

## Child Care Relief Funding in the Year-End Stimulus Deal: A State-by-State Estimate

Our country's existing and long-term child care crisis—inequitable access for communities of color, poverty-level wages for early educators, and unaffordable care for far too many families—has been exacerbated by the devastating, inequitable impacts of the coronavirus pandemic, which has pushed the child care and early learning sector to the brink of collapse. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 provides \$10 billion in much-needed direct pandemic-related relief for the child care sector. These funds can be used to support providers facing reduced enrollment and increased costs of serving children safely, reduce family co-payments, pay staff salaries, provide care for the children of essential workers regardless of income, support costs related to reopening, and more. The legislation encourages lead agencies to delink provider payments from attendance.

This new infusion of federal dollars comes on top of the \$3.5 billion of much-needed relief for child care provided by the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES) Act in the spring. This additional funding, while an important and long-overdue down payment to support the fragile child care sector, still falls far short of the more than \$50 billion the sector needs to survive the pandemic.<sup>1</sup> Without this additional support, our nation runs the risk of exacerbating the child care crisis that existed long before the pandemic, making it harder for parents to work, leaving children without critical supports for their health and wellbeing, and jeopardizing the livelihoods of early childhood educators—disproportionately women of color and immigrant women<sup>2</sup>.

For questions, please contact Katherine Gallagher Robbins at [kgallagherrobbins@clasp.org](mailto:kgallagherrobbins@clasp.org).

State	Estimated State Allocation with \$10 Billion Increase <sup>3</sup>
Alabama	\$187,140,152
Alaska	\$18,691,085
Arizona	\$254,754,389
Arkansas	\$119,504,202

State	Estimated State Allocation with \$10 Billion Increase <sup>3</sup>
California	\$1,005,065,505
Colorado	\$122,703,398
Connecticut	\$66,330,355
Delaware	\$27,742,952
District of Columbia	\$16,686,478
Florida	\$624,538,869
Georgia	\$416,823,437
Hawaii	\$34,801,553
Idaho	\$60,013,065
Illinois	\$340,943,294
Indiana	\$224,431,458
Iowa	\$90,530,486
Kansas	\$90,545,859
Kentucky	\$192,572,592
Louisiana	\$193,255,990
Maine	\$31,583,377
Maryland	\$130,783,315
Massachusetts	\$130,292,246
Michigan	\$284,662,399
Minnesota	\$137,055,004
Mississippi	\$136,904,025
Missouri	\$190,246,691
Montana	\$29,014,370
Nebraska	\$57,404,682
Nevada	\$92,695,857

State	Estimated State Allocation with \$10 Billion Increase <sup>3</sup>
New Hampshire	\$20,225,844
New Jersey	\$181,226,492
New Mexico	\$86,026,206
New York	\$449,598,890
North Carolina	\$338,767,639
North Dakota	\$17,752,857
Ohio	\$336,390,480
Oklahoma	\$146,802,761
Oregon	\$111,663,883
Pennsylvania	\$301,990,726
Puerto Rico	\$96,547,229
Rhode Island	\$23,574,207
South Carolina	\$182,352,773
South Dakota	\$25,881,462
Tennessee	\$234,534,907
Texas	\$1,079,072,951
Utah	\$115,452,846
Vermont	\$12,764,140
Virginia	\$198,033,656
Washington	\$168,277,476
West Virginia	\$65,531,705
Wisconsin	\$147,411,475
Wyoming	\$12,402,312
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$10,000,000,000<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Stephanie Schmit, Why We Need \$50 billion in Pandemic Child Care Relief: A State-by-State Estimate, CLASP, 2020, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/fact-sheet/why-we-need-50-billion-pandemic-child-care-relief-state-state-estimate>. CLASP and our partners estimate that the child care industry requires public funds of at

least \$9.6 billion each month during the pandemic to sustain the viability of our providers. Rebecca Ullrich et al., *Child Care is Key to Our Economic Recovery*, CLASP, 2020,

<https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/child-care-key-our-economic-recovery>. This amount covers the \$3.9 billion required to allow closed providers to retain their staff at full pay, be prepared to reopen at the appropriate time, and eliminate cost burdens for families whose providers are closed. Another \$6.3 billion is required each month to support open providers so they can offer safe, comprehensive emergency care at no cost to an estimated 6 million children of essential workers. If additional providers are open—as they are in many states—additional funding will be required.

<sup>2</sup> Julie Vogtman *Undervalued: A Brief History of Women’s Care Work and Child Care Policy in the United States*, National Women’s Law Center, 2017,

[https://nwlc.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/12/final\\_nwlc\\_Undervalued2017.pdf](https://nwlc.org/wpcontent/uploads/2017/12/final_nwlc_Undervalued2017.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Estimated allocations based on FY 2019 CCDF Allocations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2019, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2019-ccdf-allocations-based-on-appropriations>. This analysis assumes the Secretary reserves the full \$15 million permitted by the legislation for administrative purposes and allocates 2.75 percent to Tribes and 0.5 percent to territories. Allocations may vary depending on the Secretary’s decisions regarding amount reserved for technical assistance, research, or other activities. For this analysis, Puerto Rico and Washington D.C. are considered states.

<sup>4</sup> National total includes funds for tribes, territories, and administration.