



**Fiscal Year 2026 Report to the
New Jersey State Legislature on
Preschool Expansion and Mixed Delivery**

March 2026

Introduction

The Fiscal Year 2026 (FY26) Appropriations Act directed the New Jersey Department of Education (the Department) to provide an update to the [Fiscal Year 2025 Mixed Delivery Report](#) to include updated statistics and to note any changes in the overall early childhood education mixed delivery landscape.¹

Like the FY25 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’s 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 referred to as “School Development Authority (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 a successful application.

Recent legislation, P.L. 2025 c.100, passed on July 9, 2025, further codified that districts must document and

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-blasios-push-for-universal-pre-k-the-model-exists-and-its-in-new-jersey.html>

make every effort to collaborate with local ready, willing, and able private providers and Head Start programs within their district and neighboring communities that meet all requirements of N.J.A.C. 6A:13A. A [Mixed Delivery Handbook](#), also required in P.L. 2025 c.100, was released by the Department in January 2026.

The Department continues to support and convene interested parties via information sessions, technical assistance trainings, and individual correspondence to continue to ensure that mixed delivery models are encouraged throughout preschool expansion.

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 2025-2026 school year, a total of 567 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 567 eligible districts and charter schools, 294 currently participate in the State's universal preschool program as follows:

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

According to New Jersey Department of Children and Families (DCF) data from December 1, 2025, there are 3,298 licensed child care centers serving children ages 2.5 to 6 years. In FY26, 560 of those licensed providers (470 child care providers and 90 Head Start programs) are contracting with 131 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 and preschool decreased by three this year. Two former Early Childhood Program Aid (ECPA) programs did not transition to accept Preschool Education Aid, and two school districts consolidated.

Funded Enrollment

New Jersey is home to approximately 197,000 preschool-age children.⁵ The total State-funded preschool seats for the 2025-2026 school year for general education preschool students is 79,763.⁶

Preschool expansion enrollment for the 2024-2025 school year included 7,795 preschool students with disabilities, although special education funding is not provided by preschool expansion dollars, as noted below.

The 2025-2026 projected general education funded seats are distributed across the mixed delivery options in the following proportions:

- 48,267 funded seats in in-district and charter classrooms (61%);
- 5,662 funded seats in Head Start classrooms (7%)⁷; and
- 25,834 funded seats in child care provider classrooms (32%).

The Department has increased funding for public preschool by over \$586 million under the Murphy Administration, resulting in 233 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 27,000 seats across 294 New Jersey school districts and charters.

Facilities

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 square feet per student. This research-supported change 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 potentially opening up thousands of child care center classrooms to State-funded preschool through the mixed delivery model. This new regulation was officially adopted on November 17, 2025. The change also included a provision that removes the requirement of having a toilet room within line of sight of the classroom. The toilet room is now allowed to be on the same floor as the children and utilized only by preschool and kindergarten children.

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 45 districts since 2023.⁸

Additionally, the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (EDA) is investing nearly \$143 million in child care providers throughout the State. As of December 2025, EDA has awarded \$125 million in grants to 607 licensed child care centers for facilities improvement projects for the first phase of its Child Care Facilities

⁵ The National Institute for Early Education Research contracted with a former US Census analyst to develop census numbers for New Jersey.

⁶ For a FY26 projected general education enrollment breakdown by legislative district, see Appendix A.

⁷ The number of Head Start children in the preschool portfolio decreased. An initial survey of programs offered that the programs received an approved Change of Scope from the Federal office. Programs can reduce enrollment, or convert Head Start slots to Early Head Start slots, if they can justify the change.

⁸ [Governor Murphy and Commissioner Dehmer Announce Award of \\$42 Million to Fund Preschool Facilities Projects Across New Jersey](https://dspace.njstatelib.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/495dbd83-e66f-4493-877e-5d53cfb6e988/content) (https://dspace.njstatelib.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/495dbd83-e66f-4493-877e-5d53cfb6e988/content)

[Murphy Administration Announces Grant Funding for 30 More Projects to Expand Preschool Capacity Statewide](https://dspace.njstatelib.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/47c975cc-7980-4bb2-a5d9-85dce4dccc49/content) (https://dspace.njstatelib.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/47c975cc-7980-4bb2-a5d9-85dce4dccc49/content)

Improvement Program.⁹

In 2023, the Murphy administration established the Social Impact Investment Fund (SIIF), to deploy below-market-rate capital loans, guarantees, or other financial tools to fill gaps in State financing programs, including early childhood education facilities. The program is currently in the process of hiring a Fund Manager. When launched, the SIIF will work with the Department, the EDA, DCF, and the New Jersey Department of Human Services (DHS) 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 88,000 children in high-quality, full-day public preschool programs, 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 fifteen 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 has supported teachers in private provider locations that may not yet have the credentials to teach in a State sponsored preschool program. Professional development for teacher assistants also created a strong and valuable presence in preschool classrooms.

In FY24 and FY25, 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 Preschool through Grade 3 teacher certification at center-based programs in Preschool Education Aid (PEA)

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 FY26, including both general education and special education.

¹¹ *Fact Sheet: The 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>

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.

- July 2025, the Department released a FY26 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NFO) for Preschool Expansion.
- October 2025, the Department met with district leaders, child care and Head Start providers to elicit feedback on the provider contract templates provided annually by the Department.
- October 2025, the Department participated in the inaugural conference for preschool providers that partner with districts that offer State-funded preschool.
- October 2025, the Department conducted a workshop at the New Jersey School Boards Association Conference in partnership with a school district that has successfully implemented the mixed delivery model.
- October 2025-November 2025, the Department presented information to district School Business Administrators about the State-funded preschool program at three different New Jersey Association of Business Officials (NJASBO) meetings in different regions of the State.
- November 2025, the Department released a FY27 Notice of Funding Opportunity (NFO) for Preschool Expansion. This was timed to allow districts to raise taxes ahead of the following school year, to account for the new local cost share requirement which is the difference between the cost of preschool and the district's District Aid Percentage (DAP) provided by the State. In addition, the scoring rubric was updated to provide more points weighted for the budget, to account for local share.

On July 9, 2025, Governor Murphy signed a [law](#) that codifies the State's existing preschool expansion aid program and also requires all elementary school districts to offer free, full-day kindergarten to all five-year-old students by the 2029-2030 school year. A second, related law amended the FY2026 Appropriations Act to align language in the budget with the new law codifying the Preschool Expansion Aid program. These laws include provisions that:

- Require the Department to provide annual preschool expansion awards;
- Establish a three-year Preschool Cost-Sharing Pilot Program;
- Establish a Universal Preschool Implementation Steering Committee, composed of representatives of various State agencies and the New Jersey Legislature;
- Establish full-day kindergarten statewide in districts that are not currently offering full-day programs;
- Document due diligence in developing partnerships with licensed child care providers and Head Start programs;
- Prioritize preschool students who are at-risk in recruitment and enrollment practices;
- Allow usage of preschool education funding for other preschool purposes under certain conditions;

- Allow the option of multi-year contracting between districts and providers;
- Require Preschool Education Aid districts to partner with ready, willing, and able licensed child care and Head Start programs;
- Requires the Department, the DCF, and DHS to maintain and annually update certain information regarding preschool and child care providers on their respective websites.

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: Funded Preschool Seats by Legislative Districts, FY26

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
1	Bridgeton	345	225	75	0	645
1	Cape May	40	0	0	0	40
1	Commercial Twp	79	0	0	0	79
1	Dennis	99	0	0	0	99
1	Downe	28	0	0	0	28
1	Estell Manor	29	0	0	0	29
1	Fairfield (Cumberland)	83	0	0	0	83
1	Lower	272	0	0	0	272
1	Maurice River	58	0	0	0	58
1	Middle	195	0	0	0	195
1	Millville	570	45	0	0	615
1	North Wildwood	15	0	0	0	15
1	Ocean City	65	0	0	0	65
1	Upper	75	0	0	0	75
1	Vineland	299	714	56	45	1114
1	West Cape May	13	0	0	0	13
1	Weymouth	41	0	0	0	41
1	Wildwood Crest	28	0	0	0	28
1	Woodbine	57	0	0	0	57
2	Absecon	162	0	0	0	162
2	Atlantic City	495	0	65	0	560
2	Brigantine	70	0	0	0	70
2	Egg Harbor Twp	504	30	41	0	575
2	Galloway	270	0	45	0	315
2	Hamilton (Atlantic)	290	0	45	0	335
2	Linwood	51	399	0	0	90
2	Northfield	25	112	0	0	137

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
2	Pleasantville	240	165	30	0	435
2	Somers Point	99	0	0	0	99
2	Ventnor	83	0	0	0	83
3	Alloway	53	0	0	0	53
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	84	0	0	0	84
3	Elsinboro	14	0	0	0	14
3	Glassboro	108	0	15	0	123
3	Greenwich (Cumberland)	14	0	0	0	14
3	Greenwich (Gloucester)	65	0	0	0	65
3	Hopewell (Cumberland)	84	0	0	0	84
3	Logan	100	0	0	0	100
3	Lower Alloways Creek	36	0	0	0	36
3	Mannington	28	0	0	0	28
3	Mantua	230	0	0	0	230
3	National Park	55	0	0	0	55
3	Oldsman	11	0	0	0	11
3	Paulsboro	80	0	14	0	94
3	Pennsville	143	0	0	0	143
3	Quinton	42	0	0	0	42
3	Salem	140	0	0	0	140
3	South Harrison	70	0	0	0	70
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	169	0	0	0	169
3	Westville	52	0	0	0	52

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
3	Woodstown-Pilesgrove	144	0	0	0	144
4	Buena	151	0	13	0	164
4	Chesilhurst	14	0	0	0	14
4	Gloucester Township	324	36	0	0	360
4	Monroe (Gloucester)	221	45	0	0	266
4	Washington (Gloucester)	377	187	29	0	593
4	Waterford	161	0	0	0	161
4	Winslow	249	0	0	0	249
5	Audubon	53	0	0	0	53
5	Bellmawr	140	0	0	0	140
5	Camden	735	760	400	60	1955
5	Collingswood	235	0	0	0	235
5	Deptford	342	0	15	0	357
5	Gloucester City	234	0	0	0	234
5	Mount Ephraim	46	0	0	0	46
5	Runnemede	98	0	0	0	98
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	69	0	0	0	69
6	Cherry Hill	291	180	30	0	501
6	Clementon	67	0	15	0	82
6	Gibbsboro	52	0	0	0	52
6	Lawnside	39	0	0	0	39
6	Lindenwold	155	0	45	0	200
6	Magnolia	48	0	0	0	48
6	Maple Shade	190	0	0	0	190
6	Oaklyn	75	0	0	0	75

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
6	Pine Hill	84	0	12	0	96
6	Voorhees	275	95	0	0	370
7	Beverly	58	0	0	0	58
7	Burlington	169	15	0	0	184
7	Burlington Township	165	75	0	0	240
7	Cinnaminson	48	120	0	0	168
7	Edgewater Park	44	0	30	0	74
7	Florence	20	75	0	0	95
7	Mount Laurel	48	586	0	0	634
7	Palmyra	101	0	0	0	101
7	Willingboro	345	45	0	0	390
8	Eastampton	70	0	12	0	70
8	Egg Harbor City	67	0	0	0	67
8	Folsom	24	0	0	0	24
8	Hainesport	35	30	0	0	65
8	Hammonton	176	0	0	0	176
8	Lumberton	112	0	45	0	157
8	Medford	231	150	0	0	381
8	Pemberton Borough	See Pemberton Township	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
8	Pemberton Township	499	0	0	0	499
8	Tabernacle	98	0	0	0	98
8	Washington (Burlington)	7	0	0	0	7
8	Westampton	65	45	13	0	123
9	Barnegat	355	0	0	0	355
9	Berkeley	377	0	0	0	377
9	Eagleswood	42	0	0	0	42
9	Lacey	324	0	0	0	324
9	Lakehurst	72	0	0	0	72

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
9	Little Egg Harbor	306	0	0	0	306
9	Manchester	208	0	0	0	208
9	Ocean Gate	25	0	0	0	25
9	Ocean Township (Ocean)	110	0	0	0	110
9	Stafford	295	120	0	0	415
9	Tuckerton	55	0	0	0	55
10	Brick	467	0	0	0	467
10	Island Heights	25	0	0	0	25
10	Seaside Heights	24	13	0	0	37
11	Asbury Park	184	90	0	0	274
11	Bradley Beach	26	0	0	0	26
11	Eatontown	83	75	0	0	158
11	Freehold Borough	80	0	30	0	110
11	Long Branch	555	0	0	0	555
11	Neptune	27	0	0	0	27
11	Neptune Township	390	0	0	0	390
11	Township of Ocean (Monmouth)	288	0	15	0	303
11	Red Bank	144	0	0	15	205
12	Jackson	495	0	0	0	495
12	Matawan- Aberdeen	445	30	0	0	475
12	North Hanover	269	0	0	0	2699
12	Plumsted	106	0	0	0	106
13	Aberdeen	See Matawan- Aberdeen District 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Keansburg	195	0	0	0	195
13	Keyport	95	0	0	0	95
13	Oceanport	70	0	0	0	70
13	Union Beach	90	0	0	0	90

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
13	West Long Branch	40	15	0	0	55
14	Jamesburg	104	0	0	0	104
14	Robbinsville	240	0	0	0	240
15	Delaware Township	39	0	0	0	39
15	East Amwell	53	0	0	0	53
15	Frenchtown	12	15	0	0	27
15	Kingwood	27	0	0	0	27
15	Lawrence (Mercer)	163	60	0	0	223
15	Trenton	0	1820	209	0	2029
16	Clinton Township	106	0	0	0	106
16	Highbridge	65	0	0	0	65
16	Princeton	51	135	0	0	186
16	Flemington-Raritan (Hunterdon)	100	60	11	0	171
16	Readington	37	165	0	0	202
16	South Brunswick	280	150	0	0	430
17	Franklin (Somerset)	420	210	30	0	660
17	New Brunswick	225	675	0	0	900
17	North Brunswick	264	150	60	0	474
17	Piscataway	557	0	0	0	557
18	Edison	87	126	0	0	213
18	Highland Park	85	0	0	0	85
18	South Plainfield	240	0	0	0	240
18	South River	180	0	30	0	180
19	Carteret	200	0	0	0	200
19	Perth Amboy	840	195	90	0	1125
19	Sayreville	472	135	45	0	607
19	South Amboy	40	30	30	0	100
20	Elizabeth	2039	420	185	0	2644
20	Roselle	93	15	35	0	143

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
21	Dunellen	50	93	0	0	143
21	Springfield	159	0	0	0	159
22	Linden	331	150	75	0	556
22	North Plainfield	95	183	0	0	278
22	Plainfield	155	1030	180	0	1365
22	Rahway	225	140	0	0	365
22	Roselle Park	129	30	0	0	159
22	Winfield	28	0	0	0	28
23	Belvidere	43	0	0	0	43
23	Bloomsbury	14	0	0	0	14
23	Bound Brook	120	0	0	0	120
23	Franklin (Warren)	56	0	0	0	56
23	Hampton (Hunterdon)	25	0	0	0	25
23	Holland	65	0	0	0	65
23	Manville	36	159	12	0	207
23	Milford	12	0	0	0	12
23	Oxford	42	0	0	0	42
23	Phillipsburg	215	30	45	0	290
23	Pohatcong	38	0	0	0	38
23	Somerville	64	0	0	0	64
23	Union (Hunterdon)	53	0	0	0	53
23	Washington Borough (Warren)	40	60	15	0	115
23	Washington Township (Warren)	36	0	0	0	36
24	Andover Borough	60	0	0	0	60
24	Andover Township	See Andover Borough	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Franklin (Sussex)	80	0	0	0	80
24	Fredon	28	0	0	0	28
24	Frelinghuysen	11	0	0	0	11
24	Hamburg	43	0	0	0	43
24	Hardyston	80	0	0	0	80
24	Hopatcong	42	84	15	0	141
24	Independence (Great Meadows)	65	14	0	0	79
24	Lafayette	28	0	0	0	28

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
24	Liberty (Great Meadows)	See Independence	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Montague	44	0	0	0	44
24	Netcong	24	15	0	0	39
24	Ogdensberg	54	0	0	0	54
24	Sparta	96	105	0	0	201
24	Stanhope	20	30	0	0	50
24	Stillwater	57	0	0	0	57
24	Sussex	100	90	15	0	205
24	Wantage	See Sussex	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
25	Boonton	125	0	0	0	125
25	Dover	44	214	65	0	323
25	Jefferson	247	0	0	0	247
25	Mine Hill	38	27	0	0	65
25	Morris	80	465	69	0	614
25	Wharton	0	52	13	0	65
26	Bloomingtondale	133	0	0	0	133
27	Clifton	302	279	190	0	771
27	Montclair	132	192	24	0	348
27	West Orange	62	431	54	0	547
28	Hillside	180	24	0	0	204
28	Irvington	818	345	97	3	1263
28	Maplewood	See South Orange	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Newark	1564	3083	1719	227	6593
28	South Orange	72	312	0	0	384
29	East Newark	0	52	0	0	52
29	Harrison (Hudson)	13	284	0	0	297
29	Newark	See District 28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Belmar	55	0	0	0	55
30	Farmingdale	26	0	0	0	26
30	Howell	618	0	0	0	618
30	Lake Como	13	0	0	0	13
30	Lakewood	250	26	14	0	276
31	Bayonne	560	546	36	0	1142
31	Jersey City	2488	1765	200	90	4543

Legislative District	Town/School District	In District	Child Care Providers	Head Start Providers	Charter School	Total
31	Kearny	303	61	12	0	376
32	Hoboken	0	887	60	0	947
32	Jersey City	See District 31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Union City	365	1125	45	0	1535
33	West New York	356	495	45	0	896
34	Belleville	389	135	15	0	539
34	East Orange	645	435	175	10	1265
34	Nutley	192	60	0	0	252
34	Orange	300	255	135	0	690
35	Garfield	511	0	0	0	511
35	Haledon	78	0	0	0	78
35	Paterson	688	1921	237	90	2936
35	Prospect Park	60	42	0	0	102
36	Carlstadt	12	28	0	0	40
36	Fairview	25	0	70	0	95
36	North Arlington	48	58	0	0	106
36	Passaic	885	185	110	0	1180
36	Wood-Ridge	89	0	0	0	89
37	Bogota	36	98	0	0	134
37	Englewood	179	45	0	0	224
37	Hackensack	156	135	0	0	291
37	Palisades Park	120	60	0	0	180
37	Ridgefield Park	82	45	0	0	127
37	Teaneck	312	30	0	0	342
38	Bergenfield	74	0	26	0	100
38	Little Ferry	36	48	0	0	84
38	Moonachie	41	0	0	0	41
40	Woodland Park	190	0	0	0	190