

Child Care Assistance in 2006: Insufficient Investments

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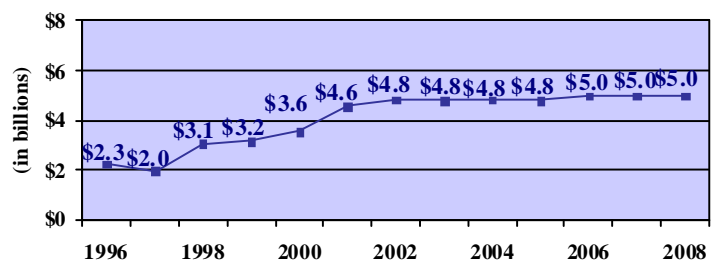
Every day millions of families rely on child care to help them go to work and school and to help their children learn and develop the skills they need to thrive. But quality child care that supports the full range of children's and families' needs is expensive. On average, families pay more for care for their young children than they pay for food or car payments and, in some cases, even mortgage payments or rent.¹ As the country weathers a severe economic crisis, low-income working families need help paying for child care now more than ever to ensure that they find and retain jobs.

For state-by-state pages analyzing child care spending, go to <http://clasp.org/publications/childcareearlyedmap.htm>

To pay for high quality child care, low-income working families may turn to state-funded child care assistance programs. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the largest federal source of funding to states for child care assistance. Along with funds used from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, states provided child care assistance to approximately 2.35 million children in 2005, the latest year federal

data are available.² CCDBG is not only the primary source of child care assistance for low-income families; it is also the primary source of funds to improve the quality of child care for all families. Recognizing that it is the quality of a program that is most important to a young child's development, CCDBG provides resources to help ensure that all programs have qualified staff with appropriate training in child development who are well compensated; important program standards such as low teacher-to-child ratios and small group sizes; developmentally appropriate curriculum and practices; and linkages to vital health services and family supports. It also supports state efforts to license, monitor, and provide training to child care providers.

Figure 1. CCDBG Federal Funding, 1996 to 2008



Sources: House Committee on Ways and Means, 1998 Green Book and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services data (1996 and 1997 amounts include both CCDF appropriations and IV-A child care spending).

Despite the critical importance of child care for children and families,³ federal support for child care has stagnated in recent years. CCDBG has been virtually flat funded since 2002 (see Figure 1), yet a recent report found that an additional 350,000 working families were low-income in 2006 compared to 2002.⁴ In 2006, through the Deficit Reduction Act, Congress provided \$200 million a year in new child care funding for states to meet new TANF work requirements. Even with this increase, however, funding for CCDBG remains below the 2002 inflation-adjusted level. When CCDBG is flat funded, states make trade-offs between access to the program and quality enhancements.

Key Developments in 2006

This brief discusses national trends in CCDBG and TANF funds directed to child care. Its findings are based on 2006 expenditure data released in October 2008 by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. To calculate overall child care spending, we sum all funds a state spent during federal fiscal year 2006—including funds appropriated and spent in 2006 and those appropriated in prior years and spent in 2006.⁵ Our main findings are:

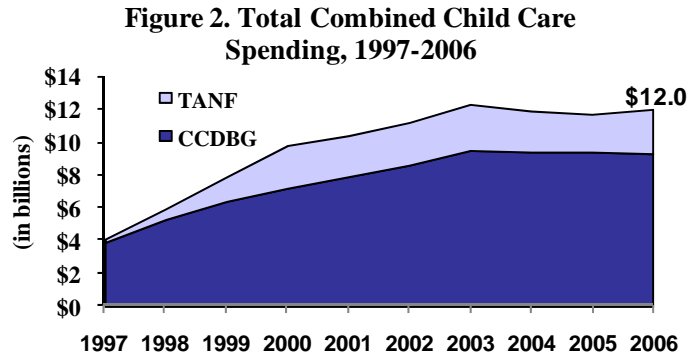
- **Total child care spending increased slightly.** Total child care spending (including federal and state CCDBG and TANF-related funds) increased by approximately 2 percent from \$11.7 billion in 2005 to nearly \$12.0 billion in 2006. This increase is attributed to an increase in state TANF maintenance-of-effort (MOE) funds spent on child care by a number of states, but over half of that increase is attributed to just one state.⁶ *This reversed a two-year trend in declining child care expenditures since 2004.*
- **Nineteen states made child care cuts.** Nineteen states made cuts in overall spending on child care, five of them for the second consecutive year. These cuts were in either state or federal CCDBG funds or expenditures for child care from TANF-related funds, or a combination of CCDBG and TANF funds.
- **CCDBG expenditures remain relatively flat.** CCDBG spending declined slightly from \$9.38 billion in 2005 to \$9.32 billion in 2006, despite the fact that states received an additional \$200 million in federal funds. (CCDBG rules allow these funds to be spent over a two year period.) *This continued a three-year trend in declining CCDBG expenditures since 2003.*
- **Federal TANF funds used for child care continue a downward trend.** Federal TANF funds used for child care (including both TANF transfers to CCDBG and TANF funds spent directly for child care, but *not* including state TANF MOE funds) declined from \$3.2 billion in 2005 to \$3.1 billion in 2006. *This marked the sixth consecutive year federal TANF funds used for child care declined since 2000.*
- **Fewer children are receiving assistance.** The number of children receiving assistance has declined since 2000. In 2005, the latest year federal data are available, approximately 2.35 million children received child care assistance from all sources.
- **States need assistance meeting the needs of families.** The economic situation has changed since 2006, the year of reporting for this paper, and families need help now more than ever—and many states do not have the means to meet the growing need for child care assistance. The

next Congress and President will need to do more to help low-income working families access quality child care.

Total Child Care Spending Increased Slightly

Total expenditures on child care, including both CCDBG and TANF-related funds spent on child care increased by \$265 million, or 2 percent, in 2006 to nearly \$12 billion (see Appendix for a state by state breakdown of spending). Spending in 2006 included:

- \$9.3 billion in CCDBG funds—including liquidated TANF transfers to CCDBG, state CCDBG maintenance of effort (MOE) funds, and CCDBG funds appropriated in prior years but spent in 2006;⁷
- \$1.2 billion in TANF spent directly on child care; and
- \$1.4 billion in additional state TANF MOE funds.⁸



Source: CLASP calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services data.

Still, total spending has stagnated in recent years and remains below the 2003 peak. Cuts in total child care expenditures in 2004 and 2005 followed a six-year period during which spending tripled—from \$4.1 billion in 1997 to \$12.3 billion in 2003 (see Figure 2). Even with the small increase in overall spending in 2006, national child care expenditures remain \$300 million *below* the high of \$12.3 billion in 2003.

Nineteen States Made Child Care Cuts

Nineteen states made cuts in overall child care spending in 2006, compared to 22 states in 2005.⁹ Cuts in these 19 states totaled nearly \$368 million, a third of which was in New York (\$122 million).

- Four states made cuts of 10 percent or more: Louisiana (23 percent, or \$35 million), Texas (15 percent, or \$92 million), New York (12 percent, or \$122 million), and Oklahoma (10 percent, or \$17 million).
- Five states made cuts in both 2005 and 2006. Over two years, total spending declined by the following amounts in those states: Colorado (22 percent, or \$26 million), New York (13 percent, or \$130 million), Oklahoma (13 percent, or \$23 million), South Carolina (9 percent, or \$7 million), and Michigan (5 percent, or \$29 million).¹⁰

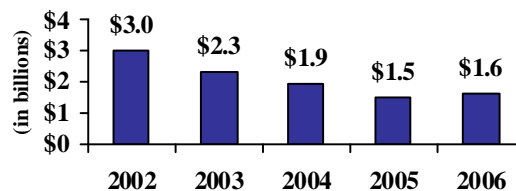
CCDBG Expenditures Remain Relatively Flat

In 2006, CCDBG expenditures declined slightly to \$9.3 billion—\$6.8 billion in federal funds and \$2.5 billion in state matching and MOE funds (including expenditures of funds appropriated in prior years). Spending of state funds (match and MOE) increased slightly, and spending of federal funds (mandatory and discretionary) declined slightly.¹¹ Spending on quality initiatives remained relatively flat at nearly \$568 million, or 6 percent of CCDBG expenditures.¹²

The small decrease in CCDBG spending occurred in the same year that states received \$200 million in new CCDBG funding as a result of the Deficit Reduction Act. States were required to obligate, or legally commit these funds, in 2006 but had until the end of 2007 to spend them. In order to draw down all available federal funds, states are required to meet state matching and MOE spending requirements.¹³ In 2006, Utah was the only state to leave federal matching funds unobligated; they left \$2.9 million unspent. These funds by law were returned to the Treasury and reallocated to states in 2007.

Each year, states spend funds appropriated in prior years as well as current year funds. Since 2003, prior year funds have comprised a smaller share of CCDBG expenditures and states have spent a greater share of their current year funds. That is, states spent more dollars in the year they were appropriated just to maintain expenditures in 2004 and 2005. This, of course, resulted in fewer funds left to carry forward into future years. Continuing that trend in 2006, current year dollars accounted for a larger share of all CCDBG expenditures. States left \$1.6 billion to carry over into the next fiscal year, a still smaller amount than in previous years (see Figure 3). As child care costs increase faster than inflation,¹⁴ and states have fewer carry over funds to rely on in future years, the ability of states to maintain CCDBG spending even at current levels remains in doubt.

Figure 3. Sum of Unobligated and Unliquidated Federal Funds at End of Federal Fiscal Year



Source: CLASP calculations based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services data.

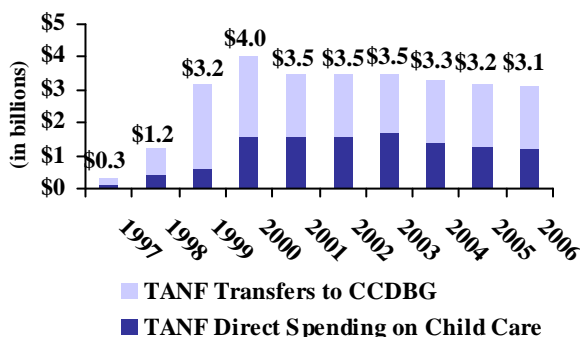
Federal TANF Funds Used for Child Care Continued a Downward Trend

Federal TANF funds used for child care (including both TANF funds transferred to CCDBG and those spent directly from TANF for child care) fell from \$3.2 billion in 2005 to \$3.1 billion in 2006, *the sixth consecutive year of decline*. TANF funds used for child care reached a high of \$4 billion in 2000 and have since steadily declined (see Figure 4). However, state TANF MOE spending increased accounting for an overall increase in child care spending nationally.

TANF Transfers. In 2006, states transferred \$1.9 billion in TANF funds to CCDBG, the same amount as the previous year. States are permitted to transfer up to 30 percent of current-year TANF funds to CCDBG or to a combination of CCDBG and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). TANF transfers to CCDBG are subject to the latter program's rules and are not subject to the five-year time limit on TANF assistance.

Eleven states transferred the maximum amount of 30 percent of 2006 TANF funds— Alaska, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Oklahoma and Washington. Only Kentucky transferred all 30 percent of its funds to CCDBG alone. An additional 10 states transferred between 25 to 29 percent of TANF funds to a combination of CCDBG and SSBG (see Table 1).

Figure 4. TANF Funds Used for Child Care, 1997-2006



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

TANF Direct. In 2006, states spent \$1.2 billion in TANF directly on child care, a decline for the third consecutive year. TANF direct spending remained at or near \$1.6 billion from 2000 to 2003, fell to \$1.4 billion in 2004, and fell further to \$1.3 billion in 2005, and \$1.2 billion in 2006.

State TANF MOE. States must meet a MOE requirement in both the CCDBG and the TANF programs and states are permitted to count child care expenditures towards both CCDBG MOE and TANF MOE requirements. Therefore, in the sum of total child care spending we include only TANF MOE spent on child care in excess of a state’s fiscal year CCDBG MOE to avoid “double counting” expenditures. In 2006, states spent \$1.4 billion in state TANF MOE in excess of their CCDBG MOE spending, compared to \$1 billion in 2005. This increase in TANF MOE spending is the reason overall child care spending increased in 2006. Over half of the increase in TANF MOE spending is attributed to California. CLASP notes that a number of states report state spending above their MOE requirement and it may be that all, or a portion, of the increase in state MOE spending reflects accounting issues, rather than a real change in spending. It is not, however, possible to determine this through available national data.

Fewer Children Are Receiving Assistance

A total of 2.35 million children received child care assistance through all funding sources in 2005, the latest year federal data are available.¹⁵ The number of children receiving child care from all sources is declining over time. The number of children served has fallen from a high of 2.45 million children served in 2000. In 2002 and 2003, approximately 2.44 million and 2.36 million children respectively received child care assistance in an average month.

The number of children receiving CCDBG-funded assistance (including TANF transfers) increased slightly, from 1.75 million children in 2005 to 1.77 million children in 2006.¹⁶ While 29 states increased the number of children served, 22 states served fewer children in 2006 than in 2005. Corresponding data for children served through TANF funds spent directly on child care are not available. Preliminary estimates of 2007 CCDBG participation show the number of children served falling to 1.70 million.¹⁷ This would be the smallest number of children served since 2000.

CCDBG and TANF allow states great flexibility in designing their child care assistance programs. While spending and participation are an important measure of access, states may also make policy changes

that expand or cut access to child care. A recent report finds that as of 2008, most states have policies in place that make fewer families eligible for help paying for child care as compared to 2001. States have reduced their income eligibility limits, reduced the rate paid to child care providers, or have waiting lists for child care.¹⁸

States Need Assistance Meeting the Needs of Families

The data provided for this brief are from 2006—the challenging years since then have had significant consequences for many low-income working families struggling in the current economic crisis. From 2006 to 2007, the price of full-time center care for young children increased at nearly twice the rate of inflation.¹⁹ Yet families' incomes are not rising at that rate—and many parents are seeing their hours cut, jobs lost or take home pay declining.

States do not have the resources to meet the growing need for child care assistance. According to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, at least 39 states plus the District of Columbia experienced or are experiencing budget shortfalls for fiscal year 2009. These combined shortfalls total about \$48 billion. An additional three states anticipate budget shortfalls in 2010.²⁰

As states look for ways to trim their budgets, adequate funding for child care remains uncertain. Some states have already made cuts. Rhode Island cut its child care assistance program by \$17 million in its fiscal year 2008 budget, with more cuts proposed, and Utah cut child care by \$10 million in September.²¹

Children are our country's future, and should be the first priority for investments. In order to thrive, children need good health, nurturing families, and positive early learning experiences. Yet, our nation's spending priorities do not reflect this common sense. As the nation weathers the economic crisis, the next President and Congress should do more for working families and their children. Sustaining even current spending on child care will require additional resources. Moreover, expanding and improving child care access and quality is essential so that more children from low-income families have access to the positive child care experiences that will help them thrive.

Table 1. TANF Transfers, FY 2006

State	Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred to CCDBG	Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred to SSBG	Total Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred
Alabama	8%	10%	18%
Alaska	23%	7%	30%
Arizona	0%	10%	10%
Arkansas	12%	0%	12%
California	2%	5%	8%
Colorado	20%	10%	30%
Connecticut	0%	10%	10%
Delaware	0%	10%	10%
Dist. of Columbia	20%	4%	25%
Florida	20%	10%	30%
Georgia	0%	5%	5%
Hawaii	5%	10%	15%
Idaho	26%	4%	30%
Illinois	0%	6%	6%
Indiana	5%	1%	6%
Iowa	17%	10%	26%
Kansas	21%	7%	28%
Kentucky	30%	0%	30%
Louisiana	21%	9%	30%
Maine	19%	4%	24%
Maryland	5%	10%	15%
Massachusetts	20%	10%	30%
Michigan	17%	9%	26%
Minnesota	28%	2%	30%
Mississippi	20%	10%	30%
Missouri	11%	10%	21%
Montana	13%	5%	18%
Nebraska	16%	0%	16%
Nevada	0%	2%	2%
New Hampshire	11%	3%	14%
New Jersey	14%	4%	17%
New Mexico	29%	0%	29%
New York	22%	5%	28%
North Carolina	21%	1%	23%
North Dakota	0%	0%	0%
Ohio	0%	10%	10%

Table 1. TANF Transfers, FY 2006

State	Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred to CCDBG	Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred to SSBG	Total Percent of FY 2006 Grant Transferred
Oklahoma	20%	10%	30%
Oregon	0%	0%	0%
Pennsylvania	13%	2%	15%
Rhode Island	21%	5%	26%
South Carolina	0%	10%	10%
South Dakota	0%	10%	10%
Tennessee	23%	4%	28%
Texas	0%	6%	6%
Utah	0%	6%	6%
Vermont	19%	10%	29%
Virginia	2%	9%	11%
Washington	27%	3%	30%
West Virginia	0%	10%	10%
Wisconsin	20%	5%	25%
Wyoming	20%	0%	20%
Total	12%	6%	18%

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, FY 2006 TANF Financial Data, TABLE A1 FY 2006 Federal Funds Spent in FY 2006 through the FOURTH Quarter. <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/index.html>.

¹ National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, *Parents and The High Price of Child Care: 2008 Update*, 2008, http://www.naccrra.org/docs/reports/price_report/Price_Report_2008.pdf.

² Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Report to Congress for FY 2004 and FY 2005*, 2008, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/ccdf/rtrc/rtrc2004/intro.htm>.

³ Hannah Matthews, *Child Care Assistance Helps Families Work: A Review of the Effects of Subsidy Receipt on Employment*, Center for Law and Social Policy, 2006, www.clasp.org/publications/ccassistance_employment.pdf.

⁴ Brandon Roberts and Deborah Povich, *Still Working Hard, Still Falling Short: New Findings on the Challenges Confronting America's Working Families*, Working Poor Families Project, <http://www.workingpoorfamilies.org/pdfs/NatReport08.pdf>

⁵ CCDBG is comprised of several funding streams, each with its own expenditure rules; all funds are not required to be spent in the year they are awarded. For a description of CCDBG funding streams see CLASP's *Notes on Child Care Spending Analysis*, http://www.clasp.org/publications/ccspending_notes.pdf. Analysis of expenditure data based on state fiscal years may differ from the analysis presented here. CLASP analysis is based on U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families *CCDF Expenditure Data*, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/index.htm> (Spending from All Appropriation Years) and *TANF Financial Data*, <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/index.html> (Tables, A, B and C).

⁶ It may be that all, or a portion, of the increase in state MOE spending reflects accounting issues, rather than a real change in spending, however it is not possible to determine through available national data.

⁷ To calculate state expenditures on child care, we sum all funds a state spent during federal fiscal year 2006, including funds appropriated in prior years.

⁸ This excludes \$881 million that may be “double counted” as CCDBG MOE and TANF MOE. Total TANF MOE spent on child care was \$2.3 billion in 2006.

⁹ The 19 states are Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming.

¹⁰ During that same time period (2004 to 2006), Michigan and Oklahoma reported serving more children in an average month, while Colorado, New York, and South Carolina reported serving fewer.

¹¹ The spending of state match and MOE funds increased by more than \$118,000, and the spending of federal mandatory and discretionary funds decreased by more than \$175,000.

¹² States are required to spend a minimum of 4 percent of CCDBG funds on quality initiatives. Compliance with this requirement is assessed at the end of the liquidation period.

¹³ See *Notes on Child Care Spending Analysis*, http://www.clasp.org/publications/ccspending_notes.pdf.

¹⁴ National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care*.

¹⁵ Administration for Children and Families, *CCDF Report to Congress for FY 2004 and FY 2005*.

¹⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care Bureau, *FFY 2006 CCDF Data Tables (Final)*, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/06acf800/list.htm; see also Hannah Matthews, *Child Care and Development Block Grant Participation in 2006*, Center for Law and Social Policy, 2008, http://www.clasp.org/publications/ccdbgp participation_2006.pdf.

¹⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, *CCDF Data Tables (Preliminary Estimates)*, 2008, http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/07acf800_preliminary/list.htm.

¹⁸ Karen Schulman and Helen Blank, *State Child Care Assistance Policies 2008: Too Little Progress for Children and Families*, National Women’s Law Center, 2008, <http://www.nwlc.org/pdf/StateChildCareAssistancePoliciesReport08.pdf>.

¹⁹ National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care*.

²⁰ Elizabeth C. McNichol and Iris Lav, *29 States Faced Total Budget Shortfall of At Least \$48 Billion in 2009*, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, <http://www.cbpp.org/1-15-08sfp.htm>.

²¹ Rhode Island KIDS COUNT, *Rhode Island Early Care and Education 2008: Governor Carcieri’s State Budget Proposals – Supplemental FY08 and FY09*, 2008, <http://www.rikidscount.org/matriarch/documents/Budget-Early%20Care%20and%20Education%203-11-08.pdf>; Robert Gehrke, “State budget balanced: Deep cuts made, but others are avoided,” *The Salt Lake Tribune*, September 27, 2008, http://www.sltrib.com/utahpolitics/ci_10575349.

Appendix. State Child Care Expenditures (CCDBG and TANF Combined) and Monthly Average Number of Children Served (CCDBG), 2005-2006

State	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) ¹ FY 2005	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) FY 2006	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) ² FY 2005	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2006	Change in Number of Children Served
Alabama	\$106,392,469	\$107,992,289	\$1,599,820	2%	27,100	28,000	900
Alaska	\$47,982,619	\$43,662,131	(\$4,320,488)	-9%	4,700	4,900	200
Arizona	\$130,457,676	\$156,537,494	\$26,079,818	20%	30,900	30,200	(700)
Arkansas	\$77,076,042	\$83,635,082	\$6,559,040	9%	10,300	5,600	(4,700)
California	\$2,057,946,824	\$2,072,753,408	\$14,806,584	1%	140,700	175,500	34,800
Colorado	\$103,421,675	\$97,015,101	(\$6,406,574)	-6%	19,100	16,300	(2,800)
Connecticut	\$132,859,186	\$141,145,101	\$8,285,915	6%	9,600	10,100	500
Delaware	\$10,034,678 ³	\$51,600,321	<i>See endnote</i>		6,900	7,500	600
D.C.	\$69,109,186	\$94,081,614	\$24,972,428	36%	3,800	3,700	(100)
Florida	\$678,834,933	\$707,824,331	\$28,989,398	4%	116,300	108,600	(7,700)
Georgia	\$215,974,318	\$241,599,520	\$25,625,202	12%	60,600	64,600	4,000
Hawaii	\$45,760,698	\$43,423,677	(\$2,337,021)	-5%	8,900	8,600	(300)
Idaho	\$37,460,138	\$35,734,259	(\$1,725,879)	-5%	10,600	9,900	(700)
Illinois	\$685,183,693	\$688,303,140	\$3,119,447	0%	84,000	82,200	(1,800)

¹ To calculate total child care spending in a federal fiscal year, we sum state and federal CCDBG funds (including liquidated TANF transfers to CCDBG and CCDBG funds appropriated in prior years but liquidated in the given year); TANF funds spent directly on child care; and additional state TANF MOE.

² Average monthly number of children served through CCDBG funds (including TANF transfers to CCDBG). State by state participation data for children served in TANF-funded child care are not available.

³ In years prior to FY 2005, Delaware reported spending above its CCDBG MOE requirement. In FY 2005, Delaware made downward accounting “adjustments” to CCDBG MOE expenditures reported in prior years, which resulted in Delaware reporting a net negative \$8.5 million in CCDBG expenditures in FY 2005. It is unclear whether there was a real decline in spending or whether the data reflects just accounting modifications. In FY 2005, Delaware also made a negative TANF transfer out of CCDBG. Based on this, DE child care spending in FY 2005 is probably not comparable to previous or subsequent year expenditures.

State	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) ¹ FY 2005	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) FY 2006	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) ² FY 2005	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2006	Change in Number of Children Served
Indiana	\$149,381,141	\$156,766,458	\$7,385,317	5%	32,200	32,800	600
Iowa	\$96,464,323	\$99,198,588	\$2,734,265	3%	17,900	19,400	1,500
Kansas	\$84,481,356	\$93,108,201	\$8,626,845	10%	18,800	22,400	3,600
Kentucky	\$105,024,490	\$192,619,580	\$87,595,090	83%	25,200	28,900	3,700
Louisiana	\$153,100,980	\$117,784,719	(\$35,316,261)	-23%	51,800	39,100	(12,700)
Maine	\$43,558,347	\$51,065,191	\$7,506,844	17%	5,300	5,400	100
Maryland	\$132,250,729	\$148,117,116	\$15,866,387	12%	20,500	22,900	2,400
Massachusetts	\$392,563,547	\$426,993,834	\$34,430,287	9%	34,900	32,100	(2,800)
Michigan	\$538,800,673	\$515,846,366	(\$22,954,307)	-4%	79,300	87,800	8,500
Minnesota	\$187,635,034	\$181,688,493	(\$5,946,541)	-3%	25,500	27,300	1,800
Mississippi	\$70,709,173	\$77,669,663	\$6,960,490	10%	33,300	39,100	5,800
Missouri	\$203,252,132	\$188,698,064	(\$14,554,068)	-7%	36,300	33,600	(2,700)
Montana	\$24,999,903	\$25,106,134	\$106,231	0%	5,200	4,800	(400)
Nebraska	\$61,373,646	\$62,902,222	\$1,528,576	2%	13,400	13,100	(300)
Nevada	\$33,413,265	\$46,953,920	\$13,540,655	41%	4,600	6,000	1,400
New Hampshire	\$29,029,427	\$27,545,172	(\$1,484,255)	-5%	7,100	7,500	400
New Jersey	\$184,708,960	\$232,673,329	\$47,964,369	26%	37,400	37,900	500
New Mexico	\$81,443,092	\$77,417,513	(\$4,025,579)	-5%	23,100	21,600	(1,500)
New York	\$1,024,216,803	\$902,469,731	(\$121,747,072)	-12%	127,600	123,700	(3,900)
North Carolina	\$413,189,527	\$394,451,961	(\$18,737,566)	-5%	104,300	79,900	(24,400)
North Dakota	\$11,641,138	\$12,169,043	\$527,905	5%	3,700	4,000	300
Ohio	\$459,271,095	\$549,028,200	\$89,757,105	20%	46,600	39,900	(6,700)
Oklahoma	\$174,885,561	\$157,473,902	(\$17,411,659)	-10%	19,700	25,000	5,300
Oregon	\$91,786,179	\$85,785,165	(\$6,001,014)	-7%	21,300	20,200	(1,100)

State	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) ¹ FY 2005	Total Child Care Spending (TANF and CCDBG) FY 2006	Dollar Change	Percent Change	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) ² FY 2005	Average Monthly Number of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2006	Change in Number of Children Served
Pennsylvania	\$514,448,457	\$571,567,912	\$57,119,455	11%	72,600	82,800	10,200
Rhode Island	\$81,255,010	\$75,509,738	(\$5,745,272)	-7%	5,200	7,100	1,900
South Carolina	\$79,219,663	\$73,112,608	(\$6,107,055)	-8%	19,500	19,700	200
South Dakota	\$17,240,473	\$16,718,220	(\$522,253)	-3%	4,700	4,900	200
Tennessee	\$210,672,618	\$230,039,331	\$19,366,713	9%	43,200	42,500	(700)
Texas	\$607,036,841	\$514,682,268	(\$92,354,573)	-15%	123,400	126,200	2,800
Utah	\$52,362,930	\$61,545,871	\$9,182,941	18%	11,100	13,000	1,900
Vermont	\$29,718,132	\$33,187,237	\$3,469,105	12%	6,100	6,800	700
Virginia	\$218,622,883	\$224,831,759	\$6,208,876	3%	29,300	27,900	(1,400)
Washington	\$298,996,092	\$321,882,756	\$22,886,664	8%	53,900	53,200	(700)
West Virginia	\$54,204,415	\$55,415,521	\$1,211,106	2%	10,000	9,300	(700)
Wisconsin	\$346,441,642	\$348,685,402	\$2,243,760	1%	28,700	29,500	800
Wyoming	\$17,700,107	\$17,517,004	(\$183,103)	-1%	4,600	4,700	100
U.S. Total⁴	\$11,719,192,291	\$11,985,001,177	\$265,808,886	2%	1,746,100	1,770,100	24,000

⁴ Total spending figures include U.S. territories and therefore do not equal the sum of state expenditures shown here.