

Child Care & Early Education Reconciliation Proposal Could Reach 1 Million+ Children

An estimated **1 million+** children could benefit from the child care and early education proposal recently released by U.S. Senators Patty Murray (D-WA) and Tim Kaine (D-VA) for inclusion in the federal budget reconciliation package. The new framework, which includes \$72 billion in additional Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds, will provide direct support to children and families and build up the supply of child care, including by investing in the child care workforce. The resources will be distributed to every state and territory. States can use these investments to address the nation’s ongoing child care crisis and expand access to child care and preschool. Through the additional investments in CCDBG alone, we estimate more than 1 million new children and their families, who currently do not have access to affordable care, could be reached.

These funds would lower costs and expand access for families, increase the supply of quality providers, and raise wages for early educators. In addition to the \$72 billion investment in CCDBG, the proposal includes funding to create a pilot program that would expand child care assistance; increase access to preschool and Head Start; and raise Head Start teacher wages. Through the pilot program, states would have the opportunity to further expand access and affordability to reach families with higher incomes and cap families’ child care expenses at 7 percent of annual income—the federally established benchmark for affordable child care. The investments in preschool and the pilot program would both offer access to affordable child care and early education for numerous additional children above and beyond those outlined in this analysis.

The \$72 billion in additional CCDBG funding is allocated over 6 years at \$12 billion per year—with \$9 billion annually to expand access to families and \$3 billion annually for child care workforce compensation and supply building. The following table provides state-by-state estimates¹ of allocations of the CCDBG funding and the potential number of children who could be served.

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

State	Estimated Distribution of \$9 Billion Annually for Increasing Access & Quality	Estimated Distribution of \$3 Billion Annually for Wages & Supply Building	Total Estimated Annual Distribution (\$9b + \$3b)	Estimated Additional Children Served by Expanded CCDBG Investment ²
Alabama	\$162,678,710	\$54,226,237	\$216,904,947	29,016

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Alaska	\$16,339,946	\$5,446,649	\$21,786,594	1,534
Arizona	\$214,961,594	\$71,653,865	\$286,615,459	34,168
Arkansas	\$103,110,432	\$34,370,144	\$137,480,576	10,752
California	\$833,708,471	\$277,902,824	\$1,111,611,295	91,769
Colorado	\$103,136,038	\$34,378,679	\$137,514,717	11,341
Connecticut	\$61,227,749	\$20,409,250	\$81,636,999	7,952
Delaware	\$24,058,964	\$8,019,655	\$32,078,619	4,929
District of Columbia	\$14,359,914	\$4,786,638	\$19,146,553	718
Florida	\$548,956,536	\$182,985,512	\$731,942,047	96,365
Georgia	\$348,985,738	\$116,328,579	\$465,314,318	22,548
Hawaii	\$28,794,402	\$9,598,134	\$38,392,536	2,583
Idaho	\$49,939,853	\$16,646,618	\$66,586,471	7,276
Illinois	\$286,991,454	\$95,663,818	\$382,655,271	29,137
Indiana	\$194,701,541	\$64,900,514	\$259,602,055	24,413
Iowa	\$82,013,573	\$27,337,858	\$109,351,430	13,082
Kansas	\$77,092,627	\$25,697,542	\$102,790,169	11,650
Kentucky	\$169,419,955	\$56,473,318	\$225,893,273	24,436
Louisiana	\$171,457,663	\$57,152,554	\$228,610,217	27,296
Maine	\$26,374,167	\$8,791,389	\$35,165,556	3,175
Maryland	\$111,396,912	\$37,132,304	\$148,529,216	10,320
Massachusetts	\$113,308,248	\$37,769,416	\$151,077,664	10,096
Michigan	\$252,548,540	\$84,182,847	\$336,731,386	29,744

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Minnesota	\$116,847,014	\$38,949,005	\$155,796,019	11,006
Mississippi	\$115,145,298	\$38,381,766	\$153,527,064	19,590
Missouri	\$160,076,635	\$53,358,878	\$213,435,514	28,733
Montana	\$24,535,772	\$8,178,591	\$32,714,362	2,922
Nebraska	\$51,573,509	\$17,191,170	\$68,764,678	5,872
Nevada	\$80,166,199	\$26,722,066	\$106,888,265	10,151
New Hampshire	\$17,176,501	\$5,725,500	\$22,902,002	2,103
New Jersey	\$154,096,469	\$51,365,490	\$205,461,958	20,420
New Mexico	\$71,030,187	\$23,676,729	\$94,706,916	12,892
New York	\$405,291,195	\$135,097,065	\$540,388,260	37,307
North Carolina	\$290,413,665	\$96,804,555	\$387,218,220	33,903
North Dakota	\$16,814,003	\$5,604,668	\$22,418,671	2,237
Ohio	\$288,270,679	\$96,090,226	\$384,360,905	34,438
Oklahoma	\$130,790,442	\$43,596,814	\$174,387,255	23,208
Oregon	\$89,711,267	\$29,903,756	\$119,615,023	10,293
Pennsylvania	\$262,696,183	\$87,565,394	\$350,261,577	48,391
Puerto Rico	\$68,036,648	\$22,678,883	\$90,715,531	7,657
Rhode Island	\$20,634,458	\$6,878,153	\$27,512,611	2,354
South Carolina	\$157,352,545	\$52,450,848	\$209,803,393	25,059
South Dakota	\$22,307,012	\$7,435,671	\$29,742,682	3,012
Tennessee	\$199,827,483	\$66,609,161	\$266,436,645	30,439
Texas	\$981,913,491	\$327,304,497	\$1,309,217,988	112,914
Utah	\$94,209,651	\$31,403,217	\$125,612,868	8,495
Vermont	\$10,572,004	\$3,524,001	\$14,096,006	825
Virginia	\$176,102,519	\$58,700,840	\$234,803,359	23,256

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Washington	\$140,412,834	\$46,804,278	\$187,217,112	20,761
West Virginia	\$57,802,476	\$19,267,492	\$77,069,968	4,238
Wisconsin	\$128,671,080	\$42,890,360	\$171,561,440	24,593
Wyoming	\$10,561,900	\$3,520,633	\$14,082,533	1,321
United States	\$9,000,000,000³	\$3,000,000,000⁴	\$12,000,000,000	1,072,689

¹ CLASP calculation based on enacted appropriations amount according to each appropriations bill, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ260/PLAW-116publ260.pdf>, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2471/text>

² The actual number of children served with these resources will be impacted by numerous factors including, but not limited to, state policy and spending decisions as well as the level of state investments. This estimate is based on the number of children who could potentially be reached with the full federal investment of \$9 billion in annual funding going towards expanding access and is based on current spending in each state.

³ The total includes funds for tribes, territories, and states, as well as funds for research, evaluation, technical assistance, and the CCDF hotline and website.

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