

# CHILD CARE AND THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY IN 2021

[Click on a state name to see that specific snapshot.](#)

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<a href="#">Arizona</a>	<a href="#">Iowa</a>	<a href="#">Nevada</a>	<a href="#">South Dakota</a>
<a href="#">Arkansas</a>	<a href="#">Kansas</a>	<a href="#">New Hampshire</a>	<a href="#">Tennessee</a>
<a href="#">California</a>	<a href="#">Kentucky</a>	<a href="#">New Jersey</a>	<a href="#">Texas</a>
<a href="#">Colorado</a>	<a href="#">Louisiana</a>	<a href="#">New Mexico</a>	<a href="#">Utah</a>
<a href="#">Connecticut</a>	<a href="#">Maine</a>	<a href="#">New York</a>	<a href="#">Vermont</a>
<a href="#">Delaware</a>	<a href="#">Maryland</a>	<a href="#">North Carolina</a>	<a href="#">Virginia</a>
<a href="#">District of Columbia</a>	<a href="#">Massachusetts</a>	<a href="#">North Dakota</a>	<a href="#">Washington</a>
<a href="#">Florida</a>	<a href="#">Michigan</a>	<a href="#">Ohio</a>	<a href="#">West Virginia</a>
<a href="#">Georgia</a>	<a href="#">Minnesota</a>	<a href="#">Oklahoma</a>	<a href="#">Wisconsin</a>
<a href="#">Hawaii</a>	<a href="#">Mississippi</a>	<a href="#">Oregon</a>	<a href="#">Wyoming</a>
<a href="#">Idaho</a>	<a href="#">Missouri</a>	<a href="#">Pennsylvania</a>	



# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND ALABAMA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Alabama's workforce.**



**55%** of those working in Alabama are parents.

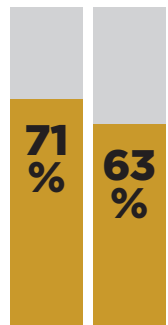
**33%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



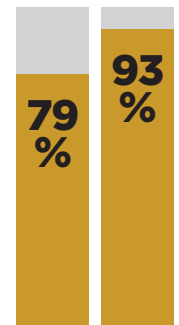
**69%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **28%** of Latina mothers and **23%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

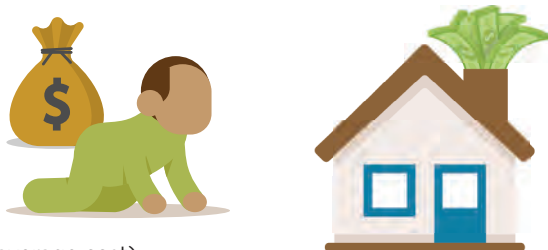


**71%** and **79%** of childless Alabamian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **63%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



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

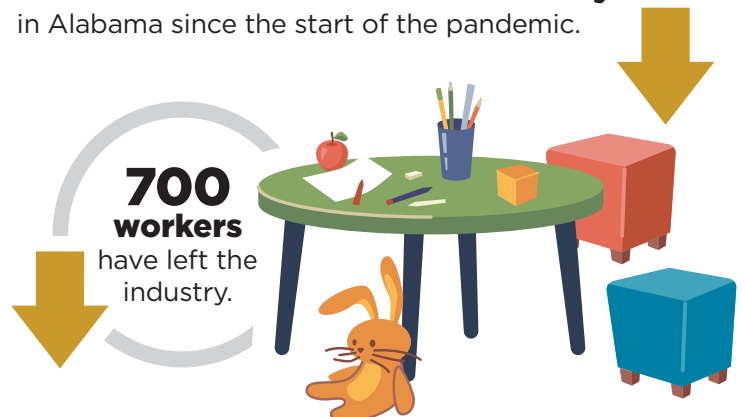


(average cost)

**\$7,800** = **14%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 7%** in Alabama since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND ALASKA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Alaska's workforce.

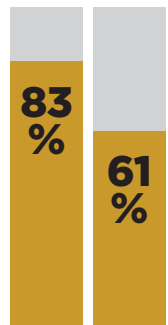


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



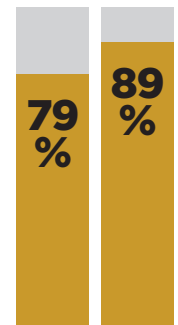
**25%** of Alaskan mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

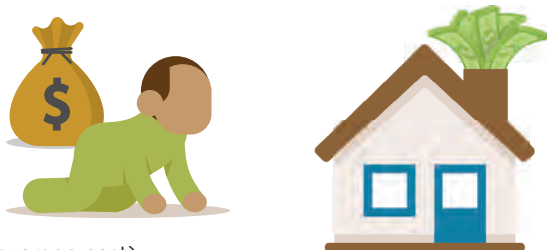


**83%** and **79%** of childless Alaskan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **61%** for mothers with young children and **89%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

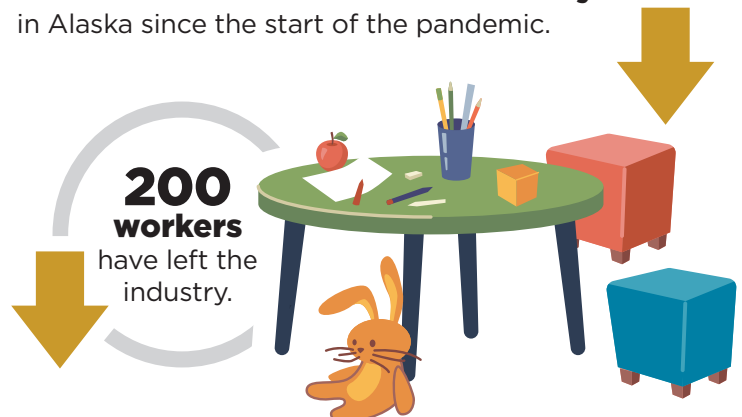


(average cost)

**\$9,700** = **13%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in Alaska since the start of the pandemic.



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SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND ARIZONA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Arizona's workforce.

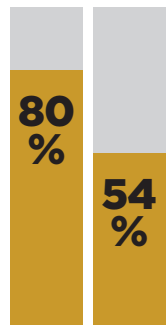


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



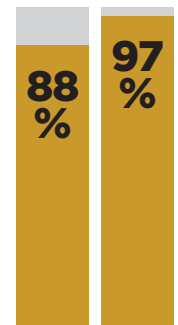
**57%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **41%** of Latina mothers and **24%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

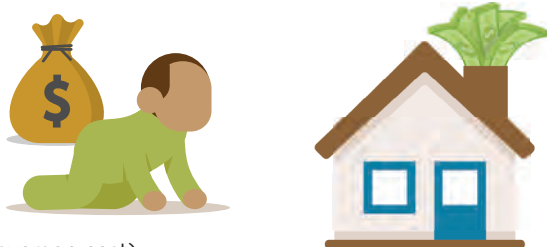


**80%** and **88%** of childless Arizonan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **54%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

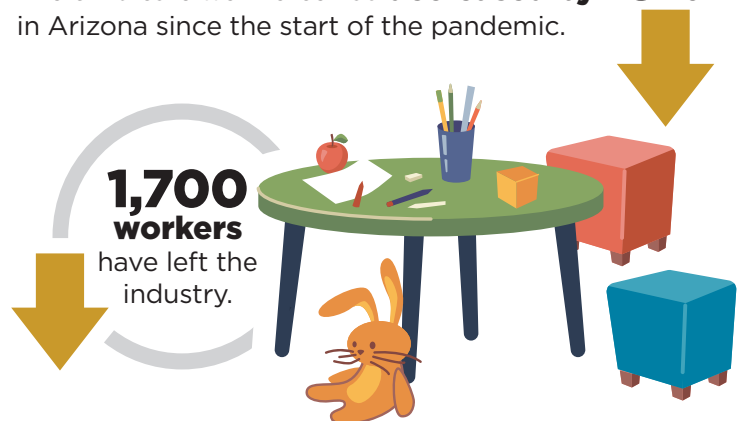


(average cost)

**\$7,200** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 13%** in Arizona since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tr n of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND ARKANSAS' ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Arkansas' workforce.**



**53%** of those working in Arkansas are parents.

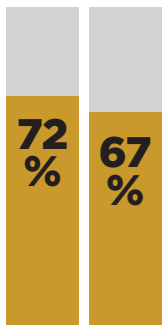
**37%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



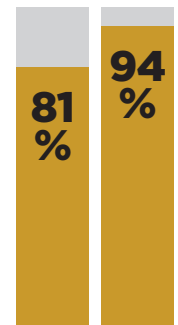
**74%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **34%** of Latina mothers and **24%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**72%** and **81%** of childless Arkansan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **67%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

**\$6,100**

per child per year

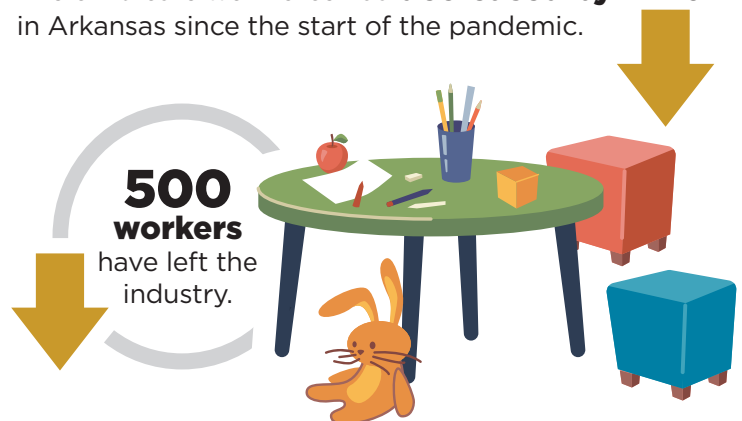


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**12%** of median household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 4%** in Arkansas since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for California's workforce.

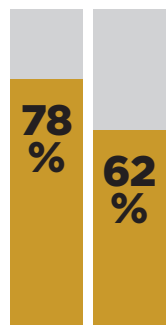


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



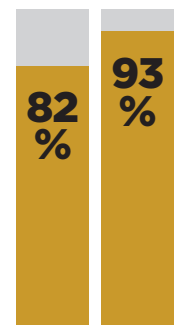
**59%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **38%** of Latina mothers and **19%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

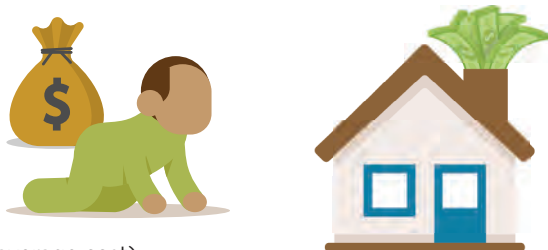


**78%** and **82%** of childless Californian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **62%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



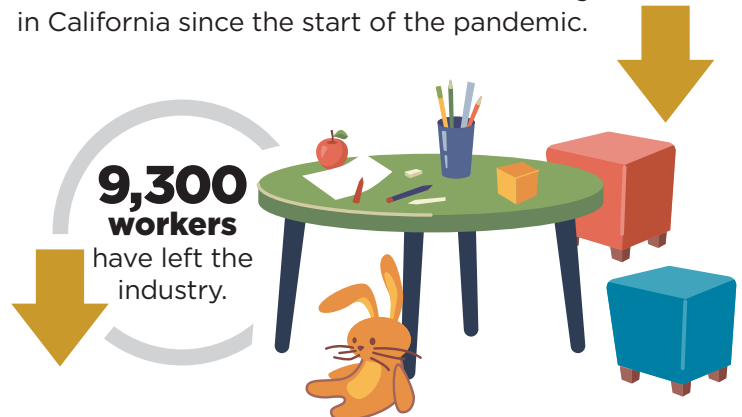
(average cost)

**\$10,100** = **13%** of median per child per year household income



The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in California since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND COLORADO'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Colorado's workforce.**

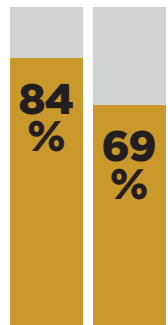


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



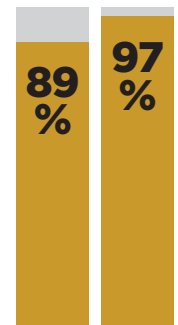
**41% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **33%** of Latina mothers and **16%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

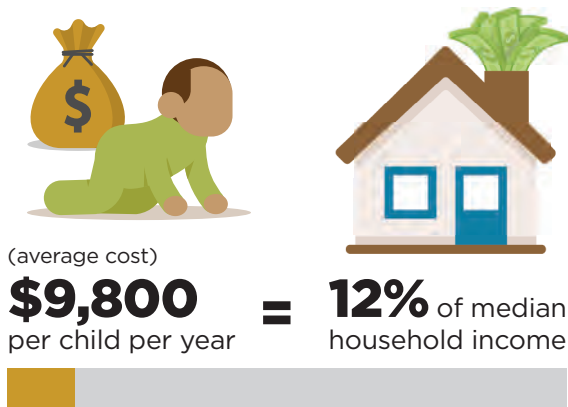


**84%** and **89%** of childless Coloradan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **69%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.

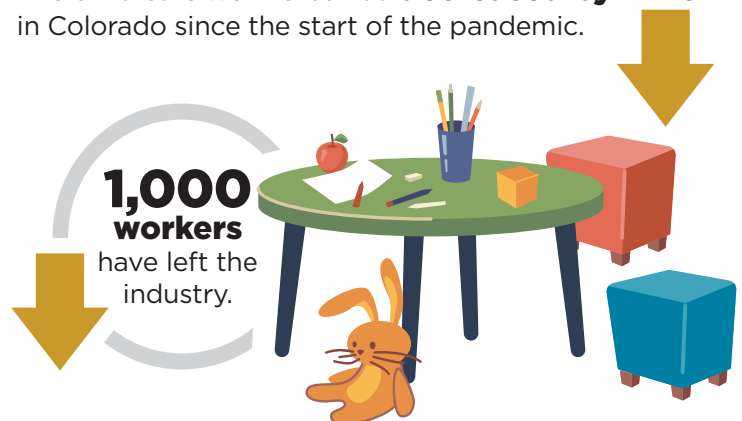


**High child care costs challenge families with young children.**



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 7%** in Colorado since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND CONNECTICUT'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Connecticut's workforce.**



**57%** of those working in Connecticut are parents.

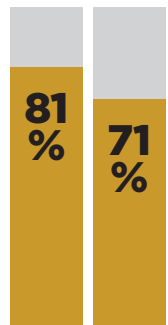
**35%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



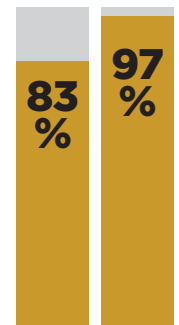
**58%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **48%** of Latina mothers and **17%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

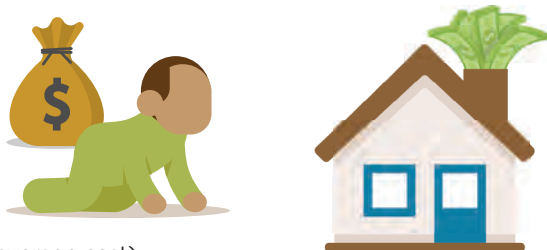


**81%** and **83%** of childless Connecticut women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **71%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.



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

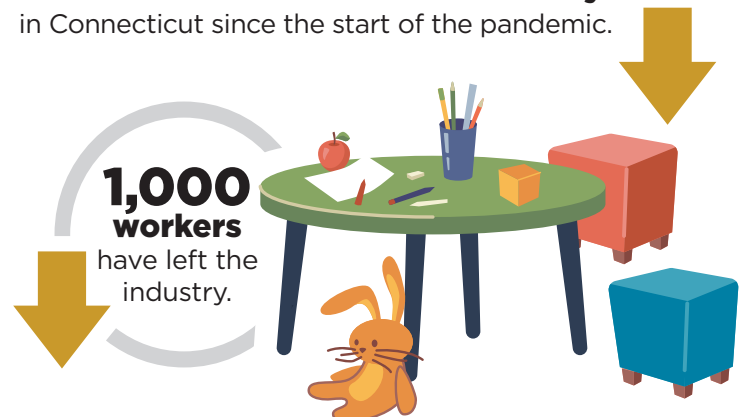


(average cost)

**\$12,000** = **14%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 8%** in Connecticut since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND DELAWARE'S ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Delaware's workforce.



**55%** of those working in Delaware are parents.

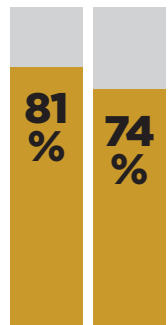
**40%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



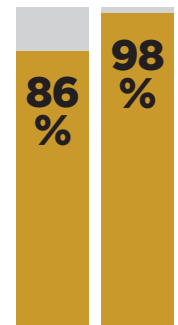
**63%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **36%** of Latina mothers and **28%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

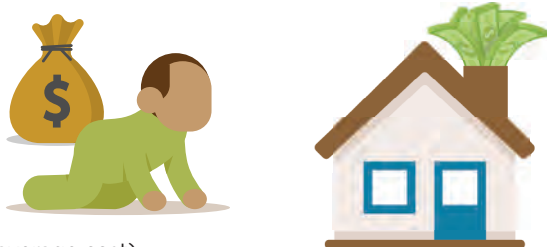


**81%** and **86%** of childless Delawarean women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **74%** for mothers with young children and **98%** for fathers with young children.



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

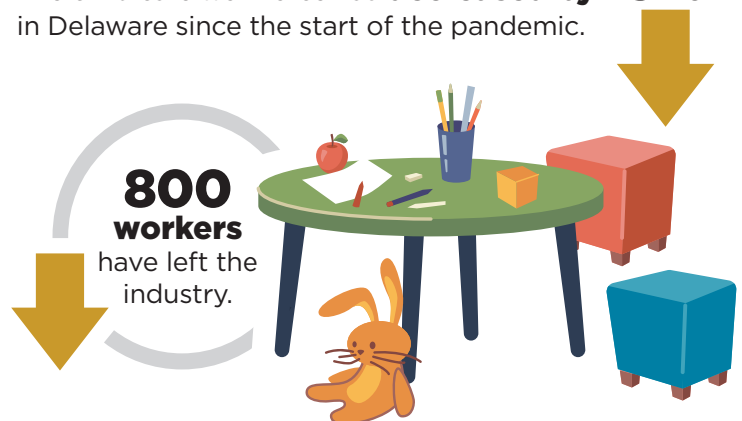


(average cost)

**\$8,000** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 19%** in Delaware since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngàn Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for District of Columbia's workforce.**



**26%** of those working in District of Columbia are parents.

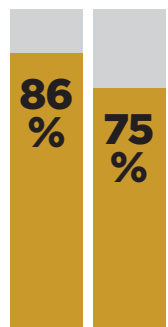
**48%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.**



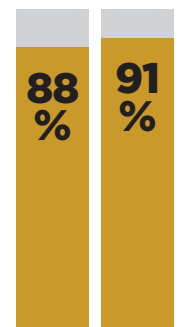
**38%** of District of Columbia mothers with young children are single parents.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**86%** and **88%** of childless District of Columbia women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **75%** for mothers with young children and **91%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

**\$17,600**  
per child per year



**= 20%** of median household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 21%** in District of Columbia since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND FLORIDA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Florida's workforce.

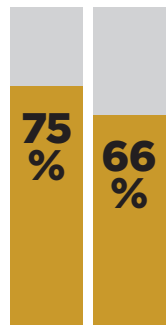


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



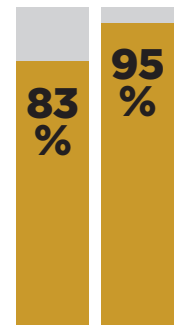
**61%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **37%** of Latina mothers and **27%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**75%** and **83%** of childless Floridan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **66%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

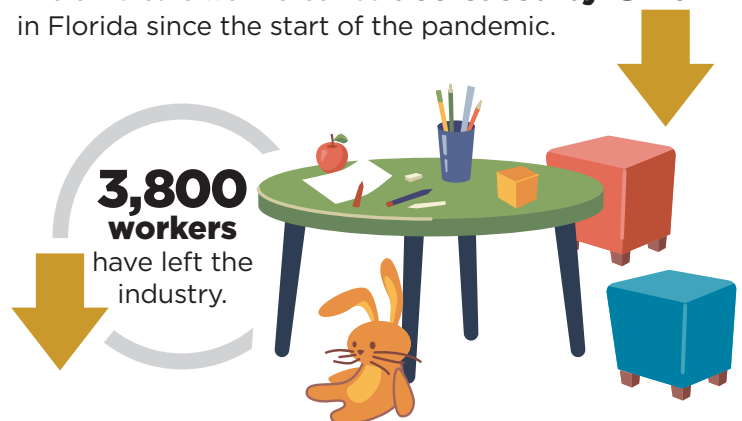
**\$6,900**  
per child per year



= **11%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 6%** in Florida since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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CENTRAL TO AMERICA'S ECONOMY

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND GEORGIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Georgia's workforce.

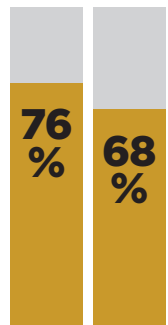


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



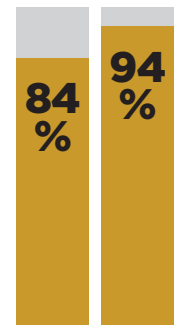
**63%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **30%** of Latina mothers and **20%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

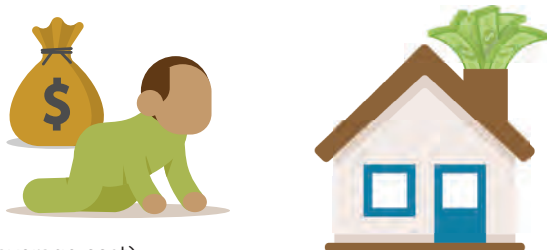


**76%** and **84%** of childless Georgian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **68%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



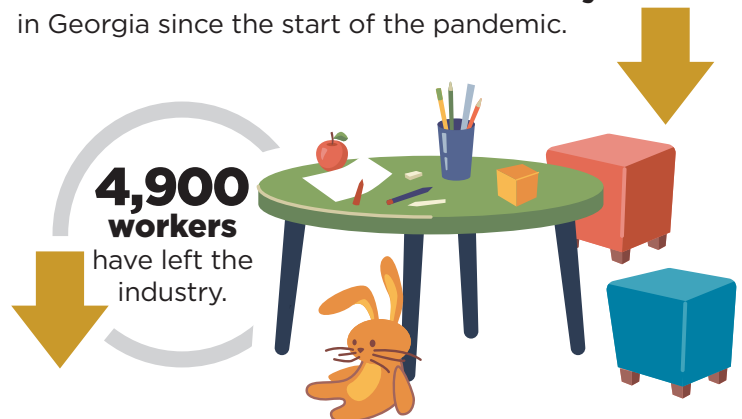
(average cost)

**\$5,600** = **9%** of median household income



The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 14%** in Georgia since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND HAWAII'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Hawaii's workforce.**

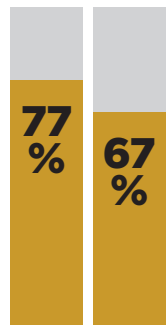


**Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.**



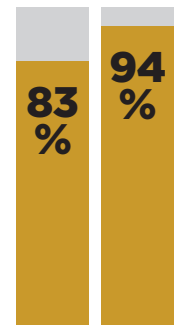
**31% of Latina mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **15%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

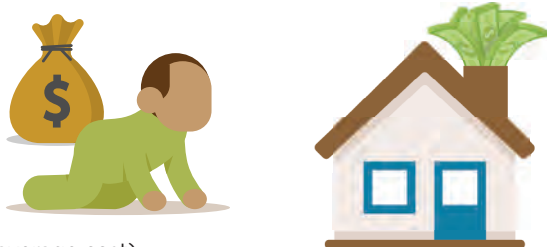


**77%** and **83%** of childless Hawaiian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **67%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



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



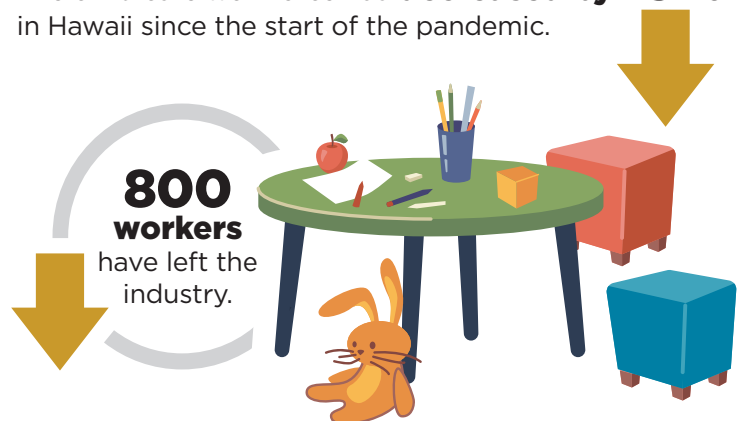
(average cost)

**\$8,600** = **10%** of median per child per year household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 19%** in Hawaii since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tr n of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND IDAHO'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Idaho's workforce.**



**58%** of those working in Idaho are parents.

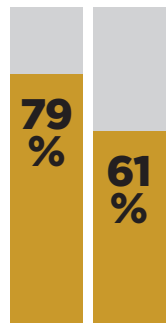
**38%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.**



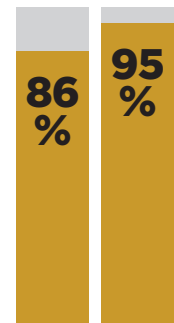
**36%** of Latina mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **16%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



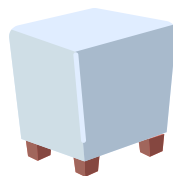
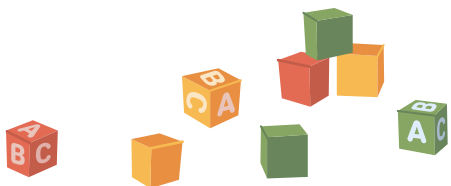
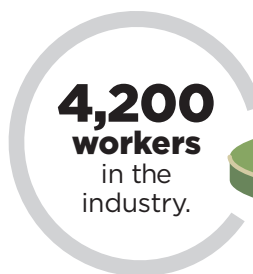
**79%** and **86%** of childless Idahoan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **61%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



**The child care industry has recovered.**

The number of child care workers dropped at the beginning of the pandemic but has since recovered.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Idaho was excluded from average child care costs because the state does not have legally defined child-to-staff ratios, according to the Office of Child Care. Average child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND ILLINOIS' ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Illinois' workforce.**

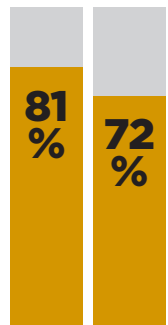


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



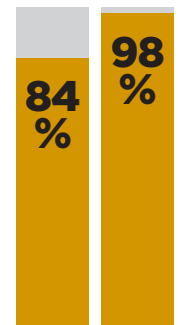
**71% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **36%** of Latina mothers and **20%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

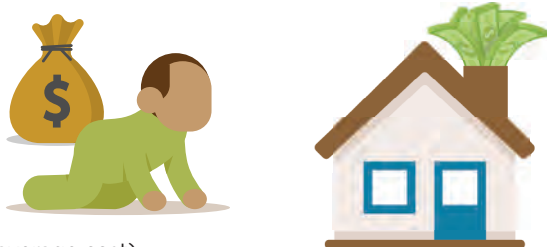


**81%** and **84%** of childless Illinoisan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **72%** for mothers with young children and **98%** for fathers with young children.



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



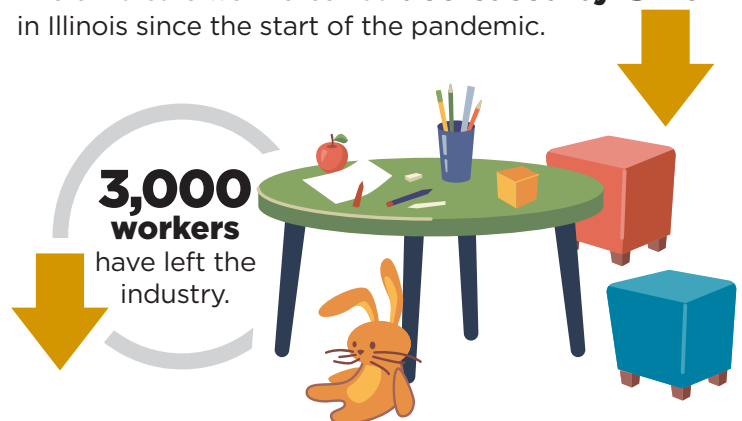
(average cost)

**\$8,800** = **12%** of median household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 9%** in Illinois since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND INDIANA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Indiana's workforce.**

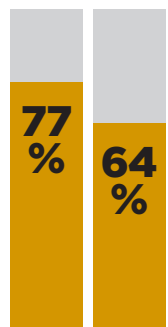


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



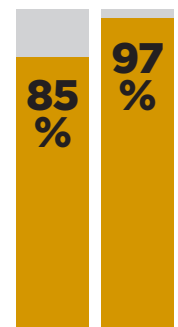
**71% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **33%** of Latina mothers and **25%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**77%** and **85%** of childless Indianan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **64%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.

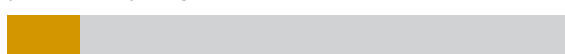


**High child care costs challenge families with young children.**



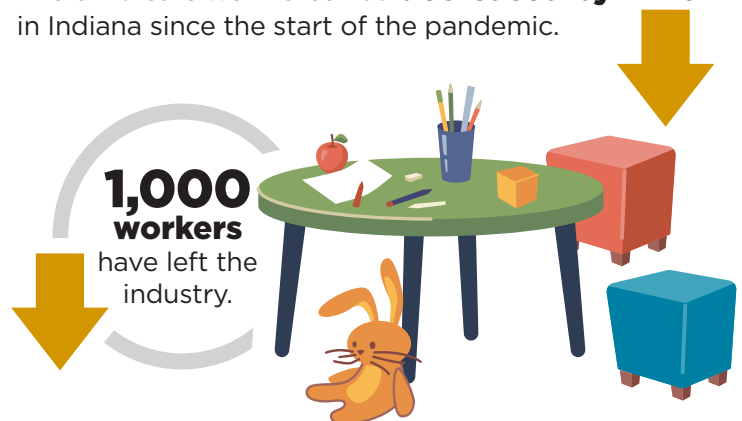
(average cost)

**\$8,000** = **13%** of median household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 7%** in Indiana since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND IOWA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Iowa's workforce.**

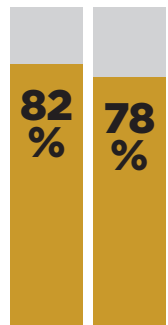


**Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.**



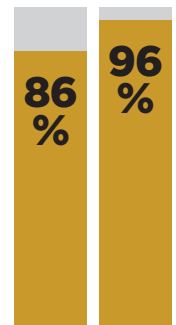
**38%** of Latina mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **23%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

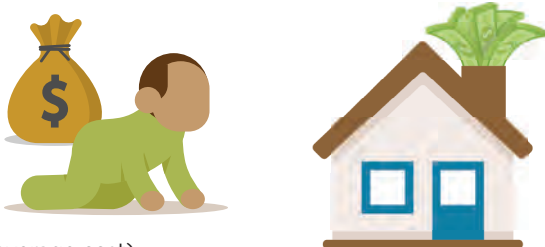


**82%** and **86%** of childless Iowan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **78%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.



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

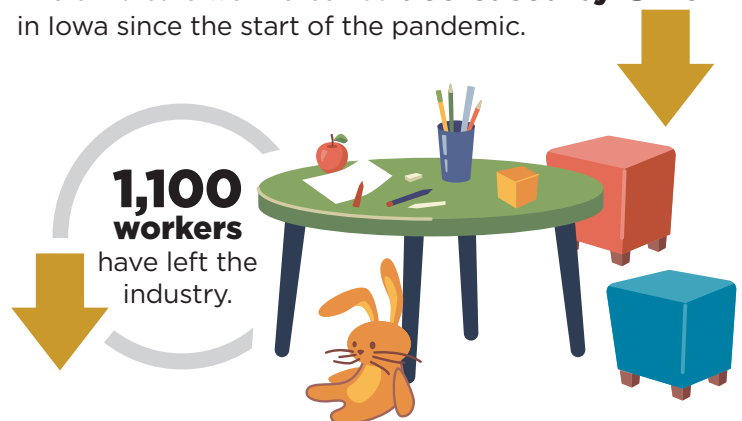


(average cost)

**\$9,200** = **14%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 9%** in Iowa since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trân of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND KANSAS' ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Kansas' workforce.

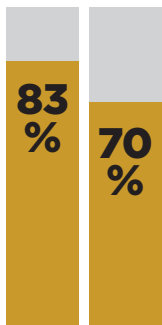


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



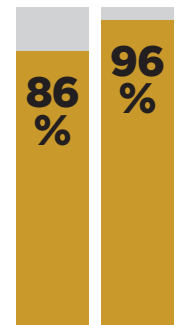
**59%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **32%** of Latina mothers and **19%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

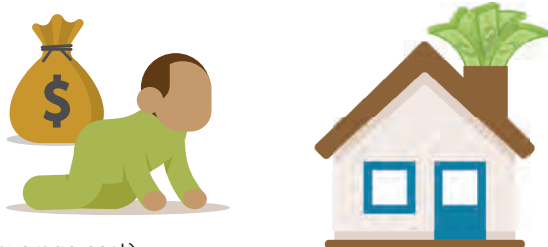


**83%** and **86%** of childless Kansan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **70%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.



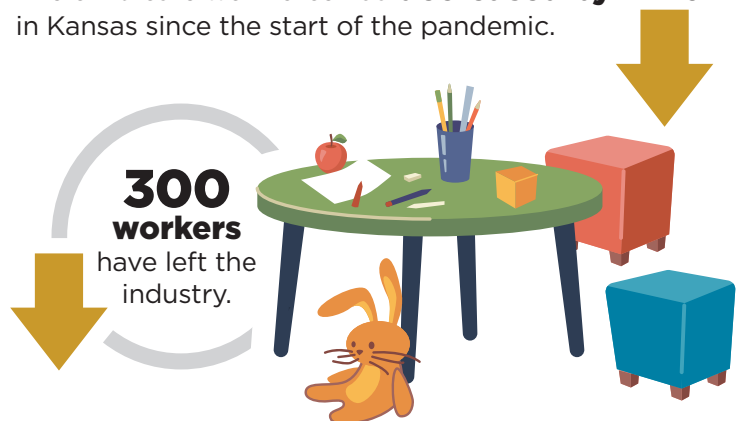
High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)  
**\$8,400** = **12%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 4%** in Kansas since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND KENTUCKY'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Kentucky's workforce.

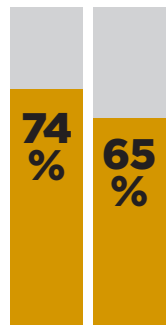


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



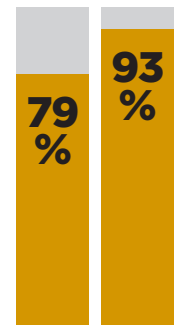
**67%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **27%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

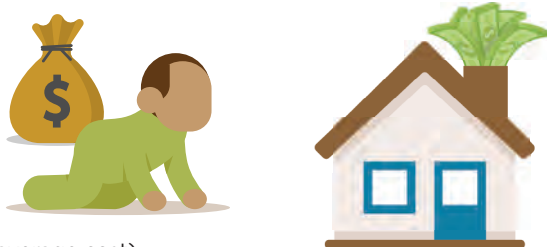


**74%** and **79%** of childless Kentuckian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

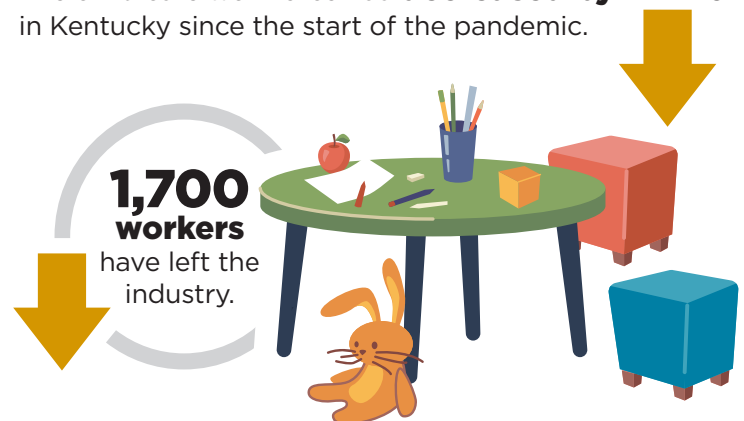


(average cost)

**\$6,600** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 14%** in Kentucky since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trân of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Latina mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND LOUISIANA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Louisiana's workforce.



**55%** of those working in Louisiana are parents.

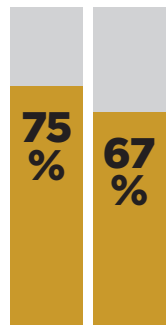
**37%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



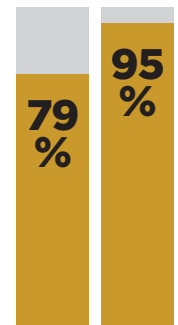
**71%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **30%** of Latina mothers and **25%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

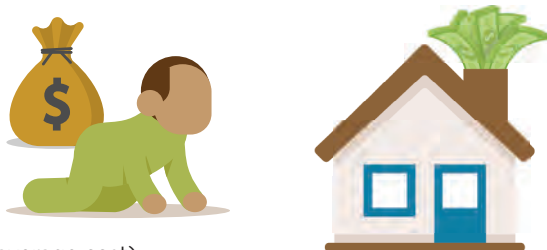


**75%** and **79%** of childless Louisianan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **67%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



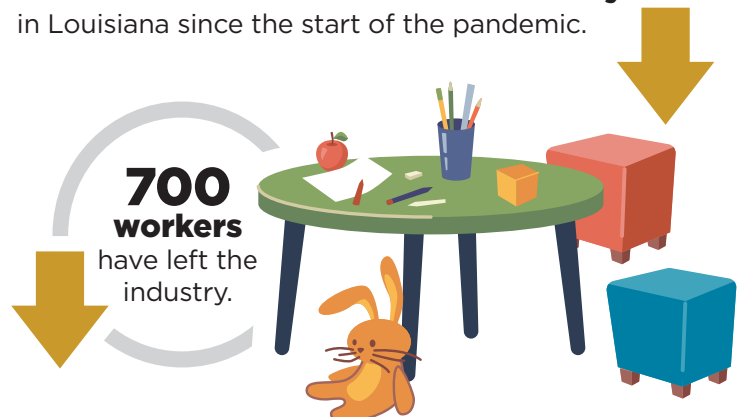
(average cost)

**\$4,900** = **9%** of median household income



## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 6%** in Louisiana since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MAINE'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Maine's workforce.

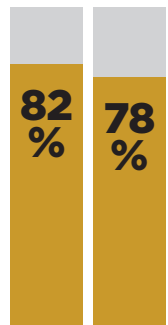


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



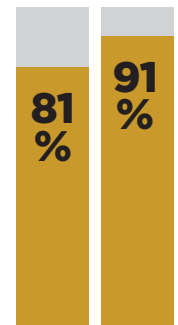
**27%** of Mainer mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

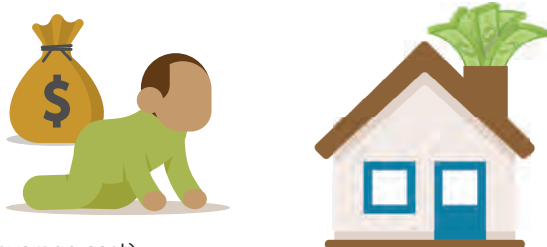


**82%** and **81%** of childless Mainer women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **78%** for mothers with young children and **91%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

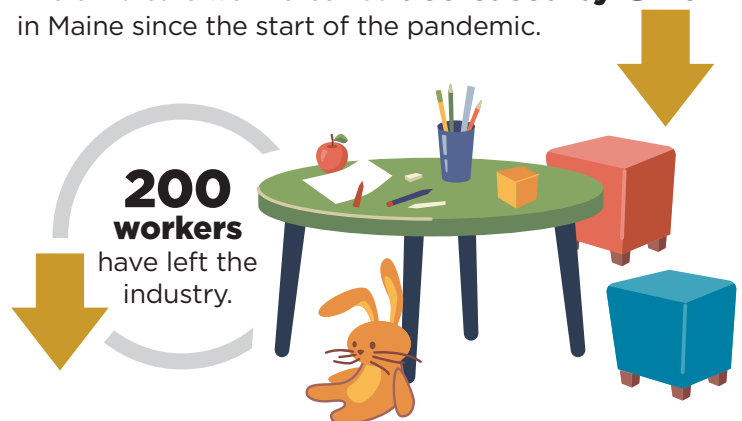


(average cost)

**\$11,700** = **19%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 5%** in Maine since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngàn Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MARYLAND'S ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Maryland's workforce.



**54%** of those working in Maryland are parents.

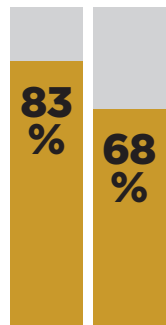
**39%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



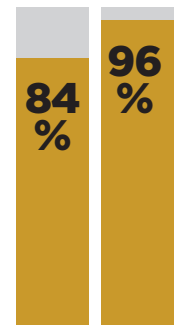
**52%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **32%** of Latina mothers and **18%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

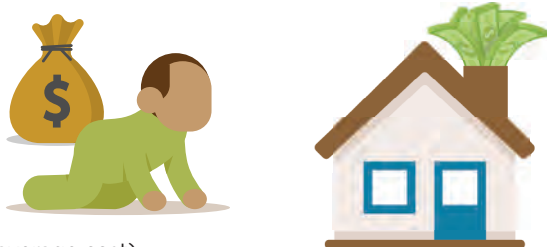


**83%** and **84%** of childless Marylander women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **68%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.



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



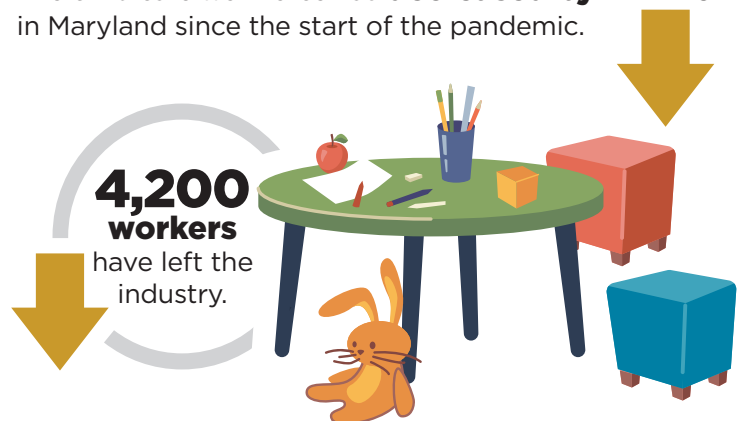
(average cost)

**\$11,100** = **12%** of median per child per year household income



## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 22%** in Maryland since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MASSACHUSETTS' ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Massachusetts' workforce.



**51%** of those working in Massachusetts are parents.

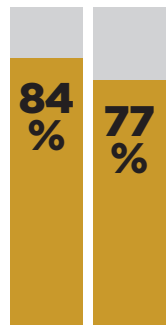
**38%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



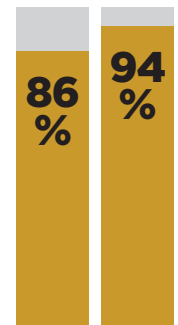
**52%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **52%** of Latina mothers and **20%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

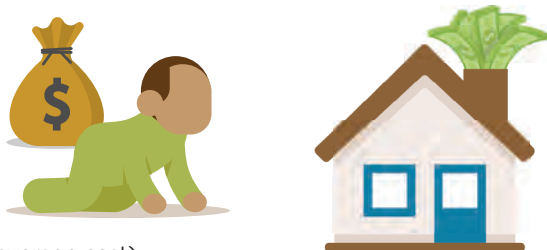


**84%** and **86%** of childless Massachusetts women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **77%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



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



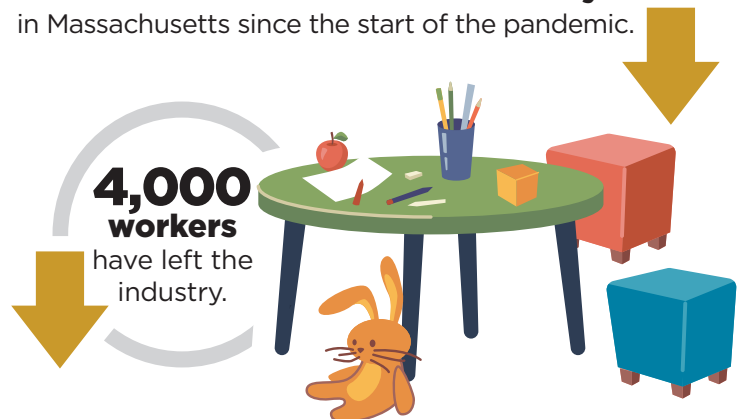
(average cost)

**\$11,700** = **13%** of median per child per year household income



## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 14%** in Massachusetts since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngàn Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MICHIGAN'S ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Michigan's workforce.



**55%** of those working in Michigan are parents.

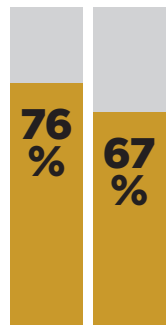
**37%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



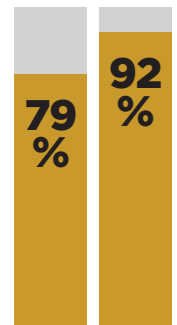
**72%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **37%** of Latina mothers and **23%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

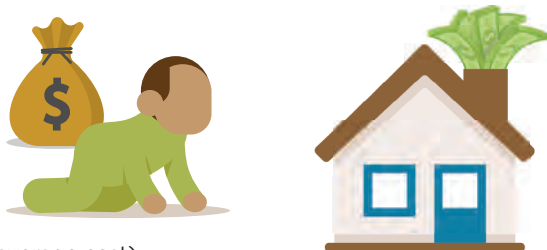


**76%** and **79%** of childless Michigander women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **67%** for mothers with young children and **92%** for fathers with young children.



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

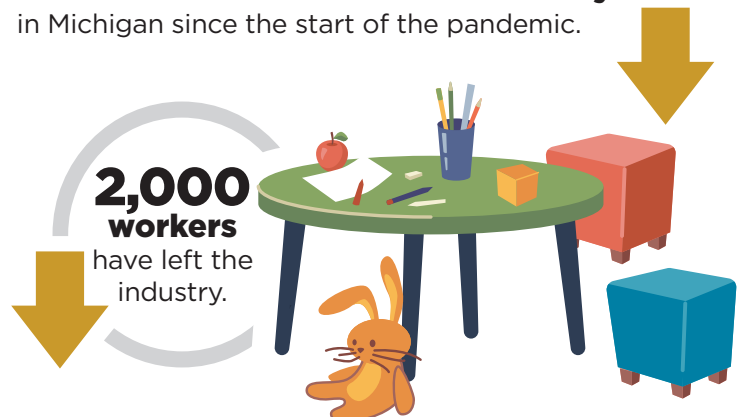


(average cost)

**\$7,900** = **12%** of median per child per year household income

## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 11%** in Michigan since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngàn Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MINNESOTA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Minnesota's workforce.**



**54%** of those working in Minnesota are parents.

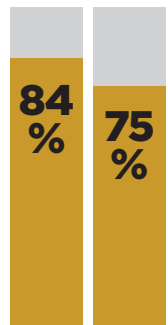
**39%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



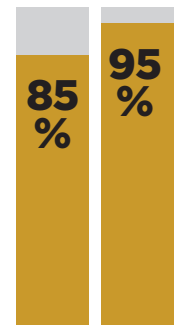
**47%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **40%** of Latina mothers and **18%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**84%** and **85%** of childless Minnesotan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **75%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

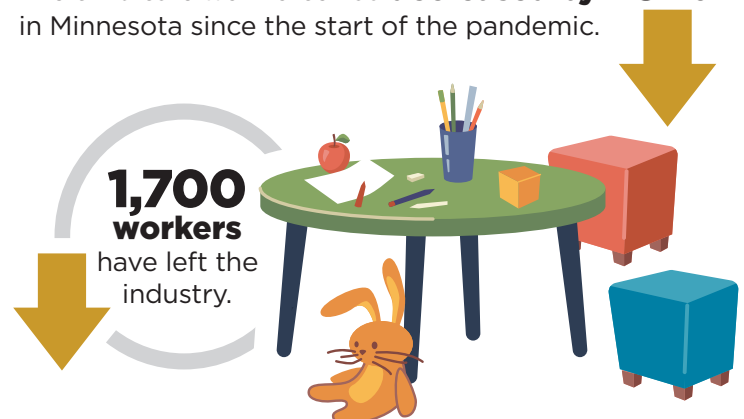
**\$9,700**  
per child per year



**= 12%** of median household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 10%** in Minnesota since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MISSISSIPPI'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Mississippi's workforce.**



**56%** of those working in Mississippi are parents.

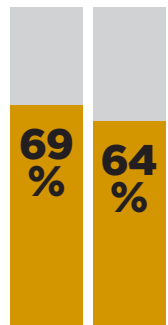
**33%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



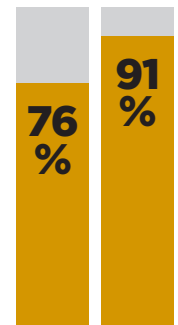
**70%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **41%** of Latina mothers and **21%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

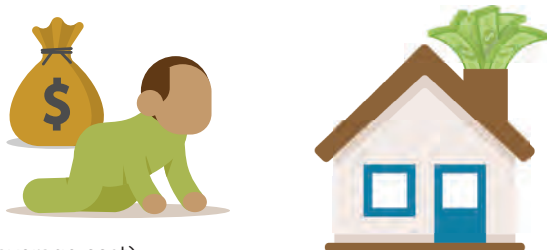


**69%** and **76%** of childless Mississippian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **64%** for mothers with young children and **91%** for fathers with young children.



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



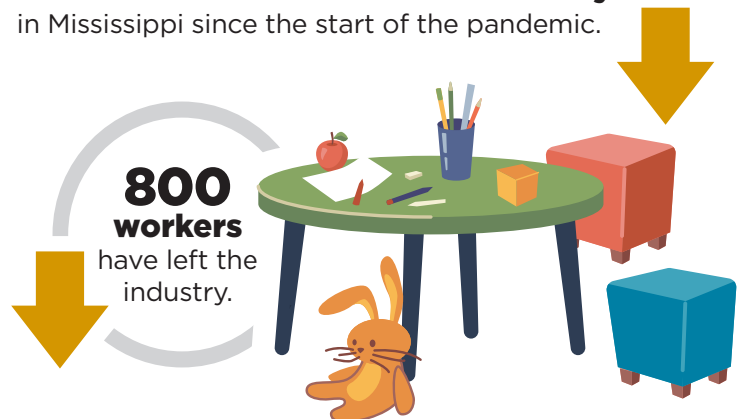
(average cost)

**\$4,600** = **9%** of median household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 8%** in Mississippi since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MISSOURI'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Missouri's workforce.**



**56%** of those working in Missouri are parents.

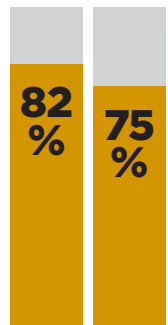
**39%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



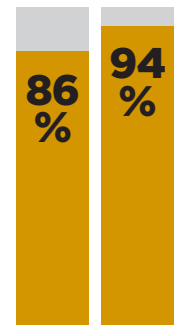
**67%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **32%** of Latina mothers and **22%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

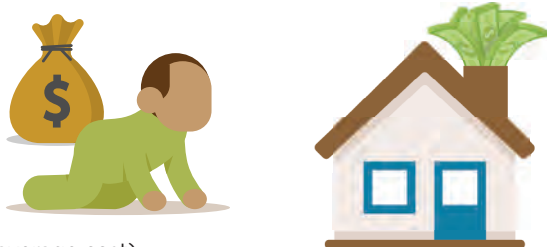


**82%** and **86%** of childless Missourian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **75%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.

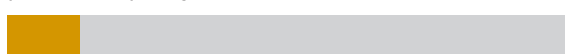


**High child care costs challenge families with young children.**



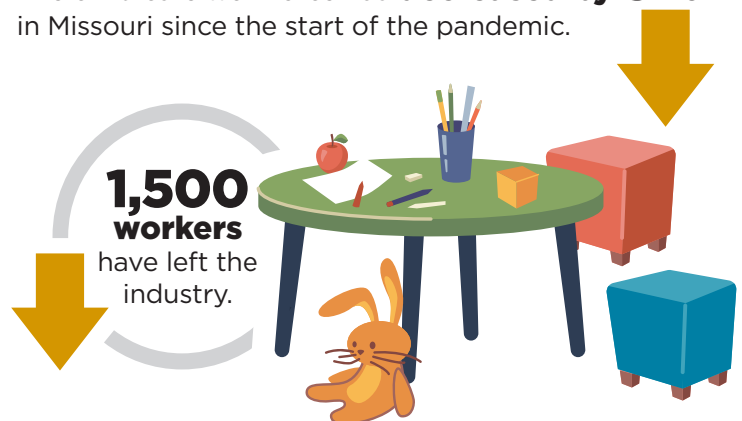
(average cost)

**\$8,100** = **13%** of median household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 9%** in Missouri since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngàn Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND MONTANA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Montana's workforce.

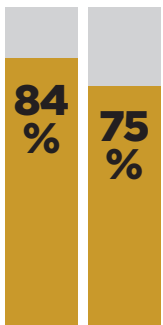


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



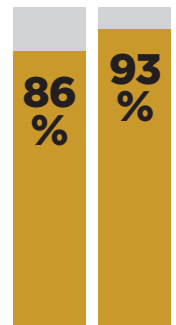
**21%** of Montanan mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

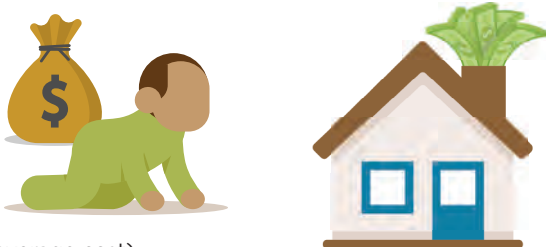


84% and 86% of childless Montanan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are 75% for mothers with young children and 93% for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

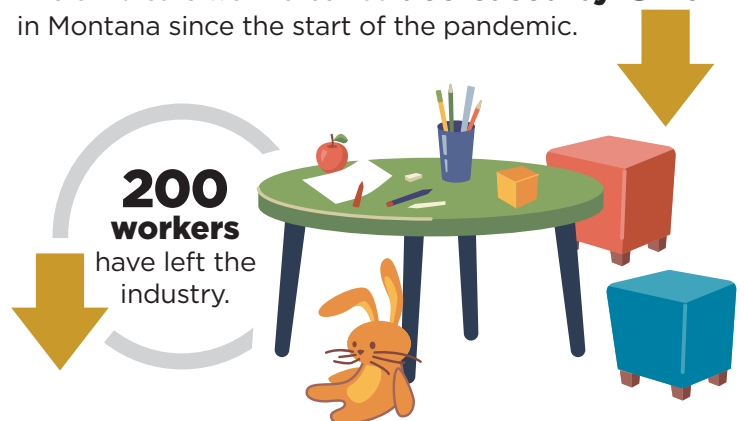


(average cost)

**\$8,900** = **14%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 6%** in Montana since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NEBRASKA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Nebraska's workforce.



**57%** of those working in Nebraska are parents.

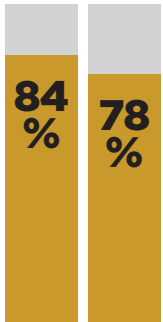
**45%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



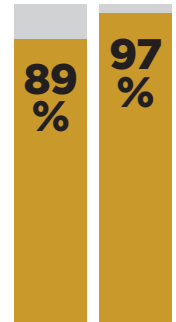
**56%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **37%** of Latina mothers and **19%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

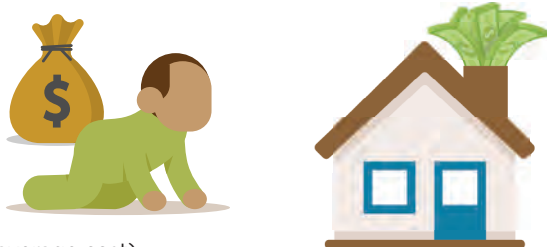


**84%** and **89%** of childless Nebraskan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **78%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.



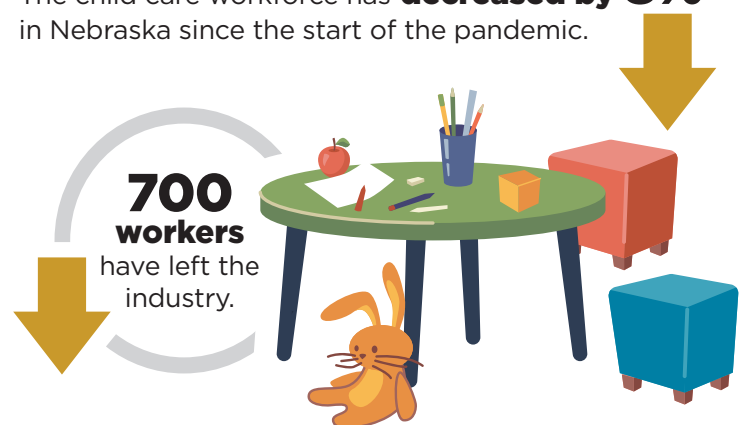
## High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)  
**\$8,800** = **13%** of median per child per year household income

## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 8%** in Nebraska since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NEVADA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Nevada's workforce.

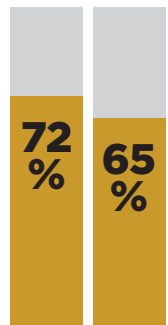


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



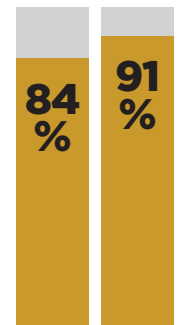
**65%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **37%** of Latina mothers and **22%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**72%** and **84%** of childless Nevadan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **91%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

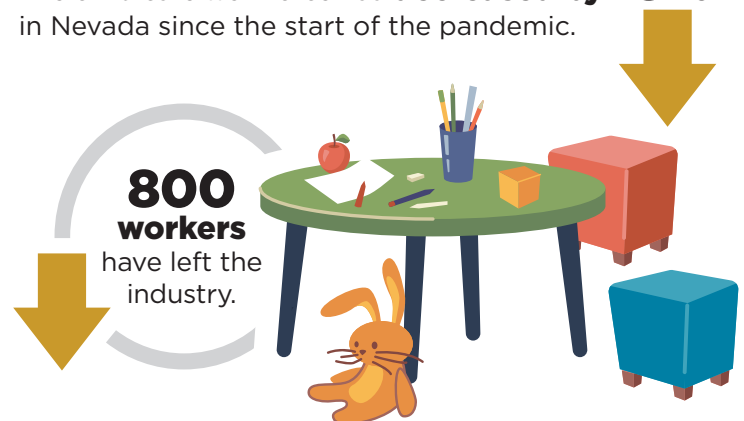
**\$7,700**  
per child per year



= **12%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 15%** in Nevada since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

## CHILD CARE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for New Hampshire's workforce.**

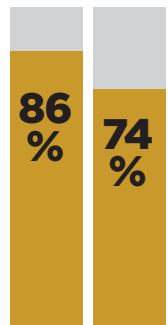


**Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.**



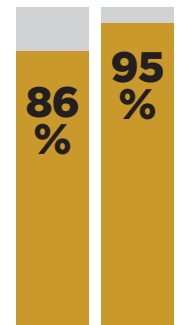
**24%** of New Hampshire mothers with young children are single parents.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**86%** of childless New Hampshire women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **74%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

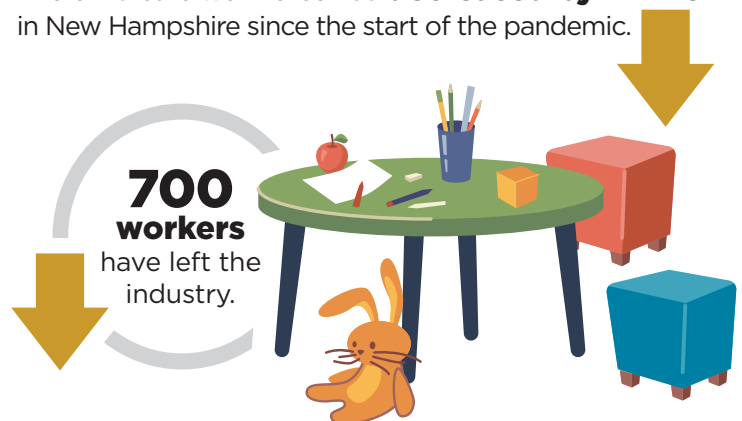
**\$8,800**  
per child per year



**= 10%** of median household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in New Hampshire since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NEW JERSEY'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for New Jersey's workforce.**

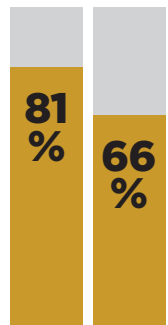


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



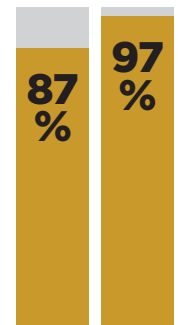
**57% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **41%** of Latina mothers and **15%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**81%** and **87%** of childless New Jersey women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **66%** for mothers with young children and **97%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

**\$9,100**

per child per year



=

**9%** of median household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in New Jersey since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NEW MEXICO'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for New Mexico's workforce.**

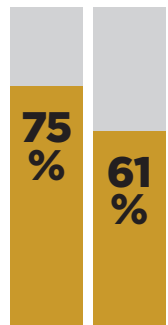


**Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.**



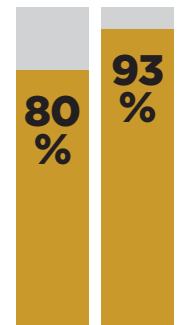
**45% of Latina mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **26%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

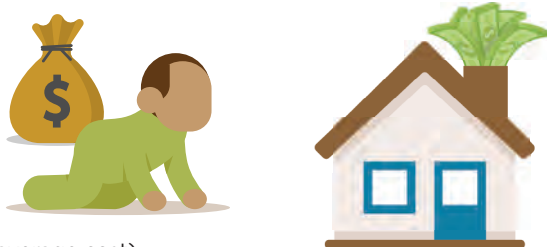


**75%** and **80%** of childless New Mexican women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **61%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



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

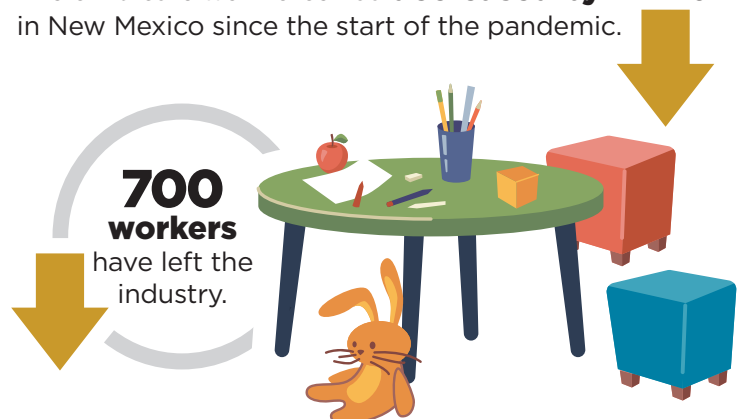


(average cost)

**\$6,000** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in New Mexico since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trân of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NEW YORK'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for New York's workforce.**

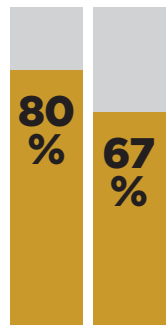


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



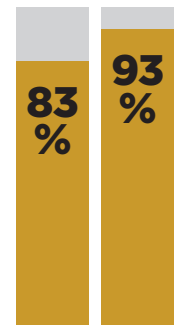
**58% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **47%** of Latina mothers and **19%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

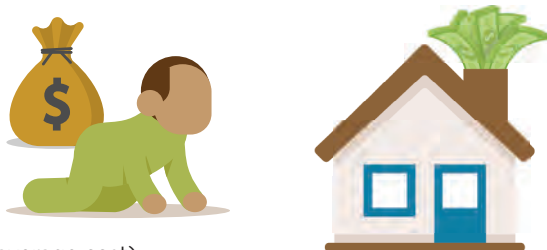


**80%** and **83%** of childless New Yorker women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **67%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



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

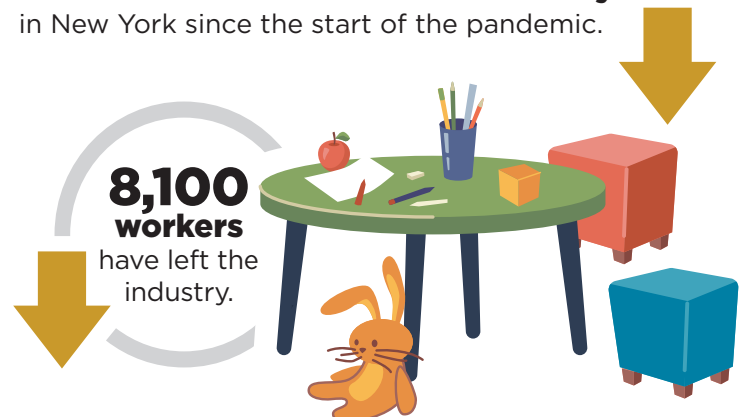


(average cost)

**\$13,200** = **17%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 11%** in New York since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

## CHILD CARE AND NORTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

### Child care is a key support for North Carolina's workforce.



**53%** of those working in North Carolina are parents.

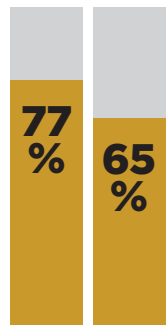
**35%** of those parents have young children.

### Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



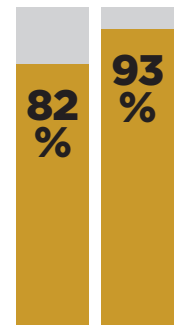
**64%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **34%** of Latina mothers and **22%** of white mothers with young children.

### Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**77%** and **82%** of childless North Carolinian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

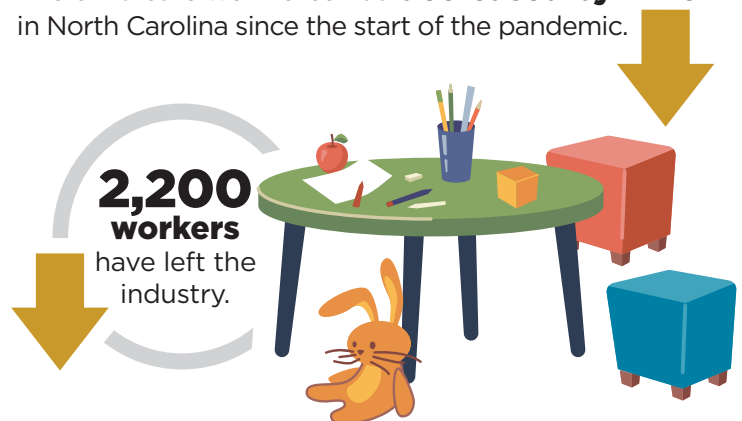
**\$6,300**  
per child per year



**= 10%** of median household income

### The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 7%** in North Carolina since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND NORTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for North Dakota's workforce.**



**54%** of those working in North Dakota are parents.

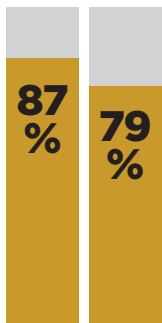
**46%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.**



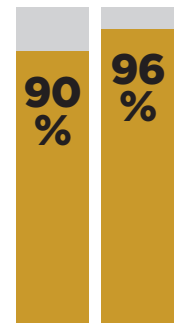
**23%** of North Dakotan mothers with young children are single parents.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

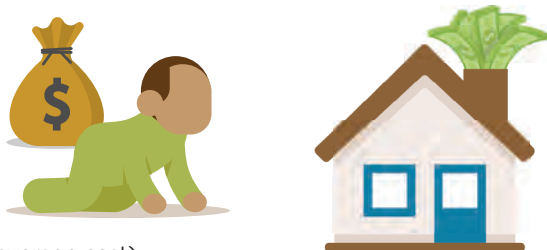


**87%** and **90%** of childless North Dakotan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **79%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.



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

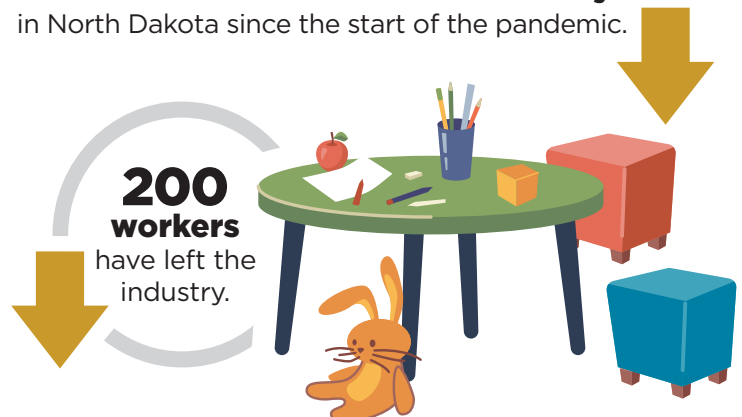


(average cost)

**\$11,800** = **16%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 5%** in North Dakota since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND OHIO'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Ohio's workforce.



**53%** of those working in Ohio are parents.

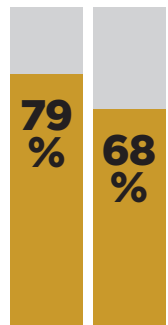
**35%** of those parents have young children.

Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



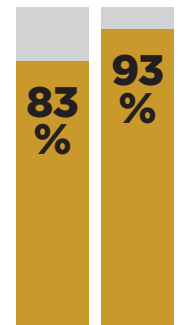
**73%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **45%** of Latina mothers and **26%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

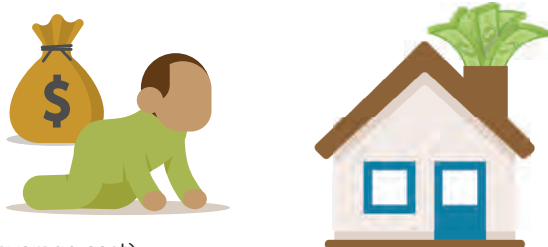


**79%** and **83%** of childless Ohioan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **68%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

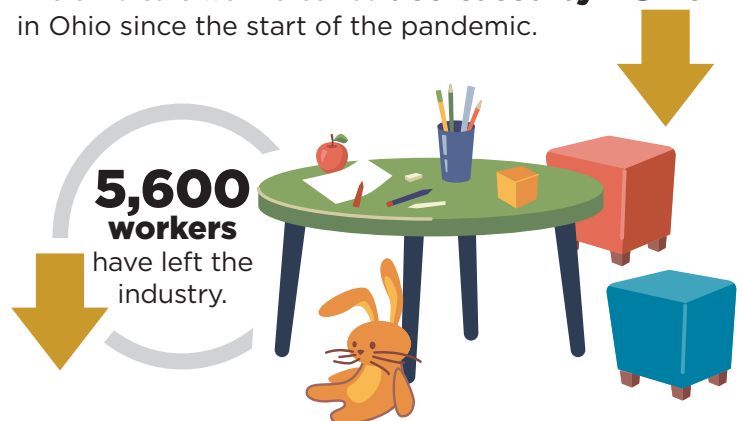


(average cost)

**\$7,300** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 16%** in Ohio since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Oklahoma's workforce.**



**56%** of those working in Oklahoma are parents.

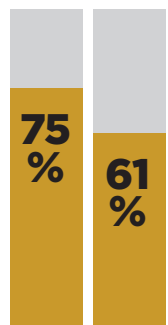
**37%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



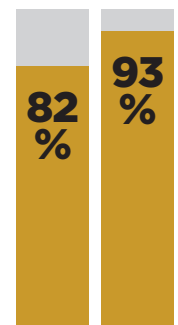
**63%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **31%** of Latina mothers and **25%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

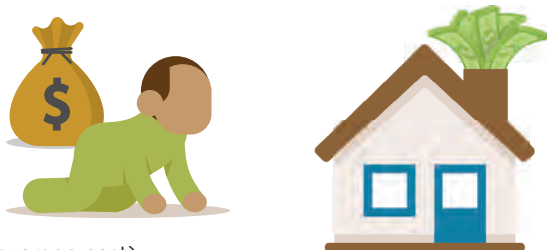


**75%** and **82%** of childless Oklahoman women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **61%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



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



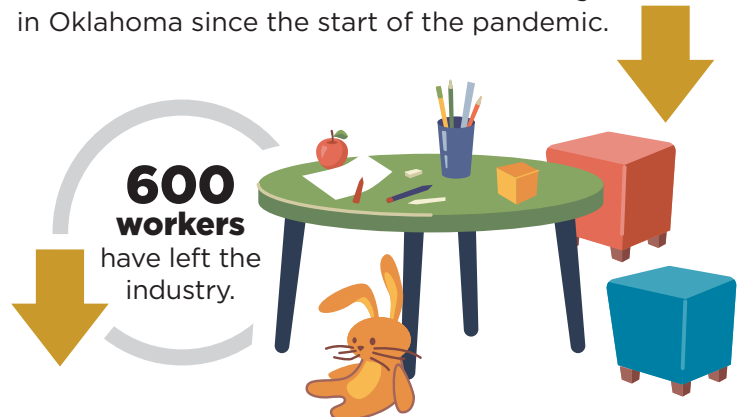
(average cost)

**\$6,900** = **12%** of median per child per year household income



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 6%** in Oklahoma since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND OREGON'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Oregon's workforce.

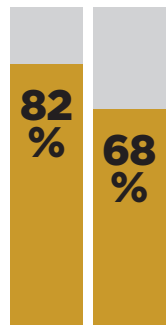


Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.



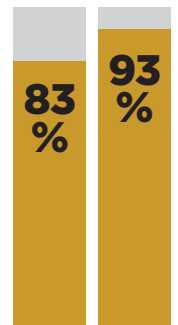
**30%** of Latina mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **23%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**82%** and **83%** of childless Oregonian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **68%** for mothers with young children and **93%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

**\$11,400**  
per child per year

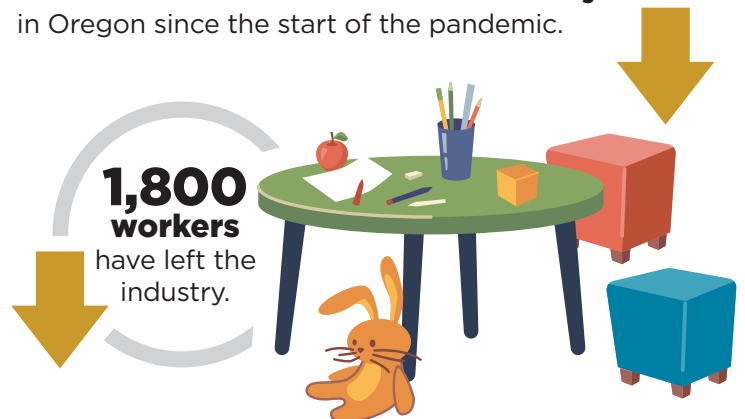
=

**16%** of median household income



The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 15%** in Oregon since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Trân of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND PENNSYLVANIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Pennsylvania's workforce.

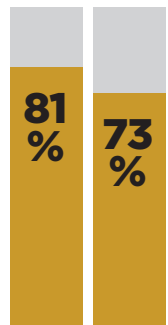


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



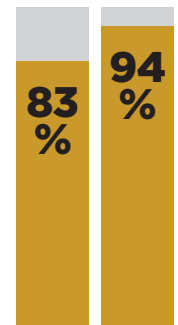
**67%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **50%** of Latina mothers and **23%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**81%** and **83%** of childless Pennsylvanian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **73%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

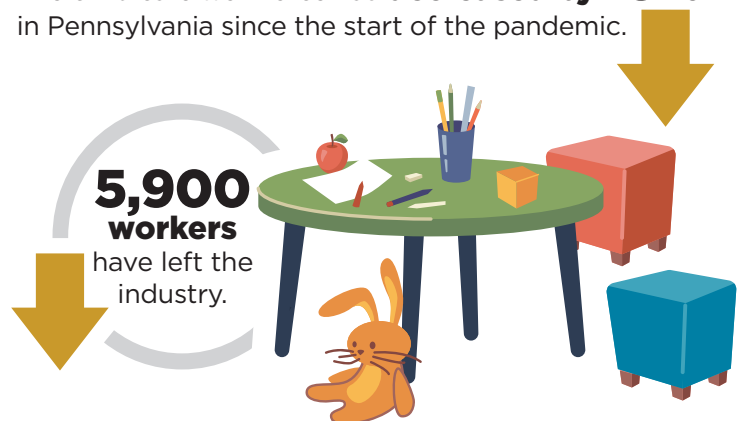
**\$9,800**  
per child per year



**= 14%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 13%** in Pennsylvania since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND RHODE ISLAND'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Rhode Island's workforce.

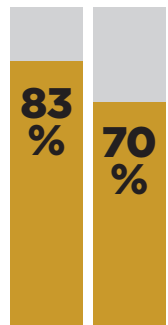


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



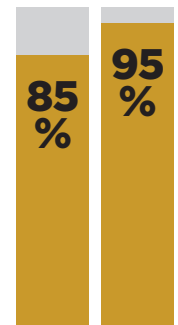
**32%** of Rhode Islander mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**83%** and **85%** of childless Rhode Islander women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **70%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

**\$11,200**  
per child per year

=

**15%** of median household income



The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in Rhode Island since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

## CHILD CARE AND SOUTH CAROLINA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

### Child care is a key support for South Carolina's workforce.



**54%** of those working in South Carolina are parents.

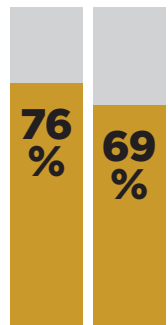
**35%** of those parents have young children.

### Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



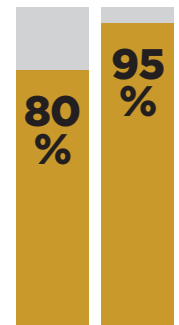
**72%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **33%** of Latina mothers and **22%** of white mothers with young children.

### Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**76%** and **80%** of childless South Carolinian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **69%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

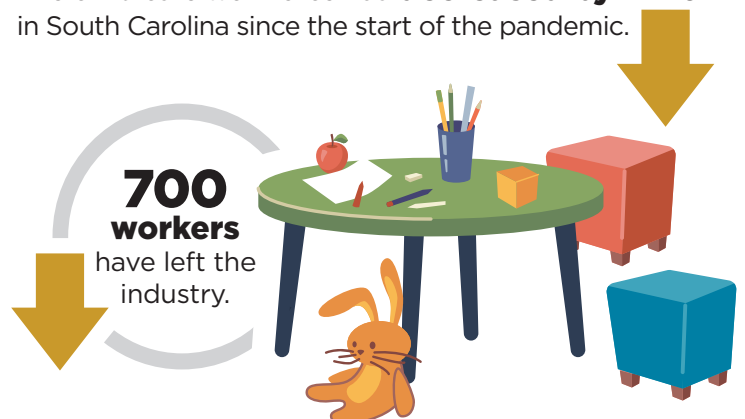
**\$6,000**  
per child per year



**= 10%** of median household income

### The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 7%** in South Carolina since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

## CHILD CARE AND SOUTH DAKOTA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for South Dakota's workforce.

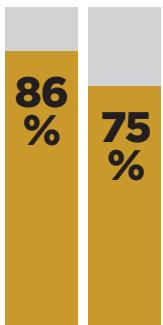


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



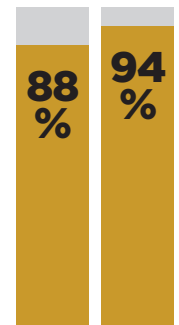
**25%** of South Dakotan mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

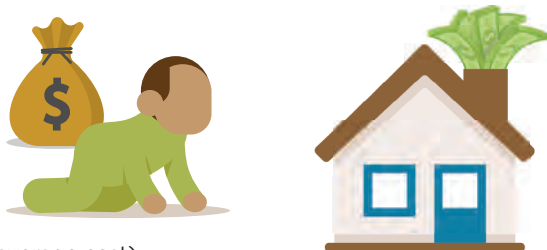


**86%** and **88%** of childless South Dakotan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **75%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

**\$7,500** = **11%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 4%** in South Dakota since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND TENNESSEE'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Tennessee's workforce.**



**51%** of those working in Tennessee are parents.

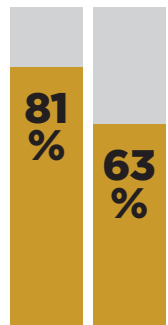
**37%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



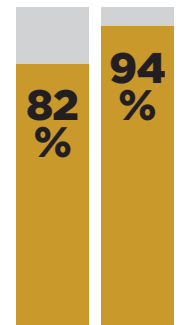
**67%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **31%** of Latina mothers and **24%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

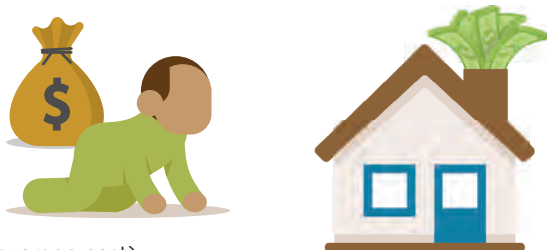


**81%** and **82%** of childless Tennessee women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **63%** for mothers with young children and **94%** for fathers with young children.



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

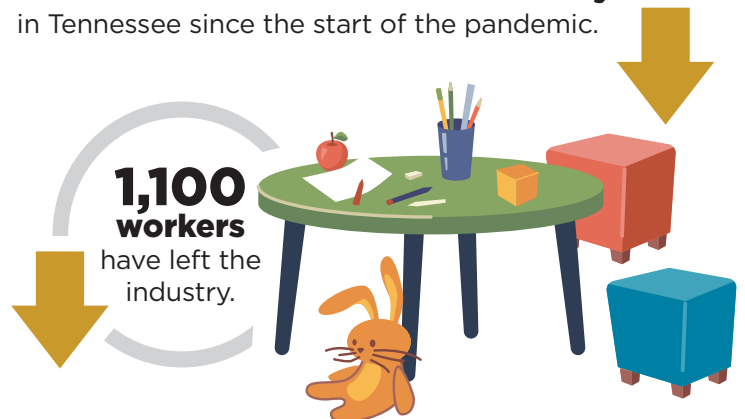


(average cost)

**\$7,700** = **13%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 8%** in Tennessee since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND TEXAS' ECONOMY IN 2021

## Child care is a key support for Texas' workforce.



**56%** of those working in Texas are parents.

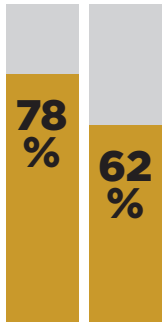
**36%** of those parents have young children.

## Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.



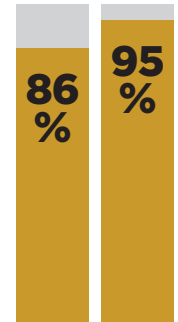
**55%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **36%** of Latina mothers and **19%** of white mothers with young children.

## Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

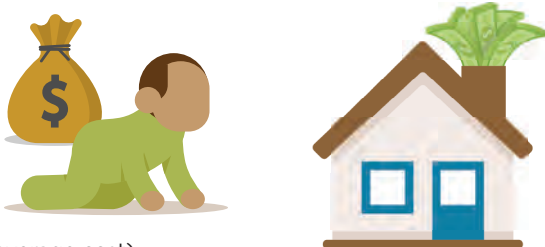


**78%** and **86%** of childless Texan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **62%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



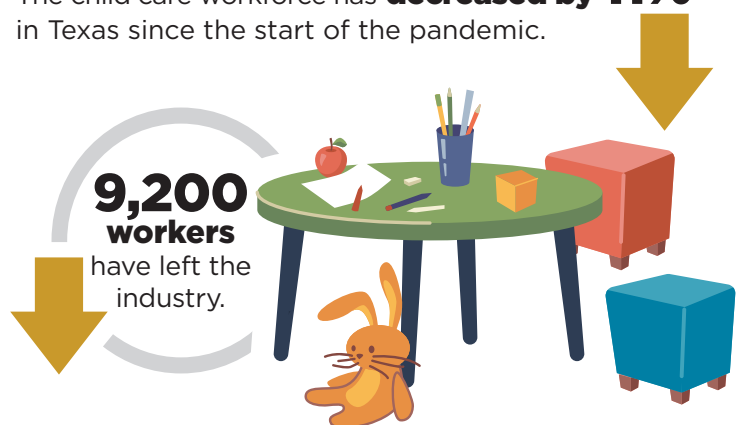
(average cost)

**\$6,500** = **10%** of median household income



## The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 11%** in Texas since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND UTAH'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Utah's workforce.**



**61%** of those working in Utah are parents.

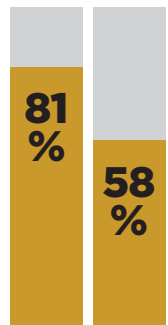
**40%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Latina mothers.**



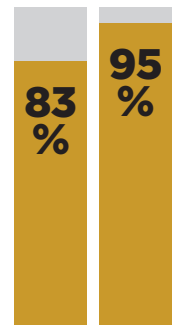
**30%** of Latina mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **13%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**



**81%** and **83%** of childless Utah women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **58%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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



(average cost)

**\$7,100**

per child per year



**= 9%** of median household income

**The child care industry has recovered.**

The number of child care workers dropped at the beginning of the pandemic but has since recovered.

**6,700** workers in the industry.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trân of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. There was insufficient data to report the share of Black mothers who were single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND VERMONT'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Vermont's workforce.**

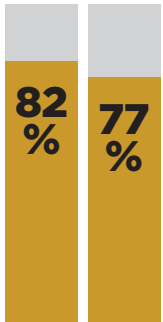


**Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.**



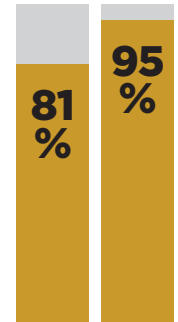
**26% of Vermonter mothers** with young children are single parents.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

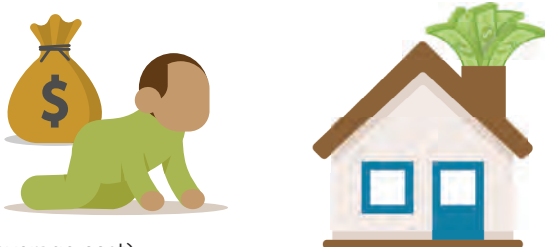


**82%** and **81%** of childless Vermonter women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **77%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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

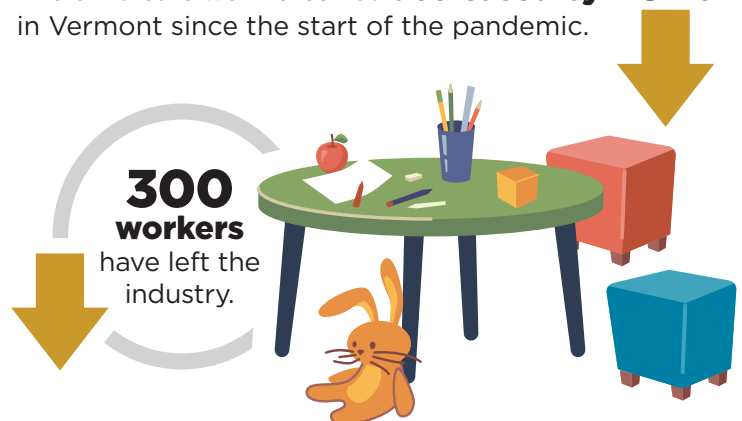


(average cost)

**\$14,200** = **21%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 10%** in Vermont since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Virginia's workforce.

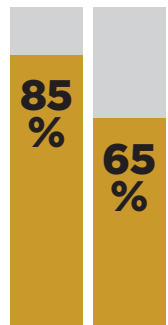


Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.

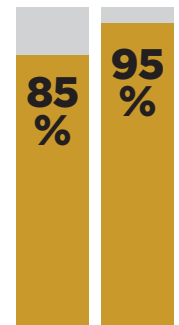


**56%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **34%** of Latina mothers and **18%** of white mothers with young children.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

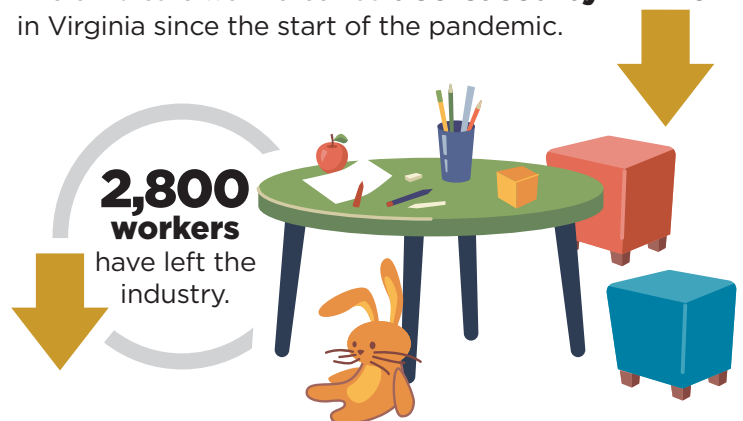
**\$8,500**  
per child per year



**= 10%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in Virginia since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND WASHINGTON'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Washington's workforce.**

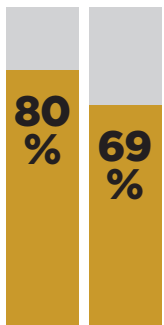


**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



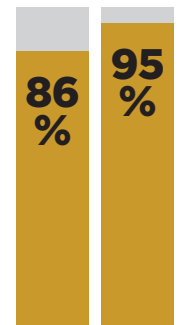
**37% of Black mothers** with young children are single parents, compared with **37%** of Latina mothers and **20%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

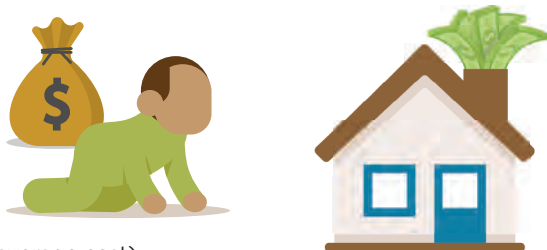


**80%** and **86%** of childless Washingtonian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **69%** for mothers with young children and **95%** for fathers with young children.



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

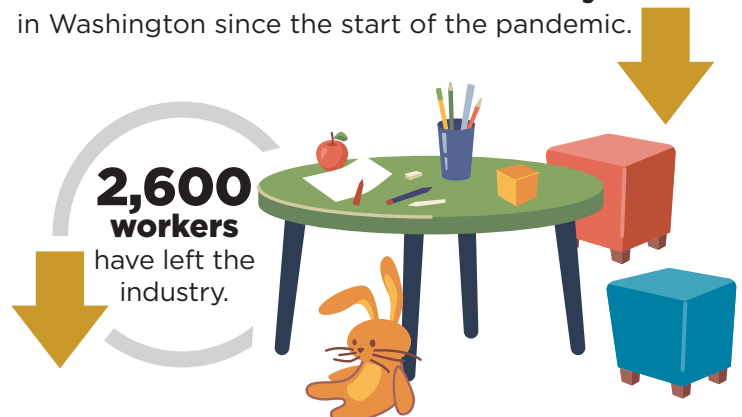


(average cost)

**\$11,400** = **14%** of median per child per year household income

**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 12%** in Washington since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND WEST VIRGINIA'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for West Virginia's workforce.

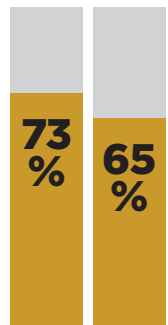


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



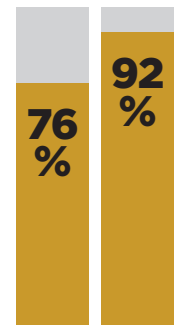
**32%** of West Virginian mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.



**73%** and **76%** of childless West Virginian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **92%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.



(average cost)

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



= **13%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 6%** in West Virginia since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND WISCONSIN'S ECONOMY IN 2021

**Child care is a key support for Wisconsin's workforce.**



**55%** of those working in Wisconsin are parents.

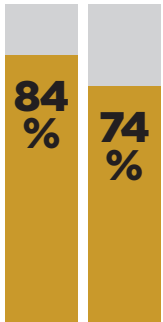
**39%** of those parents have young children.

**Access to child care is especially critical for Black mothers.**



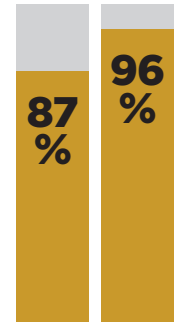
**76%** of Black mothers with young children are single parents, compared with **38%** of Latina mothers and **20%** of white mothers with young children.

**Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.**

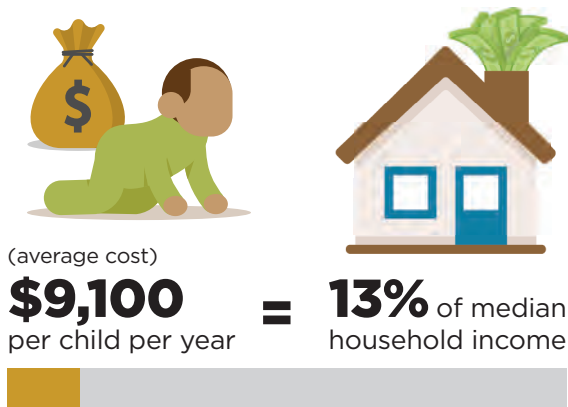


**84%** and **87%** of childless Wisconsin women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **74%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.

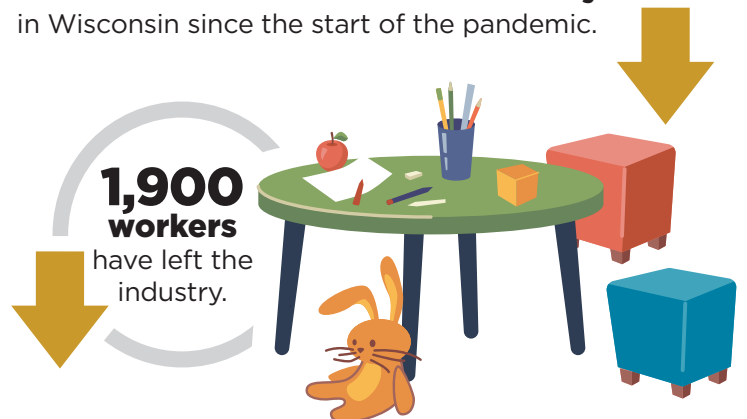


**High child care costs challenge families with young children.**



**The child care industry is struggling.**

The child care workforce has **decreased by 10%** in Wisconsin since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngan Tran of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.

# SNAPSHOT

# CHILD CARE AND WYOMING'S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Wyoming's workforce.

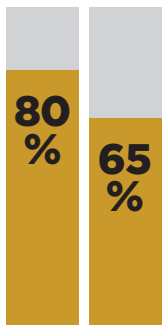


Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.



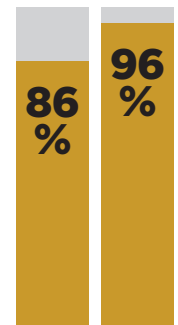
**22%** of Wyomingite mothers with young children are single parents.

Young parenthood boosts men's labor force participation but depresses women's labor force participation.

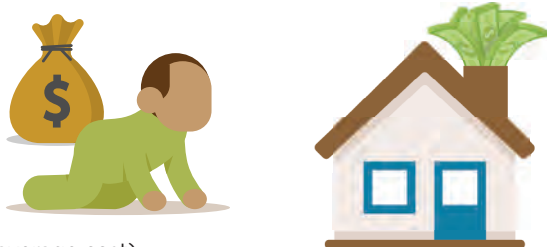


**80%** and **86%** of childless Wyomingite women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

Corresponding figures are **65%** for mothers with young children and **96%** for fathers with young children.



High child care costs challenge families with young children.

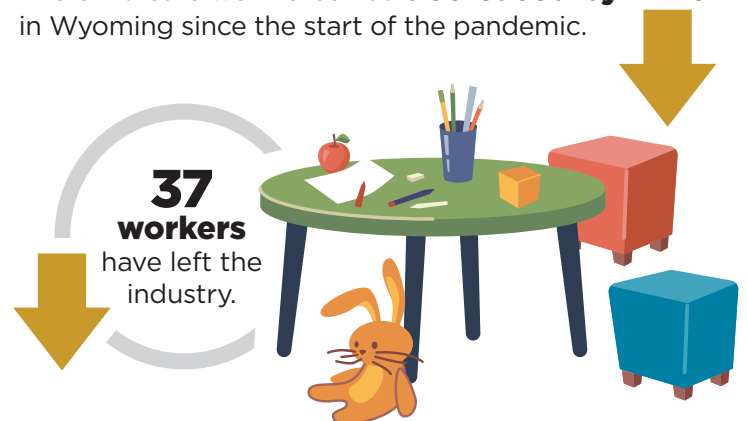


(average cost)

**\$10,200** = **15%** of median per child per year household income

The child care industry has nearly recovered.

The child care workforce has **decreased by 2%** in Wyoming since the start of the pandemic.



NOTES: This fact sheet was prepared by Samantha Evans, Charles Gascon, Ana Kent and Ngân Trần of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. Statistics are based on prime-age civilian adults ages 25-54. Young children are defined as ages 0-5. "Single" is defined as married with spouse absent, separated, divorced, widowed or never married/single. Average cost and child care workers are rounded to the nearest 100. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' definition of affordable child care is no more than 7% of household income. See Zeytoon Nejad Moosavian (2017) for the effect of parenthood on labor force participation.

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey via IPUMS CPS, U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey via IPUMS USA, Child Care Technical Assistance Network, Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and authors' calculations.



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