CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

We ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020, in order to help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served by the grant.

THE HISTORY OF CCDBG

Established in 1991, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal grant program that provides child care assistance for families in need. CCDBG is administered to states in block grants. States use the program to subsidize child care for working families with low incomes. Most of this assistance is administered through vouchers or certificates, which can be used by parents to select the quality provider or program that works best for their family.

Congress reauthorized CCDBG in 2014 with overwhelming bipartisan support. The CCDBG Act of 2014 improved child care health and safety standards and provided funding to help make quality child care available to more families with low incomes. The 2014 law also mandated that states meet new requirements on comprehensive criminal background checks and disaster preparedness and response planning, among other critical improvements.

A JOB NOT FINISHED

Despite the reauthorization, Congress failed to provide sufficient funding to help states make quality child care available to millions of families that need it. Today, states use resources from other federal funding streams, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), to ensure families don’t lose critical access to child care.

The lack of adequate funding has hampered states’ ability to provide quality child care to working families. Currently, only 1 in 6 families who qualify for child care assistance receive it.

States continue to request and receive waivers from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to delay implementation of the new requirements, particularly background checks. Additionally, FY2017 saw the lowest number of children served by the grant in nearly 20 years.

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WHY CCDBG MATTERS IN WYOMING

Wyoming has finally arrived at a watershed moment when it comes to the earliest years of life. The historic investment in the state's early care and education system in FY2018 coincided with historic conversations to collaboratively move the needle for young children and families.

This narrative is just beginning, though, and additional dollars will be needed to propel collaboration beyond efficient use of existing dollars. Improvements to the system have not closed the gap on the number of children who do not have access to high-quality child care and education – especially in the state's most rural spaces. Even if quality care and education was available for families to choose it, they would struggle to afford it. Child care costs in Wyoming exceed that of attendance at the state's only four-year university. Additionally, low reimbursement rates for child care assistance burden working families whose incomes are already strained to cover their costs of living.

Unprecedented investment of public and private funds in a statewide professional learning collaborative showcases the rising importance of recognizing and valuing the early childhood workforce. Yet Wyoming perpetuates the economic penalty for working with their youngest children: kindergarten teachers earn an annual mean wage of $56,860 while child care workers earn $23,360. Furthermore, the costs and administrative challenges of starting up and sustaining a business or nonprofit child care are high. Furthermore, new regulations for background checks and fingerprints were implemented without the necessary capacity to make such regulations a seamless part of doing business.

Consistent collaboration and increases in funding allow Wyoming to strengthen its early childhood workforce, to serve families better, and to ensure that all young children have the foundation they need to be successful in their first year of school and beyond.

HOW CONGRESS CAN HELP IN 2019

CCDBG remains underfunded, despite the funding increase in FY 2018 of $2.4 billion. While this funding allowed states to begin the intense work of revising their child care systems to help thousands of children and families gain access to high-quality care, it did not fully meet the critical need for high-quality child care.

In fact, even with CCDBG's historic increase, federal funding for child care is still $1 billion less than FY2001 levels, when adjusted for inflation.

Given the population growth since 2001, it is clear that states still do not have enough funding to meet the needs of families.

For this reason, we ask that Congress increase CCDBG funding by an additional $5 billion in FY2020. This will help states meet the 2014 requirements and increase the number of children served.