Parents and the High Cost of Child Care 2013 Report

ChildCare Aware® OF AMERICA

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Acknowledgements

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About Child Care Aware® of America

Child Care Aware® of America is our nation's leading voice for child care. We work with state and local Child Care Resource and Referral agencies and other community partners to help ensure that all families have access to quality, affordable child care. To achieve our mission, we lead projects that increase the quality and availability of child care, offer comprehensive training to child care professionals, undertake groundbreaking research and advocate child care policies that improve the lives of children and families. To learn more, visit www.usa.childcareaware.org.

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Table of Contents

From the Executive Director 7

Child Care In America 9

Child Care is a Workforce Support 9

Child Care is a Sound Economic Investment 9

Child Care is Early Education 10

Child Care and the Family Budget 13

What Families Pay for Child Care 13

Child Care Is One of the Highest Budget Items for Families 14

Child Care is Expensive Compared to College Costs 14

High Costs Make Child Care Unaffordable for Many Low-Income Families 15

Average Cost in the States 19

Affordability: Child Care Costs and Family Income 19

Why Is Child Care More Expensive in Some States? 19

Urban vs. Rural Costs 23

Paying for Child Care 27

Family Options 27

Funding for Child Care 28

Other Public Investment in Child Care 29

The Cost of Unregulated Child Care 29

Why Child Care Costs are High 31

Conclusion, Recommendations, Methodology 35

Child Care Aware® of America Recommendations 35

Methodology 36

Resources for Families 37

Glossary 38

Appendices 39

Appendix 1 2012 Average Annual Cost of Full-Time Care by State 40

Appendix 2 2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for an Infant in a Center 42

Appendix 3 2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a 4-Year-Old Child in a Center 44

Appendix 4 2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a School-Aged Child in a Center 46

Appendix 5 2012 Average Child Care Center Costs and Median Housing Costs by State 48

Appendix 6 2012 Average Annual Costs of Full-Time Child Care in a Center and Public College Tuition and Fees by State 50

Appendix 7 2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for an Infant Compared to Varying Poverty Levels 52
Appendix 8 2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for a 4-Year-Old Compared to Varying Poverty Levels. 54
Appendix 9 2012 Average Costs for an Infant in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels 56
Appendix 10 2012 Average Costs for a 4-Year-Old in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels 58
Appendix 11 2012 Ranking of Affordability of Center-Based Care for Single Mothers 60
Appendix 12 2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Center-Based Care, by State. 62
Appendix 13 2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Family Child Care, by State 64

Endnotes 66

List of Figures

Figure 1: Center-Based Care Costs for Two Children Compared With Other Major Household Expenses by Region. 15

Figure 2: Average Cost for an Infant in a Center as a Percent of a Married Couple's Median Income 21

Figure 3: Urban-Rural Cost Differences: States with Highest Percentage Gap in Costs (Infants in a Center) 24

Figure 4. Urban-Rural Cost Differences: States with Highest Percentage Gap in Costs (4-Year-Olds in a Center) 25

List of Tables

Table 1: Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-Based Infant Care in 2012 20

Table 2: Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-Based Care for a 4-Year-Old in 2012. 22

Table 3: Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Before-/After-School Care for a School-age Child in a Center in 2012 23

Table 4: Child Care Arrangements Percentage of Children Younger than Age 5 by Child Care Arrangements[30] 27

From the Executive Director

Child care in the United States is expensive and the costs are getting higher. Child care is a major expense in family budgets, often exceeding the cost of housing, college tuition, transportation or food. Unlike all other areas of education investment, including higher education, families pay the majority of costs for early education. These expenses come at a time when young families can least afford them.

This is not just a family issue. With scientific breakthroughs in understanding brain development, it is clear that the early years are a unique period of development and that early experiences form the foundation for future success. Eleven million children younger than age 5 are in some form of child care. Ensuring this care is high-quality, affordable and available for families is crucial to our nation's ability to produce and sustain an economically viable, competitively positioned workforce. The consequences of the lack of affordable, quality child care are often overlooked, the dots are rarely connected. This does not mean the problems they produce are not real and severe.

- Children who start kindergarten behind too often stay behind. Among children who arrive at school without the skills needed for success, over 85 percent are still behind in 4th grade.
- Fully 75 percent of 18-year-olds are not qualified to serve their country through military service. To address this national security issue, military leaders have identified the need for quality early care and education for all children as a top priority to ensure children get off to the right start.
- Dr. James J. Heckman, Nobel Laureate in Economics and professor of economics at the University of Chicago concluded after decades of research on labor economics: "The real question is how to use available funds wisely. The best evidence supports the policy prescription: Invest in the very young."

We use this report to:

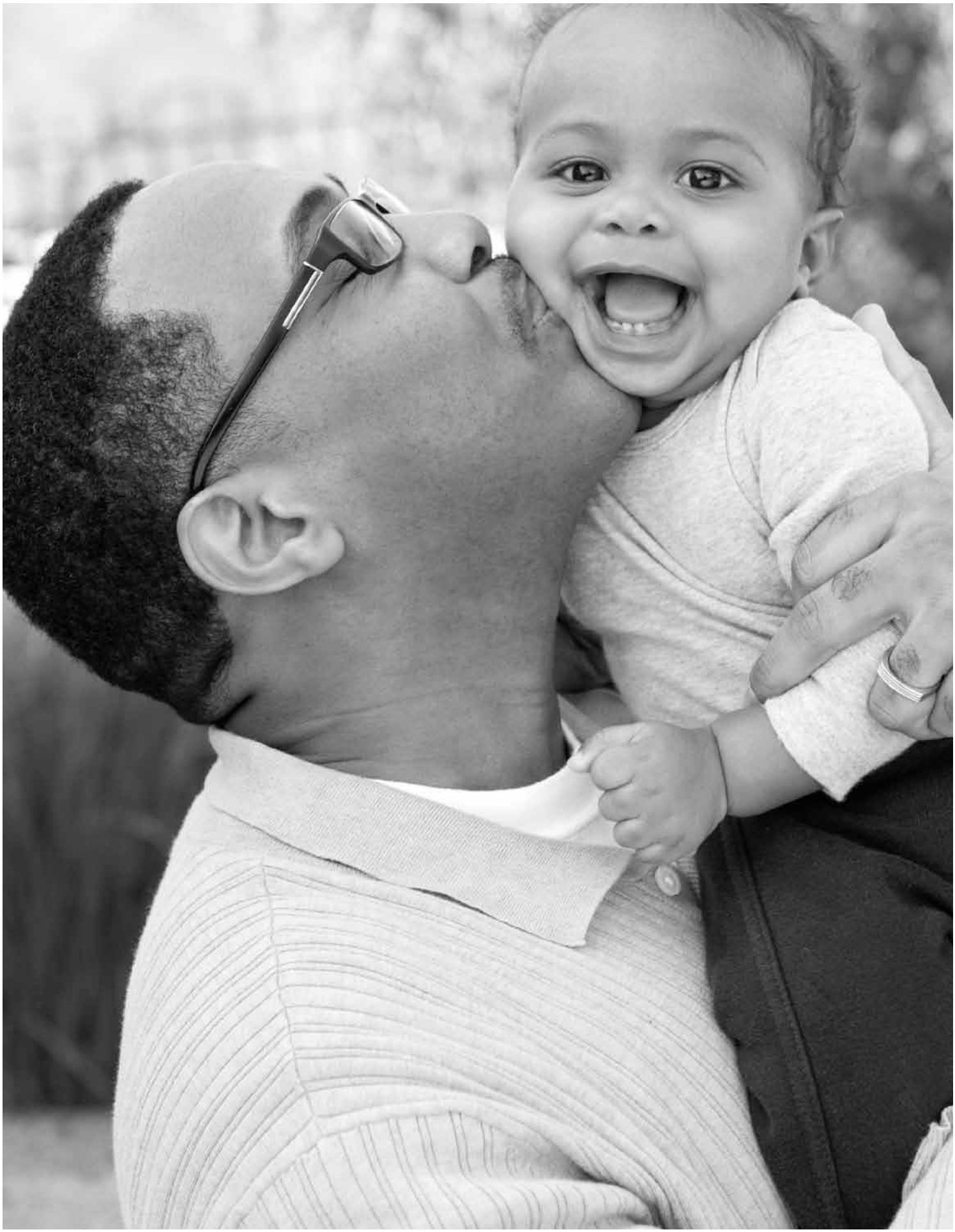
- Examine the dual importance of child care as a workforce support and as early learning programs.
- Compare the cost of child care to other family expenses.
- Rank states according to their affordability for infants and toddlers, 4-year-olds and school-age children.
- Explore the effect of the high cost of care on parents' child care options.
- Describe the costs of running a child care center or family child care home.

Child Care Aware® of America's vision is of a nation that supports the development and learning of all children. This is the seventh year that we have looked at the cost of child care in centers and family child care homes and the story has not changed. So we ask the difficult question: How can quality child care be made affordable for all families? What can we do as a national community to invest in the 11 million children in child care programs?

Thanks to several federal policy proposals before Congress and other federal agencies, we are on the cusp of great leaps toward improving child care in this country. This report will help inform the important conversations ahead.

My best,

Lynette M. Fraga, Ph.D., Executive Director,
Child Care Aware® of America



Child Care In America

For many parents, one of the initial shocks in becoming a parent is discovering the high price of child care. *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report* uses 2012 data to show the average fees families are charged for legally operating child care centers and family child care homes in every state and the *District of Columbia*. The report looks at why child care is so expensive and families' options for paying for child care

Every week in the United States, nearly 11 million children younger than age 5 are in some type of child care arrangement. On average, these children spend 36 hours a week in child care.[1] While parents are children's first and most important teachers, child care programs provide early learning for millions of young children daily, having a profound impact on their development and readiness for school.

Child Care is a Workforce Support

Surveys of employers show that the availability of quality child care improves productivity and reduces absenteeism and turnover.[2]

- Employee absenteeism as the result of child care breakdowns, costs U.S. businesses $3 billion annually.[3]
- During a three month period, 29 percent of employed parents experienced some kind of child care breakdown, resulting in absenteeism, tardiness and reduced concentration at work.[4]
- Child care affects businesses' bottom line. A 2009 study showed that employees leaving their jobs for child care related reasons represented a potential $6 million loss to employers in downtown Santa Barbara, a community of less than 91,000 residents. Parents in this study ranked cost as their top child care challenge.[5]
- The U.S. Department of Defense considers child care a vital element of military readiness and has developed a comprehensive child care system.[6] It recognizes that service members need to focus on their jobs and not worry about their children's safety. In 2010, its child care system served about 200,000 children from birth to age 12.[7]

Child Care is a Sound Economic Investment

- Governors and legislators,[8] law enforcement officials[9] and business leaders[10] see quality early care and education as vital to the nation's economy and security. Military leaders found that 75 percent of young adults are not qualified to join the military due to failure to graduate high school; a criminal record; or physical fitness issues, including obesity. They concluded that America needs early care and education to ensure national security because each of the issues that are decreasing readiness are improved by quality early learning programs.[11]

Early education is not conservative common sense or liberal common sense — it's just plain common sense. Reaching the most at-risk kids helps increase graduation rates and cut crime, so early education is a matter of national security.

- Major General James W. Comstock (AUS, Ret.), Mission Readiness[12]

- The quality of child care impacts children's development and the country's economic development. Longitudinal studies show that children in higher quality programs:
  - Do better in school and are less likely to require special education services.
  - Are more likely to attend college.
  - Are more likely to earn higher wages.
  - Are less likely to be involved in the criminal justice system.

While quality child care has a positive benefit on all children, the impact is particularly strong for children in low-income families.[13] Economists have estimated the rate of return for high-quality early intervention to be in the range of 6-10 percent per annum for children in disadvantaged families.[14] High-quality programs provide more benefit and low-quality programs have a greater negative impact.[15]

Child Care is Early Education

- Children in higher quality early learning programs have better cognitive outcomes: measurably better language/vocabulary, reading, math skills, and applied problem solving.[16] These cognitive outcomes are particularly strong for low-income children.[17]

- Children in higher quality early learning programs also have measurably better noncognitive outcomes, to include better executive function (ability to organize information, pay attention, remember details and make plans) and better skills participating in a group (ability to take turns, wait before speaking, work well with others and cooperate with peers). Some researchers suggest that noncognitive skills are particularly critical for school success.[18]

- The impact of the quality of early learning programs is particularly strong for children at the highest risk of school failure. A meta-analysis of 97 peer-reviewed journal articles that examined the relationship between program quality and child outcomes concluded: "for those who are from low-income families, children benefit from higher quality care overall in both their language and social skills, but larger benefits tend to accrue when quality is in the good to high range."[19]

Child Care and the Family Budget

What Families Pay for Child Care

Families are paying a significant part of their earnings for child care. In the last year, the cost of child care increased at up to eight times the rate of increases in family income,[20] making child care an increasingly difficult financial burden for working families to bear.

This report looks at the cost of care in legally operating child care centers and family child care homes. Legally operating programs include licensed programs and child care programs that are legally exempt from licensing. For example, in some states centers operated by religious organizations or family child care homes that care for five or fewer children are license-exempt. This report does not include information about child care provided by a relative or a nanny or informal child care provided by a neighbor or friend.

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services considers 10 percent of family income for child care as a benchmark for affordable care.[21] Yet, as the survey results show, many families spend significantly more than 10 percent of their income on child care.

- Depending on the state, the average cost of full-time care for one infant in a center ranges from 7 percent to about 19 percent of the state median income for a married couple with children.
- In every state, the average cost of center-based infant care exceeds 25 percent of median income for single parents.
- In 38 states and the *District of Columbia*, the average cost of center-based care for an infant exceeds 10 percent of state median income for a married couple with children.

- In 21 states and the *District of Columbia*, the average annual cost of care for a 4-year-old in a center exceeds 10 percent of the median household income for a married couple with children.

Families paid more in 2012 than they paid in 2011.

- Family income after taxes and other deductions rose by about 0.6 percent while the cost of living rose by 1.6 percent.[22]
- The average cost of infant care in a center increased 2.7 percent, while the average cost of infant care in a family child care home increased 3.7 percent.
- The average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a center increased 2.6 percent while the average cost of care for a 4-year-old in a family child care home increased 4.8 percent.

The average cost of child care is high for all types of care.

- The average annual cost of full-time care for an infant in center-based care ranges from $4,863 in *Mississippi* to $16,430 in *Massachusetts*.
- For an infant in a family child care home, the average cost ranges from $3,930 in *Mississippi* to $11,046 in *New York*.
- For a 4-year-old, the average annual cost for center-based care ranges from $4,312 in *Mississippi* to $12,355 in *New York*.
- The average annual cost for a 4-year-old in a family child care home ranges from $3,704 in *Mississippi* to $10,259 in *New York*.
- The average annual cost of before- and/or after-school center-based care for a school-age child ranged from $1,070 in *Louisiana* to $11,690 in *New York*.
- The average annual cost for two children (an infant and a 4-year-old) in a child care center ranged from $9,175 in *Mississippi* to $28,606 in *Massachusetts*.
- The average annual cost for two children (an infant and a 4-year-old) in a family child care home ranged from $7,634 in *Mississippi* to $21,305 in *New York*.

The gap in cost between centers and family child care homes can be large:

- In *Oregon*, the cost difference between care in a family child care home and center-based care for two children (an infant and a 4-year-old) was nearly $11,000.

Appendix 1 shows the 2012 average annual average cost in each state and the *District of Columbia* for full-time care for infants, 4-year-olds and school-age children in centers and family child care homes. Appendices 2-4 show state rankings for care for infants, 4-year-olds and school-age children.

Child Care Is One of the Highest Budget Items for Families

The following chart shows how the average total cost of full-time care for two children (an infant and a 4-year-old) in a center stacks up against other typical household costs by region for housing, utilities, transportation, food and health care. The comparison to college tuition was added to the chart because in many states the cost of a year's tuition and fees at a four-year public college is comparable to the average cost of child care.

- The cost of full-time center-based care for two children is the highest single household expense in the Northeast, Midwest and South. In the West, the cost of child care for two children is surpassed only by the cost of housing in the average family budget.
- The cost of child care fees for two children exceeded housing costs for homeowners with a mortgage in 19 states and the *District of Columbia*.
- Center-based child care fees for an infant exceeded annual median rent payments in 21 states and the *District of Columbia*.
- Child care fees for two children (an infant and a 4-year-old) in a child care center exceeded annual median rent payments in every state.
- In every region of the United States, average child care fees for an infant in a child care center were higher than the average amount that families spent on food.

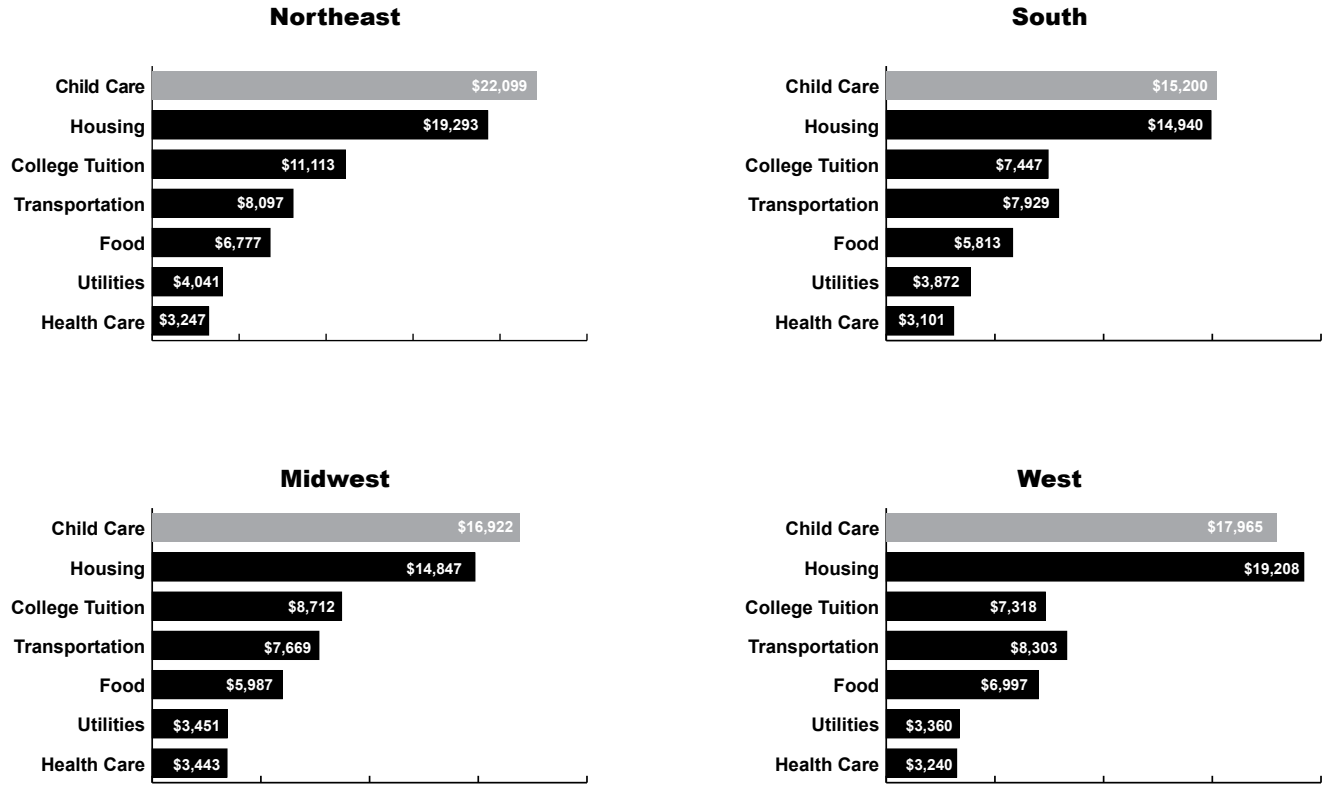
Appendix 5 has information about child care center costs and median housing costs by state.

Child Care is Expensive Compared to College Costs

- In 2012, in 31 states and the *District of Columbia,* the average annual cost for an infant in center-based care was higher than a year's tuition and fees at a four-year public college.
- Even the average annual cost of care for a 4-year-old, in a center, which is less expensive than care for an infant, was higher than public college costs in 19 states and the *District of Columbia*.[23]

Figure 1

Center-Based Care Costs for Two Children Compared With Other Major Household Expenses by Region



Sources: Child care costs per region based on unweighted averages across states per region, 2012 costs for an infant and 4-year old in full-time care in a center, Appendix 1. Other household expenses reported by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey 2011-12. http://www.bls.gov/cex/csxregion.htm College tuition is from Trends in College Pricing: 2012. http://advocacy.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/college-pricing-2012-full-report_0.pdf

Appendix 6 shows the 2012 average annual costs of full-time center-based care for an infant, a 4-year-old child or a school-age child compared to public college tuition and fees by state.

High Costs Make Child Care Unaffordable for Many Low-Income Families

The cost of child care is difficult for families living at the federal poverty level.

- Families of three in *Massachusetts* living at the poverty level would have to pay more than 86 percent of their income for full-time center-based care for an infant.
- Families of three in *New York* living at the poverty level would have to pay almost 58 percent of their income for full-time care in a family child care home for an infant.
- The range for the cost of center-based infant care compared to the poverty level for a family of three is 25 percent of income in *Mississippi*, rising to 86 percent in *Massachusetts*.
- The range for the average cost of care for an infant in a family child care home compared to the poverty level for a family of three is 20.6 percent of income in *Mississippi*, rising to almost 58 percent in *New York*.

Even for families of three earning an income at 200 percent of the poverty threshold, child care is a considerable part of their budget.

- The range for center-based infant care is 12.7 percent of income in *Mississippi* up to 43 percent of family income in *Massachusetts*.
- The range for care for an infant in a family child care home is 10.3 percent of income in *Mississippi* up to almost 29 percent of family income *in New York*.

- The range for center-based care for a 4-year-old is 22.6 percent of income in *Mississippi*, rising to 64.7 percent in *New York*.
- The range for care in a family child care home for a 4-year-old is 9.7 percent of income in *Mississippi,* rising to just under 27 percent in New York.
- The average annual cost of center-based care for a 4-year-old ranges from 11.3 percent in *Mississippi* to 32.4 percent in *New York*.
- The average annual cost of care in a family child care home for a 4-year-old ranges from 9.7 percent in *Mississippi* to 26.9 percent in *New York*.
- Families in *Massachusetts* would pay about 43 percent of their income for center-based infant care.
- Families in *New York* would pay about 28.9 percent of their income for infant care in a family child care home.

The cost of child care is difficult for single mothers to afford if their income equals the state median income.

- Among the 50 states, the annual average cost of center-based infant care averaged over 40 percent of the state median income for a single mother. It ranged from 20 percent of income in *Mississippi* to 69 percent of income in *Massachusetts*.
- The annual average cost of center-based care for a 4-year-old child averaged nearly 33 percent of the state median income for a single mother and ranged from 18 percent in *Mississippi* to 51.6 percent in *New York*.

Appendices 7 (infants) and 8 (4-year-olds) show the average annual cost of center-based child care in every state as a percentage of the federal poverty level, at 150 percent of the federal poverty level and at 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Appendices 9 (infants) and 10 (4-year-olds) show the average annual cost for care in a family child care home in every state as a percentage of the federal poverty level, at 150 percent of the federal poverty level and at 200 percent of the federal poverty level.

Appendix 11 shows the 2012 ranking of affordability of center-based care for single mothers.

Average Cost in the States

Affordability: Child Care Costs and Family Income

To better understand the impact of child care fees on a family's budget, Child Care Aware® of America compared the average cost of center-based child care to family income.

Affordability was calculated by dividing the average cost of care by the state median income.[24]

The least-affordable state had the highest child care cost compared to family income. **This does not mean that the least-affordable state had the most expensive child care,** only that the cost of care as a percentage of income was highest when compared to all states.

States were ranked from least affordable to most affordable for full time care for infants, 4-year-olds and school-age children in a child care center.

- In 2012, *Oregon* was the least-affordable state for center-based infant care. The average cost was greater than 18 percent of state median income for married couples with children.
- The dollar cost of center-based care for infants was actually highest in *Massachusetts*, nearly $16,500 per year, compared to just over $13,450 per year in *Oregon;* however, as a percentage of median income for married couples with children, care was least affordable in *Oregon*.

Why Is Child Care More Expensive in Some States?

Child care costs vary by state for a variety of reasons, including labor costs and the cost of living expenses such as housing, food, transportation, utilities, and health care.

Child care center costs reflect an average across the state. In some states, rural care is primarily family child care, so the average cost largely represents care in urban areas, where care is traditionally more expensive.

Not all child care centers and family child care homes are governed by state licensing regulations. Some states do not require family child care providers who care for five or fewer children to be licensed. In some states all child care centers that are operated by a religious organization are allowed to apply for an exemption from obtaining a license. Depending on the state, programs that are exempt from licensing but are legally operating may not have to follow regulations about group size, ratios, staff education, square footage, activities and materials. If these programs choose not to meet licensing regulations, they can lower their expenses and may charge less, so the state average would be lower.

Least-Affordable States

In the following tables, the average cost of care is compared to state median income for single mothers and for married couples with children. The ranking of affordability is based on the average cost of care for full-time care in a child care center compared to state median income for married couples. As the data below shows, the average cost of care is even more unaffordable for single parents.

Table 1
Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-Based Infant Care in 2012

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	$13,452.00	$21,828.00	61.6%	$72,226.00	18.6%	1
New York**	$14,939.00	$25,883.00	57.7%	$90,725.00	16.5%	2
Minnesota	$13,876.00	$25,988.00	53.4%	$89,608.00	15.5%	3
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	$27,587.00	59.6%	$109,090.00	15.1%	4
Colorado	$12,736.00	$26,089.00	48.8%	$85,137.00	15.0%	5
California*	$12,068.00	$27,237.00	44.3%	$81,484.00	14.8%	6
Illinois	$12,697.00	$24,226.00	52.4%	$85,715.00	14.8%	6
Hawaii	$12,473.00	$28,507.00	43.8%	$86,699.00	14.4%	8
Washington	$12,108.00	$25,927.00	46.7%	$84,464.00	14.3%	9
Kansas	$10,518.00	$22,996.00	45.7%	$77,034.00	13.7%	10

Note: Affordability is a comparison of average cost against state median income. State rankings do not include the District of Columbia.

+ Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

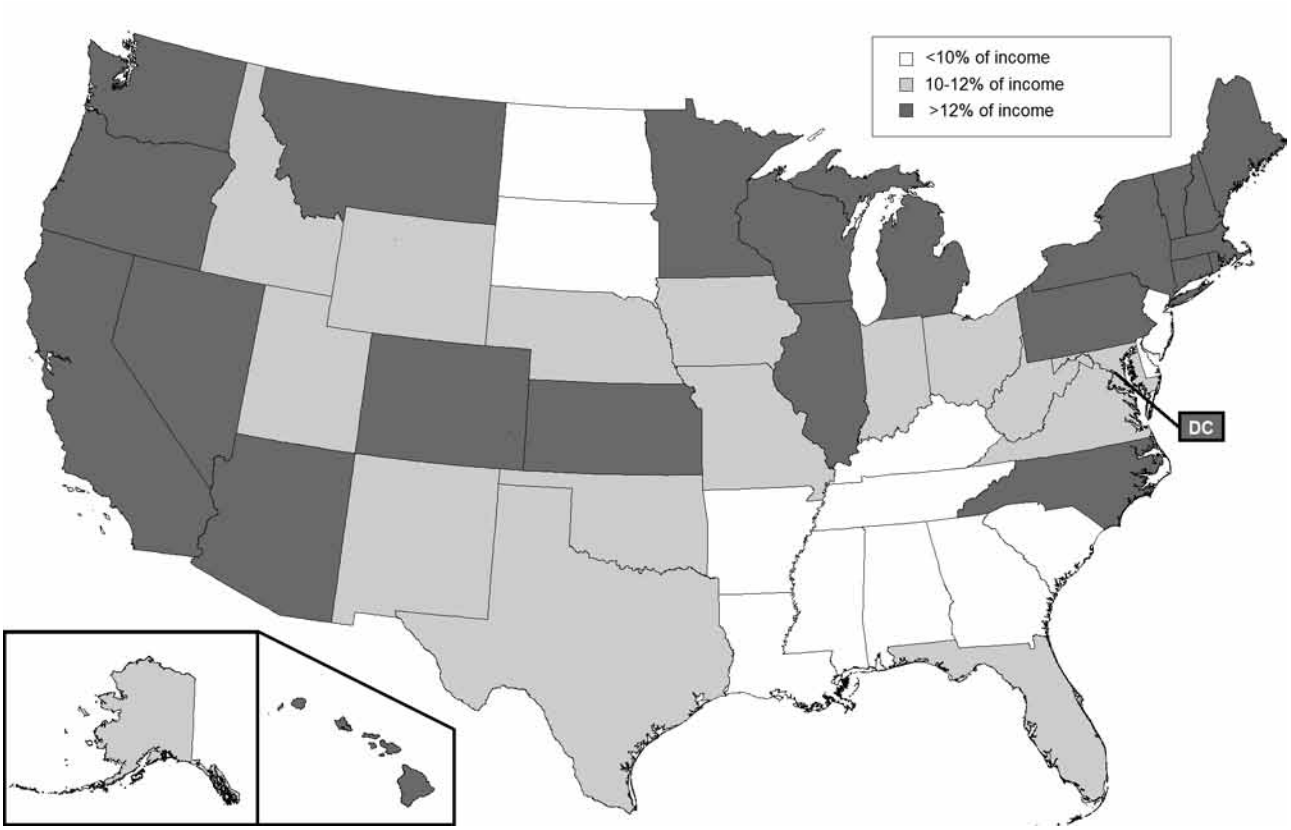
The following map shows the most- and least-expensive states for center-based infant care in 2012 as a percentage of state median income for a married couple with children. States are separated into three categories:

- States where average child care costs for infants in a center are **less than 10 percent** of the state median income for a married couple with children (shown in white).
- States where average child care costs for infants in a center are **between 10 and 12 percent** (shown in light gray).
- States where average child care average costs for infants in a center are **more than 12 percent** (shown in dark grey).

See Appendix 2 for a complete listing of 2012 rankings of affordability for child care for an infant in a center.

Figure 2

Average Cost for an Infant in a Center as a Percent of a Married Couple's Median Income



Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-based 4-Year-Old Care

See Appendix 3 for a complete listing of 2012 rankings of affordability for child care for a 4-year-old in a center.

Table 2
Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-Based Care for a 4-Year-Old in 2012

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for 4-Year-Old Child in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	$10,200.00	$21,828.00	46.7%	$72,226.00	14.1%	1
New York^^	$12,355.00	$25,883.00	47.7%	$90,725.00	13.6%	2
Minnesota	$10,664.00	$25,988.00	41.0%	$89,608.00	11.9%	3
Vermont	$9,223.00	$23,877.00	38.6%	$79,259.00	11.6%	4
Colorado	$9,619.00	$26,089.00	36.9%	$85,137.00	11.3%	5
Maine	$8,320.00	$22,752.00	36.6%	$74,554.00	11.2%	6
Massachusetts	$12,176.00	$27,587.00	44.1%	$109,090.00	11.2%	6
Washington	$9,240.00	$25,927.00	35.6%	$84,464.00	10.9%	8
Rhode Island^	$10,138.00	$25,401.00	39.9%	$93,540.00	10.8%	9
Illinois	$9,261.00	$24,226.00	38.2%	$85,715.00	10.8%	9

Note: Affordability is a comparison of average cost against state median income. State rankings do not include the District of Columbia.

+ Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-based School-age Care

See Appendix 4 for a complete listing of 2012 rankings of affordability for center-based school-age care.

Table 3
Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Before-/After-School Care for a School-age Child in a Center in 2012

State	Average Annual Cost of School-Aged Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
New York^^	$11,690.00	$25,883.00	45.2%	$90,725.00	12.9%	1
Hawaii	$8,904.00	$28,507.00	31.2%	$86,699.00	10.3%	2
Wyoming	$7,800.00	$24,718.00	31.6%	$78,187.00	10.0%	3
West Virginia^	$6,635.00	$16,752.00	39.6%	$66,649.00	10.0%	3
Wisconsin	$7,893.00	$23,494.00	33.6%	$81,050.00	9.7%	5
Arkansas^	$5,909.00	$18,503.00	31.9%	$63,561.00	9.3%	6
Arizona	$6,198.00	$25,599.00	24.2%	$70,149.00	8.8%	7
Kansas	$6,741.00	$22,996.00	29.3%	$77,034.00	8.8%	7
Indiana	$5,759.00	$21,658.00	26.6%	$74,258.00	7.8%	9
Georgia	$5,742.00	$23,223.00	24.7%	$75,466.00	7.6%	10
Kentucky^	$5,389.00	$18,081.00	29.8%	$70,677.00	7.6%	10
Montana	$5,301.00	$20,689.00	25.6%	$70,089.00	7.6%	10

Note: Affordability is a comparison of average cost against state median income. State rankings do not include the District of Columbia. Average costs for school-age child care are based on care during the school year.

+ Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Urban vs. Rural Costs

Families in urban areas paid dramatically more for child care than families in rural areas. An urban area is defined as a population cluster of 50,000 or more people.[25]

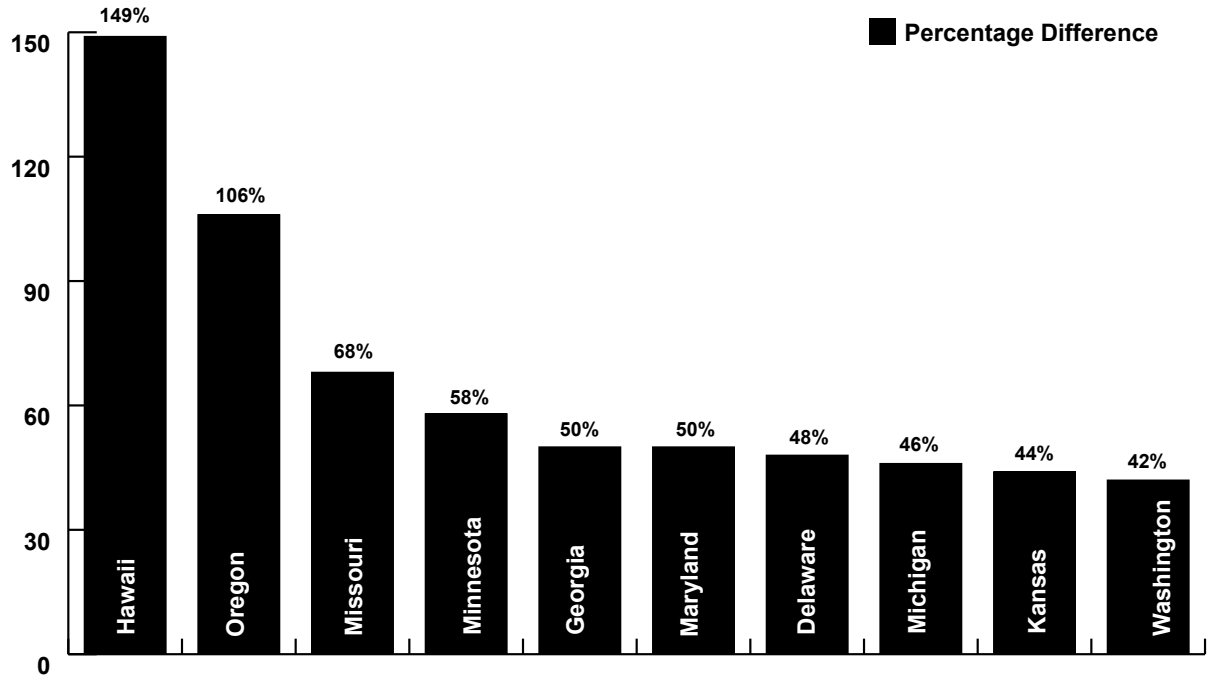
Because there are fewer child care centers and licensed care providers in rural areas, families tend to rely on informal child care from neighbors and friends more often than urban families.[26]

- In 2012, families with 4-year-olds in a center in an urban area paid an average of 30 percent more annually than families in rural areas of the same state.
- *Hawaii* reported the widest cost disparity between urban and rural costs for an infant in a center, followed by *Oregon*. Families in an urban area in both states paid over twice as much annually for infant care as families in rural areas, with *Hawaii* families paying nearly 150 percent more annually for child care in urban compared to rural settings.
- *Oregon* reported the widest cost disparity between urban and rural costs for a 4-year-old in a center. Families in an urban area in *Oregon* paid more than double (almost 107 percent) annually for care for a 4-year-old than families in rural *Oregon*.

The following graphs shows the difference between the average annual cost of care for an infants in a rural and urban child care centers and for 4-year-olds in a rural and urban child care centers, for the states with the largest percentage differences (among those states that reported this data).

Figure 3

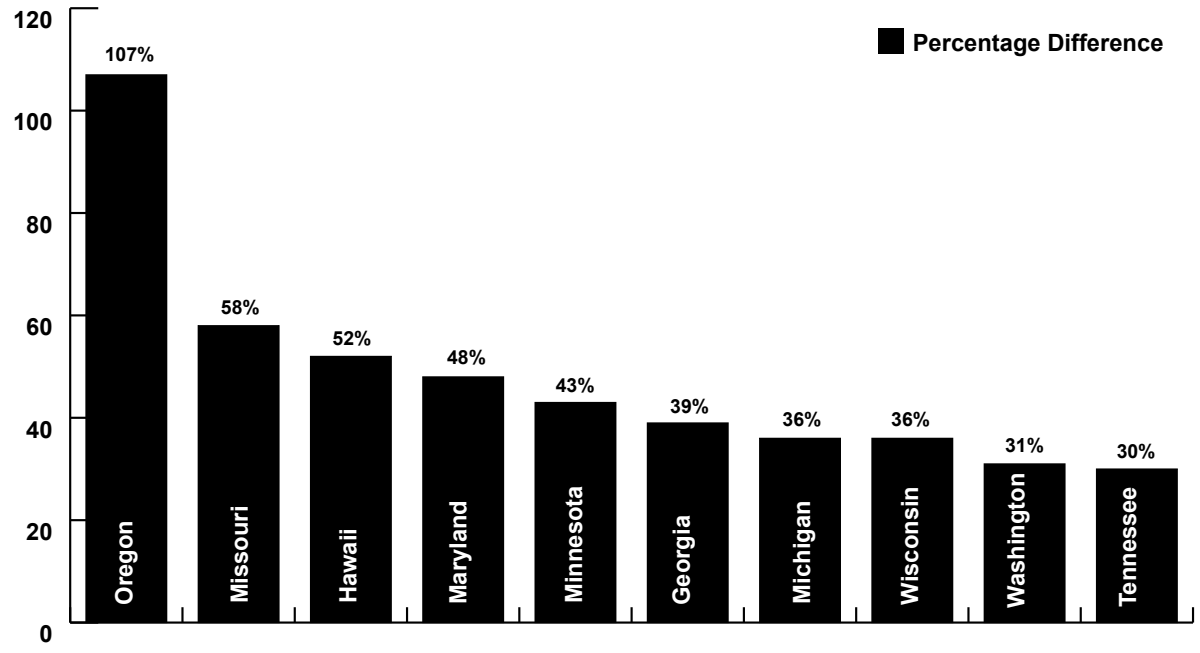
Urban-Rural Cost Differences: States with Highest Percentage Gap in Costs (Infants in a Center)



* "Urban area" is defined as a population cluster of 50,000 or more people, based on the U.S. Census definition of "Urban Area or Urban Cluster." A "rural" area is defined as having a population of less than 50,000 people.

Figure 4

Urban-Rural Cost Differences: States with Highest Percentage Gap in Costs (4-Year-Olds in a Center)



* "Urban area" is defined as a population cluster of 50,000 or more people, based on the U.S. Census definition of "Urban Area or Urban Cluster." A "rural" area is defined as having a population of less than 50,000 people.

Appendix 12 shows the 2012 urban - rural cost difference for center-based care, by state. Appendix 13 shows the 2012 urban - rural cost difference for family child care, by state.

The Unique Child Care Landscape in the District of Columbia

The cost of care in the District of Columbia is higher than in any of the 50 states.

Due to the unique nature of costs for child care in the *District of Columbia*, costs are shown in the Appendices, but not included in rankings of affordability and tables of cost ranges.

The *District of Columbia* is an exclusively urban area, with a large income disparity between single-parent and two-parent family incomes. The *District of Columbia* has a very high median income for two-parent families, higher than any of the 50 states, and a very low median income for single-parent families – median income for single parent households is just 18 percent of that for two-parent households.

These factors make it difficult to draw comparisons with the 50 states.

Paying for Child Care

Family Options

The high cost of child care affects families' ability to choose the child care arrangement and the quality of care they want for their children. Nationally, it is estimated that less than 10 percent of child care is of sufficient quality to positively impact children's outcomes. Over 80 percent of child care settings are merely "fair" quality.[27]

Some families can afford to pay the full cost of care at a child care center or family child care home, but many cannot. These families end up choosing child care based on how much they can afford.

- Some families **get fee assistance** from a local or state agency for a child care subsidy such as the federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) to help pay for the child care they want for their children. However, almost half of the states have waiting lists for this child care assistance.[28] An estimated 17 percent of eligible families are able to access child care subsidies.[29]
- Some families **rely on relatives** for help with child care.
- Some families **rely on friends or neighbors** to provide unregulated informal care.
- Some families **have one parent stay home**.
- Some families **work different shifts** so someone is always home with the child/children.
- Some families put together several different child care options. Children might go to a pre-K program for part or all of the day. For the rest of the work day, they go to a child care center, family child care provider, relative or neighbor before or after school hours.

Finding and affording child care is especially difficult for single parents, families of children with special needs, families of children who are dual-language learners, immigrant parents, parents who work nontraditional hours (evenings, nights and weekends), and low-income parents.

Finding and affording child care is especially difficult for single parents, families of children with special needs, families of children who are dual-language learners, immigrant parents, parents who work nontraditional hours (evenings, nights and weekends), and low-income families. For example, a study by the Illinois Facilities Fund found that Latina mothers in the Chicago metropolitan area preferred child care centers for their preschool-age children, but there were long waiting lists for the few child care centers, and they were not open for care during evenings or week-ends. When center-based care was available, these parents did not believe they could earn enough to pay for good-quality child care: "When you have to pay for child care you will then have spent your entire check …"[30]

The following table shows the percentages of children who attend different kinds of care. Twenty-six percent of these children are in more than one child care arrangement during the week. Care by one parent while the other parent is working is not included in this table, so the percentages do not total 100 percent.

Table 4
Child Care Arrangements Percentage of Children Younger than Age 5 by Child Care Arrangements[31]

Center-based care (child care center, preschool, Head Start)	35%
Grandparent	32%
Other relative (not including fathers)	10%
Family child care homes	8%
Care in the child's home	5%
Care in friend or neighbor's home	5%

Funding for Child Care

There is no comprehensive system of child care in the United States that ties together elements such as financing, licensing requirements, requirements for professional development and compensation, inspections and evaluation of programs, and tuition/fees. Depending on the funding source, child care and early education programs offer vastly different quality of education and charge parents vastly different fees.[32]

- About 60 percent of funding for child care in the United States comes directly from parents.[33] In comparison, families only pay about 23 percent of the cost of a public college education, while the rest of heavily subsidized by state and federal funds.[34]
- Less than 1 percent comes from business and philanthropy.[35]
- Forty states are now investing over $5.1 billion in prekindergarten programs for children who are 3- and 4-years-old. These programs are serving an estimated 28 percent of 4-year-olds and 4 percent of 3-year-olds. State funded prekindergarten programs typically have much higher quality requirements than child care programs.[36]
- The federal government invests almost $8 billion annually in local Head Start and Early Head Start programs, which meet significantly higher standards and provide comprehensive services.[37] Head Start programs currently serve approximately two-fifths of eligible children,[38] and Early Head serves less than 4 percent of eligible children.[39]
- About 2.6 million children received federal subsidies through one of several funding sources including the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Additional public funding that supports early care/education is allocated for programs such as child welfare initiatives and special education.
- States are making efforts to blend together these different funding streams to provide full day, full year early education for young children with working parents. These efforts improve quality and can offset some of the cost of child care.

CCDBG is the primary source of public funding for child care. About 1.7 million children receive assistance through CCDBG, about one out of every six eligible children.[40]

- Through CCDBG, the federal government provides grants to states to provide monthly subsidies or vouchers to low-income families (up to 185 percent of the state median income) to help them pay for child care; parents pay a co-payment, typically 10 percent of the cost of care.
- Fifty percent of the families receiving child care assistance under CCDBG had an annual income below the federal poverty level.
- Another 25 percent had income between 100 and 150 percent of the poverty threshold.[41]
- Congressional funding of CCDBG has been static since 2002. States have had to find additional ways to fund their increasingly called-upon fee assistance programs with no increase in federal funding. To meet the need, states consider strategies that ultimately affect the care children receive by:
  - Paying child care providers lower compensation to serve the same number of children, so providers subsidize the children themselves or accept fewer children.
  - Making the parent co-payment higher so the same amount of dollars can be spread further, thus making child care unaffordable for some families.
  - Making parent eligibility tighter and serving fewer children.
- Parents receiving funds from CCDBG are not required to use licensed care. Nearly one in five children (19 percent) who receive CCDBG assistance is in unlicensed care. In 10 states, the most recent data shows that 30 percent or more of the children who receive CCDBG assistance are in unlicensed settings.[42] Unlicensed care is not subject to regular inspections, and research has shown that unlicensed care is typically of lower quality.

- Parents and businesses can take advantage of tax credits for supporting child care, including the Earned Income Tax Credit, the Child Tax Credit, the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and Dependent Care Assistance Programs. The amount of these benefits vary by state and the family's income.[43]

- **A major hidden funding source for child care subsidies are the teachers in child care centers and family child care homes.** If child care teachers and providers earned wages comparable to those with similar levels of educational attainment, child care costs would be higher. In effect, the low wages of the early care and education workforce serve as a subsidy for parents.[44] When adjusted for inflation, child care providers earned $460 less per year in 2012 than in 2011.[45]

- CCDBG requires states to spend a minimum of 4 percent of the monies received on quality improvement. These funds are important tools for leveraging child care policy.

Other Public Investment in Child Care

- The U.S. Department of Defense child care system is the most comprehensive system of employer supported child care in the nation. While supporting parents' right to choose the type of child care they want, the military is firm in the belief that the choice of programs, if sponsored by the military, must be a choice between quality options. The military also understands that the cost to produce quality care is substantially more than many enlisted personnel can afford. The military developed a cost-sharing approach that provides child care services to all parents who desired such services, regardless of rank/income or the age of children needing child care.[46]

- State Advisory Councils, such as those mandated by the 2007 Head Start legislation, facilitate public and private partnerships. These partnerships have been successful in taking advantage of multiple funding streams, modifying conflicting policies and creating incentives for the private sector to invest in child care.

The Cost of Unregulated Child Care

Child Care Resource and Referral agencies (CCR&Rs) throughout the country report that due to the high cost of care, some families choose to move their children from licensed programs to informal/unlicensed child care settings.

Although child care in informal situations may be an affordable arrangement in the short run, there may be hidden costs that are paid later.

Unlicensed care is not subject to basic health and safety requirements, minimum training requirements or background checks for providers. Unlicensed care is also not inspected. The parents are the only ones checking the home for health and safety standards. How many parents are willing to ask a friend to let them inspect the cupboard under the sink for poisons or ask for a criminal history check?

School readiness only becomes evident when children enter kindergarten. Maryland has consistently found that children who have experience in regulated programs do better when they enter kindergarten than children who had child care in informal settings.[47]

Many states allow informal care to operate legally.

- Twenty-seven states do not require a license for home providers until five or more children are cared for in the home.

- Eight states allow family child care providers to care for six or more children for pay without a license or any oversight.[48]

- In 11 states, it is illegal to provide care for even one child for compensation without a license and monitoring.

Why Child Care Costs are High

Child care is a small service-oriented business, like a restaurant or a beauty salon.

- **Early care and education is a very labor intensive industry. Up to 80 percent of the cost in a child care program is for payroll and payroll-related expenses**.[49] Teachers with strong professional preparation are essential to providing a high quality early learning program. Adult-child interactions are the most powerful predictors of children's development and learning.[50]

Other business expenses for child care centers and family child care providers include:

- **Rent/mortgage**
- **Food**
- **Insurance** (business, liability, real estate, worker's compensation)

Other necessary costs include:

- Facilities maintenance
- Fire alarms/security
- Marketing
- Professional services (lawyers, accountants, health consultants)
- Staff training/professional development
- Supplies
- Taxes
- Toys and equipment
- Transportation
- Utilities

Child care is one of the lowest paying professional fields. The average income for a full-time child care professional in 2012 was $21,310, a decrease of $460 from 2011 when adjusted for inflation.

The average wage for full-time child care workers was $10.25 per hour in 2012 – below the federal poverty guidelines for a family of four, barely above the poverty guidelines for a family of three.

Family child care home providers earn even less. Studies show most work long hours, have no benefits such as health care and retirement plans, and earn $15,000 to $25,000 per year.[51]

State licensing regulations govern issues related to children's health and safety while they are in out-of-home care. The following are examples of regulations that affect how much it costs to run a child care center or family child care home:

- Group size – the number of children that can be in one group.
- Ratios – the number of children for each adult.
- Staff education and training.
- Square footage – the number of square feet required in the building and on the playground for each child.
- Activities and materials – the types of activities and material that support children's academic, physical, social and emotional growth and school readiness.

- Health, safety and nutrition – the practices that keep children healthy, safe and well-fed. For example, regulations can require safety drills, certain types of evacuation cribs, resilient playground surfaces under outdoor equipment and safe storage of hazardous materials.

Child care costs are what they are — and there is not a lot of "fat" that can be trimmed without impacting programming.

It is important to maintain the regulations we do have – particularly around ratios and teacher preparation—if we want to achieve quality of care. We expect this in K-12 education, why not in early education?

— Ann McCully, Executive Director Child Care Aware® of Minnesota

Some child care programs are able to reduce costs to parents because they receive support for rent or maintenance from churches or other organizations. Other programs share services such as administration, marketing, training or purchasing bulk supplies, which can also reduce the final cost to parents.

Programs also make compromises to balance what they think parents can afford with financial considerations about the quality of the care they provide:

- With limited funds, child care programs are forced to pay low staff wages and limited benefits, making it difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff. The staff turnover rate in child care in 2010 was reported to be around 25 percent. [52] That means that a quarter of the child care providers parents see at the beginning of the year will not be there at the end of the year.

- Having one adult be responsible for a smaller number of children allows children to get more individualized attention, but low staff:child ratios means hiring more staff.

- A smaller group size is better for children's development, but more children in a group means a higher income for the program.

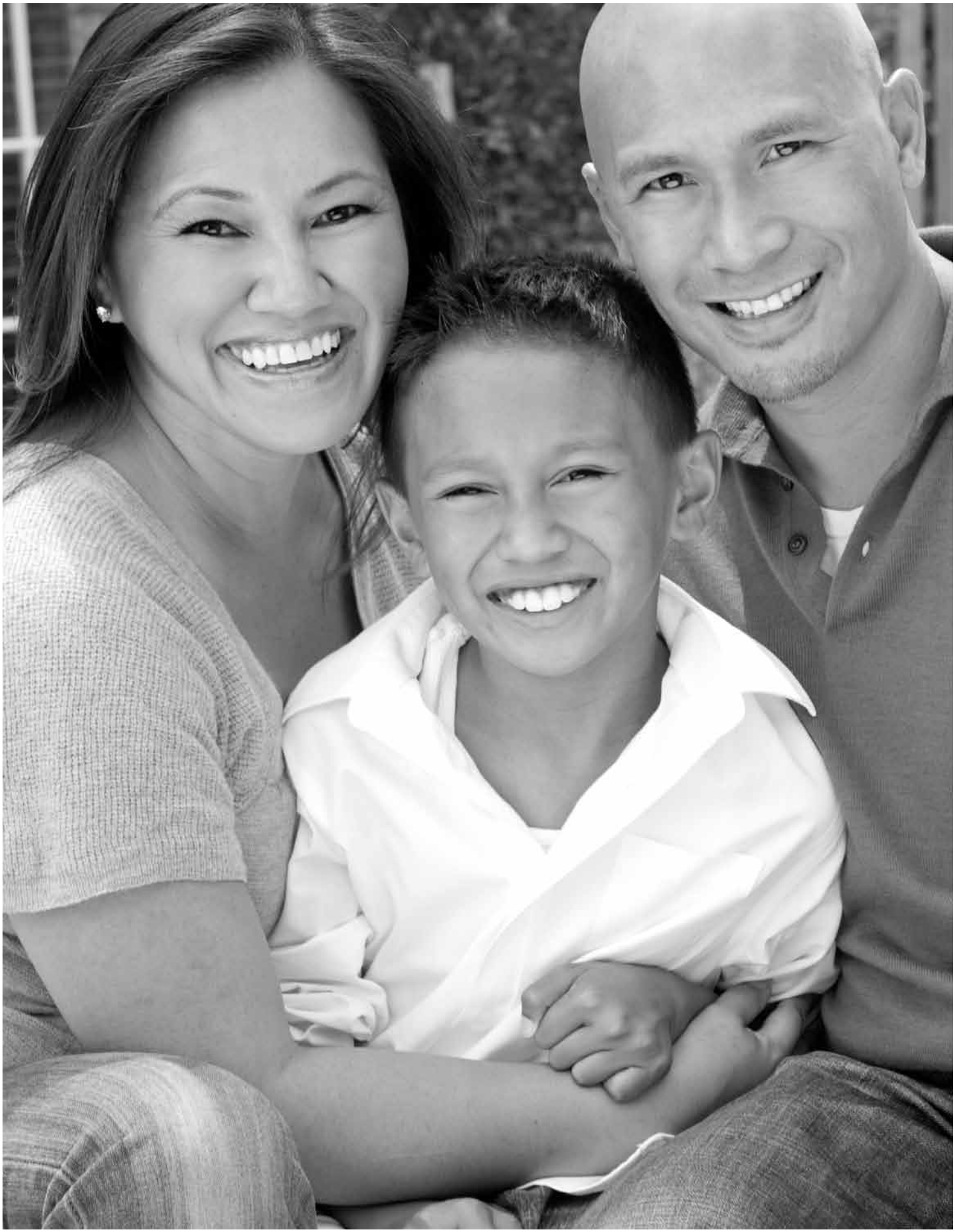
- Providing a curriculum and diverse materials and learning activities help promote children's learning and readiness for school, but they require provider training and additional expenses.

- Health and safety practices protect children, but they also require provider training and additional expenses.

Child care providers are operating on the edge. On average, centers statewide are operating at a profit of almost one percent. This is not statistically different than the point at which cost and revenue is equal.

Family child care providers are also operating with modest resources. Dividing average family child care provider IRS taxable income by 3,000 hours of work per year calculates an average hourly provider wage of $4.95 in the metropolitan area and $2.83 in rural Minnesota based on department estimates.[53]

— Minnesota Department of Human Services



Conclusion, Recommendations, Methodology

Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report details the economic challenge America's working families face in paying for child care.

Parents want quality child care. They know the importance of safe, stable, stimulating environments for their children.[54]

Child care is expensive, especially when compared to other household costs. The struggle to pay for the cost of care is further exacerbated for single-parent families and families with more than one child.

Safety, health and school readiness come at a cost that many parents cannot afford. Once parents are priced out of legally operating child care they are often forced to attend unlicensed care or patch together multiple informal arrangements; these options have been shown to be of lower quality overall than licensed settings.

Through careful planning by the states and Congress, America can ensure that quality, affordable child care settings are available for working parents in every community.

The status quo of unaffordable, poor quality child care is simply not working. It is time to do something about it.

Child Care Aware® of America Recommendations

It is essential that the federal and state governments help families access and afford quality child care so that children's safety and healthy development are not jeopardized. We call for:

- A national discussion about the impact of the high cost of child care. This discussion should explore federal and state options; innovative, low-cost solutions that have shown success; and what has worked in other industries.
- Congress to require the National Academy of Sciences to produce a study on the true cost of quality child care and to offer recommendations to Congress for financing that supports families in accessing affordable, quality child care.
- Congress to reauthorize the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) to ensure all children in low-income working families have access to affordable, quality child care.
- Congress to reauthorize CCDBG to include investing in Child Care Resource and Referral agencies to:
  - Assist providers in becoming licensed and in maintaining compliance with licensing standards.
  - Help parents identify quality settings.
- The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to require states to eliminate barriers that prevent families from easily accessing child care fee assistance, maintaining eligibility and identifying quality settings.

Budget cuts and sequester cuts threaten to make an already strained situation worse.

- We call on federal and state policymakers to make child care a top priority when working on budgets.
- We call on parents, concerned citizens and early care and education professionals to urge federal and state legislators to address the high cost of child care.

Methodology

In January 2013, Child Care Aware® of America surveyed Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) State Network offices and local CCR&Rs about 2012 cost data related to the average price of child care for infants, 4-year-old children and school-age children in legally operating child care centers and family child care homes. CCR&Rs reported this data based on state Market Rate Surveys as well as the databases maintained by the CCR&Rs.

For some states, the cost of care was derived from the latest market rate survey available. The oldest market rate surveys were from California (2009) and New York (2008). Rates collected prior to 2012 were adjusted by the Consumer Price Index; i.e., reported in 2012 dollars, using the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator. [55] Alabama did not report information, so the price of child care was adjusted from 2010 data.

For the 2013 survey, we asked about costs for school-age care for the nine-month school year. Since we did not include costs of summer care for school-age children, school-age costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Resources for Families

Local Child Care Resource and Referral agencies (CCR&R) have information about local, state, and government grants, tax credits and scholarships that can help parents meet the cost of child care. Families can find their local CCR&R at http://childcareaware.org/ or by calling 800-424-2246

Child Care Aware's® Child Care Options Calculator (http://childcareaware.org/parents-and-guardians/helpful-tools/calculator) allows families to examine their financial situation both with and without the cost of child care. Factors such as cost of child care, work related expenses, monthly bills, and savings or retirement contributions are all included in the calculator. Families will be able to get an idea of their monthly budget and how child care will impact that budget.

Child Care Aware's® State-by-State Resource Map (http://childcareaware.org/node/1405) offers a list of agencies and organizations that provide information for families regarding child development, parenting, and/or child care concerns or questions. Families may access contact information for these agencies by clicking on their state. Information found includes child care licensing, child care provider's inspection reports, child support, Women, Infants and Children (WIC), etc.

Child Care Aware's® Accessing Support for All Parents (ASAP) Decision Making Tool (http://childcareaware.org/node/1958) helps families look at factors involved in making decisions about child care. The ASAP Decision Making Tool allows families to:

- Consider critical areas of their lives impacted by child care decisions.
- Examine feelings regarding child care options.
- Seek the most appropriate resources and support for those choices.

The *Decision Making Tool* offers resources which include interactive questions, a budgeting calculator, and various articles intended to aide in a family's child care decision making process.

Federal and state tax credits are available to families, including:

- Up to $5,891 from the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Up to $1,000 per child from the federal Child Tax Credit.
- Up to $2,100 from the federal Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.

Glossary

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG): CCDBG is a $5 billion federal block grant program that provides funding to States, Territories, and Tribes. It is the primary federal funding source devoted to providing access to child care services to low-income working families and to improving the quality of child care.

Child Care Center: An early care and education facility that is licensed/licensed exempt by the state and operates under a proprietary or not-for-profit status, independently, or as part of a large chain of facilities or a faith-based organization.

Family Child Care Homes: Child care offered in a caregiver's own home and, depending on the state's licensing regulations, may be licensed or exempt from licensing.

Illegal child Care:[56] A child care provider who is legally required to have a license but does not have one is operating illegally without a license, and may be subject to penalties for violating licensing laws.

Infant/Toddler: Infants are children under 12 months old. Toddlers are children between the ages of 12 and 36 months.

Legally operating child care: Licensed child care programs or programs legally exempt from licensure by state legislation.

Licensed child care: Family child care homes and child care centers that are legally required to comply with state standards and to be inspected. Legislation by individual states define which programs are required to be licensed.

License-exempt child care:[56] Child care that can operate legally without a license. License-exempt child care programs are not required to comply with all state standards, and they have minimal or no inspections. Legislation by individual states define which programs are exempt from licensure. Examples of providers that some states choose to exempt from licensure include providers caring only for their relatives; family child care providers caring for fewer children than the number required for state licensing; centers operated by religious or faith-based organizations, state agencies, local governments, military facilities and programs that operate fewer than four hours a day; nannies who care for children in the children's own home.

Preschool Age: Children ages 3 to 5 years, who are not yet in kindergarten, are considered to be of preschool age.

Rural: The U.S. Census Bureau defines areas with population of less than 50,000 as rural areas.

School Age: Children who have started school, normally 5 years and older, are considered to be school age.

Urban: The U.S. Census Bureau defines an urban area as a built-up area with population of 50,000 or more. It encompasses one or more central places and is adjacent to densely settled surrounding areas, known as urban fringe.

Appendices

Appendix 1

2012 Average Annual Cost of Full-Time Care by State

State	Child Care Center			Family Child Care		
	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age
Alabama^	$5,467.00	$5,785.00	$5,148.00	$4,724.00	$4,856.00	$4,618.00
Alaska^	$10,338.00	$7,655.00	$5,636.00	$8,476.00	$8,421.00	$5,833.00
Arizona	$8,671.00	$7,398.00	$6,198.00	$6,641.00	$6,285.00	$6,108.00
Arkansas^	$5,894.00	$5,011.00	$5,909.00	$5,085.00	$4,593.00	$6,175.00
California*	$12,068.00	$8,407.00	$2,792.00	$7,337.00	$7,059.00	$3,078.00
Colorado	$12,736.00	$9,619.00	$5,177.00	$8,693.00	$8,074.00	$4,172.00
Connecticut	$12,973.00	$10,692.00	$5,421.00	$9,714.00	$9,272.00	$4,354.00
Delaware	$8,928.00	$7,104.00	$6,447.00	$6,816.00	$5,808.00	$4,704.00
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	$16,908.00	$13,211.00	$15,240.00	$12,012.00	$9,159.00
Florida^	$8,299.00	$6,571.00	$3,822.00	$7,445.00	$6,324.00	$4,097.00
Georgia	$7,228.00	$6,234.00	$5,742.00	$5,720.00	$5,166.00	$4,713.00
Hawaii	$12,473.00	$8,172.00	$8,904.00	$7,512.00	$7,308.00	$7,446.00
Idaho	$6,969.00	$6,134.00	$3,969.00	$6,108.00	$5,663.00	$3,969.00
Illinois	$12,697.00	$9,261.00	$5,877.00	$8,009.00	$7,023.00	$4,381.00
Indiana	$8,073.00	$6,448.00	$5,759.00	$6,058.00	$5,252.00	$4,485.00
Iowa	$9,053.00	$7,790.00	$4,325.00	$6,687.00	$6,427.00	$4,076.00
Kansas	$10,518.00	$7,499.00	$6,741.00	$6,521.00	$5,700.00	$5,058.00
Kentucky^	$6,105.00	$6,007.00	$5,389.00	$5,333.00	$5,402.00	$5,052.00
Louisiana	$5,574.00	$4,812.00	$1,070.00	$4,766.00	$4,593.00	$1,966.00
Maine	$9,360.00	$8,320.00	$4,368.00	$6,760.00	$6,500.00	$3,705.00
Maryland	$13,055.00	$9,097.00	$5,893.00	$9,403.00	$7,723.00	$5,366.00
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	$12,176.00	$4,378.00	$10,302.00	$10,026.00	$4,075.00
Michigan	$10,114.00	$7,930.00	$4,576.00	$7,020.00	$6,292.00	$3,536.00
Minnesota	$13,876.00	$10,664.00	NR	$7,744.00	$7,008.00	NR
Mississippi	$4,863.00	$4,312.00	$3,026.00	$3,930.00	$3,704.00	$2,726.00
Missouri	$8,320.00	$5,772.00	$3,654.00	$5,615.00	$4,894.00	$3,205.00
Montana	$8,475.00	$7,518.00	$5,301.00	$7,027.00	$6,590.00	$4,870.00
Nebraska^	$7,797.00	$6,518.00	$4,417.00	$6,003.00	$5,636.00	$4,018.00
Nevada^	$9,608.00	$7,687.00	$4,980.00	$8,118.00	$7,494.00	$3,337.00
New Hampshire^	$11,730.00	$9,484.00	$4,172.00	$8,148.00	$7,858.00	$2,615.00
New Jersey	$10,949.00	$9,170.00	$4,007.00	$8,520.00	$7,562.00	$4,200.00
New Mexico	$7,360.00	$6,475.00	$3,261.00	$6,395.00	$5,830.00	$3,115.00
New York**	$14,939.00	$12,355.00	$11,690.00	$11,046.00	$10,259.00	$10,137.00
North Carolina^^	$8,868.00	$7,501.00	$4,298.00	$7,171.00	$6,304.00	$4,112.00
North Dakota	$8,021.00	$7,109.00	NR	$6,453.00	$6,167.00	NR
Ohio	$8,482.00	$6,919.00	$4,664.00	$6,789.00	$6,057.00	$4,555.00

Appendix 1 **2012 Average Annual Cost of Full-Time Care by State**						
State	Child Care Center			Family Child Care		
	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age
Oklahoma	$7,480.00	$5,610.00	$3,195.00	$6,019.00	$5,212.00	$3,243.00
Oregon	$13,452.00	$10,200.00	$5,028.00	$6,720.00	$6,000.00	$5,400.00
Pennsylvania	$10,319.00	$8,601.00	$5,520.00	$7,829.00	$7,025.00	$5,187.00
Rhode Island^	$12,075.00	$10,138.00	$5,971.00	$9,554.00	$9,288.00	$5,573.00
South Carolina^	$6,280.00	$5,308.00	$2,189.00	$4,511.00	$3,981.00	$1,791.00
South Dakota^^	$6,071.00	$5,781.00	$3,744.00	$5,331.00	$5,181.00	$3,432.00
Tennessee	$5,857.00	$4,515.00	$2,451.00	$4,773.00	$4,064.00	$2,516.00
Texas^	$8,495.00	$6,547.00	$3,119.00	$6,528.00	$5,117.00	$2,567.00
Utah	$7,860.00	$6,024.00	$5,280.00	$5,748.00	$5,988.00	$4,824.00
Vermont	$9,958.00	$9,223.00	$3,998.00	$7,618.00	$7,088.00	$3,173.00
Virginia	$10,028.00	$7,855.00	$5,614.00	$8,292.00	$6,915.00	$4,938.00
Washington	$12,108.00	$9,240.00	$5,412.00	$9,312.00	$7,500.00	$4,548.00
West Virginia^	$7,961.00	$6,900.00	$6,635.00	$5,838.00	$6,369.00	$6,369.00
Wisconsin	$9,939.00	$8,413.00	$7,893.00	$9,222.00	$7,939.00	$7,520.00
Wyoming	$9,100.00	$7,800.00	$7,800.00	$7,800.00	$7,020.00	$7,020.00

Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

NR: States did not report cost data for some categories of care, or number of programs reporting rates was too small to be valid for reporting.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Note: Costs for school-age care are for the nine-month school year. Costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Appendix 2

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for an Infant in a Center
(1 = Highest; 51 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	$13,452.00	$21,828.00	61.60%	$72,226.00	18.60%	1
New York**	$14,939.00	$25,883.00	57.70%	$90,725.00	16.50%	2
Minnesota	$13,876.00	$25,988.00	53.40%	$89,608.00	15.50%	3
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	$27,587.00	59.60%	$109,090.00	15.10%	4
Colorado	$12,736.00	$26,089.00	48.80%	$85,137.00	15.00%	5
California*	$12,068.00	$27,237.00	44.30%	$81,484.00	14.80%	6
Illinois	$12,697.00	$24,226.00	52.40%	$85,715.00	14.80%	6
Hawaii	$12,473.00	$28,507.00	43.80%	$86,699.00	14.40%	8
Washington	$12,108.00	$25,927.00	46.70%	$84,464.00	14.30%	9
Kansas	$10,518.00	$22,996.00	45.70%	$77,034.00	13.70%	10
Nevada^	$9,608.00	$29,088.00	33.00%	$71,934.00	13.40%	11
Michigan	$10,114.00	$20,987.00	48.20%	$77,996.00	13.00%	12
Rhode Island^	$12,075.00	$25,401.00	47.50%	$93,540.00	12.90%	13
Vermont	$9,958.00	$23,877.00	41.70%	$79,259.00	12.60%	14
Maine	$9,360.00	$22,752.00	41.10%	$74,554.00	12.60%	14
Arizona	$8,671.00	$25,599.00	33.90%	$70,149.00	12.40%	16
Wisconsin	$9,939.00	$23,494.00	42.30%	$81,050.00	12.30%	17
Pennsylvania	$10,319.00	$23,649.00	43.60%	$84,427.00	12.20%	18
New Hampshire^	$11,730.00	$28,205.00	41.60%	$95,814.00	12.20%	18
North Carolina^^	$8,868.00	$21,371.00	41.50%	$73,366.00	12.10%	20
Montana	$8,475.00	$20,689.00	41.00%	$70,089.00	12.10%	20
Connecticut	$12,973.00	$30,594.00	42.40%	$108,355.00	12.00%	22
West Virginia^	$7,961.00	$16,752.00	47.50%	$66,649.00	11.90%	23
Florida^	$8,299.00	$24,993.00	33.20%	$71,202.00	11.70%	24
Texas^	$8,495.00	$23,309.00	36.40%	$72,685.00	11.70%	24
Maryland	$13,055.00	$35,921.00	36.30%	$111,875.00	11.70%	24
Iowa	$9,053.00	$24,225.00	37.40%	$78,042.00	11.60%	27
Wyoming	$9,100.00	$24,718.00	36.80%	$78,187.00	11.60%	27
New Mexico	$7,360.00	$22,241.00	33.10%	$65,204.00	11.30%	29
Alaska^	$10,338.00	$30,269.00	34.20%	$91,360.00	11.30%	29
Oklahoma	$7,480.00	$20,692.00	36.10%	$67,110.00	11.10%	31
Idaho	$6,969.00	$22,180.00	31.40%	$62,819.00	11.10%	31

Appendix 2

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for an Infant in a Center
(1 = Highest; 51 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Utah	$7,860.00	$26,623.00	29.50%	$70,862.00	11.10%	31
Missouri	$8,320.00	$21,880.00	38.00%	$75,425.00	11.00%	34
Indiana	$8,073.00	$21,658.00	37.30%	$74,258.00	10.90%	35
Ohio	$8,482.00	$20,742.00	40.90%	$78,699.00	10.80%	36
Virginia	$10,028.00	$29,369.00	34.10%	$94,798.00	10.60%	37
Nebraska^	$7,797.00	$23,491.00	33.20%	$77,168.00	10.10%	38
New Jersey	$10,949.00	$30,707.00	35.70%	$110,101.00	9.90%	39
North Dakota	$8,021.00	$22,271.00	36.00%	$80,746.00	9.90%	39
Delaware	$8,928.00	$29,562.00	30.20%	$91,022.00	9.80%	41
Georgia	$7,228.00	$23,223.00	31.10%	$75,466.00	9.60%	42
Arkansas^	$5,894.00	$18,503.00	31.90%	$63,561.00	9.30%	43
South Carolina^	$6,280.00	$20,457.00	30.70%	$71,755.00	8.80%	44
Kentucky^	$6,105.00	$18,081.00	33.80%	$70,677.00	8.60%	45
Tennessee	$5,857.00	$19,931.00	29.40%	$69,211.00	8.50%	46
South Dakota^^	$6,071.00	$23,742.00	25.60%	$74,799.00	8.10%	47
Alabama^	$5,467.00	$18,938.00	28.90%	$71,895.00	7.60%	48
Mississippi	$4,863.00	$18,134.00	26.80%	$65,855.00	7.40%	49
Louisiana	$5,574.00	$19,559.00	28.50%	$80,034.00	7.00%	50
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	$24,218.00	90.60%	$155,327.00	14.10%	NA

+ Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 3

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a 4-Year-Old Child in a Center (1 = Highest; 50 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for 4-Year-Old Child in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	$10,200.00	$21,828.00	46.70%	$72,226.00	14.10%	1
New York**	$12,355.00	$25,883.00	47.70%	$90,725.00	13.60%	2
Minnesota	$10,664.00	$25,988.00	41.00%	$89,608.00	11.90%	3
Vermont	$9,223.00	$23,877.00	38.60%	$79,259.00	11.60%	4
Colorado	$9,619.00	$26,089.00	36.90%	$85,137.00	11.30%	5
Maine	$8,320.00	$22,752.00	36.60%	$74,554.00	11.20%	6
Massachusetts	$12,176.00	$27,587.00	44.10%	$109,090.00	11.20%	6
Washington	$9,240.00	$25,927.00	35.60%	$84,464.00	10.90%	8
Rhode Island^	$10,138.00	$25,401.00	39.90%	$93,540.00	10.80%	9
Illinois	$9,261.00	$24,226.00	38.20%	$85,715.00	10.80%	9
Nevada^	$7,687.00	$29,088.00	26.40%	$71,934.00	10.70%	11
Montana	$7,518.00	$20,689.00	36.30%	$70,089.00	10.70%	11
Arizona	$7,398.00	$25,599.00	28.90%	$70,149.00	10.50%	13
West Virginia^	$6,900.00	$16,752.00	41.20%	$66,649.00	10.40%	14
Wisconsin	$8,413.00	$23,494.00	35.80%	$81,050.00	10.40%	14
California*	$8,407.00	$27,237.00	30.90%	$81,484.00	10.30%	16
Pennsylvania	$8,601.00	$23,649.00	36.40%	$84,427.00	10.20%	17
Michigan	$7,930.00	$20,987.00	37.80%	$77,996.00	10.20%	17
North Carolina^^	$7,501.00	$21,371.00	35.10%	$73,366.00	10.20%	17
Iowa	$7,790.00	$24,225.00	32.20%	$78,042.00	10.00%	20
Wyoming	$7,800.00	$24,718.00	31.60%	$78,187.00	10.00%	20
Connecticut	$10,692.00	$30,594.00	34.90%	$108,355.00	9.90%	22
New Hampshire^	$9,484.00	$28,205.00	33.60%	$95,814.00	9.90%	22
New Mexico	$6,475.00	$22,241.00	29.10%	$65,204.00	9.90%	22
Idaho	$6,134.00	$22,180.00	27.70%	$62,819.00	9.80%	25
Kansas	$7,499.00	$22,996.00	32.60%	$77,034.00	9.70%	26
Hawaii	$8,172.00	$28,507.00	28.70%	$86,699.00	9.40%	27
Florida^	$6,571.00	$24,993.00	26.30%	$71,202.00	9.20%	28
Texas^	$6,547.00	$23,309.00	28.10%	$72,685.00	9.00%	29
North Dakota	$7,109.00	$22,271.00	31.90%	$80,746.00	8.80%	30
Ohio	$6,919.00	$20,742.00	33.40%	$78,699.00	8.80%	30
Indiana	$6,448.00	$21,658.00	29.80%	$74,258.00	8.70%	32

Appendix 3

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a 4-Year-Old Child in a Center (1 = Highest; 50 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for 4-Year-Old Child in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Utah	$6,024.00	$26,623.00	22.60%	$70,862.00	8.50%	33
Kentucky^	$6,007.00	$18,081.00	33.20%	$70,677.00	8.50%	33
Oklahoma	$5,610.00	$20,692.00	27.10%	$67,110.00	8.40%	35
Nebraska^	$6,518.00	$23,491.00	27.70%	$77,168.00	8.40%	35
Alaska^	$7,655.00	$30,269.00	25.30%	$91,360.00	8.40%	35
New Jersey	$9,170.00	$30,707.00	29.90%	$110,101.00	8.30%	38
Georgia	$6,234.00	$23,223.00	26.80%	$75,466.00	8.30%	38
Virginia	$7,855.00	$29,369.00	26.70%	$94,798.00	8.30%	38
Maryland	$9,097.00	$35,921.00	25.30%	$111,875.00	8.10%	41
Alabama^	$5,785.00	$18,938.00	30.50%	$71,895.00	8.00%	42
Arkansas^	$5,011.00	$18,503.00	27.10%	$63,561.00	7.90%	43
Delaware	$7,104.00	$29,562.00	24.00%	$91,022.00	7.80%	44
Missouri	$5,772.00	$21,880.00	26.40%	$75,425.00	7.70%	45
South Dakota^^	$5,781.00	$23,742.00	24.40%	$74,799.00	7.70%	45
South Carolina^	$5,308.00	$20,457.00	25.90%	$71,755.00	7.40%	47
Tennessee	$4,515.00	$19,931.00	22.70%	$69,211.00	6.50%	48
Mississippi	$4,312.00	$18,134.00	23.80%	$65,855.00	6.50%	48
Louisiana	$4,812.00	$19,559.00	24.60%	$80,034.00	6.00%	50
District of Columbia	$16,908.00	$24,218.00	69.80%	$155,327.00	10.90%	NA

+Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 4

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a School-Aged Child in a Center (1 = Highest; 51 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of School-Aged Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
New York**	$11,690.00	$25,883.00	45.2%	$90,725.00	12.9%	1
Hawaii	$8,904.00	$28,507.00	31.2%	$86,699.00	10.3%	2
Wyoming	$7,800.00	$24,718.00	31.6%	$78,187.00	10.0%	3
West Virginia^	$6,635.00	$16,752.00	39.6%	$66,649.00	10.0%	3
Wisconsin	$7,893.00	$23,494.00	33.6%	$81,050.00	9.7%	5
Arkansas^	$5,909.00	$18,503.00	31.9%	$63,561.00	9.3%	6
Arizona	$6,198.00	$25,599.00	24.2%	$70,149.00	8.8%	7
Kansas	$6,741.00	$22,996.00	29.3%	$77,034.00	8.8%	7
Indiana	$5,759.00	$21,658.00	26.6%	$74,258.00	7.8%	9
Georgia	$5,742.00	$23,223.00	24.7%	$75,466.00	7.6%	10
Kentucky^	$5,389.00	$18,081.00	29.8%	$70,677.00	7.6%	10
Montana	$5,301.00	$20,689.00	25.6%	$70,089.00	7.6%	10
Utah	$5,280.00	$26,623.00	19.8%	$70,862.00	7.5%	13
Alabama^	$5,148.00	$18,938.00	27.2%	$71,895.00	7.2%	14
Delaware	$6,447.00	$29,562.00	21.8%	$91,022.00	7.1%	15
Oregon	$5,028.00	$21,828.00	23.0%	$72,226.00	7.0%	16
Illinois	$5,877.00	$24,226.00	24.3%	$85,715.00	6.9%	17
Nevada^	$4,980.00	$29,088.00	17.1%	$71,934.00	6.9%	17
Pennsylvania	$5,520.00	$23,649.00	23.3%	$84,427.00	6.5%	19
Rhode Island^	$5,971.00	$25,401.00	23.5%	$93,540.00	6.4%	20
Washington	$5,412.00	$25,927.00	20.9%	$84,464.00	6.4%	20
Idaho	$3,969.00	$22,180.00	17.9%	$62,819.00	6.3%	22
Alaska^	$5,636.00	$30,269.00	18.6%	$91,360.00	6.2%	23
Colorado	$5,177.00	$26,089.00	19.8%	$85,137.00	6.1%	24
Ohio	$4,664.00	$20,742.00	22.5%	$78,699.00	5.9%	25
North Carolina^^	$4,298.00	$21,371.00	20.1%	$73,366.00	5.9%	25
Michigan	$4,576.00	$20,987.00	21.8%	$77,996.00	5.9%	25
Maine	$4,368.00	$22,752.00	19.2%	$74,554.00	5.9%	25
Virginia	$5,614.00	$29,369.00	19.1%	$94,798.00	5.9%	25
Nebraska^	$4,417.00	$23,491.00	18.8%	$77,168.00	5.7%	30
Iowa	$4,325.00	$24,225.00	17.9%	$78,042.00	5.5%	31
Florida^	$3,822.00	$24,993.00	15.3%	$71,202.00	5.4%	32

Appendix 4

2012 Ranking of Least-Affordable Child Care for a School-Aged Child in a Center (1 = Highest; 51 = Lowest)

State	Average Annual Cost of School-Aged Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Maryland	$5,893.00	$35,921.00	16.4%	$111,875.00	5.3%	33
New Mexico	$3,261.00	$22,241.00	14.7%	$65,204.00	5.0%	34
South Dakota^^	$3,744.00	$23,742.00	15.8%	$74,799.00	5.0%	34
Vermont	$3,998.00	$23,877.00	16.7%	$79,259.00	5.0%	34
Connecticut	$5,421.00	$30,594.00	17.7%	$108,355.00	5.0%	34
Missouri	$3,654.00	$21,880.00	16.7%	$75,425.00	4.8%	38
Oklahoma	$3,195.00	$20,692.00	15.4%	$67,110.00	4.8%	38
Mississippi	$3,026.00	$18,134.00	16.7%	$65,855.00	4.6%	40
New Hampshire^	$4,172.00	$28,205.00	14.8%	$95,814.00	4.4%	41
Texas^	$3,119.00	$23,309.00	13.4%	$72,685.00	4.3%	42
Massachusetts	$4,378.00	$27,587.00	15.9%	$109,090.00	4.0%	43
New Jersey	$4,007.00	$30,707.00	13.0%	$110,101.00	3.6%	44
Tennessee	$2,451.00	$19,931.00	12.3%	$69,211.00	3.5%	45
California*	$2,792.00	$27,237.00	10.3%	$81,484.00	3.4%	46
South Carolina^	$2,189.00	$20,457.00	10.7%	$71,755.00	3.1%	47
Louisiana	$1,070.00	$19,559.00	5.5%	$80,034.00	1.3%	48
Minnesota	NR	$25,988.00	NA	$89,608.00	NA	50
North Dakota	NR	$22,271.00	NA	$80,746.00	NA	50
District of Columbia	$13,211.00	$24,218.00	54.6%	$155,327.00	8.5%	NA

+Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Note: Costs for school-age care are for the nine-month school year. Costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Appendix 5

2012 Average Child Care Center Costs and Median Housing Costs by State

State	Average Annual Child Care Center Costs+				Housing Costs	
	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age	Two Children+++	Annual Rent Payments++	Annual Mortgage Payments++
Alabama^	$5,467.00	$5,785.00	$5,148.00	$11,252.00	$8,244.00	$13,884.00
Alaska^	$10,338.00	$7,655.00	$5,636.00	$17,993.00	$12,492.00	$21,924.00
Arizona	$8,671.00	$7,398.00	$6,198.00	$16,069.00	$10,440.00	$17,628.00
Arkansas^	$5,894.00	$5,011.00	$5,909.00	$10,905.00	$7,728.00	$12,048.00
California*	$12,068.00	$8,407.00	$2,792.00	$20,475.00	$14,292.00	$27,660.00
Colorado	$12,736.00	$9,619.00	$5,177.00	$22,355.00	$10,716.00	$19,548.00
Connecticut	$12,973.00	$10,692.00	$5,421.00	$23,665.00	$12,348.00	$25,464.00
Delaware	$8,928.00	$7,104.00	$6,447.00	$16,032.00	$11,736.00	$19,356.00
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	$16,908.00	$13,211.00	$38,856.00	$14,292.00	$27,636.00
Florida^	$8,299.00	$6,571.00	$3,822.00	$14,870.00	$11,664.00	$18,672.00
Georgia	$7,228.00	$6,234.00	$5,742.00	$13,462.00	$10,056.00	$17,028.00
Hawaii	$12,473.00	$8,172.00	$8,904.00	$20,645.00	$15,792.00	$27,672.00
Idaho	$6,969.00	$6,134.00	$3,969.00	$13,103.00	$8,484.00	$14,832.00
Illinois	$12,697.00	$9,261.00	$5,877.00	$21,958.00	$10,392.00	$20,460.00
Indiana	$8,073.00	$6,448.00	$5,759.00	$14,521.00	$8,508.00	$13,584.00
Iowa	$9,053.00	$7,790.00	$4,325.00	$16,843.00	$7,740.00	$14,016.00
Kansas	$10,518.00	$7,499.00	$6,741.00	$18,017.00	$8,496.00	$15,192.00
Kentucky^	$6,105.00	$6,007.00	$5,389.00	$12,112.00	$7,596.00	$13,296.00
Louisiana^	$5,574.00	$4,812.00	$1,070.00	$10,386.00	$9,048.00	$14,304.00
Maine	$9,360.00	$8,320.00	$4,368.00	$17,680.00	$8,940.00	$15,948.00
Maryland	$13,055.00	$9,097.00	$5,893.00	$22,152.00	$13,908.00	$24,744.00
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	$12,176.00	$4,378.00	$28,606.00	$12,432.00	$25,320.00
Michigan	$10,114.00	$7,930.00	$4,576.00	$18,044.00	$8,952.00	$16,008.00
Minnesota	$13,876.00	$10,664.00	NR	$24,540.00	$9,480.00	$18,516.00
Mississippi	$4,863.00	$4,312.00	$3,026.00	$9,175.00	$8,268.00	$12,816.00
Missouri	$8,320.00	$5,772.00	$3,654.00	$14,092.00	$8,448.00	$14,592.00
Montana	$8,475.00	$7,518.00	$5,301.00	$15,993.00	$7,884.00	$15,144.00
Nebraska^	$7,797.00	$6,518.00	$4,417.00	$14,315.00	$8,160.00	$15,180.00
Nevada^	$9,608.00	$7,687.00	$4,980.00	$17,295.00	$11,772.00	$20,172.00
New Hampshire^	$11,730.00	$9,484.00	$4,172.00	$21,214.00	$11,496.00	$23,088.00
New Jersey	$10,949.00	$9,170.00	$4,007.00	$20,119.00	$13,740.00	$29,412.00
New Mexico	$7,360.00	$6,475.00	$3,261.00	$13,835.00	$8,664.00	$14,760.00
New York**	$14,939.00	$12,355.00	$11,690.00	$27,294.00	$12,564.00	$24,108.00
North Carolina^^	$8,868.00	$7,501.00	$4,298.00	$16,369.00	$9,012.00	$15,336.00
North Dakota	$8,021.00	$7,109.00	NR	$15,130.00	$7,260.00	$14,016.00

Appendix 5

2012 Average Child Care Center Costs and Median Housing Costs by State

State	Average Annual Child Care Center Costs+				Housing Costs	
	Infant	4-Year-Old	School-Age	Two Children+++	Annual Rent Payments++	Annual Mortgage Payments++
Ohio	$8,482.00	$6,919.00	$4,664.00	$15,401.00	$8,388.00	$15,408.00
Oklahoma	$7,480.00	$5,610.00	$3,195.00	$13,090.00	$8,076.00	$13,344.00
Oregon	$13,452.00	$10,200.00	$5,028.00	$23,652.00	$10,116.00	$19,356.00
Pennsylvania	$10,319.00	$8,601.00	$5,520.00	$18,920.00	$9,396.00	$17,160.00
Rhode Island^	$12,075.00	$10,138.00	$5,971.00	$22,213.00	$10,824.00	$22,788.00
South Carolina^	$6,280.00	$5,308.00	$2,189.00	$11,588.00	$8,916.00	$14,352.00
South Dakota^^	$6,071.00	$5,781.00	$3,744.00	$11,852.00	$7,224.00	$14,316.00
Tennessee	$5,857.00	$4,515.00	$2,451.00	$10,372.00	$8,604.00	$14,316.00
Texas^	$8,495.00	$6,547.00	$3,119.00	$15,042.00	$9,876.00	$17,184.00
Utah	$7,860.00	$6,024.00	$5,280.00	$13,884.00	$9,876.00	$17,592.00
Vermont	$9,958.00	$9,223.00	$3,998.00	$19,181.00	$10,164.00	$18,228.00
Virginia	$10,028.00	$7,855.00	$5,614.00	$17,883.00	$12,660.00	$21,228.00
Washington	$12,108.00	$9,240.00	$5,412.00	$21,348.00	$11,256.00	$21,540.00
West Virginia^	$7,961.00	$6,900.00	$6,635.00	$14,861.00	$7,092.00	$11,388.00
Wisconsin	$9,939.00	$8,413.00	$7,893.00	$18,352.00	$8,856.00	$17,316.00
Wyoming	$9,100.00	$7,800.00	$7,800.00	$16,900.00	$8,880.00	$15,864.00

+Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates.

+++ One infant and one 4-year-old child

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Note: Costs for school-age care are for the nine-month school year. Costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Appendix 6

2012 Average Annual Costs of Full-Time Child Care in a Center and Public College Tuition and Fees by State

State	Average Annual Child Care Center Costs+			Average Tuition and Fees at a Public College++	Percentage Difference Between Cost of College and Cost for Infant Center Care
	Infant	4-Year-Old-Child	School-Age Child		
Alabama^	$5,467.00	$5,785.00	$5,148.00	$8,741.00	-37.46%
Alaska^	$10,338.00	$7,655.00	$5,636.00	$5,818.00	77.69%
Arizona	$8,671.00	$7,398.00	$6,198.00	$9,729.00	-10.87%
Arkansas^	$5,894.00	$5,011.00	$5,909.00	$6,968.00	-15.41%
California*	$12,068.00	$8,407.00	$2,792.00	$9,368.00	28.82%
Colorado	$12,736.00	$9,619.00	$5,177.00	$8,416.00	51.33%
Connecticut	$12,973.00	$10,692.00	$5,421.00	$9,630.00	34.71%
Delaware	$8,928.00	$7,104.00	$6,447.00	$10,890.00	-18.02%
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	$16,908.00	$13,211.00	$7,255.28	202.51%
Florida^	$8,299.00	$6,571.00	$3,822.00	$6,232.00	33.17%
Georgia	$7,228.00	$6,234.00	$5,742.00	$7,504.00	-3.68%
Hawaii	$12,473.00	$8,172.00	$8,904.00	$8,665.00	43.95%
Idaho	$6,969.00	$6,134.00	$3,969.00	$5,991.00	16.32%
Illinois	$12,697.00	$9,261.00	$5,877.00	$12,118.00	4.78%
Indiana	$8,073.00	$6,448.00	$5,759.00	$8,704.00	-7.25%
Iowa	$9,053.00	$7,790.00	$4,325.00	$7,830.00	15.62%
Kansas	$10,518.00	$7,499.00	$6,741.00	$7,277.00	44.54%
Kentucky^	$6,105.00	$6,007.00	$5,389.00	$8,455.00	-27.79%
Louisiana	$5,574.00	$4,812.00	$1,070.00	$5,812.00	-4.09%
Maine	$9,360.00	$8,320.00	$4,368.00	$9,471.00	-1.17%
Maryland	$13,055.00	$9,097.00	$5,893.00	$8,220.00	58.82%
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	$12,176.00	$4,378.00	$10,619.00	54.72%
Michigan	$10,114.00	$7,930.00	$4,576.00	$11,172.00	-9.47%
Minnesota	$13,876.00	$10,664.00	NR	$10,388.00	33.58%
Mississippi	$4,863.00	$4,312.00	$3,026.00	$6,147.00	-20.89%
Missouri	$8,320.00	$5,772.00	$3,654.00	$7,917.00	5.09%
Montana	$8,475.00	$7,518.00	$5,301.00	$6,139.00	38.05%
Nebraska^	$7,797.00	$6,518.00	$4,417.00	$7,199.00	8.31%
Nevada^	$9,608.00	$7,687.00	$4,980.00	$6,371.00	50.81%
New Hampshire^	$11,730.00	$9,484.00	$4,172.00	$14,576.00	-19.53%
New Jersey	$10,949.00	$9,170.00	$4,007.00	$12,399.00	-11.69%
New Mexico	$7,360.00	$6,475.00	$3,261.00	$5,687.00	29.42%
New York**	$14,939.00	$12,355.00	$11,690.00	$6,560.00	127.73%
North Carolina^^	$8,868.00	$7,501.00	$4,298.00	$6,220.00	42.57%
North Dakota	$8,021.00	$7,109.00	NR	$6,973.00	15.03%

Appendix 6

2012 Average Annual Costs of Full-Time Child Care in a Center and Public College Tuition and Fees by State

State	Average Annual Child Care Center Costs+			Average Tuition and Fees at a Public College++	Percentage Difference Between Cost of College and Cost for Infant Center Care
	Infant	4-Year-Old-Child	School-Age Child		
Ohio	$8,482.00	$6,919.00	$4,664.00	$9,190.00	-7.70%
Oklahoma	$7,480.00	$5,610.00	$3,195.00	$6,350.00	17.80%
Oregon	$13,452.00	$10,200.00	$5,028.00	$8,303.00	62.01%
Pennsylvania	$10,319.00	$8,601.00	$5,520.00	$12,330.00	-16.31%
Rhode Island^	$12,075.00	$10,138.00	$5,971.00	$10,849.00	11.30%
South Carolina^	$6,280.00	$5,308.00	$2,189.00	$10,698.00	-41.30%
South Dakota^^	$6,071.00	$5,781.00	$3,744.00	$7,082.00	-14.28%
Tennessee	$5,857.00	$4,515.00	$2,451.00	$7,676.00	-23.70%
Texas^	$8,495.00	$6,547.00	$3,119.00	$8,354.00	1.69%
Utah	$7,860.00	$6,024.00	$5,280.00	$5,595.00	40.48%
Vermont	$9,958.00	$9,223.00	$3,998.00	$13,582.00	-26.68%
Virginia	$10,028.00	$7,855.00	$5,614.00	$9,907.00	1.22%
Washington	$12,108.00	$9,240.00	$5,412.00	$10,774.00	12.38%
West Virginia^	$7,961.00	$6,900.00	$6,635.00	$5,883.00	35.32%
Wisconsin	$9,939.00	$8,413.00	$7,893.00	$8,690.00	14.37%
Wyoming	$9,100.00	$7,800.00	$7,800.00	$4,278.00	112.72%

+Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

++Source: College Board. (2011). Trends in College Pricing, 2011. http://trends.collegeboard.org/college_pricing

NR: States did not report cost data for some categories of care, or number of programs reporting rates was too small to be valid for reporting.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Note: Costs for school-age care are for the nine-month school year. Costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Appendix 7

2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for an Infant Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)++	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
Alabama^	$5,467.00	28.64%	19.09%	14.32%
Alaska^	$10,338.00	43.31%	28.87%	21.65%
Arizona	$8,671.00	45.42%	30.28%	22.71%
Arkansas^	$5,894.00	30.87%	20.58%	15.44%
California*	$12,068.00	63.22%	42.14%	31.61%
Colorado	$12,736.00	66.72%	44.48%	33.36%
Connecticut	$12,973.00	67.96%	45.30%	33.98%
Delaware	$8,928.00	46.77%	31.18%	23.38%
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	114.97%	76.65%	57.49%
Florida^	$8,299.00	43.47%	28.98%	21.74%
Georgia	$7,228.00	37.86%	25.24%	18.93%
Hawaii	$12,473.00	56.80%	37.87%	28.40%
Idaho	$6,969.00	36.51%	24.34%	18.25%
Illinois	$12,697.00	66.51%	44.34%	33.26%
Indiana	$8,073.00	42.29%	28.19%	21.14%
Iowa	$9,053.00	47.42%	31.62%	23.71%
Kansas	$10,518.00	55.10%	36.73%	27.55%
Kentucky^	$6,105.00	31.98%	21.32%	15.99%
Louisiana	$5,574.00	29.20%	19.47%	14.60%
Maine	$9,360.00	49.03%	32.69%	24.52%
Maryland	$13,055.00	68.39%	45.59%	34.19%
Massachusetts	$16,430.00	86.07%	57.38%	43.03%
Michigan	$10,114.00	52.98%	35.32%	26.49%
Minnesota	$13,876.00	72.69%	48.46%	36.34%
Mississippi	$4,863.00	25.47%	16.98%	12.74%
Missouri	$8,320.00	43.58%	29.06%	21.79%
Montana	$8,475.00	44.39%	29.60%	22.20%
Nebraska^	$7,797.00	40.84%	27.23%	20.42%
Nevada^	$9,608.00	50.33%	33.55%	25.17%
New Hampshire^	$11,730.00	61.45%	40.96%	30.72%
New Jersey	$10,949.00	57.35%	38.24%	28.68%
New Mexico	$7,360.00	38.55%	25.70%	19.28%
New York**	$14,939.00	78.26%	52.17%	39.13%
North Carolina^^	$8,868.00	46.45%	30.97%	23.23%

Appendix 7

2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for an Infant Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center[+]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)[++]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
North Dakota	$8,021.00	42.02%	28.01%	21.01%
Ohio	$8,482.00	44.43%	29.62%	22.22%
Oklahoma	$7,480.00	39.18%	26.12%	19.59%
Oregon	$13,452.00	70.47%	46.98%	35.23%
Pennsylvania	$10,319.00	54.05%	36.04%	27.03%
Rhode Island^	$12,075.00	63.25%	42.17%	31.63%
South Carolina^	$6,280.00	32.90%	21.93%	16.45%
South Dakota^^	$6,071.00	31.80%	21.20%	15.90%
Tennessee	$5,857.00	30.68%	20.45%	15.34%
Texas^	$8,495.00	44.50%	29.67%	22.25%
Utah	$7,860.00	41.17%	27.45%	20.59%
Vermont	$9,958.00	52.16%	34.78%	26.08%
Virginia	$10,028.00	52.53%	35.02%	26.27%
Washington	$12,108.00	63.43%	42.28%	31.71%
West Virginia^	$7,961.00	41.70%	27.80%	20.85%
Wisconsin	$9,939.00	52.06%	34.71%	26.03%
Wyoming	$9,100.00	47.67%	31.78%	23.83%

[+]Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

[++]Source: 2012 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines; Poverty for a family of three in 2012 for 48 states was $19,090. In Alaska it was $23,870, and in Hawaii it was $21,960.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 8 2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for a 4-Year-Old Compared to Varying Poverty Levels				
State	Average Annual Cost of Care for a 4-Year-Old-Child in a Center[+]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)[++]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
Alabama^	$5,785.00	30.31%	20.20%	15.15%
Alaska^	$7,655.00	32.07%	21.38%	16.04%
Arizona	$7,398.00	38.75%	25.84%	19.38%
Arkansas^	$5,011.00	26.25%	17.50%	13.12%
California*	$8,407.00	44.04%	29.36%	22.02%
Colorado	$9,619.00	50.39%	33.59%	25.19%
Connecticut	$10,692.00	56.01%	37.34%	28.00%
Delaware	$7,104.00	37.21%	24.81%	18.61%
District of Columbia	$16,908.00	88.57%	59.05%	44.28%
Florida^	$6,571.00	34.42%	22.95%	17.21%
Georgia	$6,234.00	32.66%	21.77%	16.33%
Hawaii	$8,172.00	37.21%	24.81%	18.61%
Idaho	$6,134.00	32.13%	21.42%	16.07%
Illinois	$9,261.00	48.51%	32.34%	24.26%
Indiana	$6,448.00	33.78%	22.52%	16.89%
Iowa	$7,790.00	40.81%	27.20%	20.40%
Kansas	$7,499.00	39.28%	26.19%	19.64%
Kentucky^	$6,007.00	31.47%	20.98%	15.73%
Louisiana	$4,812.00	25.21%	16.80%	12.60%
Maine	$8,320.00	43.58%	29.06%	21.79%
Maryland	$9,097.00	47.65%	31.77%	23.83%
Massachusetts	$12,176.00	63.78%	42.52%	31.89%
Michigan	$7,930.00	41.54%	27.69%	20.77%
Minnesota	$10,664.00	55.86%	37.24%	27.93%
Mississippi	$4,312.00	22.59%	15.06%	11.29%
Missouri	$5,772.00	30.24%	20.16%	15.12%
Montana	$7,518.00	39.38%	26.25%	19.69%
Nebraska^	$6,518.00	34.14%	22.76%	17.07%
Nevada^	$7,687.00	40.27%	26.84%	20.13%
New Hampshire^	$9,484.00	49.68%	33.12%	24.84%
New Jersey	$9,170.00	48.04%	32.02%	24.02%
New Mexico	$6,475.00	33.92%	22.61%	16.96%
New York**	$12,355.00	64.72%	43.15%	32.36%
North Carolina^^	$7,501.00	39.29%	26.19%	19.65%
North Dakota	$7,109.00	37.24%	24.83%	18.62%

Appendix 8

2012 Average Costs for Center-Based Care for a 4-Year-Old Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for a 4-Year-Old-Child in a Center[+]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)[++]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
Ohio	$6,919.00	36.24%	24.16%	18.12%
Oklahoma	$5,610.00	29.39%	19.59%	14.69%
Oregon	$10,200.00	53.43%	35.62%	26.72%
Pennsylvania	$8,601.00	45.05%	30.04%	22.53%
Rhode Island^	$10,138.00	53.10%	35.40%	26.55%
South Carolina^	$5,308.00	27.80%	18.54%	13.90%
South Dakota^^	$5,781.00	30.29%	20.19%	15.14%
Tennessee	$4,515.00	23.65%	15.77%	11.83%
Texas^	$6,547.00	34.29%	22.86%	17.15%
Utah	$6,024.00	31.56%	21.04%	15.78%
Vermont	$9,223.00	48.31%	32.21%	24.16%
Virginia	$7,855.00	41.15%	27.43%	20.57%
Washington	$9,240.00	48.40%	32.27%	24.20%
West Virginia^	$6,900.00	36.14%	24.10%	18.07%
Wisconsin	$8,413.00	44.07%	29.38%	22.04%
Wyoming	$7,800.00	40.86%	27.24%	20.43%

[+]Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

[++]Source: 2012 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines; Poverty for a family of three in 2012 for 48 states was $19,090. In Alaska it was $23,870, and in Hawaii it was $21,960.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 9

2012 Average Costs for an Infant in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of an Infant in a Family Child Care Home+	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)++	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
Alabama^	$4,724.00	24.7%	16.5%	12.4%
Alaska^	$8,476.00	35.5%	23.7%	17.8%
Arizona	$6,641.00	34.8%	23.2%	17.4%
Arkansas^	$5,085.00	26.6%	17.8%	13.3%
California*	$7,337.00	38.4%	25.6%	19.2%
Colorado	$8,693.00	45.5%	30.4%	22.8%
Connecticut	$9,714.00	50.9%	33.9%	25.4%
Delaware	$6,816.00	35.7%	23.8%	17.9%
District of Columbia	$15,240.00	79.8%	53.2%	39.9%
Florida^	$7,445.00	39.0%	26.0%	19.5%
Georgia	$5,720.00	30.0%	20.0%	15.0%
Hawaii	$7,512.00	34.2%	22.8%	17.1%
Idaho	$6,108.00	32.0%	21.3%	16.0%
Illinois	$8,009.00	42.0%	28.0%	21.0%
Indiana	$6,058.00	31.7%	21.2%	15.9%
Iowa	$6,687.00	35.0%	23.4%	17.5%
Kansas	$6,521.00	34.2%	22.8%	17.1%
Kentucky^	$5,333.00	27.9%	18.6%	14.0%
Louisiana	$4,766.00	25.0%	16.6%	12.5%
Maine	$6,760.00	35.4%	23.6%	17.7%
Maryland	$9,403.00	49.3%	32.8%	24.6%
Massachusetts	$10,302.00	54.0%	36.0%	27.0%
Michigan	$7,020.00	36.8%	24.5%	18.4%
Minnesota	$7,744.00	40.6%	27.0%	20.3%
Mississippi	$3,930.00	20.6%	13.7%	10.3%
Missouri	$5,615.00	29.4%	19.6%	14.7%
Montana	$7,027.00	36.8%	24.5%	18.4%
Nebraska^	$6,003.00	31.4%	21.0%	15.7%
Nevada^	$8,118.00	42.5%	28.3%	21.3%
New Hampshire^	$8,148.00	42.7%	28.5%	21.3%
New Jersey	$8,520.00	44.6%	29.8%	22.3%
New Mexico	$6,395.00	33.5%	22.3%	16.7%
New York**	$11,046.00	57.9%	38.6%	28.9%
North Carolina^^	$7,171.00	37.6%	25.0%	18.8%

Appendix 9

2012 Average Costs for an Infant in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of an Infant in a Family Child Care Home[+]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)[++]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of Poverty ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of Poverty ($38,180)
North Dakota	$6,453.00	33.8%	22.5%	16.9%
Ohio	$6,789.00	35.6%	23.7%	17.8%
Oklahoma	$6,019.00	31.5%	21.0%	15.8%
Oregon	$6,720.00	35.2%	23.5%	17.6%
Pennsylvania	$7,829.00	41.0%	27.3%	20.5%
Rhode Island^	$9,554.00	50.0%	33.4%	25.0%
South Carolina^	$4,511.00	23.6%	15.8%	11.8%
South Dakota^^	$5,331.00	27.9%	18.6%	14.0%
Tennessee	$4,773.00	25.0%	16.7%	12.5%
Texas^	$6,528.00	34.2%	22.8%	17.1%
Utah	$5,748.00	30.1%	20.1%	15.1%
Vermont	$7,618.00	39.9%	26.6%	20.0%
Virginia	$8,292.00	43.4%	29.0%	21.7%
Washington	$9,312.00	48.8%	32.5%	24.4%
West Virginia^	$5,838.00	30.6%	20.4%	15.3%
Wisconsin	$9,222.00	48.3%	32.2%	24.2%
Wyoming	$7,800.00	40.9%	27.2%	20.4%

[+]Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

[++]Source: 2012 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines; Poverty for a family of three in 2012 for 48 states was $19,090. In Alaska it was $23,870, and in Hawaii it was $21,960.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 10

2012 Average Costs for a 4-Year-Old in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for a 4-Year-Old in a Family Child Care Home+	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)++	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of the Poverty Level ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of the Poverty Level ($38,180)
Alabama^	$4,856.00	25.4%	17.0%	12.7%
Alaska^	$8,421.00	35.3%	23.5%	17.6%
Arizona	$6,285.00	32.9%	21.9%	16.5%
Arkansas^	$4,593.00	24.1%	16.0%	12.0%
California*	$7,059.00	37.0%	24.7%	18.5%
Colorado	$8,074.00	42.3%	28.2%	21.1%
Connecticut	$9,272.00	48.6%	32.4%	24.3%
Delaware	$5,808.00	30.4%	20.3%	15.2%
District of Columbia	$12,012.00	62.9%	41.9%	31.5%
Florida^	$6,324.00	33.1%	22.1%	16.6%
Georgia	$5,166.00	27.1%	18.0%	13.5%
Hawaii	$7,308.00	33.3%	22.2%	16.6%
Idaho	$5,663.00	29.7%	19.8%	14.8%
Illinois	$7,023.00	36.8%	24.5%	18.4%
Indiana	$5,252.00	27.5%	18.3%	13.8%
Iowa	$6,427.00	33.7%	22.4%	16.8%
Kansas	$5,700.00	29.9%	19.9%	14.9%
Kentucky^	$5,402.00	28.3%	18.9%	14.1%
Louisiana	$4,593.00	24.1%	16.0%	12.0%
Maine	$6,500.00	34.0%	22.7%	17.0%
Maryland	$7,723.00	40.5%	27.0%	20.2%
Massachusetts	$10,026.00	52.5%	35.0%	26.3%
Michigan	$6,292.00	33.0%	22.0%	16.5%
Minnesota	$7,008.00	36.7%	24.5%	18.4%
Mississippi	$3,704.00	19.4%	12.9%	9.7%
Missouri	$4,894.00	25.6%	17.1%	12.8%
Montana	$6,590.00	34.5%	23.0%	17.3%
Nebraska^	$5,636.00	29.5%	19.7%	14.8%
Nevada^	$7,494.00	39.3%	26.2%	19.6%
New Hampshire^	$7,858.00	41.2%	27.4%	20.6%
New Jersey	$7,562.00	39.6%	26.4%	19.8%
New Mexico	$5,830.00	30.5%	20.4%	15.3%
New York**	$10,259.00	53.7%	35.8%	26.9%

Appendix 10

2012 Average Costs for a 4-Year-Old in a Family Child Care Home Compared to Varying Poverty Levels

State	Average Annual Cost of Care for a 4-Year-Old in a Family Child Care Home[+]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at the Poverty Level ($19,090)[++]	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 150 Percent of the Poverty Level ($28,635)	Percent of Income for a Family of Three at 200 Percent of the Poverty Level ($38,180)
North Carolina^^	$6,304.00	33.0%	22.0%	16.5%
North Dakota	$6,167.00	32.3%	21.5%	16.2%
Ohio	$6,057.00	31.7%	21.2%	15.9%
Oklahoma	$5,212.00	27.3%	18.2%	13.7%
Oregon	$6,000.00	31.4%	21.0%	15.7%
Pennsylvania	$7,025.00	36.8%	24.5%	18.4%
Rhode Island^	$9,288.00	48.7%	32.4%	24.3%
South Carolina^	$3,981.00	20.9%	13.9%	10.4%
South Dakota^^	$5,181.00	27.1%	18.1%	13.6%
Tennessee	$4,064.00	21.3%	14.2%	10.6%
Texas^	$5,117.00	26.8%	17.9%	13.4%
Utah	$5,988.00	31.4%	20.9%	15.7%
Vermont	$7,088.00	37.1%	24.8%	18.6%
Virginia	$6,915.00	36.2%	24.1%	18.1%
Washington	$7,500.00	39.3%	26.2%	19.6%
West Virginia^	$6,369.00	33.4%	22.2%	16.7%
Wisconsin	$7,939.00	41.6%	27.7%	20.8%
Wyoming	$7,020.00	36.8%	24.5%	18.4%

[+]Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

[++]Source: 2012 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Poverty Guidelines; Poverty for a family of three in 2012 for 48 states was $19,090. In Alaska it was $23,870, and in Hawaii it was $21,960.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 11

2012 Ranking of Affordability of Center-Based Care for Single Mothers

State	State Median Income for Single Mother Family[+]	Infant Care		4-Year-Old Care		School-Age Care		Two Children in Care***		Rank (Based on Single-Mother Family Income)
		Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	
Oregon	$21,828.00	$13,452.00	61.63%	$10,200.00	46.73%	$5,028.00	23.03%	$23,652.00	108.36%	1
New York**	$25,883.00	$14,939.00	57.72%	$12,355.00	47.73%	$11,690.00	45.16%	$27,295.00	105.45%	2
Massachusetts	$27,587.00	$16,430.00	59.56%	$12,176.00	44.14%	$4,378.00	15.87%	$28,606.00	103.69%	3
Minnesota	$25,988.00	$13,876.00	53.39%	$10,664.00	41.03%	NR	NA	$24,540.00	94.43%	4
Illinois	$24,226.00	$12,697.00	52.41%	$9,261.00	38.23%	$5,877.00	24.26%	$21,958.00	90.64%	5
West Virginia^	$16,752.00	$7,961.00	47.52%	$6,900.00	41.19%	$6,635.00	39.61%	$14,861.00	88.71%	6
Rhode Island^	$25,401.00	$12,075.00	47.54%	$10,138.00	39.91%	$5,971.00	23.51%	$22,212.00	87.45%	7
Michigan	$20,987.00	$10,114.00	48.19%	$7,930.00	37.79%	$4,576.00	21.80%	$18,044.00	85.98%	8
Colorado	$26,089.00	$12,736.00	48.82%	$9,619.00	36.87%	$5,177.00	19.84%	$22,355.00	85.69%	9
Washington	$25,927.00	$12,108.00	46.70%	$9,240.00	35.64%	$5,412.00	20.87%	$21,348.00	82.34%	10
Vermont	$23,877.00	$9,958.00	41.71%	$9,223.00	38.63%	$3,998.00	16.74%	$19,181.00	80.33%	11
Pennsylvania	$23,649.00	$10,319.00	43.63%	$8,601.00	36.37%	$5,520.00	23.34%	$18,920.00	80.00%	12
Kansas	$22,996.00	$10,518.00	45.74%	$7,499.00	32.61%	$6,741.00	29.31%	$18,017.00	78.35%	13
Wisconsin	$23,494.00	$9,939.00	42.30%	$8,413.00	35.81%	$7,893.00	33.60%	$18,352.00	78.11%	14
Maine	$22,752.00	$9,360.00	41.14%	$8,320.00	36.57%	$4,368.00	19.20%	$17,680.00	77.71%	15
Connecticut	$30,594.00	$12,973.00	42.40%	$10,692.00	34.95%	$5,421.00	17.72%	$23,665.00	77.35%	16
Montana	$20,689.00	$8,475.00	40.96%	$7,518.00	36.34%	$5,301.00	25.62%	$15,993.00	77.30%	17
North Carolina^^	$21,371.00	$8,868.00	41.50%	$7,501.00	35.10%	$4,298.00	20.11%	$16,368.00	76.59%	18
New Hampshire^	$28,205.00	$11,730.00	41.59%	$9,484.00	33.63%	$4,172.00	14.79%	$21,214.00	75.21%	19
California*	$27,237.00	$12,068.00	44.31%	$8,407.00	30.87%	$2,792.00	10.25%	$20,475.00	75.17%	20
Ohio	$20,742.00	$8,482.00	40.89%	$6,919.00	33.36%	$4,664.00	22.49%	$15,401.00	74.25%	21
Hawaii	$28,507.00	$12,473.00	43.75%	$8,172.00	28.67%	$8,904.00	31.23%	$20,645.00	72.42%	22
Iowa	$24,225.00	$9,053.00	37.37%	$7,790.00	32.16%	$4,325.00	17.85%	$16,843.00	69.53%	23
Wyoming	$24,718.00	$9,100.00	36.82%	$7,800.00	31.56%	$7,800.00	31.56%	$16,900.00	68.37%	24
North Dakota	$22,271.00	$8,021.00	36.02%	$7,109.00	31.92%	NR	NA	$15,130.00	67.94%	25
Indiana	$21,658.00	$8,073.00	37.27%	$6,448.00	29.77%	$5,759.00	26.59%	$14,521.00	67.05%	26
Kentucky^	$18,081.00	$6,105.00	33.76%	$6,007.00	33.22%	$5,389.00	29.80%	$12,112.00	66.99%	27
New Jersey	$30,707.00	$10,949.00	35.66%	$9,170.00	29.86%	$4,007.00	13.05%	$20,119.00	65.52%	28
Texas^	$23,309.00	$8,495.00	36.45%	$6,547.00	28.09%	$3,119.00	13.38%	$15,042.00	64.53%	29
Missouri	$21,880.00	$8,320.00	38.03%	$5,772.00	26.38%	$3,654.00	16.70%	$14,092.00	64.41%	30
Oklahoma	$20,692.00	$7,480.00	36.15%	$5,610.00	27.11%	$3,195.00	15.44%	$13,090.00	63.26%	31

Appendix 11

2012 Ranking of Affordability of Center-Based Care for Single Mothers

State	State Median Income for Single Mother Family[+]	Infant Care		4-Year-Old Care		School-Age Care		Two Children in Care***		Rank (Based on Single-Mother Family Income)
		Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	Average Annual Cost[++]	Percent of State Median Income for Single Mother Family	
Arizona	$25,599.00	$8,671.00	33.87%	$7,398.00	28.90%	$6,198.00	24.21%	$16,069.00	62.77%	32
New Mexico	$22,241.00	$7,360.00	33.09%	$6,475.00	29.11%	$3,261.00	14.66%	$13,835.00	62.20%	33
Maryland	$35,921.00	$13,055.00	36.34%	$9,097.00	25.33%	$5,893.00	16.41%	$22,152.00	61.67%	34
Nebraska^	$23,491.00	$7,797.00	33.19%	$6,518.00	27.75%	$4,417.00	18.80%	$14,315.00	60.94%	35
Virginia	$29,369.00	$10,028.00	34.14%	$7,855.00	26.75%	$5,614.00	19.12%	$17,883.00	60.89%	36
Florida^	$24,993.00	$8,299.00	33.21%	$6,571.00	26.29%	$3,822.00	15.29%	$14,871.00	59.50%	37
Nevada^	$29,088.00	$9,608.00	33.03%	$7,687.00	26.43%	$4,980.00	17.12%	$17,295.00	59.46%	38
Alaska^	$30,269.00	$10,338.00	34.15%	$7,655.00	25.29%	$5,636.00	18.62%	$17,993.00	59.44%	39
Alabama^	$18,938.00	$5,467.00	28.87%	$5,785.00	30.55%	$5,148.00	27.18%	$11,252.00	59.41%	40
Idaho	$22,180.00	$6,969.00	31.42%	$6,134.00	27.66%	$3,969.00	17.89%	$13,103.00	59.08%	41
Arkansas^	$18,503.00	$5,894.00	31.85%	$5,011.00	27.08%	$5,909.00	31.94%	$10,904.00	58.94%	42
Georgia	$23,223.00	$7,228.00	31.12%	$6,234.00	26.84%	$5,742.00	24.73%	$13,462.00	57.97%	43
South Carolina^	$20,457.00	$6,280.00	30.70%	$5,308.00	25.95%	$2,189.00	10.70%	$11,588.00	56.65%	44
Delaware	$29,562.00	$8,928.00	30.20%	$7,104.00	24.03%	$6,447.00	21.81%	$16,032.00	54.23%	45
Louisiana	$19,559.00	$5,574.00	28.50%	$4,812.00	24.60%	$1,070.00	5.47%	$10,386.00	53.10%	46
Utah	$26,623.00	$7,860.00	29.52%	$6,024.00	22.63%	$5,280.00	19.83%	$13,884.00	52.15%	47
Tennessee	$19,931.00	$5,857.00	29.39%	$4,515.00	22.65%	$2,451.00	12.30%	$10,372.00	52.04%	48
Mississippi	$18,134.00	$4,863.00	26.82%	$4,312.00	23.78%	$3,026.00	16.69%	$9,175.00	50.60%	49
South Dakota^^	$23,742.00	$6,071.00	25.57%	$5,781.00	24.35%	$3,744.00	15.77%	$11,852.00	49.92%	50
District of Columbia	$24,218.00	$21,948.00	90.63%	$16,908.00	69.82%	$13,211.00	54.55%	$38,856.00	160.44%	NA

[+]Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates.

[++]Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

NR: States did not report cost data for some categories of care, or number of programs reporting rates was too small to be valid for reporting.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

*** One infant and one 4-year old child.

Note: Costs for school-age care are for the nine-month school year. Costs are not comparable to previous years' data.

Appendix 12 **2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Center-Based Care, by State**						
State	Infants			4-Year-Old		
	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference
Alabama^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alaska^	$10,451.00	$9,036.00	15.66%	$8,957.00	$7,482.00	19.71%
Arizona	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas^	$6,408.00	$5,155.00	24.32%	$5,484.00	$4,380.00	25.22%
California*	$12,287.00	$11,439.00	7.41%	$8,603.00	$7,848.00	9.63%
Colorado	$13,204.00	$10,500.00	25.75%	$10,107.00	$8,611.00	17.37%
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	$8,496.00	$5,760.00	47.50%	$6,816.00	$5,280.00	29.09%
District of Columbia	$21,948.00	NR	NR	$16,908.00	NR	NR
Florida^	$8,175.00	$6,587.00	24.11%	$6,501.00	$5,529.00	17.57%
Georgia	$7,732.00	$5,148.00	50.19%	$6,615.00	$4,774.00	38.56%
Hawaii	$13,230.00	$5,304.00	149.43%	$8,886.00	$5,830.00	52.42%
Idaho	$7,343.00	$6,594.00	11.36%	$6,402.00	$5,686.00	12.59%
Illinois	$12,956.00	$12,284.00	5.47%	$9,452.00	$9,020.00	4.79%
Indiana	$8,528.00	$6,188.00	37.82%	$6,760.00	$5,226.00	29.35%
Iowa	$9,948.00	$7,478.00	33.03%	$8,325.00	$6,703.00	24.20%
Kansas	$7,355.00	$5,119.00	43.68%	$6,110.00	$4,692.00	30.22%
Kentucky^	$7,472.00	$5,727.00	30.46%	NR	NR	NR
Louisiana	$5,909.00	$4,732.00	24.87%	$4,951.00	$4,395.00	12.65%
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	$13,257.00	$8,845.00	49.88%	$9,231.00	$6,236.00	48.03%
Massachusetts	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Michigan	$12,012.00	$8,216.00	46.20%	$9,152.00	$6,708.00	36.43%
Minnesota	$15,633.00	$9,910.00	57.75%	$11,686.00	$8,199.00	42.53%
Mississippi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	$9,152.00	$5,460.00	67.62%	$6,396.00	$4,056.00	57.69%
Montana	$9,047.00	$8,475.00	6.75%	$7,701.00	$7,518.00	2.43%
Nebraska^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nevada^	$9,974.00	$7,023.00	42.01%	$7,918.00	$6,117.00	29.43%
New Hampshire^	$11,252.00	$8,970.00	25.44%	$9,978.00	$8,227.00	21.29%
New Jersey	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Mexico	$7,360.00	$7,330.00	0.41%	$6,488.00	$6,443.00	0.70%
New York**	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
North Carolina^^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
North Dakota	$8,616.00	$7,033.00	22.51%	$7,455.00	$6,441.00	15.74%
Ohio	$9,731.00	$7,233.00	34.54%	$7,814.00	$6,023.00	29.74%

Appendix 12

2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Center-Based Care, by State

State	Infants			4-Year-Old		
	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference
Oklahoma	$8,339.00	$6,600.00	26.35%	$6,195.00	$5,013.00	23.58%
Oregon	$14,460.00	$7,032.00	105.63%	$11,040.00	$5,340.00	106.74%
Pennsylvania	$10,954.00	$8,476.00	29.23%	$9,058.00	$7,267.00	24.65%
Rhode Island^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
South Carolina^	$6,635.00	$4,953.00	33.94%	$5,750.00	$4,511.00	27.44%
South Dakota^^	$8,239.00	$5,950.00	38.47%	$7,396.00	$5,685.00	30.10%
Tennessee	$6,811.00	$4,902.00	38.94%	$5,108.00	$3,922.00	30.24%
Texas^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Utah	$8,004.00	$6,840.00	17.02%	$6,084.00	$5,556.00	9.50%
Vermont	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Washington	$12,276.00	$8,640.00	42.08%	$9,348.00	$7,116.00	31.37%
West Virginia^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	$10,762.00	$8,278.00	30.01%	$9,208.00	$6,788.00	35.65%
Wyoming	$8,372.00	$9,438.00	-11.29%	$7,209.00	$7,675.00	-6.07%

Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

NR: Not reported. Data not reported or not available for some categories of care.

NA: Not applicable. The District of Columbia encompasses an urban area only.

^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

^^ 2010 Data, adjusted for inflation

* 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation

** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix 13 2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Family Child Care, by State						
State	Infants			4-Year-Old		
	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference
Alabama^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Alaska^	$8,696.00	$8,531.00	1.94%	$8,191.00	$7,473.00	9.62%
Arizona	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Arkansas^	$5,596.00	$4,676.00	19.69%	$4,914.00	$4,343.00	13.14%
California*	$7,666.00	$6,392.00	19.92%	$7,318.00	$6,318.00	15.82%
Colorado	$8,893.00	$7,485.00	18.81%	$8,208.00	$7,277.00	12.79%
Connecticut	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Delaware	$6,672.00	$5,520.00	20.87%	$5,616.00	$4,512.00	24.47%
District of Columbia	$15,240.00	NR	NR	$12,012.00	NR	NR
Florida^	$7,286.00	$6,036.00	20.70%	$6,184.00	$5,248.00	17.83%
Georgia	$6,240.00	$4,347.00	43.55%	$5,553.00	$4,140.00	34.13%
Hawaii	$7,931.00	$7,018.00	13.01%	$7,547.00	$6,885.00	9.62%
Idaho	$6,322.00	$5,894.00	7.26%	$5,858.00	$5,467.00	7.15%
Illinois	$7,911.00	$7,041.00	12.36%	$7,371.00	$6,548.00	12.57%
Indiana	$6,071.00	$5,967.00	1.74%	$5,200.00	$5,668.00	-8.26%
Iowa	$6,854.00	$6,432.00	6.56%	$6,547.00	$6,245.00	4.84%
Kansas	$7,978.00	$5,090.00	56.74%	$6,819.00	$4,675.00	45.86%
Kentucky^	$6,124.00	$5,022.00	21.95%	NR	NR	NR
Louisiana	$5,373.00	$4,247.00	26.51%	$5,113.00	$4,246.00	20.42%
Maine	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Maryland	$9,546.00	$6,950.00	37.35%	$7,840.00	$5,728.00	36.87%
Massachusetts	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Michigan	$8,060.00	$5,980.00	34.78%	$7,072.00	$5,512.00	28.30%
Minnesota	$8,842.00	$6,761.00	30.78%	$7,886.00	$6,220.00	26.78%
Mississippi	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Missouri	$6,292.00	$4,160.00	51.25%	$5,356.00	$3,900.00	37.33%
Montana	$7,267.00	$7,019.00	3.53%	$6,722.00	$6,579.00	2.17%
Nebraska^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Nevada^	$8,163.00	$7,108.00	14.83%	$7,555.00	$6,253.00	20.83%
New Hampshire^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Jersey	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
New Mexico	$6,722.00	$5,758.00	16.74%	$6,182.00	$5,286.00	16.95%
New York**	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
North Carolina^^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
North Dakota	$6,616.00	$6,219.00	6.38%	$6,257.00	$6,042.00	3.56%
Ohio	$7,207.00	$6,372.00	13.10%	$6,508.00	$5,606.00	16.09%
Oklahoma	$6,587.00	$5,378.00	22.48%	$5,545.00	$4,857.00	14.17%

Appendix 13

2012 Urban - Rural Cost Difference for Family Child Care, by State

State	Infants			4-Year-Old		
	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference	Urban	Rural	Cost Difference
Oregon	$7,500.00	$5,400.00	38.89%	$7,200.00	$5,100.00	41.18%
Pennsylvania	$8,432.00	$6,581.00	28.13%	$7,426.00	$6,204.00	19.70%
Rhode Island^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
South Carolina^	$5,131.00	$3,981.00	28.90%	$4,511.00	$3,715.00	21.43%
South Dakota^^	$6,552.00	$5,256.00	24.66%	$6,277.00	$5,132.00	22.32%
Tennessee	$5,547.00	$3,999.00	38.71%	$4,515.00	$3,612.00	25.00%
Texas^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Utah	$5,904.00	$5,460.00	8.13%	$5,232.00	$4,896.00	6.86%
Vermont	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Virginia	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Washington	$9,456.00	$6,804.00	38.98%	$7,584.00	$6,084.00	24.65%
West Virginia^	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wisconsin	$9,907.00	$8,072.00	22.73%	$8,784.00	$6,475.00	35.66%
Wyoming	$7,467.00	$7,280.00	2.57%	$6,890.00	$6,934.00	-0.63%

Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks and local CCR&Rs. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.

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^ 2011 Data, adjusted for inflation

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