The Distribution of Federal Funding for Breastfeeding

2023 Report

USBC
U.S. Breastfeeding Committee

About This Report

The U.S. Breastfeeding Committee (USBC) produced this report to illustrate the distribution of federally funded programs that include breastfeeding across states and territories in recent years. This resource is intended to serve as a supplement to the 2023 State & Territory Breastfeeding Reports by simply and visually demonstrating in a table where federal funding is directed and, wherever possible, which of these projects include a lactation component. Organizations are encouraged to use this resource to identify where there may be opportunities to expand breastfeeding programming via funding opportunities.

Lactation support programs are low-cost, high-impact interventions that work to reduce the persistent and pervasive barriers to breastfeeding. Federal funding for breastfeeding supports critical national efforts, including monitoring and evaluation, public education, and resource development, as well as a wide range of state and community-level projects to address the challenges faced by specific populations. These programs support and reinforce each other, reaching distinct audiences and environments. The table on the following pages shows where the below federal programs awarded funding in recent years:

Health Resources & Service Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau (HRSA, MCHB)
- Title V Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant
- Healthy Start
- Healthy Start Doula Supplement
- Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)
- Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS)
- Children's Healthy Weight State Capacity Building Program (CHW SCBP)
- Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Nutrition

Office on Women's Health (OWH)
- Reducing Disparities in Breastfeeding Innovation Challenge
- Racial Equity in Postpartum Care Challenge

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN) and breastfeeding innovation grants for SPAN recipients
- Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country (GHWIC)
- State Perinatal Quality Collaboratives (PQCs)
- EMPower Best Practices
- Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)

Continue below the table to find key links and descriptions for each program and how it is reflected in the table. To access information on current fiscal year budget negotiations, visit the Federal Appropriations for Breastfeeding webpage.

If you have questions or feedback about this report, please email us at office@usbreastfeeding.org.

Federally Funded Programs Related to Infant Feeding By State/Territory and Year of Award

Legend:
- ❌ = no funding awarded under this program
- ⬜ = program exists but is not funded
- ✅ = funding awarded under this program, and includes breastfeeding (green)
- 🟨 = funding awarded under this program, but does not include breastfeeding (yellow)
- 🟪 = funding awarded under this program but data source does not show which projects include breastfeeding (purple)

| State/Territory	HRSA, MCHB: 2021 Title V, MCH Block Grant	2020 Healthy Start	Healthy Start Doula Supplement 2021	Healthy Start Doula Supplement 2022	2022 Maternal, Infant & Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)	Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) 2019	RMOMS 2021	2021–2022 Children's Healthy Weight State Capacity Building (CHW SCBP)	2018 Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Nutrition Training	OWH: 2021 Reducing Disparities in Breastfeeding Innovation Challenge	2022 Racial Equity in Postpartum Care Challenge	CDC: 2022 State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN)	2020 ASTHO Breastfeeding Innovation Grants for SPAN Recipients	2019 Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country (GHWIC)	State Perinatal Quality Collaboratives*	2021-2022 EMPower Best Practices	2021 Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH)
Alabama	🟨	🟪	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌
Alaska	🟨	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	🟪	🟨	❌	❌
American Samoa	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌
Arizona	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	🟨	❌	❌	🟪	⬜	❌	❌
Arkansas	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	❌	🟨	❌	❌
California	✅	✅	✅	🟪	🟪	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	🟪	✅	✅	❌
Colorado	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	✅	❌	🟨	✅	❌
Connecticut	✅	✅	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌
Delaware	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌
District of Columbia	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	🟨	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌
Florida	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	✅	❌
Georgia	✅	✅	❌	🟪	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	❌	❌
Guam	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌
Hawaii	🟨	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	⬜	✅	❌
Idaho	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	⬜	❌	❌
Illinois	✅	✅	✅	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	🟨	✅	❌	🟨	✅	❌
Indiana	🟨	✅	❌	✅	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	✅	❌
Iowa	✅	✅	❌	✅	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	⬜	✅	❌
Kansas	🟨	✅	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	⬜	✅	❌
Kentucky	✅	✅	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	🟨	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌
Louisiana	✅	✅	✅	✅	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	🟨	❌	❌	❌	✅	✅	❌
Maine	✅	❌	❌	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	❌	🟨	❌	✅
Maryland	✅	✅	🟪	❌	✅	❌	❌	❌	❌	✅	🟨	❌	❌	❌	🟨	✅	❌

State	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
MASSACHUSETTS	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
MICHIGAN	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	
MINNESOTA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	
MISSISSIPPI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	
MISSOURI	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	
MONTANA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	
NEBRASKA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
NEVADA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	
NEW JERSEY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	
NEW MEXICO	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	
NEW YORK	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
NORTH CAROLINA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
NORTH DAKOTA	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
OHIO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	
OKLAHOMA	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
OREGON	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	
PENNSYLVANIA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	
PUERTO RICO	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	
RHODE ISLAND	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
SOUTH CAROLINA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
SOUTH DAKOTA	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
TENNESSEE	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	
TEXAS	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
UTAH	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	
VERMONT	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	
VIRGINIA	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	
WASHINGTON	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	
WEST VIRGINIA	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	
WISCONSIN	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	
WYOMING	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	

*The data source for State Perinatal Quality Collaboratives does not indicate a funding year. PQC information in this table is up to date as of January 2023.

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Health Resources & Service Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau

The **Title V Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant** provides funding for states and jurisdictions to meet the unique health needs of their children and families. Each State Title V program selects at least five out of fifteen National Performance Measures (NPMs) for programmatic focus during the five-year reporting cycle. The table depicts which states and territories received Tile V funding, and of these, which programs selected National Performance Measure 4: Breastfeeding.

The purpose of the **Healthy Start program** is to improve health outcomes before, during, and after pregnancy, and reduce racial/ethnic differences in rates of infant death and adverse perinatal outcomes through local projects that can include lactation education. Current data sources do not specify which Healthy Start programs include a specific focus on breastfeeding.

The **Healthy Start Doula Supplement** provides funding to increase the availability of doulas in Healthy Start service areas most affected by infant and maternal mortality and to increase the number of women with a higher risk of poor birth outcomes receiving doula services. Current data sources do not specify which Healthy Start Doula Supplement programs include a specific focus on breastfeeding.

The **Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program** supports pregnant people and parents with young children who live in communities that face greater risks and barriers to achieving positive maternal and child health outcomes, including through lactation support. All MIECHV programs must report on breastfeeding outcomes.

The **Rural Maternity and Obstetrics Management Strategies (RMOMS) program** supports grants to improve access to and continuity of maternal and obstetrics care in rural communities by increasing the delivery of and access to preconception, pregnancy, labor and delivery, and postpartum services, including breastfeeding support. The table depicts which states have awardees that received RMOMS funding, and of these, which programs included a specific focus on breastfeeding.

The **Children's Healthy Weight State Capacity Building program (CHW SCBP)**, coordinated by the Association of State Public Health Nutritionists, works to strengthen the maternal and child health nutrition competency of the Title V workforce. The table depicts which states have awardees that received CHW funding, and of these, which programs included a specific focus on breastfeeding.

The **Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Nutrition Training program** promotes the healthy nutrition of mothers, children, and families by establishing and enhancing MCH Nutrition Centers of Excellence to provide training for future and current MCH nutrition professionals and technical assistance to state Title V and other MCH programs. This program provides training and education that is centered around the life course approach to MCH nutrition and includes breastfeeding. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program.

Office on Women's Health

The **Reducing Disparities in Breastfeeding Innovation Challenge** sought innovative ways to increase breastfeeding initiation and continuation rates and decrease disparities. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program.

The **Racial Equity in Postpartum Care Challenge** sought innovative methods to improve equity of postpartum care for Black or African American and American Indian/Alaska Native women enrolled in Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program, and of these, which programs included a specific focus on breastfeeding.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The **State Physical Activity and Nutrition (SPAN)** program funds recipients to implement evidence-based strategies at state and local levels to improve nutrition and physical activity. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program, and of these, which programs included a specific focus on breastfeeding.

With funding from the CDC, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) awarded **innovation grants to support SPAN recipients** to implement innovative projects that advance breastfeeding initiatives and health equity. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program.

Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country (GHWIC) is the CDC's largest investment to improve American Indian and Alaskan Native (AI/AN) tribal health and is focused on health promotion and chronic disease prevention, including increasing breastfeeding rates. Current data sources do not specify which GHWIC programs include a specific focus on breastfeeding.

State Perinatal Quality Collaboratives (PQCs) are state or multi-state networks of multidisciplinary teams, working to improve outcomes for maternal and infant health. PQCs do this by advancing evidence-informed clinical practices and processes using quality improvement (QI) principles to address gaps in care. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program, which of these include a specific focus on breastfeeding, and which states are participating but did not receive funding.

EMPower Best Practices is a hospital-based quality improvement initiative funded by the CDC Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. The purpose of this initiative is to improve knowledge and skills in evidence-based maternity practices supportive of optimal infant nutrition with a focus on culturally diverse, at-risk populations and those from low-income families. This project is coordinated in partnership with the Carolina Global Breastfeeding Institute based at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Population Health Improvement Partners. The table depicts which states have hospitals that participated in this program.

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) funding is used to reduce health disparities among racial and ethnic populations with the highest burden of chronic disease through culturally tailored interventions to address preventable risk behaviors. The table depicts which states have awardees that received funding under this program, and of these, which programs included a specific focus on breastfeeding.