## Child Care and the United States Economy in 2021

Click on a state name to see that specific snapshot.

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**Child Care and the United States Economy in 2021**

Click on a state name to see that specific snapshot.
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.  

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

The child care industry is struggling.  

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

700 workers have left 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. 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.  

Child care is a key support for Alaska’s workforce. 51% of those working in Alaska are parents. 38% of those parents have young children.

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

The child care industry is struggling. The child care workforce has decreased by 12% in Alaska since the start of the pandemic. 200 workers have left the industry.

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Child care is a key support for Arizona’s workforce. 51% of those working in Arizona are parents. 33% of those parents have young children.

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 per child per year = 11% of median household income

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

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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 = 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.  

500 workers have left the industry.  

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

51% of those working in California are parents.

35% of those parents have young children.

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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

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

9,300 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND COLORADO’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Colorado’s workforce.

- 50% of those working in Colorado are parents.
- 36% of those parents have young children.

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.

- (average cost) $9,800 per child per year = 12% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

84% and 97% 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.

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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 Connecticuter 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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

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

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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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 19% in Delaware since the start of the pandemic.
- 800 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- 26% of those working in District of Columbia are parents.
- 48% of those parents have young children.

- 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.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND FLORIDA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 51% of those working in Florida are parents.
- 35% of those parents have young children.

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 Floridian 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.

- $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.

3,800 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND GEORGIA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 51% of those working in Georgia are parents.
- 34% 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 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 per child per year
- 9% of median household income
- The child care workforce has decreased by 14% in Georgia since the start of the pandemic.

- 4,900 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT
CHILD CARE AND HAWAII’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Hawaii’s workforce.

- 51% of those working in Hawaii are parents.
- 37% of those parents have young children.

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 per child per year = 10% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

800 workers have left the industry.

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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.
- 4,200 workers in the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND ILLINOIS’ ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Illinois’ workforce.
- 55% of those working in Illinois are parents.
- 40% 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 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 per child per year = 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.
- 3,000 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND INDIANA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Indiana’s workforce.

- 57% of those working in Indiana are parents.
- 39% 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 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 per child per year = 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.
- 1,000 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT
CHILD CARE AND IOWA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Iowa’s workforce.

57% of those working in Iowa are parents.
40% of those parents have young children.

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 per child per year = 14% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

1,100 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT
CHILD CARE AND KANSAS’ ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Kansas’ workforce.

54% of those working in Kansas are parents.

42% of those parents have young children.

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.

$8,400 per child per year = 12% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

300 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT
CHILD CARE AND KENTUCKY’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 56% of those working in Kentucky are parents.
- 38% 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 27% of white mothers with young children.

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

- 74% 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 per child per year = 11% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

- 1,700 workers have left the industry.

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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.

$4,900 per child per year = 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.

700 workers have left the industry.

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.

SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND MAINE’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

53% of those working in Maine are parents.

41% of those parents have young children.

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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

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

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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 per child per year = 12% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 22% in Maryland since the start of the pandemic.
- 4,200 workers have left 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. 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.

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 Massachusettsans 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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

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

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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 per child per year = 12% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

2,000 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- $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.
- 1,700 workers have left the industry.

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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 per child per year = 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.

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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.

- **$8,100** per child per year = **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.

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Child care is a key support for Montana’s workforce. 54% of those working in Montana are parents. 42% of those parents have young children.

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. 14% of median household income is $8,900 per child per year (average cost).

The child care industry is struggling. The child care workforce has decreased by 6% in Montana since the start of the pandemic. 200 workers have left the industry.

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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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 8% in Nebraska since the start of the pandemic.
- 700 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND NEVADA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

49% of those working in Nevada are parents.

36% of those parents have young children.

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.

$7,700 per child per year = 12% of median household income (average cost)

The child care industry is struggling.

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

800 workers have left the industry.

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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.

56% of those working in New Hampshire are parents.
38% of those parents have young children.

Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.

24% of New Hampshirite 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 Hampshirite 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.

The child care industry is struggling.

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

$8,800 per child per year = 10% of median household income

700 workers have left the industry.

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

- 52% of those working in New Jersey are parents.
- 35% of those parents have young children.

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 Jerseyan 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.

- $9,100 per child per year = 9% of median household income
- (average cost)

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 12% in New Jersey since the start of the pandemic.
- 4,500 workers have left the industry.

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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.

51% of those working in New Mexico are parents.

37% of those parents have young children.

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.

$6,000 per child per year = 11% of median 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.

700 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- 50% of those working in New York are parents.
- 38% 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 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 per child per year
- 17% of median 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.
- 8,100 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- **$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.

(average cost)

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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% of childless North Dakotan women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.
- 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 per child per year
- 16% of median 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.

- 200 workers have left the industry.

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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 child care cost: $7,300 per child per year = 11% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

- 5,600 workers have left the industry.

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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 per child per year = 12% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND OREGON’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 51% of those working in Oregon are parents.
- 34% 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 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.

- $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.
- 1,800 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND PENNSYLVANIA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 53% of those working in Pennsylvania are parents.
- 36% 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 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.

- $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.
- 5,900 workers have left the industry.

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.

Child care is a key support for Rhode Island’s workforce. 51% of those working in Rhode Island are parents. 41% of those parents have young children.

Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers. 32% of Rhode Island 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 Island 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. 83% of median household income = $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. 500 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- $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.

700 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- 54% of those working in South Dakota are parents.
- 44% of those parents have young children.

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.

- 11% of median household income
- $7,500 per child per year (average cost)

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 4% in South Dakota since the start of the pandemic.
- 100 workers have left the industry.

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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 Tennessean 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 per child per year = 13% of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

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

1,100 workers have left the industry.

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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.

$6,500 per child per year = 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.

9,200 workers have left the industry.

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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 Utahn 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.

- The average cost is $7,100 per child per year, which is 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.
- There are 6,700 workers in the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND VERMONT’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Vermont’s workforce.

- 49% of those working in Vermont are parents.
- 38% of those parents have young children.

Access to child care is especially critical for single mothers.

- 26% of Vermont 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.

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

The child care industry is struggling.

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

- 300 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND VIRGINIA’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

54% of those working in Virginia are parents.

35% 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 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.

85% of childless Virginian women and men, respectively, participate in the labor force.

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.

2,800 workers have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND WASHINGTON’S ECONOMY IN 2021

Child care is a key support for Washington’s workforce.

- 50% of those working in Washington are parents.
- 39% of those parents have young children.

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.

- $11,400 per child per year is 14% of median household income.

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has decreased by 12% in Washington since the start of the pandemic.
- 2,600 workers have left the industry.

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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.

- 56% of those working in West Virginia are parents.
- 37% of those parents have young children.

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.
- 200 workers have left the industry.

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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 Wisconsinite 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.

- *(average cost)*
  - **$9,100** per child per year
  - **13%** of median household income

The child care industry is struggling.

- The child care workforce has **decreased by 10%** in Wisconsin since the start of the pandemic.
  - **1,900 workers** have left the industry.

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SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND WYOMING’S ECONOMY IN 2021

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

- 60% of those working in Wyoming are parents.
- 36% of those parents have young children.

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 per child per year
- 15% of median 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.
- 37 workers have left the industry.

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