

In New York, federal and state early learning opportunities serve more than **317,416 children** and families,¹ or **24% of children** ages 5 and under.²

High quality child care and early learning programs support child development and offer parents peace of mind while they work or attend school.

In the U.S., the demand for quality care far outweighs the supply: **28% of working families** with young children cannot reasonably access the formal care they want or need.³ While there are several federally funded programs that help working families access quality child care opportunities, limited funding leaves many eligible children unserved. The impacts of these challenges extend beyond families and carry over to the workplace. The 10-year economic impact of the child care shortage could be as high as \$329 billion due the effects on households, businesses, and tax revenues.⁴

PROGRAM REACH

Below is a list of existing child care and early learning programs which together form a mixed delivery system that supports parental choice and aims to meet children’s individual needs. These programs have unique eligibility requirements and service delivery models. However, at current funding levels, each only reaches a fraction of eligible families.

NEW YORK

NEED

1,315,065

Children 5 & Under⁵

66%

Children 5 & Under with All Available Parents in the Workforce⁶

SUPPLY

4,330

Licensed Child Care Centers in 2024 (+84 from 2023)⁷

10,928

Licensed Family Child Care Homes in 2024 (+468 from 2023)⁸

42%

Gap in Supply of Child Care vs. Potential Need⁹

IMPACT

\$20.9B-\$31.7B

Estimated 10-Year Economic Loss Due to Child Care Gap⁹

COST*

\$20,439

Annual Price of Center-Based Care (\$1,703 per month)¹⁰

\$16,415

Annual Price of Home-Based Care (\$1,368 per month)¹¹

14.5%

Portion of Median Married-Couple Family Income (\$141,123) Spent on Center-Based Care¹²

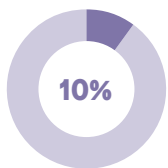
50%

Portion of Median Single-Parent Family Income (\$40,903) Spent on Center-Based Care¹³

**estimates are based on price of infant care for one child*

CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CCDBG)

380,074 CHILDREN 5 & UNDER ELIGIBLE¹⁴
38,280 CHILDREN 5 & UNDER SERVED¹⁵

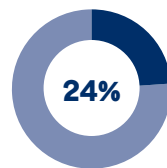


ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 5 & UNDER SERVED¹⁶

Based on federal eligibility (85% SMI)

HEAD START PRESCHOOL

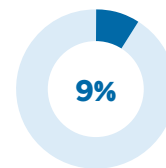
119,637 CHILDREN ELIGIBLE¹⁷
28,308 CHILDREN ENROLLED¹⁸



ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED¹⁹

EARLY HEAD START

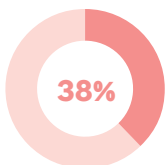
119,637 CHILDREN ELIGIBLE²⁰
11,045 CHILDREN ENROLLED²¹



ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED²²

STATE-FUNDED PRE-K

158,956 CHILDREN ENROLLED²³



3-AND 4-YEAR-OLDS SERVED²⁴

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL HEAD START

225 CHILDREN ENROLLED²⁵

MATERNAL, INFANT, AND EARLY CHILDHOOD HOME VISITING (MIECHV)

2,884 CHILDREN SERVED²⁶

IDEA PART C

(EARLY INTERVENTION)
31,977 CHILDREN SERVED²⁷

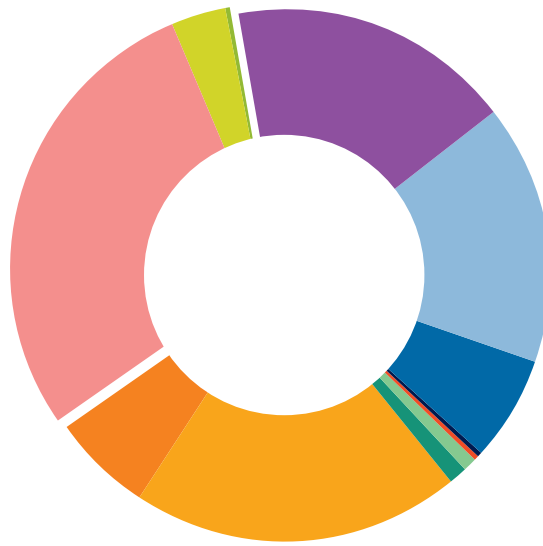
IDEA PART B, SEC. 619

(PRESCHOOL SPECIAL EDUCATION)
45,966 CHILDREN SERVED²⁸

NEW YORK: FEDERAL AND STATE CHILD CARE AND EARLY LEARNING FUNDING

STATE INVESTMENT

- \$999.1M** State-Funded Pre-K³⁸
- \$118.3M** CCDBG State Match³⁹
- \$3.3M** PDG B-5 State Match⁴⁰



FEDERAL INVESTMENT

- \$607.8M** CCDBG and Mandatory Funds²⁹
- \$554.4M** Head Start Preschool³⁰
(includes AIAN when applicable)
- \$224.6M** Early Head Start³¹
(includes AIAN when applicable)
- \$11M** PDG B-5³²
- \$12.4M** MIECHV³³
- \$28.7M** IDEA Part C³⁴
- \$37.1M** IDEA Part B, Sec. 619³⁵
- \$705.6M** TANF Early Care and Education³⁶
- \$209.4M** TANF Transferred to CCDBG³⁷

CCDBG

CCDBG allows states to provide child care assistance to low-income working families with children under age 13, helping parents access child care in a setting of their choice.

In New York:

- **17,277 child care providers** accept CCDBG subsidies.⁴¹
- Eligibility is capped at **85% of State Median Income**.⁴²
- A family of three is eligible if they make **\$7,604/month** or less (**\$91,248/year**).⁴³
- With a subsidy, a family of three pays a maximum monthly co-payment of **\$54/month**, compared to **\$1,703/month** without.⁴⁴

State Lead Agencies must establish child care licensing requirements that ensure children are cared for in safe, quality environments. Different rules may apply depending on the setting (e.g., center or home-based) and some providers may be exempt from licensing requirements (e.g., faith-based programs).

Appropriate teacher-child ratios are crucial to ensure safety, quality, and individual attention. Licensed center-based care providers in New York must meet the following ratios:⁴⁵

INFANT	1:3 for birth-6 weeks 1:4 for 6 weeks-18 months
TODDLER	1:5
PRESCHOOL	1:7 for age 3 1:8 for age 4 1:9 for age 5



Scan or click the QR code for full references and links. For more information contact FFYF at mail@ffyf.org.

HEAD START

Head Start Preschool and Early Head Start (collectively referred to as “Head Start”) provide a continuum of high-quality early learning and comprehensive services that support health and development, and strengthen family well-being. Federal funds go directly to local grantees, with programs in every congressional district (explore Head Start’s reach in these [maps](#)).⁴⁶

In New York, there are **153 Head Start grants**, which fund **672 program sites** and serve **39,353 children**.^{47, 48, 49}

Children are eligible if their family income is below the federal poverty line, they are receiving TANF, SNAP, or SSI, or if they are in foster care or experiencing homelessness. Additionally, programs are expected to reserve at least 10% of slots for children eligible for services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

PDG B-5

Preschool Development Grants Birth through Five (PDG B-5) is a competitive federal grant designed to improve states’ early childhood systems. To date, New York has been awarded **\$86M** in PDG B-5 funds.⁵⁰ New York’s PDG B-5 accomplishments include:⁵¹

- Launched the New York State (NYS) Parent Portal, a one-stop shop for parents that includes a child care locator.
- Provided scholarships of up to \$4,000 for State University of New York or City University of New York students receiving career advisement through a B-5 Career Center.

Learn more with the PDG B-5 grantee map [here](#).⁵²

CDCTC

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) directly helps working parents offset the cost of child care. In 2025, the CDCTC was permanently updated for the first time since 2001. Many filers could see their credit increase by as much as \$450 (for one child) or \$900 (for two+ children.)⁵³ In New York, **328,490 taxpayers** claimed the CDCTC in 2022.⁵⁴