Empire State
CAMPAIGN FOR CHILD CARE

New York State Child Care for All

The Plan to Achieve It

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Executive Summary

New York is presented with an unprecedented opportunity to achieve universal child care. In January 2025—and many times since—Governor Hochul has committed to achieving universal child care statewide, and her own Child Care Availability Task Force (CCATF) released a Roadmap for Universal Child Care.[1] Among State legislators, there is strong support for investment in child care, and for achieving a universal system.

In New York City, Mayor-elect Mamdani has made universal child care a cornerstone of his affordability agenda, and a top priority of his first term. He and Governor Hochul have committed to working together to achieve this shared goal—in New York City, and around the state.

The Empire State Campaign for Child Care is a statewide coalition of parents, child care educators, and advocates who have been working together since 2017 to ensure that every family in New York State has access to free, high quality child care, and that every child care educator earns a thriving wage.

Our campaign's plan for statewide universal child care is guided by the CCATF's Roadmap for Universal Child Care, but goes further than its high-level set of goals—setting forth a concrete rollout plan guided by the following principles:

- Raise child care worker wages immediately to stabilize the existing system and build capacity by recruiting and retaining early childhood educators.
- Prioritize low-income families during the rollout to universal child care, either receiving care under New York State's Child Care Assistance Program - the principal means of public funding to help children from low- and moderate-income families access child care – or through a universal child care bridge project. To do this, New York must continue to expand investment in the Child Care Assistance Program while the state is shifting toward universal child care.
- Protect middle-income families from rate hikes, benefits cliffs, and shifting supply as we scale up to universal child care.
- Recognize that families of varying income levels struggle to afford or access child care and deserve relief.

- Includes afterschool care, summer care and evening and weekend care, recognizing that families' need for child care doesn't exist only Monday through Friday, 9 to 5, nor does it end when a child enters pre-K or Kindergarten.
- Maximize federal funding while building to universal child care.
- Accommodate the diversity of the multiple existing systems of care and early childhood education throughout the state.
- Support all types of care to ensure families have the freedom to choose the care setting that best meets their needs and to ensure we preserve capacity in all settings – home, center and school-based during the rollout. It will take all existing capacity, plus additional new capacity to meet the growth in demand that will come with a commitment to universal care.

The Empire State Campaign for Child Care's Plan for statewide universal child care features four main components:

1) Increase child care supply and quality throughout New York State by providing the child care workforce a sustained hike in compensation

New York State's ability to deliver universal child care depends on the supply of care throughout the state. Transitioning from a limited, broken market to a system of universal coverage with options that meet families' needs will take time, sound planning, and considerable public investment. While the child care system capacity has grown over the past several years, the sector still experiences considerable workforce shortages and inadequate pay.

The most immediate way to increase child care supply and quality throughout New York is to adopt legislation proposed by Senator Jabari Brisport and Assemblymember Andrew Hevesi (S.5533/A.492-A) that would implement the workforce compensation increases outlined in the CCATF Roadmap to Universal Child Care. [2]

2) Further strengthen New York's Child Care Assistance Program starting by clearing the waitlists

New York State's Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP) is the principal means of public funding to help children from low- and moderate-income families access child care while their parents work or pursue an education. The growth in CCAP over the past several years demonstrates the value of these reforms and the support this program provides to families across New York. Notably, as of October 2025, 27 counties have closed enrollment or started waitlists due to inadequate funding to meet need. These shortfalls have disrupted the lives of tens of thousands of working families across the state.

Necessary reforms include fully funding the program to serve all families who apply and are eligible for assistance, shifting management of this program to New York State, fully eliminating parent co-payments, and streamlining the process to receive assistance. All of these reforms would help stabilize CCAP to meet the needs of low-income working families while at the same time building a strong infrastructure for universal child care.

3) Adopt Community Eligibility Standards for Child Care Assistance

Federal law limits CCAP eligibility to families who meet certain programmatic, immigration, and income requirements. A complex application process designed to comply with federal requirements subjects families to significant means-testing, paperwork requirements, and other barriers. To transition to universal child care, policymakers should borrow from the successful approach employed by New York State in transitioning from a free and reduced price school meals program to a system of universal free school meals.

New York State should adopt a CCAP community eligibility provision for children residing in communities where a high share of children under 13 reside in households that are income eligible for the Child Care Assistance Program. These families would not be subject to the same paperwork requirements and would not have to prove eligibility for the program at an individual household level. Instead, they would need to indicate through a simple application process that they seek child care and provide proof of address to demonstrate that they reside within a community eligible district. Families residing in community eligibility districts would not be required to contribute co-payments.

4) Cap out-of-pocket costs for families outside community eligibility areas and not enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program

Policymakers should also offer substantial support to families in other parts of the state who also struggle to afford the high cost of child care but are not initially covered under the community eligibility program and do not receive support from CCAP. To support these families, as well as other households who are hesitant to engage in what many consider to be an intrusive and burdensome CCAP application process (including immigrant families), the state should introduce a program that would cap per-child, out-of-pocket costs at $100 a week (or $20 a day). Under this program, New York State would cover the remainder of the cost of care at participating providers, up to the reimbursement rate set by the Office of Children and Family Services.

Implementation Plan

The 2026-27 New York State Budget should take substantial steps towards making universal child care a reality across New York State.

Specifically, the enacted state budget should include the following provisions:

- Enact the $1.2 billion workforce compensation program detailed in Governor Hochul's Child Care Availability Task Force's Roadmap to Universal Child Care.
- Include sufficient funding for the Child Care Assistance Program to clear the waitlists and ensure eligible families throughout the state can receive assistance.
- Invest $75 million to partner with several local social service districts to develop and implement the community eligibility for child care assistance.
- Invest $75 million to cap child care costs at $100 a week per child in three or four communities in New York State.

The community eligibility roll-out and the capped-fee project must start relatively small to allow the Office of Children and Family Services to work out the operational details of this approach. However, once they do so, those efforts should expand as quickly as possible to ensure that all New Yorkers seeking child care can benefit from those programs.

We envision this rollout taking 6 years and ultimately achieving a system whereby every family in New York can access free child care up through 12 years old, much like how every free school meal was eventually covered through expansions in the school meals community eligibility process.

New York would maximize federal funding during the implementation phase by concentrating all federal CCAP funding and required state matching funds on counties and communities still offering traditional CCAP. After full implementation of New York State Child Care for All, federal funding will be maximized by using administrative data and an aligned application process between SNAP and the Child Care Assistance Program. This would allow New York to access federal funds for child care without unduly burdening families receiving care.

About the Empire State Campaign for Child Care

The Empire State Campaign for Child Care is a statewide coalition of parents, child care educators, and advocates who believe that every family in New York State deserves high quality, universal child care and that every child care educator deserves to earn a thriving wage.

The campaign was founded in 2017, and advocates at the state and federal levels for investment in child care that best serves the needs of all of New York's families and child care educators.

The Empire State Campaign for Child Care's Vision of Universal Child Care

Universal child care is free child care for all. It means that every family, regardless of income, immigration status, or zip code – inclusive of families of children with disabilities - can access high-quality, free child care for all children under age 13, in the setting of their choice—school, center, or home-based care. Universal child care is free from intrusive

applications, work reporting or immigration status requirements, or long processing times. It means that every child care educator earns a thriving wage that reflects the true cost of care. Universal child care means that child care is treated as a public good, rather than a private family burden.

Acknowledgments

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Thank you to the many funders and supporters of the Empire State Campaign for Child Care, including Child Care NEXT, New York Community Trust, Robin Hood, Child Care for Every Family Network, and Raising Child Care Fund. And finally, none of this would be possible without the tireless efforts of the thousands of child care educators, parents, grandparents who advocate every day – making phone calls, sending emails, meeting with lawmakers, attending advocacy days and budget hearings, press conferences and rallies - to secure access to high quality child care for all New York families, and a thriving wage for the child care workforce.

Introduction

New York leaders, including Governor Hochul, have made ambitious pledges to achieve universal child care in New York. Earlier this year, the Governor's Child Care Availability Task Force released a "Roadmap to Universal Child Care."[1] This roadmap set forth a series of high-level short-, medium- and longer-term steps to reach that goal. However, it did not articulate a concrete rollout plan that allows the state to continue to draw down all available federal funds – available only to fund a program that continues to require means testing, activities, and immigration testing - while at the same time building a truly universal system - free from means and other testing.

The plan outlined in this report does both things. It preserves and strengthens the existing Child Care Assistance Program upon which more than a hundred thousand of New York's low-income working families rely while we are building toward universal child care - to ensure those families who need assistance most continue to receive it, and to ensure New York continues to draw down all federal funds. At the same time, this plan proposes two state-funded programs to serve as a bridge between our current child care system and a truly universal system of child care in New York State. It also recognizes that no transformation of child care in New York State can occur without investing in the child care workforce and ensuring that early childhood educators are appropriately compensated for the critical work they do. Finally, this plan for universal child care recognizes and affirms the diversity of New York's existing child care system and envisions a system that cares for children up to 13 years old.

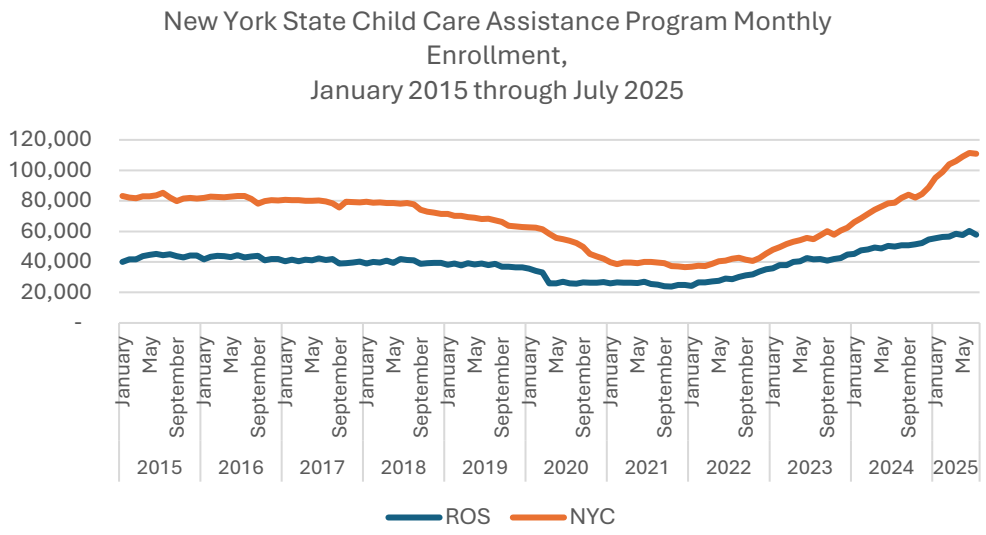
Under this plan, it is envisioned that these bridge programs will expand over several years, and means-tested assistance will recede, until all families across New York State have access to free, high-quality child care.

Background and Context

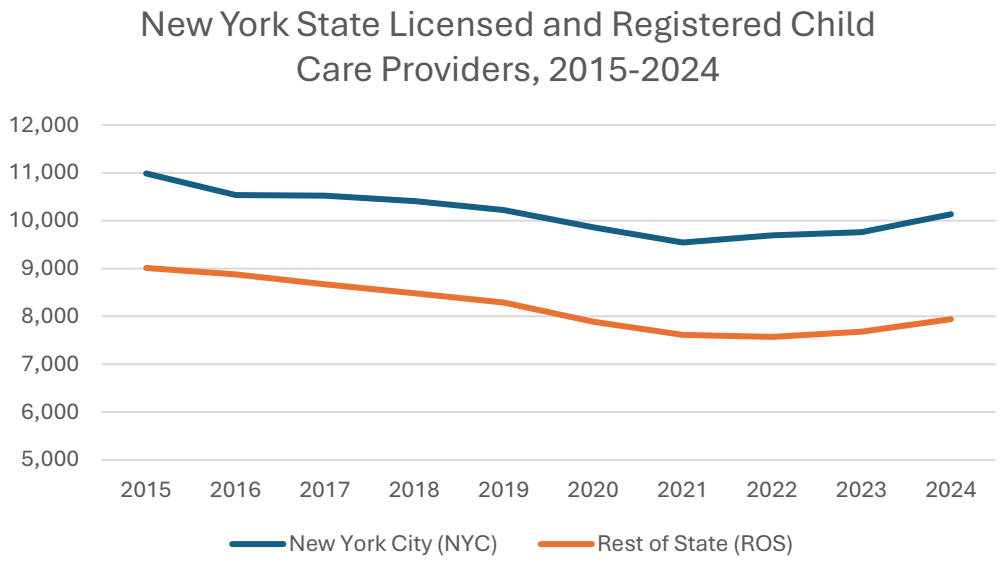
New York State leaders have made substantial reforms to the state's child care system over the past four years. More than 160,000 children in New York benefit from the state's Child Care Assistance Program each month, an increase of more than 100,000 children since 2021.[2]

[1] See the Child Care Availability Task Force's reports and public meetings, available at https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/availability/

[2] See OCFS monthly Child Care Assistance Program enrollment data, available at https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/data/



The number of child care providers across the state, which declined significantly during the prior decade, has begun to recover over the past several years,[3] giving families more choices in selecting a provider who fits their needs.



However, despite significant investments in the state's Child Care Assistance Program and eligibility expansions, it falls far short of covering all eligible families seeking assistance. Further, families earning more than 85% of State Median Income (SMI) are ineligible for enrollment in the program, along with families who cannot meet the immigration status, work reporting, minimum earnings, and other requirements of the program. All of these families must pay the full cost of child care[4]. Given how high these costs are, many

[3] See OCFS Child Care Provider Trends, 2015-2024, available at https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/childcare/data/
[4] See Child Care Aware of America's 2024 analysis of child care supply and prices in New York and other states. .

parents, especially mothers, opt to leave the workforce altogether. Others piece together informal care arrangements week-to-week and struggle to juggle work and parenting responsibilities.

In addition, the costs of administering the Child Care Assistance Program have grown substantially, and local governments struggle to manage the volume of applications. For example, in New York City the number of Child Care Assistance Program applications received by the City's Administration for Children's Services increased from 44,118 in 2022 to 94,803 in 2024. In Monroe County, the number of applications have increased from 4,091 in 2023 to a projected total of at least 6,000 this year. The number of applications taking more than 30 days to process has grown considerably as caseloads have risen.[5]

Policy efforts to achieve universal child care in New York have, in recent years, focused on increasing eligibility and funding for the Child Care Assistance Program. Total spending on the Child Care Assistance Program has increased by more than $1 billion over the past several years and eligibility for assistance has been extended to the maximum federal level of 85% of SMI. This has driven the dramatic enrollment increase mentioned above.

To cover families making over 85% of State Median Income, along with families excluded because they cannot meet work reporting requirements or immigration status tests, New York would need to rely exclusively on state resources. As the state expands its investment in child care with the goal of achieving universal care, it will be difficult, at least in the short term, to offer all families in the state the same nearly free child care provided to low-income families through the Child Care Assistance Program.

However, adding families above 85% of the State Median Income to the Child Care Assistance Program and requiring a sliding scale fee based on household income would be difficult to scale up effectively, even if New York State managed to identify sufficient funds to do so. Expanding the program by imposing a sliding scale fee that varies based on income would also mean that all families throughout New York would continue to have to submit to costly and onerous, often intrusive means testing at a time when many families fear interacting with government systems.

With those considerations in mind, The Empire State Campaign for Child Care recommends that policymakers adopt the following framework to move towards universal child care in New York State.

[5] This information was obtained by The Children's Agenda through Freedom of Information Law requests to New York City and Monroe County.

Proposed Approach to Achieving Universal Child Care

Our campaign's plan for statewide universal child care is guided by the Child Care Availability Task Force's Roadmap for Universal Child Care, but goes further than its high-level set of goals - setting forth a concrete rollout plan guided by the following principles and considerations:

- Raise child care worker wages immediately to stabilize the existing system and build capacity by recruiting and retaining early childhood educators.
- Prioritize low-income families are prioritized during the rollout to universal child care, either receiving care under New York State's Child Care Assistance Program - the principal means of public funding to help children from low- and moderate-income families access child care – or through a universal child care bridge project. To do this, New York must continue to expand investment in the Child Care Assistance Program while the state is shifting toward universal child care.
- Protect middle-income families from sharp rate hikes and shifting supply as we scale up to universal child care.
- Recognize that families of varying income levels struggle to afford or access child care and deserve relief.
- Includes afterschool care, summer care and evening and weekend care, recognizing that families' need for child care doesn't exist only Monday through Friday, 9 to 5, nor does it end when a child enters pre-K or Kindergarten.
- Maximize federal funding while building to universal child care.
- Accommodate the diversity of the multiple existing systems of care and early childhood education throughout the state.
- Support all types of care to ensure families have the freedom to choose the care setting that best meets their needs and to ensure we preserve capacity in all settings – home, center and school-based during the rollout. It will take all existing capacity, plus additional new capacity to meet the growth in demand that will come with a commitment to universal care.

1) Invest in the child care workforce to increase child care supply and quality throughout New York

New York State's ability to deliver universal child care depends on the supply of care throughout the state. Transitioning from a limited, broken market to a system of universal coverage with options that meet families' needs will take time, sound planning, and considerable public investment. Universal coverage cannot be achieved without sufficient supply of ready and committed early educators.

According to the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS), there were 812,000 licensed child care slots across New York State in 2024, up slightly from prior years. Assuming those programs are fully staffed and enrolled, they have capacity to serve 28% of children under 13 in New York State. The true figure is likely much smaller. A survey of 1,253 providers across New York conducted by the Empire State Campaign for Child Care in early 2025 suggests that the functional capacity of child care programs across the state is much lower, because more than half (57%) of survey respondents reported being understaffed.[6] Respondents also reported having closed classrooms and being forced to operate wait lists due to insufficient staffing.

Estimating the level of supply needed under a universal child care system is challenging. Uptake in other countries with more universal systems varies, especially by age. Involvement with other tuition free systems, such as Head Start, Pre-K, and afterschool programs not subject to licensure by OCFS, also affects uptake. Nevertheless, it seems fair to assume that a statewide effort to make child care affordable for more than two million children across the state will increase demand for care far beyond what the system has capacity to provide.

No expansion is possible without enough child care educators to staff programs and increase the supply of quality child care across New York State. It is critical that policymakers adopt measures to both reduce turnover in the existing workforce and attract new workers to the sector to meaningfully increase access to care. Insufficient retention and recruitment are primarily driven by low wages. Research from the Minnesota Federal Reserve shows that the availability of quality child care is directly connected to workforce wage levels.[7]

Governor Hochul's Child Care Availability Task Force's Roadmap to Universal Child Care laid out clear steps New York State should take to strengthen the child care sector and increase the supply of quality care throughout the state.

The most critical recommendation in that roadmap is the proposal to create an ongoing child care workforce compensation fund that provides wage supplements to all members of the child care workforce employed by programs participating in the Child Care Assistance Program. Ensuring this workforce compensation program is universally available is key to maintaining the stability of the child care system as universal care scales up throughout the state. This fund must continue New York until achieves universal coverage and the state child care assistance rate reflects the true cost of care, including paying a thriving wage reflective of the workforce's skills, education, years of experience, cultural competence, and other factors, and supporting the provision of health insurance,

[6] See "Workforce Shortages and Low Wages Are Deepening New York's Child Care Challenges"
[7] See the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis – Examining teacher turnover in early care and education

retirement, and other employee benefits.[8] Senator Jabari Brisport and Assemblymember Andrew Hevesi have developed legislation (S.5533/A.492-A) that would enact the plan outlined in the Governor's roadmap.[9] Passing this into law should be a top priority of the legislature in 2026.

New York State should also invest in child care start-up and expansion programs, both for facilities expansion and construction and workforce recruitment, training, and certification programs as it scales up to universal child care throughout the state. These investments should build upon New York's existing diversity of care options for families, ensuring that home-based child care providers[10] and community-based organizations have access to capital to renovate their facilities and expand their offerings.[11] A failure to support expansions at community-based organizations and family child care programs could leave the expanded child care system more dependent on private-equity-backed and other investor owned child care chains.

This proposed expansion would also be accompanied by increased investments in the Office of Children and Family Services, Child Care Resource Centers and child care provider quality improvement efforts like QUALITYstarsNY. New York will need to commit substantial resources to ensure that providers operating in the newly expanded child care system providers have the support, training, and coaching to provide every child with a nurturing and enriching care experience.

2) Adopt Community Eligibility Standards for Child Care Assistance

Given federal rules, the Child Care Assistance Program limits eligibility to families who meet certain programmatic, immigration, and income requirements. To transition to universal child care, state policymakers should borrow from the approach employed by anti-hunger advocates in transitioning from a free and reduced price school meals program to a system of universal free school meals.

In 1946, President Harry Truman signed the National School Lunch Act, a federally funded program that built on Great Depression and World War II era efforts to ensure school children were fed. This program did not provide universal school meals, but instead

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[8] See Initial Recommendations from the Child Care Workforce Collaborative. November 2025.
[9] See this legislation, titled "Statewide Permanent Child Care Workforce Pay Equity Fund" at https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S5533
[1010] A forthcoming report by Lauren Melodia at the Center for New York City Affairs, titled *Dignified Pay for Quality Care: What New York's Family Child Care Providers Need to Thrive* will be accessible at https://www.centernyc.org/ This report provides detailed analysis and concrete recommendations on how to strengthen and support home-based child care in New York.
[11] A recent report by All Our Kin, ECE on the Move, and Sharrock Strategy Group outlined how New York can better support home-based child care providers in both a start-up and ongoing capacity. Adopting that report's recommendations can help scale up care throughout New York State.

established a framework for ensuring that children from low-income households could receive nutritious meals while children from families with greater means would pay for meals.[12] Under this structure and subsequent updates to the law, low-income families would have to individually apply to receive free or reduced school meals.

Over 60 years later, President Barack Obama signed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act into law. Among other things, it created a community eligibility framework for high-needs school districts to provide free school meals to all students, not just families who demonstrated their individual eligibility.[13] The community eligibility provision reduced administrative costs to school districts, increased participation in the school meals program, and allowed all children in these schools to receive healthy meals each day. It also created a framework to achieve universal school meals for every student in New York State.

Over the past several years, Governor Hochul and the New York State Legislature have partnered to use state funds to extend this community eligibility framework to all schools in New York State. The 2025-26 school year marks the first time in New York State history whereby all schools that participate in the federal school meals program can offer free breakfast and lunch to their students.

This example provides a guide for how New York State can roll out universal child care across the state.

To begin, New York State should adopt a Child Care Assistance Program community eligibility provision for children residing in school districts where more than 80% of children under 13 reside in households making less than 330% of the federal poverty threshold (roughly equivalent to 85% of State Median Income[14]). All families who apply for assistance in those communities would be categorically eligible for child care assistance with the same terms as the Child Care Assistance Program[15].

These families would not be subject to the same paperwork requirements as CCAP applicants. Specifically, they would not have to prove eligibility for the program at an

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[12] See a Congressional Research Service report on the history of school meals.

[13] See more information about the school meals community eligibility provision at the Food Research and Action Center's website

[14] The American Community Survey table B17024 provides counts of individuals by age group and household income levels relative to the federal poverty threshold. It is likely possible to calculate the exact percentage of families below 85% of State Median Income using census bureau microdata, but that analysis is not available at this time. The Children's Agenda developed eligibility estimates for school districts outside New York City. Community District eligibility estimates within New York City were calculated by Ludovica Tursini at the Center for New York City Affairs.

[15] Categorical eligibility is an approach that exempts a household from certain application tests if they meet some other programmatic condition. For example, families enrolled in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program are categorically eligible for Head Start and do not need to prove eligibility for Head Start if they demonstrate proof of receipt of SNAP benefits.

individual household level. Instead, they would need to indicate that they need child care through a simple application process and provide proof of address to demonstrate that they reside within a community eligible district. Families residing in community eligibility districts would not be required to contribute co-payments.

Unfortunately, federal funds cannot be used for this purpose. New York State would need to fund this initiative with state dollars. Fortunately, the state's current spending on the Child Care Assistance Program exceeds what is needed under federal Child Care and Development Fund requirements. New York State is required to spend $221 million in state and local funds on the Child Care Assistance Program each year, far less than the $1.1 billion projected for 2026.[16] New York State has discretion over how to use state funds. It currently chooses to require that all families meet the federally determined guidelines for eligibility, but it could choose to apply different, less onerous requirements for families living in communities where the vast majority of families are income eligible for the program.

Under the 80% threshold outlined above, 225,000 children under 13 years old residing in 56 school districts outside New York City would be deemed eligible for the program based on the school district they reside in. They represent 14% of all children residing outside New York City in the state. These 56 school districts include high-needs urban areas like Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, along with many rural parts of the state.

Within New York City, 282,000 children residing in 12 of 59 community districts would qualify for community eligibility under this 80% threshold. This includes a significant portion of the Bronx as well as several neighborhoods in Brooklyn and one in Queens.

Over time, community eligibility levels would be lowered to include an increasingly large share of children in New York State. Lowering community eligibility levels to 70% would make 380,000 children outside New York City eligible for the program, inclusive of 23% all children under 13 years old outside New York City. Lowering the threshold to 70% within New York City would add 10 additional community districts to the program, and qualify nearly 478,000 New York City children for universal child care. At this 70% community eligibility threshold, nearly 40% of children in New York City would be categorically eligible for free child care.[17]

Districts that choose to offer contracted care programs, like New York City, would be able to use state community-eligible child care funds to serve families in a contracted care system in eligible districts, but families would also have the choice to select a provider of

[16] See the federal Administration for Children and Families' FFY 2025 federal child care allocations.
[17] See this report's appendix for a listing of school districts (outside New York City) and community districts (within New York City) and the percentage of children residing in those communities who live in income eligible households today.

their choosing. The funds could be combined with state and local Pre-K dollars to offer wrap-around care and care during school breaks.

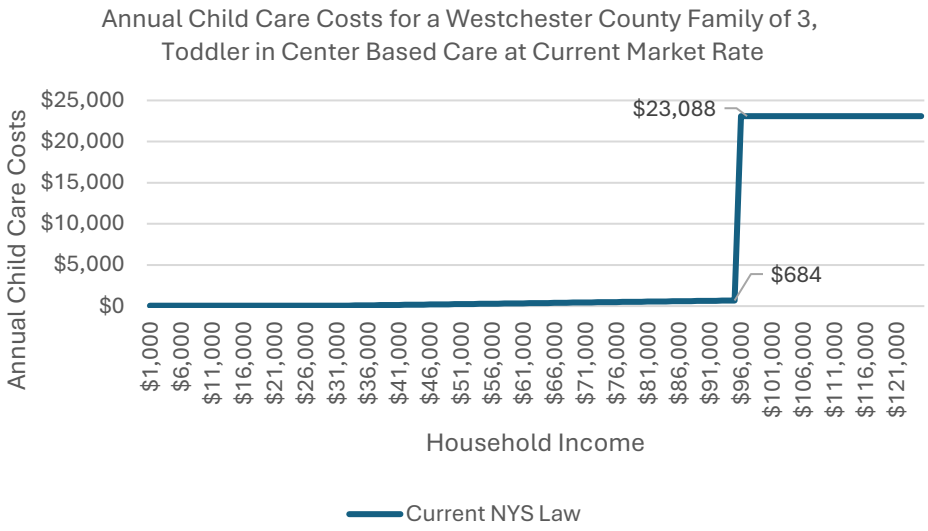
Contracted care can be an important tool to build capacity and ensure quality in community-eligible districts. However, given the struggles experienced by the contracted care system in New York City in recent years (e.g.: under-enrollment, delayed payments, contract rates that fall below the OCFS-established market rate, placements that do not match family preferences, etc.), it is critical to respect the care preferences of providers and families who choose care outside the contracted care system.

Similarly, families seeking after school care or care during school breaks would be able to enroll their children in various contracted programs, including New York State's Learning and Enrichment After-School Program Supports (LEAPS) or enroll in other community-based programs that best match their families' needs.

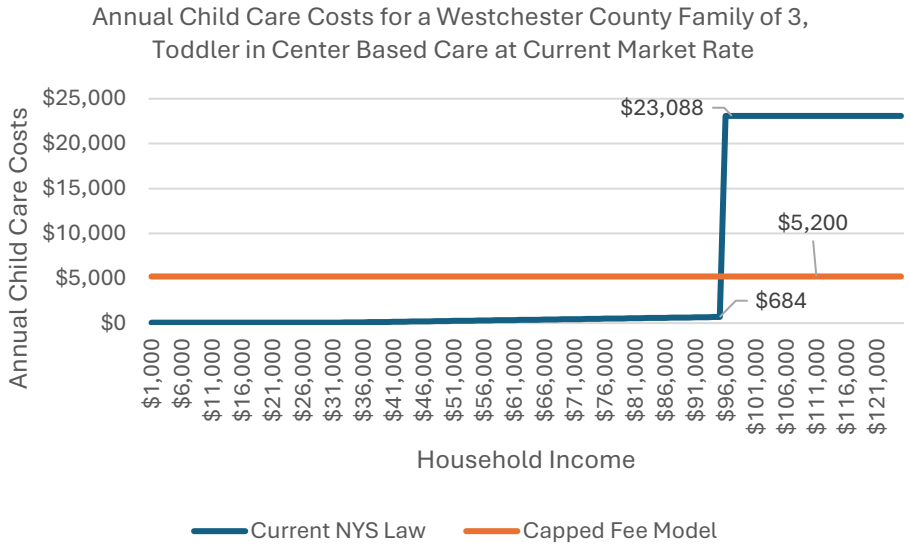
3) Cap Out-of-Pocket Costs for Families Outside Community Eligibility Areas and Not Enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program

While introducing and expanding community eligibility for Child Care Assistance in high-needs parts of the state, state leaders should offer substantial support to families in other parts of the state who will also struggle to afford the high cost of child care as universal child care makes its way to their communities.

Families with young children and earnings near the 85% of State Median Income cut-off face an impossible trade-off when presented with an opportunity to increase hours or take a promotion. A slight pay increase for a family near the 85% State Median Income threshold can inadvertently trigger a staggering increase in out-of-pocket child care costs. For example, a family of three in suburban Westchester County enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program whose income rose from $95,000 to $96,000 in 2025 faces an astonishing $22,405 increase in child care costs. Under New York's current Child Care Assistance Program framework, an increase in work hours or a modest raise could inadvertently immiserate a family that believed it was benefiting from a raise or increased hours. The chart below demonstrates the out-of-pocket costs for a family of three with a single child within the Child Care Assistance Program, and when their income has exceeded the maximum threshold.



To support these families, as well as other households who are hesitant to engage with what they perceive as an intrusive Child Care Assistance Program (including immigrant families), the state should introduce a program that would cap per-child, out-of-pocket costs at $100 a week (or $20 a day). Under this program, New York State would cover the remainder of the cost of care at participating providers, up to the reimbursement rate set by the Office of Children and Family Services.



This initiative would be rolled out over the course of several years at a community and provider level. For example, each year, New York State could make an additional $250-$500 million available for eligible providers operating in certain communities. Communities that are not eligible for the community eligibility provision outlined above and have a high share of families near eligible for the Child Care Assistance Program (families making between

300% and 500% of the federal poverty threshold) would be prioritized first for inclusion in this program.

Child care providers within a designated community would be eligible, though not required, to participate in this program if they met certain criteria established by the Office of Children and Family Services. Among those criteria would be a requirement that the provider accept families enrolled in the Child Care Assistance Program and participate in the state's workforce compensation program, which establishes certain salary expectations. All modalities would be eligible to participate in this program, and technical assistance would be offered to ensure family child care providers can offer this low-cost care to families in their community.

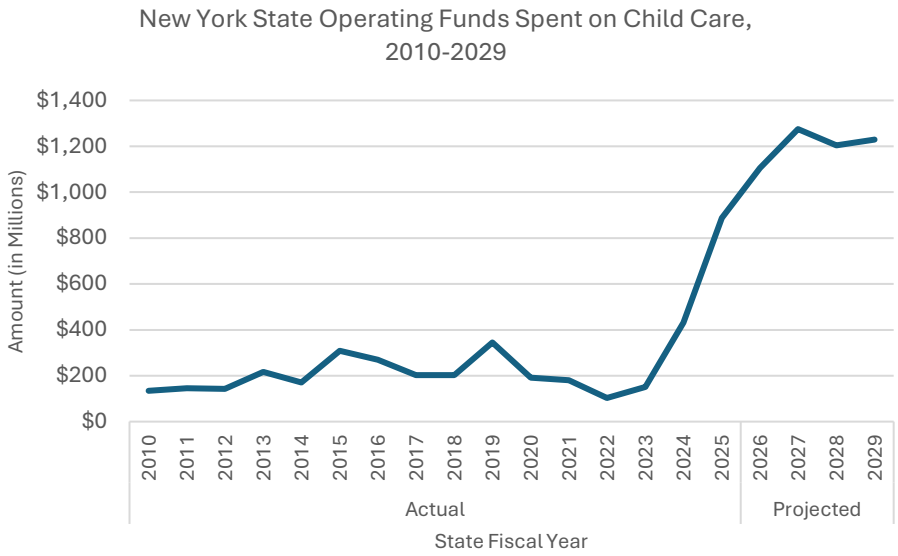
4) Further Strengthen the Child Care Assistance Program

New York State's Child Care Assistance Program is currently the principal means of public funding to help children from low- and moderate-income families access child care while their parents work or pursue an education. New York's program is funded through a mix of federal, state, and local resources, and eligibility for the program is largely set by New York State, operating under federal guidelines. Reforms to the program enacted over the past several years have strengthened it considerably. Those reforms include:

- Expanding eligibility from 200% of the Federal Poverty Level ($55,500 for a family of 4) to 85% of State Median Income ($113,568 for a family of 4).
- Reducing the family share of child care costs from 35% of income over the federal poverty level to just 1% of income over the Federal Poverty Level.
- Raising reimbursement rates to the 80th percentile of the market rate survey.
- Reimbursing providers for 80 child absences, ensuring that providers are compensated regardless of attendance on a particular day.

The growth in New York State's Child Care Assistance Program over the past several years demonstrates the value of these reforms and the support this program provides to families across New York. Despite a burdensome application process, the program has grown to serve more than 160,000 children across the state each month. The Child Care Assistance Program is designed to offer choice and flexibility for parents as they try to simultaneously work and raise young children. This program allows parents to identify the caretaker who makes the most sense for their family. That could be a trusted neighbor or relative, a nearby Pre-K program offering wrap-around care, or a culturally responsive family child care provider near a family's home or a parent's workplace.

New York State's general fund investment in child care assistance is more than six times greater in the 2026 state fiscal year than the 2020 state fiscal year.



This funding commitment, while substantial and life-changing for tens of thousands of families across New York State, is still not enough to support the need for assistance throughout the state. In October 2025, 26 counties across the state had either closed enrollment to the Child Care Assistance Program or established a wait list to limit access to that program.[18] If current enrollment and spending trends continue, most counties across the state will close enrollment within the next six months.

In transitioning to universal child care, New York State should make several key structural changes to the Child Care Assistance Program that will ensure eligible families can receive free or low-cost care.

Shift Management of the Child Care Assistance Program to New York State

New York is somewhat unique among states in how it manages the state's Child Care Assistance Program. According to research done by the Center for Law and Social Policy and the National Women's Law Center, only 8 states have a system where local governments manage the program enrollment and spending, facilitated by block grants made by the state to local governments. Nearly all other states determine eligibility and other programmatic components at the state level.[19]

As noted above, over the past several years, New York State implemented policy changes to standardize child care policies across several important domains and bring the state's program more in line with the structure in other states.

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[18] See The Children's Agenda's Child Care Enrollment Program Status Tracker - https://thechildrensagenda.org/2025/09/26/nys-child-care-assistance-program-enrollment-monitor/

[19] Shared with The Children's Agenda via email on July 23rd, 2024. Those states are New York, Colorado, Wisconsin, Virginia, Ohio, North Dakota, North Carolina, and Minnesota

Prior to the implementation of these changes, counties had authority to:[20]:

- Set income eligibility levels
- Determine parent co-payment levels within very broad parameters set by the state
- Decide whether to reimburse providers for days when a child is absent from care, and determine how many absences were reimbursable

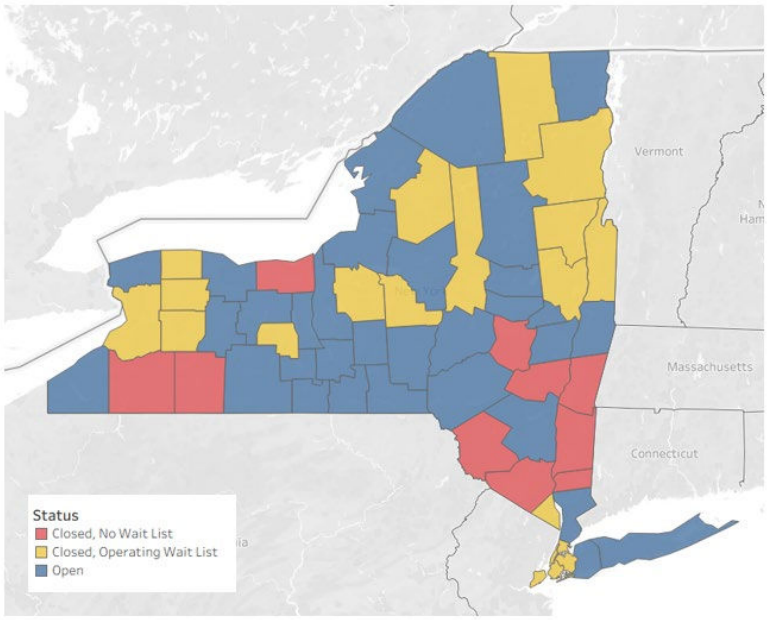
Today, all of those policies are set by New York State, not local governments. While these changes strengthened and standardized the program across the state, they also left local social service districts with fewer tools to manage the program within their community. Local governments are still ultimately responsible for all spending on the program within their community and managing the program within the county's budget, even if the state and federal governments provide most of the funding for the program, set eligibility criteria, and determine payment rates. Counties have the responsibility to manage child care assistance resources, but do not have much flexibility to do so.

This tension between state and local governments over child care spending revealed itself during the 2025-26 state budget negotiations. The Administration for Children's Services, which administers the Child Care Assistance Program within New York City, raised the alarm in early 2025 about the funding shortfall it was facing in the upcoming year. Several smaller upstate counties also closed enrollment or established wait lists for the program that spring. Disagreements about the timing of the announcement and extent of that shortfall complicated state budget negotiations, but ultimately, lawmakers recognized the importance of shoring up the Child Care Assistance Program in New York City (and to a lesser extent, other parts of New York State) in the finalized state budget. The final budget agreement included a $275 million increase in New York City's required contribution to the Child Care Assistance Program, along with a $400 million increase in state funding for the Child Care Assistance Program (with $350 million earmarked for New York City). The state's increase in funding was presented as a one-time expenditure and has not helped counties clear wait lists and re-open enrollment.

Most of New York's children live in communities where access to the Child Care Assistance Program is currently closed or subject to a wait list. Thousands of low-income parents seeking care so they can obtain or maintain a job are not able to receive assistance now due to inadequate federal, state, and local funding.

[20] See Empire Justice Center's 2019 report titled "Shouldering the Strain: How Counties Cope with Inadequate Child Care Funding" for more information on how counties used to manage limited child care funds.

Child Care Assistance Program Enrollment Status
October 1, 2025



In transitioning to a child care system that covers every family in New York, policymakers should change state law to make the Child Care Assistance Program more directly managed at the state level. This would shift the program away from the inefficient block grant model currently employed by the state. Local governments would remain responsible for eligibility determinations and other administrative functions, but New York State would have more authority to manage the program, similar to how it oversees Medicaid or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

A plan for universal child care must contain a commitment to fully fund the Child Care Assistance Program. A concrete way to do so is to follow Vermont's recent example and make New York's Child Care Assistance Program an entitlement for eligible families.[21] Right now, only a relatively small number of families (mostly families receiving public assistance benefits or transitioning off the public assistance program) are guaranteed child care assistance for a period of time. To guard against concerns about exceeding the program's budget, the state could phase this child care guarantee in gradually, starting with families making less than 250% of the federal poverty threshold before eventually extending it to all income-eligible families over the next several years.

Eliminate Family Co-Payments Within the Child Care Assistance Program

Co-payments, or parent fees, are an administratively burdensome component of New York's Child Care Assistance Program. The state has lowered co-payments over the past several years to the point that most families contribute an insignificant amount to the cost

[21] See page 184 of Vermont's enacted 2024-25 state budget

of care. For example, a family of 4 making $40,000 a year pays $1.51 a week toward the cost of care. A family of 4 making $70,000 a year pays $7.28 a week. However, New York does require that families make their payments weekly, and providers are required to meticulously track and follow-up with families for these payments. The administrative burdens on families and providers are not worth the small amount of revenue these co-payments generate.

Under existing federal regulations, states are not permitted to fully eliminate co-payments for all families, though they can waive them for families below 150% of the federal poverty threshold, families experiencing homelessness, and several other categories.[22] However, New Mexico has effectively eliminated co-payments by waiving them for as many families as possible and uses state funds to cover the co-payments for those families it cannot waive.[23] New York should follow New Mexico's lead in doing so.

Streamline the Child Care Assistance Application and Recertification Process

While the Child Care Assistance Program is an invaluable support to more than 100,000 families across New York each month, it can be a challenging program for many families to access.

In Suffolk County in 2023, for example, more applications for child care assistance were rejected (1,710) than resulted in enrollment in the program (1,423).[24] Other social service districts throughout New York State that provided information to The Children's Agenda have similarly high rejection rates.

Statewide data does not exist on the reasons for application denials, but some insight can be gleaned from New York City's experience. In New York City in 2023, 27,721 applications for assistance were denied. A strong majority (71%) of these applications were rejected for paperwork reasons, not because families were deemed programmatically ineligible.[25]

More than $638 million in child care funding from state and federal sources is directly tied to the federal eligibility guidelines, and New York regularly supplements that total with several hundred million dollars in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds. These funds must abide by federal requirements that restrict use to certain types of eligible families. Among other requirements, this means New York must determine income eligibility on an individual application basis, and program participants must meet employment or education activity tests.

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[22] See https://acf.gov/occ/faq/2024-ccdf-final-rule

[23] See page 43 of New Mexico's approved 2025-27 state Child Care and Development Fund plan

[24] Obtained by The Children's Agenda from Suffolk County's Department of Social Services through a Freedom of Information Law request.

[25] Obtained by The Children's Agenda from New York City's Administration for Children's Services through a Freedom of Information Law request

However, New York has considerable discretion in how it operates the Child Care Assistance Program within those federally-established parameters and, in many instances, applies more stringent rules to the program than required by the federal government. In transitioning to universal child care, New York should take bold steps to ease access to this program by reducing paperwork burdens on both families and local social service districts.

For example, OCFS regulations state that a social service district determines that income eligibility "shall be based on the average monthly income for a period of not less than one month nor in excess of three months prior to application, adjusted for any changes in income known or expected to occur during the period of authorization."[26]

Practices vary by district, so this regulation allows counties to require families in their community to submit as many as three months of pay stubs and other forms of income to demonstrate eligibility for this program while others are only required to submit one month of pay stubs. A resident of Albany County must provide twelve weeks of paystubs when they apply for assistance, while a resident of Westchester County must only provide four weeks of paystubs. OCFS should limit all counties to require the minimum proof of income as is permitted by federal law[27]

Another example is the OCFS requirement that "if income fluctuates significantly, the average monthly amount shall be computed based on income received during a period of not less than three nor more than six months." New York City's Administration for Children's Services only requires four weeks of paystubs if pay is identical each pay period, but interprets "significantly" as "any," and requires twelve weeks of current, consecutive pay stubs if gross income varies by any amount.[28] This burdens low-income households who are less likely to receive salaried pay and more likely to have variable income paycheck to paycheck. OCFS should revise this rule to provide a concrete definition of "significant fluctuation, and it should be flexible reflecting that the hours and income of many low-income wage workers vary considerably each week.

As management for the Child Care Assistance Program transitions from local social service districts to New York State, OCFS should embark on an effort to standardize and simplify all aspects of the application process. The state should also adopt measures championed by the legislature over the past several years, including decoupling hours of care from hours of work, repealing the minimum earnings requirement, extending certification periods for assistance to two years, and enacting presumptive eligibility throughout the state. Finally, OCFS should prepare to shift away from the market-rate related reimbursement rate model and adopt one based on the true cost of providing high quality

[26] See OCFS 404 regulations, page 9
[27] Albany County's requirements are available online while Westchester's requirements were obtained by The Children's Agenda by requesting an application packet from the county Department of Social Services.
[28] See ACS's Child Care Assistance Program Application, page 14 of 19.

child care. This would include, among other things, increased rates and other supports for children with disabilities. Children with developmental delays and disabilities are underserved by the Child Care Assistance Program today[29] and many cannot access the care they deserve.

All of these reforms would constitute steps toward the ultimate goal of universal child care.

Implementation Plan

The 2026-27 New York State Budget should take steps towards making universal child care a reality.

Specifically, the enacted state budget should include the following provisions:

- Enact the $1.2 billion workforce compensation program detailed in Governor Hochul's Child Care Availability Task Force's Roadmap to Universal Child Care.
- Include a sufficient funding for the Child Care Assistance Program to ensure eligible families throughout the state can receive assistance.
    - New York City's Administration for Children's Services estimates that $1.8 billion is needed to cover costs over the next year.
    - An analysis of enrollment and spending trends in districts outside New York City suggests that $500 million is needed to enroll eligible applicants.
- Invest $75 million to partner with several local social service districts to develop and implement the community eligibility concept outlined above.
- Invest $75 million to cap child care costs at $100 a week per child in three or four communities in New York State.

The community eligibility roll-out and the capped-fee project must start relatively small to allow the Office of Children and Family Services to work out the operational details of this approach. These two $75 million projects would provide non-means tested child care to approximately 10,000 children in different communities in New York State. Policymakers should take care to ensure that these bridge programs are geographically distributed across the state to ensure that they can be successfully launched in urban, suburban, and rural areas, and in both upstate and downstate portions of the state. The Office of Children and Family Services should select communities for this initial rollout based on need (a high share of income eligible families), geography, and indicators of community capacity like a robust early childhood systems building effort and an engaged local social services office.

[29] See The Children's Agenda's 2025 fact sheet on child care for children with developmental delays and disabilities.

Once these programs are successfully established, they should expand as quickly as possible to ensure that all New Yorkers seeking child care can benefit from those programs.

Below is an example of how this proposal would scale up over six years. This timeframe is contingent on the state's ability to generate sufficient revenue to support the roll-out to universal child care and the child care system's capacity to scale up quality care to meet demand. Policymakers should strive to achieve universal care as quickly as possible, while ensuring that every family can access a nurturing care environment.

Year	Workforce Compensation Program	Child Care Assistance Program	Community Eligibility	Capped Fee
One	• Enact S5533 (Brisport) /A492-A (Hevesi)	• Expand Funding to Eliminate Wait Lists	• Establish $75 bridge projects to roll out community eligibility to select communities	• Establish $75 million bridge projects to roll out $20-a-day model in select communities
Two		• Transition to state management of the program • Guarantee child care assistance to families making less than 250% of FPL	• Expand to half of those communities statewide who meet the 80% community eligibility threshold	• Commit $250 million to expand to communities with a high share of families near eligible for CCAP
Three		• Guarantee child care assistance to families making less than 300% of FPL	• Expand to include all communities statewide that meet the 80% eligibility threshold	• Continue expanding in communities with a high share of families near eligible for CCAP
Four		• Guarantee child care assistance to families making less than 85% of SMI	• Expand to include all communities statewide that meet a 70% eligibility threshold	• Continue expanding in communities with a high share of families near eligible for CCAP

Five	• Sunset workforce compensation program	• Set reimbursement rates based on the true cost of high-quality care	• Set reimbursement rates based on the true cost of high-quality care	• Set reimbursement rates based on the true cost of high-quality care • Continue expanding in communities with a high share of families near eligible for CCAP
Six			• Lower community eligibility threshold until all children are covered by this program.	• Reduce out-of-pocket costs for families until they reach $0

The goal of this roll-out is to eventually construct a system whereby every family in New York can access free child care up to 13 years old, much like how every free school meal was eventually covered through expansions in the school meals community eligibility process.

However, as noted above, New York State is obligated to spend more than $221 million on the Child Care Assistance Program and follow federal guidelines when doing so. This spending is tied to $638 million in Child Care and Development Fund grants received from the federal government. In total, New York must spend nearly $860 million on federally-eligible child care assistance. Absent changes to federal statutes akin the changes made to the school meals program in 2010, New York will still need to verify eligibility, apply means-testing criteria, and otherwise administer the current Child Care Assistance Program in some form to maximize the use of federal funds.

As it transitions to a system of universal coverage, New York should strive to identify administrative processes that will allow it to use these federal funds without overly burdening families. For example, if a family in receipt of SNAP benefits is applying to recertify those benefits and the state's data systems show that the family is also receiving child care assistance through enrollment in an eligible community. The information collected to determine SNAP eligibility is quite similar to what is needed for Child Care Assistance Program eligibility. New York could make further reforms to align the paperwork

requirements between the two programs and request that families sign a pre-filled and vastly simpler Child Care Assistance Program application than they are currently subject to. Using administrative data systems and an aligned application process could allow the state to maximize federal resources without unduly burdening families receiving care.

New York could also begin educating federal lawmakers about its plan to achieve universal child care, and how that policy aligns with many of the goals of the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant. The goal of this effort would be to secure changes to federal child care statutes to allow states to negotiate waivers that relieve them of individualized eligibility determinations.

The Cost of Universal Child Care in New York State

The revenue needed to implement state-funded universal child care is substantial. Existing estimates range considerably and are based on several assumptions, including:

- Ages covered
- Uptake estimates (what percentage of families would choose to enroll)
- Provider reimbursement rates
- Expected parental contributions (if any)
- The extent to which other programs like Head Start, Universal Pre-K, and publicly funded afterschool programs reduce child care costs or needs

For example, a 2023 study conducted by P5 Fiscal Strategies for Raising New York[30] estimated that statewide, a fully universal system for all children birth-to-five years old would cost $14.7 billion at current salary levels and $20.3 billion if staff were paid a living wage. This model assumed an 80% uptake rate for all children birth-to-five and no family contributions. This uptake rate matches assumptions for Universal Pre-K enrollment in the state. Evidence from other countries suggests that uptake would be lower than 80%, particularly for young children.

An analysis of Census Bureau Household Pulse survey data by New Yorkers United for Child Care concluded that New York State families with children under five currently spend up to $14 billion on child care.[31] However, that estimate also includes child care spending on children over 5 if they reside in a household with children under 5. Using this methodology applied to all ages, families currently spend approximately $17 billion on child care across New York State.[32]

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[30] See a 2023 Memo from Prenatal to Five Fiscal Strategies titled "Understanding the true cost of child care in New York State."

[31] See New Yorker's United for Child Care's 2024 report titled "UPC: A Five Year Roadmap for Universal Public Child Care"

[32] This was calculated using data from a 2024 Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey table. The total amount spent by respondents in New York State over the past 7 days was multiplied by 52 weeks.

Under this plan, most of those child care costs that families struggle to afford would, over time, be shifted to New York State's budget.

The Children's Agenda released a report earlier in 2025 which examined various revenue options for New York State to consider as it rolls out universal child care.[33]

That report identified different criteria to help assess the various revenue options explored throughout the analysis.

- **Progressive**: As much as possible, funding for quality child care should come from those most able to afford it. If it is not explicitly progressive (e.g. millionaire tax or estate tax), it should not be regressive.
- **Sustainable Growth**: As child care is an ongoing need for working families, the funding mechanism should be stable over time. Revenue models that fluctuate annually, decline dramatically during economic downturns or will likely shrink in the future should be avoided.
- **Scale**: The ambition of this effort is to make quality child care universally available. Therefore, the funding model should be robust enough to meet that goal and may need to include several revenue streams.
- **Politically viable**: The political palatability of a child care funding mechanism is an important consideration. Any new revenue would need to be approved by both houses of the New York State Legislature and signed by the Governor. It would also likely need broad and sustained support among key stakeholders in the state.
- **Dedicated to Child Care**: Some revenue options can be more easily dedicated to child care, while others would increase state operating funds and the state's overall capacity to increase spending on child care. There are merits and shortcomings to each approach. For example, dedicated funding streams have a history in New York and elsewhere of being raided for other spending priorities. However, new revenues that are simply added to the general fund do not necessarily create a presumption of funding a particular area.

Governor Hochul's Coalition for Universal Child Care is tasked with developing a revenue plan for these needed expansions in child care funding. That coalition's work should adopt these principles and build a proposal for funding universal child care at the scale envisioned by this report.

Conclusion

The approach outlined in this report would make child care more available and accessible to every family who needs it. It would also deliver on the Governor and legislature's

[33] See the report on The Children's Agenda's website.

commitment to making New York an affordable place to raise a family. The election of a new mayor in New York City and the attention paid to universal child care in the mayoral campaign add to the urgency of addressing this issue now and highlight the opportunity New York has to lead the nation in implementing a plan for truly universal child care. State and local leaders should seize this moment and adopt this bold plan to make New York a place where families can thrive.

Appendix 1: New York State School District Income Profiles

School District Name	Total Children Under 13 Years Old	Children Under 13 and Under 330% of FPL	% Children Income Eligible for CCAP
Fishers Island Union Free School District	3	3	100%
Sagaponack Common School District	28	28	100%
Morristown Central School District	602	580	96%
Lake Pleasant Central School District	32	30	94%
Green Island Union Free School District	339	313	92%
Kiryas Joel Village Union Free School District	15,990	14,733	92%
Pine Valley Central School District (South Dayton)	1,058	966	91%
Canaseraga Central School District	258	233	90%
Sharon Springs Central School District	440	397	90%
Sodus Central School District	679	609	90%
Harpursville Central School District	724	648	90%
Franklinville Central School District	782	699	89%
Minerva Central School District	50	44	89%
Menands Union Free School District	693	614	89%
Westfield Central School District	753	667	89%
Newark Central School District	1,979	1,748	88%
Salamanca City School District	1,346	1,187	88%
Georgetown-South Otselic Central School District	301	264	88%
Gloversville City School District	2,465	2,152	87%
Hancock Central School District	197	171	87%
Prattsburgh Central School District	556	484	87%
Cohoes City School District	3,042	2,628	86%
Rochester City School District	31,378	27,065	86%
Jamestown City School District	5,419	4,653	86%
Hammond Central School District	401	341	85%
Olean City School District	2,469	2,099	85%
Lyncourt Union Free School District	908	771	85%
Sidney Central School District	1,111	940	85%
Salmon River Central School District	1,192	1,002	84%
Syracuse City School District	21,943	18,430	84%
Dunkirk City School District	1,586	1,330	84%

Edwards-Knox Central School District	591	489	83%
Bolivar-Richburg Central School District	552	454	82%
Addison Central School District	1,296	1,065	82%
Lackawanna City School District	3,666	3,012	82%
Lyons Central School District	1,000	819	82%
Heuvelton Central School District	988	809	82%
Sherman Central School District	399	327	82%
Utica City School District	11,715	9,588	82%
Brookfield Central School District	169	138	82%
Hannibal Central School District	1,149	938	82%
Gowanda Central School District	1,340	1,091	81%
Brocton Central School District	639	520	81%
Richfield Springs Central School District	464	377	81%
Gouverneur Central School District	1,414	1,146	81%
Amsterdam City School District	3,533	2,860	81%
Andover Central School District	301	243	81%
Livingston Manor Central School District	366	295	80%
Buffalo City School District	44,492	35,788	80%
Niagara Falls City School District	7,330	5,887	80%
Clyde-Savannah Central School District	1,159	929	80%
Johnsburg Central School District	305	244	80%
Granville Central School District	990	791	80%
East Ramapo Central School District (Spring Valley)	41,369	33,039	80%
McGraw Central School District	372	296	80%
Fillmore Central School District	859	683	80%
Elmira Heights Central School District	934	741	79%
Stamford Central School District	261	207	79%
Quogue Union Free School District	96	76	79%
Whitehall Central School District	855	677	79%
Hornell City School District	1,230	974	79%
Edmeston Central School District	532	421	79%
La Fargeville Central School District	674	534	79%
Watervliet City School District	1,369	1,083	79%
Indian River Central School District	4,600	3,626	79%
Schenevus Central School District	224	176	79%
Hempstead Union Free School District	7,950	6,259	79%
Fallsburg Central School District	1,918	1,509	79%

Yorkshire-Pioneer Central School District	2,406	1,886	78%
Fort Plain Central School District	825	646	78%
Lansingburgh Central School District	2,857	2,237	78%
Friendship Central School District	183	143	78%
Rensselaer City School District	1,328	1,037	78%
Elmira City School District	6,040	4,712	78%
Clifton-Fine Central School District	211	164	78%
Unadilla Valley Central School District	797	617	78%
Genesee Valley Central School District	552	427	77%
Jasper-Troupsburg Central School District	639	494	77%
Mount Morris Central School District	644	498	77%
Solvay Union Free School District	1,459	1,127	77%
Dansville Central School District	873	674	77%
Otego-Unadilla Central School District	667	515	77%
Norwood-Norfolk Central School District	1,169	902	77%
Binghamton City School District	5,683	4,381	77%
Schenectady City School District	10,090	7,773	77%
Walton Central School District	776	597	77%
Hudson Falls Central School District	1,742	1,341	77%
Ogdensburg City School District	1,009	775	77%
Sandy Creek Central School District	752	578	77%
Warsaw Central School District	629	481	77%
Frewsburg Central School District	723	552	76%
Romulus Central School District	722	552	76%
Waverly Central School District	1,032	788	76%
Edinburg Common School District	126	96	76%
Lockport City School District	4,646	3,533	76%
Roscoe Central School District	169	128	76%
Brushton-Moira Central School District	881	666	76%
Marathon Central School District	719	544	76%
Carthage Central School District	4,008	3,022	75%
Spencer-Van Etten Central School District	1,004	757	75%
Penn Yan Central School District	2,436	1,836	75%
Moriah Central School District	523	394	75%
Whitesville Central School District	215	162	75%
Medina Central School District	1,290	969	75%
Red Creek Central School District	1,001	753	75%
Panama Central School District	521	391	75%

Sherburne-Earlville Central School District	1,634	1,226	75%
Fulton City School District	2,734	2,051	75%
Lake Placid Central School District	670	500	75%
Avoca Central School District	553	413	75%
Taconic Hills Central School District	1,160	866	75%
Harrisville Central School District	225	168	75%
Barker Central School District	695	518	75%
Amagansett Union Free School District	110	82	75%
Holley Central School District	1,051	782	74%
Cincinnatus Central School District	493	366	74%
Altmar-Parish-Williamstown Central School District	1,148	851	74%
North Warren Central School District	510	378	74%
Troy City School District	4,113	3,044	74%
East Rochester Union Free School District	976	721	74%
Norwich City School District	1,735	1,281	74%
Cheektowaga-Sloan Union Free School District	1,435	1,060	74%
Letchworth Central School District	697	514	74%
Northern Adirondack Central School District	724	533	74%
Poughkeepsie City School District	4,254	3,124	73%
Pavilion Central School District	738	540	73%
Charlotte Valley Central School District	411	301	73%
Schoharie Central School District	864	632	73%
Hudson City School District	1,227	895	73%
Cuba-Rushford Central School District	998	728	73%
St. Regis Falls Central School District	251	182	73%
Clymer Central School District	852	621	73%
Schroon Lake Central School District	237	172	73%
Putnam Central School District	73	53	73%
Dolgeville Central School District	669	485	72%
Canastota Central School District	1,042	755	72%
Watkins Glen Central School District	939	679	72%
Randolph Central School District	1,482	1,071	72%
Bradford Central School District	257	186	72%
Belleville Henderson Central School District	381	275	72%
Owego-Apalachin Central School District	2,111	1,521	72%

North Rose-Wolcott Central School District	1,208	870	72%
Johnson City Central School District	2,451	1,765	72%
Phoenix Central School District	1,508	1,084	72%
Van Hornesville-Owen D. Young Central School District	208	149	72%
Watertown City School District	4,900	3,508	72%
Candor Central School District	778	556	72%
Oxford Academy and Central School District	542	387	71%
Albion Central School District	1,319	942	71%
Monticello Central School District	2,748	1,959	71%
Cortland City School District	2,530	1,802	71%
Wells Central School District	144	102	71%
Wayland-Cohocton Central School District	1,313	931	71%
Moravia Central School District	816	578	71%
Pembroke Central School District	933	655	70%
LaFayette Central School District	537	377	70%
Whitney Point Central School District	1,449	1,017	70%
Bolton Central School District	91	64	70%
Rome City School District	5,668	3,974	70%
Mount Markham Central School District	1,124	788	70%
Northeastern Clinton Central School District	1,251	877	70%
South Seneca Central School District	1,120	784	70%
Mayfield Central School District	868	607	70%
Colton-Pierrepont Central School District	219	153	70%
Oppenheim-Ephratah-St. Johnsville Central School District	1,069	743	70%
Hinsdale Central School District	358	249	69%
Dalton-Nunda Central School District (Keshequa)	599	416	69%
Phelps-Clifton Springs Central School District	2,049	1,422	69%
Dundee Central School District	1,154	800	69%
Hammondsport Central School District	349	242	69%
Central Valley Central School District	1,975	1,366	69%
Campbell-Savona Central School District	704	487	69%
Beaver River Central School District	1,055	730	69%

Lisbon Central School District	638	440	69%
Camden Central School District	1,817	1,250	69%
Tupper Lake Central School District	650	447	69%
Copenhagen Central School District	525	361	69%
Florida Union Free School District	644	443	69%
Arkport Central School District	487	334	69%
Auburn City School District	4,278	2,932	69%
Afton Central School District	404	277	68%
Little Falls City School District	1,145	784	68%
Corinth Central School District	1,051	718	68%
Oakfield-Alabama Central School District	803	548	68%
Catskill Central School District	1,186	810	68%
Greene Central School District	1,054	719	68%
Parishville-Hopkinton Central School District	369	251	68%
Waterloo Central School District	1,693	1,151	68%
General Brown Central School District	1,494	1,015	68%
Portville Central School District	516	350	68%
Salem Central School District	444	301	68%
Dryden Central School District	1,745	1,182	68%
Naples Central School District	588	398	68%
Gorham-Middlesex Central School District (Marcus Whitman)	1,373	927	68%
Newburgh City School District	9,821	6,632	68%
Canajoharie Central School District	1,254	847	68%
Dover Union Free School District	1,000	674	67%
Riverhead Central School District	5,520	3,711	67%
Susquehanna Valley Central School District	956	642	67%
Oneonta City School District	1,650	1,107	67%
Chateaugay Central School District	437	292	67%
Bainbridge-Guilford Central School District	620	414	67%
Saranac Lake Central School District	1,224	815	67%
Deposit Central School District	394	262	67%
East Irondequoit Central School District	3,678	2,445	66%
Groton Central School District	846	561	66%
Belfast Central School District	297	197	66%
Crown Point Central School District	150	100	66%
Albany City School District	10,364	6,858	66%
Brasher Falls Central School District	790	522	66%
Cheektowaga Central School District	2,875	1,897	66%

Port Byron Central School District	796	525	66%
Byron-Bergen Central School District	802	527	66%
Lowville Academy and Central School District	1,287	845	66%
Tioga Central School District	532	349	66%
Lyndonville Central School District	735	482	66%
Ticonderoga Central School District	489	320	66%
AuSable Valley Central School District	1,164	762	65%
Cherry Valley-Springfield Central School District	373	244	65%
Bath Central School District	1,209	789	65%
Morris Central School District	284	186	65%
Ripley Central School District	394	257	65%
Geneseo Central School District	1,096	715	65%
Port Jervis City School District	2,190	1,428	65%
Tonawanda City School District	1,831	1,194	65%
Plattsburgh City School District	2,105	1,372	65%
Margaretville Central School District	272	177	65%
Wellsville Central School District	1,089	708	65%
Evans-Brant Central School District (Lake Shore)	2,016	1,310	65%
Cassadaga Valley Central School District	709	460	65%
Canisteo-Greenwood Central School District	735	477	65%
South Lewis Central School District	1,061	687	65%
Waterford-Halfmoon Union Free School District	792	513	65%
Canton Central School District	1,255	811	65%
Wheatland-Chili Central School District	655	423	65%
Windham-Ashland-Jewett Central School District	298	192	65%
Morrisville-Eaton Central School District	607	390	64%
Oswego City School District	4,149	2,663	64%
Herkimer Central School District	1,033	663	64%
West Valley Central School District	201	128	64%
Northville Central School District	367	235	64%
Tri-Valley Central School District	832	531	64%
Oysterponds Union Free School District	141	90	64%
York Central School District	747	476	64%
Union-Endicott Central School District	4,118	2,617	64%
Chester Union Free School District	595	376	63%

Cambridge Central School District	665	420	63%
Adirondack Central School District	1,034	653	63%
Madrid-Waddington Central School District	625	394	63%
Allegany-Limestone Central School District	1,036	651	63%
Liberty Central School District	2,402	1,509	63%
Warrensburg Central School District	698	438	63%
Mexico Central School District	1,725	1,083	63%
Greece Central School District	11,904	7,466	63%
Johnstown City School District	1,231	772	63%
Malone Central School District	2,108	1,319	63%
Thousand Islands Central School District	846	527	62%
Laurens Central School District	278	173	62%
Le Roy Central School District	1,028	640	62%
Chautauqua Lake Central School District	534	332	62%
Geneva City School District	2,113	1,314	62%
Honeoye Central School District	571	355	62%
Wyoming Central School District	253	157	62%
New York City Department Of Education	1,230,676	762,291	62%
Williamson Central School District	1,097	679	62%
Yonkers City School District	30,368	18,777	62%
Cairo-Durham Central School District	926	571	62%
Central Square Central School District	3,515	2,165	62%
Silver Creek Central School District	763	470	62%
Millbrook Central School District	700	431	62%
Manchester-Shortsville Central School District	768	473	62%
Middletown City School District	7,233	4,450	62%
Jordan-Elbridge Central School District	1,339	821	61%
Cleveland Hill Union Free School District	1,738	1,065	61%
Beekmantown Central School District	1,637	1,001	61%
Newfield Central School District	692	422	61%
Depew Union Free School District	2,172	1,325	61%
Northeast Central School District	829	505	61%
Ellenville Central School District	1,151	700	61%
Central Islip Union Free School District	5,819	3,535	61%
Hoosick Falls Central School District	1,240	751	61%

Delaware Academy Central School District at Delhi	764	463	61%
Cheektowaga-Maryvale Union Free School District	2,016	1,214	60%
Newark Valley Central School District	1,097	659	60%
Glens Falls City School District	2,165	1,301	60%
Haverstraw-Stony Point Central School District (North Rockland)	7,729	4,643	60%
New Suffolk Common School District	12	7	60%
Willsboro Central School District	223	133	60%
Chenango Forks Central School District	1,723	1,030	60%
Milford Central School District	227	136	60%
Perry Central School District	1,102	658	60%
Springs Union Free School District	1,254	747	60%
Poland Central School District	430	256	59%
Cato-Meridian Central School District	759	452	59%
Kinderhook Central School District (Ichabod Crane)	1,774	1,050	59%
Greenport Union Free School District	584	346	59%
Wilson Central School District	1,153	681	59%
Cattaraugus-Little Valley Central School District	830	490	59%
Seneca Falls Central School District	1,149	677	59%
Holland Patent Central School District	1,500	884	59%
Falconer Central School District	841	496	59%
Massena Central School District	1,703	1,002	59%
South Jefferson Central School District	1,964	1,154	59%
Ellicottville Central School District	431	252	59%
Gates-Chili Central School District	4,550	2,661	58%
Roxbury Central School District	234	137	58%
Glen Cove City School District	3,775	2,207	58%
Hadley-Luzerne Central School District	642	375	58%
South Kortright Central School District	162	94	58%
Argyle Central School District	471	275	58%
Whitesboro Central School District	3,810	2,213	58%
Washingtonville Central School District	4,986	2,892	58%
Brentwood Union Free School District	14,257	8,267	58%

Akron Central School District	1,340	775	58%
Worcester Central School District	362	209	58%
Chatham Central School District	1,103	636	58%
Windsor Central School District	1,511	871	58%
Middleburgh Central School District	491	283	58%
Hartford Central School District	268	153	57%
Hermon-DeKalb Central School District	445	255	57%
Scio Central School District	178	102	57%
Westbury Union Free School District	4,223	2,405	57%
Chittenango Central School District	1,929	1,093	57%
East Hampton Union Free School District	1,614	912	56%
Frankfort-Schuyler Central School District	828	467	56%
DeRuyter Central School District	289	163	56%
Homer Central School District	1,586	892	56%
Sherrill City School District	1,662	935	56%
Batavia City School District	2,386	1,340	56%
Gilboa-Conesville Central School District	279	157	56%
Niagara-Wheatfield Central School District	3,664	2,045	56%
Forestville Central School District	276	154	56%
Weedsport Central School District	582	325	56%
Kingston City School District	6,911	3,853	56%
William Floyd Union Free School District	9,236	5,144	56%
West Canada Valley Central School District	839	467	56%
Kenmore-Tonawanda Union Free School District	8,330	4,635	56%
East Bloomfield Central School District	677	377	56%
Mount Vernon School District	9,498	5,281	56%
Onondaga Central School District	591	329	56%
Potsdam Central School District	1,471	815	55%
Alexandria Central School District	343	190	55%
Southwestern Central School District at Jamestown	1,215	669	55%
Brockport Central School District	3,172	1,744	55%
Alfred-Almond Central School District	691	379	55%
Churchville-Chili Central School District	4,638	2,547	55%
Horseheads Central School District	3,900	2,140	55%
Vestal Central School District	4,053	2,223	55%

Lyme Central School District	410	224	55%
Germantown Central School District	331	181	55%
Coxsackie-Athens Central School District	1,132	618	55%
Kendall Central School District	620	338	55%
Liverpool Central School District	7,130	3,883	54%
Cobleskill-Richmondville Central School District	1,579	860	54%
Gilbertsville-Mount Upton Central School District	342	185	54%
Uniondale Union Free School District	5,892	3,193	54%
Fort Edward Union Free School District	479	259	54%
Rotterdam-Mohonasen Central School District	3,176	1,716	54%
Boquet Valley Central School District at Elizabethtown-Lewis-Westport	326	175	54%
Cooperstown Central School District	515	276	54%
Pine Bush Central School District	4,948	2,650	54%
Port Chester-Rye Union Free School District	4,895	2,604	53%
Holland Central School District	898	477	53%
Chenango Valley Central School District	1,747	927	53%
Downsville Central School District	243	129	53%
Springville-Griffith Institute Central School	1,923	1,016	53%
Waterville Central School District	897	472	53%
Eden Central School District	1,128	594	53%
North Tonawanda City School District	3,997	2,104	53%
Saranac Central School District	1,524	799	52%
Madison Central School District	364	191	52%
Elba Central School District	792	413	52%
Sweet Home Central School District	4,143	2,157	52%
Oneida City School District	1,762	915	52%
Attica Central School District	1,218	627	52%
Pine Plains Central School District	765	394	52%
Maine-Endwell Central School District	1,897	976	51%
Monroe-Woodbury Central School District	6,866	3,508	51%
Copiague Union Free School District	4,730	2,409	51%
South Glens Falls Central School District	3,284	1,670	51%

Remsen Central School District	512	259	51%
Stockbridge Valley Central School District	282	143	51%
Amherst Central School District	3,906	1,967	50%
Palmyra-Macedon Central School District	1,592	801	50%
Oriskany Central School District	522	262	50%
Southern Cayuga Central School District	666	335	50%
Onteora Central School District	1,282	644	50%
Peru Central School District	1,515	758	50%
West Irondequoit Central School District	3,376	1,683	50%
Pulaski Central School District	711	354	50%
Piseco Common School District	33	16	50%
Roosevelt Union Free School District	3,835	1,907	50%
South Country Central School District	3,215	1,593	50%
Fire Island Union Free School District	59	29	50%
Hamilton Central School District	496	244	49%
Westmoreland Central School District	882	433	49%
Odessa-Montour Central School District	817	400	49%
Hyde Park Central School District	3,339	1,633	49%
Stillwater Central School District	1,012	493	49%
Baldwinsville Central School District	5,489	2,671	49%
Andes Central School District	79	38	49%
Saugerties Central School District	2,288	1,112	49%
East Syracuse-Minoa Central School District	2,642	1,284	49%
Corning City School District	4,683	2,274	49%
Rush-Henrietta Central School District	5,980	2,880	48%
Eldred Central School District	420	202	48%
Sullivan West Central School District	1,255	600	48%
Greenville Central School District	1,133	538	47%
Fonda-Fultonville Central School District	1,663	784	47%
Royalton-Hartland Central School District	1,551	730	47%
Lancaster Central School District	5,844	2,732	47%
Pawling Central School District	1,254	586	47%
Fabius-Pompey Central School District	535	250	47%
West Seneca Central School District	6,964	3,243	47%

Beacon City School District	3,087	1,435	46%
Hampton Bays Union Free School District	1,998	928	46%
Tully Central School District	793	368	46%
Freeport Union Free School District	5,815	2,698	46%
Hunter-Tannersville Central School District	604	280	46%
Raquette Lake Union Free School District	6	3	46%
Suffern Central School District	5,138	2,378	46%
New York Mills Union Free School District	349	161	46%
New Lebanon Central School District	299	137	46%
Island Park Union Free School District	1,034	474	46%
Greenwich Central School District	833	380	46%
Wayne Central School District	2,150	978	46%
Wallkill Central School District	2,824	1,282	45%
Franklin Central School District	245	111	45%
Livonia Central School District	1,376	622	45%
Sackets Harbor Central School District	528	238	45%
Caledonia-Mumford Central School District	702	316	45%
Union Springs Central School District	938	422	45%
Fredonia Central School District	1,297	582	45%
Jefferson Central School District	83	37	45%
Wynantskill Union Free School District	384	171	44%
Southold Union Free School District	1,074	474	44%
Greenwood Lake Union Free School District	761	336	44%
Highland Falls Central School District	2,281	1,005	44%
Peekskill City School District	2,649	1,165	44%
North Syracuse Central School District	8,127	3,546	44%
Lewiston-Porter Central School District	1,875	814	43%
Center Moriches Union Free School District	1,759	763	43%
Jamesville-DeWitt Central School District	2,991	1,295	43%
Sauquoit Valley Central School District	984	426	43%
Alden Central School District	1,765	763	43%
Alexander Central School District	550	238	43%

Rondout Valley Central School District	2,164	930	43%
Lansing Central School District	1,223	526	43%
Hilton Central School District	3,972	1,705	43%
Canandaigua City School District	3,144	1,347	43%
Minisink Valley Central School District	3,514	1,497	43%
Berne-Knox-Westerlo Central School District	829	353	43%
Trumansburg Central School District	936	397	42%
Hoosic Valley Central School District	888	377	42%
Schalmont Central School District	2,290	971	42%
White Plains City School District	7,892	3,342	42%
Mechanicville City School District	1,343	565	42%
Marion Central School District	805	336	42%
Galway Central School District	726	303	42%
Montauk Union Free School District	538	224	42%
Newfane Central School District	1,510	626	41%
Highland Central School District	1,690	699	41%
Marlboro Central School District	1,945	799	41%
Amityville Union Free School District	2,957	1,207	41%
Marcellus Central School District	1,322	539	41%
Patchogue-Medford Union Free School District	7,712	3,140	41%
Queensbury Union Free School District	2,853	1,160	41%
Connetquot Central School District	5,115	2,071	40%
North Babylon Union Free School District	4,576	1,850	40%
Bay Shore Union Free School District	7,108	2,850	40%
Ossining Union Free School District	4,444	1,772	40%
South Colonie Central School District	4,747	1,874	39%
Spencerport Central School District	3,308	1,306	39%
Keene Central School District	31	12	39%
Gananda Central School District	949	373	39%
Elmsford Union Free School District	1,756	690	39%
Ithaca City School District	5,152	2,022	39%
Eastport-South Manor Central School District	2,468	966	39%
Valley Central School District (Montgomery)	4,141	1,613	39%
West Genesee Central School District	4,573	1,775	39%
Lawrence Union Free School District	7,925	3,058	39%
Nyack Union Free School District	2,664	1,027	39%
Babylon Union Free School District	1,409	541	38%

Iroquois Central School District	2,732	1,045	38%
Middle Country Central School District	9,932	3,790	38%
Frontier Central School District	5,181	1,957	38%
New Hartford Central School District	2,507	944	38%
Schuylerville Central School District	1,334	502	38%
New Paltz Central School District	1,768	663	37%
Lindenhurst Union Free School District	5,734	2,137	37%
Victor Central School District	4,149	1,545	37%
Fort Ann Central School District	502	187	37%
Longwood Central School District	8,678	3,228	37%
Brunswick Central School District (Brittonkill)	1,382	512	37%
Ballston Spa Central School District	3,749	1,385	37%
Shelter Island Union Free School District	507	187	37%
Brookhaven-Comsewogue Union Free School District	3,615	1,321	37%
North Colonie Central School District	5,723	2,090	37%
West Babylon Union Free School District	3,484	1,269	36%
Webster Central School District	8,948	3,230	36%
Scotia-Glenville Central School District	2,731	982	36%
Bemus Point Central School District	459	164	36%
Avon Central School District	890	318	36%
New Rochelle City School District	11,021	3,932	36%
Westhill Central School District	2,261	805	36%
Skaneateles Central School District	1,199	424	35%
Rhinebeck Central School District	1,005	354	35%
North Collins Central School District	685	241	35%
Spackenkill Union Free School District	993	346	35%
Pocantico Hills Central School District	343	117	34%
Malverne Union Free School District	2,480	848	34%
Indian Lake Central School District	94	32	34%
Sag Harbor Union Free School District	1,058	360	34%
Westhampton Beach Union Free School District	921	313	34%
Broadalbin-Perth Central School District	1,406	476	34%
Union Free School District of the Tarrytowns	2,796	942	34%

Saratoga Springs City School District	6,632	2,220	33%
Wainscott Common School District	11	4	33%
Oyster Bay-East Norwich Central School District	2,042	677	33%
Berlin Central School District	746	247	33%
Cornwall Central School District	2,543	833	33%
Island Trees Union Free School District	2,064	665	32%
Clinton Central School District	959	308	32%
Penfield Central School District	4,687	1,493	32%
Nanuet Union Free School District	2,271	721	32%
Shenendehowa Central School District	10,282	3,264	32%
Arlington Central School District	8,537	2,696	32%
Brighton Central School District	3,686	1,155	31%
Great Neck Union Free School District	7,809	2,443	31%
Cazenovia Central School District	1,077	336	31%
Duanesburg Central School District	549	169	31%
Hauppauge Union Free School District	3,332	1,024	31%
East Quogue Union Free School District	593	182	31%
Baldwin Union Free School District	4,762	1,447	30%
Haldane Central School District	756	228	30%
Putnam Valley Central School District	1,114	334	30%
Wappingers Central School District	10,202	3,050	30%
Lake George Central School District	619	183	30%
Hewlett-Woodmere Union Free School District	3,527	1,041	30%
Jericho Union Free School District	2,118	622	29%
Dobbs Ferry Union Free School District	1,213	351	29%
Bedford Central School District	4,514	1,296	29%
Pearl River Union Free School District	2,447	702	29%
East Rockaway Union Free School District	1,189	340	29%
South Huntington Union Free School District	5,356	1,524	28%
Ravena-Coeymans-Selkirk Central School District	1,300	370	28%
West Hempstead Union Free School District	3,406	966	28%
Red Hook Central School District	1,800	510	28%
Guilderland Central School District	5,198	1,470	28%

Sachem Central School District	12,379	3,494	28%
Orchard Park Central School District	5,432	1,529	28%
East Aurora Union Free School District	1,780	499	28%
Deer Park Union Free School District	3,301	919	28%
Huntington Union Free School District	3,589	996	28%
Brewster Central School District	2,527	687	27%
Schodack Central School District	805	219	27%
Chazy Union Free School District	588	159	27%
Remainder of New York	37,850	10,215	27%
Greenburgh Central School District	2,813	759	27%
East Greenbush Central School District	4,082	1,100	27%
East Moriches Union Free School District	998	268	27%
Starpoint Central School District	2,972	792	27%
Mahopac Central School District	4,244	1,130	27%
Rye Neck Union Free School District	1,847	491	27%
Port Washington Union Free School District	6,044	1,597	26%
East Meadow Union Free School District	6,679	1,763	26%
Goshen Central School District	2,571	679	26%
Lynbrook Union Free School District	2,888	737	26%
Islip Union Free School District	2,579	656	25%
Bethlehem Central School District	4,342	1,102	25%
Yorktown Central School District	2,965	749	25%
Fairport Central School District	5,415	1,360	25%
Williamsville Central School District	10,651	2,666	25%
Grand Island Central School District	2,788	693	25%
Voorheesville Central School District	987	242	25%
Clarkstown Central School District	7,603	1,846	24%
Rocky Point Union Free School District	2,554	616	24%
Hamburg Central School District	2,762	657	24%
Levittown Union Free School District	6,702	1,592	24%
Bethpage Union Free School District	2,847	675	24%
Averill Park Central School District	3,225	764	24%
Burnt Hills-Ballston Lake Central School District	2,985	706	24%
Carmel Central School District	3,444	813	24%
Farmingdale Union Free School District	4,778	1,121	23%
Mineola Union Free School District	3,674	862	23%
Lakeland Central School District	5,053	1,183	23%

Clarence Central School District	4,608	1,076	23%
Long Lake Central School District	53	12	23%
Southampton Union Free School District	1,629	378	23%
Carle Place Union Free School District	1,493	345	23%
Honeoye Falls-Lima Central School District	2,294	529	23%
Warwick Valley Central School District	3,634	836	23%
Fayetteville-Manlius Central School District	4,466	1,026	23%
Hendrick Hudson Central School District	1,976	454	23%
Long Beach City School District	3,566	818	23%
Harrison Central School District	4,779	1,090	23%
Hicksville Union Free School District	4,813	1,076	22%
Wantagh Union Free School District	2,533	565	22%
East Islip Union Free School District	2,953	647	22%
Niskayuna Central School District	4,555	971	21%
North Shore Central School District	2,361	495	21%
Shoreham-Wading River Central School District	1,695	355	21%
Town of Webb Union Free School District	140	29	21%
Tuxedo Union Free School District	363	72	20%
Eastchester Union Free School District	2,880	553	19%
Katonah-Lewisboro Union Free School District	2,773	521	19%
Sayville Union Free School District	2,944	553	19%
Mattituck-Cutchogue Union Free School District	618	115	19%
Port Jefferson Union Free School District	942	175	19%
Miller Place Union Free School District	1,999	364	18%
Newcomb Central School District	25	4	18%
Pittsford Central School District	5,479	985	18%
Mount Pleasant Central School District	1,774	312	18%
Oceanside Union Free School District	5,074	875	17%
Commack Union Free School District	4,973	841	17%
Locust Valley Central School District	2,104	351	17%
Northport-East Northport Union Free School District	5,089	844	17%

Herricks Union Free School District	2,869	468	16%
Tuckahoe Union Free School District	1,086	176	16%
Mamaroneck Union Free School District	5,259	842	16%
South Orangetown Central School District	2,439	383	16%
Smithtown Central School District	6,992	1,092	16%
West Islip Union Free School District	3,760	581	15%
Half Hollow Hills Central School District	6,180	943	15%
Briarcliff Manor Union Free School District	1,001	150	15%
Syosset Central School District	6,390	948	15%
Edgemont Union Free School District	1,283	183	14%
North Salem Central School District	1,142	161	14%
Three Village Central School District	5,446	759	14%
Harborfields Central School District	2,596	359	14%
Valhalla Union Free School District	1,465	200	14%
North Greenbush Common School District (Williams)	204	28	14%
Bayport-Blue Point Union Free School District	1,819	242	13%
Plainedge Union Free School District	3,301	428	13%
Garrison Union Free School District	292	38	13%
Garden City Union Free School District	4,050	505	12%
Byram Hills Central School District	2,134	259	12%
Seaford Union Free School District	2,311	266	11%
Plainview-Old Bethpage Central School District	4,691	517	11%
Mount Sinai Union Free School District	1,747	181	10%
East Williston Union Free School District	1,481	153	10%
Massapequa Union Free School District	7,305	746	10%
Somers Central School District	2,566	260	10%
Hastings-on-Hudson Union Free School District	1,315	132	10%
Pleasantville Union Free School District	1,618	162	10%
Inlet Common School District	3	0	9%
Manhasset Union Free School District	2,767	253	9%
Ardsley Union Free School District	2,064	187	9%
Elwood Union Free School District	1,994	166	8%
Bronxville Union Free School District	1,378	108	8%

Scarsdale Union Free School District	3,880	295	8%
Irvington Union Free School District	1,863	141	8%
Roslyn Union Free School District	2,464	185	8%
Blind Brook-Rye Union Free School District	1,100	79	7%
Rye City School District	2,859	199	7%
Rockville Centre Union Free School District	3,853	264	7%
Kings Park Central School District	2,977	202	7%
Croton-Harmon Union Free School District	1,263	85	7%
Pelham Union Free School District	2,636	177	7%
Chappaqua Central School District	2,986	178	6%
Bridgehampton Union Free School District	128	6	5%
Tuckahoe Common School District	148	6	4%
Cold Spring Harbor Central School District	1,632	56	3%
Remsenburg-Speonk Union Free School District	102	3	3%

Appendix 2: New York City Community District Income Profiles

Community District Name	Total Children Under 13	Under 13 and Under 330% of FPL	% Income Eligible for CCAP
Bronx CDs 3 & 6--Morrisania, Tremont, Belmont, & West Farms	31,202	29,488	95%
Bronx CD 4--Highbridge & Concourse	25,191	23,290	92%
Bronx CD 5--Morris Heights & Mount Hope	24,419	22,489	92%
Bronx CDs 1 & 2--Melrose, Mott Haven, Longwood, & Hunts Point	27,617	25,286	92%
Brooklyn CD 16--Ocean Hill & Brownsville	15,826	14,487	92%
Bronx CD 7--Fordham, Bedford Park, & Norwood	22,280	18,805	84%
Bronx CD 9--Soundview & Parkchester	28,351	23,775	84%
Brooklyn CD 12--Borough Park & Kensington	50,720	42,485	84%
Queens CD 4--Elmhurst & Corona	24,021	19,749	82%
Brooklyn CD 5--East New York & Cypress Hills	32,780	26,192	80%
Manhattan CD 11--East Harlem	16,495	12,845	78%
Queens CD 3--Jackson Heights & East Elmhurst	22,460	17,383	77%
Brooklyn CD 13--Coney Island & Brighton Beach	15,664	12,116	77%
Bronx CD 12--Wakefield, Williamsbridge, & Eastchester	25,492	18,856	74%
Brooklyn CD 4--Bushwick	11,226	8,264	74%
Manhattan CD 12--Washington Heights & Inwood	22,656	16,441	73%
Bronx CD 11--Pelham Parkway & Morris Park	17,088	12,349	72%
Manhattan CD 3--Lower East Side & Chinatown	11,597	8,096	70%
Brooklyn CD 11--Bensonhurst & Bath Beach	28,640	19,976	70%
Queens CD 14--The Rockaways	24,061	16,769	70%
Brooklyn CD 1--Williamsburg & Greenpoint	35,116	24,372	69%
Brooklyn CD 3--Bedford-Stuyvesant	28,266	19,467	69%
Brooklyn CD 17--East Flatbush	19,910	13,649	69%
Queens CD 12--Jamaica, St. Albans, & Hollis	36,729	24,468	67%
Brooklyn CD 9--Crown Heights (South)	13,431	8,920	66%
Brooklyn CD 14--Flatbush & Midwood	25,202	16,689	66%
Manhattan CD 9--Morningside Heights & Hamilton Heights	10,802	7,133	66%
Queens CD 7--Flushing, Murray Hill, & Whitestone	29,551	19,337	65%
Brooklyn CD 7--Sunset Park & Windsor Terrace	18,918	12,145	64%
Brooklyn CD 15--Sheepshead Bay & Gravesend (East)	25,084	16,069	64%
Manhattan CD 10--Harlem	17,659	11,200	63%
Queens CD 9--Kew Gardens, Richmond Hill, & Woodhaven	20,930	13,181	63%
Bronx CD 10--Co-op City & Throgs Neck	17,431	10,810	62%
Queens CD 5--Ridgewood, Maspeth, & Middle Village	24,965	15,016	60%
Staten Island CD 1--North Shore	27,899	16,469	59%
Queens CD 10--South Ozone Park & Howard Beach	19,014	10,901	57%
Queens CD 8--Fresh Meadows, Hillcrest, & Briarwood	23,068	13,073	57%
Staten Island CD 2--Mid-Island	20,549	11,591	56%
Brooklyn CD 18--Canarsie & Flatlands	28,191	15,701	56%

Queens CD 1--Astoria & Queensbridge	18,944	10,340	55%
Queens CD 13--Queens Village, Bellerose, & Rosedale	24,402	12,875	53%
Brooklyn CD 8--Crown Heights (North)	13,769	7,151	52%
Brooklyn CD 10--Bay Ridge & Dyker Heights	17,672	8,815	50%
Bronx CD 8--Riverdale, Kingsbridge, & Marble Hill	14,558	7,202	49%
Queens CD 2--Long Island City, Sunnyside, & Woodside	15,614	7,609	49%
Queens CD 11--Auburndale, Bayside, & Douglaston	16,141	6,713	42%
Staten Island CD 3--South Shore	25,525	9,858	39%
Queens CD 6--Forest Hills & Rego Park	16,380	5,848	36%
Manhattan CD 4--Chelsea & Hell's Kitchen	6,888	2,369	34%
Brooklyn CD 2--Downtown Brooklyn & Fort Greene	14,814	4,433	30%
Manhattan CD 7--Upper West Side	24,717	5,656	23%
Brooklyn CD 6--Park Slope & Carroll Gardens	19,066	3,556	19%
Manhattan CD 8--Upper East Side & Roosevelt Island	22,917	3,597	16%
Manhattan CDs 5 & 6--Midtown, East Midtown, & Flatiron	13,555	1,538	11%
Manhattan CDs 1 & 2--Financial District & Greenwich Village	13,362	1,418	11%