High-quality early care and education (ECE) is proven to dramatically improve a child’s opportunities for a better future while offering parents greater job stability and overall economic security.

The Economic Impact
Access to affordable, high-quality child care can increase parental labor force participation and family economic stability. However, widespread problems finding and paying for child care adversely affect both state and national economies. As a direct result of child care issues, the national economy loses $122 billion annually in the form of lost earnings, productivity, and revenue. In New York: The estimated annual economic impact of the infant-toddler child care crisis: $9.8B.

There are several early learning programs that provide working families with access to high-quality, affordable ECE opportunities, but currently the demand for care far outweighs the supply, and funding constraints leave many eligible children unserved. Each of these programs has its own eligibility requirements, purpose, and service delivery model. Together they form a mixed-delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children’s individual needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Children Birth Through Age Five Served</th>
<th>Families Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG)</td>
<td>49,266</td>
<td>4,201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>151,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State-Funded Pre-K</td>
<td>11,343</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part C</td>
<td>29,550</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part B, Sec. 619</td>
<td>40,172</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)</td>
<td>29,635</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1,2,6: These figures include beneficiaries of Head Start, Early Head Start, CCDF, MIECHV, state-funded Pre-K, and IDEA Parts B, Sec. 619 and C. In some cases, children and families are served by more than one program.

Learn more about CCDBG in New York here.
Learn more about MIECHV in New York here.
Learn more about CDCTC here.
Early Care and Education (ECE) in New York Snapshot

Federal and State ECE Funding in New York

Federal funding is foundational to providing ECE.

$628.2M • Head Start and Early Head Start
$459M • CCDBG and Mandatory Funds
$8.6M • MIECHV
$38M • IDEA Part C
$52.3M • IDEA Part B, Sec. 619
$1.2B • TANF Early Learning and Care Expenditures
$4M • PDG B-5
$883.8M • State-Funded Pre-K
$98.5M • CCDBG State Match
$1.2M • PDG B-5 State Match

New York received an additional $2.5B through COVID-19 relief.

COVID-19 Relief:
Throughout the pandemic, there was strong bipartisan support for federal relief funding to keep the child care sector afloat.

• As a result, 15,465 child care programs in New York received support, impacting up to 676,100 children.
• These funds also allowed states to demonstrate what would be possible when equipped with additional resources. Funds have been used to build and expand child care capacity in areas with the least supply. Over 1,700 providers applied for the grant and 344 providers were awarded statewide. View the detailed REDC Child Care Deserts map here.

Spotlight: ECE Successes in New York

COVID-19 Relief:
Throughout the pandemic, there was strong bipartisan support for federal relief funding to keep the child care sector afloat.

• As a result, 15,465 child care programs in New York received support, impacting up to 676,100 children.
• These funds also allowed states to demonstrate what would be possible when equipped with additional resources. Funds have been used to build and expand child care capacity in areas with the least supply. Over 1,700 providers applied for the grant and 344 providers were awarded statewide. View the detailed REDC Child Care Deserts map here.

Preschool Development Grant Birth Through Five (PDG B-5):
PDG B-5 is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states’ early childhood systems. In their 2023 planning grant application, among other uses, New York noted that they would use funding to:

• Expand and strengthen kindergarten transitions, prioritizing communities that focus on reaching vulnerable children and families by working more closely with community hospitals and birthing centers.
• Increase quality and retain high-quality staff, providing child care teachers and providers with scholarships for participating in professional learning and higher education.*

For full sourcing information, visit here.

*Division of Child Care Services | **BUILD