Head Start

IN NEW YORK STATE

NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

NEW YORK STATE HEAD START COLLABORATION PROJECT

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NEW YORK STATE
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AND FAMILIES

Head Start in New York State

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Head Start in New York State

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PREFACE

This report was developed by the New York State Head Start Collaboration Project, one of 54 such projects across the country. Head Start State Collaboration Offices are a federally funded effort designed to build collaborative partnerships between Head Start programs and a wide range of state and local agencies providing services to low-income children and families. Currently, there are Head Start Collaboration Offices in every state and two territories, as well as Collaboration Offices for American Indian/Alaska Native programs and Migrant and Seasonal programs.

These partnerships are important for maximizing resources and ensuring access to comprehensive early childhood systems for children from low-income families. Collaboration Offices serve as a vehicle for including Head Start in state policy discussions and initiatives affecting the Head Start target population and other low-income families. Maintaining relationships with partners in the Head Start community is crucial for Collaboration Offices to stay current on issues of importance to Head Start programs.

For nearly 20 years, the New York State Council on Children and Families has administered the New York State Head Start Collaboration Project with support from the federal Office of Head Start and the New York State Head Start Association. The Council's unique role in state government, which is to develop interagency strategies that result in more responsive, coordinated, and cost-effective service delivery systems, has been crucial to the success of this collaborative enterprise.

In partnership with the New York State Head Start Association, Region II Head Start Technical Assistance Network and State-Based Team, Region II Office of Head Start, and various state agencies and early childhood organizations, the Collaboration Project works to address a variety of issues in the following areas:

- Health care
- Education
- Child care
- Welfare and child welfare
- Family literacy
- Community services
- Services to children with disabilities
- Services to children and families experiencing homelessness
- Professional development

INTRODUCTION

What is Head Start?

Head Start is a comprehensive child development program serving children ages 3 through 5 and their families. Since its inception in 1965, Head Start has promoted the healthy development of children from low-income families, as well as provided inclusive services for children with disabilities. The primary goal of Head Start is to enhance the social and cognitive development of enrolled children and improve their readiness for school. Head Start achieves these goals through the provision of a full range of individualized services in the areas of education, early childhood development, physical health, mental health, nutrition, social support, and family involvement. Head Start programs take a holistic view of child development and commit to providing the range of services and supports necessary to maximize each child's potential.

Head Start programs and policies recognize parents/caregivers[1] as partners in their children's healthy development. Programs invite and encourage the full involvement of parents in both the design of their child's education and in the operations of the program. Caregivers of Head Start children are elected to serve on governance structures including the Policy Council, Policy Committee, Parent Committee, and Health Services Advisory Committee. Parents of current and former Head Start students also represent a significant percentage of Head Start staff and volunteers.

Head Start programs offer opportunities for caregivers to develop goals for personal growth and change. Through the family partnership process, Head Start staff and parents join together to devise strategies for achieving these goals. Examples include furthering educational attainment, gaining job training, and improving literacy skills. Head Start programs also work with families to ensure identification of and access to community-based services and programs that will promote their stability and success.

Head Start programs appreciate the community's role in supporting children and families. To enhance the communities in which Head Start children live and grow, programs take affirmative steps to collaborate with a wide variety of community-based organizations. In building these partnerships, programs work toward creating a supportive, coordinated system of care for children and families.

All Head Start programs are administered through the Office of Head Start, a division of the Administration for Children and Families within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Federal dollars are granted directly to public and private providers at the local level. Organizations that contract directly with the Office of Head Start to provide Head Start programming are called *grantees*. A grantee may opt to delegate all or part of its responsibility for operating a Head Start program to one or more public or private organizations. These organizations are referred to as *delegates*. Grantee and delegate agencies are collectively referred to as Head Start programs.

What do Head Start programs value?

The core values of Head Start include commitments to:

- Establish a supportive learning environment for children, caregivers, and staff
- Recognize that children, parents, and staff have roots in many cultures
- Empower families through their inclusion in governance structures
- Embrace a comprehensive vision of health and development
- Respect all aspects of an individual's development
- Build a community of belonging that respects individuality
- Develop a continuum of care to provide comprehensive services to children and families during and after their Head Start involvement

[1] Throughout the remainder of the report, we use parents and caregivers interchangeably for ease in reading.

How does Head Start ensure quality?

All aspects of Head Start program operation are grounded by the Head Start Program Performance Standards. These research-based standards play a central role in defining quality services for low-income children and their families. The standards are mandatory regulations that local providers must implement in order to operate a Head Start program. They form the basis of operations and program design for all Head Start programs by:

- Defining the objectives and features of a quality Head Start program in concrete terms,
- Articulating a vision of service delivery to young children and families, and
- Providing a regulatory structure for the monitoring and enforcement of quality standards.

Each Head Start grantee is held accountable for ensuring that the standards are fully implemented in its programs. A monitoring team, led by federal Head Start staff, conducts a thorough review of each grantee every three years to determine compliance with the Performance Standards and other regulations. Additionally, programs are required to conduct an annual self-assessment to support continuous program improvement. Caregivers must be actively involved in this process.

HEAD START IN NEW YORK STATE

In developing this report, we relied primarily on data from the 2007-2008 Program Information Report (PIR), which is a self-report instrument that Head Start grantee and delegate agencies complete annually. Procedures are in place to correct data that do not meet reporting guidelines; however, methods do not exist to assure the absolute accuracy of the data. The PIR serves as a valuable and widely accepted source of data related to the services, staff, children, and families served by Head Start programs.

This report aims to provide an exploration of program performance and process-related data. While providing a thorough look at the resources available and the program outputs, PIR data does not represent outcome data for Head Start children and their families. When available and useful, we present data in a manner that uncovers variance between New York City and the Rest of the State (ROS)[2]. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding error. Instances in which we employed a data source different from the PIR are noted.

Who provides Head Start programming in New York?

The Office of Head Start administers funding through the Administration for Children and Families' 10 regional offices, as well as through its American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) and Migrant and Seasonal Program branches. Head Start grant monies flow directly from the federal government to local government agencies, private non-profit and for-profit organizations, tribal governments, and private or public school systems. Unless otherwise stated, the data in this report includes New York State programs receiving grants from the Office of Head Start's Region II office and the AI/AN branch. Data regarding programs receiving grants from the Migrant and Seasonal Program branch are described in a separate section due to the unique nature of the children served.

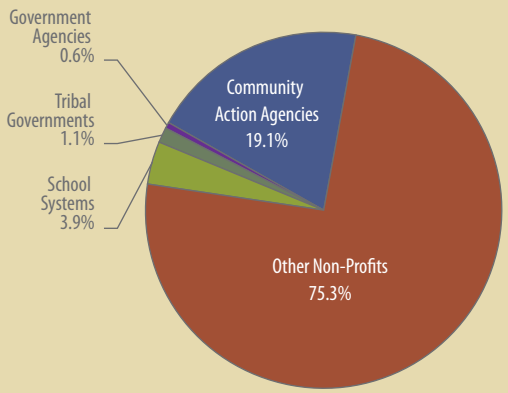
In the 2007-2008 program year, the Office of Head Start provided funding to 86 grantee organizations throughout New York State. Of the grantees, 28 were located in New York City and the remaining 58 in Rest of State. Two of these were AI/AN grants to tribal governments located in New York State, the St. Regis Mohawk Tribe and the Seneca Nation.

Grantees subcontracted with 92 delegate agencies throughout New York State to provide additional Head Start programming. Of these, 76 agencies were located in New York City and 16 in Rest of State. In New York State, the combination of grantee and delegate agencies brought the total number of programs providing Head Start services to 178. The majority of these programs (104) were concentrated in New York City and the remaining 74 spread throughout Rest of State. These 178 Head Start programs operated 695 centers across New York State.

It is important to note the significant role played by New York City's Administration for Children's Services (ACS) as a Head Start grantee. ACS does not directly operate any Head Start programs. However, in 2007-2008, it did subcontract with 75 delegates throughout New York City. These agencies provided Head Start programming to nearly half of the enrolled children (43.1%) in New York State. Eleven of these delegates also functioned as direct recipients of Head Start grants.

Head Start grantees and delegates comprise a variety of agency and organization types. In 2007-2008, New York State's Head Start programs were most frequently operated by non-profit organizations, including Community Action Agencies (***Figure 1.1***). Tribal governments and school systems each operated fewer than 1 in 10 of the Head Start programs in New York State.

Figure 1.1. Head Start programs by agency type: NYS, 2007-2008

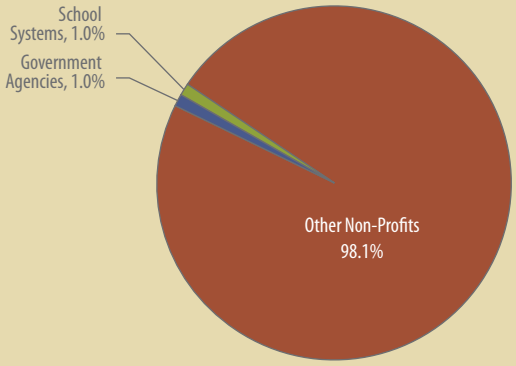


Head Start Programs in NYS (total) = 178
Other Non-Profits = 134
Community Action Agencies = 34
School Systems = 7
Tribal Governments = 2
Government Agencies = 1

[2] Rest of State comprises 57 of the 62 counties in New York State, excluding the 5 New York City counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Richmond, and Queens.

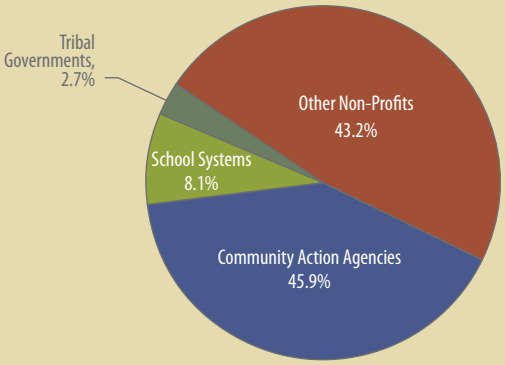
As shown in ***Figures 1.2 and 1.3***, the distribution of program types offering Head Start services varied between New York City and Rest of State. The most pronounced difference was New York City's primary reliance on non-profit agencies other than Community Action Agencies, as compared to a more diverse blend of agency types in Rest of State. Examples of non-profit agencies, other than Community Action Agencies, providing Head Start programming include faith-based organizations, settlement houses, multi-service social services agencies, and single-purpose organizations.

Figure 1.2. Head Start programs by agency type: NYC, 2007-2008



Head Start Programs in NYC (total) = 104
Other Non-Profits = 102
School Systems = 1
Government Agencies = 1

Figure 1.3. Head Start programs by agency type: ROS, 2007-2008



Head Start Programs in ROS = 74
Community Action Agencies = 34
Other Non-Profits = 32
School Systems = 6
Tribal Governments = 2

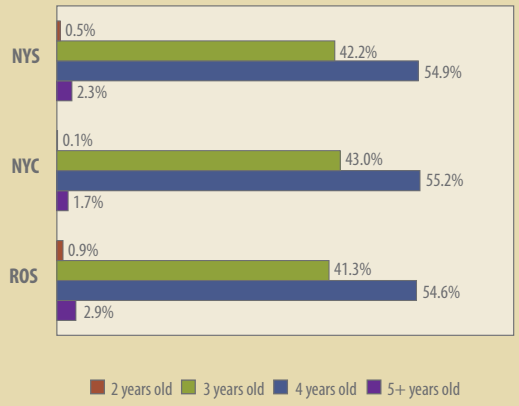
Who attends Head Start in New York?

During the 2007-2008 program year, *federal funds* supported the attendance of 44,348 children to Head Start programs across the state (23,167-NYC; 21,181-ROS). An additional 461 children (181-NYC; 280-ROS) received services in compliance with Head Start Program Performance Standards in slots that were not federally funded, bringing the number of New York children with *funded enrollment* in Head Start to 44,809 (23,348-NYC; 21,461-ROS). When considering the *actual enrollment* figures which include late enrollees and dropouts, New York's Head Start programs served 51,092 children. New York City Head Start programs served just over half (51.4%) of the children actually enrolled; the remaining (48.6%) Head Start enrollees resided in Rest of State.

Age

As seen in ***Figure 2***, the majority of children (97.1%) enrolled in New York's Head Start programs in 2007-2008 were 3 or 4 years old (98.2%-NYC; 96.0%-ROS). Due to the fact that some programs enroll children at 2 years and 9 months of age, the enrollment figures included a small proportion (0.5%) of 2-year-olds. An additional 54 children birth to 2 years were

Figure 2. Actual enrollment by age: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



enrolled in Head Start programming. All of these children received services through one program designed specifically to support homeless families. Overall, the ages of the Head Start populations in New York City and in Rest of State were similar.

Race/Ethnicity

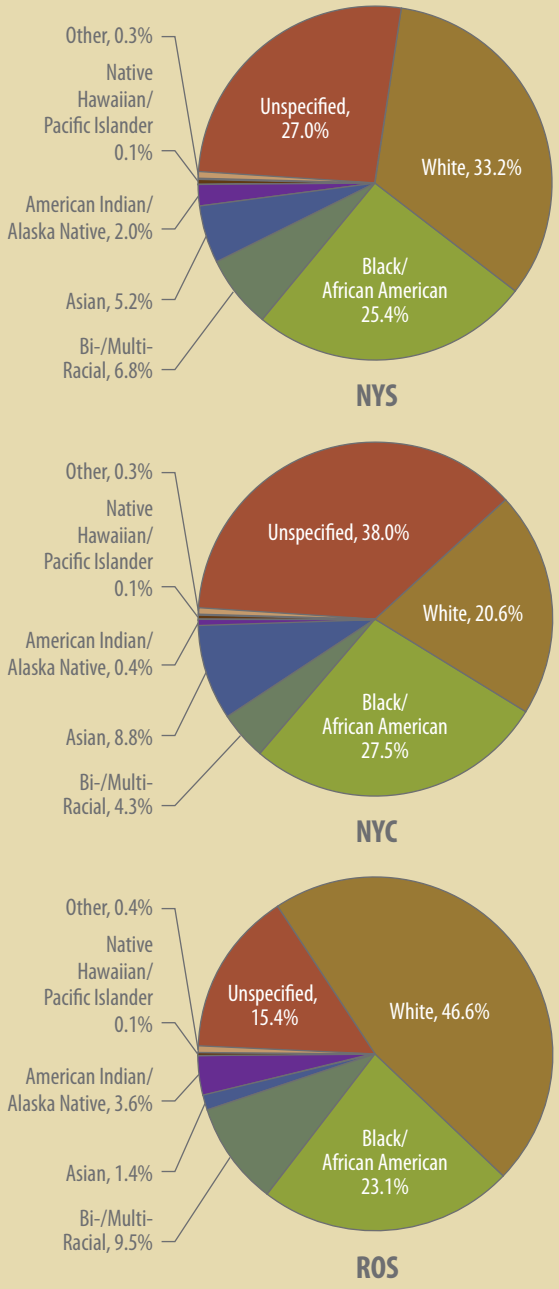
The composition of children enrolled in Head Start reflects the ever-increasing racial, ethnic, and cultural diversity of New York State's population. In New York State's 2007-2008 Head Start population, 33.2% of enrolled children were identified as White, 25.4% as Black or African American, 5.2% as Asian, 2.0% as American Indian, and 0.1% as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. An additional 6.8% of enrolled children were identified as being of two or more races and 0.3% indicated some other race. More than a quarter (27.0%) of enrolled children were identified as having an unspecified race.[3] ***Figure 3*** illustrates the significant differences in racial composition among the Head Start populations in New York City and Rest of State.

More than one-third of children (35.4%) enrolled in New York State's Head Start programs reported their ethnicity to be Latino or Hispanic. This varied widely across the state with 46.6% of New York City's Head Start population indicating Latino or Hispanic descent as compared to 23.5% of enrolled children in Rest of State. Reflecting New York City's high proportion of Latinos and Hispanics, the percentage of New York City Head Start families who spoke Spanish as their primary language in the home was nearly equal to those families who spoke English as their primary language in the home (36.2% and 40.7%, respectively).

Enrollment Eligibility

Eligibility for Head Start services is, in part, determined by a family's income. Head Start regulations stipulate that at least 90% of children enrolled in each program must be from low-income families. Head Start defines low-income as families with incomes below the federal poverty line[4], families experiencing homelessness, and families receiving public assistance through Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Children in foster care are automatically eligible for Head Start enrollment.

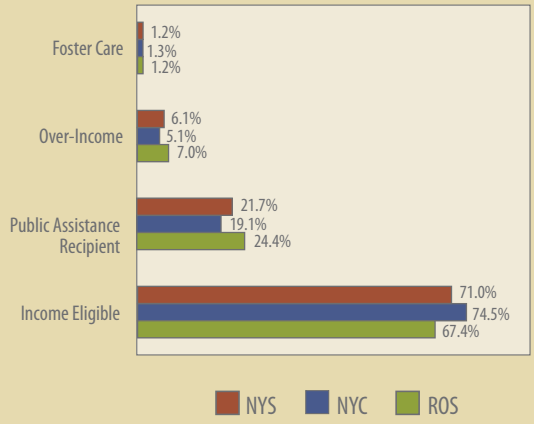
Figure 3. Actual enrollment by race: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



[3] The high number of children with an unspecified race can be attributed, in part, to the method in which race and ethnicity data are collected. Following the federal standards for collecting this information, the Office of Head Start considers race separate from Hispanic/Latino origin (ethnicity). For each enrolled child, programs must select both a race and an ethnicity.

[4] In 2007, the federal poverty line for a family of four equaled $20,650 and for a family of two it equaled $13,690. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services 2007 Poverty Guidelines. 72 Fed. Reg. 3147 (Jan. 24, 2007).

Figure 4. Eligibility status: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



In keeping with these requirements, 92.7% of children enrolled in Head Start programs throughout New York State qualified based on their families' income or receipt of public assistance. Just over 1 in 100 of the enrolled children (1.2%) qualified due to their status as a foster child. With 6.1% of enrolled children deemed over-income, New York State remained well within the allowable federal limit of 10%. Eligibility patterns remained largely consistent between New York City and Rest of State programs with the exception of a higher percentage of public assistance recipients in Rest of State (***Figure 4***).

According to 2007 American Community Survey data, it is estimated that 101,764 children ages 3 and 4 live in poverty in New York State. The 44,348 federally funded Head Start enrollment slots reached 43.6% of these children.

What types of settings does Head Start offer?

To best meet the needs of communities, Head Start programs may select among several approved program formats, including:

- Center-Based programs
- Home-Based programs
- Combination programs
- Family Child Care programs
- Locally Designed programs

Regardless of the option selected, all programs must provide comprehensive child development services and adhere to the Head Start Performance Standards. Additionally, all programs must provide group socialization opportunities for enrolled children and their parents, as well as home visits to families.

Center-Based Programs

Center-based programs depend largely on the traditional classroom setting. Classes operate for 4 or 5 days per week and between 3½ and 6 hours per day. The Head Start Performance Standards consider 4 hours to be the optimal length. Programs are permitted to operate on a full-day basis, meaning more than 6 hours per day, for the purpose of meeting the child care needs of Head Start families. Class sizes are determined by the predominant age of children participating in each class and can range between 13 and 20 children.

During the 2007-2008 enrollment year, the average size of a Head Start class in New York State was 16 children, as compared to a national average of 17 children. All classes must be staffed by a teacher and an assistant teacher, or by two teachers. The ratio of classroom staff to children in New York State's Head Start classrooms was 1:6.5, as compared to the national average of 1:7.7. Whenever feasible, volunteers assist in classrooms.

Home-Based Programs

In home-based programs, Head Start home visitors aim to assist caregivers in improving their parenting skills and in using the home as the child's primary learning environment. Caregivers and home visitors plan the content of each visit together. Head Start staff visit families once per week for at least 32 weeks of the year. The minimum duration for a home visit is 1.5 hours. In addition to home visits, home-based programs must provide a minimum of two group socialization activities per month for each child.

Head Start Performance Standards recommend a caseload of between 10 and 12 families per home visitor with 12 families representing the maximum allowable caseload. In 2007-2008 in New York State, the ratio of home-based staff to children was 1:9.8, as compared to the national ratio of 1:10.3. It should be noted that families receiving home-based services may have more than one enrolled child. Therefore, the staff-to-child ratio serves as an approximation of caseload, rather than a true measurement.

Combination Programs

Combination programs blend classes and home visits to achieve the level of service that children and families enrolled in either the center- or the home-based option would receive. The Head Start Performance Standards outline allowable minimum combinations of home visits and classes. For example, a program that offers 96 class sessions would need to conduct eight home visits throughout the enrollment year. For a program offering between 52 and 55 class sessions, 19 home visits would need to occur. These services must occur over a period of eight to twelve months. Combination programs must meet all of the regulations regarding class sizes, caseloads, and service durations. Class size and caseload figures are not available for this program type.

Family Child Care Programs

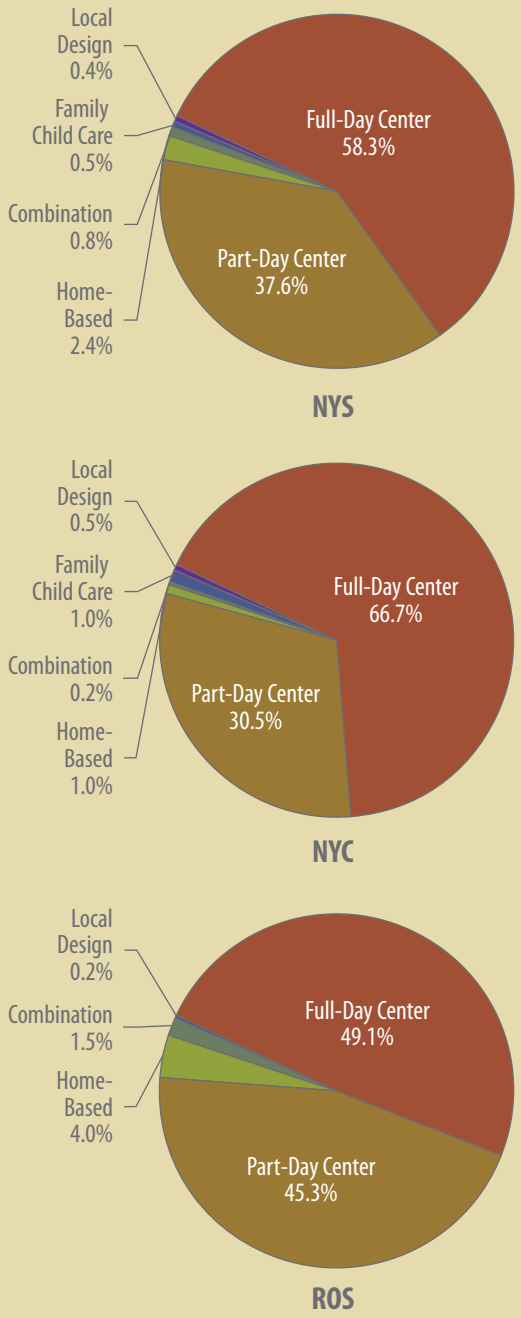
Family child care is care and education provided to children in a private home or other family-like setting. Head Start family child care means Head Start's comprehensive services are provided to a small group of children through their enrollment in a family child care setting. Head Start programs employ or contract with licensed family child care providers. The child care provider functions as the Head Start teacher. Staff of the Head Start agency work to support both the child care provider in her/his role as a teacher and the enrolled families to ensure that comprehensive services are provided. Child care subsidies provide the majority of funding for these partnerships, with Head Start funds augmenting to cover the work above and beyond child care licensing standards, including home visits, curriculum planning, screening, staffing, and record keeping. Staff-to-child ratio figures are not available for this program type.

Locally Designed Programs

Locally designed programs allow for additional variations of program options to meet the needs of certain communities or to test novel approaches to providing Head Start services. These programs must be approved at the federal level by the Director of the Office of Head Start.

Figure 5 details the distribution of funded enrollment slots across the various program options in New York State. Four- and five-day center-based programs represented the most popular option with 95.9% of available slots found in this program type. Statewide, full-day center-based slots were more common than

Figure 5. Distribution of funded enrollment slots by program type: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



part-day slots. While one-third (66.7%) of funded enrollment slots in New York City were found in the full-day center-based option, funded enrollment slots in Rest of State were more equally distributed with 49.1% going to full-day centers and 45.3% to part-day centers. Very few Head Start programs use the home-based model. In Rest of State, 4.0% of funded slots were for home-based programs, as compared to 1.0% in New York City. In 2007-2008, all 230 of the funded family child care slots were located in New York City programs.

Who staffs New York's Head Start programs?

During 2007-2008, Head Start programs across New York State employed 11,265 individuals and contracted an additional 1,105 staff. Of the total Head Start workforce, 52.6% of employees worked in Head Start programs in Rest of State and the remaining 47.4% in New York City programs.

Head Start programs must show preference in hiring to current or former Head Start parents who are qualified for vacancies. In New York State, nearly 3 in 10 (26.6%) employees were current or former Head Start caregivers. New York's rate was quite similar to the national rate of 27.2%. New York City and Rest of State demonstrated similar percentages of Head Start parents as staff (27.6% and 25.7%, respectively).

An additional 50,884 people provided service to New York State's Head Start programs in the form of volunteerism during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Of these volunteers, 65.1% were current or former Head Start caregivers, approaching the national rate of 67.9%. New York City programs found 72.0% of their volunteer workforce in current and former Head Start parents, while Rest of State programs found 61.6%. However, nearly twice as many individuals volunteered in Rest of State programs (66.5%) than in New York City programs (33.5%).

The Head Start Performance Standards outline qualitative criteria regarding staffing patterns and staff qualifications, but allow programs latitude in deciding the combination of staff that best suits their needs. Therefore, programs maintain different management structures and may employ varying numbers of supervisory and direct care staff. Classroom teachers are the main exception to this, as the Head Start Performance Standards define the teacher staffing pattern and the Head Start Act regulates the qualifications of teachers.

Management Staff

Head Start programs may be headed by an Executive Director, a Program Director, or both. Often, the size of the organization and the scope of services offered determine the upper-level management of a Head Start Program. Representing the major focus areas of Head Start, programs can also include the following positions on their management team: Child Development & Education Manager, Health Services Manager, and Family & Community Partnerships Manager.

Table 1 details the percentage of programs across New York State and regionally that staffed these positions during the 2007-2008 enrollment year.

Table 1.
Percentage of Programs with Management Positions on Staff: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008

Position	Percentage of Programs		
	NYS	NYC	ROS
Executive Director	64.6%	47.1%	89.2%
Program Director	81.5%	81.7%	81.1%
Child Development & Education Manager	91.0%	92.3%	89.2%
Health Services Manager	64.0%	49.0%	85.1%
Family & Community Partnerships Manager	83.7%	78.8%	90.5%

Table 2.
Highest Education/Training Level of Non-Supervisory Child Development Staff: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008

	Teachers			Assistant Teachers			Home Visitors			Family Child Care Teachers
	NYS N=2,391	NYC N=1,268	ROS N=1,123	NYS N=3,400	NYC N=1,675	ROS N=1,725	NYS N=110	NYC N=17	ROS N=93	NYC only N=42
Graduate Degree (ECE-Related)	33.0%	36.9%	28.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	9.1%	0.0%	10.8%	4.8%
Bachelor's Degree (ECE-Related)	43.6%	53.8%	32.1%	8.0%	11.0%	5.0%	24.5%	23.5%	24.7%	19.0%
Associate's Degree (ECE-Related)	13.6%	5.8%	22.4%	14.0%	18.8%	9.3%	33.6%	23.5%	35.5%	4.8%
Child Development Associate (CDA) credential	4.9%	0.2%	10.1%	18.1%	14.0%	22.1%	14.5%	17.6%	14.0%	42.9%
No degree/ credential	4.9%	3.3%	6.8%	59.5%	55.8%	63.0%	18.2%	35.3%	15.1%	28.6%

Across New York State, Executive Directors reported an average of 13 years in their position and Program Directors an average of 10 years. The majority of individuals in both positions across New York State reported their educational attainment to be a graduate degree.

Child Development and Education Managers across New York State had been in their positions for an average of 8 years. A majority of these individuals possessed a graduate degree. On average, the tenure of Health Services Managers was 7 years in their positions and a majority reported having a bachelor's degree. Statewide, a majority of Family and Community Partnerships Managers held a bachelor's degree and had spent an average of 8 years in their positions. However, in New York City, Partnerships Managers were more likely to possess a graduate degree than any other degree.

Classroom & Child Development Staff

Staff within this category include those who work directly with children in Head Start classrooms, homes, and family child care settings. Positions include classroom teachers, assistant teachers, home visitors, and family child care teachers/ providers. Also included are the supervisors of these staff, including child development supervisors and home-based supervisors. Taken together, child development staff accounted for 56.7% of the 2007-2008 Head Start workforce in New York State. ***Table 2*** provides an overview of the qualifications of the non-supervisory child development staff in New York State, New York City, and Rest of State.

Classroom Teachers

Prior to the Head Start Reauthorization Act of 2007, at least half of all center-based Head Start teachers were required to

have an associate's, bachelor's, or graduate degree in early childhood education or in a related field with experience teaching preschool children. Each classroom that did not have a degreed teacher had to be assigned one teacher who had a child development associate (CDA) credential appropriate to the age of the children being served in center-based programs, a State-awarded certificate for preschool teachers that met or exceeded the requirements for a CDA credential, or a degree in a field related to early childhood education (ECE) with experience in teaching preschool children and a State-awarded certificate to teach in a preschool program.

During the 2007-2008 enrollment year, slightly more than 9 out of 10 (90.2%) of the 2,391 Head Start teachers in New York State possessed an associate's degree or higher (96.5%-NYC; 83.2%-ROS). Across all regions, Head Start teachers were most likely to possess a bachelor's degree.

A relatively small minority of teachers were without a degree or a CDA credential during the 2007-2008 program year (4.9%-NYS; 3.3%-NYC; 6.8%-ROS). However, a significant percentage of these teachers were involved in training that would lead to a degree in early childhood education or a CDA credential. Across New York State, 36.4% of non-degreed/credentialed Head Start teachers were involved in such training. In New York City, the rate of training was 52.4% and in Rest of State it was 27.6%.

Head Start programs also track teacher turnover rate. During the 2007-2008 program year, the national rate of Head Start teacher turnover was 14.1%. New York State experienced a higher rate at 18.3%, with New York City at 15.6% and Rest of State at 21.4%. Although the most frequently reported reason for a teacher leaving his/her position was 'Other,' about 4 in 10 (40.9%) of departing Head Start teachers cited their reason for leaving as receipt of higher compensation and benefits package in the same field (e.g., public school systems).

Assistant Teachers

Fewer than half (40.5%) of the 3,400 assistant Head Start teachers in New York State had a relevant degree or CDA credential (44.2%-NYC; 37.0%-ROS). Of the non-degreed/credentialed assistant teachers, 30.0% were engaged in either an early childhood education degree program or CDA training (27.9%-NYC; 31.7%-ROS).

Home Visitors

Each family is assigned a family services worker who makes periodic home visits to identify and address family support needs. Of the 110 Head Start home visitors in New York State, approximately two in three (67.3%) possessed an associate's degree or higher (47.1%-NYC; 71.0%-ROS). Programs in Rest of State employed 84.5% of the total number of home visitors in New York State.

A quarter (25.0%) of the home visitors without a related degree or credential were engaged in either an early childhood education degree program or CDA training. In New York City, 35.3% of home visitors did not possess a relevant degree or

credential. Of these, 16.7% were enrolled in further education or training programs. In Rest of State, 15.1% of the home visitors did not hold a relevant degree or credential and 28.6% of those individuals were enrolled in further education or training programs.

Family Child Care Teachers

All 42 Head Start family child care providers in the 2007-2008 enrollment year were located in New York City. Of these, CDA credentials were the most common (42.9%) while another 28.6% held an associate's degree or higher. The remaining 28.6% did not possess either. None of these non-degreed/credentialed individuals were engaged in an early child education degree or a CDA training program.

Supervisory Staff

Child development supervisors and home-based supervisors complete the classroom and child development staff category. Of the 429 child development supervisors in New York's Head Start programs, 89.5% held a bachelor's degree or higher (95.1%-NYC; 87.4%-ROS). All 15 of the home-based supervisors throughout New York State held relevant degrees. The distribution of degrees was equally distributed across associate's, bachelor's, and graduate degrees.

Family & Community Partnerships Staff

Head Start family workers engage in the family partnership process with caregivers. They assist families in accessing necessary supports and in achieving goals to bolster independence. Family and community partnership staff possess training and experience in fields related to social, human, and/or family services.

In the 2007-2008 program year, Head Start programs employed 1,259 family workers. Of these, 55.8% worked in programs located in New York City and the remaining 44.2% worked in programs located in Rest of State. Among family workers across New York State, nearly half (46.6%) possessed an associate's degree or higher. Family workers in Rest of State were more likely to possess a degree, with 60.1% having an associate's or higher, as compared to the 35.9% of family workers in New York City.

The 255 Family and Community Partnerships Supervisors throughout New York State are primarily responsible for supervising family workers and collaborating with providers based in the local community to meet the needs of enrolled children and their families. Slightly more than half (51.3%) of these supervisors also maintained a caseload of families with whom they worked directly. This phenomenon was nearly three times more likely to occur in New York City programs than Rest of State programs (66.1%-NYC; 24.4%-ROS).

More than half (55.7%) of Family and Community Partnerships Supervisors possessed a bachelor's degree or higher. In New York City, the rate of supervisors with a bachelor's degree or higher was 53.9% compared to 58.9% in Rest of State.

What services do Head Start programs provide to children?

Medical & Dental Services

Part of what makes Head Start unique is the focus on wellness for enrolled children. Both through providing services on-site and partnering with community-based providers, Head Start programs strive to ensure that enrolled children receive primary and preventive medical and dental services.

Enrollment in adequate health insurance is a critical factor in the access and use of health care services. At the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, almost all (97.3%) children enrolled in Head Start statewide had health insurance coverage (98.8%-NYC; 95.7%-ROS). This represents a 4.0% statewide gain in coverage over the course of the year (2.3%-NYC; 5.7%-ROS).

Head Start regulations require programs to determine the health status of all children within 90 calendar days of their entrance into the program. Determining health status includes ascertaining whether children have access to medical and dental homes and are up-to-date with preventive care visits and immunizations. In addition to gathering information, programs must assist parents with the following:

- Linking children to medical and dental homes, if needed
- Making arrangements with caregivers to bring children up-to-date with care and immunizations, if needed

- Ensuring that children remain up-to-date with care and immunizations
- Arranging for further testing or exams for children with known or suspected special health conditions
- Developing and implementing a follow-up plan for children determined to have a special health condition

All children should receive ongoing health care services in a medical home. The American Academy of Pediatrics describes the medical home as a model of delivering primary care that is accessible, continuous, comprehensive, family-centered, coordinated, compassionate, and culturally effective. According to the national Program Information Report, 95.0% of Head Start children nationwide had access to medical homes at the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year. New York State exceeded this rate with 98.7% of New York children attending Head Start receiving primary medical services through a medical home at the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year (98.1%-ROS; 99.3%-NYC). This represents a 4.0% increase in the number of Head Start children with access to a medical home over the course the year.

Head Start programs work with parents throughout the enrollment year to ensure that children who are up-to-date on age-appropriate preventive and primary health care remain so and that those children who are behind schedule become up-to-date. At the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 93.2% of Head Start children across New York State were on schedule with their primary and preventive medical care. Additionally, 97.1% of children were up-to-date in their receipt of childhood immunizations.

Of the 47,607 Head Start children who were up-to-date in their primary and preventive care, nearly 18% were diagnosed as needing further medical treatment. Of these children, 96.4% received the necessary medical treatment for their diagnoses.

Asthma was the single most common condition requiring treatment among children enrolled in Head Start programs in New York State.

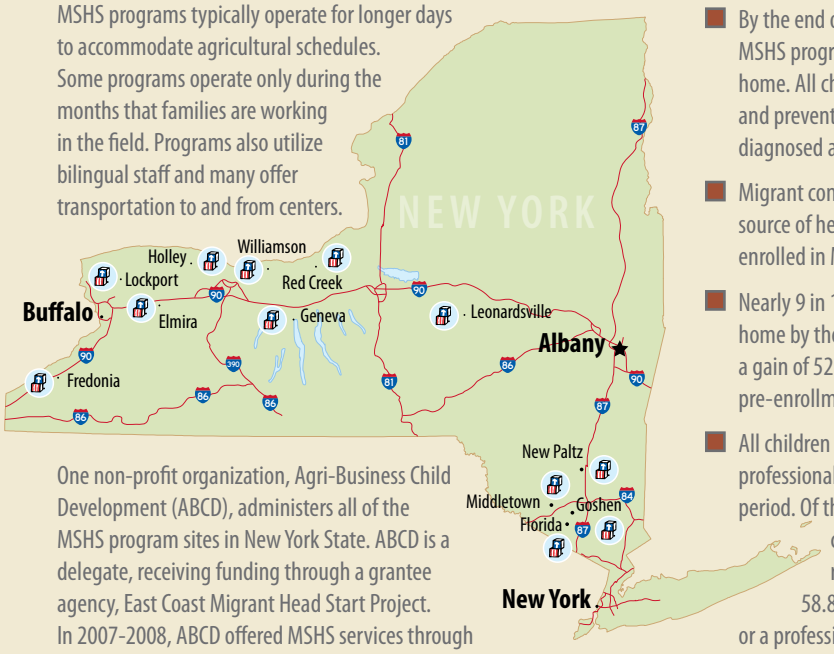
With respect to medical services, New York City and Rest of State exhibited several differences in the frequency with which services were rendered. Specifically, the percentage of medical services provided in New York City typically exceeded the statewide and Rest of State percentages. At the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 98.1% of children in New York City Head Start programs had completed all primary and preventive screenings. Of the 15.4% diagnosed as needing medical treatment, 98.7% received that treatment. Across Rest of State, the percentage of children up-to-date with primary and preventive screenings at the conclusion of the 2007-2008 enrollment year was 88.0%. Of the children screened, 21.0% were diagnosed as requiring further medical treatment and 94.4% of those children received treatment. Up-to-date immunization rates were comparable across New York City and Rest of State with 97.8% and 96.5%, respectively.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that children receive dental care through a dental home, a concept derived directly from their concept of a medical home. In addition to access to a dental home, the Academy recommends that dental care begin 6 months after a child's first tooth erupts or by 12 months of age. Access to oral health care providers who treat infants and toddlers is more difficult to ensure than access to medical care, due to a lack of pediatric dentists, especially those who accept Medicaid. At the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 91.5% of Head Start children across New York State had received care through a dental home (97.2%-NYC; 85.5%-ROS). In comparing dental home access from the beginning and the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 11.9% more children across New York State had access to a dental home following their enrollment in Head Start. In Rest of State, the increase in access was 18.2% and in New York City it was 6.1%.

SNAPSHOT OF
Migrant and Seasonal Head Start

Beginning in 1969, Migrant and Seasonal Head Start (MSHS) programs were made available to meet the needs of migrant farmworker children and their families. Migrant farmworker families are defined as families who are engaged primarily in orchard and farm activities and who have changed their residence from one geographic location to another in the preceding 2-year period. To qualify as moving from one geographic location to another, the move must have been between counties or states. In 2001, MSHS programs began serving seasonal agricultural farmworker children and their families. These families are also engaged primarily in seasonal agricultural labor, but have not changed their residence to another geographic location. To be eligible for MSHS services, all adults in the household must be working or enrolled in vocational training (unless unable due to disability).

In addition to offering the same complement of services as Head Start programs and meeting the national Head Start Program Performance Standards, MSHS programs strive to meet the unique needs of migrant and seasonal farmworker children and their families. From inception, MSHS programs have served the needs of children age six weeks through compulsory school age. Providing care to a broader age range ensures that fewer children accompany their parents into the fields. MSHS programs typically operate for longer days to accommodate agricultural schedules. Some programs operate only during the months that families are working in the field. Programs also utilize bilingual staff and many offer transportation to and from centers.



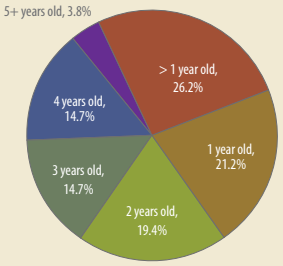
One non-profit organization, Agri-Business Child Development (ABCD), administers all of the MSHS program sites in New York State. ABCD is a delegate, receiving funding through a grantee agency, East Coast Migrant Head Start Project. In 2007-2008, ABCD offered MSHS services through 12 centers around New York State.

MIGRANT & SEASONAL HEAD START PROGRAMS IN NEW YORK STATE

Children

- A total of 604 children of migrant and seasonal farmworkers were enrolled in Head Start programs in 2007-2008. All received services in center-based programs that operated year-round and for 8 or more hours per day.
- Over a quarter (26.2%) of children served were younger than 1 year of age (***MSHS Figure 1***).

MSHS Figure 1. Actual enrollment by age, 2007-2008



- Most children (97.8%) were Latino or Hispanic and 94.9% resided in homes where the primary language was a language other than English.
- By the end of the enrollment year, every child enrolled in a MSHS program had health insurance and access to a medical home. All children were also up-to-date in their immunizations and preventive/primary health care. All of the children diagnosed as needing medical treatment received medical care.
- Migrant community health centers served as the primary source of health care for nearly 8 in 10 children (78.8%) enrolled in MSHS programs.
- Nearly 9 in 10 children (86.4%) had access to a dental home by the end of the enrollment year. This represented a gain of 52.6% in access to dental homes as compared to pre-enrollment figures.
- All children 3 years of age and older completed a professional dental exam during the preceding 12-month period. Of these children, 88.6% received preventive dental care and 90.6% of those needing dental treatment received treatment. Of children under the age 3, 58.8% received either an oral health screening or a professional dental exam during the preceding 12-month period.
- Of the children enrolled in MSHS programs, 13.2% were determined to have a disability. Speech and language impairments were most commonly reported, followed by non-categorical developmental delays.

MSHS Table 1.
Percentage of Families Receiving Support Services, 2007-2008

Service Type	Percentage of Families
Emergency/Crisis intervention	73.3%
Housing Assistance	9.3%
Mental Health Services	35.1%
English as a Second Language Training	100%
Job Training	1.8%
Substance Abuse Prevention or Treatment	16.5%
Child Abuse or Neglect Services	24.9%
Domestic Violence Services	24.0%
Child Support Assistance	3.6%
Health Education	100%
Assistance to Families of Incarcerated Individuals	6.1%
Parenting Education	100%

Families

- MSHS programs served 442 families during the 2007-2008 enrollment year.
- Within migrant and seasonal households, 85.3% reported the highest level of education achieved was less than a high school diploma.
- Most MSHS families (98.9%) participated in the family partnership process.
- Every MSHS family received English as a Second Language Training, Health Education, and Parenting Education. Many families received additional family support services (***MSHS Table 1***).

Workforce and Programming

- Fifteen percent of MSHS program employees (333) were current or former MSHS parents, while 45.5% of 220 program volunteers were current or former MSHS parents.
- About 8 in 10 MSHS classes (81.5%) had at least one teacher with an associate's degree or higher in early childhood education or a related field. Of the 9.2% of teachers with a CDA credential, all were enrolled in an early childhood education degree program. Of the 9.2% of teachers without an ECE-related degree or a CDA credential, two-thirds were involved in training that would lead to an ECE-related degree or a CDA credential (***MSHS Table 2***).
- MSHS programs experienced a teacher turnover rate of 32.3% during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Nearly half of departing teachers reported their reasons for leaving as receipt of higher compensation and better benefits in the same field (e.g., public school systems).

MSHS Table 2.
Highest Education/Training Level of Teachers and Assistant Teachers, 2007-2008

	Teachers	Assistant Teachers
Graduate Degree (ECE-Related)	3.1%	0.0%
Bachelor's Degree (ECE-Related)	46.2%	2.0%
Associate's Degree (ECE-Related)	32.3%	3.1%
Child Development Associate (CDA) Credential	9.2%	56.1%
CDA-Enrolled in training	100%	16.4%
No Degree/Credential	9.2%	38.8%
No Degree/Credential-Enrolled in Training	66.7%	68.4%

The pattern of receipt for dental services mirrored that which was seen in medical services. At the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 91.2% of Head Start children across New York State had completed an oral health exam. Of the children who completed a professional dental exam, 79.9% received preventive dental care, such as fluoride application, cleaning, or sealant application. Nearly 2 in 10 (18.5%) of the children examined were diagnosed as needing dental treatment, such as tooth restoration, pulp therapy, or extraction. Approximately 8 in 10 (81.4%) of the children requiring treatment received the necessary care.

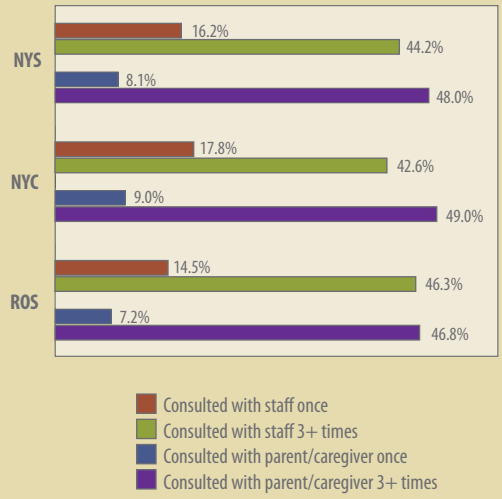
On the whole, Head Start programs located outside of New York City experienced more difficulty in obtaining dental services for enrolled children. ***Table 3*** outlines the differences between New York City and Rest of State.

Mental Health Services

Head Start programs also promote wellness by supporting children's mental and behavioral health needs. Programs are required to make available regular, on-site mental health consultation via a qualified mental health professional. In New York State, mental health professionals spent an average of 48.9 hours per operating month providing on-site services to enrolled children and families, as well as training and consultation to staff (40.3 hours-NYC; 60.9 hours-ROS). These hours do not include such activities as routine communication or the screenings that are conducted for all children in the early stages of their enrollment.

Figure 6 shows the rates at which mental health professionals provided consultations to fellow Head Start staff and to the caregivers of enrolled children in New York State in the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Perhaps most striking is the rate of repeat consultations for nearly half of those children who required an initial consultation. Mental health professionals also conduct individual mental health assessments with enrolled children. Statewide, Head Start mental health professionals assessed 6.9% of the enrolled children during the 2007-2008 enrollment year (8.9%-NYC; 4.7%-ROS).

Figure 6. Mental health consultations: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



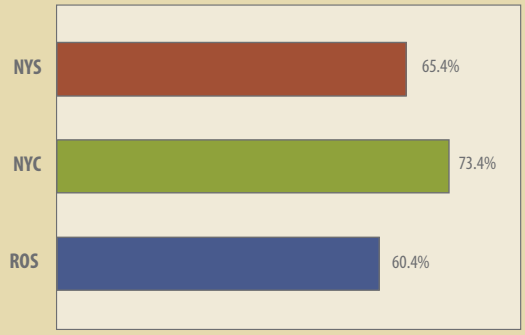
In the event that a child needs ongoing mental health services, Head Start programs can facilitate a referral. Referrals can be made to both on-site services, if available, or to off-site providers. While referrals can be facilitated by any number of Head Start staff, programs specifically track the number of referrals facilitated by the mental health professional. In the 2007-2008 program year, mental health professionals facilitated such referrals for 1,444 children statewide (791-NYC; 653-ROS).

Table 3.
Dental Services at the End of 2007-2008 Enrollment Year: NYC, ROS

	Percentage of children who completed an oral health exam	Percentage of examined children who were diagnosed as needing treatment	Percentage of children who needed and received treatment	Percentage of examined children who received preventive care
NYC	97.8%	14.4%	92.3%	87.5%
ROS	84.1%	23.4%	73.1%	70.6%

Programs also report the number of children referred for outside mental health services. These figures include children referred by the mental health professional or another staff member. In the 2007-2008 program year, 1,266 children across New York State were referred specifically for mental health services outside of their Head Start program (488-NYC; 778-ROS). ***Figure 7*** details the percentage of those referred children who received mental health services via an outside provider. Statewide, slightly more than a third (34.6%) of children referred to outside mental health services did not receive those services. Head Start programs are not required to explain the reasons behind referred children not receiving services.

Figure 7. Receipt of outside mental health services for children referred by Head Start staff: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



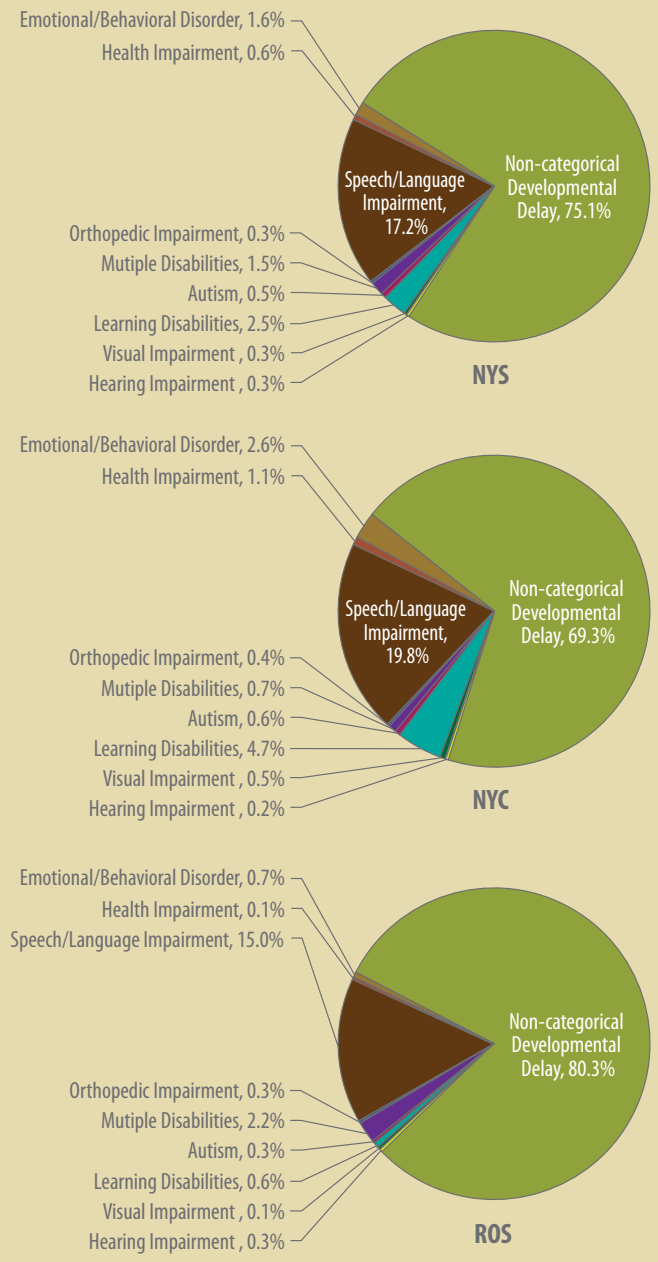
Services for Children with Disabilities

Head Start programs take a proactive approach to both serving children with disabilities and identifying possible disabilities among enrolled children. Head Start programs engage in outreach activities specifically geared to locate and recruit children with disabilities. Additionally, Head Start programs are required to make available at least 10% of their total enrollment slots to children with disabilities. Programs are prohibited from denying enrollment on the presence or severity of a child's disability.

During the 2007-2008 enrollment year, children with disabilities constituted 17.0% or nearly 2 in 12 of the total Head Start population (15.5%-NYC; 18.6%-ROS). Statewide, nearly half (48.2%) of these children's disability determinations were made during the enrollment year (50.4%-NYC; 46.2%-ROS). ***Figure 8*** details the distribution of primary disabilities reported for children in Head Start programs across New York State, as well as in New York City and Rest of State programs. Non-categorical developmental delays were the most frequently cited disability across all regions of the state, followed by speech/language impairments. Of the children with a disability determination, almost all had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or an Individualized Family Service Plan ([IFSP] 97.5%-NYS; 95.4%-NYC; 99.4%-ROS) and most were eligible to receive special education services (93.8%-NYS; 89.8%-NYC; 97.3%-ROS).

To identify children with disabilities, Head Start staff must perform or obtain recent screenings that identify concerns regarding a child's developmental, sensory, behavioral, motor, language, social, cognitive, perceptual, and emotional skills within 45 calendar days of a child starting the program. Of the statewide Head Start population, 87.1% completed their screenings (91.2%-NYC; 82.8%-ROS). Of the children screened across New York State, 14.3% were identified as needing a follow-up assessment or formal evaluation (12.1%-NYC; 16.9%-ROS).

Figure 8. Distribution of primary disabilities: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



The diagnosis of traumatic brain injury and mental retardation are not included in these figures because the prevalence within each region was less than 0.07%.

Who are the parents/ caregivers of children enrolled in New York's Head Start programs?

Head Start programs in New York State served 48,165 families during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Head Start defines families as the biological or non-biological person or persons who act as the enrolled child's primary caregiver. In addition to biological parents, examples of primary caregivers include custodial grandparents, guardians, and foster parents. New York City families comprised 52.1% of the total families served by Head Start, with the remaining 47.9% of families residing in Rest of State. Families with more than one child enrolled in a Head Start program are only counted once.

Across New York State, 52.7% of families served by Head Start programs in 2007-2008 were two-parent families. The remaining families identified as single-parent families. This distribution was somewhat different across regions of the state. Of the families served in New York City, two-parent families were more common (56.8%-two-parent; 43.2%-single-parent) compared to Rest of State (48.3%-two-parent; 51.7%-single-parent).

Nearly half (45.0%) of Head Start families reported the highest level of education within the household to be a high school diploma or GED (44.6%-NYC; 45.5%-ROS).[5] An additional 19.5% of families reported a parent/caregiver who had achieved some college, vocational training, or completed an associate's degree (17.2%-NYC; 22.0%-ROS). Another 6.2% of families reported a household member in receipt of a bachelor's degree or higher (7.2%-NYC; 5.0%-ROS). The remaining households (29.3%) had not completed high school (31.0%-NYC; 27.5%-ROS). An issue related to parents' educational attainment is their employment/

[5] When reporting on two-parent families, only the highest educational attainment is reported.

job training status. ***Figures 9.1 and 9.2*** detail the employment and job training/school status of Head Start families.

A total of 9,313 families statewide, or 19.3%, received cash benefits or other services under the TANF program. Families residing in Rest of State reported a slightly higher rate of TANF receipt at 21.6%. In New York City, 17.3% of families received TANF benefits during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. A significantly smaller percentage of families received SSI benefits during the enrollment year. Statewide, 5.6% received SSI assistance (3.8%-NYC; 7.5%-ROS). Over half (52.8%) of Head Start families in New York State also received WIC benefits (50.2%-NYC; 55.6%-ROS).

What services do Head Start programs provide to families?

Of the 48,165 families in New York State with children enrolled in Head Start, 44,765 (92.9%) participated in the family goal-setting process during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. New York City families participated in this process at a greater rate than families in Rest of State (97.8% and 87.7%, respectively).

Table 4 details the percentage of Head Start families receiving various types of family support services during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Services can be provided directly by programs or by outside providers with referrals by Head Start staff.

Parenting education services were the most commonly received service by Head Start families across New York State, followed closely by health education services. Overall, Rest of State families were more likely to receive the various forms of services provided through Head Start. The exception to this was with respect to English as a Second Language training and domestic violence services, where New York City had a higher percentage of families receiving such services. Nearly three-quarters (74.7%) of New York's Head Start families received more than family support service (71.4%-NYC; 78.3%-ROS).

Access to affordable child care is essential to meet the needs of Head Start caregivers who are working or enrolled in school or job training. The parents of over half (59.1%) of children enrolled in Head Start programs across New York State reported

Figure 9.1. Employment and school/job training status of two-parent families: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008

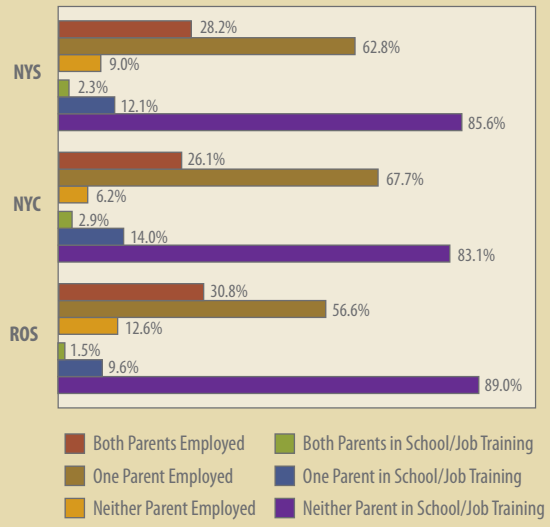


Figure 9.2. Employment and school/job training status of single-parent families: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008

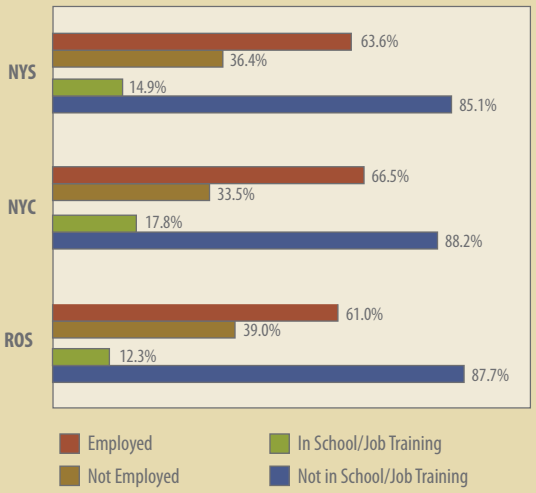


Table 4.
Percentage of Families Receiving Support Services

Service Type	NYS	NYC	ROS
Emergency/Crisis Intervention	15.0%	8.8%	21.7%
Housing Assistance	12.4%	8.2%	16.9%
Transportation Assistance	12.2%	6.9%	17.8%
Mental Health Services	12.9%	12.1%	13.8%
English as a Second Language Training	9.6%	13.9%	4.9%
Adult Education	8.9%	7.9%	10.1%
Job Training	6.8%	5.9%	7.9%
Substance Abuse Prevention or Treatment	2.7%	1.0%	4.6%
Child Abuse or Neglect Services	7.5%	4.8%	10.4%
Domestic Violence Services	3.6%	3.9%	3.2%
Child Support Assistance	4.8%	2.8%	6.9%
Health Education	41.1%	31.4%	51.7%
Assistance to Families of Incarcerated Individuals	1.5%	1.1%	1.9%
Parenting Education	43.4%	32.6%	55.1%
Marriage Education Services	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

requiring full-day and/or full-year child care in order to meet their work or educational obligations. A higher proportion of New York City children required such care (71.1%) as compared to children from Rest of State (46.5%). Of the children requiring full-day/full-year child care, 62.4% received child care through their Head Start program (71.0%-NYC; 48.5%-ROS). Of the children who received child care from sources other than Head Start, the majority were cared for at home or at another home by a relative or an unrelated adult. This pattern was consistent across New York City and Rest of State.

During the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 11.6% of children enrolled in Head Start programs across New York State received a child care subsidy (15.0%-NYC; 7.9%-ROS). This represented one in five (19.5%) of all Head Start children for whom full-day/full-year child care was required (21.1%-NYC; 17.1%-ROS).

In their outreach to families, many Head Start programs make specific efforts to engage the fathers or father figures of enrolled children. In the 2007-2008 program year, 83.1% of Head Start programs reported hosting regularly scheduled activities designed to involve fathers (81.6%-NYC; 85.1%-ROS). Of the 51,092 children enrolled in Head Start, the fathers of roughly one in five participated in at least one fatherhood activity during the enrollment year.

During the 2007-2008 enrollment year, 3.1% of families served by Head Start programs in New York State experienced homelessness, representing 1,481 families and 1,692 children. Over the course of the year, about half (54.2%) of the Head Start families in New York State reporting homelessness acquired housing (44.0%-NYC; 67.6%-ROS).

CONCLUSION

Head Start provides valuable services to a significant portion of low-income children and families in New York State. While it is similar to child care programs in that it provides safe, supervised care and education while caregivers work or attend school/job training, Head Start also ensures that children get the medical, dental, mental health, and disability services they need. Head Start is also similar to pre-kindergarten in that it provides children with a high-quality preschool experience. However, unlike pre-kindergarten, Head Start provides a number of services focused on the needs of the families of enrolled children.

It is hoped that this report helps people better understand Head Start services and the important role that Head Start programs play in supporting New York's low-income children and families.

SNAPSHOT OF
Early Head Start

With the reauthorization of the Head Start program in 1994, Congress established Early Head Start (EHS), a program for low-income families with pregnant women, infants, and toddlers. Early Head Start programs strive to:

- Promote healthy prenatal outcomes for pregnant women,
- Enhance the development of very young children, and
- Promote healthy family functioning.

Early Head Start programs offer year-round services to pregnant women and children ages birth to 3 years. The services provided by Early Head Start are grounded in the Head Start Program Performance Standards and are designed to reinforce and respond to the unique strengths and needs of each child and family. Services include the following:

- Quality early education and care both in and out of the home
- Home visits, especially for families with newborns and infants
- Parent education, including parent-child activities
- Comprehensive health and mental health services, including services to women before, during, and after pregnancy
- Nutrition
- Ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support groups

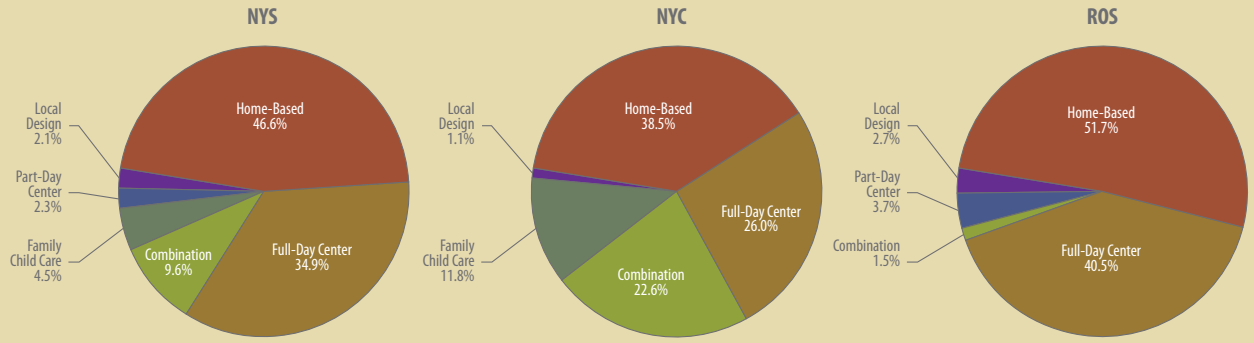
Early Head Start in New York State

Community Action Agencies and other non-profit agencies administer all 39 Early Head Start programs in New York State (13-NYC; 26-ROS). ***EHS Figure 1*** shows the distribution of Early Head Start program options that served pregnant women and very young children in 2007-2008.

Infants, Toddlers, and Pregnant Women

- During the 2007-2008 program year, New York's Early Head Start programs served 5,767 pregnant women and very young children. Rest of State programs served over half (63.0%) of the women and children enrolled; the remaining (37.0%) enrollees resided in New York City.
- Statewide, 86.2% of Early Head Start enrollees were infants and toddlers (82.0%-NYC; 88.6%-ROS); the remaining 13.7% were pregnant women (18.0%-NYC; 11.4%-ROS).
- ***EHS Table 1*** outlines the medical status of children enrolled in Early Head Start at the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year
- Asthma was the single most common condition requiring treatment among children enrolled in Early Head Start programs in New York State.
- Of the children enrolled in Early Head Start programs, 15.3% were determined to have a disability (15.2%-NYC; 15.5%-ROS). Slightly more than 2 in 15 children (13.9%) received Part C Early Intervention services (13.1%-NYC; 14.4%-ROS).

EHS Figure 1. Early Head Start programs by agency type: NYS, NYC, ROS, 2007-2008



EHS Table 1. *Medical Status of Enrolled Children at the End of 2007-2008 Enrollment Year : NYS, NYC, ROS*					
	Health Insurance Coverage	Access to Medical Home	Access to Dental Home	Up-To-Date Primary/ Preventive Care	Up-to-Date Immunizations
NYS	97.1%	95.7%	60.2%	86.8%	85.6%
NYC	99.5%	99.3%	69.9%	92.4%	85.1%
ROS	95.8%	93.7%	71.2%	83.8%	85.9%

EHS Table 2. *Program Services for Pregnant Women During 2007-2008 Enrollment Year: NYS, NYC, ROS*				
	Prenatal and postpartum health care	Mental health care (including substance abuse)	Education on fetal development	Information on the benefits of breastfeeding
NYS	92.7%	35.2%	90.4%	90.0%
NYC	93.0%	35.9%	91.4%	90.6%
ROS	92.5%	34.5%	89.4%	89.4%

- Nearly all (95.1%) pregnant women enrolled in Early Head Start had health insurance coverage at the end of the 2007-2008 enrollment year (97.4%-NYS; 93.0%-ROS).
- *EHS Table 2* provides details on the array of services offered by Early Head Start programs to ensure positive birth outcomes and healthy development.

Families

- Early Head Start programs served 4,580 families during the 2007-2008 enrollment year.
- Nearly 3 out of 4 (74.7%) Early Head Start households reported the highest level of education achieved as a high school diploma/GED or less (74.2%-NYC; 74.9%-ROS).
- Most Early Head Start families (95.8%) participated in the family partnership process (96.4%-NYC; 95.4%-ROS).
- Statewide, the most frequently provided family support service was parenting education followed closely by health education.

Workforce and Programming

- About 6 in 10 (58.1%) Early Head Start teachers possessed at least an associate's degree in early childhood education or a related field (89.1%-NYC; 48.3%-ROS). An additional 28.3% of teachers had earned a child development associate (CDA) credential (9.4%-NYC; 34.3%-ROS). Of the 13.6% of teachers without an ECE-related degree or a CDA credential statewide, over half (58.3%) were involved in training that would lead to a degree in early childhood education or related field or a CDA credential.
- Early Head Start programs experienced a teacher turnover rate of 22.3% during the 2007-2008 enrollment year. Nearly a third (33.2%) of departing teachers reported their reasons for leaving as receipt of higher compensation and better benefits in the same field (e.g., public school systems).

It is anticipated that approximately $67.4 million in funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 will be allocated for the expansion of Early Head Start programs in New York State. This funding will result in a significant expansion of services to pregnant women and very young children, nearly doubling the number of Early Head Start slots currently available in New York State. The New York State Head Start Collaboration Office looks forward to providing additional program reporting following this time of rapid growth and change.

New York State Head Start Program Directory

The directory lists the administrative offices for Head Start programs in New York State. Head Start programs often operate more than one center and may offer services in more than one county. Every effort has been made to list programs under each county in which services are provided. For a complete list of programs in your area, please visit the Head Start Locator at http://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/hslc/HeadStartOffices

ALBANY COUNTY

Albany Community Action Partnership (ACAP)
333 Sheridan Avenue
Albany, NY 12206-3133
Telephone: (518) 463-3175
www.acoi.com

ALLEGANY COUNTY

ACCORD Corporation
84 Schuyler Street
P.O. Box 573
Belmont, NY 14813-0573
Telephone: (585) 268-7605
www.accordcorp.org

BRONX COUNTY

CDC of the Mosholu Montefiore Community Center
3512 Dekalb Avenue
Bronx, NY 10467-1205
Telephone: (718) 405-0020

Dr. Richard R. Green Head Start, Leake & Watts
450 Castle Hill Avenue
Bronx, NY 10473-1609
Telephone: (718) 829-9595
www.leakeandwatts.org

East Side House Settlement Head Start
375 East 143rd Street
Bronx, NY 10454-1258
Telephone: (718) 292-5335
www.eastsidehouse.org

East Tremont Head Start
1984-86 Crotona Avenue
Bronx, NY 10457-5012
Telephone: (718) 731-3054

Highbridge Advisory Council
880 River Avenue
Bronx, NY 10452-9431
Telephone: (718) 992-1321

Hunt's Point Multi Service Center, Inc.
560 Concord Avenue
Bronx, NY 10455-3122
Telephone: (718) 401-8194

Kingsbridge Heights Community Center
3101 Kingsbridge Terrace
Bronx, NY 10463-5900
Telephone: (718) 884-0700
www.khcc-nyc.org

La Peninsula Community Organization, Inc.
711 Manida Street
Bronx, NY 10474-5807
Telephone: (718) 542-1161
www.lapen.com

Mid-Bronx CCRP Early Childhood Center, Inc.
1125 Grand Concourse
Bronx, NY 10452-9001
Telephone: (718) 590-7014
www.midbronx.org

Mosholu Montefiore Head Start
3450 Dekalb Avenue
Bronx, NY 10467-2302
Telephone: (718) 654-0563

Phipps Community Development Corporation
1005 East 179th Street
Bronx, NY 10460-2243
Telephone: (718) 842-3633
www.phippsny.org

Phipps Community Development Corporation
921 East 180th Street
Bronx, NY 10460-2017
Telephone: (718) 364-2496
www.phippsny.org

Seventh Avenue Center for Family Services
1646 Montgomery Avenue
Bronx, NY 10453-7302
Telephone: (718) 901-0140

Sharon Baptist Board of Directors, Inc.
1925 Bathgate Avenue
Bronx, NY 10457-4404
Telephone: (718) 466-1604

South Bronx Head Start
490 East 143rd Street
Bronx, NY 10454-1306
Telephone: (718) 292-7250

Susan E. Wagner Day Care Center
1140 East 229th Street
Bronx, NY 10466-5207
Telephone: (718) 547-1735

Trabajamos Community Head Start
940 East 156 Street
Bronx, NY 10455-1914
Telephone: (718) 893-1512

Tremont Crotona Day Care Center
1600 Crotona Park East
Bronx, NY 10460-4879
Telephone: (718) 378-5600

Women's Housing & Economic Development Corporation
50 East 168th Street
Bronx, NY 10452-7929
Telephone: (718) 839-1120
www.whedco.org

BROOME COUNTY

Family Enrichment Network, Inc.
24 Cherry Street
P.O. Box 997
Johnson City, NY 13790-0997
Telephone: (607) 723-8313
www.familyenrichment.cc

Opportunities for Broome, Inc.
56-58 Whitney Avenue
Binghamton, NY 13901-2520
Telephone: (607) 772-6810

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Cattaraugus & Wyoming Counties Project Head Start
101 South 19th Street
Olean, NY 14760-3325
Telephone: (716) 373-2447
www.headstartnetwork.com

CAYUGA COUNTY

Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency, Inc.
65 State Street
Auburn, NY 13021-3427
Telephone: (315) 252-0038
www.cscaa.com

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Chautauqua Opportunities, Inc.
Community Action Center North
17 West Courtney Street
Dunkirk, NY 14048-2754
Telephone: (716) 366-3333
www.chautauquaopportunities.com

CHEMUNG COUNTY

EOP Child Development Head Start
650 Baldwin Street
Elmira, NY 14901-2216
Telephone: (607) 734-6174
www.cseop.org

CHENANGO COUNTY

Opportunities for Chenango, Inc.
44 West Main Street
P.O. Box 470
Norwich, NY 13815-0470
Telephone: (607) 334-7114
www.ofcinc.org

CLINTON COUNTY

Joint Council for Economic Opportunity, Inc.
54 Margaret Street
Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2925
Telephone: (518) 561-6310
www.jceo.org

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Columbia Opportunities, Inc. Head Start Program
540 Columbia Street
Hudson, NY 12534-2507
Telephone: (518) 828-6312

CORTLAND COUNTY

Cortland County Community Action Program, Inc.
32 North Main Street
Cortland, NY 13045-2122
Telephone: (607) 753-6781
www.capco.org

DELAWARE COUNTY

Delaware Opportunities, Inc.
35430 State Highway 10
Hamden, NY 13782-1112
Telephone: (607) 746-1640
www.delawareopportunities.org

DUTCHESS COUNTY

Astor Services for Children and Families
6339 Mill Street
P.O. Box 5005
Rhinebeck, NY 12572-5005
Telephone: (845) 452-4167
www.astorservices.org

ERIE COUNTY

Bethel Head Start, Inc.
1461 Main Street
Buffalo, NY 14209-1732
Telephone: (716) 878-0220
www.bethelheadstart.org

Community Action Organization of Erie County, Inc.
70 Harvard Place
Buffalo, NY 14209-1309
Telephone: (716) 881-5150
www.caoec.org

Holy Cross Head Start, Inc.
150 Maryland Street
Buffalo, NY 14201-1885
Telephone: (716) 852-8373
www.holycrossheadstart.org

ESSEX COUNTY

Adirondack Community Action Programs, Inc.
7572 Court Street, Suite 2
P.O. Box 848
Elizabethtown, NY 12932-0848
Telephone: (518) 873-3207
www.acapinc.org

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Joint Council for Economic Opportunity, Inc.
54 Margaret Street
Plattsburgh, NY 12901-2925
Telephone: (518) 561-6310
www.jceo.org

FULTON COUNTY

Fulmont Community Action Agency, Inc.
208 Truax Road
Amsterdam, NY 12010-7146
Telephone: (518) 842-8225
www.fulmont.org

Gloversville Enlarged School District Head Start
50 Bloomingdale Avenue
Gloversville, NY 12078-4531
Telephone: (518) 775-5754
www.gloversvilleschools.org

GENESEE COUNTY

Community Action of Orleans and
Genesee Head Start
409 East State Street
Albion, NY 14411-1123
Telephone: (585) 589-5683
www.caoginc.org

GREENE COUNTY

Early Childhood Learning Center of Greene County
2395 Route 23B
P.O. Box 399
South Cairo, NY 12482-0399
Telephone: (518) 622-8382

HAMILTON COUNTY

Warren County Head Start, Inc.
11 Pearl Street
Glens Falls, NY 12801-3603
Telephone: (518) 798-7555
www.warrencountyheadstart.org

HERKIMER COUNTY

Dolgeville Head Start
38 Slawson Street
Dolgeville, NY 13329-1238
Telephone: (315) 429-3155
www.dolgeville.org

Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.
207 North James Street
Rome, NY 13440-5801
Telephone: (315) 339-5640
www.mvcaa.com

JEFFERSON COUNTY

CAPC of Jefferson County, Inc.
518 Davidson Street
Watertown, NY 13601-1904
Telephone: (315) 782-4900
www.capcjc.org

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN)

ACE Integration Head Start
1419-23 Broadway
Brooklyn, NY 11221-4202
Telephone: (718) 443-3917

Bedford Stuyvesant Early Childhood Development Center
275 Marcus Garvey Boulevard
Brooklyn, NY 11221-1509
Telephone: (718) 453-0500

Beth Rivkah Head Start
310 Crown Street
Brooklyn, NY 11225-4407
Telephone: (718) 735-0400
www.bethrivkah.edu

Breukelen Recreation Rooms Head Start
715 East 105th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11236-2801
Telephone: (718) 649-2960

Bridge Street Child Development
281 Stuyvesant Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11221-1623
Telephone: (718) 455-3686

Brooklyn Bureau of Community Service
285 Schermerhorn Street
Brooklyn, NY 11217-1024
Telephone: (718) 522-5296
www.bbcs.org

Brooklyn Child and Family Services, Inc.
44-60 Rockwell Place
Brooklyn, NY 11201-5433
Telephone: (718) 330-0845
www.bcafs.org

Brooklyn Chinese-American Association
5000 8th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11220-2221
Telephone: (718) 438-0008

Catholic Charities Neighborhood Services, Inc.
191 Joralemon Street, 2nd Floor
Brooklyn, NY 11201-4306
Telephone: (718) 722-6026
www.ccbq.org

Child Development Support Corporation
352-358 Classon Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11238-1306
Telephone: (718) 222-8203
www.cdscnyc.org

Community Parents, Inc.
90 Chauncey Street
Brooklyn, NY 11233-1809
Telephone: (718) 771-4002

Cypress Hills Child Care Corporation
3295 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, NY 11208-2037
Telephone: (718) 235-3949
www.cypresshills.org

Faith, Hope & Charity Community Services, Inc.
370 New Lots Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11207-6306
Telephone: (718) 342-3700

Labor and Industry for Education
671 Louisiana Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11239-1514
Telephone: (718) 942-1680

McDonough Street Head Start
813 Hancock Street
Brooklyn, NY 11233-1308
Telephone: (718) 443-3093

Medgar Evers Head Start
60 East 93rd Street
Brooklyn, NY 11212-2353
Telephone: (718) 221-2531
www.mec.cuny.edu/spcd/cfy/headstart.asp

Metropolitan Child Services
386 Vernon Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11206-6702
Telephone: (718) 455-1800
www.metrochild.org

Nat Azarow Day Care Center
232 Powell Street
Brooklyn, NY 11212-8135
Telephone: (718) 346-0924

National Association of Family Development Centers
1114 Avenue J
Brooklyn, NY 11230-3657
Telephone: (718) 258-7767

New Life Child Development
406 Grove Street
Brooklyn, NY 11237-5507
Telephone: (718) 381-8968

Police Athletic League Head Start, Inc.
127 Pennsylvania Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11207-2428
Telephone: (718) 342-4725

Project Social Care Head Start, Inc.
5902 - 14th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219-5039
Telephone: (718) 871-3100

Puerto Rican Family Institute, Inc.
Brooklyn Head Start
185 Marcy Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11211-6261
Telephone: (718) 388-6060
www.prfi.org

Shira Head Start
1630 43rd Street
Brooklyn, NY 11204-1032
Telephone: (718) 435-7700

St. Mark's Head Start & Universal Pre-Kindergarten
2017 Beverly Road
Brooklyn, NY 11226-4901
Telephone: (718) 287-7300
www.stmarksheadstart.org

The Bushwick United Housing Development Fund, Corp
136 Stanhope Street
Brooklyn, NY 11221-3407
Telephone: (718) 443-0134

The Miracle Makers
933 Herkimer Street
Brooklyn, NY 11233-3019
Telephone: (718) 774-0141

The United Methodist City Society
4419 7th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11220-1403
Telephone: (718) 435-6540

United Academy, Inc.
722 Wythe Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11211-7532
Telephone: (718) 935-9848

United Talmudical Academy Head Start
5301 - 14th Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11219-3945
Telephone: (718) 972-7595

Urban Strategies Head Start
1091 Sutter Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11208-3605
Telephone: (718) 235-6151

Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. of Williamsburg, Inc.
64 Division Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11211-6670
Telephone: (718) 387-0229

Yeled V'Yalda Early Childhood Center, Inc.
1312 38th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11218-3612
Telephone: (718) 686-3700
www.yeled.org

Yeshiva Kehilath Yakov Head Start, Inc.
638 Bedford Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11211-8007
Telephone: (718) 388-2800

LEWIS COUNTY

Lewis County Head Start
7673 State Street
P.O. Box 206
Lowville, NY 13367-0206
Telephone: (315) 376-7531

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Livingston-Wyoming Arc
18 Main Street
Mt. Morris, NY 14510-1036
Telephone: (585) 245-5688
www.lwarc.org

MADISON COUNTY

Madison County Cooperative Extension
100 Eaton Street
P.O. Box 1209
Morrisville, NY 13408-1209
Telephone: (315) 684-3001

MONROE COUNTY

Action for a Better Community
550 East Main Street
Rochester, NY 14604-2522
Telephone: (585) 325-5116
www.abcinfo.org

Volunteers of America Children's Center
214 Lake Avenue
Rochester, NY 14608-1208
Telephone: (585) 647-1344
www.voawny.org

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Fulmont Community Action Agency, Inc.
208 Truax Road
Amsterdam, NY 12010-7146
Telephone: (518) 842-8225
www.fulmont.org

NASSAU COUNTY

Economic Opportunity Commission
of Nassau County
134 Jackson Street
Hempstead, NY 11550-2413
Telephone: (516) 292-9710
www.eoc-nassau.org

Five Towns Head Start
270 Lawrence Avenue
Lawrence, NY 11559-1224
Telephone: (516) 239-6244
www.fivetownscommunityctr.org

Glen Cove Child Day Care Center, Inc.
Carney Street Extension
P.O. Box 191
Glen Cove, NY 11542-0191
Telephone: (516) 671-3392

Manhasset/Great Neck Economic
Opportunity Council
65 High Street
Manhasset, NY 11030-2906
Telephone: (516) 627-6385

NEW YORK COUNTY (MANHATTAN)

Abyssinian Development Corporation
Annie G. Newsome Head Start
129 West 138th Street
New York, NY 10030-2356
Telephone: (212) 690-2869
www.adcorp.org

Addie Mae Collins
Community Service Inc. Head Start
110 East 129th Street
New York, NY 10035-1300
Telephone: (212) 831-9220
www.addiemaecollins.org

Archdiocese of New York
Little Angels Head Start Program
1011 First Avenue, 6th Floor
New York, NY 10022-4112
Telephone: (212) 371-1011

Association to Benefit Children
419 East 86th Street
New York, NY 10028-6402
Telephone: (212) 845-3821
www.a-b-c.org

Association to Benefit Children Echo Park
1841 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10035-1316
Telephone: (646) 459-6091
www.a-b-c.org

Bank Street Head Start
113 East 13th Street
New York, NY 10003-5388
Telephone: (212) 353-2532
www.bankstreet.edu

Birch Family Services
104 West 29th Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10001-5310
Telephone: (212) 616-1800
www.birchfamilyservices.org

Bloomingdale Family Program, Inc.
125 West 109th Street
New York, NY 10025-2542
Telephone: (212) 663-4067
www.bloomingdalefamilyprogram.org

Broadway Housing Communities, Inc.
10 Fort Washington Avenue
New York, NY 10032-8300
Telephone: (212) 862-7155
www.broadwayhousing.org

Center for Pre-School & Family Learning Head Start
1854 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10031-1714
Telephone: (212) 694-1740

Chinatown Head Start
180 Mott Street
New York, NY 10012-4501
Telephone: (212) 226-5000

Community Life Center, Inc
23 West 124th Street
New York, NY 10027-5634
Telephone: (212) 427-3000

DeWitt Reformed Church Head Start
280 Rivington Street
123 Ridge Street
New York, NY 10002-2509
Telephone: (212) 254-3070

East Harlem Council for Human Services, Inc.
440 East 116th Street
New York, NY 10029-2608
Telephone: (212) 427-9010

Ecumenical Community Development Organization
249 West 144th Street
New York, NY 10030-1201
Telephone: (212) 234-8135
www.ecdo.org

Escuela Hispana Montessori
18 Avenue D
New York, NY 10009-7011
Telephone: (212) 982-6650

Ft. George Community Enrichment Center, Inc.
1525 St. Nicholas Avenue
New York, NY 10033-2604
Telephone: (212) 927-2210

Goddard Riverside Head Start
70 West 95th Street
New York, NY 10025-6721
Telephone: (212) 749-2133
www.goddard.org

Grand Street Settlement Head Start
294 Delancey Street
New York, NY 10002-3602
Telephone: (212) 777-0656
www.grandstreet.org

Hamilton Madison House Head Start
50 Madison Street
New York, NY 10038-1219
Telephone: (212) 962-3408
www.hmhonline.org

Harlem Gems Head Start
60 West 117th Street
New York, NY 10026-1921
Telephone: (212) 369-3577
www.hcz.org

Hudson Guild
459 West 26th Street
New York, NY 10001-5629
Telephone: (212) 760-9830
www.hudsonguild.org

James Weldon Johnson Head Start
120 East 110th Street
New York, NY 10029-2301
Telephone: (212) 860-4053

Lenox Hill Neighborhood House
331 East 70th Street
New York, NY 10021-8601
Telephone: (212) 744-5022
www.lenoxhill.org

New York City Administration for Children's Services
Division of Child Care and Head Start
66 John Street, 8th Floor
New York, NY 10038-3735
Telephone: (212) 361-6753
www.nyc.gov/acs

Northside Center for Child Development
1301 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10029-3119
Telephone: (646) 351-1300
www.northsidecenter.org

AHRC of New York City (NYSARC, Inc.)
83 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038-4812
Telephone: (718) 721-3960
www.ahrcnyc.org

Saint Matthew's & Saint Timothy's
169 West 87th Street
New York, NY 10024-2903
Telephone: (212) 799-2440

The Children's Aid Society
105 East 22 Street, Suite 914
New York, NY 10010-5413
Telephone: (212) 949-4931
www.childrensaidsociety.org

The Educational Alliance, Inc.
197 East Broadway
New York, NY 10002-5507
Telephone: (212) 780-2300
www.edalliance.org

The Trustees of Columbia University
154 Haven Ave. 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10032-1180
Telephone: (212) 923-5237

Union Settlement Association
237 East 104th Street
New York, NY 10029-5404
Telephone: (212) 828-6028
http://www.unionsettlement.org

University Settlement Society of New York
Early Childhood Center
184 Eldridge Street
New York, NY 10002-2924
Telephone: (212) 674-9120
www.universitysettlement.org

West Harlem Community Organization, Inc.
121 West 128th Street
New York, NY 10027-3010
Telephone: (212) 665-7586

NIAGARA COUNTY

Niagara County Head Start, Inc.
1112 South Avenue
Niagara Falls, NY 14305-2720
Telephone: (716) 285-8883

ONEIDA COUNTY

Mohawk Valley Community Action Agency, Inc.
207 North James Street
Rome, NY 13440-5801
Telephone: (315) 339-5640
www.mvcaa.com

ONONDAGA COUNTY

P.E.A.C.E., Inc.
217 South Salina Street, Suite 200
Syracuse, NY 13202-1503
Telephone: (315) 470-3300
www.peace-caa.org

ONTARIO COUNTY

Canandaigua Head Start
5415 County Road 30
Canandaigua, NY 14424-7964
Telephone: (585) 394-1190
www.happinesshouse.org

Geneva City School District Board of Education
400 West North Street
Geneva, NY 14456-1314
Telephone: (315) 781-4104
www.genevacsd.org

Phelps Clifton Springs Head Start
9 Village Drive
Clifton Springs, NY 14432-1067
Telephone: (315) 462-0460

ORANGE COUNTY

Head Start of Eastern Orange County, Inc.
49 Gidney Avenue
Newburgh, NY 12550-3546
Telephone: (845) 562-0380
www.hseoc.org

Kiryas Joel Municipal Local Development Corp.
P.O. Box 236
Monroe, NY 10949-0236
Telephone: (845) 783-0990

Recap, Inc., Western Orange County Head Start
157 Linden Avenue
P.O. Box 886
Middletown, NY 10940-0886
Telephone: (845) 343-4191
www.recap.org

ORLEANS COUNTY

Community Action of Orleans and
Genesee Head Start Program
409 East State Street
Albion, NY 14411-1123
Telephone: (585) 589-5683
www.caoginc.org

OSWEGO COUNTY

Oswego County Opportunities, Inc.
239 Oneida Street
Fulton, NY 13069-1228
Telephone: (315) 598-4711
www.oco.org

OTSEGO COUNTY

Opportunities for Otsego, Inc.
3 West Broadway
Oneonta, NY 13820-2223
Telephone: (607) 433-8000
www.ofoinc.org

PUTNAM COUNTY

Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc.
2269 Saw Mill River Road, Building 3
Elmsford, NY 10523-3848
Telephone: (914) 592-5600
www.westcop.org

QUEENS COUNTY

B'Above World Wide Institute
134-11 Kew Gardens Road
Richmond Hill, NY 11415
Telephone: (718) 805-2252

Committee for Early Childhood Development
193-04 Jamaica Avenue
Jamaica, NY 11423-2532
Telephone: (718) 464-2422

Quick Start Head Start DCC
188-13 Linden Boulevard
Jamaica, NY 11412-4027
Telephone: (718) 976-0800

Rockaway Community Corporation Head Start
72-05 Beach Channel Drive
Arverne, NY 11692-1036
Telephone: (718) 945-0393

South Jamaica Center for Children and Parents, Inc
114-02 Guy R. Brewer Boulevard
Jamaica, NY 11434-1234
Telephone: (718) 526-2500

The Human Resources Center of St. Albans, Inc.
118-46 Riverton Street
St. Albans, NY 11412-4024
Telephone: (718) 528-1575

The Child Center of New York
60-02 Roosevelt Avenue
Woodside, NY 11377-3538
Telephone: (718) 943-2800
www.childcenterny.org

RENSSELAER COUNTY

Commission on Economic Opportunity
2331 5th Avenue
Troy, NY 12180-2221
Telephone: (518) 272-6012
www.ceo-cap.org

RICHMOND COUNTY (STATEN ISLAND)

Staten Island Mental Health Head Start
16 Osgood Avenue
Staten Island, NY 10304-1804
Telephone: (718) 420-6138

ROCKLAND COUNTY

New Square Community Improvement Council
Head Start
1 Washington Avenue
Spring Valley, NY 10977-1930
Telephone: (845) 354-2282

New Square Community Improvement Council
Head Start
1 Washington Avenue
Spring Valley, NY 10977-1930
Telephone: (845) 354-2282

SAINT LAWRENCE COUNTY

St. Lawrence County Head Start
1 Commerce Lane
Canton, NY 13617-3740
Telephone: (315) 386-8574

SARATOGA COUNTY

Saratoga County Economic Opportunity Council
40 New Street
P.O. Box 5120
Saratoga Springs, NY 12866-8037
Telephone: (518) 587-3158
www.saratogaeoc.org

SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Schenectady Community Action Program, Inc.
Head Start Program
913 Albany Street
Schenectady, NY 12307-1401
Telephone: (518) 377-8539
http://www.scapny.org

SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Schoharie County Child Development Council, Inc.
114 Lark Street
Cobleskill, NY 12043-3846
Telephone: (518) 234-7521

SCHUYLER COUNTY

EOP Child Development Head Start
650 Baldwin Street
Elmira, NY 14901-2216
Telephone: (607) 734-6174
www.cseop.org

Schuyler Head Start, Inc.
323 Owego Street, Unit 1
Montour Falls, NY 14865-9625
Telephone: (607) 535-6814
www.schuylerheadstart.org

SENECA COUNTY

Agri-Business Child Development-
Seneca Falls Center
115 West Bayard Street
Seneca Falls, NY 13148
Telephone: (315) 568-8774
www.agri-business.org

Cayuga/Seneca Community Action Agency, Inc.
65 State Street
Auburn, NY 13021-3427
Telephone: (315) 252-0038
www.cscaa.com

STEUBEN COUNTY

Corning-Painted Post Area School District
165 Charles Street
Painted Post, NY 14870-1100
Telephone: (607) 962-6083
www.corningareaschools.com

Pro Action of Steuben and Yates, Inc.
117 East Steuben Street
Bath, NY 14810-1636
Telephone: (607) 776-2125
www.proactioninc.com

SUFFOLK COUNTY

Long Island Child and Family Development Services
98 Austin Street
Patchogue, NY 11772-2615
Telephone: (631) 758-5200
www.liheadstart.org

The Community Programs Center of Long Island, Inc.
The Children's Community Head Start
400 Sheep Pasture Road
Port Jefferson, NY 11777-2059
Telephone: (631) 476-9698

SULLIVAN COUNTY

Sullivan County Head Start, Inc.
393 State Route 52
P.O. Box 215
Woodbourne, NY 12788-0215
Telephone: (845) 434-4164
www.headstart-sullivancounty.org/

TIOGA COUNTY

Tioga Opportunities, Inc
9 Sheldon Guile Boulevard
Owego, NY 13827-1062
Telephone: (607) 687-5888
www.tiogaopp.org

TOMPKINS COUNTY

Ithaca City School District
54 Gunderman Road
Ithaca, NY 14850-8624
Telephone: (607) 274-2208
www.icsd.k12.ny.us

Tompkins Community Action
701 Spencer Road
Ithaca, NY 14850-5111
Telephone: (607) 273-8816
www.tcaction.org

ULSTER COUNTY

Ulster County Community Action Committee, Inc.
70 Lindsley Avenue
Kingston, NY 12401-3316
Telephone: (845) 338-8750

WARREN COUNTY

Warren County Head Start, Inc.
11 Pearl Street
Glens Falls, NY 12801-3603
Telephone: (518) 798-7555
www.warrencountyheadstart.org

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County Head Start
18 River Street
Hudson Falls, NY 12839-1308
Telephone: (518) 747-2816

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County Action Program, Inc.
159 Montezuma Street
Lyons, NY 14489-1228
Telephone: (315) 483-2325
www.waynecap.org

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Andrus Children's Services
125 Wallace Street
Tuckahoe, NY 10707-3301
Telephone: (914) 337-4492
www.andruschildren.org

Church of Our Saviour Head Start Program
42 Park Hill Avenue & Andrew Maffei Street
Yonkers, NY 10701-4115
Telephone: (914) 969-1726

Family Services of Westchester
1 Gateway Plaza
Port Chester, NY 10573-4674
Telephone: (914) 872-5295
www.fsw.org

Greenburgh Central School District #7
Early Childhood Program
475 West Hartsdale Avenue
Hartsdale, NY 10530-1359
Telephone: (914) 949-2745
www.greenburgh7.com

St. Peters Child Care Center, Inc.
204 Hawthorne Avenue
Yonkers, NY 10705-1018
Telephone: (914) 476-2152

Union Child Day Care Center
30 Manhattan Avenue
White Plains, NY 10607-1329
Telephone: (914) 761-6134

Westchester Community Opportunity Program, Inc.
2269 Saw Mill River Road, Building 3
Elmsford, NY 10523-3848
Telephone: (914) 592-5600
www.westcop.org

WYOMING COUNTY

Cattaraugus & Wyoming Counties Project Head Start
101 South 19th Street
Olean, NY 14760-3325
Telephone: (716) 373-2447
www.headstartnetwork.com

YATES COUNTY

Pro Action of Steuben and Yates, Inc.
117 East Steuben Street
Bath, NY 14810-1636
Telephone: (607) 776-2125
www.proactioninc.com

AMERICAN INDIAN/ALASKA NATIVE PROGRAMS

St. Regis Mohawk Tribe Head Start Program
412 State Route 37
Akwesasne, NY 13655-3109
Telephone: (518) 358-4231
www.srmt-nsn.gov

Seneca Nation of Indians
12857 Route 438
Irving, NY 14081-9330
Telephone: (716) 532-0505
www.sni.org

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL PROGRAMS

Agri-Business Child Development (NYS Federation
of Growers and Processors, Inc.)
847 Union Street
Schenectady, NY 12308-2705
Telephone: (518) 346-6447
www.agri-business.org

COUNCIL ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
52 WASHINGTON STREET, WEST BUILDING, SUITE 99
RENSSELAER, NY 12144
WWW.CCF.STATE.NY.US