

To: Interested Parties

From: Celinda Lake, Alysia Snell, Cate Gormley, Izzy Vinyard, Lina Tate, and Christine Matthews

Re: Survey Findings on Child Care

On behalf of the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and MomsRising, Lake Research Partners and Bellwether Research and Consulting collaborated to field several surveys among parents of children ages 0 to 5 and child care providers.

Who We Surveyed

The parent survey was conducted nationwide, with additional sampling among parents in Florida and Arizona. The parent survey explored attitudes of parents with a young child who receives care from a child care provider as well as parents whose young child does not receive care from a child care provider. Half (53%) of surveyed moms and dads of children ages 0 to 5 say either they themselves or the child's other parent is a stay-at-home parent. Four in ten (42%) moms and dads say both parents are employed, and their child regularly receives care from someone else. Of the moms and dads who say one of the child's parents is a stay-at-home parent, half (49%) say their child ever goes to a child care program, while another half (51%) say their child does not ever go to a child care program. Parents report that they have a range of uses of child care, and a plurality of parents use child care because they need to have a job.

The child care provider surveys included two separate samples of child care providers. One survey was conducted among providers drawn from an online panel. After surveying this initial group of child care providers, we fielded an additional sample of providers to bring in more voices of providers who work in suburban or rural settings and who work in non-religious settings. This second set of providers is drawn from a list of early child care providers who have previously taken at least one NAEYC ECE field survey and screened for these attributes (see Methodology for details).

The providers drawn from the online panel are more likely to be in their thirties, non-college-educated, married, live in an urban area, and identify as a Republican. They are also more likely to work at a religious or faith-based child care setting, work as administrative support staff or assistant educators or teachers, work in a home setting, have fewer than 10 children receiving care, and offer care during times and days other than weekdays from 7am to 6pm.

The second set of providers from a screened list are more likely to be over the age of 40, Democrats, white, college-educated, not married, and live in suburban or rural areas. They are also more likely to work hourly jobs, work as an early educator or teacher, have tenure in the field for 10 years or longer, work in a child care center or Head Start or Early Head Start program, operate weekdays from 7am to 6pm, and have children any age 0-5 receive care.

Key Findings

- Parents and providers **trust** each other.
- Parents and providers see **regulations and standards** as important to keep children and adults **safe** in child care environments.
- Parents and providers agree that we need an **affordable and reliable** child care system.
- Parents and child care providers value the role that child care providers play in young children's **development of skills, morals, and values**.
- Parents and child care providers see child care programs as places where families **build community**.

Trust Between Parents and Providers

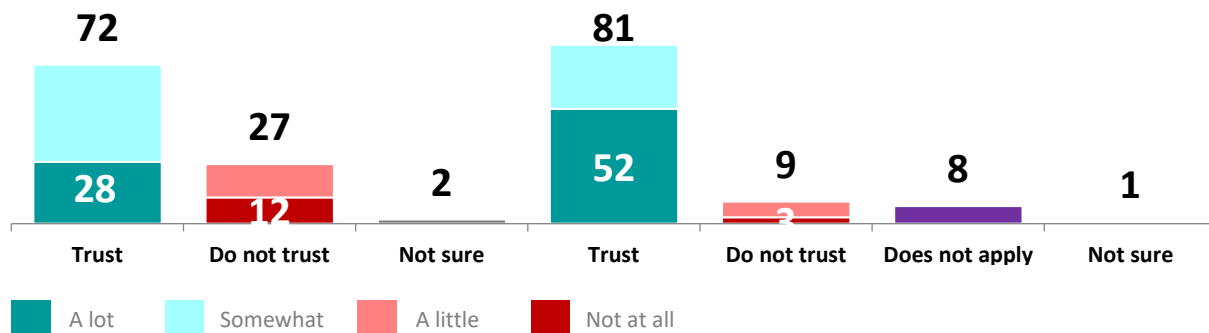
Parents trust providers and providers trust parents. Parents trust both their own child care providers and child care providers generally. Nearly three-quarters of parents generally trust child care providers (28% trust a lot, 72% trust, and 27% do not trust child care providers).

Parents' intense trust of providers is even higher when parents think about their own child care providers, with half (52%) who trust their child care providers a lot (81% total trust).

Among Parents

Q32: Overall, how much do you **generally** trust child care providers?

Q33: And how much do you trust **your** child care providers?



Across party identification, parents trust providers generally and trust their own child care providers with even higher intensity and reach.

	Overall, how much do you generally trust child care providers?			And how much do you trust your child care providers?		
	A lot	Trust	Do not trust	A lot	Trust	Do not trust
Democratic parents	34	84	15	58	90	6
Independent parents	15	58	37	43	68	18
Republican parents	31	70	29	53	83	8

Across nearly every subgroup, parents generally trust child care providers and trust their own child care provider by very wide margins. A majority (56%) of stay-at-home parents trust their own child care provider, however, over half (54%) of stay-at-home parents do not generally trust child care providers.

	Overall, how much do you generally trust child care providers?			And how much do you trust your child care providers?		
	A lot	Trust	Do not trust	A lot	Trust	Do not trust
Total parents	28	72	27	52	81	9
Moms	26	65	32	49	77	10
Dads	31	80	20	56	86	9
White parents	29	70	27	56	81	8
Parents of color	27	74	26	48	81	11
Employed parents	34	82	18	61	90	7
Stay-at-home parents ¹	13	41	54	33	56	18
Parents of children ages 0-2	29	68	30	50	79	10
Parents of children ages 3-5	27	75	23	54	84	9
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent ²	22	61	36	41	73	12
Uses care from someone else ³	36	87	13	67	94	4
Receives care in a formal setting ⁴	32	88	11	56	94	5
Receives care in an informal setting ⁵	34	76	23	59	86	8
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	40	85	14	52	89	7
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	22	66	33	53	79	9
Arizona parents	28	77	21	59	80	9
Florida parents	25	75	24	57	84	6

¹ Stay-at-home parents are parents who say their employment status is homemaker or stay-at-home parent.

² Uses care from a stay-at-home parent defined as parents who selected one of the child's parents is a stay-at-home parent rather than both parents are employed and child regularly receives care from someone else.

³ Uses care from someone else defined as parents who selected both parents are employed and child regularly receives care from someone else rather than one of the child's parents is a stay-at-home parent.

⁴ Receives care in a formal setting defined as a child getting care at a child care center (in a non-residential, commercial building), pre-school setting for a few hours a day, school-based care in a public school, or Head Start or Early Head Start.

⁵ Receives care in an informal setting defined as a child getting care at a family child care home (in a residential building), community pod or co-op, from family (a relative like a grandparent, aunt/uncle, sibling, etc.), friend or neighbor, or nanny or babysitter including a nanny share.

Parents' sense of trust for their child care providers is influenced the most by perceived commitment to children, the care environment, and providers' child development knowledge. The *commitment they (providers) show to the children in their care* contributes a great deal to Democratic parents' trust (65% contributes a great deal, 91% contributes a great deal or somewhat), Independent parents' trust (71% a great deal, 88% a great deal or somewhat), and Republican parents' trust (68% a great deal, 93% a great deal or somewhat).

Three quarters of providers from an online panel⁶ describe the relationship they have with the majority of parents as trusting (75%) and friendly (74%), followed by two-thirds who describe the relationship as supportive (68%).

Among Providers Generally, how would you describe the relationship you have with the majority of parents?



For providers, this trust also extends to active partnership. Providers from an online panel nearly universally include parent volunteers as part of their program (98%), with more than half (56%) of providers who say their program includes parents as part of regular, day-to-day operations.

Regulations are Important for Safety

Parents and both groups of providers strongly agree that standards and regulations promote **safety**.

A majority of parents and providers agree that *standards are important to keep children and providers safe*.

- Parents – 66% strongly agree, 87% agree
- Providers from a screened list⁷ – 85% strongly agree, 96% agree
- Providers from an online panel – 38% strongly agree, 77% agree

⁶ The providers drawn from the online panel are more likely to be in their thirties, non-college-educated, married, live in an urban area, and identify as a Republican. They are also more likely to work at a religious or faith-based child care setting, work as administrative support staff or assistant educators or teachers, work in a home setting, have fewer than 10 children receiving care, and offer care during times and days other than weekdays from 7am to 6pm.

⁷ The providers from a screened list are more likely to be over the age of 40, Democrats, white, college-educated, not married, and live in suburban or rural areas. They are also more likely to work hourly jobs, work as an early educator or teacher, have tenure in the field for 10 years or longer, work in a child care center or Head Start or Early Head Start program, operate weekdays from 7am to 6pm, and have children any age 0-5 receive care.

This is a place of cross-party unity among parents. Across party identification, close to two-thirds of parents strongly agree that *standards are important to keep children and providers safe*.

- Democratic parents - 68% strongly agree, 89% agree
- Republican parents - 66% strongly agree, 88% agree
- Independent parents – 63% strongly agree, 78% agree

Across demographic subgroups, parents strongly agree with the statement about standards' role in safety.

Standards are important to keep children and providers safe		
Demographic Subgroup	% Strongly agree	% Agree
Total parents	66	87
Moms	72	86
Dads	58	87
White parents	67	89
Parents of color	64	84
Employed parents	65	88
Stay-at-home parents	72	85
Parents of children ages 0-2	65	88
Parents of children ages 3-5	66	85
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	62	85
Uses care from someone else	73	92
Receives care in a formal setting	65	89
Receives care in an informal setting	67	89
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	62	88
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	68	86
Arizona parents	68	88
Florida parents	71	82

Parents and providers also agree by very wide margins that *taking away regulations that child care programs must meet will make it even harder to make sure our kids are safe and can succeed*.

- Parents – 51% strongly agree, 72% agree
- Providers from a screened list – 67% strongly agree, 85% agree
- Providers from an online panel – 42% strongly agree, 83% agree

Democratic and Republican parents align completely that *taking away regulations that child care programs must meet will make it even harder to make sure our kids are safe and can succeed*.

Independent parents agree with lower intensity.

- Democratic parents – 56% strongly agree, 76% agree
- Republican parents – 52% strongly agree, 73% agree
- Independent parents – 39% strongly agree, 64% agree

Across demographic subgroups, about half of parents strongly agree with the statement about the harmful impact of taking away regulations.

Taking away regulations that child care programs must meet will make it even harder to make sure our kids are safe and can succeed		
Demographic Subgroup	% Strongly agree	% Agree
Total parents	51	72
Moms	52	71
Dads	49	74
White parents	49	72
Parents of color	53	72
Employed parents	50	75
Stay-at-home parents	52	66
Parents of children ages 0-2	50	71
Parents of children ages 3-5	52	73
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	50	69
Uses care from someone else	55	79
Receives care in a formal setting	52	76
Receives care in an informal setting	53	77
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	53	75
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	49	71
Arizona parents	48	72
Florida parents	48	73

When forced to choose between different options to address the ratios of children per adult in child care programs, parents and providers share common perspectives and goals. Large majorities of parents and providers prefer programs to have fewer children per adult so children can get more individual attention or to retain current ratios of children per adult.

Programs and states have different rules around the numbers of children that are allowed per teacher and per program. In general, which approach do you prefer?	Parents	Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Programs should have more children per adult than now so there is more space in child care programs	14	8	33
Programs should keep the same number of children per adult as now	29	38	24
Programs should have fewer children per adult so children get more individual attention	49	50	41

Democratic, Independent, and Republican parents prefer ratios with fewer children per adult so children get more individual attention. Few would like to see programs have more children per adult so there is more space in child care programs.

- Democratic parents – 51% fewer children per adults, 30% the same number as now, 15% more children per adult

- Republican parents – 48% fewer children per adults, 31% the same number as now, 14% more children per adult
- Independent parents – 49% fewer children per adults, 24% the same number as now, 14% more children per adult

Across demographic subgroups, at least a plurality of parents prefers programs to have fewer children per adult. Moms, stay at home parents, and Arizona parents are most likely to prefer this approach.

Programs and states have different rules around the numbers of children that are allowed per teacher and per program. In general, which approach do you prefer?			
Demographic Subgroup	Fewer children per adult	Same number as now	More children per adult
Total parents	49	29	14
Moms	56	25	11
Dads	41	33	17
White parents	49	28	14
Parents of color	50	29	14
Employed parents	47	33	15
Stay-at-home parents	63	13	11
Parents of children ages 0-2	51	28	15
Parents of children ages 3-5	48	29	13
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	49	25	15
Uses care from someone else	53	30	14
Receives care in a formal setting	48	33	15
Receives care in an informal setting	50	27	19
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	43	33	20
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	52	27	11
Arizona parents	60	24	12
Florida parents	49	38	9

Importantly, parents and providers are also aligned in their views on staff qualifications and licensing. When forced to choose between options about child care providers' qualifications, few parents or providers think qualifications for child care providers should be minimal. Half of parents prefer higher qualifications for child care providers, so children get the best start to life.

Programs and states have different rules around qualifications for educators working in child care. In general, which approach do you prefer?	Parents	Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Qualifications for child care providers should be minimal so we can meet the need for more providers	13	9	36
Qualifications for child care providers should stay the same	30	44	20
Qualifications for child care providers should be higher so our children get the best start to life	51	43	44

By wide margins, parents across party identification prefer higher qualifications for child care providers so children get the best start to life. Less than one in seven parents across party prefer an approach where providers have minimal qualifications so we can meet the need for more providers.

- Democratic parents – 56% qualifications should be higher, 29% qualifications should stay the same, 12% qualifications should be minimal
- Republican parents – 48% qualifications should be higher, 33% qualifications should stay the same, 15% qualifications should be minimal
- Independent parents – 46% qualifications should be higher, 29% qualifications should stay the same, 12% qualifications should be minimal

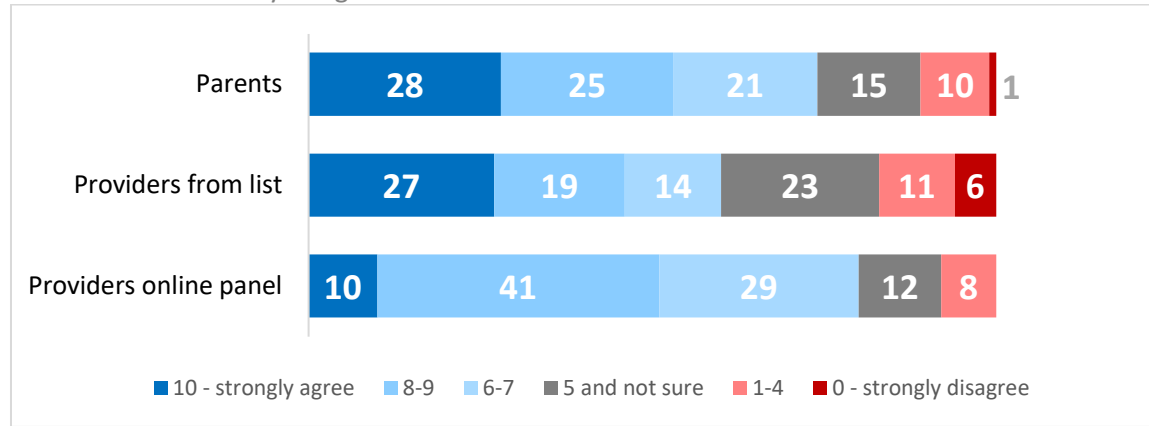
Across demographic subgroups, at least a plurality of parents prefers higher qualifications for child care providers. Stay-at-home parents, parents who use non-formal child care, and Arizona parents are most likely to prefer this approach.

Programs and states have different rules around qualifications for educators working in child care. In general, which approach do you prefer?			
Demographic Subgroup	Qualifications should be higher	Qualifications should stay the same	Qualifications should be minimal
Total parents	51	30	13
Moms	53	29	12
Dads	48	32	15
White parents	49	32	11
Parents of color	53	27	15
Employed parents	48	34	15
Stay-at-home parents	65	18	7
Parents of children ages 0-2	53	30	13
Parents of children ages 3-5	49	30	13
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	50	27	15
Uses care from someone else	52	33	11
Receives care in a formal setting	48	37	13
Receives care in an informal setting	56	26	16
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	49	31	20
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	51	31	10
Arizona parents	61	28	9
Florida parents	52	33	14

Parents and providers believe licensing regulation is already in place. An overwhelming majority of parents (80%) and providers from an online panel (94%) think that people who work in child care programs are required to be licensed to practice by a government body, just like other professionals.

Parents and providers overwhelmingly agree that the people who work in child care programs should be licensed by the government – 75% of parents agree, as do 60% of providers from a screened list, and 79% of providers from an online panel.

On a scale that goes from 0 to 10, where 0 means strongly disagree and 10 means strongly agree, please indicate if you agree or disagree - The people who work in child care programs should be licensed by the government



Affordability and Reliability

The high cost of child care is a concern for parents (51% say it is a big concern, 77% say it is a concern), and parents and providers agree that the child care system should be affordable and dependable.

More than eight in ten parents and providers agree that *many parents of young children either need to work or want to work, and we need a system that is reliable and affordable.*

- Parents – 62% strongly agree, 84% agree
- Providers from a screened list – 89% strongly agree, 96% agree
- Providers from an online panel – 38% strongly agree, 82% agree

This is another place of cross-party unity among parents, with about six in ten Democratic, Independent, and Republican parents who strongly agree that *many parents of young children either need to work or want to work, and we need a system that is reliable and affordable.*

- Democratic parents – 62% strongly agree, 85% agree
- Republican parents – 62% strongly agree, 87% agree
- Independent parents – 61% strongly agree, 77% agree

Across subgroups of parents, about six in ten or more parents strongly agree that we need a reliable and affordable system that allows parents of young children to work.

Many parents of young children either need to work or want to work, and we need a system that is reliable and affordable		
Demographic Subgroup	% Strongly agree	% Agree
Total parents	62	84
Moms	66	86
Dads	58	83
White parents	65	85
Parents of color	59	84
Employed parents	62	85
Stay-at-home parents	68	87
Parents of children ages 0-2	60	85
Parents of children ages 3-5	65	84
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	59	83
Uses care from someone else	69	88
Receives care in a formal setting	64	85
Receives care in an informal setting	62	87
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	63	87
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	62	84
Arizona parents	67	84
Florida parents	65	84

Developing Social Skills, Values, and Morals

Parents and providers overwhelmingly agree that child care providers deliver critical support in helping the youngest children with developing social skills.

This is a core value for providers from a screened list, with nearly universal strong agreement. About eight in ten parents and providers from an online panel agree that *child care providers play a critical role in helping our youngest children develop age-appropriate skills like managing their emotions and building healthy relationships*.

- Parents – 57% strongly agree, 82% agree
- Providers from a screened list – 95% strongly agree, 98% agree
- Providers from an online panel – 38% strongly agree, 78% agree

Democratic, Independent, and Republican parents strongly agree that *child care providers play a critical role in helping our youngest children develop age-appropriate skills, like managing their emotions and building healthy relationships*.

- Democratic parents – 67% strongly agree, 86% agree
- Republican parents – 55% strongly agree, 82% agree
- Independent parents – 49% strongly agree, 76% agree

A solid majority of parents across gender, race, employment status, child ages, and care types strongly agree with the idea that child care providers deliver critical support in helping the youngest children with developing social skills.

Child care providers play a critical role in helping our youngest children develop age-appropriate skills, like managing their emotions and building healthy relationships.		
Demographic Subgroup	% Strongly agree	% Agree
Total parents	57	82
Moms	60	82
Dads	55	82
White parents	56	82
Parents of color	59	82
Employed parents	60	83
Stay-at-home parents	56	81
Parents of children ages 0-2	55	80
Parents of children ages 3-5	59	83
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	54	79
Uses care from someone else	64	87
Receives care in a formal setting	64	87
Receives care in an informal setting	57	82
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	57	83
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	58	81
Arizona parents	63	85
Florida parents	56	82

When forced to choose between options about providers' role in teaching values and morals, parents and providers overwhelmingly prefer that child care providers play a role in teaching children ages 0 to 5 values and morals.

Thinking about children learning morals and values, which do you prefer?	Parents	Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Child care providers should not be involved in teaching children ages 0 to 5 values and morals	27	6	40
Child care providers play an important role in teaching children ages 0 to 5 values and morals in addition to their parents	65	88	60

Democratic, Republican, and Independent parents show a clear preference for partnership in teaching children ages 0 to 5 values and morals. Majorities of parents across party prefer an approach where child care providers play an important role in teaching children ages 0 to 5 values and morals, in addition to their parents.

- Democratic parents – 73% child care providers play an important role, 23% child care providers should not be involved in teaching values and morals

- Republican parents – 63% child care providers play an important role, 31% child care providers should not be involved in teaching values and morals
- Independent parents – 56% child care providers play an important role, 27% child care providers should not be involved in teaching values and morals

Across demographic subgroups, parents prefer that child care providers play a role in teaching children ages 0-5 values and morals. Moms, parents who do not use the care of a stay-at-home parent, and parents whose child receives care at a non-religious/fait-based program are especially likely to prefer this approach.

Child Thinking about children learning morals and values, which do you prefer?		
Demographic Subgroup	Providers play an important role in teaching values and morals	Providers should not be involved in teaching values and moral
Total parents	65	27
Moms	69	21
Dads	60	35
White parents	67	24
Parents of color	63	32
Employed parents	65	29
Stay-at-home parents	66	20
Parents of children ages 0-2	63	30
Parents of children ages 3-5	67	25
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	64	27
Uses care from someone else	70	26
Receives care in a formal setting	69	27
Receives care in an informal setting	63	32
Receives care in a religious/fait-based setting	58	38
Receives care in a non-religious/fait-based setting	68	22
Arizona parents	63	32
Florida parents	60	35

Community

Parenting babies and young children can be isolating, and parents and child care providers recognize that child care programs foster community and offer one-of-a-kind opportunities for support.

Parents and both groups of providers agree by very wide margins that *child care programs are unique and amazing places for parents and their babies, toddlers, and preschoolers to build community and get support.*

- Parents – 50% strongly agree, 80% agree
- Providers from a screened list – 86% strongly agree, 94% agree
- Providers from an online panel – 38% strongly agree, 80% agree

Over half of Democratic and Republican parents strongly agree that *child care programs are unique and amazing places for parents and their babies, toddlers, and preschoolers to build community and get support*. Independent parents agree with lower intensity and good reach.

- Democratic parents – 58% strongly agree, 85% agree
- Republican parents – 51% strongly agree, 82% agree
- Independent parents – 37% strongly agree, 68% agree

About half of parents across subgroups strongly agree that child care programs foster community for parents, babies, toddlers, and preschoolers.

Child care programs are unique and amazing places for parents and their babies, toddlers, and preschoolers to build community and get support.		
Demographic Subgroup	% Strongly agree	% Agree
Total parents	50	80
Moms	49	79
Dads	52	81
White parents	50	82
Parents of color	51	78
Employed parents	54	84
Stay-at-home parents	43	73
Parents of children ages 0-2	49	77
Parents of children ages 3-5	52	83
Uses care from a stay-at-home parent	46	75
Uses care from someone else	58	88
Receives care in a formal setting	56	84
Receives care in an informal setting	53	84
Receives care in a religious/faith-based setting	57	83
Receives care in a non-religious/faith-based setting	47	78
Arizona parents	60	87
Florida parents	51	75

Methodology and Demographics

Lake Research Partners and Bellwether Research and Consulting designed and administered these online surveys.

Parents - this online survey that was conducted March 6 to 17, 2025, reaching a total of 600 parents of children ages 0-5 nationwide with oversamples of 112 parents in Arizona and 124 parents in Florida. Survey respondents were drawn from an online panel and screened to be parents of children ages 0-5. The data is statistically weighted to ensure the sample's demographic and political composition reflects that of parents of children ages 0-5 nationally. The base sample of parents of children ages 0-5 was weighted by gender, region, region by gender, race, race by gender, and party identification; parents in Arizona were weighted by gender, age, race, and party identification; and parents in Florida were weighted by age and race. Because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation in the panel rather than a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to multiple sources of error, including, but not limited to, sampling error, coverage error, and measurement error. If this poll were conducted among a probability sample, then the margin of error for parents of children ages 0-5 would be +/- 4.0 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval.

Providers from a screened list – this survey was conducted May 7 to May 13, 2025, reaching a total of 235 early child care providers. NAEYC invited early child care providers who have previously taken at least one of NAEYC's ECE field surveys to participate in this survey. Lake Research Partners screened survey respondents to be early child care providers. The data was not statistically weighted. Because the sample is based on those who initially selected for participation from the invitation rather than a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to multiple sources of error, including, but not limited to, sampling error, coverage error, and measurement error. If this poll were conducted among a probability sample, then the margin of error would be +/-6.4 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval.

Providers from an online panel – this survey was conducted March 6 to 17, 2025, reaching a total of 275 early child care providers. Survey respondents were drawn from an online panel and screened to be early child care providers. The data was statistically weighted to ensure the sample's demographic and political composition reflects that of early child care providers nationally. The sample of early child care providers was weighted by race. Because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation in the panel rather than a probability sample, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated. All sample surveys and polls may be subject to multiple sources of error, including, but not limited to, sampling error, coverage error, and measurement error. If this poll were conducted among a probability sample, then the margin of error would be +/- 5.9 percentage points at the 95 percent confidence interval; the margin of error is higher among subgroups.

Parent Demographics		Parents
Age	Under 30	26
	30-39	52
	40-49	20
	50+	3
Party Identification	Democrat	33
	Independent/DK	20
	Republican	45
Race	White	56
	Black	14
	Latino/a	22
	Asian American Pacific Islander	8
	Native/Indigenous American	3
	Middle Eastern/North African	1
Education	High school or less	25
	Post high school/some college	32
	College graduate	30
	Post-graduate	14
Gender	Men	45
	Women	55
	Nonbinary	0
Marital status	Married	61
	Unmarried w/partner	16
	Single	16
	Separated/divorced	5
	Widowed	0
Urbanicity	Urban	45
	Suburban	37
	Rural	18
Age of youngest child	Under age 1	8
	1-year-old	22
	2-years-old	19
	3-years-old	17
	4-years-old	20
	5-years-old	14
Employment status	Employed full time	62
	Employed part time	11
	Unemployed	6
	Homemaker/stay-at-home parent	19

Provider Demographics		Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Age	Under 30	2	5
	30-39	18	75
	40-49	29	19
	50-64	39	1
	65+	11	0
Party Identification	Democrat	46	27
	Independent/DK	14	23
	Republican	26	47
Race	White	83	59
	Black	7	15
	Latino/a	6	15
	Asian American Pacific Islander	3	5
	Native/Indigenous American	4	6
	Middle Eastern/North African	1	3
Education	High school or less	2	29
	Post high school/some college	27	40
	College graduate	37	18
	Post-graduate	33	12
Gender	Men	3	6
	Women	96	94
	Nonbinary	0	0
Marital status	Married	63	99
	Unmarried w/partner	6	0
	Single	13	1
	Separated/divorced	10	0
	Widowed	4	0
Urbanicity	Urban	28	92
	Suburban	29	4
	Rural	43	4

Provider Employment Details		Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Employment status	Employed full time	91	85
	Employed part time	8	2
	Homemaker or stay at home parent	0	13
Hourly or salaried	Salaried	63	88
	Hourly	32	12
Job title	Program director, owner, administrator	59	57
	Early educator or teacher	36	20
	Administrative support	8	12
	Assistant educator or teacher	3	16
Tenure in field	1-5 years	4	58
	6-9 years	10	33
	10-25 years	42	7
	25+ years	43	2
Workplace	Child care center	50	38
	School	15	16
	Licensed home setting	13	16
	Home relative/friend/neighbor	0	25
	Head Start or Early Head Start program	12	0
	Home nanny/babysitter	0	5
	Community pod or co-op	0	1
Religious or faith-based	Yes	9	58
	No	89	42
Age groups receiving care	Infants	58	7
	Toddlers	67	32
	2-year-olds	77	62
	3-year-olds	91	76
	4-year-olds	93	70
	5-year-olds not yet enrolled in K	85	50
	School aged children K and up	39	18

Employment Details		Providers from a screened list	Providers from an online panel
Number of children receiving care	1-2 children	2	17
	3-10 children	11	23
	11-20 children	9	12
	21-30 children	7	8
	31-40 children	11	11
	Over 40 children	54	30
Days and times care available	Weekdays 7am-6pm	98	68
	Weekdays 5am-7am	11	41
	Weekdays 6pm-10pm	5	37
	Weekdays overnight 10pm-5am	2	34
	Weekends	3	12
	Holidays	3	4