

## CCDBG FY2024 State-by-State Appropriations Distribution Estimates and Increases

On March 23, 2024, President Joe Biden signed the [Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2024](#) into law. The act's allocations for fiscal year (FY) 2024 included a significant increase of \$725 million in discretionary funds for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG). This was in addition to a smaller increase for Head Start and level funding for other important child care and early education programs such as Parts B and C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

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 18 percent of eligible children in 2020.<sup>1</sup> The annual appropriations process is an important opportunity to increase federal investments in programs that respond to increased need and ensure funding keeps up with rising inflation.

The FY2024 CCDBG appropriation of \$8.7 billion represented an increase of 9 percent, or \$725 million, above the previous year's funding.<sup>2</sup> This increase is a positive step forward in a difficult funding environment. However, we need much more investment in child care to truly meet the needs of families and providers; to deliver on the new requirements in the 2024 [final rule](#) on Improving Child Care Access, Affordability, and Stability in CCDBG; and to support states in maintaining and building on the [positive improvements](#) from the pandemic relief funding.

As concerns about economic recovery, unemployment, and inflation persist—and with the federal child care funding through the American Rescue Plan Act set to expire on September 30, 2024—significant and sustained increases in annual discretionary funding remain a critical support. And, given the fragile nature of the child care sector caused in part by 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>3</sup> (GY) 2023 annual discretionary funds;<sup>4</sup> the estimated distribution for GY2024 discretionary funds; and the estimated increase from 2023 to 2024. The increases in 2024 for each state range from \$910,000 in Wyoming to \$88 million in Texas.

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State	Distribution of GY2023 Discretionary Funds	Estimated Distribution of GY2024 Discretionary Funds <sup>5</sup>	Increase from GY2023 to GY2024 Discretionary Funds
Alabama	\$142,609,329	\$157,154,309	\$14,544,980
Alaska	\$13,260,771	\$14,613,261	\$1,352,490
Arizona	\$185,096,490	\$203,974,811	\$18,878,321
Arkansas	\$99,638,070	\$109,800,334	\$10,162,264
California	\$753,500,129	\$830,350,951	\$76,850,822
Colorado	\$84,322,763	\$92,922,992	\$8,600,229
Connecticut	\$54,523,163	\$60,084,078	\$5,560,915
Delaware	\$19,895,267	\$21,924,421	\$2,029,154
District of Columbia	\$11,883,837	\$13,095,891	\$1,212,054
Florida	\$441,113,418	\$486,103,362	\$44,989,944
Georgia	\$317,820,970	\$350,236,098	\$32,415,128
Hawaii	\$26,897,347	\$29,640,655	\$2,743,308
Idaho	\$44,718,419	\$49,279,330	\$4,560,911
Illinois	\$233,707,994	\$257,544,289	\$23,836,295
Indiana	\$171,467,643	\$188,955,934	\$17,488,291
Iowa	\$72,959,695	\$80,400,984	\$7,441,289
Kansas	\$67,235,470	\$74,092,935	\$6,857,465
Kentucky	\$140,087,611	\$154,375,396	\$14,287,785
Louisiana	\$141,504,238	\$155,936,508	\$14,432,270
Maine	\$21,418,590	\$23,603,110	\$2,184,520
Maryland	\$98,099,044	\$108,104,340	\$10,005,296
Massachusetts	\$99,909,733	\$110,099,705	\$10,189,972
Michigan	\$212,718,838	\$234,414,412	\$21,695,574
Minnesota	\$100,562,168	\$110,818,683	\$10,256,515
Mississippi	\$94,348,400	\$103,971,162	\$9,622,762
Missouri	\$150,588,278	\$165,947,045	\$15,358,767
Montana	\$19,982,100	\$22,020,110	\$2,038,010
Nebraska	\$43,765,096	\$48,228,776	\$4,463,680
Nevada	\$65,493,410	\$72,173,200	\$6,679,790
New Hampshire	\$16,264,699	\$17,923,565	\$1,658,866
New Jersey	\$147,878,694	\$162,961,106	\$15,082,412
New Mexico	\$66,533,555	\$73,319,431	\$6,785,876

State	Distribution of GY2023 Discretionary Funds	Estimated Distribution of GY2024 Discretionary Funds <sup>5</sup>	Increase from GY2023 to GY2024 Discretionary Funds
New York	\$357,011,697	\$393,423,957	\$36,412,260
North Carolina	\$235,784,820	\$259,832,934	\$24,048,114
North Dakota	\$14,277,486	\$15,733,672	\$1,456,186
Ohio	\$272,731,543	\$300,547,919	\$27,816,376
Oklahoma	\$121,009,871	\$133,351,884	\$12,342,013
Oregon	\$72,388,389	\$79,771,410	\$7,383,021
Pennsylvania	\$243,242,551	\$268,051,293	\$24,808,742
Puerto Rico	\$48,996,165	\$53,993,371	\$4,997,206
Rhode Island	\$17,717,650	\$19,524,705	\$1,807,055
South Carolina	\$140,670,054	\$155,017,244	\$14,347,190
South Dakota	\$21,668,578	\$23,878,595	\$2,210,017
Tennessee	\$211,736,964	\$233,332,395	\$21,595,431
Texas	\$859,633,625	\$947,309,191	\$87,675,566
Utah	\$95,913,285	\$105,695,652	\$9,782,367
Vermont	\$8,986,530	\$9,903,082	\$916,552
Virginia	\$153,733,954	\$169,413,554	\$15,679,600
Washington	\$116,622,646	\$128,517,198	\$11,894,552
West Virginia	\$49,333,493	\$54,365,104	\$5,031,611
Wisconsin	\$112,457,640	\$123,927,395	\$11,469,755
Wyoming	\$8,924,631	\$9,834,870	\$910,239
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$8,021,387,000<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>\$8,746,387,000<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>\$725,000,000<sup>8</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Nina Chien, "Estimates of Child Care Eligibility & Receipt for Fiscal Year 2020," 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/efe9fa1a258722ea752bf30d4d427ba9/cy2020-child-care-subsidy-eligibility.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> CLASP calculation based on enacted appropriations amount according to each appropriations bill, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, <https://www.congress.gov/117/bills/hr2617/BILLS-117hr2617enr.pdf>, Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, <https://www.congress.gov/118/bills/hr2882/BILLS-118hr2882enr.pdf>.

<sup>3</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 Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) funding streams in later fiscal years. Note: CCDF refers to the federal funding sources for child care and is used interchangeably with CCDBG in this fact sheet.

<sup>4</sup> CCDBG annual discretionary funds are distributed based on three main factors. The first two factors compare the ratio of

the number of children in 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 other factor makes a comparison of the three-year national per capita income with the three-year average state per capital income.

<sup>5</sup> CLASP's estimated state discretionary funding distributions are derived from the GY2023 CCDF Allocations based on Appropriations, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), 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 the HHS Secretary's authority and discretion in set-aside funding and re-allocation of previous year's resources.

<sup>6</sup> The total reflects the discretionary funding amount detailed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, which includes funds for tribes, territories, and state; research, evaluation, technical assistance; and the CCDF hotline and website. This total does not reflect a \$80,213,870 transfer based on the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 provision giving the HHS Secretary authority to transfer discretionary funding between appropriations. In addition, the total does not include any funds available through the American Rescue Plan Act.

<sup>7</sup> The total includes all discretionary funds for tribes, territories, and states; research, evaluation, technical assistance, federal administration; and the CCDF hotline and website as detailed in the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, <https://www.congress.gov/118/bills/hr2882/BILLS-118hr2882enr.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> The estimated increase in funds from GY2023 to GY2024 is based on the amounts detailed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 and the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024 and does not reflect the \$80 million that was transferred out of CCDBG under the authority of the HHS Secretary in GY2023, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/gy-2023-ccdf-allocations-based-appropriations>.