



**Fiscal Year 2025 Report to the
New Jersey State Legislature on
Preschool Expansion and Mixed Delivery**

March 2025

Introduction

The Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25) Appropriations Act directed the New Jersey Department of Education (the Department) to provide an update to the [Fiscal Year 2024 Mixed Delivery Report](#) to include updated statistics and to note any changes in the overall early childhood education mixed delivery landscape.¹

Like the FY24 report, the following report provides a brief history and rationale of mixed delivery models, the status and efficacy of the mixed delivery model of preschool and its role in New Jersey’s preschool expansion efforts (including district/provider participation, enrollment, and facilities data), and considerations for successful expansion of public preschool in New Jersey mixed delivery settings.

History of Mixed Delivery

Mixed delivery refers to serving preschoolers, children ages three and four, in classroom settings that meet all state regulations, and are operated by a combination of school districts and private providers (i.e., child care centers and federally funded Head Start programs licensed by the New Jersey Department of Children and Families (NJDCF)).

The mixed delivery model has its roots in the requirement in the New Jersey Supreme Court decisions of *Abbott v. Burke* (Abbott V, Abbott VI, Abbott VIII, Abbott XII) that New Jersey’s former Abbott districts (now “SDA districts”), collaborate with all willing and able private providers to implement a program meeting all preschool program standards. This collaboration requirement is codified in [N.J.A.C. 6A:13A](#). Additionally, contracting private providers are required to meet the same regulatory standards as school districts (e.g., no more than 15 children in a classroom, implementing a state-approved developmentally appropriate curriculum, classrooms staffed with an appropriately certified preschool teacher). The mixed delivery model of preschool in New Jersey has been documented in a series of reports regarding the outcomes of children who attend the state preschool program (for more details, see the [Abbott Preschool Program Longitudinal Effects Study](#)). New Jersey’s Preschool Teaching and Learning Standards are also considered some of the most rigorous in the nation.²

The Department continues to support preschool expansion through the expectation of growing the number of mixed delivery relationships. Since FY23, grant applications for Preschool Education Aid have included priority points for applications that include collaboration with private providers. In addition, districts are required to submit documentation of due diligence in partnering with local licensed providers as a component of the successful application. The Department also continues to support and convene interested parties via information sessions, technical assistance training, webinars, and individual correspondence to continue to ensure that mixed delivery models are encouraged through preschool expansion.

¹ As part of the 2024 Mixed Delivery Report, the Department, in partnership with the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER), undertook a landscape analysis of New Jersey’s preschool education system as a whole and where private preschool providers fit within that system. The Department analyzed enrollments, facilities, and overall participation. Additionally, the Department and NIEER spoke with private providers, school districts, and other New Jersey early childhood community-based organizations to assess their experiences with the mixed delivery model. A summary of those stakeholder discussions is available in an appendix to the FY24 mixed delivery report.

² Minervino, J. (2014, September). [Lessons from Research and the Classroom – Implementing High quality Pre-k that Makes a Difference for Young Children](#). The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. https://docs.gatesfoundation.org/documents/lessons%20from%20research%20and%20the%20classroom_september%202014.pdf; and Mead, S. (2014, January 21). [Can Bill de Blasio Really Deliver on his Promise of Universal Pre-k? He’ll need to look to New Jersey to do it](#). Slate Magazine. <https://slate.com/human-interest/2014/01/bill-de-blasio-push-for-universal-pre-k-the-model-exists-and-its-in-new-jersey.html>

Rationale for Mixed Delivery

Universal access to high-quality preschool requires the maintenance of a mixed delivery model, in which age-eligible children may be educated in a combination of classroom settings, including private providers; specifically child care centers and federally funded Head Start programs (hereinafter private providers). Mixed delivery systems maximize the capacity of existing private providers to help meet the state goal of universal access to high-quality preschool programming while remaining responsive to parental choice and continuity of services from birth to third grade. Research shows that kindergarten readiness, third-grade literacy, and college and career preparation are more attainable if all programs serving children under the age of five provide the critical components of effective care and education.³

District and Private Provider Participation

As of the 2024-2025 school year, a total of 570 districts and charter schools serve New Jersey elementary school-age children.⁴ Any school districts and charter schools that offer full-day kindergarten are eligible for preschool expansion funding. Charter schools must also have the ability to serve preschool age students included in their approved charter if they pursue preschool funding.

Of those 570 eligible districts and charter schools, 293 currently participate in the state's universal preschool program as follows:

- 31 SDA districts;
- 11 charter schools; and
- 251 regular operating districts.

Additionally, at the beginning of the 2024-2025 school year, twelve districts had been funded to provide preschool for four-year-olds in half day programs under former preschool funding mechanisms through either New Jersey's Early Childhood Program Aid (ECPA) or Early Launch to Learning Initiative (ELLI). Late in FY24, the Department offered \$25,000 in seed funding to each of these districts to assist with the development of plans to transition to preschool education funding as the ECPA/ELLI funding will no longer be available as of the FY26 budget.⁵

According to NJDCF data from 2025, there are approximately 3,277 child care centers in New Jersey licensed to serve children ages 2.5 to 6 years. In FY24, 515 of those licensed providers (416 child care providers and 99 Head Start programs) contracted with 123 school districts to provide state-funded preschool through a mixed delivery model.

³ Bartik, T. (2022, June 14). [The Long-Run Effects of High-Quality Pre-K: What Does the Research Show?](#) [Conference presentation]. Presented to the Michigan State Board of Education. <https://research.upjohn.org/testimonies/26/>; and Minervino, J. (2014, September). [Lessons from Research and the Classroom – Implementing High quality Pre-k that Makes a Difference for Young Children](#). The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. https://docs.gatesfoundation.org/documents/lessons%20from%20research%20and%20the%20classroom_september%202014.pdf.

⁴ The total number of school districts and charter schools serving elementary school-aged children decreased by two this year because of the closure of one charter school and the consolidation of two school districts.

⁵ Of these twelve districts, one declined the seed funding, one declined to continue the transition process, two did not need the transition funds because they were awarded preschool funds through the FY25 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NFO), and the final eight were tentatively approved for preschool education funding for FY26, pending adoption of the Fiscal Year 2026 State Budget.

Funded Enrollment

New Jersey is home to approximately 197,000 preschool-age children.⁶ The total projected state-funded preschool expansion enrollment for the 2024-2025 school year for general education preschool students was 76,850.⁷

Preschool expansion enrollment for the 2024-2025 school year includes 7,174 preschool students with disabilities, although the special education funding is not provided by preschool expansion dollars, as noted below.

The 2024-2025 projected general education child enrollment is distributed across the mixed delivery options in the following proportions:

- 45,731 preschoolers in in-district and charter classrooms (59%);
- 5,792 preschoolers in Head Start classrooms (8%); and
- 25,327 preschoolers in child care provider classrooms (33%).

The Department has increased funding for public preschool by over \$551 million under the Murphy Administration, resulting in 229 additional districts offering State-funded preschool programs and representing an increase by over 16,000 State-funded preschool seats. Overall, the Murphy Administration has increased preschool seats through expansion districts and legacy preschool programs by more than 23,500 seats across 293 New Jersey school districts.

Facilities

In 2023, the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) surveyed all New Jersey local education agencies regarding current and potential capacity to serve preschoolers. Based on survey responses, the Department analyzed data on existing classroom space in all licensed child care provider settings throughout the State.

The analysis indicated that approximately 21,679 rooms are in licensed child care provider settings. Of those:

- 2,328 rooms (10.7%) are at or above 950 square feet (meeting Department regulatory requirements for facility square foot).
- 5,027 rooms (23.2%) are between 700 and 949 square feet (eligible for a waiver from Department).
- 13,625 rooms (62.9%) are below 700 square feet. These rooms would only be viable as state preschool classrooms if sites were to combine smaller spaces into classrooms that are at least 950 square feet and include a bathroom.
- 699 rooms (3.2%) are listed without square footage.
- Based on these estimates, 7,355 rooms could be available for preschool expansion in licensed child care facilities.

⁶ The National Institute for Early Education Research contracted with a former US Census analyst to develop census numbers for New Jersey.

⁷ For a FY25 projected general education enrollment breakdown by legislative district, see Appendix A.

To support the facilities needs of growing high-quality preschool programs, the Department has awarded more than \$116 million in American Rescue Plan funding to support approximately 50 districts since 2023.⁸

Additionally, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) is investing nearly \$143 million in child care providers throughout the State. As of February 2025, NJEDA has awarded \$111 million in grants to 530 licensed child care centers for facilities improvement projects and expects to approve nearly 600 centers for the first phase of its Child Care Facilities Improvement Program.⁹

In 2023, the Murphy administration also established the Social Impact Investment Fund (SIIF), which will deploy below-market-rate capital loans, guarantees, or other financial tools to fill gaps in State financing programs, including early childhood education facilities. When launched, the SIIF will work with the Department to provide child care providers and developers with technical assistance and flexible capital financing options to support the operations, construction, and maintenance of child care centers.

The Importance of Early Childhood Education and the Mixed Delivery Model

Due to recent preschool expansion efforts, seats are available for almost 84,000 children in a high-quality, full-day public preschool program, free to participating families.¹⁰ School districts and private providers that have been participating in the program for many years agree that New Jersey's mixed delivery model has set the standard for what it takes to ensure high quality intervention in early childhood. Participating districts and providers have noted that the mixed delivery system is strongest when collaborating districts and private providers meet regularly, plan recruitment and outreach efforts simultaneously, and communicate with fidelity and transparency. The resulting programs meet the needs of parents and children while providing choice opportunities.

The benefits of preschool education are well documented in New Jersey. Beginning in 2005, a cohort of over 1,000 children was studied to determine the impact of participation in the state preschool program through grade 10.¹¹ Researchers found that children who attended the state preschool program had lasting effects on achievement in language arts and literacy, math, and science, and that those achievement effects were roughly twice the size for children who had two years of preschool versus just one. The study also found that preschool participation reduced grade retention by 15 percentage points and reduced the need for special education services by seven percentage points. Importantly this effective preschool program was provided across district, child care, and Head Start classrooms. The benefits of the program were attributed to the time and adequacy of funding devoted to ensuring that all settings reached a level of quality that is beneficial for children.

Another success through expansion efforts was the availability of scholarship funding for teachers to work towards a degree and certification while continuing to teach in state preschool classrooms. This was particularly helpful in private provider locations, where many teachers were employed, but did not have the certification credentials to remain a state preschool teacher. Professional development for teacher assistants also created a

⁸ [Governor Murphy and Commissioner Dehmer Announce Award of \\$42 Million to Fund Preschool Facilities Projects Across New Jersey](https://nj.gov/governor/news/news/562024/approved/20241204b.shtml) (https://nj.gov/governor/news/news/562024/approved/20241204b.shtml)
[Murphy Administration Announces Grant Funding for 30 More Projects to Expand Preschool Capacity Statewide](https://nj.gov/governor/news/news/562023/approved/20231109a.shtml) (https://nj.gov/governor/news/news/562023/approved/20231109a.shtml)

⁹ The Child Care Facilities Improvement Program is a New Jersey Economic Development Authority program that provides grants to New Jersey child care providers for facilities improvements that will contribute to high quality early childhood learning environments.

¹⁰ This number highlights all projected preschool enrollment numbers for FY25, including both general education and special education.

¹¹ [Fact Sheet: The Abbott Preschool Program Longitudinal Effects Study \(APPLES\)](https://live-ru-nieer.pantheonsite.io/research-library/fact-sheet-abbott-preschool-program-longitudinal-effects-study-apples). National Institute for Early Education Research. (2013, December 1). https://live-ru-nieer.pantheonsite.io/research-library/fact-sheet-abbott-preschool-program-longitudinal-effects-study-apples

strong and valuable presence in preschool classrooms.

In FY24, the Department provided additional scholarship funds to the Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development (DHS-DFD), to provide educational scholarships in the form of tuition reimbursement, book reimbursement, and merit-based pay for instructional staff in pursuit of their P-3 teacher certification at center-based programs in Preschool Education Aid (PEA) districts.

Developments in Strengthening Mixed Delivery

To raise awareness and support of the mixed delivery model, the Department has engaged in activities throughout the year to strengthen its commitment.

- May 2024, the Department participated in a panel hosted by the NJ YMCA State Alliance.
- May 2024, the Department of Education and the Department of Human Services presented on a panel at the NJ Early Childhood Education Alliance Aletha R. Wright Symposium.
- July 2024, the Department released a FY25 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NFO) for Preschool Expansion, including application changes which further supported districts in meeting due diligence requirements in partnering with licensed child care providers and Head Start agencies.
- October 2024, the Departments of Education, Children and Families, and Human Services presented at the New Jersey School Board Association conference on the Mixed Delivery model.
- January 2025, the Department provided [guidance on the importance of parental choice](#) in the implementation of preschool.

In February 2025, the Departments of Education, Children and Families, and Human Services [announced the start of the regulatory process](#) to better align preschool and child care square facilities requirements, including a single square footage requirement of 42 sq ft per student. This proposed change is backed by national research and best practices and will further support preschool expansion efforts in New Jersey. This alignment will increase opportunities for districts to partner with Head Start programs or private providers while opening up thousands of child care center classrooms to state-funded preschool through the mixed delivery model.

Conclusion

The Department remains committed to providing universal access to high-quality preschool to all three- and four-year-olds in New Jersey. Mixed delivery is an essential element of New Jersey's growing preschool system and must continue to be a central tenet of universal access. The Department will continue to work with the education community to better align requirements, priorities, and availability of resources.

Appendix A: Projected Preschool Enrollment by Legislative Districts, FY25

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
1	Bridgeton	345	240	75	0	660
1	Cape May	39	0	0	0	39
1	Commercial Twp	79	0	0	0	79
1	Dennis	99	0	0	0	99
1	Downe	39	0	0	0	39
1	Estell Manor	29	0	0	0	29
1	Fairfield (Cumberland)	86	0	0	0	86
1	Lower	255	0	0	0	255
1	Maurice River	59	0	0	0	59
1	Middle	225	0	0	0	225
1	Millville	570	45	0	0	615
1	North Wildwood	28	0	0	0	28
1	Ocean City	60	0	0	0	60
1	Upper	44	0	0	0	44
1	Vineland	322	742	56	45	1165
1	West Cape May	13	0	0	0	13
1	Weymouth	28	0	0	0	28
1	Wildwood Crest	29	0	0	0	29
1	Woodbine	56	0	0	0	56
2	Absecon	166	0	0	0	166
2	Atlantic City	500	0	65	0	565
2	Brigantine	70	0	0	0	70
2	Egg Harbor Twp	501	30	41	0	572
2	Galloway	235	0	30	0	265
2	Hamilton (Atlantic)	290	0	45	0	335
2	Linwood	37	38	0	0	75
2	Northfield	25	125	0	0	150

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
2	Pleasantville	255	165	30	0	450
2	Somers Point	99	0	0	0	99
2	Ventnor	84	0	0	0	84
3	Alloway	42	0	0	0	42
3	Penns Grove/Carneys Point	108	0	45	0	153
3	Clayton	134	0	0	0	134
3	Deerfield	58	0	0	0	58
3	Elk	80	0	0	0	80
3	Elsinboro	14	0	0	0	14
3	Glassboro	108	0	15	0	123
3	Greenwich (Cumberland)	14	0	0	0	14
3	Hopewell (Cumberland)	84	0	0	0	84
3	Logan	125	0	0	0	125
3	Lower Alloways Creek	41	0	0	0	41
3	Mannington	27	0	0	0	27
3	Mantua	230	0	0	0	230
3	National Park	51	0	0	0	51
3	Oldsman	12	0	0	0	12
3	Paulsboro	80	0	14	0	94
3	Pennsville	143	0	0	0	143
3	Quinton	42	0	0	0	42
3	Salem	160	0	0	0	160
3	South Harrison	69	0	0	0	69
3	Stow Creek	14	0	0	0	14
3	Upper Deerfield	165	0	0	0	165
3	Upper Pittsgrove	57	0	0	0	57
3	West Deptford	171	0	0	0	171
3	Westville	52	0	0	0	52
3	Woodstown-Pilesgrove	129	0	0	0	129

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
4	Buena	153	0	15	0	168
4	Chesilhurst	7	0	0	0	7
4	Gloucester Township	324	0	0	0	324
4	Monroe (Gloucester)	247	45	0	0	292
4	Washington (Gloucester)	365	168	27	0	560
4	Waterford	178	0	0	0	178
4	Winslow	250	0	0	0	250
5	Audubon	50	0	0	0	50
5	Bellmawr	135	0	0	0	135
5	Camden	735	760	475	60	2030
5	Collingswood	247	0	0	0	247
5	Deptford	247	0	15	0	262
5	Gloucester City	230	0	0	0	230
5	Mount Ephraim	61	0	0	0	61
5	Runnemede	105	0	0	0	105
5	Woodbury	142	0	0	0	142
5	Woodlynne	40	0	0	0	40
6	Audubon Park	See Audubon-District 5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Berlin Township	52	0	0	0	52
6	Cherry Hill	99	255	30	0	384
6	Clementon	67	0	30	0	97
6	Gibbsboro	50	0	0	0	50
6	Lawnside	41	0	0	0	41
6	Lindenwold	125	0	40	0	165
6	Magnolia	37	0	0	0	37
6	Maple Shade	175	0	0	0	175
6	Oaklyn	56	0	0	0	56
6	Pine Hill	75	0	28	0	103

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
6	Voorhees	275	125	0	0	400
7	Beverly	55	0	0	0	55
7	Burlington	165	0	0	0	165
7	Burlington Township	165	75	0	0	240
7	Cinnaminson	20	0	0	0	20
7	Edgewater Park	44	0	30	0	74
7	Florence	20	60	0	0	80
7	Mount Laurel	72	397	0	0	469
7	Palmyra	98	0	0	0	98
7	Willingboro	347	0	0	0	347
8	Eastampton	55	0	12	0	67
8	Egg Harbor City	68	0	0	0	68
8	Folsom	29	0	0	0	29
8	Hainesport	37	0	0	0	37
8	Hammonton	116	0	0	0	116
8	Lumberton	115	0	15	0	130
8	Medford	205	75	0	0	280
8	Pemberton Borough	See Pemberton Township	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Pemberton Township	499	0	0	0	499
8	Tabernacle	36	0	0	0	36
8	Washington (Burlington)	6	0	0	0	6
8	Westampton	52	0	15	0	67
9	Barneгат	330	0	0	0	330
9	Berkeley	338	0	0	0	338
9	Eagleswood	28	0	0	0	28
9	Lacey	300	0	0	0	300
9	Lakehurst	78	0	0	0	78
9	Little Egg Harbor	306	0	0	0	306

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
9	Manchester	225	0	0	0	225
9	Ocean Gate	28	0	0	0	28
9	Ocean Township (Ocean)	110	0	0	0	110
9	Stafford	295	120	0	0	415
9	Tuckerton	53	0	0	0	53
10	Brick	468	0	0	0	468
10	Island Heights	26	0	0	0	26
10	Seaside Heights	25	15	0	0	40
11	Asbury Park	203	90	0	0	293
11	Bradley Beach	39	0	0	0	39
11	Eatontown	83	50	0	0	133
11	Freehold Borough	70	0	30	0	100
11	Long Branch	600	0	0	0	600
11	Neptune	28	0	15	0	43
11	Neptune Township	380	0	0	0	380
11	Ocean Township (Monmouth)	257	0	30	0	287
11	Red Bank	141	45	0	15	201
12	Jackson	490	0	0	0	490
12	Matawan- Aberdeen	396	45	0	0	441
12	North Hanover	271	0	0	0	271
12	Plumsted	106	0	0	0	106
13	Abderdeen	See Matawan- Aberdeen District 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Atlantic Highlands	22	0	0	0	22
13	Highlands	27	0	0	0	27
13	Keansburg	234	0	0	0	234
13	Keyport	100	0	0	0	100
13	Oceanport	69	0	0	0	69

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
13	Union Beach	108	0	0	0	108
13	West Long Branch	33	24	0	0	57
14	Jamesburg	106	0	0	0	106
14	Robbinsville	179	0	0	0	179
15	Delaware Township	23	0	0	0	23
15	East Amwell	53	0	0	0	53
15	Frenchtown	11	15	0	0	26
15	Kingwood	44	0	0	0	44
15	Lawrence (Mercer)	86	0	0	0	86
15	Trenton	0	1820	209	0	2029
16	Clinton Township	81	0	0	0	81
16	Highbridge	70	0	0	0	70
16	Princeton	40	135	0	0	175
16	Raritan (Hunterdon)	100	30	12	0	142
16	Readington	30	165	0	0	195
16	South Brunswick	280	60	0	0	340
17	Franklin (Somerset)	411	210	30	0	651
17	New Brunswick	267	895	0	0	1162
17	North Brunswick	264	135	60	0	459
17	Piscataway	535	0	0	0	535
18	Highland Park	81	0	0	0	81
18	South Plainfield	240	0	0	0	240
18	South River	165	0	30	0	195
19	Carteret	200	0	0	0	200
19	Perth Amboy	930	225	105	0	1260
19	Sayreville	487	150	45	0	682
19	South Amboy	58	15	30	0	103
20	Elizabeth	2045	540	185	0	2770
20	Roselle	84	0	45	0	129

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
21	Dunellen	36	56	0	0	92
21	Springfield	116	0	0	0	116
22	Linden	330	75	75	0	480
22	North Plainfield	54	162	0	0	216
22	Plainfield	0	1385	180	0	1565
22	Rahway	214	138	0	0	352
22	Roselle Park	125	45	0	0	170
22	Winfield	24	0	0	0	24
23	Belvidere	42	0	0	0	42
23	Bloomsbury	13	0	0	0	13
23	Bound Brook	127	0	0	0	127
23	Franklin (Warren)	56	0	0	0	56
23	Hampton (Hunterdon)	24	0	0	0	24
23	Holland	36	0	0	0	36
23	Manville	36	150	12	0	198
23	Milford	14	0	0	0	14
23	Oxford	36	0	0	0	36
23	Phillipsburg	225	30	45	0	300
23	Pohatcong	39	0	0	0	39
23	Somerville	65	0	0	0	65
23	Union (Hunterdon)	52	0	0	0	52
23	Washington Borough (Warren)	56	60	0	0	116
23	Washington Township (Warren)	24	0	0	0	24
24	Andover Borough	48	0	0	0	48
24	Andover Township	See Andover Borough	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Franklin (Sussex)	67	0	0	0	67
24	Fredon	25	0	0	0	25
24	Hamburg	45	0	0	0	45
24	Hardyston	52	0	0	0	52
24	Hopatcong	30	90	15	0	135
24	Independence (Great Meadows)	32	30	0	0	62
24	Lafayette	26	0	0	0	26
24	Liberty (Great Meadows)	See Independence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
24	Montague	59	0	0	0	59
24	Netcong	24	0	0	0	24
24	Ogdensburg	54	0	0	0	54
24	Sparta	77	24	0	0	101
24	Stanhope	10	0	0	0	10
24	Stillwater	52	0	0	0	52
24	Sussex	42	96	12	0	150
24	Wantage	See Sussex	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Boonton	125	0	0	0	125
25	Dover	36	216	60	0	312
25	Jefferson	250	0	0	0	250
25	Mine Hill	35	30	10	0	75
25	Morris	70	464	55	0	589
25	Wharton	0	52	13	0	65
26	Bloomingtondale	132	0	0	0	132
27	Clifton	259	286	201	0	746
27	Montclair	60	144	24	0	228
27	West Orange	62	329	54	0	445
28	Hillside	203	30	0	0	233
28	Irvington	818	345	97	3	1263
28	Maplewood	See South Orange	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Newark	1564	3170	1720	227	6681
28	South Orange	72	276	0	0	348
29	East Newark	0	54	0	0	54
29	Harrison (Hudson)	26	278	0	0	304
29	Newark	See District 28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Belmar	52	0	0	0	52
30	Farmingdale	28	0	0	0	28
30	Howell	884	0	0	0	884
30	Lake Como	14	0	0	0	14
30	Lakewood	250	0	14	0	264
31	Bayonne	520	403	39	0	962
31	Jersey City	2221	1775	208	90	4294
31	Kearny	310	38	11	0	359
32	Hoboken	0	887	60	0	947

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
32	Jersey City	See District 31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Secaucus	52	39	13	0	104
33	Union City	364	1194	42	0	1600
33	West New York	375	540	45	0	960
34	Belleville	389	135	15	0	539
34	East Orange	635	440	175	10	1260
34	Nutley	120	45	0	0	165
34	Orange	305	255	138	0	698
35	Garfield	580	0	0	0	580
35	Haledon	87	0	0	0	87
35	Paterson	591	2131	245	90	3057
35	Prospect Park	48	42	0	0	90
36	Carlstadt	12	28	0	0	40
36	Fairview	30	0	55	0	85
36	North Arlington	48	60	0	0	108
36	Passaic	1146	259	114	0	1519
37	Bogota	36	93	0	0	129
37	Englewood	179	45	0	0	224
37	Hackensack	156	105	0	0	261
37	Palisades Park	180	0	0	0	180
37	Ridgefield Park	82	45	0	0	127
37	Teaneck	282	30	0	0	312
38	Bergenfield	63	0	26	0	89
38	Little Ferry	36	48	0	0	84
38	Moonachie	40	0	0	0	40
40	Woodland Park	182	0	0	0	182