

A State-by-State Look

How Child Care Programs are Holding On Until Help Comes

July 29, 2020

The lack of sufficient public investment for child care in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic has forced families, educators, and programs into a series of impossible choices. To help policymakers and the public understand the challenges the field is facing, NAEYC has surveyed tens of thousands

of programs across states and settings in March, April, May, and June, and has created the reports outlined below. Together, they paint a clear picture: If substantial, targeted, emergency support doesn't come—and soon—in order to save child care, there will be little left of child care to save.

[Child Care In Crisis: Understanding the Effects of the Coronavirus Pandemic](#), with a [State-by-State Look](#)

In March, nearly half of child care programs reported that they would not survive a closure of more than two weeks without significant public investment and support.

[From the Front Lines: The Ongoing Effect of the Pandemic on Child Care](#), with a [State-by-State Look](#)

Just after the passage of the CARES Act in April, we found that nearly 50% of respondents reported their center was completely closed with 17% closed to everyone except children of essential personnel. Of programs that remained open in some way, 85% of respondents reported that they were operating at less than 50% of their enrollment capacity, and the majority of those—65%—were operating at less than 25% of capacity.

[Child Care and the Paycheck Protection Program](#)

By May, we found that while the Paycheck Protection Program had bought some programs critical time with which to pay themselves and their employees and cover some of their fixed costs, entire segments of the market, particularly family child care homes, have been essentially unable to access the program and its benefits.

[Holding On Until Help Comes: A Survey Reveals Child Care's Fight to Survive](#)

While 18% of child care centers and 9% of family child care homes remained closed at the time they took the survey in June, those who are open are facing enormous challenges:

- › 86% of respondents are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic.
- › On average, enrollment is down by 67%.
- › At the same time, upwards of 70% of child care centers are incurring substantial, additional costs for staff (72%), cleaning supplies (92%), and personal protective equipment (81%).
- › Approximately two out of every five respondents—and half of those who are minority-owned businesses—are certain that they will close permanently without additional public assistance.

State-by-state data from the June survey is shared on the following pages and can also be accessed via this [interactive map](#). Despite the variations in the number of responses, the data across states are remarkably similar in terms of the story they tell, particularly around the challenges for programs of staying afloat

with higher costs, lower enrollment, and insufficient public support. The data also echo state surveys and data reports, such as [this one from Georgia](#) and [this one from California](#), which demonstrate the impact of the pandemic on child care. If anything, because this survey was entirely voluntary, and because programs that are closed are both harder to reach and increasing in number each day, we note that the program closures in states may be under-counted. We recommend seeking official sources from the states that are tracking program closures on an ongoing basis. Finally, we note that eight states and Puerto Rico had sample

sizes and response rates that were too incomplete to allow for a specific state analysis. Those states are: Arkansas, Delaware, Kansas, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and West Virginia. For a complete description of the methodology for this survey, please see the final page of [the national brief](#).

Additional, substantial, targeted federal and state relief remains necessary for child care programs and early childhood educators to be there, as they must be, for children, families, and the American economy to survive and thrive once again.

In **Alabama**, 49 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 44% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time of the survey, 16% of child care centers and 29% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 94% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 64%.
- › Nearly half of the respondents agree with the state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, one-third are concerned that they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 88% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 72% for personal protective equipment; and 56% are paying more to support necessary staff costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 11 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 8 large child care programs and 3 small child care programs; of these, there were 2 family child care homes and 7 minority-owned businesses.
- › 56% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 22% of early childhood educators who responded to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 52% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Alaska**, 25 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 36% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 22% of child care centers and 8% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 90% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 73%.
- › 77% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, an equal amount think they go "too far" in terms of health and safety regulations as think they don't go "far enough" to protect health and safety.
- › 95% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 89% for personal protective equipment; and 37% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. Out of the respondents from Alaska, only one small child care center said they received the Paycheck Protection Program.
- › 80% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 53% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Arizona**, 51 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 46% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 29% of child care centers remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 79% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 56%.
- › 46% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, 9% think they go too far in terms of health and safety regulations and 14% think they don't go far enough to protect health and safety.
- › 85% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 74% for personal protective equipment; and 48% of programs are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 12 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 11 large child care programs and 1 small child care program. Of the 12 programs who indicated they received the PPP, four were minority-owned businesses, and none were family child care homes.
- › 61% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 50% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 64% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **California**, 203 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 38% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 33% of child care centers and 5% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 90% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 81%.
- › 61% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care.
- › 92% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 82% for personal protective equipment, and 59% of respondents are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. Forty-six programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 24 large child care programs and 22 small child care programs; of these, 12 are family child care homes and 9 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 60% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 47% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Colorado**, 27 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most of the programs that responded to the survey are open right now, 86% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 56%.
- › One in three programs that responded are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 94% of programs reported paying more for cleaning supplies; 72% for personal protective equipment; and 33% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 8 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 6 large child care programs and 2 small child care programs; of these, one is a minority-owned business.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 61% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Connecticut**, 134 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 49% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 28% of child care centers and 9% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 90% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 72%.
- › 78% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care.
- › 92% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 91% for personal protective equipment; and 59% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 55 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 36 large child care programs and 19 small child care programs; of these, 4 are family child care homes and 6 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 60% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 26 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 23 large child care programs and 3 small child care programs; of these, none were family child care homes and 8 are minority-owned businesses.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 55% of programs expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In the **District of Columbia**, 20 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › Four child care centers and one family child care home remained closed at the time the survey was open, and nearly half of the respondents are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › Of the 15 programs that are open, 86% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 80%.
- › All programs reported paying more for cleaning supplies and personal protective equipment; 83% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs as well.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 5 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 4 large child care programs and 1 small child care program; of these, 2 are minority-owned businesses.

In **Florida**, 79 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 13% of child care programs remained closed, and 41% are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › Of programs that are open, 95% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 67%.
- › 58% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't agree, 11% think they go too far in terms of health and safety regulations and 15% think they don't go far enough.
- › 92% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 67% for staff; and 80% for personal protective equipment.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 26 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 23 large child care programs and 3 small child care programs. 8 minority-owned businesses are included in these programs.
- › 52% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 59% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Georgia**, 165 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 32% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 14% of child care centers and 13% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 91% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 63%.
- › 70% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, nearly one in five are concerned they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 88% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 85% for personal protective equipment; and 38% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 46 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 38 large child care programs and 8 small child care programs; of these, four are family child care homes and 22 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 64% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 48% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 52% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Hawaii**, 37 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most of the programs responding in Hawaii are open, 85% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 66%.
- › Nearly one in four programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › All programs who responded reported paying more for cleaning supplies; 72% reported paying more for personal protective equipment; and 40% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 14 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 4 large child care programs and 10 small child care programs; of these, 3 are family child care homes and 3 are minority-owned businesses.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 48% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Idaho**, 24 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 36% are in child care programs where they are certain they will close permanently without additional public assistance.
- › 20% of those working in family child care programs remain closed
- › While all centers indicate they are open, 91% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall enrollment is down by 52%.
- › 77% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies and 59% are paying more for personal protective equipment.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 11 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 6 large child care programs and 5 small child care programs; of these, two are family child care homes and 4 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 66% of programs have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 56% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Illinois**, 202 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 50% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 15% of child care centers and 14% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 97% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 63%.
- › 93% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 97% for personal protective equipment; and 48% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 72 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 40 large child care programs and 32 small child care programs; of these, 25 are family child care homes and 22 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 59% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 32% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 63% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Indiana**, 130 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 32% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 14% of child care centers and 5% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 87% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 50%.
- › 79% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care.
- › 95% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 81% for personal protective equipment; and 47% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 31 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 22 large child care programs and 9 small child care programs; of these, 5 are family child care homes and 10 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 31% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 9% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 49% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Iowa**, 46 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While the programs that responded in Iowa are open now, 87% are serving fewer children than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 49%.
- › 33% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 87% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 58% for personal protective equipment; and 39% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 16 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 14 large child care programs and 2 small child care programs; of these, one is a family child care home and one is a minority-owned business.
- › 77% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 29% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 46% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Kentucky**, 69 individuals responded from child care centers; because only a few additional providers responded from family child care homes, the data below is reflective only of child care centers.

- › 69% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 30% of child care centers remained closed.
- › 98% of programs are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 64%.
- › 98% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 93% for personal protective equipment; and 86% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive. 26 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 16 large child care programs and 10 small child care programs; of these one is a family child care home and 10 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 79% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 65% of early childhood educators responding to the survey reported accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 72% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Louisiana**, 94 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 54% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 7% of child care centers and 9% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 87% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 55%.
- › 77% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't agree, one in ten are concerned they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 97% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 86% for personal protective equipment; and 69% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 29 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 20 large child care programs and 9 small child care programs; of these, one was a family child care home and 10 were minority-owned businesses.
- › 61% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 56% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Maine**, 94 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 27% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 20% of child care centers and 4% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 73% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 44%.
- › 57% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, 15% think they go "too far" in terms of health and safety regulations and an equal percentage are concerned they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 89% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 43% for personal protective equipment; and 24% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 22 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 7 large child care programs and 15 small child care programs; of these, 11 are family child care homes and 1 is a minority-owned business.
- › 67% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 51% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Maryland**, 167 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 49% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 18% of child care centers and 11% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 81% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 71%.
- › 66% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't agree, 11% think they go "too far" in terms of health and safety regulations and an equal percentage are concerned they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 91% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 76% for personal protective equipment; and 32% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 36 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 22 large child care programs and 14 small child care programs; of these, six are family child care homes and 11 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 76% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 58% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Massachusetts**, 146 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 31% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 44% of child care centers and 29% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 94% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 82%.
- › 94% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 91% for personal protective equipment; and 47% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 36 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 19 large child care programs and 17 small child care programs; of these, three are family child care homes and three are minority-owned businesses.
- › 67% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 46% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 46% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Michigan**, 94 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 33% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 22% of child care centers and 7% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 79% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 57%.
- › 73% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care.
- › 86% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 73% for personal protective equipment; and 41% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 16 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 14 large child care programs and 2 small child care programs; of these, one is a family child care home and one is a minority-owned business.
- › 75% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 57% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Minnesota**, 224 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While the child care programs that responded in Minnesota are now open, 91% are serving fewer children than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 43%.
- › 34% of them are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 92% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 68% for personal protective equipment; and 52% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 91 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 69 large child care programs and 22 small child care programs; of these, six are family child care homes and 19 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 64% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 44% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Missouri**, 258 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While the majority of the programs who responded in Missouri are open, 82% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 55%.
- › One in every three programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 93% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 66% for personal protective equipment; and 47% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 105 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 62 large child care programs and 43 small child care programs; of these, 16 are family child care homes and 39 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 58% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 51% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Montana**, 24 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While the majority of the programs who responded in Montana are open, 83% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 50%.
- › 88% of programs reported paying more for cleaning supplies; 47% reported paying more for personal protective equipment; and 59% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 8 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 3 large child care programs and 5 small child care programs; of these, 3 are family child care homes and one is a minority-owned business.

In **Nebraska**, 64 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › Though the majority of programs who responded to the survey in Nebraska are open, 81% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 47%.
- › 20% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › Of programs that are open, 63% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't, one in five are concerned they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 90% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 55% for personal protective equipment; and 28% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive; 23 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 11 large child care programs and 12 small child care programs; of these, 11 are family child care homes and one is a minority-owned business.
- › 67% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 56% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **New Jersey**, 103 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 42% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 31% of child care centers and 16% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 92% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 81%.
- › 98% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 90% for personal protective equipment; and 70% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 29 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 23 large child care programs and 6 small child care programs; of these, there were no family child care homes, and 9 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 70% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 64% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **New Mexico**, 51 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most programs who responded to the survey in New Mexico are open, 94% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 65%.
- › 68% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 94% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 78% for personal protective equipment; and 72% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 7 large child care programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 5 who are minority-owned businesses. No small child care programs or family child care homes who responded to the survey reported receiving the PPP.
- › 39% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 61% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **New York**, 150 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 40% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 30% of child care centers and 11% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 94% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 76%.
- › 88% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 81% for personal protective equipment; and 53% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 43 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 22 large child care programs and 21 small child care programs; of these, 12 are family child care homes and 9 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 64% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 24% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 51% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **North Carolina**, 130 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › Most programs responding to the survey in North Carolina remained open, but 80% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 52%.
- › 45% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 85% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 75% for personal protective equipment; and 46% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 22 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 14 large child care programs and 8 small child care programs; of these, none are family child care homes and 7 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 71% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 27% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 51% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Ohio**, 695 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 48% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 12% of child care centers and 6% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 89% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 61%.
- › 93% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 66% for staff; and 84% for personal protective equipment.
- › Of the respondents who said their program received support to help it survive, 46% of programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, but with tremendous variation based on the size and setting of the program. 67% of large child care centers; 15% of small child care centers; 9% of family child care homes; and 36% of minority owned businesses said they received the PPP.
- › 65% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › 38% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 53% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Oklahoma**, 62 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › Most programs responding to the survey in Oklahoma are open, but 84% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 36%.
- › More than one in three child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 82% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 65% for personal protective equipment; and 35% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 15 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 7 large child care programs and 8 small child care programs; of these, 5 are family child care homes and 4 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 60% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › 20% of early childhood educators who responded to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 47% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Oregon**, 51 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 50% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time of the survey, 29% of child care centers and 11% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 91% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 64%.
- › 88% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 64% for personal protective equipment; and 52% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 11 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 5 large child care programs and 6 small child care programs; of these, 4 are family child care homes and 1 is a minority-owned business.
- › 75% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 59% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Pennsylvania**, 438 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 35% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 14% of child care centers and 15% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 88% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 66%.
- › 90% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 45% for staff; and 72% for personal protective equipment; and 45% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 114 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 75 large child care programs and 39 small child care programs; of these, six were family child care homes and 40 were minority-owned businesses.
- › 66% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 35% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 50% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Rhode Island**, 50 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 5 child care centers and 1 family child care home remained closed at the time the survey was open.
- › Of the programs that are open, 98% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 67%.
- › 40% of the respondents are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 94% of programs reported paying more for cleaning supplies; 94% for personal protective equipment; 58% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 20 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 15 large child care programs and 5 small child care programs; of these, 4 are minority-owned businesses.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 53% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **South Carolina**, 44 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 21% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 21% of child care centers remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 97% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 44%.
- › 92% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 81% for personal protective equipment; and 31% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 15 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 12 large child care programs and 3 small child care programs; of these, none are family child care homes and one is a minority-owned business.
- › 40% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, one third of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **South Dakota**, 49 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most of the programs that responded are open, 79% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 45%.
- › 88% of programs reported paying more for cleaning supplies; 25% for personal protective equipment; and 28% of them report paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 14 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 7 large child care programs and 7 small child care programs; of these, 4 are family child care homes.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 41% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Tennessee**, 88 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 41% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 20% of child care centers remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 90% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 62%.
- › 86% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 70% for personal protective equipment; and 57% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 23 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 17 large child care programs and 6 small child care programs; of these, none are family child care homes and three are minority-owned businesses.
- › 33% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › 12% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 58% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Texas**, 358 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 34% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time the survey was open, 20% of child care centers remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 94% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 57%.
- › 63% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't agree, one in ten think they are too strict in terms of health and safety regulations and one in five are concerned that they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 90% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 75% for personal protective equipment; and 65% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 128 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 109 large child care programs and 19 small child care programs; of these, only one is a family child care home and 36 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 44% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › 14% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 48% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Utah**, 50 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most programs responding to the survey are open, 81% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 53%.
- › 29% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 83% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines for child care; of those who don't agree, one in ten are concerned that they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 97% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 55% for personal protective equipment; and 52% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 9 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 4 large child care programs and 5 small child care programs; of these, two are family child care homes and two are minority-owned businesses.
- › 38% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 52% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Vermont**, 37 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most programs responding to the survey are open, 75% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 47%.
- › 39% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 50% of respondents agree with this state's guidelines; of those who don't agree, one in four think they are too strict in terms of health and safety regulations and one in five are concerned that they don't do enough to protect health and safety.
- › 96% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 85% for personal protective equipment; and 27% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 6 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 1 large child care program and 5 small child care programs; of these, one is a family child care home and one is a minority-owned business.
- › 65% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 62% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Virginia**, 51 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most programs that responded to the survey are open, 90% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 60%.
- › 28% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 93% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 62% for personal protective equipment; and 52% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 17 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 12 large child care programs and 5 small child care programs; of these, three are family child care homes and five are minority-owned businesses.
- › 64% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 38% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Washington State**, 57 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › While most programs responding to the survey in Washington state are open, 92% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 60%.
- › 33% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › 89% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 87% for personal protective equipment; and 57% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what supports their program received to help it survive: 15 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 12 large child care programs and 3 small child care programs; of these, none are family child care homes and 3 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 59% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 47% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.

In **Wisconsin**, 145 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 33% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time of the survey, 11% of child care centers and 9% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 74% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 51%.
- › 93% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 69% for personal protective equipment; and 35% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 39 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 20 large child care programs and 19 small child care programs; of these, 13 are family child care homes and 9 are minority-owned businesses.
- › 63% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › 23% of early childhood educators responding to the survey report accessing unemployment benefits.
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, 43% of programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional support.

In **Wyoming**, 51 individuals responded from child care centers and family child care homes. Of these:

- › 21% of child care programs are certain that, without additional public assistance, they will close permanently.
- › At the time of the survey, 18% of child care centers and 10% of family child care homes remained closed.
- › Of programs that are open, 92% are serving fewer children now than they were prior to the pandemic. Overall, average enrollment is down by 50%.
- › 86% of programs are paying more for cleaning supplies; 69% for personal protective equipment; and 37% are paying more for staff and personnel costs.
- › Respondents were asked what support their program received to help it survive: 14 programs said they received the Paycheck Protection Program, including 3 large child care programs and 11 small child care programs; of these, 3 are family child care homes and 1 is a minority-owned business.
- › 74% of programs responding to the survey have engaged in furlough, pay cuts, or layoffs
- › Assuming they are operating at 80% of capacity or less, one in four programs responding to the survey expect to close within six months, if they don't receive additional public support.