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## The Childcare Industry: A Small Business Perspective

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### Highlights:

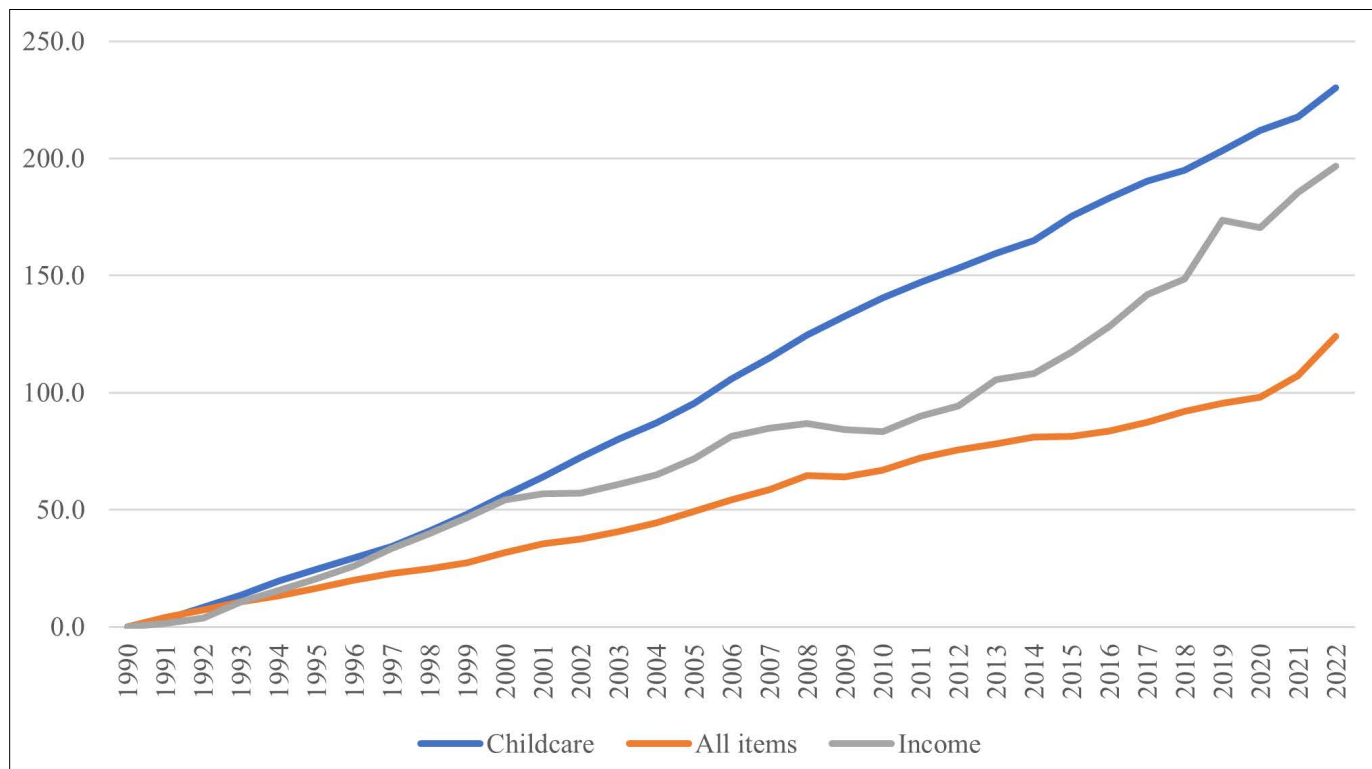
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- The market for childcare services is experiencing rising prices and inadequate supply of childcare firms. The price of childcare has grown by 230.3 percent from 1990 to 2022. This growth rate is more than 100 percent greater than the price growth rate of all other items (123.9%) and over 25 percent greater than the growth of income (196.6%).
- Since 2016, labor force participation of parents with children under age six has been growing faster than the number of childcare firms.
- Nearly all firms in the childcare industry are small businesses. The national share of small childcare firms as a percentage of total childcare firms averaged 99.9 percent from 1997 to 2021. Of these small childcare firms, nonemployer firms consistently constituted the largest share.
- Most state shares of small childcare firms exceed 99.8 percent of the industry. The states with the lowest share of small childcare firms are Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire, all of which had a small childcare firm share of 99.6 percent.
- The composition of firms in the childcare industry has changed since 1997. While nonemployer childcare firms have composed an average of approximately 90 percent of the market, their share has been decreasing. The national share of nonemployer childcare firms decreased from 90.6 percent in 1997 to 89.9 percent in 2021.
- Most states experienced a decrease in the share of nonemployer childcare firms. The largest decreases in share of nonemployer childcare firms were in Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D.C.
- Childcare firms close at a greater rate and start at a lower rate compared to all firms. Recent childcare firm exits exceed the overall rate of firm exits, and recent childcare firm entries are below the overall rate of firm entries.
- The childcare firms that have been exiting the market have mostly been small businesses. Small childcare firm average exits have consistently composed about 82 percent of all childcare firm average exits. Of these small childcare firm net exits, nonemployer childcare firm exits composed about 87 percent.

## Introduction

The childcare industry's rising prices and inadequate supply have received special attention in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, these trends started long before 2020. As shown in Figure 1, the price of childcare has grown by 230.3 percent from 1990 to 2022. This growth rate is more than 100 percent greater than the price growth rate of all other items (123.9%) and over 25 percent greater than the growth of income (196.6%). These statistics indicate that childcare was becoming less affordable years prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

**FIGURE 1. Price and Wage Growth**



Sources: BLS for Childcare and All Items, FRED for Income, Author's Calculations. This graph is adapted from FiveYearsFund.Org.

A similar trend exists in the inadequate supply of childcare. Since 2016, the demand for childcare—sustained by labor force participation of parents with children under age six<sup>1</sup>—has been growing faster than its supply—which is shown as the number of childcare firms<sup>2</sup> in Figure 2. This trend became worse after COVID-19 because of childcare provider closings and a shortage in childcare employment. Further, childcare employees have historically received lower-than-average wages and benefits<sup>3</sup> which resulted in staffing shortages<sup>4</sup> over time. As a result, there is a decrease in supply among the childcare providers that have remained open.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Despite its flaws, researchers use this measure for childcare demand because it shows the potential demand for childcare, if parents are in the labor force. See Child Care Aware of America, "[Demanding Change: Repairing our Childcare System](#)." 2022, page 24.

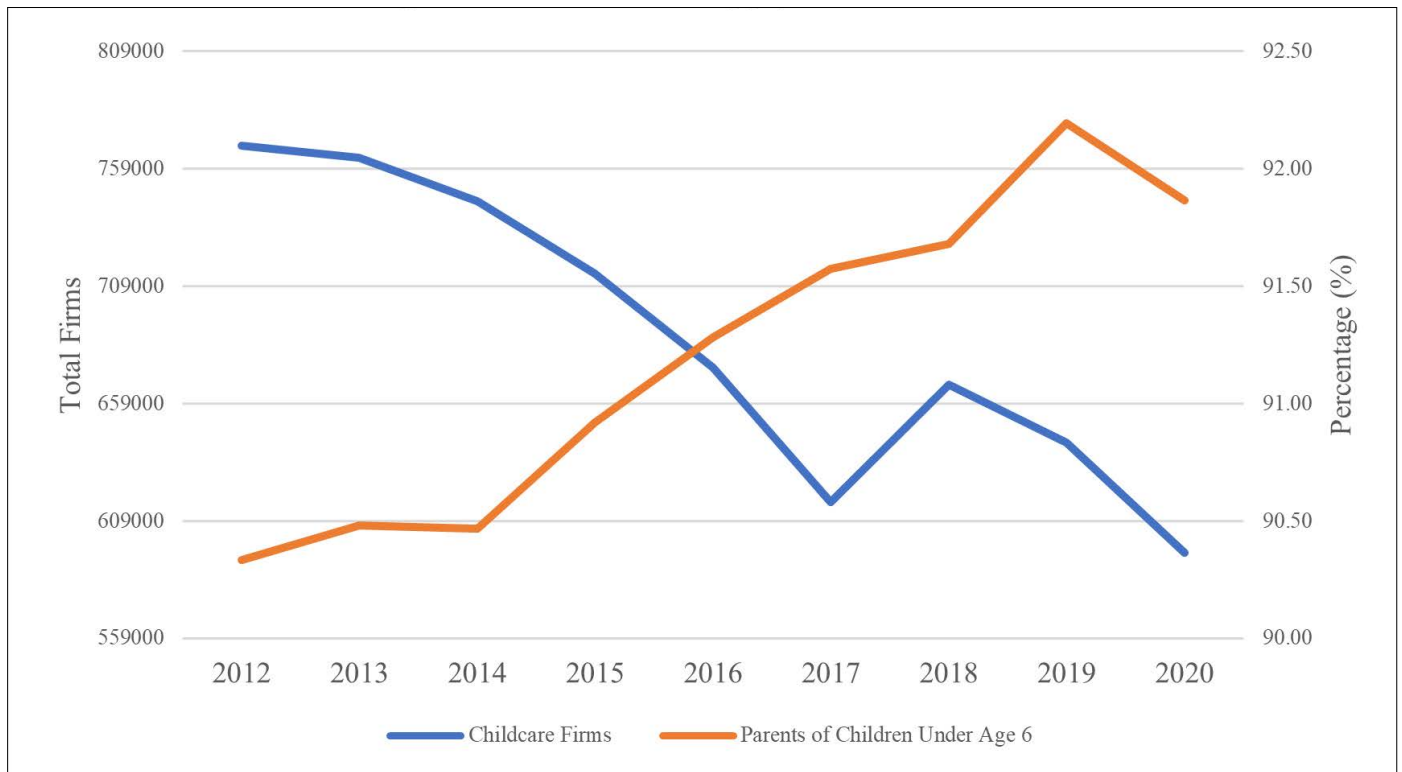
<sup>2</sup> The number of childcare firms is used as a proxy of supply following the methodology of the report cited above. Id. pages 7-10.

<sup>3</sup> According to recent [Bureau of Labor Statistics \(BLS\) data](#), the average childcare worker makes \$15.42 per hour or \$32,070 annually. These wages are not only below those of the [average preschool teacher](#) (\$19.91 per hour and \$41,410 annually), but also the [average waiter or waitress](#) (\$17.56 per hour and \$36,530 annually).

<sup>4</sup> Child Care Aware of America, "[Demanding Change: Repairing our Childcare System](#)." 2022, page 45.

<sup>5</sup> Each state has a staffing—childcare worker-to-child ratio—requirement. With staffing shortages, those childcare providers that remain open are unable to meet childcare demand.

**FIGURE 2. Childcare Supply vs. Demand**



Sources: American Community Survey (B23008), Statistics of U.S. Businesses, Nonemployer Statistics, Author's Calculations.

Both phenomena have prompted responses by the federal government since the pandemic.<sup>6</sup> Most recently, policymakers have highlighted that the childcare crisis is a small business issue. In March 2024, President Biden tapped the Small Business Administration to provide resources to small businesses in the childcare sector.<sup>7</sup> In April, the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship held a hearing on the impacts of the childcare crisis on small businesses, both in and outside of the childcare industry.<sup>8</sup>

In response to these recent efforts, this issue brief seeks to shed light on some of the issues small businesses in the childcare industry face today. This is important because most research on the childcare industry has analyzed the issues of the industry as a whole rather than from a small business perspective.<sup>9</sup> Because small businesses face different incentives than large businesses, a small business perspective is important to inform these policy discussions.

This brief first examines the composition of the childcare industry—the share of total firms that small and large childcare firms hold over time, both on a national and state level. These compositions are calculated using data from the United States Census Bureau’s Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB) and Nonemployer Statistics (NES) databases.<sup>10</sup> Next, the issue brief examines the net entries of childcare establishments—entries minus exits—by firm size. The national net entries are from the Census Bureau’s Business Dynamics Statistics (BDS) database, while the state net entries are approximated using data from the SUSB and NES databases. The brief then discusses the findings in from these data and concludes with future research opportunities.

<sup>6</sup> In 2021 the federal government provided \$24M of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to mitigate childcare provider closures. In 2023 President Biden issued an executive order that instructed executive branch agencies to work towards increasing quality access to childcare.

<sup>7</sup> The White House, “[FACT SHEET: The Biden-Harris Administration Announces Month of Action on Care with New Actions to Support Small Businesses](#).” 2024.

<sup>8</sup> United States Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship Hearings, “[The Role of Childcare Small Businesses in Supporting Parents and the American Workforce](#).” April 2024.

<sup>9</sup> For example: Department of Treasury, “[The Economics of Childcare Supply](#).” 2021, pages 16-17; Landivar, Liana Christin, Nikki L. Graf, and Giorleny Altamirano Rayo. “[Childcare Prices in Local Areas: Initial Findings from the National Database of Childcare Prices](#).” Women’s Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, 2023, page 8.

<sup>10</sup> These are proxied by the North American Industry Classification (NAICS) code 6244.

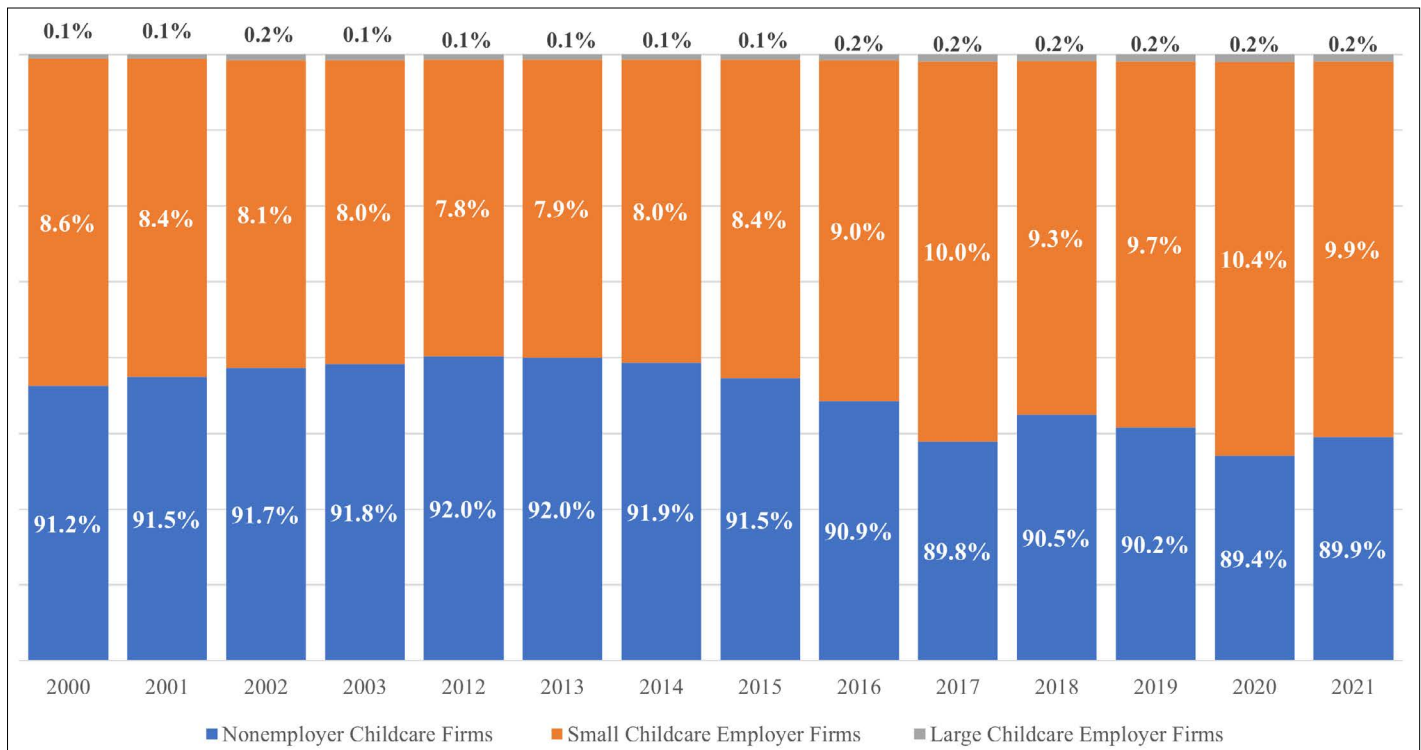
## What is the Composition of the Childcare Industry?

One way to provide a small business perspective of the childcare industry is to examine the industry's composition—i.e., the relative share that small and large childcare providers hold as a percentage of total childcare providers over time. This is because the composition of an industry illustrates what sizes of childcare providers hold power in the industry. Showing these compositions over time shows whether these compositions are trends or one-time occurrences. This section shows compositions on both a national and state level, using total childcare firms as a proxy for total childcare providers.

### The National Level

Figure 3 shows the composition of the childcare industry at the national level from 1997 to 2021. These compositions split into three categories of childcare firms.<sup>11</sup> The first two are nonemployer and small employer childcare firms. Although they are split—so the changes for each can be examined—both meet the Small Business Administration's (SBA) size standard of small childcare firms;<sup>12</sup> as such, the sum of the two categories represents the percentage of small childcare firms. The last category is large childcare firms—which represent the percentage of childcare firms that exceed the SBA size standard for small childcare firms.

**Figure 3. Childcare Firm Composition by Firm Size**



Sources: Statistics of U.S. Businesses (SUSB); Nonemployer Statistics (NES) Author's Calculations

Two trends are evident from the data in this figure. Most notably, the data show that small childcare firms (the sum of nonemployer and small employer childcare firms) have consistently composed most of the market. Indeed, from 1997 to 2021, the small childcare firm share of all childcare firms this share has averaged 99.9 percent from 1997 to 2021. These data infer that small childcare firms are the dominant force in the childcare industry.

<sup>11</sup> Nonemployer childcare firms likely correspond to what are called 'family child care' or 'nannies'—both of which are typically defined as a sole proprietor providing care to a small number of children. Employer childcare firms—both small and large—are childcare centers with at least one employee or more in addition to the owner(s) of the firm.

<sup>12</sup> For years 2000 to 2001, the 2001 SBA size standard for the NAICS code 624410 (\$5 million in annual revenue) was used. For years 2002 to 2003 the 2002 SBA size standard (\$6 million) was used. For years 2012 to 2016, the 2012 SBA size standard (\$7 million) was used. Finally, for years 2017 to 2021, the 2019 size standard (\$8 million) was used.

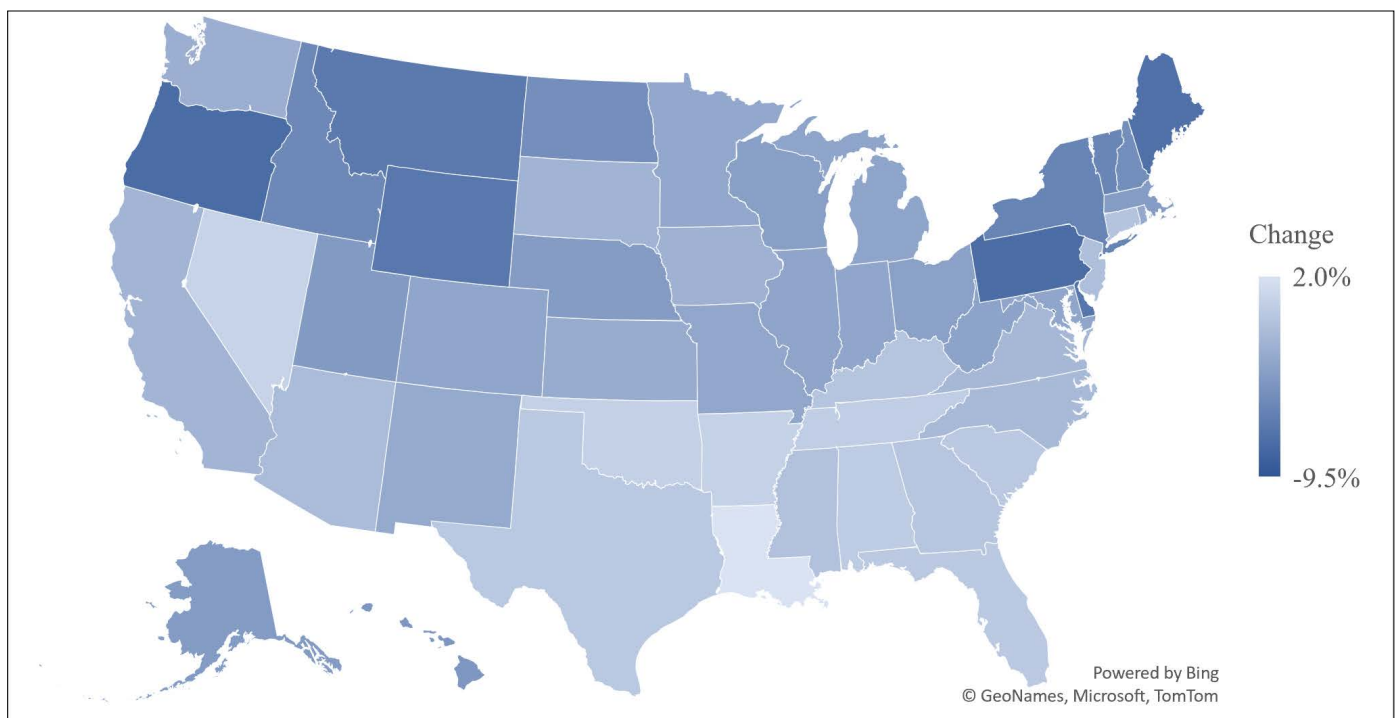
Once we examine the changes within the small childcare firms—nonemployer and small employer childcare firms—we notice a different conclusion. While nonemployer childcare firms have composed an average of approximately 90 percent of the market, their share has been decreasing since 2012. The opposite is true for small employer childcare firms. Instead, their share has increased. In fact, the increase in the share for small employer childcare firms after 2012 is equal to the decrease in the share for nonemployer firms after 2012.

### The State Level

The trend in the distribution of all small businesses at the state level was similar to that on the national level: most states hovered around a distribution of 99.8 percent from 2012 to 2021. In 2021, states like as Maine, Montana, and New Hampshire had average distributions of small childcare firms that were below the average for most states (99.6 percent). In contrast, states like Arizona, Iowa, and Nevada had average distributions of small childcare firms that were above the average of most states (99.9 percent).

Additionally, most states experienced a decrease in the share of nonemployer childcare firms from 2012 to 2021. These changes are illustrated in Figure 4.

**FIGURE 4. Percent Change in Nonemployer Share, 2012-2021**



Sources: SUSB and NES 2012-2021, author's calculations.

The highest decreases in the share of nonemployer childcare firms occurred in Washington, D.C. (- 9.5 percent), Oregon (-7.6 percent), and Pennsylvania (-7.6 percent). Most of the other states experienced a 2.8 percent decrease in the share of nonemployer childcare firms that was accompanied by a 2.8 percent increase in the share of small employer childcare firms.

However, there were six states—Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Tennessee—that experienced an increase in the share of nonemployer childcare firms accompanied by a decrease in the share of small employer childcare firms. The state with the greatest increase in the share of nonemployer childcare firms was Louisiana—which saw a 2.0 percent increase in the share of small nonemployer childcare firms accompanied by a 2.0 percent decrease the share of small employer childcare firms.

A full list of the shares of small childcare firms and nonemployer childcare firms for each state for 2012 through 2021 is shown in Table 1 in the Appendix.

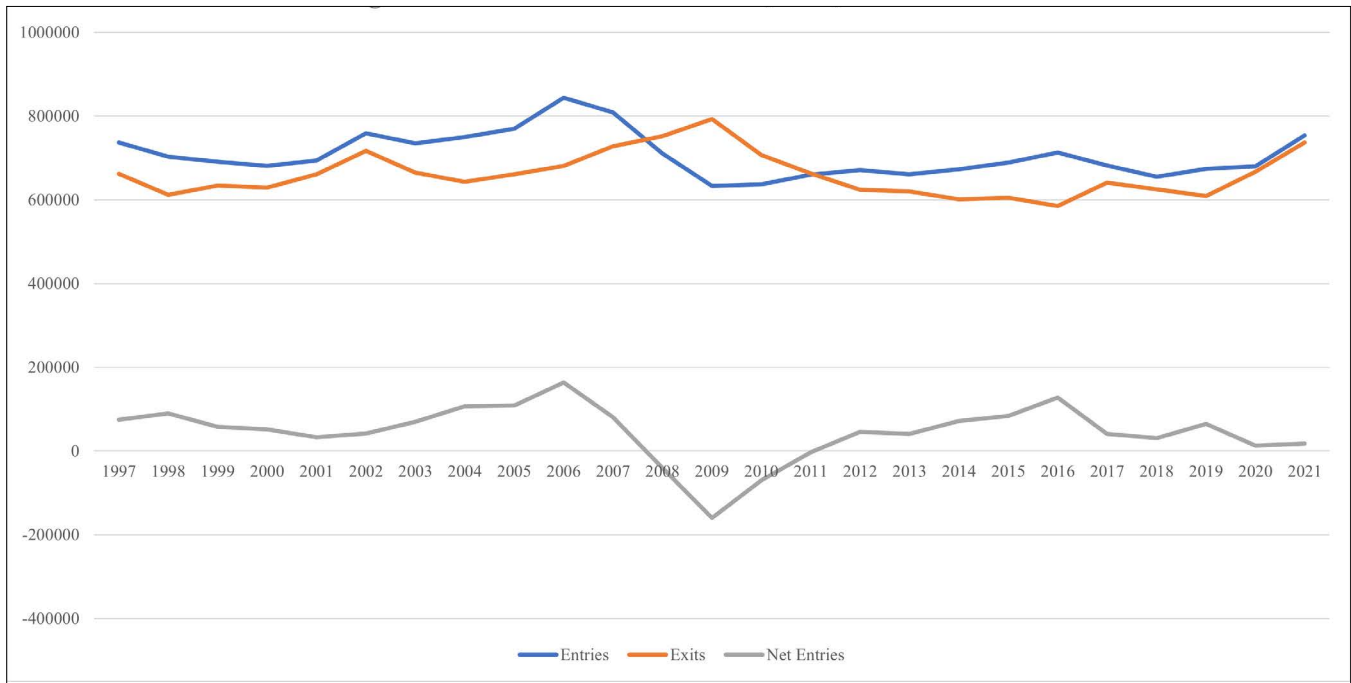
## Which Childcare Firms Are Leaving the Market?

Another way to provide a small business perspective on the childcare industry is through analyzing the number of childcare establishments<sup>13</sup> that have entered and exited the market. Other reports have already examined this topic at an aggregate level.<sup>14</sup> This section will fill a gap in these reports by providing analysis of the entries and exits of small childcare firms relative to those of large childcare firms.

### The National Level

Figure 5a shows the total number of entries, exits, and net entries for establishments of all sizes and industries. This is shown so we can compare the total number of entries, exits, and net entries for childcare establishments of all sizes—all of which are shown in Figure 5b.

**Figure 5a. Total Establishment Entries, Exits, and Net Entries**



Sources: BDS 1997-2021, author's calculations.

There are several observations that are apparent when comparing these two figures. Most patently, both total establishments entries and childcare establishment are relatively flat after 2007. This is the only trend on which both are similar, however. Indeed, childcare establishment net exits were more volatile than were the total establishment exits, especially after 2009.

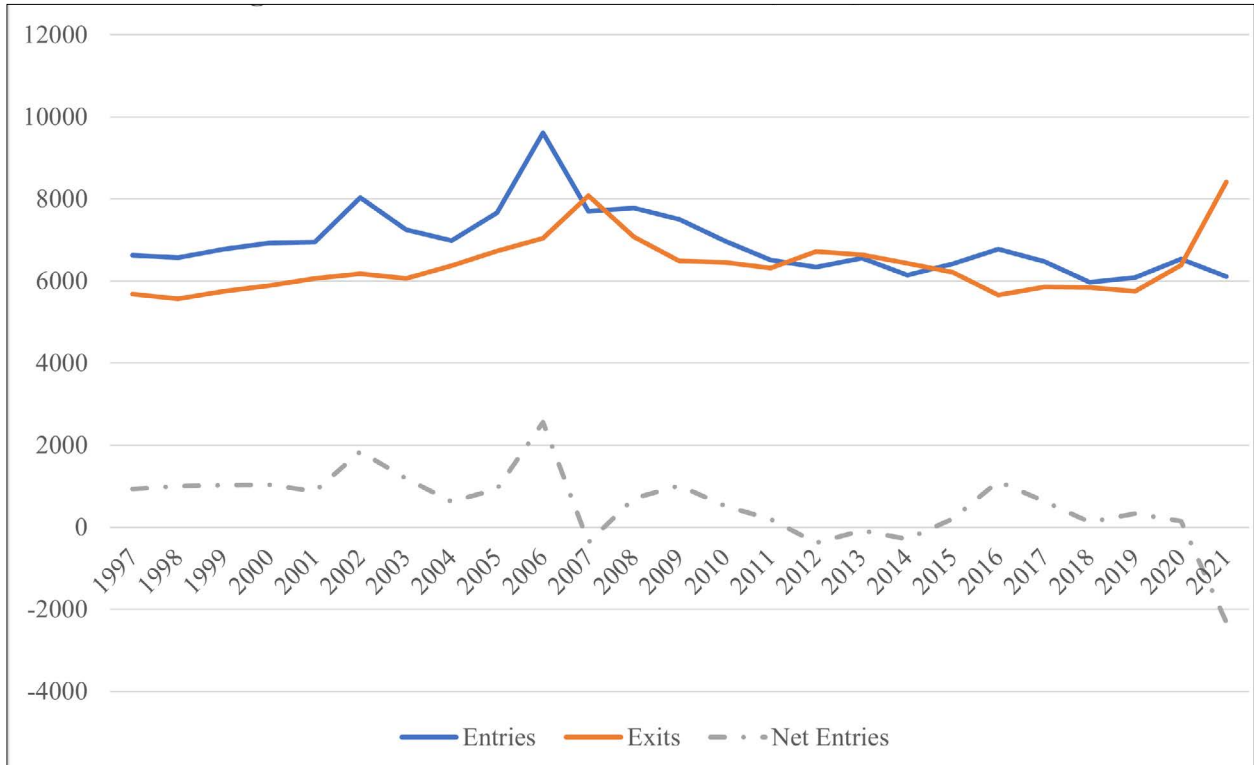
<sup>13</sup> Establishments, instead of firms, are used because BDS does not have entry (birth) data for firms. As such, for the purposes of this brief, childcare establishments are used to proxy childcare firms.

<sup>14</sup> See, for example, Child Care Aware of America, "[Demanding Change: Repairing our Child Care System.](#)" 2022, page 7. This report maps the number of childcare center closings on a national and state level.

The two observations lead to an important difference between total and childcare establishment net entries. After 2009, childcare establishment net entries oscillated between negative and positive. In contrast, total establishment net entries, after going negative from 2009 to 2010, became positive in 2011 and stayed positive for the remainder of the period of interest.

These observations infer that childcare establishments had a lower number of net entries than did total establishments. Essentially, childcare establishments had a higher number of net exits than did total establishments. This phenomenon calls for a deeper examination of what size(s) of childcare establishments experienced the most change in entries, exits, and net entries.

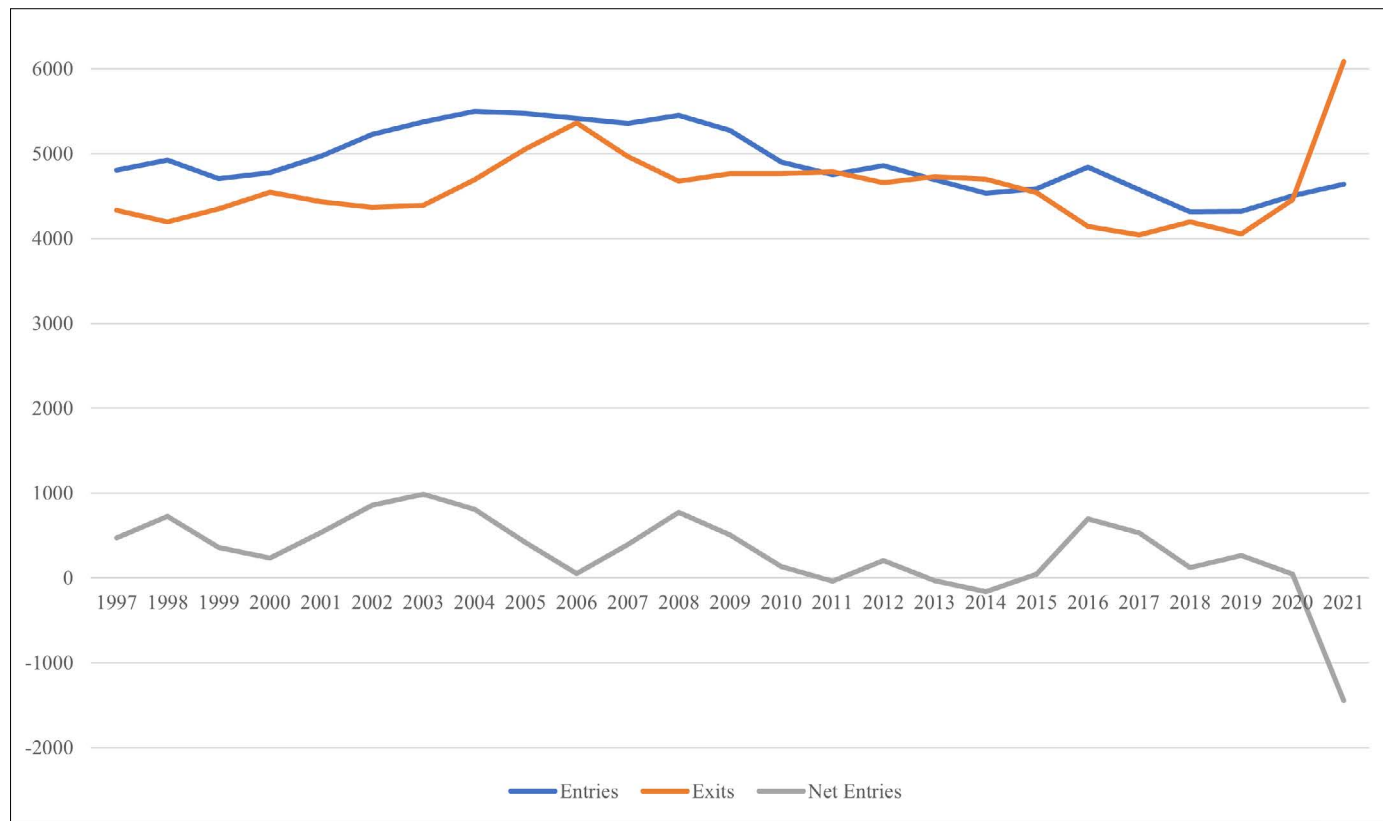
**Figure 5b. Childcare Establishment Entries, Exits, and Net Entries**



Sources: BDS 1997-2021, author's calculations.

To start, Figure 6 shows the changes in entries, exits, and net entries for very small childcare establishments—those with fewer than four employees.<sup>15</sup> The figure shows that until 2013, the number of very small childcare establishment entries consistently exceeded the number of very small childcare establishment exits. On average, these exits compose 83 percent of all childcare exits. As a result, very small childcare establishment net entries were positive from 1997 to 2013. After 2013, however, the number of very small childcare establishment entries began decreasing more than the number of very small childcare establishment exits. As a result, there were three years during which very small childcare establishment net entries were negative—2011, 2014, and 2021.

**Figure 6. Very Small Childcare Establishment Entries and Exits**



Sources: BDS 1997-2021, author's calculations.

<sup>15</sup> BDS does not have nonemployer statistics for this metric. Very small childcare establishments represent the smallest firm size with data available for entries, exits, and net entries.



Next, Figure 7 shows the changes in entries, exits, and net entries for small childcare establishments—those with greater than four, but fewer than ten employees.<sup>16</sup> The data in this figure show two main insights. First, the number of small childcare establishment entries were consistently growing until 2007. After that point, the number of these entries started to decrease until 2012 and then plateau for the remaining years. The sum of the very small childcare establishment and small childcare exits compose approximately 87 percent of all small childcare establishment exits.

**Figure 7. Small Childcare Establishments Entries and Exits, 1997-2021**



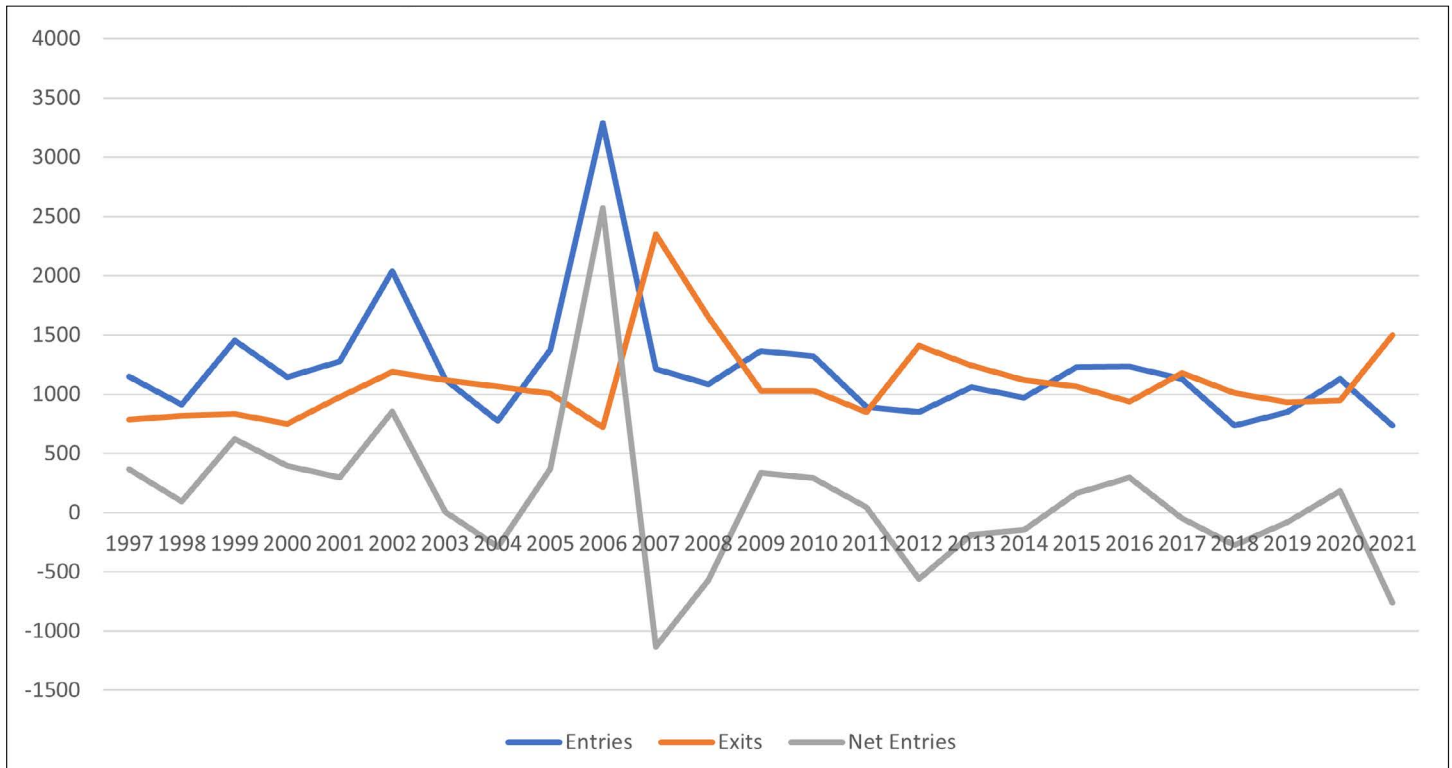
Sources: BDS 1997-2021, author's calculations.

This figure also shows the number of small childcare establishment entries exceeded the number of small childcare establishment exits until 2011, which is two years prior for the same phenomenon of very small childcare establishments. After 2011, the number of small childcare establishment exits exceeded the number of small childcare entries, resulting in negative net entries in six subsequent years: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2020, and 2021.

<sup>16</sup> The upper bound of this threshold, ten, was chosen because the average number of employees for small employer childcare firms is approximately 10. The lower bound, four, was chosen given the upper bound threshold for very small childcare establishments.

Finally, Figure 8 shows the changes in entries, exits, and net entries for childcare establishments with greater than ten employees. The data in this figure show that the number of childcare establishment entries with more than ten employees were consistently higher than the number of establishment exits of this group for years 1997 to 2010. In 2011, however, the number of childcare establishment with more than ten employees exits surpassed the number of their establishment entries. After this point, the difference between the number of childcare establishment entries and exits fluctuated. As a result of these trends, childcare establishment net entries with more than ten employees were positive from 1997 to 2011. From 2012 to 2021, however, they were negative six years (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2019, and 2021) and positive three years (2016, 2017, and 2018).

**Figure 8. Large Childcare Establishment Entries and Exits, 1997-2021**



Sources: BDS 1997-2021, author's calculations.

### The State Level

BDS does not have data for states at the six-digit NAICS industry level. As such, a precise number of net entries cannot be reported for the childcare industry specifically. However, as a rough proxy, this issue brief uses SUSB and NES data to report the year-over-year changes in the number of firms among the states for each size of firm—nonemployer, small employer, and large employer—for years 2012 to 2021.<sup>17</sup> For purposes of interpretation, a negative (positive) year-over-year change indicates that there were negative (positive) net entries.

As in the previous section, these changes are calculated for both total firms and childcare firms,<sup>18</sup> which is done to provide a benchmark against which to compare the year-over-year changes of childcare firms. Table 2 of the Appendix shows the full of list of the year-over-year changes for total firms. The data in this table show that, overall, the total firm year-over-year changes were mostly positive for all states. The bulk of these positive changes were at

<sup>17</sup> The limitation of a year-over-year change is that 'firm transitions'—firms that move between different size thresholds—are not removed from the count. See Robert Press, "[All Grown Up: How Small Business Jobs Transition through the Economy](#)," SBA Office of Advocacy, June 2024

<sup>18</sup> For the sake of comparison to the changes in the number of childcare firms, the changes in the number of total firms for each state was calculated using the childcare industry's small business size standard—which was described in Footnote 12.

the nonemployer and small employer levels—which makes sense, given that 99 percent of businesses in the United States are either nonemployer or small employer based.<sup>19</sup>

There were much different results in the states' childcare firm year-over-year changes, which is in Table 3 of the Appendix. Indeed, as shown in Table 3 of the Appendix, most states experienced decreases in the year-over-year changes for small childcare firms. In contrast, most states experienced little to no change among large employer childcare firms. Among them, the small nonemployer childcare firms experienced the largest decrease. The states that had the largest decreases in year-over-year nonemployer childcare firms were Alabama, California, and South Carolina. However, there is much variation in the year-over-year changes among the states overall.

## Discussion

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The data in this issue brief show that the shares of nonemployer childcare firms on the national and state level have declined over time. This finding is consistent with recent research on the state of the childcare industry.<sup>20</sup> More importantly, this finding provides insight for policymakers aiming to aid small childcare businesses.

Another important finding from the data is that both nonemployer and employer small childcare firms have consistently composed a high proportion of the childcare market. However, recent research shows that large childcare firms—known as 'investor-backed-for-profit chains'—are both increasingly acquiring small childcare firms.<sup>21</sup>

While this research is not evident in the trends in the composition of the childcare industry, it does illuminate another finding from the data—namely, the negative number of small childcare net entries. Negative net entries of childcare businesses suggest that the industry may face barriers impeding new firm creation or factors accelerating closure. However, it is likely that a proportion of the number of small childcare firm exits are due to acquisitions instead of closures. However, to state that this connection is not just a plausibility, but a cause, would require formal econometric modeling and testing.

The last finding worth discussing is the variance in the shares and year-over-year changes in small childcare firms among the states. One explanation for these variances is that different states have different regulations for childcare providers—such as group size limits, staffing ratios, licensing requirements, or educational requirements. Past research has shown that a greater state regulatory burden on childcare providers is associated with a decrease in childcare providers.<sup>22</sup> As such, the variance in the regulations among the states may explain the variance among the compositions. This, too, is important for policymakers to consider when aiding small childcare businesses.

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<sup>19</sup> SBA Office of Advocacy, [2023 Small Business Profile](#): United States. November 2023.

<sup>20</sup> See National Center on Early Childhood Quality Assurance, "[Addressing the Decreasing Number of Family Child Care Providers in the United States](#)." March 2020; Child Care Aware, "[Catalyzing Growth: Using Data to Change Childcare. Annual Childcare Landscape Analysis](#)." 2022.

<sup>21</sup> Elliot Haspel, "Toddlers and Investors Aren't Playmates: The Threat of Private Equity in Childcare." Capita, 2023.

<sup>22</sup> V. Joseph Hotz and Mo Xiao, "The Impact of Regulations on the Supply and Quality of Care in Child Care Markets." *American Economic Review* 101 (5):1775-1805. 2011.

## Conclusion

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This issue brief provides a small business perspective on the childcare industry. The insights from this issue brief present topics of future research. The first is the extent to which the acquisition of small childcare firms by large for-profit childcare chains is influencing the number of small childcare firm deaths compared to closures. Another is the extent to which the decrease in childcare access has caused negative spillover effects on small employers. Recent research shows that inadequate access to childcare causes increases in workforce disruption and decreases in work productivity and revenue.<sup>23</sup> Since academic research posits that more women tend to be self-employed because it provides more opportunities to spend time with their children,<sup>24</sup> a research question emerges from this issue brief: What impact has the decrease in childcare access had on start-ups—especially small business start-ups and self-employed individuals?

Although further analysis and data are needed to answer that question, this brief fills in multiple research gaps about the challenges small firms in the childcare industry have faced over the last few decades.

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<sup>23</sup> ReadyNation, [\\$122 Billion: The Growing Annual Cost of the Infant-Toddler Childcare Crisis](#). February 2023.

<sup>24</sup> For example, see Allen, W. David and Curington, William P., [The Self-Employment of Men and Women: What are their Motivations?](#), *Journal of Labor Research* 35: 143-161, 2014.; Huges, Karen D., [Pushed or Pulled? Women's Entry into Self-Employment business Ownership, Gender, Work, and Organization](#) 10(4): 433-454. 2003.

# APPENDIX

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**Table 1: Distribution of Small Childcare Firms at the State and Local Level**

State	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.
Alabama	10.5%	89.3%	10.6%	89.2%	10.4%	89.4%	10.2%	89.6%	10.6%	89.2%	11.4%	88.3%	9.8%	90.1%
Alaska	8.6%	91.3%	8.6%	91.3%	8.9%	91.0%	9.1%	90.8%	9.7%	90.1%	11.2%	88.6%	11.0%	88.8%
Arizona	5.3%	94.6%	5.1%	94.8%	5.3%	94.6%	5.3%	94.6%	5.7%	94.2%	6.5%	93.4%	5.7%	94.2%
Arkansas	11.9%	87.8%	11.1%	88.7%	10.7%	89.1%	10.8%	89.0%	10.8%	89.1%	12.3%	87.5%	10.5%	89.3%
California	5.2%	94.7%	5.2%	94.7%	5.4%	94.5%	6.0%	93.9%	6.6%	93.3%	7.2%	92.6%	6.8%	93.0%
Colorado	7.7%	92.2%	8.1%	91.8%	8.2%	91.6%	8.7%	91.2%	9.1%	90.7%	10.3%	89.5%	9.3%	90.5%
Connecticut	10.5%	89.4%	9.7%	90.1%	9.4%	90.5%	9.4%	90.4%	9.7%	90.2%	10.9%	88.9%	10.0%	89.8%
Delaware	15.4%	84.4%	15.8%	83.9%	16.0%	83.8%	17.3%	82.4%	18.7%	81.0%	20.2%	79.4%	19.1%	80.6%
District of Columbia	10.6%	89.2%	10.6%	89.2%	11.6%	88.2%	13.9%	85.9%	15.8%	84.0%	17.7%	81.9%	16.3%	83.4%
Florida	10.2%	89.7%	9.9%	90.0%	9.7%	90.1%	9.9%	89.9%	10.3%	89.6%	11.2%	88.6%	10.0%	89.8%
Georgia	7.2%	92.6%	7.0%	92.9%	7.0%	92.9%	7.3%	92.6%	7.8%	92.1%	8.7%	91.1%	7.7%	92.1%
Hawaii	8.3%	91.5%	9.1%	90.7%	9.9%	89.9%	10.8%	89.0%	11.0%	88.8%	12.7%	87.0%	11.0%	88.8%
Idaho	11.1%	88.7%	11.4%	88.4%	11.9%	87.9%	12.6%	87.2%	13.3%	86.4%	16.4%	83.4%	15.1%	84.7%
Illinois	4.5%	95.4%	4.8%	95.1%	4.9%	95.0%	5.2%	94.7%	5.9%	94.0%	6.8%	93.0%	6.7%	93.2%
Indiana	7.8%	92.1%	8.0%	91.9%	8.2%	91.7%	8.5%	91.3%	8.9%	91.0%	10.2%	89.6%	9.4%	90.4%
Iowa	5.1%	94.8%	5.3%	94.6%	5.3%	94.6%	5.5%	94.4%	5.8%	94.1%	6.2%	93.7%	6.2%	93.6%
Kansas	5.1%	94.8%	5.2%	94.7%	5.6%	94.3%	6.0%	93.9%	6.2%	93.7%	6.8%	93.1%	6.8%	93.1%
Kentucky	12.5%	87.3%	13.0%	86.8%	12.6%	87.1%	11.9%	87.9%	12.4%	87.4%	13.7%	86.0%	12.2%	87.6%
Louisiana	9.7%	90.1%	9.0%	90.8%	8.9%	90.9%	8.7%	91.2%	8.8%	91.0%	9.4%	90.4%	7.6%	92.3%
Maine	17.7%	82.0%	18.3%	81.4%	18.6%	81.1%	20.0%	79.7%	20.9%	78.7%	22.6%	77.0%	21.9%	77.7%
Maryland	6.8%	93.1%	6.4%	93.5%	6.5%	93.4%	7.3%	92.6%	8.2%	91.7%	9.1%	90.7%	8.8%	91.0%
Massachusetts	14.0%	85.8%	14.5%	85.2%	15.2%	84.5%	16.4%	83.3%	17.0%	82.7%	17.8%	81.9%	17.0%	82.7%
Michigan	5.8%	94.1%	6.1%	93.8%	6.4%	93.4%	6.9%	93.0%	7.4%	92.5%	8.2%	91.6%	7.8%	92.1%
Minnesota	6.0%	93.9%	6.4%	93.5%	6.5%	93.4%	7.0%	92.9%	7.1%	92.7%	7.6%	92.2%	7.6%	92.3%
Mississippi	7.9%	91.9%	7.3%	92.6%	7.4%	92.5%	7.2%	92.7%	7.5%	92.3%	7.9%	92.0%	7.3%	92.5%
Missouri	8.1%	91.7%	8.5%	91.4%	8.6%	91.2%	8.8%	91.0%	9.0%	90.8%	10.0%	89.8%	9.4%	90.4%
Montana	17.8%	81.9%	18.2%	81.5%	18.6%	81.1%	19.5%	80.1%	20.5%	79.1%	21.6%	77.9%	21.0%	78.6%
Nebraska	7.0%	92.9%	7.3%	92.6%	7.7%	92.2%	8.0%	91.9%	8.4%	91.4%	9.0%	90.8%	9.0%	90.8%
Nevada	4.5%	95.5%	3.7%	96.2%	3.7%	96.3%	4.0%	95.9%	4.2%	95.8%	4.6%	95.3%	4.2%	95.7%
New Hampshire	19.7%	80.0%	20.9%	78.8%	20.9%	78.7%	21.7%	77.9%	23.1%	76.5%	26.1%	73.4%	23.9%	75.7%
New Jersey	12.0%	87.8%	11.5%	88.3%	11.3%	88.5%	11.8%	88.0%	12.6%	87.2%	13.7%	86.1%	12.7%	87.1%
New Mexico	7.7%	92.2%	8.2%	91.6%	8.6%	91.3%	9.6%	90.3%	10.5%	89.3%	12.0%	87.8%	12.0%	87.8%
New York	5.9%	94.0%	6.1%	93.8%	6.5%	93.4%	7.0%	92.9%	7.9%	92.0%	9.0%	90.8%	8.9%	90.9%
North Carolina	13.4%	86.4%	13.1%	86.7%	13.0%	86.8%	13.4%	86.4%	13.8%	85.9%	15.6%	84.1%	13.7%	86.1%
North Dakota	8.0%	91.8%	8.3%	91.6%	9.0%	90.9%	9.7%	90.1%	10.4%	89.4%	11.6%	88.2%	11.5%	88.2%
Ohio	7.7%	92.2%	8.0%	91.9%	8.5%	91.4%	8.9%	91.0%	9.7%	90.1%	11.0%	88.8%	10.1%	89.7%
Oklahoma	12.2%	87.6%	12.1%	87.6%	11.7%	88.1%	12.3%	87.5%	12.1%	87.7%	13.3%	86.5%	11.9%	87.9%
Oregon	7.5%	92.3%	7.9%	91.9%	8.4%	91.5%	9.1%	90.7%	10.4%	89.5%	12.6%	87.2%	12.8%	87.0%

2019		2020		2021	
Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.
10.1%	89.7%	11.7%	88.1%	10.4%	89.4%
11.1%	88.6%	12.2%	87.5%	12.2%	87.5%
5.9%	94.0%	7.1%	92.8%	6.4%	93.5%
10.9%	88.9%	12.5%	87.2%	11.3%	88.5%
7.2%	92.7%	7.3%	92.6%	6.8%	93.1%
9.8%	90.1%	10.3%	89.6%	10.5%	89.3%
10.3%	89.5%	10.6%	89.2%	10.9%	88.9%
20.3%	79.3%	21.5%	78.1%	22.0%	77.6%
18.5%	81.1%	20.3%	79.3%	19.9%	79.7%
10.0%	89.8%	10.6%	89.2%	10.2%	89.6%
8.0%	91.9%	9.0%	90.8%	7.5%	92.3%
11.2%	88.6%	12.2%	87.6%	12.4%	87.4%
15.3%	84.4%	16.2%	83.5%	16.2%	83.5%
7.1%	92.8%	7.7%	92.1%	7.4%	92.4%
9.8%	90.0%	10.7%	89.1%	10.6%	89.2%
6.5%	93.4%	6.8%	93.1%	7.0%	92.8%
7.0%	92.9%	7.3%	92.6%	7.4%	92.4%
12.1%	87.6%	13.4%	86.3%	12.9%	86.9%
7.6%	92.3%	8.9%	90.9%	7.7%	92.2%
23.1%	76.5%	24.2%	75.3%	24.8%	74.8%
9.1%	90.7%	9.5%	90.4%	9.6%	90.2%
17.6%	82.1%	17.4%	82.3%	17.5%	82.1%
8.0%	91.8%	8.9%	90.9%	8.7%	91.1%
8.0%	91.8%	8.3%	91.5%	8.7%	91.1%
7.4%	92.5%	9.4%	90.4%	8.6%	91.3%
9.9%	89.9%	10.9%	88.9%	10.9%	88.9%
22.0%	77.6%	23.9%	75.7%	24.2%	75.4%
9.6%	90.2%	10.3%	89.6%	10.6%	89.2%
3.9%	96.0%	4.7%	95.3%	3.7%	96.2%
25.0%	74.6%	25.1%	74.4%	24.4%	75.2%
12.9%	86.9%	13.5%	86.3%	12.8%	87.0%
12.7%	87.0%	12.2%	87.6%	10.2%	89.6%
9.5%	90.3%	10.5%	89.3%	11.4%	88.4%
13.8%	86.0%	14.9%	84.8%	14.7%	85.1%
11.4%	88.4%	12.9%	86.8%	12.7%	87.1%
10.4%	89.4%	11.9%	87.9%	10.9%	88.9%
12.2%	87.5%	12.4%	87.4%	11.6%	88.2%
13.4%	86.4%	14.2%	85.5%	15.0%	84.7%

**Table 1: Distribution of Small Childcare Firms at the State and Local Level (cont.)**

State	2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	13.5%	86.3%	14.2%	85.5%	14.7%	85.1%	15.5%	84.2%	17.0%	82.7%	19.4%	80.2%	18.2%	81.5%
<b>Rhode Island</b>	12.6%	87.2%	12.5%	87.3%	12.5%	87.3%	13.7%	86.1%	14.5%	85.3%	15.1%	84.6%	14.2%	85.6%
<b>South Carolina</b>	9.4%	90.5%	8.8%	91.0%	8.4%	91.5%	8.4%	91.4%	9.0%	90.9%	10.0%	89.8%	9.0%	90.9%
<b>South Dakota</b>	7.5%	92.4%	7.7%	92.2%	7.8%	92.1%	7.9%	92.0%	8.1%	91.8%	8.3%	91.5%	8.1%	91.8%
<b>Tennessee</b>	8.5%	91.4%	8.4%	91.5%	8.0%	91.9%	7.8%	92.1%	8.0%	91.8%	8.8%	91.0%	7.5%	92.4%
<b>Texas</b>	7.6%	92.2%	7.5%	92.4%	7.5%	92.3%	7.7%	92.2%	7.9%	92.0%	8.9%	91.0%	8.1%	91.8%
<b>Utah</b>	6.4%	93.5%	6.7%	93.2%	6.8%	93.1%	7.4%	92.5%	7.9%	92.0%	9.2%	90.6%	8.6%	91.2%
<b>Vermont</b>	12.0%	87.8%	12.4%	87.4%	13.0%	86.7%	13.3%	86.5%	14.2%	85.6%	16.0%	83.7%	15.3%	84.5%
<b>Virginia</b>	8.4%	91.5%	8.2%	91.6%	8.3%	91.6%	8.6%	91.2%	9.0%	90.8%	10.3%	89.5%	9.2%	90.7%
<b>Washington</b>	17.5%	82.2%	18.0%	81.7%	18.0%	81.7%	18.6%	81.0%	19.2%	80.5%	21.6%	78.0%	19.3%	80.3%
<b>West Virginia</b>	11.0%	88.8%	10.5%	89.3%	10.7%	89.1%	10.7%	89.2%	11.4%	88.4%	12.9%	86.9%	12.0%	87.8%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	11.6%	88.3%	11.7%	88.1%	11.7%	88.1%	12.0%	87.8%	12.6%	87.2%	13.6%	86.1%	13.1%	86.7%
<b>Wyoming</b>	12.7%	87.1%	13.0%	86.8%	13.5%	86.3%	15.2%	84.6%	15.3%	84.4%	17.3%	82.4%	16.5%	83.1%



2019		2020		2021	
Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.	Small Emp.	Non-emp.
18.9%	80.7%	21.6%	78.0%	20.9%	78.7%
15.2%	84.5%	16.8%	82.9%	15.2%	84.6%
9.0%	90.9%	10.4%	89.4%	9.4%	90.4%
8.3%	91.5%	8.5%	91.3%	9.2%	90.6%
7.6%	92.3%	8.8%	91.1%	8.1%	91.7%
8.3%	91.6%	9.2%	90.7%	7.7%	92.1%
9.4%	90.4%	10.0%	89.8%	10.1%	89.7%
15.0%	84.7%	16.2%	83.5%	17.4%	82.3%
9.8%	90.0%	10.1%	89.7%	9.8%	90.0%
19.7%	80.0%	20.0%	79.6%	19.5%	80.1%
13.0%	86.7%	14.5%	85.2%	14.0%	85.8%
13.9%	85.8%	14.7%	85.0%	14.9%	84.8%
16.5%	83.1%	17.8%	81.8%	19.2%	80.4%

**Table 2: Year-over-Year Changes in Total Firms at the State and Level**

State	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
Alabama	-3,804	-285	-5	6,558	-213	-4	3,889	250	5	2,969	558	9
Alaska	-197	75	2	2,827	106	2	-297	110	1	1,425	105	2
Arizona	6,662	1,089	19	18,120	982	17	13,598	1,663	29	15,864	1,926	33
Arkansas	-1,216	-92	-2	5,063	-165	-2	1,787	295	5	2,847	59	1
California	57,931	9,032	155	133,595	13,170	227	89,367	15,553	267	70,457	11,482	197
Colorado	7,104	1,581	28	21,143	2,562	44	12,118	3,183	54	16,262	2,380	41
Connecticut	1,589	128	2	6,334	-151	-3	2,964	270	5	4,890	-304	-5
Delaware	675	284	5	2,217	179	3	1,656	458	8	2,387	336	6
District of Columbia	1,533	178	3	2,751	161	3	1,346	358	6	3,039	258	5
Florida	63,259	7,664	132	109,493	7,262	125	91,982	10,845	186	13,575	9,382	162
Georgia	18,956	1,094	18	32,592	1,843	32	21,945	3,147	54	7,011	2,564	44
Hawaii	1,339	92	2	4,054	-19	-1	2,163	111	2	3,601	217	4
Idaho	336	242	4	3,842	571	10	3,336	702	12	3,615	913	16
Illinois	7,189	587	10	26,692	340	6	13,177	1,894	33	13,405	577	10
Indiana	2,498	-541	-9	8,968	-240	-5	4,345	244	5	3,373	99	1
Iowa	62	-266	-5	2,145	-108	-1	1,259	136	2	2,627	154	3
Kansas	2,670	-89	-2	3,081	148	3	1,858	169	3	2,477	-142	-3
Kentucky	-243	664	12	2,744	249	4	3,104	-11	0	4,218	-88	-2
Louisiana	2,612	220	4	9,448	169	3	408	220	4	10,512	-484	-9
Maine	-857	156	3	2,517	54	1	1,235	325	5	1,461	300	5
Maryland	14,197	735	12	17,005	367	7	2,002	567	9	12,022	477	9
Massachusetts	3,737	996	17	18,127	813	14	12,024	1,340	23	15,198	1,429	24
Michigan	-493	237	4	9,594	297	5	3,524	637	11	3,341	105	2
Minnesota	345	372	7	5,790	281	5	2,688	724	12	6,548	505	9
Mississippi	2,162	-211	-4	7,340	-53	-1	2,676	-41	0	2,849	-10	0
Missouri	-1,393	3,579	62	4,421	3,097	53	4,378	3,853	66	7,212	1,622	28
Montana	-516	261	5	1,935	171	3	783	405	7	1,720	225	3
Nebraska	330	157	3	2,092	313	5	1,999	477	9	3,006	409	7
Nevada	7,798	822	14	7,494	931	16	6,442	1,348	23	14,806	1,011	18
New Hampshire	-515	-93	-2	1,550	-38	0	1,092	182	3	1,066	52	1
New Jersey	9,113	1,455	25	23,876	-129	-3	17,494	-91	-1	22,474	254	4
New Mexico	-1,721	-149	-3	2,148	-161	-3	-64	-131	-2	763	-194	-3
New York	14,261	5,444	94	47,930	3,479	60	11,339	3,337	57	22,738	2,437	42
North Carolina	10,224	463	8	26,813	909	15	16,101	2,897	50	20,219	2,846	49
North Dakota	927	368	6	1,709	404	7	-325	64	1	801	-385	-6
Ohio	1,625	-830	-14	12,224	-479	-8	5,654	-67	-2	5,440	-720	-12
Oklahoma	-142	548	10	8,570	408	7	1,204	177	3	4,074	-524	-9
Oregon	-718	944	17	9,463	1,043	18	8,938	1,943	33	7,699	1,892	33
Pennsylvania	4,319	63	1	21,135	29	1	12,227	526	9	20,061	295	5
Rhode Island	604	-56	-1	1,465	-1	0	1,524	202	3	1,634	88	2
South Carolina	4,419	320	5	10,300	533	9	10,385	1,145	20	10,308	1263	22
South Dakota	441	220	4	970	156	2	622	205	4	1,216	91	1

2016-2017			2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020			2020-2021		
Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
4,999	195	117	6,452	655	-398	8,650	122	2	5,385	179	2	23,910	2,401	102
-150	60	28	595	187	-92	505	121	2	-2,603	-193	-3	3,697	498	23
18,169	2,605	212	16,609	2,645	-566	28,029	1,947	26	6,594	2,558	33	23,323	4,695	173
4,688	335	83	3,264	585	-271	5,745	-6	0	3,829	211	3	11,544	909	60
96,635	10,475	1,346	79,719	19,938	-3,916	4,898	10,545	139	-110,582	14,721	193	78,230	18,492	996
20,241	3,061	266	17,949	3,919	-713	15,269	1,284	17	-7,856	1,383	19	26,809	3,803	186
3,754	-429	101	5,421	208	-387	5,135	-582	-7	-5,289	-765	-10	11,048	648	72
2,513	6	31	2,989	493	-105	5,295	344	4	3,361	1,307	17	4,932	1,115	37
1,949	249	32	1,236	391	-95	-862	106	1	-3,557	112	2	2,241	161	19
191,213	7,276	816	142,923	13,767	-2298	120,502	5,739	76	143,253	14,754	194	118,619	24,266	785
37,135	2,920	326	40,578	4,192	-933	44,563	1,997	26	35,705	5,385	71	91,862	9,051	302
2,695	204	43	1,586	323	-136	4,194	-50	-1	-7,214	-251	-3	5,906	-18	23
4,863	1,302	83	5,287	1,826	-194	6,812	1,157	15	3,420	1,225	16	8,752	2,753	79
3,525	-489	383	11,410	2,177	-1,375	-2,437	-1,255	-17	13,061	-1,258	-16	55,559	2,598	269
8,342	865	183	7,358	1,067	-587	5,433	-205	-2	2,236	211	2	30,432	2,206	132
1,526	457	104	1,013	755	-336	98	-394	-5	-721	-400	-5	8,980	816	68
3,014	-429	81	1,121	282	-313	894	-472	-6	-1795	-279	-4	9,455	1,012	67
6,177	-1,493	78	4,584	551	-361	3,663	-158	-3	-636	-453	-6	16,112	762	72
9,758	264	129	6,581	761	-435	7,031	-246	-4	-6,476	-61	0	31,935	1,409	94
1,826	207	56	1,042	400	-182	571	60	1	-1,500	-187	-2	6,778	808	42
9,621	294	173	13,583	1,077	-588	16,666	-219	-3	4,880	296	4	26,638	1,758	126
30,429	802	234	13,829	1,724	-766	2,774	288	4	-19,311	-1,497	-19	23,789	1,190	148
12,229	404	272	14,876	1,651	-930	10,809	-963	-13	-2,625	-1,212	-16	35,241	2,276	190
5,934	152	185	6,627	1,045	-640	1,593	-497	-6	-8,649	-547	-8	20,241	1,908	136
4,792	26	68	2,563	295	-240	5,964	-267	-3	-3,960	-191	-3	15,933	1,006	55
8,794	-10,676	-7	8,818	3,927	-580	2,310	-2055	-27	6,943	-966	-13	28,680	1,568	128
2,831	306	56	2,233	744	-170	2,813	168	2	981	431	6	5,243	1,163	47
2,856	230	70	1,348	372	-234	1,839	-90	-1	-894	-25	-1	6,033	900	53
12,221	942	96	12,374	1,793	-264	15,508	594	8	-2,329	1,807	24	17,999	2,646	89
1580	161	49	1,244	208	-166	328	92	2	-1,557	-111	-2	5,519	558	36
23,679	201	301	28,565	1,713	-1,043	16,680	-642	-8	101	-1,428	-19	25,051	1,721	200
2,049	94	54	1,834	203	-186	3220	-88	-1	-3,341	-254	-4	7,546	387	37
43,004	-278	705	52,810	4,048	-2,493	2,476	-980	-13	-50,669	-9,287	-123	23,839	-851	405
17,780	3,125	325	27,245	3,427	-928	28,206	2,159	29	11,624	2,709	36	37,128	6,527	261
1,253	-216	26	1,206	140	-106	-125	-11	0	-1,306	-126	-2	2,140	283	22
16,975	-1,097	262	16,498	1,004	-993	15,311	-625	-8	-6,873	-307	-4	58,871	2,675	204
7,692	137	114	3,468	670	-391	4,970	128	2	4,400	-162	-2	10,250	950	80
8,589	1,239	166	7,526	2,096	-493	5,707	315	5	-5,262	-183	-3	10,747	1,696	112
17,085	-620	340	16,005	2,023	-1,232	7,606	79	1	-16,021	-1,049	-13	46,138	2,504	245
2,524	-66	36	2,240	312	-129	1,971	17	1	-2,776	-242	-4	4,171	441	29
11,714	1,946	160	12,518	1,970	-428	16,758	1,038	13	14,456	1,337	18	24,865	3,332	126
1,491	134	37	1,692	200	-120	396	-30	0	-598	44	0	4,001	683	30

**Table 2: Year-over-Year Changes in Total Firms at the State and Level (cont.)**

State	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
Tennessee	-696	-40	0	17,011	-37	-1	8,362	807	14	12,893	981	17
Texas	25,608	7,297	125	110,970	7,827	135	54,447	8,810	151	46,638	5,588	96
Utah	2,445	1,318	22	7,805	1,319	23	6,637	1,646	28	9,103	1,581	27
Vermont	-390	-39	-1	735	-78	-1	131	29	0	-86	21	1
Virginia	6,431	883	15	24,530	626	11	15,849	1,494	26	20,963	1,019	17
Washington	904	1,531	27	17,224	1,988	34	13,465	2,987	51	15,455	2,620	45
West Virginia	-1,011	-395	-7	842	-304	-5	-908	-360	-7	-465	-489	-8
Wisconsin	-882	-274	-5	4,786	-48	-1	1,972	672	12	4,579	53	1
Wyoming	194	-62	-1	1,279	109	2	564	255	4	1,355	-158	-3

## 2016-2017

## 2017-2018

## 2018-2019

## 2019-2020

## 2020-2021

Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
15,485	1,171	172	15,906	1,373	-526	15,579	449	6	10,878	1,076	14	43,390	3,218	138
147,480	7,688	808	115,034	11,637	-2,269	143,753	6,493	86	41,810	8,279	109	165,833	18,438	686
11,411	1,908	135	9,972	2,715	-329	9,684	1,588	21	6075	2,778	37	15,288	3,174	112
1,279	-149	25	522	11	-99	-106	-189	-2	-1732	-251	-4	3,270	186	19
19,637	1,108	253	15,949	2,048	-812	11,346	358	5	21,947	949	12	32,029	3,438	191
18,741	2,908	288	13,577	4,077	-798	9,046	879	11	-12,083	-518	-6	23,529	3,824	199
672	-324	35	-193	-246	-149	-1,253	-296	-4	-1,806	-482	-7	5,924	-45	23
4,110	57	167	4,542	759	-586	1,395	-555	-8	-4,005	-505	-6	22,395	1,162	115
1,814	145	31	1,733	355	-95	1,262	208	3	1,068	202	2	3,686	658	27

**Table 3: Year-over-Year Changes in Childcare Firms at the State and Local Level**

State	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
Alabama	-219	-20	0	-241	-44	-1	45	-12	0	-411	-14	0
Alaska	-38	-4	0	-30	3	0	-38	-1	0	-74	4	1
Arizona	253	-11	0	-106	10	0	-148	-1	0	-648	7	0
Arkansas	200	-27	-1	-6	-23	0	-197	-17	0	-103	-16	-1
California	-55	28	1	-2,684	81	1	-6,186	242	4	-7,603	105	2
Colorado	-201	22	1	-372	-17	-1	-334	14	1	-362	9	0
Connecticut	566	-1	0	187	-13	0	-260	-22	0	-229	-1	0
Delaware	-28	3	0	-38	-4	0	-66	10	0	-87	6	0
District of Columbia	27	3	0	-104	5	0	-238	4	0	-127	7	0
Florida	1,036	-3	0	618	16	1	-300	37	0	-964	33	1
Georgia	710	-23	-1	-446	-20	0	-934	0	0	-1,505	8	0
Hawaii	-15	9	0	-63	4	0	-73	2	0	-19	0	0
Idaho	-193	-14	0	-39	13	0	-178	-3	0	-104	10	0
Illinois	-1,257	76	1	-160	45	1	-2,240	26	0	-5,639	11	0
Indiana	-419	2	0	-152	9	0	-662	-6	0	-642	-16	0
Iowa	-348	3	0	-476	-27	-1	-321	15	0	-535	1	0
Kansas	-461	-10	0	-363	12	0	-492	7	0	-239	0	0
Kentucky	-238	5	0	-305	-73	-1	-92	-68	-1	-364	-13	-1
Louisiana	209	-57	-1	-453	-53	-1	-13	-31	0	-108	6	0
Maine	-90	2	0	-119	-19	0	-77	28	0	-84	10	0
Maryland	789	-8	-1	15	13	1	-1,380	35	0	-1,444	18	1
Massachusetts	-436	4	0	-444	16	0	-786	12	1	-425	-19	-1
Michigan	2,333	-54	-1	-2,466	-88	-1	-1,781	-23	-1	-1,416	-4	0
Minnesota	-762	18	1	-817	-23	-1	-866	20	1	-679	-28	-1
Mississippi	402	-35	-1	-305	-8	0	-64	-25	-1	-667	-24	0
Missouri	-681	-6	0	-693	-41	0	-573	-25	-1	-612	-29	0
Montana	-103	-13	0	-96	-11	0	-86	5	0	-42	16	0
Nebraska	-267	2	0	-312	3	0	-274	1	0	-282	7	0
Nevada	678	-11	0	125	1	0	-128	16	0	-110	4	0
New Hampshire	-116	1	0	-46	-11	0	-118	-12	0	-146	-11	0
New Jersey	499	-22	-1	465	27	1	-527	25	0	-898	27	1
New Mexico	-276	-2	0	-270	-13	0	-390	-5	0	-262	-1	0
New York	693	164	2	-2,779	156	3	-4,934	50	1	-6,609	111	2
North Carolina	178	-33	0	-244	-60	-1	-518	-5	0	-407	17	0
North Dakota	45	13	0	-6	21	1	-152	9	0	-66	16	0
Ohio	-697	10	0	-1,431	11	0	-833	12	0	-1,558	40	1
Oklahoma	-183	-26	0	-64	-40	-1	-236	8	0	-48	-22	0
Oregon	-368	8	0	-174	31	0	-434	33	1	-536	64	1
Pennsylvania	-972	2	0	-502	18	0	-959	6	0	-1,260	45	1
Rhode Island	37	3	0	-43	-5	0	-195	-5	0	-108	-2	0
South Carolina	93	-38	-1	203	-22	0	-124	-9	0	-306	21	0
South Dakota	-65	0	0	-114	-6	0	-127	-8	0	-40	3	0

2016-2017			2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020			2020-2021		
Nonemp	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
-551	-9	1	1,054	-1	-4	-180	7	0	-882	16	0	913	9	1
-252	-7	0	0	-2	-1	-15	0	0	-100	1	0	13	2	0
-1,306	2	1	1,358	10	-3	-390	-8	-1	-1,546	25	1	926	-5	0
-628	1	1	575	-16	-3	-103	6	0	-683	-6	0	365	-12	0
-6,361	180	13	6,752	160	-33	-2,133	175	2	-493	43	1	6,176	18	6
-959	7	1	917	10	-4	-317	9	0	-522	-13	0	-66	16	1
-945	-9	1	470	-10	-4	-235	-4	0	-247	-4	-1	-90	9	1
-90	3	1	61	-2	-2	-83	0	0	-59	3	0	-17	1	1
-129	2	1	117	5	-1	-133	3	0	-94	1	0	43	6	0
-2,508	35	6	4,899	148	-18	-624	-59	-1	-1,817	32	1	2,685	135	5
-2,032	28	3	2,702	16	-9	-665	12	0	-2,765	-26	0	4,746	73	2
-159	-2	0	132	0	-1	-9	1	0	-105	-3	0	14	3	1
-377	25	1	159	-6	-2	-17	5	0	-130	0	0	45	10	1
-4,880	25	4	441	-9	-13	-2,297	-13	0	-2,366	32	0	903	-35	2
-1,305	38	2	942	6	-6	-493	-5	0	-1,033	-10	0	-72	-20	0
-799	-2	1	36	6	-3	-473	-7	0	-503	-4	0	-292	7	0
-596	5	1	85	5	-3	-510	-23	0	-363	-6	0	-99	3	0
-663	-12	1	781	18	-4	-203	-35	0	-734	-21	0	172	-9	0
-735	-12	1	2,033	-9	-5	-222	-13	0	-1,538	6	0	1,646	9	1
-199	-4	1	156	26	-3	-82	15	0	-144	-9	0	-59	-5	1
-1,259	21	2	607	22	-6	-389	1	0	-490	1	0	-418	-24	0
-419	10	3	635	43	-9	-418	-17	0	-134	-48	-1	-343	-56	1
-1,604	26	3	1,344	33	-8	-814	-14	0	-2,054	-22	0	441	5	1
-1,203	-13	2	246	20	-6	-1,095	-30	-1	-876	-38	0	-657	-10	1
-407	0	1	778	15	-3	-303	-17	-1	-1,804	5	1	747	7	0
-1,149	11	2	670	0	-7	-704	-11	0	-946	6	0	-211	-26	1
-110	-1	1	44	-2	-2	-52	11	0	-127	8	0	-19	1	0
-440	1	1	119	16	-3	-409	-2	0	-414	-9	0	-171	2	1
-619	-4	0	767	13	-1	8	-15	0	-579	14	0	1,436	8	0
-177	5	0	113	-6	-2	-114	-15	0	-53	-15	0	2	-14	0
-1,303	-12	3	1,380	43	-11	-414	-18	0	-916	-37	-1	706	-12	2
-269	7	0	86	12	-1	-161	-2	0	94	-2	0	483	5	0
-6,507	137	10	1,303	100	-27	-3,692	-13	0	-6,353	-164	-2	-5,055	-153	2
-1,609	13	3	1,723	-16	-11	-354	-35	-1	-1253	-23	0	437	37	2
-221	10	1	64	8	-2	-130	-22	0	-237	11	0	46	0	0
-2,139	38	4	1,649	14	-12	-732	-23	0	-2,345	19	0	1,712	24	3
-425	15	1	468	-15	-4	-186	-4	0	-146	-10	0	412	1	1
-1,092	60	3	106	33	-5	-224	20	0	-307	24	0	-359	-2	1
-1,788	51	5	1,174	58	-15	-704	-20	0	-1,875	-9	0	400	-7	2
-86	-2	0	120	3	-1	-61	10	0	-136	5	0	86	-15	0
-725	11	1	1,057	24	-3	-254	-26	-1	-868	29	1	676	-11	0
-185	-9	0	26	-4	-1	-105	-3	0	-101	-3	0	-16	17	0

**Table 3: Year-over-Year Changes in Childcare Firms at the State and Local Level (cont.)**

State	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
Tennessee	-174	-34	-1	-96	-65	-1	-242	-51	-1	-542	-14	0
Texas	890	-22	0	-1,015	-53	-1	-962	1	0	-838	63	1
Utah	-158	7	0	-208	-9	0	-227	16	0	-94	17	1
Vermont	-83	-2	0	-106	-2	0	-42	-1	0	-109	0	0
Virginia	74	-23	-1	-130	2	0	-416	15	1	-512	23	0
Washington	-434	-31	0	-210	-45	-1	-150	45	1	-170	22	0
West Virginia	-61	-22	0	-114	-7	-1	-117	-15	0	-121	3	0
Wisconsin	-235	-9	0	-479	-67	-1	-567	-41	-1	-579	-8	0
Wyoming	-10	3	1	-133	-12	-1	-133	6	0	9	3	1



2016-2017			2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020			2020-2021		
Nonemp	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large	Nonemp.	Small	Large
-1,476	-27	1	2,012	5	-6	-528	-30	0	-1,522	18	0	787	-6	1
-4,634	140	10	5,902	116	-24	-1,223	0	0	-5,279	19	0	10,083	47	5
-508	23	1	410	12	-3	-189	23	1	-284	-3	0	96	16	0
-184	2	1	10	-10	-2	-88	-20	0	-59	8	0	-112	-4	0
-1538	47	3	1,828	13	-8	-854	15	0	-543	-11	0	83	-41	1
-888	45	4	970	3	-11	-424	-62	0	-243	-23	-1	265	11	2
-227	4	1	176	6	-2	-161	2	0	-151	8	1	46	-4	0
-786	2	2	360	2	-7	-594	-1	0	-478	0	0	-5	16	1
-111	9	0	40	-2	-1	-61	-12	0	-114	-6	0	-48	7	0