



CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND PARTICIPATION IN 2021

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This brief is the latest publication in our **Child Care Assistance Spending & Participation series.*

INTRODUCTION

Child care enables parents and caregivers to participate in the workforce, attend school and training programs, and take care of other responsibilities while their children are cared for in safe and stable early education programs.¹ Despite its value, child care has historically been underfunded and inaccessible for the majority of those who need it. Because of this, the funding that states receive through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), the main federal funding source to support families with low incomes in accessing child care, is a vital support for many across the country.²

CCDF funding is provided through mandatory funding in the Social Security Act—referred to as the Child Care Entitlement to States—and discretionary funding in the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) of 1990. States can receive additional child care funding through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG).³ Under CCDF, the amount of money each state receives annually is calculated using a formula that considers factors like the number of children receiving free or reduced-price lunches, the state share of children younger than five, and the state's per capita income.⁴

However, Congress has never funded this program adequately to serve all eligible children. For example, in CLASP's most recent estimate, only 14 percent—or 1 in 7 children—had access to a CCDF subsidy based on state income eligibility requirements.⁵ Limited federal investments in state child care systems mean that far too many families are not getting the critical support that they need. Additionally, the providers who accept these subsidies are receiving low reimbursement rates.

The historical inequities and systemic racism that plague the child care system creates additional barriers for eligible families of color. These barriers stem from a long history of policies and practices that often excluded, marginalized, or disproportionately harmed people of color.⁶ These impacts continue to be felt in many ways, including in the idea of who deserves care; difficult eligibility requirements; inequitable access to child care subsidies across racial and ethnic groups; and poverty-level wages for early educators of color, particularly Black and Hispanic providers.^{7,8,9} Working in child care often means low wages, a lack of benefits, and a physical and emotional toll, all of which have created retention and recruitment challenges. This, in turn, has led to a persistent shortage of the child care workforce—which further impacts access to care for families and the ability of providers to stay in a role they are passionate about. The impacts of this history have only continued to intensify and became increasingly evident due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The impact of COVID-19 on the child care sector was, and continues to be, immense. The pandemic directly affected children and families, the child care workforce, and the overall economy. In 2020, many child care programs had to halt their operations due to the lockdowns and health and safety measures; those that remained open often operated with reduced capacities. In addition to this, the health and safety measures the pandemic required led to increased costs, such as for cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment, to operate.¹⁰ These closures and increased costs created burdens on providers' finances and well-being that led to permanent closures of programs for some and exacerbated existing access issues for many families seeking care. For example, a U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey report found that 1 in 5 working-age adults attributed their unemployment to "COVID-19-related disruptions to their child care arrangements."¹¹ Among the respondents, women ages 25-44 were "almost three times as likely as men to not be working due to child care demands."¹²

The challenges families and the child care workforce faced in the sector were not new, but the pandemic brought the existing inequities to the forefront for many. It showed that impacts on the sector affect our whole economy. For decades, most families, particularly those of color and those with low incomes, have faced barriers to accessing quality care that met their diverse needs while the workforce has been unsupported in providing financially for their own families. However, the harmful impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic forced policymakers, businesses, and the public to finally recognize the sector's vital role in the economic security of families.

COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDING

With this recognition came unprecedented investment in the child care sector through three rounds of COVID-19 relief funding (see Figure 1). Across these funding streams, states were able to increase access to child care for children and families, support and stabilize the workforce, and improve the quality of child care programs. Some ways that states did this included increasing income eligibility for subsidies, higher reimbursement rates to providers participating in the subsidy system, reducing and waiving family copayments, and paying providers based on enrollment rather than attendance.¹³

The data in this brief represents the fiscal year (FY) 2021, which started in October 2020 and ended in September 2021.¹⁴ Because of the timing of the relief funding investments and because the resources could be spent across multiple years, the 2021 data only begin to reflect the spending of these important resources. As more recent data are released, we will have a fuller picture of what this historic funding did for the sector in a time of crisis and what lessons can be learned for future investment, as these largely positive impacts cannot be sustained without large-scale, permanent investment in child care.

FIGURE 1: FEDERAL CHILD CARE COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDING

| Date Signed Into Law | Authorizing Legislation | Total Amount | Obligation and Liquidation Deadlines |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| March 2020 | Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act | \$3.5 billion in supplemental Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) discretionary funding | Obligation: September 30, 2022 Liquidation: September 30, 2023 |
| December 2020 | Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation Act (CRRSAA) | \$10 billion in supplemental CCCDBG discretionary funding | Obligation: September 30, 2022 Liquidation: September 30, 2023 |
| March 2021 | American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) | Nearly \$24 billion for the Child Care Stabilization Program | Stabilization funds Obligation: September 30, 2022 Liquidation: September 30, 2023 |
| | | Almost \$15 billion in supplemental CCDBG discretionary funds | Supplemental funds Obligation: September 30, 2023 Liquidation: September 20, 2024 |
| | | A permanent increase (\$633 million) in annual mandatory CCDBG funding to \$3.55 billion | |

Source: H.R. 748 of January 3, 2020, Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, <https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr748/BILLS-116hr748enr.pdf>; H.R. 133 of December 27, 2020, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, <https://www.congress.gov/116/plaws/publ260/PLAW-116publ260.pdf>; and H.R. 1319 of March 11, 2021, American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, <https://www.congress.gov/117/plaws/publ2/PLAW-117publ2.pdf>.

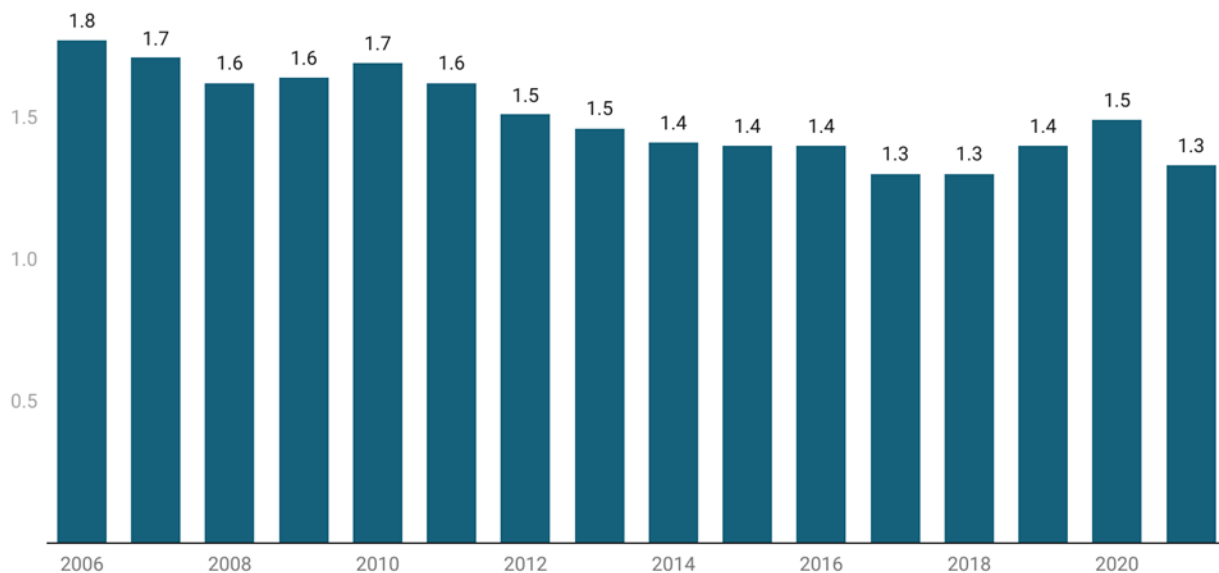
2021 PARTICIPATION IN CCDF

NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED

In 2021, when the child care sector was still facing the harms of the pandemic, **1,326,700 children** received subsidies for child care, a decrease of **11 percent** (157,400 children) from the previous year.¹⁵ Compared to the 2020 data, across all states, **16** states served more children, **33** served less children, and **2** had no change in children served (see Appendix A).

After seeing increases in the number of children receiving CCDF-funded care nationally in FY 2018, 2019, and 2020 for the first time since 2010, this decline reflects the significant challenges that COVID-19 inflicted on the child care sector. While we don't know if this dip in participation was the result of center closures, parents withdrawing their children for health concerns, or other reasons, we can confidently say that COVID-19 played a significant role. This decline did not, however, mean that less children needed child care assistance. Because of the important reasons that families need care and the high cost of it, there has always been a large need that the child care system has never been able to meet due to lack of public investment.

Figure 2: National Average Monthly Children Served With CCDF Funds FY 2006-2021 (In Millions)



Source: Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Child Care administrative data. Totals include data for territories.
Source: ACF • Created with Datawrapper

California had the biggest decrease in the number of children served, with **56,500 fewer children** (27 percent reduction) when compared to FY2020.¹⁶ The District of Columbia had the biggest percentage decrease with a **50 percent drop** (800 fewer children) in FY2021. On the other hand, Hawaii had the largest percentage increase, with **73 percent more** (1,900 children) receiving CCDF

funding. Tennessee had the greatest overall increase in the number served, with **23,900 additional children** (63 percent increase) receiving access to CCDF subsidies.

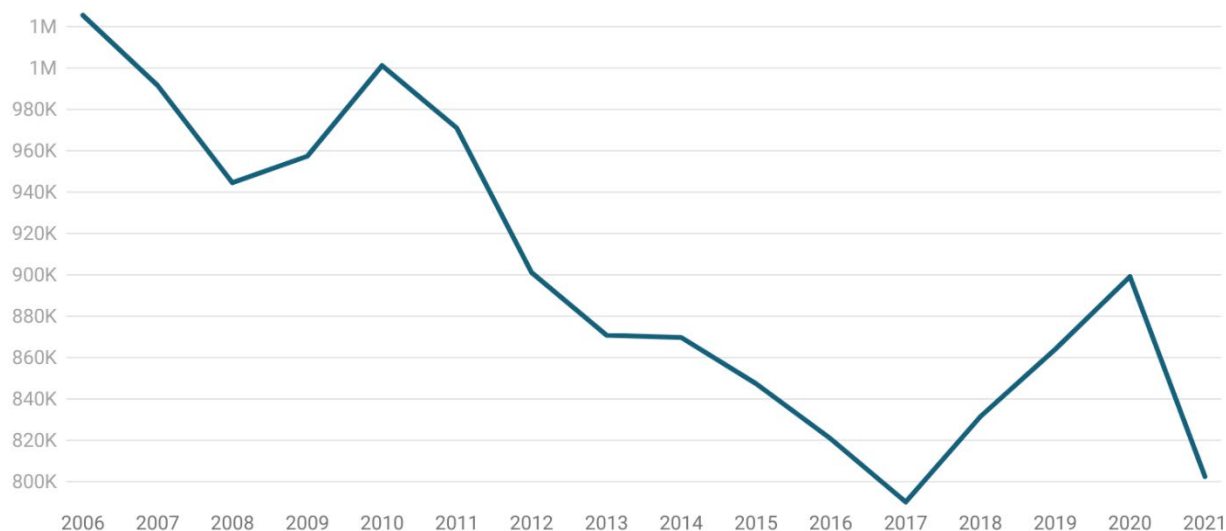
Compared to 2006 (**1,770,100 children served**), the year with the largest number of children served through CCDF, **443,400 fewer children** (25 percent decrease) received CCDF-funded assistance in FY2021.¹⁷ Even at the current funding levels, and with the influx of the COVID-19 relief dollars, most eligible children are still not reached through the program.¹⁸

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED

There were **802,500 families** served in CCDF in FY2021, which was an **11 percent decrease** (96,600 families) from FY2020.¹⁹ Compared to the 2020 data, **14** states increased, **34** states decreased, and **3** states had no change in the number of families served (see Appendix B).

California had the biggest decrease in the number of families served, with **32,600 fewer families** (26 percent reduction) when compared to FY2020.²⁰ The District of Columbia had the biggest percentage decrease with a **42 percent drop** (500 fewer families) in FY2021. On the other hand, Hawaii had the largest percentage increase, with **100 percent more** (1,600 families) receiving CCDF funding. Tennessee had the greatest overall increase in the number served, with **18,000 additional families** (68 percent increase) receiving access to CCDF subsidies.

Figure 3: National Average Monthly Families Served With CCDF Funds FY 2006-2021



Source: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care administrative data. Total includes data for territories.

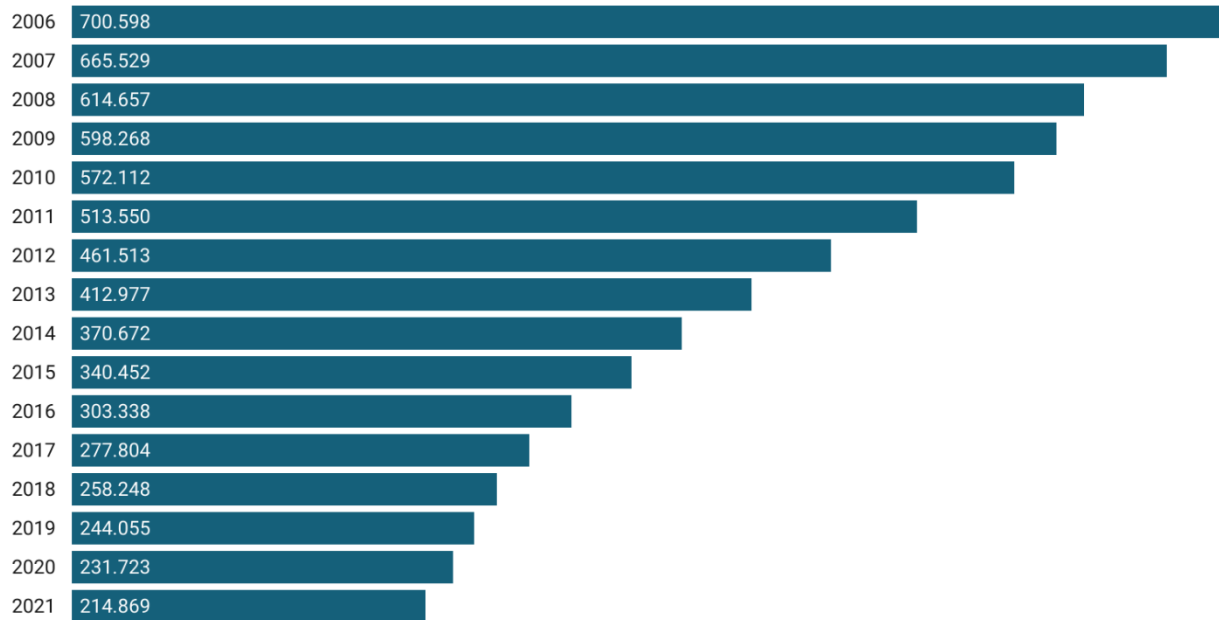
Source: ACF • Created with Datawrapper

Compared to 2006 (**1,025,400 families served**), the year with the largest number of families served through CCDF, **222,900 fewer families** (22 percent decrease) had access to CCDF-funded assistance in FY2021.²¹

NUMBER OF PROVIDERS PARTICIPATING

The number of child care providers receiving CCDF funds was at an all-time low in FY2021 with only **214,869 providers** accepting children with CCDF subsidies.²² This was a **7 percent decrease** between FY2020 and FY2021. During this time, the number of providers accepting CCDF subsidies increased in **10** states and decreased in **40** states (see Appendix C).²³

Figure 4: Number of Child Care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds, Federal FY 2006-2021 (In Thousands)



Source: Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Child Care administrative data. Total includes data for territories.

Source: ACF • Created with Datawrapper

New York had the biggest decrease in the number of providers accepting CCDF subsidies with **5,982 fewer** (25 percent reduction), when compared to FY2021.²⁴ South Carolina had the biggest percentage decrease with a **32 percent decrease** (508 fewer providers) in FY2021. On the other hand, Tennessee had the largest percentage increase with **46 percent more** (881 providers) accepting CCDF funding. North Carolina had the greatest overall increase in the number of providers with **1,235 additional providers** (28 percent increase) accepting CCDF subsidies.

Since 2006, the number of providers accepting CCDF subsidies has decreased by **69 percent** (485,729 providers), from 700,598 to 214,869.²⁵ It is important to note that the decrease in providers is happening more rapidly than the decrease in participation which is concerning for a variety of reasons, including impacts on overall supply and options available for families to choose care that best meets their needs.

LOOKING AHEAD

While the child care sector continued to receive record investment in 2021 through the federal funding allocations and COVID-19 relief supplemental funding, CCDF continued to serve fewer children and had fewer providers participating than in 2006, its peak year. This means that despite higher funding levels, hundreds of thousands of fewer children and their families had access to CCDF-funded assistance, and there were thousands fewer providers available to serve those that did have the assistance to receive care.

As the pandemic continued to negatively impact the economy and people across the country, the lack of child care access only compounded the challenges families faced. In addition to this, child care workers—who are disproportionately immigrant and/or Black, Hispanic, and other women of color as compared to the overall workforce—faced exacerbated harms to their programs that already were operating on razor-thin profit margins. This led to many providers either having to leave the profession or no longer accept children with subsidies in order to serve more private-paying families to ensure consistent, increased income.

While the 2021 CCDF data provides an early picture of the pandemic's impact on the child care sector, there is still more to see in the coming years' participation data. In future installments of CLASP's Child Care Assistance Spending & Participation series, we will continue to analyze the participation in CCDF; how funding, including the ongoing expenditures of relief dollars, has affected participation; and what it means for the well-being of children, families, and providers. Now it is vital to secure the much-needed permanent funding increases necessary to move beyond the crisis, to continue the innovative work of states in ensuring that those who rely on child care have their needs met, and to finally uproot existing inequities and build an equitable, accessible child care assistance program.



APPENDIX A: NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED

| State | Children Served by CCDF in FY2006 ²⁶ | Children Served by CCDF in FY2020 ²⁷ | Children Served by CCDF in FY2021 ²⁸ | Change in # of Children Served (FY2020-2021) | Change in # of Children Served (FY2006-2021) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Alabama | 28,000 | 32,400 | 34,200 | 1,800 | 6,200 |
| Alaska | 4,900 | 2,600 | 2,500 | -100 | -2,400 |
| Arizona | 30,200 | 34,600 | 28,700 | -5,900 | -1,500 |
| Arkansas | 5,600 | 11,000 | 18,400 | 7,400 | 12,800 |
| California | 175,500 | 206,800 | 150,300 | -56,500 | -25,200 |
| Colorado | 16,300 | 17,100 | 15,300 | -1,800 | -1,000 |
| Connecticut | 10,100 | 11,400 | 15,300 | 3,900 | 5,200 |
| Delaware | 7,500 | 5,800 | 5,800 | 0 | -1,700 |
| District of Columbia | 3,700 | 1,600 | 800 | -800 | -2,900 |
| Florida | 108,600 | 109,100 | 96,900 | -12,200 | -11,700 |
| Georgia | 64,600 | 47,300 | 52,700 | 5,400 | -11,900 |
| Hawaii | 8,600 | 2,600 | 4,500 | 1,900 | -4,100 |
| Idaho | 9,900 | 6,900 | 6,800 | -100 | -3,100 |
| Illinois | 82,200 | 55,900 | 64,500 | 8,600 | -17,700 |
| Indiana | 32,800 | 30,700 | 29,800 | -900 | -3,000 |
| Iowa | 19,400 | 16,400 | 15,600 | -800 | -3,800 |
| Kansas | 22,400 | 11,700 | 10,900 | -800 | -11,500 |
| Kentucky | 28,900 | 20,800 | 16,200 | -4,600 | -12,700 |
| Louisiana | 39,100 | 18,700 | 19,600 | 900 | -19,500 |
| Maine | 5,400 | 4,800 | 4,500 | -300 | -900 |
| Maryland | 22,900 | 19,600 | 16,100 | -3,500 | -6,800 |
| Massachusetts | 32,100 | 28,700 | 23,200 | -5,500 | -8,900 |
| Michigan | 87,800 | 34,000 | 23,200 | -10,800 | -64,600 |
| Minnesota | 27,300 | 21,600 | 19,300 | -2,300 | -8,000 |
| Mississippi | 39,100 | 22,000 | 22,600 | 600 | -16,500 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Missouri | 33,600 | 28,700 | 22,800 | -5,900 | -10,800 |
| Montana | 4,800 | 1,600 | 2,500 | 900 | -2,300 |
| Nebraska | 13,100 | 7,500 | 7,300 | -200 | -5,800 |
| Nevada | 6,000 | 9,100 | 6,200 | -2,900 | 200 |
| New Hampshire | 7,500 | 4,200 | 3,200 | -1,000 | -4,300 |
| New Jersey | 37,900 | 34,500 | 25,000 | -9,500 | -12,900 |
| New Mexico | 21,600 | 10,900 | 10,300 | -600 | -11,300 |
| New York | 123,700 | 78,200 | 62,300 | -15,900 | -61,400 |
| North Carolina | 79,900 | 40,500 | 38,400 | -2,100 | -41,500 |
| North Dakota | 4,000 | 2,400 | 2,600 | 200 | -1,400 |
| Ohio | 39,900 | 56,200 | 35,100 | -21,100 | -4,800 |
| Oklahoma | 25,000 | 24,900 | 29,600 | 4,700 | 4,600 |
| Oregon | 20,200 | 12,500 | 13,000 | 500 | -7,200 |
| Pennsylvania | 82,800 | 96,000 | 71,000 | -25,000 | -11,800 |
| Rhode Island | 7,100 | 3,200 | 2,700 | -500 | -4,400 |
| South Carolina | 19,700 | 11,700 | 13,900 | 2,200 | -5,800 |
| South Dakota | 4,900 | 3,400 | 3,200 | -200 | -1,700 |
| Tennessee | 42,500 | 38,100 | 62,000 | 23,900 | 19,500 |
| Texas | 126,200 | 147,100 | 122,700 | -24,400 | -3,500 |
| Utah | 13,000 | 12,400 | 12,500 | 100 | -500 |
| Vermont | 6,800 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 0 | -4,600 |
| Virginia | 27,900 | 19,400 | 16,900 | -2,500 | -11,000 |
| Washington | 53,200 | 29,600 | 25,100 | -4,500 | -28,100 |
| West Virginia | 9,300 | 9,700 | 13,300 | 3,600 | 4,000 |
| Wisconsin | 29,500 | 18,400 | 16,700 | -1,700 | -12,800 |
| Wyoming | 4,700 | 2,600 | 2,400 | -200 | -2,300 |
| National Total | 1,770,100 | 1,484,100 | 1,326,700 | -157,400 | -443,400 |

APPENDIX B: NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED

| State | Families Served by CCDF in FY2006 ²⁹ | Families Served by CCDF in FY2020 ³⁰ | Families Served by CCDF in FY2021 ³¹ | Change in # of Families Served (FY2020-2021) | Change in # of Families Served (FY2006-2021) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Alabama | 14,700 | 17,300 | 19,300 | 2,000 | 4,600 |
| Alaska | 2,900 | 1,900 | 1,700 | -200 | -1,200 |
| Arizona | 18,100 | 22,700 | 19,300 | -3,400 | 1,200 |
| Arkansas | 3,900 | 8,200 | 13,300 | 5,100 | 9,400 |
| California | 111,500 | 124,300 | 91,700 | -32,600 | -19,800 |
| Colorado | 8,900 | 10,300 | 9,100 | -1,200 | 200 |
| Connecticut | 6,300 | 7,900 | 10,500 | 2,600 | 4,200 |
| Delaware | 4,600 | 3,600 | 3,600 | 0 | -1,000 |
| District of Columbia | 2,600 | 1,200 | 700 | -500 | -1,900 |
| Florida | 67,900 | 77,000 | 67,400 | -9,600 | -500 |
| Georgia | 35,600 | 28,800 | 30,000 | 1,200 | -5,600 |
| Hawaii | 5,600 | 1,600 | 3,200 | 1,600 | -2,400 |
| Idaho | 5,400 | 3,900 | 3,700 | -200 | -1,700 |
| Illinois | 44,500 | 31,500 | 35,900 | 4,400 | -8,600 |
| Indiana | 17,300 | 16,100 | 15,600 | -500 | -1,700 |
| Iowa | 11,100 | 9,000 | 8,400 | -600 | -2,700 |
| Kansas | 12,000 | 6,600 | 6,200 | -400 | -5,800 |
| Kentucky | 16,200 | 11,600 | 8,900 | -2,700 | -7,300 |
| Louisiana | 23,200 | 12,000 | 12,300 | 300 | -10,900 |
| Maine | 3,700 | 3,000 | 2,800 | -200 | -900 |
| Maryland | 13,500 | 12,500 | 10,300 | -2,200 | -3,200 |
| Massachusetts | 23,900 | 20,000 | 16,000 | -4,000 | -7,900 |
| Michigan | 45,000 | 19,100 | 12,600 | -6,500 | -32,400 |
| Minnesota | 15,100 | 10,800 | 9,500 | -1,300 | -5,600 |
| Mississippi | 19,500 | 12,600 | 13,200 | 600 | -6,300 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Missouri | 19,200 | 19,400 | 15,500 | -3,900 | -3,700 |
| Montana | 2,900 | 1,100 | 1,700 | 600 | -1,200 |
| Nebraska | 7,400 | 4,000 | 3,800 | -200 | -3,600 |
| Nevada | 3,600 | 5,300 | 3,500 | -1,800 | -100 |
| New Hampshire | 5,100 | 3,100 | 2,300 | -800 | -2,800 |
| New Jersey | 26,000 | 23,000 | 16,300 | -6,700 | -9,700 |
| New Mexico | 12,700 | 6,800 | 6,200 | -600 | -6,500 |
| New York | 73,200 | 47,700 | 36,300 | -11,400 | -36,900 |
| North Carolina | 39,300 | 25,000 | 24,600 | -400 | -14,700 |
| North Dakota | 2,500 | 1,400 | 1,500 | 100 | -1,000 |
| Ohio | 22,800 | 29,200 | 18,000 | -11,200 | -4,800 |
| Oklahoma | 14,600 | 14,900 | 17,700 | 2,800 | 3,100 |
| Oregon | 11,000 | 7,500 | 7,500 | 0 | -3,500 |
| Pennsylvania | 47,300 | 55,700 | 40,600 | -15,100 | -6,700 |
| Rhode Island | 4,400 | 2,000 | 1,600 | -400 | -2,800 |
| South Carolina | 11,300 | 7,600 | 9,100 | 1,500 | -2,200 |
| South Dakota | 3,100 | 2,200 | 2,100 | -100 | -1,000 |
| Tennessee | 22,200 | 26,500 | 44,500 | 18,000 | 22,300 |
| Texas | 68,200 | 84,600 | 69,900 | -14,700 | 1,700 |
| Utah | 7,000 | 6,500 | 6,400 | -100 | -600 |
| Vermont | 4,700 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 0 | -3,100 |
| Virginia | 17,200 | 11,000 | 9,600 | -1,400 | -7,600 |
| Washington | 32,700 | 17,400 | 14,100 | -3,300 | -18,600 |
| West Virginia | 5,600 | 5,700 | 8,000 | 2,300 | 2,400 |
| Wisconsin | 16,800 | 11,000 | 9,000 | -2,000 | -7,800 |
| Wyoming | 2,900 | 1,600 | 1,500 | -100 | -1,400 |
| National Total | 1,025,400 | 899,100 | 802,500 | -96,600 | -222,900 |

APPENDIX C: NUMBER OF PROVIDERS PARTICIPATING

| State | Providers Receiving CCDF in FY2006 ³² | Providers Receiving CCDF in FY2020 ³³ | Providers Receiving CCDF in FY2021 ³⁴ | Change in # of Providers Receiving CCDF (FY2020- 2021) | Change in # of Providers Receiving CCDF (FY2006- 2021) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3,194 | 1,720 | 1,838 | 118 | -1,356 |
| Alaska | 2,500 | 412 | - ³⁵ | - | - |
| Arizona | 6,360 | 2,452 | 2,372 | -80 | -3,988 |
| Arkansas | 1,576 | 854 | 868 | 14 | -708 |
| California | 83,470 | 49,316 | 46,206 | -3,110 | -37,264 |
| Colorado | 6,888 | 1,891 | 1,867 | -24 | -5,021 |
| Connecticut | 10,943 | 5,128 | 5,077 | -51 | -5,866 |
| Delaware | 2,518 | 751 | 748 | -3 | -1,770 |
| District of Columbia | 410 | 270 | 280 | 10 | -130 |
| Florida | 13,879 | 6,965 | 6,908 | -57 | -6,971 |
| Georgia | 9,204 | 4,484 | 3,276 | -1,208 | -5,928 |
| Hawaii | 6,346 | 1,928 | 1,951 | 23 | -4,395 |
| Idaho | 3,303 | 923 | 884 | -39 | -2,419 |
| Illinois | 87,427 | 26,475 | 22,811 | -3,664 | -64,616 |
| Indiana | 4,894 | 3,156 | 3,128 | -28 | -1,766 |
| Iowa | 8,864 | 3,000 | 2,739 | -261 | -6,125 |
| Kansas | 6,338 | 2,383 | 2,412 | 29 | -3,926 |
| Kentucky | 5,908 | 1,601 | 1,510 | -91 | -4,398 |
| Louisiana | 8,036 | 982 | 1,082 | 100 | -6,954 |
| Maine | 2,480 | 1,226 | 1,056 | -170 | -1,424 |
| Maryland | 10,424 | 3,868 | 3,029 | -839 | -7,395 |
| Massachusetts | 9,610 | 5,137 | 4,816 | -321 | -4,794 |
| Michigan | 73,779 | 6,642 | 5,524 | -1,118 | -68,255 |
| Minnesota | 19,836 | 3,624 | 3,272 | -352 | -16,564 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Mississippi | 7,430 | 1,512 | 1,541 | 29 | -5,889 |
| Missouri | 10,784 | 2,996 | 2,537 | -459 | -8,247 |
| Montana | 2,302 | 861 | 836 | -25 | -1,466 |
| Nebraska | 5,307 | 1,898 | 1,679 | -219 | -3,628 |
| Nevada | 1,326 | 1,530 | 1,172 | -358 | -154 |
| New Hampshire | 3,245 | 568 | 496 | -72 | -2,749 |
| New Jersey | 8,977 | 4,805 | 4,455 | -350 | -4,522 |
| New Mexico | 6,906 | 1,430 | 1,269 | -161 | -5,637 |
| New York | 77,871 | 23,832 | 17,850 | -5,982 | -60,021 |
| North Carolina | 8,858 | 4,370 | 5,605 | 1,235 | -3,253 |
| North Dakota | 2,600 | 699 | 652 | -47 | -1,948 |
| Ohio | 14,926 | 5,533 | 5,163 | -370 | -9,763 |
| Oklahoma | 4,042 | 1,635 | 1,702 | 67 | -2,340 |
| Oregon | 16,472 | 4,239 | 3,599 | -640 | -12,873 |
| Pennsylvania | 45,793 | 9,909 | 8,610 | -1,299 | -37,183 |
| Rhode Island | 1,612 | 745 | 643 | -102 | -969 |
| South Carolina | 4,433 | 1,579 | 1,071 | -508 | -3,362 |
| South Dakota | 1,768 | 834 | 711 | -123 | -1,057 |
| Tennessee | 4,088 | 1,897 | 2,778 | 881 | -1,310 |
| Texas | 31,469 | 7,746 | 7,453 | -293 | -24,016 |
| Utah | 10,712 | 1,378 | 1,366 | -12 | -9,346 |
| Vermont | 2,869 | 1,092 | 983 | -109 | -1,886 |
| Virginia | ³⁶ | 1,927 | 1,876 | -51 | - |
| Washington | 21,498 | 7,475 | 6,012 | -1,463 | -15,486 |
| West Virginia | 3,104 | 1,271 | 1,187 | -84 | -1,917 |
| Wisconsin | 8,731 | 3,334 | 3,325 | -9 | -5,406 |
| Wyoming | 1,851 | 499 | 448 | -51 | -1,403 |
| National Total | 700,598 | 231,723 | 214,869 | -16,854 | -485,729 |

ENDNOTES

¹ Rachel Wilensky, Stephanie Schmit, and Alisha Saxena, "Ensuring Affordable and Accessible Child Care for All," Center for Law and Social Policy, July 26, 2024, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/ensuring-affordable-and-accessible-child-care-for-all/>.

² "OCC Fact Sheet," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care, January 22, 2025, <https://acf.gov/occ/fact-sheet>.

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