

THE STATE OF EARLY LEARNING IN NEW YORK

GROWING CRISIS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN AND WORKING FAMILIES

What New York Leaders Need to Do Now



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
2020-21 ENACTED BUDGET



Ready for Kindergarten, Ready for College Campaign



Acknowledgments

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OPPORTUNITIES DENIED

Growing Crisis for Young Children and Working Families

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Governor's 2020 budget fails to address the state's deepening child care crisis; offering NO new funding for child care**, not even enough to maintain the state's woefully inadequate current services.
- The **high cost of child care creates significant economic hardship** for New York's working families with young children. **Nine out of 10 find the cost of quality care unaffordable.**
- **Yet four out of five families eligible for help paying for child care are denied support.**
- **Families with babies and toddlers face the worst challenges.** Care for an infant in a child care center can easily top \$20,000 a year.
- **Insufficient state investment in pre-K and child care threatens the stability of programs and their ability to appropriately compensate teachers and staff.**
- **The median wage for a child care educator outside of New York City is less than \$27,000.**
- **The Governor's proposal to add just \$15 million for pre-K for 3- and 4- year-olds is unlikely to add even the 2,000 seats he promises, and falls dismally short of rising need and unmet demand.** Scores of districts gave formal notice of interest in adding pre-K last fall.
- **Four out of five 4-year-olds outside of New York City – nearly 77,000 – still have no full-day pre-K.**
- The failure to expand early learning opportunities **shortchanges dual language learners and those with special needs, as well as homeless children, all entitled by law to quality education.**

THE STATE OF EARLY LEARNING IN NEW YORK

2020 BRIEFING GUIDE

This briefing guide offers the latest data on the availability of child care and pre-K by legislative district as well as new documentation on affordability by county and median salaries for early childhood educators. Today **9 out of 10** families cannot afford quality child care. Further **4 out of 5** four-year olds outside of New York City have no access to full day pre-K. **This shortfall in investment in child care and pre-K leaves children without early education opportunities**, parents struggling to work and care for their children **and the early childhood educators with close to poverty level wages**. The state must address this crisis for our children.

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INVEST NOW! EVERY CHILD DESERVES A FAIR SHOT

Recommendations for the 2020-21 Enacted Budget

EXPAND ACCESS TO QUALITY, AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE

New York must commit to achieving universal access to quality, affordable child care by 2025, starting with significant new investment in the 2020-21 budget to establish critical building blocks to meet that goal.

- **At least \$40 million to create a fund to increase workforce compensation and improve child care quality.**
 - The state must fill the gap between what parents can afford to pay and the cost of quality services, to ensure early educators are appropriately compensated for their valuable work. Low compensation for early educators leaves many living in or near poverty. Low pay also leads to high turnover in many programs, causing instability for programs and disrupts relationships with the children in their care. Young children need consistency in caregivers to establish healthy and secure attachments. Priority should be given to programs serving low-income families and care for babies and toddlers.
- **At least \$60 million in the state's child care subsidy program to expand access to more working families, with focus on making eligibility levels and co-pays more fair and uniform across the state.**
 - The state's current underinvestment in child care subsidies limits the number of families who get help paying for care, and also leads to higher co-pays for families. Without resources to serve all eligible families, some counties raise co-pays as high as \$600 a month. Some cap eligibility as low as 130% of poverty, (\$27,729 for a family of 3). Increased state investment would enable more working families to access quality child care this year, and lay the groundwork for the state to develop a model child care system that provides all New York families access to quality, affordable child care.



EXPAND ACCESS TO QUALITY FULL-DAY PRE-K

- **Add \$150 million for quality pre-K for 3- and 4-year-olds.** Prioritize the needs of at-risk children in their communities and keep the program open to any district ready to expand or start a new pre-K program. The investment should include:
 - **\$125 million to expand access for 15,000 preschoolers** with funding levels sufficient to assure quality in all settings, appropriating a minimum of \$10,000 per child for 4-year-olds and \$12,000 for 3-year-olds.
 - **\$25 million to enhance quality and eliminate barriers to expansion,** including an investment in regional technical assistance centers to meet the highest quality standards and partnerships between school districts and community programs.
- **Increase reimbursement rates for Preschool Special Education and evaluations by at least 10%** to ensure services for every child in need of them.
- **Protect and build on the state's current \$857.2 million investment in pre-K.** Include appropriate resources to support each child, including those with developmental delays and disabilities, emergent multi-lingual learners and those who are homeless.
- **Strengthen partnerships and support for community programs to provide pre-K services,** including appropriate rates to support qualified teachers in all settings and fund the Regents' proposal for \$2 million investment in regional early childhood technical assistance centers.
- **Include appropriate investment in K-12 aid,** to ensure pre-K is followed by a continuum of quality education to prepare children for college and careers.



CHILD CARE AND PRE-K: THE ESSENTIALS FOR TODAY'S FAMILIES

Keep Children Learning and Parents Earning

Investments in quality child care and full-day pre-K are essential to New York's families with young children. These services are proven strategies that more than pay for themselves in the long run, by putting both children and their parents on a path to success. Both serve as potent tools for reversing the growing inequality in New York State, the most extreme in the nation.

Quality child care and pre-K are **companion and complementary investments. Both promote school readiness and economic opportunity, by keeping children learning and parents earning.** Today, about 57% of Universal Pre-K students are enrolled in community-based programs that also offer child care.

Child care programs offer year-round services for the hours that working families need. Some, but not enough, serve infants and toddlers and provide appropriate settings for these younger learners. Child care funding offers another critical strategy to ensure every child succeeds in school and life.

Yet the state's investment in both pre-K and child care remains shamefully inadequate.

The consequences are clear. Without quality child care and pre-K, children are less likely to be reading on grade level, graduate high school and go to college. Parents must limit work hours, pass up promotions and overtime or even quit work altogether.

Inadequate investment in pre-K and child care falls on the backs of the early childhood workforce. The median wage for a child care educator outside of New York City is less than \$27,000 a year.

New York's leaders must increase the investment in 2020.



9 out of 10 families with young children can't afford quality child care.

4 out of 5 four-year-olds outside of New York City still have no full-day pre-K.

NEW YORK'S CHILD CARE AFFORDABILITY CRISIS: TWICE THE COST OF COLLEGE

New York's families face sticker shock the minute they start looking for child care for their first child, if they are lucky enough to find a spot. Care for an infant in a center costs more than \$20,000 in many communities, and most programs have waiting lists.

Quality child care is expensive for good reasons, most notably, the need for qualified, appropriately-compensated early educators with the skills to support children's healthy development and learning, in a safe, welcoming and positive environment, which offers the time and space to meet each child's needs.

Child care now ranks as the top expense for many families, often more than rent or the mortgage, and twice college tuition.

*To be affordable, child care should cost no more than **7% of a family's income**, according to federal guidelines. On average, New York's working families with young children **pay twice to three times that amount for one child.***

New York caps eligibility for child care assistance to families at 200% of poverty (\$40,840 a year). But the state investment falls far short of reaching even these families. **4 out of 5 eligible families are denied help.**

Inadequate state investment shifts the costs to counties, which administer the subsidy program. Without state funding, many are forced to tighten eligibility and raise co-pays for families.

The charts that follow offer a snapshot of the child care affordability crisis unfolding across the state.

Source for affordability data: The data is based on 1) US Census American Community Survey 2014-18 estimates for the median family income by county in New York State and 2) the 2019 Office of Children and Family Services CFS Market Rates by region and region in New York State. They are based on statewide survey to determine what programs currently charge parents and are not reflective of the true cost of quality care.

QUALITY CHILD CARE: UNAFFORDABLE FOR 9 OUT OF 10 FAMILIES

Child Care Affordability, by County

County	Annual Cost of Infant Care at the Market Rate	Median Family Income	Percent of Median Income Needed to Pay for Child Care
Albany County	\$14,664	\$91,975	16%
Allegany County	\$11,440	\$57,761	20%
Bronx County	\$21,112	\$43,998	48%
Broome County	\$11,440	\$67,342	17%
Cattaraugus County	\$11,440	\$59,547	19%
Cayuga County	\$11,440	\$69,112	17%
Chautauqua County	\$11,440	\$58,927	19%
Chemung County	\$11,440	\$68,737	17%
Chenango County	\$11,440	\$61,186	19%
Clinton County	\$11,440	\$70,470	16%
Columbia County	\$14,560	\$76,190	19%
Cortland County	\$11,440	\$69,068	17%
Delaware County	\$11,440	\$61,863	18%
Dutchess County	\$14,664	\$97,249	15%
Erie County	\$14,560	\$75,121	19%
Essex County	\$11,440	\$69,266	17%
Franklin County	\$11,440	\$63,530	18%
Fulton County	\$11,440	\$60,973	19%
Genesee County	\$11,440	\$75,969	15%
Greene County	\$11,440	\$70,062	16%
Hamilton County	\$11,440	\$68,250	17%
Herkimer County	\$11,440	\$65,612	17%
Jefferson County	\$11,440	\$61,483	19%
Kings County	\$21,112	\$63,925	33%
Lewis County	\$11,440	\$61,202	19%
Livingston County	\$11,440	\$72,230	16%
Madison County	\$11,440	\$73,102	16%
Monroe County	\$14,560	\$76,185	19%
Montgomery County	\$11,440	\$56,427	20%
Nassau County	\$18,928	\$129,807	15%
New York County	\$21,112	\$102,900	21%
Niagara County	\$11,440	\$71,366	16%
Oneida County	\$11,440	\$67,773	17%
Onondaga County	\$14,560	\$77,583	19%
Ontario County	\$14,560	\$81,002	18%
Orange County	\$14,664	\$93,694	16%

QUALITY CHILD CARE: UNAFFORDABLE FOR 9 OUT OF 10 FAMILIES

Child Care Affordability, by County

County	Annual Cost of Infant Care at the Market Rate	Median Family Income	Percent of Median Income Needed to Pay for Child Care
Orleans County	\$11,440	\$59,384	19%
Oswego County	\$11,440	\$64,563	18%
Otsego County	\$11,440	\$66,399	17%
Putnam County	\$18,928	\$119,363	16%
Queens County	\$21,112	\$73,004	29%
Rensselaer County	\$14,560	\$83,505	17%
Richmond County	\$21,112	\$94,926	22%
Rockland County	\$18,928	\$106,787	18%
Saratoga County	\$14,664	\$97,668	15%
Schenectady County	\$14,560	\$83,366	17%
Schoharie County	\$11,440	\$67,979	17%
Schuyler County	\$11,440	\$68,400	17%
Seneca County	\$11,440	\$67,208	17%
St. Lawrence County	\$11,440	\$60,146	19%
Steuben County	\$11,440	\$63,212	18%
Suffolk County	\$18,928	\$113,432	17%
Sullivan County	\$11,440	\$69,770	16%
Tioga County	\$11,440	\$75,333	15%
Tompkins County	\$14,560	\$83,326	17%
Ulster County	\$14,664	\$79,640	18%
Warren County	\$14,560	\$76,293	19%
Washington County	\$11,440	\$65,182	18%
Wayne County	\$11,440	\$67,777	17%
Westchester County	\$18,928	\$119,798	16%
Wyoming County	\$11,440	\$69,951	16%
Yates County	\$11,440	\$70,643	16%

EARLY EDUCATORS: TIME TO TRULY SUPPORT AND VALUE THEIR WORK

Inadequate investment in child care and pre-K translates into literally poverty-level wages for early educators. **The median income for child care educators outside of New York City is less than \$27,000, even those with college degrees.**

Few work in settings with health or retirement benefits. **65% must depend on public benefits, such as Medicaid or food stamps, to meet their own families' basic needs. 70% worry about paying housing costs.**

"It is hard to be completely present in your teaching when you are constantly worried about other things such as how am I going to make ends meet or if your child is ok because you had to send them to school sick because you couldn't afford to stay home with them."

— Early childhood educator, New York

Data and pull quote above from *Financing Early Educator Quality: A Values Based Budget for Every State*, released by the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, January 15, 2020.



EARLY EDUCATORS: FINDING IT HARD TO MAKE ENDS MEET

Median Wage, by Labor Region

Labor Region	Median Overall Annual Wage	Median Annual Pay for Child Care Workers	Child Care Median Wage as Percentage of Overall Median Wage
Capital Region	\$43,130	\$25,650	59%
Central New York	\$40,060	\$25,110	63%
Finger Lakes	\$39,860	\$24,430	61%
Hudson Valley	\$44,160	\$26,540	60%
Long Island	\$45,220	\$27,850	62%
Mohawk Valley	\$36,720	\$25,040	68%
New York City	\$51,850	\$31,510	61%
North Country	\$37,760	\$24,270	64%
Southern Tier	\$39,080	\$26,340	67%
Western New York	\$38,270	\$24,280	63%

Only recently have the public, policymakers and other stakeholders fully come to recognize and fully document the full impact of paying such low wages to early childhood educators. The early childhood field itself has joined arms with national experts to document the far-ranging consequences for children, families and communities.

Poverty-level wages make it hard for programs to recruit and retain staff or even keep their doors open. Turnover now runs to 30%, a hardship for young children and their families.

In short, **teacher compensation is increasingly understood as one of the best barometers of quality in early childhood education.** Appropriately-paid and well-prepared early educators are more likely to not only have the skills to support children's learning and development, but to stay on the job and take joy in the work.

Parents cannot afford to pay more. Early educators cannot continue to live on so little. The answer, experts say, is increased and more stable public funding for early care and education, with explicit funding for minimum compensation requirements tied to skills and competencies known to promote children's development and learning.

Source for wage data: Employment and wage data by occupation by state labor region was derived from New York State's Department of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, spring 2019.

ADDRESS THE CHILD CARE CRISIS: HELP PARENTS PAY FOR CHILD CARE

Few families – **only 1 out of 5** – currently eligible for assistance in paying for child care in fact receive it. State officials limit child care assistance to working families earning up to 200% of poverty (\$40,840 for a family of 3). Many who receive some assistance report that the co-payments they are required to pay make it still unaffordable to access a quality reliable child care setting.

Today, only 1 out of 5 eligible families gets support.

Parents report that this lack of assistance results in squeezing the family budget forcing choices between paying the electric bill, cutting back on food or paying rent late in order to pay for child care and continue to work. Parents are very clear about the priority they place on quality even if it places families at financial risk. Given the low levels of eligibility for subsidy, families find they must turn down even small promotions to maintain eligibility for assistance.



The data is based on county-level estimates for the number of children under 6 outside New York City who are served by New York State's Child Care Assistance programs, derived from 1) US Census data for the number of children under 6 years old residing in households making less than 200% of the poverty threshold and 2) 60% (the share of children under 6 in NYS served by the child care assistance system) of the average number of children served by NYS's child care assistance programs each month from July 2017-June 2018 according to NYS' Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance.

STATE CHILD CARE INVESTMENT WOEFULLY INADEQUATE

Access to Child Care Subsidies by Legislative District: SENATE

Senate District	Senator	Number of Children Under 6 Served	Children Under 6 in Households Under 200% FPL	Percent of Children Under 6 Served
1	Kenneth LaValle	1,636	15,090	11%
2	John Flanagan	1,636	15,090	11%
3	Monica Martinez	1,636	15,090	11%
4	Philip Boyle	1,636	15,090	11%
5	James Gaughran	4,577	26,426	17%
6	Kevin Thomas	2,941	11,336	26%
7	Anna Kaplan	2,941	11,336	26%
8	John Brooks	4,577	26,426	17%
9	Todd Kaminsky	2,941	11,336	26%
10-33	Access to child care in New York City is offered in separate chart on page 17.			
34	Alessandra Biaggi	1,586	12,550	13%
35	Andrea Steward-Cousins	1,586	12,550	13%
36	Jamaal Bailey	1,586	12,550	13%
37	Shelley Mayer	1,586	12,550	13%
38	David Carlucci	2,118	20,019	11%
39	James Skoufis	1,266	18,448	7%
40	Peter Harckham	2,140	17,810	12%
41	Susan Serino	492	4,299	11%
42	Jen Metzger	892	12,851	7%
43	Daphne Jordan	622	6,133	10%
44	Neil Breslin	1,105	8,211	13%
45	Elizabeth O'C Little	567	7,774	7%
46	George Amedore	1,658	12,781	13%
47	Joseph Griffo	1,109	10,090	11%
48	Patricia Ritchie	371	75,395	0%
49	James Tedisco	875	7,318	12%
50	Robert Antonacci	2,094	11,576	18%
51	James Seward	1,033	13,091	8%
52	Frederick Akshar	735	7,101	10%
53	Rachel May	3,109	20,717	15%
54	Pamela Helming	4,553	25,940	18%
55	Rich Funke	3,978	18,423	22%
56	Joseph Robach	3,814	16,571	23%
57	George Borello	725	7,236	10%
58	Thomas O'Mara	1,130	9,596	12%
59	Patrick Gallivan	6,574	36,158	18%
60	Christopher Jacobs	2,433	16,182	15%
61	Michael Ranzenhofer	6,319	33,832	19%
62	Robert Ort	4,078	21,625	19%
63	Timothy Kennedy	2,433	16,182	15%

STATE CHILD CARE INVESTMENT WOEFULLY INADEQUATE

Access to Child Care Subsidies by Legislative District: ASSEMBLY

Assembly District	Assembly Member	Number of Children Under 6 Served	Children Under 6 in Households Under 200% FPL	Percent of Children Under 6 Served
1	Fred Thiele	1,636	15,090	11%
2	Anthony Palumbo	1,636	15,090	11%
3	Joe DeStefano	1,636	15,090	11%
4	Steve Englebright	1,636	15,090	11%
5	Doug Smith	1,636	15,090	11%
6	Philip Ramos	1,636	15,090	11%
7	Andrew Garbarino	1,636	15,090	11%
8	Michael Fitzpatrick	1,636	15,090	11%
9	Michael LiPetri	4,577	26,426	17%
10	Steve Stern	4,577	26,426	17%
11	Kimberly Jean-Pierre	1,636	15,090	11%
12	Andrew Raia	1,636	15,090	11%
13	Charles Lavine	2,941	11,336	26%
14	David McDonough	2,941	11,336	26%
15	Michael Montesano	4,577	26,426	17%
16	Anthony D'Urso	2,941	11,336	26%
17	John Mikulin	2,941	11,336	26%
18	Taylor Darling	2,941	11,336	26%
19	Edward Ra	2,941	11,336	26%
20	Melissa Miller	2,941	11,336	26%
21	Judy Griffin	2,941	11,336	26%
22	Michaelle Solages	2,941	11,336	26%
23-87	Access to child care in New York City is offered in separate chart on page 17.			
88	Amy Paulin	1,586	12,550	13%
89	Gary Pretlow	1,586	12,550	13%
90	Nader Sayegh	1,586	12,550	13%
91	Steven Ottis	1,586	12,550	13%
92	Thomas Abinanti	1,586	12,550	13%
93	David Buchwald	1,586	12,550	13%
94	Kevin Byrne	1,620	12,929	13%
95	Sandy Galef	1,620	12,929	13%
96	Kenneth Zebrowski	532	7,469	7%
97	Ellen Jaffee	532	7,469	7%
98	Karl Brabenec	1,008	15,727	6%
99	Colin Schmitt	1,008	15,727	6%
100	Aileen Gunther	565	9,249	6%
101	Brian Miller	1,898	21,164	9%
102	Chris Tague	1,199	10,987	11%
103	Kevin Cahill	716	6,641	11%
104	Jonathan Jacobson	1,192	14,900	8%
105	Michael Kieran Lalor	458	3,921	12%
106	Didi Barrett	509	4,811	11%
107	Jake Ashby	478	4,999	10%

STATE CHILD CARE INVESTMENT WOEFULLY INADEQUATE

Access to Child Care Subsidies by Legislative District: ASSEMBLY

Assembly District	Assembly Member	Number of Children Under 6 Served	Children Under 6 in Households Under 200% FPL	Percent of Children Under 6 Served
108	John McDonald III	1,322	10,435	13%
109	Patricia Fahy	752	5,193	14%
110	Phil Steck	1,301	7,642	17%
111	Angelo Santabarbara	1,373	9,351	15%
112	Mary Beth Walsh	766	4,673	16%
113	Carrie Woerner	290	3,314	9%
114	Dan Stec	508	6,516	8%
115	Billy Jones	353	4,978	7%
116	Mark Walczyk	323	5,389	6%
117	Ken Blankenbush	1,354	14,427	9%
118	Robert Smullen	1,133	11,050	10%
119	Marienne Buttenschon	945	7,353	13%
120	William Barclay	2,289	15,470	15%
121	John Salka	1,048	9,142	11%
122	Clifford Crouch	665	7,143	9%
123	Donna Lupardo	480	4,132	12%
124	Christopher Friend	1,008	7,587	13%
125	Barbara Lifton	208	2,105	10%
126	Gary Finch	2,213	13,624	16%
127	Al Stirpe	2,123	12,536	17%
128	Pamela Hunter	1,910	9,778	20%
129	Wilian Magnarelli	1,910	9,778	20%
130	Brian Manktelow	619	8,241	8%
131	Brian M. Kolb	191	2,659	7%
132	Philip Palmesano	657	7,242	9%
133	Marjorie Byrnes	4,178	19,542	21%
134	Peter Lawrence	3,814	16,571	23%
135	Mark Johns	3,814	16,571	23%
136	Jamie Romeo	3,814	16,571	23%
137	David Gantt	3,814	16,571	23%
138	Harry Bronson	3,814	16,571	23%
139	Stephen Hawley	3,965	18,670	21%
140	Robin Schimminger	2,618	20,217	13%
141	Crystal Peoples-Stokes	2,433	16,182	15%
142	Patrick Burke	2,433	16,182	15%
143	Monica Wallace	2,433	16,182	15%
144	Michael Norris	2,697	21,237	13%
145	Angelo Morinello	2,618	20,217	13%
146	Karen McMahon	2,618	20,217	13%
147	David DiPietro	4,210	31,215	13%
148	Joseph Giglio	424	5,135	8%
149	Sean Ryan	2,433	16,182	15%
150	Andy Goodell	394	3,228	12%

SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE FOR CHILDREN IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

Only a Quarter of Families Eligible For Child Care Served

Borough	Children Under 5 in Households Below 200% FPL	Enrollment in Subsidized Child Care for Children Under 5	Percent of Children Under 5 Served
Bronx	67,030	19,813	30%
Brooklyn	90,977	24,121	27%
Manhattan	27,357	7,863	29%
Queens	54,607	9,181	17%
Staten Island	8,499	2,074	24%
Grand Total	248,470	63,052	25%

Data analysis for this chart provided by Marija Drobnjak and Jack Mullan, Citizens' Committee for Children of New York. More detailed information by neighborhood available from Citizens' Committee for Children of New York, <https://data.cccnewyork.org>.

Subsidized child care includes contracted seats and vouchers for all modalities: center-based, family child care and informal. Children under five years old include infants, toddlers and preschool-age children (3- and 4-year-olds.) Preschool aged children may be enrolled in programs that are part of Early Learn, Pre-K for All or 3K for All.

Sources: Enrollment in subsidized child care is from New York City Administration for Children Services, March 2019. Children under 5 in households below 200% FPL is from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey. Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file. Combined 1-Year Estimates (2016-2018)

The **data analysis** for New York City, is focused on **children under 5**. New York City has mandatory kindergarten for five-year-olds who are primarily in the public schools.

The data is aggregated by borough, rather than legislative district, **given the density of the City and its unique context**.

All 4-year-olds now have access to a six-hour day of pre-K. This year, nearly 73,000 in Pre-K For All. A growing number of 3-year-olds are now enrolled in 3K for All, with a commitment to universal access in the future. **However, this still leaves low-income families without the support they need for before and after school and during the summer.**

Close to 60% of the pre-K services in the City are offered in community-based organizations, which integrate child care and Head Start funding. Combining access to child care and Pre-K, as well as other early childhood funding and services is a long-standing strategy in New York City, with the goal of helping families solve the significant child care challenges they face.

Even with New York City's own substantial investment in child care, **the funds reach only a quarter of eligible families**.



THE PROMISE WAS MADE: FULL-DAY PRE-K FOR EVERY 4-YEAR-OLD

"We're going to have a statewide prekindergarten program funded by the state. That's what we said we are going to do and that's what we're going to do. I said all along that we'll fund the need. And as quickly as cities can bring it online, we will fund it." — Governor Cuomo, 2014

Yet nearly 77,000 4-year-olds across the state – mostly outside New York City – still have no full-day pre-K. Four out of five 4-year-olds outside of New York City are still without a full-day seat.

The Governor's proposal to add just \$15 million for pre-K for 3- and 4-year-olds, is unlikely to add even the 2,000 new seats he promises, and falls dismally short of rising need and unmet demand.

At the current pace of investment, it would take more than five decades to meet the goal, leaving generations of 4-year-olds behind. They are only 4 once. They will never get a second chance.

The tables that follow show the level of access that 4-year-olds have to state funded full day pre-K programs in each legislative district.

Data on pre-K enrollment was provided by New York State Education Department (NYSED). The number of 4-year-olds expected to enroll in full-day kindergarten is based on the following assumptions: 85 percent of children attending kindergarten, minus children enrolled in 4410 special education schools. The Alliance of Quality Education provided the analysis for each to arrive at numbers by legislative district.

MORE THAN FIVE DECADES TO FULL-DAY PRE-K FOR EVERY 4-YEAR-OLD

Current Access to Full-Day Pre-K by Legislative District: SENATE

Senate District	Senator	4-Year-Olds Served in Full-Day Slots	Number of 4-Year-Olds Expected to Enroll	Percent of 4-Year-Olds Currently Served
1	Kenneth LaValle	181	3,563	5%
2	John Flanagan	484	3,610	13%
3	Monica Martinez	959	4,216	23%
4	Philip Boyle	1,234	4,422	28%
5	James Gaughran	56	3,794	1%
6	Kevin Thomas	324	4,118	8%
7	Anna Kaplan	287	3,261	9%
8	John Brooks	748	3,773	20%
9	Todd Kaminsky	144	3,012	5%
10-33	New York City has universal full-day prekindergarten for all 4-year-olds			
34	Alessandra Biaggi	567	708	80%
35	Andrea Steward-Cousins	1,761	4,174	42%
36	Jamaal Bailey	567	529	107%
37	Shelley Mayer	2,153	5,037	43%
38	David Carlucci	459	4,606	10%
39	James Skoufis	653	4,872	13%
40	Peter Harckham	455	3,833	12%
41	Susan Serino	4	2,642	0%
42	Jen Metzger	420	2,945	14%
43	Daphne Jordan	455	2,724	17%
44	Neil Breslin	1,192	2,460	48%
45	Elizabeth O'C Little	610	2,411	25%
46	George Amedore	571	2,560	22%
47	Joseph Griffo	231	2,847	8%
48	Patricia Ritchie	502	3,019	17%
49	James Tedisco	850	3,140	27%
50	Robert Antonacci	1,523	4,475	34%
51	James Seward	1,231	2,643	47%
52	Frederick Akshar	842	2,502	34%
53	Rachel May	1,220	3,343	36%
54	Pamela Helming	860	2,585	33%
55	Rich Funke	1,953	5,017	39%
56	Joseph Robach	242	2,404	10%
57	Catharine Young	1,489	2,380	63%
58	Thomas O'Mara	1,674	2,489	67%
59	Patrick Gallivan	272	2,867	9%
60	Christopher Jacobs	1,906	4,713	40%
61	Michael Ranzenhofer	2,200	4,918	45%
62	Robert Ort	538	2,510	21%
63	Timothy Kennedy	2121	3,944	54%

*The numbers shown here are for the part of the legislative district outside New York City only.

MORE THAN FIVE DECADES TO FULL-DAY PRE-K FOR EVERY 4-YEAR-OLD

Current Access to Full-Day Pre-K by Legislative District: ASSEMBLY

Assembly District	Assembly Member	4-Year-Olds Served in Full-Day Slots	Number of 4-Year-Olds Expected to Enroll	Percent of 4-Year-Olds Currently Served
1	Fred Thiele	181	1,720	11%
2	Anthony Palumbo	0	1,706	0%
3	Joe DeStefano	504	2,294	22%
4	Steve Englebright	484	1,566	31%
5	Doug Smith	484	1,854	26%
6	Philip Ramos	1,215	1,892	64%
7	Andrew Garbarino	276	1,680	16%
8	Michael Fitzpatrick	0	1,427	0%
9	Michael LiPetri	276	1,731	16%
10	Steve Stern	0	1,513	0%
11	Kimberly Jean-Pierre	328	938	35%
12	Andrew Raia	851	3,238	26%
13	Charles Lavine	106	1,827	6%
14	David McDonough	203	1,640	12%
15	Michael Montesano	50	2,542	2%
16	Anthony D'Urso	224	1,539	15%
17	John Mikulin	324	1,962	17%
18	Taylor Darling	527	2,445	22%
19	Edward Ra	67	2,236	3%
20	Melissa Miller	144	1,511	10%
21	Judy Griffin	324	2,983	11%
22	Michaelle Solages	13	1,497	1%
23-87	New York City has universal full-day prekindergarten for all 4-year-olds			
88	Amy Paulin	131	1,018	13%
89	Gary Pretlow	201	633	32%
90	Nader Sayegh	1,448	1,631	89%
91	Steven Ottis	504	1,704	30%
92	Thomas Abinanti	377	1,855	20%
93	David Buchwald	827	2,373	35%
94	Kevin Byrne	1,448	2,641	55%
95	Sandy Galef	296	1,178	25%
96	Kenneth Zebrowski	111	4,073	3%
97	Ellen Jaffee	163	3,717	4%
98	Karl Brabenec	147	6,237	2%
99	Colin Schmitt	645	3,482	19%
100	Aileen Gunther	322	1,649	20%
101	Brian Miller	257	1,526	17%
102	Chris Tague	267	1,136	24%
103	Kevin Cahill	144	1,063	14%
104	Jonathan Jacobson	652	17,59	37%
105	Michael Kieran Lalor	0	1,520	0%
106	Didi Barrett	110	1,775	6%
107	Jake Ashby	608	1,370	44%

*The numbers shown here are for the part of the legislative district outside New York City only.

MORE THAN FIVE DECADES TO FULL-DAY PRE-K FOR EVERY 4-YEAR-OLD

Current Access to Full-Day Pre-K by Legislative District: ASSEMBLY

Assembly District	Assembly Member	4-Year-Olds Served in Full-Day Slots	Number of 4-Year-Olds Expected to Enroll	Percent of 4-Year-Olds Currently Served
108	John McDonald III	1,138	1,765	64%
109	Patricia Fahy	651	1,525	43%
110	Phil Steck	365	1,504	24%
111	Angelo Santabarbara	647	1,320	49%
112	Mary Beth Walsh	108	1,953	6%
113	Carrie Woerner	49	1,565	3%
114	Dan Stec	195	1,009	19%
115	Billy Jones	443	1,173	38%
116	Mark Walczyk	271	1,560	17%
117	Ken Blankenbush	438	1,626	27%
118	Robert Smullen	413	1,501	28%
119	Marienne Buttenschon	1	1,431	0%
120	William Barclay	33	1,640	2%
121	John Salka	233	1,031	23%
122	Clifford Crouch	411	1,145	36%
123	Donna Lupardo	265	1,252	21%
124	Christopher Friend	731	1,633	45%
125	Barbara Lifton	394	864	46%
126	Gary Finch	603	1,256	48%
127	Al Stirpe	0	1,581	0%
128	Pamela Hunter	1,124	3,217	35%
129	Wilian Magnarelli	1,130	2,020	56%
130	Brian Manktelow	419	1,338	31%
131	Brian M. Kolb	133	1,058	13%
132	Philip Palmesano	727	1,073	68%
133	Marjorie Byrnes	291	1,466	20%
134	Peter Lawrence	0	1,327	0%
135	Mark Johns	36	1,271	3%
136	Jamie Romeo	1,870	3,513	53%
137	David Gantt	2,112	2,371	89%
138	Harry Bronson	2,112	2,932	72%
139	Stephen Hawley	90	1,254	7%
140	Robin Schimminger	1,893	3,820	50%
141	Crystal Peoples-Stokes	1,860	2,770	67%
142	Patrick Burke	2,002	3,686	54%
143	Monica Wallace	119	984	12%
144	Michael Norris	36	1,013	4%
145	Angelo Morinello	500	1,186	42%
146	Karen McMahon	0	1,710	0%
147	David DiPietro	270	1,456	19%
148	Joseph Giglio	862	1,195	72%
149	Sean Ryan	1,906	3,279	58%
150	Andy Goodell	560	1,077	52%

*The numbers shown here are for the part of the legislative district outside New York City only.

READY FOR KINDERGARTEN, READY FOR COLLEGE CAMPAIGN

The Ready for Kindergarten, Ready for College Campaign (Ready for K) seeks to mobilize public and policymaker support for strategic investments and policies in pre-K and child care in New York. The campaign works with a full range of early childhood and public education advocates across the state and also seeks to engage parents as well as new partners and champions emerging in the women's, civil rights, family leave, labor and community organizing campaigns. The Campaign is led by a partnership of the Alliance for Quality Education, the Center for Children's Initiatives, The Children's Agenda, the Citizen Action of New York and the Schuyler Center for Analysis and Advocacy. The campaign seeks to align our agenda with key coalitions, including Winning Beginning New York, as well the Empire State Child Care Campaign, The Kids Can't Wait Campaign, the Raising New York coalition, and the Campaign for Children in New York City. Ready for K's sponsoring organizations meld expertise in effective policy analysis, advocacy and mobilization to win support for campaign priorities.

*Citations available on request from Betty Holcomb, Policy Director, Center for Children's Initiatives,
bholcomb@ccinyc.org*