SNAPSHOT

CHILD CARE AND THE U.S. ECONOMY



Child care is a key support for the U.S. workforce.



19% of adults in the U.S. have young children.

That's approximately

24.4 million people.

Child care is necessary for single parents to work.



28% of U.S. mothers with young children and

16% of U.S. fathers with young children are single parents.



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

70% of U.S. women with young children and81% of U.S. women with no minor children participate in the labor force.

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





High child care costs challenge families with young children.



\$9,200 per child per year on average



10% of median income for U.S. households with a young child

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





The **median hourly** wage of a U.S. child care worker is

\$14.60, and the median for all workers is \$23.11.

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

