

# Uncertainty Ahead Means Instability Now

## Why Families, Children, Educators, Businesses, and States Need Congress to Fund Child Care

December 2022

### OHIO



**The problems are clear:** Families can't find or afford child care because compensation is too low to attract and retain early childhood educators. As federal relief dollars that have saved the sector from complete collapse begin to dry up, the stability those dollars brought to programs will disappear with the funding.

**The solutions are clear:** The public benefits from public investments in child care and early learning. Congress needs to build on the successes of child care funding to prioritize additional, sustainable investments that ensure programs and educators can meet the needs of families, children, and businesses, and states can continue to build towards an early childhood education system that works.

In October 2022, more than 12,000 early childhood educators from all states and settings—including faith-based programs, family child care homes, Head Starts, and child care centers—responded to a new ECE field survey from the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). The results of this survey continue to show that relief helped, but uncertainty about the future is impacting the present.

### Here are some reflections from survey respondents in Ohio:

*“Low enrollment has been great in a good and bad way. I don't feel so stressed and am able to have more time with the children I have in my care. But I have been using the grant money to pay my bills, so once that's gone I will need more children or I will need to get a second job on weekends or nights.”—Family child care owner/operator*

*“I am worried about being able to maintain staff wages at increased levels and continuing to be able to provide a high level of quality care to families. If there is no other support after the stabilization grants come to an end, wages will need to be decreased, program supplies will diminish and ultimately the program will need to close.”—Program Director/Administrator*

*“I have been able to use the stabilization grant funds to hire new staff, and utilize a new social-emotional curriculum to meet the devastating effects of the pandemic on the children and families.”—Program Director/Administrator*

*“Once the stabilization grant funding is gone, we will have to raise tuition to continue to pay staff at a rate that is comparable to what we are now paying them. I know that staff members will not want to work for less than they are making now. They are already making much less than equally qualified individuals in other jobs. I don't know if parents are going to be able to pay enough to cover our operating costs once the grant money is gone.”—Program Director/Administrator*

## Here's a brief summary of the survey data from Ohio:

	OHIO	NATIONAL
Sample Size	309	12,897
Child Care Center	50.5%	47.7%
Family Child Care	8.4%	18.6%
<b>STABILIZATION GRANTS<sup>1</sup></b>		
Child care directors/administrators who report receiving grants	73.8%	73.9%
Family child care owner/operators who report receiving grants	90.0%	85.7%
Total reporting that their program would have closed without grants	33.7%	34.0%
Total reporting that they believe their last payment will be in 2023	50.6%	61.0%
Total reporting that they do not know when their last payment will be	37.2%	27.0%
<b>When stabilization grants end:</b>		
Child care center directors saying their programs will have to raise tuition	58.3%	42.8%
Total reporting their programs will have to cut wages or be unable to sustain wage/salary increases	38.2%	23.0%
<b>STAFFING AND SUPPLY</b>		
<b>Current Challenges</b>		
Child care center directors reporting they are serving fewer children than they would like to serve	53.8%	46.4%
Most common reason they are under-enrolled?	Not enough staff	Not enough staff
Total reporting that their program is currently experiencing a staffing shortage	62.1%	67.0%
<b>Among respondents in programs with a staffing shortage:</b>		
› Reporting they are serving fewer children	54.7%	45.4%
› Reporting a longer waitlist	47.4%	37.4%
<b>Future Challenges</b>		
Total indicating “yes” or “maybe” to considering leaving their job or closing their family child care home	23.6%	29.2%
› In the field 5 years or less indicating “yes” or “maybe” to considering leaving their job or closing their family child care home	14.0%	45.0%
› Family child care providers considering leaving	35.0%	36.4%
› In minority-owned businesses considering leaving	22.9%	43.7%
› In non-minority-owned businesses considering leaving	4.8%	25.0%
Number one thing needed to stay	Competitive wages	Competitive wages
<b>ECE WORKFORCE WELL-BEING</b>		
Total respondents experiencing financial insecurity in the last year	33.3%	29.5%
Total respondents who received more money from a wage increase or supplement in the last year	52.1%	49.4%
Total indicating that burnout/exhaustion are “greatly” or “to some extent” contributing to problems retaining teachers	83.2%	78.0%

1. For more state-level information about the receipt of stability grants, please see ACF's state profiles. According to the profile for Ohio, providers in 100% of Ohio's counties received funds as of 6/30/22. [https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/Ohio\\_ARP\\_Child\\_Care\\_Stabilization\\_Fact\\_Sheet.pdf](https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/occ/Ohio_ARP_Child_Care_Stabilization_Fact_Sheet.pdf)

**Methodology** This online survey, created and conducted by NAEYC using SurveyMonkey, represents the responses of a non-randomized sample of 13,037 individuals working in early childhood education settings who completed the survey in English or Spanish between October 5-23, 2022. To generate a more representative national sample from the pool of responses, a probability proportional to size (PPS) methodology was used to pull samples by state that are benchmarked to the share of the total early childhood workforce by state. These shares were calculated by the authors from the Bureau of Labor Statistics May 2021 Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (Codes: 11-9031, 25-2011, 25-2051, 39-9011). The final sample size for the national-level analysis is 12,897. In contrast, for the state-level analysis, the entire sample of responses from each state were used. We are unable to supply detailed analysis in states for which there are very small sample sizes across sub-groups. Respondents were asked to select any setting that applied to them. They could choose from the following list: child care center, family child care home, non-profit, for-profit, school-based, Head Start, faith-based, multi-site. For this brief, only the percentages for child care center and family child care are reported.

The survey links were shared widely through email newsletters, listservs, social media, and via partnerships, and 10 randomly selected respondents were provided with a \$100 gift card for participation in a sweepstakes. Given the constantly changing and widely varying nature of the crisis, the broad analysis from this survey is intended to present the experiences of the respondents, as captured in the moment that they take the survey, with extrapolations for the experiences of the field and industry at large. Additional information available at [www.naeyc.org/pandemic-surveys](http://www.naeyc.org/pandemic-surveys)