

Why is CCDF important to afterschool advocates?

CCDF is a major source of federal funding for afterschool care for school-age children with working parents.

- Approximately 535,000 children receive CCDF assistance for their participation in before-school, after school and summer programming.
- Children ages 6 to 13 represent 33% of all children receiving CCDF assistance.ⁱⁱ School-age children receive an estimated one-third, or \$1.7 billion, of CCDF funds.
- In 2011, 61% of school-age children receiving CCDF assistance were in center-based programs, 27% were in family child care homes, 5% were in group homes and 7% were in the child's own home.ⁱⁱⁱ However, the proportion of children in the various types of settings differs widely by state.^{iv}
- CCDF is the primary source of federal funds to improve the quality of care for children and families. States are required to spend a minimum of 4% of CCDF funds to improve program quality.
- Additional Focus on Quality: Through the administration of CCDF funds, states are able to use Quality Rating Systems (QRS) and tiered reimbursement to promote higher quality care. In 2006, 12 states and the District of Columbia had implemented a QRS – which rates providers according to particular quality benchmarks and usually offers incentives and supports to encourage meeting higher levels of quality.^v With a tiered reimbursement system, states pay higher rates to programs meeting accreditation standards or other criteria beyond the level assured by minimum licensing standards.^{vi} In 2006-2007, 30 states had tiered reimbursements for quality care beyond minimum standards.

ⁱThe mandatory funding is set in the TANF legislation, which created the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF).

ⁱⁱChild Care Aware of America CCDBG. Retrieved January 2013

from http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/ccdbgparticipation_2010schoolage_final.pdf.

ⁱⁱⁱCenter for Law and Social Policy. (2012). School-Age Children in CCDBG: 2010 Update. Retrieved January 17, 2013,

from http://www.clasp.org/admin/site/publications/files/ccdbgparticipation_2010schoolage_final.pdf

^{iv}The Finance Project/Child Care Bureau. (2005). Afterschool Investments: Settings for School-Age Children Receiving Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Subsidies. Retrieved March 5, 2007, from <http://www.nccic.org/afterschool/fundedSettingsRep.htm>.

^vThe Finance Project/Child Care Bureau. Afterschool Investments: Using a State Child Care Quality Rating System to Promote Quality in Afterschool Programs. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/afterschool/qrs_afterschool.html

^{vi}The Finance Project/Child Care Bureau. Afterschool Investments: National Profile. Retrieved April 23, 2008, from <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/afterschool/PDFDocs/nationalprofile.pdf>.



What is CCDF?

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), also referred to as the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), was created to provide support for low-income families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and families transitioning off of TANF. CCDF gives these families access to child care and afterschool services for children up to age 13 while parents work or attend training. Most families receiving assistance are given certificates to purchase care.

CCDF also provides many resources in states that are dedicated to improving the quality of all child care programs. Some states contract for “slots” in specific programs by giving programs grants.

CCDF is one of the largest sources of federal funding for afterschool care of school-age children from low-income families. It provides about \$1.7 billion in funding to help approximately 600,000 school-age children with assistance for before- and after-school care, as well as summer programs.

What is CCDF’s recent funding history?

- CCDF discretionary funds had been stagnant since 2002, until the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 provided a one time \$2 billion supplemental appropriation. In FY2010, CCDF returned to its pre-ARRA level; however CCDF was increased by \$60 million in the FY2012 consolidated appropriations bill.
- Mandatory child care funding is authorized through the TANF program. In 2006, Congress reauthorized TANF with legislation that increased parental work requirements, thus increasing the need for child care. Mandatory child care funding was increased by \$1 billion over five years, or \$200 million each year. This amount is far below the amount estimated as necessary to cover the increased need.

Funding (FY2014)

Discretionary	\$2.24 billion
Mandatory (set by law) ⁱ	\$2.9 billion
TOTAL	\$5.3 billion

What should afterschool advocates ask for?

- Consistent with the President’s request and the request of leading national child care organizations, we support an \$807 million increase in appropriations for CCDF discretionary funds.
- An \$807 million increase for the CCDF would fund child care assistance for more than 100,000 children who would otherwise not receive help.

For more information about the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) or other funding streams that can be applied to afterschool programs, check out the Afterschool Alliance funding database at afterschoolalliance.org/funding.cfm



Afterschool Alliance

www.afterschoolalliance.org