

# The Economic Role of Paid Child Care in the U.S.

## A Report Series — Part 1

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## Executive Summary

### Economic Role of Paid Child Care in the U.S. and States

One of the most fundamental roles played by child care is enabling parents to participate in the labor force. Most parents with young children are in the workforce. Among U.S. families with a child under age 5, 91% have a working parent. For married couple families, 98% have at least one working parent and 60% have both parents in the workforce. For families maintained by only one parent, 79% of mothers and 88% of fathers who head the household are employed.

To support employment, parents choose from a broad range of child care options, either paid or unpaid. This report focuses on the role played by paid child care services. Paid care provides parents with a market-based alternative to in-home parental care and other forms of non-paid care.

Paid care generally becomes an option for parental care when all parents in the household are working. Paid care is used disproportionately by families with higher incomes.

Developing a better understanding of the economic role played by paid care is important from a policy standpoint because it is used for over 20% of U.S. children of child care age, from birth to age 14. In 2019, paid child care use was nearly twice as high for children under age 5 (29.4%) compared to school-age children (16%). More than 75% of children in paid care are age 8 and under.

Paid options include both formal and informal care arrangements such as neighbors or friends, which may or may not be regulated by states but reflect child care arrangements for which parents pay for child care services. The child care market has become a large, productive component of the U.S. economy with U.S. households reporting total child care spending of \$60 billion in 2019.

What remains unclear is the exact economic role played by paid child care in the U.S. economy. Federal and state governments spent nearly \$20 billion in 2019 on direct subsidies and cost offsets (such as tax credits) to expand child care access. Paid child care plays a key role in federal and state policy efforts to provide support to low income families that need assistance in entering or remaining in the workforce. Child care paid for with subsidies and other cost offsets (such as tax credits) remains the key channel through which U.S. child care policy operates.

This report is the first of a four-part series related to the role played by paid child care services in the U.S. economy. The first report explores three topic areas:

- The first topic addresses who uses paid child care, how much it costs, and how its usage varies across the states. It includes a close review of the impact of the COVID pandemic on paid child care utilization in 2019 compared to 2020.
- The second topic area examines a range of economic, demographic, and child care market characteristics that influence the use of paid child care nationally and across the states.
- The third topic area examines the critical link between labor force participation (especially of women and mothers) and the use of paid child care services.

### How is Paid Child Care Used in the U.S. and States?

#### How many children are in paid child care?

- Current Population Survey estimates suggest that there are approximately 60 million children in the U.S. under the age of 15 who potentially need paid child care services.
- An estimated 10 million of the 60 million children ages 14 and under in the U.S. were reportedly in paid child care while their parent(s) worked in 2020 (with about 4.7 million of these children under age 5).
- Most households with children in paid care have more than one child enrolled. Nationally, there were 1.56 children per household with a child ages 0 to 14 in paid care in 2019. Most states have between 1.40 and 1.65 children in paid care per household.

#### COVID Pandemic Impact: Number of Children in Paid Child Care

- The number of children under age 14 in paid child care declined from 12.2 million in 2019 to 10 million in 2020.
- The number of children under age 5 in paid child care declined from 5.7 million in 2019 to 4.7 million in 2020.
- The number of school-age children in paid child care declined from 6.5 million in 2019 to 5.2 million in 2020.

### What are the trends in the share of children in paid care?

- Paid care continues to be used for approximately 20% or less of children under the age of 15. The share of children in paid care has fluctuated over time with a general rising trend the past two decades (e.g., rising from a low of 15.9% in 2005 to a high of 20.3% in 2019 before retreating sharply to 16.7% during the pandemic in 2020).
- The overall share averaged 19.4% across the most recent decade from 2011 to 2020 and 17.4% in the prior decade from 2001 to 2010.
- Among children under age 5, use of paid child care has risen from a low of 23.2% in 2005 to 29.4% in 2019 before declining to 25% in 2020.
- Among school-age children, use of paid child care has risen from a low of 12.2% in 2005 to 16% in 2019 before declining to 12.9% in 2020.
- The roughly 20% share of children in paid care implies that parental care or other forms of non-paid care remain the norm for most working parents in the U.S.

Across states, utilization of paid child care varies greatly by age group as well as by use of paid child care during the COVID pandemic. For example, in some states, use of paid child care greatly declined in 2020 compared to 2019. In other states, paid child care increased over the same period.

### What is happening to the number of children of child care age?

- Despite declining numbers of children under the age of 15 in recent years, both the number and share of children in paid child care increased over the past two decades. Growth in paid child care usage as a share of population was taking place despite declining numbers of children of child care age. This suggests increased relative demand for paid child care services in the period.

### COVID Pandemic Impact: Percentage of Children in Paid Child Care

- Overall, the share of children age 14 or younger in paid child care declined from 20.3% in 2019 to 16.7% in 2020, a decline of nearly 20%.
- The percentage of children under age 5 in paid child care declined from 29.4% in 2019 to 25% in 2020.
- The percentage of school-age children in paid child care declined from 16% in 2019 to 12.9% in 2020.

The impact of the pandemic affected families and their use of paid child care in different ways.

For example,

- In Maine, 51.4% of children under age 5 were in paid care in 2019, declining to 11.8% in 2020.
- In Iowa, 38.9% of children under age 5 were in paid care in 2019, increasing to 49% in 2020.

Note: Given the influence of COVID-19 in 2020, there could be limitations related to sampling size across states.

### Which children are most likely to be in paid care?

Children in paid child care are most likely to:

- be under age 5,
- have parents ages 25 to 34,
- live in households with higher education levels and higher income,
- live in an owned home,
- live in New England or the West North Central region, and
- have a full-time working parent or one pursuing part-time education.

Top 10 States in 2019 and 2020 by Utilization of Paid Child Care for Children Under Age 5					
Top 10 States in 2019			Top 10 States in 2020		
	2019 % Paid Care	2020 % Paid Care		2020 % Paid Care	2019 % Paid Care
Maine	51.4%	11.8%	Iowa	49.0%	38.9%
North Dakota	47.2%	32.2%	Nebraska	40.6%	47.0%
Nebraska	47.0%	40.6%	New Hampshire	40.4%	46.5%
New Hampshire	46.5%	40.4%	Virginia	39.9%	41.1%
District of Columbia	45.7%	31.0%	Minnesota	39.3%	39.5%
Virginia	41.1%	39.9%	Washington	39.2%	30.5%
South Dakota	40.5%	32.4%	Vermont	37.4%	29.8%
Oregon	39.7%	27.7%	Kansas	37.4%	30.0%
Minnesota	39.5%	39.3%	Wyoming	35.0%	26.5%
Connecticut	39.3%	24.9%	Illinois	34.6%	32.3%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

Children in Paid Child Care by Age (2019)				
Age(s)	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share of Children in Paid Care	Share of Category Total
0-14	60,398,184	12,290,034	20.3%	100.0%
0-4	19,426,241	5,714,728	29.4%	46.5%
5-14	40,971,943	6,575,306	16.0%	53.5%
0	3,648,062	666,331	18.3%	5.4%
1	3,930,038	1,177,187	30.0%	9.6%
2	3,917,062	1,254,490	32.0%	10.2%
3	3,936,914	1,277,685	32.5%	10.4%
4	3,994,165	1,339,035	33.5%	10.9%
5	4,000,469	1,172,713	29.3%	9.5%
6	3,999,750	904,835	22.6%	7.4%
7	4,099,680	851,902	20.8%	6.9%
8	4,003,962	807,682	20.2%	6.6%
9	4,131,331	691,738	16.7%	5.6%
10	4,050,042	685,007	16.9%	5.6%
11	4,109,861	555,878	13.5%	4.5%
12	4,284,100	398,134	9.3%	3.2%
13	4,122,180	245,427	6.0%	2.0%
14	4,170,568	261,990	6.3%	2.1%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Are there demographic trends related to the use of paid care?**

- Declining U.S. birth and fertility rates continue to weigh on the number of children of child care age. Measured in 2020 relative to the recent peak in U.S. births in 2007, the fertility rate is down 19.5% and the crude birth rate is down 23.5%. Relative to the peak in the 1950s, the fertility rate and crude birth rates are down by more than half.
- The aging of America is also closely intertwined with a falling birth rate and the declining number of children of child care age. Rather than viewed as simply

a “graying” problem, it is a combination of longer life expectancy and a declining birth rate.

**Does paid care usage vary across the states?**

- Paid child care usage for children of all ages varies greatly, with states including Alaska, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia having less than 11% of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care in 2019.
- States with a more than 30% share in paid care include Connecticut, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and North Dakota plus the District of Columbia.

Top 10 States in 2019 and 2020 by Utilization of Paid Child Care for Children Ages 0-14					
Top 10 States in 2019			Top 10 States in 2020		
	2019	2020		2020	2019
New Hampshire	35.1%	25.6%	Vermont	29.6%	22.0%
District of Columbia	34.3%	27.1%	Nebraska	27.9%	30.2%
Maine	33.4%	16.7%	District of Columbia	27.1%	34.3%
Connecticut	32.4%	19.7%	Virginia	26.9%	28.7%
North Dakota	31.7%	24.6%	Rhode Island	26.4%	27.4%
Nebraska	30.2%	27.9%	New Hampshire	24.6%	35.1%
South Dakota	29.3%	21.4%	North Dakota	24.6%	31.7%
Virginia	28.7%	26.9%	Minnesota	24.3%	23.1%
Oregon	28.0%	19.1%	Iowa	24.2%	26.8%
Rhode Island	27.4%	26.4%	Washington	23.0%	26.8%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

### How did the pandemic affect paid child care usage?

- The pandemic weighed heavily on paid child care usage in 2020. The number in paid care dropped nearly 20%, from 12.3 million reported in 2019 prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, to 10 million in 2020.
- The pandemic period also highlights that the share of children in paid care is sensitive to the business cycle. Steep drops in the share of children in paid care are found during the extended hiring slump following the 2001 recession, in 2009 during the Great Recession, and in 2020 in response to the pandemic-induced recession.
- Most states reported a loss in the share of children in paid care during the pandemic. Four states reported declines of approximately 10% or more in the overall share of children in paid care in 2020.
- However, the impact of the pandemic was not uniform across states. In seven states, the percentage of children age 14 and younger increased in paid child care.

### How much do families report spending on paid child care?

- Expenditures per household reached a record high of \$7,602 in 2019 before declining by 7.2% to \$7,058 in 2020 during the pandemic.
- Expenditures per child also reached a record high of \$4,880 in 2019 before falling 6.8% to \$4,548 in 2020.
- The median state expenditure of \$6,878 is far lower than the average of \$7,602 per household in 2019.
- Across all U.S. households reporting children in paid care, child care expenditures averaged 5.2% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period. On a per child basis, expenditures averaged 3.4% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period.
- Prior to the decline in per child spending to 3.0% during the pandemic, per child spending tracked in a narrow range from 3.3% to 3.6% of household income from 2009 to 2019.
- Total expenditures in most states are roughly evenly distributed across a range of \$4,000 to \$9,000.
- At the state level, total expenditures ranged from 3.0% of income in Hawaii to 7.8% in Maryland. On a per child basis, the expenditure share of income ranged from 1.9% in Arizona to 6.3% in Maryland.

#### COVID Pandemic Impact: States with an Increase of Children in Paid Child Care

State	2019	2020
Alaska	10.3%	11.4%
Delaware	15.2%	17.3%
Minnesota	23.1%	24.3%
Montana	16.8%	18.4%
Pennsylvania	18.1%	22.1%
Vermont	22%	29.6%
West Virginia	6.7%	14.3%

### How is income tied to the use of paid child care?

- Households with children in paid care reported average income of \$149,926 in 2020, \$30,713 higher than the average income of families with children -- \$119,213. Over the 2009 to 2019 period, those with children in paid care had household income of approximately 125% of the overall average.
- An even greater income differential is present between households using paid child care and those with children but none in paid care in 2020. The \$149,926 average income for those with children in paid care is \$39,049 greater than the average income of households with children but not using paid care.

#### COVID Pandemic Impact: Families Using Paid Care During COVID Had Higher Incomes

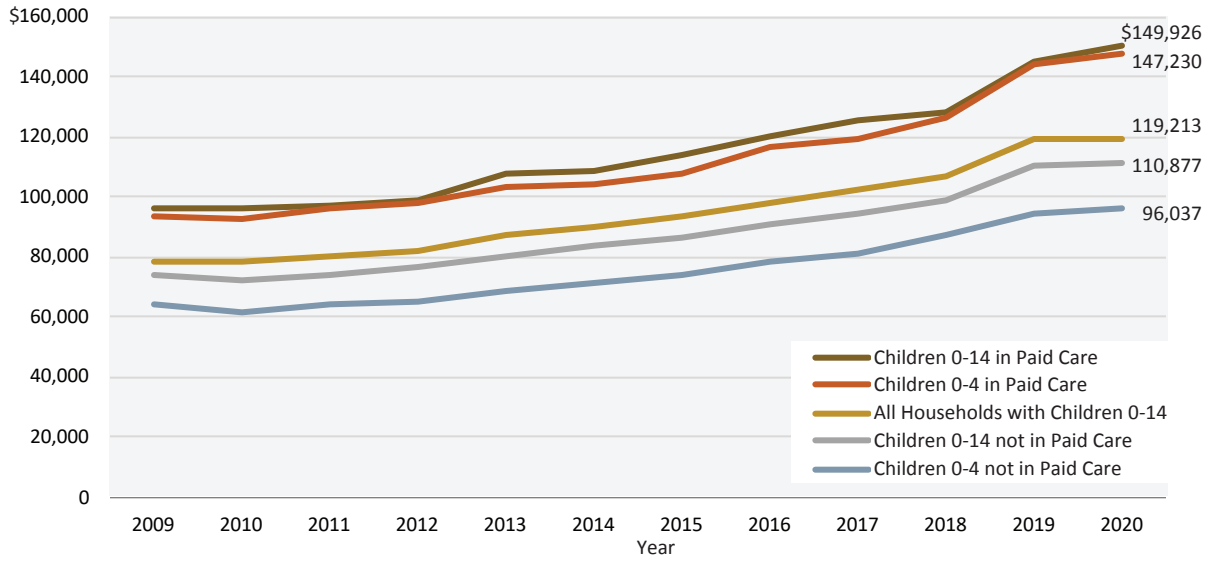
- In 2020, the average income of families using paid care was \$149,926.
- In 2019, the average income of families using paid care was \$144,780.

### How much do U.S. households collectively spend on paid child care?

- Total reported expenditures reached \$60 billion in 2019 before dropping by nearly one-fourth (24%) in 2020 to only \$45.6 billion.



**Household Income of Children in Paid Care (2020)**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

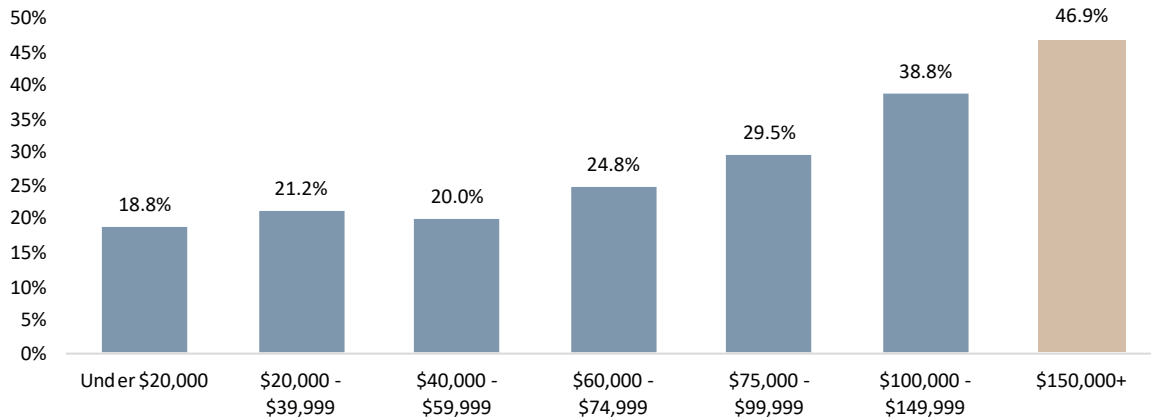
**What Factors Explain Paid Child Care Usage?**

Findings from existing child care research, economic theory, and analysis of child care data at the state level suggest that economic and demographic factors and characteristics of child care markets at the state level are believed to be closely intertwined with the use of paid child care.

Three key economic and demographic factors have a fundamental influence on paid child care usage:

1. **labor force attachment (particularly for mothers),**
2. **household income, and**
3. **educational attainment.**

**Percentage of Children Under Age 5 in Paid Care by Household Income (2019)**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Labor Force Attachment.** One of the primary roles of child care, both paid and unpaid, is its role in facilitating a parent's participation in the workforce. Specifically, it is the labor force participation of mothers that is believed to be most closely tied to paid child care usage given that most in-home parental care is traditionally provided by mothers.

For mothers ages 18-54 with a child ages 0 to 4, a 1% increase in the labor force participation rate of mothers is associated with a 0.89% increase in the share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care across the states.

The states with the highest maternal labor force participation rates have a more than 20% higher share of children in paid care on average than those with the lowest participation rates.

**Household Income.** Households with higher income are far more likely to have a child in paid child care.

- Households with children in paid care had average reported household income of \$149,926 in 2020, and \$144,780 in 2019. As income increases, use of paid care increases, particularly for children under age 5.
- Across the states, the share of children in paid child care is highly sensitive to income differences. Each \$1,000 of additional real income per capita is associated with a 0.7% increase in the share of children in paid care.
- An additional \$10,000 in real income per capita in a state is associated with a 7% average increase in the share of children in paid care.
- Lower income states with real per capita income of about \$45,000 annually typically have about 17% of children in paid care. Higher income states with real per capita income of approximately \$55,000 typically have about a 22% share of children in paid care.

**Educational Attainment.** Above average use of paid care is generally found where the primary householder has a bachelor's degree or higher.

- An additional 0.1 years of schooling across the states is associated with a 1.4% higher share of children ages 0-4 in paid care.
- Many of the highest education states have a full year of additional schooling on average relative to the lowest education states. This is associated with an additional 14% share of children ages 0 to 4 and 11% share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care, on average, across the states.
- States with the highest education levels tend to have a share of children in paid care that is roughly double the share in states with the lowest education levels.

**The structure of the child care market in each state is believed to influence the level of paid child care usage. Three important characteristics of state child care markets include:**

- 1. child care expenditures as a share of income (or cost burden),**
- 2. federal and state child care subsidies and cost offsets (such as tax credits) as a share of income, and**
- 3. the availability of alternative sources of publicly provided care (primarily preschool).**

These three factors reflect current child care policy concerns including the effect of the high cost of care, the effectiveness of public funding of child care, and the effect of alternative public care options such as pre-K on the use of paid care.

Top 10 States in 2019 and 2020 by Percentage of Income Spent on Child Care for Children Ages 0-14					
Top 10 States in 2019			Top 10 States in 2020		
	2019	2020		2020	2019
Maryland	7.8%	4.1%	Delaware	7.0%	5.0%
North Dakota	7.4%	6.4%	Oklahoma	6.9%	6.0%
Vermont	7.1%	5.1%	Tennessee	6.8%	4.4%
Montana	7.0%	6.6%	Montana	6.6%	7.0%
Oregon	6.9%	5.1%	Colorado	6.6%	3.4%
Louisiana	6.8%	3.5%	Florida	6.5%	5.4%
Kansas	6.8%	4.4%	North Dakota	6.4%	7.4%
Idaho	6.5%	4.6%	Nebraska	6.3%	5.5%
District of Columbia	6.4%	5.2%	Iowa	5.8%	5.9%
Indiana	6.3%	3.5%	Minnesota	5.5%	4.7%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Child Care Expenditure Share.** Child care costs have long been viewed as the major obstacle to the wider use of paid child care services while parents worked.

- Child care costs are most effectively measured as the amount of expenditures on paid child care as a share of household income.
- In 2019, Current Population Survey estimates suggest that U.S. households with children ages 0 to 14 in paid care spent an average of \$4,880 per child on paid care, or 3.4% of household income.
- In 2019, the share per child varied widely across the states, from 1.9% in Arizona to 6.3% in Maryland.

**Child Care Subsidies and Cost Offsets.** The net cost of child care to U.S. households is often determined by the receipt of a range of federal and state subsidies and other cost offsets. These subsidies and offsets are viewed as a potential key determinant of the share of paid child care usage across the states.

- Public child care funding comes primarily from shared federal and state expenditures through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs along with the federal Child and Dependent Care tax credit.
- Funding from the three sources totaled approximately \$19.3 billion nationally in fiscal year 2019 – CCDF \$10.3 billion, TANF \$5.1 billion, and the federal Child and Dependent Care tax credit \$3.8 billion.
- The \$19.3 billion in fiscal year 2019 support is equal to approximately 37% of the total child care expenditures reported by U.S. households in CPS data in 2019.
- Nationally, subsidies and offsets per child ages 0 to 14 from these sources totaled approximately \$320 in

2019, or 0.46% of U.S. median household income. This equates to 6.6% of the average per child expenditure of \$4,880 on paid care in 2019.

- The dollar amount of child care subsidies and offsets per child in paid care varied widely (\$149 in Tennessee to \$828 in the District of Columbia) across the states in 2019, as did subsidy spending per child as a share of household income (0.23% in Arizona and Utah to 0.97% in Delaware).

**Public Child Care Options (Preschool).** The availability of other publicly funded child care options may influence the demand for paid child care within a given state. In many states, the primary alternative to paid care for 3- and 4-year-olds is preschool.

- Greater availability of public preschool options in a state implicitly provides a fully subsidized option for care (for at least some hours of the day). The share of children in preschool is expected to be inversely related to the use of paid care.
- Measured by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) as the share of all children ages 3 and 4 in preschool, 29.7% were reported as enrolled in preschool in fiscal year 2020. Public preschool options serve about 44% of 4-year-old children and 17% of 3-year-old children.
- The number of children in preschool increased steadily from a recent low of 2.21 million in 2013 to 2.45 million in 2019 but posted a slight decrease in 2020. The share varied widely across the states in 2020, with the District of Columbia and Vermont serving about 84% of 4-year-olds and Vermont far surpassing all other states serving 64.9% of 3-year-old children. Idaho had the smallest share of children in public preschool programs, serving 12.5% of 4-year-old chil-

Top 10 States in 2019 and 2021 by Labor Force Participation by Mothers with Children Ages 0-14					
Top 10 States in 2019			Top 10 States in 2021		
State	2019	2021	State	2021	2019
South Dakota	86.4%	79.2%	Iowa	86.9%	80.4%
Wisconsin	85.7%	79.2%	Rhode Island	82.1%	78.6%
Minnesota	83.3%	75.1%	North Dakota	81.2%	78.4%
New Hampshire	82.8%	78.0%	Nebraska	80.3%	81.3%
District of Columbia	81.9%	73.2%	Missouri	80.0%	75.4%
Colorado	81.4%	73.3%	Wisconsin	79.2%	85.7%
Nebraska	81.3%	80.3%	South Dakota	79.2%	86.4%
Massachusetts	80.8%	74.0%	Montana	78.2%	74.6%
Iowa	80.4%	86.9%	Vermont	78.2%	74.7%
Rhode Island	78.6%	82.1%	New Hampshire	78.0%	82.8%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations



dren and 8.4% of 3-year-old children. States without a public preschool program relying instead on Head Start tended to serve the smallest percentage of either 3- or 4-year-old children.

### **Paid Child Care and Labor Force Participation**

The high cost of child care has long been recognized as the key obstacle to the use of more paid care by working families. States with the highest maternal labor force participation rates have a more than 20% higher share of children in paid care on average than those with the lowest participation rates.

Across economic and demographic factors, the share of children in paid care across states is most closely tied to the labor force participation rate of mothers. With use of paid care closely tied to household income, this is not surprising.

### **Reports in the Series**

This report is the first of a four-part series related to use of paid child care and labor force participation of mothers. The report details who uses paid child care, what percent of household income is spent on child care for those families who pay for it, and what characteristics are associated with families who pay for child care (e.g., maternal labor force participation, reported expenditures for child care, household income, level of education, and age of children in paid care) across states.

More detailed tables, figures, bar charts, and state information can be found on CED's web site at [www.ced.org](http://www.ced.org). The data can be filtered by year, variable (such as labor force participation rate of mothers with young children or children age 0-14) and by state.

The second report in the series will review the labor force participation of mothers in greater detail (across income, race, and major occupations). A third report will explore economic growth associated with increasing levels of maternal labor force participation and access to paid child care. The final report in the series will provide a data primer for those interested in learning more about Current Population Survey data utilization.

## I. Introduction: Paid Child Care in the U.S. and States

Data on the usage and cost of child care services in the U.S. are not widely available. Federal surveys provide much of the available data but are generally performed only periodically and provide little continuous data for performing analysis over time. They also do not typically provide data suitable for performing state-level analysis.

The widely used Current Population Survey (CPS) is one of the most robust sources of information available on the use of paid child care services by working parents. The survey captures both the number of children in paid care and household expenditures on care. The data can also be filtered along several economic and demographic dimensions captured in the survey. While not providing detailed data on the types of paid coverage used, the CPS provides key insights into paid child care not available through other sources. Most importantly, the CPS data provide state-level information on paid child care usage and extend over a significant time frame.

This initial section of the report describes child care data available within the CPS and the methodology used by the Census Bureau to collect it. The number and share of U.S. children in paid care is evaluated at both the national and state levels. Family expenditures are evaluated across the U.S. and states, along with measures of household income spent on paid care.

### Child Care Data in the Current Population Survey

The CPS is a monthly survey sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey traces its roots back to 1940 when the Monthly Report of Unemployment was initiated by the Works Progress Administration following the Great Depression period.

The CPS, also commonly referred to as the household survey, is a sample-based survey of about 60,000 eligible households.<sup>1</sup> It provides a comprehensive body of data on the U.S. labor force by demographic and labor force characteristics. The survey is conducted using a combination of live telephone and in-person interviews with household respondents. The survey is generally administered the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month.

The basic monthly survey gathers demographic characteristics of each person in a household along with information

to determine whether they are employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. The survey covers the civilian non-institutional population ages 16 and older and their children who reside within the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Active-duty members of the Armed Forces and persons residing in institutions (e.g., correctional institutions or long-term care facilities) are excluded from the basic survey.

A widely used supplement to the CPS is the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) that the Census Bureau conducts every February, March, and April. The Census Bureau has collected ASEC data since 1947. The supplement collects data on health insurance coverage, work experience, income from all sources, receipt of noncash benefits, poverty, migration, geographic mobility, and other special topics. The CPS ASEC also collects data on the use of paid child care services.

Use of the ASEC requires a tradeoff from monthly to annual data but provides a broader sample and larger universe than the basic CPS. The ASEC sample exceeds 75,000 households and consists of the March CPS sample plus additional CPS house-

holds identified in prior CPS samples and the following April CPS sample. The ASEC also includes certain members of the armed forces. The added households provide for more reliable coverage and improved precision of the ASEC estimates for many household types. This also supplements coverage in states where the sample size is relatively small in the basic survey.

### Child Care Questions in the CPS

Child care usage was first surveyed in the CPS ASEC in 2001, while child care expenditures were first collected in 2010.

The CPS ASEC asks parents whether or not they paid for child care while they worked and how much they spent in the prior year (i.e., the most recent 2021 survey asks about child care usage in calendar year 2020). The questions ask about costs across all arrangements and all children in the household under the age of 15.

Two specific questions are asked of respondents to the CPS ASEC survey:

1. Did (you/anyone in this household) PAY for the care of (your/their) (child/children) while they worked last year? (Include preschool and nursery school;

*The widely used Current Population Survey (CPS) is one of the most robust sources of information available on the use of paid child care services by working parents.*

exclude kindergarten or grade/elementary school)?  
If question 1 is answered yes:

2. What is the annual amount paid for child care by household members?

The initial question asks specifically about the use of paid child care to enable someone in the household to work. The focus of the question on care while working reduces responses that cover the use of paid child care for non-work purposes, including leisure.

Measures of the number of children in paid care used throughout this report are extracted from the CPS ASEC for the 2001 to 2021 survey years. Because the child care questions inquire about the prior calendar year, the child care usage data reflect economic activity in the 2000 to 2020 period. The measure of child care expenditures is extracted from the 2010 to 2021 CPS ASEC survey years, which reflect activity in the 2009 to 2020 period.

The underlying CPS data used in the analysis are extracted from the IPUMS-CPS database maintained by the Minnesota Population Center at the University of Minnesota.<sup>2</sup> IPUMS-CPS is a harmonized version of the Census Bureau's CPS database that allows for continuity of use and consistent definitions of survey items across multiple years of data.

Child care usage and expenditures in the CPS are collected for children ages 0 to 14, as well as two subgroups of children – younger children ages 0 to 4 and school-age children ages 5-14. The market for child care services is largely segmented along these two age groupings by both cost and market structure.

The data are tabulated at both the national and state levels and can be evaluated along numerous economic and demographic measures of activity by household, family, and person. The data can also be aggregated across states to form regional or national totals.

*Derived Child Care-Related Measures.* The child care-related data reported in the CPS ASEC are combined with other CPS questions to create several child care-related data items used throughout the report. We aggregate each household level variable across all households at the national and state levels to form the following data series:

1. number of households in the region with children in paid child care;
2. number of children of child care age (under 15) across all households in the region;
3. number of children of child care age who are in paid care in the region;
4. number of children of child care age who are not in paid care in the region;

5. share of children of child care age in paid care in the region;
6. average child care expenditures per household in the region;
7. average child care expenditures per child in paid care in the region;
8. total child care expenditures across all households in the region;
9. average household income of all households in the region;
10. average household income of households in the region with children in paid care;
11. average household income of households in the region with no children in paid care;
12. child care expenditures as a share of household income in the region;
13. child care expenditures per child as a share of household income in the region

The derived data above provide a multidimensional child care dataset at the national and state levels.

*Limitations to CPS Data.* There are known limitations to the CPS data on child care usage due to the survey's design, structure, and methodology. These include the following:

1. The survey counts every child in paid care but does not ask for details about the specific child care arrangement for each child.
2. No specific type of child care arrangement is specified or collected, only whether the care was for pay to enable someone in the household to work.
3. The amount paid for care does not specifically capture the price of care but instead measures total annual household expenditures.
4. Expenditures are calculated per family and cannot generally be identified for each child in care unless a family has only a single child in paid care.
5. No estimate is provided for the typical number of hours of paid care used each week or month.
6. The survey asks about the full calendar year and cannot determine the number of weeks or months child care was used throughout the year.
7. Expenditures on child care are collected only if care was necessary for a parent's employment.
8. Households may have multiple families, and expenditures may capture the care of children from multiple families.
9. The underlying CPS survey methodology was altered for the 2014 survey period.<sup>3</sup> The 2014 CPS ASEC utilized a split panel design to test a redesigned set of income questions.
10. Some state samples may be relatively small, particularly when slicing the data along multiple dimensions.

The events surrounding COVID-19 also resulted in substantial volatility in the state-level child care data in the

2021 survey (covering 2020 activity). In-person surveying efforts were hampered during the survey period and sample sizes were far smaller than in prior years.

Despite these limitations, CPS ASEC data on child care offer substantial benefits over many other sources of child care usage and cost data. These include consistent survey methodology, annual continuity of time series data, an extended time frame, and state-level geographic coverage.<sup>4</sup> It is the time series features and geographic coverage provided by CPS data that are leveraged in the analysis throughout the report.

### Usage of Paid Child Care in the U.S.

Figure 1 provides an overview of national trends in the number of children of child care age, the number of children in

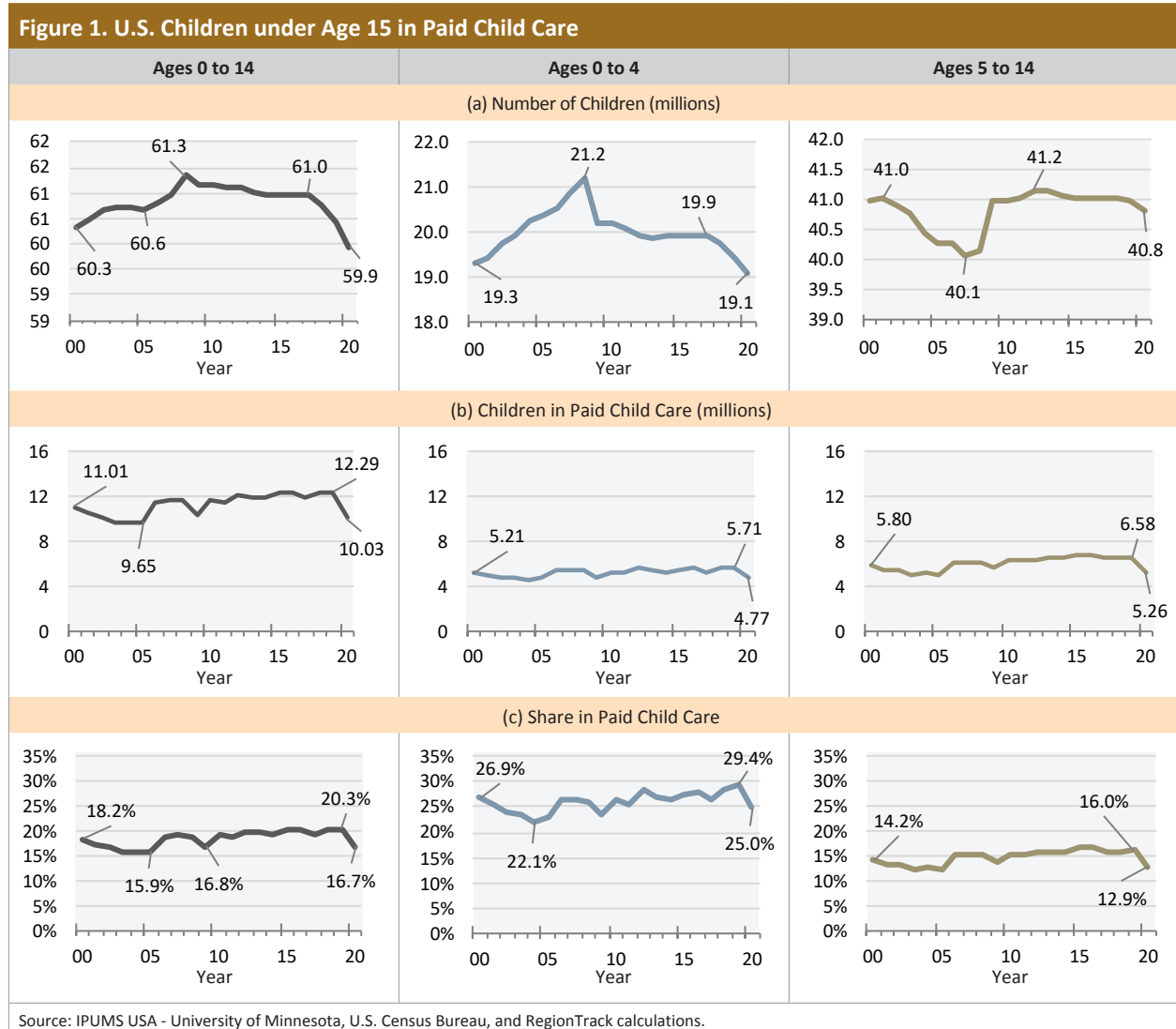
*In 2020, CPS estimates suggest that there were approximately 60 million children in the U.S. under the age of 15 who potentially needed paid child care services.*

paid care, and the share of children in paid care. All children ages 0 to 14 are covered, including a split of children into younger children ages 0 to 4 and school age children ages 5 to 14.

#### Children of Child Care Age.

The most fundamental determinant of the number of children in paid child care is the population of children of child care age. In 2020, CPS estimates suggest that there were approximately 60 million children in the U.S. under the age of 15 who potentially needed paid child care services.

Approximately one-third (19.1 million) were under the age of 5 who need far more regular and intensive child care services. The remaining two-thirds (40.8 million) were children ages 5 to 14 who typically need care after school and during school holidays and breaks.



**Children in Paid Care.** An estimated 10 million of the 60 million children ages 14 and under in the U.S. were reportedly in paid child care while their parent(s) worked in 2020 (Figure 1a). The number in paid care dropped nearly 20% in 2020, from 12.3 million reported in 2019 prior to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic to 10 million in 2020. Slightly less than half (4.77 million) of children in paid care were ages 0 to 4 with the remainder (5.2 million) ages 5 to 14. Over the full sample from 2000 to 2020, children ages 0 to 4 represent a little less than half the children in paid care. The relative sizes of these two age cohorts change year-to-year as births introduce new children to the system and older children leave the child care system.

Paid care continues to be used for approximately 20% or less of children under the age of 15. The share has fluctuated over time with a general rising trend the past two decades. The share reached 20.3% in 2019 before retreating sharply to 16.7% during the pandemic in 2020. The overall share averaged 19.4% across the most recent decade from 2011 to 2020 and 17.4% in the prior decade from 2001 to 2010.

Paid care is reported far more frequently for younger children. An estimated 25% of children ages 4 and under were in paid care in 2020, versus only 12.9% of children ages 5 to 14. Due to the pandemic, the 2020 shares are down sharply from 2019 when 29.4% of children 0 to 4 and 16.0% of children ages 5 and over were in paid care.

The roughly 20% share of children in paid care implies that parental care or other forms of non-paid care remain the norm for most working parents in the U.S. Typical non-paid care options include grandparents, siblings, other relatives and family members, and neighbors. These options include both in-home and out-of-home care arrangements.

### Declining Population of Children of Child Care Age

The number of children of child care age has been in a slow but persistent decline for more than a decade. After peaking at 61.3 million in 2008, the number declined slowly to 61.0 million in 2017 before dropping sharply to only 59.9 million in 2020. The net decline over the period totaled 1.4 million children, a 2.3% decline.

The decline is traced primarily to younger children ages 0 to 4 whose numbers dropped by more than 2 million, from a peak of 21.2 million in 2008 to only 19.1 million in 2020. Conversely, an increase of 1.1 million children ages 5 to 14 from 2008 to 2012 offset a portion of the decline in younger children. The number of children ages 5 to 14 has since resumed a slow decline since 2012, falling by more than 330,000 between 2012 to 2020. Currently, the populations of both younger and school-age children are falling.

*About 25% of children under age 5 were in paid care in 2020, versus only 12.9% of children ages 5 to 14.*

**Rising Number of Children in Paid Care.** Despite declining numbers of children under the age of 15 in recent years, both the number and share of children in paid child care in the U.S. maintained a slight uptrend much of the past two decades. Growth in paid child care usage as a share of population was taking place despite declining numbers of children of child care age. This suggests increased relative demand for paid child care services in the period.

*The COVID pandemic induced sharp declines in the total number of children in paid care, which fell from 12.29 million in 2019 to 10.03 million in 2020 (18.4%).*

After bottoming at 9.62 million in 2004, the number of children in paid care increased to 12.29 million by 2019, a gain of 2.67 million (27.8%) children. Older children ages 5 and up in paid care posted a slightly larger increase measured by both number of children (1.44 mil-

lion) and percentage gain (28.1%) relative to children under age 5 (1.23 million and 27.5%). Roughly equal gains for both age groupings further suggest an overall increase in the demand for paid child care services since 2004.

**Pandemic and Paid Child Care.** Similarly, the share of children in paid care was rising steadily over time prior to the pandemic. After bottoming at 15.9% in the 2003 to 2005 period, the share of children under age 15 in paid child care trended upward to 20.3% in 2019. The largest increase in share was among those ages 0 to 4, rising from 22.7% in 2004 to 29.4% in 2019. The share of children ages 5 and over in paid care increased nearly 4 percentage points, from 12.2% in 2005 to 16.0% in 2019.

The COVID pandemic induced sharp declines in the total number of children in paid care, falling from 12.29 million in 2019 to 10.03 million in 2020. The steep 18.4% decline in the number of children in paid care in 2020 reflects both lower total employment and increased demands on parents to care for children not able to attend school in person due to closures.



**Recessions and Paid Child Care.** The timing of volatility in the data suggests that the share of children in paid care is sensitive to the business cycle. It also highlights the expected relationship between work and paid child care usage. Steep drops in the share of children in paid care are found during the extended hiring slump following the 2001 recession, in 2009 during the Great Recession, and in 2020 in response to the pandemic-induced recession. During the early pandemic period, the reported 18.4% year-over-year decline in paid child care usage from 2019 to 2020 was more than three times larger than the 5.7% year-over-year decline in total wage and salary employment in the period.<sup>5</sup>

**Declining Birth Rate.** The recent steep decline in the U.S. birth rate underlies the decreased number of children of child care age in recent years. Figure 2a illustrates the close year-to-year relationship between births and the number of children in the U.S. ages 0 to 4.

The declining birth rate has weighed on the number of children of child care age in the U.S. for more than a decade. The number of live births in the U.S. declined nearly every year between 2007 and 2020. Births peaked at 4.32 million in 2007 and fell to only 3.61 million in 2020, a 16.4% decline. The continued decline in the number of births is expected to put downward pressure on the number of children of child care age until births stabilize.

Because the raw number of births is not adjusted for changing population size, it understates the severity of the ongoing concerns over fertility in the U.S. Population adjusted measures such as the fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages

15 to 44) and crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population) in the U.S. are now at century lows (Figure 2b). Measured in 2020 relative to the recent peak in U.S. births in 2007, the fertility rate is down 19.5% and the crude birth rate is down 23.5%. Relative to a recent peak in the 1950s, both the fertility and crude birth rates are down by more than half.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention the birth rate “... has generally been below replacement since 1971 and has consistently been below replacement since 2007,” suggesting that current generations will not fully replace themselves.<sup>6</sup>

*The continued decline in the number of births is expected to put downward pressure on the number of children of child care age until births stabilize.*

**Fertility Rate by State.** Figure 3 illustrates the geographic variation in fertility rates across the states. Vermont’s rate of 46.8 births per 1,000 women ages 15-44 is the lowest among the states. The fertility rate is 50% higher (70.6 births) in both North Dakota and South Dakota, the states with the highest fertility

rates. Regionally, fertility rates are highest in the Midwest, portions of the Deep South, upper Mountain West region, Alaska, and Hawaii. Fertility rates are generally lowest in the New England region and the West Coast.

While falling fertility rates are reducing the population of children of child care age in the U.S., states with the highest fertility rates tend to have the lowest shares of children in paid care. Figure 4a illustrates state-level fertility rates and the share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care. The best-fit line suggests that each additional 1-point rise in the fertility rate is associated with a 0.43% lower share of children in paid care.

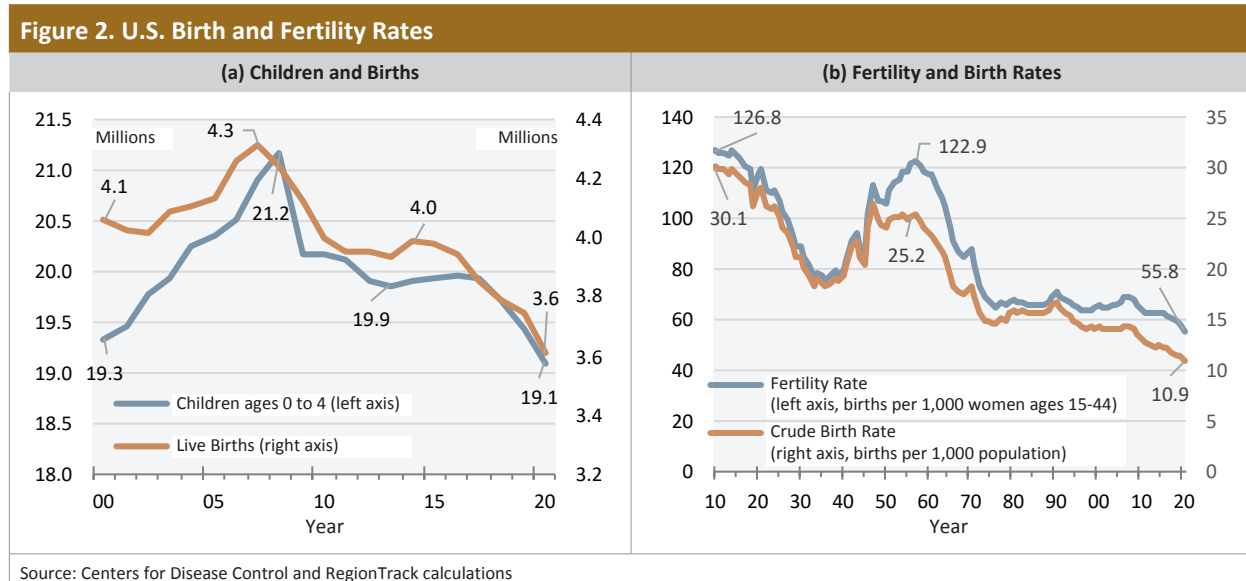
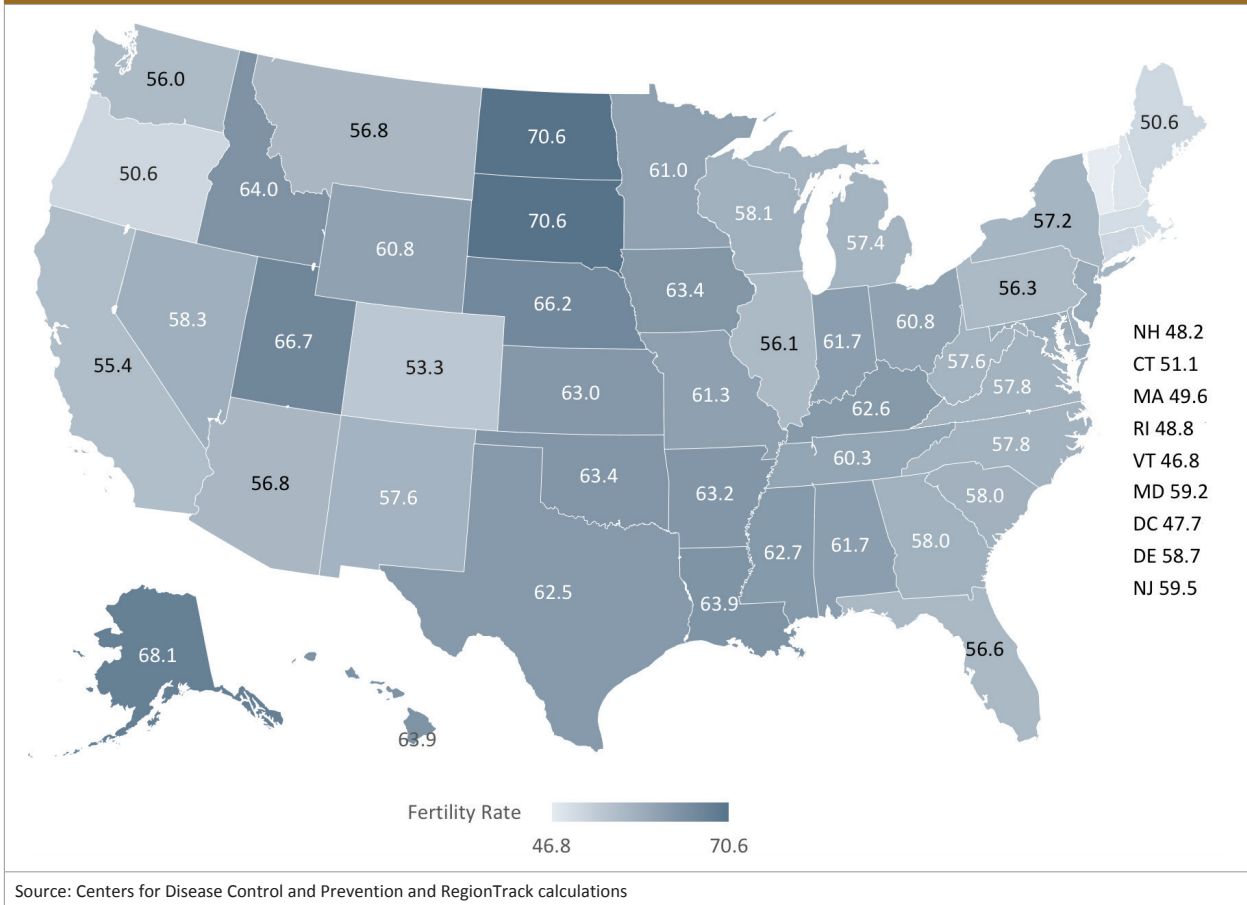


Figure 3. Fertility Rate by State (Births per 1,000 Women Ages 15-44)



This relationship between fertility and paid care may seem unexpected given that a smaller population of children would require less paid child care, not more, all other factors unchanged. The reason is that the inverse link observed between fertility and paid child care is spurious and not causative in nature. It instead reflects the more fundamental link from fertility to both income and education. States with higher income and education levels generally have lower fertility rates, both of which are positively related to the use of paid child care. The causative channel is believed to be from income and education to both fertility and paid child care usage. While states with low birth rates face a declining population of children of child care age, multiple factors such as income and education are influencing the share of children in paid care.

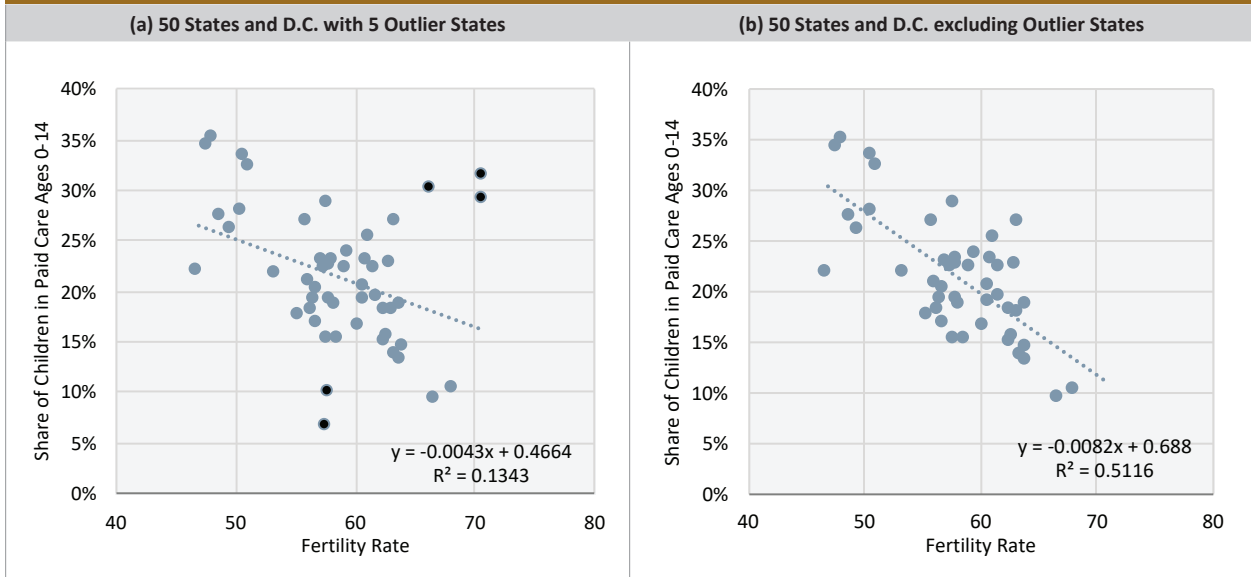
The statistical fit of the best-fit line in Figure 4a is weak ( $R^2=0.13$ ), but there are several outlier states that are

*States with higher income and education levels generally have lower fertility rates, both of which are positively related to the use of paid child care.*

influencing the relationship (highlighted in black). Examining the outlier states is instructive in better understanding the relationships among various factors influencing the use of paid care at the state level. Three states – North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska – run counter

to the overall trend, having very high fertility rates but also high shares of children in paid child care. They do not match the overall fit between fertility and paid care because they are also outliers based on economic and demographic measures believed to explain paid care usage. These three contiguous states in the upper Midwest all rank among the top ten states measured by real personal income per capita, have relatively high average education levels, and have a below average share of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in public preschool. All of these factors are believed to contribute to higher usage of paid child care and offset the influence of a higher fertility rate in these states.

Figure 4. Fertility Rate and Paid Child Care Usage



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and RegionTrack calculations

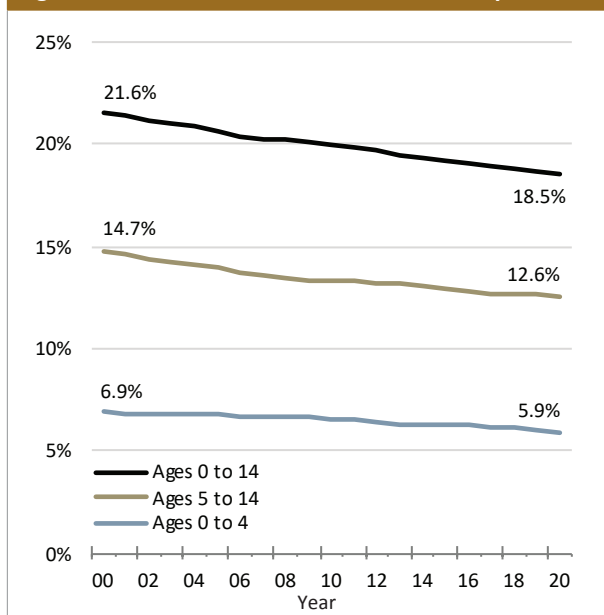
Conversely two states – New Mexico and West Virginia – present the opposite scenario. They have only average fertility rates but use among the lowest shares of paid child care. These two states are economic and demographic outliers in the opposite sense by having among the lowest real personal income per capita among the states (West Virginia is 47<sup>th</sup> and New Mexico is 50<sup>th</sup>), well below average levels of educational attainment, and high shares of 3- and 4-year-olds enrolled in public preschool. All of these factors are believed to limit the use of paid child care services.

Removing the five outlier states reveals a far stronger statistical fit ( $R^2=0.51$ ) between fertility rate and the use of paid care (Figure 4b). The variation across the remaining states is far less and the revised best-fit line suggests a far larger (almost double) 0.82% response in paid child care usage per unit of change in fertility rate. A one-point change in the fertility rate across the states is associated with a nearly 1% opposite change in the share of children in care. The states have a roughly 20-point range in fertility rate which equates to a 16.4% range in the share of paid care usage on average.

**Aging Population.** The aging of America is also closely intertwined with a falling birth rate and the declining number of children of child care age. As a share of total population, children below the age of 15 continue to represent a declining share of the total U.S. populace (Figure 5). The population share of children ages 0 to 14 has declined steadily from 21.6% in 2000 to 18.5% in 2020. The 2.1 percentage point loss of share for school age children (14.7% to 12.6%) is roughly double the 1 percentage point loss for younger children ages 0 to 4 (6.9% to 5.9%) in the period.

Rather than viewed as simply a “graying” problem, the aging trend is more accurately thought of as a combination of rising numbers of older citizens and falling numbers of younger ones. In other words, a combination of longer life expectancy and a declining birth rate. This affects both child care needs and labor force participation at both ends of the age continuum as older workers drop out of the labor force and few younger ones enter it.

Figure 5. Children as a Share of Total U.S. Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and RegionTrack calculations

These trends suggest that a continued decline in birth and fertility rates going forward will put further downward pressure on the population of children of child care age in the future. This is expected to, in turn, work to reduce the demand for both paid and unpaid child care services, all other factors held constant.

**Paid Child Care Use by Age**

The likelihood that a child is in paid care is highly dependent upon the specific age of the child. Figures 6 and 7 detail CPS estimates of the 12.29 million children enrolled in paid care by age in 2019. Estimates are provided for 2019 to avoid potential distortions from 2020 data collected during the pandemic.

Overall estimates indicate that approximately 20.3% of all children under the age of 15 used paid child care services. While just more than half of the children in paid care were school age, younger children are far more likely to be in paid child care than older children. Usage rates among children ages 0 to 4 (29.2%) are nearly twice as high as those for school age children (16.0%). This difference underlies the orientation of U.S. child care policy toward younger children.

Infants below the age of one are the least likely among younger children to be in paid care (18.3%), but the share

rises rapidly to 30% by age one. Approximately one-third of all 1- to 4-year-olds are in paid care. Usage rates peak at 4-year-olds, with 33.5% in paid care in 2019. Nearly 30% of 5-year-olds are in paid care, but the share drops to only 22.6% for 6-year-olds as children generally transition to either preschool or kindergarten by age 6.

Once children reach the age of 12, the share of children in paid care drops sharply and steadily. Paid care usage falls below 10% for children age 12 and reaches a minimum of only about 6% for 13- and 14-year-olds. Overall, more than 75% of children in paid care are ages 8 and under.

**Demographic Characteristics of Children in Paid Child Care**

Figure 8 provides an overview of CPS data on the share of both younger children ages 0 to 4 and school aged children 5 to 14 in paid child care by multiple demographic factors in 2019. Along with the age of the child, a range of demographic factors influence the likelihood that a child is in paid child care. These characteristics highlight many potential factors that determine the varying levels of paid child care use across the states.

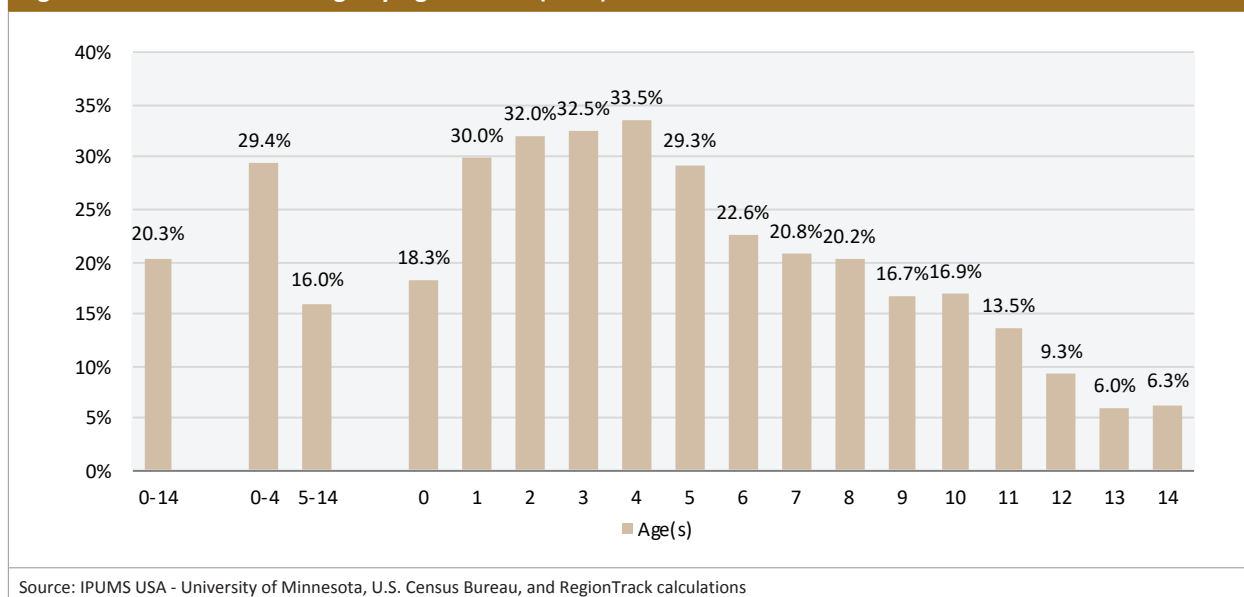
*Child's Sex.* A slightly higher overall share of male children (20.5%) were in paid care than female children (20.2%).

**Figure 6. Children in Paid Child Care by Age (2019)**

Age(s)	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share of Children in Paid Care	Share of Category Total
0-14	60,398,184	12,290,034	20.3%	100.0%
0-4	19,426,241	5,714,728	29.4%	46.5%
5-14	40,971,943	6,575,306	16.0%	53.5%
0	3,648,062	666,331	18.3%	5.4%
1	3,930,038	1,177,187	30.0%	9.6%
2	3,917,062	1,254,490	32.0%	10.2%
3	3,936,914	1,277,685	32.5%	10.4%
4	3,994,165	1,339,035	33.5%	10.9%
5	4,000,469	1,172,713	29.3%	9.5%
6	3,999,750	904,835	22.6%	7.4%
7	4,099,680	851,902	20.8%	6.9%
8	4,003,962	807,682	20.2%	6.6%
9	4,131,331	691,738	16.7%	5.6%
10	4,050,042	685,007	16.9%	5.6%
11	4,109,861	555,878	13.5%	4.5%
12	4,284,100	398,134	9.3%	3.2%
13	4,122,180	245,427	6.0%	2.0%
14	4,170,568	261,990	6.3%	2.1%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

Figure 7. Paid Child Care Usage by Age of Child (2019)



The higher share of males is due primarily to younger children, with little difference in paid care usage between males and females of school age.

**Race.** White children (22.5%) are slightly more likely to be in paid care than Asian (21.8%) and Black (20.7%) children. Children identifying as Hispanic (15.6%) have far lower paid care usage rates. Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (12.2%) and American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo (6.9%) children have the lowest share of paid care usage. Children of two or more races are the most likely to be in paid care (24.6%).

Usage rates are far higher for younger children than school age children for all races except American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo. Among younger children, white children (33.7%) are the most likely to be in paid care. American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo (7.9%) children ages 0 to 4 are the least likely to use paid care.

Among older school age children, children of two or more races (21.0%) and Asian (20.1%) children are the most likely to be in paid care. White (17.2%) and Black (17.1%) children of school age are approximately equally likely to use paid care. The usage of paid care by American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo school age children is only 1.3 percentage points below their use by younger children.

**Presence of Parents.** There is very little difference in the overall usage of paid child care measured by the presence

of parents, with slightly lower usage rates when only the mother is present (20.7%). The exception is children with neither parent present in the household. Children with no parent present in the household (6.0%) are far less likely to use paid care, both younger children ages 0 to 4 (9.5%) and older children ages 5 to 14 (4.8%).

*Usage rates are far higher for younger children than school age children for all races except American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo.*

School age children with both parents present in the household are slightly less likely (16.1%) to use paid care than when only the mother (17.6%) or father (18.1%) is present.

**Age of Householder.** Paid child care usage rates are sensitive to the age of the primary householder. Householders ages 25 to 34 are generally the most likely to use paid care, for both male and female householders. The lowest usage rates are found for the younger group of householders ages 15 to 24, both male and female. However, for younger children, older parents are far more likely to use paid child care than younger householders.

**Family Income and Education.** Paid child care usage is highly sensitive to family income. Families with household income of \$150,000 or more annually (31.1%) are more than twice as likely to use paid care than families with income below \$20,000 (12.4%). The share of children in paid care varies relatively little among households with income below \$60,000. However, only households with income of \$75,000 or more use paid care at a rate above the overall average.

The difference in usage rates by income is more pronounced

for children ages 0 to 4. Nearly half (46.9%) of children in families with income of \$150,000 or more are reported in paid care, versus only 18.8% in families with income below \$20,000. This reflects the relatively higher market cost of infant care.

There is far less variability in usage rates based on income for school age children. Among the highest income families, school age children use paid care (24.0%) at a relatively high rate that exceeds the overall usage rate for all kids (20.3%).

Much like income, child care usage is closely related to the education level of the primary householder. Children from households where the parent has a master's, professional degree, or doctorate (30.3%) are roughly three times more likely to use paid care than when the householder has less than a high school education (10.2%). Only when the householder has a bachelor's degree or higher (25.4%) does the usage of paid care exceed the overall average for all children.

**Home Ownership and Dwelling Type.** Children from households where the home is owned or being bought (21.7%) are more likely to utilize paid child care relative to those where the home is rented (17.8%). Children living in single unit homes are also the most likely to use paid child care. Those living in mobile homes or trailers (10.2%) use paid care at roughly half the overall rate.

The likelihood of using paid child care generally rises as the number of units in the dwelling increase, except for the group with the largest dwelling size of 10 or more units.

**Region.** There are distinct regional differences in the usage rate for paid child care. Usage is far higher than average in the New England (29.1%) and West North Central (25.5%) regions and far lower than average in the East South Central (16.8%), Mountain (17.2%), and West South Central (17.7%) regions. Usage rates are far more national-like in the Pacific (19.4%), South Atlantic (20.1%), East North Central (21.6%), and Middle Atlantic (21.7%) regions.

**Work Status and Educational Enrollment.** Paid child care usage is closely tied to the need for parents to work. Only 8.0% of children living with a householder not in the labor force used paid child care versus 24.1% for those working.

*Paid child care usage is highly sensitive to family income.*

Among householders in the work force, full-time workers (24.5%) and those who are working part-time for economic reasons but usually work full-time (27.1%) use the

highest share of paid care. Members of the Armed Forces (19.2%) tend to use less paid care than civilian workers. Unemployed workers, both those normally full-time (18.3%) and normally part-time (14.4%), use far more paid care than householders not in the labor force.

Households where the primary householder is enrolled in an educational program tend to use more paid child care services. Those enrolled part-time (30.3%) use far more than those in a full-time program (20.5%). The type of educational program is also related to paid care usage, with the children of those in high school far less likely to use paid care than those enrolled in college. An estimated 31.1% of children with parents enrolled in college on a part-time basis used paid child care.



**Figure 8. Characteristics of Children in Paid Child Care Arrangements (2019)**

Characteristics	Total - Under 15 Years Old				Under 5 Years Old				5 to 14 Years Old			
	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total	Total Children	Children In Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total
<b>CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OLD</b>												
Total	60,398,184	12,290,034	20.3%	100.0%	19,426,241	5,714,728	29.4%	100.0%	40,971,943	6,575,306	16.0%	100.0%
<b>SEX OF CHILD</b>												
Male	30,851,299	6,333,892	20.5%	51.1%	9,934,247	2,965,595	29.9%	51.1%	20,917,052	3,368,297	16.1%	51.1%
Female	29,546,885	5,956,142	20.2%	48.9%	9,491,993	2,749,132	29.0%	48.9%	20,054,891	3,207,010	16.0%	48.9%
<b>RACE OF CHILD</b>												
White, non-Hispanic	29,880,903	6,709,548	22.5%	49.5%	9,555,174	3,217,812	33.7%	49.2%	20,325,729	3,491,735	17.2%	49.6%
Black, non-Hispanic	8,360,084	1,731,436	20.7%	13.8%	2,706,132	764,301	28.2%	13.9%	5,653,952	967,134	17.1%	13.8%
American Indian/Aleut/Eskimo	496,226	34,262	6.9%	0.8%	129,097	10,157	7.9%	0.7%	367,129	24,105	6.6%	0.9%
Asian only	3,104,434	675,806	21.8%	5.1%	970,497	246,949	25.4%	5.0%	2,133,937	428,856	20.1%	5.2%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander only	135,751	16,626	12.2%	0.2%	33,010	6,087	18.4%	0.2%	102,740	10,539	10.3%	0.3%
Two or more races, non-Hispanic	2,756,224	678,607	24.6%	4.6%	968,173	303,658	31.4%	5.0%	1,788,051	374,949	21.0%	4.4%
Hispanic	15,664,562	2,443,750	15.6%	25.9%	5,064,157	1,165,763	23.0%	26.1%	10,600,404	1,277,987	12.1%	25.9%
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY</b>												
Husband/wife family	41,301,375	8,583,390	20.8%	68.4%	13,579,001	4,161,166	30.6%	69.9%	27,722,374	4,422,224	16.0%	67.7%
Non-family, male householder	4,209,266	793,961	18.9%	7.0%	1,290,233	330,630	25.6%	6.6%	2,919,033	463,331	15.9%	7.1%
Non-family, female householder	14,887,542	2,912,684	19.6%	24.6%	4,557,007	1,222,932	26.8%	23.5%	10,330,536	1,689,752	16.4%	25.2%
<b>MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS</b>												
Married	42,723,158	8,827,784	20.7%	70.7%	14,195,365	4,286,750	30.2%	73.1%	28,527,793	4,541,034	15.9%	69.6%
Widowed, divorced, separated	8,198,614	1,539,979	18.8%	13.6%	1,809,918	496,743	27.4%	9.3%	6,388,696	1,043,237	16.3%	15.6%
Never Married	9,476,412	1,922,271	20.3%	15.7%	3,420,958	931,235	27.2%	17.6%	6,055,454	991,036	16.4%	14.8%
<b>PRESENCE OF PARENT(S)</b>												
Both parents present	42,996,715	9,020,810	21.0%	71.2%	14,721,506	4,464,337	30.3%	75.8%	28,275,209	4,556,473	16.1%	69.0%
Mother only present	12,501,588	2,592,294	20.7%	20.7%	3,550,842	1,017,421	28.7%	18.3%	8,950,746	1,574,873	17.6%	21.8%
Father only present	2,568,104	538,183	21.0%	4.3%	571,384	177,504	31.1%	2.9%	1,996,720	360,679	18.1%	4.9%
Neither parent present	2,331,776	138,747	6.0%	3.9%	582,508	55,465	9.5%	3.0%	1,749,269	83,282	4.8%	4.3%
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Male:												
15-24 years	649,058	82,007	12.6%	1.1%	327,954	59,738	18.2%	1.7%	321,104	22,269	6.9%	0.8%
25-34 years	6,155,929	1,509,503	24.5%	10.2%	3,532,500	1,030,118	29.2%	18.2%	2,623,429	479,385	18.3%	6.4%
35+ years	21,507,303	4,232,302	19.7%	35.6%	5,569,504	1,739,012	31.2%	28.7%	15,937,799	2,493,290	15.6%	38.9%
Female:												
15-24 years	1,127,946	186,135	16.5%	1.9%	722,611	138,099	19.1%	3.7%	405,336	48,036	11.9%	1.0%
25-34 years	10,346,713	2,363,462	22.8%	17.1%	4,624,979	1,292,180	27.9%	23.8%	5,721,734	1,071,283	18.7%	14.0%
35+ years	20,611,233	609,713	2.9%	2.9%	216,306	264,501	12.2%	35.5%	20,594,927	347,232	1.7%	39.0%
<b>FAMILY INCOME OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Under \$20,000	5,883,939	730,914	12.4%	9.7%	1,954,709	368,218	18.8%	10.1%	3,929,230	362,697	9.2%	9.6%
\$20,000 - 39,999	10,915,872	1,615,983	14.8%	18.1%	3,537,661	749,266	21.2%	18.2%	7,378,210	866,717	11.7%	18.0%
\$40,000 - 59,999	9,087,538	1,346,204	14.8%	15.0%	2,916,741	584,704	20.0%	15.0%	6,170,796	761,500	12.3%	15.1%
\$60,000 - 74,999	6,110,324	1,095,996	17.9%	10.1%	2,035,260	504,116	24.8%	10.5%	4,075,064	591,879	14.5%	9.9%
\$75,000 - 99,999	7,893,943	1,718,993	21.8%	13.1%	2,637,697	778,838	29.5%	13.6%	5,256,246	940,156	17.9%	12.8%
\$100,000 - 149,999	9,766,643	2,445,734	25.0%	16.2%	3,046,526	1,182,357	38.8%	15.7%	6,720,117	1,263,377	18.8%	16.4%
\$150,000 and over	10,739,926	3,336,210	31.1%	17.8%	3,297,646	1,547,229	46.9%	17.0%	7,442,280	1,788,981	24.0%	18.2%
<b>EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Less than high school graduate	6,229,044	635,734	10.2%	10.3%	1,844,448	288,946	15.7%	9.5%	4,384,596	346,787	7.9%	10.7%
High school graduate or diploma	14,336,477	2,137,519	14.9%	23.7%	4,624,405	961,099	20.8%	23.8%	9,712,073	1,176,420	12.1%	23.7%
Some college or associate degree	16,276,944	3,074,955	18.9%	26.9%	5,192,605	1,413,274	27.2%	26.7%	11,084,339	1,661,681	15.0%	27.1%
Bachelor's degree	14,215,182	3,607,920	25.4%	23.5%	4,781,580	1,768,264	37.0%	24.6%	9,433,602	1,839,655	19.5%	23.0%
Master's, professional, or doctorate	9,340,536	2,833,907	30.3%	15.5%	2,983,203	1,283,144	43.0%	15.4%	6,357,333	1,550,762	24.4%	15.5%

Continued

**Figure 8. (Cont.) Characteristics of Children in Paid Child Care Arrangements (2019)**

Characteristics	Total - Under 15 Years Old				Under 5 Years Old				5 to 14 Years Old			
	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total	Total Children	Children In Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total	Total Children	Children in Paid Care	Share In Paid Care	Share of Category Total
<b>HOME OWNERSHIP</b>												
Owned or being bought	38,982,960	8,469,734	21.7%	64.5%	11,767,323	3,841,526	32.6%	60.6%	27,215,637	4,628,208	17.0%	66.4%
Rent	21,415,224	3,820,301	17.8%	35.5%	7,658,917	1,873,202	24.5%	39.4%	13,756,306	1,947,099	14.2%	33.6%
<b>DWELLING TYPE</b>												
Mobile home or trailer	2,351,777	238,847	10.2%	3.9%	748,373	127,564	17.0%	3.9%	1,603,404	111,283	6.9%	3.9%
2 family building	2,738,122	470,761	17.2%	4.5%	1,016,137	206,820	20.4%	5.2%	1,721,984	263,942	15.3%	4.2%
3-4 family building	2,130,822	408,208	19.2%	3.5%	781,114	191,162	24.5%	4.0%	1,349,708	217,046	16.1%	3.3%
5-9 family building	2,773,195	560,943	20.2%	4.6%	954,485	234,998	24.6%	4.9%	1,818,710	325,946	17.9%	4.4%
One-unit, unspecified type	44,781,969	9,517,948	21.3%	74.1%	13,910,343	4,433,292	31.9%	71.6%	30,871,626	5,084,656	16.5%	75.3%
10+ units in structure	5,622,299	1,093,326	19.4%	9.3%	2,015,789	520,892	25.8%	10.4%	3,606,510	572,434	15.9%	8.8%
<b>REGION</b>												
New England	2,351,620	683,547	29.1%	3.9%	764,309	298,281	39.0%	3.9%	1,587,311	385,266	24.3%	3.9%
Middle Atlantic	7,057,286	1,528,011	21.7%	11.7%	2,356,814	737,331	31.3%	12.1%	4,700,471	790,681	16.8%	11.5%
East North Central	8,511,443	1,835,859	21.6%	14.1%	2,791,084	876,382	31.4%	14.4%	5,720,360	959,478	16.8%	14.0%
West North Central	4,125,732	1,050,718	25.5%	6.8%	1,337,284	519,451	38.8%	6.9%	2,788,448	531,267	19.1%	6.8%
South Atlantic	11,645,403	2,346,539	20.1%	19.3%	3,721,952	1,099,076	29.5%	19.2%	7,923,451	1,247,463	15.7%	19.3%
East South Central	3,578,672	602,135	16.8%	5.9%	1,230,565	324,929	26.4%	6.3%	2,348,107	277,206	11.8%	5.7%
West South Central	8,374,356	1,483,883	17.7%	13.9%	2,522,735	670,208	26.6%	13.0%	5,851,621	813,676	13.9%	14.3%
Mountain	4,797,540	825,226	17.2%	7.9%	1,465,474	368,472	25.1%	7.5%	3,332,067	456,754	13.7%	8.1%
Pacific	9,956,131	1,934,114	19.4%	16.5%	3,236,024	820,597	25.4%	16.7%	6,720,107	1,113,517	16.6%	16.4%
<b>CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OLD</b>												
Total	60,398,184	12,290,034	20.3%	100.0%	19,426,241	5,714,728	29.4%	100.0%	40,971,943	6,575,306	16.0%	100.0%
<b>WORK STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Working, civilian job	42,807,206	10,296,436	24.1%	70.9%	13,479,459	4,745,255	35.2%	69.4%	29,327,747	5,551,181	18.9%	71.6%
Armed Forces	582,548	111,922	19.2%	1.0%	275,136	74,381	27.0%	1.4%	307,412	37,541	12.2%	0.8%
With job, not at work	2,108,574	470,554	22.3%	3.5%	772,090	263,270	34.1%	4.0%	1,336,484	207,284	15.5%	3.3%
Unemployed, looking for work	1,285,255	221,965	17.3%	2.1%	367,226	98,729	26.9%	1.9%	918,029	123,236	13.4%	2.2%
Unemployed, on layoff	1,006,643	184,276	18.3%	1.7%	274,298	69,505	25.3%	1.4%	732,345	114,771	15.7%	1.8%
Not in labor force	12,607,957	1,004,881	8.0%	20.9%	4,258,032	463,588	10.9%	21.9%	8,349,924	541,293	6.5%	20.4%
<b>FULL/PART TIME STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Not in labor force	12,607,957	1,004,881	8.0%	20.9%	4,258,032	463,588	10.9%	21.9%	8,349,924	541,293	6.5%	20.4%
Full-time schedules	38,389,207	9,396,533	24.5%	63.6%	12,175,623	4,330,373	35.6%	62.7%	26,213,584	5,066,160	19.3%	64.0%
PT for economic reasons, usually FT	982,233	266,187	27.1%	1.6%	281,474	101,785	36.2%	1.4%	700,759	164,402	23.5%	1.7%
PT for non-econ reasons, usually PT	4,879,489	978,326	20.0%	8.1%	1,591,429	500,287	31.4%	8.2%	3,288,061	478,039	14.5%	8.0%
PT for economic reasons, usually PT	664,851	125,944	18.9%	1.1%	203,023	76,079	37.5%	1.0%	461,829	49,864	10.8%	1.1%
Armed Forces	582,548	111,922	19.2%	1.0%	275,136	74,381	27.0%	1.4%	307,412	37,541	12.2%	0.8%
Unemployed FT	1,942,368	355,865	18.3%	3.2%	540,112	150,685	27.9%	2.8%	1,402,257	205,180	14.6%	3.4%
Unemployed PT	349,530	50,376	14.4%	0.6%	101,412	17,549	17.3%	0.5%	248,118	32,827	13.2%	0.6%
<b>EDUC. ENROLLMENT OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>												
Not enrolled in HS or college	58,165,262	11,734,170	20.2%	96.3%	18,551,279	5,408,885	29.2%	95.5%	39,613,983	6,325,284	16.0%	96.7%
Full Time:	1,232,298	253,148	20.5%	2.0%	489,253	143,377	29.3%	2.5%	743,045	109,770	14.8%	1.8%
High school	148,161	10,711	7.2%	0.2%	37,166	7,098	19.1%	0.2%	110,996	3,613	3.3%	0.3%
College or univ.	1,084,137	242,437	22.4%	1.8%	452,088	136,279	30.1%	2.3%	632,050	106,158	16.8%	1.5%
Part Time:	1,000,623	302,717	30.3%	1.7%	385,709	162,465	42.1%	2.0%	614,915	140,252	22.8%	1.5%
High school	44,405	5,052	11.4%	0.1%	13,945	2,512	18.0%	0.1%	30,461	2,541	8.3%	0.1%
College or univ.	956,218	297,665	31.1%	1.6%	371,764	159,954	43.0%	1.9%	584,454	137,711	23.6%	1.4%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations





## State-Level Paid Child Care Usage

The absolute size of the paid child care market across the states ranges from only about 30,000 children in the relatively small states of Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Montana, North Dakota, West Virginia, Vermont, and Wyoming to 1 million or more children in California and Texas. There is also tremendous variability in the share of children in paid care across the states.

*State-Level Shares and Rankings.* Figure 9 provides a summary of the share of children under the age of 15 in paid care at the state level in 2019 and 2020 based on CPS data. Tables in Appendix A1 through A3 provide historical state-level data in the 2000 to 2020 period.

Paid child care usage for children of all ages varies greatly, with states including Alaska, New Mexico, Utah, and West Virginia having 11% or less of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care in 2019. These states have less than half the 20.3% national share of children in paid care.

States with a more than 30% share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care include Connecticut, District of Columbia, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, and North Dakota. The share in these states is 10 percentage points or more above the national average share of children in paid care.

The state-level variability is greatest in the share of younger children. For children ages 0 to 4, the share in paid care ranges from a low of 12.0% in West Virginia to a high of 51.4% in Maine. A dozen states have a share of 40% or more of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care in 2019.

*The steep decline in the share of children in paid care during the pandemic in 2020 did not affect the states equally.*

The share of school age children ages 5 to 14 has far less variability across the states, ranging from 3.7% in West Virginia to 29.8% in New Hampshire.

*Pandemic Effects.* The steep decline in the share of children in paid care during the pandemic in 2020 did not affect the states equally. States reporting a decline of approximately 10% or more in the overall share of children in paid care from 2019 to 2020 include Connecticut (-12.8%), Maine (-16.7%), New Hampshire (-9.5%), and New Jersey (-9.3%). These states generally rank among those with the highest share of children in paid care in 2019.

Conversely, many states did not report a decline in the share of children in paid care from 2019 to 2020. Stable or rising shares were reported in Alaska, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and West Virginia. These states all generally ranked in the bottom half of states by share of children in paid care.

Figure 9. Share of Children in Paid Care by Age

State	2019						2020					
	Ages 0-4		Ages 5-14		Ages 0-14		Ages 0-4		Ages 5-14		Ages 0-14	
	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank	Share	Rank
Alabama	30.9%	23	13.0%	37	19.5%	29	32.3%	13	10.7%	39	17.6%	24
Alaska	16.8%	48	6.4%	49	10.3%	48	17.1%	45	9.2%	44	11.4%	47
Arizona	28.8%	29	16.7%	24	20.2%	28	25.2%	25	13.0%	24	16.6%	27
Arkansas	25.2%	38	14.2%	33	18.0%	37	22.0%	32	10.8%	37	13.9%	38
California	23.8%	42	14.6%	31	17.6%	38	20.6%	37	12.4%	27	15.0%	33
Colorado	27.7%	31	19.3%	17	21.7%	25	19.7%	39	10.4%	40	13.0%	40
Connecticut	39.3%	10	29.1%	2	32.4%	4	24.9%	26	17.2%	11	19.7%	19
Delaware	24.1%	40	11.6%	44	15.2%	43	29.5%	18	11.2%	35	17.3%	25
Dist. of Columbia	45.7%	5	28.1%	3	34.3%	2	31.0%	15	25.1%	2	27.1%	3
Florida	26.2%	36	15.7%	28	19.1%	30	19.2%	42	11.2%	36	13.7%	39
Georgia	34.7%	15	12.3%	41	19.1%	31	19.8%	38	6.4%	50	10.7%	48
Hawaii	14.0%	49	12.7%	38	13.2%	47	17.5%	44	9.4%	42	11.8%	45
Idaho	19.3%	47	12.0%	42	14.5%	45	18.9%	43	8.6%	45	11.7%	46
Illinois	32.3%	21	15.3%	29	20.9%	26	34.6%	10	14.3%	19	20.9%	15
Indiana	28.0%	30	19.5%	16	22.3%	22	28.8%	23	15.6%	16	20.2%	17
Iowa	38.9%	12	20.6%	14	26.8%	11	49.0%	1	13.4%	23	24.2%	9
Kansas	30.0%	25	18.5%	20	22.7%	19	37.4%	8	11.3%	34	20.0%	18
Kentucky	22.3%	43	11.1%	45	15.0%	44	21.5%	34	8.5%	46	12.6%	41
Louisiana	29.3%	28	14.0%	35	18.8%	34	24.5%	28	12.6%	25	16.6%	27
Maine	51.4%	1	24.2%	6	33.4%	3	11.8%	48	19.1%	7	16.7%	26
Maryland	33.4%	18	17.7%	22	22.4%	21	34.0%	11	15.7%	15	21.9%	12
Massachusetts	36.3%	13	21.3%	12	26.2%	13	28.8%	22	17.5%	10	21.2%	14
Michigan	33.7%	17	16.5%	25	22.3%	23	24.6%	27	12.2%	31	16.4%	29
Minnesota	39.5%	9	15.0%	30	23.1%	16	39.3%	5	16.6%	13	24.3%	8
Mississippi	24.0%	41	10.9%	46	15.5%	41	20.8%	36	8.2%	47	11.9%	44
Missouri	39.0%	11	19.7%	15	25.3%	14	30.8%	17	16.6%	12	20.5%	16
Montana	24.1%	39	13.4%	36	16.8%	39	29.0%	20	13.6%	21	18.4%	22
Nebraska	47.0%	3	21.8%	11	30.2%	6	40.6%	2	20.2%	4	27.9%	2
Nevada	31.0%	22	12.6%	40	18.8%	33	11.5%	49	9.3%	43	10.1%	49
New Hampshire	46.5%	4	29.8%	1	35.1%	1	40.4%	3	17.7%	9	25.6%	6
New Jersey	32.9%	20	19.2%	18	23.8%	15	15.5%	47	14.0%	20	14.5%	36
New Mexico	13.7%	50	8.6%	48	10.1%	49	5.1%	51	3.1%	51	3.8%	51
New York	33.9%	16	17.4%	23	23.0%	18	20.9%	35	13.6%	22	16.1%	30
North Carolina	21.4%	44	12.6%	39	15.3%	42	21.7%	33	12.4%	29	15.2%	32
North Dakota	47.2%	2	23.6%	7	31.7%	5	32.2%	14	20.0%	6	24.6%	7
Ohio	29.6%	27	16.3%	26	20.5%	27	22.8%	31	11.4%	33	15.0%	33
Oklahoma	20.3%	45	10.5%	47	13.8%	46	23.0%	30	6.4%	49	12.1%	42
Oregon	39.7%	8	23.0%	9	28.0%	9	27.7%	24	15.5%	17	19.1%	20
Pennsylvania	26.1%	37	14.1%	34	18.1%	35	31.0%	16	17.8%	8	22.1%	11
Rhode Island	35.3%	14	23.4%	8	27.4%	10	29.3%	19	25.0%	3	26.4%	5
South Carolina	26.7%	34	20.7%	13	22.6%	20	19.6%	40	12.4%	28	14.7%	35
South Dakota	40.5%	7	24.8%	5	29.3%	7	32.4%	12	14.7%	18	21.4%	13
Tennessee	26.7%	33	11.8%	43	16.7%	40	16.1%	46	9.9%	41	12.0%	43
Texas	27.2%	32	14.3%	32	18.1%	36	24.3%	29	12.3%	30	16.0%	31
Utah	19.9%	46	4.8%	50	9.4%	50	8.2%	50	6.5%	48	7.0%	50
Vermont	29.8%	26	19.1%	19	22.0%	24	37.4%	7	26.4%	1	29.6%	1
Virginia	41.1%	6	22.0%	10	28.7%	8	39.9%	4	20.2%	5	26.9%	4
Washington	30.5%	24	25.1%	4	26.8%	12	39.2%	6	15.8%	14	23.0%	10
West Virginia	12.0%	51	3.7%	51	6.7%	51	19.5%	41	12.1%	32	14.3%	37
Wisconsin	32.9%	19	18.2%	21	23.0%	17	28.9%	21	12.5%	26	17.7%	23
Wyoming	26.5%	35	15.8%	27	19.1%	32	35.0%	9	10.8%	38	18.5%	21
<b>United States</b>	<b>29.4%</b>		<b>16.0%</b>		<b>20.3%</b>		<b>25.0%</b>		<b>12.9%</b>		<b>16.7%</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

## Child Care Expenditures

This section examines expenditures on paid child care using data provided in the CPS in the 2009 to 2020 period. Measures include average household expenditures, expenditures per child, and expenditures as a share of household income.

The high cost of paid child care has long been recognized as the key obstacle to the use of more paid care by working families. Measuring the cost of care across regions is hampered by the various types of care available, types of facilities offering care, variation in the quality of care, and regional price differences.

Research suggests that higher child care costs lead to both less paid child care usage and less employment of mothers. Blau and Currie (2006) examine a range of empirical studies and find that most link higher child care prices to lower employment for mothers. The estimated elasticity of employment with respect to the price of child care ranges from 0.04 to -1.26. Elasticities are generally larger (more negative) for low-income women, women with younger children, and full-time workers. There is no clear consensus on how marital status affects the relationship between work and child care costs.

*CPS Child Care Expenditure Data.* Figure 10a summarizes average annual U.S. household-level expenditures on paid child care in the 2009 to 2020 period. Average annual spending is included on both a household and per child basis. Expenditures per household reached a record high of \$7,602 in 2019 before pulling back 7.2% to \$7,058 in 2020 during the pandemic. Expenditures per child also reached a record high of \$4,880 in 2019 before falling 6.8% to \$4,548 in 2020.

Child care expenditures followed a steady uptrend in the 2009 to 2019 period prior to the pandemic. Total household expenditures increased an average of 4.3% per year in the period, approximately double the pace of consumer inflation. Expenditures increased at a slower 3.7% annual rate when measured on a per child basis from 2009 to 2019. The slower growth on a per child basis reflects, in part, an increase in the number of children per household using paid care, which increased from 1.47 in 2009 to 1.56 in 2019.

*The high cost of paid child care has long been recognized as the key obstacle to the use of more paid care by working families.*

*Across all U.S. households reporting children in paid care, child care expenditures averaged 5.2% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period.*

*Child Care Expenditure Share.* The financial burden of paid child care as a share of household income has remained remarkably constant the past decade (Figure 10b).<sup>7</sup> Across all U.S. households reporting children in paid care, child care expenditures averaged 5.2% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period.

The expenditure share remained in a narrow range from 5.0% to 5.4% through 2019, before falling to 4.7% in 2020. For 2020, the lower expenditure share suggests that households whose children remained in paid care in 2020 had higher household income than those removing children from paid care over the year.

On a per child basis, expenditures averaged 3.4% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period. Prior to the pullback in per child spending to 3.0% during the pandemic, per child spending tracked in a narrow range from 3.3% to 3.6% of household income from 2009 to 2019.

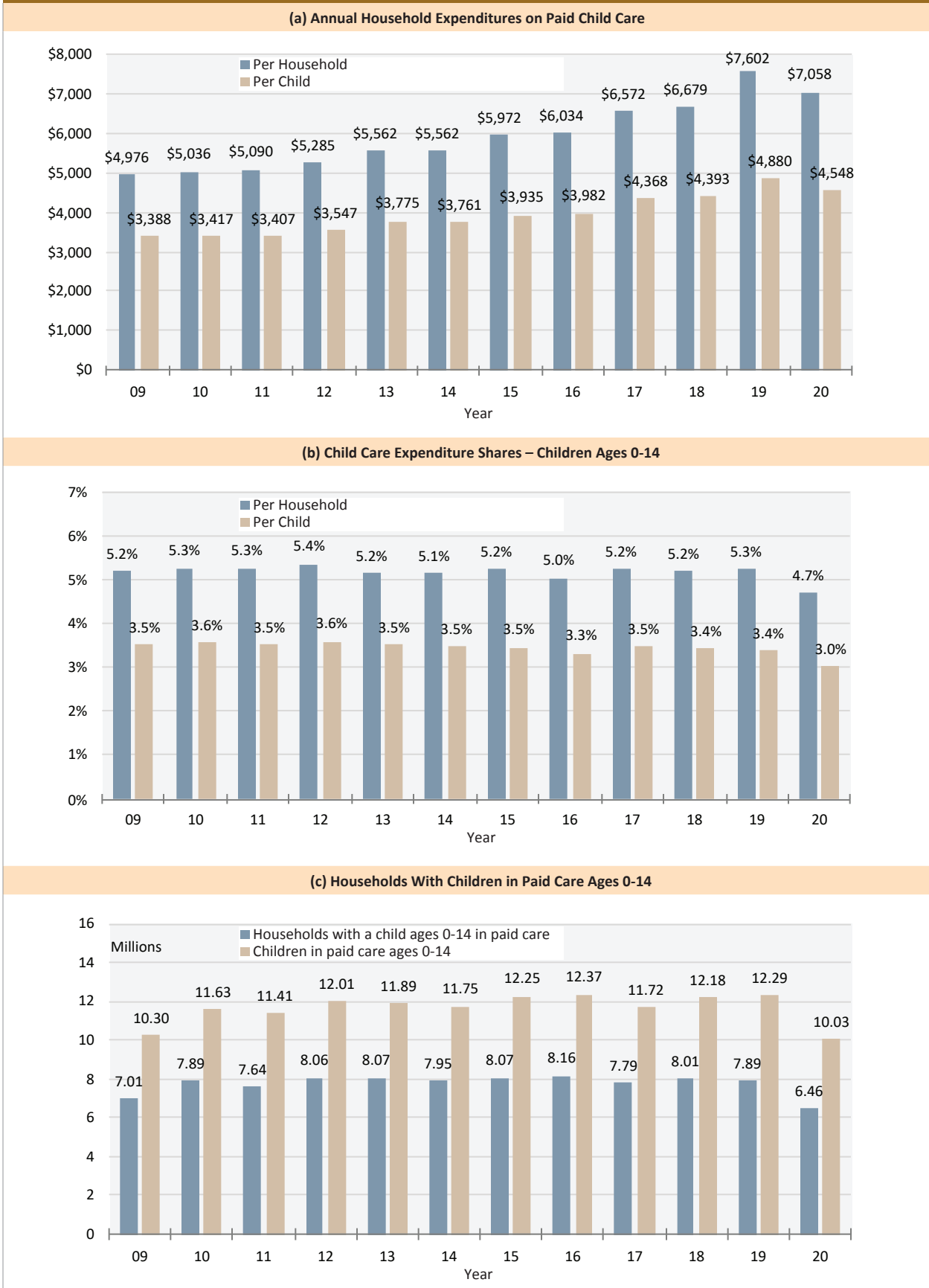
For a longer term perspective, Herbst (2015) reports that child care expenditures fell from a 6.2% share of household income in 1990 to a 5.0% share in 2011. The estimate for 2011 is slightly below the 5.3% share estimated in Figure 10b.<sup>8</sup>

*Households With Children in Paid Care.* Child care expenditures are determined in large part by the number of households with children in paid care. The number of U.S. households with children in paid care has been relatively steady the past decade, with no clear trend. The number of households that reported

using paid care fluctuated between 7 and 8 million annually between 2009 and 2020 (Figure 10c).

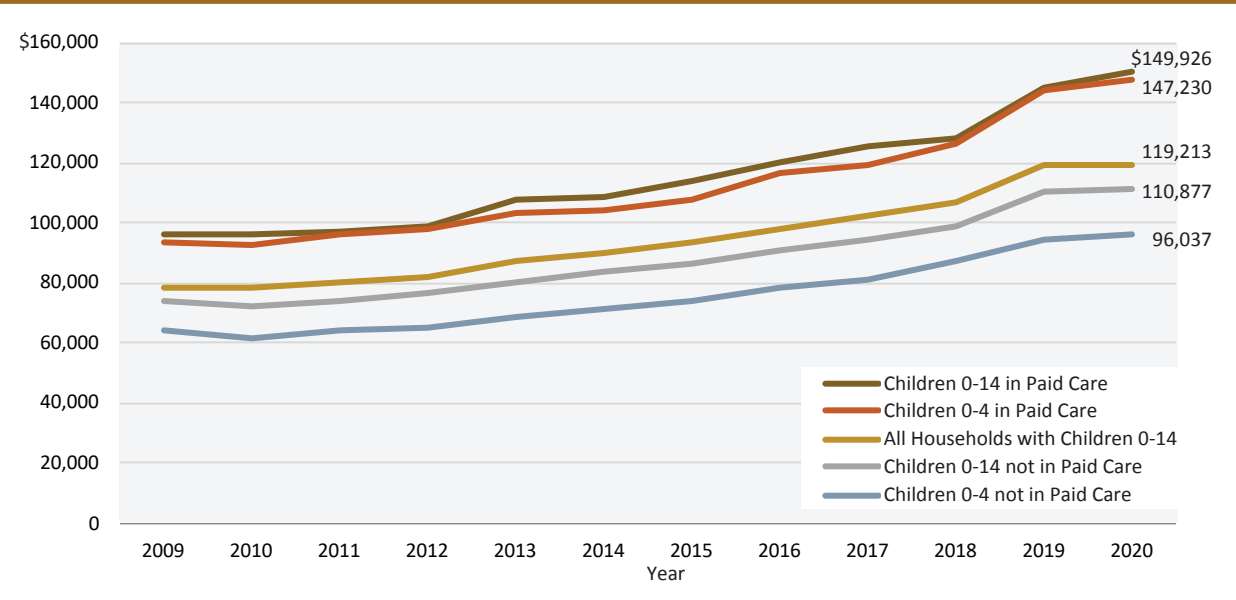
The pandemic had a large negative effect on the number of households reporting paid care usage in 2020. Households with children in paid care dropped by a reported 1.4 million (-18.1%), from 7.9 million in 2019 to 6.5 million in 2020. For comparison, the number of children in paid care dropped in 2020 by 2.27 million to only 10.03 million, an 18.4% decline. This is the lowest number of U.S. households using paid care since 2009, a level 8% below the 7.0 million households reported using paid care in 2009 (Figure 15, page 36).

**Figure 10. Annual Expenditures on Paid Child Care**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure 11. Average Household Income of Children in Paid Care (2020)**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Household Income of Children in Paid Care.** Households with children in paid care typically have far higher income relative to an average of all households or households with children not in paid care. Figure 11 highlights average household income among households with and without children in paid child care. **Households with children in paid care reported average income of \$149,926 in 2020, \$30,713 higher than the average income of \$119,213 for all families with children age 0 to 14.** Over the 2009 to 2019 period,

those with children in paid care had household income of approximately 125% of the overall average.

An even greater income differential is present between households using paid child care and those with children but none in paid care in 2020. **The \$149,926 average income for those with children in paid care is \$39,049 higher than the average income of families with children age 0 to 14 with no children in paid care.**

**Figure 12. Total U.S. Child Care Expenditures**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**For families with children under age 5, the \$147,230 average income for those who used paid care is \$51,193 higher than the average income of \$96,037 for families with children under age 5 that do not use paid care.**

*Total Child Care Industry Expenditures.* Expenditures aggregated across all households and children in paid care in the CPS survey provides an estimate of the total payments made to child care providers to allow parents to work. Total reported expenditures reached \$60 billion in 2019 before dropping by nearly one-fourth (24%) in 2020 to only \$45.6 billion (Figure 12, page 29).

*Total reported child care expenditures reached \$60 billion in 2019 before dropping by nearly one-fourth (24%) in 2020 to only \$45.6 billion.*

The historical expenditures reported in the CPS data are highly consistent with other measures of child care industry revenue. For comparison, CED’s 2019 report *Child Care and State Economies* re-

ported that the total formal child care industry produced \$47.2 billion in revenue in 2016 versus \$49.2 billion using reported expenditures in the CPS data.<sup>9</sup> The CPS estimate captures household expenditures while the CED measure provides an estimate of revenue received by formal child care providers. The CPS expenditure-based estimate is only \$2 billion (4.2%) above the CED industry-wide revenue estimate. A slightly higher CPS estimate is expected given that the CPS data captures some informal paid child care market activity that is conducted outside traditional business norms and not captured in federal databases.

The 24% decline in total expenditures in 2020 exceeds the 18.4% decline in the number of children in paid care. This implies a decline in expenditures per household in 2020, or some softening in child care prices during the pandemic.

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**Figure 13. Child Care Expenditures and Income Shares**

Year	Households With a Child in Paid Care	Children in Paid Care ages 0 to 14	Children in Paid Care per Household	Total Annual Child Care Expenditures	Annual Expenditures per Household	Annual Expenditures per Child
2009	7,012,558	10,297,718	1.47	\$34,892,911,132	\$4,976	\$3,388
2010	7,893,185	11,631,820	1.47	39,746,759,673	5,036	3,417
2011	7,636,151	11,408,306	1.49	38,865,777,373	5,090	3,407
2012	8,063,746	12,012,980	1.49	42,615,093,607	5,285	3,547
2013	8,068,205	11,887,079	1.47	44,874,909,002	5,562	3,775
2014	7,948,460	11,754,019	1.48	44,210,412,079	5,562	3,761
2015	8,073,929	12,254,547	1.52	48,218,595,020	5,972	3,935
2016	8,160,655	12,366,212	1.52	49,244,689,770	6,034	3,982
2017	7,792,786	11,723,692	1.50	51,213,234,487	6,572	4,368
2018	8,013,096	12,181,819	1.52	53,520,237,370	6,679	4,393
2019	7,889,841	12,290,034	1.56	59,977,256,054	7,602	4,880
2020	6,460,859	10,025,200	1.55	45,598,778,190	7,058	4,548

*Continued*



Figure 13. (Cont.) Child Care Expenditures and Income Shares

Year	Avg. HH Income of Households with Kids in Paid Care	Total Expenditure Share of HH Income	Per Child Expenditure Share of HH Income	Average HH Income of All Households	Paid Care HH Share of Overall Household Income
2009	\$96,032	5.2%	3.5%	\$77,051	124.6%
2010	95,751	5.3%	3.6%	76,671	124.9%
2011	96,700	5.3%	3.5%	79,263	122.0%
2012	98,639	5.4%	3.6%	81,177	121.5%
2013	107,655	5.2%	3.5%	84,858	126.9%
2014	108,151	5.1%	3.5%	86,935	124.4%
2015	114,044	5.2%	3.5%	90,862	125.5%
2016	119,800	5.0%	3.3%	95,566	125.4%
2017	125,235	5.2%	3.5%	99,117	126.4%
2018	128,201	5.2%	3.4%	103,755	123.6%
2019	144,780	5.3%	3.4%	113,313	127.8%
2020	149,926	4.7%	3.0%	112,425	133.4%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations



## State-Level Child Care Expenditures

Just as the share of households using paid child care varies greatly across the states, expenditures on paid child care do as well. This section provides an overview of child care-related expenditures reported in the CPS at the state level. Measures discussed include total child care expenditures per household and child, average number of children in paid care per household, and share of household income spent on paid care (both total and per child). Each measure is detailed at the state level in Figures 14-20.

**Total Household Expenditures.** Total child care expenditures at the household level are detailed for each state in Figure 14. Total expenditures in most states are roughly evenly distributed across a range of \$4,000 to \$9,000. The median expenditure of \$6,878 (South Carolina) is far lower than the average of \$7,602 per household in 2019. Annual expenditures are skewed toward lower costs states, with 32 states having an average annual expenditure below the national average.

Two states – Maryland (\$10,634) and Massachusetts (\$10,917) – and the District of Columbia (\$17,437) are clear outliers on the high end based on annual expenditures per household. All three have average annual expenditures exceeding \$10,000 annually across all households with children in paid care. The high expenditures in the District of Columbia are inflated by a high number of children in paid care, while high expenditures in Maryland are seemingly understated given the low average number of children per household in the state.

New York is the only other state to have expenditures exceeding \$9,000 annually. An additional twelve states have annual expenditures above \$8,000 – California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia, and Washington.

Six states have annual household expenditures below \$5,000 – Arizona (\$4,562), Mississippi (\$4,552), Alabama (\$4,538), Wyoming (\$4,355), Utah (\$4,185), and New Mexico (\$4,071). Arizona and New Mexico have low annual



expenditures despite having a high number of children in paid care per household.

*Children in Paid Care Per Household.* The number of children in each household in paid care varies greatly across the states and influences both expenditures per child and total household expenditures (Figure 19, page 40). Nationally, there were 1.56 children per household with a child ages 0 to 14 in paid care in 2019.

The range across the states is substantial, with only slightly more than one child (1.15) in paid care per household in Montana versus nearly two children (1.79) per household in the District of Columbia. Most states have between 1.40 and 1.65 children in paid care per household.

Seven states have far fewer children per household in paid care than the other states, with fewer than 1.28 children per household. These states include Alaska, Maryland, Montana, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and Wyoming. A group of five states - Arizona, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, and North Dakota - and the District of Columbia are among those with the highest number of children per household in paid care with 1.70 children or more in paid care.

*Per Child Expenditures.* Measured on a per child basis in 2019, the median state (North Dakota) had per child expenditures of \$4,657, 4.6% below the average expenditure of \$4,880 per child (Figure 16, page 37). Annual spending per child ranges from \$2,387 in New Mexico to \$9,717 in the District of Columbia. Households in 43 states spent between \$3,000 and \$6,000 per child.

Maryland, Massachusetts, and the District of Columbia had the highest spending both per household and per child in 2019. A state's relative rank for household spending and per child spending can differ. For example, New York ranked 4th in household spending but 14th based on expenditures per child. States with a high number of children in paid care per household generally rank lower on per child expenditures than on total expenditures.

New Mexico has the lowest expenditures both per household and per child, but the ranks differ across the remaining low-expenditure states based largely on the number of children in paid care in each state.

*Expenditure Share of Income.* Child care expenditures as a share of household income provides a measure of relative child care cost burden in a state (Figure 17, page 38). This measure accounts for the substantial variation across states in both child care expenditures and average household income. Average income of households with children in paid

care in 2019 is \$85,236 in Mississippi but more than three times higher at \$272,005 in the District of Columbia.

Nationally, households with children in paid care made total child care expenditures averaging 5.3% of household income and per child expenditures of 3.4% of household income in 2019. At the state level, total expenditures ranged from 3.0% of income in Hawaii to 7.8% in Maryland. On a per child basis, the expenditure share of income ranges from 1.9% in Arizona to 6.3% in Maryland.

In 24 states and the District of Columbia, households reportedly spent between 3.0% and 4.0% of household income per child for paid care. Thirteen states had a spending share below 3.0%, and 13 states had a spending share in excess of 4.0%.

The case of the District of Columbia is instructive in that its extremely high average child care expenditures are a relatively small burden for the high-income households paying them. The District has the highest child care costs both per household (\$17,437) and per child (\$9,717) but also has the highest household income for those using paid child care (\$272,005). Despite the high cost of care, District households spend only 3.6% of household income per child in paid care. This share is only slightly higher than the 3.4% national share and ranks

the District 22nd among all states and the District. The District also has the highest number of children in paid care per household (1.79) among all states and the District. This inflates the total expenditure share of household income to 6.4% of household income annually, or 9th among the states and the District and more than a full percentage point above the 5.3% share nationally.

Mississippi illustrates the case of a state having low costs per child in care but a relatively high child care cost burden. The average child care expenditure per child is only \$3,236 in Mississippi, the 45th lowest expenditure per child and only 66% of the national average of \$4,880 per child in 2019. Mississippi also has the lowest average household income (\$85,236) among households using paid care. As a share of income, residents pay 3.8% of household income per child for paid care, exceeding the national share of 3.4% nationally and ranking 19th nationally. The relatively low number of children per household in paid care (1.41) in Mississippi raises the income share of total child care expenditures to 5.3%, ranking 24th among the states and District of Columbia. Despite having among the lowest child care expenditures per child, Mississippi remains near the middle of the pack in terms of income-adjusted spending on child care (Figure 20, page 41).

*At the state level, total expenditures ranged from 3% of income in Hawaii to 7.8% in Maryland.*

**Figure 14. Child Care Expenditures, Household Income, and Income Share (2019)**

	Households With a Child in Paid Care		Children in Paid Care Ages 0 to 14		Children in Paid Care per Household		Total Annual Child Care Expenditures	
		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Alabama	124,453	25	178,111	26	1.43	37	\$564,786,943	29
Alaska	12,271	51	15,448	51	1.26	48	88,022,599	48
Arizona	154,457	19	269,048	17	1.74	2	704,618,846	26
Arkansas	62,125	35	104,176	34	1.68	8	469,097,238	34
California	816,595	1	1,308,526	1	1.60	19	7,018,719,854	1
Colorado	151,457	21	228,392	21	1.51	31	878,281,201	23
Connecticut	119,839	26	186,834	25	1.56	24	1,075,563,743	21
Delaware	15,330	48	25,124	47	1.64	14	81,800,403	50
District of Columbia	21,727	46	38,989	44	1.79	1	378,843,828	35
Florida	398,490	4	666,152	4	1.67	9	2,451,342,996	6
Georgia	248,201	10	397,548	8	1.60	20	1,550,772,105	15
Hawaii	23,331	44	33,138	45	1.42	39	118,136,027	45
Idaho	38,921	39	54,289	39	1.39	42	252,928,156	39
Illinois	310,027	5	477,825	5	1.54	26	2,598,842,659	4
Indiana	209,612	13	286,440	15	1.37	44	1,660,038,968	14
Iowa	111,472	27	164,202	28	1.47	32	680,426,813	28
Kansas	79,636	30	132,850	29	1.67	10	706,189,500	25
Kentucky	81,621	29	123,842	30	1.52	30	510,693,817	30
Louisiana	107,910	28	168,419	27	1.56	23	680,567,659	27
Maine	44,938	38	69,215	38	1.54	27	228,426,619	41
Maryland	198,585	15	248,026	19	1.25	49	2,111,814,345	8
Massachusetts	180,099	17	287,912	14	1.60	21	1,966,093,452	10
Michigan	280,162	7	396,506	9	1.42	40	1,757,138,391	12
Minnesota	153,136	20	248,497	18	1.62	17	1,221,651,615	17
Mississippi	62,877	34	88,448	35	1.41	41	286,237,487	38
Missouri	184,008	16	282,671	16	1.54	28	1,144,189,153	19
Montana	27,377	43	31,474	46	1.15	51	206,884,565	43
Nebraska	70,052	31	119,241	31	1.70	6	477,692,670	33
Nevada	63,841	33	107,781	33	1.69	7	343,029,854	36
New Hampshire	57,416	36	73,394	36	1.28	45	495,457,431	31
New Jersey	230,254	12	375,353	12	1.63	15	1,988,638,354	9
New Mexico	23,161	45	39,509	43	1.71	3	94,299,528	47
New York	444,259	3	756,927	3	1.70	4	4,070,421,706	3
North Carolina	207,144	14	295,315	13	1.43	38	1,397,548,572	16
North Dakota	28,898	42	49,192	41	1.70	5	229,076,051	40
Ohio	262,611	8	433,288	7	1.65	12	1,708,529,707	13
Oklahoma	66,354	32	109,460	32	1.65	13	484,867,263	32
Oregon	138,904	24	200,684	24	1.44	35	1,201,030,339	18
Pennsylvania	252,792	9	395,731	10	1.57	22	2,219,561,756	7
Rhode Island	36,825	40	45,738	42	1.24	50	306,416,083	37
South Carolina	144,717	22	208,884	23	1.44	36	995,362,073	22
South Dakota	32,470	41	54,064	40	1.67	11	168,863,542	44
Tennessee	138,909	23	211,734	22	1.52	29	783,989,174	24
Texas	682,006	2	1,101,829	2	1.62	18	5,564,464,831	2
Utah	52,569	37	73,323	37	1.39	43	220,022,882	42
Vermont	14,082	50	20,455	49	1.45	34	102,233,202	46
Virginia	303,853	6	447,058	6	1.47	33	2,519,528,569	5
Washington	231,132	11	376,318	11	1.63	16	1,911,409,384	11
West Virginia	15,315	49	19,444	50	1.27	46	85,525,772	49
Wisconsin	156,690	18	241,801	20	1.54	25	1,143,460,050	20
Wyoming	16,926	47	21,409	48	1.26	47	73,718,277	51
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>7,889,841</b>		<b>12,290,034</b>		<b>1.56</b>		<b>\$59,977,256,054</b>	

Continued

Figure 14. (Cont.) Child Care Expenditures, Household Income, and Income Share (2019)

	Annual Expenditures per Household		Annual Expenditures per Child		Income of Households with Kids in Paid Care		Total Expenditure Share of HH Income		Per Child Expenditure Share of HH Income	
		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Alabama	\$4,538	48	\$3,171	47	\$129,959	23	3.5%	48	2.4%	46
Alaska	7,173	25	5,698	10	120,355	34	6.0%	17	4.7%	6
Arizona	4,562	46	2,619	50	136,589	19	3.3%	50	1.9%	51
Arkansas	7,551	21	4,503	27	148,143	14	5.1%	27	3.0%	35
California	8,595	11	5,364	15	178,126	5	4.8%	35	3.0%	37
Colorado	5,799	38	3,845	38	169,587	8	3.4%	49	2.3%	48
Connecticut	8,975	5	5,757	9	186,180	4	4.8%	36	3.1%	32
Delaware	5,336	42	3,256	44	106,591	42	5.0%	31	3.1%	34
District of Columbia	17,437	1	9,717	1	272,005	1	6.4%	9	3.6%	22
Florida	6,152	36	3,680	40	114,867	37	5.4%	22	3.2%	31
Georgia	6,248	34	3,901	37	128,795	26	4.9%	34	3.0%	36
Hawaii	5,063	45	3,565	41	169,321	10	3.0%	51	2.1%	50
Idaho	6,498	30	4,659	25	99,717	49	6.5%	8	4.7%	7
Illinois	8,383	12	5,439	13	162,852	12	5.1%	26	3.3%	27
Indiana	7,920	19	5,795	8	125,113	29	6.3%	10	4.6%	8
Iowa	6,104	37	4,144	31	103,080	45	5.9%	18	4.0%	14
Kansas	8,868	6	5,316	16	130,820	22	6.8%	7	4.1%	13
Kentucky	6,257	33	4,124	32	107,534	41	5.8%	20	3.8%	17
Louisiana	6,307	31	4,041	34	92,363	50	6.8%	6	4.4%	11
Maine	5,083	44	3,300	43	120,066	35	4.2%	44	2.7%	43
Maryland	10,634	3	8,514	2	136,000	20	7.8%	1	6.3%	1
Massachusetts	10,917	2	6,829	3	204,149	2	5.3%	23	3.3%	26
Michigan	6,272	32	4,432	28	124,451	31	5.0%	29	3.6%	23
Minnesota	7,978	17	4,916	21	169,521	9	4.7%	39	2.9%	41
Mississippi	4,552	47	3,236	45	85,236	51	5.3%	24	3.8%	19
Missouri	6,218	35	4,048	33	124,501	30	5.0%	32	3.3%	29
Montana	7,557	20	6,573	6	108,118	39	7.0%	4	6.1%	2
Nebraska	6,819	27	4,006	35	123,091	32	5.5%	21	3.3%	28
Nevada	5,373	41	3,183	46	140,677	17	3.8%	46	2.3%	49
New Hampshire	8,629	10	6,751	4	147,998	15	5.8%	19	4.6%	9
New Jersey	8,637	9	5,298	17	195,191	3	4.4%	41	2.7%	44
New Mexico	4,071	51	2,387	51	99,767	48	4.1%	45	2.4%	47
New York	9,162	4	5,378	14	153,667	13	6.0%	15	3.5%	24
North Carolina	6,747	28	4,732	23	107,995	40	6.2%	11	4.4%	10
North Dakota	7,927	18	4,657	26	106,499	43	7.4%	2	4.4%	12
Ohio	6,506	29	3,943	36	128,919	25	5.0%	28	3.1%	33
Oklahoma	7,307	22	4,430	29	122,590	33	6.0%	16	3.6%	21
Oregon	8,646	8	5,985	7	125,945	28	6.9%	5	4.8%	5
Pennsylvania	8,780	7	5,609	12	145,172	16	6.0%	13	3.9%	16
Rhode Island	8,321	13	6,699	5	138,965	18	6.0%	14	4.8%	4
South Carolina	6,878	26	4,765	22	129,500	24	5.3%	25	3.7%	20
South Dakota	5,201	43	3,123	48	103,775	44	5.0%	30	3.0%	38
Tennessee	5,644	39	3,703	39	127,199	27	4.4%	40	2.9%	40
Texas	8,159	16	5,050	19	132,753	21	6.1%	12	3.8%	18
Utah	4,185	50	3,001	49	118,874	36	3.5%	47	2.5%	45
Vermont	7,260	24	4,998	20	101,680	47	7.1%	3	4.9%	3
Virginia	8,292	14	5,636	11	173,607	7	4.8%	37	3.2%	30
Washington	8,270	15	5,079	18	173,775	6	4.8%	38	2.9%	39
West Virginia	5,584	40	4,399	30	112,328	38	5.0%	33	3.9%	15
Wisconsin	7,298	23	4,729	24	168,743	11	4.3%	42	2.8%	42
Wyoming	4,355	49	3,443	42	102,493	46	4.2%	43	3.4%	25
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$7,602</b>		<b>\$4,880</b>		<b>\$144,780</b>		<b>5.3%</b>		<b>3.4%</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure 15. Number of Families with Children Ages 0-14 in Paid Care by State**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	65,596	86,270	132,381	117,825	103,652	130,559	148,424	107,845	99,046	92,732	124,453	108,675
Alaska	16,479	18,254	21,390	16,096	17,182	23,925	27,245	20,609	13,311	12,720	12,271	10,912
Arizona	121,014	108,845	137,408	129,480	108,559	136,305	111,306	144,499	146,919	220,733	154,457	155,983
Arkansas	59,510	79,597	58,504	71,708	62,375	82,125	81,045	68,967	55,986	56,778	62,125	54,224
California	830,218	870,872	799,044	817,400	876,804	879,996	919,847	886,814	901,680	862,413	816,595	661,107
Colorado	118,453	157,215	122,003	147,597	139,142	141,349	135,199	194,207	163,092	156,586	151,457	85,359
Connecticut	89,989	102,227	99,229	102,081	103,935	105,840	98,525	91,949	108,329	83,768	119,839	68,033
Delaware	20,773	23,178	23,545	22,074	20,397	25,370	19,897	22,576	29,477	28,564	15,330	17,361
District of Columbia	11,825	20,237	20,277	16,714	16,223	15,136	21,562	21,912	23,442	21,966	21,727	17,543
Florida	342,521	419,132	471,208	394,290	454,239	375,925	416,692	442,730	430,377	455,001	398,490	334,934
Georgia	246,257	282,838	246,540	234,018	227,364	213,100	253,436	256,507	251,699	244,814	248,201	123,046
Hawaii	27,153	24,520	21,492	22,677	27,480	20,544	17,533	17,243	20,395	23,580	23,331	21,242
Idaho	40,398	35,413	42,774	34,014	45,422	38,524	38,491	43,144	36,014	33,907	38,921	31,376
Illinois	321,228	314,475	274,954	324,184	330,134	328,313	275,773	325,208	327,330	331,740	310,027	308,420
Indiana	122,221	168,581	148,789	157,637	188,499	190,223	205,596	202,950	149,013	167,504	209,612	165,091
Iowa	88,530	99,252	106,367	97,015	120,113	97,382	112,271	116,055	93,335	89,820	111,472	96,148
Kansas	73,526	84,124	88,154	90,892	73,340	82,003	68,915	106,175	88,766	87,467	79,636	81,275
Kentucky	105,986	111,110	110,254	80,128	93,887	102,677	92,701	98,823	92,437	90,138	81,621	87,063
Louisiana	114,440	136,293	76,618	97,270	112,932	107,047	128,877	113,896	93,397	133,016	107,910	95,212
Maine	28,855	35,445	35,876	38,999	36,575	30,889	33,309	35,294	39,478	34,257	44,938	27,750
Maryland	183,959	172,301	186,512	224,478	185,715	170,144	234,620	178,837	215,643	193,230	198,585	148,995
Massachusetts	169,032	189,682	174,498	197,971	219,810	205,224	186,790	172,625	181,301	204,630	180,099	169,951
Michigan	171,555	257,767	230,297	244,242	277,729	203,525	202,523	210,397	209,155	307,559	280,162	191,714
Minnesota	151,440	191,037	197,442	213,403	220,523	214,446	221,993	204,536	225,052	251,810	153,136	149,686
Mississippi	54,613	72,959	91,414	73,224	73,901	59,373	70,366	57,190	57,741	63,355	62,877	49,308
Missouri	147,793	188,252	146,876	203,720	192,651	159,435	206,894	168,785	181,310	155,003	184,008	145,569
Montana	20,530	25,393	26,451	26,247	19,020	23,141	28,709	24,643	24,131	24,478	27,377	24,162
Nebraska	56,716	65,575	70,205	66,250	84,424	76,779	70,671	69,140	92,615	66,324	70,052	66,446
Nevada	57,529	60,276	59,235	66,333	64,540	61,784	57,592	54,763	48,864	60,990	63,841	40,848
New Hampshire	29,712	32,061	38,891	35,419	33,179	37,840	34,111	39,481	41,105	40,810	57,416	41,560
New Jersey	188,057	199,578	138,128	257,245	196,087	204,262	236,791	258,366	157,252	177,268	230,254	147,047
New Mexico	44,292	34,005	35,122	33,862	21,766	41,057	41,947	27,499	37,772	28,562	23,161	8,125
New York	353,263	386,011	384,499	447,411	487,845	441,564	456,635	513,933	427,980	405,549	444,259	298,221
North Carolina	225,181	245,995	324,246	265,346	248,858	253,848	266,652	268,108	242,029	280,084	207,144	197,220
North Dakota	25,279	26,165	26,507	25,833	33,267	34,141	30,375	28,796	20,892	22,500	28,898	22,966
Ohio	232,825	347,852	296,773	315,674	284,060	321,538	277,570	301,208	311,910	253,991	262,611	210,958
Oklahoma	86,523	78,849	95,634	72,930	87,915	65,632	81,740	77,163	74,512	73,568	66,354	65,079
Oregon	89,237	98,574	112,956	116,618	119,828	119,534	94,089	118,292	109,316	130,066	138,904	80,824
Pennsylvania	254,664	292,905	296,703	303,783	284,792	316,685	326,314	360,502	331,006	330,641	252,792	284,289
Rhode Island	25,108	29,929	26,574	29,762	29,422	27,102	21,188	23,490	24,173	25,479	36,825	33,007
South Carolina	135,868	96,986	84,653	88,630	90,327	141,359	134,001	99,407	86,409	117,036	144,717	97,139
South Dakota	27,235	35,955	29,207	38,250	31,977	34,822	32,210	27,678	23,588	32,778	32,470	25,859
Tennessee	167,369	178,962	174,471	142,176	150,808	197,571	157,624	188,229	129,419	130,398	138,909	106,716
Texas	591,102	697,209	626,028	768,928	694,244	629,977	698,842	671,430	645,210	661,775	682,006	604,474
Utah	54,335	62,228	49,912	62,294	70,915	61,712	65,034	66,940	51,522	67,561	52,569	42,167
Vermont	22,222	24,282	21,137	21,828	17,693	24,079	23,814	17,788	23,001	18,033	14,082	20,444
Virginia	203,015	202,202	245,779	267,785	285,571	285,276	237,232	247,324	300,393	237,493	303,853	263,137
Washington	197,534	203,100	191,946	216,277	203,162	202,877	190,528	158,955	150,847	192,014	231,132	192,676
West Virginia	28,086	32,755	36,187	29,101	31,237	29,283	25,922	23,687	27,162	23,459	15,315	28,571
Wisconsin	156,362	173,320	160,112	178,491	150,958	159,288	139,780	168,773	163,363	191,876	156,690	138,077
Wyoming	17,152	13,145	20,948	18,135	17,729	17,930	14,726	15,290	14,592	17,273	16,926	14,871
U.S.	7,012,558	7,893,185	7,636,151	8,063,746	8,068,205	7,948,460	8,073,929	8,160,655	7,792,786	8,013,096	7,889,841	6,460,859

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

Figure 16. Child Care Expenditures Ages 0-14 per Family by State

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$3,643	\$4,143	\$3,455	\$3,861	\$4,062	\$3,830	\$4,603	\$3,962	\$4,220	\$5,293	\$4,538	\$6,015
Alaska	5,176	4,256	4,017	4,592	5,021	5,919	5,791	6,816	6,170	6,391	7,173	8,680
Arizona	4,380	4,075	3,362	4,817	4,468	4,751	5,182	4,614	4,564	4,975	4,562	4,829
Arkansas	3,032	3,163	3,174	5,231	4,331	3,845	3,717	3,591	3,325	5,224	7,551	5,215
California	5,914	5,657	5,762	6,496	7,047	6,391	7,298	7,216	7,965	7,336	8,595	8,317
Colorado	4,508	6,018	6,833	4,850	7,429	4,908	5,885	6,670	7,030	7,168	5,799	9,253
Connecticut	7,080	7,974	7,892	5,929	6,824	7,091	6,781	6,774	6,959	6,979	8,975	5,296
Delaware	5,161	4,755	6,181	5,453	5,536	5,401	4,680	6,021	5,440	6,470	5,336	8,566
District of Columbia	11,116	9,573	10,798	10,572	10,891	13,704	10,580	13,273	13,086	13,516	17,437	14,208
Florida	4,026	4,001	4,184	6,024	4,901	4,930	4,314	4,525	4,983	5,201	6,152	7,168
Georgia	4,210	3,971	5,138	4,659	5,746	4,852	4,899	5,707	5,349	5,588	6,248	7,132
Hawaii	3,206	3,789	3,839	4,777	4,427	4,837	6,115	6,850	6,892	6,382	5,063	6,249
Idaho	3,131	2,837	3,529	3,206	3,981	3,802	5,066	4,414	4,351	5,064	6,498	5,415
Illinois	5,062	5,405	5,649	5,280	5,129	6,304	5,779	5,668	5,534	6,582	8,383	8,531
Indiana	4,727	4,566	3,651	4,616	3,507	4,082	3,805	5,093	4,265	5,863	7,920	4,917
Iowa	4,309	4,004	4,136	4,479	4,870	5,962	6,325	6,013	5,732	6,994	6,104	6,777
Kansas	5,619	4,702	5,193	5,023	3,649	6,706	5,058	5,526	6,000	5,937	8,868	6,463
Kentucky	2,759	3,629	4,001	3,651	4,235	4,059	5,489	5,324	5,450	4,671	6,257	6,894
Louisiana	3,868	3,420	3,956	3,353	4,077	3,682	4,748	4,772	4,431	5,529	6,307	4,362
Maine	4,434	5,333	5,034	5,307	5,497	5,722	5,997	5,305	5,702	5,537	5,083	5,696
Maryland	6,845	7,082	6,668	6,308	7,277	9,028	7,625	7,832	10,953	8,854	10,634	7,623
Massachusetts	5,983	8,388	8,070	7,730	7,229	7,276	7,124	8,202	9,933	11,446	10,917	9,202
Michigan	5,522	4,299	4,430	3,856	3,796	4,939	5,467	5,378	6,376	5,612	6,272	5,834
Minnesota	6,148	5,394	5,914	5,811	5,757	7,193	6,355	6,141	8,192	7,497	7,978	8,157
Mississippi	3,289	3,030	3,386	4,039	3,577	5,274	3,690	4,060	3,342	3,883	4,552	3,784
Missouri	4,559	3,719	3,876	4,191	4,122	8,710	5,897	5,866	5,981	5,544	6,218	5,918
Montana	3,365	3,820	3,747	3,284	4,306	3,709	4,845	4,411	5,036	5,063	7,557	7,751
Nebraska	4,294	4,743	4,958	4,303	5,838	5,004	4,104	4,994	5,207	6,715	6,819	7,982
Nevada	4,252	5,494	4,672	5,070	4,113	5,165	6,216	5,697	4,387	4,470	5,373	6,457
New Hampshire	6,188	5,945	6,357	6,225	7,300	5,091	5,854	5,168	6,610	7,364	8,629	7,577
New Jersey	6,527	7,260	7,587	8,908	6,215	7,022	8,320	7,996	8,211	9,269	8,637	7,344
New Mexico	3,590	3,908	3,074	3,457	4,530	3,123	3,710	4,162	4,284	4,825	4,071	5,286
New York	5,380	6,628	6,831	6,275	8,145	5,933	6,869	7,661	7,861	10,729	9,162	9,145
North Carolina	4,895	4,451	5,077	4,620	4,854	4,712	6,140	5,972	6,287	5,407	6,747	6,865
North Dakota	4,754	4,243	5,896	5,365	6,410	4,718	6,479	8,071	5,655	7,713	7,927	8,811
Ohio	3,597	4,242	3,691	4,487	4,206	4,525	4,557	5,178	5,443	5,430	6,506	5,255
Oklahoma	4,134	3,656	4,016	3,144	3,638	3,775	4,543	5,247	4,982	5,479	7,307	6,482
Oregon	4,367	4,223	5,120	4,801	4,285	4,309	5,198	4,415	5,534	5,010	8,646	8,106
Pennsylvania	5,262	5,371	4,776	4,654	4,442	5,220	5,835	5,861	6,359	5,460	8,780	7,532
Rhode Island	5,220	4,177	5,678	6,319	6,232	5,509	3,776	5,207	6,391	5,312	8,321	5,392
South Carolina	4,351	3,669	3,987	4,964	5,100	3,914	4,921	4,792	5,376	5,404	6,878	5,835
South Dakota	4,218	3,990	4,308	3,903	4,484	4,842	4,717	5,390	5,864	5,733	5,201	6,201
Tennessee	4,741	4,172	4,243	4,443	5,578	4,441	4,469	5,580	6,077	5,491	5,644	6,631
Texas	4,393	4,588	4,609	4,204	4,778	5,372	5,646	5,266	6,362	6,156	8,159	6,104
Utah	3,579	2,945	4,080	3,735	3,734	3,832	4,547	5,154	4,428	6,603	4,185	3,765
Vermont	4,466	4,704	4,944	4,728	4,967	5,148	3,900	5,723	6,964	6,068	7,260	6,730
Virginia	7,679	8,198	6,631	6,942	8,625	6,873	8,897	7,498	8,496	8,497	8,292	8,726
Washington	4,545	4,382	4,803	4,479	5,347	5,000	7,931	6,576	7,984	7,864	8,270	6,059
West Virginia	3,242	3,910	2,098	4,263	3,784	3,973	3,728	4,242	3,044	3,832	5,584	5,599
Wisconsin	4,795	4,736	4,333	5,047	5,622	4,786	6,877	6,121	6,097	6,907	7,298	7,321
Wyoming	2,945	3,520	3,811	4,673	4,291	4,312	4,424	4,177	3,113	6,011	4,355	2,907
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>6,679</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>7,058</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

Figure 17. Child Care Expenditures Ages 0-14 as a Share of Household Income

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	6.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.1%	3.7%	5.5%	3.5%	5.2%
Alaska	5.3%	5.1%	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	6.2%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%	5.8%
Arizona	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	5.8%	4.2%	5.4%	5.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%
Arkansas	5.1%	4.7%	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.9%
California	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%
Colorado	4.6%	5.0%	6.3%	4.4%	6.3%	4.1%	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	3.4%	6.6%
Connecticut	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%	4.3%	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%	4.2%	4.8%	3.0%
Delaware	5.4%	5.7%	6.8%	6.8%	4.2%	4.7%	3.8%	5.4%	4.2%	5.1%	5.0%	7.0%
District of Columbia	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%	5.8%	5.4%	7.9%	5.3%	6.6%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.2%
Florida	5.0%	4.8%	4.9%	6.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	5.4%	6.5%
Georgia	5.2%	4.5%	7.0%	5.3%	6.3%	4.7%	5.4%	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%	5.2%
Hawaii	3.4%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.6%	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%	3.0%	4.3%
Idaho	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	5.3%	3.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.0%	5.6%	6.5%	4.6%
Illinois	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%
Indiana	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	5.6%	6.3%	3.5%
Iowa	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	5.0%	7.1%	6.6%	5.7%	4.9%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%
Kansas	5.7%	5.3%	6.6%	5.8%	4.1%	7.9%	4.7%	5.2%	4.8%	5.3%	6.8%	4.4%
Kentucky	2.9%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	3.3%	5.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.8%	3.8%
Louisiana	4.8%	3.7%	5.5%	4.2%	3.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%	6.1%	6.8%	3.5%
Maine	5.6%	6.3%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	5.3%	5.5%	4.2%	4.8%
Maryland	6.2%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	6.2%	5.6%	4.8%	7.1%	5.8%	7.8%	4.1%
Massachusetts	4.7%	6.4%	5.9%	7.2%	4.4%	6.1%	5.3%	6.5%	5.9%	6.7%	5.3%	4.8%
Michigan	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	5.5%	4.7%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%	4.0%
Minnesota	6.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.8%	5.2%	6.1%	5.2%	5.0%	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%	5.5%
Mississippi	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	3.9%	6.6%	3.8%	4.7%	4.1%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%
Missouri	5.3%	3.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	8.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%
Montana	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.5%	7.0%	6.6%
Nebraska	5.1%	5.6%	5.2%	4.8%	6.7%	5.7%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%	5.9%	5.5%	6.3%
Nevada	5.1%	6.2%	5.1%	6.5%	4.7%	5.4%	7.7%	7.2%	4.7%	4.6%	3.8%	5.1%
New Hampshire	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%	3.9%	4.5%	4.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	4.3%
New Jersey	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	7.2%	5.3%	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%	3.2%
New Mexico	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%
New York	5.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	5.2%	6.0%	5.4%	6.1%	7.0%	6.0%	4.7%
North Carolina	6.1%	4.7%	6.4%	5.3%	5.0%	4.4%	6.8%	5.9%	4.9%	5.3%	6.2%	5.9%
North Dakota	5.8%	5.0%	6.5%	6.3%	6.8%	5.1%	6.1%	7.8%	5.1%	5.9%	7.4%	6.4%
Ohio	3.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	5.0%	4.1%
Oklahoma	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	4.5%	4.0%	3.8%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	5.5%	6.0%	6.9%
Oregon	5.3%	4.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	6.9%	5.1%
Pennsylvania	5.3%	5.2%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	6.0%	5.0%
Rhode Island	5.1%	4.6%	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	4.4%	4.3%	5.7%	5.5%	3.6%	6.0%	3.6%
South Carolina	6.6%	4.7%	5.0%	6.2%	6.5%	4.9%	5.5%	3.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%	4.5%
South Dakota	5.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%	5.0%	5.8%	5.0%	5.3%
Tennessee	5.2%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%	6.2%	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	6.9%	5.8%	4.4%	6.8%
Texas	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%	4.4%
Utah	4.9%	3.9%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.5%	5.1%	5.4%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	2.2%
Vermont	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%	7.1%	5.1%
Virginia	5.7%	7.1%	5.8%	5.0%	6.8%	5.4%	6.9%	4.9%	6.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.3%
Washington	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%	6.0%	5.4%	5.6%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%
West Virginia	4.0%	4.6%	2.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	3.5%	4.8%	3.6%	4.5%	5.0%	4.6%
Wisconsin	5.7%	5.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	4.7%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	6.1%	4.3%	4.6%
Wyoming	3.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.8%	4.2%	3.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure 18. Average Income of Households with Children 0-14 in Paid Care**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$60,432	\$97,572	\$93,172	\$104,607	\$73,687	\$79,362	\$88,004	\$96,675	\$114,260	\$96,163	\$129,959	\$116,046
Alaska	97,633	82,722	102,233	107,100	91,083	95,854	109,948	132,470	122,889	136,793	120,355	148,424
Arizona	83,596	88,342	77,770	83,419	106,948	88,273	92,713	127,311	101,913	135,424	136,589	136,707
Arkansas	59,683	67,768	58,926	84,924	78,009	98,098	102,787	81,701	83,352	107,361	148,143	88,920
California	116,006	112,929	121,234	119,403	133,479	136,434	148,797	142,790	160,382	160,972	178,126	185,285
Colorado	97,529	121,426	108,327	111,319	118,552	118,629	140,634	110,731	130,628	147,554	169,587	139,639
Connecticut	148,596	138,002	138,393	139,420	133,822	141,210	119,826	136,016	129,486	167,585	186,180	178,900
Delaware	95,602	83,451	90,751	80,030	132,190	114,834	123,729	111,974	128,793	127,121	106,591	121,561
District of Columbia	163,097	148,438	157,200	180,950	202,562	172,780	199,373	200,443	189,211	203,459	272,005	271,570
Florida	80,912	83,123	84,693	96,171	101,228	92,753	108,012	98,371	109,281	95,683	114,867	110,310
Georgia	81,611	88,646	72,980	88,194	91,718	103,514	90,223	106,595	111,460	140,738	128,795	137,982
Hawaii	94,526	96,767	113,908	102,597	102,790	130,616	133,674	163,471	151,285	119,164	169,321	145,060
Idaho	66,489	64,746	81,373	71,382	75,504	118,425	104,387	87,432	107,682	91,170	99,717	118,880
Illinois	93,225	94,348	103,488	104,940	105,964	110,617	132,583	111,603	133,157	140,907	162,852	162,510
Indiana	102,790	98,647	84,218	93,537	96,163	94,680	85,527	121,904	100,038	105,575	125,113	141,621
Iowa	81,249	74,876	85,523	82,078	98,232	83,953	95,616	105,094	117,277	108,862	103,080	116,439
Kansas	98,848	87,979	78,762	86,645	89,263	84,363	107,438	105,423	125,897	111,640	130,820	147,513
Kentucky	95,779	74,491	73,325	73,550	84,535	122,327	94,663	111,828	119,894	100,169	107,534	179,381
Louisiana	80,449	92,782	71,387	80,179	106,743	76,542	104,364	98,950	99,552	90,141	92,363	123,470
Maine	79,592	84,739	99,021	98,580	98,526	102,416	120,267	122,249	108,362	100,102	120,066	117,827
Maryland	109,776	119,430	127,314	123,870	139,252	145,959	136,322	162,351	153,944	151,811	136,000	183,831
Massachusetts	126,937	131,545	136,191	106,891	163,704	118,341	133,865	125,278	167,565	169,650	204,149	193,058
Michigan	111,188	89,030	97,411	95,599	104,475	125,081	98,704	115,549	114,814	108,076	124,451	146,939
Minnesota	102,610	107,943	106,803	100,852	111,590	117,131	122,307	122,023	135,189	144,371	169,521	147,051
Mississippi	68,612	70,298	79,540	78,617	92,571	80,140	97,343	85,558	81,858	73,813	85,236	88,987
Missouri	86,527	96,222	73,939	86,718	95,476	100,711	96,924	105,659	108,907	116,678	124,501	123,006
Montana	69,354	73,547	79,401	79,031	100,779	79,513	87,813	90,474	124,585	92,598	108,118	116,989
Nebraska	83,980	84,993	95,104	88,901	86,954	87,156	109,510	108,084	95,095	114,474	123,091	127,151
Nevada	82,689	89,018	91,613	77,749	86,824	96,442	80,534	79,467	93,413	96,155	140,677	126,335
New Hampshire	104,904	105,103	115,142	115,889	108,839	130,931	131,413	111,808	128,080	129,185	147,998	174,743
New Jersey	120,579	119,926	128,835	123,899	117,238	145,380	139,548	166,372	150,274	173,699	195,191	227,726
New Mexico	70,540	84,070	71,544	75,131	112,921	87,397	76,265	80,086	76,434	127,355	99,767	135,921
New York	101,153	101,762	103,171	98,524	124,999	113,207	115,338	140,610	128,331	153,745	153,667	193,929
North Carolina	80,215	94,733	79,254	86,488	97,324	106,841	89,845	101,786	127,767	101,609	107,995	117,243
North Dakota	82,210	84,887	90,713	85,283	93,748	92,618	106,883	103,395	110,701	130,125	106,499	138,490
Ohio	91,820	74,281	77,036	87,920	83,644	82,729	96,573	91,085	101,439	117,035	128,919	128,929
Oklahoma	97,049	70,990	75,431	69,858	91,267	99,468	90,713	102,353	102,915	100,203	122,590	94,122
Oregon	82,470	90,450	90,015	86,372	85,680	103,504	114,105	129,673	116,319	113,626	125,945	158,107
Pennsylvania	98,727	104,163	106,815	96,686	100,431	104,015	114,459	113,370	132,161	112,236	145,172	150,013
Rhode Island	101,697	90,047	107,149	108,358	107,919	125,483	87,378	90,639	115,190	146,008	138,965	151,007
South Carolina	66,069	78,023	80,055	80,380	78,477	79,618	89,138	127,897	115,313	103,362	129,500	128,643
South Dakota	71,094	77,984	82,107	82,802	97,012	98,488	96,631	131,410	116,776	98,246	103,775	116,908
Tennessee	90,968	73,168	91,793	80,212	90,551	78,974	88,535	118,108	88,202	95,097	127,199	97,178
Texas	80,180	87,435	91,420	82,531	91,602	98,582	110,975	114,297	116,398	109,757	132,753	137,715
Utah	72,973	76,361	80,179	84,065	96,167	84,718	89,646	96,184	114,278	127,616	118,874	167,784
Vermont	83,253	80,923	85,516	87,584	94,334	99,090	93,149	116,258	147,379	123,439	101,680	132,349
Virginia	135,202	115,709	114,371	137,946	127,471	127,260	129,405	152,836	123,096	148,656	173,607	165,076
Washington	102,244	88,673	88,806	99,506	115,352	99,212	131,273	122,575	142,427	176,613	173,775	150,339
West Virginia	80,527	85,800	78,388	81,043	80,701	84,341	106,941	88,637	84,776	84,422	112,328	121,197
Wisconsin	84,847	84,017	87,628	98,511	98,298	102,568	98,168	102,476	122,808	113,704	168,743	158,656
Wyoming	85,536	85,818	80,789	87,771	81,632	82,425	92,787	86,932	77,967	102,775	102,493	82,613
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>96,032</b>	<b>95,751</b>	<b>96,700</b>	<b>98,639</b>	<b>107,655</b>	<b>108,151</b>	<b>114,044</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>125,235</b>	<b>128,201</b>	<b>144,780</b>	<b>149,926</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

Figure 19. Children in Paid Care Ages 0-14 per Household

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	1.59	1.52	1.45	1.44	1.30	1.37	1.50	1.52	1.46	1.43	1.43	1.44
Alaska	1.71	1.56	1.63	1.43	1.56	1.24	1.53	1.41	1.38	1.37	1.26	1.55
Arizona	1.62	1.54	1.40	1.81	1.44	1.63	1.59	1.77	1.43	1.48	1.74	1.44
Arkansas	1.39	1.45	1.56	1.22	1.46	1.28	1.28	1.48	1.44	1.93	1.68	1.48
California	1.47	1.45	1.55	1.48	1.61	1.56	1.52	1.52	1.53	1.56	1.60	1.64
Colorado	1.44	1.55	1.53	1.41	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.44	1.33	1.57	1.51	1.53
Connecticut	1.50	1.54	1.42	1.51	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.54	1.60	1.65	1.56	1.67
Delaware	1.43	1.32	1.30	1.39	1.48	1.58	1.64	1.67	1.52	1.49	1.64	1.65
District of Columbia	1.39	1.34	1.44	1.33	1.28	1.47	1.37	1.58	1.55	1.57	1.79	1.77
Florida	1.45	1.47	1.32	1.57	1.35	1.43	1.52	1.42	1.43	1.52	1.67	1.44
Georgia	1.52	1.42	1.40	1.69	1.85	1.44	1.50	1.50	1.41	1.41	1.60	1.80
Hawaii	1.50	1.36	1.41	1.62	1.54	1.62	1.30	1.43	1.73	1.39	1.42	1.38
Idaho	1.36	1.33	1.29	1.36	1.53	1.47	1.56	1.52	1.49	1.39	1.39	1.40
Illinois	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.44	1.58	1.64	1.59	1.61	1.52	1.64	1.54	1.54
Indiana	1.49	1.55	1.34	1.64	1.36	1.38	1.56	1.41	1.61	1.36	1.37	1.56
Iowa	1.48	1.69	1.68	1.52	1.41	1.62	1.32	1.53	1.62	1.51	1.47	1.50
Kansas	1.46	1.68	1.68	1.40	1.54	1.50	1.74	1.58	1.54	1.51	1.67	1.40
Kentucky	1.33	1.44	1.54	1.63	1.37	1.29	1.33	1.39	1.53	1.45	1.52	1.20
Louisiana	1.66	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.32	1.48	1.63	1.53	1.62	1.60	1.56	1.58
Maine	1.63	1.52	1.68	1.36	1.35	1.51	1.39	1.35	1.27	1.58	1.54	1.24
Maryland	1.41	1.38	1.48	1.35	1.43	1.58	1.57	1.69	1.65	1.45	1.25	1.60
Massachusetts	1.29	1.36	1.54	1.44	1.30	1.40	1.51	1.45	1.47	1.42	1.60	1.38
Michigan	1.62	1.52	1.53	1.63	1.42	1.59	1.63	1.50	1.59	1.50	1.42	1.48
Minnesota	1.58	1.50	1.67	1.57	1.65	1.52	1.53	1.64	1.37	1.37	1.62	1.71
Mississippi	1.40	1.48	1.44	1.63	1.55	1.52	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.47	1.41	1.35
Missouri	1.48	1.36	1.48	1.40	1.44	1.46	1.51	1.41	1.44	1.33	1.54	1.60
Montana	1.49	1.55	1.40	1.30	1.44	1.57	1.39	1.42	1.52	1.27	1.15	1.45
Nebraska	1.42	1.78	1.65	1.51	1.66	1.36	1.40	1.53	1.64	1.71	1.70	1.65
Nevada	1.50	1.60	1.66	1.35	1.21	1.56	1.41	1.62	1.86	1.84	1.69	1.40
New Hampshire	1.36	1.54	1.40	1.36	1.61	1.47	1.43	1.46	1.34	1.49	1.28	1.25
New Jersey	1.42	1.63	1.57	1.51	1.48	1.60	1.50	1.44	1.57	1.82	1.63	1.57
New Mexico	1.53	1.27	1.62	1.42	1.48	1.25	1.48	1.58	1.50	1.64	1.71	1.77
New York	1.43	1.48	1.48	1.40	1.39	1.38	1.55	1.60	1.49	1.62	1.70	1.76
North Carolina	1.45	1.47	1.42	1.58	1.50	1.46	1.42	1.52	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.49
North Dakota	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.50	1.46	1.33	1.56	1.50	1.42	1.70	1.70	1.63
Ohio	1.47	1.42	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.44	1.55	1.46	1.59	1.63	1.65	1.49
Oklahoma	1.70	1.53	1.44	1.54	1.36	1.57	1.59	1.52	1.37	1.33	1.65	1.46
Oregon	1.47	1.64	1.64	1.55	1.41	1.52	1.25	1.22	1.41	1.39	1.44	1.69
Pennsylvania	1.48	1.42	1.41	1.52	1.29	1.40	1.54	1.54	1.51	1.41	1.57	1.66
Rhode Island	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.25	1.45	1.47	1.69	1.20	1.49	1.34	1.24	1.32
South Carolina	1.46	1.38	1.66	1.46	1.58	1.50	1.57	1.45	1.57	1.61	1.44	1.39
South Dakota	1.72	1.73	1.54	1.44	1.56	1.48	1.67	1.90	1.93	1.73	1.67	1.51
Tennessee	1.56	1.46	1.48	1.34	1.39	1.51	1.46	1.40	1.59	1.53	1.52	1.40
Texas	1.45	1.50	1.48	1.49	1.46	1.51	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.56	1.62	1.64
Utah	1.37	1.54	1.64	1.37	1.20	1.51	1.35	1.52	1.56	1.58	1.39	1.26
Vermont	1.31	1.28	1.39	1.23	1.52	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.18	1.34	1.45	1.35
Virginia	1.50	1.43	1.48	1.26	1.40	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.43	1.39	1.47	1.58
Washington	1.34	1.33	1.38	1.45	1.54	1.44	1.45	1.57	1.53	1.52	1.63	1.66
West Virginia	1.32	1.40	1.16	1.32	1.26	1.22	1.38	1.63	1.24	1.40	1.27	1.47
Wisconsin	1.45	1.47	1.61	1.63	1.64	1.60	1.83	1.59	1.42	1.54	1.54	1.30
Wyoming	1.47	1.31	1.35	1.34	1.41	1.42	1.66	1.49	1.37	1.34	1.26	1.38
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.55</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations



Figure 20. Total Child Care Expenditures Ages 0-14 by State

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	\$238,983,725	\$357,414,122	\$457,352,787	\$454,873,604	\$420,995,507	\$500,035,748
Alaska	85,296,096	77,684,866	85,912,954	73,915,183	86,266,727	141,603,227
Arizona	530,037,496	443,492,119	461,989,629	623,706,108	485,017,346	647,651,592
Arkansas	180,411,671	251,743,914	185,716,991	375,136,295	270,128,555	315,786,660
California	4,910,271,787	4,926,455,985	4,604,244,331	5,310,046,013	6,178,561,096	5,624,116,556
Colorado	533,967,299	946,162,591	833,627,218	715,854,508	1,033,664,751	693,721,318
Connecticut	637,081,077	815,127,658	783,128,183	605,200,107	709,286,509	750,502,875
Delaware	107,209,357	110,203,636	145,536,394	120,359,852	112,926,278	137,030,741
District of Columbia	131,444,197	193,718,885	218,956,392	176,701,259	176,682,945	207,435,082
Florida	1,379,100,205	1,677,143,273	1,971,492,704	2,375,062,269	2,226,129,214	1,853,283,642
Georgia	1,036,858,064	1,123,035,758	1,266,614,563	1,090,191,186	1,306,440,981	1,033,949,376
Hawaii	87,044,986	92,914,265	82,517,164	108,325,317	121,644,088	99,364,367
Idaho	126,500,082	100,463,869	150,970,552	109,034,835	180,805,408	146,481,017
Illinois	1,626,167,587	1,699,682,475	1,553,304,332	1,711,745,758	1,693,237,834	2,069,545,354
Indiana	577,747,650	769,671,614	543,301,859	727,579,406	661,065,790	776,557,521
Iowa	381,449,571	397,390,222	439,949,744	434,566,693	584,979,696	580,553,409
Kansas	413,148,838	395,512,109	457,764,701	456,540,000	267,587,230	549,886,771
Kentucky	292,429,329	403,213,381	441,077,582	292,549,269	397,585,759	416,719,831
Louisiana	442,641,218	466,112,873	303,128,257	326,138,273	460,475,287	394,121,174
Maine	127,939,364	189,035,134	180,613,827	206,958,239	201,061,327	176,740,662
Maryland	1,259,163,291	1,220,196,608	1,243,694,392	1,415,994,608	1,351,424,951	1,536,092,301
Massachusetts	1,011,382,075	1,591,006,512	1,408,156,327	1,530,279,383	1,588,951,425	1,493,119,105
Michigan	947,253,689	1,108,016,484	1,020,240,756	941,881,273	1,054,144,841	1,005,280,363
Minnesota	931,046,070	1,030,502,622	1,167,610,099	1,240,148,935	1,269,462,039	1,542,612,159
Mississippi	179,644,883	221,037,864	309,546,837	295,785,396	264,317,547	313,132,755
Missouri	673,818,578	700,173,992	569,310,530	853,774,195	794,135,525	1,388,675,969
Montana	69,088,292	96,990,332	99,112,003	86,191,409	81,904,965	85,829,891
Nebraska	243,561,340	311,034,987	348,055,117	285,097,367	492,895,188	384,165,215
Nevada	244,636,188	331,165,102	276,754,476	336,321,308	265,471,202	319,130,233
New Hampshire	183,858,592	190,588,404	247,235,196	220,496,744	242,214,336	192,641,938
New Jersey	1,227,431,346	1,449,007,007	1,047,916,338	2,291,468,934	1,218,584,524	1,434,296,302
New Mexico	159,029,490	132,887,157	107,947,469	117,071,069	98,593,310	128,222,826
New York	1,900,680,359	2,558,472,112	2,626,453,379	2,807,604,604	3,973,468,222	2,619,697,478
North Carolina	1,102,267,572	1,095,009,467	1,646,130,157	1,225,774,668	1,207,869,403	1,196,226,520
North Dakota	120,178,991	111,025,834	156,277,302	138,587,628	213,226,644	161,062,215
Ohio	837,379,246	1,475,548,572	1,095,368,087	1,416,416,712	1,194,818,459	1,454,966,457
Oklahoma	357,711,076	288,235,803	384,048,297	229,294,782	319,829,134	247,740,809
Oregon	389,657,228	416,267,768	578,340,945	559,928,556	513,485,699	515,034,970
Pennsylvania	1,340,082,828	1,573,164,312	1,417,065,866	1,413,709,072	1,265,001,944	1,653,013,628
Rhode Island	131,070,148	125,001,083	150,894,758	188,069,364	183,347,739	149,294,320
South Carolina	591,125,729	355,808,014	337,493,685	439,928,288	460,693,214	553,278,179
South Dakota	114,871,283	143,444,420	125,826,875	149,291,287	143,392,561	168,600,804
Tennessee	793,494,595	746,616,586	740,224,801	631,756,267	841,191,364	877,395,887
Texas	2,596,896,114	3,198,960,165	2,885,474,885	3,232,740,972	3,316,910,397	3,384,297,950
Utah	194,474,096	183,245,933	203,664,821	232,657,005	264,800,228	236,469,052
Vermont	99,239,341	114,222,903	104,506,130	103,199,812	87,883,360	123,961,390
Virginia	1,559,027,494	1,657,684,093	1,629,721,722	1,858,862,381	2,462,910,770	1,960,657,118
Washington	897,774,311	890,067,585	922,009,404	968,698,634	1,086,392,271	1,014,344,627
West Virginia	91,048,027	128,059,276	75,925,755	124,064,600	118,206,983	116,350,870
Wisconsin	749,778,722	820,868,592	693,729,932	900,761,815	848,753,805	762,422,044
Wyoming	50,510,540	46,271,333	79,840,874	84,752,365	76,084,626	77,311,780
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$34,892,911,132</b>	<b>\$39,746,759,673</b>	<b>\$38,865,777,373</b>	<b>\$42,615,093,607</b>	<b>\$44,874,909,002</b>	<b>\$44,210,412,079</b>

Continued

Figure 20. (Cont.) Total Child Care Expenditures ages 0-14 by State

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$683,196,909	\$427,252,636	\$417,984,565	\$490,841,181	\$564,786,943	\$653,686,985
Alaska	157,787,495	140,471,281	82,133,290	81,290,183	88,022,599	94,718,596
Arizona	576,802,908	666,694,614	670,535,981	1,098,242,589	704,618,846	753,180,535
Arkansas	301,260,484	247,634,078	186,152,176	296,609,977	469,097,238	282,762,829
California	6,712,830,090	6,398,867,255	7,181,992,606	6,326,479,183	7,018,719,854	5,498,666,206
Colorado	795,632,006	1,295,431,834	1,146,518,723	1,122,366,248	878,281,201	789,800,267
Connecticut	668,102,097	622,851,457	753,901,584	584,617,847	1,075,563,743	360,273,121
Delaware	93,127,924	135,925,968	160,341,788	184,799,706	81,800,403	148,720,003
District of Columbia	228,133,399	290,842,113	306,760,576	296,900,995	378,843,828	249,253,591
Florida	1,797,501,763	2,003,536,969	2,144,515,673	2,366,549,668	2,451,342,996	2,400,877,206
Georgia	1,241,604,044	1,463,967,197	1,346,447,698	1,367,975,335	1,550,772,105	877,617,925
Hawaii	107,220,761	118,112,958	140,553,390	150,485,658	118,136,027	132,739,557
Idaho	194,982,584	190,418,701	156,696,785	171,717,293	252,928,156	169,916,470
Illinois	1,593,767,959	1,843,309,651	1,811,582,601	2,183,385,489	2,598,842,659	2,631,213,610
Indiana	782,248,018	1,033,612,284	635,508,677	982,140,576	1,660,038,968	811,678,829
Iowa	710,130,046	697,868,984	535,014,924	628,209,472	680,426,813	651,593,580
Kansas	348,589,809	586,772,884	532,615,436	519,286,308	706,189,500	525,269,330
Kentucky	508,874,735	526,094,010	503,801,817	421,025,154	510,693,817	600,181,691
Louisiana	611,863,986	543,480,879	413,871,441	735,469,771	680,567,659	415,281,886
Maine	199,743,149	187,236,844	225,089,393	189,667,019	228,426,619	158,062,433
Maryland	1,788,946,586	1,400,606,777	2,361,997,451	1,710,942,408	2,111,814,345	1,135,716,062
Massachusetts	1,330,762,504	1,415,855,873	1,800,950,306	2,342,112,609	1,966,093,452	1,563,961,161
Michigan	1,107,130,636	1,131,468,468	1,333,665,451	1,726,087,636	1,757,138,391	1,118,506,632
Minnesota	1,410,797,876	1,255,980,450	1,843,602,355	1,887,921,550	1,221,651,615	1,221,062,172
Mississippi	259,679,781	232,163,352	192,958,321	246,012,025	286,237,487	186,569,590
Missouri	1,220,081,973	990,026,270	1,084,401,895	859,260,638	1,144,189,153	861,502,026
Montana	139,083,510	108,702,376	121,520,571	123,926,609	206,884,565	187,271,301
Nebraska	290,027,960	345,291,882	482,245,648	445,396,331	477,692,670	530,373,763
Nevada	357,966,226	311,962,488	214,343,583	272,607,742	343,029,854	263,746,735
New Hampshire	199,687,887	204,037,479	271,694,382	300,515,816	495,457,431	314,916,779
New Jersey	1,970,203,121	2,065,771,038	1,291,271,345	1,643,029,029	1,988,638,354	1,079,899,058
New Mexico	155,641,818	114,452,137	161,812,113	137,801,830	94,299,528	42,949,178
New York	3,136,823,026	3,937,244,763	3,364,226,613	4,351,097,474	4,070,421,706	2,727,191,351
North Carolina	1,637,300,121	1,601,116,632	1,521,621,648	1,514,282,664	1,397,548,572	1,354,009,569
North Dakota	196,811,644	232,416,687	118,145,647	173,536,940	229,076,051	202,361,404
Ohio	1,265,018,735	1,559,596,140	1,697,774,415	1,379,188,203	1,708,529,707	1,108,567,480
Oklahoma	371,331,996	404,853,849	371,193,927	403,092,110	484,867,263	421,819,008
Oregon	489,104,295	522,250,506	604,943,545	651,617,670	1,201,030,339	655,128,007
Pennsylvania	1,904,161,172	2,112,957,632	2,104,891,209	1,805,442,920	2,219,561,756	2,141,207,532
Rhode Island	80,006,872	122,317,028	154,485,749	135,351,234	306,416,083	177,971,675
South Carolina	659,415,154	476,331,583	464,570,438	632,419,306	995,362,073	566,835,745
South Dakota	151,938,661	149,177,507	138,307,243	187,912,052	168,863,542	160,339,171
Tennessee	704,403,031	1,050,359,159	786,430,802	716,032,847	783,989,174	707,629,006
Texas	3,945,416,690	3,535,449,625	4,105,065,987	4,073,936,850	5,564,464,831	3,689,918,342
Utah	295,684,371	345,022,835	228,131,626	446,111,170	220,022,882	158,750,437
Vermont	92,868,745	101,802,279	160,172,845	109,435,882	102,233,202	137,589,468
Virginia	2,110,660,272	1,854,470,651	2,552,206,926	2,018,049,961	2,519,528,569	2,296,029,043
Washington	1,511,146,894	1,045,257,787	1,204,433,053	1,509,986,539	1,911,409,384	1,167,349,869
West Virginia	96,628,407	100,474,214	82,682,935	89,885,778	85,525,772	159,975,204
Wisconsin	961,317,552	1,033,023,929	996,048,333	1,325,360,404	1,143,460,050	1,010,906,422
Wyoming	65,147,338	63,865,778	45,419,004	103,823,491	73,718,277	43,230,347
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$48,218,595,020</b>	<b>\$49,244,689,770</b>	<b>\$51,213,234,487</b>	<b>\$53,520,237,370</b>	<b>\$59,977,256,054</b>	<b>\$45,598,778,190</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

## II. Explaining State-Level Paid Child Care Usage

One of the primary objectives of this report is to examine factors that explain differences in paid child care usage across the states. We draw on findings from existing child care research, economic theory, and analysis of child care data at the state level to identify key economic and demographic factors believed to be closely intertwined with the use of paid child care. The factors are first defined and the data used in their measurement are evaluated and discussed.

*It is the labor force participation of mothers that is most closely tied to paid child care use.*

### Factors Underlying Paid Care Usage

Three objectives are pursued in identifying a set of factors explaining the use of paid child care. First, each factor needs a sound theoretical and practical linkage to paid child care usage. Second, the factors should represent largely independent influences on the share of paid care to avoid including redundant information and overfitting the model. Third, where possible, the factors should be relevant to current child care policy initiatives.

Measures believed to influence paid child care usage at the state level generally fall into two categories: 1) economic and demographic characteristics of each state and 2) characteristics of the child care market in each state. Economic and demographic factors are suggested by both existing research and observations of descriptive data on paid child care usage. Child care industry characteristics are motivated by the active policy role played by federal and state government, as well as the use of paid child care as the policy mechanism through which many forms of child care policy are implemented.

### Economic and Demographic Factors

Economic and demographic characteristics of each state are believed to heavily influence paid child care usage at the state level. Three key factors believed to have a fundamental influence on paid child care usage at the state level are labor force attachment (particularly for mothers), household income, and educational attainment.

There is a strong theoretical foundation for all three factors in explaining the use of paid child care. Descriptive data also confirm that parents in U.S. households with higher levels of labor force participation, income, and education use far

higher shares of paid care for their children on average. These relationships are also present in state-level data.

### Labor Force Participation of Mothers

The primary role of child care, both paid and unpaid, remains its role in facilitating a parent's participation in the workforce. This suggests that measures of labor force attachment have a direct fundamental link to paid child care usage.

Specifically, it is the labor force participation of mothers that is believed to be most closely tied to paid child care usage, given that most in-home parental care is traditionally provided by mothers. The expectation is that states with a higher share of mothers participating in the labor force have higher shares of children in paid care.

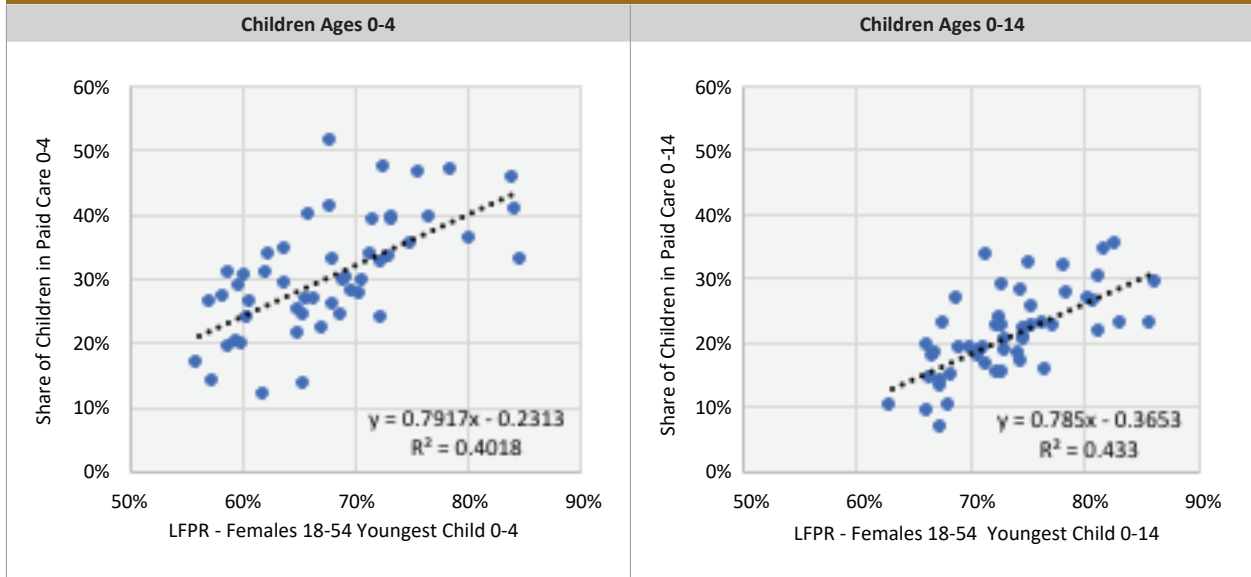
*Defining Child Care Eligible Women.* In examining maternal labor force participation, the data in this section focus primarily on women who are of both working and childbearing age. These are the two characteristics believed to be most closely tied to the usage of paid care for working mothers.

The group is defined using the population of women ages 18 to 54, with a focus on mothers with a child under the age of 15, or of typical child care age. This group excludes some mothers ages 16 and 17 who are typically captured in labor force statistics, particularly unemployment and labor force participation measures as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is a relatively small group that is far less likely to be engaged either in the labor force or in caring for children. The group is also slightly broader than prime working age women (ages 25-54). Restricting the analysis to mothers beginning at age 25 excludes more than 14 million women ages 18 to 24 of childbearing age from the analysis, of whom approximately 1.45 million are mothers.<sup>10</sup>

*Maternal Participation and Paid Child Care.* Figure 21 illustrates the strong positive linkage across the states between the labor force participation of mothers and the share of children in paid care in 2019. For mothers with a younger child ages 0 to 4, a best-fit line suggests that a 1% increase in the participation rate of mothers is associated with a 0.79% increase in the share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care. The

*The primary role of child care, both paid and unpaid, remains its role in facilitating a parent's participation in the workforce.*

**Figure 21. Maternal Labor Force Participation and Paid Child Care Usage (2019)**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

states with the highest maternal participation rates have a more than 20% higher share of children in paid care on average than those with the lowest participation rates.

There is a similar relationship between labor force participation and paid care relative to the broader group of children ages 0 to 14. A one percentage point change in the female participation rate is associated with a 0.79% change in the share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care across the states.

For both age groups, there is a nearly proportional percentage change between the share of mothers in the labor force and the share of children in paid child care across the states.

**Income**

A close link between income and paid child care usage is suggested in household-level survey data evaluated in the prior section of the report. Households with higher income are far more likely to have a child in paid child care. Households with children in paid care had average reported household income of \$149,926 in 2020, \$39,049 higher than the average income of \$110,877 for households with children but not using paid care.

Income is measured in this section using personal income per capita as defined by the Bureau of Economic Analysis

(BEA). Per capita measures are used to remove potential population effects across the states. This approach places income on comparable terms with measuring paid care usage as the share of children in paid care. The use of BEA data also removes any effects on measures of average income from the top coding of CPS data for high income households.

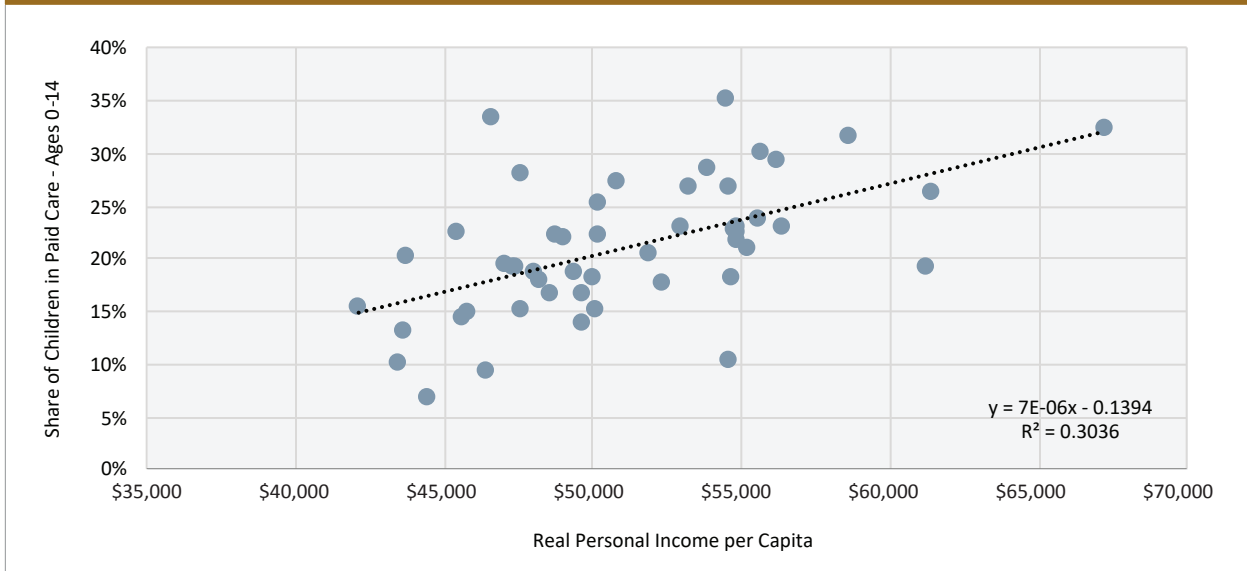
The use of personal income represents the broadest measure of income and includes all sources of income, both earned and unearned. The use of paid care is believed to be more closely related to the total income of households rather than just earned income.

This is consistent with the Census Bureau’s approach of including all forms of income in its Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) program.<sup>11</sup>

Income is then adjusted for changes in prices over time and differences in price levels across states. This adjustment provides a measure of real personal income per capita that can be compared directly across states and over time. Inflation and cost of living adjustments are made using state-level regional price parity (RPP) indexes produced by the BEA along with the national implicit price deflator to adjust for national price changes over time.<sup>12</sup> The use of RPPs accounts for the widely varying level of purchasing power across the states and provides for more robust comparisons.

*The states with the highest maternal participation rates have a more than 20% higher share of children in paid care on average than those with the lowest participation rates.*

**Figure 22. Real per Capita Income and Paid Child Care Usage (2019)**



Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and RegionTrack calculations

*Real Per Capita Income and Paid Care Usage.* Figure 22 summarizes the relationship between real personal income per capita and the share of children in paid care across the states in 2019. The observed relationship suggests that the share of children in paid child care is highly sensitive to income differences across the states. A best-fit line suggests that each \$1,000 of additional real income per capita is associated with a 0.7% increase in the share of children in paid care. In terms of income, an additional \$10,000 in real income per capita in a state is associated with a 7% average increase in the share of children in paid care. A range of \$20,000 in income includes nearly all states and is associated with a 14% range in the share of children in paid care.

*Educational attainment is the third key demographic measure believed to influence paid care usage.*

In other words, lower income states with real per capita income of about \$45,000 annually typically have about 17% of children in paid care. Higher income states with real per capita income of approximately \$55,000 typically have about a 22% share of children in paid care.

The relationship between income and paid care is not highly sensitive to the measure of income used. The share of children in paid care across the states is also closely correlated with nominal personal income per capita, median household income, and real median household income.

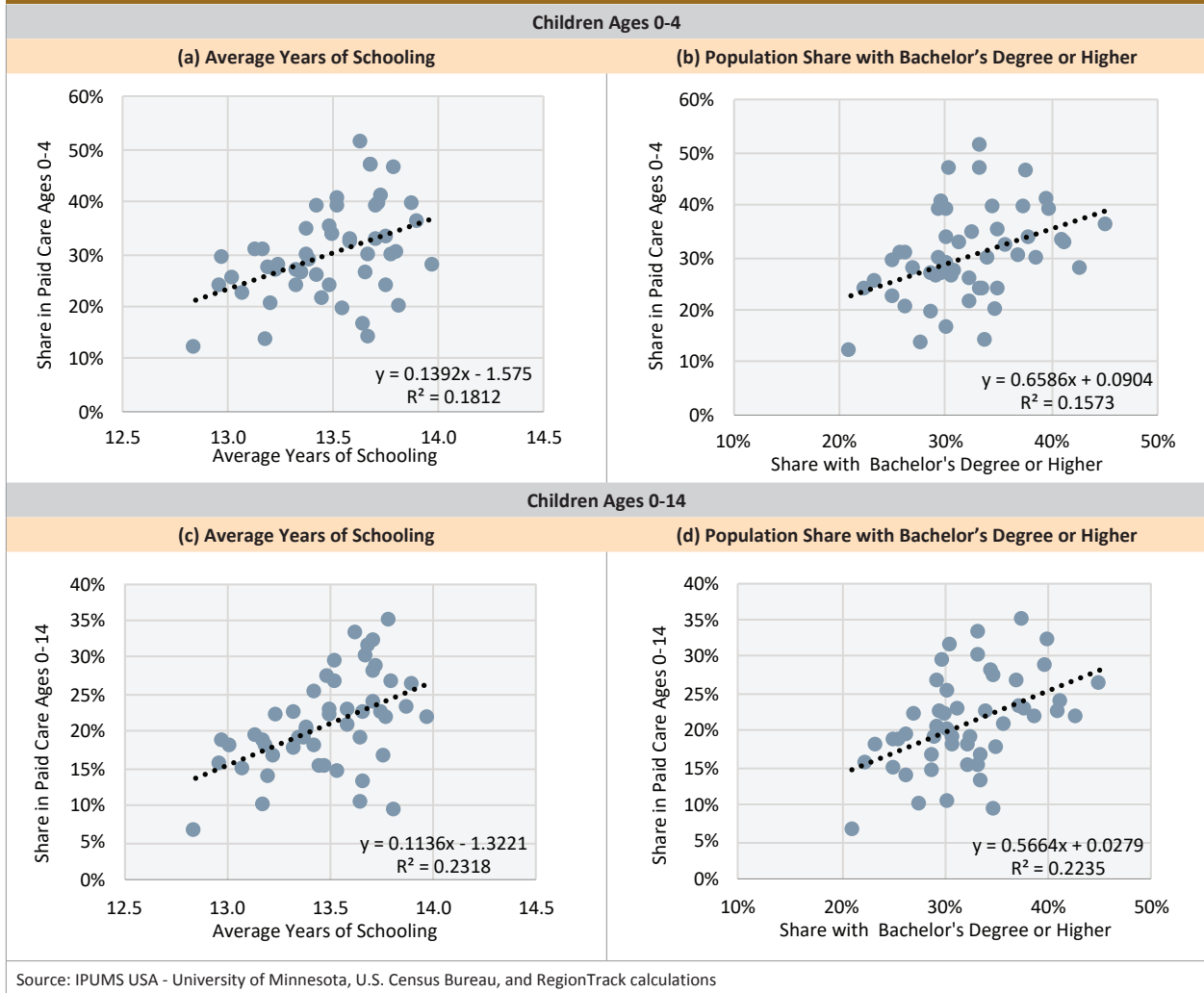
### Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is the third key demographic measure believed to influence paid care usage. CPS survey data at the household level suggest that parents with higher levels of education tend to use a far higher share of paid child care. Above average use of paid care is generally found where the primary householder has a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Our expectation is that measures of education at the household level remain closely tied to paid care usage when aggregated at the state level. Education is also closely intertwined with income in explaining paid child care usage, as states with higher education levels tend to have higher income levels.

*Measuring Educational Attainment.* Two measures of educational attainment are examined relative to paid care. The first is average years of schooling for persons in the labor force ages 25 years and older (Figure 23a). This measure is derived from the work of Barro and Lee (2010) on measures of educational attainment and provides a broad measure of overall educational attainment that captures progress made at all levels of education.<sup>13</sup> At the U.S. level, educational attainment equals 13.44 years of schooling on average in 2019, or 1.44 years of education beyond high school. At the state level, years of schooling varies from 12.84 years in West Virginia to 13.98 years in Colorado.

Figure 23. Educational Attainment and Paid Child Care Usage



An alternative measure of educational attainment is the share of state population ages 25 years and older with a bachelor's degree or higher (Figure 23b). This measure should also be relevant for explaining paid child care usage given generally higher education levels among users of paid care. The share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher ranges from a low of 21% in West Virginia to more than 40% in Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, and New Jersey.

**Education and Paid Care Usage.** Figure 23 illustrates the relationship present between the two education measures and the use of paid child care across the states in 2019. Both education measures are evaluated relative to the share of children ages 0 to 4 and 0 to 14 in paid child care. A best-fit line indicates that an additional 0.1 years of schooling across the states is associated with a 1.4% higher share of children ages 0-4 in paid care (Figure 23a). The increase is slightly smaller at 1.1% for the full group of children ages 0 to 14 (Figure 23c).

Many of the highest education states have a full year of additional schooling on average relative to the lowest education states. This is associated with an additional 14% share of children ages 0 to 4 and 11% share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care, on average, across the states. The observed relationship suggests that the states with the highest education levels tend to have a share of children in paid care that is roughly double the share in states with the lowest education levels.

A similar positive association is present between the share of children in paid care and the share of a state's population with a bachelor's degree or higher. In Figure 23b, a 10% increase in the share of the population with a bachelor's degree or higher is associated with a 6.6% higher share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care, on average, across the states. For children ages 0 to 14, the increase is slightly lower at 5.7%.

**Figure 24. Child Care-Related Economic and Demographic Factors (2019)**

Region	Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-4		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-14		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 5-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-4	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Alabama	30.9%	23	19.5%	29	13.0%	37	66.4%	49	62.2%	38
Alaska	16.8%	48	10.3%	48	6.4%	49	63.1%	51	56.0%	51
Arizona	28.8%	29	20.2%	28	16.7%	24	73.1%	24	59.9%	44
Arkansas	25.2%	38	18.0%	37	14.2%	33	70.7%	36	64.9%	34
California	23.8%	42	17.6%	38	14.6%	31	66.7%	47	60.6%	41
Colorado	27.7%	31	21.7%	25	19.3%	17	81.4%	6	70.6%	18
Connecticut	39.3%	10	32.4%	4	29.1%	2	75.4%	17	73.2%	10
Delaware	24.1%	39	15.2%	43	11.6%	44	73.0%	26	68.8%	22
District of Columbia	45.7%	5	34.3%	2	28.1%	3	81.9%	5	84.1%	3
Florida	26.2%	36	19.1%	30	15.7%	28	70.1%	37	60.7%	40
Georgia	34.7%	15	19.1%	30	12.3%	41	69.1%	38	63.9%	35
Hawaii	14.0%	49	13.2%	47	12.7%	38	67.4%	45	57.3%	49
Idaho	19.3%	47	14.5%	45	12.0%	42	66.5%	48	58.8%	46
Illinois	32.3%	21	20.9%	26	15.3%	29	74.9%	18	72.2%	14
Indiana	28.0%	30	22.3%	22	19.5%	16	72.9%	27	69.9%	19
Iowa	38.9%	12	26.8%	11	20.6%	14	80.4%	9	73.4%	9
Kansas	30.0%	25	22.7%	19	18.5%	20	76.5%	14	69.2%	20
Kentucky	22.3%	43	15.0%	44	11.1%	45	68.5%	40	67.1%	27
Louisiana	29.3%	28	18.8%	33	14.0%	35	71.1%	35	63.8%	36
Maine	51.4%	1	33.4%	3	24.2%	6	71.5%	32	67.9%	25
Maryland	33.4%	18	22.4%	21	17.7%	22	77.4%	12	73.1%	11
Massachusetts	36.3%	13	26.2%	13	21.3%	12	80.8%	8	80.1%	4
Michigan	33.7%	17	22.3%	22	16.5%	25	75.4%	15	71.4%	16
Minnesota	39.5%	9	23.1%	16	15.0%	30	83.3%	3	76.5%	6
Mississippi	24.0%	41	15.5%	41	10.9%	46	76.6%	13	72.3%	13
Missouri	39.0%	11	25.3%	14	19.7%	15	75.4%	16	71.7%	15
Montana	24.1%	39	16.8%	39	13.4%	36	74.6%	22	65.5%	32
Nebraska	47.0%	3	30.2%	6	21.8%	11	81.3%	7	78.6%	5
Nevada	31.0%	22	18.8%	33	12.6%	39	73.1%	25	58.8%	47
New Hampshire	46.5%	4	35.1%	1	29.8%	1	82.8%	4	75.8%	7
New Jersey	32.9%	19	23.8%	15	19.2%	18	72.7%	29	68.0%	24
New Mexico	13.7%	50	10.1%	49	8.6%	48	68.2%	41	65.6%	31
New York	33.9%	16	23.0%	17	17.4%	23	67.7%	42	62.3%	37
North Carolina	21.4%	44	15.3%	42	12.6%	39	72.5%	30	65.1%	33
North Dakota	47.2%	2	31.7%	5	23.6%	7	78.4%	11	72.6%	12
Ohio	29.6%	27	20.5%	27	16.3%	26	74.7%	20	69.1%	21
Oklahoma	20.3%	45	13.8%	46	10.5%	47	67.5%	43	59.5%	45
Oregon	39.7%	8	28.0%	9	23.0%	9	74.6%	21	66.0%	29
Pennsylvania	26.1%	37	18.1%	35	14.1%	34	74.4%	23	68.1%	23
Rhode Island	35.3%	14	27.4%	10	23.4%	8	78.6%	10	75.1%	8
South Carolina	26.7%	33	22.6%	20	20.7%	13	72.3%	31	65.7%	30
South Dakota	40.5%	7	29.3%	7	24.8%	5	86.4%	1	84.3%	2
Tennessee	26.7%	33	16.7%	40	11.8%	43	71.5%	33	66.5%	28
Texas	27.2%	32	18.1%	35	14.3%	32	67.0%	46	58.5%	48
Utah	19.9%	46	9.4%	50	4.8%	50	66.2%	50	59.9%	43
Vermont	29.8%	26	22.0%	24	19.1%	19	74.7%	19	70.6%	17
Virginia	41.1%	6	28.7%	8	22.0%	10	72.9%	28	67.8%	26
Washington	30.5%	24	26.8%	11	25.1%	4	68.8%	39	60.3%	42
West Virginia	12.0%	51	6.7%	51	3.7%	51	67.5%	44	62.0%	39
Wisconsin	32.9%	19	23.0%	17	18.2%	21	85.7%	2	84.6%	1
Wyoming	26.5%	35	19.1%	30	15.8%	27	71.3%	34	57.1%	50
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>29.4%</b>		<b>20.3%</b>		<b>16.0%</b>		<b>71.9%</b>		<b>66.7%</b>	

Continued

Figure 24. (Cont) Child Care-Related Economic and Demographic Factors (2019)

Region	Real Personal Income per Capita		Average Years of Schooling		Regional Price Parity Index		Average Household Income for Children 0-14 in Paid Care	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Alabama	\$47,026	41	13.14	46	85.8	49	129,959	23
Alaska	54,629	16	13.64	20	105.1	10	120,355	34
Arizona	43,717	48	13.39	34	96.3	26	136,589	19
Arkansas	48,196	35	13.02	48	84.7	50	148,143	14
California	52,328	22	13.33	38	116.4	2	178,126	5
Colorado	54,848	13	13.98	2	101.9	14	169,587	8
Connecticut	67,277	1	13.70	14	105.0	11	186,180	4
Delaware	50,105	27	13.48	30	99.4	18	106,591	42
District of Columbia	66,167	2	14.39	1	115.2	5	272,005	1
Florida	47,445	39	13.35	37	101.0	17	114,867	37
Georgia	47,294	40	13.38	36	93.2	28	128,795	26
Hawaii	43,687	49	13.67	17	119.3	1	169,321	10
Idaho	45,595	45	13.54	24	92.2	31	99,717	49
Illinois	55,174	10	13.59	22	97.4	21	162,852	12
Indiana	50,158	25	13.24	40	88.7	41	125,113	29
Iowa	53,277	20	13.52	25	89.0	40	103,080	45
Kansas	54,728	14	13.66	18	89.2	39	130,820	22
Kentucky	45,797	44	13.07	47	87.4	46	107,534	41
Louisiana	49,365	31	12.98	49	87.9	44	92,363	50
Maine	46,636	42	13.63	21	99.3	19	120,066	35
Maryland	54,883	11	13.75	10	107.7	8	136,000	20
Massachusetts	61,446	3	13.90	3	110.4	6	204,149	2
Michigan	48,769	33	13.50	27	92.3	30	124,451	31
Minnesota	54,860	12	13.87	4	98.0	20	169,521	9
Mississippi	42,134	51	12.96	50	84.4	51	85,236	51
Missouri	50,155	26	13.42	32	88.7	41	124,501	30
Montana	48,625	34	13.76	9	93.5	27	108,118	39
Nebraska	55,667	8	13.67	16	89.5	37	123,091	32
Nevada	48,039	36	13.17	45	97.4	21	140,677	17
New Hampshire	54,518	18	13.79	7	106.5	9	147,998	15
New Jersey	55,559	9	13.70	13	116.0	4	195,191	3
New Mexico	43,487	50	13.18	44	91.1	35	99,767	48
New York	56,356	6	13.50	28	116.3	3	153,667	13
North Carolina	47,629	37	13.45	31	91.7	33	107,995	40
North Dakota	58,604	5	13.68	15	89.3	38	106,499	43
Ohio	51,910	23	13.38	35	88.4	43	128,919	25
Oklahoma	49,633	30	13.20	42	87.2	47	122,590	33
Oregon	47,573	38	13.71	12	102.2	13	125,945	28
Pennsylvania	54,687	15	13.42	33	97.0	23	145,172	16
Rhode Island	50,842	24	13.48	29	101.3	15	138,965	18
South Carolina	45,420	46	13.32	39	91.5	34	129,500	24
South Dakota	56,194	7	13.52	26	87.8	45	103,775	44
Tennessee	49,640	29	13.22	41	89.7	36	127,199	27
Texas	50,021	28	13.19	43	96.5	24	132,753	21
Utah	46,385	43	13.82	5	96.5	24	118,874	36
Vermont	49,038	32	13.78	8	103.1	12	101,680	47
Virginia	53,837	19	13.72	11	101.3	15	173,607	7
Washington	54,610	17	13.80	6	108.4	7	173,775	6
West Virginia	44,437	47	12.84	51	87.1	48	112,328	38
Wisconsin	52,949	21	13.58	23	91.9	32	168,743	11
Wyoming	61,266	4	13.65	19	92.8	29	102,493	46
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$51,424</b>		<b>13.44</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>\$143,816</b>	

Continued



Figure 24. (Cont) Ranked Child Care-Related Economic and Demographic Factors (2019)

Region	Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-4		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-14		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 5-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-4	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Maine	51.4%	1	33.4%	3	24.2%	6	71.5%	32	67.9%	25
North Dakota	47.2%	2	31.7%	5	23.6%	7	78.4%	11	72.6%	12
Nebraska	47.0%	3	30.2%	6	21.8%	11	81.3%	7	78.6%	5
New Hampshire	46.5%	4	35.1%	1	29.8%	1	82.8%	4	75.8%	7
Dist. of Columbia	45.7%	5	34.3%	2	28.1%	3	81.9%	5	84.1%	3
Virginia	41.1%	6	28.7%	8	22.0%	10	72.9%	28	67.8%	26
South Dakota	40.5%	7	29.3%	7	24.8%	5	86.4%	1	84.3%	2
Oregon	39.7%	8	28.0%	9	23.0%	9	74.6%	21	66.0%	29
Minnesota	39.5%	9	23.1%	16	15.0%	30	83.3%	3	76.5%	6
Connecticut	39.3%	10	32.4%	4	29.1%	2	75.4%	17	73.2%	10
Missouri	39.0%	11	25.3%	14	19.7%	15	75.4%	16	71.7%	15
Iowa	38.9%	12	26.8%	11	20.6%	14	80.4%	9	73.4%	9
Massachusetts	36.3%	13	26.2%	13	21.3%	12	80.8%	8	80.1%	4
Rhode Island	35.3%	14	27.4%	10	23.4%	8	78.6%	10	75.1%	8
Georgia	34.7%	15	19.1%	30	12.3%	41	69.1%	38	63.9%	35
New York	33.9%	16	23.0%	17	17.4%	23	67.7%	42	62.3%	37
Michigan	33.7%	17	22.3%	22	16.5%	25	75.4%	15	71.4%	16
Maryland	33.4%	18	22.4%	21	17.7%	22	77.4%	12	73.1%	11
New Jersey	32.9%	19	23.8%	15	19.2%	18	72.7%	29	68.0%	24
Wisconsin	32.9%	19	23.0%	17	18.2%	21	85.7%	2	84.6%	1
Illinois	32.3%	21	20.9%	26	15.3%	29	74.9%	18	72.2%	14
Nevada	31.0%	22	18.8%	33	12.6%	39	73.1%	25	58.8%	47
Alabama	30.9%	23	19.5%	29	13.0%	37	66.4%	49	62.2%	38
Washington	30.5%	24	26.8%	11	25.1%	4	68.8%	39	60.3%	42
Kansas	30.0%	25	22.7%	19	18.5%	20	76.5%	14	69.2%	20
Vermont	29.8%	26	22.0%	24	19.1%	19	74.7%	19	70.6%	17
Ohio	29.6%	27	20.5%	27	16.3%	26	74.7%	20	69.1%	21
Louisiana	29.3%	28	18.8%	33	14.0%	35	71.1%	35	63.8%	36
Arizona	28.8%	29	20.2%	28	16.7%	24	73.1%	24	59.9%	44
Indiana	28.0%	30	22.3%	22	19.5%	16	72.9%	27	69.9%	19
Colorado	27.7%	31	21.7%	25	19.3%	17	81.4%	6	70.6%	18
Texas	27.2%	32	18.1%	35	14.3%	32	67.0%	46	58.5%	48
South Carolina	26.7%	33	22.6%	20	20.7%	13	72.3%	31	65.7%	30
Tennessee	26.7%	33	16.7%	40	11.8%	43	71.5%	33	66.5%	28
Wyoming	26.5%	35	19.1%	30	15.8%	27	71.3%	34	57.1%	50
Florida	26.2%	36	19.1%	30	15.7%	28	70.1%	37	60.7%	40
Pennsylvania	26.1%	37	18.1%	35	14.1%	34	74.4%	23	68.1%	23
Arkansas	25.2%	38	18.0%	37	14.2%	33	70.7%	36	64.9%	34
Delaware	24.1%	39	15.2%	43	11.6%	44	73.0%	26	68.8%	22
Montana	24.1%	39	16.8%	39	13.4%	36	74.6%	22	65.5%	32
Mississippi	24.0%	41	15.5%	41	10.9%	46	76.6%	13	72.3%	13
California	23.8%	42	17.6%	38	14.6%	31	66.7%	47	60.6%	41
Kentucky	22.3%	43	15.0%	44	11.1%	45	68.5%	40	67.1%	27
North Carolina	21.4%	44	15.3%	42	12.6%	39	72.5%	30	65.1%	33
Oklahoma	20.3%	45	13.8%	46	10.5%	47	67.5%	43	59.5%	45
Utah	19.9%	46	9.4%	50	4.8%	50	66.2%	50	59.9%	43
Idaho	19.3%	47	14.5%	45	12.0%	42	66.5%	48	58.8%	46
Alaska	16.8%	48	10.3%	48	6.4%	49	63.1%	51	56.0%	51
Hawaii	14.0%	49	13.2%	47	12.7%	38	67.4%	45	57.3%	49
New Mexico	13.7%	50	10.1%	49	8.6%	48	68.2%	41	65.6%	31
West Virginia	12.0%	51	6.7%	51	3.7%	51	67.5%	44	62.0%	39
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>29.4%</b>		<b>20.3%</b>		<b>16.0%</b>		<b>71.9%</b>		<b>65.7%</b>	

Continued

Figure 24. (Cont) Ranked Child Care Related Economic and Demographic Factors (2019)

Region	Real Personal Income per Capita		Average Years of Schooling		Regional Price Parity Index		Average Household Income for Children 0-14 in Paid Care	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Maine	46,636	42	13.63	21	99.3	19	120,066	35
North Dakota	58,604	5	13.68	15	89.3	38	106,499	43
Nebraska	55,667	8	13.67	16	89.5	37	123,091	32
New Hampshire	54,518	18	13.79	7	106.5	9	147,998	15
Dist. of Columbia	66,167	2	14.39	1	115.2	5	272,005	1
Virginia	53,837	19	13.72	11	101.3	15	173,607	7
South Dakota	56,194	7	13.52	26	87.8	45	103,775	44
Oregon	47,573	38	13.71	12	102.2	13	125,945	28
Minnesota	54,860	12	13.87	4	98.0	20	169,521	9
Connecticut	67,277	1	13.70	14	105.0	11	186,180	4
Missouri	50,155	26	13.42	32	88.7	41	124,501	30
Iowa	53,277	20	13.52	25	89.0	40	103,080	45
Massachusetts	61,446	3	13.90	3	110.4	6	204,149	2
Rhode Island	50,842	24	13.48	29	101.3	15	138,965	18
Georgia	47,294	40	13.38	36	93.2	28	128,795	26
New York	56,356	6	13.50	28	116.3	3	153,667	13
Michigan	48,769	33	13.50	27	92.3	30	124,451	31
Maryland	54,883	11	13.75	10	107.7	8	136,000	20
New Jersey	55,559	9	13.70	13	116.0	4	195,191	3
Wisconsin	52,949	21	13.58	23	91.9	32	168,743	11
Illinois	55,174	10	13.59	22	97.4	21	162,852	12
Nevada	48,039	36	13.17	45	97.4	21	140,677	17
Alabama	47,026	41	13.14	46	85.8	49	129,959	23
Washington	54,610	17	13.80	6	108.4	7	173,775	6
Kansas	54,728	14	13.66	18	89.2	39	130,820	22
Vermont	49,038	32	13.78	8	103.1	12	101,680	47
Ohio	51,910	23	13.38	35	88.4	43	128,919	25
Louisiana	49,365	31	12.98	49	87.9	44	92,363	50
Arizona	43,717	48	13.39	34	96.3	26	136,589	19
Indiana	50,158	25	13.24	40	88.7	41	125,113	29
Colorado	54,848	13	13.98	2	101.9	14	169,587	8
Texas	50,021	28	13.19	43	96.5	24	132,753	21
South Carolina	45,420	46	13.32	39	91.5	34	129,500	24
Tennessee	49,640	29	13.22	41	89.7	36	127,199	27
Wyoming	61,266	4	13.65	19	92.8	29	102,493	46
Florida	47,445	39	13.35	37	101.0	17	114,867	37
Pennsylvania	54,687	15	13.42	33	97.0	23	145,172	16
Arkansas	48,196	35	13.02	48	84.7	50	148,143	14
Delaware	50,105	27	13.48	30	99.4	18	106,591	42
Montana	48,625	34	13.76	9	93.5	27	108,118	39
Mississippi	42,134	51	12.96	50	84.4	51	85,236	51
California	52,328	22	13.33	38	116.4	2	178,126	5
Kentucky	45,797	44	13.07	47	87.4	46	107,534	41
North Carolina	47,629	37	13.45	31	91.7	33	107,995	40
Oklahoma	49,633	30	13.20	42	87.2	47	122,590	33
Utah	46,385	43	13.82	5	96.5	24	118,874	36
Idaho	45,595	45	13.54	24	92.2	31	99,717	49
Alaska	54,629	16	13.64	20	105.1	10	120,355	34
Hawaii	43,687	49	13.67	17	119.3	1	169,321	10
New Mexico	43,487	50	13.18	44	91.1	35	99,767	48
West Virginia	44,437	47	12.84	51	87.1	48	112,328	38
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$51,424</b>		<b>13.44</b>		<b>100.0</b>		<b>\$143,816</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and RegionTrack calculations

## Summary Economic Measures Explaining Paid Care Usage

All three economic and demographic characteristics have a strong association with the share of children in paid care across the states. However, examining the effects at the individual state level often obscures the broader influence these factors have across all states.

To better illustrate the broad effects the factors have across the states, the state-level measures in Figure 24 are grouped into four quartiles based on rankings of the share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care in 2019. States in the first quartile (Q1) have the highest share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care; those in the fourth quartile (Q4) have the lowest share. There are thirteen states in three of the quartiles and twelve in the slightly unbalanced third quartile (Figure 25).

Q1 can be interpreted as states with a well above average share of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care (36.3% to 51.4%); Q2 represents states with an above average share (29.8% to 35.3%); Q3 represents states with a below average share (25.2% to 29.6%); and Q4 represents states with a well below average share (12.0% to 24.1%).

These groupings provide a more nuanced view of the state level factors explaining paid child care than the best-fit lines used in the prior section. We expect that states in the top quartile (Q1) have the highest average levels of labor force participation, education, and income, while states in Q4 have the lowest average levels of each factor.

Summary measures of the economic and demographic characteristics for the states in each quartile are detailed in Figure 26. Several key findings on the use of paid care across the states are illustrated in the state groupings:

1. There are several states with extreme shares of children ages 0 to 4 in paid care, both high (Q1) and low (Q4) shares. The states in the middle two quartiles have far less variation in the share of children in paid care and more closely approximate the national share of 29.4%.
2. The top quartile states have 2.5 times the share of children in paid care relative to the bottom quartile states. This wide variation in usage suggests there may be fundamentally different economic and demographic conditions driving paid child care use in the highest and lowest usage states. First quartile states

**Figure 25. State Quartiles Ranked by Share of Paid Child Care Usage Ages 0-4 (2019)**

Quartile 1 States	Share in Paid Care	Quartile 2 States	Share in Paid Care	Quartile 3 States	Share in Paid Care	Quartile 4 States	Share in Paid Care
Maine	51.4%	Rhode Island	35.3%	Ohio	29.6%	Montana	24.1%
North Dakota	47.2%	Georgia	34.7%	Louisiana	29.3%	Delaware	24.1%
Nebraska	47.0%	New York	33.9%	Arizona	28.8%	Mississippi	24.0%
New Hampshire	46.5%	Michigan	33.7%	Indiana	28.0%	California	23.8%
Dist. of Columbia	45.7%	Maryland	33.4%	Colorado	27.7%	Kentucky	22.3%
Virginia	41.1%	New Jersey	32.9%	Texas	27.2%	North Carolina	21.4%
South Dakota	40.5%	Wisconsin	32.9%	South Carolina	26.7%	Oklahoma	20.3%
Oregon	39.7%	Illinois	32.3%	Tennessee	26.7%	Utah	19.9%
Minnesota	39.5%	Nevada	31.0%	Wyoming	26.5%	Idaho	19.3%
Connecticut	39.3%	Alabama	30.9%	Florida	26.2%	Alaska	16.8%
Missouri	39.0%	Washington	30.5%	Pennsylvania	26.1%	Hawaii	14.0%
Iowa	38.9%	Kansas	30.0%	Arkansas	25.2%	New Mexico	13.7%
Massachusetts	36.3%	Vermont	29.8%			West Virginia	12.0%

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure 26. Quartiles of States by Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-4 (2019)**

Quartile	Number of States	Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-4		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 0-14		Share of Children in Paid Care Ages 5-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-14		LFPR Mothers Ages 18-54 Child 0-4		Real Personal Income per Capita		Average Years of Schooling	
		Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank	Value	Avg. Rank
Q1	13	42.5%	7	29.6%	8	23.3%	10	78.9%	12	74.8%	12	\$55,862	15	13.73	14
Q2	13	32.4%	20	22.4%	21	17.6%	24	73.9%	24	68.6%	24	51,944	23	13.54	24
Q3	12	27.1%	33	19.4%	31	15.8%	28	72.6%	29	64.9%	32	50,408	29	13.38	33
Q4	13	19.3%	45	13.1%	45	10.0%	44	68.8%	40	62.5%	38	47,154	38	13.35	33
U.S.	51	29.4%		20.3%		16.0%		71.9%		65.7%		\$51,424		13.44	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

have nearly one in two children of child care age in paid care versus only one in five children in the fourth quartile states.

- Among the economic and demographic factors, the share of children in paid care across the states is most closely tied to the labor force participation rate for mothers. The participation rate for mothers in the top quartile is 74.8% for those with children ages 0 to 4 and 78.9% for those with children ages 0 to 14. This reflects a more than 10 percentage point differential above the rate for mothers in the bottom quartile of both age

groups. This is consistent with the tightly grouped linear fit between paid care usage and the labor force participation of mothers in Figure 21.

- The tendency of households in states with higher real income per capita to use more paid care is highly consistent across the quartiles. Even after adjusting for cost-of-living differences, states in the top quartile of paid care usage have real income per capita (\$55,862) that is 18% above income in states in the lowest quartile (\$47,154). This 18% difference in income (\$8,708) between top and bottom quartiles is associated with a 16.5% difference in the share of children ages 0 to 14 in paid care.
- There is less variation among the quartiles of paid care usage for education relative to both participa-

tion rates for mothers and real income per capita. The top quartile states have an average of 13.73 years versus 13.35 for states in the lowest quartile, a range of only 0.38 years. However, states with greater education have a strong propensity to use a higher share of paid child care across the quartiles. Years of schooling falls consistently from the first to the fourth quartile, but with little difference between the average education level in the two bottom quartiles. This suggests that factors other than education are contributing more to the use of paid care than education for the bottom half of states

measured by education level. Six states in the lowest quartile have years of schooling exceeding the national average but a very low share of children in paid care – North Carolina (13.45 years), Delaware (13.48), Idaho (13.54 years), Hawaii (13.67 years), Alaska (13.64 years), and Utah (13.82 years). In contrast, only one state in the fourth quartile (Montana, 13.76 years) has years of schooling above the national average. Residents in these six higher-education states may simply view home based care as a more attractive alternative to paid care. This outcome is not traced to income in these six states, with states in the fourth quartile having far lower real income per capita than those in the upper quartiles. Hawaii is the only state among the six with real per capita income above the national level.

*The participation rate for mothers in the top quartile is 74.8% for those with children ages 0 to 4 and 78.9% for those with children ages 0 to 14. This reflects a more than 10 percentage point differential above the rate for mothers in the bottom quartile of both age groups.*

## Child Care Market Characteristics

Other factors believed to influence the level of paid child care usage across the states are related to the structure of the child care market in each state. Three of these factors include the cost of paid care; federal and state subsidies and cost offsets (such as tax credits); and the availability of alternative sources of publicly provided care (primarily pre-school). These three factors also reflect current child care policy concerns including the effect of the high cost of care, the effectiveness of public funding of child care, and the effect of alternative public care options such as pre-K on the use of paid care.

### Child Care Cost

High cost has long been viewed as a key factor limiting the use of paid child care in the U.S. Paid care can be quite costly and is simply not a viable option for many working parents without subsidies and other cost offsets. This underlies the historical 20% share of children ages 0 to 14 reported in paid care in CPS survey data. Other surveys routinely suggest the greatest concern of parents over access to paid child care is cost.<sup>14</sup>

*Market Price vs. Cost Burden.* There are few sources for actual child care market prices at the state level. Even if widely available, child care prices would generally need to be adjusted in some way to reflect differences in purchasing power in each state before reliable comparisons were possible.

A common approach in the absence of reliable market prices is to use a measure of cost burden or expenditure share. Cost burden or share is typically calculated as child care costs or expenditures as a share of family or household income.<sup>15</sup> While not a direct measure of the market cost of care, income share creates a flexible estimate of cost that is more easily compared across states and over time. The expectation is that a higher cost share of income per child is associated with lower use of paid care at the state level and over time, all other factors held constant.

Both income and the cost of care vary greatly across the states and produce widely differing cost burdens for families. Measuring child care costs as a share of income captures both influences and provides a useful comparative measure across states.

*High cost has long been viewed as a key factor limiting the use of paid child care in the U.S.*

*In 2019, the cost of care as a percent of income per child varied widely across the states, from 1.9% in Arizona to 6.3% in Maryland.*

*CPS Expenditures as a Proxy for Cost.* Child care expenditures reported in the CPS provide a useful proxy for calculating the relative cost burden of child care across the states. While the CPS survey captures household level expenditures rather than direct market prices for care, these estimates can be converted to spending per household and per child at the state level.

These estimates were discussed in an earlier section of the report, and historical values are reported in Figures A4 through

A6. Specifically, the child care expenditure share in each state is defined as the average expenditure per child in paid child care as a share of household income for households with a child in paid care. In other words, it measures the share of income expended each year, on average, per child in paid care in each state and then scales it by income in the state for those households using paid care. The measure is consistent with other research on child care costs (Herbst 2015).

Figure 27 details the components of the cost share of income for each state and illustrates the interactions of the various components. In 2019, U.S. households with children ages 0 to 14 in paid care spent an average of \$4,880 per child on paid care, or 3.4% of household income. The expenditure share also averaged 3.4% of household income over the 2009 to 2020 period.

In 2019, the cost share per child varied widely across the states, from 1.9% in Arizona to 6.3% in Maryland. Large child care markets do not necessarily have the highest costs. California, Virginia, and Florida are all in the bottom half of the cost share rankings. Texas is not in the top one-third of the rankings by cost share.

Similarly, states with high expenditures per child do not have the highest cost share rankings.

The District of Columbia is the highest cost region but has only a middle tier ranking. Other states with relatively high costs per child but low cost shares include Virginia, California, Washington, Minnesota, and New Jersey. The high per child cost in most of these states is offset by very high income.

States in the top half of the rankings measured by cost share but with relatively low costs per child include Louisiana, Mississippi, and Wyoming. The relatively low cost of care in these states is offset by low-household income.

Figure 27. Income Share of Child Care Expenditures per Child Ages 0-14

Region	Total Child Care Expenditures	÷	Children in Paid Care	=	Expenditures per Child in Paid Care	÷	Household Income	=	Share of Household Income	Rank
Maryland	\$2,111,814,345		248,026		\$8,514		\$136,000		6.3%	1
Montana	206,884,565		31,474		6,573		108,118		6.1%	2
Vermont	102,233,202		20,455		4,998		101,680		4.9%	3
Rhode Island	306,416,083		45,738		6,699		138,965		4.8%	4
Oregon	1,201,030,339		200,684		5,985		125,945		4.8%	5
Alaska	88,022,599		15,448		5,698		120,355		4.7%	6
Idaho	252,928,156		54,289		4,659		99,717		4.7%	7
Indiana	1,660,038,968		286,440		5,795		125,113		4.6%	8
New Hampshire	495,457,431		73,394		6,751		147,998		4.6%	9
North Carolina	1,397,548,572		295,315		4,732		107,995		4.4%	10
Louisiana	680,567,659		168,419		4,041		92,363		4.4%	11
North Dakota	229,076,051		49,192		4,657		106,499		4.4%	12
Kansas	706,189,500		132,850		5,316		130,820		4.1%	13
Iowa	680,426,813		164,202		4,144		103,080		4.0%	14
West Virginia	85,525,772		19,444		4,399		112,328		3.9%	15
Pennsylvania	2,219,561,756		395,731		5,609		145,172		3.9%	16
Kentucky	510,693,817		123,842		4,124		107,534		3.8%	17
Texas	5,564,464,831		1,101,829		5,050		132,753		3.8%	18
Mississippi	286,237,487		88,448		3,236		85,236		3.8%	19
South Carolina	995,362,073		208,884		4,765		129,500		3.7%	20
Oklahoma	484,867,263		109,460		4,430		122,590		3.6%	21
Dist. of Columbia	378,843,828		38,989		9,717		272,005		3.6%	22
Michigan	1,757,138,391		396,506		4,432		124,451		3.6%	23
New York	4,070,421,706		756,927		5,378		153,667		3.5%	24
Wyoming	73,718,277		21,409		3,443		102,493		3.4%	25
Massachusetts	1,966,093,452		287,912		6,829		204,149		3.3%	26
Illinois	2,598,842,659		477,825		5,439		162,852		3.3%	27
Nebraska	477,692,670		119,241		4,006		123,091		3.3%	28
Missouri	1,144,189,153		282,671		4,048		124,501		3.3%	29
Virginia	2,519,528,569		447,058		5,636		173,607		3.2%	30
Florida	2,451,342,996		666,152		3,680		114,867		3.2%	31
Connecticut	1,075,563,743		186,834		5,757		186,180		3.1%	32
Ohio	1,708,529,707		433,288		3,943		128,919		3.1%	33
Delaware	81,800,403		25,124		3,256		106,591		3.1%	34
Arkansas	469,097,238		104,176		4,503		148,143		3.0%	35
Georgia	1,550,772,105		397,548		3,901		128,795		3.0%	36
California	7,018,719,854		1,308,526		5,364		178,126		3.0%	37
South Dakota	168,863,542		54,064		3,123		103,775		3.0%	38
Washington	1,911,409,384		376,318		5,079		173,775		2.9%	39
Tennessee	783,989,174		211,734		3,703		127,199		2.9%	40
Minnesota	1,221,651,615		248,497		4,916		169,521		2.9%	41
Wisconsin	1,143,460,050		241,801		4,729		168,743		2.8%	42
Maine	228,426,619		69,215		3,300		120,066		2.7%	43
New Jersey	1,988,638,354		375,353		5,298		195,191		2.7%	44
Utah	220,022,882		73,323		3,001		118,874		2.5%	45
Alabama	564,786,943		178,111		3,171		129,959		2.4%	46
New Mexico	94,299,528		39,509		2,387		99,767		2.4%	47
Colorado	878,281,201		228,392		3,845		169,587		2.3%	48
Nevada	343,029,854		107,781		3,183		140,677		2.3%	49
Hawaii	118,136,027		33,138		3,565		169,321		2.1%	50
Arizona	704,618,846		269,048		2,619		136,589		1.9%	51
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$59,977,256,054</b>		<b>12,290,034</b>		<b>\$4,880</b>		<b>\$144,780</b>		<b>3.4%</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

*Other Measures of Child Care Cost.* Because the CPS survey does not ask respondents about the specific types of care received or the quantity of care purchased, the CPS-based cost share measure is not well suited to address questions concerning the quality of care, types of care, frequency of care, or other specific characteristics of care arrangements available in each state.

Other data sources may be better suited for answering questions concerning cost. Along with CPS data, three commonly used sources for child care cost data are the Census Bureau's Survey on Income and Program Participation<sup>16</sup> (SIPP), the U.S. Department of Education Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) survey, and Child Care Aware of America (CCAOA). Limitations associated with each of these three data sources related to scope, frequency, or methodology led to reliance on CPS data for this report.<sup>17</sup>

### Child Care Subsidies and Cost Offsets

The net cost of child care to U.S. households is often determined by the receipt of a range of federal and state subsidies and other cost offsets. These subsidies and offsets are viewed as a potential key determinant of the share of paid child care usage across the states.

Research suggests that these financial incentives influence the use of paid child care and the decision to work. Pepin (2020) finds that a 10% increase in the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) increases annual paid child care participation by 4-5% in households with children younger than 13. Tekin (2005) finds that Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) child care subsidies induce mothers to switch from informal to formal (typically paid) modes of child care.<sup>18</sup>

*Public Child Care Funding.* Public child care funding comes primarily from shared federal and state expenditures through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs along with the federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC).

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the primary source of federal funds provided directly to states to be used for child care. TANF is a block grant to states that can be used for a wide array of activities decided by states. This report includes those TANF expenditures that are used specifically for child care, including TANF funds that are

transferred by some states to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). States can spend TANF funds directly on child care or can choose to transfer up to 30% to the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Data on the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) is provided annually by the Internal Revenue Service.

We assemble a measure of all three sources of child care assistance in the FY2009 to FY2019 period for each state.

*Public child care funding comes primarily from shared federal and state expenditures through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs along with the federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC).*

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) data is currently available through fiscal year 2019 while TANF expenditure data currently extends through fiscal year 2020. The most recent data on the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) extends through tax year 2020.

Funding from the three sources totaled approximately \$19.3 billion nationally in FY2019 – Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) \$10.3 billion, TANF \$5.1 billion,

and the federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) \$3.8 billion (*Figure 28*). These funding sources are used primarily to offset the cost of paid child care services and comprise a large share of the total revenue of the formal U.S. child care industry. The \$19.3 billion in FY2019 support is equal to approximately 37% of the total child care expenditures reported by U.S. households in CPS data in 2019.

*Public Funding Share of Income.* Similar to child care expenditures, subsidies and offsets are measured as a share of income in order to facilitate comparisons across states. The measure of child care subsidies and offsets is defined as the total amount of public child care funding per child of child care age as a share of median household income in each state.<sup>19</sup> This measures the significance of the size of the subsidies and offsets relative to income in each state. Expectations are that higher federal and state child care funding per child as a share of income in a state is expected to be associated with a higher share of paid child care usage.

Figure 28 details the components of the calculation for each state in FY2019. Nationally, subsidies and offsets per child from these sources totaled approximately \$320 in 2019, or 0.46% of U.S. median household income. This equates to 6.6% of the average per child expenditure of \$4,880 on paid care in 2019. The dollar amount of child care subsidies and offsets per child in paid care varied widely (\$149 in Tennessee to \$828 in the District of Columbia) across the states in 2019, as did subsidy spending per child as a share of household income (0.23% in Arizona and Utah to 0.97% in Delaware).

**Figure 28. Income Share of Child Care Expenditures per Child Ages 0-14**

Region	Federal & State Subsidies and Cost Offsets				÷	Children of Child Care Ages 0 to 14	=	Subsidies and Cost Offsets per Child	÷	Median Household Income	=	Share of Income	Rank
	TANF	CCDF	Child & Dependent Care Credit	Total									
Delaware	\$79,081,463	\$26,193,485	\$14,106,000	\$119,380,948		165,598		\$720.91		\$74,194		0.97%	1
Vermont	32,255,245	25,908,096	7,571,000	65,734,341		93,059		706.37		74,305		0.95%	2
Dist. of Columbia	59,117,060	24,407,161	10,533,000	94,057,221		113,591		828.03		93,111		0.89%	3
Rhode Island	45,351,622	31,863,273	10,984,000	88,198,895		166,866		528.56		70,151		0.75%	4
Massachusetts	334,775,956	289,309,648	97,774,000	721,859,604		1,099,451		656.56		87,707		0.75%	5
New Mexico	47,275,952	94,206,431	12,748,000	154,230,383		391,397		394.05		53,113		0.74%	6
Pennsylvania	506,840,658	481,149,041	141,597,000	1,129,586,699		2,184,126		517.18		70,582		0.73%	7
New York	467,811,585	919,703,899	257,498,000	1,645,013,484		3,293,255		499.51		71,855		0.70%	8
Wisconsin	201,426,341	220,621,459	59,095,000	481,142,800		1,049,353		458.51		67,355		0.68%	9
Illinois	495,255,920	500,790,519	151,298,000	1,147,344,439		2,291,123		500.78		74,399		0.67%	10
Ohio	410,532,389	336,661,484	95,334,000	842,527,873		2,112,465		398.84		64,663		0.62%	11
Maine	29,258,826	36,003,592	16,733,000	81,995,418		207,126		395.87		66,546		0.59%	12
Mississippi	1,715,430	110,943,284	36,489,000	149,147,714		570,412		261.47		44,787		0.58%	13
North Carolina	198,883,025	345,534,172	118,989,000	663,406,197		1,927,638		344.15		61,159		0.56%	14
Minnesota	166,912,791	225,905,132	81,205,000	474,022,923		1,074,597		441.12		81,426		0.54%	15
Florida	290,577,670	515,435,521	274,471,000	1,080,484,191		3,482,848		310.23		58,368		0.53%	16
Iowa	55,616,085	105,597,402	44,682,000	205,895,487		611,967		336.45		66,054		0.51%	17
Alaska	14,782,274	33,524,030	8,405,000	56,711,304		150,569		376.65		78,394		0.48%	18
West Virginia	10,021,392	54,038,662	8,877,000	72,937,054		289,049		252.33		53,706		0.47%	19
Indiana	123,164,337	208,248,717	70,035,000	401,448,054		1,281,935		313.16		66,693		0.47%	20
New Jersey	163,904,427	333,927,770	146,210,000	644,042,197		1,579,904		407.65		87,726		0.46%	21
Alabama	5,523,997	164,869,788	57,103,000	227,496,785		913,340		249.08		56,200		0.44%	22
Nebraska	23,058,785	73,623,662	30,940,000	127,622,447		394,514		323.49		73,071		0.44%	23
Louisiana	45,294,535	101,992,095	55,584,000	202,870,630		898,141		225.88		51,707		0.44%	24
Oklahoma	32,713,867	139,028,788	31,732,000	203,474,655		795,374		255.82		59,397		0.43%	25
Montana	9,277,135	28,848,189	10,047,000	48,172,324		187,263		257.24		60,195		0.43%	26
Georgia	0	353,955,970	136,479,000	490,434,970		2,078,730		235.93		56,628		0.42%	27
Kentucky	30,490,352	118,755,670	39,775,000	189,021,022		825,795		228.90		55,662		0.41%	28
California	797,841,026	1,144,495,856	426,350,000	2,368,686,882		7,433,124		318.67		78,105		0.41%	29
Washington	144,488,448	241,798,247	78,099,000	464,385,695		1,403,734		330.82		82,454		0.40%	30
Connecticut	41,484,838	112,391,304	45,892,000	199,768,142		575,905		346.88		87,291		0.40%	31
Missouri	31,460,081	161,706,257	69,752,000	262,918,338		1,119,181		234.92		60,597		0.39%	32
New Hampshire	12,281,972	34,877,154	18,222,000	65,381,126		209,213		312.51		86,900		0.36%	33
Michigan	27,829,091	292,446,589	88,159,000	408,434,680		1,776,567		229.90		64,119		0.36%	34
Arkansas	2,659,737	74,555,464	30,686,000	107,901,201		578,546		186.50		54,539		0.34%	35
Colorado	12,497,865	182,032,655	59,476,000	254,006,520		1,050,429		241.81		72,499		0.33%	36
South Dakota	802,914	23,032,591	15,490,000	39,325,505		184,724		212.89		64,255		0.33%	37
Nevada	21,966,035	75,758,100	34,388,000	132,112,135		574,503		229.96		70,906		0.32%	38
Wyoming	2,882,598	14,392,277	6,298,000	23,572,875		112,250		210.00		65,134		0.32%	39
Virginia	38,526,585	241,408,299	121,505,000	401,439,884		1,555,671		258.05		81,313		0.32%	40
Texas	0	940,399,247	359,791,000	1,300,190,247		6,102,295		213.07		67,444		0.32%	41
North Dakota	1,116,895	20,231,683	12,677,000	34,025,578		155,266		219.14		70,031		0.31%	42
Idaho	14,348,066	42,079,085	16,517,000	72,944,151		374,966		194.54		65,988		0.29%	43
Maryland	6,467,599	190,262,865	107,556,000	304,286,464		1,108,678		274.46		95,572		0.29%	44
Oregon	11,950,669	99,389,266	40,665,000	152,004,935		717,681		211.80		74,413		0.28%	45
South Carolina	4,085,269	91,771,717	66,407,000	162,263,986		923,600		175.69		62,028		0.28%	46
Hawaii	11,971,630	32,177,647	15,299,000	59,448,277		251,023		236.82		88,006		0.27%	47
Tennessee	0	115,145,534	73,825,000	188,970,534		1,269,125		148.90		56,627		0.26%	48
Kansas	6,673,024	62,185,793	33,975,000	102,833,817		585,483		175.64		73,151		0.24%	49
Utah	33,044,497	97,365,525	22,285,000	152,695,022		777,207		196.47		84,523		0.23%	50
Arizona	0	149,697,571	67,015,000	216,712,571		1,329,525		163.00		70,674		0.23%	51
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>\$5,105,297,958</b>	<b>\$10,340,647,666</b>	<b>\$3,842,663,000</b>	<b>\$19,282,568,624</b>		<b>60,398,183</b>		<b>\$319.26</b>		<b>\$68,703</b>		<b>0.46%</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care (CCDF) and Office of Family Assistance (TANF), U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, and RegionTrack calculations



### Alternative “Child Care” Arrangements (Public Preschool)

The availability of other publicly funded early childhood options (i.e., not intended as child care) may influence the demand for paid child care within a given state. In many states, the primary alternative to paid care for 3- and 4-year-olds is preschool.

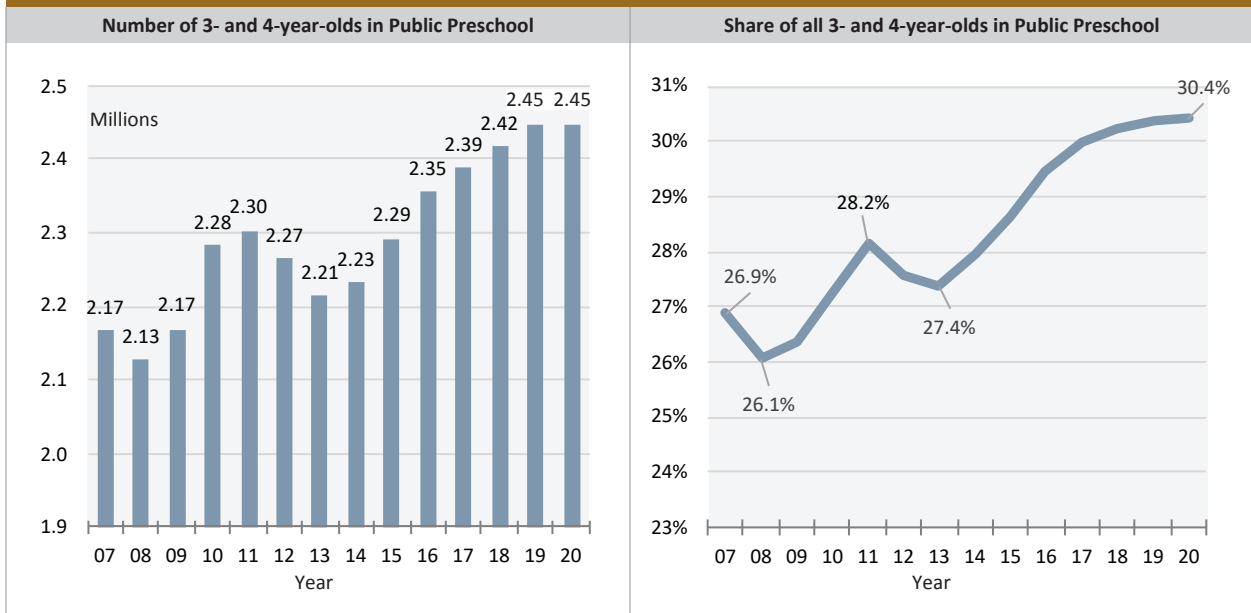
Because greater availability of public preschool options in a state implicitly provides a fully subsidized option for care, the share of children in preschool is expected to be inversely related to the use of paid care. Preschool attendance is expected to influence the share of children ages 4 and under in paid care rather than school age children.

We define the availability of preschool as the share of all children ages 3 and 4 in preschool as a share of all children ages 3 and 4 based on data collected annually by the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER). The estimates capture all 3- and 4-year-olds in publicly funded preschool programs, including those enrolled in Head Start and Special Education programs. Population numbers are derived by NIEER from Census Bureau estimates.

*Nationally, 30.4% of all 3- and 4-year-olds are reported as enrolled in preschool in fiscal year 2020.*

Nationally, 30.4% of all 3- and 4-year-olds are reported as enrolled in preschool in fiscal year 2020 (Figure 29). The number of children in preschool increased steadily from a recent low of 2.21 million in 2013 to 2.45 million in 2019 but posted a slight decrease in 2020. The share varied widely across the states in 2020, from 10.5% in Idaho to 74.7% in Vermont (Figure 30).<sup>20</sup> The 78.5% share in the District of Columbia exceeded the share in all 50 states. Along with Vermont, five additional states have shares well above the 30.4% national share. These include Oklahoma (49.8%), Wisconsin (46.3%), Florida (44.3%), Iowa (40.8%), and West Virginia (40.4%). Preschool attendance in these states is expected to produce the greatest pressure on the share of children in paid child care. The growing trend across most states suggests that preschool may be displacing an increasingly important share of paid child care over time, although the impact on the child care market could be mitigated with mixed-delivery models where costs shift from parents to public funding sources (e.g., preschool funding contracts with child care programs).

Figure 29. Share of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Public Preschool



Source: National Institute for Early Education Research State Preschool Yearbook (various issues available online at <https://nieer.org/state-preschool-yearbooks/past-reports>)

**Figure 30. Share of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Public Preschool (2020)**

State	Number Enrolled in Preschool			Numbers of 3- and 4-year-olds			Share in Preschool		
	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	Total	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	Total	3-Year-Olds	4-Year-Olds	Total
Alabama	6,099	25,786	31,885	59,799	60,294	120,093	10.2%	42.8%	26.6%
Alaska	1,780	2,951	4,731	10,509	10,395	20,904	16.9%	28.4%	22.6%
Arizona	10,462	15,492	25,954	88,192	90,876	179,068	11.9%	17.0%	14.5%
Arkansas	11,384	18,548	29,932	38,610	38,921	77,531	29.5%	47.7%	38.6%
California	106,390	226,795	333,185	485,894	495,198	981,092	21.9%	45.8%	34.0%
Colorado	12,705	24,708	37,413	67,828	68,647	136,475	18.7%	36.0%	27.4%
Connecticut	9,139	12,489	21,628	37,139	38,058	75,197	24.6%	32.8%	28.8%
Delaware	1,703	2,428	4,131	11,239	11,130	22,369	15.2%	21.8%	18.5%
Dist. of Columbia	6,435	7,356	13,791	8,811	8,757	17,568	73.0%	84.0%	78.5%
Florida	21,952	184,063	206,015	232,381	232,749	465,130	9.4%	79.1%	44.3%
Georgia	14,004	85,747	99,751	133,384	135,631	269,015	10.5%	63.2%	37.1%
Hawaii	1,734	2,712	4,446	17,402	17,256	34,658	10.0%	15.7%	12.8%
Idaho	2,006	3,092	5,098	24,024	24,646	48,670	8.3%	12.5%	10.5%
Illinois	44,081	64,769	108,850	153,181	154,590	307,771	28.8%	41.9%	35.4%
Indiana	9,040	11,560	20,600	85,579	86,832	172,411	10.6%	13.3%	11.9%
Iowa	4,006	28,848	32,854	40,104	40,510	80,614	10.0%	71.2%	40.8%
Kansas	6,209	17,167	23,376	38,289	38,359	76,648	16.2%	44.8%	30.5%
Kentucky	11,960	22,543	34,503	55,204	55,676	110,880	21.7%	40.5%	31.1%
Louisiana	11,085	27,940	39,025	61,801	61,653	123,454	17.9%	45.3%	31.6%
Maine	1,395	6,284	7,679	13,104	13,332	26,436	10.6%	47.1%	29.0%
Maryland	9,998	35,314	45,312	73,738	74,306	148,044	13.6%	47.5%	30.6%
Massachusetts	15,976	24,289	40,265	71,913	72,539	144,452	22.2%	33.5%	27.9%
Michigan	16,005	43,905	59,910	115,735	116,909	232,644	13.8%	37.6%	25.8%
Minnesota	8,430	17,520	25,950	71,994	72,717	144,711	11.7%	24.1%	17.9%
Mississippi	9,841	13,129	22,970	37,210	37,547	74,757	26.4%	35.0%	30.7%
Missouri	9,519	15,774	25,293	75,166	75,682	150,848	12.7%	20.8%	16.8%
Montana	1,690	2,269	3,959	12,659	12,952	25,611	13.4%	17.5%	15.5%
Nebraska	5,096	9,993	15,089	26,675	27,231	53,906	19.1%	36.7%	28.0%
Nevada	3,050	6,321	9,371	38,009	38,727	76,736	8.0%	16.3%	12.2%
New Hampshire	1,580	1,850	3,430	13,065	13,351	26,416	12.1%	13.9%	13.0%
New Jersey	31,107	43,094	74,201	105,051	105,214	210,265	29.6%	41.0%	35.3%
New Mexico	5,953	14,046	19,999	25,030	25,659	50,689	23.8%	54.7%	39.5%
New York	40,299	137,252	177,551	226,638	227,337	453,975	17.8%	60.4%	39.1%
North Carolina	10,976	39,938	50,914	123,961	124,677	248,638	8.9%	32.0%	20.5%
North Dakota	1,409	2,749	4,158	10,984	11,033	22,017	12.8%	24.9%	18.9%
Ohio	19,773	37,080	56,853	140,961	142,081	283,042	14.0%	26.1%	20.1%
Oklahoma	10,573	42,308	52,881	52,914	53,255	106,169	20.0%	79.4%	49.8%
Oregon	8,956	11,875	20,831	47,146	47,865	95,011	19.0%	24.8%	21.9%
Pennsylvania	33,049	54,751	87,800	142,257	144,000	286,257	23.2%	38.0%	30.7%
Rhode Island	1,604	3,261	4,865	11,166	11,131	22,297	14.4%	29.3%	21.8%
South Carolina	7,906	32,454	40,360	59,703	61,046	120,749	13.2%	53.2%	33.4%
South Dakota	2,219	2,789	5,008	12,376	12,394	24,770	17.9%	22.5%	20.2%
Tennessee	9,097	26,249	35,346	82,894	83,521	166,415	11.0%	31.4%	21.2%
Texas	72,561	231,441	304,002	411,922	418,006	829,928	17.6%	55.4%	36.6%
Utah	5,152	7,740	12,892	50,616	51,239	101,855	10.2%	15.1%	12.7%
Vermont	3,855	5,100	8,955	5,935	6,049	11,984	65.0%	84.3%	74.7%
Virginia	9,608	28,771	38,379	102,904	103,441	206,345	9.3%	27.8%	18.6%
Washington	13,404	18,901	32,305	93,588	94,348	187,936	14.3%	20.0%	17.2%
West Virginia	2,225	13,391	15,616	19,022	19,650	38,672	11.7%	68.1%	40.4%
Wisconsin	9,388	53,775	63,163	67,711	68,572	136,283	13.9%	78.4%	46.3%
Wyoming	1,387	1,821	3,208	7,248	7,334	14,582	19.1%	24.8%	22.0%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>675,258</b>	<b>1,770,428</b>	<b>2,445,686</b>	<b>3,998,665</b>	<b>4,043,323</b>	<b>8,041,988</b>	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>

Source: National Institute for Early Education Research State Preschool Yearbook (2020 issue available online at <https://nieer.org/state-preschool-yearbooks/past-reports>)

Figure 31. Child Care Market Characteristics and Rankings

State	Share of Children Ages 0-4 In Paid Child Care		Child Care Expenditures per Child (0-14) as a Share of Income		Subsidies and Offsets as a Share of Income		Share of 3- and 4-Year-Olds in Public Preschool	
		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Alabama	30.9%	23	2.4%	46	0.44%	22	26.6%	28
Alaska	16.8%	48	4.7%	6	0.48%	18	22.6%	30
Arizona	28.8%	29	1.9%	51	0.23%	51	14.5%	45
Arkansas	25.2%	38	3.0%	35	0.34%	35	38.6%	10
California	23.8%	42	3.0%	35	0.41%	29	34.0%	15
Colorado	27.7%	31	2.3%	48	0.33%	36	27.4%	27
Connecticut	39.3%	10	3.1%	32	0.40%	31	28.8%	24
Delaware	24.1%	40	3.1%	32	0.97%	1	18.5%	40
Dist. of Columbia	45.7%	5	3.6%	21	0.89%	3	78.5%	1
Florida	26.2%	36	3.2%	30	0.53%	16	44.3%	5
Georgia	34.7%	15	3.0%	35	0.42%	27	37.1%	11
Hawaii	14.0%	49	2.1%	50	0.27%	47	12.8%	47
Idaho	19.3%	47	4.7%	6	0.29%	43	10.5%	51
Illinois	32.3%	21	3.3%	26	0.67%	10	35.4%	13
Indiana	28.0%	30	4.6%	8	0.47%	20	11.9%	50
Iowa	38.9%	12	4.0%	14	0.51%	17	40.8%	6
Kansas	30.0%	25	4.1%	13	0.24%	49	30.5%	22
Kentucky	22.3%	43	3.8%	17	0.41%	28	31.1%	18
Louisiana	29.3%	28	4.4%	10	0.44%	24	31.6%	17
Maine	51.4%	1	2.7%	43	0.59%	12	29.0%	23
Maryland	33.4%	18	6.3%	1	0.29%	44	30.6%	21
Massachusetts	36.3%	13	3.3%	26	0.75%	5	27.9%	26
Michigan	33.7%	17	3.6%	21	0.36%	34	25.8%	29
Minnesota	39.5%	9	2.9%	39	0.54%	15	17.9%	41
Mississippi	24.0%	41	3.8%	17	0.58%	13	30.7%	19
Missouri	39.0%	11	3.3%	26	0.39%	32	16.8%	43
Montana	24.1%	39	6.1%	2	0.43%	26	15.5%	44
Nebraska	47.0%	3	3.3%	26	0.44%	23	28.0%	25
Nevada	31.0%	22	2.3%	48	0.32%	38	12.2%	49
New Hampshire	46.5%	4	4.6%	8	0.36%	33	13.0%	46
New Jersey	32.9%	20	2.7%	43	0.46%	21	35.3%	14
New Mexico	13.7%	50	2.4%	46	0.74%	6	39.5%	8
New York	33.9%	16	3.5%	24	0.70%	8	39.1%	9
North Carolina	21.4%	44	4.4%	10	0.56%	14	20.5%	35
North Dakota	47.2%	2	4.4%	10	0.31%	42	18.9%	38
Ohio	29.6%	27	3.1%	32	0.62%	11	20.1%	37
Oklahoma	20.3%	45	3.6%	21	0.43%	25	49.8%	3
Oregon	39.7%	8	4.8%	4	0.28%	45	21.9%	32
Pennsylvania	26.1%	37	3.9%	15	0.73%	7	30.7%	20
Rhode Island	35.3%	14	4.8%	4	0.75%	4	21.8%	33
South Carolina	26.7%	34	3.7%	20	0.28%	46	33.4%	16
South Dakota	40.5%	7	3.0%	35	0.33%	37	20.2%	36
Tennessee	26.7%	33	2.9%	39	0.26%	48	21.2%	34
Texas	27.2%	32	3.8%	17	0.32%	41	36.6%	12
Utah	19.9%	46	2.5%	45	0.23%	50	12.7%	48
Vermont	29.8%	26	4.9%	3	0.95%	2	74.7%	2
Virginia	41.1%	6	3.2%	30	0.32%	40	18.6%	39
Washington	30.5%	24	2.9%	39	0.40%	30	17.2%	42
West Virginia	12.0%	51	3.9%	15	0.47%	19	40.4%	7
Wisconsin	32.9%	19	2.8%	42	0.68%	9	46.3%	4
Wyoming	26.5%	35	3.4%	25	0.32%	39	22.0%	31
<b>United States</b>	<b>29.4%</b>		<b>3.4%</b>		<b>0.46%</b>		<b>30.4%</b>	

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Care (CCDF) and Office of Family Assistance (TANF), U.S. Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, and RegionTrack calculations

*This report is the first of a four-part series related to use of paid child care and labor force participation of mothers.*

This first report in the series details who uses paid child care, what percent of household income is spent on child care for those families who pay for it, and what characteristics are associated with families who pay for child care (e.g., maternal labor force participation, reported expenditures for child care, household income, level of education, and age of children in paid care) across states.

More detailed tables, figures, bar charts, and state information can be found on CED's web site at [www.ced.org](http://www.ced.org). The data can be filtered by year, variable (such as labor force participation rate of mothers with young children or children age 0-14), and by state.

The second report in the series will review the labor force participation of mothers in greater detail (across income, race, and major occupations). A third report will explore economic growth associated with increasing levels of maternal labor force participation and access to paid child care. The final report in the series will provide a data primer for those interested in learning more about Current Population Survey data utilization.

## Appendix

**Figure A1. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)**

**Figure A2. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)**

**Figure A3. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)**

**Figure A4. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)**

**Figure A5. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)**

**Figure A6. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)**

**Figure A7. Total Child Care Expenditures by State**

**Figure A8. Total Child Care Expenditures per Family by State**

**Figure A9. Child Care Expenditures as Share of Household Income**

**Figure A10. Average Household Income of Children in Paid Care**



Figure A1. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	166,786	151,276	167,973	139,078	128,398	92,897	162,059	178,322	169,493	104,418	131,373
Alaska	29,107	32,756	30,503	25,857	33,877	27,372	29,040	29,888	29,436	28,174	28,474
Arizona	182,263	189,226	190,530	216,261	150,970	187,714	147,255	191,064	178,767	195,596	167,662
Arkansas	96,658	90,293	90,986	113,908	106,544	85,577	98,640	113,937	98,875	82,700	115,273
California	1,283,584	1,282,796	1,216,588	1,095,131	1,038,748	1,079,200	1,239,379	1,221,697	1,331,158	1,223,302	1,261,960
Colorado	158,752	192,590	137,547	144,115	190,320	149,324	195,288	228,680	250,908	170,581	243,102
Connecticut	153,863	116,574	103,742	115,198	134,413	126,888	171,471	137,982	161,967	134,619	157,129
Delaware	32,134	25,899	26,623	31,240	22,646	22,585	28,930	32,232	43,535	29,769	30,577
Dist. of Columbia	14,023	20,291	21,137	15,539	14,582	18,573	23,427	16,301	24,264	16,388	27,138
Florida	586,520	580,859	525,288	576,433	593,304	551,026	565,286	621,620	532,473	495,054	614,963
Georgia	314,341	378,404	281,361	255,433	285,609	322,193	406,425	427,230	412,755	375,357	402,774
Hawaii	40,826	34,463	45,421	40,657	39,157	36,957	36,034	40,192	29,612	40,716	33,396
Idaho	57,309	47,840	44,124	49,970	49,016	43,578	50,482	51,418	49,999	55,129	47,022
Illinois	424,579	478,790	422,674	392,043	411,147	447,790	461,523	506,155	444,150	461,857	475,344
Indiana	275,528	211,715	189,080	222,780	201,496	166,498	208,773	195,522	254,018	181,934	261,212
Iowa	142,917	157,562	109,921	134,373	129,692	118,207	146,413	175,954	148,495	131,430	167,997
Kansas	112,757	120,188	124,898	126,393	124,128	110,094	142,875	141,811	142,509	107,665	140,918
Kentucky	156,569	144,842	142,676	117,522	112,737	117,568	176,130	146,929	145,099	141,414	160,289
Louisiana	198,031	133,468	150,558	134,575	185,218	163,562	161,951	158,379	178,904	189,716	201,544
Maine	56,568	48,520	35,848	36,294	44,357	36,704	66,809	65,261	54,463	46,970	54,042
Maryland	242,994	214,406	260,344	197,579	215,170	260,324	273,652	237,763	275,973	259,516	236,914
Massachusetts	164,982	147,646	186,043	152,863	152,001	156,477	211,887	213,466	214,256	218,744	258,559
Michigan	420,885	366,437	363,287	360,320	345,315	295,309	395,079	397,369	415,894	278,259	391,332
Minnesota	232,997	222,539	210,735	244,579	231,008	250,135	291,085	278,833	274,217	239,725	285,912
Mississippi	131,008	133,898	134,589	110,340	104,633	75,205	129,786	137,099	94,864	76,212	107,700
Missouri	257,664	235,166	299,217	232,426	222,047	200,913	243,596	213,753	272,993	219,414	255,920
Montana	44,211	38,790	37,111	26,288	35,301	20,274	38,501	37,210	34,023	30,534	39,458
Nebraska	85,852	85,390	79,779	95,595	81,730	74,551	107,748	91,761	93,823	80,761	116,842
Nevada	75,171	86,617	65,946	77,522	85,242	63,576	98,998	105,120	86,604	86,146	96,621
New Hampshire	57,335	46,473	46,586	42,060	54,574	51,731	58,454	51,151	51,945	40,520	49,286
New Jersey	278,625	267,967	258,341	228,527	225,495	313,041	254,208	311,232	333,505	266,496	324,995
New Mexico	53,851	72,173	57,381	56,045	59,278	54,372	57,717	59,946	81,333	67,768	43,273
New York	607,775	480,292	497,450	390,777	463,387	444,889	618,392	543,553	678,377	503,805	570,729
North Carolina	329,933	337,236	354,420	283,290	293,622	310,771	393,117	387,851	347,467	326,460	361,747
North Dakota	29,226	24,320	25,669	22,691	29,149	35,535	40,179	37,794	37,436	37,023	37,867
Ohio	438,960	382,194	428,539	348,684	382,915	394,797	527,300	501,875	508,317	341,332	492,518
Oklahoma	113,892	114,994	103,062	108,438	119,524	117,450	101,293	126,075	133,462	147,395	120,877
Oregon	128,783	147,134	130,174	107,915	99,695	115,323	136,741	165,926	159,272	131,449	161,748
Pennsylvania	412,259	403,285	350,219	393,377	306,382	377,478	441,735	472,528	451,250	377,138	414,911
Rhode Island	35,665	34,355	26,289	29,358	25,273	27,512	34,859	34,343	34,724	29,870	36,996
South Carolina	153,857	199,564	147,043	157,559	144,820	129,876	166,220	183,151	171,494	198,053	134,320
South Dakota	30,848	33,848	32,255	35,714	35,109	43,320	52,623	48,541	52,092	46,729	62,114
Tennessee	286,232	190,636	245,546	214,863	203,179	201,747	271,419	237,004	197,514	260,629	260,892
Texas	853,315	838,377	768,319	868,044	792,737	779,875	958,750	1,041,375	942,922	858,717	1,046,409
Utah	87,456	104,112	79,008	92,708	68,497	87,816	93,038	93,463	73,094	74,487	95,886
Vermont	28,019	23,641	21,147	22,730	25,740	30,408	29,259	32,103	30,141	29,152	31,131
Virginia	344,433	299,390	316,975	287,490	327,642	352,256	264,046	312,263	304,057	303,984	288,306
Washington	283,358	196,420	239,990	231,137	234,406	229,084	295,996	279,511	272,150	265,394	269,246
West Virginia	52,982	43,235	42,641	45,165	36,344	48,269	59,981	47,632	55,201	36,937	45,744
Wisconsin	242,649	235,424	243,667	197,816	203,397	185,321	247,749	243,203	211,382	227,087	254,224
Wyoming	21,057	21,496	19,657	19,419	17,155	15,343	17,223	23,367	21,277	25,194	17,156
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>11,009,386</b>	<b>10,465,807</b>	<b>10,128,906</b>	<b>9,664,121</b>	<b>9,617,127</b>	<b>9,647,288</b>	<b>11,428,820</b>	<b>11,626,832</b>	<b>11,591,938</b>	<b>10,297,718</b>	<b>11,631,820</b>

Continued

Figure A1. (Cont) Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	191,923	169,325	135,255	179,027	222,225	164,308	144,797	132,628	178,111	156,773
Alaska	34,790	23,013	26,780	29,672	41,660	29,116	18,417	17,457	15,448	16,959
Arizona	192,103	234,164	156,123	221,919	176,792	255,339	209,591	326,763	269,048	224,188
Arkansas	91,523	87,722	91,075	105,019	103,942	102,338	80,752	109,826	104,176	80,448
California	1,241,945	1,211,697	1,413,444	1,372,801	1,395,537	1,352,227	1,380,335	1,343,798	1,308,526	1,082,533
Colorado	187,175	207,405	222,616	204,431	196,293	280,201	216,893	245,958	228,392	130,392
Connecticut	140,419	154,629	140,734	142,991	133,038	141,854	173,720	138,223	186,834	113,633
Delaware	30,493	30,573	30,119	40,002	32,695	37,713	44,746	42,451	25,124	28,708
Dist. of Columbia	29,297	22,286	20,758	22,322	29,526	34,616	36,344	34,501	38,989	31,048
Florida	620,640	617,581	613,061	537,465	632,997	630,575	616,974	693,498	666,152	483,308
Georgia	345,220	394,881	420,057	306,049	381,158	385,748	354,101	344,281	397,548	221,671
Hawaii	30,283	36,721	42,416	33,287	22,737	24,618	35,316	32,691	33,138	29,209
Idaho	55,227	46,395	69,320	56,770	60,179	65,703	53,553	47,217	54,289	43,848
Illinois	450,658	467,000	522,671	538,908	439,728	524,059	498,154	545,574	477,825	475,548
Indiana	198,931	258,476	256,154	262,687	319,828	287,093	239,214	228,163	286,440	257,864
Iowa	178,535	147,406	169,948	157,440	147,812	177,195	150,766	135,938	164,202	144,697
Kansas	148,370	127,482	113,027	122,780	119,865	168,265	136,816	131,699	132,850	113,857
Kentucky	170,306	130,433	128,166	132,709	123,070	137,439	141,601	130,932	123,842	104,306
Louisiana	115,845	148,947	149,354	158,399	210,274	174,715	151,540	212,620	168,419	150,487
Maine	60,336	52,905	49,206	46,562	46,318	47,774	50,145	54,264	69,215	34,542
Maryland	276,308	302,385	265,443	268,625	367,948	303,019	355,746	279,507	248,026	238,575
Massachusetts	268,290	284,222	285,888	288,275	281,713	249,469	266,867	289,915	287,912	233,767
Michigan	351,710	397,950	394,139	324,202	330,378	315,848	332,352	460,256	396,506	283,875
Minnesota	329,757	334,015	363,346	325,491	340,481	336,213	308,934	344,358	248,497	255,490
Mississippi	131,226	119,564	114,289	89,991	102,411	78,777	76,423	93,120	88,448	66,781
Missouri	216,875	284,677	277,281	232,585	312,684	237,273	260,365	205,560	282,671	233,414
Montana	37,053	34,062	27,452	36,340	39,950	35,050	36,752	31,095	31,474	34,988
Nebraska	115,977	100,250	140,482	104,477	99,214	105,509	151,826	113,226	119,241	109,921
Nevada	98,510	89,866	78,080	96,395	81,328	88,652	90,890	112,282	107,781	57,266
New Hampshire	54,461	48,196	53,253	55,473	48,825	57,830	55,230	60,712	73,394	52,004
New Jersey	216,448	387,179	289,467	327,187	354,623	373,274	246,511	322,827	375,353	230,358
New Mexico	56,761	48,253	32,261	51,397	62,046	43,352	56,621	46,931	39,509	14,404
New York	567,440	627,687	677,503	608,137	708,507	822,687	639,310	658,776	756,927	524,848
North Carolina	461,667	419,101	372,224	370,607	379,452	408,252	343,841	401,654	295,315	292,947
North Dakota	37,602	38,669	48,572	45,357	47,349	43,075	29,678	38,145	49,192	37,514
Ohio	463,143	496,932	447,927	463,361	431,476	440,065	496,090	415,055	433,288	314,220
Oklahoma	137,534	112,663	119,559	103,156	129,821	117,176	101,941	98,094	109,460	94,914
Oregon	184,777	181,159	168,645	181,700	117,791	144,316	154,310	180,458	200,684	136,634
Pennsylvania	418,681	461,661	367,769	444,058	503,091	553,954	499,398	466,155	395,731	472,845
Rhode Island	34,564	37,091	42,622	39,809	35,896	28,134	35,953	34,191	45,738	43,688
South Carolina	140,365	129,079	142,449	212,601	210,676	143,736	135,546	188,081	208,884	134,566
South Dakota	44,964	55,087	49,838	51,447	53,749	52,595	45,594	56,690	54,064	39,167
Tennessee	257,676	189,982	209,743	298,710	230,914	264,196	205,557	200,094	211,734	149,191
Texas	923,506	1,145,908	1,012,662	949,266	1,119,105	1,062,286	1,009,297	1,033,604	1,101,829	991,729
Utah	81,737	85,642	85,017	93,300	87,643	101,989	80,496	106,803	73,323	53,251
Vermont	29,446	26,769	26,854	33,153	32,508	25,746	27,240	24,133	20,455	27,553
Virginia	364,466	338,357	398,437	379,898	316,922	332,480	430,603	329,124	447,058	415,265
Washington	265,714	313,019	313,426	291,873	275,852	249,954	230,976	291,464	376,318	320,042
West Virginia	41,838	38,493	39,359	35,701	35,686	38,656	33,769	32,753	19,444	41,998
Wisconsin	257,483	291,646	247,823	254,703	256,400	268,997	231,848	295,161	241,801	179,411
Wyoming	28,307	24,373	24,985	25,503	24,430	22,756	19,955	23,111	21,409	20,554
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>11,408,306</b>	<b>12,012,980</b>	<b>11,887,079</b>	<b>11,754,019</b>	<b>12,254,547</b>	<b>12,366,212</b>	<b>11,723,692</b>	<b>12,181,819</b>	<b>12,290,034</b>	<b>10,025,200</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A2. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)**

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	89,334	78,375	84,403	82,903	47,752	46,904	80,816	96,283	82,157	59,974	55,054
Alaska	16,185	15,570	14,010	11,695	15,711	13,369	9,773	13,177	13,773	10,520	10,860
Arizona	77,575	95,408	85,097	93,054	67,688	83,321	42,795	99,609	90,245	91,513	83,992
Arkansas	53,382	52,024	44,561	62,831	55,774	39,187	45,620	61,284	41,553	38,298	68,194
California	586,443	556,597	520,593	470,021	439,816	443,391	495,399	545,347	594,338	557,239	539,467
Colorado	64,210	69,104	67,201	74,711	91,501	79,349	94,249	88,897	107,901	71,102	101,192
Connecticut	59,877	49,100	38,274	45,851	54,101	63,268	70,742	49,515	73,843	59,791	71,545
Delaware	14,328	11,614	9,871	18,382	13,159	12,618	12,952	17,963	22,349	12,305	13,884
Dist. of Columbia	8,112	9,990	12,453	7,921	7,803	7,915	11,741	9,734	12,334	8,241	13,339
Florida	307,263	273,789	247,665	255,781	237,007	273,291	266,060	287,557	238,393	222,245	260,671
Georgia	180,943	180,511	155,636	148,161	146,549	144,428	239,431	202,553	192,843	179,454	183,155
Hawaii	20,879	17,642	21,581	17,042	14,312	17,219	19,082	15,719	15,213	16,330	14,997
Idaho	30,538	21,874	18,160	24,106	25,823	24,391	23,500	28,352	22,588	24,619	22,729
Illinois	220,130	205,718	190,931	205,911	202,276	218,980	227,500	243,258	242,834	195,243	207,238
Indiana	109,840	89,830	76,461	102,740	110,310	80,670	118,596	102,087	100,229	86,547	126,278
Iowa	73,214	80,387	58,845	70,198	65,039	69,628	66,831	84,068	73,814	65,469	90,971
Kansas	56,234	56,241	61,273	59,194	57,993	60,947	66,547	70,145	68,522	48,765	67,829
Kentucky	88,145	78,493	72,312	59,235	53,232	51,738	77,695	43,657	69,398	60,107	81,262
Louisiana	109,802	67,488	78,135	68,328	105,813	110,436	74,073	74,531	88,763	112,905	110,834
Maine	21,296	17,833	15,211	16,277	18,681	19,335	29,511	31,210	25,357	19,255	21,399
Maryland	101,077	99,854	121,052	100,280	94,808	113,373	124,899	100,406	129,094	116,128	94,773
Massachusetts	74,784	79,018	75,139	67,486	63,087	71,253	94,922	96,035	100,481	80,384	117,575
Michigan	182,087	177,554	185,171	158,135	154,017	137,491	146,158	160,018	174,721	115,121	186,705
Minnesota	101,054	111,422	115,057	111,281	102,642	105,830	141,689	133,441	143,167	112,773	144,109
Mississippi	76,683	72,707	73,908	70,332	45,763	39,130	86,533	77,377	50,693	41,952	58,887
Missouri	114,118	121,749	124,259	101,473	112,661	113,849	119,570	110,108	123,750	106,237	123,966
Montana	22,088	21,049	19,374	12,121	22,148	12,059	20,734	19,721	21,690	14,591	19,299
Nebraska	43,245	46,191	39,358	42,932	40,467	35,511	53,733	49,446	52,217	50,804	62,801
Nevada	37,769	37,087	25,349	30,787	37,626	26,289	44,975	44,175	40,479	42,835	40,305
New Hampshire	23,796	18,191	19,792	15,373	23,940	20,495	26,341	18,090	23,637	18,990	24,971
New Jersey	126,185	111,490	121,435	103,034	99,930	138,356	108,519	148,366	121,803	103,980	142,273
New Mexico	21,029	28,165	31,290	28,077	29,956	24,954	24,460	26,039	41,996	23,783	28,722
New York	296,048	248,777	233,856	224,345	187,519	181,679	311,625	259,125	329,123	248,662	243,557
North Carolina	158,649	176,611	170,540	151,206	131,019	147,601	218,184	178,626	178,881	151,040	171,632
North Dakota	12,777	13,792	12,477	11,332	17,842	20,133	20,076	18,268	20,795	21,460	20,033
Ohio	186,559	165,918	189,313	153,119	186,747	230,048	226,001	223,756	220,908	129,014	215,606
Oklahoma	44,302	54,117	56,660	52,045	60,663	58,004	49,135	65,825	77,577	81,979	56,493
Oregon	58,475	69,432	58,415	45,248	29,508	47,676	63,752	78,224	76,915	43,713	59,955
Pennsylvania	168,801	166,209	132,053	157,702	160,965	190,608	202,554	217,223	226,998	179,925	175,824
Rhode Island	13,320	15,300	11,051	14,837	10,444	12,810	16,802	21,002	19,135	13,372	15,758
South Carolina	68,763	88,997	59,074	85,676	77,515	86,358	74,499	101,510	101,660	104,985	75,964
South Dakota	18,044	17,515	16,817	20,823	19,067	25,745	28,971	22,946	26,661	25,020	34,828
Tennessee	119,871	99,564	103,630	115,746	99,035	115,858	124,402	110,322	91,620	133,436	119,102
Texas	461,041	448,755	409,465	460,102	397,243	405,290	511,411	532,379	488,092	403,322	495,176
Utah	44,611	55,145	41,765	50,271	33,904	50,676	49,137	49,243	46,617	36,530	40,118
Vermont	11,005	12,358	9,367	10,097	10,740	13,012	9,432	14,367	13,871	12,322	14,946
Virginia	157,008	149,350	156,322	134,666	175,994	202,242	135,702	169,634	132,243	123,798	129,707
Washington	124,629	82,357	92,290	99,174	100,458	97,571	127,525	139,702	119,761	135,165	114,963
West Virginia	24,332	20,866	25,226	21,018	17,222	19,762	36,861	22,041	21,817	15,582	18,502
Wisconsin	116,039	128,498	135,537	101,330	101,642	100,525	113,061	120,235	105,993	108,468	113,582
Wyoming	10,408	11,313	9,257	9,252	7,558	9,787	9,315	11,103	10,843	12,160	7,663
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5,206,327</b>	<b>4,976,940</b>	<b>4,746,971</b>	<b>4,653,641</b>	<b>4,482,470</b>	<b>4,714,359</b>	<b>5,393,891</b>	<b>5,503,695</b>	<b>5,509,683</b>	<b>4,747,451</b>	<b>5,312,686</b>

Continued



**Figure A2. (Cont) Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)**

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	86,662	73,784	55,616	71,384	102,664	86,224	81,266	63,405	102,447	91,774
Alaska	11,615	12,446	14,327	11,489	21,838	13,302	11,124	9,169	9,379	7,192
Arizona	81,359	113,246	57,394	115,298	69,951	124,746	82,488	121,136	112,123	99,401
Arkansas	55,150	52,614	35,932	55,815	46,393	46,560	43,007	54,431	50,168	35,126
California	489,711	553,741	518,943	534,785	534,521	574,195	586,654	602,946	579,055	467,527
Colorado	90,579	98,659	119,850	83,608	117,164	118,027	115,781	94,522	84,705	54,410
Connecticut	72,500	67,195	72,786	54,503	61,238	63,906	62,556	75,932	74,455	46,056
Delaware	17,062	13,947	13,118	18,982	19,632	16,872	17,629	15,914	11,415	16,358
Dist. of Columbia	15,903	10,132	11,899	11,574	17,435	20,099	21,655	18,181	18,322	11,941
Florida	244,785	280,917	289,139	248,045	220,158	283,081	291,889	294,930	297,703	211,020
Georgia	158,080	190,639	163,292	141,979	196,672	173,984	185,642	187,744	220,030	131,233
Hawaii	12,675	17,623	18,075	18,415	9,693	11,536	11,559	11,510	12,747	12,699
Idaho	27,277	20,935	25,193	26,352	27,890	24,792	28,091	24,988	24,793	21,238
Illinois	204,160	224,358	221,561	243,133	182,878	262,728	200,475	252,531	242,642	254,962
Indiana	77,477	98,735	94,822	146,051	130,776	116,751	115,960	139,041	119,982	127,463
Iowa	80,167	67,217	73,650	62,121	62,403	77,816	80,525	84,223	80,957	88,795
Kansas	71,164	65,629	65,796	69,782	57,577	85,171	69,149	72,172	64,307	71,207
Kentucky	98,269	64,112	74,881	64,730	69,024	51,276	63,793	65,854	63,613	56,909
Louisiana	60,993	68,437	88,448	86,311	109,315	93,914	84,074	103,273	81,767	74,120
Maine	24,436	27,304	18,690	18,131	18,525	19,122	18,379	21,912	36,058	8,037
Maryland	119,459	138,137	114,382	139,217	136,393	155,657	162,005	132,538	109,219	124,728
Massachusetts	151,449	137,028	111,392	130,489	107,043	127,161	105,576	133,137	129,876	103,180
Michigan	167,477	147,771	153,876	144,001	164,327	145,227	138,472	202,245	201,354	143,697
Minnesota	148,970	175,098	179,778	162,571	159,583	152,052	155,131	155,341	140,811	140,168
Mississippi	58,747	45,609	56,753	46,564	57,852	37,895	35,418	56,406	47,819	34,714
Missouri	94,136	157,708	130,759	117,328	155,367	116,119	128,953	102,587	125,247	97,399
Montana	16,648	13,773	11,069	12,621	19,112	15,343	17,410	14,979	14,435	17,243
Nebraska	54,287	54,623	69,034	58,256	39,208	40,253	74,803	42,888	61,880	60,489
Nevada	48,357	48,467	41,703	45,951	38,083	38,282	33,343	44,466	59,889	24,024
New Hampshire	25,227	18,054	22,946	21,492	18,824	23,243	24,889	22,734	30,543	28,492
New Jersey	90,175	191,009	94,140	129,058	155,964	180,684	88,677	161,461	171,690	76,959
New Mexico	22,346	25,300	14,283	26,574	32,686	16,015	29,830	26,026	15,790	6,391
New York	281,021	302,112	315,006	219,862	306,502	373,563	260,557	323,874	375,481	236,492
North Carolina	207,476	172,580	150,213	153,680	200,052	196,122	174,894	165,248	126,414	127,052
North Dakota	18,880	20,131	22,200	23,599	23,129	22,134	14,569	20,341	25,071	18,603
Ohio	195,756	236,346	240,691	224,161	159,287	170,247	245,161	151,150	198,459	152,330
Oklahoma	72,964	48,683	73,149	40,445	53,288	52,315	65,313	54,722	53,835	61,868
Oregon	68,774	70,936	75,718	82,003	55,866	62,560	68,378	90,674	84,487	59,455
Pennsylvania	195,883	195,577	147,757	223,597	195,954	255,031	195,342	183,205	190,160	216,372
Rhode Island	14,358	12,695	18,415	16,379	13,079	11,801	11,752	12,763	19,816	15,433
South Carolina	69,880	60,482	83,469	81,547	90,796	48,529	57,165	66,056	78,009	57,089
South Dakota	22,122	24,604	30,452	27,469	32,036	26,120	21,642	30,797	21,178	22,645
Tennessee	126,307	93,123	81,054	141,820	144,499	128,748	127,167	106,821	111,050	67,031
Texas	426,617	582,908	524,156	455,114	544,141	512,752	443,590	502,513	484,438	458,840
Utah	32,124	30,327	35,145	44,524	51,456	39,670	49,265	44,438	47,550	18,598
Vermont	12,898	11,646	11,895	13,347	14,581	9,352	16,044	10,457	7,534	10,190
Virginia	161,974	170,929	196,871	159,338	134,730	132,288	140,421	178,044	225,364	210,259
Washington	117,098	140,069	154,407	120,844	91,979	100,207	110,860	150,738	134,930	168,028
West Virginia	21,568	24,008	23,773	20,038	15,525	16,799	12,948	17,823	12,600	17,004
Wisconsin	118,376	139,983	123,288	114,504	150,918	133,033	104,371	121,644	113,945	93,139
Wyoming	13,437	12,094	14,411	14,042	13,654	13,587	8,761	12,125	9,187	12,364
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5,154,818</b>	<b>5,623,479</b>	<b>5,355,594</b>	<b>5,292,926</b>	<b>5,451,662</b>	<b>5,616,891</b>	<b>5,294,404</b>	<b>5,652,058</b>	<b>5,714,728</b>	<b>4,767,743</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A3. Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)**

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	77,452	72,901	83,570	56,175	80,646	45,993	81,243	82,040	87,336	44,444	76,319
Alaska	12,922	17,186	16,493	14,162	18,166	14,003	19,266	16,711	15,663	17,654	17,614
Arizona	104,688	93,818	105,433	123,207	83,282	104,393	104,460	91,455	88,522	104,082	83,670
Arkansas	43,276	38,269	46,425	51,077	50,770	46,390	53,020	52,653	57,322	44,402	47,079
California	697,141	726,200	695,995	625,110	598,932	635,809	743,980	676,350	736,820	666,063	722,493
Colorado	94,542	123,486	70,346	69,404	98,819	69,976	101,038	139,783	143,006	99,479	141,910
Connecticut	93,986	67,474	65,468	69,347	80,312	63,620	100,728	88,467	88,124	74,829	85,584
Delaware	17,805	14,285	16,752	12,858	9,487	9,966	15,977	14,269	21,187	17,464	16,693
Dist. of Columbia	5,911	10,301	8,684	7,618	6,779	10,658	11,686	6,567	11,930	8,147	13,799
Florida	279,257	307,070	277,623	320,652	356,296	277,735	299,226	334,063	294,080	272,809	354,292
Georgia	133,398	197,893	125,725	107,272	139,060	177,765	166,994	224,677	219,913	195,903	219,619
Hawaii	19,947	16,821	23,840	23,615	24,845	19,738	16,952	24,473	14,399	24,387	18,400
Idaho	26,771	25,966	25,965	25,863	23,193	19,187	26,982	23,065	27,411	30,510	24,292
Illinois	204,449	273,073	231,742	186,132	208,871	228,810	234,023	262,898	201,316	266,613	268,106
Indiana	165,688	121,885	112,620	120,040	91,185	85,828	90,178	93,434	153,789	95,386	134,934
Iowa	69,703	77,176	51,076	64,175	64,653	48,580	79,583	91,886	74,681	65,961	77,027
Kansas	56,524	63,947	63,625	67,199	66,136	49,146	76,328	71,667	73,987	58,900	73,089
Kentucky	68,424	66,348	70,364	58,288	59,505	65,830	98,435	103,272	75,700	81,308	79,027
Louisiana	88,229	65,980	72,423	66,247	79,405	53,127	87,878	83,848	90,141	76,811	90,710
Maine	35,271	30,687	20,637	20,017	25,676	17,369	37,298	34,051	29,105	27,715	32,643
Maryland	141,916	114,552	139,292	97,299	120,362	146,951	148,752	137,357	146,879	143,387	142,141
Massachusetts	90,198	68,627	110,904	85,377	88,914	85,224	116,965	117,431	113,775	138,360	140,984
Michigan	238,797	188,883	178,116	202,186	191,298	157,818	248,921	237,351	241,173	163,138	204,626
Minnesota	131,943	111,117	95,678	133,299	128,366	144,305	149,396	145,392	131,050	126,952	141,803
Mississippi	54,325	61,191	60,681	40,008	58,871	36,075	43,253	59,722	44,171	34,260	48,813
Missouri	143,547	113,417	174,958	130,953	109,386	87,064	124,026	103,646	149,243	113,177	131,954
Montana	22,123	17,741	17,737	14,167	13,153	8,215	17,768	17,489	12,333	15,943	20,160
Nebraska	42,607	39,199	40,421	52,663	41,263	39,040	54,015	42,315	41,606	29,957	54,041
Nevada	37,402	49,530	40,597	46,734	47,616	37,288	54,023	60,945	46,125	43,311	56,315
New Hampshire	33,540	28,282	26,793	26,687	30,635	31,237	32,113	33,061	28,308	21,529	24,315
New Jersey	152,440	156,478	136,906	125,493	125,565	174,685	145,689	162,866	211,703	162,516	182,723
New Mexico	32,822	44,008	26,091	27,968	29,322	29,418	33,257	33,907	39,337	43,985	14,551
New York	311,726	231,514	263,594	166,431	275,868	263,210	306,767	284,428	349,254	255,143	327,171
North Carolina	171,284	160,625	183,881	132,084	162,603	163,170	174,933	209,225	168,586	175,421	190,115
North Dakota	16,449	10,528	13,191	11,359	11,307	15,403	20,103	19,526	16,641	15,564	17,834
Ohio	252,401	216,276	239,226	195,565	196,167	164,749	301,299	278,119	287,409	212,318	276,912
Oklahoma	69,591	60,877	46,402	56,393	58,861	59,446	52,158	60,250	55,886	65,416	64,383
Oregon	70,309	77,702	71,759	62,667	70,187	67,647	72,989	87,702	82,357	87,736	101,793
Pennsylvania	243,457	237,076	218,165	235,674	145,417	186,870	239,181	255,305	224,252	197,212	239,087
Rhode Island	22,345	19,055	15,238	14,521	14,829	14,702	18,057	13,340	15,589	16,498	21,238
South Carolina	85,094	110,567	87,969	71,883	67,305	43,518	91,721	81,641	69,834	93,068	58,356
South Dakota	12,804	16,333	15,439	14,891	16,042	17,575	23,652	25,595	25,430	21,709	27,286
Tennessee	166,362	91,071	141,917	99,118	104,144	85,889	147,017	126,683	105,894	127,192	141,790
Texas	392,274	389,623	358,854	407,942	395,495	374,585	447,339	508,996	454,830	455,395	551,232
Utah	42,845	48,966	37,243	42,436	34,593	37,140	43,900	44,221	26,477	37,957	55,768
Vermont	17,014	11,283	11,780	12,634	15,000	17,395	19,827	17,735	16,271	16,830	16,186
Virginia	187,426	150,040	160,653	152,824	151,649	150,014	128,344	142,629	171,814	180,186	158,599
Washington	158,729	114,063	147,700	131,963	133,948	131,513	168,471	139,809	152,388	130,229	154,283
West Virginia	28,650	22,369	17,415	24,148	19,122	28,507	23,120	25,591	33,383	21,355	27,242
Wisconsin	126,609	106,925	108,130	96,487	101,756	84,797	134,688	122,967	105,389	118,619	140,642
Wyoming	10,648	10,183	10,400	10,167	9,597	5,555	7,907	12,264	10,434	13,034	9,492
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5,803,059</b>	<b>5,488,868</b>	<b>5,381,936</b>	<b>5,010,480</b>	<b>5,134,656</b>	<b>4,932,929</b>	<b>6,034,929</b>	<b>6,123,137</b>	<b>6,082,254</b>	<b>5,550,267</b>	<b>6,319,133</b>

Continued

**Figure A3. (Cont) Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)**

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	105,261	95,541	79,639	107,643	119,561	78,084	63,531	69,223	75,664	64,999
Alaska	23,175	10,567	12,452	18,183	19,822	15,814	7,293	8,288	6,070	9,766
Arizona	110,744	120,918	98,730	106,620	106,841	130,593	127,104	205,627	156,926	124,787
Arkansas	36,373	35,108	55,143	49,205	57,549	55,777	37,745	55,395	54,009	45,322
California	752,235	657,955	894,502	838,016	861,016	778,033	793,681	740,852	729,472	615,005
Colorado	96,596	108,746	102,767	120,823	79,129	162,174	101,112	151,436	143,688	75,982
Connecticut	67,918	87,434	67,947	88,488	71,801	77,948	111,164	62,291	112,379	67,578
Delaware	13,431	16,627	17,002	21,021	13,063	20,842	27,118	26,537	13,708	12,350
Dist. of Columbia	13,394	12,153	8,859	10,748	12,091	14,518	14,689	16,320	20,668	19,107
Florida	375,855	336,664	323,922	289,420	412,840	347,494	325,085	398,567	368,449	272,287
Georgia	187,140	204,242	256,766	164,071	184,486	211,764	168,459	156,536	177,518	90,438
Hawaii	17,608	19,098	24,341	14,871	13,044	13,083	23,756	21,182	20,390	16,510
Idaho	27,949	25,460	44,127	30,418	32,289	40,912	25,461	22,229	29,495	22,610
Illinois	246,497	242,642	301,110	295,774	256,851	261,331	297,679	293,043	235,183	220,586
Indiana	121,454	159,741	161,332	116,636	189,052	170,342	123,254	89,122	166,458	130,401
Iowa	98,368	80,189	96,298	95,320	85,409	99,380	70,242	51,715	83,245	55,902
Kansas	77,206	61,853	47,231	52,998	62,288	83,093	67,667	59,526	68,543	42,650
Kentucky	72,037	66,321	53,285	67,979	54,046	86,163	77,808	65,078	60,229	47,397
Louisiana	54,852	80,510	60,906	72,088	100,960	80,802	67,466	109,348	86,651	76,368
Maine	35,900	25,601	30,516	28,431	27,793	28,651	31,766	32,352	33,157	26,505
Maryland	156,849	164,248	151,062	129,408	231,555	147,362	193,740	146,968	138,807	113,847
Massachusetts	116,841	147,195	174,496	157,786	174,670	122,307	161,290	156,778	158,036	130,587
Michigan	184,232	250,179	240,263	180,200	166,051	170,621	193,880	258,010	195,152	140,178
Minnesota	180,787	158,917	183,568	162,921	180,898	184,160	153,803	189,017	107,686	115,322
Mississippi	72,479	73,955	57,535	43,426	44,558	40,882	41,005	36,714	40,629	32,066
Missouri	122,740	126,969	146,522	115,258	157,317	121,154	131,412	102,973	157,424	136,014
Montana	20,405	20,289	16,383	23,718	20,838	19,708	19,342	16,116	17,039	17,745
Nebraska	61,690	45,627	71,448	46,221	60,006	65,255	77,023	70,337	57,361	49,431
Nevada	50,152	41,400	36,377	50,444	43,245	50,371	57,547	67,816	47,892	33,242
New Hampshire	29,234	30,142	30,308	33,981	30,002	34,588	30,341	37,977	42,851	23,512
New Jersey	126,273	196,170	195,327	198,129	198,659	192,590	157,834	161,366	203,663	153,399
New Mexico	34,416	22,952	17,978	24,823	29,360	27,338	26,791	20,905	23,719	8,013
New York	286,419	325,575	362,496	388,275	402,005	449,124	378,753	334,902	381,447	288,356
North Carolina	254,191	246,521	222,010	216,927	179,400	212,129	168,947	236,407	168,902	165,895
North Dakota	18,722	18,537	26,372	21,758	24,219	20,941	15,108	17,804	24,121	18,911
Ohio	267,387	260,586	207,236	239,200	272,189	269,818	250,929	263,906	234,829	161,890
Oklahoma	64,570	63,980	46,410	62,711	76,532	64,861	36,628	43,372	55,625	33,046
Oregon	116,003	110,222	92,927	99,696	61,925	81,756	85,932	89,784	116,197	77,179
Pennsylvania	222,798	266,084	220,012	220,461	307,137	298,923	304,056	282,950	205,571	256,473
Rhode Island	20,206	24,396	24,207	23,431	22,817	16,333	24,201	21,428	25,922	28,255
South Carolina	70,484	68,597	58,979	131,053	119,880	95,206	78,381	122,025	130,875	77,478
South Dakota	22,843	30,483	19,387	23,978	21,713	26,475	23,953	25,893	32,886	16,522
Tennessee	131,369	96,859	128,689	156,889	86,415	135,448	78,390	93,272	100,684	82,160
Texas	496,888	562,999	488,507	494,152	574,965	549,534	565,707	531,091	617,391	532,889
Utah	49,613	55,315	49,872	48,776	36,188	62,319	31,231	62,365	25,773	34,653
Vermont	16,549	15,123	14,959	19,806	17,927	16,393	11,195	13,676	12,921	17,363
Virginia	202,492	167,428	201,566	220,559	182,192	200,192	290,182	151,080	221,693	205,006
Washington	148,616	172,951	159,019	171,028	183,873	149,747	120,115	140,725	241,388	152,014
West Virginia	20,270	14,486	15,586	15,664	20,161	21,857	20,820	14,930	6,845	24,994
Wisconsin	139,107	151,663	124,535	140,199	105,482	135,964	127,477	173,517	127,856	86,272
Wyoming	14,869	12,280	10,575	11,462	10,776	9,170	11,195	10,987	12,222	8,190
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>6,253,489</b>	<b>6,389,500</b>	<b>6,531,485</b>	<b>6,461,094</b>	<b>6,802,885</b>	<b>6,749,321</b>	<b>6,429,288</b>	<b>6,529,762</b>	<b>6,575,306</b>	<b>5,257,457</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A4. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)**

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	18.1%	15.8%	18.6%	15.2%	14.1%	10.3%	17.8%	19.2%	18.7%	11.2%	14.1%
Alaska	18.6%	20.8%	19.0%	16.5%	22.2%	17.6%	19.8%	19.9%	20.0%	18.0%	18.4%
Arizona	15.0%	14.8%	15.2%	16.4%	11.4%	14.0%	10.5%	13.7%	12.4%	14.4%	12.6%
Arkansas	17.1%	15.4%	16.2%	19.9%	18.8%	15.4%	17.3%	19.5%	16.6%	14.2%	19.4%
California	15.9%	15.4%	15.2%	13.8%	13.0%	13.3%	15.8%	15.9%	17.1%	16.0%	16.5%
Colorado	16.7%	19.2%	14.3%	14.9%	19.3%	15.2%	20.0%	22.8%	24.3%	16.6%	23.5%
Connecticut	21.8%	17.1%	14.2%	17.1%	19.6%	19.0%	25.6%	20.9%	24.5%	20.3%	24.2%
Delaware	19.3%	16.0%	16.8%	19.3%	14.1%	13.6%	17.3%	19.4%	25.1%	17.4%	18.3%
Dist. of Columbia	15.4%	21.8%	21.3%	16.9%	16.0%	19.9%	25.5%	17.2%	25.7%	19.3%	30.9%
Florida	19.1%	17.6%	16.6%	17.7%	17.8%	16.3%	17.0%	18.8%	16.3%	15.0%	18.8%
Georgia	16.3%	19.5%	14.7%	13.3%	14.7%	16.2%	19.7%	20.0%	19.4%	18.3%	19.6%
Hawaii	16.0%	13.4%	16.4%	15.7%	16.0%	14.4%	14.6%	16.9%	12.4%	16.0%	13.2%
Idaho	18.6%	15.2%	14.6%	16.1%	16.1%	13.8%	15.1%	15.0%	14.3%	15.2%	13.1%
Illinois	16.3%	18.4%	15.4%	14.5%	15.3%	16.8%	17.3%	19.2%	16.9%	18.0%	18.6%
Indiana	22.4%	17.7%	14.3%	16.7%	15.1%	12.8%	16.3%	14.9%	19.1%	13.7%	19.2%
Iowa	23.6%	27.0%	19.4%	23.8%	23.1%	21.5%	25.1%	30.2%	25.6%	21.7%	27.9%
Kansas	20.8%	23.5%	21.8%	22.1%	22.0%	19.5%	24.7%	24.3%	23.7%	17.9%	23.4%
Kentucky	18.8%	17.2%	18.5%	14.3%	13.9%	14.4%	21.7%	17.7%	17.7%	16.7%	18.9%
Louisiana	19.2%	13.0%	15.7%	14.1%	19.1%	18.6%	17.7%	17.6%	19.3%	20.7%	21.4%
Maine	23.9%	21.9%	16.3%	16.0%	19.8%	16.8%	29.9%	29.2%	24.8%	21.3%	24.4%
Maryland	21.9%	19.0%	22.6%	17.3%	18.7%	23.0%	24.5%	21.8%	24.9%	23.6%	21.3%
Massachusetts	14.0%	12.7%	15.2%	12.4%	12.7%	13.2%	17.8%	18.4%	18.4%	18.9%	22.5%
Michigan	20.5%	18.5%	17.0%	17.4%	16.7%	14.3%	19.5%	20.1%	21.7%	14.7%	20.8%
Minnesota	23.2%	23.3%	20.6%	24.0%	22.4%	24.9%	28.3%	26.8%	26.3%	22.4%	27.0%
Mississippi	20.3%	20.1%	21.4%	17.6%	17.0%	12.6%	20.6%	21.2%	14.9%	12.2%	17.0%
Missouri	21.4%	20.3%	25.9%	20.0%	19.2%	17.9%	21.4%	18.3%	23.5%	18.6%	22.1%
Montana	24.4%	22.4%	21.7%	15.1%	21.4%	12.1%	21.7%	20.7%	19.0%	16.5%	21.5%
Nebraska	23.4%	23.5%	21.7%	26.8%	22.7%	20.8%	29.9%	24.9%	25.6%	21.2%	30.3%
Nevada	16.1%	17.7%	13.8%	15.6%	16.6%	12.4%	18.5%	18.7%	15.4%	15.6%	17.5%
New Hampshire	22.8%	19.0%	18.9%	16.9%	22.2%	21.1%	24.5%	21.9%	22.2%	17.7%	21.8%
New Jersey	16.6%	17.0%	14.5%	12.7%	12.6%	17.9%	14.8%	18.5%	19.9%	15.9%	19.6%
New Mexico	12.9%	17.5%	13.7%	13.3%	14.3%	13.3%	14.2%	14.8%	19.1%	15.6%	9.8%
New York	15.5%	12.7%	12.9%	10.6%	12.3%	12.0%	16.8%	15.3%	18.9%	14.2%	16.3%
North Carolina	20.0%	18.9%	20.6%	16.1%	16.8%	17.4%	22.1%	20.9%	18.5%	17.3%	18.9%
North Dakota	25.0%	22.9%	21.7%	19.1%	26.3%	31.1%	34.4%	32.2%	32.5%	30.1%	30.0%
Ohio	19.2%	17.4%	17.9%	15.1%	16.8%	17.5%	23.3%	22.5%	22.6%	15.0%	22.1%
Oklahoma	15.8%	16.1%	14.3%	15.0%	16.6%	16.5%	13.8%	16.8%	17.7%	18.9%	15.5%
Oregon	18.0%	20.3%	18.1%	15.3%	14.2%	16.5%	19.3%	23.7%	22.2%	18.5%	22.5%
Pennsylvania	17.3%	17.6%	14.9%	16.9%	13.4%	16.4%	19.5%	20.9%	20.0%	16.6%	18.4%
Rhode Island	17.7%	16.8%	13.4%	14.7%	12.8%	14.0%	18.6%	18.2%	18.7%	16.2%	20.5%
South Carolina	18.2%	24.3%	18.4%	18.8%	17.2%	15.2%	19.6%	20.8%	19.7%	22.5%	14.9%
South Dakota	20.2%	22.8%	20.5%	22.5%	22.3%	28.0%	32.9%	30.2%	31.8%	27.4%	36.5%
Tennessee	24.2%	16.0%	21.4%	18.7%	17.5%	17.8%	22.7%	19.2%	15.9%	21.1%	21.3%
Texas	16.8%	16.0%	15.0%	16.4%	15.0%	14.5%	17.5%	18.4%	16.3%	15.0%	17.9%
Utah	14.2%	17.3%	12.9%	14.8%	10.8%	13.7%	13.9%	13.3%	9.9%	10.0%	13.1%
Vermont	23.7%	22.1%	19.1%	21.0%	24.4%	29.4%	27.9%	31.0%	29.0%	27.5%	29.9%
Virginia	23.2%	19.7%	21.5%	19.2%	22.0%	23.4%	17.7%	20.5%	20.0%	19.9%	18.8%
Washington	22.1%	15.9%	18.8%	18.8%	19.2%	18.9%	23.8%	22.1%	21.2%	20.3%	20.3%
West Virginia	16.2%	13.5%	13.8%	14.1%	11.6%	15.5%	19.0%	15.3%	17.3%	11.7%	14.3%
Wisconsin	22.4%	22.1%	22.4%	18.2%	19.2%	17.6%	23.3%	22.8%	19.5%	20.6%	23.3%
Wyoming	20.7%	21.5%	20.3%	19.8%	18.5%	16.4%	17.8%	22.5%	20.2%	22.2%	15.2%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>

Continued

Figure A4. (Cont) Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-14)

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	21.0%	18.7%	14.6%	19.7%	24.4%	18.1%	16.2%	14.6%	19.5%	17.6%
Alaska	22.3%	14.9%	17.1%	19.0%	26.9%	18.2%	12.1%	11.5%	10.3%	11.4%
Arizona	14.4%	17.4%	11.7%	16.7%	13.3%	18.8%	15.5%	24.3%	20.2%	16.6%
Arkansas	15.0%	14.8%	15.4%	18.0%	17.8%	17.7%	14.1%	18.8%	18.0%	13.9%
California	16.3%	15.9%	18.6%	18.1%	18.4%	18.0%	18.4%	17.9%	17.6%	15.0%
Colorado	18.4%	20.3%	21.7%	19.4%	18.8%	26.5%	21.1%	23.3%	21.7%	13.0%
Connecticut	21.9%	24.2%	22.6%	22.8%	21.7%	23.3%	28.8%	22.9%	32.4%	19.7%
Delaware	18.4%	17.8%	17.8%	23.1%	19.0%	22.7%	26.6%	25.2%	15.2%	17.3%
Dist. of Columbia	32.1%	23.1%	21.2%	22.2%	28.6%	32.5%	32.4%	30.8%	34.3%	27.1%
Florida	18.8%	18.8%	18.3%	16.1%	18.6%	18.5%	17.7%	19.7%	19.1%	13.7%
Georgia	16.5%	18.7%	20.1%	14.7%	18.4%	18.3%	16.9%	16.7%	19.1%	10.7%
Hawaii	12.0%	14.4%	16.1%	12.5%	8.6%	9.4%	13.6%	13.2%	13.2%	11.8%
Idaho	15.4%	12.9%	19.5%	16.2%	16.6%	18.0%	14.5%	12.7%	14.5%	11.7%
Illinois	17.6%	18.6%	20.8%	21.8%	18.0%	21.9%	21.5%	23.2%	20.9%	20.9%
Indiana	15.2%	20.0%	19.5%	19.9%	24.5%	22.2%	18.6%	17.7%	22.3%	20.2%
Iowa	30.0%	24.8%	28.1%	25.8%	24.2%	29.7%	25.0%	22.6%	26.8%	24.2%
Kansas	24.5%	20.9%	18.7%	20.8%	20.1%	28.1%	22.7%	22.3%	22.7%	20.0%
Kentucky	19.8%	15.5%	14.9%	15.8%	14.7%	16.6%	17.0%	16.0%	15.0%	12.6%
Louisiana	12.6%	16.0%	16.4%	17.0%	22.6%	18.8%	16.6%	23.1%	18.8%	16.6%
Maine	27.9%	24.2%	23.0%	21.7%	22.4%	22.8%	23.8%	27.3%	33.4%	16.7%
Maryland	24.9%	27.4%	23.6%	23.5%	32.5%	27.0%	31.5%	25.6%	22.4%	21.9%
Massachusetts	23.1%	25.3%	25.0%	25.0%	24.8%	22.0%	24.0%	26.3%	26.2%	21.2%
Michigan	19.1%	21.5%	21.5%	17.9%	18.3%	17.9%	18.6%	26.1%	22.3%	16.4%
Minnesota	31.3%	31.6%	33.9%	30.8%	32.4%	31.4%	28.1%	31.9%	23.1%	24.3%
Mississippi	21.0%	19.1%	18.7%	15.0%	17.2%	13.2%	13.1%	16.0%	15.5%	11.9%
Missouri	18.6%	24.2%	24.1%	20.5%	27.2%	20.9%	22.5%	18.2%	25.3%	20.5%
Montana	19.3%	18.9%	14.7%	19.7%	21.1%	18.6%	19.0%	15.9%	16.8%	18.4%
Nebraska	30.0%	25.6%	36.0%	26.7%	25.5%	27.0%	38.3%	28.8%	30.2%	27.9%
Nevada	18.0%	16.3%	14.2%	17.4%	14.4%	15.8%	15.9%	19.4%	18.8%	10.1%
New Hampshire	24.7%	21.9%	24.2%	26.3%	23.3%	27.9%	26.2%	28.7%	35.1%	25.6%
New Jersey	13.1%	23.3%	17.8%	19.7%	21.6%	22.9%	15.0%	20.3%	23.8%	14.5%
New Mexico	13.2%	11.2%	7.7%	12.2%	15.3%	10.8%	13.8%	11.8%	10.1%	3.8%
New York	16.1%	17.9%	19.2%	17.6%	20.4%	23.7%	18.5%	19.5%	23.0%	16.1%
North Carolina	23.9%	21.6%	19.6%	19.7%	20.1%	21.3%	18.1%	20.9%	15.3%	15.2%
North Dakota	29.7%	29.0%	34.7%	31.0%	30.6%	28.6%	19.9%	25.0%	31.7%	24.6%
Ohio	20.7%	23.0%	20.6%	21.3%	20.1%	20.5%	22.9%	19.3%	20.5%	15.0%
Oklahoma	17.0%	14.1%	15.1%	12.8%	16.2%	14.5%	12.9%	12.4%	13.8%	12.1%
Oregon	25.7%	25.5%	23.6%	25.6%	16.2%	20.1%	21.1%	24.6%	28.0%	19.1%
Pennsylvania	18.8%	20.5%	16.5%	20.1%	23.0%	25.2%	22.4%	21.3%	18.1%	22.1%
Rhode Island	19.6%	21.1%	24.6%	23.9%	21.0%	16.9%	21.2%	20.1%	27.4%	26.4%
South Carolina	15.3%	14.4%	15.7%	22.9%	23.1%	15.6%	14.8%	20.2%	22.6%	14.7%
South Dakota	26.5%	32.5%	28.3%	29.1%	29.9%	29.4%	25.4%	31.2%	29.3%	21.4%
Tennessee	20.7%	15.2%	16.5%	24.0%	18.7%	20.9%	16.3%	16.1%	16.7%	12.0%
Texas	15.8%	19.4%	17.3%	16.0%	18.4%	17.3%	16.4%	16.8%	18.1%	16.0%
Utah	11.1%	11.3%	11.0%	12.1%	11.3%	13.4%	10.5%	13.7%	9.4%	7.0%
Vermont	28.9%	26.7%	27.0%	34.1%	34.3%	26.9%	28.7%	26.2%	22.0%	29.6%
Virginia	23.6%	21.9%	25.9%	24.3%	20.7%	21.6%	27.9%	21.0%	28.7%	26.9%
Washington	20.4%	23.6%	23.7%	21.8%	20.9%	18.4%	16.9%	21.0%	26.8%	23.0%
West Virginia	13.2%	12.2%	12.3%	11.4%	11.4%	12.9%	11.2%	11.2%	6.7%	14.3%
Wisconsin	23.6%	27.2%	23.1%	23.9%	24.3%	25.9%	22.2%	28.3%	23.0%	17.7%
Wyoming	25.0%	21.1%	21.6%	22.1%	20.8%	19.4%	17.6%	21.0%	19.1%	18.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>16.7%</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A5. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)**

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	31.8%	25.6%	29.6%	28.7%	15.2%	15.3%	25.9%	28.2%	28.5%	20.0%	18.3%
Alaska	31.6%	30.3%	27.8%	22.9%	31.2%	24.2%	21.3%	27.3%	28.5%	19.8%	21.9%
Arizona	19.4%	21.0%	18.4%	20.7%	14.4%	17.7%	8.8%	21.5%	17.3%	20.5%	19.0%
Arkansas	26.9%	27.6%	24.1%	29.9%	31.3%	22.4%	24.7%	29.9%	21.0%	18.4%	30.0%
California	22.7%	21.4%	20.8%	18.7%	16.5%	16.8%	19.6%	21.0%	22.0%	21.3%	20.4%
Colorado	20.4%	21.8%	19.5%	22.6%	26.9%	21.8%	27.4%	25.9%	31.0%	20.7%	29.7%
Connecticut	29.0%	23.7%	17.1%	24.8%	25.6%	27.4%	32.9%	24.1%	35.0%	27.8%	35.3%
Delaware	31.1%	25.3%	20.8%	34.4%	22.9%	20.6%	23.2%	29.6%	33.0%	22.0%	24.2%
Dist. of Columbia	26.3%	28.9%	34.6%	26.2%	23.5%	24.7%	35.3%	26.1%	32.7%	25.1%	38.6%
Florida	31.2%	26.9%	24.9%	25.3%	22.8%	25.6%	24.8%	27.0%	21.3%	21.3%	24.5%
Georgia	28.4%	27.4%	24.3%	20.7%	21.4%	21.4%	32.0%	28.6%	25.9%	26.9%	28.6%
Hawaii	24.6%	20.4%	24.9%	21.6%	18.2%	21.4%	21.9%	19.2%	16.0%	18.5%	17.8%
Idaho	31.2%	22.0%	18.2%	22.6%	24.6%	22.7%	20.4%	21.3%	17.7%	20.4%	16.8%
Illinois	25.0%	24.8%	20.5%	22.5%	21.4%	23.4%	25.9%	25.2%	25.0%	22.9%	26.6%
Indiana	30.9%	24.8%	20.2%	22.6%	23.6%	17.9%	28.4%	23.6%	23.4%	20.9%	27.6%
Iowa	36.4%	41.9%	32.8%	37.6%	33.0%	34.0%	33.6%	41.0%	36.9%	30.8%	41.6%
Kansas	31.0%	35.0%	32.5%	32.0%	29.4%	29.9%	32.6%	32.3%	32.7%	26.4%	31.3%
Kentucky	29.9%	27.5%	29.4%	23.3%	21.7%	19.2%	27.8%	15.4%	22.2%	21.1%	30.1%
Louisiana	28.1%	19.6%	23.8%	21.6%	30.5%	33.4%	24.5%	23.4%	29.4%	37.2%	32.4%
Maine	31.6%	27.2%	23.4%	24.3%	27.1%	27.7%	46.0%	41.8%	37.8%	28.8%	32.4%
Maryland	35.4%	30.7%	37.3%	26.2%	23.0%	28.7%	33.4%	27.3%	34.1%	32.9%	25.0%
Massachusetts	20.1%	20.3%	20.0%	17.7%	18.2%	18.4%	24.5%	26.0%	27.8%	23.5%	31.6%
Michigan	27.2%	29.0%	26.7%	23.0%	24.4%	21.1%	23.8%	26.2%	29.7%	19.2%	29.2%
Minnesota	34.2%	39.0%	37.2%	34.5%	30.1%	34.9%	40.2%	34.7%	36.1%	29.5%	39.7%
Mississippi	32.3%	30.7%	31.4%	34.1%	23.0%	19.6%	38.1%	32.1%	23.0%	19.0%	26.0%
Missouri	31.8%	32.9%	33.2%	27.7%	32.6%	31.1%	29.8%	27.7%	30.4%	29.6%	39.0%
Montana	37.8%	38.3%	36.4%	23.7%	36.1%	21.8%	33.8%	31.8%	34.3%	24.7%	27.4%
Nebraska	36.4%	38.1%	33.3%	37.3%	32.1%	30.0%	41.2%	38.8%	38.0%	33.7%	46.2%
Nevada	25.1%	24.2%	16.5%	20.4%	22.4%	16.0%	24.4%	20.6%	18.6%	21.6%	22.5%
New Hampshire	31.2%	27.0%	25.8%	19.9%	27.7%	24.9%	34.5%	26.8%	31.5%	27.0%	34.0%
New Jersey	23.6%	23.2%	22.8%	18.5%	17.2%	24.4%	19.7%	26.1%	24.0%	20.4%	28.9%
New Mexico	20.7%	20.8%	20.3%	18.7%	22.4%	19.8%	20.1%	19.4%	28.1%	17.9%	21.9%
New York	24.5%	20.2%	18.7%	20.5%	15.9%	16.2%	27.0%	22.6%	27.8%	21.0%	22.6%
North Carolina	29.6%	27.8%	27.9%	23.4%	22.7%	23.7%	34.4%	28.0%	26.3%	25.2%	29.1%
North Dakota	38.8%	39.0%	35.1%	31.1%	41.2%	48.1%	49.4%	47.6%	50.4%	48.2%	49.6%
Ohio	24.9%	23.9%	24.3%	21.3%	24.4%	29.5%	28.3%	28.8%	28.0%	18.4%	28.0%
Oklahoma	19.8%	24.1%	22.1%	20.7%	22.8%	22.2%	19.9%	26.9%	27.1%	28.8%	21.0%
Oregon	27.4%	30.1%	24.9%	22.3%	13.2%	18.6%	25.8%	32.9%	32.3%	19.5%	28.0%
Pennsylvania	23.1%	23.7%	18.2%	21.6%	20.8%	23.1%	27.0%	27.5%	31.0%	26.4%	24.0%
Rhode Island	20.7%	22.2%	17.3%	22.3%	16.4%	20.8%	29.4%	29.2%	27.8%	23.4%	27.0%
South Carolina	27.8%	37.3%	22.9%	32.3%	25.2%	27.0%	26.3%	33.0%	32.4%	33.5%	23.4%
South Dakota	38.2%	38.7%	35.7%	39.5%	34.3%	46.6%	47.8%	41.2%	48.4%	40.9%	51.3%
Tennessee	34.0%	23.4%	26.7%	30.6%	24.8%	33.2%	32.3%	26.6%	21.7%	30.2%	31.6%
Texas	26.0%	25.2%	23.0%	24.0%	21.6%	22.1%	25.0%	25.8%	23.4%	20.9%	24.9%
Utah	19.8%	25.1%	18.1%	20.4%	15.1%	20.5%	19.7%	18.2%	16.5%	13.7%	14.5%
Vermont	34.6%	39.0%	31.2%	31.5%	33.4%	41.7%	34.6%	38.9%	38.3%	40.0%	44.4%
Virginia	34.8%	31.4%	29.6%	25.8%	33.3%	37.1%	23.4%	31.5%	26.8%	23.9%	26.2%
Washington	28.5%	22.2%	24.3%	22.5%	26.8%	26.8%	29.9%	33.4%	27.0%	28.3%	27.3%
West Virginia	21.3%	18.7%	25.2%	22.4%	18.1%	18.4%	36.6%	21.4%	18.5%	14.8%	18.2%
Wisconsin	35.5%	36.7%	36.1%	28.4%	28.3%	27.7%	32.4%	31.7%	28.9%	32.5%	32.8%
Wyoming	34.0%	30.6%	28.4%	27.1%	24.5%	29.8%	30.0%	31.8%	28.9%	30.4%	19.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>24.0%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>23.2%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>

Continued

Figure A5. (Cont) Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 0-4)

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	30.7%	24.3%	15.6%	23.0%	31.4%	29.1%	29.5%	20.4%	30.9%	32.3%
Alaska	23.4%	21.6%	25.9%	21.2%	40.1%	24.0%	19.8%	17.5%	16.8%	17.1%
Arizona	18.8%	28.3%	12.5%	26.9%	15.7%	25.9%	18.0%	30.9%	28.8%	25.2%
Arkansas	23.6%	26.4%	19.4%	29.0%	29.9%	28.7%	24.0%	30.2%	25.2%	22.0%
California	19.3%	22.3%	20.9%	22.0%	22.7%	23.6%	25.3%	24.8%	23.8%	20.6%
Colorado	28.3%	31.0%	36.4%	25.2%	34.6%	39.1%	32.8%	34.8%	27.7%	19.7%
Connecticut	35.5%	34.3%	34.3%	29.8%	33.6%	35.9%	31.3%	38.8%	39.3%	24.9%
Delaware	30.5%	24.8%	24.2%	35.9%	32.6%	33.9%	33.3%	30.5%	24.1%	29.5%
Dist. of Columbia	36.3%	24.6%	29.8%	31.6%	42.9%	45.1%	47.2%	43.0%	45.7%	31.0%
Florida	23.6%	26.7%	28.2%	21.4%	20.4%	25.7%	28.5%	25.9%	26.2%	19.2%
Georgia	24.9%	27.0%	24.4%	23.2%	27.7%	25.7%	25.7%	28.2%	34.7%	19.8%
Hawaii	15.1%	18.5%	21.4%	20.5%	9.8%	12.8%	14.1%	14.0%	14.0%	17.5%
Idaho	21.9%	20.9%	20.9%	21.7%	22.0%	20.8%	23.4%	18.4%	19.3%	18.9%
Illinois	23.4%	28.1%	28.1%	27.7%	22.5%	33.1%	26.6%	34.2%	32.3%	34.6%
Indiana	18.1%	25.8%	25.5%	33.3%	33.8%	27.9%	26.1%	31.0%	28.0%	28.8%
Iowa	41.3%	35.5%	36.7%	30.8%	29.0%	43.0%	37.1%	38.5%	38.9%	49.0%
Kansas	31.7%	31.5%	30.1%	32.4%	29.9%	42.8%	33.3%	34.8%	30.0%	37.4%
Kentucky	30.6%	20.4%	23.2%	22.3%	23.6%	19.6%	23.6%	24.1%	22.3%	21.5%
Louisiana	21.4%	24.9%	26.3%	24.5%	30.5%	31.4%	25.2%	33.6%	29.3%	24.5%
Maine	36.7%	36.5%	27.3%	29.5%	33.2%	33.7%	34.0%	45.5%	51.4%	11.8%
Maryland	33.9%	38.6%	31.9%	39.1%	38.7%	41.0%	40.5%	35.7%	33.4%	34.0%
Massachusetts	36.2%	35.7%	34.8%	34.4%	31.4%	33.5%	29.4%	37.9%	36.3%	28.8%
Michigan	30.6%	27.9%	26.6%	23.0%	25.2%	25.3%	24.0%	36.1%	33.7%	24.6%
Minnesota	42.2%	47.9%	49.1%	45.1%	47.5%	44.9%	38.1%	41.1%	39.5%	39.3%
Mississippi	29.2%	25.3%	31.1%	24.9%	32.5%	19.7%	20.1%	31.8%	24.0%	20.8%
Missouri	26.3%	36.6%	32.3%	30.3%	41.0%	30.4%	35.6%	29.4%	39.0%	30.8%
Montana	24.2%	25.3%	20.4%	21.7%	27.6%	25.9%	25.1%	22.5%	24.1%	29.0%
Nebraska	40.8%	38.5%	48.6%	44.7%	32.3%	30.3%	58.0%	33.5%	47.0%	40.6%
Nevada	24.5%	22.5%	23.2%	25.3%	20.7%	19.7%	17.1%	23.1%	31.0%	11.5%
New Hampshire	37.2%	27.3%	36.0%	33.4%	32.9%	37.7%	35.2%	34.9%	46.5%	40.4%
New Jersey	17.4%	37.3%	21.6%	25.1%	29.6%	35.1%	18.3%	33.1%	32.9%	15.5%
New Mexico	17.8%	18.0%	10.3%	19.1%	25.7%	12.2%	20.8%	22.1%	13.7%	5.1%
New York	24.1%	26.5%	28.1%	19.7%	27.2%	33.9%	23.7%	28.5%	33.9%	20.9%
North Carolina	34.6%	27.9%	25.5%	27.3%	32.0%	31.1%	24.8%	22.7%	21.4%	21.7%
North Dakota	42.9%	38.1%	39.5%	46.6%	42.3%	37.7%	26.2%	36.3%	47.2%	32.2%
Ohio	27.0%	33.8%	34.0%	31.8%	24.0%	22.9%	36.0%	23.2%	29.6%	22.8%
Oklahoma	24.6%	17.5%	27.8%	15.3%	19.2%	18.1%	22.0%	22.4%	20.3%	23.0%
Oregon	30.2%	31.5%	30.7%	35.4%	22.3%	29.3%	29.4%	35.3%	39.7%	27.7%
Pennsylvania	26.7%	28.4%	22.0%	32.1%	28.8%	35.7%	27.9%	27.9%	26.1%	31.0%
Rhode Island	27.3%	24.7%	33.5%	27.9%	25.6%	25.1%	20.6%	24.8%	35.3%	29.3%
South Carolina	22.8%	21.7%	27.6%	31.9%	32.8%	15.7%	18.5%	28.5%	26.7%	19.6%
South Dakota	35.8%	46.4%	47.9%	40.8%	43.9%	45.0%	32.8%	49.1%	40.5%	32.4%
Tennessee	29.2%	23.0%	17.9%	33.9%	34.5%	29.7%	29.3%	23.9%	26.7%	16.1%
Texas	22.1%	29.1%	27.1%	23.4%	25.6%	24.9%	22.1%	25.1%	27.2%	24.3%
Utah	12.9%	11.6%	13.4%	17.6%	18.6%	15.9%	19.8%	19.2%	19.9%	8.2%
Vermont	41.7%	39.7%	38.2%	42.3%	53.1%	35.8%	43.5%	32.3%	29.8%	37.4%
Virginia	32.5%	32.5%	36.9%	32.9%	30.7%	24.8%	28.0%	29.2%	41.1%	39.9%
Washington	25.0%	30.2%	31.5%	27.3%	21.6%	22.0%	23.5%	31.0%	30.5%	39.2%
West Virginia	19.8%	21.1%	23.3%	19.0%	15.1%	17.1%	13.2%	20.2%	12.0%	19.5%
Wisconsin	33.1%	38.7%	37.3%	32.8%	40.9%	36.9%	29.6%	42.6%	32.9%	28.9%
Wyoming	33.0%	30.3%	33.2%	35.7%	32.7%	33.5%	22.8%	33.8%	26.5%	35.0%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>25.6%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>27.0%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A6. Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)**

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alabama	12.1%	11.2%	13.5%	9.0%	13.6%	7.7%	13.6%	14.0%	14.1%	7.0%	12.1%
Alaska	12.3%	16.2%	15.0%	13.5%	17.8%	14.0%	19.1%	16.5%	15.9%	17.1%	16.8%
Arizona	12.9%	11.4%	13.3%	14.2%	9.7%	12.1%	11.4%	9.8%	9.6%	11.5%	9.4%
Arkansas	11.8%	9.6%	12.4%	14.1%	13.1%	12.2%	13.7%	13.9%	14.4%	11.8%	12.8%
California	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	11.6%	11.2%	11.7%	13.9%	13.3%	14.5%	13.2%	14.5%
Colorado	14.8%	18.0%	11.4%	10.9%	15.4%	11.3%	15.9%	21.2%	20.9%	14.6%	20.5%
Connecticut	18.8%	14.2%	12.9%	14.2%	16.9%	14.6%	22.1%	19.5%	19.6%	16.8%	19.2%
Delaware	14.8%	12.3%	15.1%	11.8%	9.2%	9.6%	14.3%	13.5%	20.0%	15.2%	15.2%
Dist. of Columbia	9.8%	17.6%	13.8%	12.3%	11.7%	17.4%	20.0%	11.4%	21.0%	15.6%	25.9%
Florida	13.3%	13.5%	12.8%	14.2%	15.5%	12.0%	13.2%	14.9%	13.7%	12.2%	16.0%
Georgia	10.3%	15.4%	9.9%	8.9%	11.1%	13.6%	12.7%	15.7%	15.9%	14.1%	15.5%
Hawaii	11.7%	9.8%	12.5%	13.2%	15.0%	11.2%	10.6%	15.7%	10.0%	14.7%	10.9%
Idaho	12.7%	12.1%	12.8%	12.7%	11.7%	9.2%	12.3%	11.0%	12.3%	12.6%	10.8%
Illinois	11.8%	15.4%	12.7%	10.4%	12.0%	13.3%	13.1%	15.7%	12.1%	15.5%	15.1%
Indiana	19.0%	14.7%	12.0%	13.6%	10.5%	10.0%	10.4%	10.6%	17.0%	10.4%	14.9%
Iowa	17.2%	19.7%	13.2%	17.0%	17.8%	14.1%	20.7%	24.3%	19.7%	16.8%	20.1%
Kansas	15.6%	18.2%	16.5%	17.3%	18.0%	13.7%	20.4%	19.5%	18.9%	14.1%	19.0%
Kentucky	12.7%	12.0%	13.4%	10.2%	10.5%	12.1%	18.5%	19.0%	15.0%	14.5%	13.6%
Louisiana	13.7%	9.7%	11.5%	10.4%	12.8%	9.7%	14.4%	14.4%	14.5%	12.6%	15.1%
Maine	20.9%	19.7%	13.3%	12.5%	16.6%	11.7%	23.4%	22.9%	19.0%	18.0%	21.0%
Maryland	17.3%	14.3%	16.9%	12.9%	16.3%	19.9%	20.1%	19.1%	20.1%	19.2%	19.3%
Massachusetts	11.2%	8.9%	13.1%	10.0%	10.4%	10.7%	14.6%	14.9%	14.2%	17.0%	18.1%
Michigan	17.3%	13.8%	12.4%	14.6%	13.3%	11.1%	17.6%	17.4%	18.1%	12.6%	16.4%
Minnesota	18.6%	16.6%	13.4%	19.2%	18.7%	20.6%	22.1%	22.2%	20.3%	18.4%	20.3%
Mississippi	13.3%	14.3%	15.5%	9.5%	14.1%	9.0%	10.7%	14.7%	10.6%	8.5%	12.0%
Missouri	17.0%	14.4%	22.4%	16.4%	13.5%	11.5%	16.8%	13.4%	19.7%	13.8%	15.7%
Montana	18.0%	15.0%	15.0%	11.5%	12.7%	7.4%	15.3%	14.9%	10.7%	12.7%	17.8%
Nebraska	17.2%	16.2%	16.2%	21.8%	17.7%	16.2%	23.5%	17.6%	18.1%	13.1%	21.7%
Nevada	11.8%	14.7%	12.6%	13.5%	13.8%	10.7%	15.4%	17.5%	13.4%	12.2%	15.1%
New Hampshire	19.2%	16.0%	15.7%	15.5%	19.3%	19.2%	19.8%	19.8%	17.8%	13.6%	15.9%
New Jersey	13.4%	14.3%	11.0%	10.1%	10.3%	14.7%	12.5%	14.7%	18.1%	14.0%	15.7%
New Mexico	10.4%	15.9%	9.8%	10.3%	10.5%	10.4%	11.7%	12.5%	14.3%	14.6%	4.7%
New York	11.5%	9.0%	10.1%	6.4%	10.7%	10.2%	12.2%	11.8%	14.5%	10.8%	13.5%
North Carolina	15.3%	13.9%	16.6%	11.8%	13.9%	14.0%	15.3%	17.2%	14.0%	13.6%	14.4%
North Dakota	19.6%	14.9%	15.9%	13.8%	16.8%	21.2%	26.4%	24.7%	22.5%	19.8%	20.7%
Ohio	16.4%	14.4%	14.8%	12.3%	13.0%	11.1%	20.5%	19.1%	19.7%	13.4%	18.9%
Oklahoma	14.0%	12.4%	10.0%	11.9%	13.0%	13.2%	10.7%	11.9%	12.0%	13.2%	12.6%
Oregon	14.0%	15.7%	14.8%	12.5%	14.6%	15.3%	15.9%	19.0%	17.1%	18.0%	20.2%
Pennsylvania	14.7%	14.9%	13.5%	14.8%	9.6%	12.7%	15.9%	17.4%	14.8%	12.4%	15.7%
Rhode Island	16.2%	14.1%	11.6%	10.9%	11.1%	10.9%	13.9%	11.5%	13.3%	13.0%	17.4%
South Carolina	14.2%	19.0%	16.2%	12.5%	12.6%	8.2%	16.2%	14.3%	12.5%	16.4%	10.1%
South Dakota	12.1%	15.9%	14.0%	14.1%	15.7%	17.7%	23.8%	24.4%	23.4%	19.9%	26.6%
Tennessee	20.1%	11.8%	18.6%	12.8%	13.7%	10.9%	18.1%	15.4%	13.0%	16.0%	16.7%
Texas	11.9%	11.3%	10.8%	12.1%	11.4%	10.6%	13.0%	14.2%	12.4%	12.0%	14.3%
Utah	10.9%	12.8%	9.8%	11.2%	8.5%	9.4%	10.4%	10.2%	5.8%	7.9%	12.2%
Vermont	19.7%	15.0%	14.6%	16.5%	20.5%	24.1%	25.6%	26.6%	24.0%	22.4%	23.0%
Virginia	18.2%	14.4%	17.1%	15.7%	15.8%	15.6%	14.1%	14.5%	16.8%	17.9%	15.3%
Washington	18.8%	13.2%	16.5%	16.7%	15.8%	15.6%	20.6%	16.5%	18.2%	15.6%	17.0%
West Virginia	13.5%	10.7%	8.3%	10.7%	8.7%	13.9%	10.8%	12.3%	16.6%	10.2%	12.5%
Wisconsin	16.7%	14.9%	15.2%	13.2%	14.5%	12.3%	18.9%	17.8%	14.7%	15.4%	18.9%
Wyoming	14.9%	16.2%	16.2%	15.9%	15.5%	9.1%	12.0%	17.8%	15.4%	17.8%	12.9%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

Continued



Figure A6. (Cont) Share of Children in Paid Child Care (Ages 5-14)

State	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	16.7%	15.9%	13.9%	18.0%	20.5%	12.8%	10.3%	11.5%	13.0%	10.7%
Alaska	21.8%	10.9%	12.3%	17.9%	19.7%	15.1%	7.6%	8.4%	6.4%	9.2%
Arizona	12.3%	12.8%	11.3%	11.8%	12.0%	14.9%	14.2%	21.5%	16.7%	13.0%
Arkansas	9.6%	8.9%	13.5%	12.5%	13.4%	13.4%	9.5%	13.8%	14.2%	10.8%
California	14.8%	12.8%	17.5%	16.2%	16.4%	15.3%	15.3%	14.6%	14.6%	12.4%
Colorado	13.9%	15.4%	14.7%	16.7%	11.2%	21.5%	15.0%	19.3%	19.3%	10.4%
Connecticut	15.5%	19.7%	16.6%	19.9%	16.7%	18.1%	27.6%	15.3%	29.1%	17.2%
Delaware	12.2%	14.4%	14.8%	17.5%	11.6%	17.9%	23.5%	22.8%	11.6%	11.2%
Dist. of Columbia	28.1%	22.0%	15.3%	16.8%	19.3%	23.4%	22.2%	23.4%	28.1%	25.1%
Florida	16.6%	15.1%	13.9%	13.3%	17.8%	15.0%	13.2%	16.7%	15.7%	11.2%
Georgia	12.9%	14.6%	18.1%	11.2%	13.6%	14.8%	12.3%	11.2%	12.3%	6.4%
Hawaii	10.5%	12.0%	13.6%	8.5%	7.9%	7.7%	13.4%	12.8%	12.7%	9.4%
Idaho	12.0%	9.8%	18.8%	13.3%	13.7%	16.7%	10.2%	9.4%	12.0%	8.6%
Illinois	14.6%	14.2%	17.5%	18.5%	15.7%	16.3%	19.0%	18.1%	15.3%	14.3%
Indiana	13.8%	17.6%	17.2%	13.2%	20.6%	19.5%	14.6%	10.6%	19.5%	15.6%
Iowa	24.6%	19.8%	23.9%	23.3%	21.6%	23.9%	18.2%	13.5%	20.6%	13.4%
Kansas	20.2%	15.4%	12.3%	14.2%	15.4%	20.8%	17.1%	15.5%	18.5%	11.3%
Kentucky	13.4%	12.5%	9.9%	12.3%	10.0%	15.2%	13.9%	12.0%	11.1%	8.5%
Louisiana	8.7%	12.3%	10.6%	12.5%	17.6%	12.9%	11.6%	17.9%	14.0%	12.6%
Maine	23.9%	17.8%	21.0%	18.6%	18.4%	18.7%	20.3%	21.5%	24.2%	19.1%
Maryland	20.7%	22.1%	19.7%	16.5%	29.8%	19.8%	26.6%	20.4%	17.7%	15.7%
Massachusetts	15.7%	19.9%	21.2%	20.4%	22.0%	16.2%	21.4%	20.9%	21.3%	17.5%
Michigan	14.2%	18.9%	19.1%	15.3%	14.4%	14.3%	16.0%	21.4%	16.5%	12.2%
Minnesota	25.8%	22.9%	26.0%	23.4%	25.3%	25.2%	22.2%	26.9%	15.0%	16.6%
Mississippi	17.1%	16.5%	13.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.1%	10.0%	9.1%	10.9%	8.2%
Missouri	15.2%	17.1%	19.6%	15.4%	20.5%	16.1%	16.6%	13.2%	19.7%	16.6%
Montana	16.5%	16.2%	12.4%	18.8%	17.4%	15.2%	15.6%	12.5%	13.4%	13.6%
Nebraska	24.4%	18.3%	28.8%	17.7%	22.4%	25.3%	28.8%	26.5%	21.8%	20.2%
Nevada	14.3%	12.3%	9.8%	13.6%	11.4%	13.7%	15.4%	17.6%	12.6%	9.3%
New Hampshire	19.2%	19.6%	19.4%	23.2%	19.7%	23.8%	21.7%	25.9%	29.8%	17.7%
New Jersey	11.2%	17.1%	16.5%	17.3%	17.8%	17.2%	13.6%	14.7%	19.2%	14.0%
New Mexico	11.2%	7.9%	6.4%	8.8%	10.6%	10.1%	10.1%	7.5%	8.6%	3.1%
New York	12.2%	13.7%	15.0%	16.6%	17.2%	18.9%	16.0%	15.0%	17.4%	13.6%
North Carolina	19.1%	18.6%	17.0%	16.5%	14.2%	16.5%	14.2%	19.8%	12.6%	12.4%
North Dakota	22.7%	23.0%	31.4%	22.7%	24.2%	22.8%	16.2%	18.4%	23.6%	20.0%
Ohio	17.7%	17.9%	14.2%	16.3%	18.3%	19.3%	16.9%	17.6%	16.3%	11.4%
Oklahoma	12.6%	12.3%	8.7%	11.6%	14.6%	12.5%	7.4%	8.0%	10.5%	6.4%
Oregon	23.5%	22.7%	19.9%	20.8%	13.0%	16.1%	17.2%	18.8%	23.0%	15.5%
Pennsylvania	14.9%	17.0%	14.1%	14.6%	20.4%	20.1%	19.9%	18.5%	14.1%	17.8%
Rhode Island	16.3%	19.6%	20.5%	21.7%	19.0%	13.7%	21.6%	18.0%	23.4%	25.0%
South Carolina	11.5%	11.1%	9.7%	19.5%	18.9%	15.5%	13.0%	17.5%	20.7%	12.4%
South Dakota	21.2%	26.2%	17.2%	21.9%	20.3%	21.9%	21.1%	21.8%	24.8%	14.7%
Tennessee	16.2%	11.5%	15.7%	19.0%	10.6%	16.4%	9.5%	11.7%	11.8%	9.9%
Texas	12.8%	14.4%	12.4%	12.3%	14.5%	13.5%	13.6%	12.8%	14.3%	12.3%
Utah	10.2%	11.1%	9.8%	9.4%	7.3%	12.1%	6.0%	11.4%	4.8%	6.5%
Vermont	23.3%	21.3%	21.8%	30.1%	26.6%	23.6%	19.2%	22.9%	19.1%	26.4%
Virginia	19.3%	16.4%	20.1%	20.5%	16.7%	19.9%	27.9%	15.8%	22.0%	20.2%
Washington	17.9%	20.1%	19.1%	19.1%	20.5%	16.6%	13.4%	15.6%	25.1%	15.8%
West Virginia	9.8%	7.2%	7.2%	7.6%	9.6%	10.8%	10.3%	7.3%	3.7%	12.1%
Wisconsin	19.0%	21.3%	16.8%	19.6%	15.4%	20.0%	18.4%	22.8%	18.2%	12.5%
Wyoming	20.5%	16.2%	14.7%	15.0%	14.3%	11.9%	14.9%	14.8%	15.8%	10.8%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>15.7%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A7. Total Child Care Expenditures by State**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	\$238,983,725	\$357,414,122	\$457,352,787	\$454,873,604	\$420,995,507	\$500,035,748
Alaska	85,296,096	77,684,866	85,912,954	73,915,183	86,266,727	141,603,227
Arizona	530,037,496	443,492,119	461,989,629	623,706,108	485,017,346	647,651,592
Arkansas	180,411,671	251,743,914	185,716,991	375,136,295	270,128,555	315,786,660
California	4,910,271,787	4,926,455,985	4,604,244,331	5,310,046,013	6,178,561,096	5,624,116,556
Colorado	533,967,299	946,162,591	833,627,218	715,854,508	1,033,664,751	693,721,318
Connecticut	637,081,077	815,127,658	783,128,183	605,200,107	709,286,509	750,502,875
Delaware	107,209,357	110,203,636	145,536,394	120,359,852	112,926,278	137,030,741
Dist. of Columbia	131,444,197	193,718,885	218,956,392	176,701,259	176,682,945	207,435,082
Florida	1,379,100,205	1,677,143,273	12.8%	14.2%	15.5%	16.0%
Georgia		1,971,492,704	2,375,062,269	2,226,129,214	1,853,283,642	15.5%
Hawaii	1,036,858,064	1,123,035,758	1,266,614,563	1,090,191,186	1,306,440,981	1,033,949,376
Idaho	87,044,986	92,914,265	82,517,164	108,325,317	121,644,088	99,364,367
Illinois	126,500,082	100,463,869	150,970,552	109,034,835	180,805,408	146,481,017
Indiana	1,626,167,587	1,699,682,475	1,553,304,332	1,711,745,758	1,693,237,834	2,069,545,354
Iowa	577,747,650	769,671,614	543,301,859	727,579,406	661,065,790	776,557,521
Kansas	381,449,571	397,390,222	439,949,744	434,566,693	584,979,696	580,553,409
Kentucky	413,148,838	395,512,109	457,764,701	456,540,000	267,587,230	549,886,771
Louisiana	292,429,329	403,213,381	441,077,582	292,549,269	397,585,759	416,719,831
Maine	442,641,218	466,112,873	303,128,257	326,138,273	460,475,287	394,121,174
Maryland	127,939,364	189,035,134	180,613,827	206,958,239	201,061,327	176,740,662
Massachusetts	1,259,163,291	1,220,196,608	1,243,694,392	1,415,994,608	1,351,424,951	1,536,092,301
Michigan	1,011,382,075	1,591,006,512	1,408,156,327	1,530,279,383	1,588,951,425	1,493,119,105
Minnesota	947,253,689	1,108,016,484	1,020,240,756	941,881,273	1,054,144,841	1,005,280,363
Mississippi	931,046,070	1,030,502,622	1,167,610,099	1,240,148,935	1,269,462,039	1,542,612,159
Missouri	179,644,883	221,037,864	309,546,837	295,785,396	264,317,547	313,132,755
Montana	673,818,578	700,173,992	569,310,530	853,774,195	794,135,525	1,388,675,969
Nebraska	69,088,292	96,990,332	99,112,003	86,191,409	81,904,965	85,829,891
Nevada	243,561,340	311,034,987	348,055,117	285,097,367	492,895,188	384,165,215
New Hampshire	244,636,188	331,165,102	276,754,476	336,321,308	265,471,202	319,130,233
New Jersey	183,858,592	190,588,404	247,235,196	220,496,744	242,214,336	192,641,938
New Mexico	1,227,431,346	1,449,007,007	1,047,916,338	2,291,468,934	1,218,584,524	1,434,296,302
New York	159,029,490	132,887,157	107,947,469	117,071,069	98,593,310	128,222,826
North Carolina	1,900,680,359	2,558,472,112	2,626,453,379	2,807,604,604	3,973,468,222	2,619,697,478
North Dakota	1,102,267,572	1,095,009,467	1,646,130,157	1,225,774,668	1,207,869,403	1,196,226,520
Ohio	120,178,991	111,025,834	156,277,302	138,587,628	213,226,644	161,062,215
Oklahoma	837,379,246	1,475,548,572	1,095,368,087	1,416,416,712	1,194,818,459	1,454,966,457
Oregon	357,711,076	288,235,803	384,048,297	229,294,782	319,829,134	247,740,809
Pennsylvania	389,657,228	416,267,768	578,340,945	559,928,556	513,485,699	515,034,970
Rhode Island	1,340,082,828	1,573,164,312	1,417,065,866	1,413,709,072	1,265,001,944	1,653,013,628
South Carolina	131,070,148	125,001,083	150,894,758	188,069,364	183,347,739	149,294,320
South Dakota	591,125,729	355,808,014	337,493,685	439,928,288	460,693,214	553,278,179
Tennessee	114,871,283	143,444,420	125,826,875	149,291,287	143,392,561	168,600,804
Texas	793,494,595	746,616,586	740,224,801	631,756,267	841,191,364	877,395,887
Utah	2,596,896,114	3,198,960,165	2,885,474,885	3,232,740,972	3,316,910,397	3,384,297,950
Vermont	194,474,096	183,245,933	203,664,821	232,657,005	264,800,228	236,469,052
Virginia	99,239,341	114,222,903	104,506,130	103,199,812	87,883,360	123,961,390
Washington	1,559,027,494	1,657,684,093	1,629,721,722	1,858,862,381	2,462,910,770	1,960,657,118
West Virginia	897,774,311	890,067,585	922,009,404	968,698,634	1,086,392,271	1,014,344,627
Wisconsin	91,048,027	128,059,276	75,925,755	124,064,600	118,206,983	116,350,870
Wyoming	749,778,722	820,868,592	693,729,932	900,761,815	848,753,805	762,422,044
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>34,892,911,132</b>	<b>39,746,759,673</b>	<b>38,865,777,373</b>	<b>42,615,093,607</b>	<b>44,874,909,002</b>	<b>44,210,412,079</b>

Continued

**Figure A7. (Cont) Total Child Care Expenditures by State**

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$683,196,909	\$427,252,636	\$417,984,565	\$490,841,181	\$564,786,943	\$653,686,985
Alaska	157,787,495	140,471,281	82,133,290	81,290,183	88,022,599	94,718,596
Arizona	576,802,908	666,694,614	670,535,981	1,098,242,589	704,618,846	753,180,535
Arkansas	301,260,484	247,634,078	186,152,176	296,609,977	469,097,238	282,762,829
California	6,712,830,090	6,398,867,255	7,181,992,606	6,326,479,183	7,018,719,854	5,498,666,206
Colorado	795,632,006	1,295,431,834	1,146,518,723	1,122,366,248	878,281,201	789,800,267
Connecticut	668,102,097	622,851,457	753,901,584	584,617,847	1,075,563,743	360,273,121
Delaware	93,127,924	135,925,968	160,341,788	184,799,706	81,800,403	148,720,003
Dist. of Columbia	228,133,399	290,842,113	306,760,576	296,900,995	378,843,828	249,253,591
Florida	1,797,501,763	2,003,536,969	2,144,515,673	2,366,549,668	2,451,342,996	2,400,877,206
Georgia	1,241,604,044	1,463,967,197	1,346,447,698	1,367,975,335	1,550,772,105	877,617,925
Hawaii	107,220,761	118,112,958	140,553,390	150,485,658	118,136,027	132,739,557
Idaho	194,982,584	190,418,701	156,696,785	171,717,293	252,928,156	169,916,470
Illinois	1,593,767,959	1,843,309,651	1,811,582,601	2,183,385,489	2,598,842,659	2,631,213,610
Indiana	782,248,018	1,033,612,284	635,508,677	982,140,576	1,660,038,968	811,678,829
Iowa	710,130,046	697,868,984	535,014,924	628,209,472	680,426,813	651,593,580
Kansas	348,589,809	586,772,884	532,615,436	519,286,308	706,189,500	525,269,330
Kentucky	508,874,735	526,094,010	503,801,817	421,025,154	510,693,817	600,181,691
Louisiana	611,863,986	543,480,879	413,871,441	735,469,771	680,567,659	415,281,886
Maine	199,743,149	187,236,844	225,089,393	189,667,019	228,426,619	158,062,433
Maryland	1,788,946,586	1,400,606,777	2,361,997,451	1,710,942,408	2,111,814,345	1,135,716,062
Massachusetts	1,330,762,504	1,415,855,873	1,800,950,306	2,342,112,609	1,966,093,452	1,563,961,161
Michigan	1,107,130,636	1,131,468,468	1,333,665,451	1,726,087,636	1,757,138,391	1,118,506,632
Minnesota	1,410,797,876	1,255,980,450	1,843,602,355	1,887,921,550	1,221,651,615	1,221,062,172
Mississippi	259,679,781	232,163,352	192,958,321	246,012,025	286,237,487	186,569,590
Missouri	1,220,081,973	990,026,270	1,084,401,895	859,260,638	1,144,189,153	861,502,026
Montana	139,083,510	108,702,376	121,520,571	123,926,609	206,884,565	187,271,301
Nebraska	290,027,960	345,291,882	482,245,648	445,396,331	477,692,670	530,373,763
Nevada	357,966,226	311,962,488	214,343,583	272,607,742	343,029,854	263,746,735
New Hampshire	199,687,887	204,037,479	271,694,382	300,515,816	495,457,431	314,916,779
New Jersey	1,970,203,121	2,065,771,038	1,291,271,345	1,643,029,029	1,988,638,354	1,079,899,058
New Mexico	155,641,818	114,452,137	161,812,113	137,801,830	94,299,528	42,949,178
New York	3,136,823,026	3,937,244,763	3,364,226,613	4,351,097,474	4,070,421,706	2,727,191,351
North Carolina	1,637,300,121	1,601,116,632	1,521,621,648	1,514,282,664	1,397,548,572	1,354,009,569
North Dakota	196,811,644	232,416,687	118,145,647	173,536,940	229,076,051	202,361,404
Ohio	1,265,018,735	1,559,596,140	1,697,774,415	1,379,188,203	1,708,529,707	1,108,567,480
Oklahoma	371,331,996	404,853,849	371,193,927	403,092,110	484,867,263	421,819,008
Oregon	489,104,295	522,250,506	604,943,545	651,617,670	1,201,030,339	655,128,007
Pennsylvania	1,904,161,172	2,112,957,632	2,104,891,209	1,805,442,920	2,219,561,756	2,141,207,532
Rhode Island	80,006,872	122,317,028	154,485,749	135,351,234	306,416,083	177,971,675
South Carolina	659,415,154	476,331,583	464,570,438	632,419,306	995,362,073	566,835,745
South Dakota	151,938,661	149,177,507	138,307,243	187,912,052	168,863,542	160,339,171
Tennessee	704,403,031	1,050,359,159	786,430,802	716,032,847	783,989,174	707,629,006
Texas	3,945,416,690	3,535,449,625	4,105,065,987	4,073,936,850	5,564,464,831	3,689,918,342
Utah	295,684,371	345,022,835	228,131,626	446,111,170	220,022,882	158,750,437
Vermont	92,868,745	101,802,279	160,172,845	109,435,882	102,233,202	137,589,468
Virginia	2,110,660,272	1,854,470,651	2,552,206,926	2,018,049,961	2,519,528,569	2,296,029,043
Washington	1,511,146,894	1,045,257,787	1,204,433,053	1,509,986,539	1,911,409,384	1,167,349,869
West Virginia	96,628,407	100,474,214	82,682,935	89,885,778	85,525,772	159,975,204
Wisconsin	961,317,552	1,033,023,929	996,048,333	1,325,360,404	1,143,460,050	1,010,906,422
Wyoming	65,147,338	63,865,778	45,419,004	103,823,491	73,718,277	43,230,347
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>48,218,595,020</b>	<b>49,244,689,770</b>	<b>51,213,234,487</b>	<b>53,520,237,370</b>	<b>59,977,256,054</b>	<b>45,598,778,190</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A8. Total Child Care Expenditures per Family by State**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$3,643	\$4,143	\$3,455	\$3,861	\$4,062	\$3,830	\$4,603	\$3,962	\$4,220	\$5,293	\$4,538	\$6,015
Alaska	5,176	4,256	4,017	4,592	5,021	5,919	5,791	6,816	6,170	6,391	7,173	8,680
Arizona	4,380	4,075	3,362	4,817	4,468	4,751	5,182	4,614	4,564	4,975	4,562	4,829
Arkansas	3,032	3,163	3,174	5,231	4,331	3,845	3,717	3,591	3,325	5,224	7,551	5,215
California	5,914	5,657	5,762	6,496	7,047	6,391	7,298	7,216	7,965	7,336	8,595	8,317
Colorado	4,508	6,018	6,833	4,850	7,429	4,908	5,885	6,670	7,030	7,168	5,799	9,253
Connecticut	7,080	7,974	7,892	5,929	6,824	7,091	6,781	6,774	6,959	6,979	8,975	5,296
Delaware	5,161	4,755	6,181	5,453	5,536	5,401	4,680	6,021	5,440	6,470	5,336	8,566
Dist. of Columbia	11,116	9,573	10,798	10,572	10,891	13,704	10,580	13,273	13,086	13,516	17,437	14,208
Florida	4,026	4,001	4,184	6,024	4,901	4,930	4,314	4,525	4,983	5,201	6,152	7,168
Georgia	4,210	3,971	5,138	4,659	5,746	4,852	4,899	5,707	5,349	5,588	6,248	7,132
Hawaii	3,206	3,789	3,839	4,777	4,427	4,837	6,115	6,850	6,892	6,382	5,063	6,249
Idaho	3,131	2,837	3,529	3,206	3,981	3,802	5,066	4,414	4,351	5,064	6,498	5,415
Illinois	5,062	5,405	5,649	5,280	5,129	6,304	5,779	5,668	5,534	6,582	8,383	8,531
Indiana	4,727	4,566	3,651	4,616	3,507	4,082	3,805	5,093	4,265	5,863	7,920	4,917
Iowa	4,309	4,004	4,136	4,479	4,870	5,962	6,325	6,013	5,732	6,994	6,104	6,777
Kansas	5,619	4,702	5,193	5,023	3,649	6,706	5,058	5,526	6,000	5,937	8,868	6,463
Kentucky	2,759	3,629	4,001	3,651	4,235	4,059	5,489	5,324	5,450	4,671	6,257	6,894
Louisiana	3,868	3,420	3,956	3,353	4,077	3,682	4,748	4,772	4,431	5,529	6,307	4,362
Maine	4,434	5,333	5,034	5,307	5,497	5,722	5,997	5,305	5,702	5,537	5,083	5,696
Maryland	6,845	7,082	6,668	6,308	7,277	9,028	7,625	7,832	10,953	8,854	10,634	7,623
Massachusetts	5,983	8,388	8,070	7,730	7,229	7,276	7,124	8,202	9,933	11,446	10,917	9,202
Michigan	5,522	4,299	4,430	3,856	3,796	4,939	5,467	5,378	6,376	5,612	6,272	5,834
Minnesota	6,148	5,394	5,914	5,811	5,757	7,193	6,355	6,141	8,192	7,497	7,978	8,157
Mississippi	3,289	3,030	3,386	4,039	3,577	5,274	3,690	4,060	3,342	3,883	4,552	3,784
Missouri	4,559	3,719	3,876	4,191	4,122	8,710	5,897	5,866	5,981	5,544	6,218	5,918
Montana	3,365	3,820	3,747	3,284	4,306	3,709	4,845	4,411	5,036	5,063	7,557	7,751
Nebraska	4,294	4,743	4,958	4,303	5,838	5,004	4,104	4,994	5,207	6,715	6,819	7,982
Nevada	4,252	5,494	4,672	5,070	4,113	5,165	6,216	5,697	4,387	4,470	5,373	6,457
New Hampshire	6,188	5,945	6,357	6,225	7,300	5,091	5,854	5,168	6,610	7,364	8,629	7,577
New Jersey	6,527	7,260	7,587	8,908	6,215	7,022	8,320	7,996	8,211	9,269	8,637	7,344
New Mexico	3,590	3,908	3,074	3,457	4,530	3,123	3,710	4,162	4,284	4,825	4,071	5,286
New York	5,380	6,628	6,831	6,275	8,145	5,933	6,869	7,661	7,861	10,729	9,162	9,145
North Carolina	4,895	4,451	5,077	4,620	4,854	4,712	6,140	5,972	6,287	5,407	6,747	6,865
North Dakota	4,754	4,243	5,896	5,365	6,410	4,718	6,479	8,071	5,655	7,713	7,927	8,811
Ohio	3,597	4,242	3,691	4,487	4,206	4,525	4,557	5,178	5,443	5,430	6,506	5,255
Oklahoma	4,134	3,656	4,016	3,144	3,638	3,775	4,543	5,247	4,982	5,479	7,307	6,482
Oregon	4,367	4,223	5,120	4,801	4,285	4,309	5,198	4,415	5,534	5,010	8,646	8,106
Pennsylvania	5,262	5,371	4,776	4,654	4,442	5,220	5,835	5,861	6,359	5,460	8,780	7,532
Rhode Island	5,220	4,177	5,678	6,319	6,232	5,509	3,776	5,207	6,391	5,312	8,321	5,392
South Carolina	4,351	3,669	3,987	4,964	5,100	3,914	4,921	4,792	5,376	5,404	6,878	5,835
South Dakota	4,218	3,990	4,308	3,903	4,484	4,842	4,717	5,390	5,864	5,733	5,201	6,201
Tennessee	4,741	4,172	4,243	4,443	5,578	4,441	4,469	5,580	6,077	5,491	5,644	6,631
Texas	4,393	4,588	4,609	4,204	4,778	5,372	5,646	5,266	6,362	6,156	8,159	6,104
Utah	3,579	2,945	4,080	3,735	3,734	3,832	4,547	5,154	4,428	6,603	4,185	3,765
Vermont	4,466	4,704	4,944	4,728	4,967	5,148	3,900	5,723	6,964	6,068	7,260	6,730
Virginia	7,679	8,198	6,631	6,942	8,625	6,873	8,897	7,498	8,496	8,497	8,292	8,726
Washington	4,545	4,382	4,803	4,479	5,347	5,000	7,931	6,576	7,984	7,864	8,270	6,059
West Virginia	3,242	3,910	2,098	4,263	3,784	3,973	3,728	4,242	3,044	3,832	5,584	5,599
Wisconsin	4,795	4,736	4,333	5,047	5,622	4,786	6,877	6,121	6,097	6,907	7,298	7,321
Wyoming	2,945	3,520	3,811	4,673	4,291	4,312	4,424	4,177	3,113	6,011	4,355	2,907
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>5,036</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>5,972</b>	<b>6,034</b>	<b>6,572</b>	<b>6,679</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>7,058</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A9. Child Care Expenditures as Share of Household Income**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	6.0%	4.2%	3.7%	3.7%	5.5%	4.8%	5.2%	4.1%	3.7%	5.5%	3.5%	5.2%
Alaska	5.3%	5.1%	3.9%	4.3%	5.5%	6.2%	5.3%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	6.0%	5.8%
Arizona	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	5.8%	4.2%	5.4%	5.6%	3.6%	4.5%	3.7%	3.3%	3.5%
Arkansas	5.1%	4.7%	5.4%	6.2%	5.6%	3.9%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.9%	5.1%	5.9%
California	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%	4.9%	5.1%	5.0%	4.6%	4.8%	4.5%
Colorado	4.6%	5.0%	6.3%	4.4%	6.3%	4.1%	4.2%	6.0%	5.4%	4.9%	3.4%	6.6%
Connecticut	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%	4.3%	5.1%	5.0%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%	4.2%	4.8%	3.0%
Delaware	5.4%	5.7%	6.8%	6.8%	4.2%	4.7%	3.8%	5.4%	4.2%	5.1%	5.0%	7.0%
Dist. of Columbia	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%	5.8%	5.4%	7.9%	5.3%	6.6%	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	5.2%
Florida	5.0%	4.8%	4.9%	6.3%	4.8%	5.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%	5.4%	5.4%	6.5%
Georgia	5.2%	4.5%	7.0%	5.3%	6.3%	4.7%	5.4%	5.4%	4.8%	4.0%	4.9%	5.2%
Hawaii	3.4%	3.9%	3.4%	4.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.6%	4.2%	4.6%	5.4%	3.0%	4.3%
Idaho	4.7%	4.4%	4.3%	4.5%	5.3%	3.2%	4.9%	5.0%	4.0%	5.6%	6.5%	4.6%
Illinois	5.4%	5.7%	5.5%	5.0%	4.8%	5.7%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%	4.7%	5.1%	5.2%
Indiana	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	4.9%	3.6%	4.3%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%	5.6%	6.3%	3.5%
Iowa	5.3%	5.3%	4.8%	5.5%	5.0%	7.1%	6.6%	5.7%	4.9%	6.4%	5.9%	5.8%
Kansas	5.7%	5.3%	6.6%	5.8%	4.1%	7.9%	4.7%	5.2%	4.8%	5.3%	6.8%	4.4%
Kentucky	2.9%	4.9%	5.5%	5.0%	5.0%	3.3%	5.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.8%	3.8%
Louisiana	4.8%	3.7%	5.5%	4.2%	3.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.5%	6.1%	6.8%	3.5%
Maine	5.6%	6.3%	5.1%	5.4%	5.6%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	5.3%	5.5%	4.2%	4.8%
Maryland	6.2%	5.9%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	6.2%	5.6%	4.8%	7.1%	5.8%	7.8%	4.1%
Massachusetts	4.7%	6.4%	5.9%	7.2%	4.4%	6.1%	5.3%	6.5%	5.9%	6.7%	5.3%	4.8%
Michigan	5.0%	4.8%	4.5%	4.0%	3.6%	3.9%	5.5%	4.7%	5.6%	5.2%	5.0%	4.0%
Minnesota	6.0%	5.0%	5.5%	5.8%	5.2%	6.1%	5.2%	5.0%	6.1%	5.2%	4.7%	5.5%
Mississippi	4.8%	4.3%	4.3%	5.1%	3.9%	6.6%	3.8%	4.7%	4.1%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%
Missouri	5.3%	3.9%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	8.6%	6.1%	5.6%	5.5%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%
Montana	4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	5.5%	4.9%	4.0%	5.5%	7.0%	6.6%
Nebraska	5.1%	5.6%	5.2%	4.8%	6.7%	5.7%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%	5.9%	5.5%	6.3%
Nevada	5.1%	6.2%	5.1%	6.5%	4.7%	5.4%	7.7%	7.2%	4.7%	4.6%	3.8%	5.1%
New Hampshire	5.9%	5.7%	5.5%	5.4%	6.7%	3.9%	4.5%	4.6%	5.2%	5.7%	5.8%	4.3%
New Jersey	5.4%	6.1%	5.9%	7.2%	5.3%	4.8%	6.0%	4.8%	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%	3.2%
New Mexico	5.1%	4.6%	4.3%	4.6%	4.0%	3.6%	4.9%	5.2%	5.6%	3.8%	4.1%	3.9%
New York	5.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.4%	6.5%	5.2%	6.0%	5.4%	6.1%	7.0%	6.0%	4.7%
North Carolina	6.1%	4.7%	6.4%	5.3%	5.0%	4.4%	6.8%	5.9%	4.9%	5.3%	6.2%	5.9%
North Dakota	5.8%	5.0%	6.5%	6.3%	6.8%	5.1%	6.1%	7.8%	5.1%	5.9%	7.4%	6.4%
Ohio	3.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%	4.7%	5.7%	5.4%	4.6%	5.0%	4.1%
Oklahoma	4.3%	5.1%	5.3%	4.5%	4.0%	3.8%	5.0%	5.1%	4.8%	5.5%	6.0%	6.9%
Oregon	5.3%	4.7%	5.7%	5.6%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.4%	6.9%	5.1%
Pennsylvania	5.3%	5.2%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	6.0%	5.0%
Rhode Island	5.1%	4.6%	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	4.4%	4.3%	5.7%	5.5%	3.6%	6.0%	3.6%
South Carolina	6.6%	4.7%	5.0%	6.2%	6.5%	4.9%	5.5%	3.7%	4.7%	5.2%	5.3%	4.5%
South Dakota	5.9%	5.1%	5.2%	4.7%	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	4.1%	5.0%	5.8%	5.0%	5.3%
Tennessee	5.2%	5.7%	4.6%	5.5%	6.2%	5.6%	5.0%	4.7%	6.9%	5.8%	4.4%	6.8%
Texas	5.5%	5.2%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.4%	5.1%	4.6%	5.5%	5.6%	6.1%	4.4%
Utah	4.9%	3.9%	5.1%	4.4%	3.9%	4.5%	5.1%	5.4%	3.9%	5.2%	3.5%	2.2%
Vermont	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.2%	4.2%	4.9%	4.7%	4.9%	7.1%	5.1%
Virginia	5.7%	7.1%	5.8%	5.0%	6.8%	5.4%	6.9%	4.9%	6.9%	5.7%	4.8%	5.3%
Washington	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%	6.0%	5.4%	5.6%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%
West Virginia	4.0%	4.6%	2.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.7%	3.5%	4.8%	3.6%	4.5%	5.0%	4.6%
Wisconsin	5.7%	5.6%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	4.7%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	6.1%	4.3%	4.6%
Wyoming	3.4%	4.1%	4.7%	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	4.8%	4.8%	4.0%	5.8%	4.2%	3.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

**Figure A10. Average Household Income of Children in Paid Care**

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alabama	\$60,432	\$97,572	\$93,172	\$104,607	\$73,687	\$79,362
Alaska	97,633	82,722	102,233	107,100	91,083	95,854
Arizona	83,596	88,342	77,770	83,419	106,948	88,273
Arkansas	59,683	67,768	58,926	84,924	78,009	98,098
California	116,006	112,929	121,234	119,403	133,479	136,434
Colorado	97,529	121,426	108,327	111,319	118,552	118,629
Connecticut	148,596	138,002	138,393	139,420	133,822	141,210
Delaware	95,602	83,451	90,751	80,030	132,190	114,834
Dist. of Columbia	163,097	148,438	157,200	180,950	202,562	172,780
Florida	80,912	83,123	84,693	96,171	101,228	92,753
Georgia	81,611	88,646	72,980	88,194	91,718	103,514
Hawaii	94,526	96,767	113,908	102,597	102,790	130,616
Idaho	66,489	64,746	81,373	71,382	75,504	118,425
Illinois	93,225	94,348	103,488	104,940	105,964	110,617
Indiana	102,790	98,647	84,218	93,537	96,163	94,680
Iowa	81,249	74,876	85,523	82,078	98,232	83,953
Kansas	98,848	87,979	78,762	86,645	89,263	84,363
Kentucky	95,779	74,491	73,325	73,550	84,535	122,327
Louisiana	80,449	92,782	71,387	80,179	106,743	76,542
Maine	79,592	84,739	99,021	98,580	98,526	102,416
Maryland	109,776	119,430	127,314	123,870	139,252	145,959
Massachusetts	126,937	131,545	136,191	106,891	163,704	118,341
Michigan	111,188	89,030	97,411	95,599	104,475	125,081
Minnesota	102,610	107,943	106,803	100,852	111,590	117,131
Mississippi	68,612	70,298	79,540	78,617	92,571	80,140
Missouri	86,527	96,222	73,939	86,718	95,476	100,711
Montana	69,354	73,547	79,401	79,031	100,779	79,513
Nebraska	83,980	84,993	95,104	88,901	86,954	87,156
Nevada	82,689	89,018	91,613	77,749	86,824	96,442
New Hampshire	104,904	105,103	115,142	115,889	108,839	130,931
New Jersey	120,579	119,926	128,835	123,899	117,238	145,380
New Mexico	70,540	84,070	71,544	75,131	112,921	87,397
New York	101,153	101,762	103,171	98,524	124,999	113,207
North Carolina	80,215	94,733	79,254	86,488	97,324	106,841
North Dakota	82,210	84,887	90,713	85,283	93,748	92,618
Ohio	91,820	74,281	77,036	87,920	83,644	82,729
Oklahoma	97,049	70,990	75,431	69,858	91,267	99,468
Oregon	82,470	90,450	90,015	86,372	85,680	103,504
Pennsylvania	98,727	104,163	106,815	96,686	100,431	104,015
Rhode Island	101,697	90,047	107,149	108,358	107,919	125,483
South Carolina	66,069	78,023	80,055	80,380	78,477	79,618
South Dakota	71,094	77,984	82,107	82,802	97,012	98,488
Tennessee	90,968	73,168	91,793	80,212	90,551	78,974
Texas	80,180	87,435	91,420	82,531	91,602	98,582
Utah	72,973	76,361	80,179	84,065	96,167	84,718
Vermont	83,253	80,923	85,516	87,584	94,334	99,090
Virginia	135,202	115,709	114,371	137,946	127,471	127,260
Washington	102,244	88,673	88,806	99,506	115,352	99,212
West Virginia	80,527	85,800	78,388	81,043	80,701	84,341
Wisconsin	84,847	84,017	87,628	98,511	98,298	102,568
Wyoming	85,536	85,818	80,789	87,771	81,632	82,425
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>96,032</b>	<b>95,751</b>	<b>96,700</b>	<b>98,639</b>	<b>107,655</b>	<b>108,151</b>

Continued

Figure A10. (Cont) Average Household Income of Children in Paid Care

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alabama	\$88,004	\$96,675	\$114,260	\$96,163	\$129,959	\$116,046
Alaska	109,948	132,470	122,889	136,793	120,355	148,424
Arizona	92,713	127,311	101,913	135,424	136,589	136,707
Arkansas	102,787	81,701	83,352	107,361	148,143	88,920
California	148,797	142,790	160,382	160,972	178,126	185,285
Colorado	140,634	110,731	130,628	147,554	169,587	139,639
Connecticut	119,826	136,016	129,486	167,585	186,180	178,900
Delaware	123,729	111,974	128,793	127,121	106,591	121,561
Dist. of Columbia	199,373	200,443	189,211	203,459	272,005	271,570
Florida	108,012	98,371	109,281	95,683	114,867	110,310
Georgia	90,223	106,595	111,460	140,738	128,795	137,982
Hawaii	133,674	163,471	151,285	119,164	169,321	145,060
Idaho	104,387	87,432	107,682	91,170	99,717	118,880
Illinois	132,583	111,603	133,157	140,907	162,852	162,510
Indiana	85,527	121,904	100,038	105,575	125,113	141,621
Iowa	95,616	105,094	117,277	108,862	103,080	116,439
Kansas	107,438	105,423	125,897	111,640	130,820	147,513
Kentucky	94,663	111,828	119,894	100,169	107,534	179,381
Louisiana	104,364	98,950	99,552	90,141	92,363	123,470
Maine	120,267	122,249	108,362	100,102	120,066	117,827
Maryland	136,322	162,351	153,944	151,811	136,000	183,831
Massachusetts	133,865	125,278	167,565	169,650	204,149	193,058
Michigan	98,704	115,549	114,814	108,076	124,451	146,939
Minnesota	122,307	122,023	135,189	144,371	169,521	147,051
Mississippi	97,343	85,558	81,858	73,813	85,236	88,987
Missouri	96,924	105,659	108,907	116,678	124,501	123,006
Montana	87,813	90,474	124,585	92,598	108,118	116,989
Nebraska	109,510	108,084	95,095	114,474	123,091	127,151
Nevada	80,534	79,467	93,413	96,155	140,677	126,335
New Hampshire	131,413	111,808	128,080	129,185	147,998	174,743
New Jersey	139,548	166,372	150,274	173,699	195,191	227,726
New Mexico	76,265	80,086	76,434	127,355	99,767	135,921
New York	115,338	140,610	128,331	153,745	153,667	193,929
North Carolina	89,845	101,786	127,767	101,609	107,995	117,243
North Dakota	106,883	103,395	110,701	130,125	106,499	138,490
Ohio	96,573	91,085	101,439	117,035	128,919	128,929
Oklahoma	90,713	102,353	102,915	100,203	122,590	94,122
Oregon	114,105	129,673	116,319	113,626	125,945	158,107
Pennsylvania	114,459	113,370	132,161	112,236	145,172	150,013
Rhode Island	87,378	90,639	115,190	146,008	138,965	151,007
South Carolina	89,138	127,897	115,313	103,362	129,500	128,643
South Dakota	96,631	131,410	116,776	98,246	103,775	116,908
Tennessee	88,535	118,108	88,202	95,097	127,199	97,178
Texas	110,975	114,297	116,398	109,757	132,753	137,715
Utah	89,646	96,184	114,278	127,616	118,874	167,784
Vermont	93,149	116,258	147,379	123,439	101,680	132,349
Virginia	129,405	152,836	123,096	148,656	173,607	165,076
Washington	131,273	122,575	142,427	176,613	173,775	150,339
West Virginia	106,941	88,637	84,776	84,422	112,328	121,197
Wisconsin	98,168	102,476	122,808	113,704	168,743	158,656
Wyoming	92,787	86,932	77,967	102,775	102,493	82,613
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>114,044</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>125,235</b>	<b>128,201</b>	<b>144,780</b>	<b>149,926</b>

Source: IPUMS USA - University of Minnesota, U.S. Census Bureau, and RegionTrack calculations

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## Glossary

### Best-Fit Line

A best fit line through a scatter plot of data best expresses the linear relationship between those points. The straight line provides the best approximation of the relationship between the data points. The slope of the line provides a quantitative estimate of both the direction and magnitude of the relationship. Best fit lines are also commonly referred to as trendlines or linear regression lines.

### Birth Rate

Measures of the birth rate reflect the number of births in a population over time (typically one year). Commonly used measures of the birth rate include the crude birth rate and fertility rate.

### Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC)

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit is a federal tax credit available to pay for the care of eligible children and adult dependents (qualifying persons) to enable taxpayers to work, look for work, or attend school. The credit is calculated based on income and covers a percentage of expenses incurred for the care of qualifying persons. For tax year 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 extended the credit up to \$4,000 for one qualifying person and \$8,000 for two or more qualifying persons and made the credit temporarily refundable.

### Child Care Cost Burden

The child care cost burden of a household reflects expenditures on paid child care as a percentage of household income. This measure reflects the notion that the cost burden of child care is best measured relative to ability to pay. The cost burden is calculated as child care expenditures divided by total household income. Burden can be measured on a per child basis or for all children in a household.

### Children of Child Care Age

Children ages 14 and under are considered most likely to participate in formal or informal child care. The group of children of child care age is divided into two groups in the report: younger children ages 0 to 4 and older children ages 5 to 14. This definition follows the Current Population survey which measures paid child care usage for children ages 14 and under.

### Civilian Non-Institutional Population

The civilian non-institutional population measures those persons ages 16 and older and their children not on active duty in the Armed Forces or residing in institutions (e.g., correctional institutions or long-term care facilities for the aged).

### Cost-of-Living

Cost of living reflects differing prices across geographic areas for a range of typical living expenses including housing, food, energy, and other items. Measures of the cost of living are often used to compare how costly it is to live in one geographic area versus another. Cost of living adjustments are made in the report using state-level regional price parity (RPP) indexes produced by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) along with the national implicit price deflator to adjust for national price changes over time.

### Crude Birth Rate

The crude birth rate is the number of births per 1,000 population in a geographic area.

### Current Population Survey (CPS)

The Current Population Survey, also commonly referred to as the household survey, is a sample-based monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households. It provides a comprehensive body of data on the U.S. labor force by demographic and labor force characteristics.

### Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC)

A widely used supplement to the Current Population Survey is the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) conducted by the Census Bureau every February, March, and April. The supplement collects data on health insurance coverage, work experience, income from all sources, receipt of noncash benefits, poverty, migration, geographic mobility, and other special topics. The CPS ASEC also collects data on the number of children in paid child care and the expenditures of households and families using paid care. Use of the ASEC requires a tradeoff from monthly to annual data but provides a broader sample and larger universe than the basic CPS.

### Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. Attainment is often measured using the number of years of education completed, especially when used to describe the average attainment across the population of a geographic region. Attainment is distinct from the level of schooling that an individual is attending currently.

### Elasticity

Elasticity is an economic concept used to measure the percentage change of one economic variable in response to a change in another. The response is deemed elastic (or highly responsive) if the resulting change in a variable is more than proportional to the initial change and inelastic (or not highly responsive) if less than proportional.

**Employment-Population Ratio**

The employment-population ratio (or employment ratio) is a measure of labor force attachment that measures the share of the population activity employed. The ratio is calculated as the number of employed workers divided by the civilian noninstitutional population. The employment ratio does not consider unemployed workers as attached to the labor force. As a result, the employment ratio is far more volatile than the labor force participation rate across the economic cycle.

**Family**

A family is defined in the Current Population Survey (CPS) as a group of related individuals who are all members of the same household. Multiple families can be domiciled within the same household.

**Female Labor Force Participation Rate**

The female labor force participation rate measures the rate of participation of women in the labor force.

**Fertility Rate**

The fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 44 in a geographic area.

**Great Recession**

The Great Recession refers to the steep decline in economic activity associated with the U.S. recession lasting from December 2007 to June 2009, as well as downturns in national economies globally. It is the longest recession in the post-World War II period and generally considered the most significant economic downturn since the Great Depression.

**Household**

Survey data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) are organized using samples of households or dwellings. A household is defined as all persons who occupy a single dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is a room or group of rooms intended for occupation as separate living quarters and having either a separate entrance or complete cooking facilities for the exclusive use of the occupants. In a small percentage of cases, multiple family units occupy a household.

**Household Income**

Household income represents all combined forms of gross income, both earned and unearned, for all members of a household ages 15 and over.

**IPUMS-CPS**

IPUMS provides census and survey data from around the world integrated across time and space. IPUMS integration and documentation makes it easy to study change, conduct comparative research, merge information across data types, and analyze individuals within family

and community context. Data and services are available free of charge. IPUMS CPS harmonizes microdata from the monthly U.S. labor force survey and the Current Population Survey (CPS), covering the period 1962 to the present. Data include demographic information, rich employment data, program participation and supplemental data on topics such as fertility, tobacco use, volunteer activities, voter registration, computer and internet use, food security, and more. IPUMS-CPS, University of Minnesota, [www.ipums.org](http://www.ipums.org).

**Labor Force**

The labor force includes all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population classified as either employed or unemployed. The labor force does not change as individuals move from employment to unemployment, and vice versa. The labor force changes only when new entrants enter the labor force or existing participants exit.

**Labor Force Attachment**

Labor force attachment is a general economic term referring to a person's status as a participant in the labor force. Persons attached to the labor force include those either employed or unemployed. Those who are unattached do not participate in the labor force. The two most widely used measures of the degree of labor force attachment for the population of a geographic area are the labor force participation rate and the employment-population ratio.

**Labor Force Participation Rate**

The labor force participation rate is the most widely cited measure of labor force attachment and is calculated as persons in the labor force (either employed or unemployed) divided by population (civilian noninstitutional) ages 16 and over. In other words, it captures the percentage of the population of a geographic area that is either employed or looking for work. The inclusion of the unemployed is the key characteristic of the participation rate versus the employment-population ratio, another popular measure of labor force attachment.

**Labor Force Status**

Labor force status measures the degree of labor force attachment for persons ages 15 years and older. Persons are generally classified as either in the labor force or not in the labor force. Those in the labor force are further classified as either employed or unemployed. Many persons are not in the labor force due to school, retirement, health, personal choice, and other factors. Members of the Armed Forces are excluded from most measures of work status.

**Maternal Labor Force Participation**

Maternal labor force participation refers to the labor force participation of women with children.

**Median Household Income**

For households, the median income represents the level of household income where half the households in a geographic region (including those with no income) earn more and half earn less. Median household income is also referred to as the midpoint of the income distribution or the 50th percentile of household income.

**Outlier**

An outlier is an observation or data point that differs significantly from others in the same sample. Outliers can be due to measurement error or may simply reflect unusual and unexpected behavior among the observations in the sample. Outliers are sometimes excluded from the data set to gauge the sensitivity of any statistical findings to the presence of the outlier(s).

**Paid Child Care**

Paid child care is defined in the report as any form of child care arrangement for a child ages 0 to 14 for which a parent makes a direct expenditure on care to enable them to work. This follows the definition of paid child care used in the Current Population Survey (CPS). Paid options can include both formal and informal care arrangements such as neighbors or friends, which may or may not be regulated by states.

**Per Capita Income**

Per capita income measures the amount of income earned per person in a geographic region. Per capita income is commonly used as a measure of standard of living of the population in a region.

**Personal Income**

Personal income includes all forms of income that persons receive in return for their provision of labor, land, and capital used in current production and the net current transfer payments that they receive from business and from government.

**Prime Working Age Women (ages 25-54)**

Women of prime working age are those ages 25 to 54 who actively participate in the labor force. These women are more likely to participate in the labor force than younger and older women and have likely completed pre-career education and training.

**Public Preschool Education**

Public preschool includes a range of publicly funded early childhood education programs accessed by children before they begin compulsory education at the primary school level. Public pre-kindergarten (or Pre-K) programs are commonly available to children ages 4 to 5 in many states (i.e., 5-year-old children not yet enrolled in public kindergarten). In some states, public preschool also serves

3-year-old children. Publicly funded preschool could be located in a school or in a mixed delivery setting such as child care centers and family child care homes depending upon state or local school district decisions.

**Quartile**

A quartile is a statistical tool used for summarizing data by dividing the observations into four groups that are more-or-less of equal size. Data is often ranked along some measure of the value of the underlying data and then assigned to quartiles. As with other forms of quantiles (e.g., terciles, quintiles, deciles, etc.), quartiles provide a convenient means of comparing data across grouped intervals.

**Real Personal Income**

Personal income calculated at its nominal, or current, value and then adjusted for the effects of inflation over time is deemed real personal income. At the state level, an additional adjustment is made to nominal personal income to reflect state-level differences in cost-of-living when calculating real personal income. The cost-of-living adjustments are made using Regional Price Parity (RPP) indexes developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Subsidies and Cost Offsets**

Several federal and state subsidies, tax credits, and other forms of cost offsets are available to assist families in meeting the cost of paid child care. Subsidies and offsets examined in the report include those provided through the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant, and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC).

**Unpaid Child Care**

Some families may use unpaid child care, which reflects time children spend out-of-the-home. However, for purposes of this report, only the use of paid child care was reviewed. The report compares the average income of families with children age 14 and younger that use paid child care compared to families with children of the same age that do not use paid child care. The same analysis is also included for families with children under age 5 that use paid care compared to families with children under age 5 that do not use paid care.

**Women of Working and Childbearing Age (ages 18-54)**

The population of women ages 18 to 54 are of both working age and childbearing age. These women are the most likely to use paid child care services for children ages 0 to 14. This measure captures a broader group of women than prime working age women (ages 25-54) by including younger women ages 18-24 who are typically of childbearing age.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BEA	Bureau of Economic Analysis
CCDF	Child Care and Development Fund
CDCTC	Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit
CED	Committee for Economic Development of The Conference Board
CPS	Current Population Survey
CPS ASEC	Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement
ECPP	Education Early Childhood Program Participation
HHS	US. Department of Health and Human Services
IPUMS-CPS	IPUMS-Current Population Survey
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
NIEER	National Institute for Early Education Research
RPP	Regional Price Parity
SIPP	Survey on Income and Program Participation
SPM	Supplemental Poverty Measure
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

## Endnotes

- 1 The Survey Design and Methodological Technical Paper for the Current Population Survey is online at: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/methodology/CPS-Tech-Paper-77.pdf>
- 2 IPUMS-CPS is available online at: <https://cps.ipums.org/cps/>
- 3 For more details on the methodology change, see: <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/guidance/cps-methodology-changes.html>. We use an average of the two panels for all data in 2014.
- 4 Census suggests that statistical comparisons of state estimates across years are possible if cross-year correlations are accounted for. However, all model-based estimates for states and counties produced by Census from ASEC data are correlated because they are derived from the same regression coefficients. State totals are also controlled to national totals, which creates additional correlation. Usual approaches recommended by Census for making comparisons between two or more states are not sufficient for hypothesis testing. Census reports that the correlations are small on average (generally less than 5%) but can vary from near zero to above 30%. Census provides no general guidance for comparing arbitrary pairs of states. For more details, see: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/saie/guidance/cautions.html>
- 5 Measured on a year-over-year basis using the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See: <https://www.bls.gov/sae/>
- 6 Births: Provisional Data for 2020. See: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/vsrr/vsrr012-508.pdf>
- 7 Top coding of reported income is a well-known problem in the CPS. Responses for most income items are top coded to a catch-all category for high reported values. This understates the income of high-income respondents and results in averages derived from the CPS income data that understate the true average. The exact size of the effect of CPS top coding of income data on the differences in income across states is unknown. It is generally of greatest concern when studying inequality or examining the top percentiles of income recipients. We make no effort to adjust the CPS income data to correct for the effects of top coding. Our estimates of average income used in calculating the child care expenditure share of income are slightly lower than if using corrected values. This produces estimates of income share that are slightly higher than actual. For a more detailed discussion of the CPS income top coding issue, see: <https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2009/08/art1full.pdf> and [https://cps.ipums.org/cps/topcodes\\_tables.shtml](https://cps.ipums.org/cps/topcodes_tables.shtml)
- 8 Herbst does not specify the definition of income used in forming historical cost share estimates.
- 9 See *Child Care in State Economies – 2019 Update*: <https://www.ced.org/childcareimpact>
- 10 The Congressional Budget Office traditionally uses adults ages 20 years and older to study income and work. See: <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R44705/6>
- 11 For more details on the SPM methodology, see: <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/supplemental-poverty-measure.html>
- 12 See: <https://www.bea.gov/data/income-saving/real-personal-income-states-and-metropolitan-areas>
- 13 We follow the approach used by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in forming comparative measures of education across countries. Average years of schooling is calculated using a weighted average of the population within each state across the major categories of educational attainment as tabulated by the U.S. Census Bureau. The four categories of educational attainment used and the respective weights for each group are as follows: less than a high school completer (8 years), high school completer (12 years), beyond high school but less than a bachelor's degree (14 years), and a bachelor's degree or higher (17 years).
- 14 Approximately one-third of respondents to the 2019 NHES-ECPP survey reported cost as the main reason for difficulty finding child care or preschool programs. [https://nces.ed.gov/nhes/data/2019/ecpp/cbook\\_ecpp\\_pu.pdf](https://nces.ed.gov/nhes/data/2019/ecpp/cbook_ecpp_pu.pdf)
- 15 NACCRA or Child Care Aware reference
- 16 <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp.html>
- 17 The Survey on Income and Program Participation (SIPP) uses a state-based survey design that is only suitable for state-level analysis of child care costs in certain states due to sample size concerns. An additional limitation with SIPP data is the infrequent intervals over which the survey is conducted. The U.S. Department of Education Early Childhood Program Participation (ECPP) survey does not provide a continuous data set and focuses only on children age 6 and under who are not yet enrolled in kindergarten. The survey was conducted in 2019, 2016, 2012, 2007, 2005, 2003, 2001, 1999, 1996, 1995, 1993, and 1991 but not annually. The Child Care Aware of America (CCAoA) data is not uniform and does not contain a means to calculate data on actual household or per child expenditures.
- 18 Tekin, E. (2005). Child care subsidy receipt, employment, and child care choices of single mothers. *Economics Letters*, 89, 1-6.
- 19 The results are not highly sensitive to the use of personal income per capita as the income measure.
- 20 The District of Columbia is excluded due to a lack of correspondence between the location of care and the residence of parents. The District has a reported share of preschoolers exceeding 100% in 2020.

