

# Child Care and the U.S. Economy

Click on a state name to see that specific page.

Alabama

Illinois

Montana

Rhode Island

Alaska

Indiana

Nebraska

South Carolina

Arizona

Iowa

Nevada

South Dakota

Arkansas

Kansas

New Hampshire

Tennessee

California

Kentucky

New Jersey

Texas

Colorado

Louisiana

New Mexico

Utah

Connecticut

Maine

New York

Vermont

Delaware

Maryland

North Carolina

Virginia

District of Columbia

Massachusetts

North Dakota

Washington

Florida

Michigan

Ohio

West Virginia

Georgia

Minnesota

Oklahoma

Wisconsin

Hawaii

Mississippi

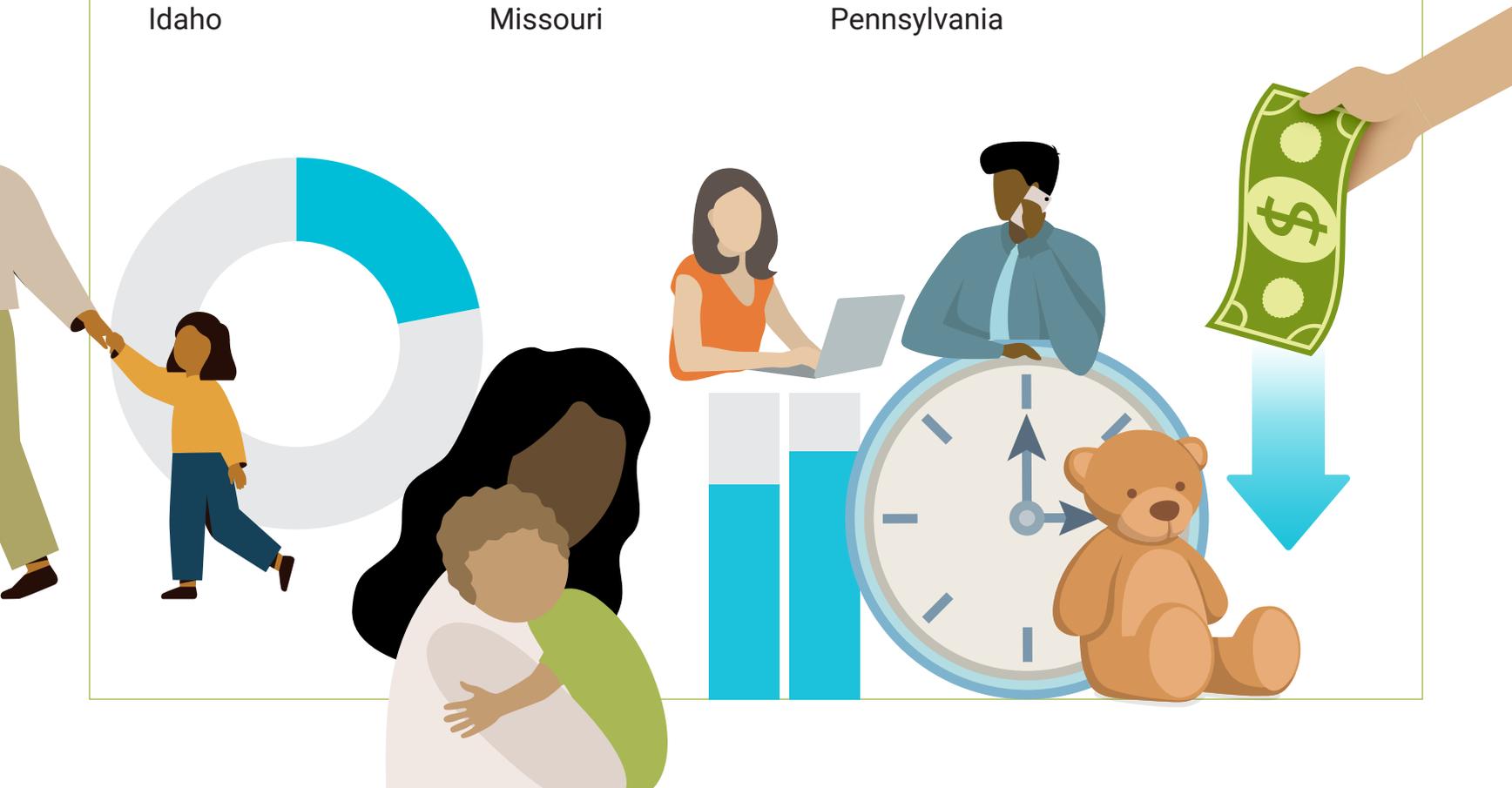
Oregon

Wyoming

Idaho

Missouri

Pennsylvania



## SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE ALABAMA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Alabama workforce.



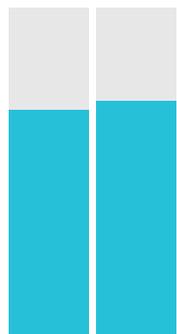
**19%** of adults in Alabama have young children. That's approximately **359,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



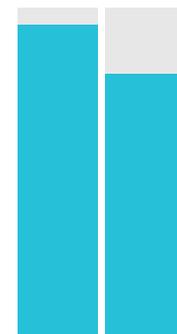
**33%** of Alabama mothers with young children and **16%** of Alabama fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of Alabama women with young children and **72%** of Alabama women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **80%**, respectively, for Alabama men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,600**  
per child per  
year on average

=



**11%** of median  
income for Alabama  
households with a  
young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Alabama worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Alabama child care worker is **\$11.55**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$19.88**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE ALASKA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Alaska workforce.



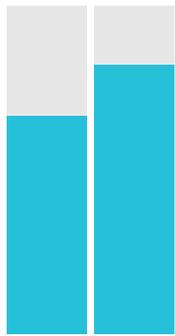
**19%** of adults in Alaska have young children. That's approximately **54,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



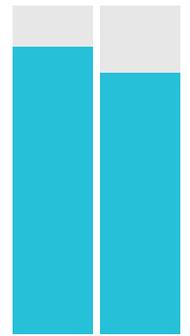
**24%** of Alaska mothers with young children and **20%** of Alaska fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**67%** of Alaska women with young children and **82%** of Alaska women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **88%** and **80%**, respectively, for Alaska men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,600** per child per year on average

=



**9%** of median income for Alaska households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Alaska worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Alaska child care worker is **\$16.43**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$26.99**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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## SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE ARIZONA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Arizona workforce.



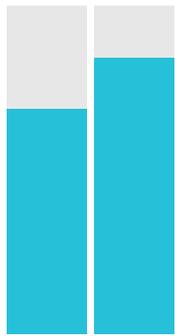
**18%** of adults in Arizona have young children. That's approximately **506,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



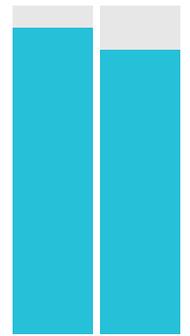
**31%** of Arizona mothers with young children and **22%** of Arizona fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of Arizona women with young children and **84%** of Arizona women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **87%**, respectively, for Arizona men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,600**  
per child per  
year on average

=



**10%** of median  
income for Arizona  
households with a  
young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Arizona worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Arizona child care worker is **\$16.25**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.92**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE ARKANSAS ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Arkansas workforce.



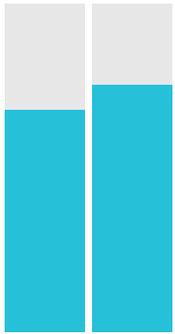
**19%** of adults in Arkansas have young children. That's approximately **208,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



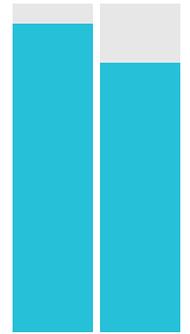
**31%** of Arkansas mothers with young children and **17%** of Arkansas fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**68%** of Arkansas women with young children and **75%** of Arkansas women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **82%**, respectively, for Arkansas men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,200** per child per year on average

=



**11%** of median income for Arkansas households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Arkansas worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Arkansas child care worker is **\$13.85**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$18.78**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE CALIFORNIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the California workforce.



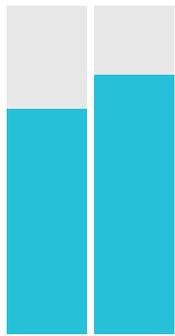
**18%** of adults in California have young children. That's approximately **2,785,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



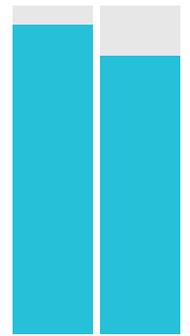
**28%** of California mothers with young children and **17%** of California fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of California women with young children and **79%** of California women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **85%**, respectively, for California men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$11,900** = per child per year on average



**11%** of median income for California households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical California worker.



The median hourly wage of a California child care worker is **\$17.64**, and the median for all workers is **\$25.98**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE COLORADO ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Colorado workforce.



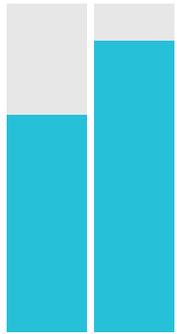
**18%** of adults in Colorado have young children. That's approximately **436,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



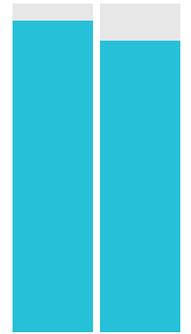
**18%** of Colorado mothers with young children and **12%** of Colorado fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**66%** of Colorado women with young children and **89%** of Colorado women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **89%**, respectively, for Colorado men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,900** per child per year on average

=



**9%** of median income for Colorado households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Colorado worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Colorado child care worker is **\$18.84**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$25.98**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Connecticut workforce.



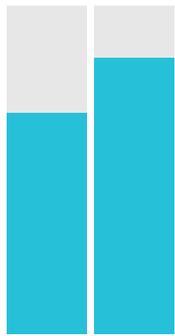
**20%** of adults in Connecticut have young children. That's approximately **273,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



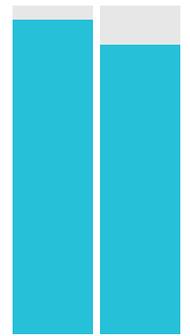
**27%** of Connecticut mothers with young children and **17%** of Connecticut fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**68%** of Connecticut women with young children and **84%** of Connecticut women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **88%**, respectively, for Connecticut men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$14,100** = per child per year on average



**12%** of median income for Connecticut households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Connecticut worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Connecticut child care worker is **\$16.56**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$26.98**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE DELAWARE ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Delaware workforce.



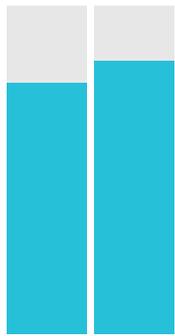
**20%** of adults in Delaware have young children. That's approximately **72,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



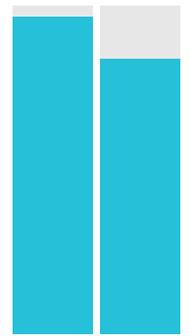
**30%** of Delaware mothers with young children and **19%** of Delaware fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**77%** of Delaware women with young children and **83%** of Delaware women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **84%**, respectively, for Delaware men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,700** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Delaware households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Delaware worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Delaware child care worker is **\$14.18**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$23.69**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the District of Columbia workforce.



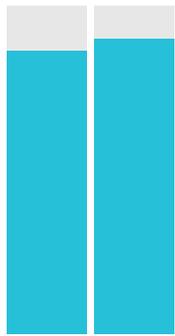
**13%** of adults in District of Columbia have young children. That's approximately **45,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



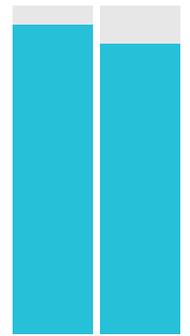
**29%** of District of Columbia mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**86%** of District of Columbia women with young children and **90%** of District of Columbia women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **89%**, respectively, for District of Columbia men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$17,500** = per child per year on average



**7%** of median income for District of Columbia households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical District of Columbia worker.



The median hourly wage of a District of Columbia child care worker is **\$22.48**, and the median for all workers is **\$40.60**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE FLORIDA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Florida workforce.



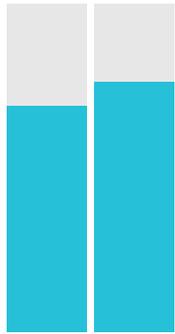
**16%** of adults in Florida have young children. That's approximately **1,366,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



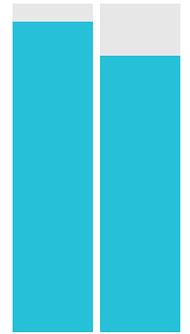
**32%** of Florida mothers with young children and **20%** of Florida fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of Florida women with young children and **76%** of Florida women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **84%**, respectively, for Florida men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,400** per child per year on average

=



**11%** of median income for Florida households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Florida worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Florida child care worker is **\$15.66**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.67**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE GEORGIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Georgia workforce.



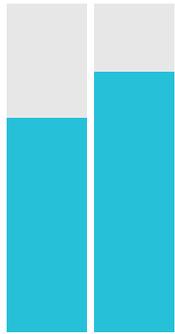
**19%** of adults in Georgia have young children. That's approximately **840,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



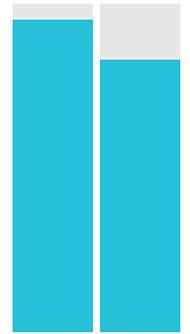
**31%** of Georgia mothers with young children and **16%** of Georgia fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**66%** of Georgia women with young children and **80%** of Georgia women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **83%**, respectively, for Georgia men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$6,300** per child per year on average

=



**6%** of median income for Georgia households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Georgia worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Georgia child care worker is **\$14.00**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.86**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE HAWAII ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Hawaii workforce.



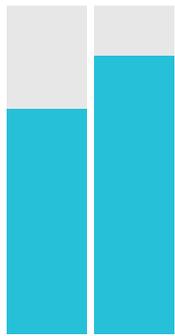
**19%** of adults in Hawaii have young children. That's approximately **92,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



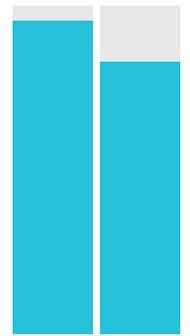
**25%** of Hawaii mothers with young children and **17%** of Hawaii fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of Hawaii women with young children and **85%** of Hawaii women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **83%**, respectively, for Hawaii men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,900** per child per year on average

=



**9%** of median income for Hawaii households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Hawaii worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Hawaii child care worker is **\$17.48**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$24.28**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE IDAHO ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Idaho workforce.



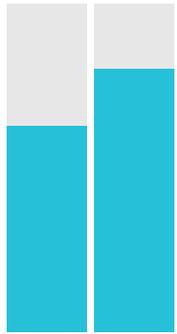
**21%** of adults in Idaho have young children. That's approximately **157,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



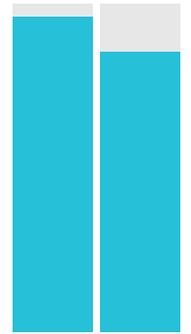
**18%** of Idaho mothers with young children and **13%** of Idaho fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**63%** of Idaho women with young children and **80%** of Idaho women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **85%**, respectively, for Idaho men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,000** per child per year on average

=



**8%** of median income for Idaho households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Idaho worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Idaho child care worker is **\$13.80**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.27**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE ILLINOIS ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Illinois workforce.



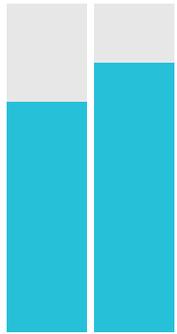
**19%** of adults in Illinois have young children. That's approximately **915,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



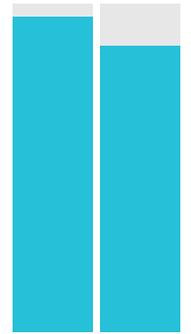
**28%** of Illinois mothers with young children and **16%** of Illinois fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**70%** of Illinois women with young children and **82%** of Illinois women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **87%**, respectively, for Illinois men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,000** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Illinois households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Illinois worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Illinois child care worker is **\$15.06**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$23.43**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE INDIANA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Indiana workforce.



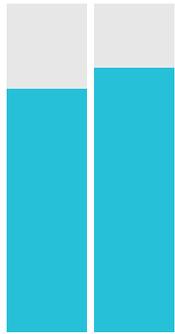
**23%** of adults in Indiana have young children. That's approximately **590,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



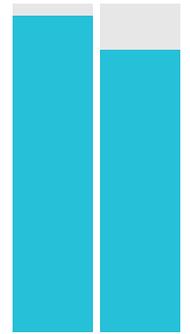
**27%** of Indiana mothers with young children and **16%** of Indiana fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**74%** of Indiana women with young children and **81%** of Indiana women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **86%**, respectively, for Indiana men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,800**  
per child per  
year on average

=



**9%** of median  
income for Indiana  
households with a  
young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Indiana worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Indiana child care worker is **\$14.26**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.86**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE IOWA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Iowa workforce.



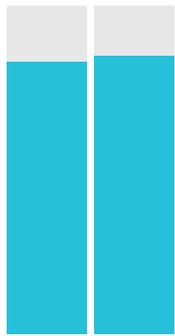
**21%** of adults in Iowa have young children. That's approximately **238,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



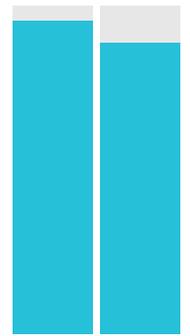
**24%** of Iowa mothers with young children and **16%** of Iowa fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**83%** of Iowa women with young children and **85%** of Iowa women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **89%**, respectively, for Iowa men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,000** per child per year on average

=



**7%** of median income for Iowa households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Iowa worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Iowa child care worker is **\$12.71**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.34**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE KANSAS ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Kansas workforce.



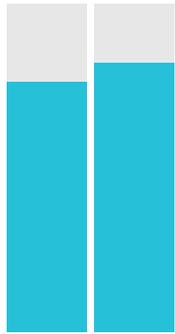
**24%** of adults in Kansas have young children. That's approximately **256,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



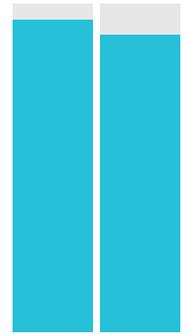
**23%** of Kansas mothers with young children and **15%** of Kansas fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**76%** of Kansas women with young children and **82%** of Kansas women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **91%**, respectively, for Kansas men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,500** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Kansas households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Kansas worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Kansas child care worker is **\$12.31**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.76**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE KENTUCKY ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Kentucky workforce.



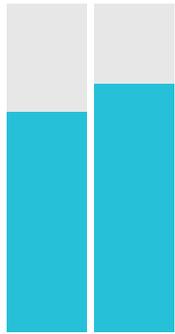
**19%** of adults in Kentucky have young children. That's approximately **313,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



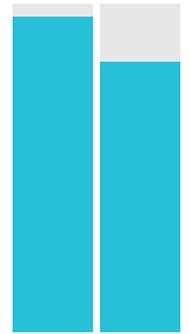
**28%** of Kentucky mothers with young children and **17%** of Kentucky fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**67%** of Kentucky women with young children and **76%** of Kentucky women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **82%**, respectively, for Kentucky men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$6,300** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Kentucky households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Kentucky worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Kentucky child care worker is **\$13.50**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.02**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE LOUISIANA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Louisiana workforce.



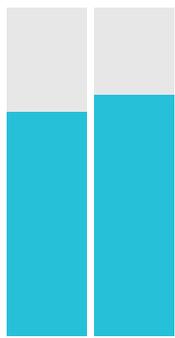
**19%** of adults in Louisiana have young children. That's approximately **313,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



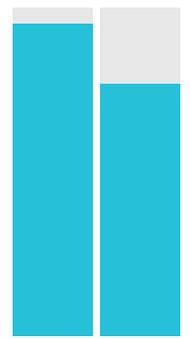
**40%** of Louisiana mothers with young children and **21%** of Louisiana fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**68%** of Louisiana women with young children and **74%** of Louisiana women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **77%**, respectively, for Louisiana men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$5,500** per child per year on average

=



**7%** of median income for Louisiana households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Louisiana worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Louisiana child care worker is **\$11.30**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$19.87**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MAINE ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Maine workforce.



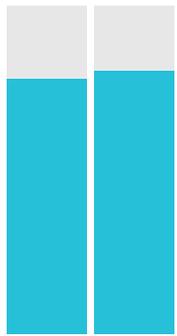
**20%** of adults in Maine have young children. That's approximately **96,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



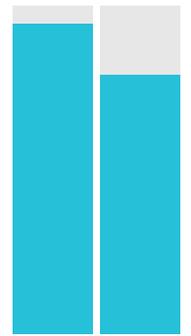
**24%** of Maine mothers with young children and **19%** of Maine fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**78%** of Maine women with young children and **80%** of Maine women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **79%**, respectively, for Maine men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$13,600** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Maine households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Maine worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Maine child care worker is **\$17.88**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.88**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MARYLAND ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Maryland workforce.



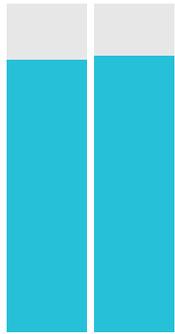
**18%** of adults in Maryland have young children. That's approximately **435,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



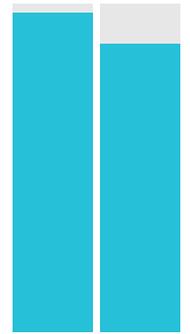
**28%** of Maryland mothers with young children and **15%** of Maryland fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**83%** of Maryland women with young children and **84%** of Maryland women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **88%**, respectively, for Maryland men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$11,500** per child per year on average

=



**9%** of median income for Maryland households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Maryland worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Maryland child care worker is **\$17.89**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$26.83**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MASSACHUSETTS ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Massachusetts workforce.



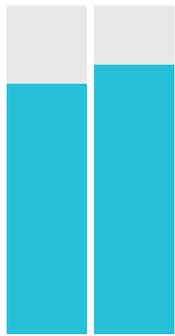
**18%** of adults in Massachusetts have young children. That's approximately **491,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



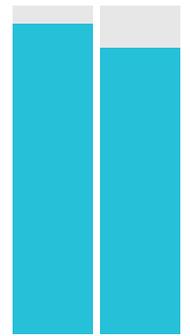
**25%** of Massachusetts mothers with young children and **14%** of Massachusetts fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**76%** of Massachusetts women with young children and **82%** of Massachusetts women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **87%**, respectively, for Massachusetts men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$13,100** = per child per year on average



**9%** of median income for Massachusetts households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Massachusetts worker.



The median hourly wage of a Massachusetts child care worker is **\$17.81**, and the median for all workers is **\$29.18**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MICHIGAN ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Michigan workforce.



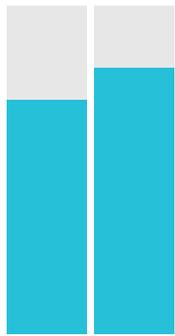
**20%** of adults in Michigan have young children. That's approximately **733,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



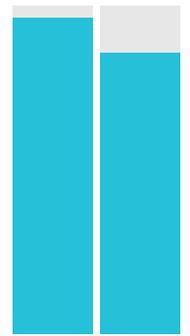
**29%** of Michigan mothers with young children and **18%** of Michigan fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**72%** of Michigan women with young children and **81%** of Michigan women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **86%**, respectively, for Michigan men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,600**  
per child per  
year on average

=



**8%** of median  
income for Michigan  
households with a  
young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Michigan worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Michigan child care worker is **\$14.02**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.57**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MINNESOTA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Minnesota workforce.



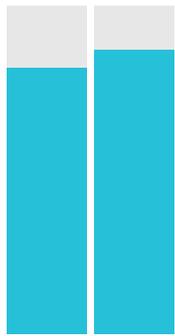
**22%** of adults in Minnesota have young children. That's approximately **470,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



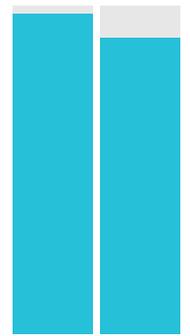
**22%** of Minnesota mothers with young children and **15%** of Minnesota fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**81%** of Minnesota women with young children and **87%** of Minnesota women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **98%** and **91%**, respectively, for Minnesota men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,200** = per child per year on average



**10%** of median income for Minnesota households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Minnesota worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Minnesota child care worker is **\$16.35**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$24.46**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MISSISSIPPI ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Mississippi workforce.



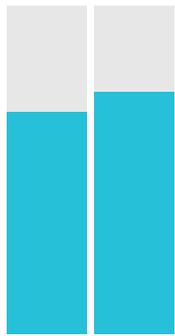
**18%** of adults in Mississippi have young children. That's approximately **187,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



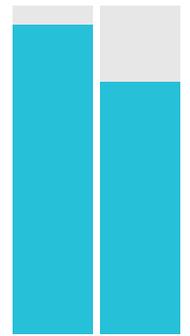
**36%** of Mississippi mothers with young children and **16%** of Mississippi fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**68%** of Mississippi women with young children and **74%** of Mississippi women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **77%**, respectively, for Mississippi men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$4,900** = **6%** of median per child per year on average income for Mississippi households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Mississippi worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Mississippi child care worker is **\$10.17**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$18.03**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MISSOURI ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Missouri workforce.



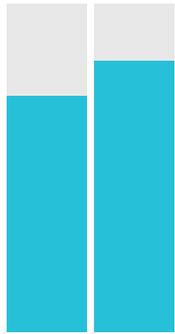
**22%** of adults in Missouri have young children. That's approximately **508,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



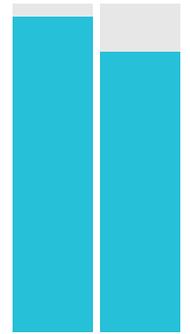
**27%** of Missouri mothers with young children and **16%** of Missouri fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**72%** of Missouri women with young children and **83%** of Missouri women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **85%**, respectively, for Missouri men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,200** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Missouri households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Missouri worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Missouri child care worker is **\$14.18**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.67**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE MONTANA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Montana workforce.



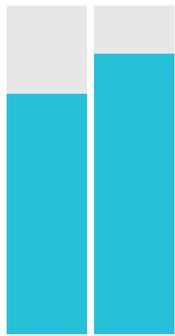
**20%** of adults in Montana have young children. That's approximately **80,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



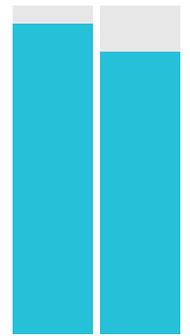
**21%** of Montana mothers with young children and **14%** of Montana fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**73%** of Montana women with young children and **85%** of Montana women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **86%**, respectively, for Montana men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,700** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Montana households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Montana worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Montana child care worker is **\$15.44**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.97**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEBRASKA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Nebraska workforce.



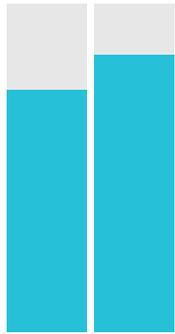
**24%** of adults in Nebraska have young children. That's approximately **175,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



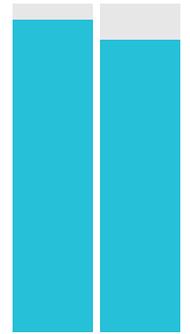
**21%** of Nebraska mothers with young children and **13%** of Nebraska fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**74%** of Nebraska women with young children and **85%** of Nebraska women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **89%**, respectively, for Nebraska men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,800** per child per year on average

=



**7%** of median income for Nebraska households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Nebraska worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Nebraska child care worker is **\$13.00**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.33**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEVADA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Nevada workforce.



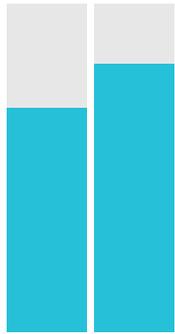
**16%** of adults in Nevada have young children. That's approximately **206,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



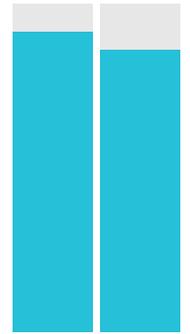
**33%** of Nevada mothers with young children and **24%** of Nevada fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of Nevada women with young children and **82%** of Nevada women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **92%** and **86%**, respectively, for Nevada men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,300** per child per year on average

=



**10%** of median income for Nevada households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Nevada worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Nevada child care worker is **\$18.31**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.54**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the New Hampshire workforce.



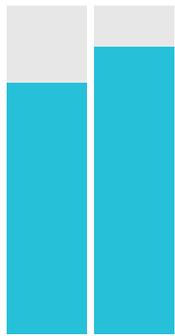
**22%** of adults in New Hampshire have young children. That's approximately **107,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



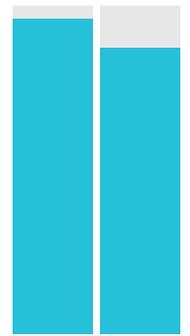
**22%** of New Hampshire mothers with young children and **14%** of New Hampshire fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**77%** of New Hampshire women with young children and **88%** of New Hampshire women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **87%**, respectively, for New Hampshire men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$9,000** = per child per year on average



**8%** of median income for New Hampshire households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical New Hampshire worker.



The median hourly wage of a New Hampshire child care worker is **\$13.60**, and the median for all workers is **\$24.03**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the New Jersey workforce.



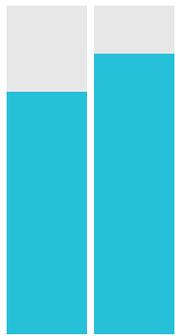
**22%** of adults in New Jersey have young children. That's approximately **763,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



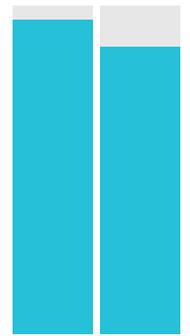
**25%** of New Jersey mothers with young children and **14%** of New Jersey fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**74%** of New Jersey women with young children and **85%** of New Jersey women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **88%**, respectively, for New Jersey men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,000** = per child per year on average



**7%** of median income for New Jersey households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical New Jersey worker.



The median hourly wage of a New Jersey child care worker is **\$17.07**, and the median for all workers is **\$26.38**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEW MEXICO ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the New Mexico workforce.



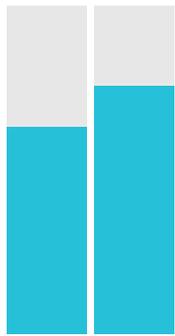
**18%** of adults in New Mexico have young children. That's approximately **137,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



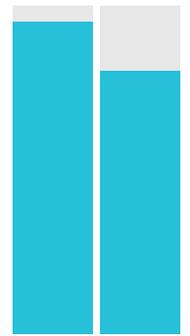
**36%** of New Mexico mothers with young children and **27%** of New Mexico fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**63%** of New Mexico women with young children and **76%** of New Mexico women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **80%**, respectively, for New Mexico men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,200** = **8%** of median per child per year on average income for New Mexico households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical New Mexico worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a New Mexico child care worker is **\$15.84**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$20.97**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NEW YORK ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the New York workforce.



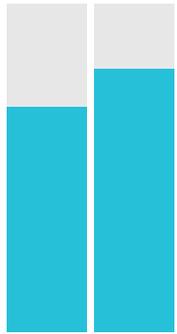
**17%** of adults in New York have young children. That's approximately **1,285,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



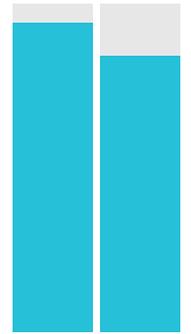
**28%** of New York mothers with young children and **16%** of New York fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**69%** of New York women with young children and **80%** of New York women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **84%**, respectively, for New York men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$13,800** per child per year on average

=



**14%** of median income for New York households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical New York worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a New York child care worker is **\$17.21**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$27.33**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NORTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the North Carolina workforce.



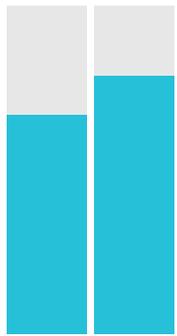
**19%** of adults in North Carolina have young children. That's approximately **779,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



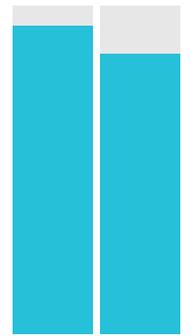
**30%** of North Carolina mothers with young children and **16%** of North Carolina fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**67%** of North Carolina women with young children and **79%** of North Carolina women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **86%**, respectively, for North Carolina men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,000** = per child per year on average



**8%** of median income for North Carolina households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical North Carolina worker.



The median hourly wage of a North Carolina child care worker is **\$15.25**, and the median for all workers is **\$21.85**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE NORTH DAKOTA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the North Dakota workforce.



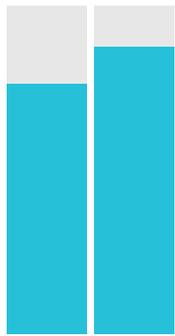
**23%** of adults in North Dakota have young children. That's approximately **68,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



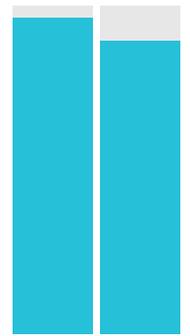
**19%** of North Dakota mothers with young children and **12%** of North Dakota fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**76%** of North Dakota women with young children and **88%** of North Dakota women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **89%**, respectively, for North Dakota men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$14,100** = per child per year on average



**12%** of median income for North Dakota households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical North Dakota worker.



The median hourly wage of a North Dakota child care worker is **\$18.31**, and the median for all workers is **\$23.47**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE OHIO ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Ohio workforce.



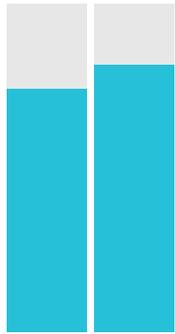
**18%** of adults in Ohio have young children. That's approximately **795,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



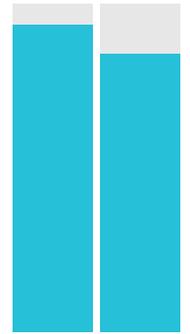
**30%** of Ohio mothers with young children and **18%** of Ohio fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**74%** of Ohio women with young children and **82%** of Ohio women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **85%**, respectively, for Ohio men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,100** per child per year on average

=



**8%** of median income for Ohio households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Ohio worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Ohio child care worker is **\$14.37**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.45**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE OKLAHOMA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Oklahoma workforce.



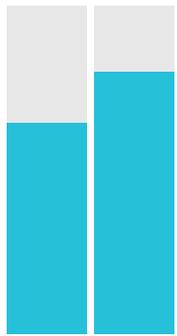
**20%** of adults in Oklahoma have young children. That's approximately **298,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



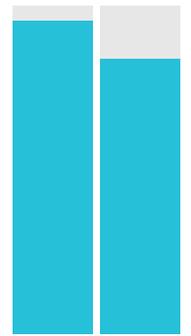
**29%** of Oklahoma mothers with young children and **17%** of Oklahoma fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**65%** of Oklahoma women with young children and **80%** of Oklahoma women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **84%**, respectively, for Oklahoma men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,700** = **11%** of median income for Oklahoma households with a young child per child per year on average

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Oklahoma worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Oklahoma child care worker is **\$12.98**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$19.94**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

## SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE OREGON ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Oregon workforce.



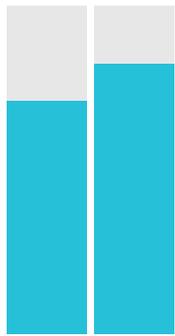
**17%** of adults in Oregon have young children. That's approximately **290,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



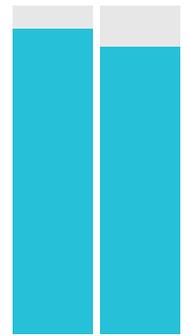
**24%** of Oregon mothers with young children and **18%** of Oregon fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**71%** of Oregon women with young children and **82%** of Oregon women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **93%** and **88%**, respectively, for Oregon men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$12,400** = per child per year on average



**12%** of median income for Oregon households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Oregon worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Oregon child care worker is **\$17.38**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$24.04**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE PENNSYLVANIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Pennsylvania workforce.



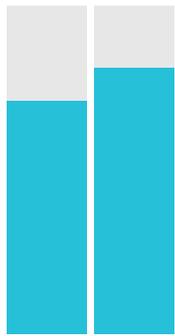
**18%** of adults in Pennsylvania have young children. That's approximately **885,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



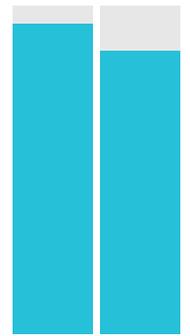
**28%** of Pennsylvania mothers with young children and **18%** of Pennsylvania fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**71%** of Pennsylvania women with young children and **81%** of Pennsylvania women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **86%**, respectively, for Pennsylvania men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$11,100** = per child per year on average



**11%** of median income for Pennsylvania households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Pennsylvania worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Pennsylvania child care worker is **\$17.07**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.81**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE RHODE ISLAND ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Rhode Island workforce.



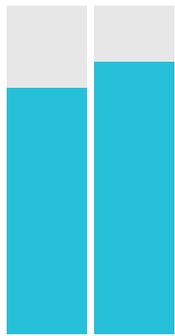
**20%** of adults in Rhode Island have young children. That's approximately **83,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



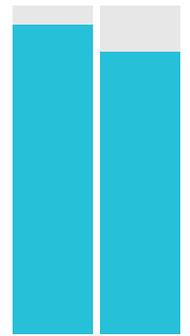
**32%** of Rhode Island mothers with young children and **22%** of Rhode Island fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**75%** of Rhode Island women with young children and **83%** of Rhode Island women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **94%** and **86%**, respectively, for Rhode Island men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$13,900** = per child per year on average



**10%** of median income for Rhode Island households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Rhode Island worker.



The median hourly wage of a Rhode Island child care worker is **\$18.87**, and the median for all workers is **\$24.50**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the South Carolina workforce.



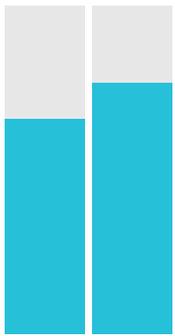
**19%** of adults in South Carolina have young children. That's approximately **388,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



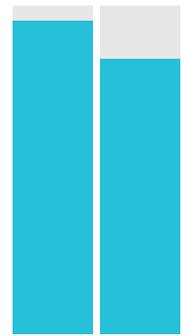
**31%** of South Carolina mothers with young children and **15%** of South Carolina fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**66%** of South Carolina women with young children and **77%** of South Carolina women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **84%**, respectively, for South Carolina men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$6,800** = per child per year on average



**8%** of median income for South Carolina households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical South Carolina worker.



The median hourly wage of a South Carolina child care worker is **\$12.68**, and the median for all workers is **\$20.30**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE SOUTH DAKOTA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the South Dakota workforce.



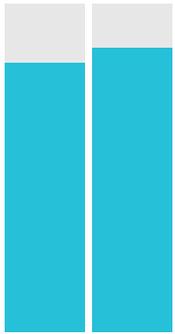
**24%** of adults in South Dakota have young children. That's approximately **78,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



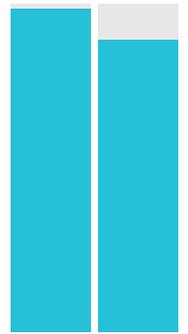
**25%** of South Dakota mothers with young children and **18%** of South Dakota fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**82%** of South Dakota women with young children and **87%** of South Dakota women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **99%** and **89%**, respectively, for South Dakota men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,300** = per child per year on average



**7%** of median income for South Dakota households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical South Dakota worker.



The median hourly wage of a South Dakota child care worker is **\$12.53**, and the median for all workers is **\$21.00**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE TENNESSEE ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Tennessee workforce.



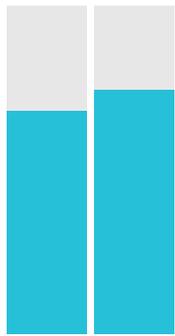
**19%** of adults in Tennessee have young children. That's approximately **539,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



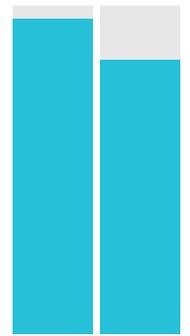
**29%** of Tennessee mothers with young children and **16%** of Tennessee fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**68%** of Tennessee women with young children and **74%** of Tennessee women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **84%**, respectively, for Tennessee men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,700** = **8%** of median per child per year on average income for Tennessee households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Tennessee worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Tennessee child care worker is **\$13.12**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$21.07**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE TEXAS ECONOMY

**Child care is a key support for the Texas workforce.**



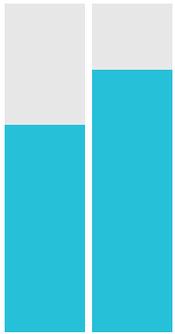
**20%** of adults in Texas have young children. That's approximately **2,399,000** people.

**Child care is necessary for single parents to work.**



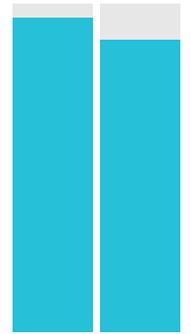
**27%** of Texas mothers with young children and **14%** of Texas fathers with young children are single parents.

**Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.**



**63%** of Texas women with young children and **80%** of Texas women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **89%**, respectively, for Texas men.



**High child care costs challenge families with young children.**



**\$7,300** = per child per year on average



**8%** of median income for Texas households with a young child

**Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Texas worker.**



The **median hourly wage** of a Texas child care worker is **\$14.00**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.10**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE UTAH ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Utah workforce.



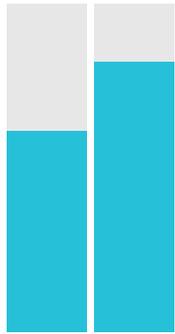
**23%** of adults in Utah have young children. That's approximately **308,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



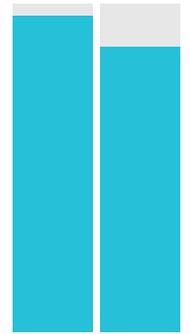
**13%** of Utah mothers with young children and **8%** of Utah fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**61%** of Utah women with young children and **82%** of Utah women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **87%**, respectively, for Utah men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$8,200** = **8%** of median income for Utah households with a young child per child per year on average

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Utah worker.



The **median hourly wage** of an Utah child care worker is **\$15.00**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.60**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE VERMONT ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Vermont workforce.



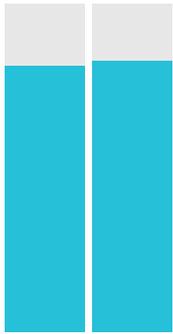
**18%** of adults in Vermont have young children. That's approximately **46,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



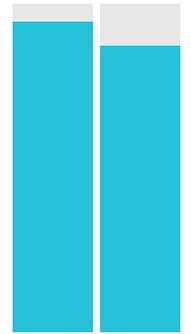
**23%** of Vermont mothers with young children and **21%** of Vermont fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**81%** of Vermont women with young children and **83%** of Vermont women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **95%** and **87%**, respectively, for Vermont men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$14,700** = per child per year on average



**13%** of median income for Vermont households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Vermont worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Vermont child care worker is **\$15.63**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$23.86**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE VIRGINIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Virginia workforce.



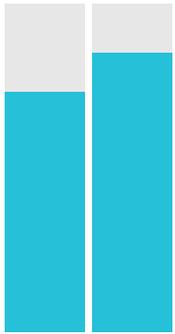
**20%** of adults in Virginia have young children. That's approximately **683,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



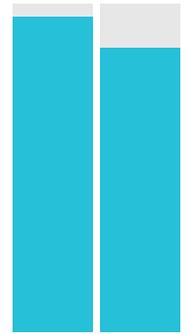
**23%** of Virginia mothers with young children and **14%** of Virginia fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**73%** of Virginia women with young children and **85%** of Virginia women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **87%**, respectively, for Virginia men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,300** per child per year on average

=



**9%** of median income for Virginia households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Virginia worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Virginia child care worker is **\$16.73**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$24.00**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE WASHINGTON ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Washington workforce.



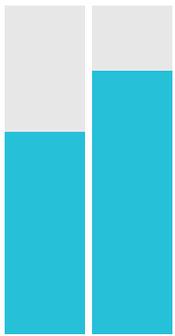
**19%** of adults in Washington have young children. That's approximately **604,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



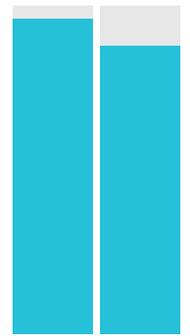
**22%** of Washington mothers with young children and **15%** of Washington fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**62%** of Washington women with young children and **80%** of Washington women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **96%** and **88%**, respectively, for Washington men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$12,100** = per child per year on average



**10%** of median income for Washington households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Washington worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Washington child care worker is **\$21.13**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$28.81**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE WEST VIRGINIA ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the West Virginia workforce.



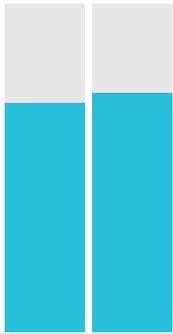
**20%** of adults in West Virginia have young children. That's approximately **125,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



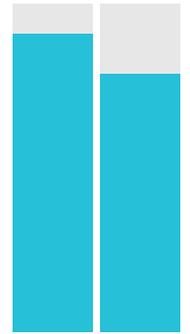
**29%** of West Virginia mothers with young children and **18%** of West Virginia fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**70%** of West Virginia women with young children and **73%** of West Virginia women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **91%** and **79%**, respectively, for West Virginia men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$7,600** = per child per year on average



**8%** of median income for West Virginia households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical West Virginia worker.



The median hourly wage of a West Virginia child care worker is **\$12.54**, and the median for all workers is **\$19.12**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE WISCONSIN ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Wisconsin workforce.



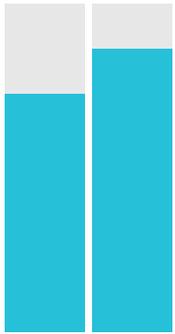
**21%** of adults in Wisconsin have young children. That's approximately **482,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



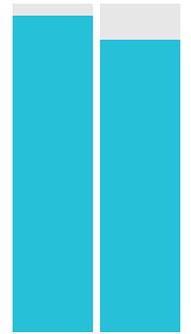
**26%** of Wisconsin mothers with young children and **18%** of Wisconsin fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**73%** of Wisconsin women with young children and **86%** of Wisconsin women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **89%**, respectively, for Wisconsin men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$10,100** = per child per year on average



**9%** of median income for Wisconsin households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Wisconsin worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Wisconsin child care worker is **\$15.00**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.88**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND THE WYOMING ECONOMY

Child care is a key support for the Wyoming workforce.



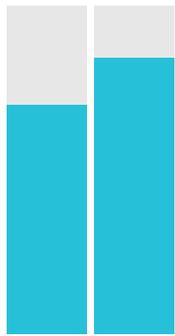
**24%** of adults in Wyoming have young children. That's approximately **50,000** people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



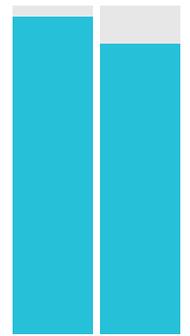
**22%** of Wyoming mothers with young children and **18%** of Wyoming fathers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's workforce participation but lessens women's workforce participation.



**70%** of Wyoming women with young children and **84%** of Wyoming women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **97%** and **89%**, respectively, for Wyoming men.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



**\$11,200** = per child per year on average



**12%** of median income for Wyoming households with a young child

Despite high care costs, child care workers earn less than the typical Wyoming worker.



The **median hourly wage** of a Wyoming child care worker is **\$20.18**, and the **median for all workers** is **\$22.72**.

NOTES: Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25 to 54. Adults are considered parents when a biological child, stepchild or adopted child under 18 is living with them. Young children are defined as ages 0 to 5. Single is defined as separated, divorced, widowed or never married. Average cost is rounded to the nearest hundred. Wage statistics include all full-time workers in a category, regardless of age. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. Statistics on child care costs and worker wages are based on center-based care and omit subsidies. See Moosavian (2021) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS (2023-24), U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA (2021-23), Child Care Technical Assistance Network, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (2023).