

Although all children should have access to affordable, high-quality child care, families across the country struggle to afford the high costs while child care workers are paid poverty-level wages. To assist working parents with low incomes, states provide child care assistance directly to families. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal funding source for child care subsidies to families with low incomes as well as for improving child care quality for all children. In addition to CCDBG funds, states provide additional child care assistance funding through other sources described later, including the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant. This fact sheet analyzes national trends for spending and participation in CCDBG- and TANF-funded child care in federal fiscal year (FY) 2018, the latest year for which data are available.

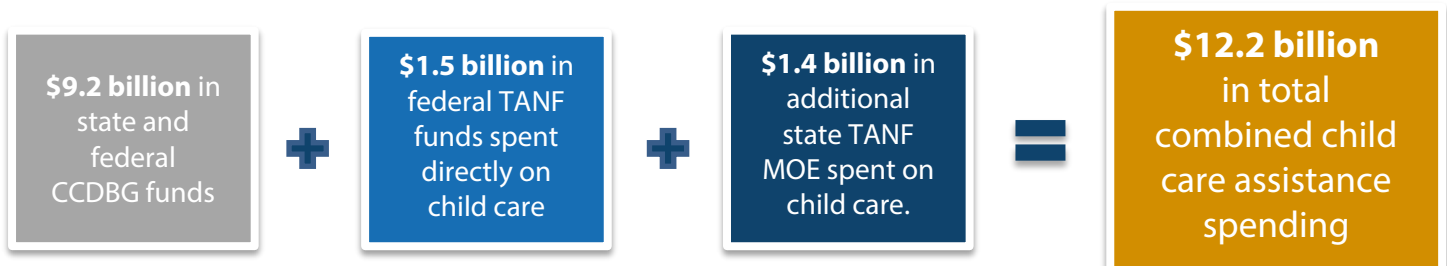
In FY 2018, federal funding for CCDBG increased by a historic \$2.4 billion, the largest increase in the program's history. These funds were intended to fully fund CCDBG's 2014 reauthorization and increase access to child care assistance.¹ However, since states have multiple years to spend funds, the impact of the increase is not fully reflected in the analysis below.² This investment was a critical step in helping more working families with low incomes access affordable child care. However, improving the health, safety, and quality of child care—as well as addressing the steep decline in the number of children served—will require significantly greater, continuous federal and state investments.

The global health crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has further elevated the urgency to increase investments in child care. COVID-19's devastating impacts have rippled through the child care system, creating widespread provider closures, record unemployment, and increased underemployment, as well as exacerbating existing racial and economic inequities.³ Policymakers must make additional investments to ensure the health and safety of children, families, providers, and workers—and to secure our nation's economic stability.⁴ Given the delay in the release of data publicly, this analysis does not reflect the impacts of COVID-19.




\$ | Total combined child care assistance spending⁵

In FY 2018, total combined spending on child care assistance—comprised of CCDBG and TANF-related funds—totalled **\$12.2 billion**.⁶ That's a 6 percent increase (approximately \$707 million) from the previous year. This boost is attributable to small increases in CCDBG spending as well as increases in federal TANF direct and TANF Maintenance of Effort (MOE) spending.⁷ Both TANF and CCDBG stipulate that states must spend a minimum threshold of funds—known as MOE—to receive the full amount of federal funds available to that state for child care assistance.

What did total spending in 2018 include?⁸

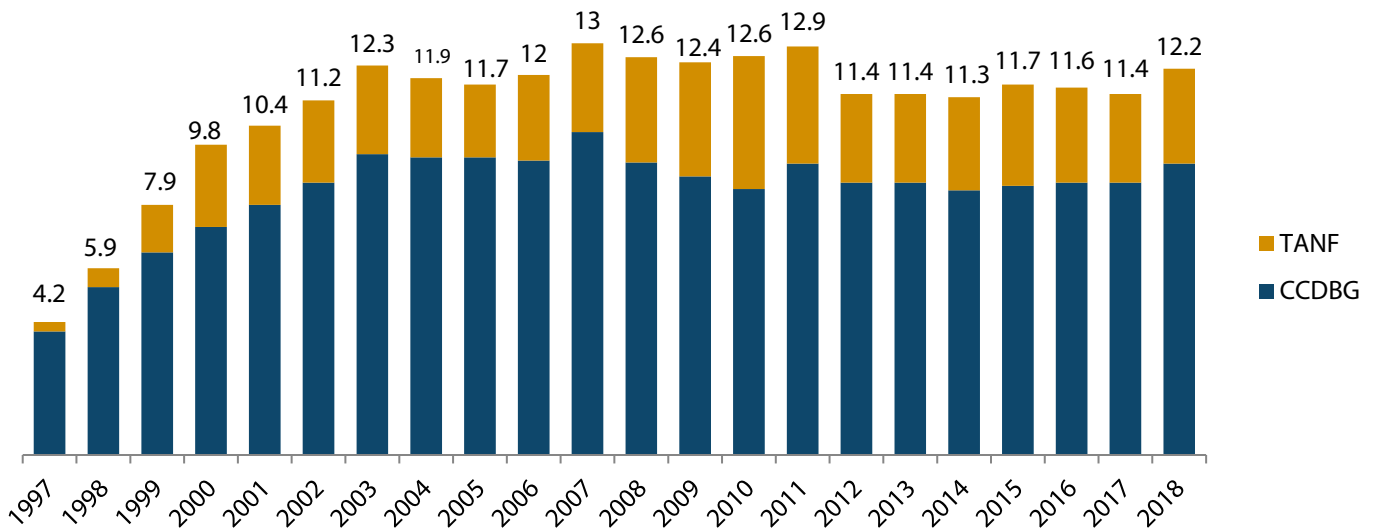


What were the major changes in total spending from 2017 to 2018?

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 State and Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds **increased** by **\$594 million (7%)**
- 
 Federal TANF funds spent directly on child care assistance **increased** by **\$82 million (6%)**
- 
 Additional state TANF MOE on child care **increased** by **\$30 million (2%)**

Spending in 2018 remained below the historic high of \$13 billion in 2007, despite the federal funding increase for FY 2018 to fully fund the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization (see Figure 1)⁹. **Thirty-nine states** increased overall spending from FY 2017 to FY 2018.

Figure 1. Total Combined Child Care Spending (in billions), 1997-2018



Source: CLASP calculations of HHS data. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding included in CCDBG for years 2009-2011. Total spending includes data for territories.

\$ | Child Care and Development Block Grant spending¹⁰

Annual CCDBG expenditures encompass all federal and state funds that were spent through CCDBG during FY 2018, including those appropriated in prior years. By law, states have several years to obligate and liquidate CCDBG funds.¹¹ Because states are spending CCDBG funds from across several years of appropriations, along with additional funds from TANF transfers, annual CCDBG *spending* is often higher than annual *funding*.

Federal funding for CCDBG in FY 2018 was **\$8.2 billion**, which was **\$2.4 billion** higher than in FY 2017.¹² However, CCDBG expenditures for FY 2018 totalled **\$9.2 billion**. This was an increase of **\$594 million** (7 percent) from the previous year.

Thirty-six states spent more CCDBG funds in FY 2018 than in FY 2017. Michigan reported the largest spending *increase*, an 84 percent increase from the previous year. This large jump in CCDBG spending is a result of increases in federal discretionary as well as federal and state matching expenditures. Indiana reported the largest spending *decrease*, a 19 percent drop from the previous year, with the largest decreases to federal mandatory and state matching expenditures.

The majority of states met their CCDBG match and TANF MOE requirements. Some states reported spending above their requirements. States must spend state match and MOE dollars to draw down their full allotment of federal CCDBG funds. If states do not meet these requirements, they are essentially leaving those federal dollars on the table. In FY 2018, **four states** did not provide enough *state* matching funds to draw down all *federal* matching funds for a total of \$42.1 million. These states were Idaho (released \$2.4 million); Kansas (released \$5.8 million); New Hampshire (released \$223,753); and Tennessee (released \$33.7 million). The federal Office of Child Care reallocated these funds to other states.¹³

In FY2018, **three states** (Colorado, Louisiana, and Nebraska) reported spending over the state match amount required to fully draw down federal CCDBG funds, totaling **\$9.7 million**.¹⁴ In FY 2018, **two states** (Georgia and Ohio) reported spending a total of **\$17 million** above their required CCDBG MOE.¹⁵

CCDBG FY 2017	CCDBG FY 2018
\$3.7 billion in federal discretionary	\$4.2 billion in federal discretionary
\$1.2 billion in federal mandatory	\$1.2 billion in federal mandatory
\$1.6 billion in federal match	\$1.7 billion in federal match
\$1.3 billion in state match	\$1.3 billion in state match
\$899 million in state MOE	\$903 million in state MOE

\$ | TANF funds used for child care assistance in 2018¹⁶

States can choose to spend TANF funds directly on child care or transfer up to 30 percent of their funds to CCDBG or a combination of CCDBG and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). TANF also has a state MOE requirement, which can fund child care assistance.

In FY 2018, states spent **\$1.5 billion** in federal TANF funds directly on child care compared to **\$1.4 billion** in FY 2017, an increase of **\$82 million** (6 percent) from FY 2017.

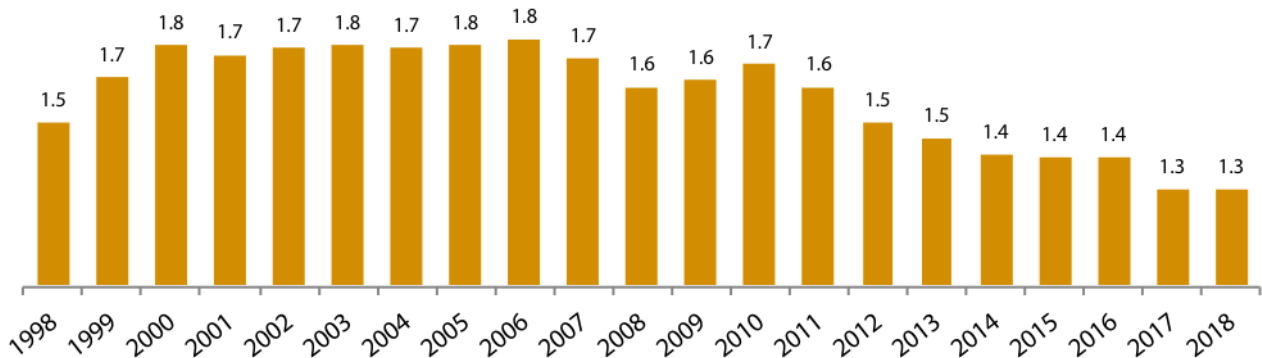
In FY 2018, child care was the second largest use of TANF funds after cash assistance¹⁷. States transferred **\$1.5 billion** in federal TANF funds to CCDBG, an increase of **\$223 million** (17 percent) from FY 2017.¹⁸ Six states—Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Vermont—transferred the maximum amount allowed (30 percent of their block grant) to CCDBG and the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). Ten states—Alaska, Idaho, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Washington—transferred 25 to 29 percent of TANF funds to a combination of CCDBG and SSBG.

TANF MOE requires states to continue to spend at least 75 percent of the amount they did prior to “welfare reform” on programs serving families with low incomes, including child care. Since CCDBG and TANF both require MOE spending, the funds for each program’s MOE requirement can be “double counted” toward the minimum requirement for each. For example, a state that reported spending \$2 million on TANF MOE can also use the same \$2 million to fulfil the CCDBG MOE requirement. Conversely, a state that reported spending \$5 million on TANF MOE for child care and \$2 million on CCDBG MOE had excess TANF MOE expenditures of \$3 million. A total of 20 states had TANF MOE expenditures that exceeded the amount reported spent through CCDBG, for a total of \$1.4 billion in 2018.

Participation in CCDBG

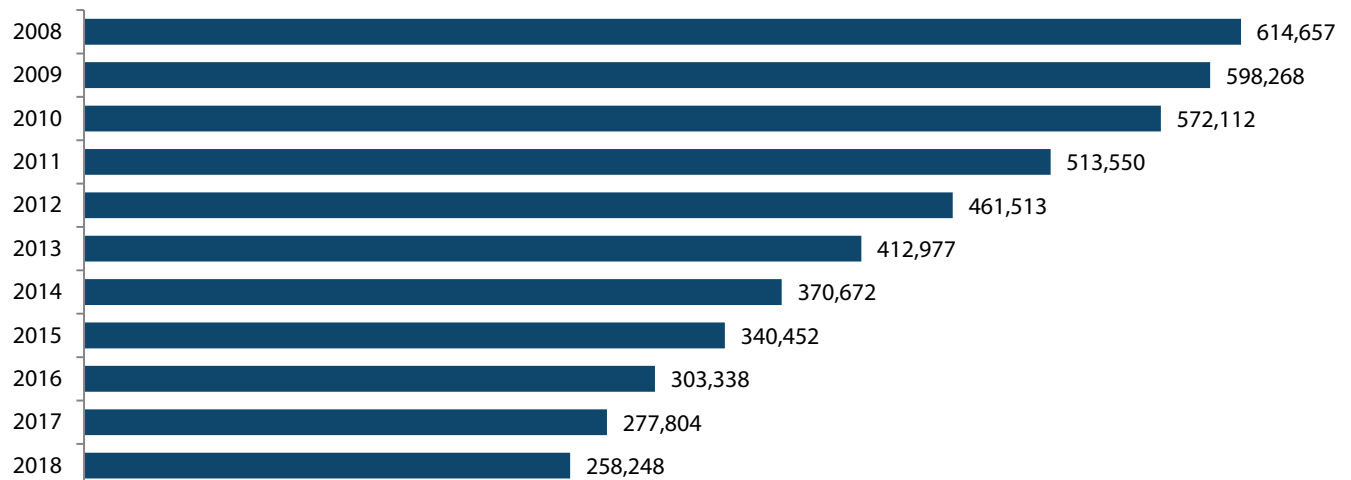
In an average month in 2018, **1.3 million** children received CCDBG-funded child care, a 1 percent increase (13,900 children) from 2017.¹⁹ While the number of children receiving CCDBG-funded care increased for the first time since 2010, the increase was small, with a majority of eligible children still not reached through the program. In fact, only 1 in 6 eligible children actually receives subsidized care.²⁰ Since 2006, **449,000** children have lost CCDBG-funded child care. Twenty-six states served fewer children in 2018 compared to the previous year (see Appendix). The number of children receiving child care assistance funded directly through TANF is not available.

Figure 2. Average Monthly Number of Children Served in CCDBG, Federal FY 1998-2018 (in millions)



Source: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care administrative data, 1998 -2018. The 2018 data are preliminary. Totals include data for territories.

Figure 3. Number of Child Care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds, Federal FY 2008-2018



Source: Administration for Children and Families, Office of Child Care administrative data, 2008 -2018. The 2018 data are preliminary. Totals include data for territories.

The number of child care providers receiving CCDF (Child Care Development Fund) funds was at an all-time low in FY 2018, with only 258,248 providers accepting children with CCDBG subsidies.²¹ Since FY 2008, the number of providers accepting CCDF funds has decreased by 58 percent. And between FY 2018 and FY 2017 there was a 7 percent decrease. The number of providers accepting CCDF funds decreased in 42 states between FY 2017 and FY 2018, with the largest decreases in Alaska (27 percent), Hawaii (22 percent), Virginia (18 percent), Missouri (17 percent), Illinois (16 percent), Oregon (16 percent), West Virginia (16 percent) and New Hampshire (15 percent).²²

| Looking ahead

The FY 2018 CCDBG increase of \$2.4 billion was a critical step in helping more working families earning low wages as well as helping states fully fund CCDBG's 2014 reauthorization. Following this significant investment, the FY 2019 increase for CCDBG was a meager \$50 million and the FY 2020 investment increased by \$550 million. Since we did not see sustained, significant investment following the FY 2018 boost, states desperately need more investments to increase access to affordable child care beyond the 1 in 6 eligible children who currently receive subsidies.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to exacerbate existing problems in the child care system. Decades of inadequate investment meant that even before the devastating impacts of the pandemic, most families struggled to find high-quality care. Those who could find child care struggled to afford the high costs, despite child care workers—disproportionately women of color—receiving very low wages and child care providers operating on thin margins. And due to systemic racism and discrimination, communities of color experience even worse effects of this underinvestment, creating inequities in access, quality, affordability, and compensation.²³ Many states are using Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act funding to support families accessing child care through CCDBG and continue to support these providers. However, it is unclear how the pandemic will affect families' access to child care and the number of providers accepting children using child care assistance. Furthermore, due to record unemployment and increased underemployment, the number of eligible children will likely increase. The need for immediate relief for providers, workers, and families resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic is urgent. Beyond the pandemic, we need to ensure that child care is treated like the public good it is by making significant investments and using those resources to build a more equitable child care system.



Endnotes

- ¹ CLASP, *Child Care in the FY 2018 Omnibus Spending Bill, 2018*, <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2018/03/Child%20Care%20in%20the%20FY%202018%20Omnibus.pdf>.
- ² Discretionary funds must be obligated in the fiscal year in which the funds were awarded or in the following fiscal year. Unliquidated obligations from discretionary funds must be liquidated by the end of the following year for which they were obligated.
- ³ CLASP, *An Anti-Racist Approach to Supporting Child Care Through COVID-19 and Beyond, 2020*, https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/07/2020_antiracistchildcare_0.pdf.
- ⁴ CLASP, NWLC, *Child Care is Key to Our Economic Recovery: What it will take to stabilize the system during the coronavirus crisis, 2020*, <https://www.clasp.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020/04/CKKeytoEconomicRecovery.pdf>.
- ⁵ CCDBG FY 2018, Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, “FY2018 CCDBG Data” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-ccdf-table-4a>; Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Service, “FY 2018 TANF Financial Data”. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2018>.
- ⁶ Calculations and data in this factsheet include totals from territories when applicable.
- ⁷ States may claim child care spending toward both TANF and CCDBG MOE. Total TANF MOE spent on child care was \$2 billion in 2017 and \$2.1 billion in 2018. In our sum of total expenditures, we exclude \$903 million in TANF MOE that could be “double counted” as CCDBG MOE and TANF MOE.
- ⁸ Total combined spending does not include TANF transfer to CCDBG. This is because these funds, once transferred, are spent as CCDBG discretionary funds. In 2018, \$9.2 billion in state and federal CCDBG funds were used for CCDBG. This is the sum of state and federal CCDBG funding streams—discretionary, federal match, state match, mandatory and MOE. MOE is the TANF state spending requirement. States must spend state match and MOE dollars to draw down their full allotment of federal CCDBG funds. States transferred \$1.5 billion in federal TANF funds directly to child care. This is the TANF funds spent directly on child care assistance and non-assistance. Lastly, in 2018 \$1.4 billion in additional TANF MOE was spent on child care. Please note that this excludes additional TANF MOE funds that may have been counted towards CCDBG MOE. While this is not additional state funding, this shows that the state made a policy choice to spend their TANF funding on child care over the other service areas.
- ⁹ Due to stagnant TANF funding that has not kept pace with inflation, increases in TANF for child care often come at the expense of cash assistance or other needed supports for families with low incomes. To address this and more meaningfully invest in supports across the range of needs of families, policymakers should increase TANF funding.
- ¹⁰ Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Fund Program Data Statistics, “Table 4A: All FY 2018 Expenditures by State” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-ccdf-table-4a>.
- ¹¹ States obligate funds by officially committing them to a specific use. Funds are liquidated once the obligations have been paid.
- ¹² Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Fund Allocations, “Final FY 2018 CCDF Allocations (Including Redistributed Funds)” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/final-fy-2018-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributed-funds>; “FY 2017 CCDF Allocations (Including Redistributed Funds)” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2017-ccdf-allocations-including-redistributed-funds>.
- ¹³ Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Fund State Expenditures, “GY 2018 CCDF Table 4B: Matching Categorical Summary”, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/gy-2018-ccdf-table-4b-qe-2018>.
- ¹⁴ Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Fund Program Data Statistics, “GY 2018 CCDF Table 5b - Matching State Share Summary” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/gy-2018-ccdf-table-5b-qe-2018>. One limitation to the data is that since states are not required to report spending above the match state requirement, the list of states provided by the Office of Child Care may not be the only states with excess state match funds.
- ¹⁵ Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care and Development Fund Program Data Statistics, “GY 2018 CCDF Table 8b – Maintenance of Effort (MOE) Summary” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/gy-2018-ccdf-table-8b-qe-2018>. One limitation to the data is that since states

are not required to report spending above the MOE requirement, the list of states provided by the Office of Child Care may not be the only states with excess state MOE funds.

¹⁶ Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, TANF Financial Data - FY 2018, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2018>.

¹⁷ Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, TANF Financial Data –FY 2018 , Table A.1.Federal TANF and State MOE Expenditures Summary by ACF-196 Spending Category, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2018>.

¹⁸ Office of Family Assistance, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, TANF Financial Data – FY 2017, Table A.6.Summary of Federal TANF Funds, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/tanf-financial-data-fy-2017>.

¹⁹ Office of Child Care Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services, “FY 2018 Preliminary Data Table 1- Average Monthly Adjusted Number of Families and Children Served”, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-preliminary-data-table-1>.

²⁰ Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning & Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *Factsheet: Estimates of Child Care Eligibility & Receipt for Fiscal Year 2016, 2019*, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/262926/CY2016-Child-Care-Subsidy-Eligibility.pdf>.

²¹ Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care Development Fund, “FY 2018 Preliminary Data Table 7 – Number of Child care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2018-preliminary-data-table-7>.

²² Office of Child Care, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Child Care Development Fund, “FY 2017 Final Data Table 7 – Number of Child care Providers Receiving CCDF Funds” <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/resource/fy-2017-final-data-table-7>.

²² CLASP, *Equity Start Early: Addressing Racial Inequities in Child Care and Early Education Policy*, 2017, <https://www.clasp.org/publications/report/brief/equity-starts-early-addressing-racial-inequities-child-care-and-early>.

Appendix: Total Child Care Assistance Spending and Monthly Average Number of Children Served (CCDBG) by state, FY 2017-2018

State	Total Child Care Spending (CCDBG and TANF) FY 2017	Total Child Care Spending (CCDBG and TANF) FY 2018	Dollar Change (FY 2017 – 2018)	Percent Change (FY 2017 – 2018)	Avg Monthly # of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2017	Avg Monthly # of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2018	Avg Monthly # of Children Served (CCDBG only) FY 2006	Change in # of Children Served (FY 2017-2018)	Change in # of Children Served (FY 2006-2018)
Alabama	\$119,375,640	\$128,928,686	\$9,553,046	8%	28,500	27,900	28,000	(600)	(100)
Alaska	\$31,698,355	\$38,967,363	\$7,269,008	23%	3,100	3,000	4,900	(100)	(1,900)
Arizona	\$146,123,912	\$155,444,380	\$9,320,468	6%	24,600	27,100	30,200	2,500	(3,100)
Arkansas	\$60,019,492	\$64,921,364	\$4,901,872	8%	5,200	4,900	5,600	(300)	(700)
California	\$1,460,126,329	\$1,586,672,204	\$126,545,875	9%	93,200	107,800	175,500	14,600	(67,700)
Colorado	\$139,107,395	\$143,758,417	\$4,651,022	3%	22,400	20,400	16,300	(2,000)	4,100
Connecticut	\$89,116,913	\$117,149,639	\$28,032,726	31%	17,300	16,200	10,100	(1,100)	6,100
Delaware	\$88,600,424	\$95,993,921	\$7,393,497	8%	7,600	7,300	7,500	(300)	(200)
District of Columbia	\$73,657,725	\$73,462,131	(\$195,594)	0%	1,200	1,100	3,700	(100)	(2,600)
Florida	\$686,001,639	\$726,846,930	\$40,845,291	6%	88,000	99,100	108,600	11,100	(9,500)
Georgia	\$260,368,288	\$245,948,373	(\$14,419,915)	(6%)	50,500	24,600	64,600	(25,900)	(40,000)

Hawaii	\$36,143,505	\$38,031,316	\$1,887,811	5%	4,700	3,900	8,600	(800)	(4,700)
Idaho	\$42,713,605	\$44,489,848	\$1,776,243	4%	6,200	7,100	9,900	900	(2,800)
Illinois	\$889,649,872	\$880,036,123	(\$9,613,749)	(1%)	43,500	41,200	82,200	(2,300)	(41,000)
Indiana	\$273,499,797	\$234,623,288	(\$38,876,509)	(14%)	35,300	26,200	32,800	(9,100)	(6,600)
Iowa	\$120,471,219	\$121,589,984	\$1,118,765	1%	17,200	18,100	19,400	900	(1,300)
Kansas	\$54,884,256	\$55,285,025	\$400,769	1%	11,600	10,000	22,400	(1,600)	(12,400)
Kentucky	\$103,909,243	\$120,069,546	\$16,160,303	16%	15,800	18,000	28,900	2,200	(10,900)
Louisiana	\$136,576,013	\$160,469,618	\$23,893,605	17%	19,200	17,400	39,100	(1,800)	(21,700)
Maine	\$35,094,638	\$39,072,513	\$3,977,875	11%	3,800	4,100	5,400	300	(1,300)
Maryland	\$143,253,205	\$144,983,896	\$1,730,691	1%	13,600	13,700	22,900	100	(9,200)
Massachusetts	\$472,678,431	\$485,353,062	\$12,674,631	3%	28,800	26,700	32,100	(2,100)	(5,400)
Michigan	\$168,330,378	\$310,305,075	\$141,974,697	84%	34,700	39,700	87,800	5,000	(48,100)
Minnesota	\$268,457,259	\$289,977,523	\$21,520,264	8%	18,100	20,400	27,300	2,300	(6,900)

Mississippi	\$66,739,031	\$74,477,298	\$7,738,267	12%	17,000	16,400	39,100	(600)	(22,700)
Missouri	\$194,166,344	\$181,781,207	(\$12,385,137)	(6%)	37,600	35,900	33,600	(1,700)	2,300
Montana	\$29,344,679	\$29,975,026	\$630,347	2%	3,700	3,700	4,800	0	(1,100)
Nebraska	\$67,894,287	\$67,472,565	(\$421,722)	(1%)	10,000	9,500	13,100	(500)	(3,600)
Nevada	\$65,789,638	\$80,342,203	\$14,552,565	22%	7,600	8,800	6,000	1,200	2,800
New Hampshire	\$33,684,291	\$34,987,694	\$1,303,403	4%	5,200	5,000	7,500	(200)	(2,500)
New Jersey	\$336,042,158	\$344,313,565	\$8,271,407	2%	43,300	43,500	37,900	200	5,600
New Mexico	\$99,669,959	\$101,088,343	\$1,418,384	1%	17,300	19,500	21,600	2,200	(2,100)
New York	\$491,517,920	\$660,566,420	\$169,048,500	34%	89,200	102,200	123,700	13,000	(21,500)
North Carolina	\$435,618,371	\$440,335,378	\$4,717,007	1%	47,600	38,000	79,900	(9,600)	(41,900)
North Dakota	\$15,325,021	\$17,391,932	\$2,066,911	13%	2,500	2,700	4,000	200	(1,300)
Ohio	\$705,090,127	\$681,811,164	(\$23,278,963)	(3%)	48,900	50,300	39,900	1,400	10,400
Oklahoma	\$155,796,908	\$159,931,338	\$4,134,430	3%	24,500	27,700	25,000	3,200	2,700

Oregon	\$89,620,924	\$93,647,904	\$4,026,980	4%	14,700	13,400	20,200	(1,300)	(6,800)
Pennsylvania	\$730,095,867	\$702,898,873	(\$27,196,994)	(4%)	92,300	99,700	82,800	7,400	16,900
Rhode Island	\$62,902,704	\$63,582,801	\$680,097	1%	6,400	6,500	7,100	100	(600)
South Carolina	\$89,706,842	\$89,368,412	(\$338,430)	0%	12,400	11,600	19,700	(800)	(8,100)
South Dakota	\$18,467,743	\$19,108,869	\$641,126	3%	3,600	3,600	4,900	0	(1,300)
Tennessee	\$103,565,667	\$137,173,330	\$33,607,663	32%	21,100	22,400	42,500	1,300	(20,100)
Texas	\$667,202,151	\$755,825,088	\$88,622,937	13%	102,200	115,000	126,200	12,800	(11,200)
Utah	\$101,187,736	\$97,864,724	(\$3,323,012)	(3%)	11,800	11,400	13,000	(400)	(1,600)
Vermont	\$25,701,032	\$27,982,705	\$2,281,673	9%	3,200	3,100	6,800	(100)	(3,700)
Virginia	\$180,901,627	\$199,435,959	\$18,534,332	10%	18,900	18,000	27,900	(900)	(9,900)
Washington	\$365,462,540	\$381,726,662	\$16,264,122	4%	41,900	38,200	53,200	(3,700)	(15,000)
West Virginia	\$53,940,085	\$64,705,930	\$10,765,845	20%	7,100	8,300	9,300	1,200	(1,000)
Wisconsin	\$334,179,254	\$306,486,509	(\$27,692,745)	(8%)	16,700	16,500	29,500	(200)	(13,000)
Wyoming	\$16,018,315	\$15,818,403	(\$199,912)	(1%)	3,000	3,000	4,700	0	(1,700)
United States	\$11,435,488,754	\$12,132,480,527	\$706,598,122	6%	1,307,200	1,321,100	1,770,100	13,900	(449,000)