costs in the child care system are the result of:

- an increase in the number of infants and toddlers being served in response to the great demand for these services (it is more expensive to care for younger children because of the legally mandated staff-child ratio);
- an increase in the number of families on public assistance needing child care (this population is mandated to receive a child care subsidy);
- an increase in the number of families using regulated care; and
- increases in healthcare and pension costs for child care and head start staff.

These increasing costs come at a time when state and federal funding has decreased or remained stagnant at best. In short, the cost of the system is more than the federal, state and city funds allocated for the system.

BACKGROUND

Mandated vs. Non-Mandated

Historically, the city's child care system has been bifurcated to mainly serve two populations: the families on public assistance who need child care in order to comply with work requirements or transition off of public assistance; and low-income families not on public assistance who need child care because they are working, attend trainings or for other reasons set forward by the city. Families on public assistance are guaranteed a child care subsidy under federal law. Those families not on public assistance are deemed eligible under the rules established by New York City within the parameters of state and federal funding requirements, *but these services are not mandated*. The availability of child care services for working families is dependent on available funding.

While there are two populations with different requirements, there is only one pool of funding for both populations. Therefore, as the mandated population grows, the non-mandated population must be downsized, creating a greater need for public assistance instead of helping people maintain the jobs they have.

Prior Reductions of Service

All of the cuts and changes that are discussed in this report refer to the non-public assistance families.

The current cut of almost 17,000 subsidies follows years of downsizing, subsidy cuts and program closures. As of January 2011 there were 47,887 children receiving child care subsidies, 6,151 fewer than in January 2008.⁷ Since 2002, almost 14,000 fewer low-income children are being served. In that same period, more than fifty child care centers have been closed, permanently eliminating almost 3,000 early childhood seats in child care centers for children in the city's under-resourced communities.⁸

Fewer families are now eligible for care as the city eliminated three categories of need for child care over the past two years: parents who are looking for work, parents who are ill or have a medical condition, and families who have other social service needs. As a result the system has essentially been downsized to only serve children who have a child welfare case and children from low-income working families. *It is the children from working families who will now lose their child care as the city moves forward with the plan to eliminate almost 17,000 subsidies.*

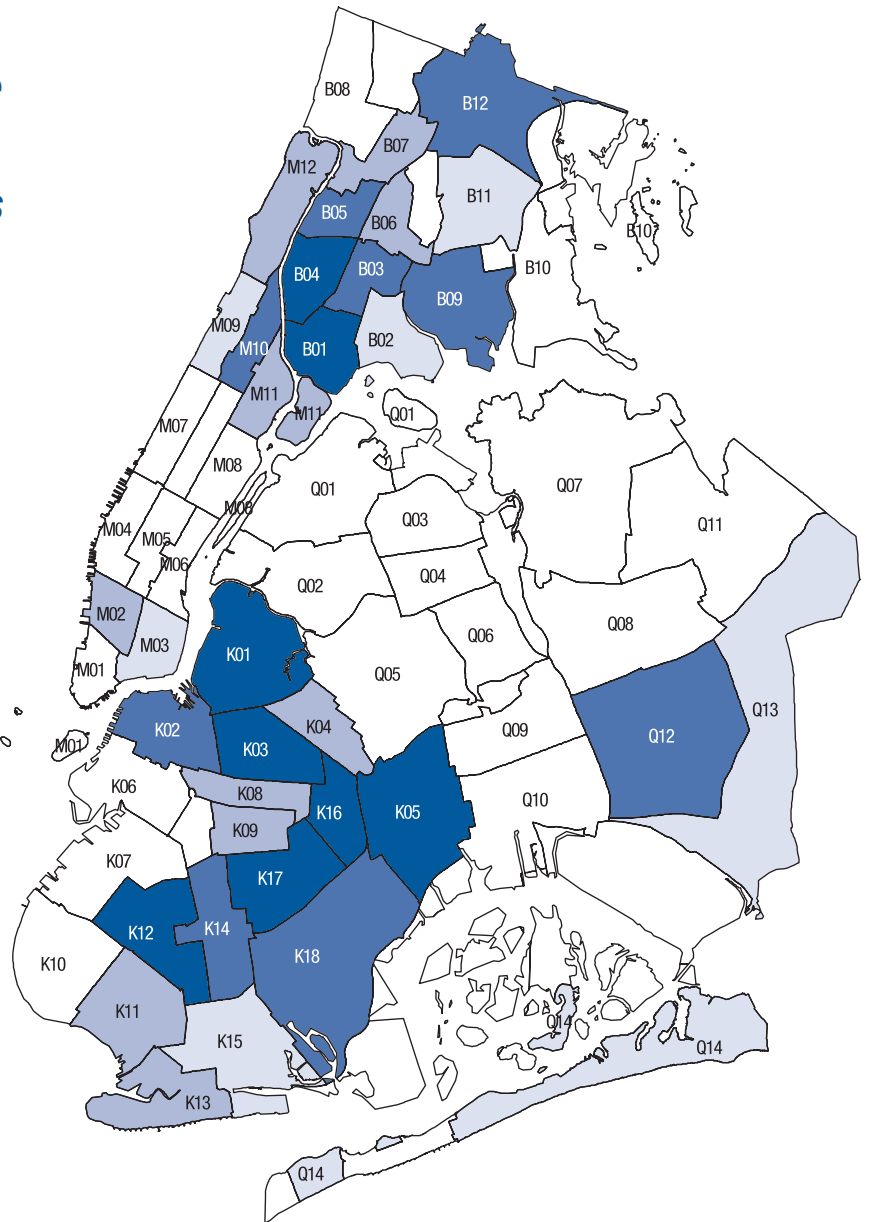
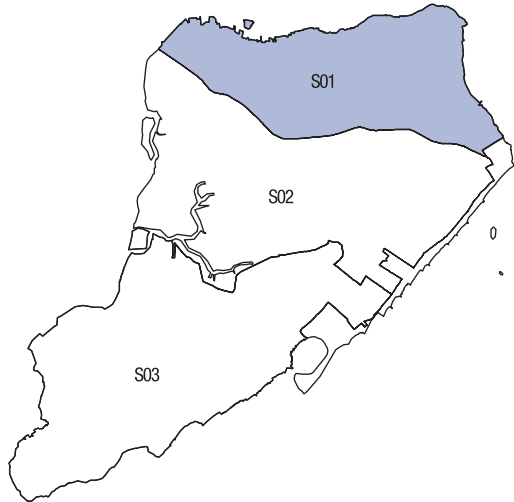
THE IMPACT

The impact of this cut and of past cuts is not shared equally. While all communities will lose some number of subsidies, the communities with high unmet need for child care, high rates of unemployment, high numbers of single parents, high numbers of children living in poverty, and low math and reading scores are being hit the hardest by this cut. It is hard-working, low-income New Yorkers and their children who will carry the burden of this cut.

City Plan to Eliminate Nearly 17,000 Child Care Subsidies from Low Income Working Parents (by Community District)

Number of Subsidies At Risk of Being Lost

- Over 500 subsidies
- 400-499 subsidies
- 300-399 subsidies
- 200-299 subsidies
- Under 200 subsidies



Data analysis by Citizens' Committee for Children of New York (April 2011)

BRONX

Mott Haven (B01) (502 subsidies)
 Hunts Point (B02) (262 subsidies)
 Morrisania (B03) (439 subsidies)
 Concourse/Highbridge (B04) (653 subsidies)
 University Heights (B05) (456 subsidies)
 East Tremont (B06) (377 subsidies)
 Fordham (B07) (390 subsidies)
 Riverdale (B08) (115 subsidies)
 Unionport/Soundview (B09) (486 subsidies)
 Throgs Neck (B10) (73 subsidies)
 Pelham Parkway (B11) (261 subsidies)
 Williamsbridge (B12) (410 subsidies)

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg/Greenpoint (K01) (623 subsidies)
 Fort Greene/Brooklyn Hts (K02) (195 subsidies)

Bedford Stuyvesant (K03) (684 subsidies)
 Bushwick (K04) (391 subsidies)
 East New York (K05) (972 subsidies)
 Park Slope (K06) (124 subsidies)
 Sunset Park (K07) (174 subsidies)
 Crown Heights North (K08) (308 subsidies)
 Crown Heights South (K09) (335 subsidies)
 Bay Ridge (K10) (161 subsidies)
 Bensonhurst (K11) (321 subsidies)
 Borough Park (K12) (766 subsidies)
 Coney Island (K13) (399 subsidies)
 Flatbush/Midwood (K14) (480 subsidies)
 Sheepshead Bay (K15) (204 subsidies)
 Brownsville (K16) (543 subsidies)
 East Flatbush (K17) (515 subsidies)
 Canarsie (K18) (410 subsidies)

MANHATTAN

Battery Park/Tribeca (M01) (23 subsidies)
 Greenwich Village (M02) (24 subsidies)
 Lower East Side (M03) (201 subsidies)
 Chelsea/Clinton (M04) (32 subsidies)
 Midtown Business District (M05) (27 subsidies)
 Murray Hill/Stuyvesant (M06) (19 subsidies)
 Upper West Side (M07) (86 subsidies)
 Upper East Side (M08) (23 subsidies)
 Manhattanville (M09) (273 subsidies)
 Central Harlem (M10) (440 subsidies)
 East Harlem (M11) (336 subsidies)
 Washington Heights (M12) (370 subsidies)

QUEENS

Astoria/Long Island City (Q01) (98 subsidies)
 Sunnyside/Woodside (Q02) (46 subsidies)

Jackson Heights (Q03) (101 subsidies)
 Elmhurst/Corona (Q04) (95 subsidies)
 Ridgewood/Glendale (Q05) (137 subsidies)
 Rego Park/Forest Hills (Q06) (98 subsidies)
 Flushing (Q07) (78 subsidies)
 Fresh Meadows/Briarwood (Q08) (162 subsidies)
 Woodhaven (Q09) (90 subsidies)
 Howard Beach (Q10) (108 subsidies)
 Bayside (Q11) (23 subsidies)
 Jamaica/St. Albans (Q12) (499 subsidies)
 Queens Village (Q13) (250 subsidies)
 The Rockaways (Q14) (240 subsidies)

STATEN ISLAND

Willowbrook (S01) (353 subsidies)
 South Beach (S02) (104 subsidies)
 Tottenville (S03) (22 subsidies)

Impact on Children, Families and Communities

Children will lose out on critical early childhood opportunities. Children will pay the biggest price for this cut in child care services. It is well documented that positive early childhood learning opportunities lead to more positive outcomes later in life. Children who attend quality early childhood programs are more likely to graduate from high school, less likely to be involved in crime and less likely to become teen parents.⁹ The impact of early childhood programming on low-income children is even more pronounced. The social, cognitive and emotional development of low-income children is greatly supported and improved by participating in early childhood programs.¹⁰ Cutting these subsidies will completely eliminate any opportunity many children have to attend an early childhood program and to develop the critical social and cognitive skills needed to be ready to start school. Over 75 percent of brain development happens by the age of five. Those who enter school behind stay behind.

Access to school-age programs is also critically important to working parents and to foster academic success. Children of working parents, especially children 12 and under need a safe and appropriate setting when they are not in school. Programs that provide academic support and structure greatly enhance a child's success in school. Research continues to show that positive, reliable and structured activities for school-age children after school can help children's development, safety and academic performance, as well as reduce the risk of behaviors that lead to more serious trouble, such as drugs and alcohol.¹¹

In response to the cut of child care subsidies, the city is referring parents of school-age children to the Out of School Time (OST) program. This program has been unable to accommodate the existing needs, even before the ACS child care cut. In addition, the current city budget eliminates 14,000 more OST slots and the state budget will eliminate another 2,500. If the children who lose child care end up in OST, they will simply displace almost 10,000 additional children from OST. The combination of cuts to child care and OST will leave thousands of school-age children without safe and appropriate places to go after school hours.

The majority of children affected live in the communities with under-performing schools, a lack of out-of-school time programming, and higher rates of youth involvement with the juvenile justice system.

- Mott Haven, Bronx: This community has already lost four child care centers over the past five years, and now 502 children will lose their subsidy. Only 38 percent of children in the Mott Haven school district are meeting the state and city reading standards, and 22.8 percent of youth between 16 and 19 are not in school and have not graduated. In 2008, 289 youth under 16 years of age were arrested on felony or misdemeanor charges.¹²
- Brownsville, Brooklyn: Only 50 percent of the children in Brownsville are meeting the state and city standards for reading, and 10.8 percent of youth between 16–19 are not in school and have not graduated. 543 children from this community will lose their child care subsidy. There were 256 youth under 16 arrested for felony and misdemeanor charges in 2008.¹³
- East New York, Brooklyn: Only 48 percent of children are meeting the state and city standards for reading. This community is being hit the hardest by the cut with 972 children losing their subsidy. There were 250 youth under 16 arrested in East New York on felony and misdemeanor charges in 2008.¹⁴

Without adequate programming for youth when they are not in school, or appropriate early childhood opportunities to prepare young children for school, the negative outcomes for youth in under-resourced communities will only continue to worsen.

In addition to the children losing their subsidies and future children who will not have the opportunity to obtain a subsidy, there are children who will keep their subsidy but be displaced from their current child care center. The city will be closing at least 197 classrooms in September. The children losing their subsidies will not necessarily be the children in the classrooms being closed, so there will be hundreds – possibly thousands – of additional children who will be displaced and forced to find another center. While not losing their subsidy, this is a disruption for the child and family who will have to find another child care slot in a world where there will be significantly fewer options.

Working parents will face untenable choice. Working parents who lose their subsidy will need to make the difficult decision between making alternative, less stable arrangements for their children or leaving the workforce. Child care is one of the most important factors for a working parent. Many parents, especially single mothers, have reported that they would be unable to work without child care assistance. The costs of child care are prohibitive and for many, without a subsidy, it does not pay to work. Despite all of the rhetoric about helping people become employed and stay self-sufficient, these cuts will lead to many parents leaving the workforce and becoming more reliant on government supports, such as health insurance, food stamps, unemployment or public assistance.

Already struggling communities will withstand the worst of the cuts. The city's own community needs assessment released in 2008 found that the city was serving only 27 percent of the eligible children in city-funded programs, and only 37 percent of *all* children under the age of six were being served in any early childhood setting.¹⁵ In some communities this is even more pronounced. The city funded child care system was first created in the early 1970's in response to the lack of early childhood programs in the poorest communities. Without city-funded centers, many children from under-resourced communities would have no access to early childhood education.

Despite efforts to improve access to child care in struggling communities, there still remain many communities that have a high level of unmet need for child care. These same communities also have some of the highest unemployment rates in the city and state. Some of the hardest hit communities include:

- Mott Haven, Bronx: There is an unemployment rate of 19.9 percent and 22.8 percent of youth 16 – 19 years of age have not graduated and are not in school.¹⁶ Since 2005 at least four child care centers have closed in this community, and the current cut will eliminate 502 subsidies from children living in Mott Haven.
- Borough Park, Brooklyn: This community district has the highest unmet need for child care in the city¹⁷ and 766 children will lose their child care subsidy.
- Concourse/Highbridge, Bronx: This community district is in the top ten community districts with unmet need for child care¹⁸ and 623 children will lose their subsidy in this cut. There is a 15.2 percent unemployment rate.¹⁹
- Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn: 684 subsidies will be eliminated and this community district is in the top five community districts with unmet need.²⁰ The unemployment rate is 16.7 percent.²¹

The loss of employment for both the early childhood professionals and potentially the parents will only exacerbate the unemployment crisis facing many of these communities. Instead of supporting those who are employed and providing for their families, this cut will lead to more unemployed New Yorkers who need government assistance.

Community District (CD) ⁱ	Children due to lose child care subsidies in September 2011 ⁱⁱ	ACS Capacity (Vouchers and Contract) for Subsidized Child Care Children 0-13 (2009) ⁱ	Percent Child Care Due to be Lost By City's Plan to Cut Nearly 17,000 Subsidies ⁱⁱ	Juvenile Felony and Misdemeanor Arrests (under 16) (2008) ⁱ	Youth Age 16-19 Not in School and Not Graduated (2006-2008) ⁱ	Unemployment Rate (2009) ⁱ	Single Mothers (2008) ⁱ	% Children Under 18 Years Old Below Poverty Level (2008) ⁱ	Children Under 5 Eligible For But Not Receiving Subsidized Child Care (2009) ⁱ
Mott Haven (B01)	502	3,817	13.2%	289	22.80%	19.90%	8,394	56.40%	2,472
Hunts Point (B02)	262	1,247	21.0%	189	22.80%	20.10%	4,784	56.40%	2,273
Concourse/Highbridge (B04)	653	4,914	13.3%	416	10.40%	15.20%	11,368	55.60%	5,684
University Heights (B05)	456	4,382	10.4%	505	11.90%	16.90%	12,681	49.60%	6,290
Unionport/Soundview (B09)	486	3,246	15.0%	438	11.20%	11.70%	12,044	24.90%	4,800
Bedford Stuyvesant (K03)	684	4,439	15.4%	270	12.40%	16.70%	9,590	41.00%	6,133
Bushwick (K04)	391	4,460	8.8%	275	11.40%	15.70%	7,623	34.90%	4,769
East New York (K05)	972	5,814	16.7%	250	5.70%	15.00%	10,985	39.40%	3,633
Sunset Park (K07)	174	1,022	17.0%	150	12.90%	7.60%	4,560	35.40%	6,704
Borough Park (K12)	766	3,286	23.3%	125	3.30%	6.90%	2,338	17.30%	10,349
Brownsville (K16)	543	3,535	15.4%	256	10.20%	21.20%	10,897	40.40%	4,320
Manhattanville (M09)	273	1,767	15.4%	211	6.80%	17.80%	5,555	34.00%	2,259
Central Harlem (M10)	440	3,894	11.3%	287	12.20%	18.20%	8,953	34.80%	2,856
East Harlem (M11)	336	2,840	11.8%	445	13.30%	16.80%	10,159	24.60%	3,425
Washington Heights (M12)	370	3,264	11.3%	320	7.90%	14.30%	10,648	26.50%	5,412
Jackson Heights (Q03)	101	1,017	9.9%	184	8.60%	10.60%	7,437	26.70%	6,300
Jamaica/St. Albans (Q12)	499	4,199	11.9%	315	3.90%	11.60%	10,982	17.30%	2,629
The Rockaways (Q14)	240	1,947	12.3%	233	7.00%	13.70%	5,436	17.50%	3,237
Willowbrook (S01)	353	2,189	16.1%	407	5.30%	11.20%	6,305	25.20%	3,223

ⁱ Citizens' Committee for Children, Keeping Track of New York City's Children 2010.

ⁱⁱ Citizens' Committee for Children. Unpublished data April 2011.

This cut will have multiple negative effects on communities that already have been hardest hit by the recession and that have historically been under-resourced. Children from these communities are already at-risk of falling behind in school. There will now be significantly fewer early childhood and after-school opportunities that will prepare them to start school ready to learn and remain academically engaged. Struggling parents who have found jobs and are working hard to support their families will now lose the most important support that allows them to work. Moreover, communities that are already struggling to meet the needs of their residents will fall further behind in supporting and preparing their children for the future.

Impact on Economy

Child care plays an important role in the city's economy. Research has found that child care in general is more closely linked to the local economy than many other businesses primarily because goods and services are purchased locally and because the teachers and providers tend to spend their paychecks more quickly and locally.²² Every dollar spent on child care in New York City returns on average \$1.89 back to the economy – which is more than most other industries.²³

Loss of income and spending in communities. The teachers, providers and early childhood staff, as well as the parents are all likely to spend their money locally. These workers are not usually in a financial position to save their paychecks, so what they earn is spent right away in local grocery stores, delis, clothing stores, and on transportation, rent and other living costs. Without a subsidy, parents have less money to spend on these basic necessities. Similarly, without a paycheck the child care employees will not be frequenting the local stores to purchase their food, supplies and other basic goods. This loss of revenue for the local merchants and businesses will slow down any economic recovery that is being achieved in these communities. It will decrease sales, which in turn will decrease sales tax revenue for the city. The cumulative impact could be drastic in communities that are already struggling to revive their economic security.

Loss of early childhood workforce and opportunities. The loss of almost 17,000 subsidies will lead to the loss of employment for many child care professionals. It is estimated that up to 600 child care teachers and 450 administrative and support staff will lose their jobs as a result of this cut.²⁴ In addition, potentially hundreds of family child care providers will no longer be operating. This not only affects the individual employees who will now be unemployed and looking for work in a depressed economy but all early childhood professionals who are seeking to work in a drastically smaller system.

CONCLUSION

The cuts to child care are in direct contradiction to the Mayor's stated commitment to working families and to moving New York City past the economic recession. Taking away the most important resource for working parents will lead to higher levels of unemployment among New Yorkers and less economic activity in struggling communities. The impact on children in low-income families in the cradle to *college* pipeline will be harsh with lifetime consequences. Fewer children will be prepared for school and fewer children will be supported to stay in school and achieve academic success.

A cut of \$91 million child care services could lead to a \$1 billion loss to New York's future economy. Cutting child care services is short-sighted and will lead to devastating outcomes for working families and their children. There will be an increased demand on public services and more children entering school unprepared to learn.

New York City should maintain its commitment to child care and to working families. Children did not cause the deficit. Investing in our children now will decrease our state and city deficits in the future. The Federal Reserve Chairman clearly stated that investing in early childhood programs is sound fiscal policy. These investments will pay-off with a better educated workforce and more tax payers tomorrow.

¹ Catherine Rampell, New York Times, March 3, 2011: Bernanke for Early Childhood Education?

² Financial Plan Summary Fiscal Years 2011 – 2015, City of New York, Released February 17, 2011, page. 20.

³ Mayor's Management Report, Fiscal Years 2006 & 2007; Administration for Children's Services Monthly Flash, Fiscal Years 2008 – 2010.

⁴ Approximately 200 children above 200 percent of the poverty level lost their subsidy April 1, 2011, and almost 500 children were deemed ineligible and had their subsidy terminated in February 2011.

⁵ If a child above 200 percent of poverty currently has a voucher, they are being offered a seat in a contracted program until September, if one is available. In September all children above 200 percent of poverty will lose their subsidy.

⁶ In reality these classrooms remain open; 72 classrooms are funded with one-time city council funding and the rest with federal ARRA funding that ends in June 2011.

⁷ ACS Child Care Enrollment Report, January 2008 and January 2011.

⁸ DC 1707, AFSCME Report on Child Care Closures, October 2010.

⁹ W. Steven Barnett, Ph.D., National Institute for Early Education Research, Preschool Education and Its Lasting Effects: Research and Policy Implications, September 2008; Richard Tremblay, Jean Gervais, and Amelie Petitclerc, Early Learning Prevents Youth Violence, 2008;

¹⁰ W. Steven Barnett, Ph.D., National Institute for Early Education Research, Preschool Education and Its Lasting Effects: Research and Policy Implications, September 2008.

¹¹ Children's Defense Fund, 2003: School-Age Child Care: Keeping Children Safe and Helping Them Learn While Their Families Work.

¹² Citizens' Committee for Children, Keeping Track of New York City's Children 2010.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Administration for Children's Services, Charting The Course for Child Care and Head Start: Community Needs Analysis of Early Care and Education in New York City, August 2008.

¹⁶ Citizens' Committee for Children, Keeping Track of New York City's Children 2010.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Mildred Warner & Zhilin Liu, Cornell University, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT QUARTERLY, Vol. 20 No. 1, February 2006 97-103; The Importance of Child Care in Economic Development: A Comparative Analysis of Regional Economic Linkage.

²³ IMPLAN, 2000 database, generated by Mildred Warner, Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University.

²⁴ Estimate provided by the Day Care Council of New York, which represents city-funded child care centers.