



## **A \$2.4 Billion Increase for CCDBG Would Mean Child Care for Up to 300,000 Children**

Fiscal Year 2018's historic \$2.4 billion increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) allowed states to make significant advances in meeting families' child care needs. Fiscal Year 2019 included an additional \$50 million.

However, despite these initial investments, CCDBG is still serving only a small fraction of eligible children. Parents who need, but aren't receiving, child care assistance struggle to consistently attend work or school. Latinx and Asian American families are especially impacted.<sup>1</sup>

Congress has passed a two-year budget deal for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The deal raises spending caps by \$24.5 billion in FY 2020 for "non-defense discretionary programs." That gives the Senate an opportunity to significantly invest in child care assistance to meet families' needs. At a minimum, the Senate should match or exceed the \$2.4 billion allocated in the House appropriations bill for FY 2020.

This funding boost would allow states to expand access to child care assistance and reverse years of decline. Over the 11-year period from 2006 to 2017, CCDBG's depleted funding has resulted in 450,000 fewer children being served in an average month, leading to the smallest number served in the program's history.<sup>2</sup>

According to our estimates, a \$2.4 billion increase would enable states to provide an additional 301,000 children with child care assistance.<sup>3</sup> The actual number served will depend on states' policy choices, including quality initiatives and provider payment rates.

In the table on pages 2 and 3, we estimate how a \$2.4 billion CCDBG increase would be disbursed among the states and how many additional children each state would be able to serve.

| <b>State Impact of a \$2.4 Billion Increase in CCDBG</b> |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>State</b>   | <b>Estimated Additional Funding in FY20<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>Additional Children to Receive CCDBG-funded Child Care</b> |
| Alabama  | \$ 43,115,877   | 8,760   |
| Alaska   | \$ 4,259,769  | 370   |
| Arizona  | \$ 58,481,035   | 8,490   |
| Arkansas   | \$ 27,246,442   | 2,410   |
| California   | \$ 245,499,606  | 23,330  |
| Colorado   | \$ 28,846,768   | 4,270   |
| Connecticut  | \$ 14,980,186   | 1,560   |
| Delaware   | \$ 6,217,830  | 1,410   |
| District of Columbia                                     | \$ 3,807,050  | 190   |
| Florida  | \$ 140,514,991  | 20,300  |
| Georgia  | \$ 96,715,693   | 17,170  |
| Hawaii   | \$ 8,210,136  | 970   |
| Idaho  | \$ 13,716,411   | 2,110   |
| Illinois   | \$ 79,620,859   | 7,320   |
| Indiana  | \$ 52,438,805   | 6,390   |
| Iowa   | \$ 20,137,420   | 2,800   |
| Kansas   | \$ 20,709,548   | 3,170   |
| Kentucky   | \$ 43,375,814   | 5,770   |
| Louisiana  | \$ 41,627,237   | 4,290   |
| Maine  | \$ 7,379,918  | 830   |
| Maryland   | \$ 29,757,856   | 2,630   |
| Massachusetts  | \$ 29,464,497   | 1,820   |
| Michigan   | \$ 67,665,499   | 10,090  |
| Minnesota  | \$ 31,368,435   | 2,840   |
| Mississippi  | \$ 31,759,549   | 6,320   |
| Missouri   | \$ 43,545,622   | 9,010   |

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| <b>State</b>   | <b>Estimated Additional Funding in FY20<sup>4</sup></b> | <b>Additional Children to Receive CCDBG-funded Child Care</b> |
| Montana  | \$ 6,721,046  | 660   |
| Nebraska   | \$ 12,855,981   | 1,500   |
| Nevada   | \$ 21,660,133   | 2,430   |
| New Hampshire  | \$ 4,762,411  | 520   |
| New Jersey   | \$ 41,299,528   | 4,870   |
| New Mexico   | \$ 19,642,730   | 2,800   |
| New York   | \$ 103,401,546  | 9,430   |
| North Carolina   | \$ 78,454,347   | 10,700  |
| North Dakota   | \$ 3,747,241  | 470   |
| Ohio   | \$ 77,788,239   | 9,640   |
| Oklahoma   | \$ 32,636,605   | 4,380   |
| Oregon   | \$ 26,875,953   | 3,730   |
| Pennsylvania   | \$ 69,206,513   | 9,160   |
| Rhode Island   | \$ 5,402,791  | 530   |
| South Carolina   | \$ 41,659,491   | 4,800   |
| South Dakota   | \$ 5,881,366  | 960   |
| Tennessee  | \$ 54,556,216   | 8,290   |
| Texas  | \$ 239,984,293  | 33,930  |
| Utah   | \$ 26,977,791   | 2,930   |
| Vermont  | \$ 3,017,526  | 340   |
| Virginia   | \$ 44,970,277   | 3,770   |
| Washington   | \$ 39,999,826   | 4,160   |
| West Virginia  | \$ 14,723,078   | 2,280   |
| Wisconsin  | \$ 34,363, 195  | 2,770   |
| Wyoming  | \$ 2,881,636  | 500   |
| <b>United States</b>                                     | <b>\$ 2,400,000,000</b>                                 | <b>301,000<sup>5</sup></b>                                    |

# Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Rebecca Ullrich, Stephanie Schmit, *Inequitable Access to Child Care Subsidies*, CLASP, 2019, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/inequitable-access-child-care-subsidies>.

<sup>2</sup> CLASP, *Child Care Assistance Spending and Participation in 2016*, 2018, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/child-care-assistance-spending-and-participation-2016>.

An additional 49,400 children lost child care assistance between 2016 and 2017 .

<sup>3</sup> CLASP estimated the number of children served based on a per-child cost derived from CCDF expenditures and participation data. We also accounted for the costs of maintaining current caseloads

<sup>4</sup> Estimated allocations based on FY 2018 CCDF Allocations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2018, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/final-fy-2018-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributed-funds>. Actual amounts may differ due to secretary discretion in set-aside funding.

<sup>5</sup> National total includes children served in tribes and territories.