

What a \$4.38 Billion Increase in CCDBG Annual Discretionary Funding Could Mean for Your State

Analysis of Additional State Funding & Number of Children Who Could Gain Access to CCDBG

As concerns about economic recovery, unemployment, and inflation continue, significant and sustained increases—**not decreases**—in annual discretionary funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) remain critical.¹ In response to those concerns and the fragile nature of the child care sector after decades of insufficient federal funding, CLASP and other child care advocates across the field have called for a **\$4.38 billion** increase in annual discretionary funding for CCDBG.² When added to existing CCDBG funding, this increase would mean a total of **\$12.4 billion** in annual discretionary funding. Under this proposed increase, CLASP estimates that **up to 386,000 additional children could gain access to child care assistance.**

The need for long-term and sustainable increases for child care remains ever-present—especially now, with most of the federal funding from the American Rescue Plan Act expiring this fall and the remaining funds set to fully expire on September 30, 2024. CCDBG is a critical support for families with low incomes. Without access to assistance, many families would likely be unable to afford their current child care costs. As it stands, the program only served **1 in 6 eligible children in 2019** due to limited federal funding.³ The annual appropriations process is an important opportunity to increase federal investments in programs to respond to increased need and ensure funding keeps up with rising inflation. These increases allow states to make targeted investments in expanding access to care for children, reducing costs for families, and increasing wages for providers.

The following table—listing all 50 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico—provides the actual distribution of grant year (GY) 2023 discretionary funds; the estimated distribution of the proposed \$4.38 billion increase in annual discretionary CCDBG funding for fiscal year (FY) 2024; the estimated increase in funding above GY 2023 actual funding; and the estimated number of additional children who could be served with that increase.^{4,5} The increases in funding for states range from an additional \$5 million in Wyoming to \$482 million in Texas.

For questions, please contact Alycia Hardy at ahardy@clasp.org.

State	Actual Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds ⁶	Estimated Distribution of Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁷	Estimated Increase from Actual GY 2023 Distribution to Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁸	Estimated Additional Children Served by Proposed FY 2024 Increased Investment
Alabama	\$142,609,329	\$222,706,828	\$80,097,499	10,700
Alaska	\$13,260,771	\$20,708,773	\$7,448,002	360
Arizona	\$185,096,490	\$289,057,192	\$103,960,702	9,380
Arkansas	\$99,638,070	\$155,600,469	\$55,962,399	5,500
California	\$753,500,129	\$1,176,708,599	\$423,208,470	48,690
Colorado	\$84,322,763	\$131,683,216	\$47,360,453	3,520
Connecticut	\$54,523,163	\$85,146,468	\$30,623,305	1,880
Delaware	\$19,895,267	\$31,069,579	\$11,174,312	1,300
District of Columbia	\$11,883,837	\$18,558,475	\$6,674,638	330
Florida	\$441,113,418	\$688,867,768	\$247,754,350	25,900
Georgia	\$317,820,970	\$496,327,278	\$178,506,308	17,430
Hawaii	\$26,897,347	\$42,004,425	\$15,107,078	720
Idaho	\$44,718,419	\$69,834,823	\$25,116,404	2,810
Illinois	\$233,707,994	\$364,971,678	\$131,263,684	10,860
Indiana	\$171,467,643	\$267,773,610	\$96,305,967	8,090
Iowa	\$72,959,695	\$113,938,004	\$40,978,309	4,910
Kansas	\$67,235,470	\$104,998,729	\$37,763,259	4,700
Kentucky	\$140,087,611	\$218,768,770	\$78,681,159	9,500
Louisiana	\$141,504,238	\$220,981,055	\$79,476,817	9,000
Maine	\$21,418,590	\$33,448,487	\$12,029,897	1,020
Maryland	\$98,099,044	\$153,197,039	\$55,097,995	3,070
Massachusetts	\$99,909,733	\$156,024,714	\$56,114,981	3,240
Michigan	\$212,718,838	\$332,193,819	\$119,474,981	12,030

State	Actual Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds ⁶	Estimated Distribution of Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁷	Estimated Increase from Actual GY 2023 Distribution to Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁸	Estimated Additional Children Served by Proposed FY 2024 Increased Investment
Minnesota	\$100,562,168	\$157,043,593	\$56,481,425	3,740
Mississippi	\$94,348,400	\$147,339,820	\$52,991,420	7,670
Missouri	\$150,588,278	\$235,167,208	\$84,578,930	10,610
Montana	\$19,982,100	\$31,205,182	\$11,223,082	470
Nebraska	\$43,765,096	\$68,346,060	\$24,580,964	1,960
Nevada	\$65,493,410	\$102,278,229	\$36,784,819	2,350
New Hampshire	\$16,264,699	\$25,399,878	\$9,135,179	890
New Jersey	\$147,878,694	\$230,935,768	\$83,057,074	6,730
New Mexico	\$66,533,555	\$103,902,578	\$37,369,023	3,160
New York	\$357,011,697	\$557,529,743	\$200,518,046	8,580
North Carolina	\$235,784,820	\$368,214,967	\$132,430,147	7,710
North Dakota	\$14,277,486	\$22,296,533	\$8,019,047	730
Ohio	\$272,731,543	\$425,913,068	\$153,181,525	15,180
Oklahoma	\$121,009,871	\$188,975,888	\$67,966,017	6,340
Oregon	\$72,388,389	\$113,045,820	\$40,657,431	3,120
Pennsylvania	\$243,242,551	\$379,861,383	\$136,618,832	16,140
Puerto Rico	\$48,996,165	\$76,515,194	\$27,519,029	1,640
Rhode Island	\$17,717,650	\$27,668,889	\$9,951,239	660
South Carolina	\$140,670,054	\$219,678,346	\$79,008,292	6,120
South Dakota	\$21,668,578	\$33,838,882	\$12,170,304	1,430
Tennessee	\$211,736,964	\$330,660,469	\$118,923,505	12,080
Texas	\$859,633,625	\$1,342,452,694	\$482,819,069	52,750
Utah	\$95,913,285	\$149,783,634	\$53,870,349	4,640

State	Actual Distribution of GY 2023 Discretionary Funds ⁶	Estimated Distribution of Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁷	Estimated Increase from Actual GY 2023 Distribution to Proposed FY 2024 Discretionary Funds ⁸	Estimated Additional Children Served by Proposed FY 2024 Increased Investment
Vermont	\$8,986,530	\$14,033,876	\$5,047,346	240
Virginia	\$153,733,954	\$240,079,674	\$86,345,720	5,220
Washington	\$116,622,646	\$182,124,548	\$65,501,902	4,200
West Virginia	\$49,333,493	\$77,041,985	\$27,708,492	3,240
Wisconsin	\$112,457,640	\$175,620,238	\$63,162,598	3,290
Wyoming	\$8,924,631	\$13,937,211	\$5,012,580	620
United States	\$8,021,387,000⁹	\$12,400,000,000¹⁰	\$4,380,000,000¹¹	386,420¹²

¹ Joel Friedman, Richard Kogan, "House Republican's Pledge to Cut Appropriated Programs to 2022 Level Would Have Severe Effects, Particularly for Non-Defense Programs", *Center on Budget and Policy Priorities*, 2023, <https://www.cbpp.org/research/federal-budget/house-republicans-pledge-to-cut-appropriated-programs-to-2022-level-would>.

² United States House of Representatives, Dear colleague letter, March 24, 2023, <https://www.ffyf.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/FY24-CCDBG-IDEA-Early-Childhood-Programs-Letter.pdf>.

³ Nina Chen, "Factsheet: Estimate of Child Care Eligibility & Receipt for Fiscal Year 2019", *Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*, September 2022, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1d276a590ac166214a5415bee430d5e9/cy2019-child-care-subsidy-eligibility.pdf>.

⁴ Grant Year refers to the year the funds were awarded, although states and territories may liquidate some CCDF funding streams in later fiscal years. Fiscal Year 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.

⁵ These analyses are based on CLASP analysis of GY 2023 CCDF Allocations based on appropriations; FY 2020 Administration for Children and Families (ACF) administrative data; the estimated baseline number of children served in FY23 through CCDBG according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services <https://democrats-appropriations.house.gov/sites/democrats.appropriations.house.gov/files/Department%20of%20Health%20and%20Human%20Services%20Letter%20-%20Impact%20of%20Spending%20Cuts.pdf>; and an inflationary adjustment based on Congressional Budget Office economic outlook data <https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2023-02/58848-Outlook.pdf>.

⁶ GY 2023 CCDF Allocations based on Appropriations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2023 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2023-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>.

⁷ CLASP's estimated state discretionary funding distributions are derived from the GY 2023 CCDF Allocations based on Appropriations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2023, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2023-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary authority and discretion in set-aside funding.

⁸ The estimated increase in funds from FY 2023 to FY 2024 is based on the amounts detailed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act 2023 and does not reflect the \$80 million that was transferred out of CCDF under the authority of the Secretary of Health and Human Services in GY 2023 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2023-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>.

appropriations. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary’s authority and discretion in set-aside funding.

⁹ This total includes 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 \$80 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 \$7.9 billion in FY 2023. In addition, the total does not include any funds available through the American Rescue Plan act. Therefore, individual state estimates do not add up to equal total funding.

¹⁰ This total includes funds set aside for tribes or territories, funds for research, evaluation, technical assistance, federal administration, and the CCDF hotline and website. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary’s authority and discretion in set-aside funding. Therefore, the individual state estimates do not add up to the total. State-by-state calculations are based on GY 2023 CCDF Allocations based on Appropriations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, 2023 <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2023-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>.

¹¹ This total includes funds set aside for tribes and territories, funds for research, evaluation, technical assistance, federal administration, and the CCDF hotline and website. Therefore, the individual state estimates do not add up to the total. Actual amounts may differ due to Secretary’s authority and discretion in set-aside funding.

¹² The actual number of children served with the proposed increased investment will be impacted by numerous factors including, but not limited to, state policy and spending decisions. This estimate is based on the number of children who could potentially be reached if the full amount of the estimated distribution of increased federal discretionary funds, after accounting for inflation, goes toward expanding access and is based on current spending in each state. The individual state estimates have been rounded and therefore do not add up to the national total number of estimated additional children served.