



**Fiscal Mapping Analysis of the Resources to Support
Children and Youth in New York**

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INTRODUCTION

The Campaign for Educational Equity at Teachers College, Columbia University was launched in 2005 to address the growing national concern over the significant achievement gap for many children prevalent in many school districts across the country. The No Child Left Behind Act emphasized the importance of holding school districts accountable for ensuring that all children, regardless of race, ability, or family income, succeed in school. But Campaign leaders recognize that a number of fundamental questions of equity must still be addressed. With its focus on targeted research in key policy areas, broad dissemination and discussion in policy arenas, and model demonstration programs, The Campaign serves as a focal point of Teachers College and Columbia University's institutional commitment to educational equity.

A key component of the Campaign's work is to ensure that policy and practice are supported by groundbreaking research. Staff conducts research on the most pressing issues facing the field and sponsors the Equity in Education Forum Series to promote rapid dissemination and discussion of research findings. The Annual Equity Symposium is designed to bring together policy makers, practitioners, scholars, and parents, for an in-depth look at significant policy issues. Now in its fourth year, the 2008 Equity Symposium will focus on overcoming the socioeconomic barriers to school success.

In May 2008, the Campaign for Educational Equity commissioned The Finance Project (TFP), a Washington-based policy research and technical assistance firm, to conduct a fiscal mapping of the resources available to support children in New York State. The purpose of a fiscal mapping analysis is to help stakeholders better understand how funding currently is being allocated to programs that serve children and youth from birth through age 18 in New York State. A fiscal map provides a full accounting of federal and state expenditures on these vital programs. The map prepared for the 2008 Equity Symposium also includes an analysis of data from the local education budget. The study identifies important findings related to selected indicators of interest to the Campaign's goals.

The fiscal mapping study identifies:

- major funding sources across state agencies;
- types of funding from federal, state, and local sources;
- funding supports for programs serving preschool children, school age children, and children and youth from low-income families; and
- funding aligned with key policy areas related to educational equity.

STATE CONTEXT

The Comprehensive Educational Equity Project brings the interests of key stakeholders, research, policy and financing to bear on designing “a practical approach for implementing comprehensive educational equity on a cost-efficient, large scale basis”.¹ This study takes place in the context of a number of on-going policy and fiscal developments in New York State.

Policy Context—State Agency Collaboration and Coordination

The coordination of policies and practices across state agencies with common goals can eliminate many of the barriers to providing children and families with timely and easy access to high quality services that support educational achievement. Among the many notable efforts emerging to create a state policy environment conducive to the implementation of Campaign goals are the: Council on Children and Families, the Governor’s Children’s Cabinet, and The Children’s Plan.

The Council on Children and Families coordinates the state health, education and human services systems within state government to provide more effective systems of care for children and families. Since 2003, when the council merged with the New York State Office of Children and Family Services, the council has crafted a number of interagency approaches to streamline service delivery and policy. To forward these efforts, the Council currently houses the Commissioners’ Cross-Systems Services for Children and Youth, and other initiatives to promote child and family well-being.

The Children’s Cabinet is charged by the Governor to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of children’s services through increased collaboration and policy

¹ Rebell, M. (draft 10-20-08). Prospectus, The Comprehensive Educational Equity Project.

development. Cabinet members, appointed by the Governor, represent key state agencies and work together to develop a legislative agenda that supports the Governor's Birth to Five Agenda and other priorities. The Cabinet focused initial efforts on two policy goals:

- implementation of universal children's health insurance and
- Universal prekindergarten.

Recently the Children's Cabinet expanded its focus to address the service delivery and program coordination issues impacting services to disconnected youth (youth ages 14 to 24 who are neither in school or working).

The Children's Plan, developed by nine Commissioners of child-serving agencies, has developed an action plan for improving the social and emotional well-being of New York's children and families. The plan is a byproduct of the Children's Mental Health Act of 2006, and commits state agencies to develop policy and practice that supports positive mental health and promotes the role mental health plays in the educational achievement and overall well-being of children and youth. Regional meetings were held to disseminate the plan, and a series of action steps, agreed to by each of the state agencies, are currently being implemented.

These efforts, among many others, represent a growing consensus at the state and local level on the need to address the policy challenges to positioning all children and youth for active participation in the global economy.

Fiscal Context—Financial Crisis and the Economy

The policy context discussed above lays the groundwork for the government systems reform necessary to implement a large-scale approach to educational equity. However, a favorable policy context alone will not achieve the goals of the Campaign. Without a favorable fiscal context, the Campaign will continue to face significant challenges in achieving its organizational mission. For example, the current financial crisis facing the nation impacts many New York state residents who have jobs on Wall Street and in related financial industries. Employment shortages and a flailing housing market have resulted in a marked downturn in the national economy, which has begun to impact state

and local budgets. As a result, New York is now home to an ever-shrinking middle class and significant regional disparities in key indicators of poverty, education, and employment².

In 2006, the Fiscal Policy Institute released the report, "One New York: An agenda for shared prosperity"³ which identified options and solutions to improving regional economies and strengthening the middle class. The report included recommendations to fully implement the Campaign for Fiscal Equity lawsuit, address school funding disparities between high-poverty and low-poverty school districts, and expand access to high-quality early care and education, as well as after-school and summer programs.

New York's fiscal crisis has significant implications for this study. As we map existing funding sources that support the goals of the Campaign for Educational Equity, we must be cognizant that some state and local programs are vulnerable to cuts in the next fiscal year and beyond. Despite the strong commitment of leaders across the state to support a comprehensive approach to educational equity, the reality is that tough choices will have to be made. A fiscal mapping study provides the data for effective decision making and lays the groundwork for developing a strategic financing and sustainability plan. It includes efforts to maximize current resources, increase flexibility, and tap into assets, other than money, to achieve long-term goals despite these fiscal challenges.

RESEARCH APPROACH

Members of the Governor's Children's Cabinet assisted TFP staff with identifying key contacts in relevant state agencies serving children and youth. We collected program and expenditure information from each agency and, with the aid of these key contacts, determine appropriate programs to include in the study. Participating agencies include:

- Office of Education (37 programs);
- Department of Health (40 programs);
- Office of Children and Family Services (7 programs);
- Office of Temporary and Developmental Assistance (8 programs);

² New York State's Fiscal Reckoning (Autumn 2008). City Journal, vol.18. no.4. retrieved from the web November 4, 2008. http://www.city-journal.org/2008/18_4_new_york_state.html

³ One New York: An agenda for shared prosperity. (November 2006). Fiscal Policy Institute, Latham, NY>

- Office of Mental Health (17 Programs); and
- Department of Labor (2 programs).

This report includes preliminary findings from a total of 111 programs, administered by these six state agencies. From August through October, 2008, TFP collected information, through email, phone interviews, and surveys, to create a comprehensive accounting of programmatic and budget data related to the goals of the study. The resulting data set included:

Programmatic information:

- Key services provided by program
- Program goals
- Eligibility for accessing services
- Population served

Expenditure information:

- Expenditures to children ages birth to 18 for FY07/08 unless noted otherwise
- Percentage of expenditure supported by federal funds, state funds, or local education funds
- Expenditures to low income children
- Expenditures to children by age group-- ages birth to five and ages six to 18

Interviews with selected community-based organizations and private foundations were conducted but are not included in this phase of the analysis.

Data Collection and Analysis Framework

The movement towards comprehensive educational equity, while focused primarily on school success, recognizes the impact of family and community influences on children's learning and the opportunity gaps that exist for many children that place them at-risk for school failure, inside and outside the classroom. This fiscal mapping study identified five broad policy areas⁴ that impact the educational achievement and healthy development of

⁴ MI originally identified these five policy areas. Based on previous fiscal mapping research conducted by TFP in this state, the research team determined that the policy areas aligned with the goals of the Campaign.

children and youth, birth through 18. In order to capture the full range of fiscal resources and programmatic supports that assist many children to succeed during school hours, the TFP research team used the following framework to collect and analyze data relevant to the key policy areas related to the Campaign's focus. The policy areas addressed include:

1. Education and Early Care- programs targeted to the educational and learning goals of children and youth, including most K-12 programs, as well as early learning opportunities including Head Start, Even Start, prekindergarten, and child care programs.
2. Physical Health- programs targeted to public health, health prevention, and a range of physical health services
3. Mental Health- programs targeted to mental health services for children in a variety of settings, ranging from community based services to more traditional residential and hospital based settings.
4. Basic Needs, Economic Support, and Child Safety- programs targeting economic support programs for children (and in some case their families) such as food stamps and Family Assistance. Also, included are programs that support the safety and protection of children including foster care and child protective services.
5. Family Support- programs providing services that indirectly support children by providing critical supports to parents (particularly for high risk populations).

Limitations

The preliminary findings are intended to present a comprehensive picture of federal and state funding for children and youth ages birth through 18 in New York State. However, the following limitations to the data and analyses presented here should be noted.

Dollar amounts for programs targeting children from birth to five and six to eighteen, as well as those targeting children and youth from low-income families are often estimated – In many cases, state agency contacts were not able to provide information on the percentage of funding targeted to low-income children or the percentage of funding to the specified age groups. This information was unavailable for the two largest funding sources, State General Support to Public Schools and Local Education revenue. Estimators relevant to specific funding

sources are noted in the analysis. See Appendix A for the list of estimation techniques.

Assigning programs to policy areas is an imperfect process – In an effort to help The Campaign and other stakeholders understand how current programs and funding sources align with the key policy areas identified in the framework for analysis, TFP researchers categorized each of the 111 state programs according to the policy area with which it primarily aligned. Although a few programs support services related to more than one component, in most cases there was a clear primary alignment. Thus, for example, a program that funds health services may promote children’s social-emotional health as well as physical health and development. However, if the primary focus is on physical health, that is how it is categorized for mapping purposes. For complete information, see Appendix B for a list of all programs by policy area.

ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

The report that follows is organized into two major sections:

- Fiscal Map of New York state funding for children birth through age eighteen; and
- Implications and further questions for Phase II of the Comprehensive Educational Equity project.

Map of Existing Funding for Children and Youth

Working closely with the Campaign for Educational Equity staff and the Governor’s Children’s Cabinet, the TFP research team identified and catalogued the wide array of public-sector funding sources in New York that are supporting or have the potential to support a comprehensive approach to educational equity. Information presented in this funding map includes: the funding agency, program description, total expenditure and proportion dedicated to children from low income families, young children, school age children, and funding source. The scope of funding presented in the map includes:

- *State programs*, that may be funded solely with state revenues or with a combination of federal and state dollars;
- *Federal funding*, that flows directly to local grantees;

- *Local education funding* that comes from city or county local tax revenue and local matching funds for programs, such as Medicaid, which requires local match.

Implications and Further Questions for Phase II

With a comprehensive picture of the array of federal and state funding sources that support children and youth in New York across a number of key policy areas, the preliminary analyses present a number of important opportunities and options for further study. However, given the scope and magnitude of the funding, and the time limitations of the first phase of the study, further questions, data collection, and analysis are necessary to gather additional information to understand how best to scale-up, in a cost-efficient manner, the full array of supports needed to achieve educational equity for the children and youth in New York.

FISCAL MAP: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

This fiscal map documents the federal, state and local funding streams that support programs and services for children and youth in New York and presents initial analyses on how funding aligns with key policy areas in a comprehensive framework of educational equity. The primary analysis in this report includes all funding for children ages birth to 18, including General Support for Public Schools (GSPS) and Local Education Revenues, and all of the other programs that help to provide critical supports to children, inside and outside of the classroom.

The key questions guiding the analyses are:

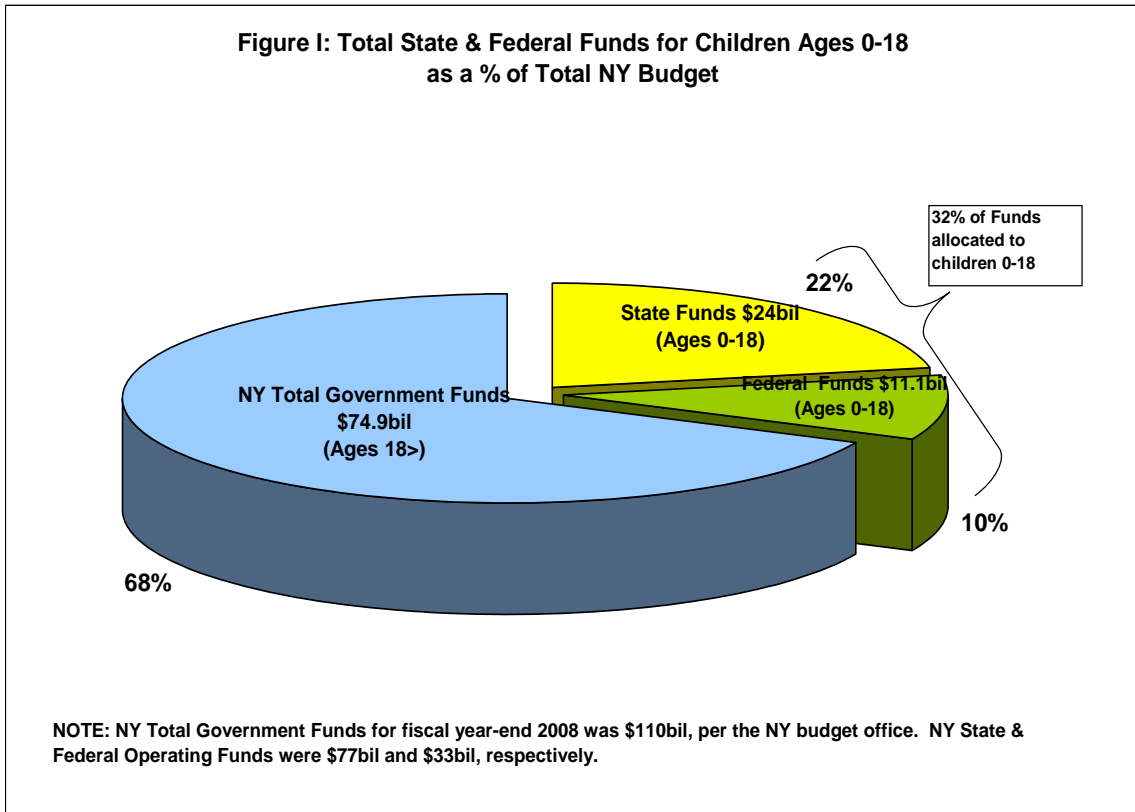
- *What are the relevant sources of public sector funding that support programs and services for New York’s children and youth?*
- *How do these funding sources align with key policy areas related to educational equity?*

Funding For Children and Youth Services

Funding captured in this study for children and youth, ages birth through eighteen, comes from a variety of federal and state sources, each with its own goals, eligibility requirements, program regulations, and administrative requirements.

Total Funding

New York provides an estimated \$61.9 billion in state, federal, and local⁵ funding to children ages birth to 18⁶. **Figure 1** indicates that one third of New York's total FY07/08 budget of \$110 billion supports programs and services for children and youth.



⁵ Local revenues analyzed in this report include only Local Education Revenues and any required local match for accessing state or federal funding (e.g. Medicaid).

⁶ All Funding for Fiscal Year 2007/2008 unless noted otherwise

Funding by State Agency

Data was collected from 111 state programs administered by six state agencies⁷. **Table 1** indicates that the Department of Education and the Department of Health administer most of the programs supporting children and youth.

Table 1: Total Number of Programs and Expenditures by Agency

State Agency	Total # of Programs	Total Expenditures (\$ in millions)
Department of Education	37	48,254
Department of Health	40	6,729
Department of Labor	2	44
Office of Children and Family Services	7	4,006
Office of Mental Health	17	520
Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	8	2,316
TOTAL	111	\$61,870

⁷ For the purpose of this review, Head Start and Local Education Revenues are both classified as programs under the Department of Education, although both are administered locally.

Types of Funding

Total funding to children and youth comes from a variety of federal, state and local sources; however state and local school aid dominate overall total funding.

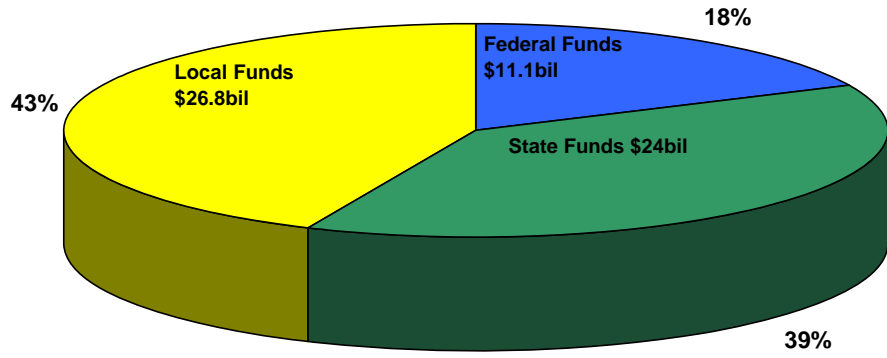
Funding for children in New York comes from three primary sources - state⁸, federal, and local revenue sources. As **Figure II** illustrates, state and local funding represent the primary funding sources for children and youth; while federal funding accounts for less than a fifth of total funding.

- **State funding** totals approximately \$23.9 billion, or 39 percent of funding for children and youth in the state;
- **Federal funding** accounts for approximately \$11.1 billion, or 18 percent of funding for children and youth; and
- **Local funding** totals \$26.8 billion, accounting for 43 percent of total funds invested in children and youth⁹.

⁸ For the purposes of this report, State funds include all of the revenue sources that are derived by the State, including state general funds, state operating funds, and special revenue sources such as the Lottery.

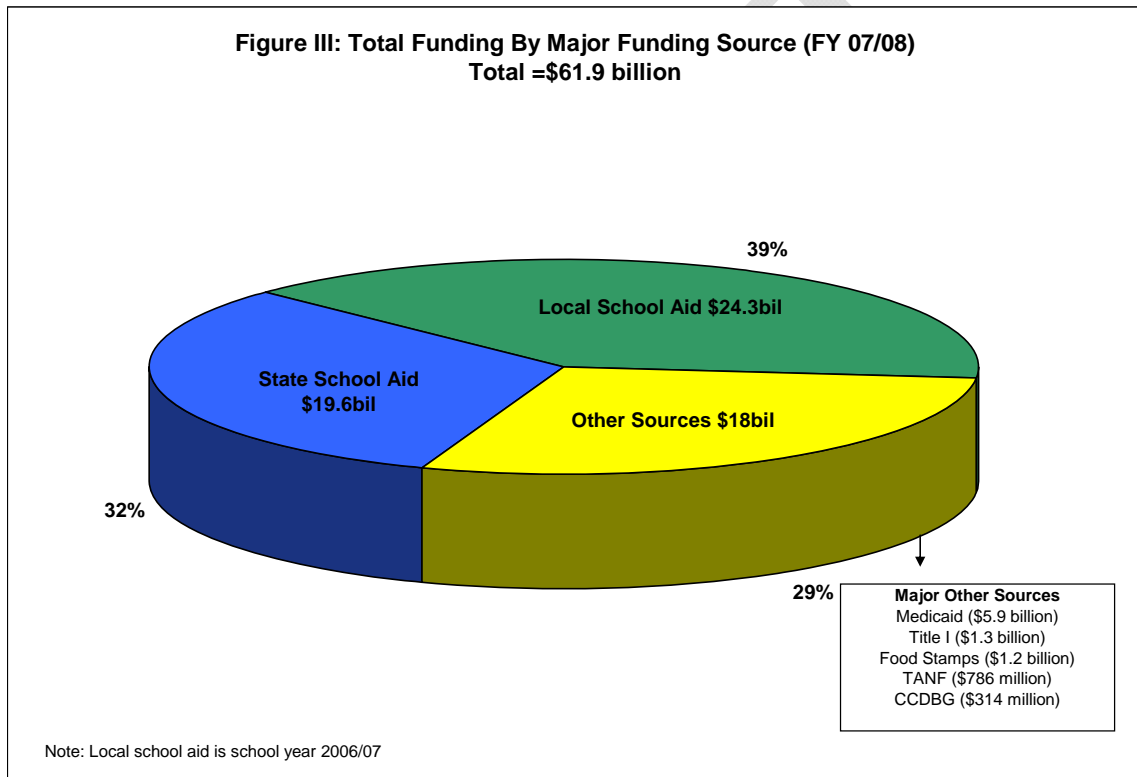
⁹ For the purposes of this report, the only local revenue sources included are local education revenues (\$24 billion), and any local match that is required to draw down either a federal or state funding source (for example, Medicaid has a local match of 25%).

Figure II: Total Funding for Children by Funding Type (FY07/08)
Total = \$61.9 billion



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Two key funding sources comprise approximately 71 percent of the total funding, nearly all of which funds programs directed to schools. **Figure III** indicates that almost two-thirds of funding for children and youth is school-aid funding¹⁰ (approximately 71 percent). The remaining one-third (approximately 29 percent) of expenditures for children and youth supports supplementary services for specific subsets of children and youth. Among the key supplementary programs are Medicaid¹¹ (\$5.9 billion), Title I (\$1.3 billion), Food Stamps (\$1.2 billion), and TANF¹² (\$786 million).



¹⁰ Local education revenues are estimated for School Year 2006/2007, from Analysis of School Finances in New York State School Districts, The State Department of New York Fiscal and Research Analysis Unit, January 2008. State School Aid (GSPS) is for FY 07/08 and was provided by State Dept. of Education.

¹¹ Includes Medicaid funding allocated to various state programs, as well as general Medicaid reimbursement payments.

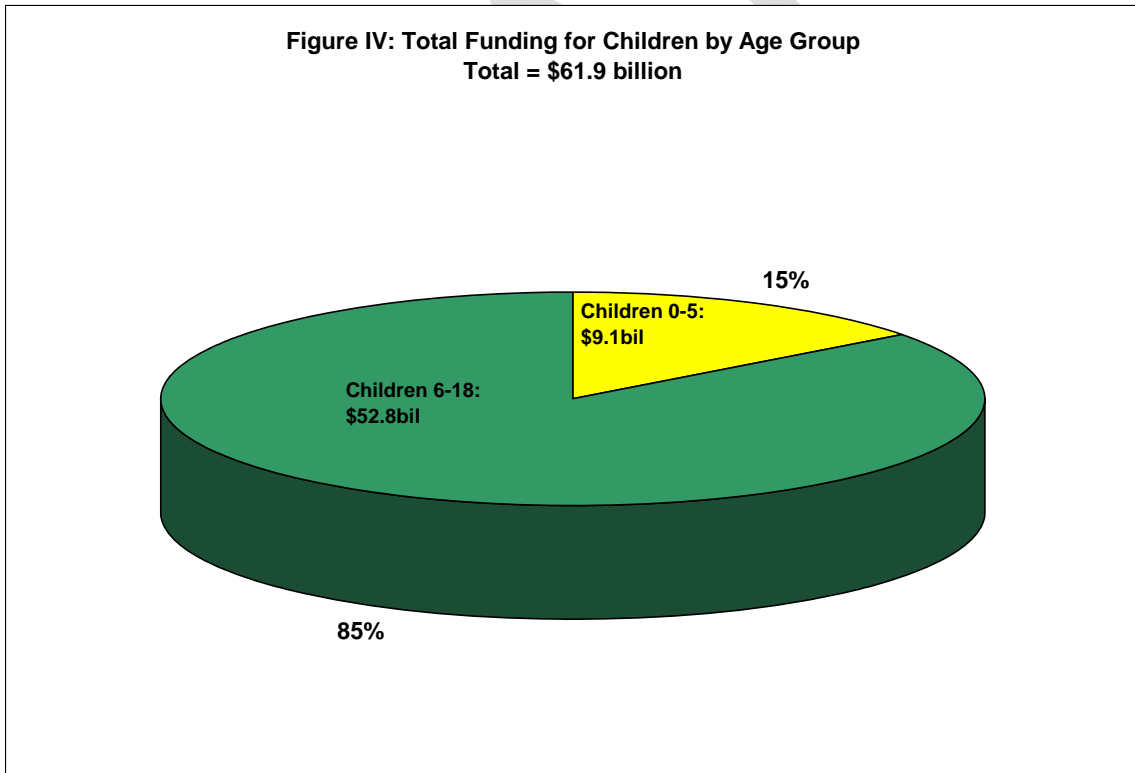
¹² TANF funding includes \$97m in Child Protection and Prevention Services (OCFS)

Funding by Age and Income

The Comprehensive Educational Equity project underscores two critical issues facing children’s school success – (1) learning begins from birth and (2) poverty creates significant “opportunity gaps” impacting educational achievement. Analyses presented in this section include funding by child age and by family income level.

Preschool Children and School Age Children.

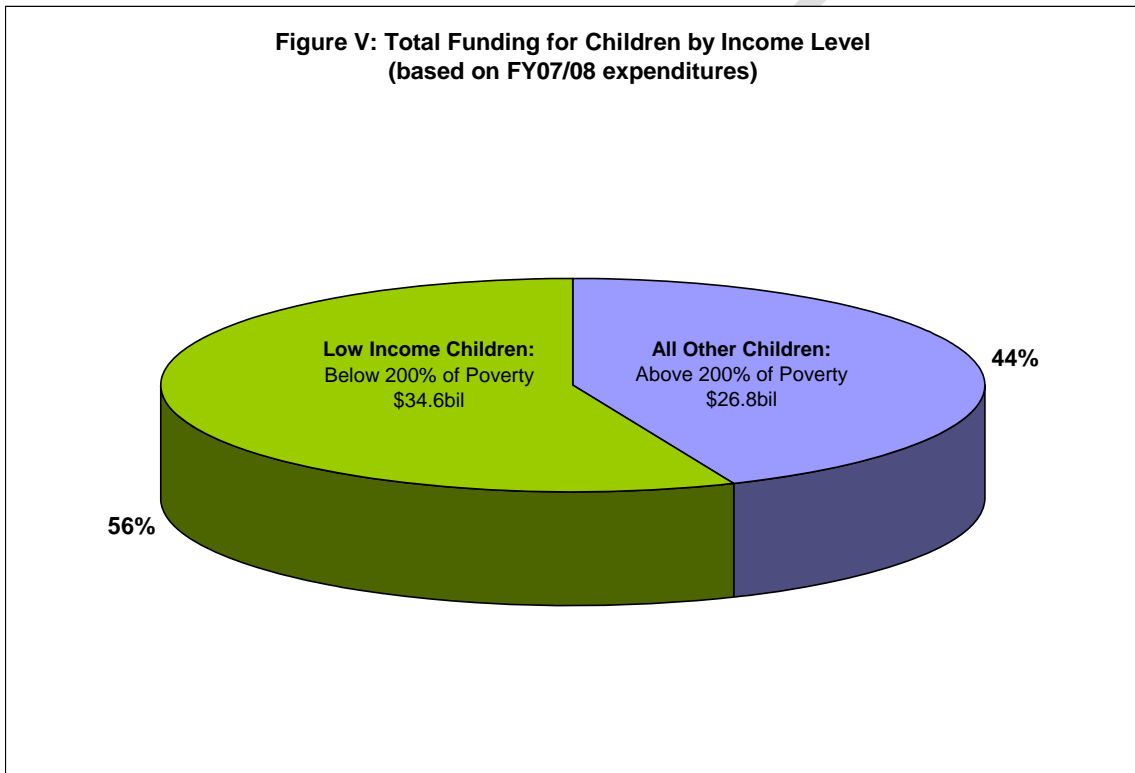
In New York, approximately 30 percent of the 4.7 million children are five years or younger, while 70 percent are ages six to 18. As **Figure IV** indicates, approximately \$9 billion of total funding, 15 percent of the total funds are estimated to reach children birth to five. Approximately \$52.8 billion, 85 percent of the total, is estimated to reach school age children, ages six to 18¹³. Given that 30 percent of children in the state are younger than five, New York may be under-investing in early childhood services relative to the percent of the population within this age group.



¹³ Some programs were not able to provide a breakout of how much of their funding goes to support each age group. We used the percentage of children in New York for each age group to develop funding estimates for each age group. Ages 0 to 5 represent 30 percent of the child population and 6-18 represents 70 percent.

Children and Youth from Low- Income Families

In New York, approximately 41 percent of all children, ages birth to 18, are in families that are below 185 percent of the federal poverty level. When looking only at the school age population, approximately 45 percent of children in the state receive free or reduced price lunch, another important measure of low income children. **As Figure V** illustrates, an estimated \$35 billion¹⁴, or 56 percent of total expenditures to children in the state, goes to support children in low income families.



¹⁴ To estimate the percentage of funding going to low income school age children, where we were not provided with this data, we used the number of children receiving free and reduced price lunch, or approximately 45 percent of school children in New York. For children below age the age of 6, we utilized the percentage of children living at or below 185 percent of poverty per the U.S. Census, which was 41 percent of all children for New York.

Funding by Key Policy Areas

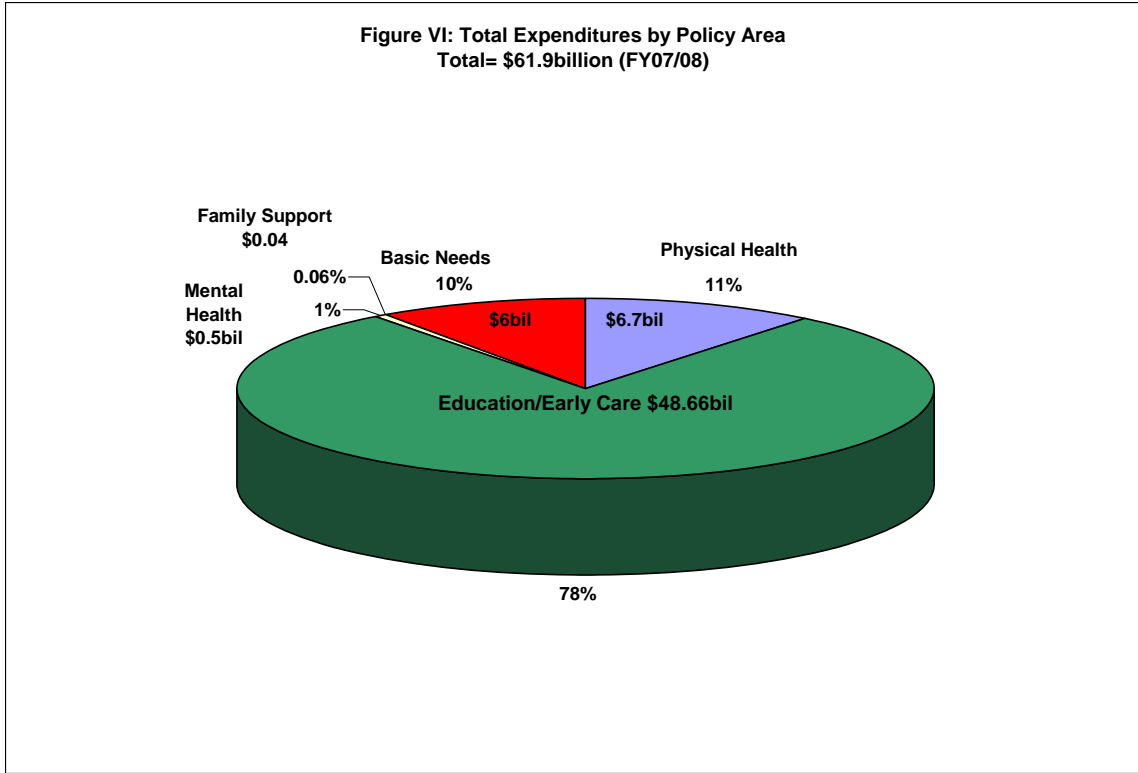
TFP researchers analyzed expenditure data by key policy areas to understand how fiscal resources align with important goals related to a comprehensive approach to educational equity. The policy areas are:

- Education and Early Care
- Physical Health
- Mental Health
- Family Support
- Basic Needs and Economic Support.

Overall Expenditures by Policy Area:

As **Figure VI** indicates, three policy areas, education and early care, basic needs, and physical health, account for nearly all - 98% - of funding currently supporting children and youth. Education and Early Care contributes the largest share (78 percent), with the bulk attributed to State School Aid and Local School Aid. The total funding by policy area is:

- 78 percent of funding supports Education and Early Care
- 10 percent of funding supports Basic Needs
- 11 percent of funding supports Physical health
- 1 percent of funding supports Mental health
- Less than 1 percent of funding supports Family Support



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Use of State, Federal, and Local Funds by Policy Area:

Figure VII illustrates state funding expenditures by policy area. **State funding** for children is largely dominated by spending in Education and Early Care, which accounts for 86 percent of all state funds supporting children. GSPS accounts for \$19.6 of the \$23.9 billion in total state fund expenditures on children. Programs supporting physical health make up the second largest share of state fund expenditures, at 8 percent, with Medicaid funded programs that require a state match the largest contributor in this area. Programs in Basic Needs and Economic Support account for 7 percent of state funding, largely due to significant state funding going to Foster Care and Child Protection.

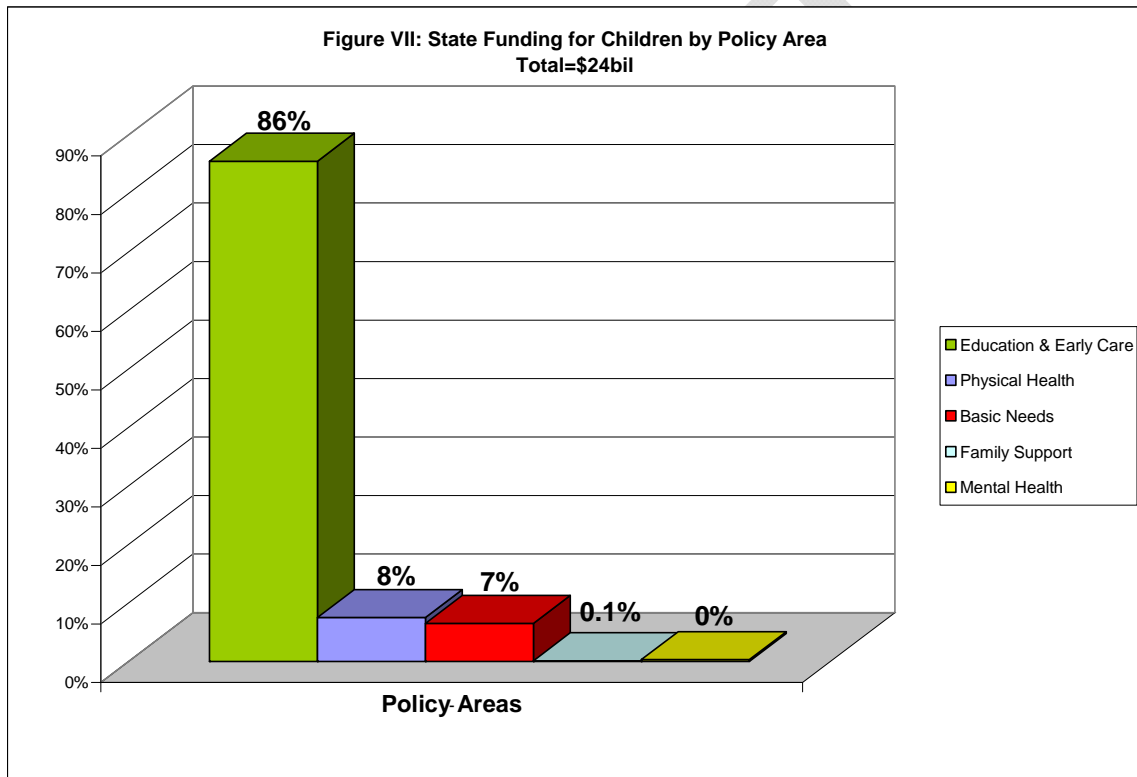
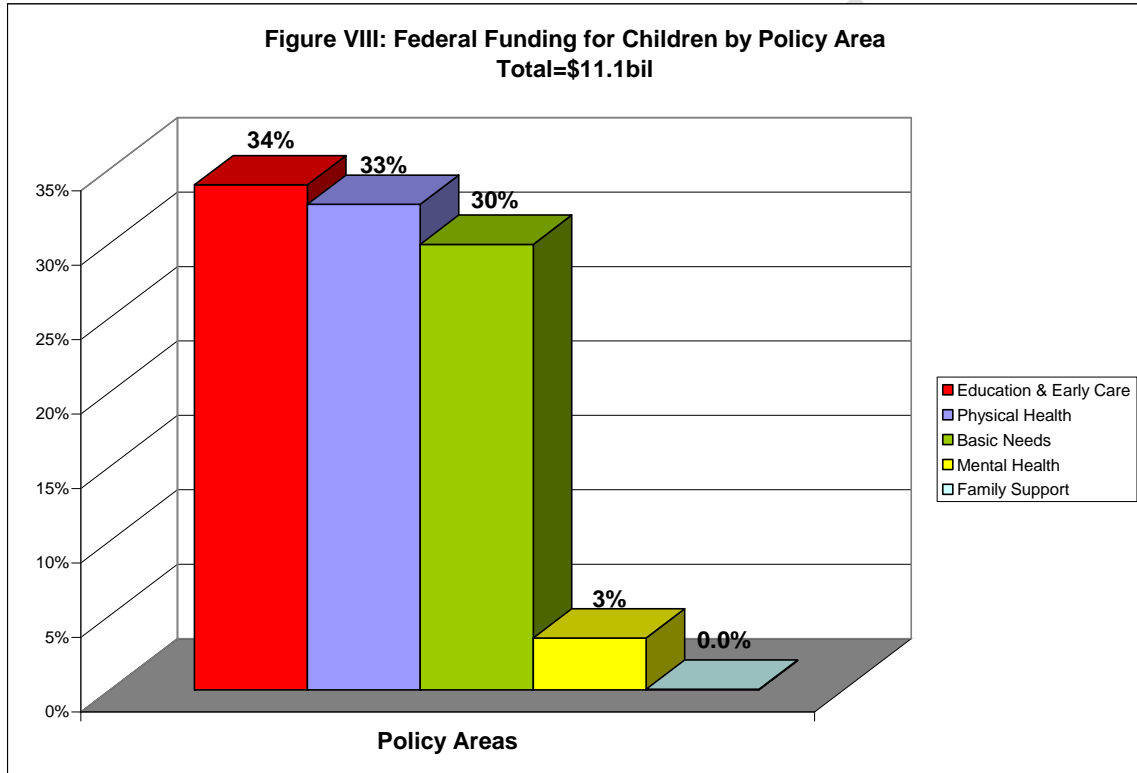
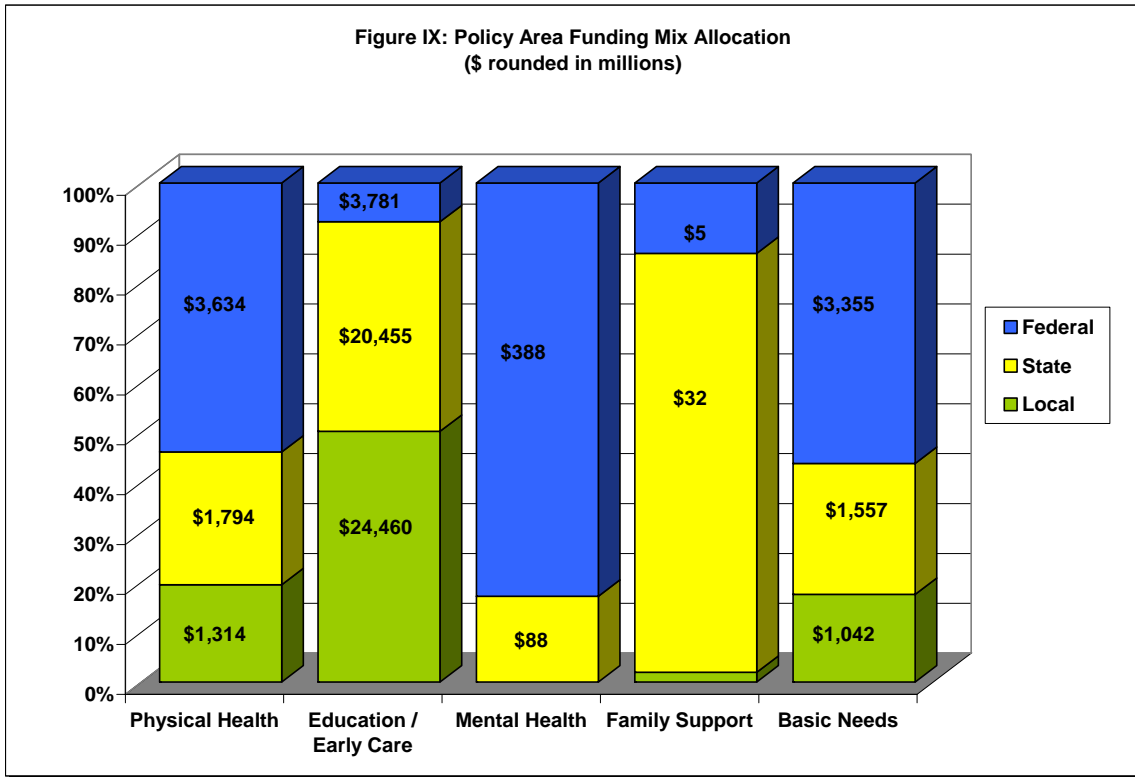


Figure VIII illustrates federal funding expenditures by policy area. **Federal funds** supporting children in New York, in contrast to state funds, are spread equally across Physical Health, Education and Early Care, and Basic Needs policy areas, with approximately one-third of all funds supporting programs in each of these areas. Supports for mental health also make up a small but significant amount of funding at 3 percent. Supports for family support make up 0.0 percent of the total funding.



As illustrated in **Figure IX**, while state and local revenues make up the largest part of funding for children in the state, within certain policy areas federal funding accounts for a significant amount of funding. For example, in the area of Physical Health more than half of all funding for children is derived from federal sources. Similarly, federal funding plays a significant role in Mental Health services as well.



Funding by Age and Policy Area

Education and early care, physical health, and basic needs account for the bulk of funding across the age ranges, birth to five and six to 18, while the distribution within age ranges reflects differences in funding source and service needs. As **Figure X** illustrates, because state education aid and local education revenues primarily serve children ages six to 18, the vast majority of the funds supporting this age group are allocated to the education and early care policy area. Funding for younger children is proportionately spread among education and early care, physical health, and basic needs.

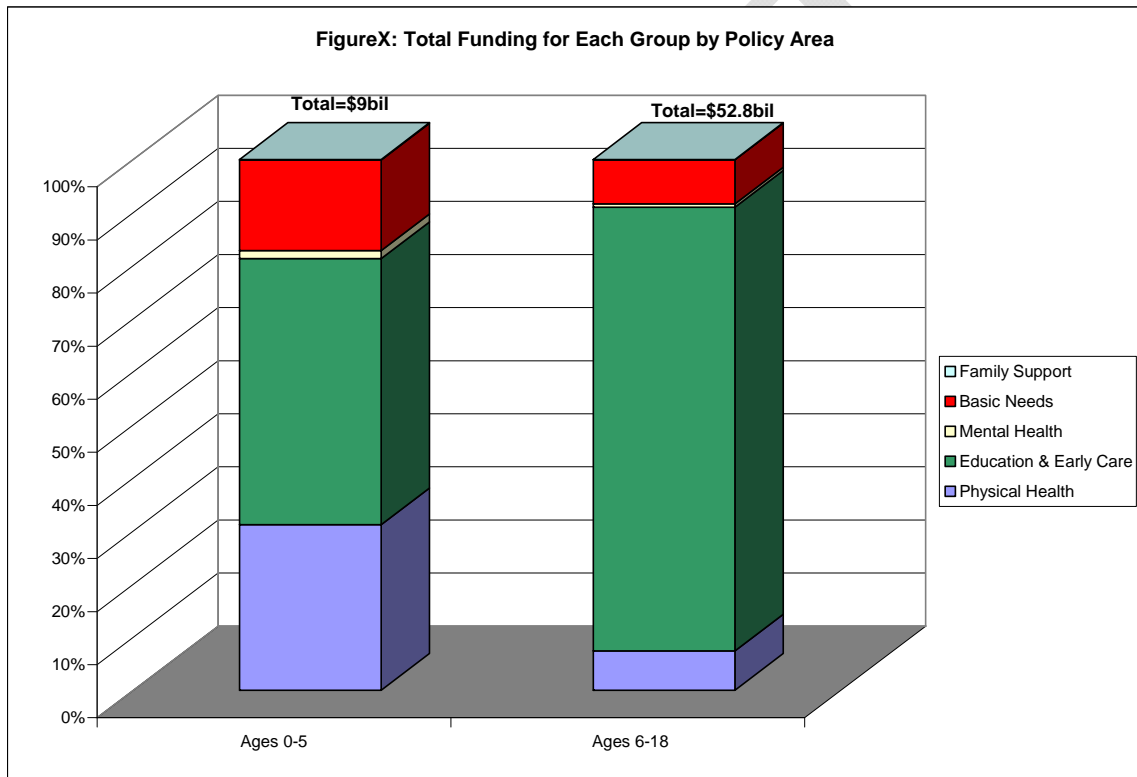
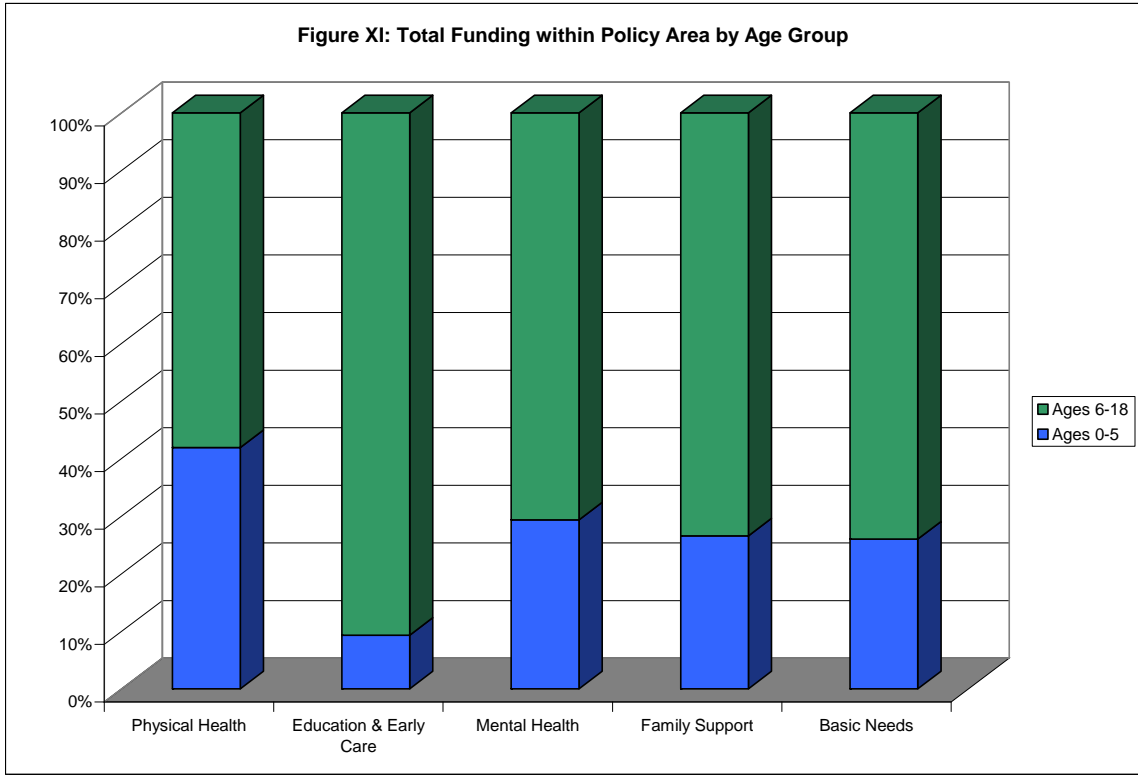


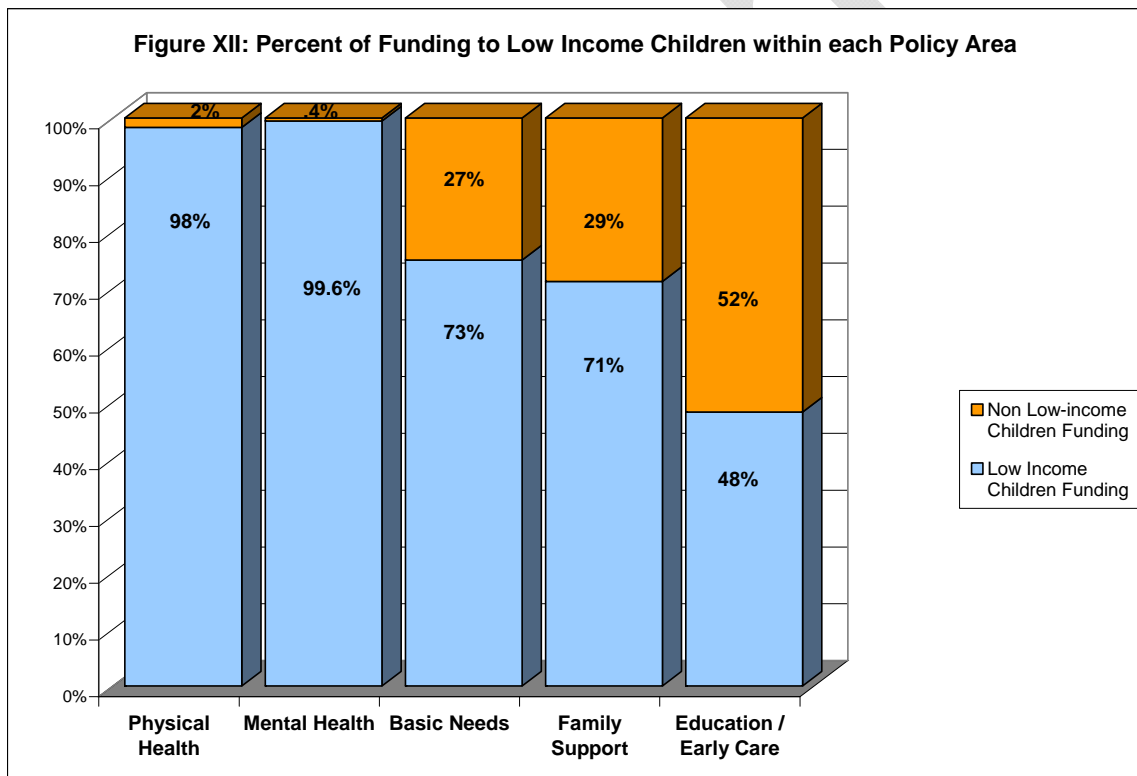
Figure XI illustrates the percentage of combined local, state, and federal funding for preschool children and school age children by policy area.



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Funding by Income and Policy Area

The percentage of total funding by policy area targeted to low income children is quite different from funding by policy area for all children. As **Figure XII** illustrates, programs in the areas of Physical Health and Mental Health are almost entirely focused on serving low income children. Basic Needs programs, particularly income support programs, such as Food Stamps and Family Assistance, are also heavily focused on providing services to low-income children and their families. In Education and Early Care, a significant but smaller percentage of total expenditures are provided to low-income children.



DESCRIPTIONS OF KEY PROGRAMS BY POLICY AREA

In the section below – for each of the policy areas-- a brief program description of the major programs within each policy area, total funding, funding by age and income, and source (federal, state, or local) of funding is identified. (For a complete list of the programs and funding amounts within each goal area see Appendix B).

Education and Early Care

Thirty seven programs support education and early care in New York with expenditures totaling \$48.7 billion dollars. This represents 79 percent of the total expenditures on children in New York.

The top five programs in early education and care are:

Local Revenue for Education

Local education funding comprises approximately 50 percent of all funding supporting education in the state. There are approximately 653 school districts that receive state aid funding. The primary source of local education revenues (roughly 90 percent) comes from local property taxes, which results in widely divergent per pupil local expenditures, depending on the relative wealth of the locality. Largely as a response to the fiscal disparities between local school districts and their ability to raise local revenue for schools, state aid to education plays a critical role in helping to level the playing field.

General Support for Public Schools (GSPS)

GSPS provides school districts with funding for educational programs in grades kindergarten through 12. State funding is provided to school districts such that it is inverse to that district's ability to raise local revenues, thus attempting to equalize some of the fiscal disparities between districts. There are three types of State Aid that make up GSPS, which differ in terms of how funding is distributed for each. The largest portion of GSPS is Foundation Aid, which is distributed based on a wealth equalized formula. The Foundation Aid formula recently consolidated 30 separate aid programs into a single funding stream. Other programs such as Textbook Aid are provided on a flat per pupil amount, based on school population. Finally, programs such as Transportation are provided based on a total approved amount of which there is a wealth equalized state share.

Title I, Part A- Improving Academic Achievement for the Disadvantaged

The purpose of Title I, Part A of NCLB is to ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education. Federal funding is provided to local education agencies to help them meet the educational needs of children who are failing, or are most at risk of failing the State’s academic achievement standards and State academic assessments. This initiative focuses on schools with high concentrations of children from low-income families.

Child Care Subsidies

These subsidies help families receiving financial assistance address their child care needs. State funding is combined with federal TANF and CCDF dollars to support both subsidies and activities designed to improve the quality of child care. Localities have the option to dedicate additional TANF funds for child care subsidies, however, only a few counties in New York do so. Local child care providers receive these subsidies as reimbursements when serving children under 13 from eligible low-income families.

Special Education

Special Education programs in New York aim to educate students with disabilities in the least restrictive environments possible. In addition to providing funding for school-age special needs students the State also funds preschool education programs, summer school special education programs, and private schools for the blind and deaf. Federal funding for many special education programs is provided through the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) formula and discretionary block grants.

<i>Education and Early Care</i>						
Top 5 Programs by Expenditures (in millions of dollars)						
Program	Total funding 0-18	Funding to children from low-income families		Total funding by age group		Funding source
		Total	% of total 0-18	0-5	6-18	
Local Revenues for	24,322	10,945	45%	7%	93%	Local Funds

Draft for Discussion

Education (DOE)						
General Support for Public Schools (DOE)	19,644	8,840	45%	7%	93%	State Funds
Title I, Part A (DOE)	1,210	1,210	100%	0%	100%	Federal Funds: Title IA
Child Care Subsidies (OCFS)	863	863	100%	69%	31%	Federal Funds: CCDF and TANF State Funds Local Funds
Special Education (DOE)	745	335	45%	5%	95%	Federal Funds: IDEA State Funds Local Funds
<i>Total for all Education and Early Care Programs</i>	<i>48,686</i>	<i>23,477</i>	<i>48%</i>	<i>9%</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>NA</i>

Physical Health

At least thirty five programs support the physical health of children in New York with expenditures totaling approximately \$6.7 billion. This represents 11 percent of total funding for children in the State. A few areas of focus are prenatal care, nutrition, disease prevention and treatment, promoting healthy lifestyles, dental health and immunizations.

The top five programs in physical health are:

Medicaid

Medicaid provides health insurance to low income individuals and families. Federal law requires states to provide a minimum of eight mandated services including inpatient, outpatient, nursing facility care, physician services, home health care, family planning, laboratory and x-ray services. Additionally, New York provides almost all optional services (e.g., clinic care, personal care and prescription drugs). The Department of Health establishes the eligibility standards, determines the type, amount and scope of services, and establishes reimbursement rates. The local Departments of Social Services offices make the eligibility determinations for applicants. Medicaid is supported through a combination of federal, State and local funds.

Early Intervention Program

This program strives for early identification and evaluation of young children with disabilities or developmental delays. 58 municipalities administer the program through contracts with more than 2,000 service providers. Services range from evaluation of the disability and developmental delay, case management to general services such as physical therapy or speech therapy. Medicaid, state funds, local appropriations and private insurance all combine to fund this program.

Child Health Plus

Child Health Plus provides health insurance to low-income children who are not eligible for Medicaid. The NYS Department of Health contracts with 22 health plans that provide coverage for a wide range of medical services via a managed care product. Contractors also determine a child's eligibility for the program. Children living in households with an income below 160% of the federal poverty level are eligible for fully subsidized coverage;

children in households up to 400% are eligible for partial subsidies. This program operates through a blend of State and federal funds. As of September 2007, there were approximately 389,000 children enrolled in this program.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

The WIC program promotes and maintains the health and well being of nutritionally at-risk women, infants and children by providing nutritious food, nutrition and health education, and referral services to individuals found to be at substantial nutritional and/or medical risk. The Department of Health contracts with local agencies to distribute monthly food checks, which are redeemed at retail food vendors and pharmacies. The program, which receives both State and US Department of Agriculture federal funding, serves only low-income women, children and infants.

Child & Adult Care Food Program

This federally-funded entitlement program reimburses community-based agencies for meals served to children aged 12 and under in a variety of child care centers. Free meals are also provided to eligible emergency homeless shelter residents through age 18 and to older disabled children or children of migrant workers.

<i>Physical Health</i>						
Top 5 Programs by Expenditures (in millions of dollars)						
Program	Total funding 0-18	Funding to children from low-income families		Total funding by age group		Funding source
		Total	% of total 0-18	0-5	6-18	
Medicaid (DOH)	4,525	4,525	100%	30%	70%	
Early Intervention Program (DOH)	637	637	100%	100%	0%	Federal Funds: Medicaid State Funds Local Funds
Child Health Plus (DOH)	635	635	100%	16%	84%	Federal Funds State Funds
WIC (DOH)	66	66	100%	100%	0%	Federal Funds: USDA State Funds
Child and Adult Care Food Program (DOH)	156	133	85%	34%	66%	Federal Funds: USDA
<i>Total for All Physical Health Programs</i>	<i>6,741</i>	<i>6,629</i>	<i>98%</i>	<i>42%</i>	<i>58%</i>	<i>NA</i>

Mental Health

Seventeen programs in this area provide emotionally disturbed children with psychiatric and pediatric care. Several programs deliver services in a school-based setting. Expenditures total \$469 million, about 1 percent of total expenditures on children in New York.

The top five programs in Mental Health are:

Clinic Services (Outpatient)

Medicaid funded clinic programs provide treatment to children diagnosed with emotional disturbances. Treatments are designed to reduce symptoms; improve patient functioning while maintaining children in their natural environment; support family integrity; and provide ongoing support to the patient and relevant parties during treatment. Services include assessment and treatment planning, verbal therapy, symptom management, health screening and referral, medication therapy, medication education, case management and crisis intervention.

State Operated Inpatient Services

Inpatient services provide care for children with emotional disturbances that offer a full range of psychiatric and pediatric treatment, education, nursing, recreation, social work, psychology and other support services, including skill acquisition. These services are funded through Medicaid and the State general fund and support a total of 535 hospital beds.

Private Psychiatric (inpatient)

The Office of Mental Health licenses 8 private psychiatric hospitals for children in New York that provide a total capacity of 455 hospital beds. With Medicaid funding these hospitals offer a full range of psychiatric and pediatric services.

General Hospital (inpatient) Services

Medicaid funding supports 460 children's inpatient psychiatric beds at 24 general hospitals. These hospitals offer psychiatric and pediatric services in an intensively supervised, structured setting.

Day Treatment (Outpatient)

This program serves children and adolescents identified by their School District Committee on Special Education as seriously emotionally disturbed and that cannot be maintained in regular classrooms. Day Treatment provides a blend of mental health and special education services in an intensive, non-residential environment. The goal of this program is to quickly return the child or adolescent to their home school. There are 77 locally operated and 40 State operated programs throughout New York.

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<i>Mental Health</i>						
Top 5 Programs by Expenditures (in millions of dollars)						
Program	Total funding 0-18	Funding to children from low-income families		Total funding by age group		Funding source
		Total	% of total 0-18	0-5	6-18	
Clinic Services – Outpatient (OMH)	145	145	100%	29%	71%	Federal: Medicaid
State Operated Inpatient Services (OMH)	111	111	100%	29%	71%	Federal Funds: Medicaid State Funds
Private Psychiatric Services – Inpatient (OMH)	68	68	100%	29%	71%	Federal Funds: Medicaid
General Hospital Services – Inpatient (OMH)	57	57	100%	29%	71%	Federal Funds: Medicaid
Day Treatment – Outpatient (OMH)	43	43	100%	29%	71%	Federal Funds: Medicaid
<i>Total for All Mental Health Programs</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>99%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>NA</i>

Family Support

Eleven programs across four State agencies that provide family support services. The total amount of expenditures in this goal area is \$38 million, less than one percent of total expenditures on children in New York. These programs provide counseling and case management services aimed at strengthening families, improving maternal health, educating and supporting parents, and helping at-risk families meet the health and education needs of their children.

The top five programs in Family Support are:

Family Support Program

The Family Support Program assists families of children with severe emotional and behavioral challenges through targeted programs. Core services include advocacy, education, skill-building, and peer support. The goal of this program is to reduce family stress and to educate families regarding the child's illness and research-based methods to support recovery. State general funds support this program.

Evidence Based Community Services (Juvenile Justice)

This program ensures that at-risk youth receive the support needed to remain in community-based settings and out of more restrictive levels of care. Services provided through private contractors range from substance abuse treatment to individual and family therapy. The program is supported through both State and federal Title IV-E funding.

After Care Program (Juvenile Justice)

The State funded After Care program helps youth leaving a juvenile justice facility to transition back into the community through work, education and leisure. Community based services are coordinated through community service workers. These services include substance abuse treatment, educational services, employment services, mentoring and after school activities.

Community Health Worker Program (CHWP)

Through this program, county and community based health institutions identify and engage high-risk pregnant women into early and continuous prenatal care and ensure

that their families obtain primary and preventive health care services. The program is funded through a mix of state funds, a federal Medicaid match, and a federal Maternal and Child Health block grant. All women and families residing in high-risk areas served by CHWPs are eligible.

Fatherhood Pilot Program: Strengthening Families through Stronger Fathers

The goal of this state funded pilot program is to provide eligible, non-custodial fathers with the supports and services they need to be fully involved dads. Services include counseling, parenting education, and employment training. Enhanced tax credits for fathers paying their child support are also available. To be eligible for this program the parent must have a child support order, must be unemployed or working less than twenty hours per week, and must be receiving public assistance or earning no more than 200% of the federal poverty level.

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<i>Family Support</i> Top 5 Programs by Expenditures (in millions of dollars)						
Program	Total funding 0-18	Funding to children from low-income families		Total funding by age group		Funding source
		Total	% of total 0-18	0-5	6-18	
Family Support Program (OMH)	14	5.7	41%	30%	70%	State Funds
Evidence Based Community Services - Juvenile Justice (OCFS)	6	2.5	41%	0%	100%	Federal Funds: Title IV-E State Funds
After Care Program - Juvenile Justice (OCFS)	5	2	41%	0%	100%	State Funds
Community Health Worker Program (DOH)	4.9	4.9	100%	96%	4%	Federal Funds: Medicaid and MCH State Funds
Fatherhood Program (OTDA)	3	3	100%	30%	70%	State Funds
<i>Total</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>71%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>73%</i>	<i>NA</i>

Basic Needs, Economic Security, and Child Safety

Fourteen programs located in four state agencies provide services in this area, with total expenditures reaching nearly \$6 billion. Programs in this goal area include foster care and adoption, as well as safety and nutritional programs for children to ensure that their basic needs are met.

The top five programs in Basic Needs are:

Foster Care

Foster care supports residencies and services for children placed in the custody of the local department of social services. A variety of funding sources can be tapped to support foster care. Medicaid provides basic medical care for children in foster care and Medicaid waiver programs support specialized services for mental health, emotional health and developmental disabilities. TANF funds support families in order to prevent foster care placement, and foster care services are also supported through federal Title IV-E reimbursements, state funds and local county shares. The state provides oversight for all foster care services and counties assign youth to appropriate placements and handle all licensing issues.

Preventive and Protective Services

Preventive services provided through this program seek to avert disruptions in families that lead to the placement of a child in foster care and to return those children placed in foster care to their family as soon as possible. Protective services involve the investigation of alleged abuse and maltreatment of children, the protection of children from further abuse or maltreatment, and the delivery of rehabilitative services to the child and parents. A wide variety of federal funding sources support this work including Title IV-E and Title IV-B, TANF transfer, and TANF/EAF. State and local funds are used to support the match and maintenance of effort requirements for Title IV-E and Title IV-B.

Food Stamps

The Food Stamp program, recently renamed the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, serves over a million children in New York. The purpose of the program is to reduce hunger and malnutrition by supplementing the food purchasing power of eligible low-income individuals. Funding is provided by the USDA. The state authorizes this

benefit to low-income individuals and the USDA reimburses food providers nightly based on redeemed benefits.

Family Assistance

This program provides a cash grant to meet the basic and housing needs of applicants from low-income families or childless pregnant women. Eligibility requirements for rent and fuel vary by district, but eligibility for basic needs and energy allowances are standard statewide. Administered by the Department of Social Services in each county, the program is supported through a blend of federal, state and local funds.

Adoption Services

Adoption Services assist a child in successfully securing an adoptive home through counseling, evaluation of child's needs, pre-placement planning, the recruitment of adoptive parents, and supervision of the child in an adoptive home until the adoption is legalized. Local departments of social services throughout the state administer these services under the supervision of the OCFS and pay subsidies to adoptive parents. Federal Title IV-E funds cover 50% of the costs of the adoption subsidies. The balance is divided by a 75% state share and a 25% local share.

<i>Basic Needs, Economic Security, and Child Safety</i>						
Top 5 Programs by Expenditures (in millions of dollars)						
Program/State Agency	Total funding 0-18	Funding to children from low-income families		Total funding by age group		Funding source
		Total	% of total 0-18	0-5	6-18	
Foster Care (OCFS)	1,300	715	70%	30%	70%	Federal Funds: Title IV-E and TANF/EAF State Funds
Preventive and Protective Services (OFCS)	1,208	664	55%	30%	70%	Federal Funds: TANF, Title IV-E, Title IV-B State Funds Local Funds
Food Stamps (OTDA)	1,190	1,190	100%	30%	70%	Federal Funds: USDA

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Family Assistance (OTDA)	560	560	100%	30%	70%	Federal Funds State Funds Local Funds
Adoption Services (OCFS)	534	427	80%	30%	70%	Federal Funds: Title IV-E State Funds Local Funds
<i>Total for All Basic Needs Programs</i>	<i>5,934</i>	<i>4,451</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>26%</i>	<i>74%</i>	<i>NA</i>

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Implications of Preliminary Findings

This fiscal mapping study of resources available to support programs serving children birth through age 18 represents an unparalleled examination of the significant investments from federal, state, and selected local sources in the education, health and well-being of children and youth in New York state. To date, a descriptive accounting and analysis of funding levels, goals and eligibility requirements of the 111 youth-serving programs administered by the 6 State agencies in New York, has not existed. In order to address challenges to the school success of local children and youth and to lay the foundation for fundamental policy and systems reform, a detailed and comprehensive look at fiscal expenditures is necessary. The analyses presented here offer a number of opportunities for addressing key policy goals of the Campaign. Based on the descriptive analyses completed to-date, the following implications are suggested for discussion among key stakeholders.

State and Local Dollars Are Unstable

The majority of funding for program's supporting children and youth's school success comes from state and local dollars. The current downturn in the national economy and the resulting budget shortfalls at the state level present significant threats to the stability and sustainability of the current level of state and local investment in education services, and the myriad of programs supporting the physical health, mental health, family support and basic needs of children, youth and families. State funding is somewhat more flexible than federal funding, yet, because of the current fiscal crisis in New York, it is potentially a less stable and reliable source of support over the next several years.

Alignment of Goals and Funding

Pervasive disparities in the educational achievement of children and youth commonly are traced to issues of race and household income. These two issues have long been studied by researchers, and a variety of social programs have attempted to ameliorate the impact of race and income on children's educational achievement. A number of studies have found that, due, in part, to the lack of a coordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing children's needs in the context of family circumstances, disadvantaged children and youth do not have the same opportunities for success that

middle-class children experience. Given that physical health, mental health, family support and basic needs for safety and stability are deemed critical for “righting” the imbalance between disadvantaged and middle/upper class children’s opportunities to succeed, New York currently invests significantly less in these important programs and services and may need to invest significantly more in order to address gaps in educational achievement.

Early Care and Education Costs Less in the Long Term

The Campaign for Educational Equity has identified high-quality early childhood education as one of its 12 “educational essentials”. Research indicates that high-quality early care and education offers a positive return on investments, saving dollars in more costly remediation services for special education, drop-out prevention, and substance abuse/crime prevention.¹⁵ In proportion to the percent of children in New York that are under the age of five, New York spends significantly less on early care and education, and related services to children and families in this age group. The analyses reported here indicate that New York may be under-investing in this potentially cost-saving opportunity to prevent serious achievement gaps before they occur and to provide disadvantaged children with equitable access to high quality early care and education.

Maximize Resources Through Program Coordination

Currently State agencies administer 111 programs, and within each agency, the number of youth-serving programs focused on educational supports and related services, ranges from two to 40. While each of the programs has specific goals and eligibility requirements, the opportunity to maximize resources through the realignment of administrative structures, and to reduce potential redundancy in costs associated with administering multiple programs represents a potential savings opportunity.

State Oversight and Local Control

New York state lead agencies maintain overall supervisory control of many programs and services related to federal and state funding sources. Direct administration and implementation is conducted by local departments. State regulations and assurances concerning the administration of programs are binding with local departments and

¹⁵ M.R. Kilburn & L. Karoly (2008). *The Economics of Early Childhood Policy: What the dismal science has to say about investing in children*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.

agencies. In many cases, state agency contacts could not answer survey questions related to local efforts to maximize resources or blend or braid funds. This component remains an area for further study in Phase II of the project, because while state oversight and local control allow for flexibility to respond to specific community needs, an estimated 4720 local government entities administer a variety of services to children and families, many of which fall under the scope of the study¹⁶. The New York State Commission on Local Government Efficiency and Competitiveness is currently studying this issue. The Commission's report made recommendations to the Governor and the legislator, identifying a number of opportunities to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of local government systems through efforts that result in cost savings and improved functionality.

Questions for Further Research

These findings illustrate a number of ways that New York currently invests federal and state funding to support programs that serve local children and youth. The analyses identify compelling opportunities to probe deeply into what it would take, from a fiscal perspective, to truly develop “a practical approach for implementing comprehensive educational equity on a cost-efficient, large scale basis”. The Campaign for Educational Equity recognizes that this is a formidable challenge, achieved by no other state to date, and has developed a prospectus for further research, stakeholder input, and implementation.

Further research could help answer the following questions:

How do private foundations contribute to the funding mix of service delivery in localities?

TFP staff conducted preliminary interviews with selected foundations that indicate gaps in services in some communities are being filled by targeted foundation investments. The Central New York Community Foundation focuses funding on improving literacy levels in the communities it serves. The Rochester Area Community Foundation fills gaps in services in

¹⁶ Number of Local Governments, retrieved from the website of the New York State Commission on Local Government Efficiency and Competitiveness, on November 1, 2008.
http://www.nyslocalgov.org/report_page.asp

Monroe County by investing almost half of the foundation resources in education related areas, particularly early childhood and afterschool care. A comprehensive survey of major foundations investing in New York is critical to understanding how community based programs blend public and private funds to meet the needs of children and youth.

How do local funds, outside of the local education dollars captured in this study, contribute to a full accounting of fiscal resources for children and youth?

A number of communities across the state— such as New York City, Rochester, Chemung County, and Westchester--are attempting to address issues of interest to the Campaign. TFP staff conducted selected interviews with community based organizations in New York city and Westchester county. For example, The Children’s Aid Society receives city pooled funding - a relatively flexible local revenue source - but most local dollars are not stable and can be difficult to blend or braid with other funding sources to maximize revenue. Westchester has received support from the County Executive to make child care more accessible and affordable for families. Local dollars helped to reduce the co-pay for parents receiving subsidies, increase rates paid to child care providers, and fund a scholarship program to pay for child care costs for eligible families. Further research on the contribution of local dollars in key policy areas would provide a more thorough picture of resources supporting children and youth.

How effective are current funding strategies -- is funding diverse, flexible, stable, and being maximized to support long-term goals.

TFP researchers collected information from state agencies, where available on the flow of funds, ability to blend and braid funds, whether funds leverage other resources, and other related questions. We do not have complete information across all programs, in part due to local control of many state and federal pass-through dollars. For this critical question, TFP will need to work with stakeholders to determine the specific questions most relevant to the Campaign’s goals and to develop an approach to access this information.

Toward a Strategic Financing Plan for the Comprehensive Educational Equity Project

This funding map and analysis provides a clear picture of the mix of current public funding sources in New York for children and youth. It also suggests important next steps to further develop a strategic financing plan for the Comprehensive Educational Equity Project which has already begun plans to create a Task Force on Policy Development and Legislative Reforms that could carry forth this work.

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About the Finance Project

Helping leaders finance and sustain initiatives that lead to better futures for children, families and communities

The Finance Project is an independent non-profit research, consulting, technical assistance and training firm for public and private leaders nationwide. We specialize in helping leaders plan and implement financing and sustainability strategies for initiatives that benefit children, families and communities. Through a broad array of products, tools and services, we help leaders make smart investment decisions, develop sound financing strategies, and build solid partnerships. To learn more, visit www.financeproject.org.

APPENDIX A: Estimators Used for Key Programs¹⁷

Agency	Program	Estimator Used		Source
		Estimating Expenditures to Age Groups (0-5; 6-18)	Estimating Expenditures to Low Income Children	
Education	21 st Century Schools	- All funding to ages 6-18		Programs Descriptions (US Dept of Education Website)
Education	National School Lunch	- All funding to ages 6-18	- All funding to low income children	Programs Descriptions (US Dept of Education) http://www.fns.usda.gov/cnd/Lunch/
Education	Title II, Part A: Teacher and Principal Training		% of NY students in free and reduced price lunch= 45%	US Dept of Education (NY State Report Card- Accountability and Overview Report http://www.ed.gov/programs/heatqp/index.html)
Education	Academic Intervention for Non Public Schools		% of NY students in free and reduced price lunch= 45%	US Dept of Education (NY State Report Card- Accountability and Overview Report http://www.ed.gov/programs/heatqp/index.html)
Education	IDEA		% of NY students in free and reduced price lunch= 45%	US Dept of Education (NY State Report Card- Accountability and Overview Report http://www.ed.gov/programs/heatqp/)

¹⁷ Programs over \$100 million in expenditures

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Agency	Program	Estimator Used		Source
		Estimating Expenditures to Age Groups (0-5; 6-18)	Estimating Expenditures to Low Income Children	
				/index.html
Education	General Support for Public Schools	<p>- 7 percent of funding to 0 to 5 age group (based on percent of 5 year olds of total student population)</p> <p>- 93 percent of funding 6-18 age group (based on percentage of total student population)</p>	% of NY students in free and reduced price lunch= 45%	<p>US Dept of Education (NY State Report Card-Accountability and Overview Report</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/programs/heatqp/index.html</p>
Education	Local Education Revenues	<p>- 7 percent of funding to 0 to 5 age group (based on percent of 5 year olds of total student population)</p> <p>- 93 percent of funding 6-18 age group (based on percentage of total student population)</p>	% of NY students in free and reduced price lunch= 45%	<p>US Dept of Education (NY State Report Card-Accountability and Overview Report</p> <p>http://www.ed.gov/programs/heatqp/index.html</p>
Health	WIC	All funding to children ages 0 to 5	All funding to low income children	Based on federal program guidelines
Office of Health	Medicaid	<p>Percentage of children in New York by age groups:</p> <p>0-5= 30 percent 6-18 = 70 percent</p>		Kids Count 2007, Annie E Casey Foundation
OCFS	Adoption Services	<p>0-5= 30 percent 6-18 = 70 percent</p>	Title IV-E penetration rate for adoption in NY = 80%	<p>Income:</p> <p>Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children V: Understanding State Variation in Child Welfare Financing, The Urban Institute, May 2006</p>

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Agency	Program	Estimator Used		Source
		Estimating Expenditures to Age Groups (0-5; 6-18)	Estimating Expenditures to Low Income Children	
				Age Groups: Kids Count 2007, Annie E Casey Foundation
OCFS	Foster Care		Title IV-E penetration rate for foster care in NY = 55%	Income: Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children V: Understanding State Variation in Child Welfare Financing, The Urban Institute, May 2006 Age Groups: Kids Count 2007, Annie E Casey Foundation
OCFS	Preventive and Protective Services		Title IV-E penetration rate for foster care in NY = 55%	Income: Cost of Protecting Vulnerable Children V: Understanding State Variation in Child Welfare Financing, The Urban Institute, May 2006 Age Groups: Kids Count 2007, Annie E Casey Foundation

**APPENDIX B: LIST OF ALL PROGRAMS BY POLICY AREA
AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES (FY07/08)**

EDUCATION AND EARLY CARE POLICY AREA	
K-12 Education Programs	Total Expenditures in Millions
Local Revenues for Education	24,322.0
General Support for All Schools (GSPS)	19,644.0
Title I, Part A- Improving Academic Achievement for Disadvantaged	1,210.1
Special Education Funding (IDEA)	745.4
Title I, Part A -Teacher and Principal Recruitment and Training	228.4
Academic Intervention for Nonpublic Schools	127.4
21st Century Community Learning Centers	90.0
Title I, Part B- Student Reading Skills Improvement (Reading First)	74.9
Title I, Part A- School Improvement (Accountability)	46.0
Title III- English Language Acquisition and Enhancement	44.7
Title III- English Language Acquisition and Enhancement	44.7
Teacher Resource and Computer Training Centers	40.0
Extended School Day/School Violence Prevention Program (ESD/SVP)	30.2
Title II, Part D- Enhancing Education through Technology	24.6
Home-Based Crisis Intervention	13.6
Family Based Treatment	13.2
Title II, Part B- Math and Science	12.3
Title I, Part C- Education of Migratory Children	9.5
Title I, Part B- Even Start	7.1
Title V, Part A- Innovative Education Program Strategies	5.8
Title X, Part C- Homeless Education	5.8
Learning Technology Grant (LTG) Program	3.3
Title I, Part D - Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk	3.0
Schools Under Registration Review	1.9
Education of Native Americans	1.7
Title VI, Part B- Rural and Low Income school Program	1.5
Migrant Education	.09
Early Education and Child Care	

Child Care Subsidies	863.0
Universal Pre-Kindergarten	437.9
Head Start	434.9
Child Care Quality Improvements	90.0
Career and Technical Education	
Career and Technical Education Improvement Act (Perkins IV) Basic Grants for Secondary and Adult Career and Technical Education Programs	59.6
Workforce Investment Act- Youth	41.2
Career and Technical Education Improvement Act (CTEIA) Career Pathways Programs in Tech-Prep	5.2
Legislative Member Items	2.5
Innovative Vocational Programs	.05
Career and Technical Education Improvement Act (CTEIA) Services for Nontraditional Activities	.015
Total # of Programs: 37	Total Expenditures in Millions: 48,686.4

PHYSICAL HEALTH POLICY AREA	
Public Health	Total Expenditures in Millions
Medicaid	4,525.4
Early Intervention Program	637.2
Child Health Plus (CHPlus)	635.0
Immunization Program	94.3
Care at Home I/II Waiver	40.4
Long Term Home Health Care Program (LTHHCP) Waiver	18.8
Tobacco Control Program	14.8
School Health Services (CDC agreement, Health Education Program)	13.8
Newborn Screening Program	11.9
Care at Home III, IV, & VI Waivers	10.3
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	8.1
Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Physically Handicapped Children's Program (PHCP)	5.6
School-Based Health Center Dental Program	5.5
Obesity Prevention Program (OPP)	3.7
Dental Rehabilitation Program	1.2
Asthma Control Program	1.7
Preventive Dentistry for High-Risk Underserved Populations Program	1.5
Eat Well Play Hard (EWPH) Community Projects	1.2

Specialized Care Centers (SCC)	.1
Youth Access Programs (YAP)	.07
Comprehensive Care Centers for Eating Disorders (CCCED)	.06
Healthy Heart Program (HHP)	.06
Diabetes Prevention and Control Programs	.04
Supplemental Fluoride Program	.02
Pediatric HIV Testing Program	.02
Shaken Baby Syndrome Prevention Program	.02
Preventive Dentistry Program for Deaf/Handicapped Children	.004
Nutrition	
New York State Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants and Children (WIC)	447.7
Child & Adult Care Food Program	155.6
Commodity Supplemental Food Program	10.4
Prenatal	
Prenatal Care Assistance Program & Medicaid Obstetrical Maternal Services (PCAP & MOMS)	80.2
Pediatric Centers of Excellence (CEP)	2.9
Perinatal Regionalization	1.7
Family Centered Care (FCC)	.07
Total # of Programs: 35	Total Expenditures in Millions: 6,742.0

MENTAL HEALTH POLICY AREA	
Mental Health	Total Expenditures in Millions
Clinic (outpatient)	145.0
State Operated Inpatient Services	111.0
Private Psychiatric (inpatient)	67.6
General Hospital (inpatient)	57.2
Day Treatment (outpatient)	43.0
Case Management	17.2
Community Residences	16.0
The School-Based Mental Health Initiative and School Support Program	6.7
Coordinated Children's Services Initiative	3.6
Crisis Residence	.05
Rural Telepsychiatry	.05
Kid's Oneida	.03
Crisis Residence	.05
Total # of Programs: 13	Total Expenditures in Millions: 468.9

FAMILY SUPPORT POLICY AREA	
Family Support	Total Expenditures in Millions

Family Support	14.0
Evidence Based Community Services (Juvenile Justice)	6.0
After Care Program (Juvenile Justice)	5.0
Fatherhood Pilot Program: Strengthening Families through Stronger Fathers	3.0
Refugee School Impact Program	1.3
Child Mortality Review/SIDS Prevention Program	.07
Families in Transition (FIT) - Legal	.04
Prenatal Outreach and Education	
Community Health Worker Program (CHWP)	4.9
Teenage Services Act Program	3.0
Comprehensive Prenatal-Perinatal Services Program	1.6
Welcome Baby	1.1
Total # of Programs: 11	Total Expenditures in Millions: 38.3

BASIC NEEDS, ECONOMIC SECURITY, AND CHILD SAFETY	
Basic Needs	Total Expenditures in Millions
Foster Care	904.8
Food Stamps	828.2
Adoption Services	371.7
National School Lunch and Breakfast Program	510.2
Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP)	35.0
Summer Food Services Program	29.5
Hunger Prevention and Nutrition Assistance Program	6.5
Summer Food Program	3.0
Economic Security	
Family Assistance	389.8
Child Support Enforcement Program; Administration	307.3
Safety Net Assistance-MOE	112.8
SSI	24.8
Child Safety	
Preventive and Protective services	840.8
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	26.3
Child Abduction Prevention Education	.09
Total # of Programs: 15	Total Expenditures in Millions: 5,934.3

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