



How Many Children Could be Served with a \$5 Billion Child Care Funding Increase?

In the 2018, 2019, and 2020 fiscal years, Congress made important increases in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). The FY2018 investment was the largest increase in the program's history. The collective increases allowed states to fully implement provisions of the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization, expand access to child care assistance, and make important investments in provider payment rates and quality of care. CLASP estimated that the \$2.4 billion increase in FY2018 could serve up to an additional 151,000 children, and the FY2020 \$550 million increase could serve as many as 33,600 more children.¹

Despite these investments, however, CCDBG is still serving only a small fraction of eligible children whose parents would be able to consistently go to work or school if they had federal child care assistance. That's why CCDBG funding should be increased by \$5 billion in fiscal year 2021. This funding boost would allow states to continue 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 meant that 450,000 fewer children were served in an average month, leading to the smallest number served in the program's history.² Only in FY2018 did we begin to see the very beginnings of a reversal in the decline as a result of that year's increase.

CLASP estimates that a \$5 billion increase in FY2021 will enable states to provide child care assistance to as many as 646,000 more children.³ This would be a 49 percent increase in program participation from 2018 (the most recent year for which data is available). The actual number of children served will depend on state policy choices.

The following table estimates how a \$5 billion in FY2021 could be allocated among the states and how many additional children each state could serve.

For questions or more information, please contact Stephanie Schmit at sschmit@clasp.org

State	Estimated 2021 Allocation ⁴	Estimated number of additional children that could be served in 2021 with a \$5 billion increase
Alabama	\$89,769,899	18,290
Alaska	\$8,965,990	690
Arizona	\$122,204,003	17,250
Arkansas	\$57,325,379	4,970
California	\$482,123,304	41,370
Colorado	\$58,860,012	8,030
Connecticut	\$31,818,234	2,320
Delaware	\$13,308,111	3,210
District of Columbia	\$8,004,394	420
Florida	\$299,587,182	43,020
Georgia	\$199,947,458	33,840
Hawaii	\$16,694,076	1,820
Idaho	\$28,787,872	4,130
Illinois	\$163,548,253	16,880
Indiana	\$107,658,293	13,430
Iowa	\$43,426,878	6,330
Kansas	\$43,434,252	7,890
Kentucky	\$92,375,804	13,010
Louisiana	\$92,703,626	11,550
Maine	\$15,150,338	1,780
Maryland	\$62,735,895	5,200
Massachusetts	\$62,500,332	4,870

State	Estimated 2021 Allocation	Estimated number of additional children that could be served in 2021 with a \$5 billion increase
Michigan	\$136,550,678	20,530
Minnesota	\$65,744,383	5,920
Mississippi	\$65,671,959	14,430
Missouri	\$91,260,085	19,840
Montana	\$13,918,002	1,480
Nebraska	\$27,536,648	3,330
Nevada	\$44,465,592	4,320
New Hampshire	\$9,702,204	1,180
New Jersey	\$86,933,155	10,850
New Mexico	\$41,266,205	5,800
New York	\$215,669,627	37,920
North Carolina	\$162,504,605	18,890
North Dakota	\$8,515,929	1,170
Ohio	\$161,364,298	19,390
Oklahoma	\$70,420,318	10,390
Oregon	\$53,564,429	7,760
Pennsylvania	\$144,862,962	22,240
Rhode Island	\$11,308,392	1,220
South Carolina	\$87,473,425	10,860
South Dakota	\$12,415,167	2,050
Tennessee	\$112,504,850	19,780
Texas	\$517,624,188	68,950

State	Estimated 2021 Allocation	Estimated number of additional children that could be served in 2021 with a \$5 billion increase
Utah	\$55,381,970	5,680
Vermont	\$6,122,874	870
Virginia	\$94,995,441	8,130
Washington	\$80,721,597	9,440
West Virginia	\$31,435,127	4,540
Wisconsin	\$70,712,314	5,070
Wyoming	\$5,949,307	900
United States	\$5,000,000,000	646,000⁵

¹ CLASP, *Budget Deal Includes Unprecedented Investment in Child Care*, 2018, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/budget-deal-includes-unprecedented-investment-child-care>; Stephanie Schmit, *Impact of \$550 Million CCDF Funding Increase for States*, CLASP, 2020, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/impact-550-million-ccdfg-funding-increase-states>.

² CLASP, *Child Care Assistance Spending and Participation in 2016, 2018*, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/child-careassistance-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 based on a per-child cost derived from CCDF expenditures and participation data. We also accounted for the costs of maintaining current caseloads.

⁴ 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.

⁵ National total includes children served in tribes and territories.