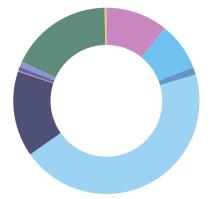
Early Childhood Education in New York



State and federal funding enables more than 277,036 children and families in New York to access high-quality, public and private, early childhood programs.¹

Federal and State Early Childhood Education Funding in New York



\$593.6M	•	Head Start and Early Head Start ²
\$457.3M		CCDBG and Mandatory Funds ³
\$71.5M		CCDBG State Match⁴
\$2.5B		CCDBG COVID-Relief Allocations: CARES ⁵
		CRRSA ⁶ ARPA (CCDF + Stabilization) ⁷
\$815.1M		State-Funded Pre-K ⁸
\$8.8M	•	MIECHV ⁹
\$38.0M		IDEA Part C ¹⁰
\$52.3M		IDEA Part B, Sec. 619 ¹¹
\$975.8M		TANF ¹² Early Learning and Care Expenditures ¹³

\$17.4M • Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five¹⁴

New York Quick Facts

31,876 Children Enrolled in Head Start¹⁹

17.70%

Eligible Children Served by Head Start²⁰

11,449 Children Enrolled in Early Head Start²¹

7.15% Eligible Children Served by Early Head Start²²

49,266

Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²³

12.8%

Eligible Children Under Six Served by CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁴ **115,597** Children Enrolled in State Funded Pre-K²⁵

3,023

Families Served by MIECHV²⁶

24,988

Children Served by IDEA Part C²⁷

40,837

Children Served by IDEA Part B, Sec. 619²⁸

36.95%

Three- and Four-year old Children who Attend Public ECE²⁹

Early Childhood Education Economic Impact

In addition to the benefits to young children, access to affordable, highquality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. Child care problems, however, adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses upward of \$57 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue.¹⁵

In New York

7.3%

of parents make career sacrifices due to child care issues.¹⁶

Labor force participation of mothers with children under the age of 5 increased from 62.3% in 2019 to 69.1% in 2021.¹⁷

Nationwide¹⁸

The percent of families that reported difficulty finding space in a home- or center-based program increased dramatically from 22% in December 2021 to 58% in January 2022.

71% of parents report that difficulty finding child care has impacted their ability to work.

New York Early Learning and Care Snapshot



- Population Under Six: 1,352,390³⁰
 Under Six Living in Poverty: 19.41%³¹
- 64.57% of children under six have all
- available parents in the workforce³²



- 64% of New York residents live in a "child care desert"³³
 For rural families, this percentage is
- For rural families, this percentage is even higher³⁴



- The average price of child care is \$12,415 per year³⁵
 The median household
- income is \$110,280³⁶

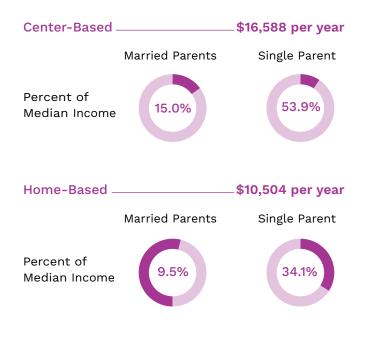


 Met 7/10 of NIEER's State Preschool Quality Standards³⁷

High Price of Care³⁸

Too often, the care that is available costs more than families can afford.

Annual Price of Infant Care in New York



Low Compensation for Early Educators

Despite the critical nature of their work, early educators are among the most underpaid workers in the nation.³⁹

\$13.58 Child Care Workers Hourly Rate



The Temporary Impact of ARPA Funding

In New York, 211,795 child care spots were saved by ARPA funds. $^{\scriptscriptstyle 40}$

Of providers who received stabilization grants:⁴¹

92%

said funding helped them stay open.

75%

used funds for compensation but still struggle to provide competitive wages and benefits. 46%

used funds to pay debts taken on in the course of the pandemic, including

63% of those in family child care homes.

1 This figure includes beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDEG), the Maternal, Infort, and Early Childhood, Hone Visiting Program (MECHV), state-funded Pre-K, and the individuals with Diabilities Education Act (IDEA) Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program. I 2 Head Start Early Childhood, Learning and Knowledge Center [3 Office of CCI) (CCC) CY2012 CCDF Allocations (Based on Appropriations) | 4 hiel is OCC CARESAL CCDBG. Synophemental Eurofing Allocations for States and Territories | 6 OCC Convavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRESA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 6 OCC Convavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRESA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 6 OCC Convavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRESA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 6 OCC Convavirus. Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRESA) of 2021 Allocations for States and Territories | 7 OCC American. Rescue Elan Act (AREA) Supplemental Elandia CCC) Discretionary Funding Allocations Tables for States and Territories | 7 OCC American. Rescue Elan Act (AREA) Supplemental Elandia CCD Discretionary Funding Allocation Tables for States and Territories | 8 National Institute for Early Assistance TANE F1/2019 Financial Data 11 4 DCC (Indues non-federal match amount) | 15 Council for a Strong America | 16 Data Resource Center for Child and Addescent Health 2019 | 17 Committee for Economic. Development (CED) | 18 Egnid-EC Survey. March 2022 | 19 Office of Head Stat H effortmance Indicator Report (RR) | 20 PIR and U.S. Census Bureau (Census) | 21 PIR | 22 PIR and Census | 23 QCC PY2020 CCDE Preliminary Data Tables | 24 Center for American Progress (CAP) - Early Learning in the U.S.: 2021 | 25 NIEER | 26 HESA | 17 ED | 29 NIEER (Includes preschool, Head Stat, and Special Education) | 0 Census | 31 Census | 31