Child Care Challenges and Adaptations: Findings from the 2025 CPS ASEC

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Abstract

This paper examines new questions introduced to the 2025 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). We analyze child care expenses, problems obtaining care, and household responses to care disruptions. We find that 23.9% of households with children 13 years old and under paid for child care in 2024, spending an average of $10,520 annually (5.6% of household income). Only 3.7% of households reported problems obtaining adequate child care, but affected households lost an average of 65.8 days of work time. Strategies to deal with child care challenges varied by income, with high-income households using paid leave while low-income households were more likely to stay away from the labor market.

[1] This paper is released to inform interested parties of research and to encourage discussion. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not those of the U.S. Census Bureau. The Census Bureau has reviewed this data product to ensure appropriate access, use, and disclosure avoidance protection of the confidential source data used to produce this product (Data Management System (DMS) number: P-7534374; Disclosure Review Board (DRB) approval number: CBDRB-FY26-SEHSD003-058). All statistical comparisons are made at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. More information on confidentiality protection, methodology, sampling and nonsampling error, and definitions is available at <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.

Introduction

Child care is a significant constraint for working parents- finding and enrolling in care and navigating care interruptions pose a substantial challenge for working parents (Child Care Aware of America, 2022). Child care is strongly correlated with labor market participation, and parents that experience problems with child care face the choice of providing care themselves and forgoing work (Morrissey, 2017). To provide more comprehensive information for data users regarding the relationship between child care challenges and economic outcomes, the U.S. Census Bureau recently added two new questions about child care to the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). These questions query respondents about whether anyone in the household had problems obtaining child care that prevented them from working more hours in the previous year, and what actions their household's adults took to provide care when unavailable, unaffordable, or unsafe.

This paper examines new and existing questions about child care expenses, problems, and strategies used by adults to navigate care challenges collected as part of the 2025 CPS ASEC. We begin by describing how child care questions in the CPS ASEC have evolved over the years, including the latest set of questions regarding child care challenges that were added to the 2025 CPS ASEC. We then present descriptive statistics by family structure, age and number of children, and household income. Family structure is defined by the survey respondent's marital or partnership status- they may be part of a married couple, in a cohabiting partnership, or be a single male or single female reference person. We also include an indicator for whether the household is multigenerational, defined as having a co-resident grandparent and grandchild. Income indicators include the family's poverty status and the respondent's employment status. In this analysis, we limit children to between the ages of zero and 13 years old (inclusive), as the new CPS ASEC questions specifically ask about children in these age ranges.

Child Care Questions in the CPS ASEC Over the Years

The CPS ASEC has collected data on child care since 1999, when two questions were introduced to the survey instrument.[2] The first question asked, "Did (you/anyone in this household) PAY for the care of (your/their) (child/children) while they worked in 1998? (Include preschool and nursery school; exclude kindergarten or grade/elementary school)?" A follow-up question asked, "Which children needed care while their parents worked?". In 2010, a series of questions were added to capture the amount of money that households pay for child care.[3] Child care expenses were intended to capture preschool and nursery school expenses, before and after school care, and summer care, but exclude the cost of kindergarten or grade/elementary school.

New questions were again added to the 2025 CPS ASEC aimed at understanding the challenges that working parents face in meeting their child care needs and how they dealt with those challenges.[4] These questions asked- "Did anyone in this household have any problems obtaining child care that prevented

[2] U.S. Census Bureau. (1999). Current Population Survey: 1999 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar99.pdf>.
[3] U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). Current Population Survey: 2010 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar10.pdf>.
[4] U.S. Census Bureau. (2025). Current Population Survey: 2025 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) Supplement <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/cps/techdocs/cpsmar25.pdf>.

[you/them] from working more hours in [YEAR]?", and, "In [YEAR], if child care was closed, unavailable, or unaffordable, or if there was concern for the [child's/children's] safety in care, what actions did the adults in your household take to provide care?". For respondents answering the first question affirmatively, a follow-up question was asked about how much time people in the household lost in 2024 from work due to challenges with child care arrangements; respondents could report the amount in hours, days, or weeks. For the second question, respondents could select one or more of the following options: 1) Took unpaid leave; 2) Used vacation, sick days, or other paid leave; 3) Cut work hours; 4) Quit a job; 5) Were fired from a job; 6) Did not look for a job; 7) Supervised one or more children while working; or 8) Other (specify). Notably, respondents were *not* required to answer "Yes" to the first question regarding problems obtaining care to answer the second question about actions taken to provide care.

The analysis in this paper uses data from these child care questions in the 2025 CPS ASEC to provide a descriptive look at parental work and child care challenges. To provide context for the care environment parents navigate, we draw on responses to long-standing CPS ASEC questions regarding child care expenses, work status, family structure, and income. Child care is restricted to care purchased so that someone in the household could work in the last year; the amount spent is not capped. All estimates presented are computed using replicate weights.

Results

Child Care Need and Expenses

In 2024, 30.4 million households in the United States reported having a child aged 13 or younger, 7.3 million of which used a paid child care provider (23.9 percent). Households that paid for child care spent approximately $10,520 on average, or about 5.6 percent of household income. Table 1 presents the total number of households with children, the percent of households that paid for child care, the (conditional) mean amount they spent on child care, as well as the mean share of income they spent on child care. These statistics are presented by family structure, age and number of children, household income, and the labor force status of the household reference person as well as the second earner.

Previously published research shows that child age and family income are critical factors associated with paying for care - our data show this as well (DiTommaso et al. 2024, DiTommaso et al. 2025). Table 1 shows that among the various arrangements of children in the household, households with the youngest child under six years old had the highest percent of households paying for child care, 33.4 percent, while those with school-aged children (six to 13 years old) had the lowest. Households with the youngest child under six reported paying an average of $12,600 for care compared to $5,900 reported by households with the youngest child between six and 13.[5]

As income increases, both the likelihood of paying for child care and the average amount spent increase. Among different household poverty statuses, households with income above 400% of the poverty line were about three times more likely to pay for child care (33.4% vs. 11.5%) than those below the poverty line and on average paid about three times as much ($13,400 vs $4,200). While lower-income

[5] Note that average child care expenditures do not differ statistically between households with a youngest child under age six and those with two children under age 14.

families/households spend less on child care, it is a greater share of their total household income (U.S. Department of Labor, 2022).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics on Households that Paid for Child Care in 2024

	Number of households, millions	Percent of households that paid for child care	Mean amount spent on child care (in dollars)	Mean percent of income spent on child care
All households with children	30.4	23.9	10,520	5.6
Children in the household				
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	2.7	25.8	11,910	6.2
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	15.1	33.4	12,550	6.8
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	15.3	14.5	5,901	3.0
One child under 14	15.2	20.1	8,792	4.8
Two children under 14	10.6	28.8	12,430	6.2
Three or more children under 14	4.7	25.3	10,050	5.7
Poverty status				
<100% of FPL	4.0	11.5	4,202	13.3
100%-400% of FPL	14.2	19.1	7,193	8.4
>400% of FPL	12.3	33.4	13,400	4.9
Family structure				
Married couple family	20.3	25.6	12,030	5.4
Cohabiting partner	2.9	19.9	6,827	5.0
Male reference person	5.9	21.5	6,851	8.2
Female reference person	1.3	18.1	6,052	5.3
Multigenerational household	2.7	17.1	7,416	3.8
Labor force status of reference person and second adult				
Two adults, both employed	13.0	32.5	12,760	5.4
Two adults, only one employed	6.4	13.0	9,075	5.6
Two adults, neither in labor force	0.8	11.3	6,603	4.1
One adult, employed	7.3	24.7	7,116	6.6
One adult, unemployed	0.5	14.1	3,835	6.9
One adult, not in labor force	2.3	9.0	4,835	7.8

Notes: Limited to households with at least one child between the ages of 0 and 13; the mean amount spent on child care is conditional on spending a non-zero amount on care. FPL- Federal Poverty Level. Margins of error for all estimates are available in Appendix Table 1.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Among the different family structures, married couple households were the most likely to report paying for child care, 25.6 percent. The average amount spent on child care for married couple families was $12,030 on average, higher than the amount spent by households with other family structures.

Table 1 also presents statistics on child care by the labor force status of the reference person and the unit's secondary earner (usually the reference person's spouse or partner). Although the labor force statuses of the reference person and the unit's secondary earner do not capture the full extent of the labor market participation of the caregivers of children in the household, it may give a good indication of

how child care interacts with the nature of work that adults engage in.[6,7] Approximately 32.5% of households with an employed reference person and an employed second earner pay for child care while only 11.3% of households with both a reference person and second earner not in the labor force paid for child care. Among single households where the reference person was employed, 24.7 percent paid for child care while only 9.0% of single households with a reference person not in the labor force paid for child care.[8]

Child Care Problems

Households were asked "Did anyone in this household have any problems obtaining child care that prevented them from working more hours in 2024?". Table 2 presents the average number of hours households lost due to problems with child care. In 2024, 3.7 percent of households with children reported having problems obtaining child care such that it prevented someone in the household from working more hours in 2024.

A follow-up question asked respondents about the amount of time lost due to issues with child care and allowed them to report in one of three units of time- hours, days, or weeks. To ease interpretation, we convert all responses to days. Households that reported a problem lost 65.8 days of work time, on average, because of trouble finding child care. Households below 100 percent of the FPL lost an average of 114.6 days due to issues finding child care; this was the greatest number of days lost when comparing amongst household poverty status. Households headed by an unmarried, unpartnered female reference person lost an average of 26.3 days of work, which is the fewest number of days lost when comparing amongst households grouped by family structure.

Given the large number of days that households report losing due to problems obtaining child care, we examine if the amount of time lost varies by the unit of time selected for reporting. We assume 8 hours of work to be equal to 1 day of work and one week to be equal to 5 days of work. In other words, we assume the maximum number of work days in a year to be 52 X 5 = 260 days. Since some households that chose to respond in days could have reported greater than 260 days of lost work, we top-code those responses at 260 days. Figure 1 presents the average amount of lost work time (converted to days) by unit of time reported. Households that reported in hours lost 15.4 working days, while households that reported in days lost 17.1 days, and households that reported in weeks reported losing 123.9 working days.[9]

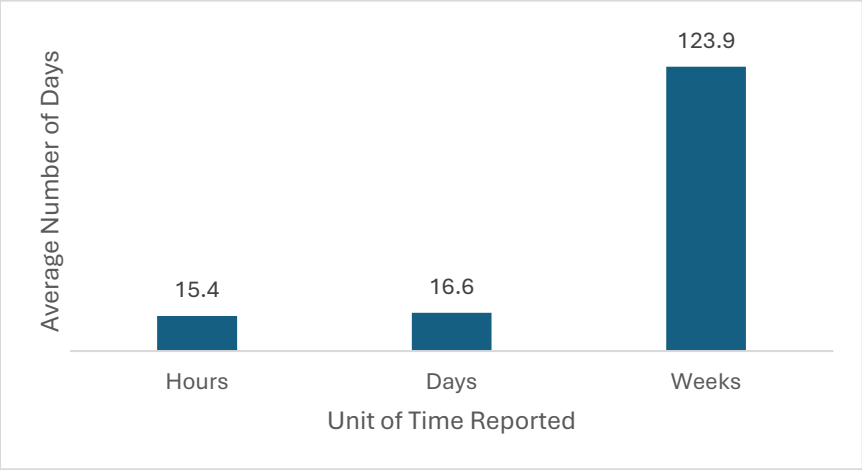
[6] The employment status of the reference person is measured at the time of the survey, typically during February-April of the year following the reference year. The child care expenditure data are collected on the reference year.
[7] We note that the reference person is not always the parent of a child in the household.
[8] The difference between the percent of households with two adults, neither in the labor force and the percent of households with one adult, not in the labor force is not statistically different.
[9] There is no significant difference between the number of days lost for households reporting lost time in hours versus those reporting lost time in days.

Table 2: Average Number of Work Days in 2024 Lost Due to Child Care Problems

Population categories	Households facing problems with child care	Days of lost work due to child care problems
All households with children	3.7	65.8
Children in the household		
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	2.6	109.7
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	4.8	71.0
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	2.6	56.3
One child under 14	3.2	64.3
Two children under 14	3.8	61.7
Three or more children under 14	5.1	75.9
Poverty status		
<100% of FPL	6.2	114.6
100%-400% of FPL	3.5	59.2
>400% of FPL	3.1	43.3
Family structure		
Married couple family	2.9	68.8
Cohabiting partner	3.2	80.6
Male reference person	6.4	64.2
Female reference person	4.6	26.3
Multigenerational household	3.2	72.5
Labor force status of reference person and second adult		
Two adults, both employed	3.2	47.4
Two adults, only one employed	2.3	114.4
Two adults, neither in labor force	1.6	188.8
One adult, employed	4.8	44.8
One adult, unemployed	10.3	73.2
One adult, not in labor force	5.8	105.5

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13. FPL- Federal Poverty Level. Standard errors for all estimates are available in Appendix Table 2.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Figure 1: Days of Lost Work Due to Child Care Problems in 2024, by Unit of Time Reported



Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

This stark difference in days lost when time is reported in weeks lead us to further investigate whether respondents might be interpreting the question in two different ways- one as a question about short term disruptions and one as a question regarding desire to participate in the labor market but for child care concerns. To do this, we examine if the unit of time selected for reporting varies by the reference person's labor market participation. Table 3 shows that among households with an employed reference person, 38% reported lost work in weeks while 67% and 72% of households with unemployed reference person or one not in the labor force, respectively, did so.[10] This suggests that respondents may have understood this question to mean the amount of additional time they would have worked if they had adequate child care arrangements. In other words, the choice of unit of time reported seems to be correlated with the nature of work of the reference person (and more likely, the caregivers in the households).

Table 3: Percentage of Households Selecting Each Unit of Time Response Option, by Labor Force Status of Reference Person

	Unit of Time Reported			
Labor force status	Hours	Days	Weeks	Total
Employed	29%	33%	38%	100%
Unemployed	18%	15%	67%	100%
Not in labor force	14%	15%	72%	100%
All households	25%	29%	46%	100%

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Child Care Adaptations

One of the new questions added to the 2025 CPS ASEC relates to the adaptations used by households to address child care problems. Households were allowed to identify all the strategies they used to address child care challenges. It is important to note that respondents were not required to first answer affirmatively that they had a problem with child care resulting in lost work time (the question discussed in the previous section). Table 4 summarizes the various strategies used to address child care problems by various types of households. Among the most common strategies used by households with children were taking paid leave (15.6%), unpaid leave (8.1%), and cutting work hours (6.7%).[11]

Households with incomes greater than 400% of FPL and those in which two adults worked seem to rely on paid leave (21.2% and 22.1%, respectively).[12] On the other hand, households with incomes less than 100% of FPL and households with one adult that is not in the labor force appear more likely to not look

[10] The difference between households with an unemployed reference person reporting time lost in weeks and a reference person not in the labor force reporting time lost in weeks is not statistically significant.
[11] The percent of all households with children that cut work hours was not significantly different from the percent of all households with children that selected an "other" strategy to deal with child care problems.
[12] There is no significant difference in the percent of households using paid leave between households with income above 400% FPL and households where two adults worked.

for a job (14.0% and 12.7%, respectively).[13] These findings are consistent with those in the previous section, where we noted that the amount of work time lost due to child care problems seemed to depend on income level and labor force status.

Table 4: Adaptations Used by Households to Address Child Care Problems (in Percent)

	Took unpaid leave	Used paid leave	Cut work hours	Quit a job	Fired from a job	Did not look for a job	Supervised while working	Other
All households with children	8.1	15.6	6.7	2.0	0.2	4.1	4.7	6.8
Children in the household								
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	7.7	15.6	6.1	3.3	0.2	5.5	4.0	7.6
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	9.3	18.0	7.2	2.8	0.2	5.1	4.7	7.4
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	6.9	13.1	6.2	1.1	0.1	3.1	4.7	6.2
One child under 14	7.5	15.2	6.0	1.4	0.2	3.2	3.6	6.6
Two children under 14	8.3	16.2	7.2	2.4	0.2	4.5	6.2	7.4
Three or more children under 14	9.5	15.3	7.8	2.9	0.1	6.1	4.9	5.9
Poverty status								
<100% of FPL	8.0	4.9	6.2	3.5	0.4	14.0	2.0	5.2
100%-400% of FPL	9.0	13.6	7.0	1.8	0.1	3.5	3.6	6.9
>400% of FPL	7.0	21.2	6.5	1.7	0.1	1.6	6.9	7.1
Family structure								
Married couple family	7.2	17.2	6.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	5.3	6.5
Cohabiting partner	9.1	12.7	6.8	2.3	0.2	6.1	3.0	6.6
Male reference person	10.2	11.8	8.3	2.4	Z	6.3	3.8	7.6
Female reference person	9.4	13.1	7.1	0.8	0.1	1.9	3.2	7.7
Multigenerational household	6.7	10.5	5.8	1.5	0.2	4.4	3.2	7.9
Labor force status of reference person and second adult								
Two adults, both employed	8.2	22.1	7.4	1.6	0.2	1.3	6.8	7.3
Two adults, only one employed	5.3	8.5	4.2	2.5	0.2	6.9	2.8	5.0
Two adults, neither in labor force	6.4	7.2	3.6	1.5	0.8	7.4	2.9	5.7
One adult, employed	11.0	14.5	8.2	1.9	Z	3.2	4.0	7.6
One adult, unemployed	10.3	11.1	11.2	4.1	Z	8.3	3.1	8.0
One adult, not in labor force	5.8	5.1	5.1	2.8	Z	12.7	1.7	5.9

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13. FPL- Federal Poverty Level. Standard errors for all estimates are available in Appendix Table 3. The adaptations are not mutually exclusive.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Conclusion

In this paper, we examined new child care questions introduced in the 2025 CPS ASEC to assess difficulties in obtaining care and household adaptations to child care problems. Results show that 3.7 percent of households with children reported problems obtaining care which resulted in a reduction in hours worked. Overall, affected households lost a substantial amount of work time, 65.8 days on average. Comparing among household income groupings, lower income households (below 100% of the federal poverty level) lost the greatest amount of work time, 114.6 days on average.

[13] There is no significant difference in the percent of households not looking for a job due to child care problems between households with income below 100% FPL and households with a single adult that was not in the labor force.

The amount of work lost due to difficulty finding child care may be related to the labor force status of caregivers- in two adult households, those where both adults were employed lost 47 days while those where neither adult was in the labor force lost 189 days. These results could indicate either that child care problems are preventing individuals that want to work from joining or increasing participation in the labor force, or, that our survey question is capturing both short-term inconveniences *and* longer-term labor market access challenges related to child care.

Examining strategies employed to deal with child care challenges shows that higher-income households (with incomes over 400 percent of the federal poverty level) most often relied on using paid leave, a strategy that preserves income (and is more commonly offered to higher-income workers). Lowest-income households most often did not look for a job, a strategy that avoids labor force participation. Overall, both questions align with existing research showing that child care problems are a challenge for families' economic wellbeing.

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Appendix- Margins of Error Tables

Appendix Table 1: Margins of Error for Descriptive Statistics on Households that Paid for Child Care in 2024

	Number of households, millions	Percent of households that paid for child care	Mean amount spent on child care (in dollars)	Mean percent of income spent on child care
All households with children	0.4	0.7	403	0.3
Children in the household				
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	0.1	2.6	1,349	0.8
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	0.3	1.1	539	0.3
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	0.3	0.8	502	0.3
One child under 14	0.3	0.9	619	0.4
Two children under 14	0.3	1.2	704	0.4
Three or more children under 14	0.2	1.6	816	0.6
Poverty status				
<100% of FPL	0.2	1.5	609	2.4
100%-400% of FPL	0.3	0.9	425	0.5
>400% of FPL	0.3	1.3	684	0.3
Family structure				
Married couple family	0.3	0.9	473	0.3
Cohabiting partner	0.1	2.1	903	0.9
Male reference person	0.2	1.6	1,254	1.7
Female reference person	0.1	2.7	1,290	1.0
Multigenerational household	0.1	2.2	1,153	0.9
Labor force status of reference person and second adult				
Two adults, both employed	0.3	1.2	563	0.3
Two adults, only one employed	0.2	1.1	991	0.8
Two adults, neither in labor force	0.1	2.9	1,617	1.1
One adult, employed	0.2	1.4	920	1.0
One adult, unemployed	0.1	4.9	1,397	2.9
One adult, not in labor force	0.1	1.8	1,094	2.0

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13; the mean amount spent on child care is conditional on spending a non-zero amount on care. FPL- Federal Poverty Level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Appendix Table 2: Margins of Error for the Average Number of Work Days Lost Due to Child Care Problems in 2024

	Households facing problems with child care	Days of lost work due to child care problems
All households with children	0.3	7.5
Children in the household		
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	0.9	37.8
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	0.5	10.8
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	0.3	11.0
One child under 14	0.4	10.3
Two children under 14	0.5	14.0
Three or more children under 14	1.0	19.5
Poverty status		
<100% of FPL	1.2	19.7
100%-400% of FPL	0.4	11.2
>400% of FPL	0.4	9.3
Family structure		
Married couple family	0.4	11.3
Cohabiting partner	0.8	25.3
Male reference person	0.9	12.4
Female reference person	1.6	11.4
Multigenerational household	0.9	23.4
Labor force status of reference person and second adult		
Two adults, both employed	0.5	9.8
Two adults, only one employed	0.5	28.1
Two adults, neither in labor force	1.2	68.4
One adult, employed	0.6	9.7
One adult, unemployed	4.5	36.0
One adult, not in labor force	1.5	30.6

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13. FPL- Federal Poverty Level.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

Appendix Table 3: Margins of Error for the Adaptations Used by Households to Address Child Care Problems (in Percent)

Population categories	Took unpaid leave	Used paid leave	Cut work hours	Quit a job	Fired from a job	Did not look for a job	Supervised while working	Other
All households with children	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Children in the household								
Youngest child is less than 1 years old	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.6
Youngest child is less than 6 years old	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
Youngest child is 6-13 years old	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
One child under 14	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
Two children under 14	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.6
Three or more children under 14	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Poverty status								
<100% of FPL	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.9
100%-400% of FPL	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
>400% of FPL	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Family structure								
Married couple family	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cohabiting partner	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.2
Male reference person	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	A	0.9	0.7	1.0
Female reference person	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	1.2	2.2
Multigenerational household	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.4
Labor force status of reference person and second adult								
Two adults, both employed	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Two adults, only one employed	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
Two adults, neither in labor force	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.8	1.4	1.9
One adult, employed	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.5	Z	0.6	0.6	0.8
One adult, unemployed	3.1	4.0	4.7	2.6	A	3.9	2.4	3.7
One adult, not in labor force	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	A	2.2	0.9	1.3

Notes: Limited to households with a child between the ages of 0 and 13. Z indicates the estimate rounds to zero. A indicates no estimate calculated due to sample size of zero. FPL- Federal Poverty Level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, 2025 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).