

## CCDBG FY 2023 State-by-State Appropriations Distribution Estimates and Increases

On **Thursday, December 29, 2022**, President Joe Biden signed into law the **Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023** (also known as the “omnibus bill<sup>1</sup>”). The appropriation for fiscal year (FY) 2023 included more than \$8 billion in total annual discretionary funds for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) in addition to increases for **other important child care and early education programs** such as Head Start. CCDBG is a critical support for families with low incomes who, without access to assistance, would likely be unable to afford their current child care arrangements. However, due to limited federal funding, the program was only able to serve 1 in 6 eligible children in 2019.<sup>2</sup> The annual appropriations process serves as an important opportunity to increase federal investments in programs to respond to increased need and ensure funding keeps up with rising inflation.

The FY 2023 CCDBG appropriation of \$8 billion represented a \$1.9 billion increase above the previous year’s funding, a 30 percent increase.<sup>3</sup> This is the second largest increase in discretionary funding in the history of CCDBG—following the \$2.4 billion increase in FY 2018. The increase is a much-needed step in the right direction, particularly when considering that from FY 2019-FY 2022 the combined four-year discretionary increases only totaled \$939 million. As concerns about economic recovery, unemployment, and inflation continue—and with federal funding provided through the American Rescue Plan act set to expire at the end of the next fiscal year (September 2024)—significant and sustained increases in annual discretionary funding remain a critical support. And, given the fragile nature of the child care sector, due to decades of insufficient federal funding, the need for **long-term and sustainable increases** for child care remains ever present.

The following table provides each state’s actual distribution of grant year<sup>4</sup> (GY) 2022 annual discretionary funds<sup>5</sup>; the estimated distribution for GY 2023 discretionary funds; and the estimated increase from FY 2022 to FY 2023. The increases in 2023 for each state range from \$2 million in Vermont to \$209 million in Texas.

For questions, please contact Alycia Hardy at [ahardy@clasp.org](mailto:ahardy@clasp.org).

<b>State</b>	<b>Distribution of GY2022 Discretionary Funds</b>	<b>Estimated Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds <sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Increase from GY 2022 to GY 2023 Discretionary Funds</b>
Alabama	\$107,327,945	\$140,285,988	\$32,958,043
Alaska	\$10,126,788	\$13,236,501	\$3,109,713
Arizona	\$150,012,914	\$196,078,568	\$46,065,654
Arkansas	\$76,663,372	\$100,205,001	\$23,541,629
California	\$579,687,518	\$757,696,758	\$178,009,240
Colorado	\$66,498,085	\$86,918,179	\$20,420,094
Connecticut	\$41,158,137	\$53,796,892	\$12,638,755
Delaware	\$15,036,274	\$19,653,582	\$4,617,308
District of Columbia	\$9,344,845	\$12,214,441	\$2,869,596
Florida	\$350,188,493	\$457,723,648	\$107,535,155
Georgia	\$247,500,742	\$323,502,756	\$76,002,014
Hawaii	\$19,339,493	\$25,278,224	\$5,938,731
Idaho	\$33,609,793	\$43,930,618	\$10,320,825
Illinois	\$179,761,785	\$234,962,661	\$55,200,876
Indiana	\$131,193,550	\$171,480,193	\$40,286,643
Iowa	\$54,463,263	\$71,187,729	\$16,724,466
Kansas	\$51,384,998	\$67,164,197	\$15,779,199
Kentucky	\$106,369,982	\$139,033,855	\$32,663,873
Louisiana	\$109,558,730	\$143,201,797	\$33,643,067
Maine	\$16,352,489	\$21,373,977	\$5,021,488
Maryland	\$70,876,814	\$92,641,519	\$21,764,705
Massachusetts	\$75,640,436	\$98,867,944	\$23,227,508
Michigan	\$160,209,911	\$209,406,838	\$49,196,927
Minnesota	\$75,669,785	\$98,906,305	\$23,236,520

<b>State</b>	<b>Distribution of GY2022 Discretionary Funds</b>	<b>Estimated Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds <sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Increase from GY 2022 to GY 2023 Discretionary Funds</b>
Mississippi	\$71,897,054	\$93,975,052	\$22,077,998
Missouri	\$114,143,179	\$149,194,029	\$35,050,850
Montana	\$15,649,688	\$20,455,362	\$4,805,674
Nebraska	\$32,695,987	\$42,736,203	\$10,040,216
Nevada	\$51,467,626	\$67,272,198	\$15,804,572
New Hampshire	\$12,370,052	\$16,168,622	\$3,798,570
New Jersey	\$110,287,299	\$144,154,094	\$33,866,795
New Mexico	\$50,802,728	\$66,403,124	\$15,600,396
New York	\$269,710,773	\$352,532,997	\$82,822,224
North Carolina	\$183,250,581	\$239,522,789	\$56,272,208
North Dakota	\$10,950,402	\$14,313,029	\$3,362,627
Ohio	\$207,290,387	\$270,944,689	\$63,654,302
Oklahoma	\$94,547,284	\$123,580,668	\$29,033,384
Oregon	\$56,458,860	\$73,796,130	\$17,337,270
Pennsylvania	\$183,490,883	\$239,836,882	\$56,345,999
Puerto Rico	\$37,481,983	\$48,991,873	\$11,509,890
Rhode Island	\$13,045,893	\$17,051,999	\$4,006,106
South Carolina	\$110,250,359	\$144,105,810	\$33,855,451
South Dakota	\$17,094,139	\$22,343,372	\$5,249,233
Tennessee	\$161,368,260	\$210,920,890	\$49,552,630
Texas	\$682,380,318	\$891,924,249	\$209,543,931
Utah	\$74,629,956	\$97,547,168	\$22,917,212
Vermont	\$6,526,815	\$8,531,056	\$2,004,241
Virginia	\$115,514,786	\$150,986,827	\$35,472,041

State	Distribution of GY2022 Discretionary Funds	Estimated Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds <sup>6</sup>	Increase from GY 2022 to GY 2023 Discretionary Funds
Washington	\$89,510,052	\$116,996,613	\$27,486,561
West Virginia	\$37,474,912	\$48,982,630	\$11,507,718
Wisconsin	\$84,620,562	\$110,605,668	\$25,985,106
Wyoming	\$6,889,890	\$9,005,623	\$2,115,733
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$6,165,330,000<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$8,021,387,000<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>\$1,917,710,300<sup>9</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> An omnibus bill combines or consolidates all 12 individual federal appropriation bills into one single bill to be passed and signed into law.

<sup>2</sup> Nina Chien, *Factsheet: Estimates of Child Care Eligibility & Receipt for Fiscal Year 2019*, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1d276a590ac166214a5415bee430d5e9/cy2019-child-care-subsidy-eligibility.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup> CLASP calculation based on enacted appropriations amount according to each appropriations bill, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022*, <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/2471/text>, *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023*, <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr2617/BILLS-117hr2617enr.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Fiscal Year (FY) refers to the period from October 1 through September 30, during which states and territories may spend funds awarded in the current and prior years. Grant Year (GY) refers to the year the funds were awarded, although states and territories may liquidate some CCDF funding streams in later fiscal years. Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) State and Territory Spending Under The Grant Year 2019 Award as of 9/30/2020, Office of Child Care <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/ccdf-expenditures-overview-gy-2020-9-30-2020>.

<sup>5</sup> CCDBG annual discretionary funds are distributed based on three main factors, the first two of which compare the ratio of the number of children within a state to the number of children in the country within the following categories: the number of children under five and the number of children who receive free or reduced priced lunch. The distribution is also based on a comparison of the three-year national per capita income with the three-year average state per capital income.

<sup>6</sup> CLASP's estimated state discretionary funding distributions are derived from the GY 2022 CCDF Allocations based on Appropriations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2022, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2022-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary authority and discretion in set-aside funding.

<sup>7</sup> The total reflects the discretionary funding amount detailed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 including funds for tribes, territories, and states, as well as funds for research, evaluation, technical assistance, and the CCDF hotline and website. The total does not reflect the \$62 million transferred from CCDBG at the discretion and authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services—based on the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018—which reduced the total amount of funds allocated to \$6.1 billion in FY 2022. In addition, the total does not include any funds available through the American Rescue Plan act.

<sup>8</sup> The total includes all discretionary funds for tribes, territories, and states, as well as funds for research, evaluation, technical assistance, federal administration, and the CCDF hotline and website as detailed in the Consolidated

Appropriations Act, 2023, <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr2617/BILLS-117hr2617enr.pdf> .

<sup>9</sup> The estimated increase in funds from FY 2022 to FY 2023 is based on the amounts detailed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 and does not reflect the \$62 million that was transferred out of CCDBG under the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services in GY 2022 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2022-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>.