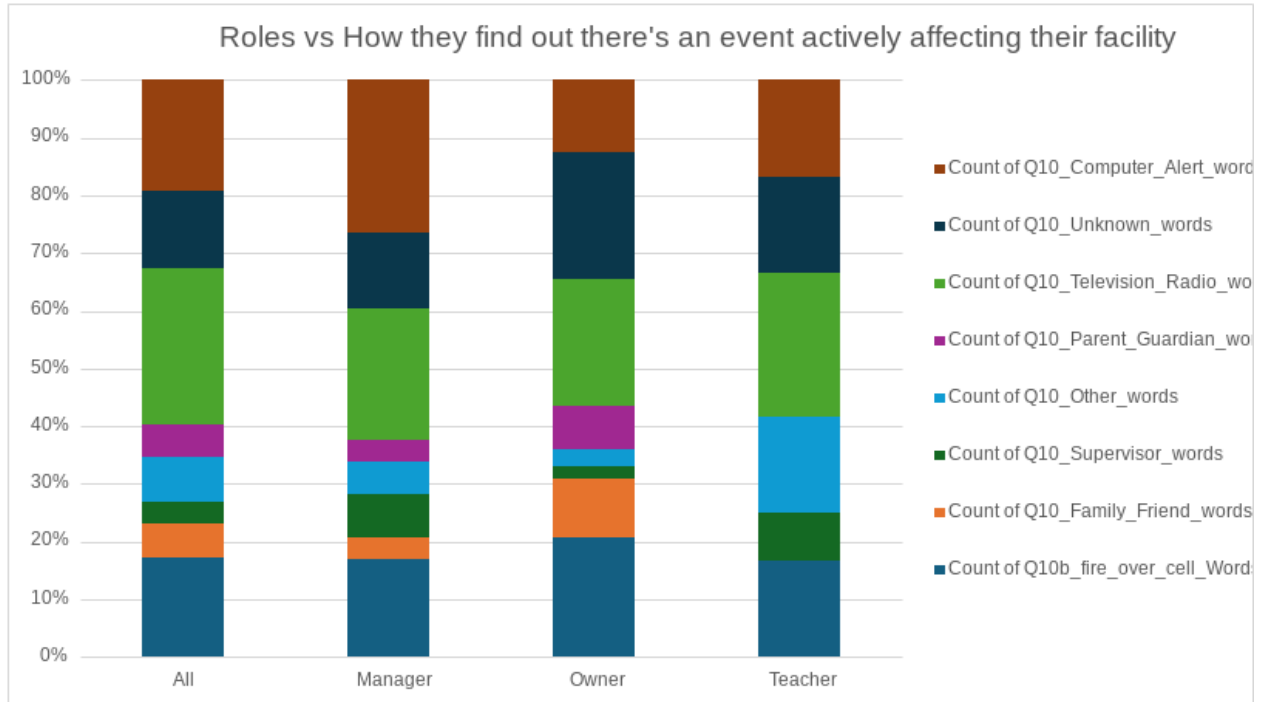
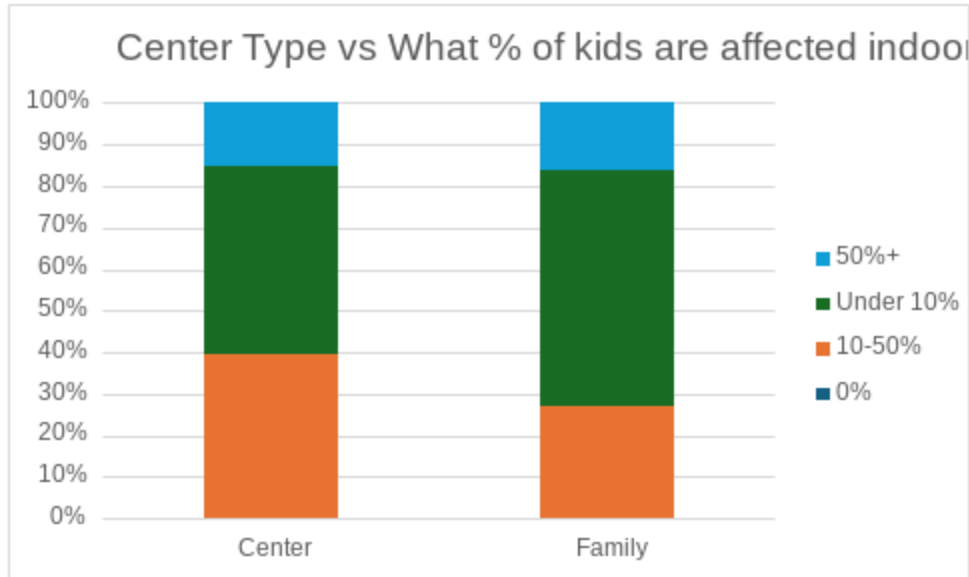


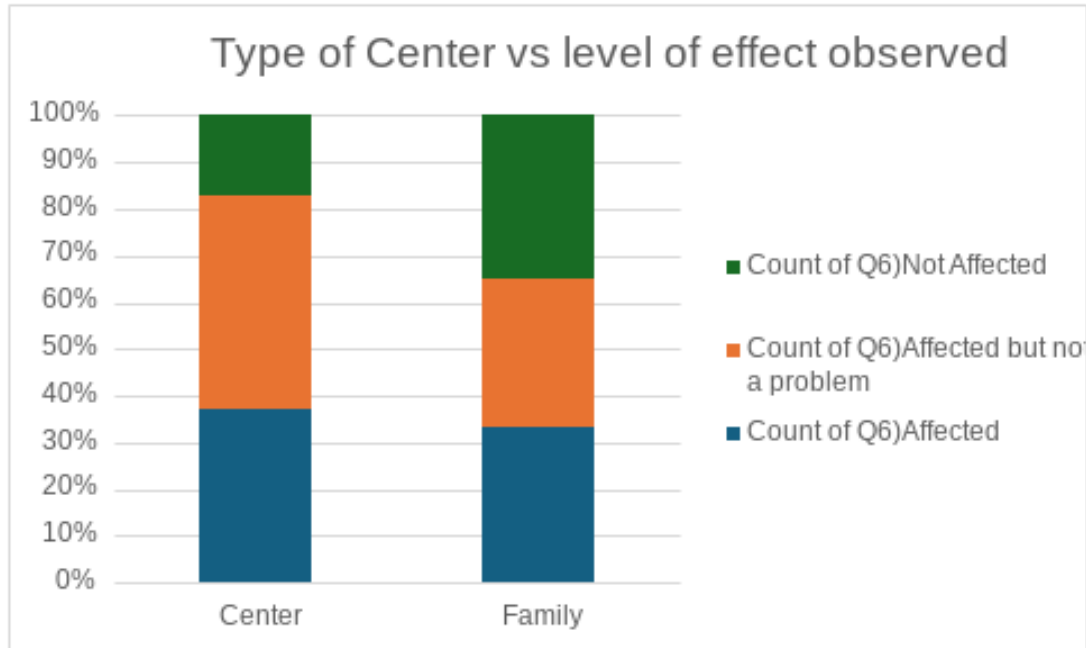
- The top three categories of sources for finding out there is a smoke event are cell phone alerts, television/radio are very prominent, and computer alerts.
- Interesting that some of those with more than one role reported receiving information from guardians, but owners and teachers did not report the same.
- Interesting that some of those with more than one role and managers and owners reported that they do receive information from family and friends, but the teachers did not report the same.
- The other category was more frequently selected by those with the teacher role than any other role(s).



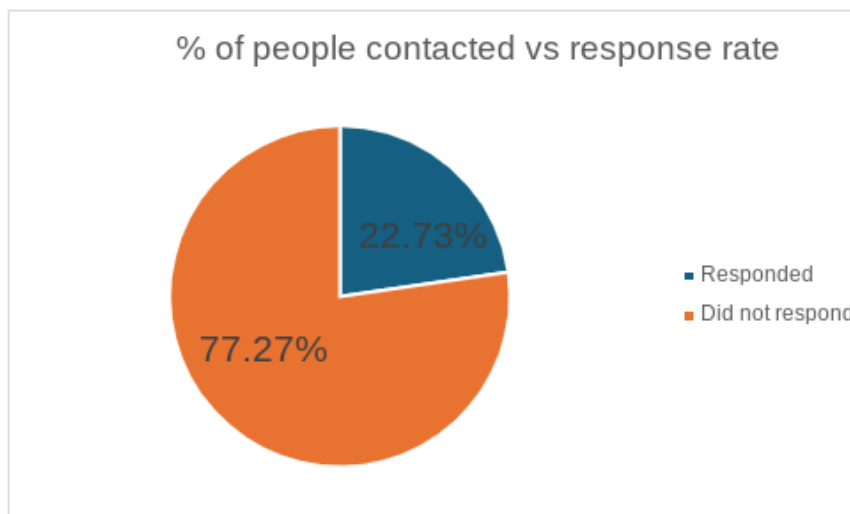
- We find the amount of owners that reported “unknown” to how they find out there is an event actively affecting their facility is alarming.
- We find the amount of responses from all roles that reported “supervisor words” to be extremely lower than we would expect it to be.
- Similar to how respondents reported when asked how they find out there is an event that could impact their facility, television/radio and computer alerts were used the most.
- We find it interesting that percentage of teachers who responded “other” is more than any other role did, which is similar to the responses to how they find out there is an event that could impact their facility.



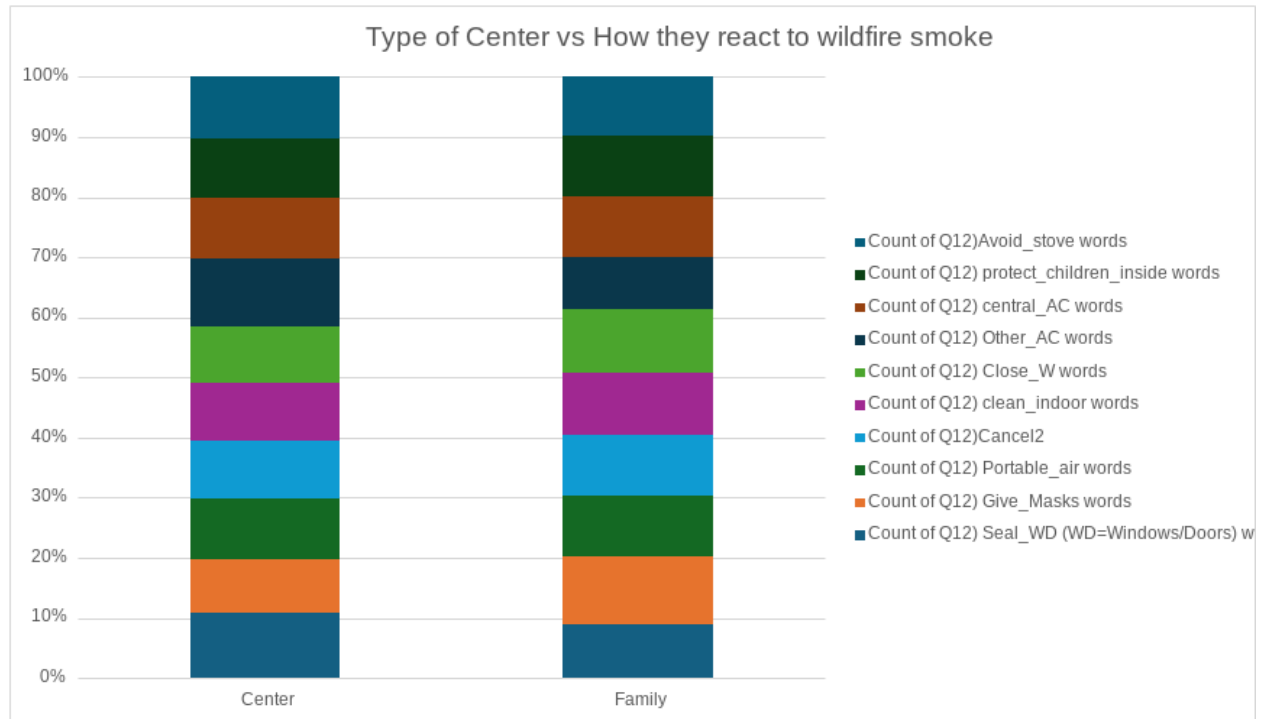
- We think it is interesting that the responses of 50% or more of the children being affected are very similar across childcare centers and family centers.
- Family child care centers have a much higher response rate of reporting under 10% of the children being affected.
- Given that family child care centers had a much higher response rate of under 10%, we find it interesting that child care centers reported more in the 10-50% of children being affected rather than the family centers.
- No facilities selected 0%, which did not surprise us as it would be extremely hard for every child to remain unaffected from the smoke.



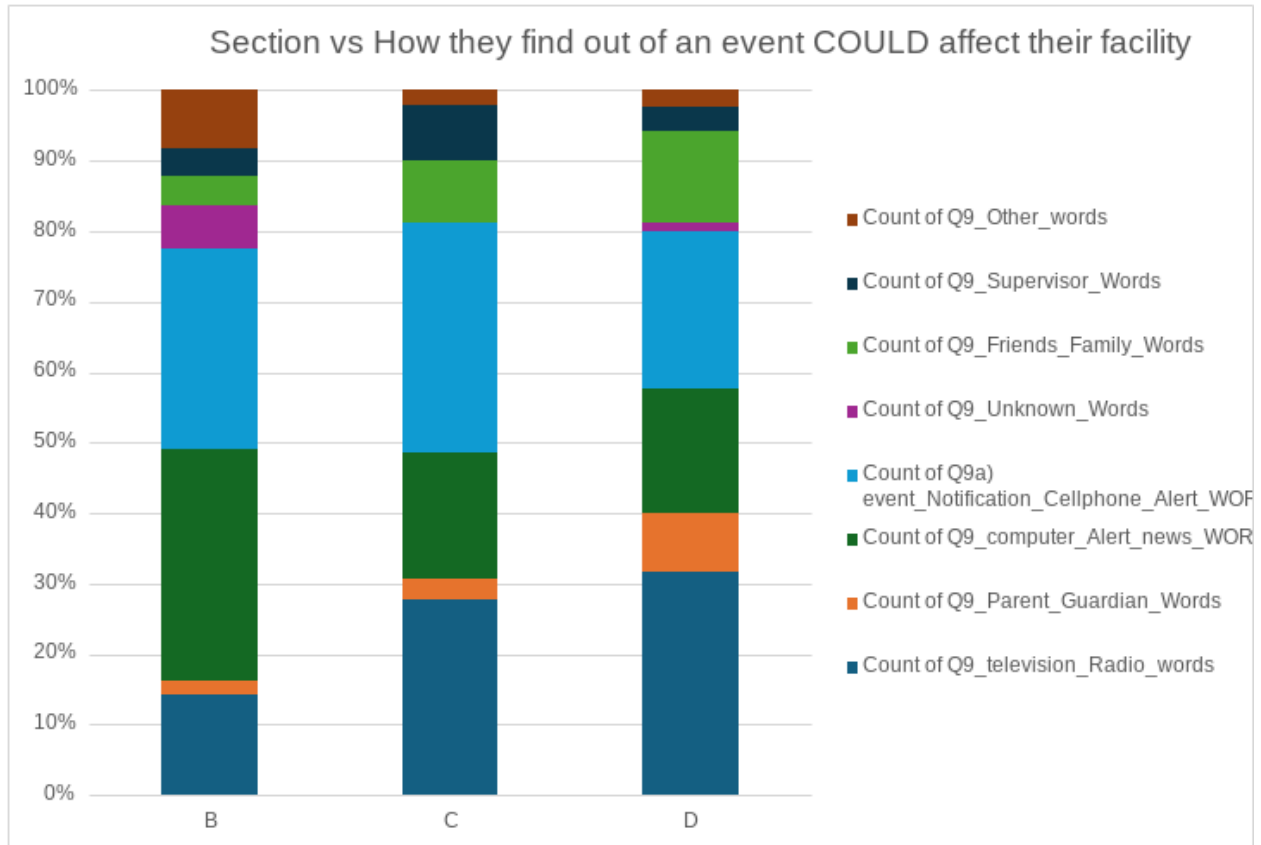
- The difference in the percentage of responses that reported “not affected” between centers and family centers stands out to us as the family centers reported much more than centers did.
- The percentages of the “affected” responses for both the center and family center data are within a close range of one another.
- Center’s reported a greater percentage of responses of “affected but not a problem” than the family centers did.



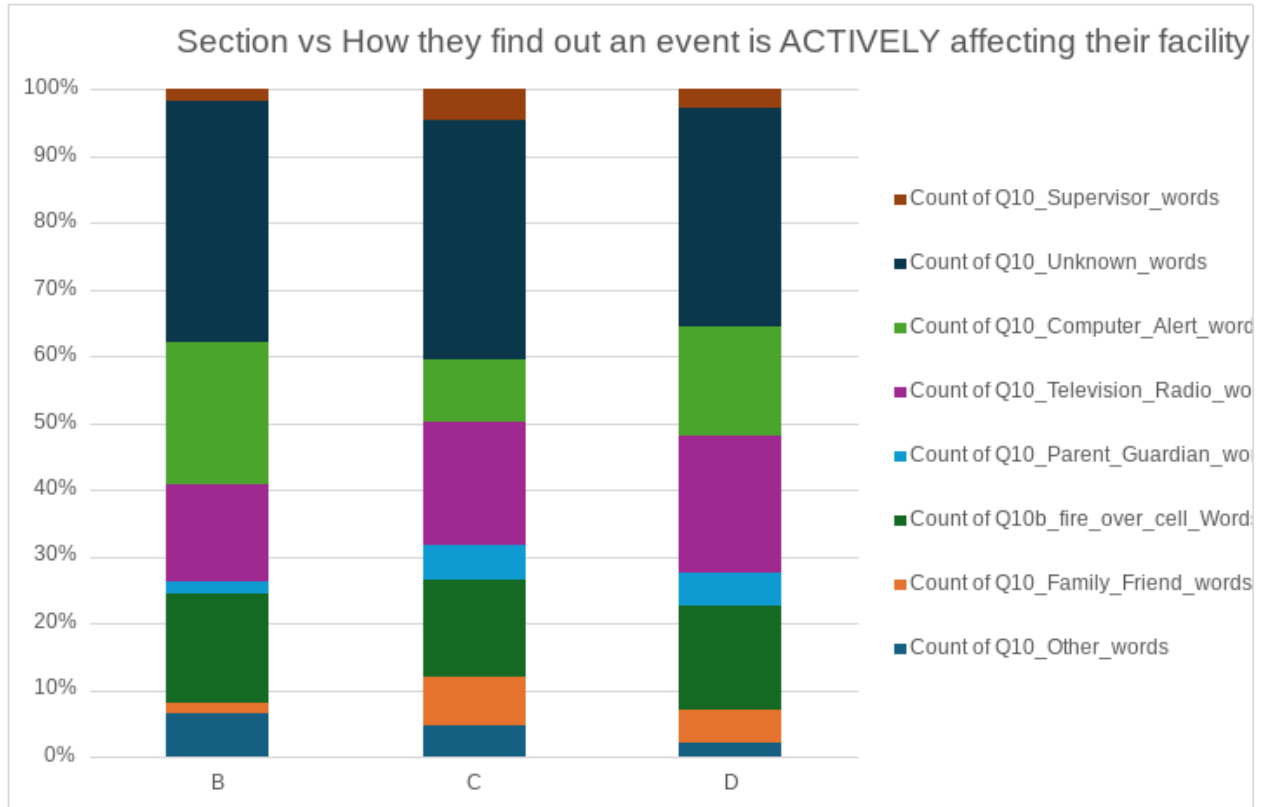
- 77.27% of those contacted did not respond to the survey, which creates a strong nonresponse bias.
- We are curious if there is any correlation between those family and childcare centers that did respond to the survey.



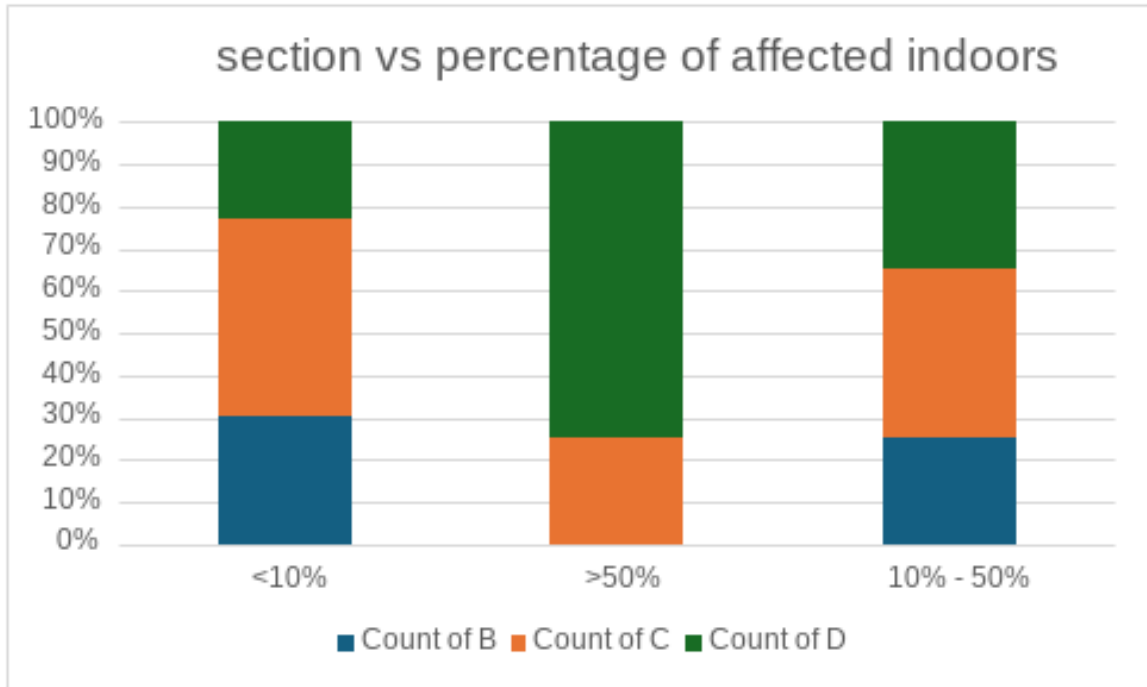
- Across many of the categories, the child care and family centers reported very similar percentages of responses to how they react to wildfire smoke. There is no blatantly obvious disparity upon glancing at the two bars.
- Family centers reported that they give out masks in response to wildfire smoke more than the centers reported doing.
- Family centers reported that they close their windows in response to wildfire smoke more than the centers reported doing.
- The centers reported that they seal their windows and doors in response to wildfire smoke more than the family centers reported doing.



- Section B reported using computer news alerts more than the others while also reporting the least amount of friends'/family and parents/guardians for finding out that an event could affect their facility.
- Section C reported using cell phone notifications and alerts more than the others while not reporting anyone unknown source for finding out that an event could affect their facility.
- Section D reported using television and radio as well as parents/guardians more than the others finding out that an event could affect their facility.

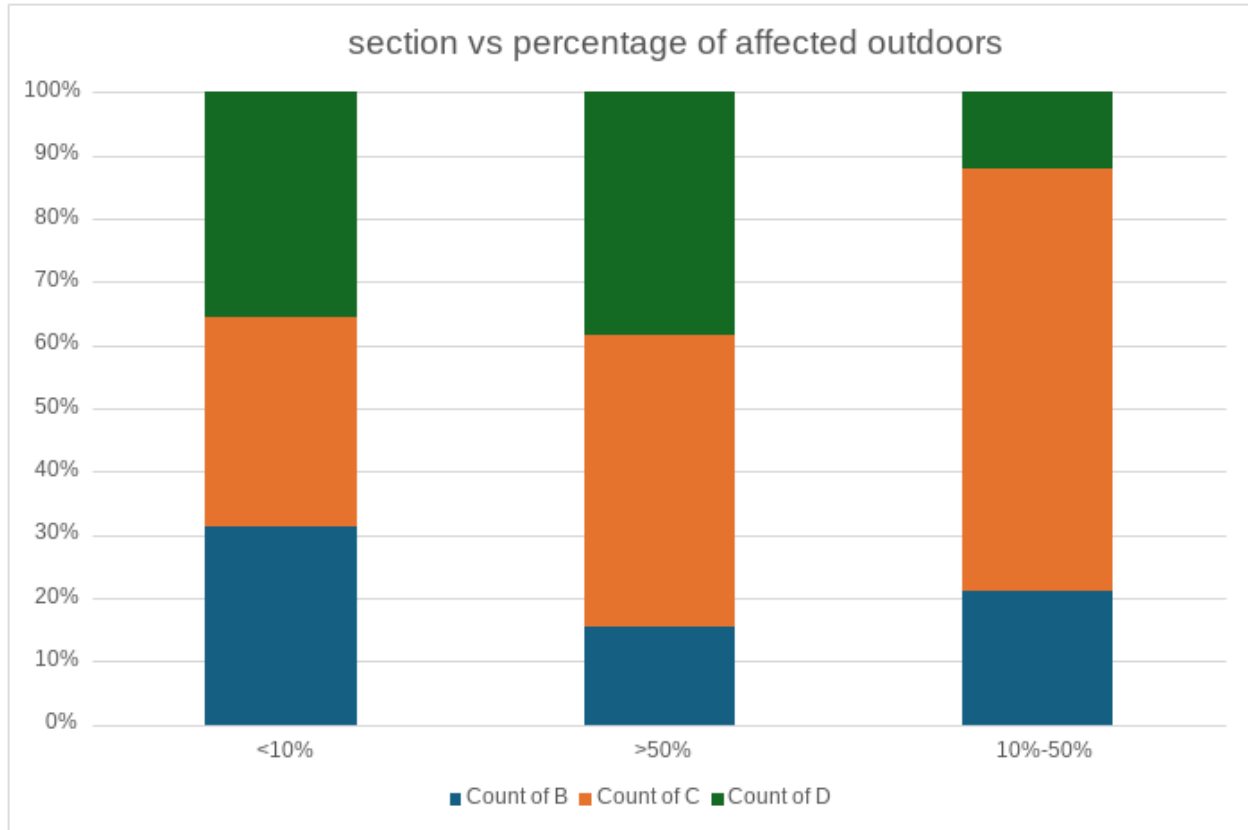


- We were very surprised to see how many survey responses of “unknown” there were in every section for how they find out that an event is actively affecting their facility.
- In all sections, the bars for unknown and over the cellphone were within a close range of one another in regards to how they find out that an event is actively affecting their facility.
- The changes between the “could” graph directly above was extremely interesting to us because there is such a noticeable difference between the “could” and “actively” survey responses. We did not expect this to be the case.

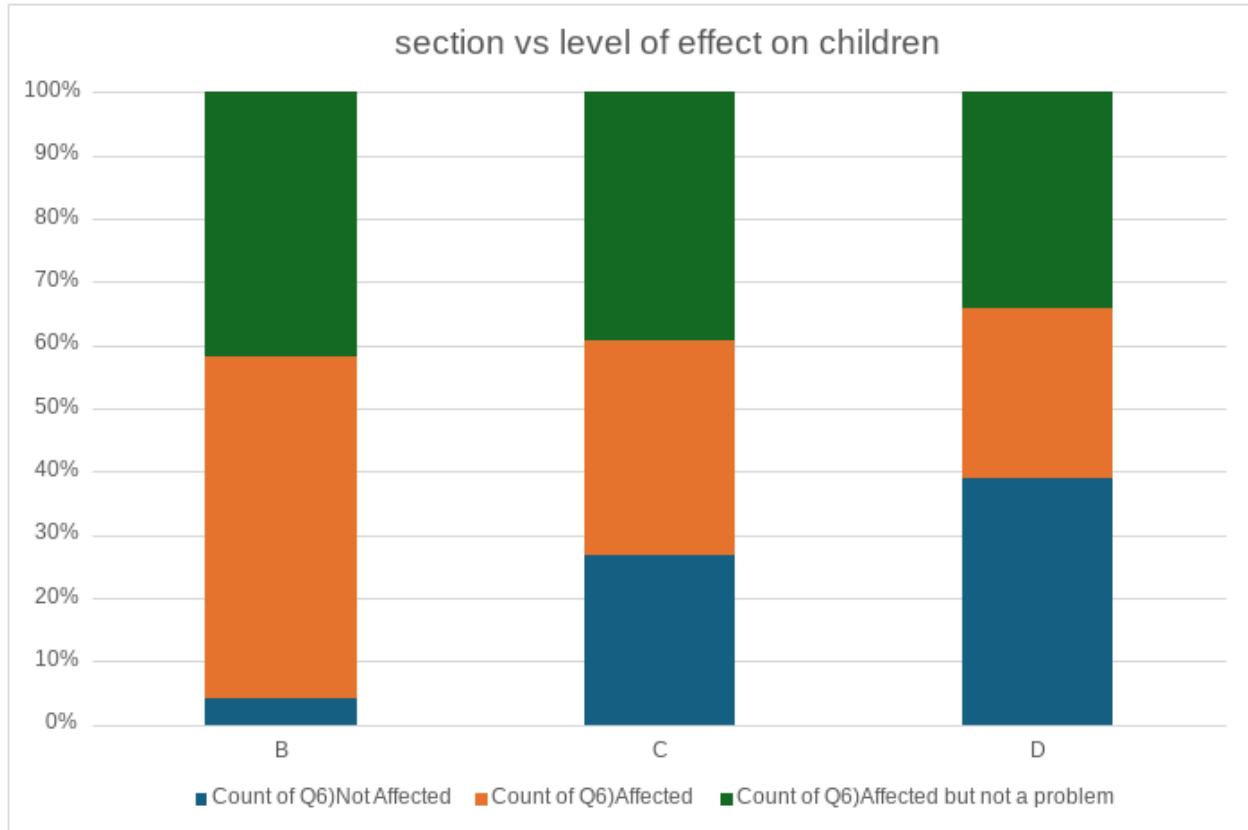


- Section C had the highest percentage of facilities reporting less than 10% of children being affected by smoke indoors.
- No facilities from section B reported more than 50% of their children being affected by smoke indoors.
- Section C had the highest percentage of responses reporting that the facilities had 10-50% of children being affected by smoke indoors.



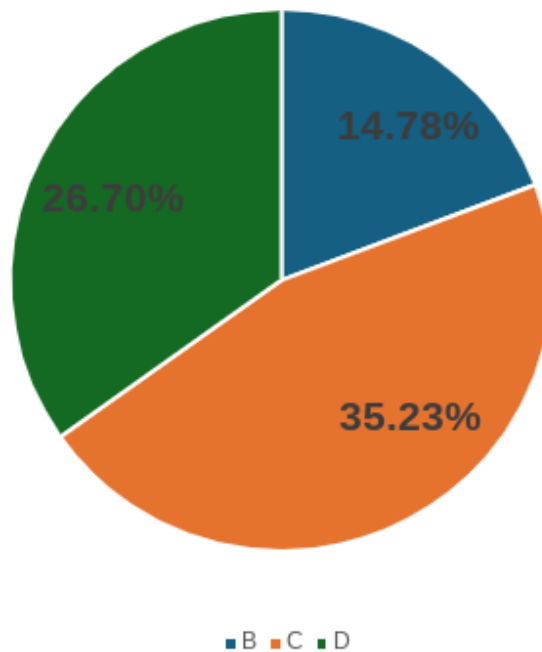


- For the responses of less than 10% of children being affected by smoke outdoors, the percentages are within somewhat of a close range to one another.
- Section C had the highest percentage for greater than 50% of children being affected by smoke outdoors.
- Section C had the overwhelmingly highest percentage of responses reporting 10-50% of children being affected by smoke outdoors.
- Section D had the lowest percentage of responses for 10-50% of children being affected by smoke outdoors.

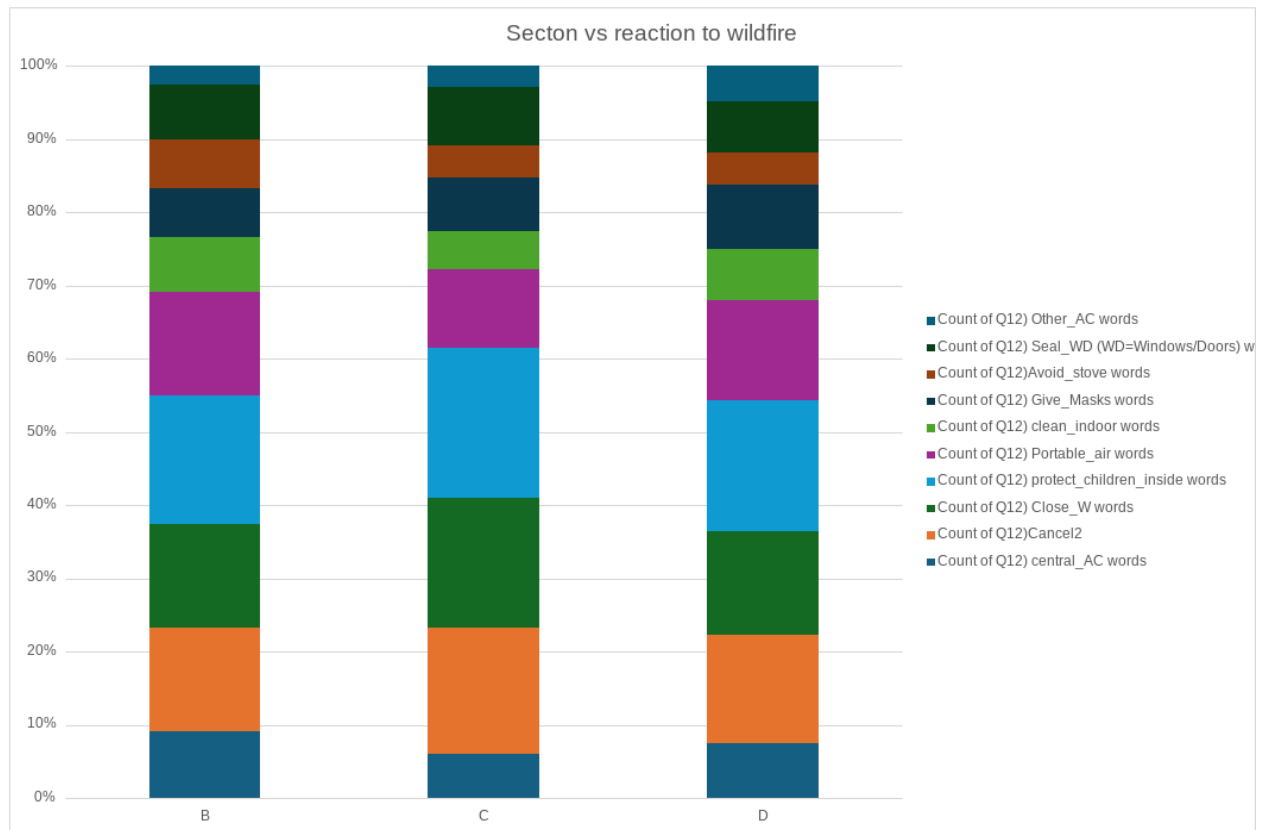


- Section B reported the highest percentage of facilities reporting that the smoke did affect the children according to the survey responses.
- Section C's highest percentage within its own section was reporting that the smoke did affect the children but was not a problem.
- Section D reported the highest percentage of facilities reporting that the smoke did affect the children, but that it was not a problem according to the survey responses.

% of Response stats from each section



- Section C had the highest percentage of responses to the survey.
- Section B had the lowest percentage of responses to the survey.
- Section C's percentage of responses to the survey is more than double the percentage of response from section B.



- Across all sections, the percentages for the responses for canceling their outdoor activities, closing windows, protecting the children inside, and using portable air filters made up the majority of how the facilities responded to the survey.
- For sections B and C, the item with the lowest percentage of responses was using other forms of AC as a reaction to the wildfire.
- Across all sections, the percentages for the responses for using a clean indoorro space, sealing the windows and doors and giving children masks are within a close range of one another.