

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) Report on States' and Territories' Priorities for Child Care Services: Fiscal Year 2022

Updated December 2024



BACKGROUND

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the primary federal funding source for child care assistance to help eligible families access child care and to improve the quality of child care for all children. CCDF gives funding to states, territories, and tribes to provide child care subsidies through vouchers or certificates to families or through grants and contracts with providers. CCDF provides access to child care services for working families with low incomes, so parents can work, attend school, or enroll in training. Additionally, CCDF promotes the healthy development of children by improving the quality of care settings for both subsidized and unsubsidized children. Within CCDF's parameters, lead agencies administering CCDF decide how to administer the CCDF subsidy programs. Lead agencies determine payment rates for child care providers, co-payment amounts for families, specific eligibility requirements, and how to prioritize CCDF services.

However, due to limited funds, only one out of every seven children eligible for CCDF under federal rules are receiving child care assistance.¹ The most recent data from the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE) estimated 1.8 million children under the age of 13 received child care subsidies through CCDF or related government funding streams in an average month in fiscal year (FY) 2021. Under federal eligibility rules, 11.5 million children were eligible for child care subsidies in an average month in FY 2021, which represents 22 percent of the total 51.5 million children under the age of 13. Of that number, 8.0 million children were also eligible for subsidies under state eligibility rules, which represents 15 percent of the total 52.0 million children in the age range served by CCDF and 69 percent of children eligible under federal rules.

CCDF administrative data, including monthly case-level data reported on the ACF-801, provides information about the families receiving a child care subsidy. Preliminary FY 2021 ACF-801 CCDF administrative data (the most recent data publicly available at the time of this report) indicates that approximately 1.31 million children and 797,200 families per month received CCDF child care assistance. Children participating in CCDF are cared for in a wide variety of settings. Nationally, in FY 2021:²

- Seventy-three percent of children receiving subsidies were cared for in center-based care.
- Twenty-one percent of children receiving CCDF assistance were cared for in family child care homes.
- One percent of children were cared for in the child's own home.
- The data were not reported or were invalid for 4 percent.

¹ <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/a91fd97aa80b53fa52a52d38cd323509/cy2021-child-care-subsidy-eligibility.pdf>

² <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/fy-2021-preliminary-data-table-3>

In FY 2021, CCDF served 1.31 million children in an average month—down from 1.48 million in FY 2020. This drop is likely explained by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on child care usage and the child care sector. States had not yet begun to spend American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act funds and few states had drawn down significant Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) funds by the end of FY21. It appears unstable employment during COVID disrupted child care usage and states prioritized many types of child care expenditures that do not impact caseload, such as increasing provider payment rates, paying based on child enrollment rather than child attendance, and reducing parent copayments.

ACF is required to issue an annual report “that contains a determination about whether each state uses amounts provided for the fiscal year under this subchapter in accordance with the priority for services.” (658E(c)(3)(B)(ii)(I)) The statutory priorities for service categories are: 1) children of families with very low incomes (taking into account family size), and 2) children with special needs. To reflect the focus on serving children experiencing homelessness included in the CCDBG Act, the CCDF regulations include serving children experiencing homelessness as a third priority for services category (45 CFR 98.46(a)(3)).³ This report includes analysis of ACF-801 CCDF administrative data and summary information from FY 2022-2024 CCDF State/Territory Plans.⁴

PRIORITIZING SERVICES FOR CHILDREN OF FAMILIES WITH VERY LOW INCOMES

CCDF lead agencies must prioritize child care subsidies for families with very low incomes. Over the past decade, child care prices have risen faster than family incomes, making quality child care financially out of reach for most families. The cost of child care for one child is equivalent to 10 percent of household income for the median married-couple family, and equivalent to 33 percent of household income for the median single parent.⁵ These costs are particularly burdensome for low-income families. Participation in the workforce decreases when families are unable to afford or access child care, particularly for mothers of young children. This has an impact on individual families, businesses, and the broader economy.⁶

Of the families served by CCDF in FY 2021, 39 percent were below the HHS Poverty Guideline (also known as the Federal Poverty Level, or FPL), or \$21,960 for a family of three; 25 percent had incomes between 100 percent and 150 percent of the FPL; and 21 percent had incomes above 150 percent of the FPL.⁷ The remaining families had invalid or unreported data (6 percent), or a child as only recipient (9 percent).

³ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/09/30/2016-22986/child-care-and-development-fund-ccdf-program>.

⁴ Links to approved FY 2022-2024 CCDF State Plans are available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/form/approved-ccdf-plans-fy-2022-2024>

⁵ Child Care Aware of America, “Price of Care: 2022 Child Care Affordability Analysis” (2022), available at https://info.childcareaware.org/hubfs/2022_CC_Afford_Analysis.pdf.

⁶ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/written-materials/2024/04/17/seven-facts-about-the-economics-of-child-care/>

⁷ <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/child-care-and-development-fund-statistics>

Most states give first priority for child care assistance to families currently receiving, at-risk of receiving, or transitioning off the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. In FY 2021, approximately 6 percent of families that received CCDF assistance reported income from TANF.⁸ Lead agencies determine the definition of “very low income” for the purposes of providing priority for child care services. Analysis of FY 2022-2024 CCDF Plans shows that the definition of families with very low incomes (considering family size) varies across states/territories.

- Twelve states/territories defined families with very low family incomes as families who are eligible for or received assistance under the TANF program (down from 19 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).⁹
- Twenty-one states/territories defined families with very low incomes as family with incomes at or below 100 percent of the FPL (up from 17 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan). While definitions ranged from 40percent of the FPL to 200 percent of the FPL, 11 states/territories used thresholds above the 100 percent of the FPL to define families with very low incomes (up from 8 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Eight states/territories used thresholds at or below 60 percent of their State Median Income (SMI) to define families with very low incomes (up from 6 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Four states/territories used other mechanisms to define families with very low incomes. For example, rather than defining a specific income threshold, states/territories may prioritize “very low income” based on participation in other programs (e.g., food assistance, Head Start), or status as Child Protective Service (CPS) and foster children.

Nationally, 17 percent of children ages 0-12 in the general population were below the Census poverty threshold (\$20,591 for a family of three in 2020), compared to 50 percent of children¹⁰ ages 0-12 who received CCDF assistance.¹¹ The proportion of children below poverty is higher among children receiving CCDF services compared to the general population. This pattern holds in every state, suggesting that all states are prioritizing CCDF services for children of families with very low incomes. See Appendix A for state-by-state data. Lead agencies use multiple strategies to prioritize services for children of families with very low incomes. According to the FY 2022-2024 CCDF State/Territory Plans:

⁸ <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/fy-2021-preliminary-data-table-16>

⁹ Comparisons made to FY 2019-2021 CCDF Plan data as reported in the 2020 CCDF Priorities report https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/priorities_report_fy_2020.pdf

¹⁰ Please note that this estimate (50 percent) is for the percent of **children** in poverty, while the estimate cited at the beginning of this section (39 percent) is for the percent of **families** in poverty. While the two estimates also use different definitions of poverty (HHS Poverty Guideline vs. Census poverty threshold), the difference resulting from the use of different poverty definitions is very small (approximately 1 percentage point).

¹¹ For a discussion of the difference between the HHS Poverty Guideline (i.e., the Federal Poverty Level) and the Census poverty threshold: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/topics/poverty-economic-mobility/poverty-guidelines/frequently-asked-questions-related-poverty-guidelines-poverty>. The Office of Child Care typically uses the Federal Poverty Level. However, in order to achieve comparability with Census estimates of poverty for the overall population of children ages 0 to 12, we used the Census poverty threshold for all poverty estimates in Appendix A.

- Thirty states/territories prioritized enrollment for children of families with very low incomes (up from 25 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Thirty states/territories including the District of Columbia served children of families with very low incomes without placing them on wait lists (up from 27 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Thirty-five states waived co-payments for children of families with very low incomes (up from 29 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan). Among families receiving CCDF assistance with reported income in FY 2021, approximately 34 percent of the families with reported income had \$0 copay.¹²
- Five states/territories provided a higher payment rate to providers caring for children of families with very low incomes (down from 7 states in the FY2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Five states/territories used grants or contracts to reserve slots for children of families with very low incomes (no change from the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).

Lead agencies also use multiple strategies to prioritize services for children of families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those that have significant economic needs and/or chronic barriers to employment. Prioritizing services for these children and families supports and aligns with the priority to provide assistance for child care services for children of families with very low incomes.

According to the FY 2022-2024 CCDF State/Territory Plans:

- Thirty-four states/territories prioritized enrollment for children of families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.
- Forty-one states/territories served children and families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those at risk of becoming dependent on TANF without placing them on waitlists.
- Thirty states/territories waived co-payments for children of families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.
- Five states/territories provided a higher payment rate to providers caring for children of families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.
- Three states/territories used grants or contracts to reserve slots for children of families receiving TANF, those attempting to transition off TANF, and those at risk of becoming dependent on TANF.

PRIORITIZING CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The CCDBG Act states CCDF lead agencies must prioritize child care services for children with special needs. The term “child with special needs” is not defined in the CCDBG Act or CCDF

¹² <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/fy-2021-preliminary-data-table-17>, Excludes families with \$0 income; in protective services; headed by a child; invalid copay or income.

regulations. Therefore, lead agencies have the flexibility to define “child with special needs.” According to the 2012 National Survey of Early Care and Education (NSECE) household survey, approximately 1.2 million, or 5 percent, of the 23 million children under age 6 in the United States had a condition that affected the way the children were cared for, including physical, emotional, developmental, or behavioral conditions.¹³ The 2016 Early Childhood Program Participation Survey (ECP) data show that 34 percent of parents with children with disabilities experience difficulty finding care, as compared to 25 percent of parents with nondisabled children. Additionally, the survey data showed that parents of children with special needs experience barriers to finding child care, such as lack of available slots and concerns about quality.¹⁴

State and territory lead agencies are required to report their definition of “special needs” in their CCDF Plans for the purposes of determining eligibility. Thirty states/territories explicitly include “child with a disability” in their definition of “child with special needs,” although other states/territories have definitions that may encompass children with disabilities, such as children diagnosed by a medical professional (see further discussion below).

An analysis of FY 2022-2024 CCDF Plan information shows that the definition of children with special needs for purposes of prioritizing services varies across states and territories.

- Twenty-one states/territories defined children with special needs as children diagnosed by a physician or other licensed medical professionals (up from 14 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Eighteen states and one territory used parts of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) definitions to define children with special needs (up from 14 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Five states used supplemental security income (SSI) definitions of children with disability to define children with special needs (up from 3 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Twenty states/territories used their own state definition of children with special needs to include children under age 19 unable to care for themselves or needing increased supervision or requiring special attention, instead of ending eligibility at 13 years of age (up from 16 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Eight states and one territory defined children with special needs as children at risk of or receiving protective services or foster care services or children under court supervision.

Lead agencies are not required to report if a child has special needs as part of the ACF-801 administrative data, but the state/territory must report if a child has a disability as defined in the Act. The Act states that “child with a disability” means a child with a disability, as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401); a child who is eligible for early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education

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<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/opre/Who%20provides%20ECE%20for%20children%20with%20special%20needs%20508.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/child-care-crisis-disproportionately-affects-children-disabilities/>

Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.); a child who is less than 13 years of age and who is eligible for services under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794); and a child with a disability, as defined by the state involved. Appendix B provides ACF-801 administrative data on the state-by-state percent of children served that have a disability. However, since states and territories may define “child with special needs” more broadly than “child with a disability,” there are children receiving CCDF assistance who may meet the state or territory’s definition of “child with special needs” that are not captured by the ACF-801 data.

In FY 2021, across all states plus the District of Columbia and three territories, an average of 2 percent of children receiving CCDF were reported to have a disability, which likely reflects limitations in the data which are described further below. The 2012 NSECE household survey reported that 5 percent of children under age 6 had a condition that affected the way children were cared for, including physical, emotional, developmental, or behavioral conditions.¹⁵ The Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs has two measures of the number of children with disabilities, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part B (ages 6 through 21) and IDEA Part C (ages birth through 2). The percentage of the population served under IDEA Part B (ages 6 through 21) is 9.86 percent.¹⁶ The percentage of the population receiving early intervention services served under IDEA, Part C (ages birth through 2) is 3.48 percent.¹⁷ All of these measures are higher than the percent of children with special needs that states report are receiving CCDF.

Forty-two states, the District of Columbia, and three territories reported children with disabilities receiving CCDF assistance, but of these, 22 reported less than 1 percent receiving CCDF assistance were children with disabilities, with the remaining 24 reporting 1 percent or more.¹⁸ Of these 24 lead agencies, 22 states, the District of Columbia, and one territory reported that between 1 and 11 percent of children receiving CCDF assistance were children with disabilities, with an average of 3 percent. Five states reported that a proportion of their data were invalid or not reported. Two states (California and Minnesota) reported that between 98 and 99 percent of their data were invalid or not reported. These invalid data and low reported rates of children with disabilities receiving child care assistance may result from difficulty reaching and serving families with disabilities or difficulty with collecting the information, or both. For example, there are potential complications with self-reporting during this data collection. CCDF defines the term “child with a disability” to include “a child with a disability, as defined by the State, Territory or Tribe involved.” Families applying for child care assistance may not know the specific definition of disability as it applies to their family. If the lead agency does not provide meaningful and specific prompts at the time of application, or if the family is reluctant to report due to stigma around disabilities, fear of discrimination, or privacy concerns, applicants may not

¹⁵ Findings from the 2012 National Survey of Early Care and Education: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/opre/Who%20provides%20ECE%20for%20children%20with%20special%20needs%20508.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/osep-fast-facts-school-aged-children-5-21-served-under-idea-part-b-21/>

¹⁷ [2020 Infographic: "OSEP Fast Facts: Infants and Toddlers With Disabilities" \(ed.gov\)](https://www.ed.gov/idea/osep-fast-facts-infants-toddlers-with-disabilities)

¹⁸ For this data set, a "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero.

correctly report the information. OCC plans further analysis to better understand the extent to which states effectively prioritize services for children despite challenges with collecting data on children with disabilities participating in CCDF.

Despite challenges with administrative data regarding children with disabilities, states and territories use a variety of approaches to prioritize services for children with special needs.

- Thirty-one states/territories do not waitlist children with special needs (up from 24 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Twenty-nine states/territories provided higher payment rates for access to higher quality care to providers that care for children with special needs (up from 26 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Twenty-eight states/territories prioritized enrollment in child care services for children with special needs (no change from prior report).
- Eight states waived co-payments (on a case-by-case basis) for parents of children with special needs (up from 6 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Four states/territories used grants or contracts to reserve slots for children with special needs (up from 3 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).

PRIORITIZING CHILDREN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

CCDF regulations require Lead Agencies to prioritize children experiencing homelessness for CCDF assistance and services. Families with children experiencing homelessness face particular challenges in accessing high-quality child care, including limited access to transportation, lack of documentation for enrollment, or lack of financial resources.¹⁹ Children and families facing adversity benefit most from attending high-quality child care, but unfortunately children experiencing homelessness are less likely to attend child care, and when they do, are more likely to attend lower quality early care and education and school-age programs staffed by providers who are experiencing challenging circumstances themselves.²⁰ Lead agencies must use the definition of “homeless” applicable to Head Start and school programs from section 725 of Subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act,²¹ which is inclusive of children living in emergency shelters, motels, hotels, trailer parks, cars, parks, public spaces, or abandoned buildings, substandard housing, and those sharing the housing of others due to a loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason.²²

During the 2018-2019 school year, an estimated 1.30 million children under age 6 in the United States, or 1 in 20 children, experienced homelessness.²³ That same year, public K-12 schools

¹⁹ <https://www.childcareaware.org/providers/helping-children-and-families-experiencing-homelessness/>

²⁰ Thompson, R., & Haskins, R. (2014). Early stress gets under the skin: Promising initiatives to help children facing chronic adversity. *The Future of Children*, 24(1), 1-8.

²¹ 42 U.S.C. §11434a.

²² For more information about the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act’s definition of “Homeless,” see https://childcareta.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/public/understanding-federal-definitions-3-12-18_508_0.pdf.

²³ Yamashiro, A., & McLaughlin, J. (2021). *Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles: Data Collected in 2018-19*. U.S. Department of Education. <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

identified 1.28 million students who experienced homelessness, representing 2.5 percent of all students enrolled in public schools. Students experiencing homelessness were disproportionately students of color.²⁴ Rates of young children and school-age children experiencing homelessness varied across states.²⁵ Gathering data on and measuring homelessness is challenging, as housing status changes are frequent and conditions such as doubling up or sharing housing may not be obvious to child care or after school program administrators. These measurement challenges are problematic for ensuring that children receive the screenings and services they need, and for child care providers, program administrators, and researchers seeking to understand the scope and number of children experiencing homelessness.²⁶

Children experiencing homelessness are categorically eligible for Head Start and McKinney-Vento programs. In FY 2018-2019, 126,665²⁷ children under age 6 experiencing homelessness (about 10 percent of those estimated to be experiencing homelessness) were enrolled in federally funded early childhood programs including Head Start and other programs funded with McKinney-Vento grants (not including CCDF-funded child care assistance), an increase from 100,874 children (about 8 percent of those experiencing homelessness) in 2014-2015.²⁸ Rates of participation in federally funded early childhood programs among children experiencing homelessness varies across states, from an estimated 3 percent in Alabama to 57 percent in South Dakota.²⁹

In the CCDF program, states have flexibility on how they provide priority for children experiencing homelessness in their service areas, such as waiving copayment fees or prioritizing enrollment for children experiencing homelessness. However, states must use CCDF funds to:

- Permit the enrollment (after an initial eligibility determination) of children experiencing homelessness while required documentation is obtained (including grace periods for compliance with immunization and other health and safety requirements),
- Provide training and technical assistance to child care providers and the appropriate lead agency (or designated entity) staff on identifying and serving homeless children and families, and
- Conduct specific outreach to homeless families.

CCDBG requires states report whether children receiving assistance are children experiencing homelessness. States report whether a family receiving CCDF assistance is experiencing homelessness on the ACF-801 administrative data report (Appendix C). In FY 2021, across all

²⁴NCES, 2022. [Common Core of Data \(CCD\) - CCD Data Files \(ed.gov\)](#)

²⁵ See Student Homelessness in America. (2023). *National Center for Homeless Education: Data Collected in 2019-22*. U.S. Department of Education. https://nche.ed.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/SY-21-22-EHCY-Data-Summary_FINAL.pdf

²⁶ [Navigating the Intersections of the McKinney-Vento Act and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act: Coordination to Help Homeless Children and Youth with Disabilities](#)

²⁷ The number of children enrolled in federal programs does not include those receiving child care assistance under CCDF and may be inflated due to a small number of children participating in both Head Start/Early Head Start and McKinney-Vento programming.

²⁸ Administration for Children and Families. (June 2017). [Early Childhood Homelessness in the United States: 50-State Profile \(hhs.gov\)](#) U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

²⁹<https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/homeless/early-childhood-homelessness-state-profiles-2021.pdf>

states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam, an average of 2 percent of children receiving CCDF were reported to be experiencing homelessness. Forty-one states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Guam reported homelessness status for all families receiving CCDF assistance, with lead agencies reporting a range of between 0 to 10 percent of children receiving CCDF assistance who were also experiencing homelessness. Nineteen states plus Puerto Rico and Guam reported that no children currently receiving CCDF assistance were experiencing homelessness, though for this data set an indication of zero often means less than 0.5 percent rather than actually zero. Eight states (Alaska, Arizona, California, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, and Pennsylvania) and three U.S. territories (American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, Virgin Islands) reported that some or all of their data were invalid or not reported. These invalid data and low reported rates of children experiencing homelessness receiving child care assistance may result from difficulty reaching and serving families experiencing homelessness, measuring or collecting data on homelessness, or both.

In addition to reporting on the ACF-801 administrative data, states must demonstrate how they plan to offer priority to children experiencing homelessness in their triennial CCDF Plan. An analysis of the FY 2022-2024 CCDF Plans shows the following:

- Forty-one states have policies to prioritize enrollment for children experiencing homelessness (up from 32 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Thirty-four states do not place children experiencing homelessness on a waitlist (up from 29 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Twenty-eight states have policies to waive copayments for children experiencing homelessness.
- Five states paid higher rates to providers that care for children experiencing homelessness (down from 6 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).
- Three states used grants or contracts to reserve child care slots for children experiencing homelessness (down from 6 states in the FY 2019-2021 CCDF plan).

Other strategies states reported using to prioritize children experiencing homelessness include:

- Providing families experiencing homelessness a minimum 60-day stabilization period where no verifications are required (Colorado).
- Partnering with community agencies that support the families of children experiencing homelessness (Georgia).
- Automatically enrolling children experiencing homelessness (Idaho).
- Providing priority for children residing in a homeless or domestic violence shelter, halfway house, or in a public place (Indiana).
- Providing homeless households up to 3 months from the application date to provide verification documentation (Kentucky).
- Children experiencing homelessness receive a 90-day grace period for providing eligibility documentation and are referred to a homeless liaison (Louisiana).

- Prioritizing access through contacts with families in shelters; allowing for all children meeting the definition to use homelessness as a service need, in lieu of employment, education, or training (Massachusetts).
- Waiving the activity requirements for 3 months and processing applications within 5 days for families experiencing homelessness, and allowing children experiencing homelessness to be considered a child with a special need with higher reimbursement rates (Minnesota).
- Defining homelessness as a valid need for child care, requiring participation in a community-based program to address homelessness (e.g., shelters, Head Start programs; Missouri).
- Expediting child care services (within 7 days of the application, final eligibility decision within 30 days; New Hampshire).
- Allowing homeless families to receive homeless child care assistance, which does not include the employment work requirements, when referred by a homeless agency (Utah).
- Allowing families experiencing homelessness to be determined eligible and receive services prior to completing the address verification (multiple states).
- In the event of limited funding and the creation of a waitlist, prioritizing children from very low-income families, children with special needs, and then children experiencing homelessness (District of Columbia, Montana, Virginia).

States continue to establish or expand their data collection procedures to collect accurate data on the percent of families they serve who are experiencing homelessness. Homeless status is self-reported by the family at the time of application in most cases. Parents or guardians answering questions may not know the state's definition, or if the state does not provide meaningful and specific prompts at the time of application, parents may not correctly report the information. This may also be compounded by a reluctance to report because of stigma. Since families are eligible for at least 12 months of child care assistance, they are not required to report short-term changes in their living situations, if it does not affect their eligibility (for example, over 85 percent of state median income). If families report their homeless status only once, instead of whenever their homeless status changes, this may mean that the true incidence of homelessness is under-reported.

CONCLUSION

CCDF requires OCC to annually report to Congress on state implementation with the provisions related to priorities of services to children in families with very low incomes, children with special needs, and children experiencing homelessness. In FY 2022, all states and territories reported that they were implementing policies that prioritize CCDF assistance to families with very low incomes, children with special needs, and children experiencing homelessness. However, the ACF-801 data suggests many Lead Agencies are having challenges adequately serving children with special needs and children experiencing homelessness. As stated above in the 2012 NSECE household survey, approximately 1.2 million, or 5 percent, of the 23 million children under age 6 in the United States had a condition that affected the way the children were cared for, including physical, emotional, developmental, or behavioral condition, but only 2

percent of children receiving CCDF were reported to have a disability. Additionally, the percentage of children receiving IDEA Part B and IDEA Part C services is also higher than the percent of children with special needs receiving CCDF funding. Data collection and reporting on these priority categories have been challenging for some states and territories, and they may be reporting the information inaccurately or not at all with outdated technology systems. To help address these challenges, states and territories were encouraged to invest in data systems to support equitable access to child care with American Rescue Act (ARP) supplemental CCDF funds.³⁰ Technology upgrades and data governance improvements can increase accuracy in reporting and allow states and territories to analyze prioritization policies to ensure they are equitable. OCC continues to provide technical assistance to states and territories to improve data quality and reporting methods and the prioritization of priority populations.

In addition to data quality and reporting concerns, lead agencies may only report one reason to receive care for eligible children and families, and the most prevalent reason is “employment.” Families receiving care for this reason may also be experiencing homelessness or have a child with special needs but not presenting as such to the state or territory during eligibility determination, which would lead to underreported count in both categories. This is problematic when it comes to lead agencies identifying and meeting the needs of children and families who may be experiencing homelessness or with special needs. While the analysis of CCDF State/Territory Plan responses shows that states and territories are implementing policies to prioritize these categories of children and families, families of children with special needs often experience challenges finding care at a higher percentage than families of children who do not have special needs.³¹ Lead agencies should improve data collection for these populations to shape policies and priorities to address the needs of these children. Reported ACF-801 data and State/Territory Plan analysis both show that states and territories are prioritizing children and families with very low incomes.

The 2024 CCDF Final Rule included the following changes to help lead agencies prioritize the populations discussed in this report in future years:

- Encourages Lead Agencies to waive co-payments for eligible families:
 - with incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level;
 - experiencing homelessness;
 - with a child with a disability;
 - with a child enrolled in Head Start or Early Head Start;
 - with a child in foster or kinship care or otherwise receive or need to receive protective services; and
 - that meet other criteria established by the Lead Agency.
- Requires states and territories to provide some child care services through grants or contracts as one of many strategies to increase the supply and quality of care, including specifically for children with disabilities.

³⁰ <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/CCDF-ACF-IM-2021-03.pdf>

³¹ <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/child-care-crisis-disproportionately-affects-children-disabilities/>

- Encourages policies that help families become eligible faster, simplify the verification process, and minimize disruption to parents.

OCC will continue to track state and territory priorities data and provide technical assistance to provide more complete data reporting and analysis in the next annual report on priorities for CCDF services.

Appendix A

Percent of Children (Birth through 12) Below Poverty in Each State: A Comparison of the Child Care and Development Fund Caseload (FY 2021) and the General Population

State/Territory	Total - Receiving CCDF	Total - In General Population	White (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	White (non-Hispanic) - In General Population
Alabama	75%	23%	81%	12%
Alaska	22%	13%	19%	7%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona	55%	19%	55%	10%
Arkansas	80%	24%	84%	17%
California	39%	16%	37%	8%
Colorado	43%	12%	34%	7%
Connecticut	26%	14%	26%	5%
Delaware	51%	16%	44%	8%
District of Columbia	49%	20%	50%	1%
Florida	47%	18%	41%	12%
Georgia	61%	20%	63%	11%
Guam ^a	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	81%	13%	65%	10%
Idaho	61%	14%	61%	11%
Illinois	42%	16%	34%	9%
Indiana	56%	17%	55%	12%
Iowa	61%	13%	59%	10%
Kansas	59%	15%	56%	9%
Kentucky	64%	23%	61%	20%
Louisiana	57%	27%	53%	14%
Maine	24%	13%	22%	12%
Maryland	30%	12%	25%	6%
Massachusetts	39%	12%	35%	7%
Michigan	54%	19%	47%	13%
Minnesota	43%	11%	27%	6%
Mississippi	70%	29%	54%	15%
Missouri	56%	17%	49%	13%
Montana	57%	15%	56%	11%
Nebraska	66%	12%	59%	7%
Nevada	46%	18%	38%	11%
New Hampshire	38%	8%	36%	7%
New Jersey	26%	14%	25%	8%
New Mexico	46%	26%	42%	16%
New York	52%	19%	60%	13%
North Carolina	61%	20%	61%	11%
North Dakota	34%	11%	30%	6%
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--

State/Territory	Total - Receiving CCDF	Total - In General Population	White (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	White (non-Hispanic) - In General Population
Ohio	62%	20%	55%	14%
Oklahoma	67%	22%	62%	16%
Oregon	33%	14%	32%	12%
Pennsylvania	38%	18%	33%	11%
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	48%	15%	41%	6%
South Carolina	43%	21%	35%	11%
South Dakota	42%	15%	36%	7%
Tennessee	79%	20%	86%	14%
Texas	48%	20%	39%	9%
Utah	37%	9%	30%	7%
Vermont	33%	11%	32%	10%
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--
Virginia	55%	14%	53%	9%
Washington	30%	13%	31%	9%
West Virginia	61%	23%	60%	22%
Wisconsin	43%	14%	30%	9%
Wyoming	30%	13%	30%	11%
National	50%	17%	52%	11%

Appendix A

Percent of Children (Birth through 12) Below Poverty in Each State: A Comparison of the Child Care and Development Fund Caseload (FY 2021) and the General Population

State/Territory	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - In General Population	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - In General Population
Alabama	73%	41%	86%	23%
Alaska	37%	26%	20%	26%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona	54%	26%	51%	44%
Arkansas	73%	45%	78%	12%
California	43%	27%	27%	23%
Colorado	46%	24%	51%	26%
Connecticut	26%	24%	19%	30%
Delaware	54%	24%	67%	1%
District of Columbia	52%	36%	100%	--*
Florida	51%	31%	48%	22%
Georgia	62%	30%	69%	19%
Guam	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	100%	2%	--	34%

State/Territory	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - In General Population	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - In General Population
Idaho	67%	16%	--	25%
Illinois	46%	37%	38%	14%
Indiana	56%	38%	66%	20%
Iowa	65%	46%	71%	38%
Kansas	64%	38%	58%	14%
Kentucky	67%	39%	100%	44%
Louisiana	58%	45%	52%	27%
Maine	47%	29%	38%	19%
Maryland	31%	18%	73%	17%
Massachusetts	40%	21%	33%	18%
Michigan	60%	38%	56%	30%
Minnesota	56%	30%	44%	46%
Mississippi	72%	45%	80%	37%
Missouri	60%	36%	55%	24%
Montana	51%	7%	68%	42%
Nebraska	73%	30%	75%	34%
Nevada	54%	30%	51%	21%
New Hampshire	46%	13%	63%	0%
New Jersey	27%	25%	14%	20%
New Mexico	50%	21%	48%	38%
New York	44%	28%	72%	33%
North Carolina	60%	32%	74%	31%
North Dakota	44%	33%	46%	37%
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--
Ohio	65%	43%	60%	29%
Oklahoma	72%	42%	83%	24%
Oregon	41%	34%	34%	21%
Pennsylvania	43%	35%	28%	43%
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	49%	28%	56%	63%
South Carolina	46%	38%	50%	30%
South Dakota	42%	20%	72%	52%
Tennessee	65%	37%	84%	26%
Texas	48%	28%	42%	11%
Utah	57%	37%	50%	25%
Vermont	50%	29%	50%	46%
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--
Virginia	58%	27%	58%	14%
Washington	37%	22%	38%	20%

State/Territory	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Black/African American (non-Hispanic) - In General Population	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Native American/Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) - In General Population
West Virginia	66%	44%	50%	15%
Wisconsin	50%	38%	39%	36%
Wyoming	29%	64%	39%	36%
National	54%	33%	57%	32%

Appendix A

Percent of Children (Birth through 12) Below Poverty in Each State: A Comparison of the Child Care and Development Fund Caseload (FY 2021) and the General Population

State/Territory	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) - In General Population	Hispanic (any race) - Receiving CCDF	Hispanic (any race) - In General Population
Alabama	82%	13%	73%	38%
Alaska	27%	25%	22%	13%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona	57%	9%	53%	24%
Arkansas	85%	24%	77%	28%
California	45%	9%	38%	21%
Colorado	54%	8%	39%	18%
Connecticut	25%	11%	27%--	26%
Delaware	59%	7%	48%--	24%
District of Columbia	100%	10%	34%	10%
Florida	45%	10%	43%	21%
Georgia	60%	9%	64%	28%
Guam	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	85%	14%	90%	13%
Idaho	67%	9%	60%	22%
Illinois	42%	10%	41%	19%
Indiana	44%	17%	56%	24%
Iowa	58%	13%	62%	20%
Kansas	56%	13%	63%	26%
Kentucky	63%	13%	66%	30%
Louisiana	53%	7%	58%	30%
Maine	29%	30%	24%	9%
Maryland	34%	9%	22%	16%
Massachusetts	28%	7%	41%	26%
Michigan	47%	9%	53%	27%
Minnesota	31%	16%	32%	18%
Mississippi	50%	14%	66%	37%

State/Territory	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) - Receiving CCDF	Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic) - In General Population	Hispanic (any race) - Receiving CCDF	Hispanic (any race) - In General Population
Missouri	48%	6%	54%	24%
Montana	73%	21%	51%	22%
Nebraska	78%	10%	65%	21%
Nevada	45%	12%	41%	22%
New Hampshire	55%	5%	41%	19%
New Jersey	25%	5%	27%	23%
New Mexico	38%	15%	47%	28%
New York	61%	16%	42%	27%
North Carolina	46%	10%	54%	31%
North Dakota	17%	19%	--	18%
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--	--	--
Ohio	57%	11%	59%	30%
Oklahoma	63%	14%	68%	29%
Oregon	39%	10%	35%	21%
Pennsylvania	44%	14%	37%	33%
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	50%	10%	47%	30%
South Carolina	25%	7%	44%	31%
South Dakota	56%	5%	37%	25%
Tennessee	91%	8%	78%	31%
Texas	43%	9%	50%	27%
Utah	31%	8%	34%	16%
Vermont	36%	12%	41%	17%
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--
Virginia	51%	6%	47%	17%
Washington	31%	8%	27%	22%
West Virginia	73%	2%	58%	26%
Wisconsin	34%	12%	41%	23%
Wyoming	33%	17%	32%	17%
National	48%	10%	43%	24%

Appendix A

Percent of Children (Birth through 12) Below Poverty in Each State: A Comparison of the Child Care and Development Fund Caseload (FY 2021) and the General Population

State/Territory	Multi-Racial/Other - Receiving CCDF	Multi-Racial/Other - In General Population
Alabama	81%	23%
Alaska	21%	10%
American Samoa	--	--
Arizona	58%	13%
Arkansas	77%	19%
California	38%	9%
Colorado	39%	9%
Connecticut	--	10%
Delaware	--	19%
District of Columbia	100%	10%
Florida	46%	16%
Georgia	--	17%
Guam	--	--
Hawaii	77%	12%
Idaho	66%	19%
Illinois	41%	15%
Indiana	56%	22%
Iowa	60%	17%
Kansas	61%	19%
Kentucky	64%	25%
Louisiana	56%	27%
Maine	30%	16%
Maryland	26%	12%
Massachusetts	37%	11%
Michigan	56%	21%
Minnesota	33%	11%
Mississippi	64%	26%
Missouri	52%	18%
Montana	55%	18%
Nebraska	67%	20%
Nevada	38%	15%
New Hampshire	40%	9%
New Jersey	26%	11%
New Mexico	--	14%
New York	48%	18%
North Carolina	60%	20%
North Dakota	--	14%
Northern Mariana Islands	--	--

State/Territory	Multi-Racial/Other - Receiving CCDF	Multi-Racial/Other - In General Population
Ohio	63%	24%
Oklahoma	66%	21%
Oregon	32%	12%
Pennsylvania	32%	20%
Puerto Rico	--	--
Rhode Island	57%	14%
South Carolina	44%	22%
South Dakota	41%	23%
Tennessee	--	24%
Texas	42%	13%
Utah	41%	9%
Vermont	40%	17%
Virgin Islands	--	--
Virginia	--	12%
Washington	--	11%
West Virginia	63%	35%
Wisconsin	38%	17%
Wyoming	--	11%
National	50%	16%

Notes applicable to this table

- Percents were not computed where there were fewer than 10 children in a race/ethnic group.
- "Receiving CCDF" estimates are from Preliminary FY 2021 ACF-801 data reported by the 50 States and District of Columbia (tabulation by the Child Care Automated Reporting System staff). Census poverty thresholds for 2021 were used in the calculation of poverty, which can be found at [Poverty Thresholds](#). Additional statistics on ACF-801 data are available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/data/child-care-and-development-fund-statistics>.
- The percent of children "Receiving CCDF" in each race/ethnic group is calculated based on the average monthly number of children served. When calculating the average monthly percentages, a few states had reported less than 12 months of ACF-801 data (Alabama submitted ten (10) months; Alaska submitted seven (7) months; New Hampshire submitted nine (9) months). All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of ACF-801 data.
- Data from this period includes emergency funding related to the COVID-19 public health emergency. Some of the variation in these numbers may be due to state variations in income eligibility parameters related to this funding.
- The American Community Survey did not cover US territories, so ACF-801 data is not included for US territories.
- "General Population" estimates are from the American Community Survey, 2018-2022 5-year estimates (IPUMS tabulation by ASPE staff). All race categories except "Latino" are non-Hispanic/Latino. These estimates exclude some children living in group homes and institutions. The ACS undercounts the number of children in the United States. For more information, visit <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-releases/2024/undercounts-overcounts-children-2020-census.html>. Poverty counts are tabulated using the Official Poverty Measure (OPM) with the IPUMS variable "cbpoverty". For more information, visit https://usa.ipums.org/usa-action/variables/POVERTY#description_section. Because IPUMS data consist of a subset of the full ACS sample, tabulations from the ACS PUMS will not match those from Census's published tables of ACS data. For more information visit: https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/publications/2021/acs/acs_pums_handbook_2021.pdf.

Appendix B
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates
Average Monthly Percentages of Children With a Disability (FY 2021)

This table provides a snapshot of the progress States are making in reporting this data and should not be used to describe the national landscape of children with disabilities receiving child care services.

Child With a Disability Definition: Refer to footnote #7 for the definition

State/Territory	No Disability	Has Disability	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	100%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	100%	0%	0%	100%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona	100%	0%	0%	100%
Arkansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
California	0%	1%	99%	100%
Colorado	100%	0%	0%	100%
Connecticut	100%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	98%	2%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	94%	6%	0%	100%
Florida	100%	0%	0%	100%
Georgia	87%	13%	0%	100%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	100%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	98%	2%	0%	100%
Illinois	92%	0%	8%	100%
Indiana	98%	2%	0%	100%
Iowa	97%	3%	0%	100%
Kansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	98%	2%	0%	100%
Louisiana	98%	2%	0%	100%
Maine	98%	2%	0%	100%
Maryland	98%	2%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	99%	1%	0%	100%
Michigan	96%	4%	0%	100%
Minnesota	0%	1%	99%	100%
Mississippi	99%	1%	0%	100%
Missouri	96%	4%	0%	100%
Montana	94%	4%	2%	100%
Nebraska	96%	4%	0%	100%
Nevada	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Hampshire	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Jersey	99%	1%	0%	100%
New Mexico	100%	0%	0%	100%
New York	97%	2%	1%	100%

State/Territory	No Disability	Has Disability	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
North Carolina	100%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	100%	100%
Ohio	99%	1%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	98%	2%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	98%	2%	0%	100%
Puerto Rico	79%	21%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	100%	0%	0%	100%
South Carolina	96%	4%	0%	100%
South Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Tennessee	100%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	98%	2%	0%	100%
Utah	100%	0%	0%	100%
Vermont	91%	9%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--
Virginia	99%	1%	0%	100%
Washington	100%	0%	0%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wyoming	100%	0%	0%	100%

Notes applicable to this table

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2021.

2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.

3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month were directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.

4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

5. At the time of publication, American Samoa and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2021. Alabama submitted ten (10) months of ACF-801 data. Alaska submitted seven (7) months of ACF-801 data. New Hampshire submitted nine (9) months of ACF-801 data. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.

6. The Invalid/Not Reported column only includes child records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 25a, Child Disability.

7. Child with a disability is defined to include:

- A. a child with a disability, as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401) (i.e., a child receiving special education services based on an Individualized Education Program (IEP) under Part B of IDEA);
- B. a child who is eligible for early intervention services under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) (i.e., an infant or toddler eligible to receive early intervention services based on an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) under Part C of IDEA);
- C. a child who is eligible for services under section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794) (i.e., a child eligible to receive services under a 504 Plan); and
- D. a child with a disability, as defined by the State involved (States have flexibility regarding part D of the definition.)

8. "--" indicates data not reported.

Appendix C
Child Care and Development Fund
Preliminary Estimates

Average Monthly Percentages of Families by Homeless Status (FY 2021)

This table provides a snapshot of the progress States are making in reporting this data and should not be used to describe the national landscape of CCDF families experiencing homelessness.

Family Homeless Status Definition: Agencies must use the term homeless as defined in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act. See footnote #7 for the detailed description of "homeless children".

State/Territory	Not Experiencing Homelessness	Experiencing Homelessness	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Alabama	100%	0%	0%	100%
Alaska	76%	1%	23%	100%
American Samoa	--	--	--	--
Arizona	65%	1%	34%	100%
Arkansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
California	0%	0%	100%	100%
Colorado	98%	2%	0%	100%
Connecticut	100%	0%	0%	100%
Delaware	99%	1%	0%	100%
District of Columbia	96%	4%	0%	100%
Florida	99%	1%	0%	100%
Georgia	94%	6%	0%	100%
Guam	100%	0%	0%	100%
Hawaii	100%	0%	0%	100%
Idaho	100%	0%	0%	100%
Illinois	100%	0%	0%	100%
Indiana	90%	10%	0%	100%
Iowa	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kansas	100%	0%	0%	100%
Kentucky	100%	0%	0%	100%
Louisiana	91%	2%	6%	100%
Maine	99%	1%	0%	100%
Maryland	99%	1%	0%	100%
Massachusetts	97%	3%	0%	100%
Michigan	99%	1%	0%	100%
Minnesota	85%	10%	5%	100%
Mississippi	100%	0%	0%	100%
Missouri	99%	1%	0%	100%
Montana	97%	2%	1%	100%
Nebraska	97%	3%	0%	100%

State/Territory	Not Experiencing Homelessness	Experiencing Homelessness	Invalid/Not Reported	Total
Nevada	86%	4%	10%	100%
New Hampshire	96%	4%	0%	100%
New Jersey	98%	2%	0%	100%
New Mexico	100%	0%	0%	100%
New York	100%	0%	0%	100%
North Carolina	100%	0%	0%	100%
North Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Northern Mariana Islands	0%	0%	100%	100%
Ohio	99%	1%	0%	100%
Oklahoma	100%	0%	0%	100%
Oregon	100%	0%	0%	100%
Pennsylvania	95%	1%	4%	100%
Puerto Rico	100%	0%	0%	100%
Rhode Island	100%	0%	0%	100%
South Carolina	97%	3%	0%	100%
South Dakota	99%	1%	0%	100%
Tennessee	100%	0%	0%	100%
Texas	98%	2%	0%	100%
Utah	94%	6%	0%	100%
Vermont	98%	2%	0%	100%
Virgin Islands	--	--	--	--
Virginia	99%	1%	0%	100%
Washington	95%	5%	0%	100%
West Virginia	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wisconsin	97%	3%	0%	100%
Wyoming	99%	1%	0%	100%

Notes applicable to this report:

1. The source for this table is ACF-801 data for FY 2021.
2. All percentages are based on "adjusted" numbers of families and children, unless otherwise indicated. These "adjusted" numbers represent the number funded through CCDF only (which includes Federal Discretionary, Mandatory, and Matching Funds; TANF transfers to CCDF; and State Matching and Maintenance of Effort Funds). The "adjusted" number is the raw or "unadjusted" number reported by the State multiplied by its pooling factor, as reported on the ACF-800. This report takes this factor into consideration in calculating the "adjusted" numbers or percentages.
3. All States provide an actual unadjusted count of families served each month. For States reporting full population data, the number of child records reported each month was directly counted. However, for States that only submit samples, the ratio of children-to-families was determined each month from the samples and then multiplied by the reported number of families to obtain an estimate of the unadjusted number of children served each month. The unadjusted average number of families and children was obtained from the monthly numbers in the FY, as reported on the ACF-801 summary (header) record.
4. A "0%" indication often means the value is less than 0.5% rather than actually zero. In a few instances, the sum of the categories may not appear to add up to exactly 100% because of rounding.

5. At the time of publication, American Samoa and Virgin Islands had not yet reported any ACF-801 data for FY 2021. Alabama submitted ten (10) months of ACF-801 data. Alaska submitted seven (7) months of ACF-801 data. New Hampshire submitted nine (9) months of ACF-801 data. All other States and Territories had submitted the full 12 months of data.
6. The Invalid/Not Reported column only includes family records with an invalid or missing number for ACF-801 element 16a, Family Homeless Status.
7. Agencies must use the term homeless as defined in section 725 of subtitle VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act. The term "homeless children and youths" refers to individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence and includes the following four categories:
 - i.Children and youth who:
 1. share the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason;
 2. are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations;
 3. care living in emergency or transitional shelters; or
 4. are abandoned in hospitals.
 - ii.Children and youth who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.
 - iii.Children and youth who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings.
 - iv.Children of migrant or seasonal workers who qualify as homeless because they are living in circumstances described in the first three categories.
8. "--" indicates data not reported.