



Early Care and Education use among Young Children in New Jersey in 2024

Full Report

AUTHORED BY

S. Barnett, K. Jung, M. Nores, A. Friedman-Krauss, & K. Garver

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ABOUT THE RUTGERS CHILD CARE RESEARCH COLLABORATIVE

With funding and support from the New Jersey Department of Children and Families, the Center for Women and Work, the Heldrich Center for Workforce Development and the National Institute for Early Education Research have joined together to form the Rutgers Child Care Research Collaborative for the purpose of conducting research and facilitating community conversations that develop a broad and comprehensive understanding of New Jersey's child care landscape. Our research aims to increase understanding about the needs and interests of parents in New Jersey, the supply and motivations of the child care workforce, and the capacity of the child care sector to meet demand for child care today and into the future within our diverse state.



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INTRODUCTION

In an effort to understand trends and determinants of families' use of early care and education (ECE) programs in New Jersey, the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) has conducted since the spring of 2022 representative surveys of parents of children under age 5 (not yet in kindergarten) in which we ask about their use of (non-parental) child care and what drives those choices. This report summarizes overall trends from 2022 to 2024 and focuses on the use of child care arrangements by parents of infants, toddlers, and preschool-age children in New Jersey in spring of 2024. Parents' child care choices include center-based programs (child care, pre-k, and Head Start) and non-center-based care which we categorize as either relative care (e.g., a grandparent) or non-relative care (e.g., group family child care, nanny) ECE programs. The report also provides information on hours of care utilized by families, the associated cost of care and what influences parents' choices to use a specific care arrangement and the reasons for not using any ECE arrangement.

This report shows that in 2024 (n=1,705), 76% of children under five in New Jersey are in non-parental care, with usage increasing by age—from 64% of infants to 83% of four-year-olds. Families with younger children are more likely to rely on relative care, while older children increasingly attend center-based programs. Compared to 2022, child care participation grew more for infants and toddlers than for preschool-aged children. Full-time employed parents have the highest rates of non-parental care use, and participation in center-based care increases with income, while lower-income families rely more on relative care. Single-parent households use child care at higher rates than two-parent households, particularly for infants and toddlers. Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic families depend more on relative care. On average, children spent about 22 hours per week in non-parental care, with longer hours in center-based settings. While a significant share of families does not pay for care, particularly lower-income, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and single-parent households, among those paying, close to half pay more than 5% of their household's annual income. Affordability, location, and schedule flexibility are the top factors influencing child care decisions. Quality plays a larger role for preschool-aged children. High costs do appear to be a barrier to participation, with cost being a major limiting factor for Non-Hispanic Black and Asian families, as well as those in central and northeast NJ. Additionally, many Non-Hispanic Black families reported struggling to find available care.

▲ Key Findings

- **Child Care Usage:** In 2024, 76% of children under five in New Jersey are in non-parental care, with usage increasing with age (64% for infants to 83% for four-year-olds).
- **Types of Care:** 30% of infants under age one are in center-based care, increasing to 68% for four-year-olds. Younger children rely more on relative care.
- **Changes over time:** Relative to our 2022 survey, use of care has increased more for infants and toddlers, from 58% to 72% than for preschool-aged children, from 78% to 81%.
- **Employment and Household Income:** Non-parental care use is the highest among fully employed parents regardless of age, as expected. Families earning under \$50,000 have lower participation in child care but higher rates of use of relative care than center-based care. Utilization of center-based care increases with income levels.
- **Family Structure:** Single parent households are more likely than dual parent households to use nonparental care, particularly for infants and toddlers.
- **Racial and ethnic differences:** White families use center-based care at higher rates than other families. Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic families rely more on relative care.
- **Differences across regions:** Differences across regions show lower use of center-based care in central and southern NJ.
- **Hours in Care:** Children spend an average of 22 hours per week in non-parental care, with children in center-based care having the longest hours. As expected, children whose parents work full-time spend more time in child care each week. This is also the case for children in Hispanic and Asian households.
- **Spending on Care:** 32% of families paid nothing for child care (38% of families with infants and toddlers and 25% of families with children ages 3-5), and this increases for Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, single parent, and lower income families. Among those paying for child care, their average monthly spending is \$740 for center-based care, \$613 for home-based care provided by a non-relative, and \$429 for relative care (for the average 22 hours reported). Full-time working households spend the most in child care. Average spending is lower in southern NJ.
- **Financial Burden of Care:** About 50% of families in NJ spend more than 7% of their annual income on child care, surpassing the threshold on affordability defined by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- **Factors influencing choices:** Affordability, location and convenient/flexible schedules drive families' child care choices. Perceived quality of care also influences choices for families with children ages 3 through 5.
- **Non-participation:** Families with stay-at-home parents and those citing high costs are less likely to use child care. Families with at least one unemployed parent are less likely to use care for their 3 to 5 year olds. This is especially true for low-income families, single parent households, and non-Hispanic Black families. Cost is a stronger factor limiting participation for Non-Hispanic Black and Asian families, as well as families in central and northeast NJ. Among Non-Hispanic Black families not using care, 26% report that difficulty finding care was a contributing factors.

METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted for NIEER by the Fairleigh Dickinson University Poll (FDU), an independent, university-based research organization, which deployed the survey each year between the months of May and June in 2022 (n=1,252), June in 2023 (n=1,390) and May in 2024 (n=1,705). FDU uses a nonprobability sample sourced from Market Knowledge Online. Each year the sample was selected based on quotas targeting New Jersey residents with children ages 0 to 5 years not yet enrolled in kindergarten. Respondents could complete the survey in English or Spanish. Participants were recruited through a variety of methods, including email invitations, phone alerts, banners, and messages on panel community sites, to ensure a range of respondents. Respondents with more than one age-eligible child were asked to respond for only one, which was randomly selected. The average age of the selected child in the 0-to-5-year-old group was 2.17 years.

Families in the sample reported about under two children on average, with single parent households and lower income households (under 50,000 a year) more likely to have only one child. Respondents were asked to complete the survey while thinking of a specific child under age 5 (randomly selected by the survey): 18.4% were under the age of 1, 13.8% were 1 year old, 25.9% were 2 years old, 22.3% were 3 years old, 13.1% were 4 years old, and 6.5% were 5 years old but not yet in kindergarten. About 82.6% of respondents were in a two-parent household. Given this distribution in the sample, we used probability weights to balance the sample by age relative to the NJ distribution of children by age cohort to ensure adequate representation across each age group.¹

RESULTS

▲ Non-parental care use

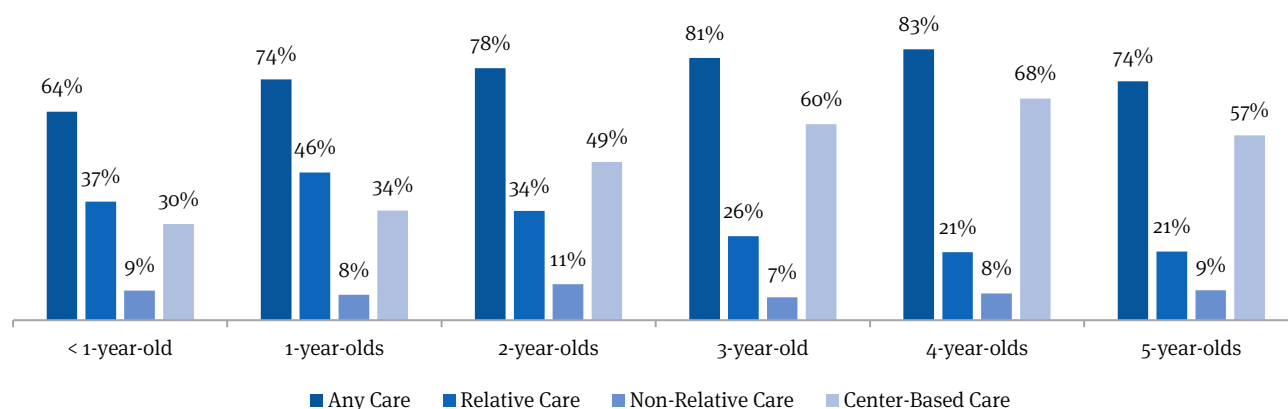
This report focuses primarily on the results of a survey conducted in spring 2024 regarding the child care arrangements of households with at least one child birth to age 5 not yet in kindergarten. We also report overall patterns of participation that emerged from the 2022 and 2023 surveys. Both work and child care arrangements were disrupted in recent years by the COVID-19 pandemic. The 2024 survey provides the best sense of the “new normal”. The 2024 and 2022 surveys were conducted in late spring while the 2023 survey was conducted in the early summer months. Comparisons of the 2022 to 2024 surveys therefore illustrate changes over time, while comparisons with the 2023 survey provides information on how child care arrangements for young children differ in the summer months.

¹ Therefore, all analyses are weighted by age group in order to represent analyses with a sample that is distributed as follows by age: 18.7% under age 1, 18% ages 1-2, 18.9% ages 2-3, 19% ages 3-4, 19.4% ages 4-5 and 6% age 5, not yet in kindergarten.

Child care use by child age

In New Jersey, 76% of children birth to age five years old (not yet in kindergarten) attend some type of non-parental care, above the national average of 60%.² Non-parental care, for the purposes of our survey and report, include preschools, child care centers, Head Start, or care by a non-parental relative or a non-relative in the child's house or in someone else's house. Use of nonparental care is higher for older children as shown in Figure 1, increasing from 64% among children under age 1 to 83% among 4-year-olds (Figure 1). The drop at age 5 is because the sample only includes children who have not started school and entered kindergarten, and therefore a fraction of this age group that typically attends center-based care likely shifted to kindergarten. The percentage of children in center-based care is also higher for older children: 30% of children under age 1 up to 68% at age 4. In contrast, the percentage of children using relative care is higher for children under age 3, while the percentage using non-relative home-based care is similar across all ages.

FIGURE 1. Percent of Children by Single Year of Age in Non-Parental Care in 2024



Note: Children can use more than one type of care. Therefore, the percentage of children enrolled in each type of care may add up to more than the total percentage of children in any care.

For comparisons across years and subsequent comparisons throughout this report, we examine two broad age categories, children birth up to age 3 and children ages 3 to 5. For children under 3, use of non-parental care rose sharply from 2022 to 2024, from 58 percent to 72 percent. For these younger children use of care in the summer of 2023 is quite similar to the spring 2022 ones, suggesting that patterns of care do not change much during the summer for the youngest children (See Figure 2). For children ages 3 to 5, non-parental care use rose minimally from 78 to 81 percent between 2022 and 2024 (See Figure 3). However, comparing spring 2024 to summer 2023 shows that the summer drop in non-parental care use is substantial for 3- to 5-year-olds: from 81 to 69 percent, greater than a 10-percentage point decline. The summer decrease in center-based care for children ages 3-5 is even larger than the overall decline.

² Herbst, C. M. (2023). Child care in the United States: Markets, policy, and evidence. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 42(1), 255-304.

FIGURE 2. Percent of Children Under Age 3 by Type of Care, by Year

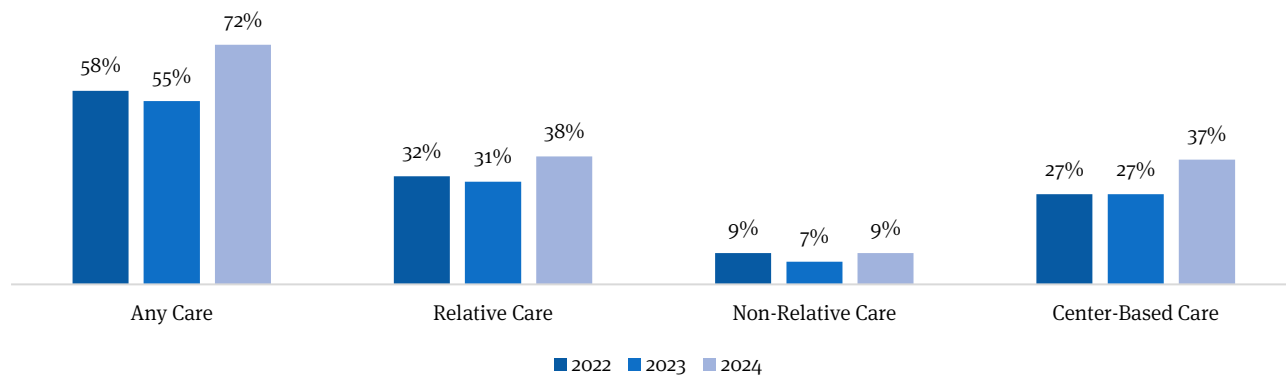
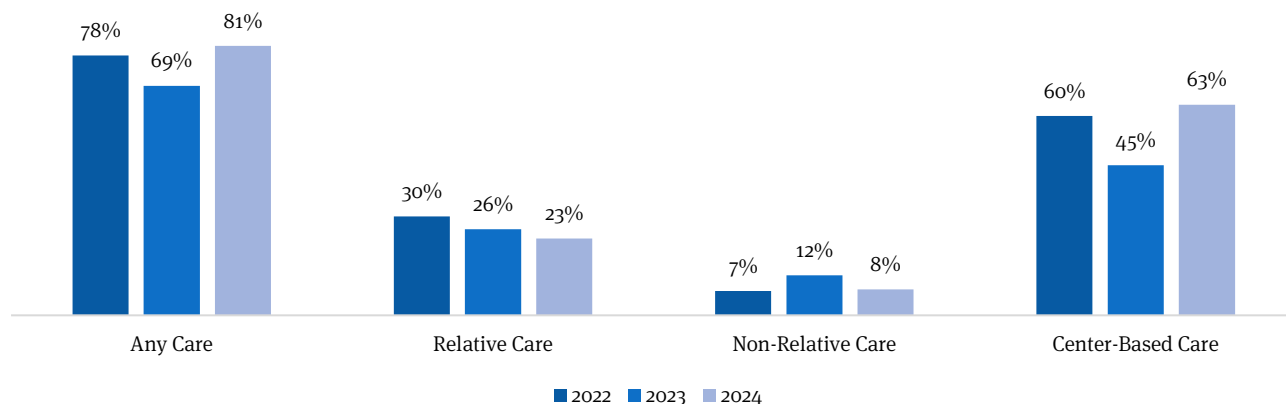


FIGURE 3. Percent of Children Ages 3 through 5 by Type of Care, by Year



Child care use by parental employment

As might be expected, participation in non-parental care increases with parental employment. We examined differences in non-parental care use depending on whether: (1) both parents in two-parent household or one parent in a single parent household are employed full time, (2) at least one parent is employed part-time (with other parent employed full-time, part-time or not employed), or (3) other situations (i.e., both parents employed part time or not employed). Use of non-parental care is highest for households in which all available parents are employed full time, and center-based care use is particularly high for this group, as shown in Figures 4 and 5.

FIGURE 4. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Parent Employment in 2024

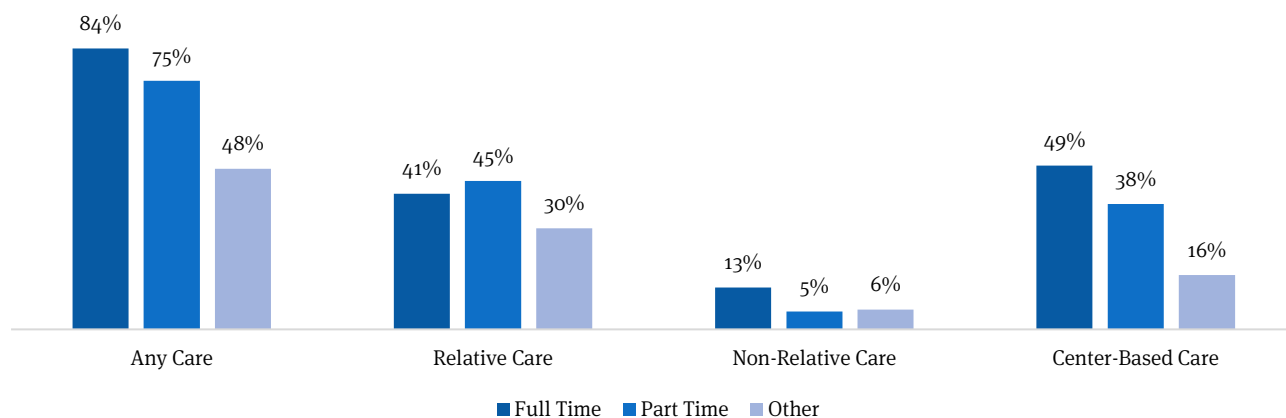
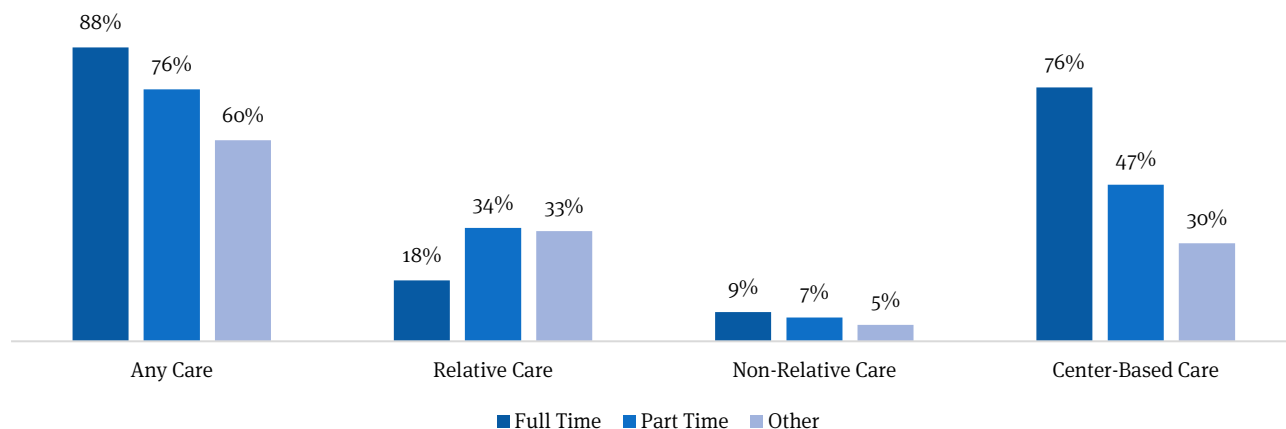


FIGURE 5. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Parent Employment in 2024



Note: "Full Time" describes households where both parents (in two-parent households) or the single parent (in single-parent households) are employed full-time. "Part Time" refers to households where one parent works part-time (while the other works full-time) or a single parent working part-time. "Other" covers all remaining situations, such as households where both parents are employed part-time or not employed at all.

Child care use by household income

Use of non-parental care varies by household income with the most notable difference existing between households with annual incomes below \$50,000 and all other higher income households, as seen in Figure 6 and 7. As household income is associated with employment, this should not be regarded as an income effect per se, given the reduced need for care when at least one parent is not employed. At all ages, the use of any non-parental care at large, and the use of center-based care in particular, is lowest for households with annual incomes below \$50,000. Although families with annual incomes between \$50,000 and \$75,000 use any non-parental care at rates comparable to higher income households, their use of center-based care is lower compared to households with annual incomes above \$75,000. This

does likely reflect differences in ability to pay. When controlling for other family characteristics, the difference in center-based care usage between lower-income households and higher-income households (\$50,000–\$75,000 and above \$150,000) is statistically significant for children age 3. For children ages 3 through 5, the difference for all income groups is statistically significantly different from lower-income households.

FIGURE 6. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Household Income in 2024

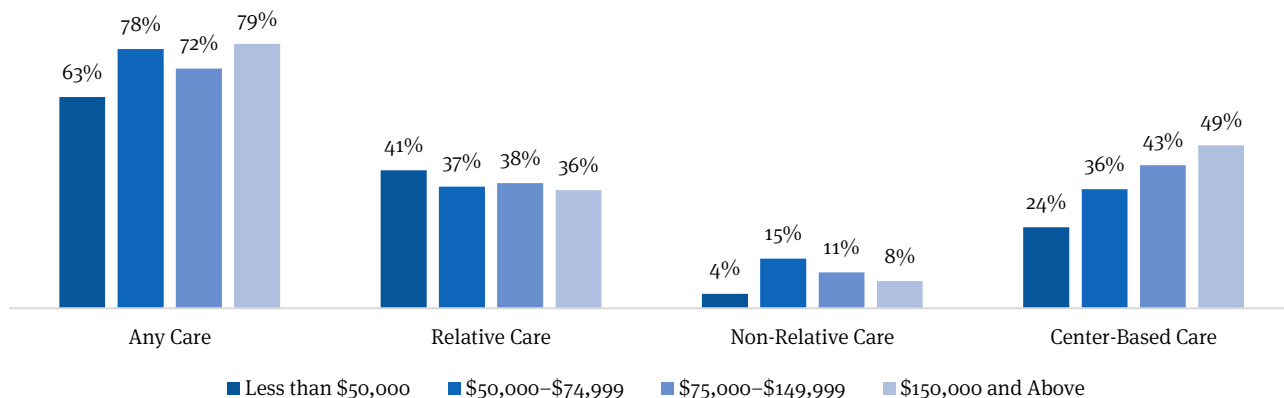
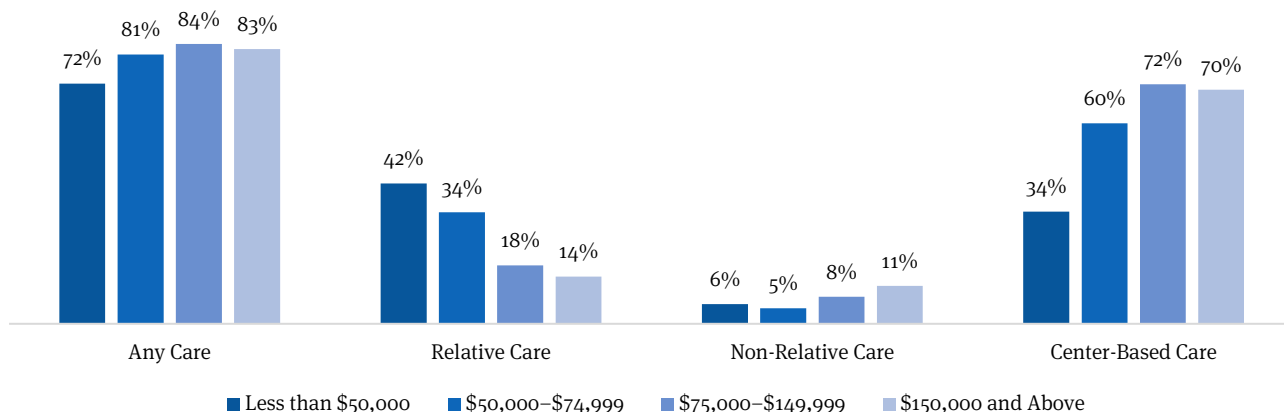


FIGURE 7. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Household Income in 2024



Child care use by family structure

The use of non-parental care also varies by family structure, especially for children under the age of three (See Figures 8 and 9). Compared to households with two parents/guardians, single parents/guardians use non-parental care for children under age 3 at a higher rate, primarily through greater use of relative care. When controlling for other family characteristics, this difference in use of relative care remains significant. Differences in overall use of non-parental care by family structure are small for children ages 3 to 5. However, 3- to 5-year-olds in single parent/guardian households attend center-based care at lower rates than those in two parent/guardian households (55% vs. 65%) and use

relative care at higher rates (34% vs. 21%). When controlling for other family characteristics, this difference is not significant for children ages 3 through 5 (Appendix F).

FIGURE 8. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Family Structure in 2024

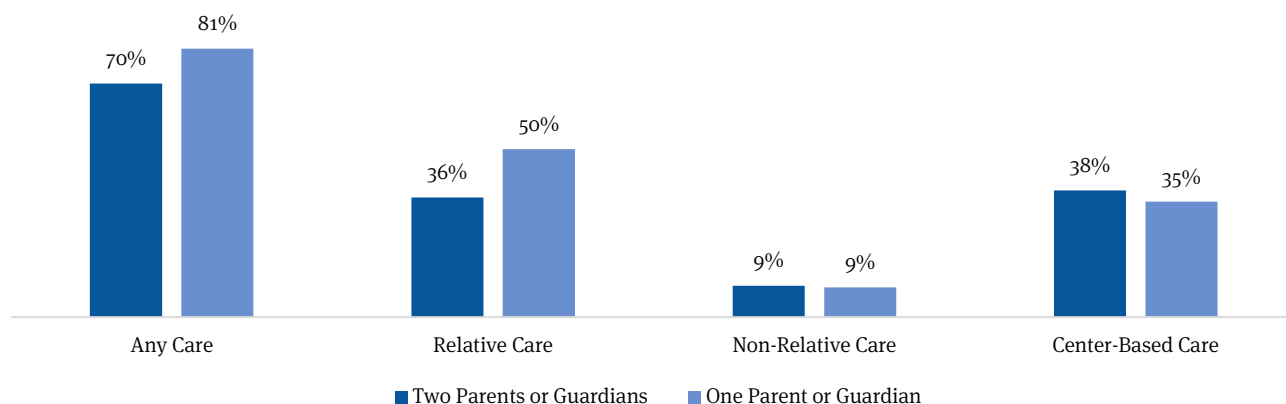
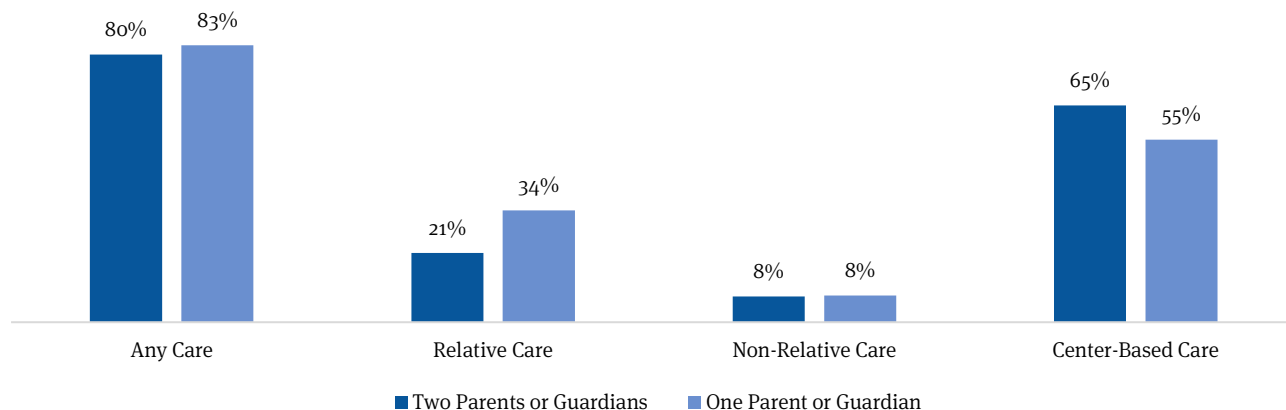


FIGURE 9. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Family Structure in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Child care use by race and ethnicity

The use of non-parental care also varies by race/ethnicity. For children under age 3, Non-Hispanic Black & Asian families use non-parental care at lower rates than Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic families. However, while they utilize center-based care less than other families they use relative care at a higher rate than Non-Hispanic White families (See Figure 10). There are no differences in the use of any non-parental care by race/ethnicity for 3- to 5-year-olds. However, there are meaningful differences, as shown in Figure 11, in the types of care utilized. Non-Hispanic White children are enrolled in center-based care at a higher rate than other children, while Non-Hispanic Black children are enrolled in relative care at a higher rate than other subgroups of children.

In analyses controlling for multiple household characteristics simultaneously Asians have a lower participation rate relative to White families in any care for children under age 3. For children ages 3 through 5, Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, and Asian families have lower participation rates in center-based care compared to White families and this is significant for the latter two groups after controlling for other family characteristics.

FIGURE 10. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Race/Ethnicity in 2024

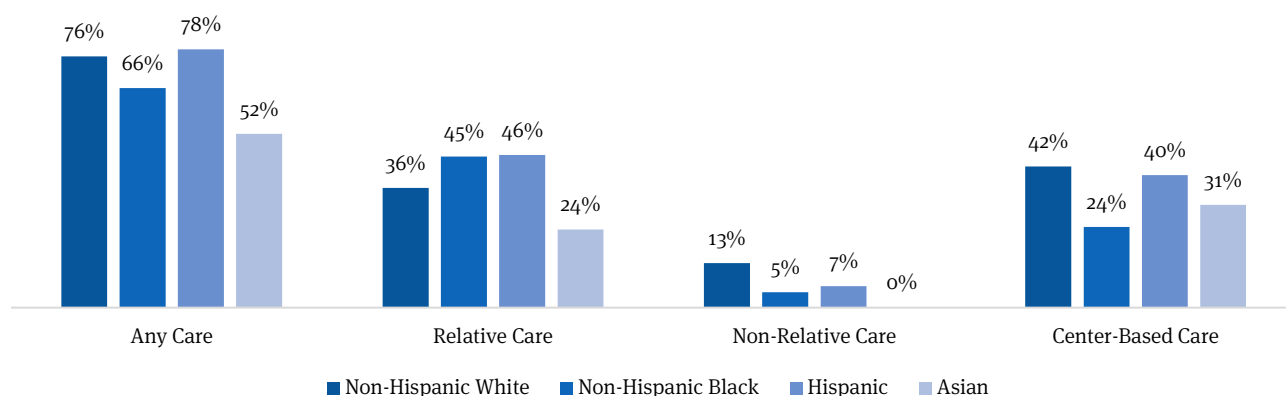
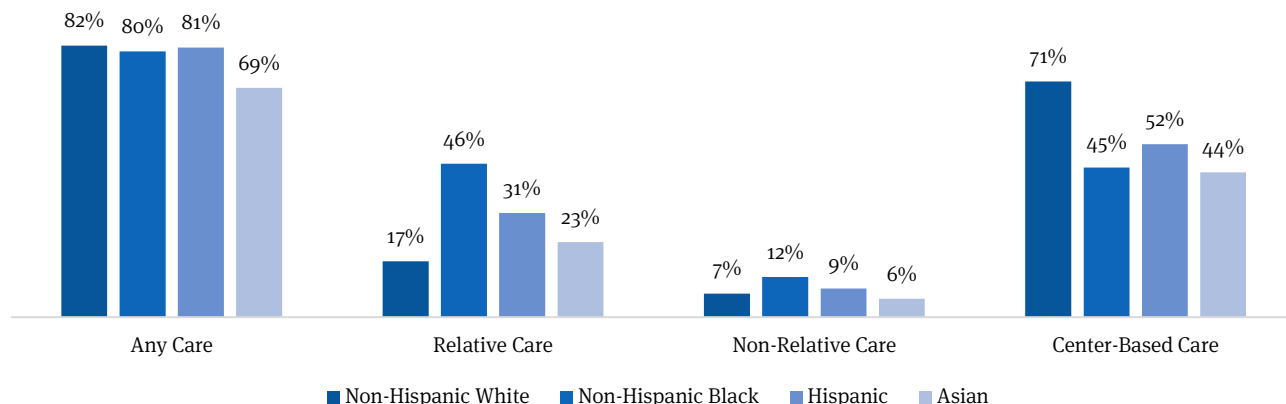


FIGURE 11. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Race/Ethnicity in 2024



Child care use by region

There are few regional differences in child care use and type. The central region has higher rates of child care use of any type for children under 3 (See Figure 12). The northeast region has lower rates of child care use of any type for 3- to 5- year-olds (See Figure 13). Analyses that account for differences in parental employment status, income, and other household characteristics (Appendix F), show significantly higher rates of center and non-relative care for children under 3 in the north and northeast region compared to the central region. Similarly, for children ages 3 through 5, the central region also

shows lower rates of center-based childcare use compared to the northeast region but this is not significant after controlling for other family characteristics.

FIGURE 12. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Geographic Region in 2024

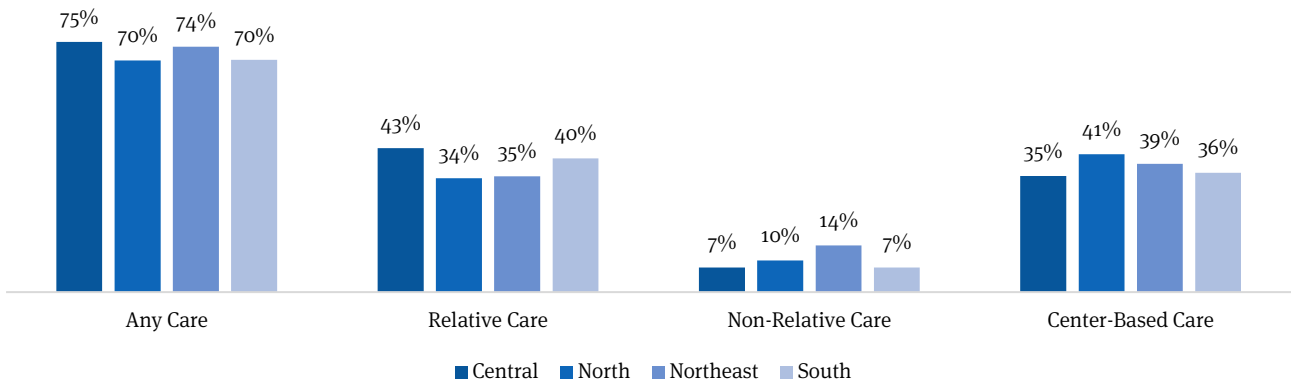
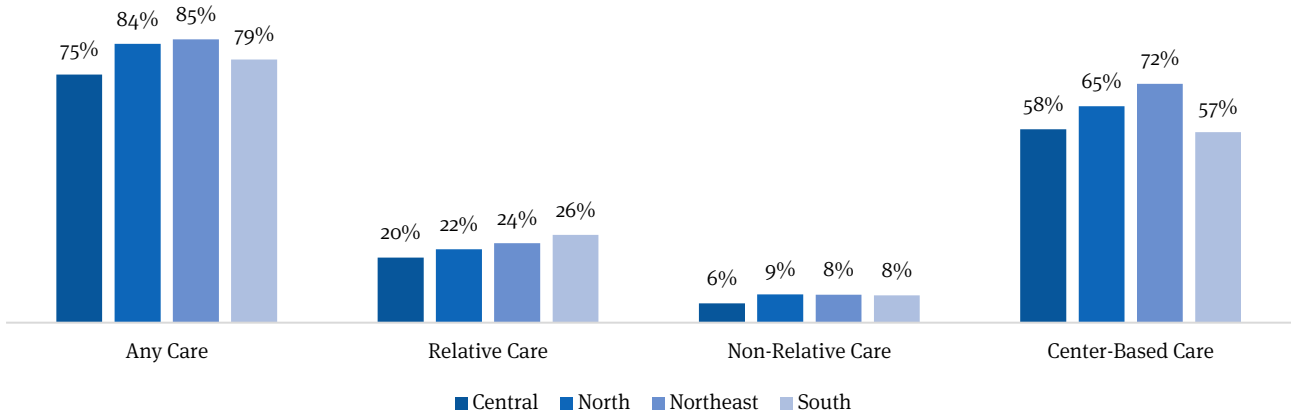


FIGURE 13. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Geographic Region in 2024



Child care use by home language

Very few differences by home language emerge from the survey (Figures 14 and 15). Use of any care and types of care is the same regardless of home language for families with children under 3. Among 3- to 5-year-olds, English-only households are more likely to use non-parental care than children with a home language other than English. The difference is driven mostly by higher use of center-based care among the former. Only for children ages 3 through 5, is the difference in use of any care (not specifically for relative, nonrelative, or center) significant after accounting for differences in parental employment status, income, and other household characteristics.

FIGURE 14. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Home Language in 2024

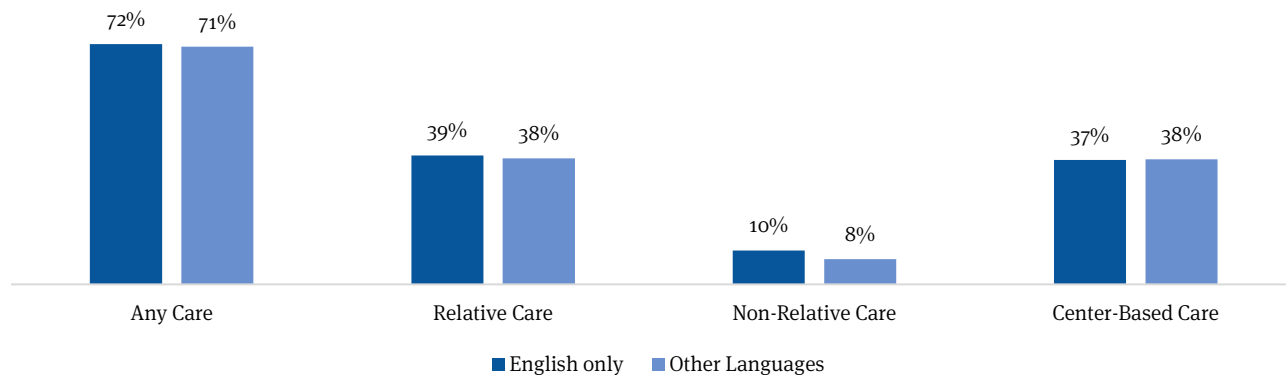
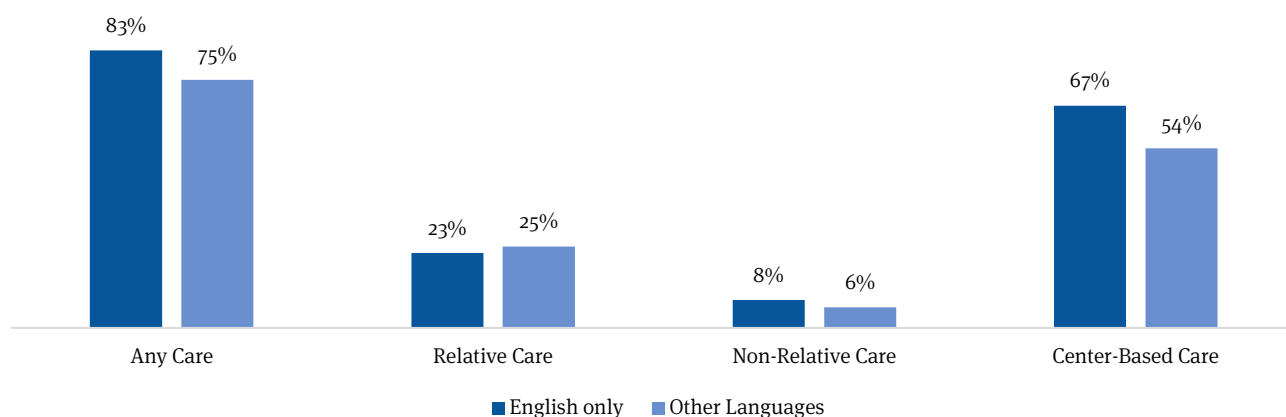


FIGURE 15. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Home Language in 2024

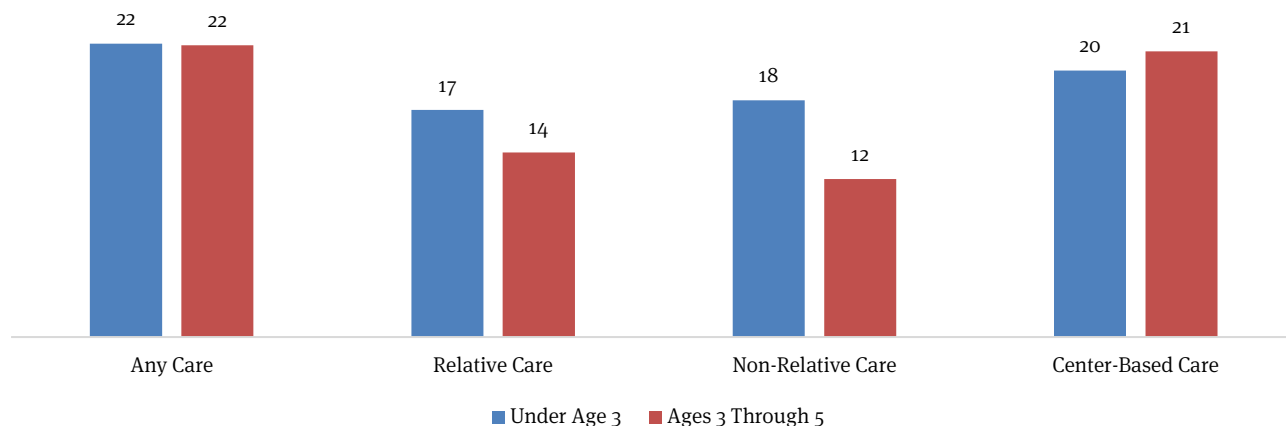


▲ Hours of non-parental care use by NJ families

Weekly hours of care by child age

In 2024, children 5 and under spend roughly 22 hours per week in at least one type of non-parental care and this is similar for 0- to 3-year-olds and 3- to 5-year-olds (Figures 16 and 17). Across all types of care, children spend the most hours per week in center-based care. However, on average, children ages 3 through 5 spend 120 minutes more per week in center-based care than children under 3. Conversely, children under 3 spend about 6 more hours per week in non-relative care and 3 more hours per week in relative care than children ages 3 through 5. It is important to remember though that only a small percentage of families utilize non-relative care, but the hours they utilize appear at par with the use of other types of care.

FIGURE 16. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 5, by Care Type and Age Group in 2024



Note: Any care shows the average hours adding across all care settings for children in more than one type of care.

Figure 17 shows average weekly hours of care in 2022, 2023, and 2024 for children under age 3. The 2022 and 2024 spring surveys show a pattern of increasing hours of care across all types of care during school year months. This increase is stronger in non-relative care. The patterns of increased hours over time are also present for households with children ages 3 to 5 (Figure 18). During the summer (as per the 2023 survey) average weekly hours are higher predominantly for relative and center-based care for the younger group of children. The summer months (as per the 2023 survey) show higher weekly hours of care only for parents utilizing relative care for the older group of children.

FIGURE 17. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Year

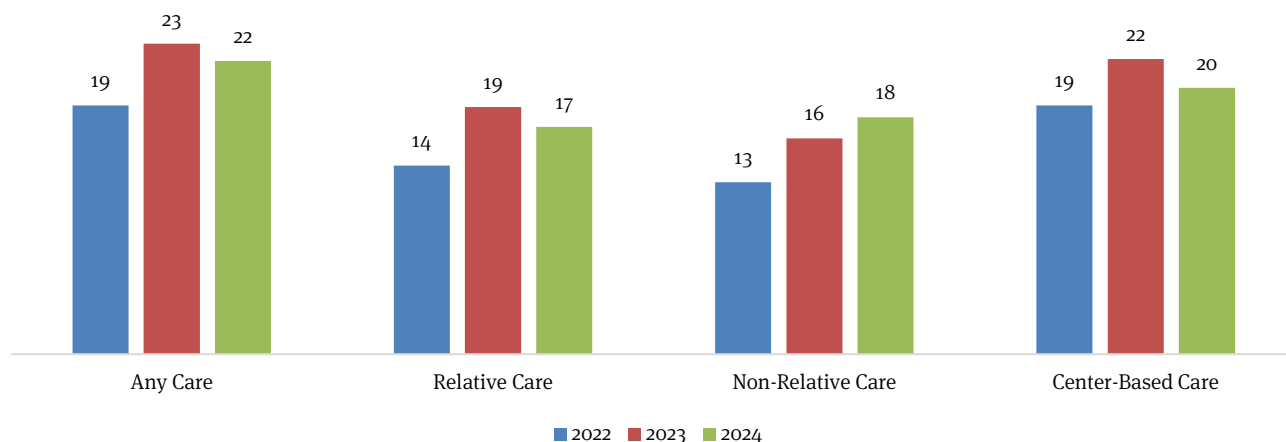
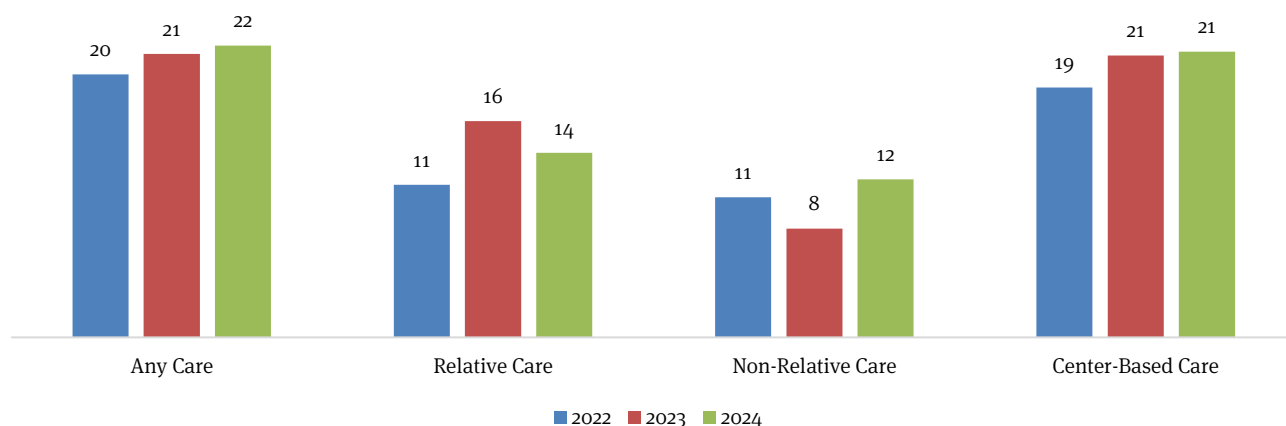


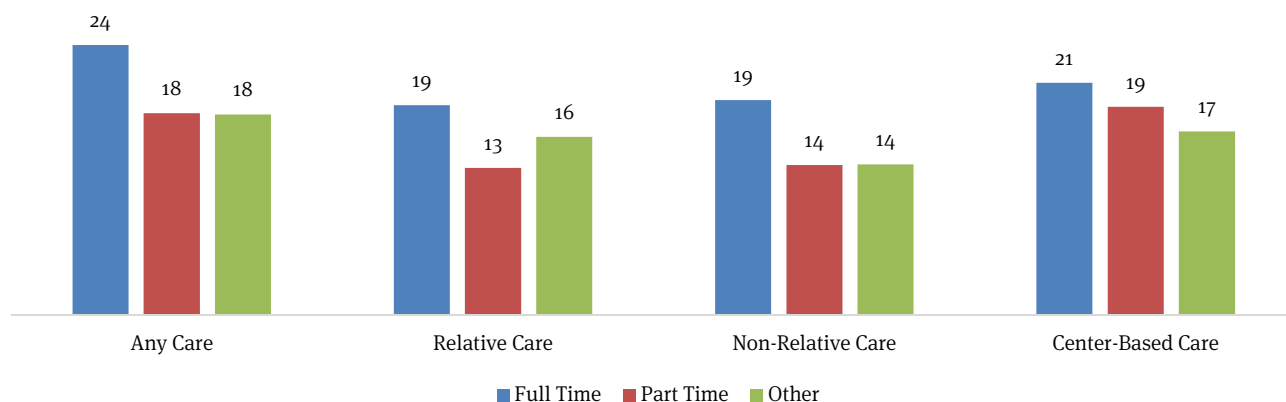
FIGURE 18. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Ages 3 Through 5, by Care Type and Year



Weekly hours of care by parental employment

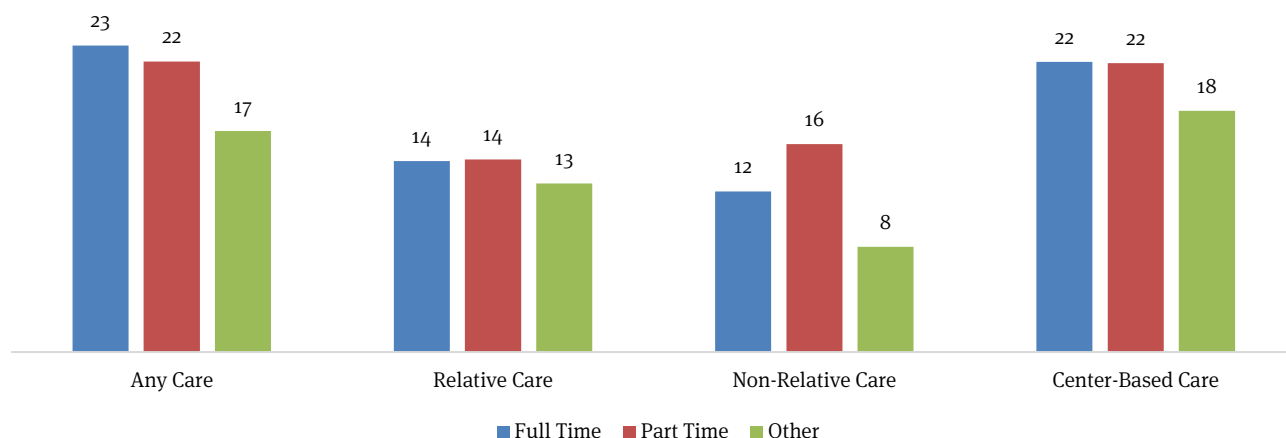
The number of hours used by parental employment varies as expected. Full-time parents utilize more care overall, and of each type of care, for their children under age 3 (Figure 19). This difference is less evident for children ages 3-5 (Figure 20). For this age group, the patterns of hours across part- and full-time work are similarly aligned, across all types of care, with the exception of non-relative care which is higher for families with a part-time work status.

FIGURE 19. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Parental Employment in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

FIGURE 20. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Ages 3 Through 5, by Parental Employment in 2024

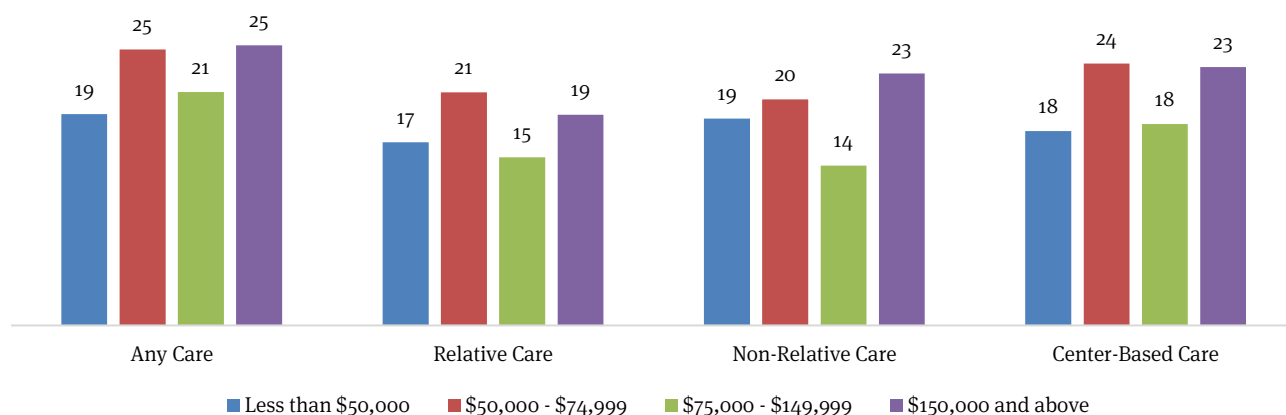


Note: "Full Time" describes households where either both parents (in two-parent households) or the single parent (in single-parent households) are employed full-time. "Part Time" refers to households where one parent works part-time (while the other works full-time) or a single parent working part-time. "Other" covers all remaining situations, such as households where both parents are employed part-time or not employed at all. Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Weekly hours of care by household income

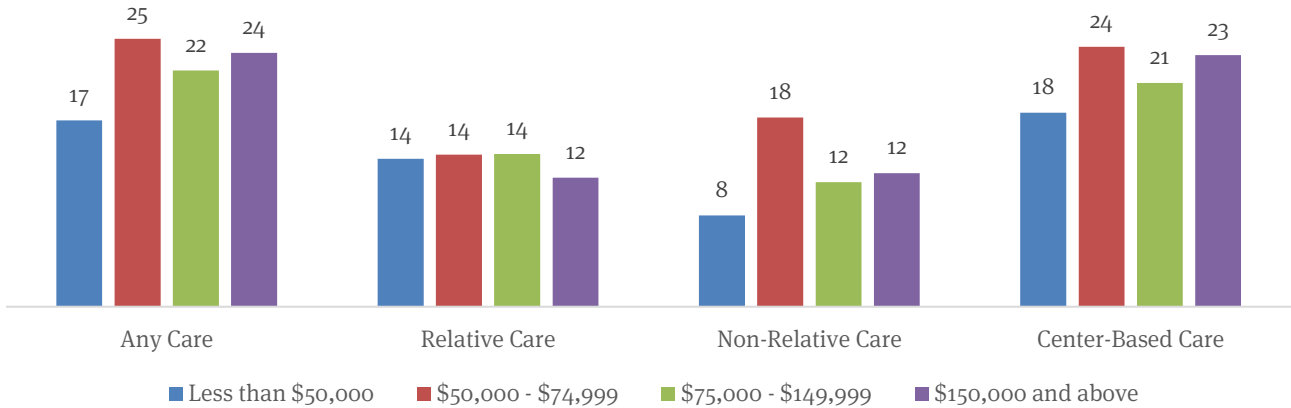
Weekly hours of care vary by family income, though not entirely linearly. For children under age 3 (Figure 21), hours of care are lowest for the lowest income families (19 hours per week) and highest for the highest income families (25 hours per week). However, families in the \$50,000 to \$74,999 income bracket overall use more hours of care than those in the \$75,000 to \$149,000 income bracket. Hours of care use for families in the \$50,000 to \$74,999 income bracket look similar to those of the highest income group. The patterns by household income in hours of care are similar across care type.

FIGURE 21. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Household Income in 2024



Similar to younger children, for children ages 3 through 5 (Figure 22), lowest income families report the fewest weekly hours in any care. This difference is particularly notable for center-based care and non-relative care. Children from families in the \$50,000 to \$74,999 income bracket report the highest number of weekly hours in any care, and across all care types. Weekly hours in relative care do not vary across household income. Hours in center-based care are highest for the \$50,000 to \$74,999 and highest income brackets.

FIGURE 22. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Ages 3 through 5, by Care Type and Household Income in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Weekly hours of care by family structure

Figures 23 and 24 report average weekly hours of care by dual versus single parent households. Surprisingly, for children under the age of 3 (Figure 23), hours of care are slightly higher on average for dual parent households, particularly households utilizing relative care. This is less evident in households with children ages 3 through 5 (Figure 24), where dual parent households utilize on average one more hour of center-based care but do utilize close to three hours less of non-relative care.

FIGURE 23. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Family Structure in 2024

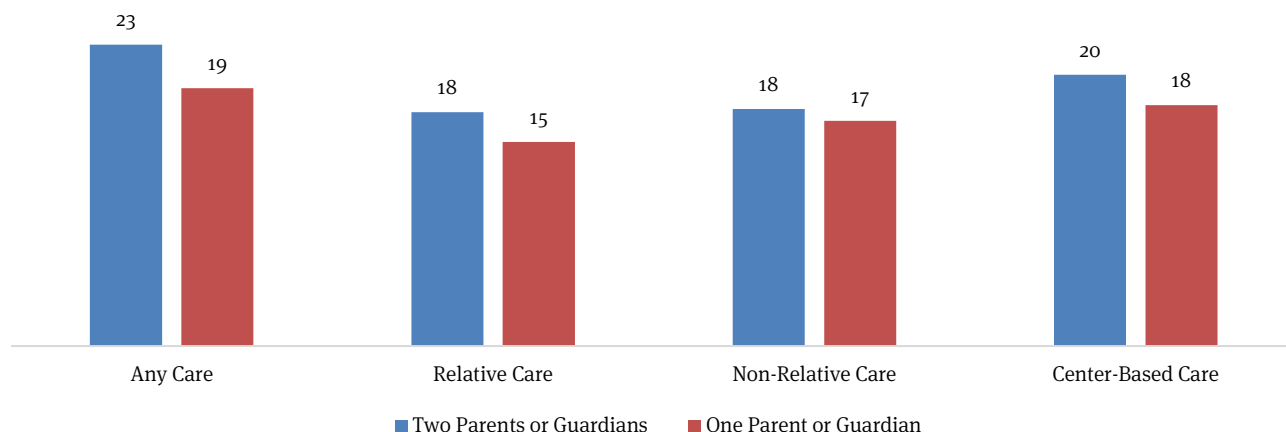
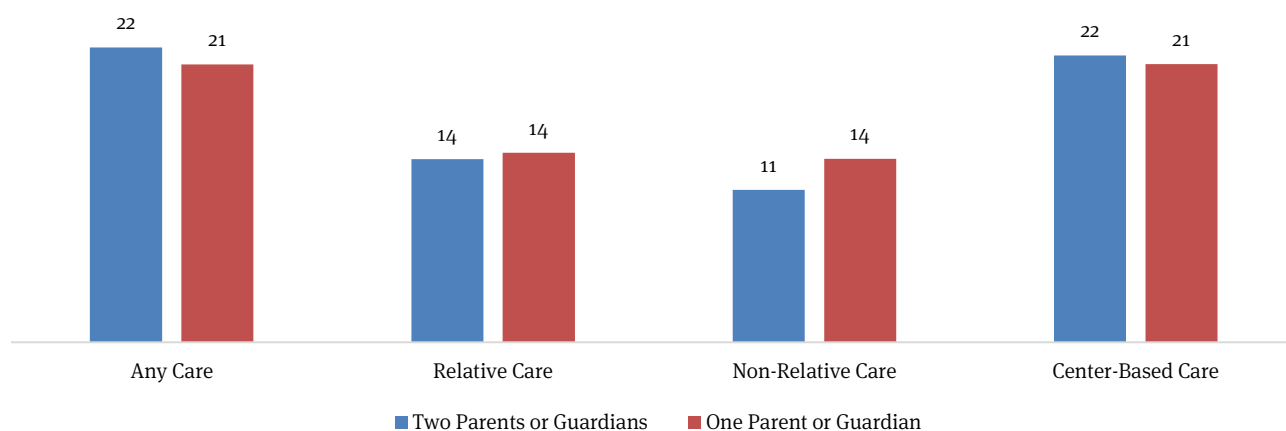


FIGURE 24. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Ages 3 Through 5, by Care Type and Family Structure in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Weekly hours of care by race and ethnicity

For children under age 3, Asian children spend on average the most hours per week (26 hours) in at least one type of non-parental care, while Non-Hispanic Black children spend the least (20 hours, see Figure 25). Non-Hispanic Black children are the only group of children to spend more time per week in a setting other than center-based care, specifically non-relative care. There is less variation in weekly hours in any care for 3- to 5-year-olds. However, as seen in Figure 26, there are some differences by race/ethnicity in weekly hours across different types of care. Most notably, Asian 3- to 5-year olds spend more time than other children in non-relative care and center-based care.

FIGURE 25. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Race/Ethnicity in 2024

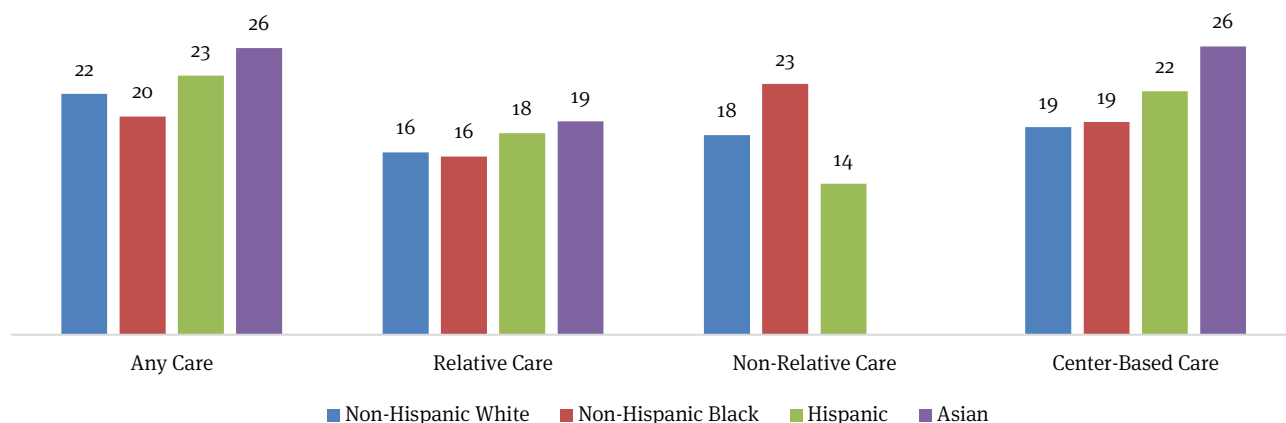
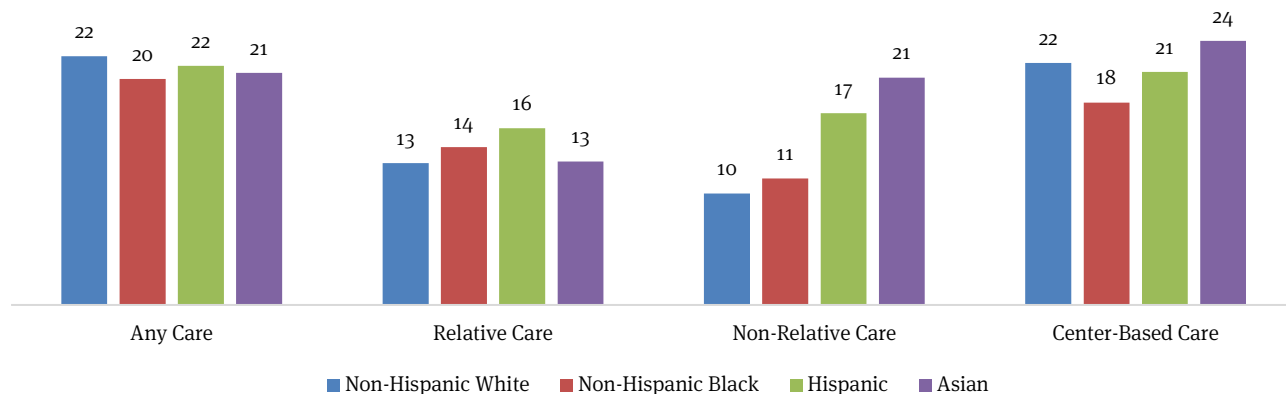


FIGURE 26. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children of Ages 3 through 5, by Care Type and Race/Ethnicity in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Weekly hours of care by region

Weekly hours in any non-parental care are similar across regions for children under age 3 but families in Central and Northeastern NJ use on average slightly more weekly hours of care. The most notable difference, as seen in Figure 27, is that children in Northeastern NJ attend more weekly average hours of care than children in other parts of the state. Families in this region also use slightly more hours of non-relative care.

Weekly hours in any non-parental care are also similar across regions for children ages 3 through 5 (Figure 28). The most notable difference in hours is for relative care with families in the North reporting

on average 10 weekly hours of care while the families south report 16 weekly hours, on average. Three- to 5-year-olds in Central and South NJ also use on average more hours of center-based care than children in North or Northeast NJ.

FIGURE 27. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Region in 2024

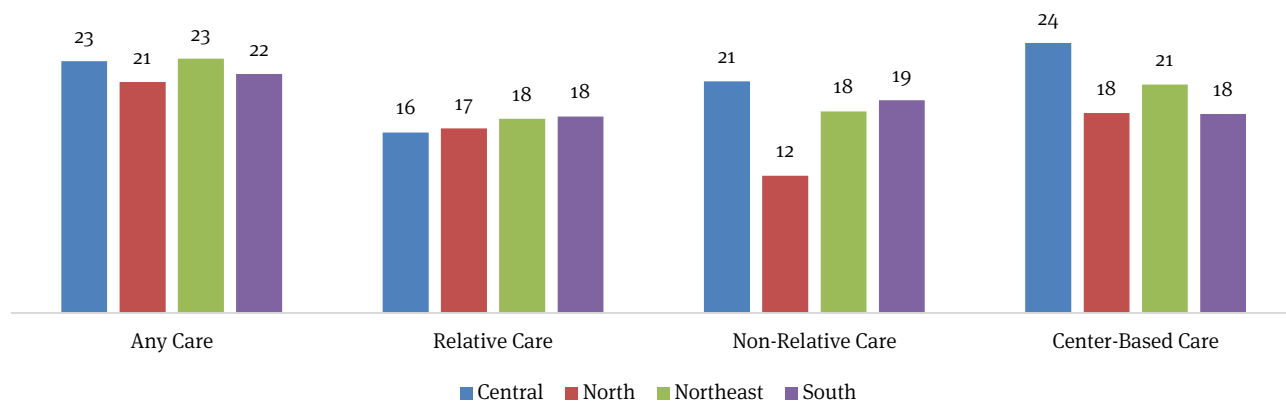
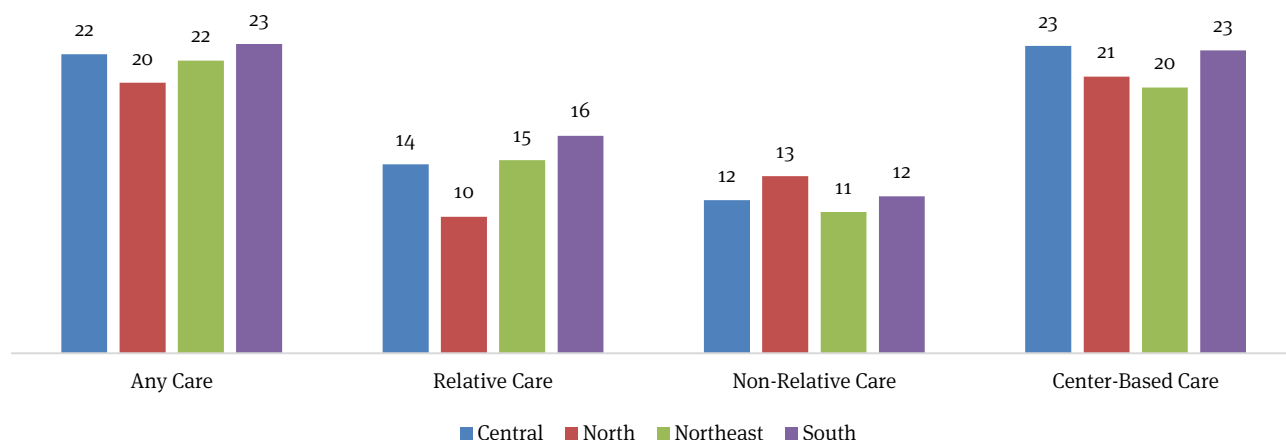


FIGURE 28. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children of Ages 3 through 5, by Care Type and Region in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Weekly hours of care by home language

The differences in the average weekly hours of care by home language are reported in Figures 29 and 30. While for children under age 3 there are minimal difference in the average hours of care utilized overall, children in English only households utilize about 4 less hours of non-relative care, and about 3 more hours of center-based care per week. This pattern reverts for English-only households with children ages 3 through five which on average utilize about 9 less hours of non-relative care and only about one more hour on average of center-based care.

FIGURE 29. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Under Age 3, by Care Type and Home Language in 2024

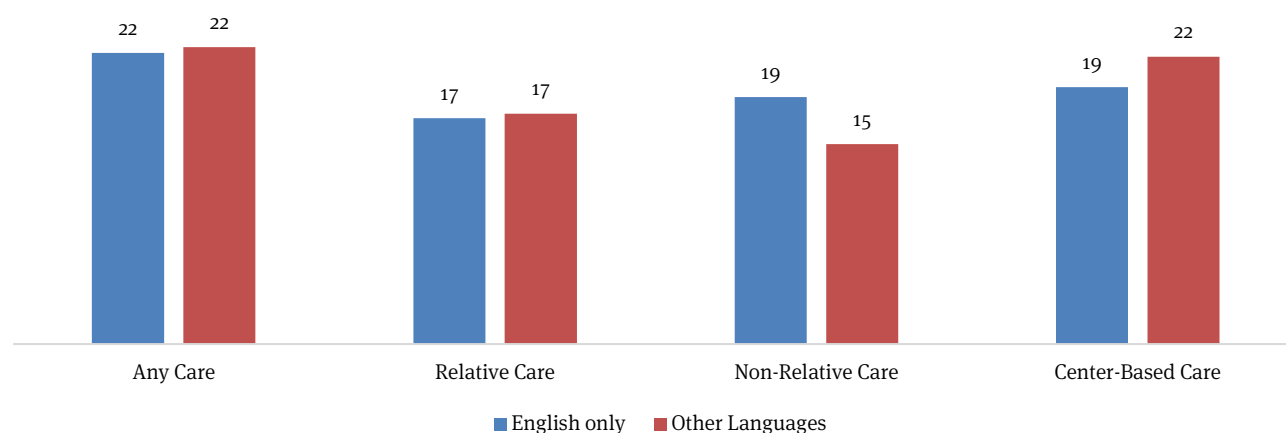
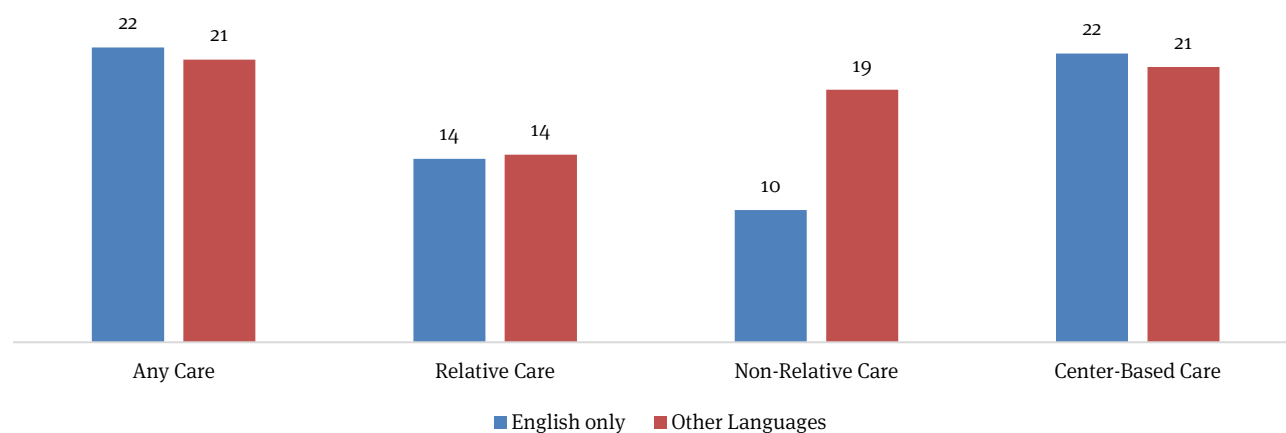


FIGURE 30. Weekly Average Hours Spent in Care by Children Ages 3 Through 5, by Care Type and Home Language in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small differences in hours are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

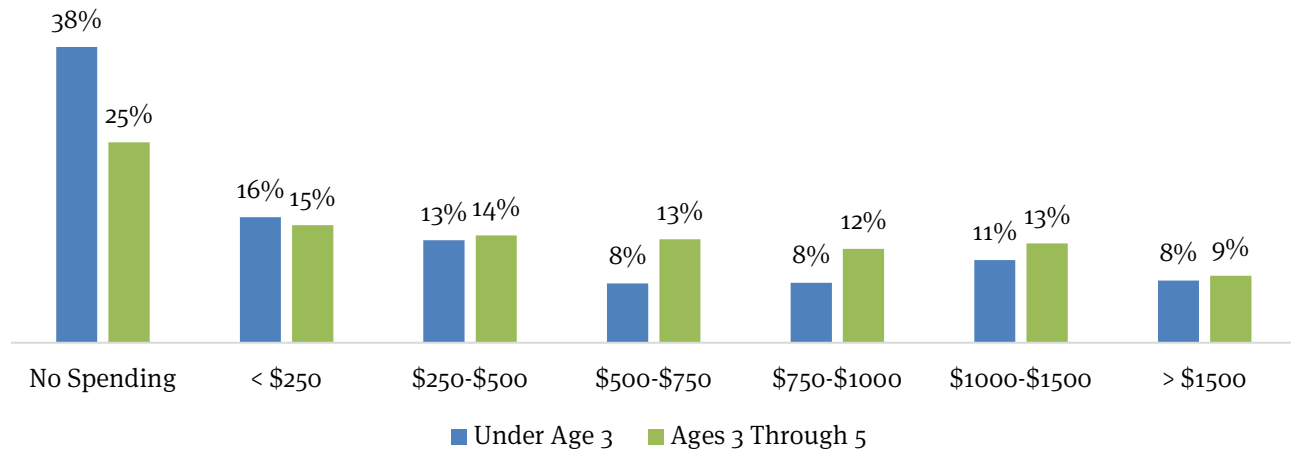
▲ Monthly spending on care for NJ families

Monthly spending on care by child age

Utilizing the information reported on spending we are able to differentiate between families that do pay for the child care they use, and the average levels paid by those that do pay (spending for any care include spending on more than one type of care for families reporting using different combinations and may therefore result in higher average costs per month).

On average 32% of New Jersey families utilizing any non-parental care report no spending on care (See Figure 31). The percentage of parents incurring no costs for child care is lower for families with preschool age children (25%) than for families with children under age 3 (38%). Families in the state are otherwise quite spread in how much they spend per month, with fewer families spending above \$500 per month for children under the age of 3.

FIGURE 31. Monthly Spending in Any Non-Parental Care by Age in 2024



There is substantial variation by type of care in the percentage of families incurring costs of care. Figure 32 illustrates the percentage of families using childcare arrangements without cost, across families with children under age 3 and children ages 3 through 5. Overall, the data indicates that relative care is the type of care most likely to have no cost for families, and this was more common for children under age 3 than preschool-age.

Relative care is the most common no-cost arrangement for both age groups, and this is similar across age groups (52% for under age 3 and 53% for ages 3 through 5). Non-relative care without cost is more frequent for children under age 3 (25%) than for children ages 3 through 5 (19%). The use of center-based care without cost is relatively lower and slightly more common for children under age 3 (16%) compared to ages 3 through 5 (13%).

FIGURE 32. Percentage of Households Reporting No Cost by Care Type and Age in 2024

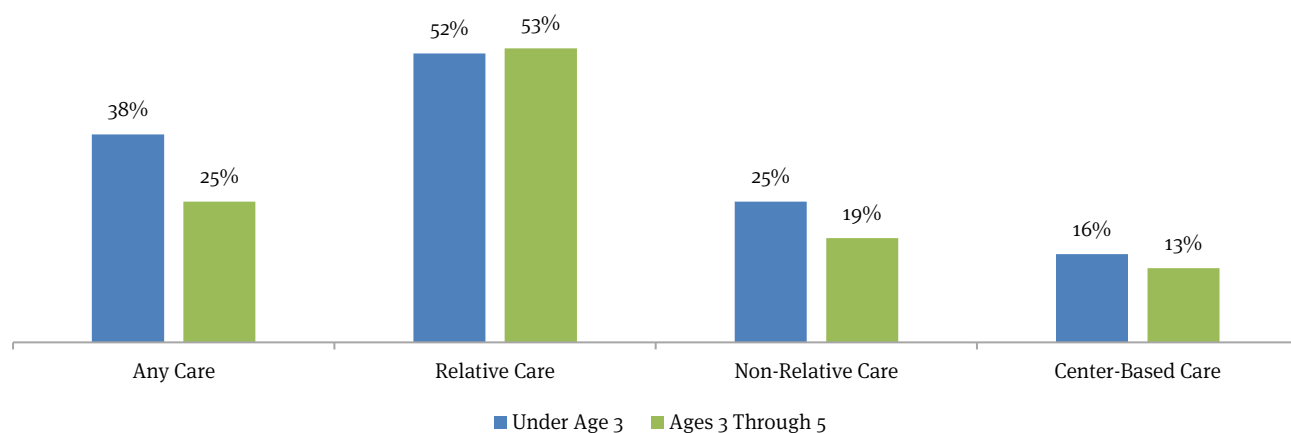
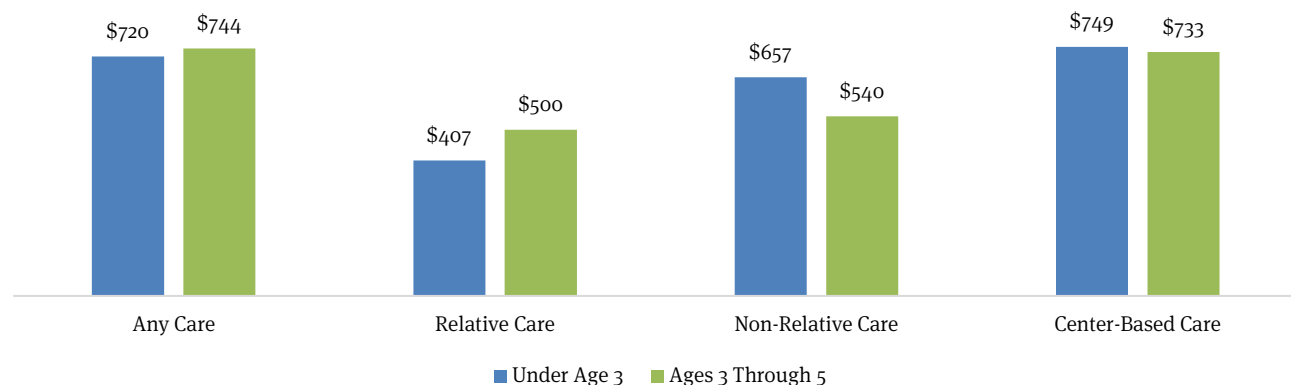


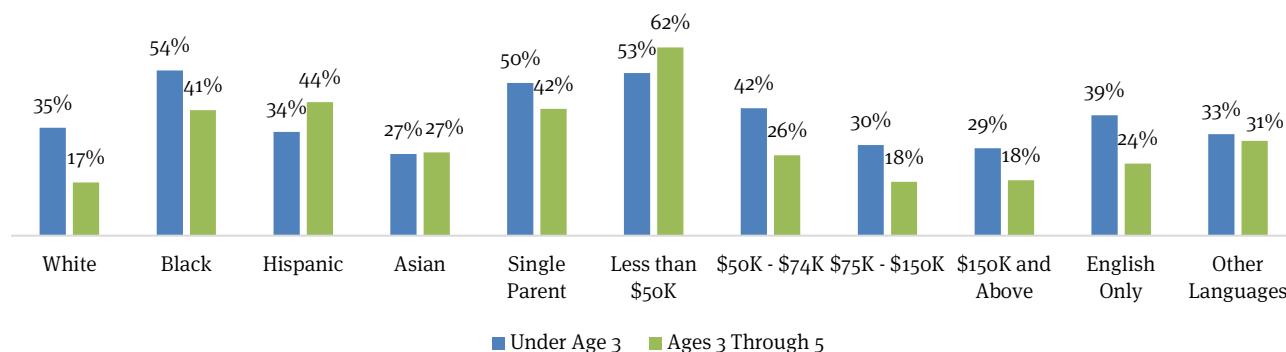
FIGURE 33. Monthly Spending by types of Non-Parental Care and Age in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

The percentage of families across various demographic groups, not incurring any costs for care are shown in Figure 34. Overall, this percentage is higher for Non-Hispanic Black, single-parent and low-income families, regardless of child age.

FIGURE 34. Households with No Cost for Children in Any Non-Parental Care, by Demographics, by Age, in 2024



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

New Jersey families utilizing some type of paid care report (Figure 35) average spending of \$740 per month for center-based care, \$613 per month for non-relative care, \$429 per month for relative care. These amounts reflect actual payments for the specific amount of care used and do not represent costs of full-time care. These totals hide however important variation across family characteristics and age groups. Parents pay on average \$355 for relative care, \$501 per non-relative care and \$660 per center-based care for babies under age 1, and these costs increase to \$429, \$719 and \$779 for toddlers, and \$500, \$540, and \$733 for preschool aged children, respectively. This would translate to annual spending between \$3,927 and \$10,010 across the different types of care and age groups for the 22 hours of average care families report utilizing (and for 11 months of care a year). These figures are lower than what is often reported as the price of full-time year-round child care. For example, the Women’s Bureau at the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) reports prices for full-time center-based care of between \$14,000 and \$18,000 for New Jersey.³ Among the most important reasons for the difference is that families report using on average 22 hours of care rather than the full-time (40 hours) of care typically used to estimate annual price. Also, many families receive subsidies and use some care that is unpaid as well as paying for some care. In addition, our sample may underestimate spending on care because it may underrepresent the highest-income families likely spending more for care, although underreporting of income at higher-income levels likely attenuates this (see Appendix A).⁴ Further below, we report spending by income categories. Comparing the 2022 and 2024 surveys (both of which, as mentioned,

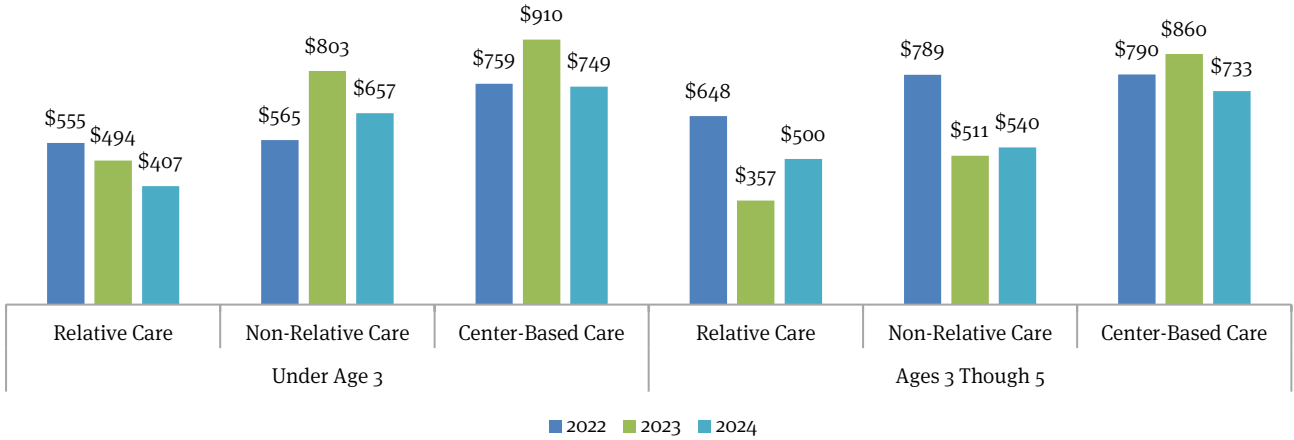
³ The Price of child care by county:

<https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/women.s.bureau.department.of.labor/viz/CountyFactsheets/Childcareinthecounties>. Downloaded February 2025. For methodology see, <https://www.dol.gov/sites/dolgov/files/WB/National-Database-of-Childcare-Prices-Technical-Report.pdf>

⁴ Unlike the census, we ask respondents for total annual household income and do not specify aggregating across all potential income sources such as capital earnings; this type of question is known to lead to underreporting of earnings particularly for high-income earners (See “About Income”, US Census, <https://www.census.gov/topics/income-poverty/income/about.html>). In our sample only 17% of households report income above \$150,000 while in NJ 40% of families report household income above this amount as per the 2023 5-year American Community Survey. Given underreporting at the higher-income levels, our sample is likely more balanced. However, analyses by income levels provide important nuanced information.

represent school year utilization of child care) suggests family spending across the different types of care has slightly decreased for preschool aged children.

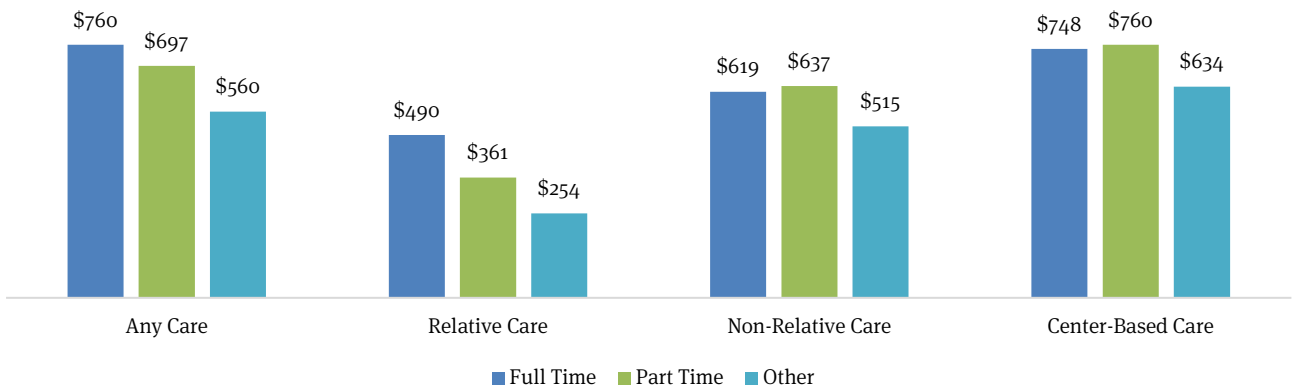
FIGURE 35. NJ Family Average Spending per Month for Children by Each Type of Care by Age (2022-2024)



Monthly spending on care by parental employment

Figure 36 reports spending on care by parental employment. On average, full time parents spend \$760 per month on care, varying between \$490 per month for relative care and \$748 per month for center-based care. Part time parents spend lower amounts in relative care, but slightly larger in non-relative and center-based care, varying between \$360 on average per month for the former, and \$760 on average per month for the latter. In a year this translates to average expenses of about \$8,360 for parents working full time and \$7,667 for parents working part-time (when projecting based on 11 months of child care paid per year).

FIGURE 36. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Family Structure in 2024

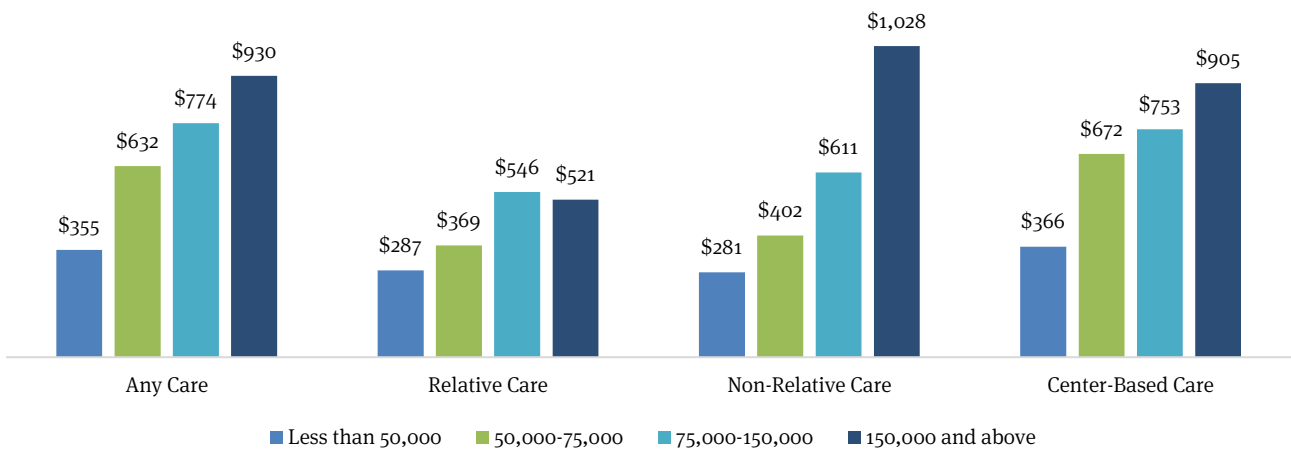


Note: "Full Time" describes households where both parents (in two-parent households) or the single parent (in single-parent households) are employed full-time. "Part Time" refers to households where one parent works part-time (while the other works full-time) or a single parent working part-time. "Other" covers all remaining situations, such as households where both parents are employed part-time or not employed at all.

Monthly spending on care by household income

Families' average monthly spending (among families that pay for care) increases relative to family income (Figure 37), with families reporting an annual income under \$50,000 spending on average \$355 per month per child, and families reporting annual incomes over \$150,000 spending almost three times as much (\$930) per month per child. This pattern generally holds across all care types and it most pronounced for non-relative and center-based care. Estimated annual spending (11 months) levels vary between \$3,091 and \$4,026 for the lowest income group to between \$5,731 and \$11,308 for the highest income group; that is, between 85% and 181% higher.

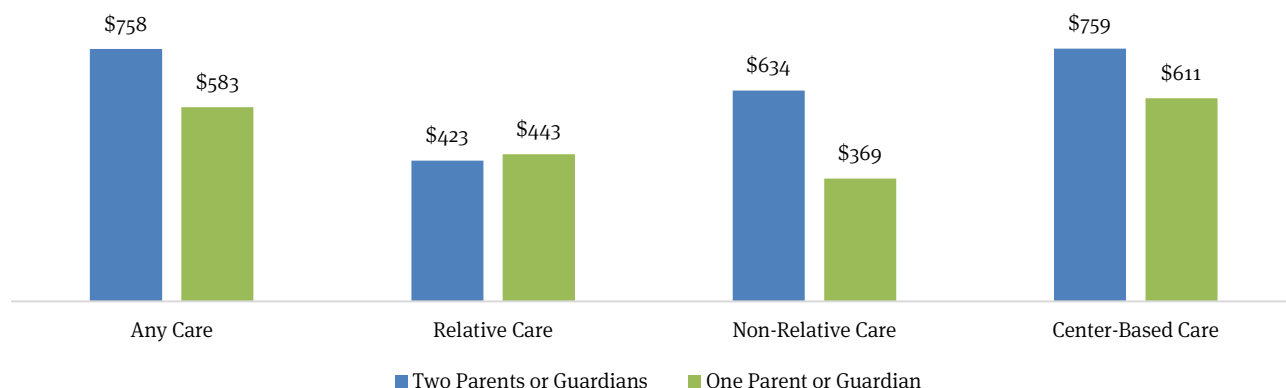
FIGURE 37. Average Monthly Spending by Care Type and Income in 2024



Monthly spending on care by family structure

Spending on care is (Figure 38), on average, lower for single-parent households compared to two-parent households, with the exception of spending in relative care. Single parent households pay between 19% and 42% less for center-based and non-relative care, respectively.

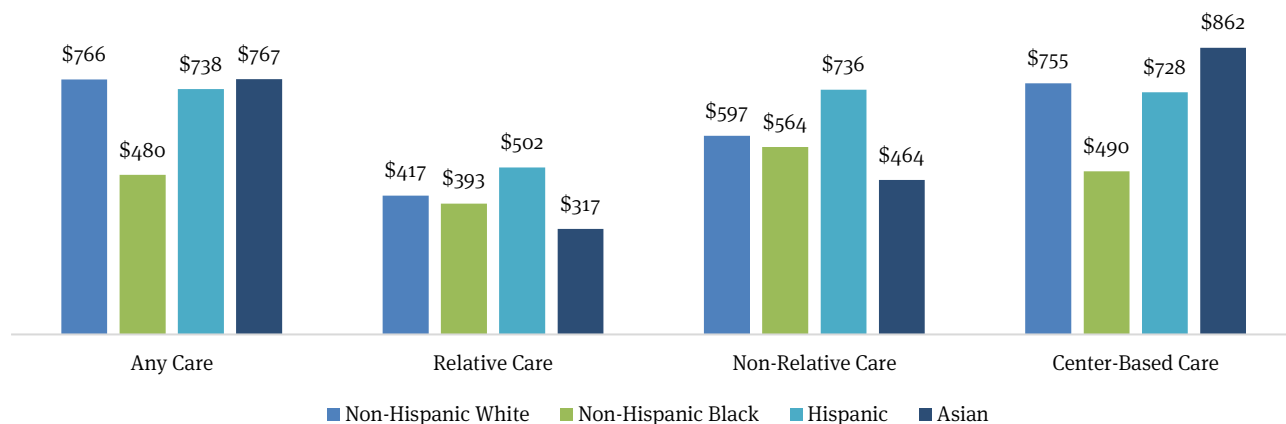
FIGURE 38. Average Monthly Spending by Care Type and Family Structure in 2024



Monthly spending on care by race and ethnicity

There is important variation in what families spend on care across race and ethnicity (Figure 39). On average, Non-Hispanic Black families spend \$480 per month per child, less than other groups. Non-Hispanic Black families spend more for non-relative care than other care types but still less than Hispanic and Non-Hispanic white families. Hispanic families spend the most on non-relative care relative to other race/ethnicities. All other groups spend the least on relative care, and the most on center-based care. Overall, White families spend on average between \$417 and \$755 per month per child, Hispanic families between \$502 and \$736, Non-Hispanic Black families between \$393 and \$564 and Asian families between \$317 and \$862, depending on the type of care.

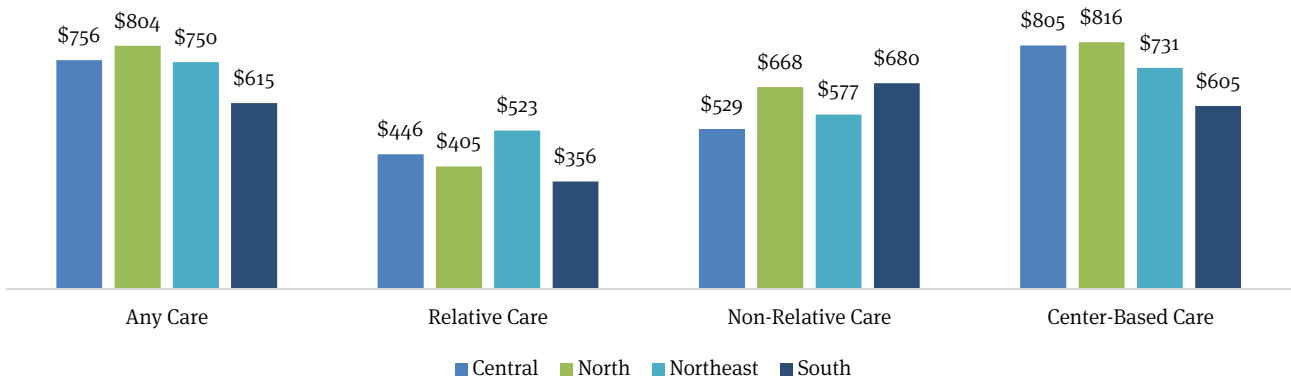
FIGURE 39. Average Monthly Expense by Care Type By Race/Ethnicity in 2024



Monthly spending on care by region

There is some variation in family monthly spending by region (Figure 40). Overall, families in the southern region spend about \$7,380 per year on child care while families in the central, north and northeast regions spend \$9,072, \$9,648 and \$9,000, respectively. This difference is driven primarily by lower spending in relative and center-based care for families in southern New Jersey.

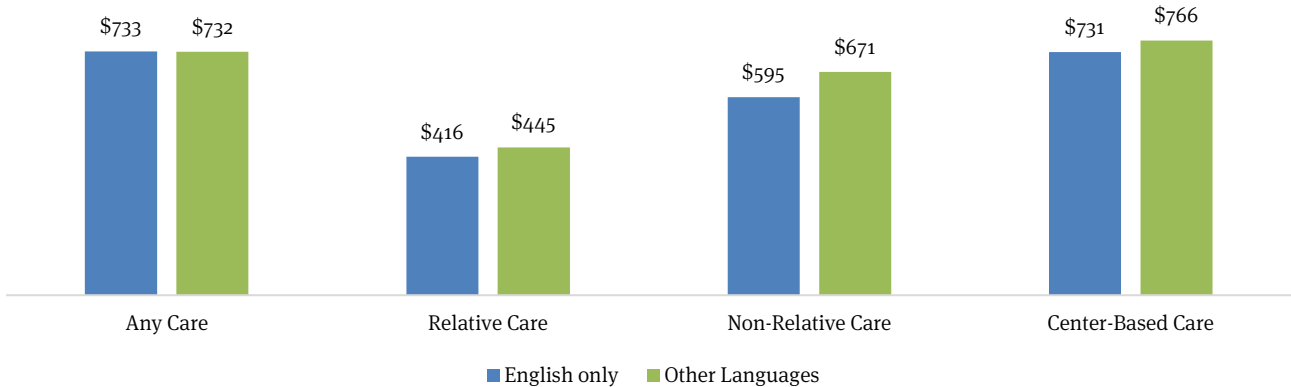
FIGURE 40. Average Monthly Spending by Care Type and Region in 2024



Monthly spending on care by home language

Much like for hours utilized of care, there are no visible differences in overall monthly spending in care by home language (Figure 41). English only families spend slightly less on relative, non-relative and center-based care.

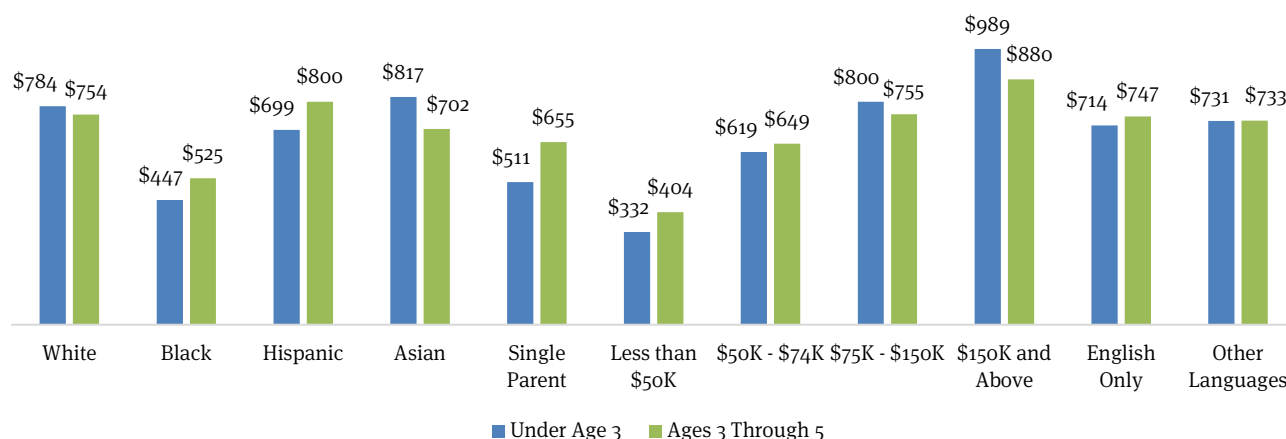
FIGURE 41. Average Monthly Spending by Care Type and Home Language in 2024



Monthly spending across subpopulation groups

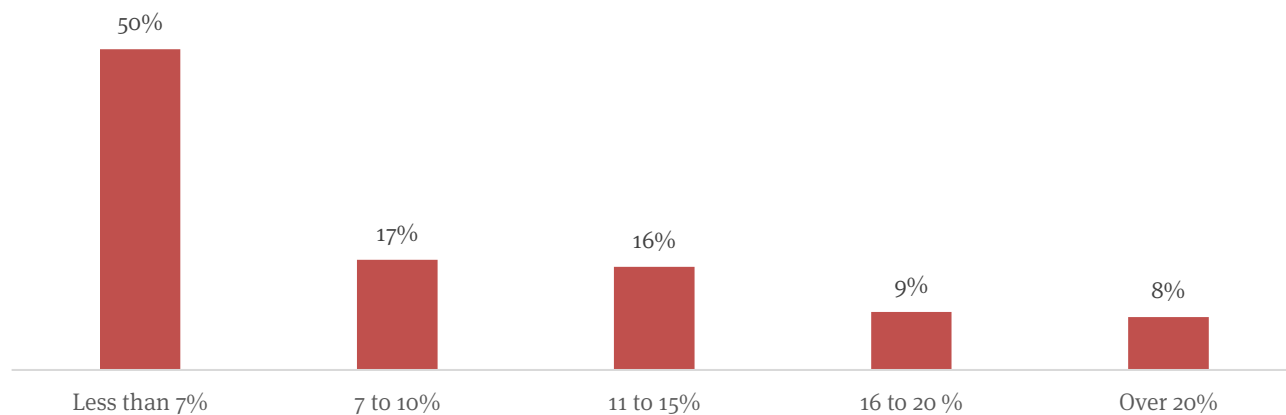
Across all age groups, single-parent families (\$511 and \$655 by age group), households with income less than \$50,000 (\$332 and \$404), and Non-Hispanic Black families (\$447 and \$525) utilizing any non-parental care pay significantly lower rates for child care services (Figure 42). These differences remain significant after controlling for other socio-demographic aspects (Appendix F). As a result of utilizing lower overall hours of care for infants per month, parents of infants that pay for care spend on average lower total amounts relative to families with older children.

FIGURE 42. Monthly Spending in Any Non-Parental Care by Demographics, by Age in 2024



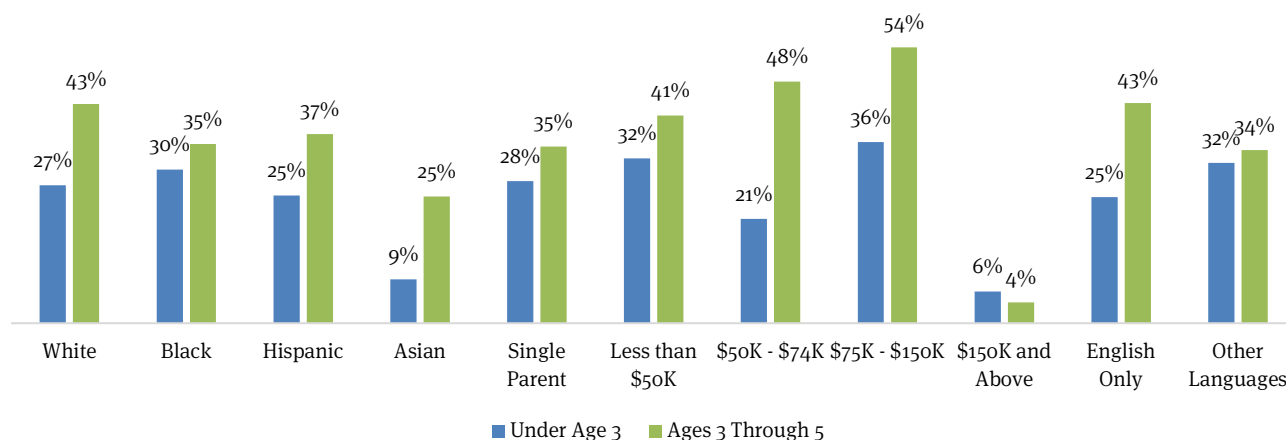
To estimate total annual expenses in child care relative to income, we multiply monthly spending per family per child times 11 months of care (assuming families do not pay for care during vacation time) and estimate the percentage of their reported annual income this represents (Figure 43). Since the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) defined child care as affordable if it costs households no more than 7% of their income, we use this threshold in our analyses.ⁱ Across NJ families utilizing some type of care, 50% spend less than 7% of their income annually, 17% spend 7-10% of their income annually, 16% spend 11-15% and 17% spend more than 16% of their income annually on child care.

FIGURE 43. Child care total costs estimated for full-time care as a percentage of annual family income in 2024.



Across the state, 34% of families using any type of care report receiving financial assistance from the state of New Jersey (Figure 44) for child care (27% of families with infants and 43% of families with children 3 through 5). These differences are statistically significant. Higher income families (\$150,000 and above) are, as expected, much less likely to be receiving aid (6% and 4%) than lower and middle-income households (35% and 40%), respectively. Hispanic (25% and 37%) and Black (30% and 35%) families are less likely than White families (37% and 43%) to receive financial assistance for child care.

FIGURE 44. Percentage of Families Receiving Financial Assistance by Demographics, by Age in 2024

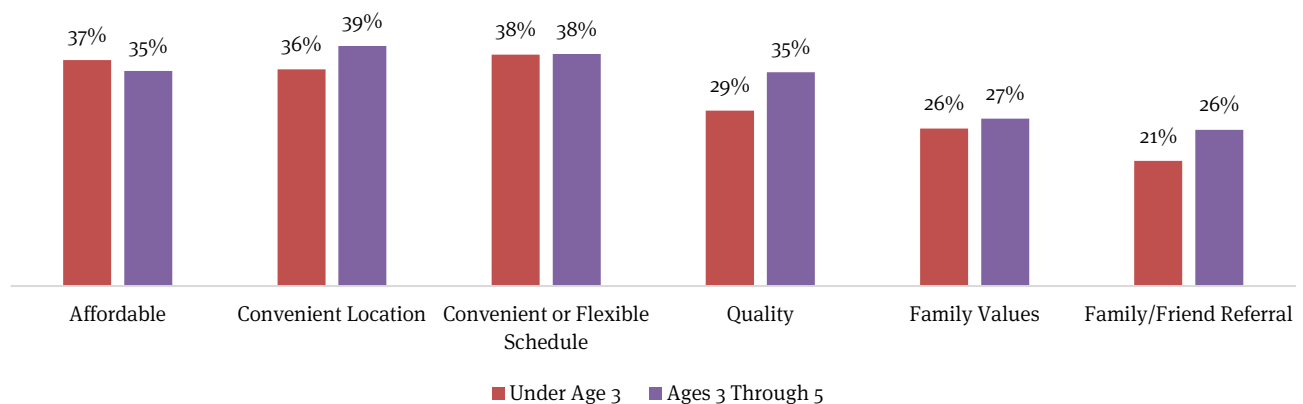


▲ Factors influencing childcare choices for families

Factors influencing childcare choices by child age

The top three factors influencing child care choices by families (Figure 45) are affordability, location, convenience and/or flexible schedule, with over a third of families reporting these affected child care decisions. Child care quality (particularly for preschoolers), alignment with family values, and referrals from friends or family (slightly higher for preschoolers) are also common influences on families' decisions.

FIGURE 45. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Age



Factors influencing childcare choices by parental employment

Figure 46 shows the factors influencing childcare choices for families with children under age 3 by parents' employment status (full-time, part-time, or other). For families with children under 3, full-time employed parents value affordability and flexible scheduling at 41% each, with convenient location following at 39%. Part-time employed parents also rate flexible scheduling (38%) and affordability (36%) highly, though slightly lower than full-time workers. Parents in the "other" category give lower emphasis overall, with 26% for affordability, 23% for location, 28% for flexible scheduling. However, the importance of the relationship with family members rates higher among the "other" group at 33%.

Figure 47 presents the same factors for families with children ages 3 to 5. In this group, part-time working parents rate affordability as the highest at 42%, compared to 36% for full-time working parents. Full-time working parents still give top priority to flexible scheduling and convenient location, each at 41%. Meanwhile, families in the "other" category value location at 30% and flexible scheduling at 23%, which are lower than the figures for full-time workers. Additionally, quality is rated higher by full-time workers at 37%, while both part-time and other groups rate it at 29%. Family values and referrals from family or friends are generally less important than the financial and logistical factors, although full-time working parents tend to rate these factors slightly higher than the other two groups.

Comparing the two age groups, affordability, convenient location, and flexible scheduling are the top factors overall. However, as children get older, part-time employees also highlight affordability, while full-time employees keep include flexible scheduling and location at the top. Quality, a familiar setting, and personal connections have moderate importance in both groups, reflecting the differences in work arrangements and the age of the children.

FIGURE 46. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Parental Employment for Children Under Age 3

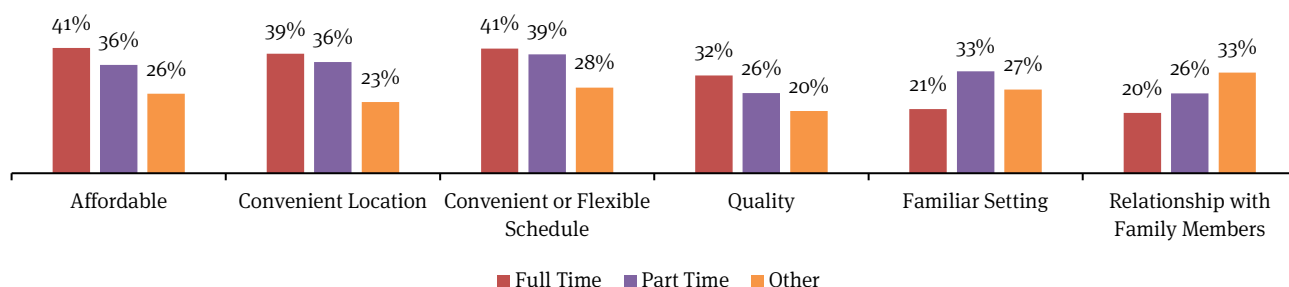
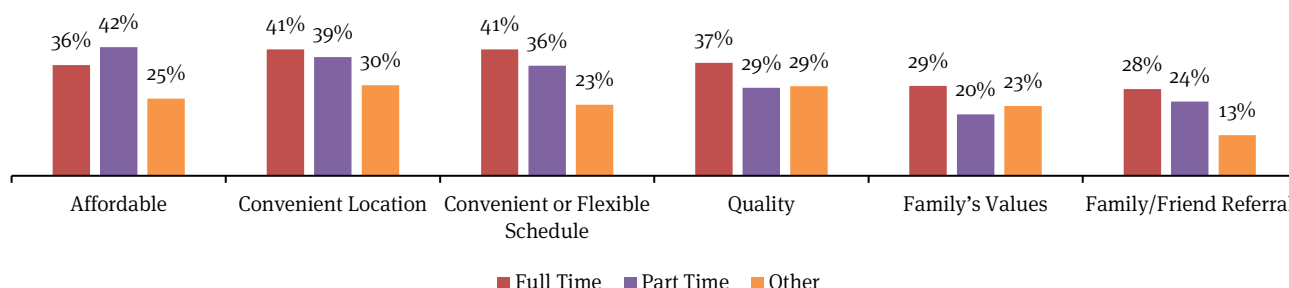


FIGURE 47. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Parental Employment for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: "Full Time" describes households where both parents (in two-parent households) or the single parent (in single-parent households) are employed full-time. "Part Time" refers to households where one parent works part-time (while the other works full-time) or a single parent working part-time. "Other" covers all remaining situations, such as households where both parents are employed part-time or not employed at all. Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices by household income

Figure 48 shows the most important factors influencing childcare choices for children under age 3, categorized by family income levels. Among families earning less than \$50,000 annually, affordability,

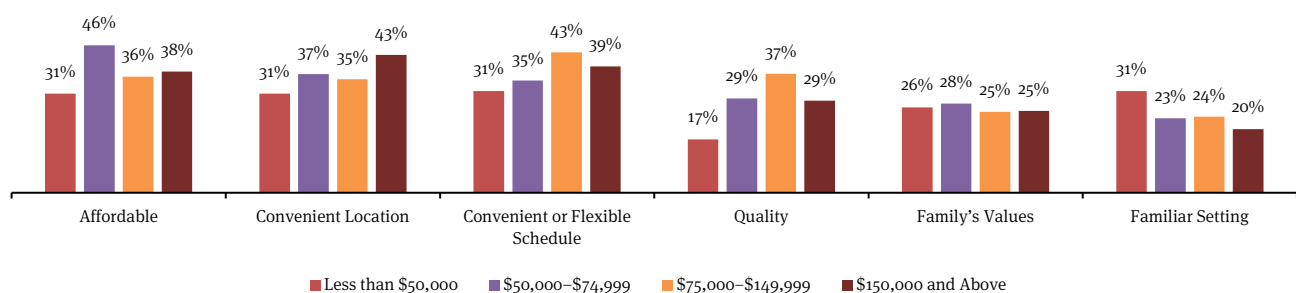
convenient location, flexible schedules, and familiar setting are equally important (31% each) while family values (26%) and quality learning experiences (17%) are less prioritized.

In the \$50,000–\$74,999 range, affordability becomes the most significant factor (46%), followed by convenient location (37%) and flexible schedules (35%). In households earning \$75,000 to \$149,999 annually, flexible schedules (43%) and quality learning experiences (37%) remain top priorities. For families earning \$150,000 or more, convenient location (43%) and flexible schedules (39%) are the most critical factors, followed closely by affordability (38%). Quality learning experiences (29%) and family values (25%) are moderately prioritized, while familiarity with the setting (20%) is least emphasized.

Overall, affordability, convenient location, and/or flexible schedule remain the three top priorities across all income levels. Quality learning experiences increases in importance with income for the first three income groups. Familiarity with the setting is notably valued by families earning less than \$50,000 but is less of a concern for higher-income groups.

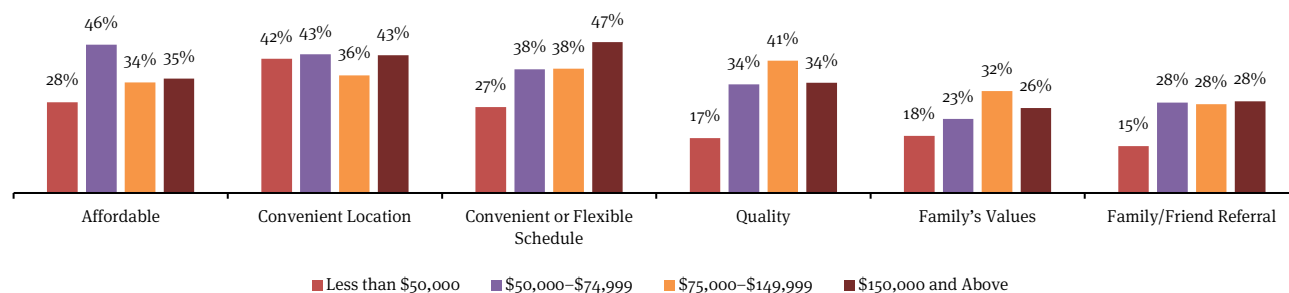
Figure 49 shows how childcare preferences vary by family income level for families with children ages 3 to 5. Families earning less than \$50,000 prioritize convenient location (42%) and affordability (28%). In the \$50,000–\$74,999 range, affordability is reported as the top priority (46%), with location (43%) and flexible schedules (38%) also highlighted. Families earning \$75,000–\$149,999 prioritize quality learning experiences (41%) and flexible schedule (38%) slightly more than convenient location (36%). Among families earning \$150,000 and above, the emphasis shifts strongly to flexible schedules (47%) and location (43%), while affordability (35%) and quality learning experiences (34%) remain important but secondary. Across all income levels, affordability, location, and scheduling flexibility consistently emerge as key factors, while higher-income families tend to emphasize quality learning experiences more strongly than those in lower income brackets.

FIGURE 48. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Income for Children Under Age 3



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

FIGURE 49. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Income for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices by family structure

Figure 50 illustrates how childcare preferences vary by family structure (two parents or guardians vs. one parent or guardian) for children under age 3. In two-parent households, affordability (38%) and convenient location (37%) rank highly, with quality (32%) and familiarity with the setting (29%) also receiving considerable emphasis. Single-parent households place slightly more importance on flexible scheduling (41%) than two-parent families (37%), while affordability (35%) and location (29%) are somewhat lower than in two-parent households. Quality is notably lower for single parents at 17%, and family values are equally rated at 26% by both groups.

Figure 51 presents the same comparison for children ages 3 to 5. In two-parent households, affordability (37%), location (38%), flexible scheduling (39%), and quality (38%) remain prominent. Single-parent households place the highest emphasis on location (46%), but rate affordability (29%), flexible scheduling (34%), and quality (22%) lower than two-parent families. Family values (29% for two-parent vs. 20% for single-parent) and referrals from family or friends (27% vs. 19%) also show higher importance in two-parent households.

Overall, two-parent families consistently prioritize affordability, quality, and scheduling convenience, while single-parent families place relatively more emphasis on location and scheduling flexibility, especially for younger children. This difference suggests that single parents may need more logistical support, whereas two-parent households can share responsibilities and focus more on aspects like quality and affordability.

FIGURE 50. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Family Structure for Children Under Age 3

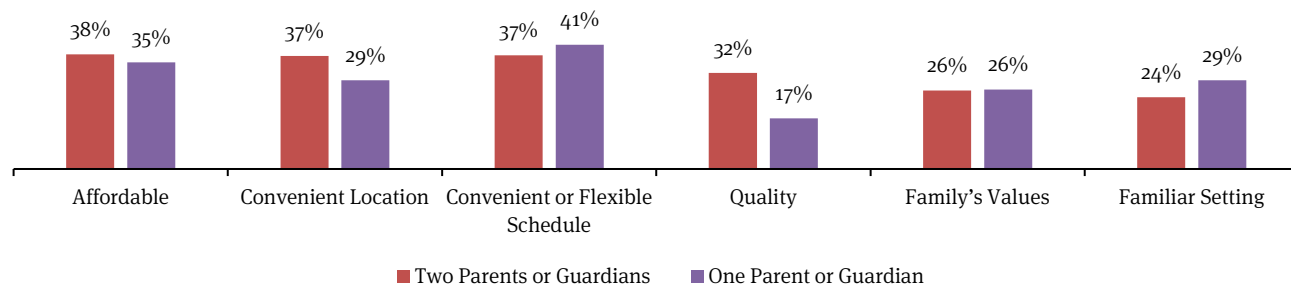
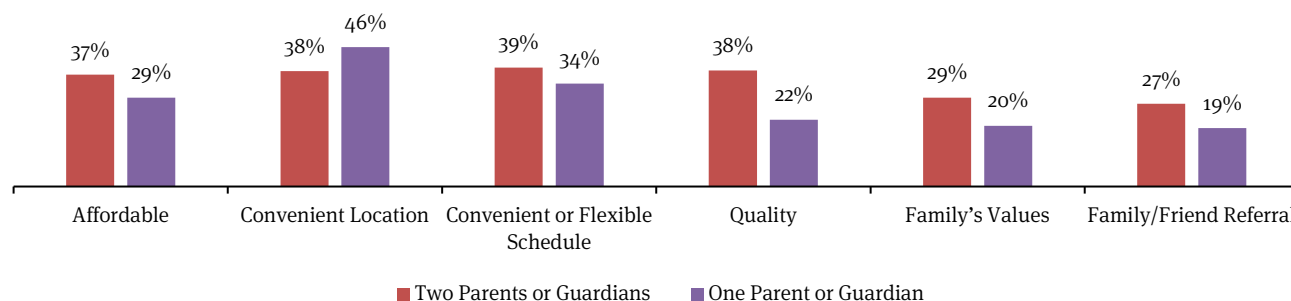


FIGURE 51. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Family Structure for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices race and ethnicity

Figure 52 shows how childcare preferences vary by race and ethnicity for families with children under age 3. Non-Hispanic Asian families place particularly high importance on affordability (48%), flexible scheduling (48%), and quality (52%)—notably higher than the other groups. Non-Hispanic White families rate affordability, location, and scheduling at similar levels (around 37%), while Non-Hispanic Black families also give strong emphasis to affordability (40%) and flexible scheduling (40%). Hispanic families show moderate emphasis on these factors (34% affordability, 36% scheduling), and a relatively lower focus on quality (22%). Family values and familiar settings remain secondary considerations for all groups, though they still receive some attention.

Figure 53 illustrates the same factors for children ages 3 to 5. Non-Hispanic Asian families again prioritize quality (56%) and location (52%), followed by flexible scheduling (46%). Non-Hispanic Black

families continue to stress affordability (40%) and quality (39%), while Hispanic families emphasize affordability (39%) and scheduling (31%). Non-Hispanic White families distribute their preferences more evenly, with around 37–40% for affordability, location, and scheduling. Across both age ranges, personal factors like family values and relationships with family members rank lower than financial and logistical considerations, although there are slight variations by race and ethnicity.

FIGURE 52. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Under Age 3

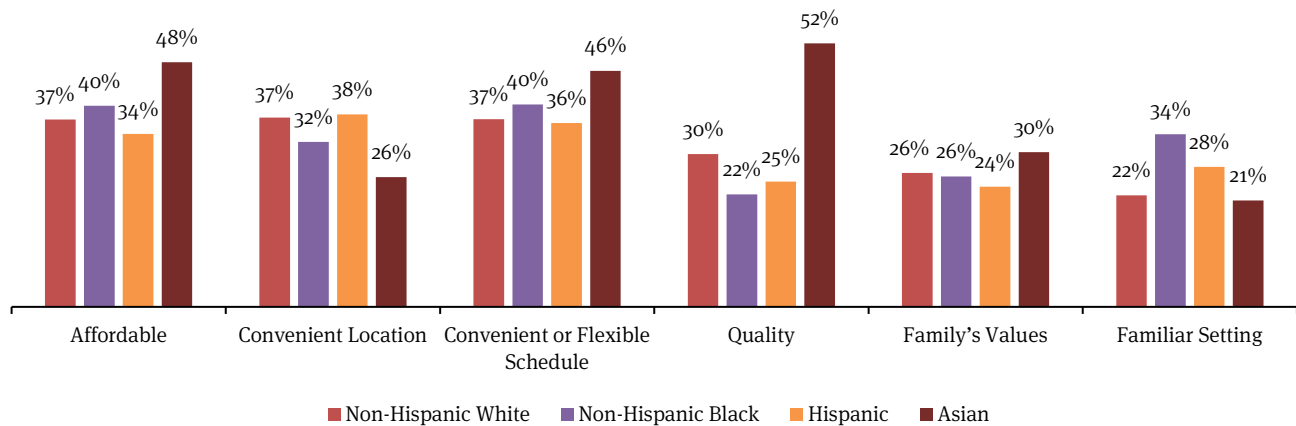
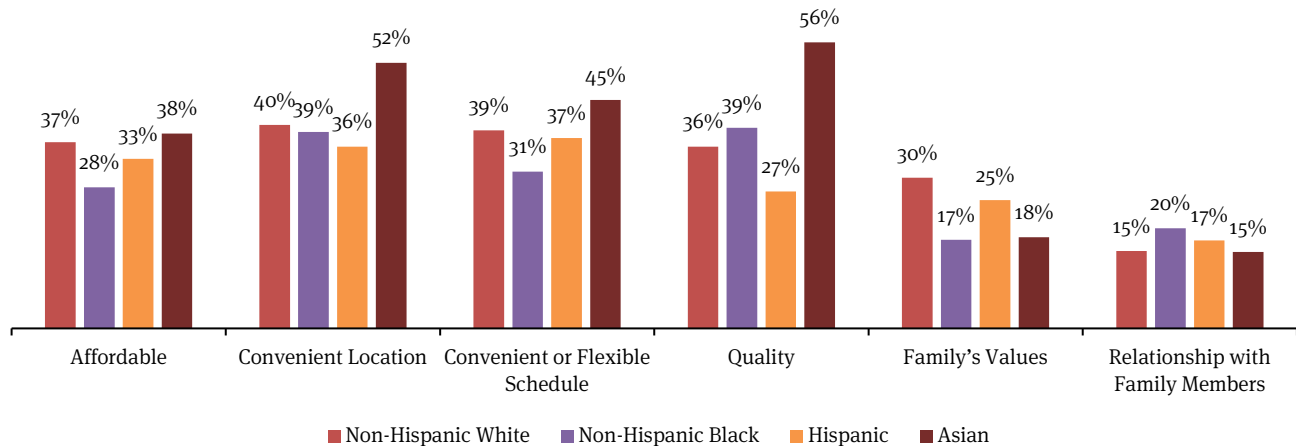


FIGURE 53. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices care by region

We also describe the top six reasons influencing childcare choices for children under the age of three across different regions in New Jersey: Central, North, Northeast, and South (Figure 54). While the top factors reported by families are the same across regions, the degree to which these are important, and the order of which are most important varies slightly. In the Central region, convenient location (45%) and affordability (39%) are reported as the most important factors, followed by flexible schedule (36%).

In the North, flexible schedules (39%) are reported as most important, followed by convenient location (38%) and affordability (37%).

In the Northeast, flexible schedules (37%), and affordability and convenient location (36%) are the most cited reasons, but quality (33%) is also reported as important. In the South, flexible schedule (40%) is the top factor, followed by affordability (37%).

For children ages 3-5 (Figure 55), the patterns that emerge by region are generally the same. Affordability, location and schedule are the top reported reasons for in the Central and North regions, while quality of early learning experiences emerges as similarly important in Northeast and South New Jersey.

FIGURE 54. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Region for Children Under Age 3

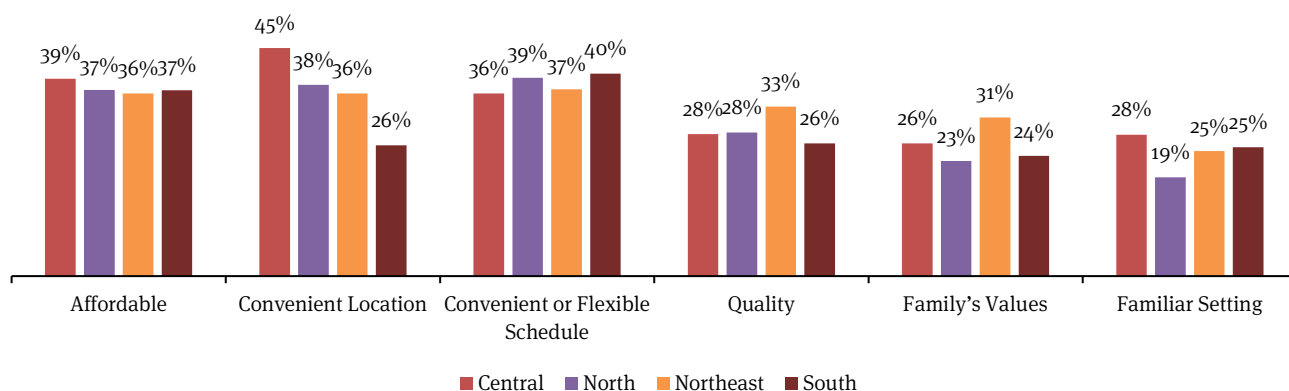
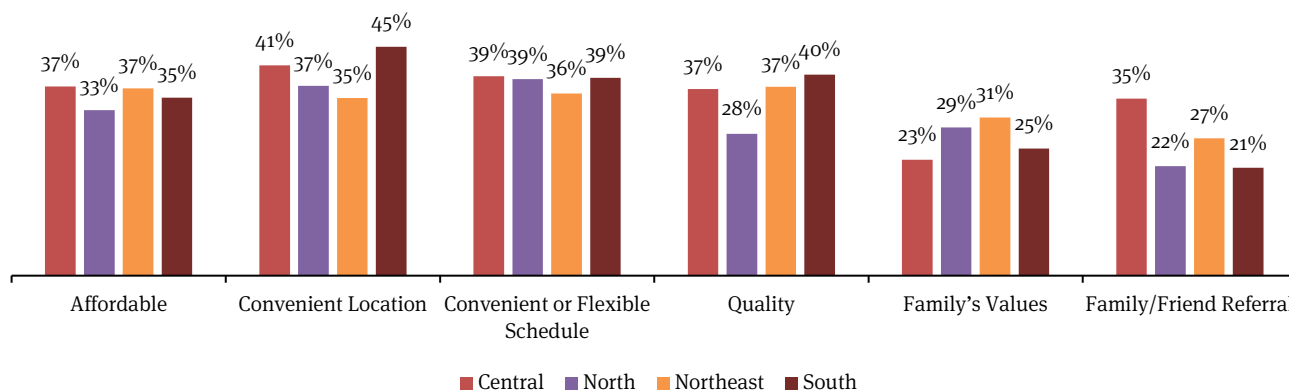


FIGURE 55. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Region for Children Ages 3 Through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices by home language

Figure 56 displays the top six reasons families with children under age 3 choose childcare, distinguishing between those who speak English only at home and those who speak other languages. For English-only speaking households, affordability is at 38%, convenient location at 37%, and flexible scheduling at 37%. Families who speak other languages place slightly lower emphasis on affordability (35%) and location (32%) but give higher priority to flexible scheduling (41%). Quality (29%), family values (26%), and familiar setting (23%) are similarly rated by English-speaking families, while families speaking other languages assign 29% to quality, 26% to family values, and 27% to a familiar setting.

Figure 57 shows these same factors for children ages 3 to 5. English-only households place higher emphasis on affordability (36%), convenient location (40%), and flexible scheduling (40%), while those speaking other languages rate affordability at 33%, location at 36%, and scheduling at 32%. Quality is nearly even for both groups (35% for English vs. 36% for other languages), and family values (28% vs. 27%) and referrals (26% vs. 26%) show minimal differences. Overall, families speaking English at home tend to rate affordability, location, and scheduling slightly higher, whereas those speaking other languages give comparable or greater weight to scheduling and quality.

FIGURE 56. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Home Language for Children Under Age 3

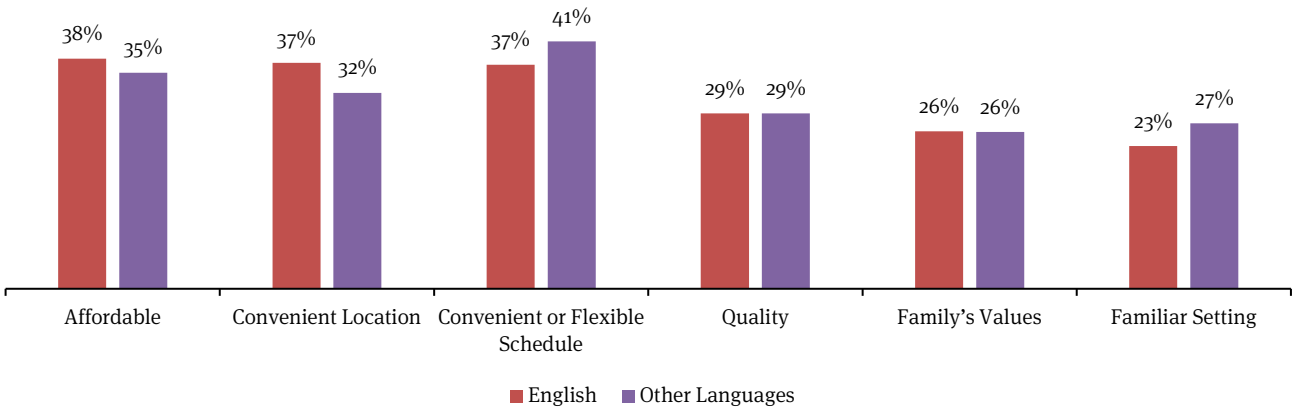
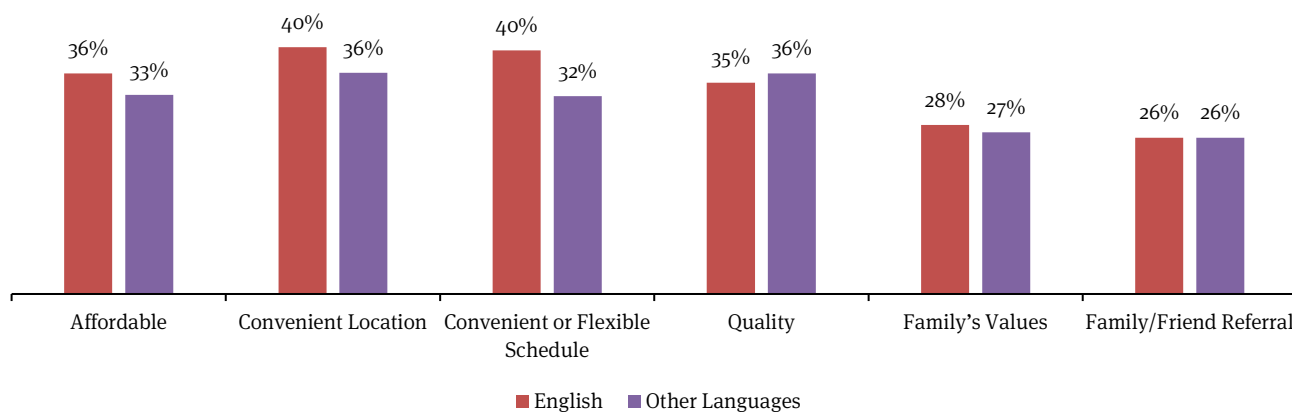


FIGURE 57. Top 6 Reasons for Choosing Care by Home Language for Children Ages 3 Through 5

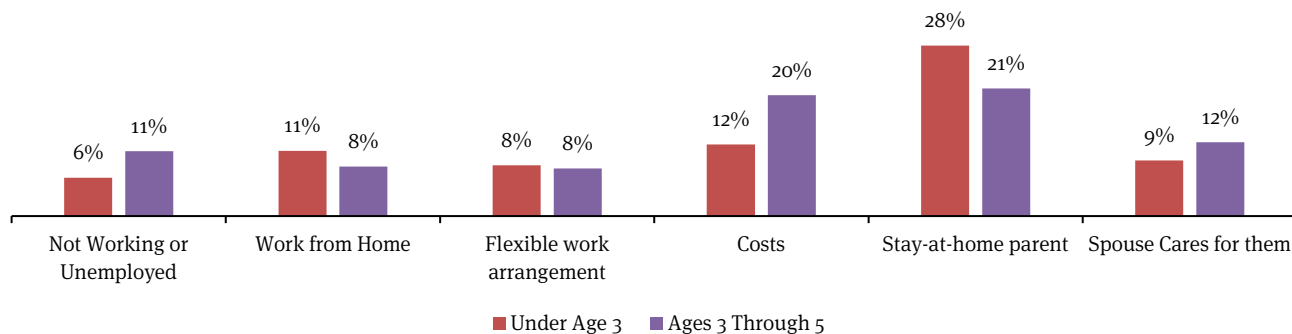


▲ Factors influencing non-participation in any care

Factors influencing non-participation in any care by child's age

Families also reported reasons for not using any non-parental care. Figure 58 shows the main reasons why families do not use any type of child care, broken down by children's age groups (under age 3 and ages 3 through 5). For families with children under 3, the most common reason is having a stay-at-home parent (28%), followed by concerns about costs (12%). Some parents also cite working from home (11%). For families with children ages 3 to 5, a stay-at-home parent is a key factor (21%), and costs (20%) are mentioned more frequently than for younger children. Additionally, more families with preschool-age children rely on a spouse for care (12%) than do those with children under 3 (9%). Across both age groups, a smaller portion of parents mention flexible work arrangements (8%) as a reason for opting out of formal childcare.

FIGURE 58. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Any Care by Age



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing non-participation in any care by parental employment

Figure 59 shows the top six reasons families with children under age 3 choose not to use childcare, categorized by parental employment (full-time, part-time, or other). Full-time employed parents primarily indicate flexible work arrangement (15%), working from home (11%) and costs (9%) as reasons, with smaller percentages across other categories. Part-time employed families commonly mention costs (16%), spouse care (14%) and flexible work arrangements (11%). Families in the "other" employment category most frequently cite having a stay-at-home parent (47%) as their reason.

Figure 60 illustrates these reasons for families with children ages 3 through 5. Full-time employed parents primarily cite costs (16%) and spouse-provided care (13%) as their main reasons for not choosing childcare. Part-time employed families emphasize costs even more strongly (29%) and spouse care (21%). Families in the "other" employment category most frequently mention having a stay-at-home parent (42%) and not working or being unemployed (23%) as their reasons for not using childcare.

Overall, across both age groups, families in the "other" employment category strongly emphasize having a stay-at-home parent. Full-time and part-time employed families more often highlight financial concerns, spouse-provided care, and flexible work arrangements.

FIGURE 59. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Parental Employment for Children Under Age 3

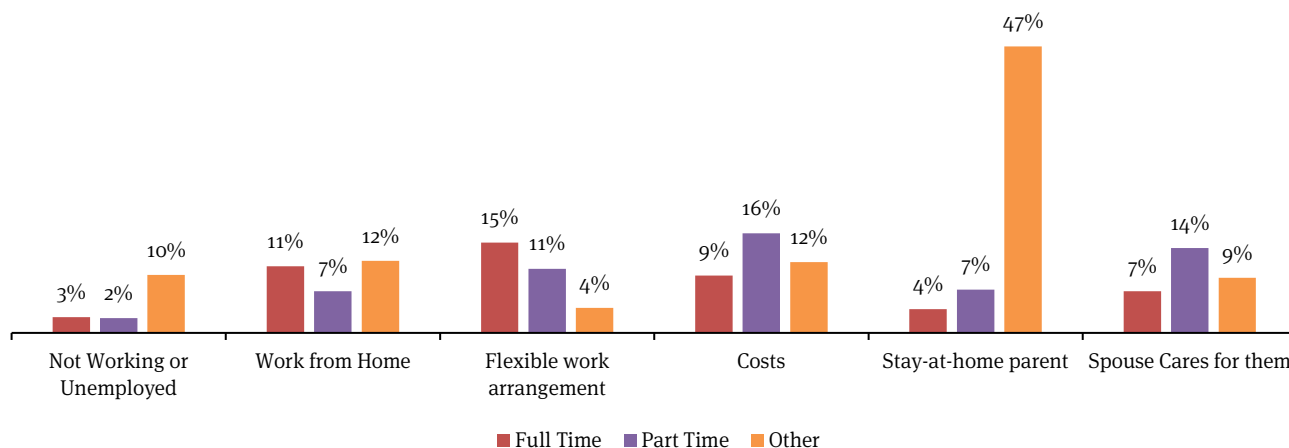
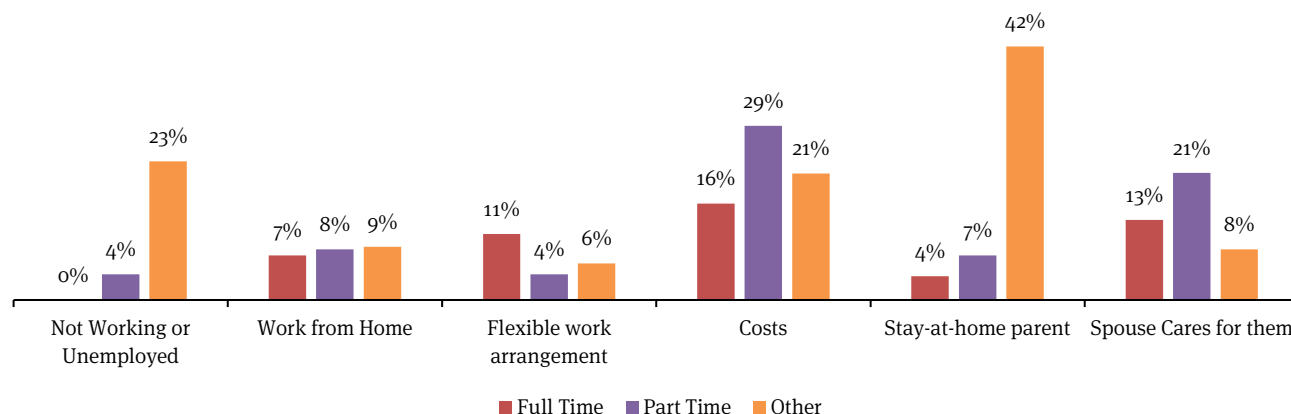


FIGURE 60. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Parental Employment for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: "Full Time" describes households where both parents (in two-parent households) or the single parent (in single-parent households) are employed full-time. "Part Time" refers to households where one parent works part-time (while the other works full-time) or a single parent working part-time. "Other" covers all remaining situations, such as households where both parents are employed part-time or not employed at all.

Factors influencing non-participation in any care by household income

Figure 61 presents the top reasons families cite for not choosing childcare, categorized by income level, for children under age 3. Across all income categories, having a stay-at-home parent is consistently the most common reason, especially for families earning under \$50,000. Costs are also an important barrier, particularly for families earning \$50,000–\$74,999 (19%) and those with incomes between \$75,000–\$149,999 (14%). Higher-income households are more likely to report reasons related to employment arrangements, such as working from home (13% and 15% for the two highest income groups) and flexible work arrangement (14% among those earning \$75,000–\$149,999).

For children ages 3 through 5, the pattern is somewhat similar, but the reasons vary even more notably by income (Figure 62). Families earning less than \$50,000 cite unemployment (32%) and having a stay-at-home parent (39%) as their primary reasons for not using childcare. In contrast, higher-income groups rarely or never cite unemployment. Costs remain a significant concern for middle-income families, particularly those in the \$50,000–\$74,999 (24%) and \$75,000–\$149,999 (29%) brackets. Higher-income families (\$150,000 and above) more frequently mention spouse-provided care (19%) and having a stay-at-home parent (18%) than concerns about affordability.

Overall, the graphs highlight how reasons for not choosing childcare vary significantly based on family income, with lower-income families most constrained by affordability and employment status, while higher-income families cite flexibility in employment arrangements or preferences for parental or spousal care.

FIGURE 61. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Income for Children Under Age 3

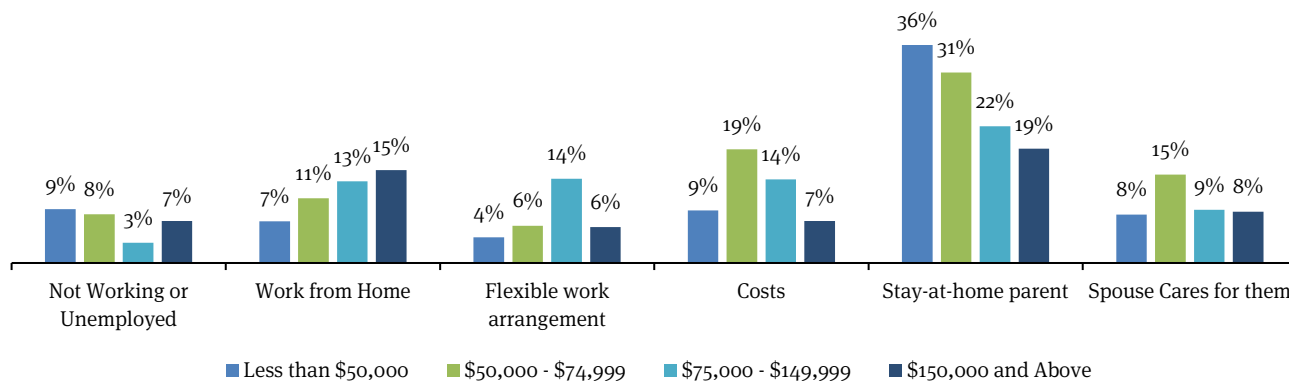
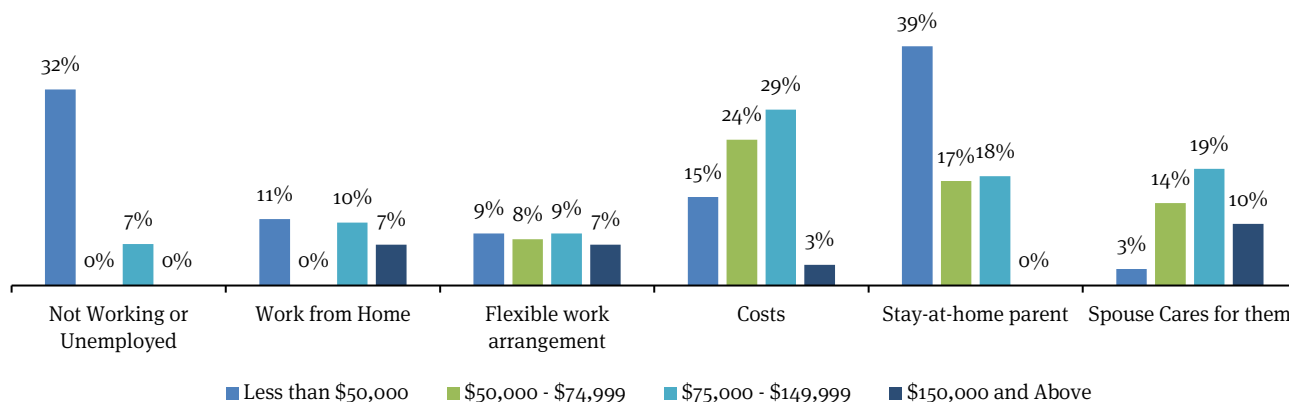


FIGURE 62. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Income for Children Ages 3 through 5



Factors influencing non-participation in any care by family structure

Figures 63 and 64 illustrate the reasons families give for not choosing childcare, comparing two-parent or guardian households with single-parent or guardian households, for children under age 3 and ages 3 through 5.

For children under age 3, the most frequently cited reason for both two-parent and single-parent households is having a stay-at-home parent (28% for two-parent and 27% for single-parent families). Single-parent households more frequently cite costs (21%), unemployment (13%), scheduling issues (13%), and working from home (15%) compared to two-parent households, indicating stronger financial and logistical barriers. In contrast, two-parent families more commonly mention spouse-provided care (10%) than single-parent families (3%).

For children ages 3 to 5, differences between single-parent and two-parent households become even more pronounced. Single-parent families most often cite having a stay-at-home parent (43%), not working or being unemployed (34%), and costs (30%), significantly higher than two-parent families, who also mention these reasons but less frequently (17%, 6%, and 18%, respectively). Single-parent families also express more concern about COVID-19 exposure or safety requirements (17%) and the inability to find care (20%), issues rarely reported by two-parent families. Both household types report similar reliance on spouse-provided care (12%).

Overall, single-parent households face greater barriers to childcare use, primarily related to affordability, employment status, availability of care, and safety concerns. Two-parent households are generally less impacted by these challenges and are more likely to rely on spouse-provided care.

FIGURE 63. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Family Structure for Children Under Age 3

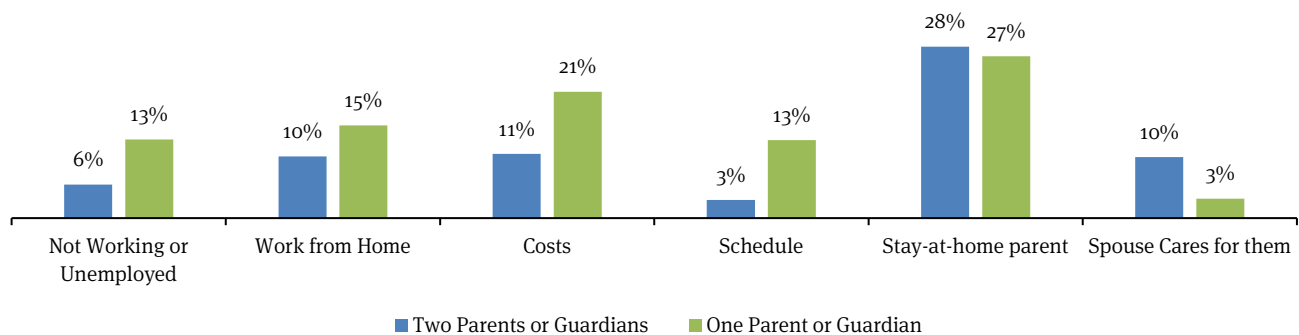
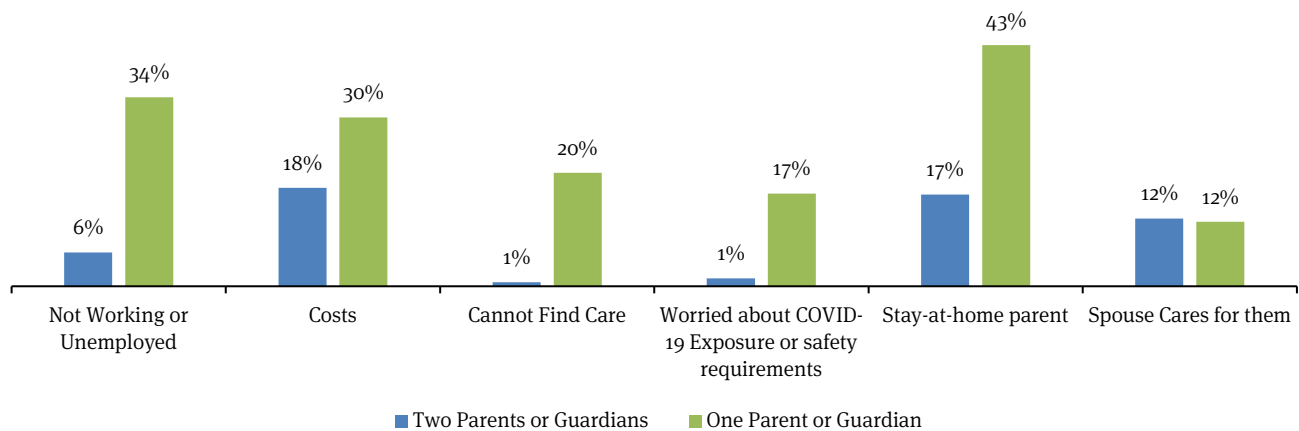


FIGURE 64. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Family Structure for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing non-participation in any care by race and ethnicity

Figures 65 and 66 show the top six reasons families report on why they are not sending their children to childcare, by ethnicity and age group. For children under 3, the most frequently cited reason across all groups is having a stay-at-home parent, with the percentages being among Hispanics (31%), followed by Asians (29%), Non-Hispanic Blacks (27%) and Whites (25%). For children ages 3–5, stay-at-home parenting continues to be the leading reason for most groups. However, for Asian families, cost emerges as the most cited reason (43%) for not utilizing childcare.

FIGURE 65. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Under Age 3

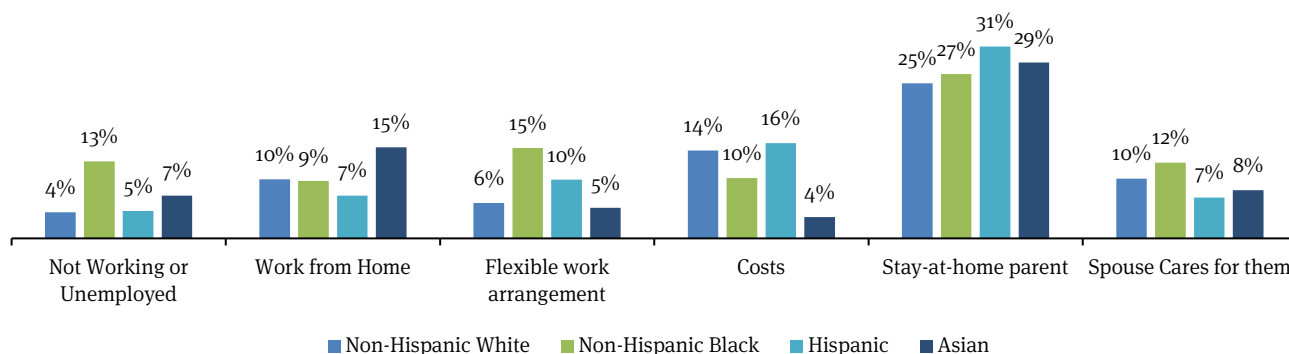
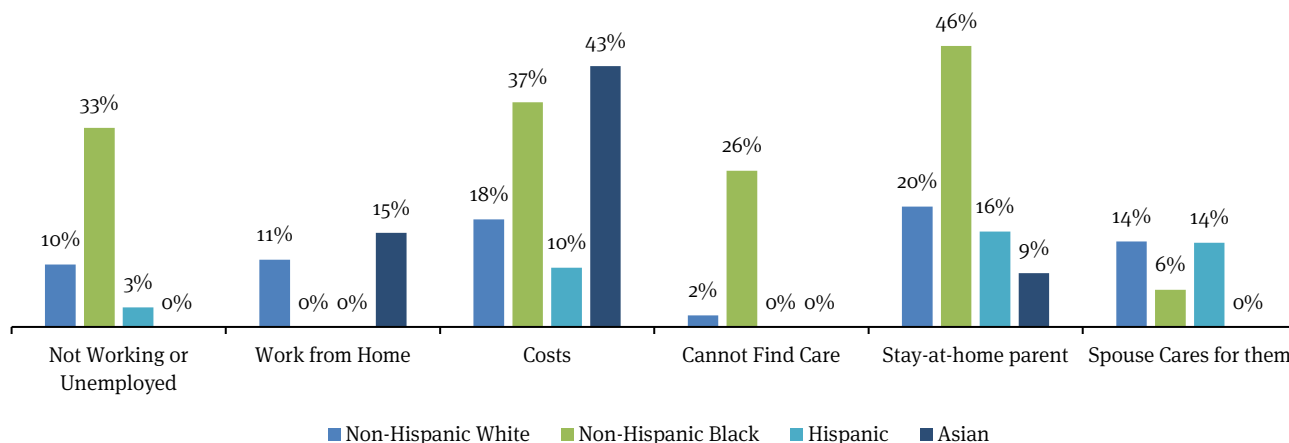


FIGURE 66. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Ages 3 through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing non-participation in any care by region

Reasons families report for not choosing childcare by region and age group are shown in Figures 67 and 68. For children under age 3, the most frequently cited reason across all regions is having a stay-at-home parent, with the highest percentages observed for the North (33%) and Central (30%). For children

ages 3–5, stay-at-home parenting remains the most common reason but decreases slightly in frequency across all regions compared to younger children. Costs become a more notable factor for families in the Northeast (31%) and Central (24%) regions.

FIGURE 67. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Region for Children Under Age 3

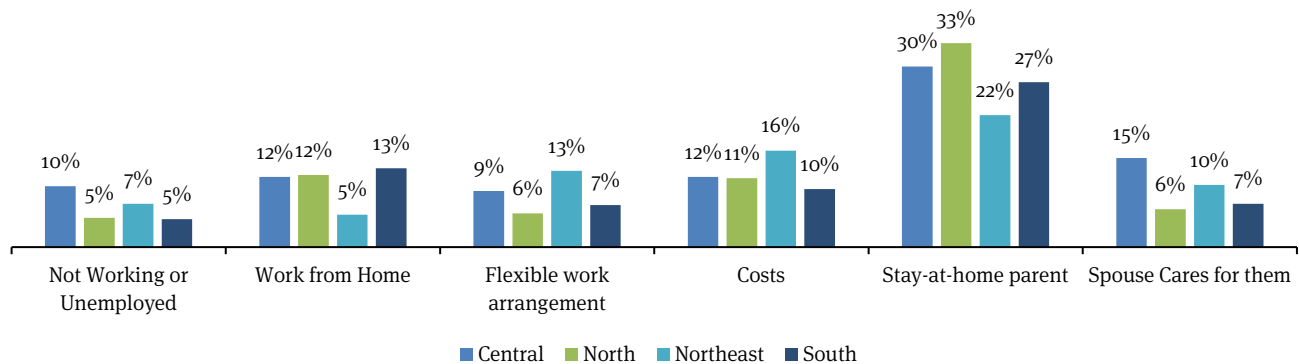
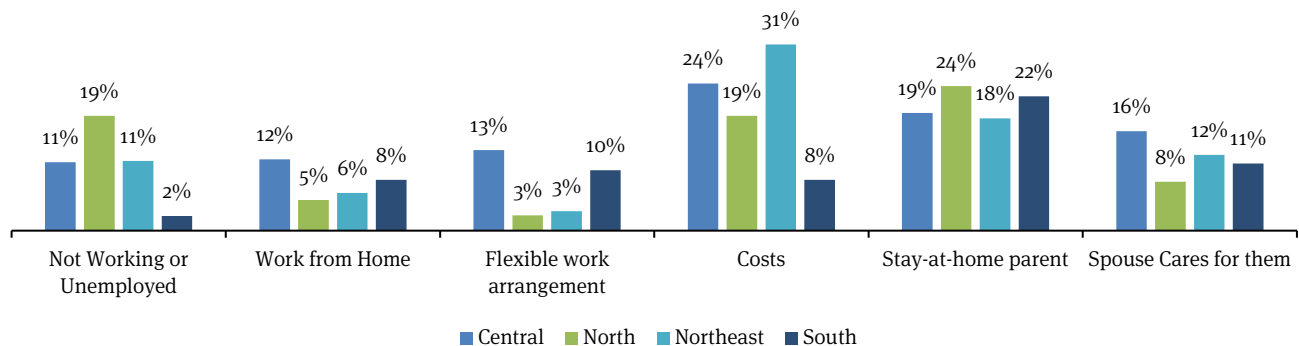


FIGURE 68. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Region for Children Ages 3 Through 5



Note: Due to rounding, small percentage differences are not reported in the labels but are reflected in the bar heights.

Factors influencing childcare choices by home language

Figures 69 and 70 present reasons families report for not choosing childcare by home language and age group. For children under age 3, having a stay-at-home parent is the leading reason cited, nearly equal by both English-speaking (28%) and other-language households (27%). For children ages 3–5, stay-at-home parenting continues to be the most commonly cited reason across language groups. However, costs also represent a significant barrier, especially among English-speaking families (22%), compared to families who speak other languages at home (16%).

FIGURE 69. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Home Language for Children Under Age 3

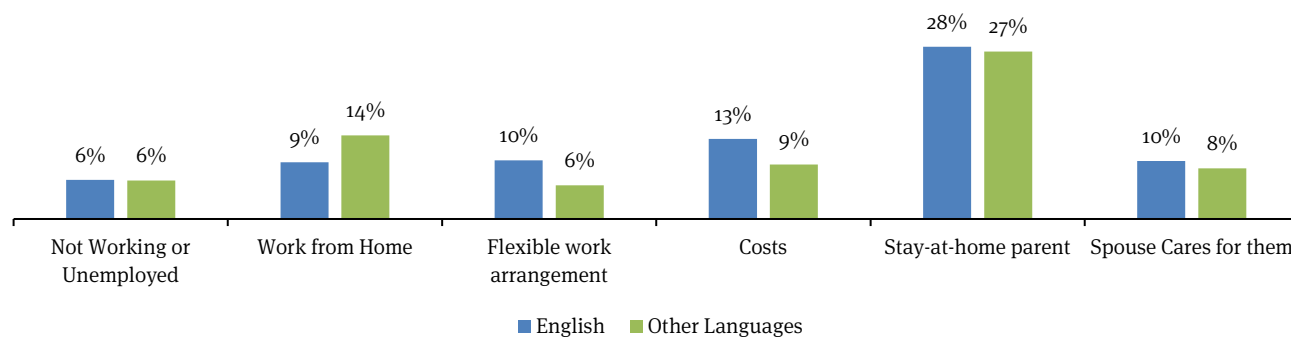
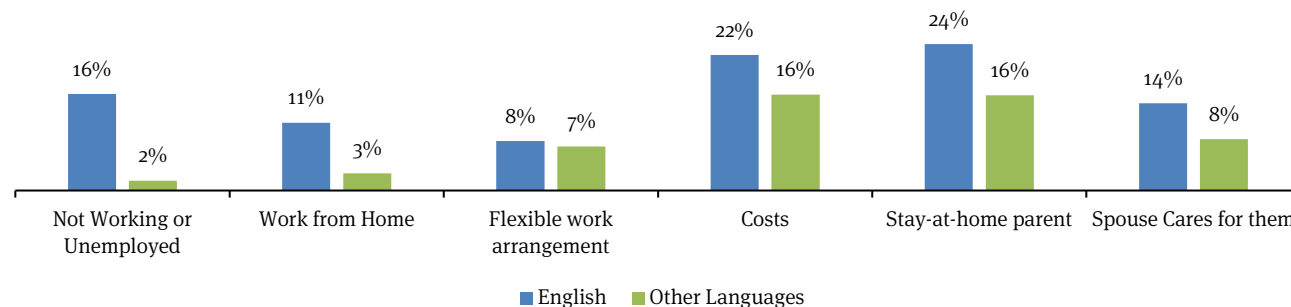


FIGURE 70. Top 6 Reasons for Not Choosing Care by Home Language for Children Ages 3 Through 5



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The New Jersey Child Care Report 2024, produced by NIEER, provides a detailed analysis of early care and education (ECE) usage among children under five in the state. Findings indicate that 76% of young children are enrolled in non-parental care, with participation increasing by age, from 64% of infants to 83% of four-year-olds. Compared to 2022, child care usage has increased more substantially for infants and toddlers than for preschool-aged children. While center-based care is the most common arrangement for older children, younger children rely more on relative care. Child care usage is highest among fully employed parents, and participation in center-based care increases with household income. Families earning less than \$50,000 are less likely to use center-based care, relying more on relative care. Some racial differences are present, with White families enrolling in center-based care at

higher rates, while Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic families depend more on relative care. Regional differences also emerge, with lower center-based care participation in central and southern New Jersey. Children spend an average of 22 hours per week in non-parental care, with center-based care having the longest hours. Full-time working parents, as well as Hispanic and Asian families, report the highest weekly hours in care. About 32% of families pay nothing for child care and this is more common for Non-Hispanic Black, Hispanic, single-parent, and lower-income families. However, among those paying, average monthly costs are \$740 for center-based care, \$613 for non-relative care, and \$429 for relative care, with full-time working households spending the most. Costs are generally lower in southern New Jersey. About 43% of families spend more than 5% of their annual income on child care, highlighting affordability challenges for many families. Families prioritize affordability, location, and flexible schedules when making child care decisions, with quality becoming a greater factor for preschool-aged children. Cost remains an important barrier for Black and Asian families, as well as those in central and northeast New Jersey. Parental unemployment is a key reason for not using child care for low-income families with preschool-aged children, single-parent households, and Non-Hispanic Black families. Additionally, 26% of Non-Hispanic Black families report being unable to find care, underscoring access challenges.

The findings from the New Jersey Child Care Report 2024 highlight both progress and persistent challenges in access to ECE across the state. While child care usage has increased since 2022, particularly for infants and toddlers, disparities remain based on income, employment, family structure, race, and region. Families with lower incomes, single parents, and Black and Hispanic households are more likely to rely on relative care and face greater financial barriers to accessing center-based programs. In addition, nearly half of families spend more than 5% of their annual income on child care. Regional differences seem to impact access, with lower center-based enrollment in central and southern NJ. Affordability, location, and scheduling flexibility continue to drive families' child care decisions, while quality becomes a stronger factor for preschool-aged children.

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ABOUT NIEER

The National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at the Graduate School of Education, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ, conducts and disseminates independent research and analysis to inform early childhood education policy.

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Appendices

▲ Appendix A. Sample Characteristics

Table A.1. Regions

Region	Counties
Central	Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Somerset
North	Bergen, Hunterdon, Morris, Passaic, Sussex, Union, Warren
Northeast	Essex, Hudson
South	Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Salem

Table A.2. Sample Characteristics

Demographics	Sample		New Jersey ⁱ
	N	%	
TOTAL	1705	100%	
Age			
< 1-year-old	319	18.7%	
1-year-olds	307	18.0%	
2-year-olds	323	18.9%	
3-year-old	324	19.0%	
4-year-olds	330	19.4%	
5-year-olds	102	6.0%	
Parent Employment			
Full Time	1011	59.3%	71.4% ⁱⁱ
Part Time	254	14.9%	
Other	440	25.8%	
Household Income			
Less than \$50,000	389	23.1%	17.3% ⁱⁱⁱ
\$50,000–\$74,999	276	16.4%	11.4% ⁱⁱⁱ
\$75,000–\$149,999	730	43.3%	30.9% ⁱⁱⁱ
\$150,000 and Above	289	17.2%	40.5% ⁱⁱⁱ
Family Structure			
Two Parents or Guardians	1402	82.2%	
One Parent or Guardian	303	17.8%	
Race/Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic White	983	57.8%	51.9% ^{iv}
Non-Hispanic Black	231	13.6%	12.3% ^{iv}
Hispanic	342	20.1%	21.9% ^{iv}
Asian	92	5.4%	9.8% ^{iv}
Other	51	3.0%	12.2% ^{iv}
Region			
Central	394	23.1%	
North	416	24.4%	
Northeast	412	24.2%	
South	483	28.3%	
Home Language			
English Only	1198	70.3%	67.7% ^v
Other Languages	507	29.7%	33.3% ^v

ⁱ2023 5-year American Community Survey, families. ⁱⁱDPo3, percentage with children under 6 and all parents in the labor force,

ⁱⁱⁱS1901, families. ^{iv}DPo5 ^vS1601.

▲ Appendix B. Child Care Use Across Demographic Characteristics

Table B.1. Child Care Use for Children Under Age 3 in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Year

YEAR	Total	Any Care		Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Center-Based Care	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2022	695	404	58.2%	226	32.5%	65	9.4%	188	27.1%
2023	772	426	55.1%	238	30.9%	53	6.9%	210	27.1%
2024	949	683	72.0%	357	38.4%	87	9.4%	348	37.5%

Table B.2. Child Care Use for Children Ages 3 Through 5 in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Year

YEAR	Total	Any Care		Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Center-Based Care	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2022	557	435	78.1%	166	29.7%	41	7.3%	334	59.9%
2023	618	427	69.0%	160	25.9%	74	12.0%	279	45.1%
2024	756	612	81.0%	172	23.1%	58	7.8%	472	63.3%

Table B.3. Child Care Use for Children Under Age 3 in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Demographics in 2024 (N=949)

Demographic Categories		Any Care		Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Center-Based Care	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parent Employment	Full Time	421	84.4%	200	40.8%	62	12.6%	240	49.2%
	Part Time	127	74.7%	75	44.6%	9	5.4%	64	37.7%
	Other	136	48.3%	82	30.4%	16	5.9%	44	16.3%
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	167	63.5%	106	41.5%	11	4.4%	62	24.3%
	\$50,000–\$74,999	135	77.9%	61	36.6%	25	15.0%	60	35.8%
	\$75,000–\$149,999	258	72.1%	133	37.6%	38	10.8%	152	43.0%
	\$150,000 and Above	114	79.5%	51	35.5%	12	8.2%	70	48.9%
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	550	70.2%	276	35.9%	73	9.4%	293	38.0%
	One Parent or Guardian	132	80.7%	81	50.5%	14	9.0%	56	34.7%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	365	75.5%	172	36.0%	64	13.4%	203	42.4%
	Non-Hispanic Black	103	66.0%	71	45.4%	7	4.6%	38	24.2%
	Hispanic	158	77.6%	89	45.9%	13	6.5%	77	39.8%
	Asian	32	52.2%	13	23.5%	0	0.0%	18	30.9%
	Other	24	61.3%	11	28.1%	3	7.7%	13	32.5%
Region	Central	173	75.2%	99	43.3%	17	7.4%	80	34.9%
	North	144	69.6%	70	34.2%	20	9.5%	84	41.4%
	Northeast	161	73.8%	72	34.8%	29	14.0%	80	38.6%
	South	205	69.8%	116	40.2%	22	7.4%	104	35.9%
Home Language	English Only	470	72.20%	247	38.7%	65	10.2%	239	37.4%
	Other Languages	213	71.40%	110	37.9%	22	7.6%	109	37.6%

Table B.4. Child Care Use for Children Ages 3 Through 5 in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Demographics in 2024 (N=756)

Demographic Categories		Any Care		Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Center-Based Care	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Parent Employment	Full Time	453	88.3%	93	18.3%	121	23.7%	388	76.3%
	Part Time	64	75.7%	27	34.1%	42	52.9%	38	47.1%
	Other	96	60.4%	52	33.1%	110	70.5%	46	29.5%
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	91	72.2%	52	42.2%	81	66.2%	41	33.8%
	\$50,000–\$74,999	83	81.0%	34	33.6%	40	39.8%	61	60.2%
	\$75,000–\$149,999	313	84.1%	64	17.5%	103	28.0%	264	72.0%
	\$150,000 and Above	120	82.6%	20	14.1%	42	29.7%	100	70.3%
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	497	80.5%	127	20.8%	213	34.8%	399	65.2%
	One Parent or Guardian	115	83.2%	45	33.6%	60	45.1%	73	54.9%
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	408	81.6%	83	16.8%	145	29.2%	352	70.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	60	79.9%	34	46.1%	40	55.0%	33	45.0%
	Hispanic	112	81.0%	41	31.3%	63	48.0%	69	52.0%
	Asian	21	68.9%	7	22.6%	17	56.5%	13	43.5%
	Other	11	100.0%	6	58.9%	6	53.9%	5	46.1%
Region	Central	123	74.6%	32	19.6%	69	41.9%	95	58.1%
	North	175	83.8%	45	22.1%	71	34.9%	132	65.1%
	Northeast	165	85.2%	46	23.9%	54	28.2%	138	71.8%
	South	150	79.1%	49	26.4%	80	42.7%	107	57.3%
Home Language	English Only	457	83.40%	122	22.5%	180	33.2%	363	66.8%
	Other Languages	155	74.60%	50	24.5%	93	46.0%	109	54.0%

Table B.3. Percentage of Children from Birth to Age 5 (not in kindergarten yet) Participating in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Child and Family Characteristics in 2022 (N=1251)

Characteristic		Number of Children	At Least One Non-parental Care		Weekly Non-Parental Care Arrangement						No Care		
					Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Care Center				
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Child's Age	0-2 years	695	404	58.2%	226	32.5%	65	9.4%	188	27.1%	290	41.8%	
	3-5 years	557	435	78.1%	166	29.7%	41	7.3%	334	59.9%	122	21.9%	
Child's Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	707	467	66.0%	192	27.2%	59	8.4%	318	44.9%	240	34.0%	
	Non-Hispanic Black	132	86	65.5%	42	32.2%	11	8.1%	46	34.8%	45	34.5%	
	Hispanic	296	213	71.8%	125	42.2%	34	11.5%	112	38.0%	83	28.2%	
	Asian	60	33	54.6%	11	19.1%	1	1.4%	23	38.0%	27	45.4%	
	Other	40	26	65.3%	10	25.7%	1	2.4%	18	44.1%	14	34.7%	
Family Type	Two parents or guardians	1010	670	66.4%	301	29.8%	91	9.0%	430	42.5%	340	33.6%	
	One parent or guardian	241	168	69.9%	90	37.3%	14	6.0%	92	38.1%	73	30.1%	
Home Language	English Only	1191	806	67.6%	375	31.5%	102	8.6%	502	42.2%	386	32.4%	
	Other Language	60	33	55.3%	16	26.9%	4	6.1%	19	31.9%	27	44.7%	
Highest education level of parent/guardian	Less than high school	37	23	61.9%	13	35.9%	2	6.2%	8	22.2%	14	38.1%	
	High school/GED	222	124	56.0%	61	27.5%	14	6.2%	65	29.4%	98	44.0%	
	Vocational/technical or some college	391	269	68.9%	131	33.5%	33	8.4%	171	43.8%	122	31.1%	
	Bachelor's degree	372	261	70.2%	116	31.3%	24	6.6%	174	46.9%	111	29.8%	
	Graduate or professional degree	212	146	69.2%	58	27.6%	32	15.2%	97	46.1%	65	30.8%	
Labor Force Status Parents /Guardians	Two-parent family	Both Full time	427	372	87.1%	149	34.9%	56	13.1%	278	65.0%	55	12.9%
		One full time, one part time	149	125	83.9%	62	41.3%	15	10.2%	67	44.9%	24	16.1%
		One full time, one not in labor force	302	106	35.1%	59	19.5%	5	1.7%	55	18.3%	196	64.9%
		Other	120	58	48.2%	27	22.4%	15	12.4%	25	21.2%	62	51.8%
	Single Parent/Guardian Family	Full time	120	99	82.5%	43	36.2%	9	7.8%	69	57.5%	21	17.5%
		Part time	47	41	87.4%	28	60.5%	0	0.0%	15	32.6%	6	12.6%
		Not in the labor force	13	9	69.0%	5	44.2%	1	7.6%	2	17.2%	4	31.0%
		Looking for work	22	16	72.6%	8	38.2%	4	19.1%	5	23.3%	6	27.4%
Region	Central	284	201	70.8%	91	32.1%	28	10.0%	132	46.5%	83	29.2%	
	North	356	239	67.2%	95	26.7%	27	7.5%	162	45.4%	117	32.8%	
	Northeast	248	172	69.1%	84	33.9%	15	6.2%	106	42.7%	77	30.9%	
	South	341	209	61.2%	107	31.4%	34	10.1%	114	33.5%	132	38.8%	
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	382	223	58.4%	127	33.2%	22	5.8%	97	25.5%	159	41.6%	
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	220	151	68.9%	73	33.2%	21	9.4%	91	41.5%	68	31.1%	
	\$75,000 - \$149,999	482	337	69.9%	142	29.5%	46	9.5%	240	49.7%	145	30.1%	
	\$150,000 and above	151	113	74.9%	39	25.9%	17	11.2%	88	58.4%	38	25.1%	
Assistance to pay for primary care arrangement	Parents did not receive assistance/DK	689	663	96.3%	309	44.9%	79	11.4%	397	57.6%	26	3.7%	
	Parents received assistance	175	164	93.6%	73	42.0%	27	15.4%	121	69.3%	11	6.4%	

Table B.4. Percentage of Children from Birth to Age 5 (not in kindergarten yet) Participating in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Child and Family Characteristics in 2023 (N=1391)

Characteristic		Number of Children	At Least One Non-parental Care		Weekly Non-Parental Care Arrangement						No Care		
					Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Care Center				
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Child's Age	0-2 years	772	426	55.1%	238	30.9%	53	6.9%	209	27.1%	346	44.9%	
	3-5 years	654	462	74.7%	160	25.9%	74	11.3%	279	42.7%	192	31.0%	
Child's Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	829	548	66.1%	235	28.3%	85	10.3%	339	40.9%	281	33.9%	
	Non-Hispanic Black	145	86	59.2%	52	35.8%	4	2.8%	45	31.0%	59	40.8%	
	Hispanic	319	169	53.0%	89	28.0%	33	10.3%	80	25.1%	150	47.0%	
	Asian	64	27	42.3%	9	13.6%	3	4.7%	18	28.2%	37	57.7%	
	Other	34	22	65.8%	14	42.0%	2	6.0%	7	20.9%	11	34.2%	
Family Type	Two parents or guardians	1173	709	60.4%	318	27.1%	107	9.1%	421	35.9%	464	39.6%	
	One parent or guardian	218	143	65.9%	81	37.2%	20	9.2%	67	30.8%	74	34.1%	
Home Language	English Only	891	572	64.1%	255	28.6%	66	7.4%	343	38.5%	319	35.9%	
	Other Language	500	281	56.2%	144	28.8%	61	12.2%	145	29.0%	219	43.8%	
Highest education level of parent/guardian	Less than high school	28	11	40.9%	7	24.1%	0	0.0%	5	18.1%	16	59.1%	
	High school/GED	173	72	41.8%	35	20.5%	8	4.6%	32	18.5%	100	58.2%	
	Vocational/technical or some college	439	263	60.0%	135	30.7%	37	8.4%	134	30.6%	175	40.0%	
	Bachelor's degree	490	333	67.8%	143	29.2%	48	9.8%	205	41.8%	158	32.2%	
	Graduate or professional degree	261	173	66.2%	79	30.2%	34	13.0%	112	42.9%	88	33.8%	
Labor Force Status Parents /Guardians	Two-parent family	Both Full time	556	418	75.2%	164	29.5%	40	7.2%	297	53.4%	138	24.8%
		One full time, one part time	182	145	79.3%	70	38.4%	50	27.4%	57	31.2%	38	20.7%
		One full time, one not in labor force	294	93	31.6%	50	17.0%	10	3.4%	46	15.6%	201	68.4%
		Other	140	53	38.1%	33	23.8%	6	4.3%	22	15.7%	87	61.9%
	Single Parent/Guardian Family	Full time	115	98	85.0%	51	44.0%	16	13.9%	52	45.1%	17	15.0%
		Part time	36	23	64.1%	12	32.4%	3	8.3%	11	30.5%	13	35.9%
		Not in the labor force	34	6	18.2%	6	17.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	28	81.8%
		Looking for work	31	15	47.9%	13	42.0%	0	0.0%	3	9.8%	16	52.1%
Region	Central	318	197	62.1%	76	24.1%	24	7.6%	128	40.3%	120	37.9%	
	North	384	246	63.9%	121	31.5%	38	9.9%	139	36.2%	139	36.1%	
	Northeast	262	157	59.9%	77	29.5%	19	7.2%	89	33.9%	105	40.1%	
	South	410	246	60.0%	118	28.8%	46	11.2%	132	32.2%	164	40.0%	
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	351	153	48.6%	101	31.9%	19	6.1%	56	17.8%	162	51.4%	
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	203	97	47.9%	52	25.8%	24	11.9%	41	20.0%	106	52.1%	
	\$75,000 - \$149,999	504	364	72.2%	152	30.2%	74	14.7%	216	42.9%	140	27.8%	
	\$150,000 and above	339	223	65.8%	84	24.9%	10	2.9%	168	49.7%	116	34.2%	
Assistance to pay for primary care arrangement	Parents did not receive assistance/DK	595	539	90.6%	290	48.7%	55	9.3%	275	46.2%	56	9.4%	
	Parents received assistance	267	255	95.3%	75	27.9%	64	23.8%	188	70.2%	13	4.7%	

Table B.5. Percentage of Children from Birth to Age 5 (not in kindergarten yet) Participating in Various Weekly Nonparental Care Arrangements, by Child and Family Characteristics in 2024 (N=1705)

Characteristic			Number of Children	At Least One Non-parental Care		Weekly Non-Parental Care Arrangement						No Care	
						Relative Care		Non-Relative Care		Care Center			
				N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Child's Age	0-2 years	949	683	72.0%	357	38.4%	87	9.4%	348	37.5%	266	28.0%	
	3-5 years	756	612	81.0%	172	23.1%	58	7.8%	472	63.3%	144	19.0%	
Child's Race/ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	983	771	78.6%	255	26.2%	99	10.2%	553	56.8%	210	21.4%	
	Non-Hispanic Black	231	163	70.5%	104	45.7%	16	7.0%	71	30.8%	68	29.5%	
	Hispanic	342	270	79.0%	130	40.0%	24	7.4%	146	44.8%	72	21.0%	
	Asian	92	53	57.8%	20	23.2%	2	1.9%	31	35.4%	39	42.2%	
	Other	51	37	70.4%	18	33.9%	4	7.7%	19	37.0%	15	29.6%	
Family Type	Two parents or guardians	1402	1048	74.7%	404	29.2%	120	8.7%	691	50.1%	355	25.3%	
	One parent or guardian	303	248	81.8%	126	42.8%	25	8.6%	129	43.8%	55	18.2%	
Home Language	English Only	1198	927	77.3%	370	31.3%	111	9.3%	602	50.9%	272	22.7%	
	Other Language	507	369	72.8%	160	32.4%	35	7.0%	218	44.3%	138	27.2%	
Highest education level of parent/guardian	Less than high school	55	37	68.2%	17	32.2%	3	6.2%	24	43.9%	17	31.8%	
	High school/GED	294	213	72.4%	108	37.8%	28	9.8%	99	34.6%	81	27.6%	
	Vocational/technical or some college	591	448	75.8%	175	29.8%	43	7.3%	305	52.1%	143	24.2%	
	Bachelor's degree	510	400	78.5%	150	30.2%	34	6.8%	267	53.7%	110	21.5%	
	Graduate or professional degree	256	197	77.0%	79	31.4%	37	14.7%	126	49.7%	59	23.0%	
Labor force status parents/Guardians	Two-parent family	Both Full time	835	716	85.7%	225	27.2%	94	11.4%	527	63.6%	120	14.3%
		One full time, one part time	202	148	73.1%	75	37.7%	10	5.1%	87	43.9%	54	26.9%
		One full time, one not in labor force	217	97	44.7%	59	27.4%	6	3.0%	47	21.7%	120	55.3%
		Other	112	68	60.6%	37	34.5%	7	6.9%	23	21.9%	44	39.4%
	Single Parent/Guardian Family	Full time	176	158	89.7%	67	39.4%	13	7.4%	102	59.8%	18	10.3%
		Part time	52	43	82.7%	28	55.0%	5	9.2%	14	28.1%	9	17.3%
		Not in the labor force	30	17	55.9%	12	42.0%	3	11.3%	2	5.9%	13	44.1%
		Looking for work	45	31	67.7%	19	42.6%	5	10.4%	11	25.4%	15	32.3%
Region	Central	394	295	75.0%	131	33.4%	26	6.7%	175	44.5%	99	25.0%	
	North	416	319	76.7%	115	28.2%	37	9.0%	216	53.2%	97	23.3%	
	NE	412	326	79.2%	118	29.6%	45	11.3%	218	54.6%	86	20.8%	
	South	483	355	73.5%	165	34.8%	37	7.7%	211	44.3%	128	26.5%	
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	389	258	66.3%	158	41.7%	18	4.9%	104	27.4%	131	33.7%	
	\$50,000 - \$74,999	276	218	79.1%	95	35.4%	30	11.1%	121	45.0%	58	20.9%	
	\$75,000 - \$149,999	730	571	78.2%	197	27.4%	68	9.4%	416	57.8%	159	21.8%	
	\$150,000 and above	289	234	81.0%	71	24.8%	28	9.8%	170	59.6%	55	19.0%	
Assistance to pay for primary care arrangement	Parents did not receive assistance/DK	1226	861	70.2%	418	35.0%	91	7.6%	465	38.9%	365	29.8%	
	Parents received assistance	479	435	90.7%	111	23.3%	54	11.2%	355	74.1%	45	9.3%	

Table B.6. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Child Race/Ethnicity, by Year

	Number of Children			At Least One Type of Care			Relative Care			Non-Relative Care			Center-Based Care		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Non-Hispanic White	364	412	483												
Non-Hispanic Black	77	91	156												
Hispanic	180	209	204												
Asian	37	42	61												
Other	27	19	40												

Table B.7. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Child Race/Ethnicity, by Year

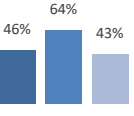
Race/Ethnicity	Number of Children			At Least One Type of Care			Relative Care			Non-Relative Care			Center-Based Care		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Non-Hispanic White	343	417	500												
Non-Hispanic Black	55	54	76												
Hispanic	116	110	138												
Asian	23	22	31												
Other	13	15	11												

Table B.8. Type of Care for Children Under Age 3 by Household Income, by Year

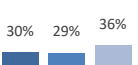
Household Income	Number of Children			At Least One Type of Care			Relative Care			Non-Relative Care			Center-Based Care		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Less than \$50,000	253	199	264												
\$50,000 - \$74,999	129	112	173												
\$75,000 - \$149,999	226	241	358												
\$150,000 and above	75	198	144												

Table B.9. Type of Care for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Household Income, by Year

Household Income	Number of Children			At Least One Type of Care			Relative Care			Non-Relative Care			Center-Based Care		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Less than \$50,000	128	116	125												
\$50,000 - \$74,999	91	91	102												
\$75,000 - \$149,999	256	263	372												
\$150,000 and above	76	140	145												

▲ Appendix C. Child Care Use Across Demographic Characteristics

Table C.1. Average Hours Spent by Children Under Age 3 by Care Type and Demographics in 2024

Demographic Categories		Any Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center-Based Care
Parent Employment	Full Time	24	19	19	21
	Part Time	18	13	14	19
	Other	18	16	14	17
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	19	17	19	18
	\$50,000–\$74,999	25	21	20	24
	\$75,000–\$149,999	21	15	14	18
	\$150,000 and Above	25	19	23	23
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	23	18	18	20
	One Parent or Guardian	19	15	17	18
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	22	16	18	19
	Non-Hispanic Black	20	16	23	19
	Hispanic	23	18	14	22
	Asian	26	19		26
	Other	25	22	16	23
Region	Central	23	16	21	24
	North	21	17	12	18
	Northeast	23	18	18	21
	South	22	18	20	18
Home Language	English Only	22	17	19	19
	Other Languages	22	17	15	22

Table C.2. Average Hours Spent by Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Care Type and Demographics in 2024

Demographic Categories		Any Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center-Based Care
Parent Employment	Full Time	23	14	12	22
	Part Time	22	14	16	22
	Other	17	13	8	18
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	17	14	8	18
	\$50,000–\$74,999	25	14	18	24
	\$75,000–\$149,999	22	14	12	21
	\$150,000 and Above	24	12	12	23
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	22	14	11	22
	One Parent or Guardian	21	14	14	21
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	22	13	10	22
	Non-Hispanic Black	20	14	11	18
	Hispanic	22	16	17	21
	Asian	21	13	21	24
	Other	17	14	3	18
Region	Central	22	14	12	23
	North	20	10	13	21
	Northeast	22	15	11	20
	South	23	16	12	23
Home Language	English Only	22	14	10	22
	Other Languages	21	14	19	21

Figure C.1. Average Hours Spent in At Least One Type of Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

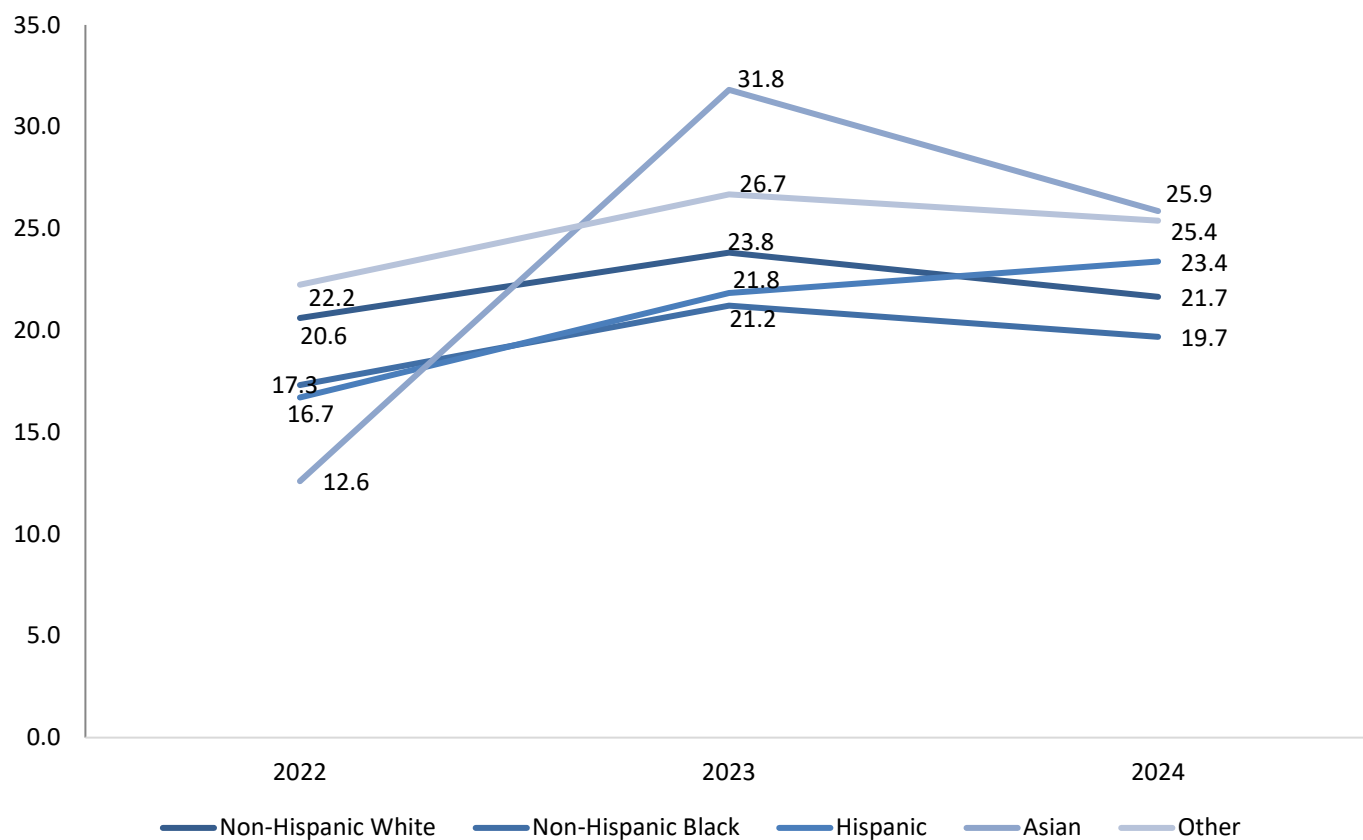


Figure C.2. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

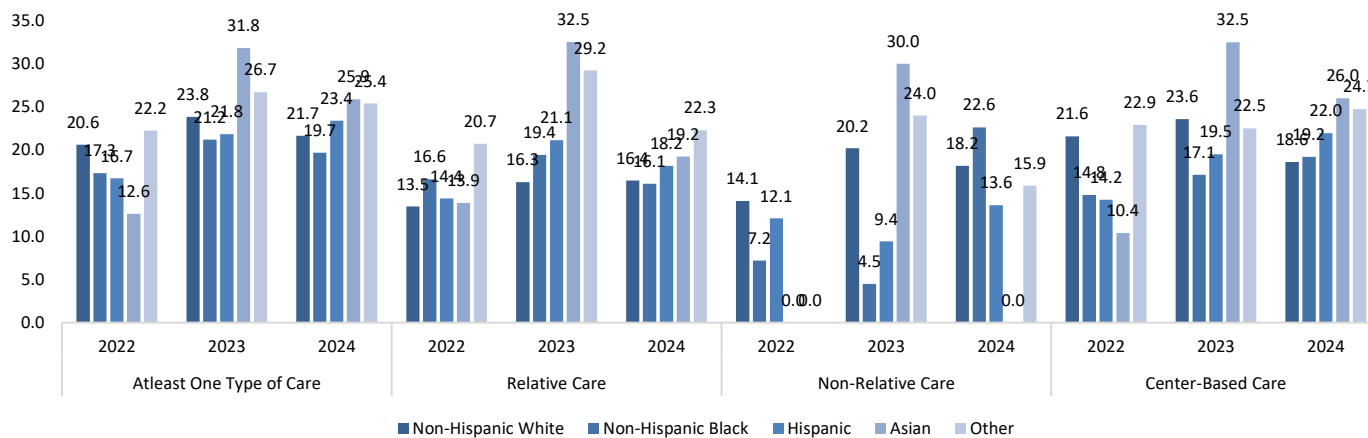


Figure C.3. Average Hours Spent At Least One Type of Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024

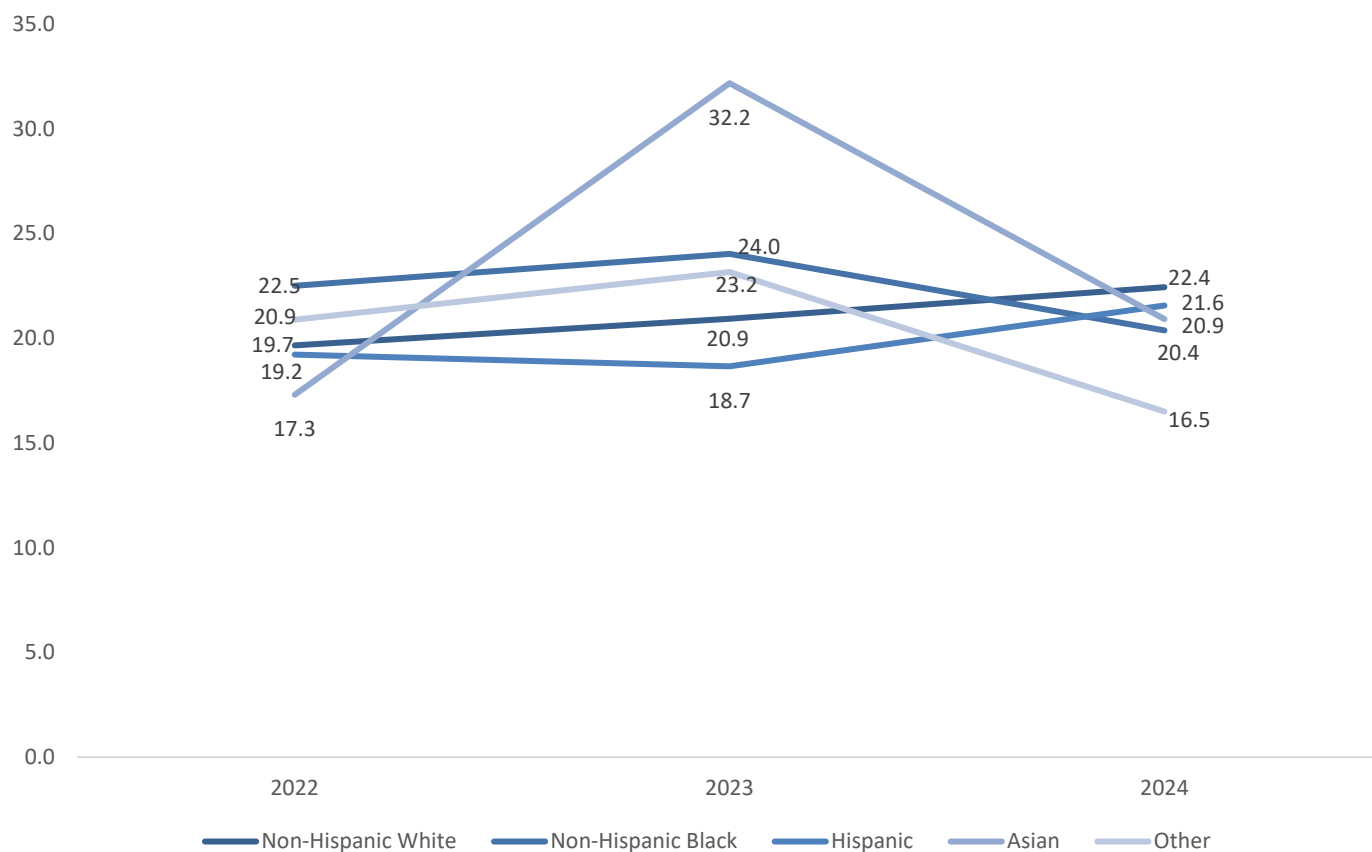


Figure C.4. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Race/Ethnicity for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024

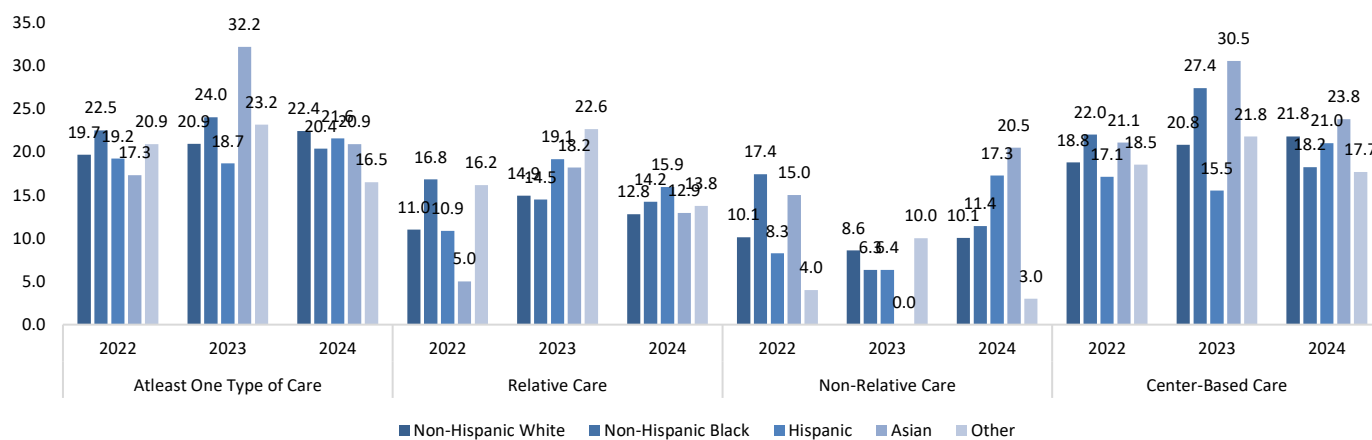


Figure C.5. Average Hours Spent in At Least One Type of Care by Region for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

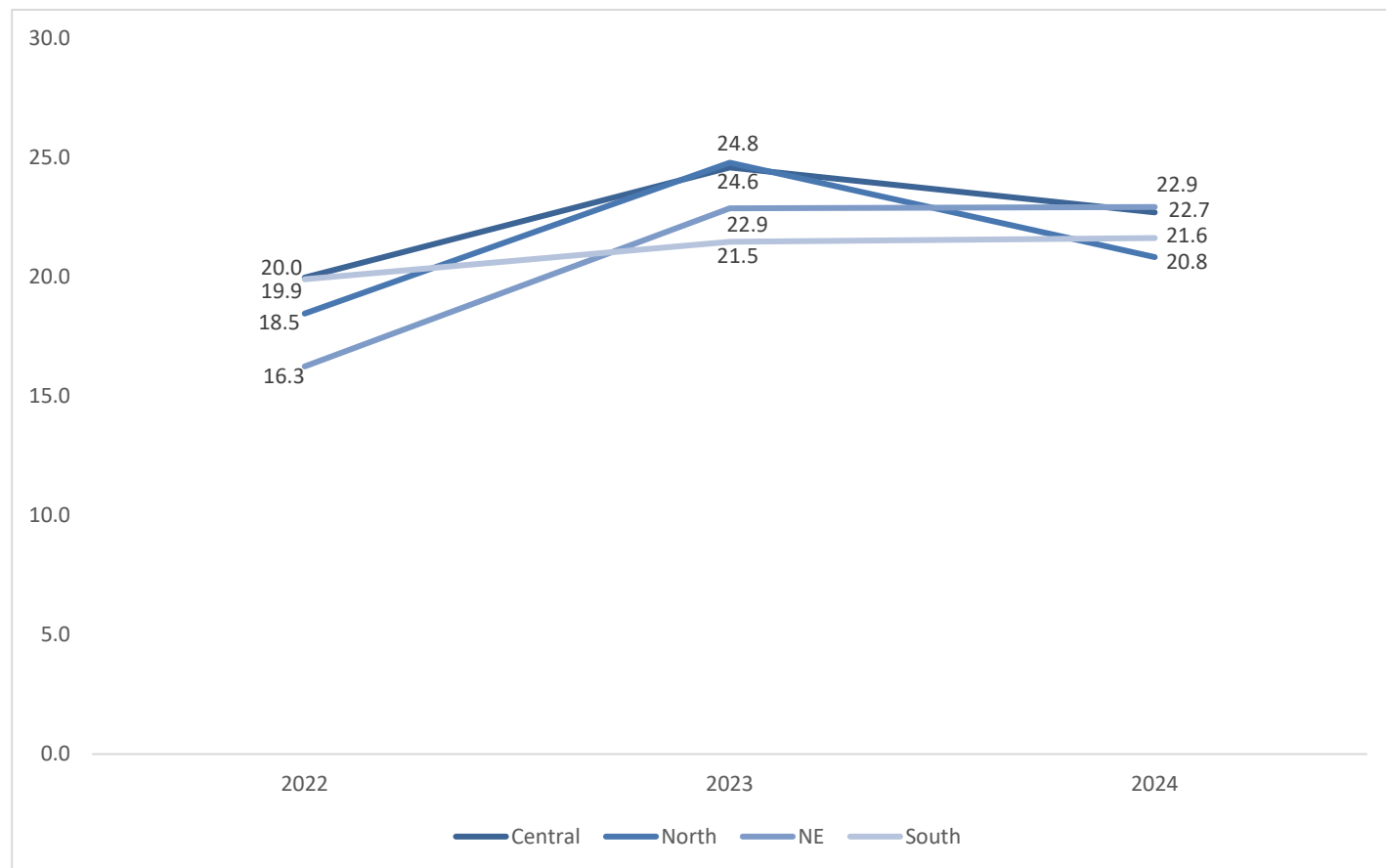


Figure C.6. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Region for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

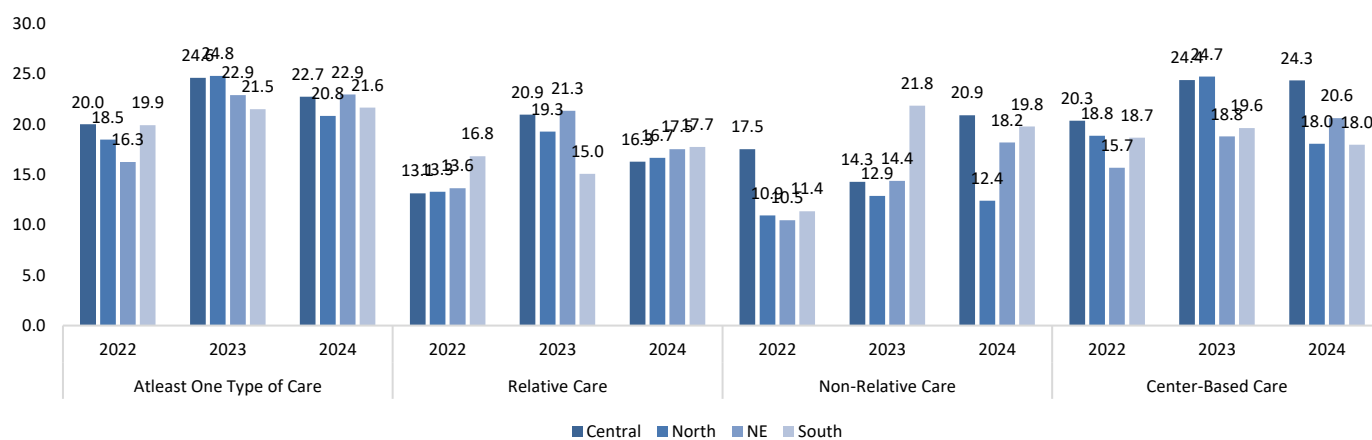


Figure C.7. Average Hours Spent in At Least One Type of Care by Region for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024

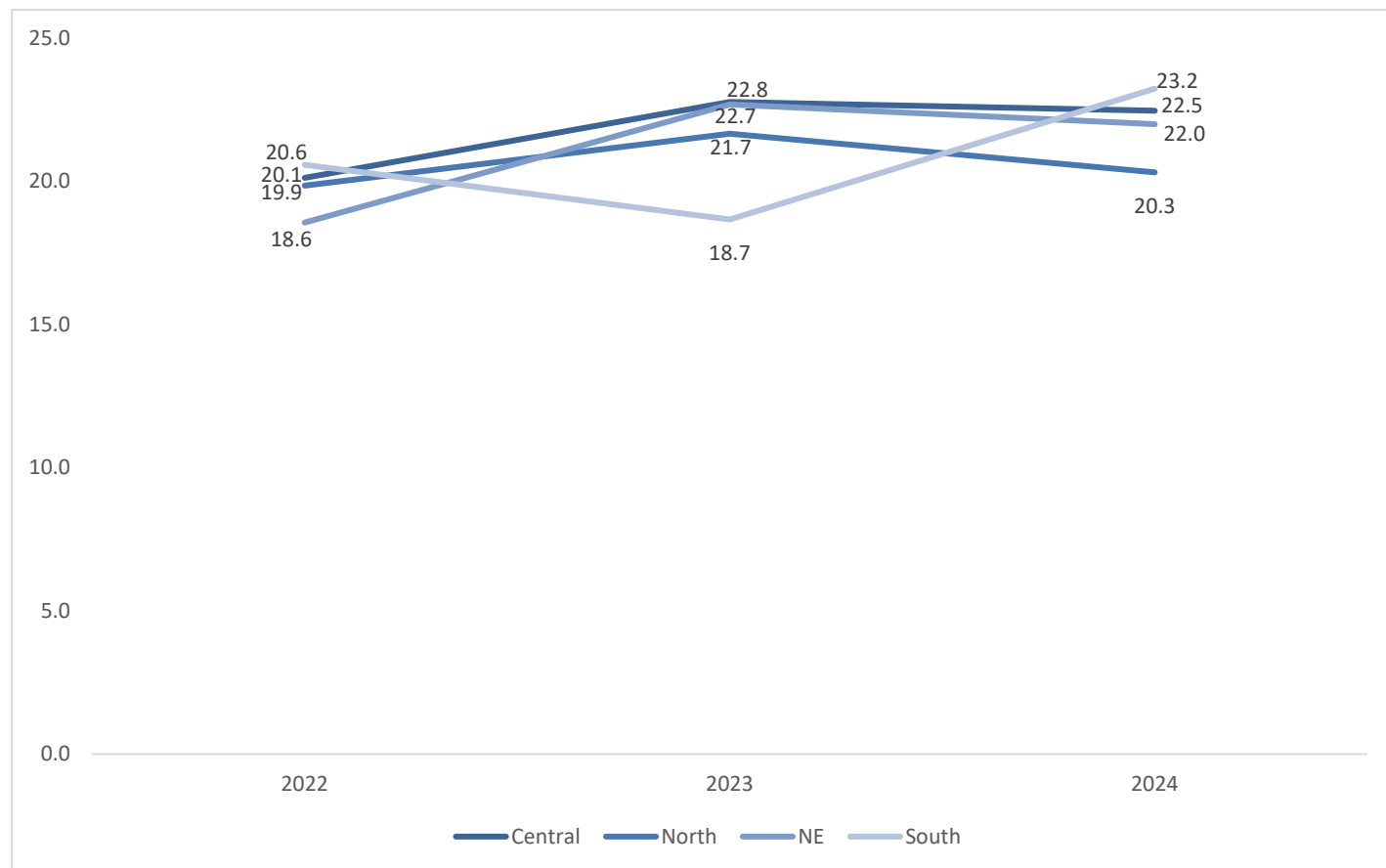


Figure C.8. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Region for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024

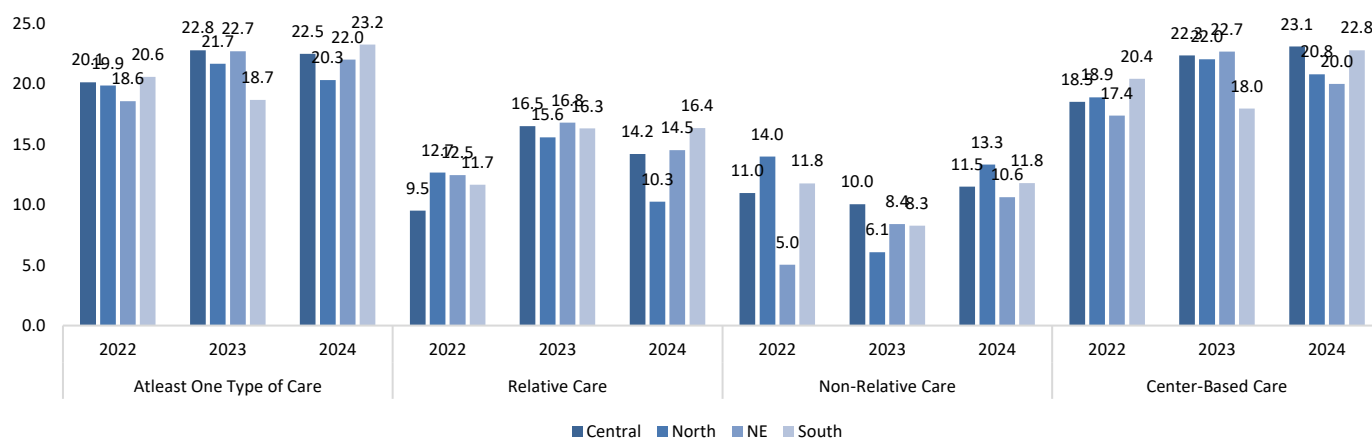


Figure C.9. Average Hours Spent in At Least One Type of Care by Household Income for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

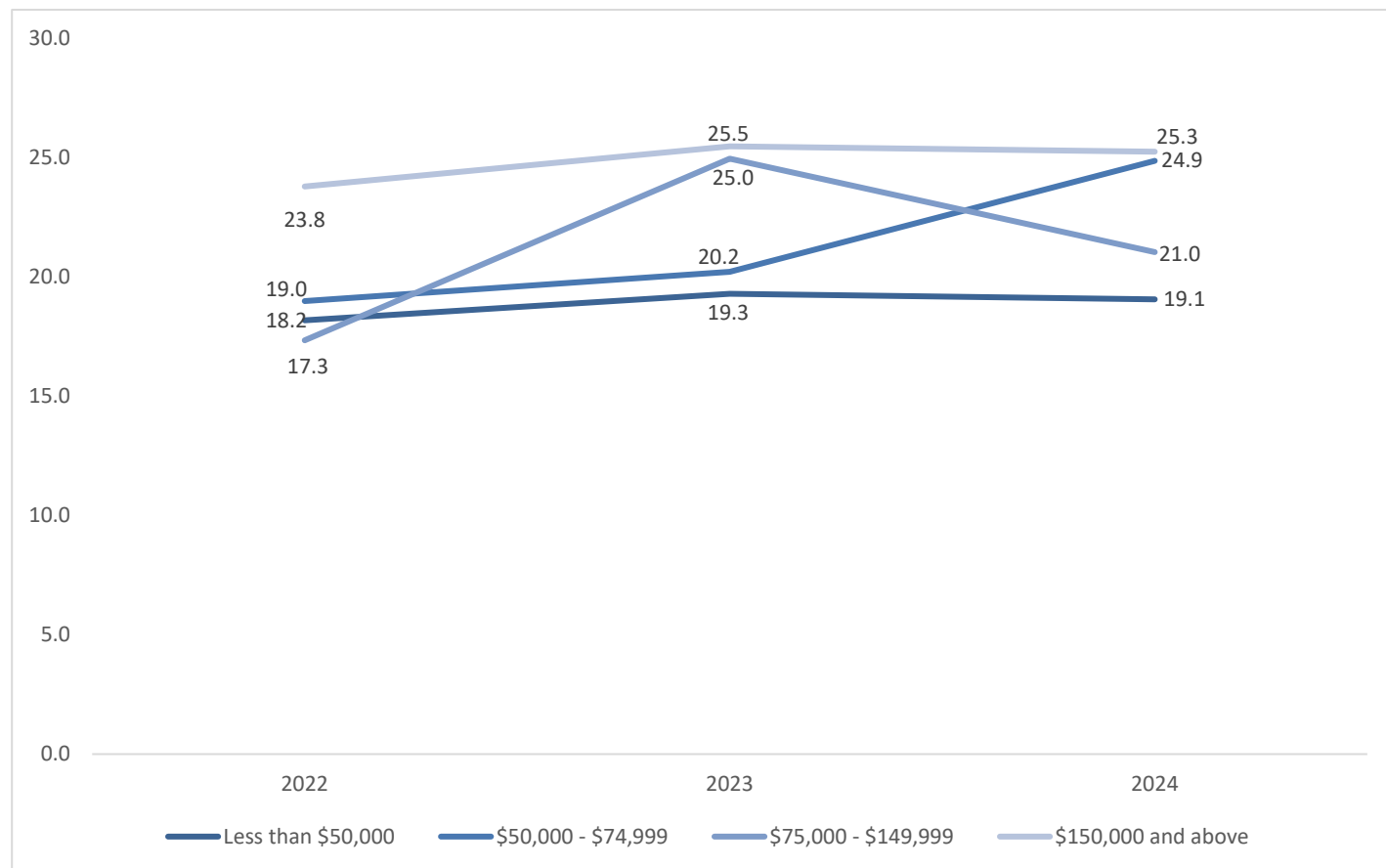


Figure C.10. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Household Income for Children Under Age 3 from 2022 through 2024

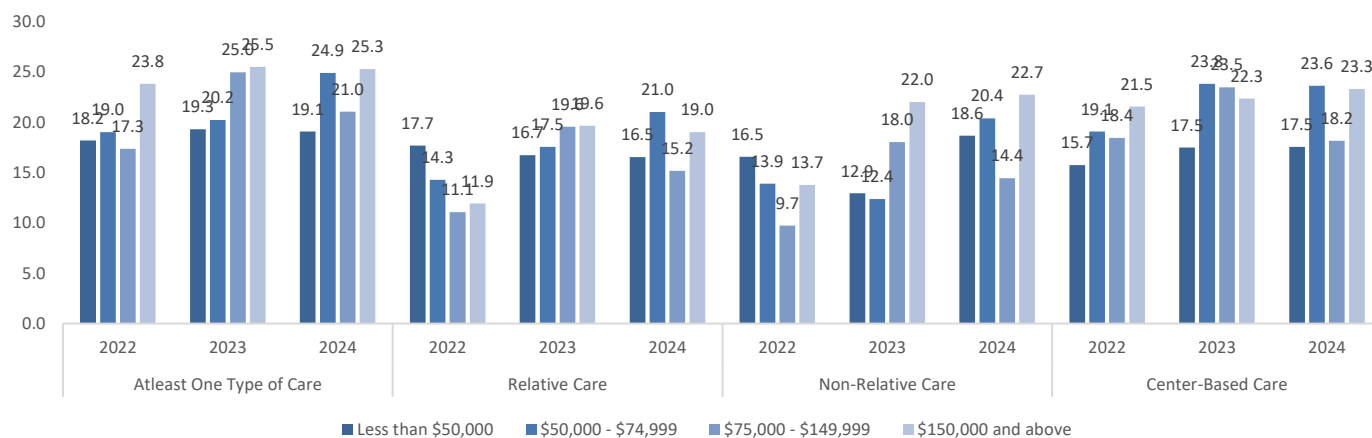


Figure C.11. Average Hours Spent in At Least One Type of Care by Household Income for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024

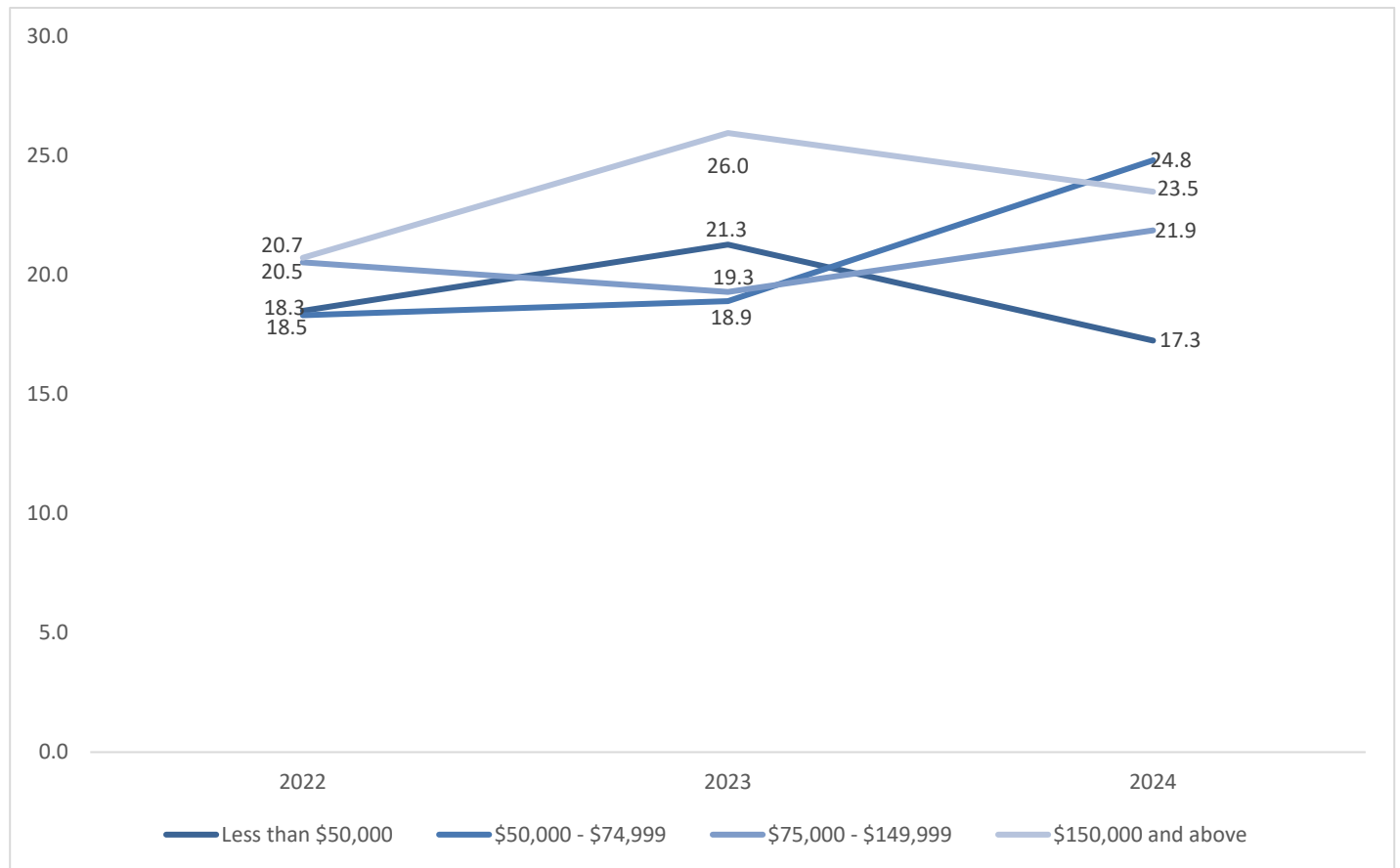
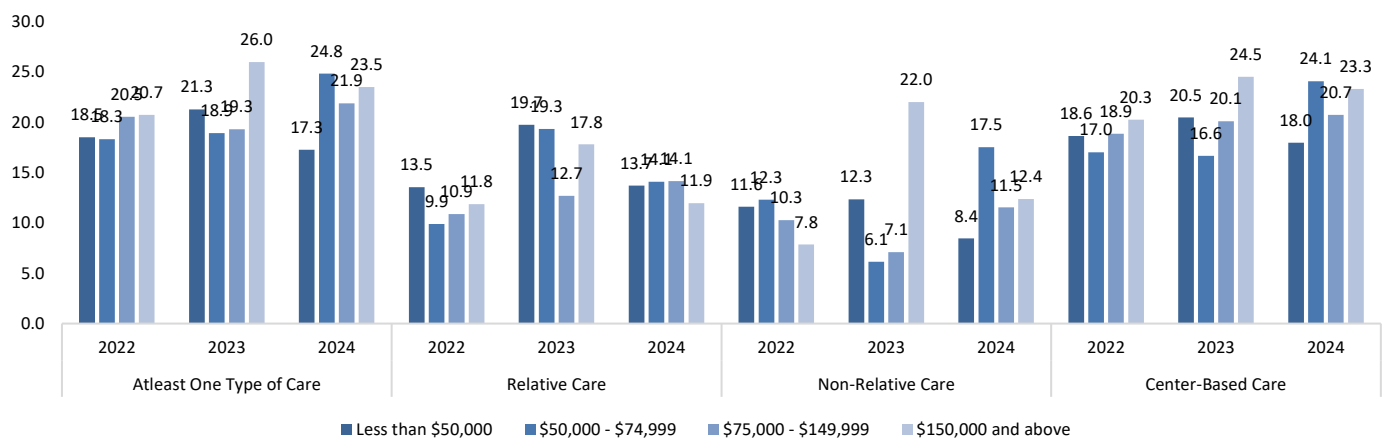


Figure C.12. Average Hours Spent in Respective Type of Care by Household Income for Children of Ages 3 through 5 from 2022 through 2024



▲ Appendix D. Child Care Use Across Demographic Characteristics

Table D.1. NJ Family Monthly Spending for Children Ages 0 through 5 by Demographic Characteristics by Care Type in 2024

Demographics		Any Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center-Based Care
Age	Under Age 3	\$720	\$407	\$657	\$749
	Ages 3 Through 5	\$744	\$500	\$540	\$733
Parent Employment	Full Time	\$760	\$490	\$619	\$748
	Part Time	\$697	\$361	\$637	\$760
	Other	\$560	\$254	\$515	\$634
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	\$355	\$287	\$281	\$366
	\$50,000–\$74,999	\$632	\$369	\$402	\$672
	\$75,000–\$149,999	\$774	\$546	\$611	\$753
	\$150,000 and Above	\$930	\$521	\$1,028	\$905
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	\$758	\$423	\$634	\$759
	One Parent or Guardian	\$583	\$443	\$369	\$611
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	\$766	\$417	\$597	\$755
	Non-Hispanic Black	\$480	\$393	\$564	\$490
	Hispanic	\$738	\$502	\$736	\$728
	Asian	\$767	\$317	\$464	\$862
	Other	\$688	\$227	\$391	\$909
Region	Central	\$756	\$446	\$529	\$805
	North	\$804	\$405	\$668	\$816
	Northeast	\$750	\$523	\$577	\$731
	South	\$615	\$356	\$680	\$605
Home Language	English Only	\$733	\$416	\$595	\$731
	Other Languages	\$732	\$445	\$671	\$766

Table D.2. NJ Family Monthly Spending for Children Under Age 3 by Demographic Characteristics by Care Type in 2024

Demographic Categories		Any Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center-Based Care
Parent Employment	Full Time	\$761	\$452	\$663	\$759
	Part Time	\$699	\$375	\$687	\$784
	Other	\$513	\$265	\$567	\$618
Household Income	Less than \$50,000	\$332	\$266	\$341	\$343
	\$50,000–\$74,999	\$619	\$421	\$347	\$694
	\$75,000–\$149,999	\$800	\$505	\$729	\$774
	\$150,000 and Above	\$989	\$477	\$1,269	\$999
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	\$758	\$388	\$671	\$794
	One Parent or Guardian	\$511	\$462	\$410	\$478
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	\$784	\$432	\$657	\$763
	Non-Hispanic Black	\$447	\$368	\$880	\$489
	Hispanic	\$699	\$428	\$692	\$770
	Asian	\$817	\$355	.	\$909
	Other	\$599	\$291	\$391	\$740
Region	Central	\$770	\$438	\$668	\$844
	North	\$805	\$447	\$729	\$824
	Northeast	\$695	\$437	\$525	\$725
	South	\$630	\$344	\$886	\$625
Home Language	English Only	\$714	\$418	\$674	\$712
	Other Languages	\$731	\$393	\$605	\$833

Table D.3. NJ Family Monthly Spending for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Demographic Characteristics by Care Type in 2024

Demographic Categories		Any Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center-Based Care
Parent Employment	Full Time	\$760	\$600	\$549	\$741
	Part Time	\$694	\$311	\$559	\$723
	Other	\$628	\$207	\$418	\$650
Household Income	Less than 50,000	\$404	\$392	\$176	\$401
	50,000-75,000	\$649	\$282	\$637	\$652
	75,000-150,000	\$755	\$669	\$455	\$742
	150,000 and Above	\$880	\$678	\$789	\$841
Family Structure	Two Parents or Guardians	\$759	\$550	\$569	\$735
	One Parent or Guardian	\$655	\$394	\$343	\$719
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	\$754	\$370	\$468	\$751
	Non-Hispanic Black	\$525	\$471	\$516	\$491
	Hispanic	\$800	\$811	\$785	\$677
	Asian	\$702	\$275	\$464	\$794
	Other	\$1,008	\$9	.	\$1,474
Region	Central	\$740	\$516	\$210	\$770
	North	\$803	\$325	\$607	\$811
	Northeast	\$794	\$729	\$724	\$734
	South	\$596	\$406	\$473	\$585
Home Language	English Only	\$747	\$411	\$471	\$743
	Other Languages	\$733	\$617	\$793	\$698

Table D.2. NJ Family Monthly Spending by Care Type and Age Group: 2022

Child Age	Type of Care	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	STD	Median	Yearly Expense	Median Expense as % of Income
Less than one year	Relative Care	14	100	2598	1000.63	802.23	887.50	10650	9.7%
	Non-Relative Care	14	4	800	433.25	253.05	412.50	4950	4.5%
	Center Based Care	20	200	1689	913.83	461.03	882.50	10590	9.6%
1-2 years	Relative Care	65	2	2165	461.57	548.85	340.33	4083.96	3.7%
	Non-Relative Care	39	9	2360	611.01	626.19	459.52	5514.24	5.0%
	Center Based Care	148	1	4000	737.11	631.63	604.11	7249.32	6.6%
3-5 years	Relative Care	86	3	3464	647.64	691.04	433.00	5196	4.7%
	Non-Relative Care	35	1	4330	789.42	873.80	676.52	8118.24	7.4%
	Center Based Care	288	1	6153	789.89	825.85	520.00	6240	5.7%

Table D.3. NJ Family Monthly Spending by Care Type and Age Group: 2023

Child Age	Type of Care	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	STD	Median	Yearly Expense	Median Expense as % of Income
Less than one year	Relative Care	21	50	1260	532.86	377.64	450.00	5400	4.9%
	Non-Relative Care	13	441	2520	1390.67	773.57	1050.00	12600	11.4%
	Center Based Care	39	155	1524.6	813.68	471.18	993.50	11922	10.8%
1-2 years	Relative Care	41	50	1260	474.70	382.50	308.62	3703.44	3.4%
	Non-Relative Care	29	20	2940	527.70	602.94	364.47	4373.64	4.0%
	Center Based Care	145	25	4620	935.41	773.06	800.00	9600	8.7%
3-5 years	Relative Care	58	10	1260	357.38	337.39	289.72	3476.64	3.2%
	Non-Relative Care	67	25.2	3780	511.28	639.13	336.00	4032	3.7%
	Center Based Care	238	10	4200	860.37	712.86	800.00	9600	8.7%

Table D.4. NJ Family Monthly Spending by Care Type and Age Group: 2024

Child Age	Type of Care	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	STD	Median	Yearly Expense	Median Expense as % of Income
Less than one year	Relative Care	31	1	1760	355.09	400.81	275.00	3300	3.0%
	Non-Relative Care	17	158.4	1980	501.08	452.49	352.00	4224	3.8%
	Center Based Care	72	8	2000	659.67	527.91	440.00	5280	4.8%
1-2 years	Relative Care	72	1	1980	428.52	393.49	350.00	4200	3.8%
	Non-Relative Care	44	20	2640	719.00	746.35	482.85	5794.2	5.3%
	Center Based Care	217	2	2640	778.78	580.49	690.00	8280	7.5%
3-5 years	Relative Care	32	8.8	3000	499.72	585.06	331.98	3983.76	3.6%
	Non-Relative Care	38	20	1980	539.86	444.79	392.83	4713.96	4.3%
	Center Based Care	406	1	4818	733.10	537.18	480.00	5760	5.2%

▲ Appendix E. Child Care Use Across Demographic Characteristics

Table E.1. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2022 for Children Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 404: Children Under Age 3 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	35.5%	9.1%	28.0%	39.0%	51.4%	36.3%	8.2%	4.9%	6.5%	5.8%	35.8%	14.5%	22.5%	9.6%	27.5%	31.3%	3.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	34.5%	13.0%	20.7%	13.6%	39.5%	7.6%	7.6%	2.3%	8.5%	8.5%	35.0%	18.2%	10.7%	6.9%	41.2%	41.4%	2.3%
	Hispanic	44.4%	11.0%	29.8%	26.0%	46.6%	17.5%	10.1%	5.8%	18.8%	9.3%	27.9%	15.0%	21.3%	10.4%	29.2%	37.2%	2.6%
	Asian	44.7%	0.0%	8.0%	29.1%	52.7%	39.3%	11.6%	5.8%	8.0%	0.0%	25.5%	11.6%	11.6%	11.6%	9.7%	21.9%	0.0%
	Other	52.0%	26.2%	6.5%	39.1%	36.7%	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	30.2%	15.4%	12.9%	8.9%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Income	Less than \$50,000	46.6%	11.7%	30.8%	17.7%	46.3%	15.2%	4.0%	2.5%	7.9%	5.1%	26.3%	11.1%	10.8%	3.5%	32.5%	33.9%	6.0%
	\$50,000-74,999	38.3%	7.8%	28.5%	39.2%	45.0%	26.8%	8.7%	1.2%	16.2%	7.9%	37.9%	24.4%	24.8%	5.7%	30.9%	38.0%	2.5%
	\$75,000-149,999	30.5%	12.6%	23.7%	34.9%	48.9%	36.3%	13.8%	5.4%	10.8%	8.9%	40.6%	12.7%	26.4%	15.3%	25.2%	30.1%	0.8%
	\$150,000 & above	42.2%	5.0%	13.6%	49.7%	56.2%	40.9%	7.2%	15.1%	8.8%	2.9%	20.2%	15.9%	20.2%	18.1%	17.3%	28.2%	2.9%
Region	Central	36.9%	5.9%	19.0%	37.8%	52.5%	31.7%	3.8%	3.1%	10.6%	0.0%	39.4%	21.8%	21.5%	7.7%	24.4%	26.6%	5.2%
	North	33.3%	10.7%	24.7%	35.1%	46.5%	28.5%	11.5%	4.8%	12.4%	16.2%	31.3%	15.3%	22.2%	13.4%	25.8%	32.2%	4.1%
	NE	43.0%	14.3%	26.4%	21.3%	41.8%	23.4%	12.1%	6.7%	13.8%	5.9%	33.1%	11.3%	18.7%	5.4%	33.8%	38.6%	3.7%
	South	44.0%	11.0%	33.2%	30.7%	50.4%	26.2%	7.1%	4.6%	6.5%	3.5%	27.4%	11.4%	17.2%	10.6%	28.8%	34.7%	0.0%

Table E.2. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2022 for Children Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 435: Children Ages 3 Through 5 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	34.1%	12.5%	15.1%	43.1%	43.3%	40.0%	17.5%	11.5%	10.8%	12.5%	31.0%	17.8%	20.2%	10.6%	15.6%	20.8%	1.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	33.4%	17.1%	21.7%	36.9%	51.2%	30.6%	15.2%	11.2%	9.5%	17.0%	27.2%	19.5%	18.5%	13.7%	18.8%	18.0%	3.1%
	Hispanic	39.5%	17.6%	22.1%	37.8%	40.6%	31.6%	27.8%	15.9%	21.5%	17.1%	37.3%	18.6%	20.6%	16.6%	21.3%	19.7%	1.8%
	Asian	37.5%	0.0%	17.6%	35.5%	20.3%	47.4%	14.6%	0.0%	29.6%	0.0%	26.6%	38.5%	8.9%	11.9%	11.4%	5.7%	0.0%
	Other	35.3%	26.1%	41.4%	21.6%	67.7%	47.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.0%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	36.0%	36.0%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	35.6%	17.1%	33.9%	30.8%	45.5%	31.4%	10.6%	9.1%	7.9%	6.8%	29.1%	16.4%	13.1%	11.6%	21.9%	23.0%	1.9%
	\$50,000-74,999	36.5%	7.3%	21.2%	39.7%	43.5%	33.9%	21.8%	18.0%	13.2%	12.1%	31.0%	17.9%	15.0%	11.1%	13.5%	18.7%	2.5%
	\$75,000-149,999	32.6%	13.2%	13.7%	43.2%	42.2%	36.1%	21.0%	10.4%	14.3%	15.9%	34.1%	20.2%	22.9%	11.8%	19.2%	19.6%	1.7%
	\$150,000 & above	42.5%	19.2%	6.7%	46.2%	43.4%	55.4%	22.3%	13.0%	18.0%	14.2%	29.9%	16.1%	22.8%	14.1%	10.4%	19.6%	4.1%
Region	Central	37.7%	13.8%	14.9%	46.4%	36.2%	39.8%	20.6%	13.6%	12.6%	0.0%	29.6%	18.1%	19.9%	12.7%	12.0%	16.5%	0.8%
	North	42.1%	10.9%	15.1%	38.9%	40.2%	32.0%	19.4%	10.6%	11.3%	11.6%	28.7%	23.1%	20.6%	14.5%	18.8%	20.9%	2.7%
	NE	31.6%	17.3%	19.8%	37.1%	50.4%	42.8%	17.5%	13.4%	19.3%	16.3%	31.8%	12.7%	12.8%	10.7%	18.2%	18.1%	3.4%
	South	27.7%	14.5%	23.0%	39.7%	47.9%	37.8%	19.8%	9.4%	12.3%	12.3%	38.9%	18.6%	23.0%	9.6%	19.7%	24.5%	0.0%

Table E.3. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2023 Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 426: Children Under Age 3 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	43.8%	3.8%	20.7%	47.8%	37.3%	30.3%	2.4%	2.8%	8.0%	6.9%	26.7%	15.5%	23.4%	10.7%	20.8%	31.0%	9.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	48.2%	27.3%	36.3%	43.0%	47.4%	21.5%	3.8%	0.0%	5.7%	5.3%	28.7%	5.3%	9.2%	6.3%	30.0%	21.5%	13.5%
	Hispanic	32.3%	14.2%	29.3%	29.4%	40.5%	24.2%	3.9%	9.9%	22.9%	15.1%	27.8%	10.3%	16.4%	7.9%	19.6%	28.5%	7.7%
	Asian	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	43.1%	34.3%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	43.1%	16.2%	22.6%	0.0%	38.7%	16.2%	0.0%
	Other	13.6%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	22.7%	13.6%	0.0%	22.7%	27.4%	13.6%
Income	Less than \$50,000	37.8%	13.1%	23.6%	28.3%	37.5%	17.8%	1.1%	0.0%	8.0%	11.7%	20.9%	8.1%	19.7%	3.1%	22.7%	25.9%	7.3%
	\$50,000-74,999	29.2%	19.9%	51.2%	34.8%	51.2%	18.2%	0.0%	6.1%	13.3%	7.9%	33.9%	5.5%	10.1%	5.5%	32.4%	24.5%	7.9%
	\$75,000-149,999	46.2%	8.0%	20.6%	47.0%	36.4%	31.4%	3.3%	4.5%	13.7%	5.1%	31.5%	14.2%	21.7%	11.1%	23.4%	32.8%	12.9%
	\$150,000 & above	40.6%	4.4%	19.6%	47.3%	39.4%	31.9%	5.7%	6.0%	10.0%	11.3%	23.4%	18.6%	19.0%	11.7%	14.7%	28.5%	8.6%
Region	Central	39.8%	14.6%	26.4%	39.5%	41.1%	28.4%	2.5%	1.2%	10.3%	0.0%	21.0%	16.2%	30.9%	11.3%	23.0%	31.7%	6.6%
	North	32.8%	5.2%	22.1%	47.1%	30.1%	25.1%	3.2%	6.5%	7.6%	7.9%	23.8%	10.1%	14.5%	7.7%	17.1%	25.3%	8.3%
	NE	51.2%	14.3%	24.7%	44.9%	56.4%	31.6%	6.7%	1.2%	21.3%	10.7%	36.4%	17.4%	21.0%	3.6%	23.5%	24.8%	10.4%
	South	43.0%	7.2%	24.0%	33.0%	35.4%	25.5%	0.9%	5.1%	9.4%	5.8%	28.7%	12.5%	18.3%	12.1%	25.5%	32.6%	0.0%

Table E.4. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2023 Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 427: Children Ages 3 Through 5 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	25.1%	17.4%	19.6%	35.5%	31.1%	34.5%	13.7%	10.4%	9.3%	7.4%	19.2%	13.7%	20.9%	15.1%	10.2%	12.7%	9.6%
	Non-Hispanic Black	26.2%	7.7%	23.6%	34.2%	26.3%	29.0%	10.4%	6.6%	6.6%	6.4%	9.0%	22.3%	15.5%	17.2%	21.1%	23.7%	5.2%
	Hispanic	33.8%	11.1%	17.3%	31.3%	23.8%	21.9%	8.6%	4.0%	12.4%	3.9%	19.8%	15.2%	18.3%	12.5%	10.6%	13.8%	9.3%
	Asian	41.7%	0.0%	16.5%	58.6%	39.1%	50.2%	5.7%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	5.5%	10.7%	14.0%	2.6%	5.5%	22.1%	0.0%
	Other	44.2%	0.0%	32.2%	28.0%	19.6%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%	8.2%	0.0%	19.9%	16.3%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	24.0%	11.9%	33.8%	21.2%	20.4%	17.0%	4.2%	3.5%	2.8%	5.6%	8.3%	13.4%	14.9%	10.6%	12.8%	19.0%	2.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	18.8%	13.6%	25.8%	30.0%	24.8%	19.8%	8.5%	6.8%	16.1%	7.7%	14.6%	15.5%	18.8%	8.5%	13.6%	17.8%	10.1%
	\$75,000-149,999	27.2%	18.7%	17.4%	33.4%	28.6%	31.3%	16.2%	9.7%	9.6%	7.4%	19.4%	13.5%	19.0%	14.6%	11.9%	12.6%	9.2%
	\$150,000 & above	34.4%	8.9%	13.3%	48.1%	37.8%	45.8%	11.3%	10.9%	10.1%	4.0%	22.6%	14.9%	23.4%	18.3%	7.6%	11.7%	10.5%
Region	Central	27.4%	11.3%	21.9%	41.1%	38.1%	40.2%	12.3%	8.0%	5.3%	0.0%	17.7%	14.5%	18.4%	15.6%	8.6%	14.7%	8.7%
	North	27.6%	10.9%	15.8%	34.3%	29.7%	28.0%	13.4%	2.9%	12.5%	6.7%	21.3%	15.9%	15.0%	14.6%	14.6%	19.9%	7.5%
	NE	38.1%	17.8%	18.5%	38.7%	25.4%	32.7%	14.8%	12.4%	14.2%	7.0%	21.9%	11.9%	23.6%	10.8%	11.3%	9.6%	9.6%
	South	21.7%	18.4%	21.8%	29.1%	24.3%	27.7%	9.3%	11.7%	9.2%	5.4%	14.1%	13.5%	22.0%	15.6%	10.7%	11.8%	0.0%

Table E.5. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2024 Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 683: Children Under Age 3 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Meets disability needs	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	36.6%	12.1%	19.0%	37.0%	36.7%	29.8%	6.4%	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	26.2%	11.9%	24.6%	9.3%	21.8%	22.6%	0.9%	8.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	39.0%	11.0%	25.1%	32.0%	39.3%	21.8%	6.1%	1.3%	4.8%	6.1%	25.3%	12.9%	14.3%	6.4%	33.5%	28.1%	0.0%	10.5%
	Hispanic	33.8%	8.0%	16.2%	37.6%	35.9%	24.5%	10.6%	4.4%	19.8%	3.5%	23.5%	13.6%	15.0%	5.6%	27.4%	25.9%	2.1%	10.7%
	Asian	48.1%	0.0%	13.6%	25.5%	46.4%	51.8%	12.2%	0.0%	10.4%	0.0%	30.4%	20.9%	16.8%	4.1%	20.9%	13.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	34.0%	8.5%	11.9%	20.4%	44.1%	32.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	25.9%	13.0%	22.6%	10.7%	10.1%	13.0%	5.3%	4.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	30.2%	9.2%	23.9%	30.2%	30.9%	16.2%	5.1%	3.7%	9.2%	5.3%	26.0%	8.8%	12.9%	10.2%	30.9%	29.1%	2.3%	12.2%
	\$50,000-74,999	45.3%	10.7%	23.5%	36.5%	34.5%	29.1%	6.4%	3.6%	4.7%	7.2%	27.5%	13.0%	19.6%	3.6%	22.9%	16.9%	1.0%	7.6%
	\$75,000-149,999	35.7%	12.4%	16.0%	34.9%	43.2%	36.5%	7.4%	6.0%	11.6%	5.5%	24.9%	16.7%	25.3%	9.9%	23.3%	25.3%	0.5%	7.2%
	\$150,000 & above	37.3%	7.4%	13.5%	42.3%	38.9%	28.3%	11.9%	3.4%	6.4%	1.9%	25.2%	11.2%	21.3%	5.0%	19.6%	18.5%	1.3%	7.9%
Region	Central	38.8%	9.1%	26.6%	44.8%	35.9%	27.9%	7.3%	4.5%	8.8%	2.4%	26.1%	15.3%	18.4%	7.6%	27.8%	29.5%	0.8%	6.1%
	North	36.6%	9.0%	11.6%	37.6%	39.0%	28.2%	8.9%	3.2%	12.8%	4.8%	22.6%	11.3%	18.6%	7.3%	19.4%	17.6%	1.0%	10.8%
	NE	34.9%	17.0%	14.3%	34.8%	35.6%	32.3%	9.9%	6.1%	10.3%	6.2%	30.2%	13.8%	22.3%	9.9%	23.9%	19.7%	2.7%	6.5%
	South	36.4%	7.5%	21.1%	25.6%	39.7%	26.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.8%	6.8%	23.5%	11.3%	21.7%	6.7%	25.3%	25.2%	0.4%	12.1%

Table E.6. Percentage of Reasons for Choosing/Participating in Care in 2024 Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 612: Children Ages 3 Through 5 who participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Affordable	Accepts NJ Child Care Subsidies	No fee	Convenient Location	Convenient or Flexible Schedule	Offers Quality Learning Experiences	Good Grow NJ Kids Star Rating	NAEYC Accreditation	Speak a language Other than English	Provides Financial Aid	Family Values	Small Group Setting	Family/Friend Referral	Older Child Attended	Familiar Setting	Relationship with Family Members	Meets disability needs	Only Option
Race	Non-Hispanic White	36.2%	21.8%	4.5%	39.7%	38.5%	35.4%	12.3%	14.7%	9.2%	17.0%	29.3%	17.8%	29.4%	10.4%	11.8%	15.0%	0.2%	14.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	27.7%	13.3%	11.0%	38.6%	30.8%	39.4%	20.6%	2.4%	5.3%	8.2%	17.4%	14.5%	20.4%	13.6%	22.0%	19.7%	5.3%	16.8%
	Hispanic	33.2%	15.4%	18.2%	35.7%	37.4%	26.9%	7.3%	7.5%	17.4%	13.5%	25.2%	12.1%	17.3%	12.3%	16.7%	17.3%	0.0%	16.7%
	Asian	38.3%	0.0%	8.0%	52.2%	44.9%	56.2%	7.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%	17.9%	17.9%	15.0%	13.9%	21.9%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	40.3%	17.0%	24.1%	29.8%	39.6%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.1%	0.0%	8.5%	0.0%	24.1%	29.8%	16.3%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	27.3%	17.3%	21.6%	40.4%	25.9%	16.5%	6.7%	3.6%	8.0%	6.4%	17.3%	8.3%	14.1%	7.4%	23.9%	23.7%	2.0%	14.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	45.1%	20.8%	6.0%	42.1%	37.6%	33.0%	11.9%	8.7%	11.3%	19.5%	22.5%	11.6%	27.5%	12.3%	16.9%	21.1%	2.1%	10.9%
	\$75,000-149,999	34.2%	20.0%	6.0%	36.4%	38.4%	40.9%	12.5%	15.0%	11.5%	17.6%	31.5%	16.9%	27.5%	11.2%	10.8%	13.4%	0.3%	16.4%
	\$150,000 & above	35.4%	18.4%	4.8%	42.6%	46.7%	34.1%	14.3%	11.5%	9.0%	12.8%	26.3%	21.3%	28.4%	15.2%	14.2%	13.7%	1.2%	13.4%
Region	Central	36.7%	10.8%	11.8%	40.8%	38.7%	36.3%	8.6%	8.3%	12.6%	10.2%	22.5%	18.4%	34.4%	8.6%	12.6%	12.7%	1.2%	13.2%
	North	32.3%	21.1%	7.7%	37.1%	38.4%	27.7%	14.1%	15.9%	12.2%	16.7%	28.9%	13.7%	21.4%	9.0%	12.0%	17.3%	1.0%	15.7%
	NE	36.8%	25.7%	6.4%	34.9%	35.8%	37.1%	13.4%	14.4%	10.6%	19.8%	31.1%	18.0%	27.0%	16.5%	14.5%	13.0%	0.0%	17.2%
	South	34.7%	16.6%	7.5%	44.5%	38.5%	39.1%	9.9%	6.9%	6.0%	12.0%	24.8%	15.0%	21.0%	11.1%	18.0%	21.1%	1.8%	11.9%

Table E.7. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2022 Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 290: Children Under Age 3 who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	167	8.4%	18.3%	0.8%	2.9%	0.6%	14.0%	3.1%	44.3%	30.2%	7.8%
	Non-Hispanic Black	31	20.6%	11.9%	0.0%	3.3%	9.8%	37.0%	0.0%	56.6%	14.1%	0.0%
	Hispanic	61	17.1%	19.4%	1.7%	0.0%	2.3%	11.3%	2.3%	49.9%	23.9%	7.0%
	Asian	19	10.7%	26.9%	8.9%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%	0.0%	46.2%	24.9%	16.2%
	Other	11	9.2%	43.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.8%	27.6%	12.6%	43.7%	12.6%
Income	Less than \$50,000	117	19.6%	20.8%	1.4%	2.1%	4.7%	16.9%	3.5%	49.9%	14.0%	5.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	46	4.4%	22.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	3.0%	54.1%	36.3%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	98	3.1%	20.6%	1.4%	3.5%	0.0%	25.4%	4.2%	36.0%	40.1%	12.0%
	\$150,000 & above	27	21.9%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	0.0%	48.7%	23.1%	11.6%
Region	Central	56	4.9%	22.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	18.5%	1.8%	54.9%	38.2%	8.0%
	North	83	7.1%	13.4%	1.7%	2.9%	1.7%	22.9%	3.8%	52.8%	21.4%	2.1%
	NE	57	30.8%	14.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.4%	16.8%	5.4%	37.7%	27.8%	10.5%
	South	93	8.5%	26.7%	2.9%	0.0%	1.1%	12.2%	2.6%	39.6%	26.3%	10.4%

Table E.8. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2022 Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N=122: Children Ages 3 Through 5 who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	74	14.1%	16.6%	1.2%	7.2%	6.6%	19.5%	2.3%	36.2%	22.8%	6.1%
	Non-Hispanic Black	14	19.9%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	19.9%	38.8%	0.0%	26.1%	6.6%	0.0%
	Hispanic	23	5.9%	15.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	3.6%	7.5%	35.1%	11.4%	5.5%
	Asian	8	10.8%	39.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.5%	0.0%	42.5%	34.2%	0.0%
	Other	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%
Income	Less than \$50,000	41	22.8%	18.7%	2.3%	0.0%	9.7%	19.3%	4.4%	45.1%	8.9%	4.2%
	\$50,000-74,999	22	16.9%	18.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	3.9%	33.0%	20.8%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	47	0.9%	17.5%	1.8%	12.3%	0.0%	18.7%	3.6%	32.0%	24.0%	6.6%
	\$150,000 & above	11	17.1%	24.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%	7.9%	32.4%	7.9%
Region	Central	28	16.7%	31.9%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	20.8%	9.6%	45.3%	9.7%	9.9%
	North	34	6.4%	18.2%	0.0%	7.6%	5.0%	14.4%	7.6%	21.5%	30.7%	3.7%
	NE	20	20.3%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	28.9%	0.0%	11.0%	13.6%	0.0%
	South	40	11.5%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	17.4%	0.0%	49.8%	18.3%	6.6%

Table E.9. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2023 Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 346: Children Under Age 3 who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	162	11.5%	17.5%	0.0%	1.2%	4.1%	2.0%	2.0%	31.5%	8.4%	6.3%
	Non-Hispanic Black	39	17.4%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.2%	7.2%	0.0%	33.5%	20.8%	0.0%
	Hispanic	107	11.7%	20.7%	1.9%	0.0%	2.3%	5.7%	7.0%	49.1%	17.6%	3.1%
	Asian	31	19.5%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	65.8%	9.1%	0.0%
	Other	8	68.7%	31.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.1%	18.7%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	109	14.2%	16.8%	2.6%	4.6%	7.8%	1.4%	5.0%	47.7%	12.5%	9.0%
	\$50,000-74,999	67	18.7%	31.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	5.9%	55.2%	12.7%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	74	13.5%	18.3%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	10.9%	1.3%	34.0%	7.8%	3.3%
	\$150,000 & above	85	8.1%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	22.2%	17.7%	3.5%
Region	Central	88	11.9%	15.3%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	2.3%	1.1%	47.9%	12.8%	7.1%
	North	79	21.3%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	6.8%	7.3%	33.7%	11.5%	0.0%
	NE	72	10.1%	15.5%	0.0%	2.1%	4.1%	2.1%	2.1%	45.7%	11.6%	7.0%
	South	102	12.1%	17.7%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	3.9%	37.4%	15.7%	5.3%

Table E.10. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2023 Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 192: Children Ages 3 Through 5 who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	118	10.5%	13.8%	5.4%	9.1%	6.8%	3.7%	7.9%	30.3%	16.2%	4.9%
	Non-Hispanic Black	20	6.4%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.3%	0.0%	32.6%	8.8%	0.0%
	Hispanic	43	4.0%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	11.3%	5.0%	37.8%	9.2%	7.1%
	Asian	6	0.0%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.4%	0.0%	49.6%	35.7%	0.0%
	Other	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	53	7.4%	19.8%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	9.3%	4.1%	55.2%	6.6%	6.6%
	\$50,000-74,999	39	11.6%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	4.6%	21.7%	25.4%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	66	12.1%	23.0%	2.7%	16.4%	0.0%	8.8%	4.0%	30.5%	22.3%	2.0%
	\$150,000 & above	30	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	2.9%
Region	Central	32	8.3%	31.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	12.3%	1.3%	34.1%	13.9%	2.7%
	North	60	10.3%	15.4%	0.0%	7.4%	4.5%	8.1%	6.0%	32.7%	12.6%	3.0%
	NE	34	3.9%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	14.6%	0.0%	22.2%	19.6%	0.0%
	South	62	8.6%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.9%	0.0%	37.0%	13.6%	9.3%

Table E.11. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2024 Under Age 3 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 266: Children Under Age 3 who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Work From Home	Flexible work arrangement	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Disability Needs Not Met	Did not accept child with disability	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	119	4.3%	9.7%	5.8%	14.4%	0.0%	5.4%	3.9%	2.6%	3.4%	25.4%	9.8%	0.6%	1.5%	1.5%
	Non-Hispanic Black	53	12.6%	9.4%	14.8%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	6.6%	0.0%	26.9%	12.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic	46	4.5%	7.0%	9.6%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	5.7%	8.9%	31.4%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
	Asian	29	7.0%	14.9%	5.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.8%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	15	0.0%	16.1%	9.5%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.6%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	96	8.8%	6.8%	4.2%	8.6%	0.8%	0.8%	6.0%	5.7%	5.0%	35.7%	7.9%	1.3%	0.0%	1.8%
	\$50,000-74,999	38	8.0%	10.6%	6.1%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	7.2%	31.2%	14.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	100	3.3%	13.4%	13.8%	13.7%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.3%	2.8%	22.4%	8.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
	\$150,000 & above	30	6.9%	15.2%	5.9%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	18.7%	8.4%	0.0%	2.5%	5.9%
Region	Central	57	10.0%	11.5%	9.2%	11.5%	2.3%	1.3%	0.0%	3.6%	1.3%	29.6%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	North	63	4.8%	11.8%	5.5%	11.3%	1.2%	4.8%	7.6%	2.8%	5.5%	33.4%	6.2%	2.1%	0.0%	1.6%
	NE	57	7.1%	5.3%	12.5%	15.8%	0.0%	3.1%	1.3%	4.8%	2.6%	21.6%	10.2%	0.0%	1.3%	4.8%
	South	89	4.6%	12.9%	6.9%	9.5%	1.5%	2.6%	5.6%	3.8%	6.0%	27.0%	7.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%

Table E.12. Percentage of Reasons for Not Participating in Care in 2024 Ages 3 Through 5 by Race, Income, and Region (N = 144: Children who do not participate in non-parental care)

Reasons		Total Number of Children	Currently Unemployed	Work From Home	Flexible work arrangement	Costs	The childcare provider we were using has closed	Found Care; Did not like quality	Cannot Find Care	Covid	Schedule	Stay-at-home-parent	Spouse Cares for them	Disability Needs Not Met	Did not accept child with disability	Other
Race	Non-Hispanic White	92	10.2%	11.0%	10.6%	17.6%	0.0%	1.6%	1.9%	2.5%	4.2%	19.7%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	Non-Hispanic Black	15	32.6%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	15.8%	0.0%	46.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Hispanic	26	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	5.6%	15.6%	13.8%	6.5%	0.0%	5.6%
	Asian	10	0.0%	15.4%	15.4%	42.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Income	Less than \$50,000	35	0.0%	10.9%	8.5%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.2%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	\$50,000-74,999	19	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	15.2%	0.0%	7.6%	17.1%	13.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	\$75,000-149,999	59	6.8%	10.3%	8.5%	28.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	6.4%	17.9%	19.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	\$150,000 & above	25	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.1%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Region	Central	42	11.2%	11.7%	13.2%	24.1%	3.5%	7.1%	2.0%	7.1%	5.6%	19.3%	16.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	North	34	18.8%	5.0%	2.5%	18.8%	4.4%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	8.8%	23.7%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	NE	29	11.4%	6.2%	3.2%	30.5%	3.0%	0.0%	16.5%	6.2%	8.4%	18.4%	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	South	39	2.4%	8.3%	9.9%	8.3%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	11.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

▲ Appendix F. Child Care Use Across Demographic Characteristics

Table F.1. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care 2024

	Age 0-5 Use Care b/se	Under 3 Use Care b/se	Age 3-5 Use Care b/se
Under age 3	-0.068 (0.08)		
Single Parent	0.416*** (0.11)	0.530*** (0.14)	0.201 (0.18)
Bachelors or above	0.068 (0.08)	0.235* (0.11)	-0.143 (0.13)
English Only Household	0.170 (0.10)	0.061 (0.12)	0.341* (0.16)
Full time employed	0.894*** (0.09)	0.912*** (0.11)	0.910*** (0.15)
Part time employed	0.532*** (0.11)	0.588*** (0.13)	0.417* (0.19)
Income less than 50K	-0.163 (0.10)	-0.042 (0.12)	-0.311 (0.18)
Black	-0.149 (0.11)	-0.319* (0.14)	0.247 (0.22)
Hispanic	0.198 (0.11)	0.122 (0.15)	0.316 (0.19)
Asian	-0.332* (0.16)	-0.569** (0.20)	0.085 (0.29)
Other Race	-0.073 (0.21)	-0.344 (0.23)	0.000 (.)
# of children <18	0.123** (0.04)	0.153** (0.06)	0.055 (0.07)
# of adults >18	-0.018 (0.04)	0.001 (0.06)	-0.028 (0.07)
Subsidy	0.723*** (0.10)	0.658*** (0.13)	0.774*** (0.15)
North	-0.010 (0.10)	-0.127 (0.14)	0.175 (0.17)
Northeast	-0.004 (0.11)	-0.141 (0.14)	0.118 (0.18)
South	-0.044 (0.10)	-0.169 (0.13)	0.074 (0.17)
<i>N</i>	1699	986	702

Table F.2. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care by Each Care Type 2024

	Age 0-5			Under age 3			Ages 3 - 5		
	Center Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center Care	Relative Care	Non-Relative Care	Center Care	Relative Care	Non-relative Care
	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se
Under age 3	-0.404*** (0.07)	0.320*** (0.07)	0.240** (0.09)						
Single Parent	0.056 (0.10)	0.263** (0.09)	0.262* (0.12)	0.103 (0.13)	0.259* (0.12)	0.287 (0.16)	0.006 (0.16)	0.216 (0.15)	0.189 (0.19)
Bachelors or above	-0.016 (0.07)	0.109 (0.07)	0.079 (0.09)	-0.001 (0.09)	0.151 (0.09)	0.016 (0.12)	-0.007 (0.12)	0.064 (0.12)	0.101 (0.15)
English Only Household	0.047 (0.09)	0.155 (0.09)	0.092 (0.12)	0.057 (0.12)	0.159 (0.11)	0.043 (0.15)	-0.004 (0.15)	0.151 (0.15)	0.173 (0.20)
Full time employed	0.805*** (0.09)	0.084 (0.08)	0.145 (0.12)	0.704*** (0.11)	0.266* (0.11)	0.058 (0.14)	0.954*** (0.14)	-0.211 (0.14)	0.347 (0.21)
Part time employed	0.471*** (0.11)	0.220* (0.10)	-0.047 (0.15)	0.479*** (0.13)	0.287* (0.13)	-0.303 (0.19)	0.430* (0.19)	0.091 (0.19)	0.351 (0.26)
Income <50K	-0.395*** (0.10)	0.242** (0.09)	-0.235 (0.13)	-0.273* (0.12)	0.219 (0.11)	-0.300 (0.16)	-0.688*** (0.17)	0.478** (0.16)	-0.096 (0.22)
Black	-0.426*** (0.11)	0.355*** (0.10)	-0.196 (0.14)	-0.456*** (0.14)	0.195 (0.12)	-0.671** (0.21)	-0.293 (0.19)	0.631*** (0.18)	0.461* (0.22)
Hispanic	-0.098 (0.10)	0.450*** (0.10)	0.099 (0.13)	0.052 (0.13)	0.399** (0.13)	-0.128 (0.17)	-0.320 (0.17)	0.474** (0.17)	0.386 (0.22)
Asian	-0.168 (0.16)	-0.068 (0.16)	-0.192 (0.23)	-0.003 (0.20)	-0.172 (0.20)	-0.435 (0.28)	-0.492 (0.27)	0.185 (0.29)	0.209 (0.40)
Other Race	-0.302 (0.20)	0.115 (0.19)	-0.091 (0.27)	-0.212 (0.23)	-0.152 (0.22)	-0.228 (0.31)	-0.592 (0.44)	0.963* (0.42)	0.215 (0.57)
# of children <18	0.074 (0.04)	0.008 (0.04)	0.077 (0.05)	0.129* (0.05)	-0.031 (0.05)	0.031 (0.07)	0.008 (0.06)	0.029 (0.06)	0.125 (0.08)
# of adults >18	-0.067 (0.04)	0.061 (0.04)	0.111* (0.05)	-0.019 (0.05)	0.035 (0.05)	0.095 (0.06)	-0.148* (0.06)	0.116 (0.06)	0.128 (0.08)
Subsidy	0.801*** (0.08)	-0.336*** (0.08)	0.031 (0.10)	0.788*** (0.10)	-0.432*** (0.10)	0.102 (0.13)	0.845*** (0.13)	-0.243* (0.12)	-0.057 (0.15)
North	0.193* (0.10)	-0.132 (0.10)	0.287* (0.13)	0.188 (0.13)	-0.239 (0.12)	0.232 (0.17)	0.199 (0.15)	0.046 (0.16)	0.336 (0.21)
Northeast	0.211* (0.10)	-0.075 (0.10)	0.414** (0.13)	0.157 (0.13)	-0.211 (0.12)	0.583*** (0.16)	0.256 (0.16)	0.170 (0.16)	0.155 (0.22)
South	0.082 (0.09)	-0.007 (0.09)	0.113 (0.13)	0.070 (0.12)	-0.072 (0.11)	0.045 (0.16)	0.131 (0.16)	0.062 (0.16)	0.164 (0.22)
<i>N</i>	1699	1699	1699	986	986	986	713	713	703

Table F.3. Multivariate Analysis on Monthly Expenses 2024

	Age 0-5 Monthly Expense b/se	Under age 3 Monthly Expense b/se	Age 3-5 Monthly Expense b/se
Under age 3	17.776 (40.21)		
Weekly hour in care	6.323*** (1.26)	7.816*** (1.80)	5.380** (1.81)
Single parent	-86.740 (58.99)	-130.003 (84.15)	-24.234 (86.28)
Bachelors or above	65.939 (41.12)	86.656 (59.79)	48.148 (58.23)
English Only Household	-16.927 (55.30)	-76.639 (75.22)	113.469 (86.56)
Full time employed	75.109 (70.37)	23.174 (92.27)	107.291 (112.64)
Part time employed	114.270 (81.58)	128.267 (101.66)	48.567 (143.58)
Income less than 50K	-336.025*** (65.06)	-372.607*** (81.60)	-232.929* (114.43)
Black	-156.296* (69.95)	-165.727 (93.18)	-143.708 (108.62)
Hispanic	30.320 (64.22)	-41.155 (86.56)	169.721 (102.48)
Asian	-63.264 (109.92)	-75.916 (147.00)	-32.177 (176.85)
Other Race	64.095 (127.29)	-49.608 (144.03)	514.947 (290.06)
# of children <18	-35.144 (24.73)	-34.666 (33.67)	-39.645 (37.34)
# of adults >18	-29.334 (23.69)	-48.667 (33.49)	-11.130 (34.46)
Subsidy	-90.347* (41.27)	-75.718 (59.57)	-120.651* (58.91)
North	114.006* (56.54)	141.285 (79.77)	67.091 (83.22)
Northeast	57.346 (56.12)	-7.912 (76.84)	88.544 (85.14)
South	-76.262 (57.19)	-49.583 (75.29)	-153.809 (91.26)

<i>N</i>	857	442	415
Table F.4. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care 2023			
	Age 0-5 Use Care b/se	Under 3 Use Care b/se	Age 3-5 Use Care b/se
Under age 3	-0.186* (0.08)		
Single Parent	0.140 (0.12)	0.464* (0.19)	-0.105 (0.16)
Bachelors or above	0.144 (0.09)	0.088 (0.14)	0.170 (0.12)
English Only Household	0.185 (0.10)	0.156 (0.16)	0.225 (0.14)
Full time employed	0.931*** (0.09)	1.059*** (0.14)	0.899*** (0.13)
Part time employed	0.885*** (0.12)	1.101*** (0.19)	0.796*** (0.17)
Income less than 50K	-0.053 (0.11)	-0.013 (0.17)	-0.097 (0.16)
Black	0.067 (0.14)	-0.009 (0.21)	0.075 (0.20)
Hispanic	0.143 (0.12)	-0.046 (0.18)	0.292 (0.18)
Asian	-0.021 (0.20)	-0.608 (0.32)	0.600* (0.30)
Other Race	0.492 (0.26)	0.514 (0.40)	0.465 (0.34)
# of children <18	-0.077 (0.04)	-0.193** (0.06)	0.026 (0.05)
# of adults >18	0.076 (0.04)	0.198** (0.07)	0.023 (0.06)
Subsidy	1.321*** (0.14)	1.403*** (0.24)	1.324*** (0.17)
North	0.067 (0.11)	0.516** (0.17)	-0.330* (0.15)
Northeast	-0.094 (0.12)	0.194 (0.19)	-0.345* (0.17)
South	-0.097 (0.11)	0.081 (0.18)	-0.268 (0.15)

<i>N</i>	1354			567			787		
Table F.5. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care by Each Care Type 2023									
	Age 0-5			Under age 3			Age 3-5		
	Center Care	Relative Care	Non-relative Care	Center Care	Relative Care	Non- Relative Care	Center Care	Relative Care	Non- Relative Care
	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se	b/se
Under age 3	-0.283*** (0.08)	0.184* (0.08)	-0.126 (0.11)						
Single Parent	-0.125 (0.12)	0.244* (0.11)	0.085 (0.16)	-0.236 (0.21)	0.495** (0.17)	0.410 (0.24)	-0.115 (0.15)	0.086 (0.15)	-0.135 (0.24)
Bachelors or above	0.132 (0.09)	0.138 (0.09)	0.100 (0.12)	0.124 (0.15)	0.105 (0.13)	-0.166 (0.20)	0.158 (0.11)	0.116 (0.12)	0.307 (0.17)
English only Household	0.208* (0.10)	-0.063 (0.09)	-0.371** (0.13)	0.341* (0.17)	-0.200 (0.15)	-0.251 (0.22)	0.182 (0.12)	0.014 (0.13)	-0.428** (0.16)
Full time employed	0.808*** (0.10)	0.388*** (0.10)	0.317* (0.16)	1.112*** (0.17)	0.467** (0.14)	0.416 (0.24)	0.717*** (0.13)	0.365** (0.13)	0.233 (0.24)
Part time employed	0.240 (0.12)	0.520*** (0.12)	1.032*** (0.17)	0.269 (0.23)	0.794*** (0.19)	1.037*** (0.26)	0.306 (0.16)	0.358* (0.16)	0.993*** (0.25)
Income <50K	-0.336** (0.12)	0.248* (0.11)	-0.176 (0.17)	-0.351 (0.21)	0.193 (0.17)	0.029 (0.24)	-0.327* (0.16)	0.260 (0.16)	-0.398 (0.28)
Black	0.093 (0.15)	0.142 (0.14)	-0.396 (0.26)	0.020 (0.23)	0.171 (0.20)	-0.787 (0.42)	0.137 (0.19)	0.091 (0.20)	0.012 (0.34)
Hispanic	0.062 (0.12)	-0.019 (0.12)	0.036 (0.16)	0.145 (0.20)	-0.272 (0.18)	-0.026 (0.25)	0.032 (0.16)	0.196 (0.16)	0.137 (0.22)
Asian	0.274 (0.21)	-0.476* (0.22)	-0.324 (0.34)	-0.527 (0.43)	-0.918* (0.36)	0.165 (0.42)	0.855** (0.29)	-0.063 (0.30)	0.000 (.)
Other Race	-0.133 (0.27)	0.353 (0.24)	-0.209 (0.39)	0.136 (0.46)	0.272 (0.37)	-0.463 (0.56)	-0.224 (0.33)	0.505 (0.31)	0.011 (0.54)
# of children <18	-0.008 (0.04)	-0.016 (0.04)	-0.006 (0.06)	-0.090 (0.07)	-0.224*** (0.06)	0.275** (0.08)	0.029 (0.05)	0.135* (0.05)	-0.276** (0.10)
# of adults >18	0.014 (0.04)	0.174*** (0.04)	-0.026 (0.06)	0.091 (0.08)	0.194** (0.07)	0.028 (0.10)	-0.015 (0.05)	0.179*** (0.05)	-0.079 (0.10)
Subsidy	0.881*** (0.10)	-0.120 (0.10)	0.757*** (0.12)	1.719*** (0.19)	-0.301 (0.17)	0.091 (0.26)	0.612*** (0.12)	0.080 (0.12)	0.860*** (0.16)
North	-0.145 (0.11)	0.191 (0.11)	0.339* (0.16)	0.319 (0.18)	0.344* (0.17)	0.511 (0.27)	-0.417** (0.14)	0.021 (0.14)	0.305 (0.21)
Northeast	-0.128 (0.12)	0.099 (0.12)	0.087 (0.18)	0.152 (0.21)	0.267 (0.19)	0.056 (0.32)	-0.289 (0.15)	-0.038 (0.16)	0.169 (0.22)
South	-0.270* (0.11)	0.041 (0.11)	0.353* (0.15)	-0.105 (0.19)	0.195 (0.17)	0.301 (0.28)	-0.399** (0.13)	-0.078 (0.14)	0.399* (0.20)
<i>N</i>	1354	1354	1354	567	567	567	787	787	759

Table F.6. Multivariate Analysis on Monthly Expenses 2023

	Age 0-5	Under age 3	Age 3-5
	Monthly Expense	Monthly Expense	Monthly Expense
	b/se	b/se	b/se
Under age 3	-71.186 (60.10)		
Weekly hour in care	5.120* (2.02)	8.075* (3.16)	3.361 (2.55)
Single parent	-210.454* (88.55)	-354.784* (136.70)	-155.612 (111.49)
Bachelors or above	103.726 (63.32)	-98.442 (102.36)	247.919** (78.61)
English Only Household	50.780 (71.72)	-520.299*** (131.00)	276.023** (83.38)
Full time employed	223.898* (97.06)	554.146*** (154.43)	154.529 (124.91)
Part time employed	94.734 (106.37)	507.366** (180.22)	-21.157 (134.92)
Income less than 50K	-184.434 (111.52)	-214.666 (153.56)	-101.108 (155.65)
Black	-131.939 (114.91)	88.288 (152.74)	-339.109* (165.68)
Hispanic	-110.097 (92.83)	-278.992 (150.05)	-146.991 (114.74)
Asian	316.719 (168.92)	925.129* (380.58)	302.487 (185.40)
Other Race	238.744 (236.69)	-36.182 (333.74)	521.067 (314.67)
# of children <18	-68.244* (34.28)	61.723 (56.77)	-124.945** (42.97)
# of adults >18	-67.952* (33.50)	-114.908* (51.29)	-45.995 (42.06)
Subsidy	-384.650*** (64.23)	-201.474 (108.23)	-466.843*** (77.25)
North	30.013 (76.72)	242.652 (131.20)	-15.132 (92.28)
Northeast	-40.801 (85.82)	-151.008 (141.34)	51.056 (103.15)
South	35.048 (75.84)	-79.868 (131.24)	122.230 (89.14)
<i>N</i>	628	217	411

Table F.7. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care 2022

	Age 0-5 Use Care b/se	Under 3 Use Care b/se	Age 3-5 Use Care b/se
Under age 3	-0.343*** (0.09)		
Single Parent	0.174 (0.14)	0.180 (0.21)	0.104 (0.18)
Bachelors or above	0.063 (0.10)	0.014 (0.16)	0.077 (0.13)
English Only Household	0.007 (0.24)	0.191 (0.32)	-0.113 (0.43)
Full time employed	1.114*** (0.10)	1.424*** (0.16)	0.935*** (0.14)
Part time employed	1.201*** (0.14)	1.194*** (0.20)	1.268*** (0.21)
Income less than 50K	-0.013 (0.11)	0.117 (0.17)	-0.109 (0.16)
Black	0.133 (0.17)	0.312 (0.26)	-0.041 (0.22)
Hispanic	0.046 (0.12)	0.297 (0.19)	-0.105 (0.16)
Asian	-0.125 (0.19)	-0.121 (0.27)	-0.167 (0.28)
Other Race	-0.031 (0.25)	-0.017 (0.33)	-0.063 (0.40)
# of children <18	-0.115* (0.05)	-0.159* (0.08)	-0.061 (0.07)
# of adults >18	0.044 (0.07)	0.133 (0.11)	-0.047 (0.10)
Subsidy	0.894*** (0.17)	1.353*** (0.30)	0.721*** (0.21)
North	-0.095 (0.12)	-0.043 (0.19)	-0.090 (0.16)
Northeast	-0.096 (0.14)	-0.344 (0.21)	0.051 (0.19)
South	-0.333** (0.12)	-0.468* (0.19)	-0.267 (0.17)
<i>N</i>	1195	499	696

Table F.8. Multivariate Analysis on Non Parental Care by Each Care Type 2022

	Age 0-5			Under age 3			Age 3-5		
	Center Care b/se	Relative Care b/se	Nonrelative Care b/se	Center Care b/se	Relative Care b/se	Nonrelative Care b/se	Center Care b/se	Relative Care b/se	Nonrelative Care b/se
Under age 3	-0.697*** (0.08)	0.190* (0.08)	0.340** (0.11)						
Single Parent	-0.171 (0.12)	0.249* (0.11)	-0.020 (0.16)	-0.282 (0.20)	0.173 (0.18)	0.052 (0.24)	-0.093 (0.15)	0.260 (0.15)	-0.151 (0.25)
Bachelors or above	-0.118 (0.09)	0.072 (0.09)	0.180 (0.12)	0.021 (0.15)	0.135 (0.14)	0.083 (0.19)	-0.258* (0.12)	0.029 (0.12)	0.289 (0.17)
English Only Household	-0.366 (0.23)	0.410 (0.22)	0.136 (0.31)	-0.753* (0.31)	0.520 (0.30)	0.689 (0.52)	0.119 (0.36)	0.283 (0.35)	-0.495 (0.43)
Full time employed	1.011*** (0.10)	0.387*** (0.10)	0.333* (0.14)	1.251*** (0.16)	0.465** (0.14)	0.491* (0.20)	0.894*** (0.13)	0.312* (0.14)	0.179 (0.20)
Part time employed	0.598*** (0.12)	0.597*** (0.12)	0.142 (0.18)	0.746*** (0.20)	0.676*** (0.18)	0.194 (0.25)	0.561*** (0.16)	0.516** (0.17)	0.018 (0.26)
Income <50K	-0.356** (0.11)	0.125 (0.10)	-0.197 (0.15)	-0.325 (0.18)	0.170 (0.16)	-0.029 (0.21)	-0.434** (0.14)	0.104 (0.15)	-0.368 (0.24)
Black	-0.135 (0.15)	0.046 (0.14)	0.243 (0.19)	0.141 (0.25)	0.274 (0.23)	-0.050 (0.31)	-0.304 (0.18)	-0.129 (0.19)	0.503* (0.25)
Hispanic	-0.266* (0.11)	0.404*** (0.10)	0.237 (0.13)	-0.410* (0.19)	0.502** (0.16)	0.155 (0.20)	-0.201 (0.14)	0.350** (0.13)	0.363 (0.19)
Asian	0.017 (0.19)	-0.273 (0.21)	-0.732 (0.42)	0.202 (0.28)	-0.390 (0.30)	0.000 (.)	-0.142 (0.26)	-0.170 (0.29)	-0.209 (0.48)
Other Race	0.100 (0.23)	-0.075 (0.24)	-0.441 (0.44)	0.397 (0.32)	-0.361 (0.34)	0.000 (.)	-0.281 (0.34)	0.227 (0.35)	0.252 (0.52)
# of children <18	-0.069 (0.05)	-0.017 (0.05)	0.130* (0.06)	-0.087 (0.08)	-0.134 (0.07)	0.057 (0.10)	-0.046 (0.06)	0.067 (0.06)	0.157 (0.09)
# of adults >18	-0.112 (0.07)	0.128* (0.06)	0.168 (0.09)	-0.154 (0.12)	0.127 (0.10)	0.163 (0.13)	-0.068 (0.09)	0.096 (0.09)	0.129 (0.13)
Subsidy	0.642*** (0.12)	0.193 (0.11)	0.338* (0.14)	0.905*** (0.19)	0.369* (0.18)	0.564* (0.22)	0.516*** (0.15)	0.143 (0.13)	0.254 (0.18)
North	-0.053 (0.11)	-0.097 (0.11)	-0.171 (0.15)	0.239 (0.19)	-0.369* (0.18)	-0.215 (0.23)	-0.234 (0.14)	0.060 (0.14)	-0.119 (0.21)
Northeast	-0.070 (0.12)	0.045 (0.12)	-0.229 (0.17)	0.011 (0.21)	-0.237 (0.19)	-0.565* (0.28)	-0.134 (0.16)	0.198 (0.16)	0.063 (0.23)
South	-0.418*** (0.11)	-0.025 (0.11)	-0.065 (0.15)	-0.285 (0.19)	-0.222 (0.17)	-0.223 (0.22)	-0.529*** (0.15)	0.098 (0.15)	0.049 (0.21)
<i>N</i>	1195	1195	1195	499	499	447	696	696	696

Table F.9. Multivariate Analysis on Monthly Expenses 2022

	Age 0-5 Monthly Expense b/se	Under age 3 Monthly Expense b/se	Age 3-5 Monthly Expense b/se
Under age 3	-138.316 (86.33)		
Weekly hour in care	9.258*** (2.68)	6.948* (3.10)	8.769* (3.68)
Single parent	-261.033* (115.96)	-181.915 (130.88)	-337.555* (163.36)
Bachelors or above	-214.540* (88.41)	-30.001 (105.91)	-317.535** (121.71)
English Only Household	252.700 (247.33)	68.924 (224.81)	450.949 (404.35)
Full time employed	204.717 (119.21)	142.152 (124.43)	267.391 (173.99)
Part time employed	-80.258 (147.42)	-187.632 (155.11)	44.745 (213.53)
Income less than 50K	-192.280 (122.32)	-7.645 (122.88)	-338.624 (183.94)
Black	-178.156 (149.29)	-196.162 (163.19)	-232.895 (213.50)
Hispanic	117.315 (101.95)	-211.404 (120.08)	334.610* (143.84)
Asian	-39.660 (210.92)	-423.603* (195.52)	203.224 (338.89)
Other Race	-112.147 (258.73)	-250.007 (229.03)	112.527 (445.79)
# of children <18	-46.687 (49.49)	7.398 (56.36)	-82.805 (70.58)
# of adults >18	-100.029 (69.01)	-86.645 (77.74)	-128.743 (96.37)
Subsidy	-73.614 (96.74)	-121.901 (108.63)	-41.402 (135.09)
North	-37.838 (106.95)	-72.017 (124.80)	3.934 (148.78)
Northeast	-46.300 (116.45)	-56.472 (137.69)	30.892 (163.70)
South	-31.078 (115.64)	-102.869 (131.15)	52.261 (161.60)
<i>N</i>	642	211	431

i U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2021, September). The economics of child care supply in the United States. <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/The-Economics-of-Childcare-Supply-09-14-final.pdf>