



House would fund child care for 300,000 more children – Senate proposes to cut 40,000 instead

Thanks to fiscal year (FY) 2018's historic \$2.4 billion increase for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) states are making significant advances in meeting families' child care needs, increasing family economic security and child wellbeing. FY 2019's budget included an additional \$50 million. But despite these initial investments, CCDBG is still serving only a small fraction of eligible children, and Latinx and Asian American families are especially likely to be underserved.¹

In August, Congress passed a two-year budget deal for FY 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 the CCDBG investment made by the House.

This funding boost would allow states to expand access to child care assistance and continue to 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.² According to our estimates, a \$2.4 billion increase would enable states to provide an **additional 301,000 children with child care assistance**.³

However, on September 18, the Senate released an FY 2020 appropriations bill that would include a meager increase of \$25 million for CCDBG.⁴ Because this \$25 million wouldn't even keep the program whole and would cause an estimated **40,500 children to lose child care subsidies, including children in every state**. Here's our state-by-state analysis of these starkly different CCDBG investments.

Impact on states of a \$2.4 billion increase vs. a \$25 million increase in CCDBG		
State	Number of additional children who <u>gain</u> access to CCDBG-funded child care with a <u>\$2.4 billion increase</u>	Number of children who <u>lose</u> access to CCDBG-funded child care with a <u>\$25 million increase</u>
Alabama	8,760	-840
Alaska	370	-100
Arizona	8,490	-710
Arkansas	2,410	-150
California	23,330	-3,020
Colorado	4,270	-680
Connecticut	1,560	-280
Delaware	1,410	-240
District of Columbia	190	-40
Florida	20,300	-2,680
Georgia	17,170	-1,530
Hawaii	970	-150
Idaho	2,110	-190
Illinois	7,320	-1,360
Indiana	6,390	-1,100
Iowa	2,800	-540
Kansas	3,170	-350
Kentucky	5,770	-440
Louisiana	4,290	-580
Maine	830	-110
Maryland	2,630	-440
Massachusetts	1,820	-930
Michigan	10,090	-890
Minnesota	2,840	-590
Mississippi	6,320	-500

Impact on states of a \$2.4 Billion Increase vs. a \$25 Million increase in CCDBG		
State	Number of additional children who <u>gain</u> access to CCDBG-funded child care with a <u>\$2.4 billion increase</u>	Number of children who <u>lose</u> access to CCDBG-funded child care with a <u>\$25 million increase</u>
Missouri	9,010	-1,140
Montana	660	-110
Nebraska	1,500	-320
Nevada	2,430	-220
New Hampshire	520	-170
New Jersey	4,870	-1,430
New Mexico	2,800	-540
New York	9,430	-3,300
North Carolina	10,700	-1,540
North Dakota	470	-80
Ohio	9,640	-1,520
Oklahoma	4,380	-760
Oregon	3,730	-450
Pennsylvania	9,160	-2,950
Rhode Island	530	-170
South Carolina	4,800	-400
South Dakota	960	-40
Tennessee	8,290	-710
Texas	33,930	-3,430
Utah	2,930	-120
Vermont	340	-100
Virginia	3,770	-630
Washington	4,160	-1,340
West Virginia	2,280	-180
Wisconsin	2,770	-580

Wyoming	500	-40
United States	301,000 ⁵	-40,500

Endnotes

¹ Rebecca Ullrich, Stephanie Schmit, *Inequitable Access to Child Care Subsidies*, CLASP, 2019,

<https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/inequitable-access-child-care-subsidies>.

² 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.

³ CLASP estimated the number of children served by using a per-child cost derived from CCDBG expenditures and participation data. We also accounted for the costs of maintaining current caseloads. The actual number served will depend on states' policy choices, including quality initiatives and provider payment rates.

⁴ Olivia Golden, *CLASP Decries \$5 Billion Cuts in Critical Programs to Fund Senseless Wall*, CLASP, 2019,

<https://www.clasp.org/press-room/press-releases/clasp-decries-5-billion-cuts-critical-programs-fund-senseless-wall>.

⁵ National total includes children served in tribes and territories.