## WHAT DOES ITCOST TO RAISEACHILD?

## A GUIDE TO ADDRESSING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## DO YOU KNOW WHAT A BABY COSTS?

Car Seat $=\$ 30-\$ 180$
Crib $=\$ 100-\$ 500$
Crib Mattress = \$30-\$230

## Monthly Expenses

Diapers $=$ \$60-\$80
Formula $=\$ 170-\$ 215$
Day Care $=$ \$250-\$1,250
Food = \$57
Clothes = \$60
Toys/DVD/Books = \$35
Birthing expenses without insurance and no complications during birth range from:

- \$9,000 to \$17,000 for a natural birth
- \$14,000 to \$25,000 for a cesarean section

Birthing expenses with insurance and no complications during birth range from:

- \$500 to \$3,000 depending on your insurance plan

Usually the baby receives a separate bill for their hospital stay and care:

- \$1,500 to \$4,000 for a healthy baby delivered at term

Costs for a premature baby with complications in neonatal intensive care can reach tens of thousands of dollars.

## Average Expenditures From Birth to Age 18

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) report, Expenditures on Children by Families, 2009 an estimated cost to raise a child from birth to 18 varies by household composition, i.e. (two parent or single household), number of children in the household and the level of income.

Households with before
-tax income less than $\$ 56,670$ will spend \$160,410 from birth to age 18. Households with an income between \$56,560$\$ 98,120$ are reported to pay $\$ 222,360$ and a family earning more than $\$ 98,120$ will spend $\$ 369,360$.

An average expense per year for moderate income families in 2009 is a 22 percent
increase compared to a 1960 moderate income two parent family.


## Family Expenditures on Child, by Sin-gle-Parent and Two Parent Households

Expenses on a child in single-parent families generally follow the same pattern as expenses on a child in two parent families.

Total expenditures on a child up to age 18 were, on average, 7 percent lower in single-parent households than in two parent households. Average income for singleparent families in the lower income group was $\$ 25,130$, compared with $\$ 36,250$ for two parent families. Because single -parent families have one less potential earner, their total household
income is lower and child-rearing expens-
es consume a greater percentage of income. of total child-rearing expenditures, ${ }^{1} 2009$


[^0] Source: USBA

Dual-Parent Family

| Age of Child | Housing | Food | Transportation | Clothing | Health | Child care/ Education | Misc. | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Before-tax income: up to \$39,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 to 2 | 2,500 | 910 | 780 | 370 | 460 | 840 | 630 | 6490 |
| 3 to 5 | 2,470 | 1,010 | 750 | 360 | 440 | 820 | 680 | 6,630 |
| 6 to 8 | 2,380 | 1,300 | 880 | 400 | 510 | 560 | 680 | 6,710 |
| 9 to 11 | 2,150 | 1,560 | 950 | 450 | 560 | 340 | 720 | 6,730 |
| 12 to 14 | 2,400 | 1,640 | 1,070 | 750 | 560 | 240 | 900 | 7,560 |
| 15 to 17 | 1,940 | 1,780 | 1,440 | 660 | 600 | 400 | 660 | 7,480 |
| Total | 41,520 | 24,600 | 17,610 | 8,970 | 9,390 | 9,990 | 12,720 | 124,800 |


| Before-tax income: $\$ 39,100$ to $\$ 65,800$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 to 2 | 3,380 | 1,090 | 1,160 | 430 | 610 | 1,380 | 980 | 9,030 |
| 3 to 5 | 3,350 | 1,260 | 1,130 | 420 | 580 | 1,530 | 990 | 9,260 |
| 6 to 8 | 3,260 | 1,600 | 1,260 | 470 | 660 | 980 | 1,030 | 9,260 |
| 9 to 11 | 3,030 | 1,890 | 1,330 | 520 | 720 | 640 | 1,250 | 9,190 |
| 12 to 14 | 3,280 | 1,900 | 1,450 | 870 | 720 | 470 | 1,250 | 9,940 |
| 15 to 17 | 2,820 | 2,110 | 1,840 | 780 | 770 | 810 | 1,010 | 10,140 |
| Total | $\mathbf{5 7 , 3 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 9 , 5 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 4 , 5 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 4 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 1 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 , 4 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 , 9 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 0 , 4 6 0}$ |


| Single-Parent Family |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Age <br> of Child | Housing | Food | Transportation Clothing | Health | Child care/ <br> Education | Misc. | Total |
|  |  |  | Before-tax income: up to $\$ 39,100$ |  |  |  |  |


|  | Before-tax income: $\$ 39,100$ and up |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 to 2 | 4,820 | 1,560 | 2,220 | 470 | 510 | 1,290 | 1,580 | 12,450 |
| 3 to 5 | 4,820 | 1,650 | 2,130 | 500 | 690 | 1,620 | 1,690 | 13,410 |
| 6 to 8 | 5,290 | 1,980 | 2,240 | 570 | 790 | 1,510 | 1,870 | 14,250 |
| 9 to 11 | 5,180 | 2,380 | 2,030 | 580 | 950 | 880 | 1,740 | 13,740 |
| 12 to 14 | 5,190 | 2,380 | 2,110 | 950 | 1,000 | 1,260 | 1,720 | 14,560 |
| 15 to 17 | 5,340 | 2,470 | 2,290 | 1,090 | 990 | 1,030 | 1,800 | 15,010 |
| Total | $\mathbf{9 2 , 8 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 , 1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 9 , 0 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 , 4 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 , 7 9 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 , 7 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 0 , 2 6 0}$ |

## The Cost of Raising Children

The tables show the estimated annual costs of raising a child, based on a survey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The tables show costs based on a family with two children on a per-child basis. If you're a single-parent family, use the Single-Parent Family table.

The data comes from the Consumer Expenditure Survey by the U.S. Department of Labor, conducted from 1990-92.The figures have been updated to 2001 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.

The USDA ends its cost survey when a child legally becomes an adult at age 18. It does not include any estimates for sending your children to college nor does it offer any cost estimates if your child remains in your home as a dependent after the age of 18. The College Board reports that in the See the footnotes ${ }^{1}$ below for further information.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Estimates are based on 1990-92 Consumer Expenditure Survey updated to 2001 dollars using the Consumer Price Index.
${ }^{1}$ The figures represent estimated expenses on the younger child in a two-child family. Estimates are about the same for the older child, so a family of two would then double the total cost. Thus, a family with two children and an income of less than $\$ 39,100$, could expect to spend somewhere around $\$ 249,600$, for two children by the time they each had reached age 18. If you have only one child, the USDA assumes you'll spend slightly more on that child and suggests multiplying the total expense for the appropriate age category by 1.24 . If you have three or more children, the USDA assumes you'll spend slightly less per child. To estimate expenses for each child in a family with three or more children, multiply the total expense for each appropriate age category by 0.77 . For expenses on all children in a family, these totals should be summed.


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