



NEW YORK

Child Care Usage in New York:

- There are 3,502,059 children under age 15 (1,173,627 under age 5 and 2,328,432 between the ages of 5 and 14) in New York who may require paid child care services.
- About 675,163 children under age 15 are in paid care— 318,838 (27.2%) under age 5 and 368,047 (15.8%) between the ages of 5 and 14.
- The average annual cost of care for an infant is \$14,508 in a child care center and \$10,727 in a family child care home.
- The average annual cost of care for a 4 year old is \$12,280 in a child care center and \$9,962 in a family child care home.
- The average annual cost of infant center-based care is 209.7% of the cost of tuition and fees at a 4-year college.

Child Care Industry Impact in New York:

- There are 77,143 child care establishments with revenue of \$3.4 billion. This includes 71,698 sole proprietors (family child care home operators) and 5,445 child care centers employing 67,192 individuals.
- \$3.4 billion in direct output generated within the organized child care industry is estimated to support about \$3.4 billion in additional indirect and induced output in other industry sectors, for an estimated combined total of

approximately \$6.8 billion in output in New York's economy.

- In terms of employment, 138,890 proprietors and wage and salary employees working in the child care sector are estimated to support about 51,300 jobs in other industry sectors through indirect and induced effects.
- The \$2 billion in employee compensation and proprietors' earnings generated directly within the child care industry is estimated to support approximately \$1.6 billion in additional indirect and induced earnings across the state.
- Total federal and state child care assistance (both direct subsidies and tax credits) represents 38.4% of child care industry revenue.

The Link Between the Paid Child Care Sector and the State Economy

- The cost of organized care is a significant challenge for many parents with children.
- Access to the organized child care market can increase labor force participation and support state and regional economic growth.
- Increased subsidy payments trigger state level responses in wage rates, the mix of low- and high-skilled labor used in the state, prices of goods and services, and trade flows.

