

MEMO: Infant-Toddler Policy Priority Resources



ZERO TO THREE
Early connections last a lifetime

The upcoming reconciliation bill provides an unprecedented opportunity to transform the lives of young children in our country and ensure equity so that each and every baby has the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Imagine that when a baby is born, they are guaranteed to have 12 weeks of time with their parents to start learning how they are valued and how the world works, that their family has a basic financial footing to help meet crucial needs when their growing brains need it most, that when their parents go back to work, they have a nurturing child care provider whose own wellbeing is assured through appropriate compensation. These opportunities would help lay the foundation for them to reach their potential. Such a time is within our reach for the babies being born today and in the future through three critical elements of the American Families Plan that will be part of reconciliation: paid family and medical leave, child care, and the expanded Child Tax Credit.

The earliest years of a child's life are the time of fastest brain development. When babies have consistent, warm, nurturing interactions with the primary adults in their lives, it leads to healthy brain development, and helps babies develop a strong foundation for the skills they will need through their lives. Access to quality, affordable child care means parents can go to work, early childhood professionals are well trained and compensated, and infants and toddlers receive the care and learning experiences their growing brains need. Access to paid family and medical leave ensures parents do not have to choose between caring for a newborn, an ill child, or themselves or their economic security. And, finally, access to a fully refundable, permanent Child Tax Credit helps parents provide for basic needs and lifts some of the toxic stress that accompanies the material hardship too many parents with young children face.

America needs to invest to grow. Invest in our economy. Invest in our infrastructure. Invest in the health of our communities. But there's one investment that's more foundational than any of those: Investing in our babies. It's our best opportunity to make the biggest difference. Policies that support babies and families are proven to deliver a return far greater than their cost. When babies and toddlers have good health, strong families and positive early learning experiences, it will lead to an America that is stronger, smarter, healthier, and fairer. Their growth is America's growth. And the time to make an impact is now. It's time to boldly invest in our future, today.

The purpose of this memo is to share information about the state of child care, paid leave, and the Child Tax Credit in the United States, as well as stories that illustrate the difficulties families with infants and toddlers are facing today.

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State of Babies Yearbook Data

The [State of Babies Yearbook](#), published in April 2021, shows us that, even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the littlest among us did not have the supports they needed to thrive. Families and providers are struggling with the precarious economics of caring for young children, and the pandemic has intensified that struggle.

Infant-Toddler Child Care

National Data and Narrative

- Quality child care feeds a baby’s growing brain, building the foundation for the development necessary for them to thrive as adults.
- Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, child care and other early learning opportunities for infants and toddlers fell far short of what children and families need. Research indicates that children of color are likely to lack equitable access to high-quality formal early care and learning experiences.
- Infant care is too expensive for many families, exceeding the cost of college tuition in more than half of states. See cost of care as a percentage of income for married families and single parents by state, in Appendix A.
- Families above low income are eligible for child care subsidies in only six states, and only 4% of low- and moderate-income families that could use help with paying for child care receive a subsidy. To see where infants are eligible for child care subsidies above 200% of the federal poverty level, click [here](#), and see the percentage of low/moderate income infants and toddlers (defined as 150% SMI) in CCDF-funded care by state in Appendix A.
 - For more information about the child care system and what policies will ensure healthy child development and security for babies and their families, visit our recent policy brief, [The State of Child Care for Babies](#). Appendix B in this brief lays out child care quality indicators by state.
- Only 11% of infants and toddlers who are eligible for Early Head Start are currently being served by it, and the proportion served varies from 3% to 23% across states. View this data by state in Appendix A.
- Nationally, only 1 in 3 infants and toddlers received a developmental screening in the past year. Hispanic, Black, and Asian parents reporting that their child had received a developmental screening were lower than the national average. View this data by state, in Appendix A.

Child Care Family Stories

The families highlighted below have given permission for their photos and quotes to be used publicly by policymakers as they push for affordable, high-quality child care.



Pili Queja
Anchorage, AK
Tags: Child Care

During the pandemic, Pili and Reanne were able to telework for their main jobs while caring for their daughter at home, but continued to pay child care bills so they didn't lose their spot and their provider could sustain her business. Pili lost additional work as a drummer, halting the income they were depending on to pay for child care over the next year. In Pili's words:

"Even as Alaska opens back up, families like ours are not able to return back to work in the same way. Many child care facilities had to temporarily close due to the pandemic. Now they are struggling to open back up and remain open."



Carry Lapitan
Downey, CA
Tags: Child Care

When Carry Lapitan was pregnant with her first baby, she was laid off from job as a preschool teacher due to the pandemic. While Carry wants to go back to work, she is challenged to find the care she needs for her daughter. In her words:

"I love what I do and I want to be back in the [preschool] classroom ASAP. But where will I enroll Ava? What of her development if teachers lack training and are demotivated by low pay and lack of recognition for their pivotal role? How much of my teacher salary will have to go to tuition fees and other expenses? Do I have to consider another profession even though I know teaching is my passion?"



Shiela Tipples
Bridgeport, CT
Tags: Paid Leave, Child Care

During the pandemic, without key supports that provide working families stability, many families like Shiela's have been forced to make impossible decisions that threaten their economic security. In her words:

"Because of our nation's lack of paid leave and affordable child care, when our daughter's child care closed indefinitely in the pandemic, my husband and I had to make a decision. He stayed home with Ava, and

we lived on one income with which we still had to pay the same amount of expenses, including the child care fees we were bound to pay by contract.”



Teresa Servin
Garden City, KS
Tags: Child Care

Teresa’s story highlights how many of America’s working families are challenged to do essential work, earn for their families, and find and afford child care. In her words:

“Before COVID, I worked a minimum-wage job, 40 hours a week, at our local grocery store. After each of my daughters was born, I had to quit work, as we could not afford child care. We faced many difficulties living on one paycheck.”



Brooke Cisneros
Albuquerque, NM
Tags: Child Care

Brooke trained as a preschool teacher and loved the work. But after having her baby, she quit because she and her husband, a police officer, could not afford the care their son needed. In her words:

“I worked for years in a child care center - an amazing, beautiful, clean, exceptional child care center where I could never afford to take my child now. With the high cost of quality care, I was forced to settle for other programs, which was unimaginably painful because of the impact it had on my innocent child. I currently take odd jobs, cleaning homes and babysitting, so I can stay home with my child.”



Tess McWhorter
Oregon City, OR
Tags: Child Care

Tess and her husband are frustrated that they can’t seem to get ahead. She wants to work, but when they do the math, they determine that the finances do not make sense for their family. In her words:

“Even before COVID, my husband worked 50 hours a week, and it was still hard for us to get by. With a second income, we would still be in the same situation due to the cost of child care and the fact that my husband ‘makes too much money’ for any services to help us out.”



Julie Lenard-Palmer

Philadelphia, PA

Tags: Child Care

Julie and her husband both work full-time. They love what they do, and want their son to see his parents pursuing their passions. But child care comes at a significant cost for the family. In Julie's words:

"We are so grateful for our amazing child care, yet it is a huge part of our budget. Our program is considered 'affordable,' however, it does take a toll, and it is very hard to save for our future."



Charmayne Cole

Langford, SD

Tags: Child Care

Soon after Charmayne's daughter's birth, Taylor contracted a virus that left her with significant disabilities and medical needs. Charmayne, who owned a salon before Taylor was born, and her husband, an owner in their family farm, do not expect that Charmayne can return to work. In her words:

"We have a daughter with complex disabilities and medical needs. Even before the pandemic, we could not find the child care for Taylor that she needs. There isn't a child care center around that has staff trained to care for our daughter, or who can offer her the one-on-one attention that she needs. And for us and many other families, child care needs to be more than high quality – it needs to be affordable."



Mary Cameron Perillo

Everett, WA

Tags: Child Care

Mary Cameron stopped working full time shortly after her first daughter was born after finding out how expensive quality child care is. In her words:

"I would have been paying more than 50% of my income on child care expenses for my infant. Now that we have two children it would be more than our mortgage payment each month. Every family I know is in the same boat."



Britney Lombard

Aurora, CO

Tags: Child Care

Britney and Adam are working hard to build financial stability for their family, but find themselves continually thwarted by lack of quality, affordable child care for their young children. Initially, facing full-time child care costs greater than her income, Britney was forced to cut her hours to work part-time. But when Adam started his own small business, and their children no longer needed more costly infant care, Britney returned to work full-time, calculating that the slim margin of profit was necessary for their family. In her words:

“The biggest struggle of parenthood has been finding affordable and trustworthy care for our children.”



Fernanda Poyant

Providence, RI

Tags: Child Care

Fernanda and her husband were a middle-class family with two working parents, but child care costs were so outrageous that eventually, Fernanda stopped working because her paycheck did not cover child care. In her words:

“That is a difficult spot - we need two incomes to get by, and it brings so much anxiety. Affordable, high-quality early care and education would mean my family would not have to struggle to pay the mortgage. This would mean I could go back to the workforce without worrying if my children are being taken care of or cutting costs to afford their child care. It would also give me the peace of mind that my children have the best start possible in life.”

Capri Booker



Madison, WI

Tags: Child Care

As a result of early abuse, Capri’s son, Jamarion, has multiple disabilities. Capri cannot return to work without skilled care for her son, which jeopardizes their financial security. In her words:

“If I had high-quality, affordable child care, I could go to work or school to be able to help other people in my situation.”

Paid Leave

National Data and Narrative

- Babies' brains are built and healthy brain connections depend on healthy human connections.
 - Infants and toddlers experience the world through and with their primary caregivers.
 - The early relationships formed after birth or adoption become the portals through which they first encounter a world that is like a foreign land.
 - Loving and trusted adults act as interpreters, giving new experiences meaning and helping their brains to organize.
- The birth or adoption of a baby requires “time off” from the flow of daily life—not only to adjust to the new physical demands of breastfeeding and sleepless nights—but to decipher the nuanced patterns and communications of a newborn.
 - In their first days and months together, parent and child choreograph the intricate dance of development.
 - Through these positive, meaningful relationships and experiences they have the time to form from the beginning, children gain confidence in their ability to explore and learn from the world around them.
- Caring, consistent relationships experienced by young children help establish a child's ability to learn, to form positive relationships, to exercise self-control, and to mitigate stress.
- [85 percent of working people in the United States](#) do not have access to paid leave through their employers.
 - As a result, many parents must make the impossible choice between taking the time they need to bond with and care for their babies and losing their jobs or economic security.
- Without paid family or medical leave, it is more difficult to find time to take children to well child visits to receive the routine checkups and other preventative care, such as recommended vaccinations and screening for early detection of harmful risk factors, that help prevent more costly health issues as children get older.
 - Nationally, 91 percent of infants and toddlers have attended a well-visit in the past year, and 73 percent of infants and toddlers have received all recommended vaccinations. See state-by-state level data, in Appendix B.
- Without paid leave, parents are [less likely to have time to breastfeed](#), a practice associated with numerous health benefits, including reduced rates of disease, overweight, and obesity. [Breastfeeding is also associated with positive outcomes](#) for the breastfeeding parent, including reduced rates of breast and ovarian cancer.

- Experts recommend that babies are breastfed throughout the first year of life, but nationally, 84 percent of children are ever breast fed, and only 55 percent of babies are breastfed at 6 months. See state-by-state data, in Appendix B.
- Paid leave is essential for allowing families to take time off if their children have a serious health need or a family member gets sick. When babies have serious health needs, having their parents there can improve their recovery. Having that time can also help parents learn how to best care for their sick children.
- Structural reasons leading to lower earnings mean Black and Hispanic families often have less ability to take advantage of policies such as unpaid family leave and also are less likely to work in jobs where paid leave is available.
- While emergency paid family and medical leave was created through the Families First Coronavirus Response Act, it is only a temporary solution. [Despite robust \(84 percent\) support from voters](#), the U.S. does not have a permanent paid family and medical leave program.

Paid Leave Family Stories

The families highlighted below have given permission for their photos and quotes to be used publicly by policymakers as they push for comprehensive paid leave.



DeAndria Patton
Tuscaloosa, AL
Tags: Paid Leave

With her first child, DeAndria was only able to spend 8 weeks at home. While she was able to stay home for 5 months with her second child, saving up so that she could afford that time was a challenge. In her own words:

“I feel a woman’s body is just starting to get in recovery right at about 6 weeks when it’s time to return to work. With my youngest, I was able to be home with him longer and it helped tremendously with my mental health. With my current job I had to save enough hours to still get paid and that was hard considering prenatal appointments which required time being used. It was also stressful picking and choosing how to use my personal time off because I knew I had to save my hours. Because of that decision some paychecks were short because I took unpaid time off.”



RaShona Brown
Wilmington, DE
Tags: Paid Leave

After needing to return to work quickly after the births of their first two children, RaShona and her husband note the value of paid leave in terms of bonding and breastfeeding. In her words:

“Zoë is the first newborn that we have had significant time to bond with out of the 3 children we have, mainly because I (mom) am not working at all and dad was given paid family leave through his job as health and physical education instructor at a charter school. It has made a world of difference in her happiness and overall well-being. I was not able to successfully breastfeed for very long with my other children due to the stress of returning to work just a few weeks postpartum. I am elated that Zoë continues to breastfeed strong! Each drop of milk I can provide her contributes to her physical and emotional health.”



Kati Tatnall-Arias

Marietta, GA

Tags: Paid Leave

During a difficult pregnancy, Kati had to go on early bed rest and used up all her unpaid leave. When her daughter was finally born, she had to go back to her job as a bilingual home visitor just one week after giving birth. Kati's background in public health means she knows how important bonding with her child during those crucial early months can be, which made it even more challenging for her to forego that time because she had to return to work so soon after giving birth. In her words:

"I had my children fairly close together and while I was able to access FMLA leave, I didn't have time to build up additional sick leave at the time of Vivienne's birth for paid time off. I had her in June and was back supporting families in my work as a home visitor just one week later. I have always been a proponent of prevention thanks to my background in Public Health but when it came to my own family, I didn't understand the impact MY emotional well-being had on my children. Failing to address my own needs when I was at my worst has had an effect on my child's ability to enjoy life and even on my wallet."



Jessica Hembree

Overland Park, KS

Tags: Paid Leave

Jessica's job offered 12 weeks of leave at 60 percent of her pay. This allowed her to recover physically from giving birth while bonding with their babies and establishing solid breastfeeding habits with her new children. In her words:

"I had all three of my children while working at Health Care Foundation of Greater Kansas City as the foundation's policy director. The foundation offers new parents up to 12 weeks of family leave at 60% pay. With each pregnancy and birth, I took this leave, even though it wasn't fully paid. I loved the opportunity to be home with my kids when they were newborns. We established solid breastfeeding habits and bonded."



Abi Sanny
Wichita, KS

Tags: Paid Leave

Abi Sanny and her husband, James, are both working parents. In his work as a videographer, James was never offered any paid parental leave, and could only take the time he had saved up. With an older daughter, that meant that when they had twins, he could only take a week of leave. In her words:

“By no means was one week enough time for my husband to be home with us. With two babies, we were both getting up throughout the night, and he was just as exhausted as I was, yet expected to function as normal. My husband is a very active and involved father, and this lack of parental leave definitely affected his mental health and overall well-being.”



Anna Akins
Bastrop, LA

Tags: Paid Leave

Anna’s son, Gareth, had severe allergies and asthma that led to multiple hospitalizations in his first year of life. Had Anna had access to comprehensive paid family and medical leave, she would have been able to spend more time bonding with Gareth and understanding what was causing his illness. Instead she had to walk away from a job she loved to care for her sick child. In her words:

“Having to return to work when your baby is six weeks is no mother’s dream. I had to return to work due to the exhausting of my entire leave [due to a difficult pregnancy.] None of the leave was paid, but my job was on the line if I didn’t return to work. If there were more time for me to bond with my baby, I would have had more knowledge of what was going on with [his severe allergies and asthma]. I would not have had to resign from my job if there was more time allowed to be home with him.”



Romelia Rollins
Jamaica Plain, MA
Tags: Paid Leave

Romelia is not only a mother of two, but is also a full-time student and classroom volunteer. Not having access to paid leave after the birth of her son, Andre, meant that she had to rush back to school to maintain her credits and stay on track for graduation. She is determined to finish her degree and make a difference for families like hers, but also feels that she shouldn't have to choose between a career and bettering the lives of her own children. In her words:

"After having my son, I was rushed back into going back to school or being kicked out. The little time I did bond with him was not enough; even now I still don't know all his cues and what's going on when he's fussy. I sometimes feel like I don't know my baby."



Hannah Simmons
Farmington, MN
Tags: Paid Leave

Hannah lost her job just 6 weeks before her son, Grayson, was born with a critical heart defect and needing open heart surgery. Her family went through all their savings trying to stay afloat during this difficult time. Having access to paid leave would have provided them much-needed stability during a traumatic experience. In her words:

"When Grayson was born and needed open heart surgery, we were stunned and terrified. Everything happened so quickly and I was having a hard time processing it all – trying to stay strong, trying to be there for both my new baby and toddler at home, worried about how we would pay the medical bills, worried about how much time I would have to stay home and take care of him, worried about keeping track of his medicines and appointments, worried about how this would impact his future and our lives. Paid leave would have made a tremendous difference during this traumatic time in our lives. How? It would have helped us sleep at night. It would have helped us get through the day. It would have allowed us to not make decisions based on fear and finances. It would have enabled us to be present and care for each other fully during the most difficult time of our lives."



Wendy DuCasse

Ballwin, MO

Tags: Paid Leave

When Wendy and her husband adopted Bryce, they prioritized having time to properly bond and attach with their new baby. She was able to take 12 weeks off work due to a combination of personal time off and FMLA, a large part unpaid. While she doesn't regret the time she took off at all, having no income for several weeks was a financial strain. Paid leave would have allowed her to take that valuable bonding time without the stress of not having her reliable income to help meet household expenses. In her words:

"Bonding is the foundation of our relationship with Bryce [who we adopted.] From the time we met him in the hospital when he was a day old, we immediately began skin-to-skin contact with him. We were able to take time off from work to be with him for the first three months of life, and that was extremely important to us. Bonding as he is older means reading together, playing on the floor with one another, and simply being together as a family."



Ryan Clampitt

Bozeman, MT

Tags: Paid Leave

In order to have time to bond with his new baby girl, Ryan saved and used every hour of sick leave that he could. He recognizes the value of that time, but is worried about what will happen if he gets sick, or his family needs him to care for a sick child. In his words:

"Neither of us get any type of paid maternity/paternity leave but it was very important to me to take time off to bond together as a family after Penelope's birth. I saved up my sick time and was able to take three weeks off after her birth. It isn't a ton of time, but I'm thankful that I was able to do it. We already feel like a family and I believe that transition from being the "three of us" to now being the "four of us" really took place for me during those three weeks. I was also able to support my wife during that time by letting her sleep in, have one-on-one time with each child, spend time with friends, etc. in a way that wouldn't have been possible if I hadn't been able to take time off."



Zurii D'Ambra
Las Vegas, NV
Tags: Paid Leave

Zurii was working as a teacher when she got pregnant with her baby, Lorenzo. Postpartum depression and anxiety profoundly affected Zurii. Needing the income, she was compelled to go back to her work with children even as she continued to wrestle with her mental health. In her words:

"It's crucial that families are given enough time to adjust to the changes that occur with a new baby. Many of us can't do that for financial reasons and are often required to return to work within 6 weeks or less. Women's bodies are still healing, our hormones are adjusting, and we are often breastfeeding our newborns. Paid family and medical leave would've allowed me to take control of my postpartum mood disorder. At 12 weeks, I was still suffering from anxiety and depression. Having to return to work in order to support my family was emotionally and mentally tough. As an educator, I felt that I did a disservice to my students by returning to the classroom and not having enough time to address my symptoms."



Allison Ragland and Alex Clemetson
Columbus, OH
Tags: Paid Leave, Child Care

When Allison and Alex, both educators, were pursuing their graduate degrees, neither had access to paid leave and had to return to work almost immediately after their son, Sage, was born. They could not afford child care so did their best to balance work, school, being new parents, and caring for their son. In Allison's own words:

"I had to write my dissertation while caring for my son full time. I did not have any maternity leave and had to return to work a couple of weeks after giving birth. If you've never experienced the frustration of having to choose between keeping your job, paying for childcare, or putting food on the table, try to remember the thousands of families that are in that situation."



Meredith Bailey

Lititz, PA

Tags: Paid Leave

Meredith and her husband knew how important the earliest months of their babies' lives were for establishing a close bond. But to take the time off they needed to care for their babies, they had to use up all their savings. They credit the time they took off for their family's closeness but having access to paid time off would have been helpful to ease their transition into parenthood. In her words:

"Having the opportunity to bond in the first days, weeks, months, and years as a family has been of immeasurable worth. My husband was fortunate enough to be able to take two weeks off (using sick time) after the birth of both of our babies. He "ran the house" while I was recovering and caring for our newborns. We used all our savings so I would be able to stay home for 6 months with our daughter before returning to a high stress job with work being brought home in the evenings."



Gina Wiser

Middletown, PA

Tags: Paid Leave

Gina works as an epidemiologist for the state of Pennsylvania and as a state employee, was not able to use the sick leave she had saved for her maternity leave when she adopted her youngest child. Instead, she had to use all of her vacation leave. As a family of 6 with a newborn, unpaid time off was not an option. In her words:

"I used up my vacation leave when we adopted our baby. Anyone that has had a baby knows that the first 6 weeks of their life is anything but a vacation. During Jack's first year of life there were frequent well visit appointments and appointments for colds but I once again had to choose to either use unpaid leave or vacation leave for these visits even though I had a lot of saved sick leave because only a very limited number of your sick days each year can be used for your children."



Shawwnita Buckner
Bedford, TX

Tags: Paid Leave

Due to severe health issues, Shawwnita's son, Kaden, was rushed to the emergency room countless times in his early years, where he was frequently admitted for care. Shawwnita and her husband spent many days and nights with Kaden in the hospital. Even as their child was receiving emergency care, Shawwnita and her husband were compelled to work. Kaden's younger brother, Kairo, is now 6 months old and struggling with similar health issues. In her words:

"Due to Kaden's early health issues, we spent many days and nights in the hospital. Not having adequate time or paid leave to take off of work made the challenge even greater. Many nights as our son slept in the hospital bed next to us, a time we also should have been sleeping, we pulled out our laptops to work. We were living on a fixed income, we struggled with the expense of the special formula Kaden needed for his health issues, and we could not afford to miss work. Ultimately we had no choice. It was through this experience that we realized how important it was for parents to have access to adequate paid time off to take care of their children who have a serious health need."



Cate Weiss
Norfolk, VA

Tags: Paid Leave

Cate used up all her paid time off during a difficult pregnancy, so when her son Jack was born, she had to take unpaid maternity leave for three months. During this time, while her husband was waiting to commission in the military, her family faced significant financial hardship and had to rely on family and savings to make ends meet. Because she carries her family's health insurance, she owed backpay for their coverage even when she returned to work. While she values the early bonding time she had with Jack, Cate's family still hasn't recovered from this financial strain. In her words:

"I was forced to take an unpaid maternity leave after Jack was born. My then employer had no paid family leave plan. I had a difficult pregnancy and had nearly a month of bed rest. My accrued vacation was used during this time so by the time he was born there was no longer a paycheck coming in. At that time, I was also carrying the benefits for our family (which I had to then pay back after I returned to work, to the tune of nearly \$1500 per month - and I work in a hospital! - the irony!) Regardless of the above, I truly believe that the bond forged between a mother and her child, especially during the newborn time, is irreplaceable. Not only for infant nutrition (establishing

breastfeeding) but also for the overall health, well-being, healing, and development of both mother and baby. Breaking the mother-baby bond early has long lasting ramifications.”



Claire Stokes
River Falls, WI
Tags: Paid Leave

Claire Stokes and her husband, both teachers, saved up their sick days for several years and were able to take about 8 weeks off of work to stay home together with their baby, Edith. But they were shocked by the reality of having a newborn. In Claire’s words:

“We thought we’d be prepared to be new parents but, like almost all new parents, we had no idea what we were getting into. Our daughter, Edith, cried all the time, for months we never slept longer than three hours at a time, I struggled with breastfeeding, and our daughter struggled to gain weight. Our time together was crucial. Parenting a child is at once the most difficult and amazing thing I’ve ever done. Tearful moments of frustration are followed by overwhelming and intense joy. I am so glad that our family had the time we did to grow our love for one another. Every family should be entitled to the same, and they shouldn’t have to use their designated sick time to do so.”



Javona Brownlee
Alexandria, VA
Tags: Paid Leave

Javona’s story emphasizes why it is so important for mothers to have paid time off to bond with their new babies. Without her job, she could not afford to meet her children’s physical needs – food, housing, and utilities. But she feels like she had to sacrifice her ability to meet their emotional and mental needs in the critical early months in order to do so. In her words:

“Bonding with my babies is super important. Being a single mom with three little ones, I make a lot of sacrifices. My biggest sacrifice is time. I spend most of my day at work so I can financially provide and I allow a family member/ child care provider to give my child the love and attention I can’t offer at the moment. I feel guilty leaving my little ones for 8-10 hrs a day 5-6 days a week. Being able to bond with my children means so much to me, I’m their mother and I enjoy being the one to meet their emotional and mental needs each day.”

The Child Tax Credit

National Data and Narrative

- Poverty can rob young children of their potential.
 - Without strong relationships, poverty in early childhood can be associated with [diminished brain growth in areas essential to learning](#). Early adversity like prolonged poverty gets under the skin, with [chronic stress affecting biological and neurological systems](#).
 - Research indicates that for children in families with low income, [an income boost in the early years can boost positive development, with long term impacts on adult earnings](#).
- Work alone may not be enough to lift a family out of poverty or help them reach economic security. The federal minimum wage yields only \$15,080 in annual income. That [is not enough to lift even a 2-person family out of poverty](#).
- Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, 40 percent of babies lived in families without enough income to make ends meet, often as the result of historic and structural inequities.
 - 1 in 5 babies lived in poverty, but Black infants and toddlers are more than 3 times more likely to live in poverty as white infants and toddlers.
 - Hispanic infants and toddlers are more than twice as likely to live in poverty as white infants and toddlers.
- Cash enables families to provide for basic needs, such as adequate housing, diapers to keep a baby dry and healthy, gas or bus fare to get to a job, and household supplies for daily life.
- From a child development perspective, full refundability of the CTC is essential as young children most affected by poverty--those in the most under-resourced families--will reap greater benefits from a stable source of funds.
 - Prior to the pandemic, 5 percent of infants and toddlers were in families with parents who were disconnected from the workforce, meaning their parent or parents had not worked in any weeks in the preceding 12 months. To see state-by-state information, view the table, in Appendix C.
 - Among babies in families in poverty, as many as 1 in 5 lived with no working parents.
 - Since the onset of the pandemic, babies have been particularly more likely to be in families impacted by the job losses due to shutdowns because the losses have been concentrated among lower wage jobs.
- The crisis of material hardship faced by many families has had profound effects on family and child well-being. Economic inequality, including disparities in wealth due to structural racism, is the central underlying factor beneath most of the struggles that families face.

- Research shows timing of poverty matters tremendously for long-term development and child outcomes. For a snapshot of material hardship in your state, [go to your state profile](#) and review the sub-report dedicated to material hardship.

Child Tax Credit and Economic Security Family Stories

The families highlighted below have given permission for their photos and quotes to be used publicly by policymakers as they push for the permanent expanded Child Tax Credit.



Sierra Turpin
Sylacauga, AL

Tags: Child Tax Credit, Child Care

Sierra wants to work to support her two young sons, but finds that without child care support, her income would not be enough to cover expenses. In her words:

“One adult working in a household trying to support my two young sons is just not enough money for a basic quality of life. If I could work, I could help my family to live better and afford more of what we need, but I was never able to find child care that I would be able to afford without it costing pretty much all of the money I would make.”



Pasqueal Nguen
New Orleans, LA

Tags: Child Tax Credit

As a result of the pandemic, Pasqueal’s husband was laid off from work. Their monthly bills totaled more than the one income Pasqueal earned working from home. They filed for unemployment, but could not get his claims processed. They applied for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and got denied. In Pasqueal’s words:

“My family and so many others deserve a chance. We just need a little extra support. Right now, our baby is growing so fast and learning so much. A permanent expanded Child Tax Credit would ensure support with daycare, food, mortgage, etc, not to mention our mental health. With so much uncertainty, knowing our government recognizes that families are doing our best, but that economic security is hard to come by, makes it a whole lot better.”



Stephanie Crawford
Roxbury, MA

Tags: Child Tax Credit, Child Care

Stephanie is a public school kindergarten teacher and community advocate who is working hard to care for her baby while she does essential work in her community. In her words:

"I recently graduated from a Post Masters Course where my 2 year old had to come with me to every session and stayed home with me while we were learning remotely. He was also home with me or my mother two days a week while I was teaching because it was more affordable than sending him to his daycare 5 days a week. I do not qualify for programs that can be helpful, so during the time that I was teaching and going to school, I paid to meet all of my family's needs on my own, which has been a struggle on a teacher's salary. It is too high to qualify for any discounts or benefits like vouchers, but too low to really make ends meet. The cost of child care takes up about 35% of my income. I also pay rent, car insurance and loan payments, my phone bill, utilities, groceries. I also have student loans."



Monique Vasquez
Grand Rapids, MI

Tags: Child Tax Credit

Monique is a chef and a mom with significant health concerns. Her daughter, Estrella, is "strong, super sassy, and so smart." Estrella was born with mild cerebral palsy and is in the process of autism testing. In Monique's words:

"As a result of constant stress in my body due to long term economic insecurity, childhood trauma, and difficulties affording healthy food, I have significant health issues. My young daughter, who is strong, super sassy and so smart, was born with mild cerebral palsy and is in the process of autism testing. I want to be clear that my family's struggle to find economic security is not a result of laziness. Between us, my daughter and I have 25 doctor appointments every month, making it impossible for me to work. I also care for my parents, both with chronic conditions. It is challenging for my partner to work because there are days that I can't physically care for our daughter, and we need his help. Still, I work incredibly hard. Last fall, I had surgery to put in a dialysis port. A week after surgery, while I was still healing, I catered for 300 people to make money for my family. It took me about two weeks to recover, but it was worth it to be able to pay our bills. We try to utilize resources, but we are sometimes denied due to complications."

Appendices: State of Babies Yearbook Data

APPENDIX A: State Data Related to Child Care

<i>State</i>	<i>Percentage of income-eligible infants/toddlers with Early Head Start Access</i>	<i>Low/moderate income infants/toddlers in CCDF funded-care</i>	<i>Cost of care, as % of income for married families</i>	<i>Cost of care, as % of income for single parents</i>	<i>Developmental screening received</i>
Alabama	9%	6.41%	9.1%	35.7%	33%
Alaska	20%	3.73%	11.7%	32.7%	42.9%
Arizona	10%	3.96%	13.4%	40.2%	27.2%
Arkansas	15%	2.32%	8.9%	29.9%	29.8%
California	14%	1.82%	17.5%	56.3%	24.9%
Colorado	10%	3.82%	16%	49.5%	50.4%
Connecticut	9%	5.87%	12.7%	49.4%	43.5%
Delaware	15%	9.29%	11.2%	37.1%	26%
District of Columbia	31%	3.46%	13.9%	93.8%	30.6%
Florida	9%	6.17%	11.7%	34.7%	23.1%
Georgia	6%	2.58%	10.4%	34.7%	45.2%
Hawaii	11%	3.39%	14.3%	40.8%	34.9%
Idaho	9%	4.20%	11.8%	36.8%	25.2%
Illinois	14%	3.49%	14.6%	51.4%	34.8%
Indiana	7%	2.14%	9.4%	52.5%	27.9%
Iowa	8%	6.31%	9.5%	41.6%	34.4%
Kansas	12%	3.29%	14.6	48.1%	36.9%
Kentucky	16%	4.79%	9.4%	36%	26.4%
Louisiana	6%	4.87%	9.5%	42%	20.9%
Maine	24%	4.81%	16.5%	55.9%	39.6%
Maryland	13%	2.39%	12.6%	39.5%	37.6%
Massachusetts	9%	4.66%	16.4%	69.1%	40.2%
Michigan	13%	4.45%	11.5%	44.3%	29.8%
Minnesota	11%	3.24%	15.3%	52.7%	56%
Mississippi	14%	4.94%	7.6%	29.3%	21.5%
Missouri	15%	6.45%	11.6%	40%	29.5%
Montana	28%	4.16%	N/A	N/A	37.7%
Nebraska	14%	4.65%	13.8%	46.1%	27.9%
Nevada	5%	3.08%	14.2%	37.7%	28.8%
New Hampshire	9%	5.67%	12%	40.6%	35.4%
New Jersey	10%	5.75%	12.6%	49.4%	35%
New Mexico	6%	9.58%	12.5%	41.1%	32.6%
New York	10%	5.75%	14.7%	53.8%	23.7%
North Carolina	6%	3.35%	11.2%	38.4%	44.6%
North Dakota	15%	3.68%	9.3%	33.8%	34.7%
Ohio	12%	4.45%	11%	43.8%	32.9%
Oklahoma	11%	8.08%	11.7%	39.6%	32.8%
Oregon	17%	3.90%	15.7%	53.2%	56.6%
Pennsylvania	11%	7.93%	11.9%	43.9%	27.1%
Rhode Island	13%	6.22%	10.7%	40%	31.8%
South Carolina	5%	3.22%	11.2%	39.9%	31.9%
South Dakota	15%	4.18%	N/A	N/A	40.4%

Tennessee	8%	4.87%	11.5%	40.2%	36.6%
Texas	6%	3.77%	11.6%	38.1%	36.8%
Utah	11%	2.56%	12%	33.5%	31.9%
Vermont	28%	5.21%	13.4%	46.5%	43.7%
Virginia	10%	2.07%	13.7%	48.2%	29.5%
Washington	13%	5.21%	15.3%	52%	27.6%
West Virginia	11%	5.61%	10.6%	42.8%	40.3%
Wisconsin	16%	3.49%	13.4%	47.9%	37.5%
Wyoming	17%	5.83%	10.1%	33.7%	24.3%

APPENDIX B: State Data Related to Paid Leave

State	Mothers in the Workforce	Has a Paid Family Leave Program	Was Ever Breastfed	Breastfed at 6 months	Well Child Visits	Received vaccinations
Alabama	60.01%	No	74.64%	39.96%	89.41%	79.30%
Alaska	52.45%	No	92.00%	67.63%	89.00%	68.18%
Arizona	62.14%	No	86.34%	55.18%	90.35%	69.64%
Arkansas	69.78%	No	71.54%	38.22%	95.84%	71.05%
California	60.72%	Yes	86.02%	56.05%	88.34%	72.23%
Colorado	64.99%	Yes	89.60%	66.51%	93.80%	75.47%
Connecticut	62.33%	Yes	86.86%	57.03%	96.00%	83.70%
Delaware	74.86%	No	80.44%	51.03%	86.26%	73.69%
District of Columbia	76.32%	Yes	80.92%	56.36%	96.64%	72.51%
Florida	56.48%	No	78.60%	51.02%	95.17%	70.12%
Georgia	62.32%	No	82.46%	49.30%	94.47%	76.69%
Hawaii	55.02%	No	89.35%	68.43%	85.71%	71.04%
Idaho	61.10%	No	90.23%	66.11%	93.40%	70.51%
Illinois	68.56%	No	81.18%	56.07%	88.96%	75.96%
Indiana	62.17%	No	80.98%	47.17%	88.87%	63.80%
Iowa	76.69%	No	84.44%	58.75%	93.46%	74.37%
Kansas	67.70%	No	86.83%	54.38%	91.03%	74.68%
Kentucky	58.98%	No	72.13%	44.78%	85.80%	80.61%
Louisiana	62.25%	No	68.49%	38.06%	93.08%	72.12%
Maine	69.39%	No	86.71%	61.30%	96.75%	75.61%
Maryland	68.57%	No	83.44%	61.25%	90.59%	74.00%
Massachusetts	72.63%	Yes	86.29%	63.34%	93.85%	81.83%
Michigan	70.61%	No	82.22%	57.43%	93.01%	70.54%
Minnesota	73.32%	No	91.28%	68.06%	87.75%	66.96%
Mississippi	66.00%	No	64.66%	37.58%	88.10%	70.57%
Missouri	69.25%	No	80.62%	48.98%	91.11%	66.89%
Montana	64.47%	No	90.10%	64.34%	96.50%	61.64%
Nebraska	70.32%	No	85.73%	57.73%	88.91%	77.80%
Nevada	62.88%	No	81.46%	53.97%	92.77%	64.00%
New Hampshire	68.16%	No	88.79%	64.01%	93.08%	80.56%
New Jersey	69.03%	Yes	87.64%	59.78%	94.87%	70.08%
New Mexico	56.96%	No	87.11%	56.80%	85.43%	76.72%
New York	56.68%	Yes	86.27%	57.68%	85.49%	68.77%
North Carolina	60.42%	No	83.17%	54.97%	94.37%	78.04%
North Dakota	74.29%	No	86.64%	59.70%	91.49%	81.76%

Ohio	65.22%	No	78.95%	48.83%	94.38%	74.65%
Oklahoma	56.25%	No	78.85%	47.00%	87.70%	68.75%
Oregon	62.90%	Yes	92.89%	67.81%	96.84%	65.55%
Pennsylvania	71.98%	No	83.64%	55.92%	93.24%	79.60%
Rhode Island	56.66%	Yes	78.93%	48.34%	94.42%	75.08%
South Carolina	61.82%	No	77.71%	44.51%	88.59%	75.23%
South Dakota	78.38%	No	86.81%	64.93%	93.72%	69.12%
Tennessee	61.46%	No	81.20%	51.50%	93.84%	70.79%
Texas	55.70%	No	84.84%	54.55%	89.58%	72.31%
Utah	55.91%	No	90.46%	68.44%	94.78%	74.25%
Vermont	74.84%	No	88.49%	67.58%	91.91%	78.51%
Virginia	63.89%	No	87.88%	62.24%	95.15%	77.84%
Washington	63.32%	Yes	91.01%	70.00%	94.77%	64.64%
West Virginia	56.07%	No	72.06%	37.47%	93.89%	72.40%
Wisconsin	69.45%	No	87.42%	59.85%	87.77%	78.65%
Wyoming	58.35%	No	90.76%	59.44%	91.77%	68.17%

APPENDIX C: State Data Related to the Child Tax Credit

State	Family Resilience	Poverty	Low Income	Crowded Housing	Food Insecurity
Alabama	84.44%	23.55%	24.02%	9.17%	13.03%
Alaska	90.34%	15.38%	15.40%	19.63%	17.12%
Arizona	79.70%	20.92%	25.32%	18.09%	14.53%
Arkansas	86.27%	28.35%	30.08%	13.13%	9.52%
California	84.99%	15.76%	20.40%	28.28%	11.90%
Colorado	90.49%	12.65%	19.86%	11.80%	NA
Connecticut	89.58%	13.71%	15.21%	11.46%	NA
Delaware	87.04%	20.33%	19.21%	10.15%	NA
District of Columbia	87.08%	14.10%	12.38%	19.25%	5.32%
Florida	83.69%	21.14%	25.63%	14.41%	6.89%
Georgia	82.24%	21.57%	24.13%	11.31%	8.86%
Hawaii	81.77%	12.95%	16.12%	24.99%	7.91%
Idaho	87.19%	16.04%	31.32%	9.94%	10.75%
Illinois	91.72%	17.42%	20.77%	13.30%	8.12%
Indiana	87.51%	18.17%	24.09%	10.07%	26.23%
Iowa	85.66%	14.82%	20.78%	9.77%	6.23%
Kansas	89.76%	19.72%	18.47%	11.86%	11.60%
Kentucky	87.89%	26.21%	21.82%	9.67%	NA
Louisiana	83.34%	26.88%	20.18%	11.44%	20.22%
Maine	88.50%	18.44%	24.49%	8.05%	NA
Maryland	85.22%	11.30%	19.83%	13.22%	21.46%
Massachusetts	90.15%	12.65%	13.16%	11.35%	4.31%
Michigan	80.81%	19.66%	24.36%	9.89%	17.70%
Minnesota	88.65%	12.81%	16.60%	11.13%	16.64%
Mississippi	84.18%	33.20%	22.34%	11.29%	16.38%
Missouri	87.29%	19.31%	24.78%	10.11%	7.65%
Montana	85.65%	22.32%	21.21%	12.87%	13.68%
Nebraska	90.12%	14.91%	22.03%	10.49%	2.45%
Nevada	91.07%	20.17%	22.64%	18.04%	16.44%
New Hampshire	87.42%	9.14%	17.36%	8.06%	2.77%
New Jersey	87.03%	13.64%	16.22%	18.05%	14.73%

New Mexico	83.57%	29.08%	23.88%	15.68%	25.90%
New York	81.90%	19.06%	18.27%	26.35%	14.23%
North Carolina	84.70%	21.86%	24.13%	10.36%	26.18%
North Dakota	85.05%	9.42%	18.02%	8.44%	14.86%
Ohio	83.35%	21.76%	21.78%	9.21%	23.23%
Oklahoma	89.39%	20.85%	26.44%	11.32%	17.40%
Oregon	83.44%	15.81%	18.92%	14.69%	6.99%
Pennsylvania	89.00%	17.75%	20.42%	9.79%	17.66%
Rhode Island	89.05%	11.19%	18.79%	10.32%	NA
South Carolina	87.53%	22.86%	25.52%	8.69%	NA
South Dakota	88.21%	22.82%	24.59%	10.05%	12.72%
Tennessee	88.43%	23.64%	24.20%	10.73%	22.58%
Texas	80.17%	21.89%	23.72%	19.35%	13.56%
Utah	83.39%	11.28%	21.12%	9.01%	6.67%
Vermont	89.88%	11.49%	23.11%	10.17%	11.22%
Virginia	80.08%	14.26%	17.43%	10.12%	10.20%
Washington	90.54%	12.92%	19.31%	14.08%	16.42%
West Virginia	87.35%	24.66%	26.87%	6.58%	16.93%
Wisconsin	88.78%	13.21%	23.76%	9.78%	16.65%
Wyoming	88.17%	11.47%	26.81%	12.13%	27.19%

APPENDIX D: Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

State	In poverty	In poverty Hispanic	In poverty NH white	In poverty NH Black	In poverty AIAN	In poverty Asian
Alabama	23.55%	31.94%	13.16%	43.19%	NA	NA
Alaska	15.38%	NA	3.54%	NA	44.33%	NA
Arizona	20.92%	26.17%	12.19%	39.77%	36.73%	7.87%
Arkansas	28.35%	29.89%	21.92%	48.81%	NA	NA
California	15.76%	21.16%	7.04%	31.77%	39.17%	7.71%
Colorado	12.65%	21.34%	6.88%	26.38%	NA	0.00%
Connecticut	13.71%	28.68%	3.77%	33.55%	NA	10.10%
Delaware	20.33%	NA	15.68%	21.04%	NA	NA
District of Columbia	14.10%	NA	0.00%	31.75%	NA	NA
Florida	21.14%	25.20%	13.43%	33.36%	NA	11.39%
Georgia	21.57%	29.36%	10.49%	34.50%	NA	5.07%
Hawaii	12.95%	13.75%	12.30%	NA	NA	13.46%
Idaho	16.04%	26.40%	13.94%	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	17.42%	19.07%	10.55%	41.99%	NA	12.77%
Indiana	18.17%	19.21%	13.95%	37.11%	NA	10.35%
Iowa	14.82%	19.69%	13.48%	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	19.72%	37.36%	12.70%	39.97%	NA	NA
Kentucky	26.21%	31.83%	24.00%	33.16%	NA	NA
Louisiana	26.88%	34.50%	14.39%	40.26%	NA	NA
Maine	18.44%	NA	17.28%	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	11.30%	16.68%	4.04%	16.33%	NA	16.29%
Massachusetts	12.65%	27.50%	5.66%	23.41%	NA	3.41%
Michigan	19.66%	27.39%	12.56%	42.18%	NA	16.96%
Minnesota	12.81%	18.13%	5.66%	43.18%	NA	10.34%
Mississippi	33.20%	38.98%	18.08%	52.66%	NA	NA
Missouri	19.31%	20.50%	15.32%	39.69%	NA	NA
Montana	22.32%	NA	14.80%	NA	NA	NA

Nebraska	14.91%	32.01%	7.10%	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	20.17%	26.60%	12.05%	33.42%	NA	13.26%
New Hampshire	9.14%	NA	10.54%	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	13.64%	20.06%	6.31%	32.53%	NA	4.00%
New Mexico	29.08%	32.35%	23.15%	NA	32.41%	NA
New York	19.06%	26.29%	13.26%	25.73%	NA	17.00%
North Carolina	21.86%	32.34%	11.99%	37.19%	37.00%	11.29%
North Dakota	9.42%	NA	2.18%	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	21.76%	40.41%	13.57%	47.86%	NA	4.59%
Oklahoma	20.85%	27.80%	17.53%	38.63%	22.79%	NA
Oregon	15.81%	23.55%	12.72%	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	17.75%	32.27%	11.04%	35.97%	NA	17.46%
Rhode Island	11.19%	NA	6.18%	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	22.86%	39.47%	12.22%	39.50%	NA	NA
South Dakota	22.82%	NA	14.36%	NA	64.77%	NA
Tennessee	23.64%	34.15%	17.83%	35.24%	NA	NA
Texas	21.89%	29.11%	10.28%	28.85%	NA	9.83%
Utah	11.28%	25.24%	7.15%	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	11.49%	NA	10.22%	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	14.26%	16.57%	10.13%	23.55%	NA	3.74%
Washington	12.92%	24.41%	9.22%	25.37%	26.85%	3.77%
West Virginia	24.66%	NA	22.87%	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	13.21%	23.19%	9.15%	34.31%	NA	10.85%
Wyoming	11.47%	NA	10.25%	NA	NA	NA

APPENDIX E: Low Income by Race and Ethnicity

State	Low income	Low income Hispanic	Low income NH white	Low income NH Black	Low income AIAN	Low income Asian
Alabama	24.02%	38.75%	19.10%	29.24%	NA	NA
Alaska	15.40%	NA	13.74%	NA	24.66%	NA
Arizona	25.32%	31.82%	18.36%	31.11%	26.86%	5.29%
Arkansas	30.08%	46.15%	25.91%	34.20%	NA	NA
California	20.40%	28.25%	11.99%	18.33%	13.39%	11.54%
Colorado	19.86%	27.50%	13.45%	36.42%	NA	29.92%
Connecticut	15.21%	19.34%	11.63%	22.08%	NA	10.83%
Delaware	19.21%	NA	13.20%	32.81%	NA	NA
District of Columbia	12.38%	NA	0.00%	19.70%	NA	NA
Florida	25.63%	28.93%	21.17%	31.66%	NA	12.93%
Georgia	24.13%	31.58%	16.56%	31.80%	NA	19.08%
Hawaii	16.12%	16.72%	12.72%	NA	NA	18.92%
Idaho	31.32%	45.46%	26.72%	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	20.77%	34.72%	13.86%	27.67%	NA	9.84%
Indiana	24.09%	36.52%	22.25%	25.35%	NA	15.05%
Iowa	20.78%	35.98%	16.95%	NA	NA	NA
Kansas	18.47%	31.49%	15.20%	15.80%	NA	NA
Kentucky	21.82%	34.38%	19.63%	34.69%	NA	NA
Louisiana	20.18%	20.24%	16.44%	26.17%	NA	NA
Maine	24.49%	NA	22.45%	NA	NA	NA
Maryland	19.83%	35.49%	12.37%	22.71%	NA	16.33%
Massachusetts	13.16%	27.07%	7.45%	14.85%	NA	6.10%

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Michigan	24.36%	34.51%	21.46%	30.20%	NA	18.45%
Minnesota	16.60%	29.82%	13.20%	22.64%	NA	30.47%
Mississippi	22.34%	31.64%	20.15%	23.14%	NA	NA
Missouri	24.78%	43.60%	22.80%	30.62%	NA	NA
Montana	21.21%	NA	19.56%	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	22.03%	24.81%	16.43%	NA	NA	NA
Nevada	22.64%	32.56%	12.63%	22.10%	NA	14.28%
New Hampshire	17.36%	NA	14.21%	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	16.22%	25.99%	10.92%	16.49%	NA	8.41%
New Mexico	23.88%	25.47%	17.87%	NA	31.94%	NA
New York	18.27%	24.02%	14.78%	19.51%	NA	21.70%
North Carolina	24.13%	32.68%	19.69%	28.40%	26.33%	15.34%
North Dakota	18.02%	NA	17.79%	NA	NA	NA
Ohio	21.78%	22.00%	20.79%	25.69%	NA	11.42%
Oklahoma	26.44%	38.26%	20.40%	34.19%	30.52%	NA
Oregon	18.92%	31.02%	15.30%	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	20.42%	35.19%	15.79%	35.20%	NA	10.30%
Rhode Island	18.79%	NA	9.36%	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	25.52%	32.09%	23.70%	25.14%	NA	NA
South Dakota	24.59%	NA	21.47%	NA	15.10%	NA
Tennessee	24.20%	32.49%	20.93%	30.05%	NA	NA
Texas	23.72%	28.69%	16.17%	26.32%	NA	14.04%
Utah	21.12%	21.58%	20.92%	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	23.11%	NA	24.02%	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	17.43%	26.36%	11.46%	27.84%	NA	12.25%
Washington	19.31%	30.89%	17.53%	15.72%	30.38%	6.81%
West Virginia	26.87%	NA	26.25%	NA	NA	NA
Wisconsin	23.76%	33.72%	19.17%	39.80%	NA	23.09%
Wyoming	26.81%	NA	27.62%	NA	NA	NA