



Asian American Federation

**Analysis of City Government Funding to
Social Service Organizations Serving
the Asian American Community
in New York City**

13-Year Analysis

Fiscal Years 2001/2002 – 2013/2014

By

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Introduction

Asian New Yorkers have experienced a 33% overall population growth from 2000 to 2013. Behind this growth was increasing diversification in ethnicity, shifting populations, and the emergence of new Asian-majority neighborhoods. While the Chinese community represents nearly half of all Asians in the city, the fastest-growing Asian ethnicities were from South Asia, particularly the Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities.

Geographically, the Asian population continues to grow in Queens, which is home to almost half, or 49% (564,087), of Asians in New York City. Manhattan and Brooklyn account for 17% (202,136) and 25% (295,226), respectively, of the total Asian population in NYC. Bronx holds 5% of the Asian population and Staten Island, 3%. Finally, the number of Asian-majority neighborhoods, as defined by New York City's Department of City Planning, more than tripled from two in 2000 to seven in 2010. All five boroughs saw approximately 19% or more in growth of the Asian population between 2000 and 2013.

As part of our mission to raise the influence and well-being of the pan-Asian American community, the Asian American Federation undertook this research to examine if the city's social service funding is keeping pace with the rapidly-changing population. Using thirteen years of social service contract data provided by the New York City Comptroller's Office, we analyzed the contracts that were distributed to organizations serving the Asian American community. Specifically, we examined contracts awarded by the Department of Education, Administration for Children's Services, Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services, Department for the Aging, Department of Youth and Community Development, and Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

We identified a contract as Asian American-serving if either the contract awardee was an Asian-led community organization or the contract specifically served Asian Americans. Asian-serving organizations were identified through our human services directory, which the Federation maintains continuously. Where there was ambiguity, we contacted organizations directly to ask about specific contracts and the target service population.

Contract data are organized by the city's fiscal year cycle (e.g., FY 2002 or FY 2001-2002 reflects the period of July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002). For multi-year contracts, all contract funding was allocated to the fiscal year of the program's start date. All dollar values are not adjusted for inflation.

In short, the analysis of this report shows that Asian New Yorkers receive insufficient and limited direct support to meet their current social service needs. This report also highlights the gaps in funding to Asian communities by borough, as well as by ethnicity. While the analysis is by no means comprehensive, it serves to stimulate discussion and encourage re-examination of the current social services funding process.

Aggregate Social Service Funding

From FY 2002 to 2014, the Asian American community received **1.4%** of the total dollar value of New York City’s social service contracts. During this 13-year period, social service organizations serving the Asian American community received **\$601 million** out of a total social service contract amount of \$44 billion. These results are not much different from an earlier analysis of NYC’s social service contract data for FY 1991 to FY 2000, during which contracts serving Asian Americans were 1.17% of all contracts in FY 1991 and only 0.24% of all contracts in FY 2000.¹

From a contract perspective, the Asian American community received **3.1%** of the total number of social service contracts. Social service organizations serving the Asian American community received **996 contracts** out of a total 31,999 contracts during the same period.

The average contract amount received by the Asian American community was \$603,824. The median contract amount was much smaller, at \$100,000. By comparison, the average contract amount for all social service contracts examined was \$1,375,887, and the median contract amount was \$165,480.

Table 1. Asian American Share of Total NYC Social Service Contracts

Year	Total NYC Social Service Contracts		Asian American Social Service Contracts		Asian American Share	
	\$ Amount	# Contracts	\$ Amount	# Contracts	\$ Amount	# Contracts
FY '01-02	\$1,885,860,012	1,820	\$39,016,299	49	2.1%	2.7%
FY '02-03	\$3,755,624,725	2,130	\$27,070,030	60	0.7%	2.8%
FY '03-04	\$3,665,184,730	1,680	\$72,697,096	42	2.0%	2.5%
FY '04-05	\$4,455,794,402	2,535	\$34,947,271	86	0.8%	3.4%
FY '05-06	\$4,338,935,872	2,750	\$73,376,483	101	1.7%	3.7%
FY '06-07	\$7,089,446,101	1,947	\$49,700,405	59	0.7%	3.0%
FY '07-08	\$2,487,440,960	2,325	\$36,076,709	58	1.5%	2.5%
FY '08-09	\$1,540,461,740	2,946	\$27,399,230	89	1.8%	3.0%
FY '09-10	\$2,980,698,853	3,400	\$47,249,969	111	1.6%	3.3%
FY '10-11	\$4,011,584,495	2,860	\$33,534,151	81	0.8%	2.8%
FY '11-12	\$1,433,532,488	2,186	\$13,153,335	69	0.9%	3.2%
FY '12-13	\$4,685,864,712	3,449	\$132,639,981	120	2.8%	3.5%
FY '13-14	\$1,696,572,700	1,971	\$14,547,889	71	0.9%	3.6%
Total	\$44,027,001,789	31,999	\$601,408,848	996	1.4%	3.1%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

¹ Sim, Shao-Chee. “An Analysis of Public Funding Provided to Social Service Organizations Serving the Asian American Community in New York City.” *Asian American Policy Review* 11 (2002): 56-66. Print.

Analysis by City Department

Department of Education (DOE)

The Department of Education (DOE) is responsible for maintaining and improving the education system in New York City. It also provides supportive services, including after-school tutoring, school food services, and school bus services.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 3,132 DOE contracts totaling \$2.2 billion. Of these, organizations serving the Asian American community received 18 contracts totaling \$12 million. The Asian American share was **0.5%** of total contract dollars and 0.9% of the total number of contracts.

Table 2. Asian American Share of DOE Contracts

Year	Total DOE Contracts	DOE Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$128,019,488	\$0	0.0%
FY '02-03	\$77,605,950	\$0	0.0%
FY '03-04	\$139,558,443	\$0	0.0%
FY '04-05	\$165,547,818	\$0	0.0%
FY '05-06	\$182,983,943	\$0	0.0%
FY '06-07	\$201,833,952	\$50,000	0.0%
FY '07-08	\$205,572,053	\$236,160	0.1%
FY '08-09	\$156,388,365	\$1,562,213	1.0%
FY '09-10	\$155,437,738	\$3,070,863	2.0%
FY '10-11	\$268,568,906	\$3,266,869	1.2%
FY '11-12	\$149,156,982	\$2,343,676	1.6%
FY '12-13	\$189,269,416	\$328,320	0.2%
FY '13-14	\$158,375,097	\$990,588	0.6%
Total \$ Amount	\$2,178,318,152	\$11,848,690	0.5%
Total # Contracts	3,132	29	0.9%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The Asian child population continues to grow faster than the other ethnic groups in the city. Asian children are highly reliant on the public school system, with roughly 90% of all Asian American children being enrolled in public schools, compared to only half of non-Hispanic white children. Asian children also face language hurdles that their non-Hispanic counterparts do not. Almost one in four school-age Asian children have limited English proficiency (LEP). Moreover, Asian families are predominantly immigrant-led, which means that, in addition to language barriers, parents are often overwhelmed by an unfamiliar school system, and unaware of the roles and responsibilities that parents have in our school system.

Therefore, there is a critical need for academic programs that serve Asian English language learners so that they receive consistent language instruction outside the classroom. More DOE contracts to organizations serving Asian American children will allow these organizations to provide after-school ESL programs, one-on-one tutoring services, and college readiness programs to ensure that Asian children succeed in school. Increased funding will also help these organizations establish family-support programs to help parents with LEP advocate for their children's education.

Administration for Children's Services (ACS)

The Administration for Children's Services (ACS) oversees the health and well-being of children in New York City through child welfare, juvenile justice, and early care and education programs.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 3,638 ACS contracts totaling \$16 billion. Of these, organizations serving the Asian American community received 69 contracts totaling \$258 million. The Asian American share was **1.6%** of total contract dollars and 1.9% of the total number of contracts.

Table 3. Asian American Share of ACS Contracts

Year	Total ACS Contracts	ACS Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$489,716,716	\$5,561,495	1.1%
FY '02-03	\$2,030,558,208	\$15,267,232	0.8%
FY '03-04	\$2,405,371,303	\$35,576,011	1.5%
FY '04-05	\$343,300,898	\$8,622,238	2.5%
FY '05-06	\$2,061,752,288	\$9,975,268	0.5%
FY '06-07	\$2,283,161,491	\$36,750,457	1.6%
FY '07-08	\$239,504,330	\$3,529,494	1.5%
FY '08-09	\$262,450,608	\$4,340,571	1.7%
FY '09-10	\$1,413,608,635	\$29,210,865	2.1%
FY '10-11	\$1,566,197,375	\$13,599,117	0.9%
FY '11-12	\$490,839,594	\$4,396,126	0.9%
FY '12-13	\$2,317,385,473	\$86,664,944	3.7%
FY '13-14	\$250,499,784	\$4,102,123	1.6%
Total \$ Amount	\$16,154,346,704	\$257,595,941	1.6%
Total # Contracts	3,638	69	1.9%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: As the ACS serves the same child population as the DOE, it also faces the same rapid growth in the Asian child population. At the moment, too many immigrant families are unnecessarily caught up in the child welfare system because of cultural differences, language barriers, or a lack of economic resources for professional assistance.

As our population in the city continues to grow, more Asian American children will inevitably come in contact with the child welfare system in the coming years. Thus, the ACS must address the linguistic and cultural differences within Asian American communities to better respond to Asian children's well-being and keep immigrant families intact. There must also be a concerted effort to improve data collection and reporting about Asian children in the welfare system, to educate immigrant communities about the availability of professional services and cultural differences in child rearing, and to increase preventive services.

Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services (HRA/DSS)

The Human Resources Administration/Department of Social Services (HRA/DSS) has a comprehensive goal to support the overall well-being of all New Yorkers, and provide food stamps, temporary cash assistance, public health insurance, home care for seniors and the disabled, and domestic violence, language, and job training to people of all ages.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 1,737 HRA/DSS contracts totaling \$6.6 billion. Of these, organizations serving the Asian American community received 47 contracts totaling \$99 million. The Asian American share was **1.5%** of total contract dollars and 2.7% of the total number of contracts.

Table 4. Asian American Share of HRA/DSS Contracts

Year	Total DSS Contracts	DSS Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$667,352,641	\$22,451,739	3.4%
FY '02-03	\$460,485,503	\$530,118	0.1%
FY '03-04	\$597,016,066	\$25,744,560	4.3%
FY '04-05	\$566,285,475	\$321,916	0.1%
FY '05-06	\$731,075,566	\$35,562,331	4.9%
FY '06-07	\$381,776,982	\$1,868,688	0.5%
FY '07-08	\$567,477,434	\$10,560,776	1.9%
FY '08-09	\$244,304,838	\$5,000	0.0%
FY '09-10	\$624,643,308	\$0	0.0%
FY '10-11	\$668,376,383	\$534,974	0.1%
FY '11-12	\$280,656,585	\$572,307	0.2%
FY '12-13	\$592,614,789	\$549,974	0.1%
FY '13-14	\$215,731,005	\$540,974	0.3%
Total \$ Amount	\$6,597,796,574	\$99,243,357	1.5%
Total # Contracts	1,737	47	2.7%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: According to New York City's Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO), Asian New Yorkers had the highest poverty rate in the city, at 29%, compared to all other major race groups. The CEO calculation takes into account the support that low-income families receive from anti-poverty programs, in contrast to the Federal government's official poverty rate. Considering that, the CEO data shows that Asian New Yorkers are less likely to access the benefits available to them, whether it is due to lack of awareness, linguistic/cultural barriers, or ineligibility.

In light of the data, the HRA/DSS must fund partners who understand the cultural and language barriers that keep Asian New Yorkers from seeking out the help they need and deserve. Many Asian New Yorkers who qualify for public programs remain uncovered because of language and cultural barriers in the enrollment process, misinformation about eligibility, and other family hardships, such as food and housing insecurity.

Department for the Aging (DFTA)

The Department for the Aging (DFTA) serves seniors by funding community-based organizations that provide activities at senior centers, free meals, case management, home care, and transportation and legal services.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 5,103 DFTA contracts totaling \$2.9 billion. Of these, social service organizations serving the Asian American community received 189 contracts totaling \$81 million. The Asian American share was **2.7%** of total contract dollars and 3.7% of the total number of contracts.

Table 5. Asian American Share of DFTA Contracts

Year	Total Aging Contracts	Aging Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$155,222,860	\$3,904,101	2.5%
FY '02-03	\$195,866,831	\$3,260,252	1.7%
FY '03-04	\$75,655,024	\$2,901,405	3.8%
FY '04-05	\$389,706,282	\$12,533,703	3.2%
FY '05-06	\$224,223,369	\$5,363,202	2.4%
FY '06-07	\$193,932,300	\$2,743,910	1.4%
FY '07-08	\$183,350,977	\$6,470,806	3.5%
FY '08-09	\$253,181,618	\$4,500,046	1.8%
FY '09-10	\$262,635,648	\$5,488,148	2.1%
FY '10-11	\$227,730,442	\$7,053,577	3.1%
FY '11-12	\$236,747,943	\$959,734	0.4%
FY '12-13	\$487,796,535	\$23,774,356	4.9%
FY '13-14	\$61,192,628	\$1,602,858	2.6%
Total \$ Amount	\$2,947,242,458	\$80,556,098	2.7%
Total # Contracts	5,103	189	3.7%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: From 2000 to 2013, the Asian senior population grew by 80%, faster than all other major race and ethnic groups in the city. Nearly 124,000 Asian seniors now reside in New York City. At the same time, one in four Asian seniors live in poverty and approximately three in four have limited English proficiency.

Part of the reason that Asian seniors live in poverty is that they are less likely to receive Social Security benefits and other social safety net benefits than other groups. This is because many Asian elders worked in jobs that offered neither pensions nor social security benefits. Moreover, their low-paying jobs gave them little opportunity to accumulate assets. Others emigrated late in life to help their adult children and were never eligible for those benefits.

As Asian seniors in NYC have practical and urgent demands to improve their living conditions, they need more support from the DFTA and other relevant departments for health promotions, rehabilitation services, and social-involvement supports. Community-based organizations need more funding, as they have roots in the neighborhoods, and the language and cultural expertise required to assist Asian seniors. Asian seniors, particularly more recently arrived ones who do not know what services and programs are available to them, are more likely to trust those that share their traditional values and ethnic identities. They will therefore benefit greatly from having access to community-based organizations.

Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD)

The Department of Youth and Community Development (DYCD) concentrates on youth and family programs, and administers the Federal Community Services Block Grant program that addresses conditions of poverty. Specific programs include homeless youth care, off-school employment assistance, learning and working skills training, and community development.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 14,070 DYCD contracts totaling \$3 billion. Of these, organizations serving the Asian American community received 593 contracts totaling \$127 million. The Asian American share was **4.2%** of total contract dollars and 4.2% of the total number of contracts.

Table 6. Asian American Share of DYCD Contracts

Year	Total DYCD Contracts	DYCD Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$115,674,508	\$4,119,024	3.6%
FY '02-03	\$129,121,718	\$6,308,792	4.9%
FY '03-04	\$190,927,313	\$8,163,591	4.3%
FY '04-05	\$158,224,353	\$5,244,573	3.3%
FY '05-06	\$393,909,904	\$20,381,905	5.2%
FY '06-07	\$188,611,577	\$7,712,850	4.1%
FY '07-08	\$417,720,330	\$13,248,923	3.2%
FY '08-09	\$324,228,852	\$16,122,753	5.0%
FY '09-10	\$190,151,436	\$8,848,957	4.7%
FY '10-11	\$198,413,729	\$5,630,136	2.8%
FY '11-12	\$131,948,113	\$4,700,242	3.6%
FY '12-13	\$438,637,523	\$20,924,512	4.8%
FY '13-14	\$140,832,041	\$5,432,650	3.9%
Total \$ Amount	\$3,018,401,397	\$126,838,908	4.2%
Total # Contracts	14,070	593	4.2%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: As mentioned previously, Asian children and families face high poverty rates and daunting language barriers. With both parents working long hours to make ends meet and possessing limited English proficiency, Asian youth often need programs to help them develop occupational skills, as well as cultural socialization, which are essential as these youth prepare for independent life.

Working-age Asians also face a number of barriers to economic success. Aside from the high rates of working-age Asians who have not completed high school and struggle with limited English proficiency, many low-income Asians are underemployed, partly due to the fact that many have skills and credentials from their home country that are not easily recognized in the United States employment market. Therefore, programs are needed to help underemployed Asians learn English for their profession or the workplace and earn certification in their fields.

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH)

The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) is responsible for the public health of New York City, public health education, mental health services, and emergency preparedness, as well as restaurant inspections, food safety and training, and birth and death certificates.

From FY 2002 to 2014, there were 4,319 DOHMH contracts totaling \$13 billion. Of these, organizations serving the Asian American community received 69 contracts totaling \$25 million. The Asian American share was **0.2%** of total contract dollars and 1.6% of the total number of contracts.

Table 7. Asian American Share of DOHMH Contracts

Year	Total DOHMH Contracts	DOHMH Asian Contracts	Asian Share
FY '01-02	\$329,873,799	\$2,979,940	0.9%
FY '02-03	\$861,986,515	\$1,703,636	0.2%
FY '03-04	\$256,656,582	\$311,529	0.1%
FY '04-05	\$2,832,729,576	\$8,224,841	0.3%
FY '05-06	\$744,990,800	\$2,093,777	0.3%
FY '06-07	\$3,840,129,799	\$574,500	0.0%
FY '07-08	\$873,815,835	\$2,030,550	0.2%
FY '08-09	\$299,907,459	\$868,647	0.3%
FY '09-10	\$334,222,089	\$631,136	0.2%
FY '10-11	\$1,082,297,661	\$3,449,478	0.3%
FY '11-12	\$144,183,270	\$181,250	0.1%
FY '12-13	\$660,160,976	\$397,875	0.1%
FY '13-14	\$869,942,145	\$1,878,696	0.2%
Total \$ Amount	\$13,130,896,505	\$25,325,854	0.2%
Total # Contracts	4,319	69	1.6%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Vulnerable Asian Americans seek out community-based organizations for important services, as well as to confirm information and rumors in the community, because these organizations are the trusted voices in the Asian American community. Thus, the DOHMH needs to create new programs to reach the Asian community and expand existing programs to reach newcomers who may not be connected to strong informational networks to receive public health updates and emergency preparedness information.

A yawning gap that has gone unaddressed for too long is the dearth of in-language information about mental illnesses and available treatments. Additionally, the lack of mental health services available in the major Asian languages, coupled with the stigma of mental illness, virtually ensures that the majority of Asians who need mental health treatment will not seek the services required to improve their conditions. The DOHMH must utilize the expertise of trusted nonprofit agencies in order to educate the Asian community about mental health in ways that are culturally competent and to offer in-language programs to make mental health services more readily accessible to Asian New Yorkers.

Analysis by Ethnicity

Asian-serving organizations were categorized by ethnicity based on the ethnic population of the majority of clients served. Organizations were classified as “non-ethnic-specific” in cases where they served Asians in general and could not be classified as primarily serving one Asian ethnicity. These data were reviewed by the Asian American Federation staff for accuracy.

Overall, Chinese American social service organizations received the bulk of Asian American-serving contracts. Over the 13-year period, Chinese American-serving organizations received 847 contracts totaling \$558 million, or 93% of all Asian American-serving contract dollars. Korean-serving organizations followed, with 116 contracts totaling \$27 million. South Asian-serving organizations received 70 contracts totaling \$8.7 million. Filipino-serving organizations received 6 contracts totaling \$478,453. Japanese-serving organizations received 5 contracts totaling \$150,774, and Taiwanese-serving organizations received 11 contracts totaling \$189,000. Non-Asian-ethnic-specific organizations received 52 contracts totaling \$7.1 million.

If we examine those numbers closely, we see that even though Koreans were 9% of the Asian population in New York City, they only received 4% of the total funding received by the Asian community in the past 13 years. South Asians – including Indians, Bangladeshis, and Pakistanis – roughly make up 30% of the Asian population in NYC and is the group with the highest growth rate among all Asian groups. Despite that fact, South Asian organizations only received a 1.3% share of the funding.

Almost all Asian groups experienced a similar predicament. The current allocation of the vast majority of funding to the Chinese community is a reflection of the city’s past demographics, when 40 years ago, the Chinese community made up the majority of the Asian population. Interesting to note, agencies that target certain ethnicities (i.e., Chinese) may work on city contracts that are targeting non-Chinese and extend to other Asian populations. The disparity in funding to other Asian groups is another symptom of the city government’s lack of response to the changing demographics of the city. It is long overdue for the city to invest more resources overall in the Asian community and allocate its new funds to reflect these new realities.

Tables 9 through 14 show the number of contracts and contract dollars that are going to each Asian ethnic group for each of the six city agencies examined in the report.

Table 8. Number of Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$36,925,438	\$1,382,503	\$107,000	\$33,333	\$0	\$0	\$568,025
FY '02-03	\$22,423,432	\$3,983,927	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$0	\$50,000	\$462,671
FY '03-04	\$70,119,241	\$698,460	\$323,433	\$0	\$19,750	\$0	\$1,536,212
FY '04-05	\$32,280,840	\$1,567,951	\$915,702	\$0	\$41,778	\$0	\$141,000
FY '05-06	\$68,206,859	\$4,753,841	\$111,663	\$254,120	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
FY '06-07	\$46,525,737	\$1,054,220	\$487,634	\$0	\$64,576	\$0	\$1,568,238
FY '07-08	\$32,050,940	\$2,418,466	\$1,574,303	\$0	\$0	\$26,000	\$7,000
FY '08-09	\$25,522,216	\$1,182,973	\$558,541	\$81,000	\$0	\$34,500	\$20,000
FY '09-10	\$44,414,489	\$1,654,477	\$936,831	\$0	\$0	\$19,000	\$225,172
FY '10-11	\$30,114,065	\$2,266,395	\$530,047	\$10,000	\$21,170	\$19,500	\$572,974
FY '11-12	\$10,746,620	\$1,055,926	\$678,902	\$0	\$0	\$21,000	\$650,887
FY '12-13	\$125,720,560	\$4,362,252	\$1,882,195	\$0	\$3,500	\$19,000	\$652,474
FY '13-14	\$13,060,674	\$336,714	\$515,821	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$634,680
Total	\$558,111,111	\$26,718,105	\$8,672,072	\$478,453	\$150,774	\$189,000	\$7,089,333
% of Total	92.8%	4.4%	1.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
# Contracts	736	116	70	6	5	11	52

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 9. Number of DOE Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '02-03	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '03-04	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '04-05	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '05-06	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '06-07	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '07-08	\$236,160	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '08-09	\$1,562,213	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '09-10	\$3,070,863	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '10-11	\$3,077,869	\$189,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '11-12	\$2,343,676	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '12-13	\$328,320	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '13-14	\$864,588	\$126,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$11,533,690	\$315,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% of Total	97.3%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
# Contracts	27	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 10. Number of ACS Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$5,561,495	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '02-03	\$15,267,232	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '03-04	\$35,576,011	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '04-05	\$8,622,238	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '05-06	\$9,975,268	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '06-07	\$36,750,457	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '07-08	\$3,529,494	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '08-09	\$4,340,571	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '09-10	\$29,210,865	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '10-11	\$13,599,117	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '11-12	\$4,396,126	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '12-13	\$86,664,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '13-14	\$4,102,123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$257,595,941	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
% of Total	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
# Contracts	69	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 11. Number of HRA/DSS Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$22,201,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250,671
FY '02-03	\$279,447	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$250,671
FY '03-04	\$24,208,348	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,536,212
FY '04-05	\$321,916	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '05-06	\$35,562,331	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '06-07	\$300,450	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,568,238
FY '07-08	\$10,560,776	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '08-09	\$0	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '09-10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '10-11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$534,974
FY '11-12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$572,307
FY '12-13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$549,974
FY '13-14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$540,974
Total	\$93,434,336	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,804,021
% of Total	94.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
# Contracts	22	0	1	0	0	0	24

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 12. Number of DFTA Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$3,014,960	\$571,787	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$317,354
FY '02-03	\$1,484,014	\$1,676,238	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
FY '03-04	\$1,903,262	\$654,960	\$323,433	\$0	\$19,750	\$0	\$0
FY '04-05	\$10,625,692	\$1,163,532	\$702,701	\$0	\$41,778	\$0	\$0
FY '05-06	\$2,130,018	\$3,183,184	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000
FY '06-07	\$2,284,367	\$0	\$394,967	\$0	\$64,576	\$0	\$0
FY '07-08	\$5,301,678	\$740,223	\$402,905	\$0	\$0	\$26,000	\$0
FY '08-09	\$3,528,359	\$521,172	\$424,515	\$0	\$0	\$26,000	\$0
FY '09-10	\$4,184,492	\$896,825	\$387,831	\$0	\$0	\$19,000	\$0
FY '10-11	\$4,636,667	\$1,942,943	\$438,797	\$0	\$21,170	\$14,000	\$0
FY '11-12	\$226,875	\$580,951	\$136,908	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$0
FY '12-13	\$19,523,747	\$4,168,252	\$56,357	\$0	\$3,500	\$13,000	\$9,500
FY '13-14	\$1,561,501	\$0	\$41,357	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$60,405,632	\$16,100,067	\$3,359,771	\$0	\$150,774	\$163,000	\$376,854
% of Total	75.0%	20.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
# Contracts	117	37	20	0	5	7	3

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 13. Number of DYCD Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$3,167,975	\$810,716	\$107,000	\$33,333	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '02-03	\$4,072,905	\$2,135,887	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '03-04	\$8,120,091	\$43,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '04-05	\$4,674,153	\$404,419	\$166,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '05-06	\$18,622,482	\$1,393,640	\$111,663	\$254,120	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '06-07	\$6,565,963	\$1,054,220	\$92,667	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '07-08	\$10,392,282	\$1,678,243	\$1,171,398	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,000
FY '08-09	\$15,291,315	\$598,912	\$123,026	\$81,000	\$0	\$8,500	\$20,000
FY '09-10	\$7,333,133	\$757,652	\$543,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$215,172
FY '10-11	\$5,371,934	\$134,452	\$85,250	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,500	\$23,000
FY '11-12	\$3,632,662	\$474,975	\$537,994	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$48,611
FY '12-13	\$18,835,174	\$194,000	\$1,825,838	\$0	\$0	\$6,000	\$63,500
FY '13-14	\$4,653,766	\$210,714	\$474,464	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$93,706
Total	\$110,733,835	\$9,891,330	\$5,238,301	\$478,453	\$0	\$26,000	\$470,989
% of Total	87.3%	7.8%	4.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
# Contracts	449	74	44	6	0	4	16

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Table 14. Number of DOHMH Contracts Awarded to Different Ethnic Asian Organizations

Year	Chinese	Korean	South Asian	Filipino	Japanese	Taiwanese	Non-Ethnic Specific Orgs
FY '01-02	\$2,979,940	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '02-03	\$1,319,834	\$171,802	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$212,000
FY '03-04	\$311,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '04-05	\$8,036,841	\$0	\$47,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$141,000
FY '05-06	\$1,916,760	\$177,017	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '06-07	\$574,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '07-08	\$2,030,550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '08-09	\$799,758	\$62,889	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
FY '09-10	\$615,136	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$10,000
FY '10-11	\$3,428,478	\$0	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
FY '11-12	\$147,281	\$0	\$4,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,969
FY '12-13	\$368,375	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,500
FY '13-14	\$1,878,696	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$24,407,677	\$411,708	\$69,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$437,469
% of Total	96.4%	1.6%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
# Contracts	52	3	5	0	0	0	9

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Analysis by Borough

Over the 13-year period, organizations in Manhattan received the bulk of contract dollars – \$473 million, or 79%, of all Asian American-serving contract dollars. Brooklyn-based organizations received \$67 million (11%), with Queens-based organizations receiving \$60 million (10%) and Staten Island receiving \$76,000 (0.01%). Twelve contracts totaling \$931,000 (0.2%) were listed as having various locations so could not be categorized by borough.

Table 15. Number of Asian American-Serving Contracts by Borough

Year	Manhattan		Brooklyn		Queens		Staten Island		Various	
	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#	\$ Amount	#
FY '01-02	\$35,353,400	32	\$1,158,839	7	\$2,504,060	10	\$0	0	\$0	0
FY '02-03	\$16,656,699	30	\$3,119,377	8	\$6,765,149	17	\$0	0	\$528,805	5
FY '03-04	\$68,117,405	30	\$1,404,355	4	\$2,925,496	6	\$0	0	\$249,840	2
FY '04-05	\$31,758,573	56	\$1,015,397	10	\$2,121,022	18	\$0	0	\$52,279	2
FY '05-06	\$57,999,798	57	\$7,482,011	21	\$7,894,674	23	\$0	0	\$0	0
FY '06-07	\$47,098,976	43	\$169,156	5	\$2,432,273	11	\$0	0	\$0	0
FY '07-08	\$28,889,255	39	\$2,902,819	7	\$4,284,635	12	\$0	0	\$0	0
FY '08-09	\$19,238,860	50	\$2,774,803	14	\$5,369,067	24	\$16,500	1	\$0	0
FY '09-10	\$36,321,516	53	\$5,324,793	23	\$5,587,160	34	\$16,500	1	\$0	0
FY '10-11	\$25,701,665	45	\$1,689,811	11	\$6,125,175	24	\$17,500	1	\$0	0
FY '11-12	\$8,038,500	32	\$2,167,831	14	\$2,834,504	21	\$12,500	1	\$100,000	1
FY '12-13	\$86,353,183	64	\$36,394,523	23	\$9,879,275	32	\$13,000	1	\$0	0
FY '13-14	\$11,504,564	39	\$1,566,499	18	\$1,476,826	14	\$0	0	\$0	0
Total	\$473,032,394	570	\$67,170,214	165	\$60,199,316	246	\$76,000	5	\$930,924	10
% of Total	78.7%	57.2%	11.2%	16.6%	10.0%	24.7%	0.01%	0.5%	0.2%	1.0%

Note: Dollar amounts and percentages may not add up due to rounding.

Despite being ranked third among the boroughs for its concentration of Asian Americans, Manhattan received the vast majority of the contracts. One possible explanation for this concentration of funding is that Manhattan’s Chinatown is the historic hub for the Chinese community and where many Chinese-serving nonprofit agencies are located. As such, Chinese New Yorkers from outside of Manhattan are willing to travel to utilize the services of providers who are well-established in the community. In contrast, no borough-specific contracts were designated for the Bronx, although nearly 60,000 Asians lived in that borough. Furthermore, only 25% of contracts went to Queens even though it is home to nearly half of Asian New Yorkers. Similarly, Asian residents in Brooklyn and Staten Island did not receive contracts in proportion to their population shares.

The disparity in funding across boroughs in the Asian community points again to the city’s lack of responsiveness to its changing demographics. While the distribution of funds may have made sense over 40 years ago when much of the Asian population was concentrated in Manhattan, the changes in settlement patterns now require a revised distribution model for funding across all boroughs.

Recommendations

If we want to increase the resources going to Asian New Yorkers, we need various stakeholders to make a concerted effort to address some of the underlying issues. First and foremost, we need to make changes to the contracting process with city agencies. Concurrently, the community also needs to build the capacity of and support for the Asian-focused organizations that are in the best position to provide services.

The previous administration's practice of consolidating city contract dollars into fewer, larger organizations has hurt the city's ability to serve its fastest-growing population. Currently, Asian-led and Asian-focused service providers are often relegated to sub-contracting with mainstream groups and are the first to lose funding when budgets are cut.

Therefore, we recommend that the city amend the contracting process to acknowledge that Asian-led agencies providing direct services to Asians are in the best position to use additional funding in the most effective ways. We encourage the current city administration to include additional criteria for proposal evaluation processes, such as the ability to serve immigrants or people with limited English proficiency with in-language services. This change will be the first step in recognizing that organizations that are deeply rooted in their community demonstrate the ability and commitment to serve linguistically and culturally diverse populations.

Another challenge is that the geographic-based contracting process also prevents Asian American-focused community groups from earning city contracts. This is because many Asian ethnic groups are not concentrated enough in one area to qualify for geographic-based contracts. Instead, we recommend that city agencies look for "communities of shared interest," where similar cultural, linguistic, and/or socioeconomic characteristics create an opportunity to provide targeted services.

It is also important to acknowledge that much needs to be done to build capacity among Asian-led community organizations so as to enable them to compete for city and state funding. Particularly for organizations serving the fastest-growing Asian groups, there is a critical need for resources and training on how to compete for, administer, and evaluate programs that receive government funding. Programs like the Communities of Color Nonprofit Stabilization Fund are an effective start to addressing the capacity-building issue, and we support the city's continued investment in such endeavors.

Nonprofit organizations are often the anchors of ethnic neighborhoods, providing information and services to improve people's lives on a daily basis and in times of crisis. While there may be a local, mainstream nonprofit around the corner, many Asian Americans choose instead to seek out assistance from experts who speak their language and understand their culture. Additionally, many Asian nonprofits have evolved from serving only Asian clients to serving their entire neighborhood due to demand and acquired experience over the years. However, while a handful of Asian organizations have grown large enough to compete for public and private dollars, there remain many smaller groups that lack the support to compete for contracts to expand their innovative programs. With Mayor de Blasio at the city's helm, assisted by myriad commissioners who have worked in the nonprofit arena, the Asian American nonprofit leaders have an opportunity to advocate for reform to ensure that their strongest assets – like services offered in multiple languages, cultural expertise in overcoming misinformation and stigma, and history of deep service roots in the community – are recognized and duly rewarded through more resources to support the Asian community.

We look forward to working with the city administration to advocate for those most vulnerable in the Asian community, who have waited for far too long to receive access to essential services.