

A State-by-State Look at Child Care in Crisis

Understanding Early Effects of the Coronavirus Pandemic

March 27, 2020

On March 12, as the country was beginning to recognize the ways in which the spread of the coronavirus would jeopardize lives and livelihoods, the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) developed a brief survey asking child care programs to share the challenges they were expecting to face and to comment on what they needed to protect children, families, and our nation's supply of child care programs.

By March 25, 11,500 individuals from all 50 states and the District of Columbia had responded to the survey, 34% of whom work in center-based child care, and 53% who work in family child care homes. Initial national data is summarized [in this "Child Care in Crisis" brief](#) alongside NAEYC's [initial recommendations for state action](#).

Ultimately, nearly 50% of respondents noted that they would not survive a closure of more than two weeks without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent or mortgages, and cover other fixed costs. An additional quarter of respondents did not know how long they could close and still re-open without support.

State-by-state data is shared below and can also be accessed via [this interactive map](#). This survey was entirely voluntary and shared by word-of-mouth, so the numbers of respondents in each state varies widely and may not be representative.

You can find updated statements and recommendations on [NAEYC's COVID-19 resources page](#) and can always reach out via email at advocacy@NAEYC.org with questions and to share your stories.

In Alabama, of the 50 providers who responded:

- › 42% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.
- › 10% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 24% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 50% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 36% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 60% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 32% of responses in Alabama are from those working in community-based centers and 44% are from those working in family child care homes

In Alaska, of the 21 providers who responded:

- › 29% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 20% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 20% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 54% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 33% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 50% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 45% of responses in Alaska are from those working in community-based centers and 33% are from those working in family child care homes

In Arizona, of the 66 providers who responded:

- › 29% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 21% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 20% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 50% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 36% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 55% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 44% of responses in Arizona are from those working in community-based centers and 32% are from those working in family child care homes

In Arkansas, of the 147 providers who responded:

- › 32% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 11% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 24% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 25% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 20% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 33% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 42% of responses in Arkansas are from those working in community-based centers and 12% are from those working in family child care homes

In California, of the 144 providers who responded:

- › 34% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 17% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 21% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 55% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 33% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 59% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 17% of responses in California are from those working in community-based centers and 69% are from those working in family child care homes

In Colorado, of the 85 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 22% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 29% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 44% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 29% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 54% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Colorado are from those working in community-based centers and 72% are from those working in family child care homes

In Connecticut, of the 114 providers who responded:

- › 25% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 23% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 44% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 22% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 60% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 35% of responses in Connecticut are from those working in community-based centers and 61% are from those working in family child care homes

In Delaware, of the 43 providers who responded:

- › 42% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 16% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 19% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 40% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 21% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 49% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 28% of responses in Delaware are from those working in community-based centers and 61% are from those working in family child care homes

In the District of Columbia, of the 19 providers who responded:

- › 10% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 10% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 21% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 26% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 37% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 63% of responses in the District of Columbia are from those working in community-based centers and 15% are from those working in family child care homes

In Florida, of the 111 providers who responded:

- › 25% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 31% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 21% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 56% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 26% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 39% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 51% of responses in the District of Columbia are from those working in community-based centers and 37% are from those working in family child care homes

In Georgia, of the 111 providers who responded:

- › 29% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 10% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 26% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 40% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 23% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 55% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 56% of responses in Georgia are from those working in community-based centers and 17% are from those working in family child care homes

In Hawaii, of the 6 providers who responded:

- › 17 % say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › - % would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 17% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › - % have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 17% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 17% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 50% of responses in Hawaii are from those working in community-based centers and 17% are from those working in family child care homes

In Idaho, of the 132 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 20% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 25% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 45% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 27% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 54% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 52% of responses in Idaho are from those working in community-based centers and 31 are from those working in family child care homes

In Illinois, of the 541 providers who responded:

- › 31% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 18% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 27% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 45% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 41% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 54% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 30% of responses in Illinois are from those working in community-based centers and 62% are from those working in family child care homes

In Indiana, of the 253 providers who responded:

- › 35% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 15% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 49% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 33% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 62% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Indiana are from those working in community-based centers and 73% are from those working in family child care homes

In Iowa, of the 298 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 24% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 27% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 38% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 37% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 55% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 11% of responses in Iowa are from those working in community-based centers and 86% are from those working in family child care homes

In Kansas, of the 413 providers who responded:

- › 30% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 21% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 27% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 38% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 19% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 48% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 11% of responses in Kansas are from those working in community-based centers and 85% are from those working in family child care homes

In Kentucky, of the 71 providers who responded:

- › 25% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 17% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 39% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 18% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 55% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 52% of responses in Kentucky are from those working in community-based centers and 18% are from those working in family child care homes

In Louisiana, of the 36 providers who responded:

- › 25% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 11% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 42% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 44% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 19% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 50% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 56% of responses in Louisiana are from those working in community-based centers and 19% are from those working in family child care homes

In Maine, of the 144 providers who responded:

- › 34% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 14% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 25% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 40% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 24% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 63% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 23% of responses in Maine are from those working in community-based centers and 71% are from those working in family child care homes

In Maryland, of the 315 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 20% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 21% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 41% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 15% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 48% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 34% of responses in Maryland are from those working in community-based centers and 60% are from those working in family child care homes

In Massachusetts, of the 246 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 6.9% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 26% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 38% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 20% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 46% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 40% of responses in Massachusetts are from those working in community-based centers and 42% are from those working in family child care homes

In Michigan, of the 602 providers who responded:

- › 26% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 15% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 26% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 41% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 30% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 53% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 28% of responses in Michigan are from those working in community-based centers and 56% are from those working in family child care homes

In Minnesota, of the 629 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 22% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 22% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 24% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 54% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 6% of responses in Minnesota are from those working in community-based centers and 92% are from those working in family child care homes

In Mississippi, of the 26 providers who responded:

- › 31% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 23% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 23% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 38% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 50% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 69% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 39% of responses in Mississippi are from those working in community-based centers and 39% are from those working in family child care homes

In Missouri, of the 71 providers who responded:

- › 23% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 25% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 35% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 55% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 34% of responses in Missouri are from those working in community-based centers and 55% are from those working in family child care homes

In Montana, of the 130 providers who responded:

- › 34% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 24% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 15% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 52% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 49% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 64% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Montana are from those working in community-based centers and 70% are from those working in family child care homes

In Nebraska, of the 422 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 21% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 25% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 34% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 34% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 45% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Nebraska are from those working in community-based centers and 75% are from those working in family child care homes

In Nevada, of the 74 providers who responded:

- › 20% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 22% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 22% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 45% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 29% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 45% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 41% of responses in Nevada are from those working in community-based centers and 25% are from those working in family child care homes

In New Hampshire, of the 48 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 10% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 25% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 31% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 52% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 58% of responses in New Hampshire are from those working in community-based centers and 29% are from those working in family child care homes

In New Jersey, of the 87 providers who responded:

- › 30% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 24% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 55% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 41% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 62% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 56% of responses in New Jersey are from those working in community-based centers and 25% are from those working in family child care homes

In New Mexico, of the 31 providers who responded:

- › 16% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 13% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 16% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 23% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 52% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 68% of responses in New Mexico are from those working in community-based centers and 13% are from those working in family child care homes

In New York, of the 158 providers who responded:

- › 35% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 15% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 24% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 44% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 36% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 53% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 30% of responses in New York are from those working in community-based centers and 57% are from those working in family child care homes

In North Carolina, of the 322 providers who responded:

- › 32% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 12% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 43% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 22% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 30% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 59% of responses in North Carolina are from those working in community-based centers and 18% are from those working in family child care homes

In North Dakota, of the 74 providers who responded:

- › 31% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 18% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 27% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 19% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 28% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 26% of responses in North Dakota are from those working in community-based centers and 68% are from those working in family child care homes

In Ohio, of the 78 providers who responded:

- › 36% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 9% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 29% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 34% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 46% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 51% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Ohio are from those working in community-based centers and 70% are from those working in family child care homes

In Oklahoma, of the 196 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 33% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 23% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 41% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 44% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 46% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 32% of responses in Oklahoma are from those working in community-based centers and 62% are from those working in family child care homes

In Oregon, of the 168 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 21% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 23% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 43% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 28% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 51% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 19% of responses in Oregon are from those working in community-based centers and 72% are from those working in family child care homes

In Pennsylvania, of the 86 providers who responded:

- › 47% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 22% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 51% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 33% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 69% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 73% of responses in Pennsylvania are from those working in community-based centers and 14% are from those working in family child care homes

In Rhode Island, of the 25 providers who responded:

- › 20% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 4% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 48% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 28% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 24% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 44% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 56% of responses in Rhode Island are from those working in community-based centers and 24% are from those working in family child care homes

In South Carolina, of the 22 providers who responded:

- › 42% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 21% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 16% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 53% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 21% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 68% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 42% of responses in South Carolina are from those working in community-based centers and 42% are from those working in family child care homes

In South Dakota, of the 78 providers who responded:

- › 33% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 18% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 29% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 33% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 31% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 46% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 6% of responses in South Dakota are from those working in community-based centers and 94% are from those working in family child care homes

In Tennessee, of the 87 providers who responded:

- › 24% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 20% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 28% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 28% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 17% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 38% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 33% of responses in Tennessee are from those working in community-based centers and 31% are from those working in family child care homes

In Texas, of the 327 providers who responded:

- › 28% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 26% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 21% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 45% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 28% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 56% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 59% of responses in Texas are from those working in community-based centers and 27% are from those working in family child care homes

In Utah, of the 22 providers who responded:

- › 59% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 14% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 64% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 27% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 64% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 23% of responses in Utah are from those working in community-based centers and 73% are from those working in family child care homes

In Vermont, of the 32 providers who responded:

- › 28% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 3% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 34% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 59% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 44% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 56% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 41% of responses in Vermont are from those working in community-based centers and 56% are from those working in family child care homes

In Virginia, of the 78 providers who responded:

- › 27% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 18% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 22% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 42% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 25% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 54% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 35% of responses in Virginia are from those working in community-based centers and 53% are from those working in family child care homes

In Washington State, of the 128 providers who responded:

- › 22% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 7% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 20% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 37% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 20% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 46% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 41% of responses in Washington State are from those working in community-based centers and 27% are from those working in family child care homes

In West Virginia, of the 23 providers who responded:

- › 13% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 43% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 39% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 43% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 48% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 70% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 52% of responses in West Virginia are from those working in community-based centers and 39% are from those working in family child care homes

In Wisconsin, of the 52 providers who responded:

- › 20% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 10% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 38% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 38% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 21% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 46% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 44% of responses in Wisconsin are from those working in community-based centers and 48% are from those working in family child care homes

In Wyoming, of the 143 providers who responded:

- › 31% say they would not survive closing for more than two weeks *without significant public investment and support that would allow them to compensate and retain staff, pay rent, and cover other fixed costs.*
- › 12% would not survive a closure of any length of time without these supports
- › 24% do not know how long they would be able to close their doors and be able to reopen without these supports
- › 45% have parents who cannot pay fees or copays
- › 45% have lost income because they are paid by attendance rather than enrollment and 52% have lost income based on families' own inability to pay.
- › Note that 35% of responses in Wyoming are from those working in community-based centers and 44% are from those working in family child care homes