



— PARK CITY —
COMMUNITY
FOUNDATION

Park City
Childcare Needs Assessment
May 2023

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Section I.

Executive Summary

Section I. Executive Summary

The Challenge

66% of Park City parents of children ≤ 5 are paying more than 10% of their income on childcare.

83% of Park City parents with children ≤ 5 rely on some form of childcare.

88% of Park City survey respondents responded that it is **extremely or somewhat difficult** to find quality, affordable childcare in our community.

94% of Park City survey respondents think that the cost of childcare in our community is either **extremely or somewhat unaffordable**.

90% of likely eligible children <5 in Summit County are not receiving the childcare subsidy from DWS.

40% of Summit County childcare providers responded that their program would be closed now without receipt of stabilization payments.

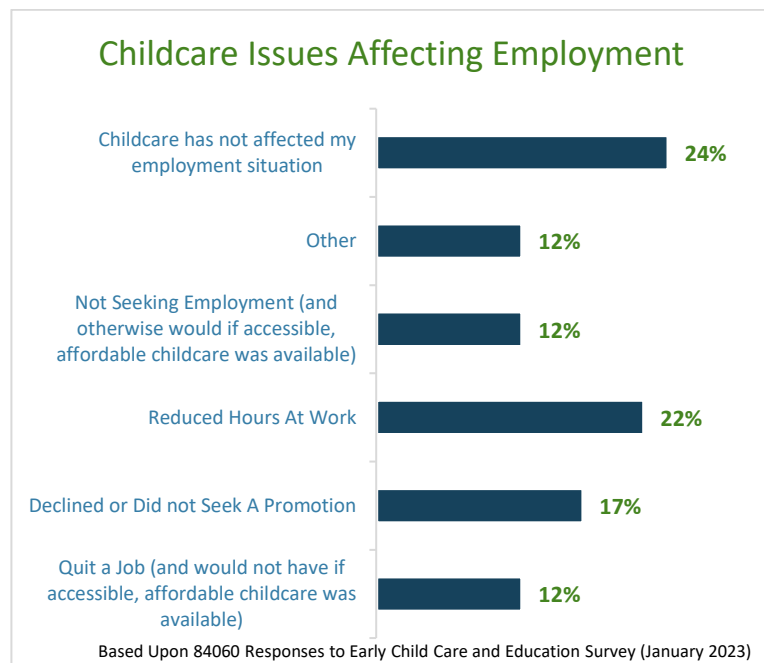
\$1.16 million in federal funds provided to Park City's childcare industry in 2022 are expiring in September, 2023.

72% of Park City School District English-Language Learning Students are not proficient in literacy when they start kindergarten.

Park City has a childcare problem. There are not enough childcare options available to meet the need and the options that are available are too expensive for many of our community members, even with the benefit of significant federal investment that will no longer be available by the Summer of 2024. This lack of high-quality, affordable childcare options damages these children's future potential as well as the existing workforce and exacerbates inequalities in the community.

Park City's Working Families Need Childcare

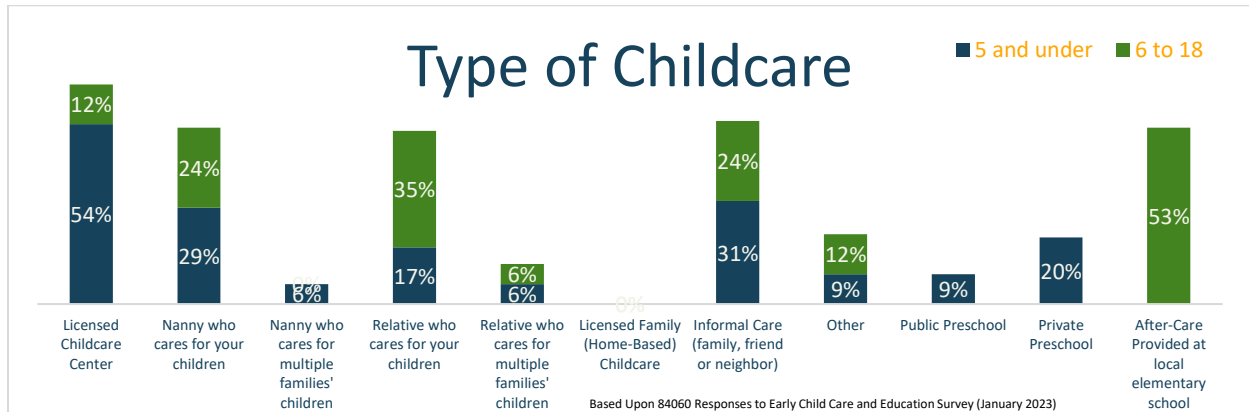
Most families in Park City with children have parents who work. 83% of Park City survey respondents with children aged five and under and 50% of respondents with children aged between six and eighteen rely on someone outside of themselves or their spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare. These parents rely on childcare to be in the workforce. 76% of Park City parents responded that childcare issues had affected their employment, such as causing them to reduce hours at work (22%) or declining/not seeking promotions (17%).



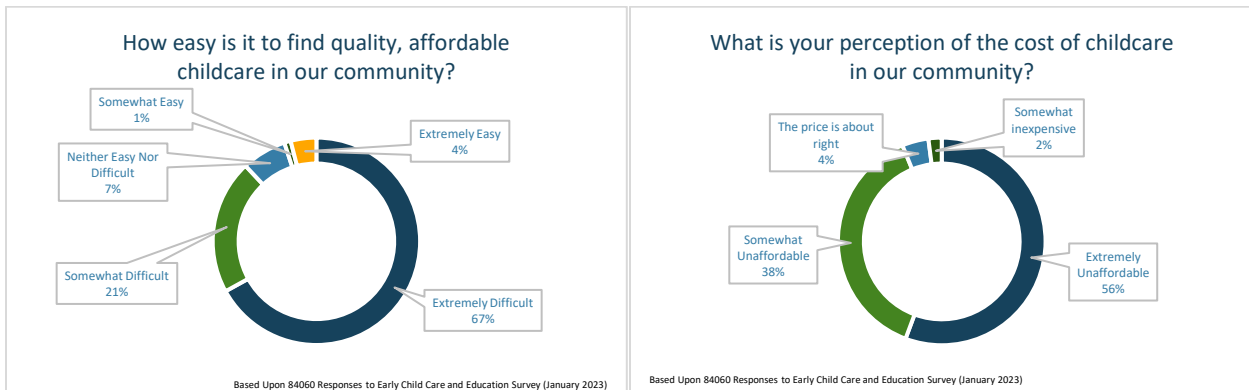
Current Park City Childcare Offerings Are Insufficient

The majority of children needing care, and able to enroll in a program, in Park City aged five and under are in a licensed childcare center, while the largest proportion of children needing

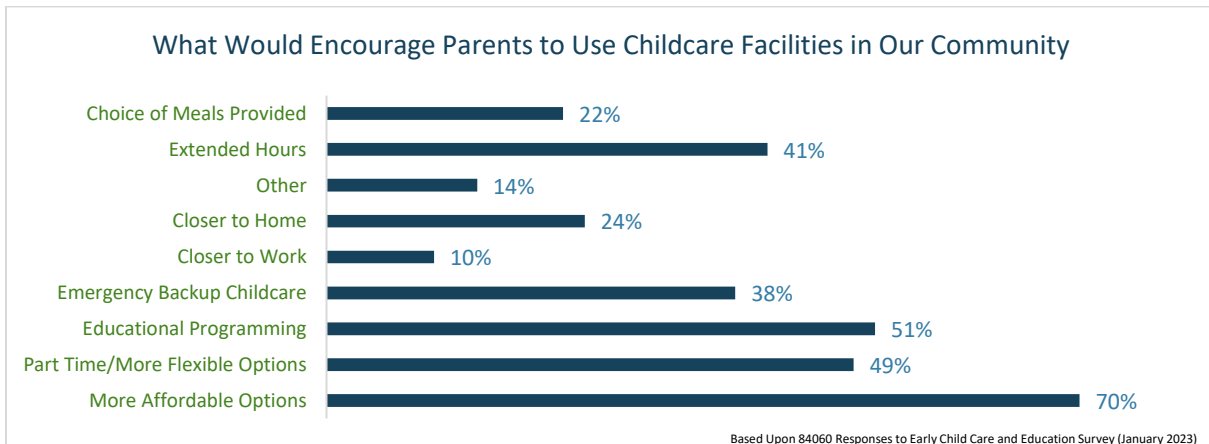
care between the ages of six and eighteen are in the after-care programs provided at local elementary schools.



A very high percentage (88%) of Park City survey respondents responded that it is extremely (67%) or somewhat (21%) difficult to find quality, affordable childcare in our community. Similarly, the majority of Park City respondents (94%) think that the cost of childcare in our community is either extremely unaffordable (56%) or somewhat unaffordable (38%).



Park City parents responding to the survey factor in many variables when deciding to use childcare, but affordability was the most selected factor that would encourage parents to use childcare facilities in our community.



Childcare is Unaffordable for Many Families

Even for those parents who obtain a childcare provider, the costs are unaffordable for many. Based upon survey results, the majority (66%) of parents of children aged five or younger in Park City are paying more than 10% of their income on childcare. Assuming a general average tuition of \$1700 a month, and capping parental contributions at the recommended 7% of income, the chart below shows the monthly difference between what the private center-based market is charging in Summit County and what is considered to be affordable for parents for one child per month, based upon area median income by household size (“Affordability Gap”).

Affordability Gap	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person	6 person	7 person	8 person
100% AMI	\$1,154	\$1,076	\$998	\$920	\$858	\$795	\$733	\$670
80% AMI	\$1,263	\$1,201	\$1,138	\$1,076	\$1,026	\$976	\$926	\$876
60% AMI	\$1,372	\$1,326	\$1,279	\$1,232	\$1,195	\$1,157	\$1,120	\$1,082
50% AMI	\$1,427	\$1,388	\$1,349	\$1,310	\$1,279	\$1,248	\$1,216	\$1,185

From a systemic viewpoint, using the Summit County Child Care Needs Assessment methodology, but estimating only the need of resident children of Park City, the monthly and annual affordability gap are estimated as follows:

AMI Range	Avg. Monthly Affordability Gap Per Child	Total Park City Monthly Affordability Gap Under Age 2	Total Park City Monthly Affordability Gap Age 2-5	Total Park City Monthly Affordability Gap Under Age 5	Total Park City Annual Affordability Gap Under Age 5
>100%	\$864	\$47,041	\$40,223	\$87,264	\$1,047,166
>80% <100%	\$1,031	\$9,678	\$8,275	\$17,953	\$215,431
>50% <80%	\$1,171	\$9,890	\$8,456	\$18,346	\$220,155
<50%	\$1,282	\$26,470	\$22,633	\$49,103	\$589,236

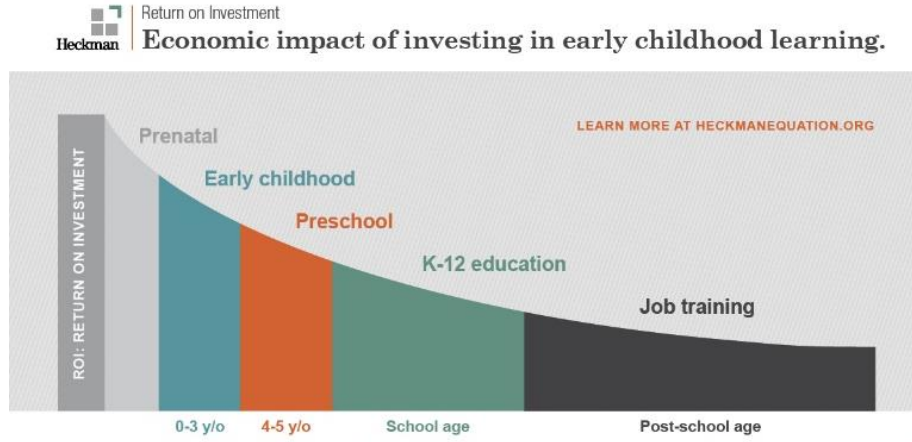
Most families do not receive any kind of financial support to cover the costs of childcare. The vast majority (90%) of income-eligible families with children under the age of five who need childcare in Summit County do not receive the childcare subsidy offered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services. Increasing utilization of this subsidy is essential to reducing the affordability gap.

Losing Federal Pandemic Support Will Further Decrease Access and Increase Costs

Childcare in Park City is likely to become more expensive in the coming years when pandemic-federal funds expire. Utah’s childcare industry has been supported in recent years by over half a billion dollars (\$573,873,964) in three rounds of federal pandemic relief funds.ⁱ Most of these funds must be expended by September 30, 2023, and the remaining \$163 million in ARPA discretionary funding must be expended by September 30, 2024. These federal funds provided the Park City childcare industry with an investment of over 1.16 million dollars in calendar year 2022 alone.ⁱⁱ In Summit County, 40% of childcare provider survey respondents reported that their program would be closed now without the stabilization payments

and all of the recipients used the stabilization payments to increase wages for their employees. Loss of the stabilization grants will only exacerbate historically inadequate compensation causing a likely increasing workforce shortage in the early childcare industry.

Lack Of Access to High-Quality Early Care and Education Harms the Community At Large



Prenatal and early childhood experiences are important to a child’s well-being and future success because they form the foundation of emotional, social, cognitive, and language development. Investing in high-quality, affordable childcare and early childhood education in coordination with parental support and health programs helps: (1) close the achievement gap, (2) assist local employers in attracting and retaining their workforce, (3) strengthen school districts, (4) break the cycle of poverty, and (5) maximize our collective return on investment.

Lack of school readiness is one of the many ways in which communities pay for missed opportunities in providing high-quality early childhood experiences and environments. In the Park City School District, the minority, dual-language learning, and low-income students are disproportionately less ready for school than their peers, based on the Kindergarten Entry and Exit (KEEP) scores.ⁱⁱⁱ

Section II.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Section II. Demographic Trends

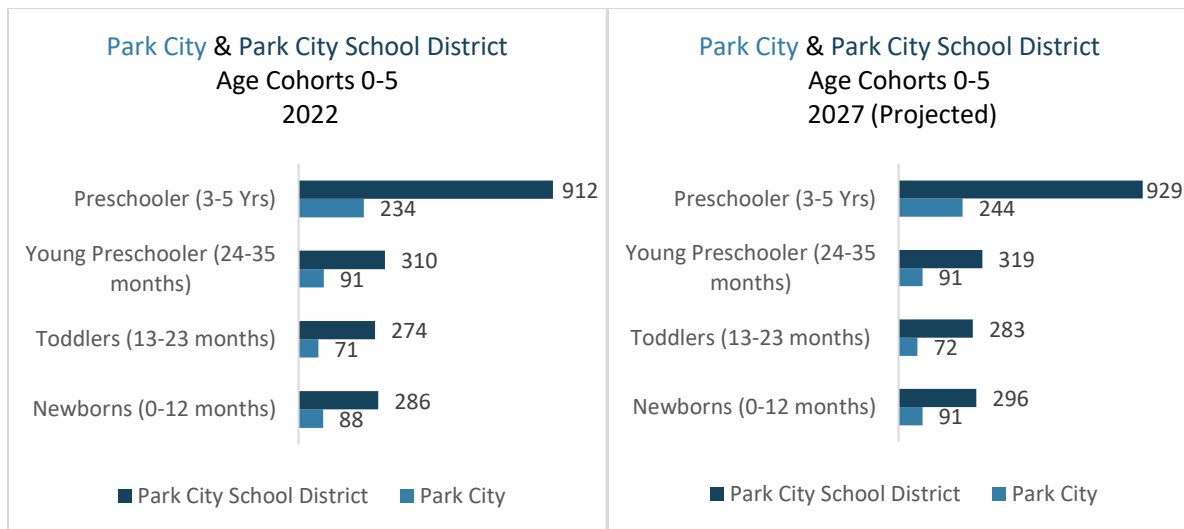
This section summarizes the demographic trends and existing childcare options in Park City, Utah. It relies upon the Summit County Childhood Needs Assessment (“Needs Assessment”) developed by the Economic Development Department of Summit County and the Early Childhood Alliance in February, 2023. The discussion below attempts to track the Summit County analysis, but using available Park City specific data.

Population

Park City’s 2020 population is estimated at 8,396, comprising 2,827 households, 636 of which have their own children under the age of 18: (1) 17.1% have children under 6 years only, (2) 11.3% have under 6 years and 6 to 17 years, and (3) 71.5% have 6 to 17 years only.^{iv} The average family size in Park City is 2.88.^v

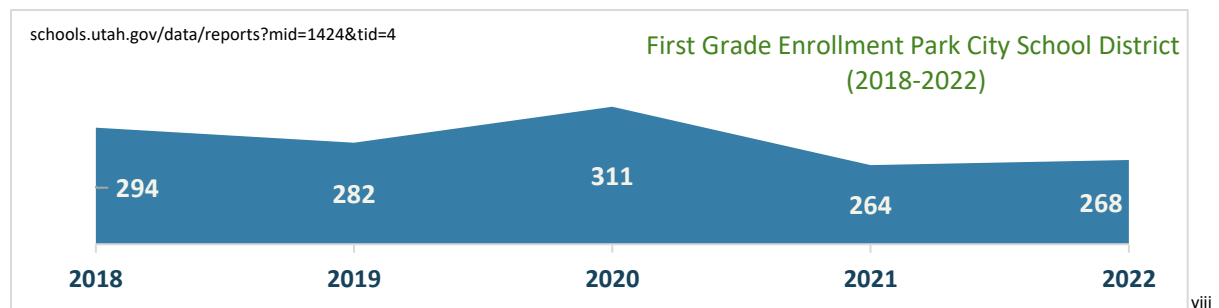
Early Childhood Population

In 2022, Park City has an estimated 484 children under the age of 6 and this is projected to grow slightly to 498 by 2027.^{vi}



17% of the children under age 6 in Summit County live in Park City and 19% of the children ages 6 to 17 years old.^{vii}

Public school enrollments are declining. Kindergarten attendance is optional in Utah. Based upon first-grade attendance between 2018 and 2022, total first grade enrollment has declined in Park City School District since 2019 from 294 to 268 students.



The 2020 census finds that 52% of Park City households with children under age 6 have all available parents in the workforce and this rises to 60% for children ages 6 to 17 years.^{ix}

Kids Under Age 6				
	Total	All Parents in Labor Force	One Parent in Labor Force, One Not	No Parents In Labor Force
Park City #	430	223	196	11
Park City %		52%	46%	3%

Kids Age 6 to 17 Years Old				
	Total	All Parents in Labor Force	One Parent in Labor Force, One Not	No Parents In Labor Force
Park City #	1,165	697	417	51
Park City %		60%	36%	4%

Housing

Park City’s housing stock is comprised of a mix of vacant, owner-occupied or rental units, and is very expensive. See Attached Housing Profile for Park City as Attachment 1.

Employment

Given the expensive housing in Park City, many of the employees commute in to work. 2022 Park City (zip 84060) Commuter Data estimates that there are 9,210 inbound commuters and 2,452 outbound commuters, for a total net inbound migration of 6,757 commuters.^x Park City represents 55% of the inbound commuters into Summit County.

2022 Commuter Data^{xi}

ZIP	Inbound Commuters	Outbound Commuters	Net Commuters
84060, Park City	9,210	2,452	6,757
84098, Snyderville Basin	9,763	10,022	-259
84033, 84017, Henefer and Coalville	1,001	2,570	-1,569
84036, 84061, 84055, Peoa, Oakley, Kamas, Francis	1,787	3,660	-1,873
Summit County	16,675	13,755	2,920

Income

Park City is one of the wealthier communities in Utah. For family households in Park City, the annual median household income is \$117,348, the annual mean income is \$185,728, and is broken into the following income categories:^{xii}

Total	2,022
Less than \$10,000	5.6%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1.7%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3.9%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	2.7%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6.0%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	9.5%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	23.7%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	8.9%
\$200,000 or more	29.8%
Median income (dollars)	117,348

Section III.

Childcare Options

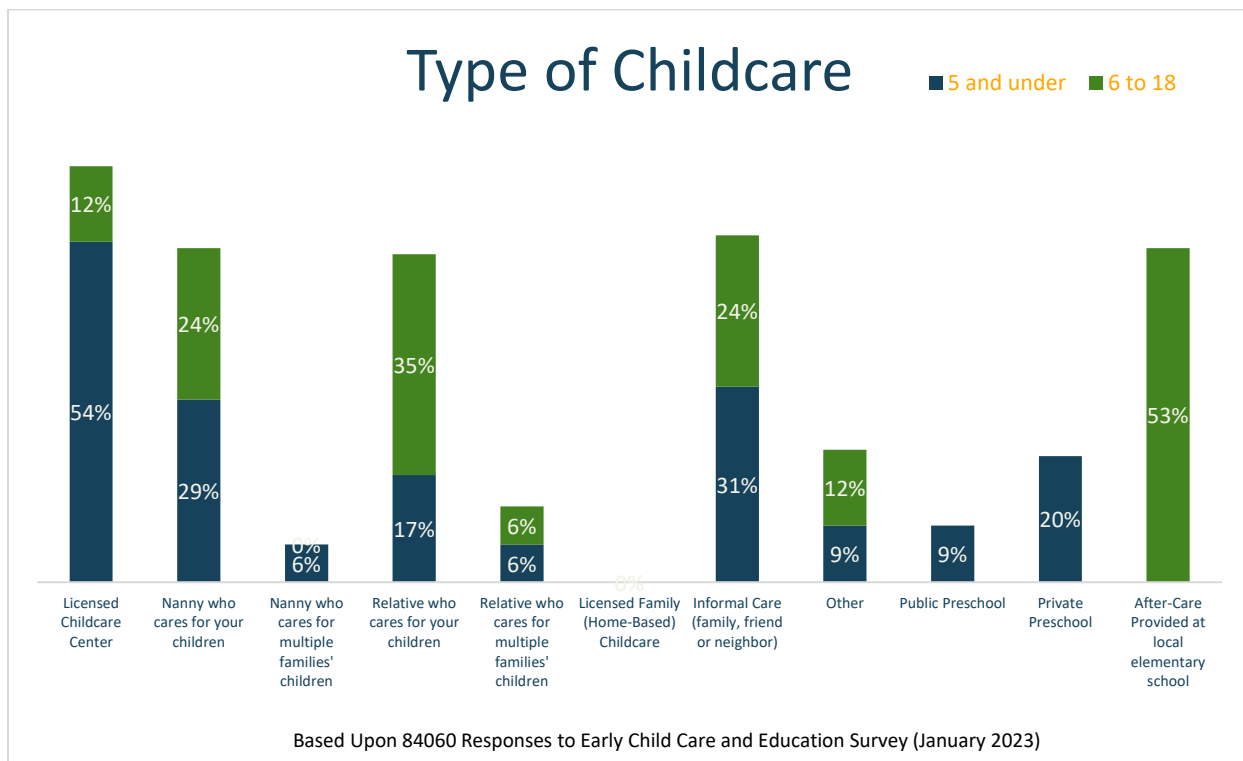
Section III. Childcare Options

Parental choice is paramount in deciding what type of childcare best suits each family’s needs. There are numerous modalities of care, including center-based, family-based, preschool, after-school, summer, and informal family, friend and neighbor care. Many families use a combination of childcare types and providers. For example, many children may attend an academic year program and then use a different provider during the Summer. Similarly, three-year old children will often attend a partial day public or private preschool program and then be cared for by either a nanny or a family, friend or neighbor informal care provider the rest of the day. Although there are numerous childcare options in our community, there are not enough of them to meet the need and many families can not afford what is currently available.

Need and Preferences for Childcare

The majority of families in Park City with children have parents who work. 52% of Park City households with children under age 6 have all available parents in the workforce and this rises to 60% for children ages 6 to 17 years.^{xiii} The vast majority (83%) of Park City parents survey respondents with children aged five or under and slightly less (50%) parents with children aged 6 to 18 rely on someone outside of themselves and their spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare.

In a survey of Utah working parents, 43% of parents indicated they preferred childcare at a school or center and 24% responded that they preferred childcare with a home-based provider.^{xiv} Here in Park City, based on survey results attached as Attachment 4, the majority (54%) of children needing care five and under are in a licensed childcare center, while the majority (53%) of children needing care between the ages of six and eighteen are in the after-care programs provided at local elementary schools.



Availability of Childcare

Informal family, friend, and neighbor care is the most common form of non-parental care in the United States and nearly half of all children under the age of 6 spend time in some type of informal care.^{xv} This appears to be less in Park City, where 24% of survey respondents with children aged five or under reported using family, friend, and neighbor care. Because informal care, by definition, is unregulated, it is difficult to accurately quantify its availability or assess its quality. Also, during the 2022 legislative session, Utah House Bill 15 made unlicensed care more likely by: (1) increasing the number of children for whom unlicensed home childcare providers can care from four to six; (2) removing the limit on the number of children under two years of age that can be cared for by a certified residential childcare provider; and (3) limiting to ten the total number of children under the age of 13 that any person can care for in their home without a license or certificate.^{xvi} Many Park City families are using nannies, but survey responses from Park City indicate that these families are at the higher end of the income range, with 55% of these households earning over \$200,000 per year and another 18% earning \$150,000 to \$199,000 per year.

Licensed Care

Licensed providers are more easily quantifiable than informal care, but the licensed capacity does not necessarily equate to actual capacity and there are several types of licensed care serving different ages, populations, and needs. Parents also often combine licensed care, such as preschool, with informal care to meet their needs.

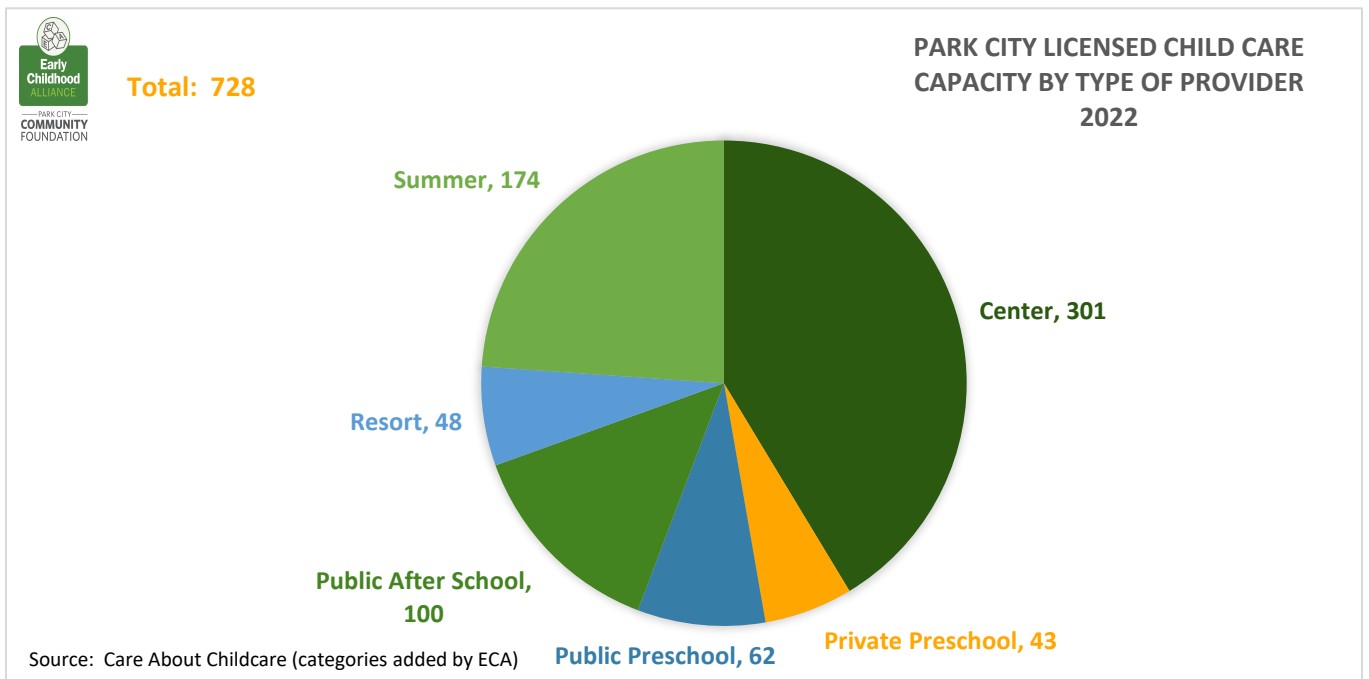
Licensed vs. Actual Capacity

Licensed capacity often overstates actual capacity since providers sometimes use lower ratios than licensing standards allow to improve quality and many providers are currently experiencing staffing shortages and so are not able to serve as many children as their licensed capacity shows. The National Association for the Education of Young Children conducted a survey of early childhood educators in Utah in October of 2022. Almost a quarter (23.1%) reported that they are serving fewer children than they would like to serve and the most common reason that programs are under-enrolled is that parents can't afford to enroll.^{xvii} More locally, in Park City, based on responses in October of 2022, Deer Valley Children's Center and PC Tots both offered lower ratios to improve quality, and the Park City Cooperative Preschool does not fill to licensed capacity due to its current classroom set up.^{xviii}

Total Licensed Capacity

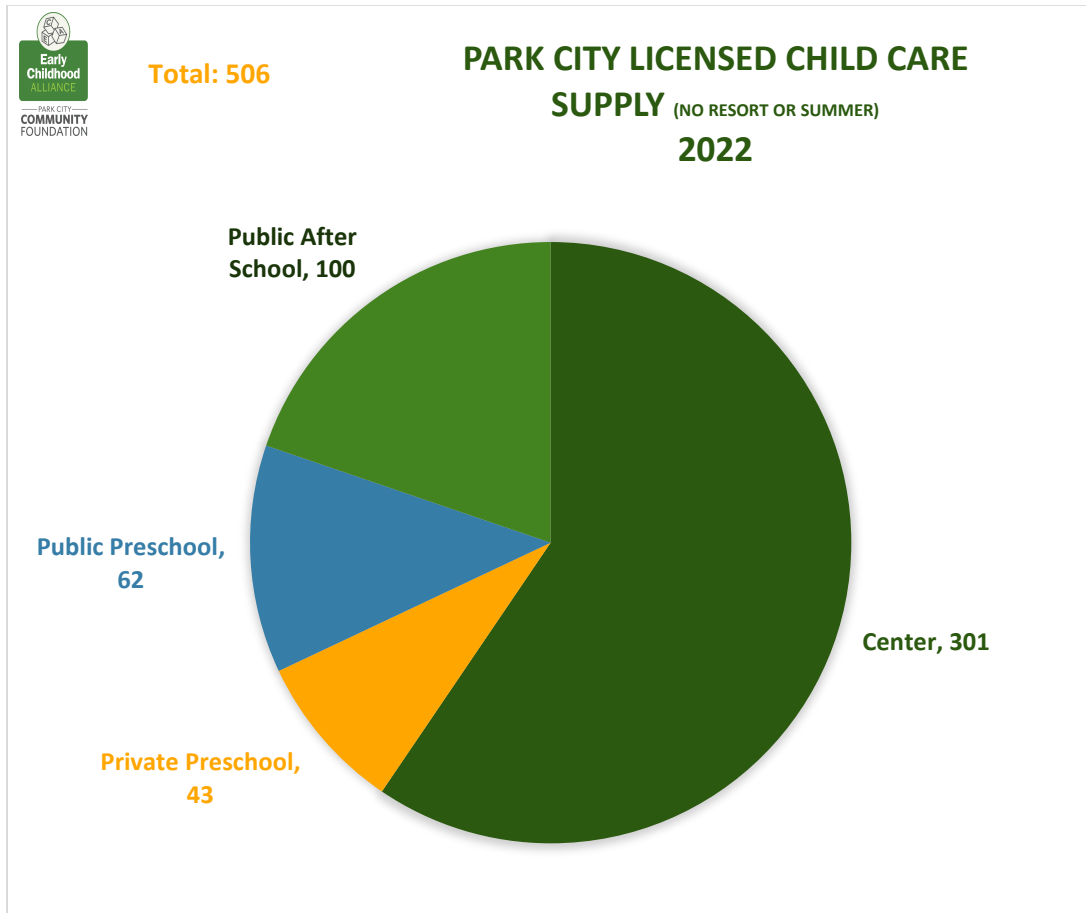
The licensed childcare providers in Park City are set forth in the table below, organized by type of care and showing each provider's total licensed capacity, with the exception of Deer Valley, which was separated to more accurately describe its Deer Valley Academy and resort guest services. There are no licensed family providers in Park City. Adding additional capacity in family care in Park City using Wonderschool Academy or other childcare business creation support resources may help fill this need. Licensed capacity is not available by age group, since each facility is provided a total capacity and is allowed to decide which age groups to serve, and how many in each age group.^{xix}

Type	Facility	Capacity
Center	Alpine Adventurers Academy	88
Center	Alpine Adventurers Academy II	53
Center	PC Tots	96
Center	PC Tots Too	34
Center	Deer Valley Academy	30
Private Preschool	Holy Cross Ministries	23
Private Preschool	Park City Cooperative Preschool	20
Public After School	McPolin Elementary After School Program	100
Public Preschool	McPolin Elementary Preschool	62
Resort	Deer Valley Child Care	48
Summer	Park City Recreation Summer Day Camp	91
Summer	Park City Kids Camp (Vail)	83
Total	12	728



In terms of early care and education, the primary providers of licensed care for the Park City workforce are the center, family, and private/public preschool providers since afterschool and summer providers typically serve kids over age five. Public and private preschool programs offer another 105 spots, but many of those programs have shorter hours and days of the week and so may not fully satisfy the needs of full-time working parents.

Removing the resort and summer providers leaves 506 licensed spaces for the local workforce.



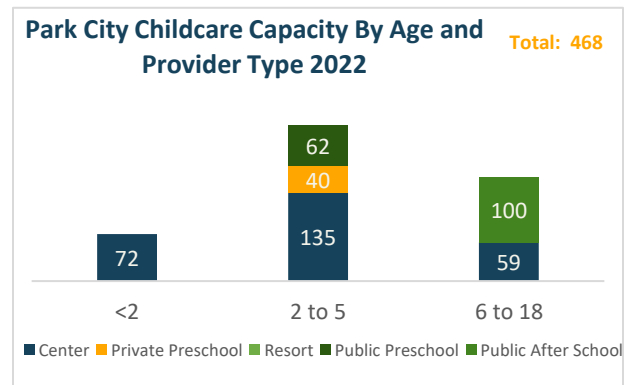
Resort Childcare Serves Local and Guest Children

Some (48) of the licensed capacity in Summit County is based at Deer Valley, which often serves guest children in addition to the local workforce families. Vail’s Park City Kids Camp at the base of Park City Mountain Resort operates only in the Summer (June-mid August), and therefore is categorized as a summer provider, not a resort. It has not been open the past few years due to COVID and it is uncertain whether it will open for the 2023 Summer.^{xx} Deer Valley offers an academic-year round program called Deer Valley Academy for 30 children, 11 of whom are under 2; guest children are also served, but this number fluctuates greatly depending on demand and available staffing, with an estimated peak time of 48 children.^{xxi} The ratio of guest to local use fluctuates between roughly 50%/50% and 70% guest and 30% local during the busy periods.^{xxii} Deer Valley is separated into the Deer Valley Academy (30 center spots) and Deer Valley Child Care (48 resort spots) to recognize their two programs.

A new childcare provider located near the base of Park City Mountain Resort, Wildings Mountain Camp, will also begin offering daily drop-in care, after-school enrichment programs, summer camps, and Friday and Saturday evening drop-in playgroup for children who are potty-trained up to age eleven, but is not yet reflected in the licensing numbers.

In total, the available workforce childcare by age is estimated to be 468 spaces, slightly different than the formal licensing capacity of 506 (excluding resort and summer programs) due to adjustments in capacity numbers provided by providers. Care for children under age two has 15% of these spaces, preschool-aged children (2 to 5) have 51% of the available spaces, and children aged 5 to 19 have the remaining 34% of spaces.

Type	<2	2 to 5	6 to 18
Center	72	135	59
Private Preschool	0	40	0
Public Preschool	0	62	0
Public After School	0	0	100
Total	72	237	159



Child Care for Children Under Age 2 (72)

Care for children under age 2 is very limited in Park City. There are no licensed family providers. That leaves licensed centers: PC Tots and Alpine Adventures, which both operate two locations in Park City. Alpine Adventures II serves infants through five, so estimates were based upon PC Tot’s percentage of children and Alpine Adventures serves infants through age twelve and so estimates were based upon Creekside Kids’ breakdown. Using those assumptions, there are an estimated 72 licensed spots available for children under 2, which represents 15% of the total licensed care available in Park City.

Preschool Care (237)

As children age, the options for care increase as public and private preschools also offer services to this age group. Based upon the assumptions described above, there are an estimated 237 spaces available for children aged two to five, representing 51% of the total licensed childcare capacity within Park City with the public and private preschools adding a lot of capacity to the center providers.

Park City School District Is Expanding Preschool Programs

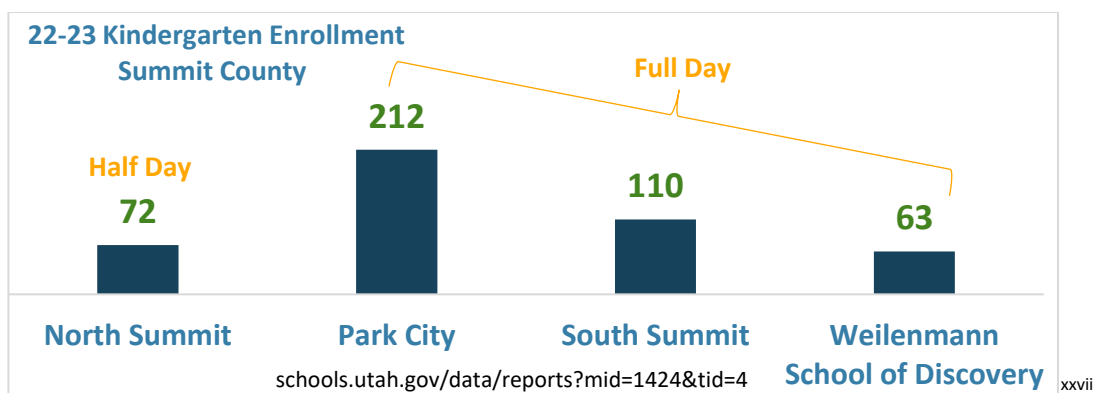
The Park City School District offers preschool programs at all four of its elementary schools. Four-year old children may attend full-day (8:15 a.m. to 3:05 p.m.) four days a week at all four schools and a half-day program (12:05 p.m. to 3:05 p.m.) is available at Jeremy Ranch four days a week. Three-year old students may attend half day (8:15 a.m. to 11:15 a.m.) two days a week. The 3-year old program costs \$150 per month and the 4-year old program is \$500 per month for full-day and \$275 per month for the half day program. Tuition may be reduced if families qualify for a fee reduction. PCSD’s preschool program started in 2010 and the Park City Education Foundation provides over \$100,000 each year to support this critical

program.^{xxiii} Given the hours of availability, it is likely that many families are combining preschool with other forms of childcare to manage all of their childcare needs.

Additional preschool opportunities for 3 and 4-year-old children are likely to become available in the coming years. The Park City School District passed a \$79.2 million bond in November 2021. In addition to changes at the upper levels, the Park City School District plans to expand preschool programs at all four of its elementary schools.^{xxiv} Although those classrooms were initially expected to come on line in September/October of 2023, given construction delays, that timeline is being extended.^{xxv} Once construction is completed, Park City School District will have sixteen preschool classrooms, four at each of the four elementary schools, adding an additional capacity of eighteen public preschool spaces at McPolin Elementary.^{xxvi}

Expanding Access to Full-Day Kindergarten

With the recent passage of H.B. 477, Utah will now provide full funding for optional full-day kindergarten, which will potentially add additional early learning opportunities for Summit County’s five-year old population.



Currently, local education agencies receive only .55 of the weighted pupil unit (WPU) for kindergarten students. Since the full WPU will be provided in the 2023-2024 school year, school districts like Park City that are currently providing full day kindergarten will free up funding that may be available for expanding preschool programs.

School-Aged Care (159)

As children get older, many families take advantage of the after-school programs operated by the local elementary schools. There are 159 spaces available and 53% of survey respondents with children aged six through eighteen reported using these after-care programs. Survey results also show an increase in the use of relative care as children age. In general, Park City survey respondents used licensed care much more for their children 5 and under (83%) and less as the children got older (50%). Based upon the assumptions described above, there are an estimated 159 spaces for children aged 6 and older, representing 34% of the licensed childcare spaces in Park City.

Care for Children with Special Needs

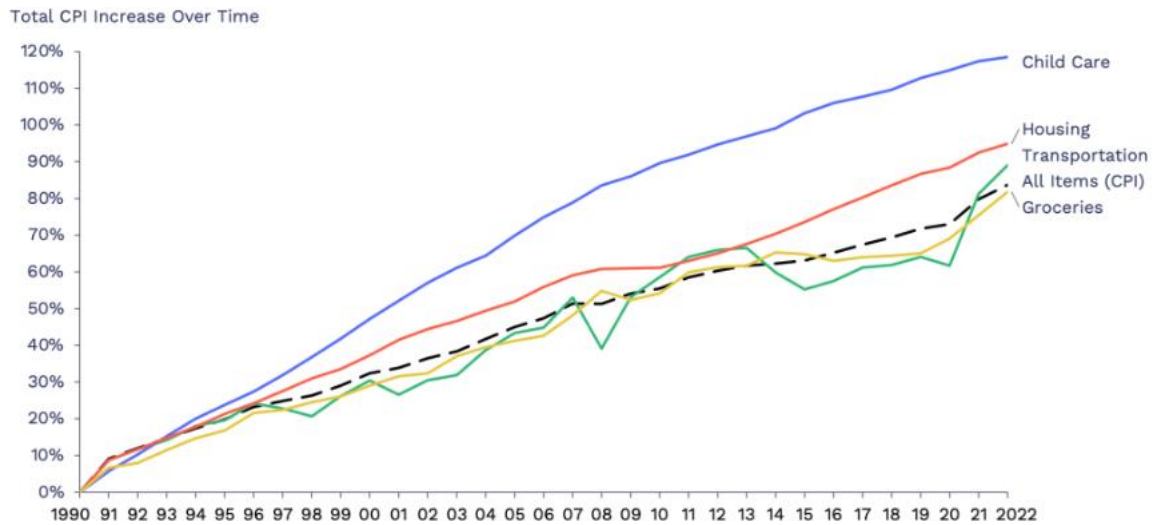
Eight Park City parents who responded to the survey have children under age nineteen with special needs or a disability, with a total of 4 children aged five or under and 5 children aged six through eighteen. The majority of these parents (71%) responded that it is extremely (57%) or somewhat (14%) difficult to find

quality, affordable childcare in our community. The Care About Childcare website no longer allows users searching for childcare to filter by whether the providers serve children with special needs, so it is difficult to quantify the availability of this service in Park City.

Affordability of Childcare

Childcare has always been expensive, but the costs are increasing. Nationally, the costs of childcare have increased at a greater rate than other household expenses such as housing, transportation, and groceries.

Despite Recent Spikes In Transportation And Food Prices, Growth In Child Care Prices Still Considerably Outpaces Other Essentials

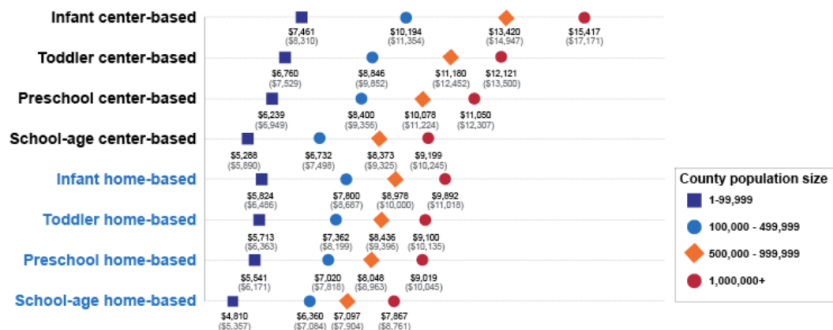


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index (CPI)

xxviii

Pricing of care differs greatly depending on the quality of care (higher-quality care requires trained teachers with lower ratios), amount (some families need more than 40 hours per week of care), timing (some families need care during evening and weekends), and age of the child. In general, due to higher staffing ratios, the cost of care typically decreases as the child ages, center-based care is the more expensive than home-based care, and care is more expensive as area population increases.

MEDIAN ANNUAL PRICE OF CHILD CARE FOR ONE CHILD



Source: National Database of Childcare Prices 2018 (U.S. Department of Labor Women's Bureau) and American Community Survey 2014-2018 (U.S. Census Bureau)
 Note: Childcare prices are presented in 2018 and 2022 real dollars. Estimates for 2022 are in parentheses.

xxix

Infant care is typically the hardest to find and the most expensive. In fact, it costs more to send an infant to childcare in Utah (\$14,064)^{xxx} than tuition and fees for residents this year at the University of Utah (\$9,002),^{xxxi} and, unlike college tuition, there are very few grants, loans, or scholarships available to cover these costs.

The recommended benchmark is that families should not pay more than 7% of their family income on childcare.^{xxxi} Based on 2022 Area Median Income for Summit County, those maximum monthly parental contributions for select household sizes would be as follows:

Summit County 7% AMI	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person
100% AMI	\$624	\$702	\$780	\$842
80% AMI	\$499	\$562	\$624	\$674
60% AMI	\$375	\$421	\$468	\$505
50% AMI	\$312	\$351	\$390	\$421

If parental contributions are increased to 10% of income, the monthly parental contributions for select household sizes would be as follows:

Summit County Monthly 10% 2022 AMI	1 person	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person
100%	\$780	\$892	\$1,003	\$1,123	\$1,203
80%	\$624	\$713	\$803	\$891	\$963
60%	\$468	\$535	\$602	\$669	\$722
50%	\$390	\$446	\$502	\$557	\$602

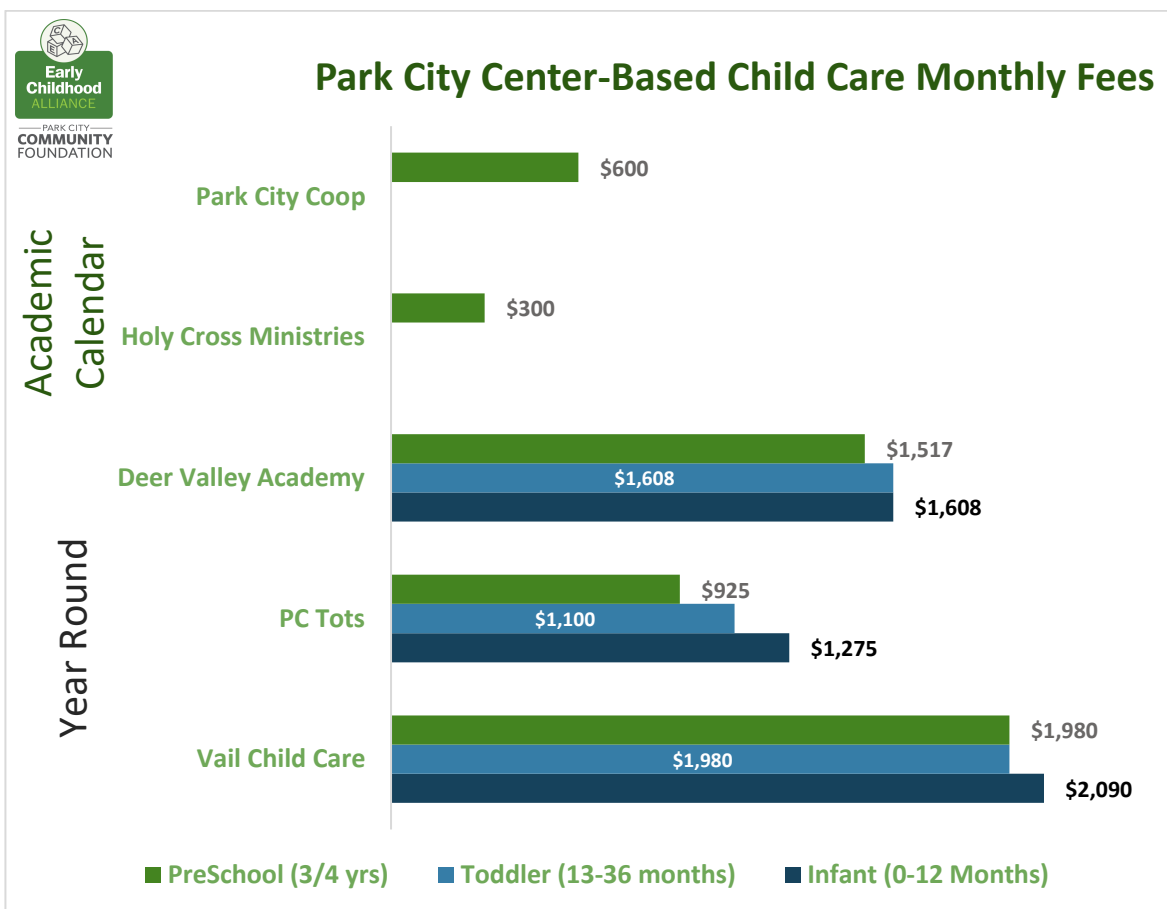
As discussed in the demographic section above, the working household children in Summit County are estimated to be distributed amongst the household income categories as follows:

Age Cohorts	<2		2-<5		5 to 9		10 to 14	
Resident Children Needing Licensed Care	125		68		112		135	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	19	15%	10	15%	17	15%	21	11%
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	11	8%	6	8%	9	8%	11	11%
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	8	7%	5	7%	8	7%	9	9%
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	9	7%	5	7%	8	7%	9	10%
Household Income >100% HAMFI	78	62%	42	62%	70	62%	84	58%

This model estimates that there are 47 children under 2 and 26 children aged 2 to 5 for a total of 72 children under age five living in Park City who need childcare and whose families earn less than 100% AMI.

Local Childcare Tuition

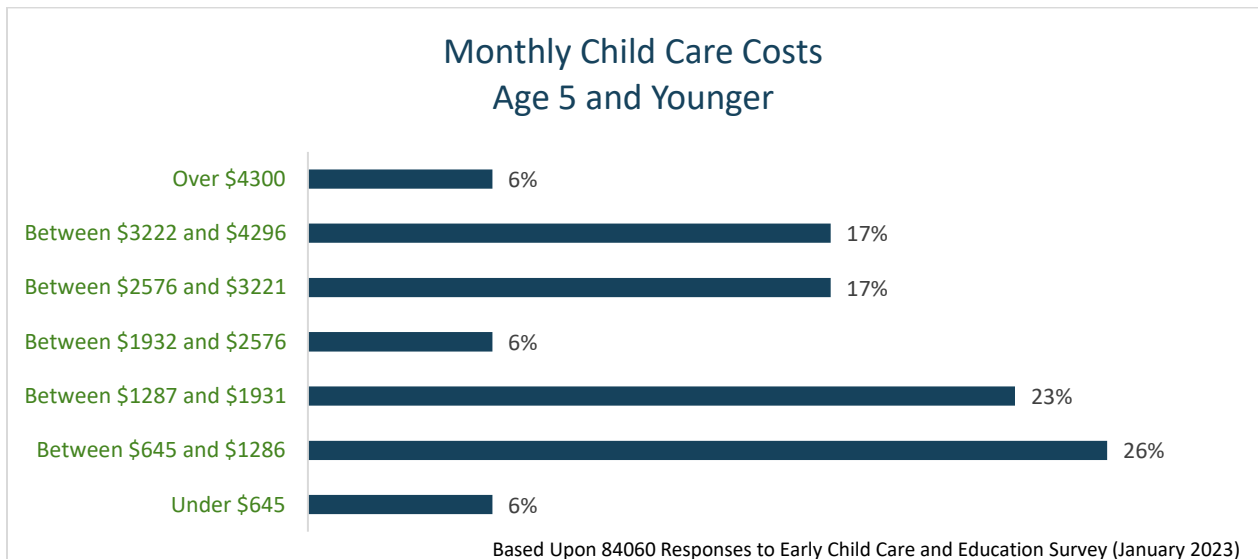
Pricing for home-based licensed care varies depending upon the provider. Pricing for several of the licensed, center-based providers in Park City is set forth below, categorized by whether their programs run on an academic or calendar year.



xxxiii

Since Holy Cross Ministries and PC Tots are nonprofit organizations that subsidize their programs through philanthropic fundraising, they do not reflect the true private market tuition. Looking at the average charges based on tuition schedules throughout Summit County at Creekside Kids, Peek Program, Deer Valley, Vail, Soaring Wings Montessori, Little Miners Montessori, Alpine Adventures and Park City Day School, the average monthly costs charged to parents are \$1,678 for infants, \$1648.63 for toddlers, and \$1585.13 for preschool children.

Based on the 84060 responses to the Survey of Childcare Needs, and assuming 4.3 weeks in each month, parents with children age 5 or younger are paying between \$645 and more than \$4,300 a month for childcare, with a third paying between \$1,287 and \$1,931. The chart below shows the responses from parents with children aged 5 or younger for how much they pay per child for childcare in a typical week.



Gap Between Tuition and Affordability for Early Care and Education

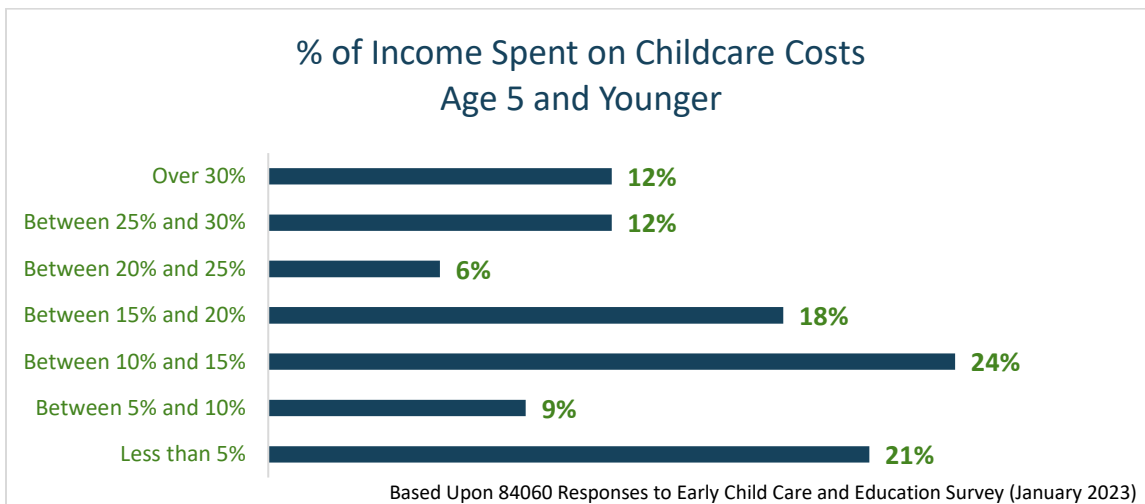
Assuming a general average tuition of \$1700 a month for care age 5 and under, and capping parental contributions at 7% of income, the chart below shows the monthly difference between what the private market is charging and what is considered to be affordable for parents (7% of their income) for one child per month as well as the average for all household sizes in that income category. This is known as the affordability gap.

Monthly Affordability Gap (7%)	Avg.	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person
100%	\$963	\$1,076	\$998	\$920	\$858
80%	\$1,110	\$1,201	\$1,138	\$1,076	\$1,026
60%	\$1,258	\$1,326	\$1,279	\$1,232	\$1,195
50%	\$1,332	\$1,388	\$1,349	\$1,310	\$1,279

If parental contributions are increased to 10%, then the affordability gap for selected household sizes is as follows:

Monthly Affordability Gap (10%)	Avg.	2 person	3 person	4 person	5 person
2022 AMI					
100%	\$645	\$808	\$697	\$578	\$497
80%	\$858	\$987	\$897	\$809	\$737
60%	\$1,068	\$1,165	\$1,098	\$1,032	\$978
50%	\$1,173	\$1,254	\$1,198	\$1,143	\$1,098

Based on survey results from zip 84060, the majority (72%) of parents of children aged five or younger in Park City are paying more than 10% of their income on childcare.



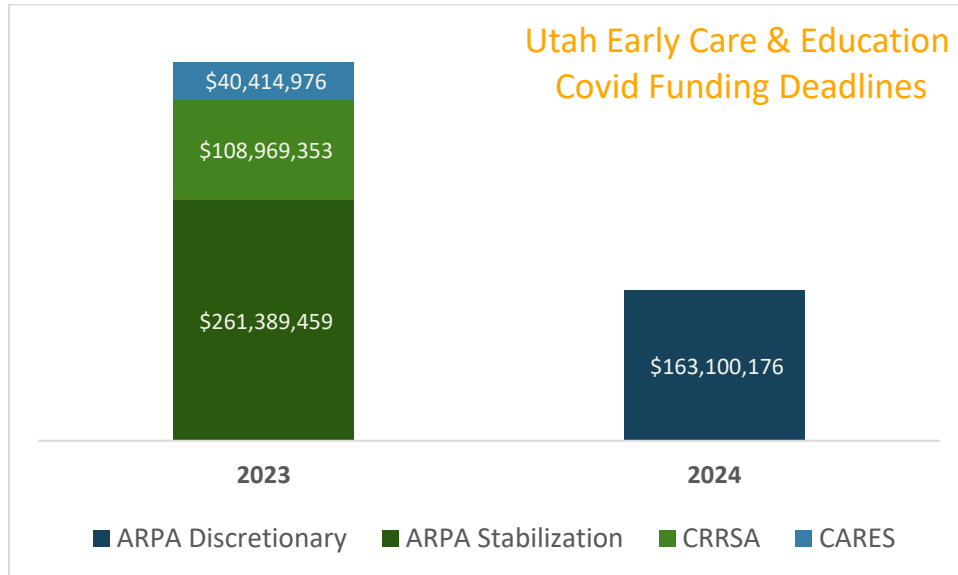
Combining the average monthly affordability gap with the estimated number of children in each income range, the scope of the early childcare affordability issue becomes apparent.

AMI Range	Avg. Monthly Affordability Gap	<2	2-<5	Total Monthly Affordability Gap <2	Total Monthly Affordability Gap 2- <5	Total Monthly Affordability Gap <5
>100%	\$864	78	42	\$67,295	\$36,644	\$103,940
>80% <100%	\$1,031	9	5	\$8,926	\$4,860	\$13,786
>50% <80%	\$1,171	8	5	\$9,887	\$5,384	\$15,272
<50%	\$1,282	30	16	\$38,153	\$20,776	\$58,929

As discussed below, most of the children living in households earning less than 50% of Summit County AMI, and depending on family size, some of the children living in households earning up to approximately 70% of Summit County AMI may qualify for the childcare subsidy from the Department of Workforce Services, which would cover most of that affordability gap, since the monthly DWS subsidy amount for children under two at a licensed center is \$1043 a month.^{xxxiv}

Increasing Costs Once Federal Funds End

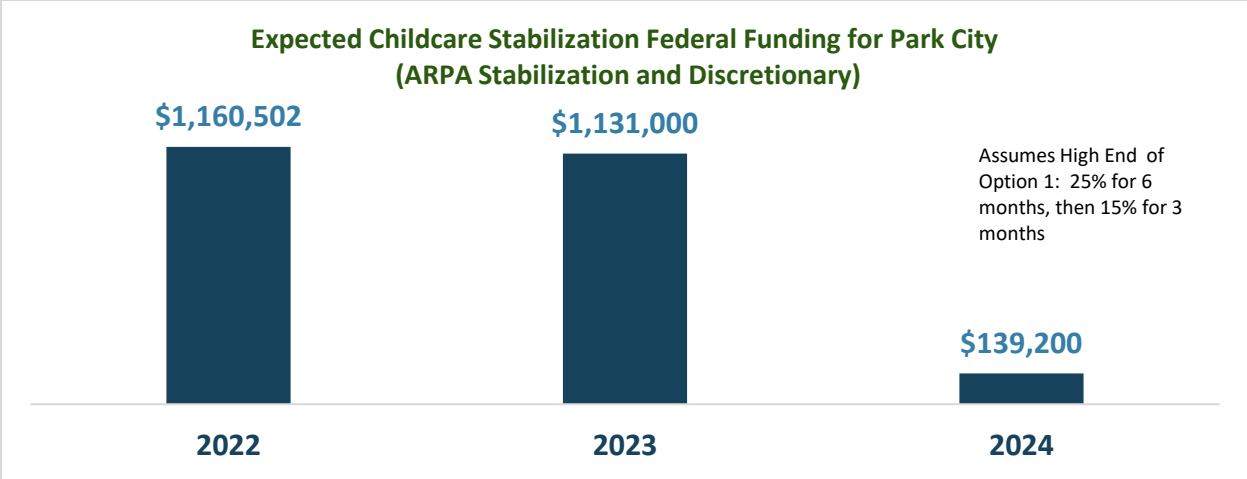
Childcare in Park City is likely to become more expensive in the coming years when pandemic-related federal funds expire. Utah’s childcare industry has been supported in recent years by over half a billion dollars (\$573,873,964) in three rounds of federal pandemic relief funds.^{xxxv} Most of these funds must be expended by September 30, 2023, and the remaining \$163 million in ARPA discretionary funding must be expended by September 30, 2024.



Summit County childcare providers have collectively received over \$2.372 million in stabilization grants in calendar year 2022 alone (\$1,160,502 of which went to providers located in zip code 84060), an additional two providers received stabilization grant funding from CRRSA funds in the amount of \$155,200 and 142 workers in Summit County received the Youth and Early Care Workforce Bonus totaling \$284,000 in September of 2022, providing the Summit County childcare industry with an investment of over \$2.8 million dollars in calendar year 2022 alone.^{xxxvi}

Utah childcare providers reported that 41.8% of them would have closed their programs without these stabilization grants.^{xxxvii} More locally, in Summit County, 40% of survey respondents reported that their program would be closed now without the stabilization payments and all of the recipients used the stabilization payments to increase wages for their employees.

The Office of Childcare has provided two options for tapering the stabilization grants using ARPA discretionary funds.^{xxxviii} Using the best-case scenario from Option 1, Summit County stabilization grants are estimated to be as follows:



Utah childcare providers report that when the stabilization grants end, the majority (68.4%) will have to raise tuition and more than a third (36.7%) will have to cut wages or will be unable to sustain wage/salary increases.^{xxxix} More locally, survey respondents indicated that once the stabilization payments run out, one third will have to raise tuition, and 17% will have to have staff wage cuts and layoffs. Note, however, that there were only six responses to this question, so it might not be reflective of the providers more generally.

Absent additional public support, the Bipartisan Policy Center has predicted that this childcare funding cliff will have “disastrous consequences for childcare providers still struggling with the lingering impacts of the pandemic.”^{xi} Most early childhood programs are small businesses, often women-owned, that make all other work possible. Allowing this sector to fail will have ripple effects across the economy as a whole, prevent parents from working to their full potential, and negatively impact the children who will be relegated to low-quality childcare options.^{xii} The U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation conducted an economic impact study in Utah in October of 2022,^{xiii} which found that:

- Childcare issues result in an estimated \$1.36 billion loss annually for Utah’s economy;
- Utah loses an estimated \$258 million annually in tax revenue due to childcare issues; and
- Absences and employee turnover due to childcare cost Utah employers an estimated \$1.10 billion per year.

A large share of this loss to tax revenue and economy is tied to Summit County since Summit County has the highest average adjusted gross income in Utah (\$131,558), and the largest portion (57%) of state tax revenue is derived from Individual Income Taxes.^{xiiii}

Childcare Assistance

There is limited childcare tuition assistance available through philanthropic donations and federal funding administered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

Private Assistance

Several of the Park City childcare providers offer privately-funded financial assistance to their clients such as PC Tots (approximately 50% of families receive tuition assistance, but all families are subsidized since the tuition charged is less than the actual costs), and Holy Cross Ministries (offered based on a sliding income scale). The Park City School District Preschool at McPolin is able to offer fee waivers to income-

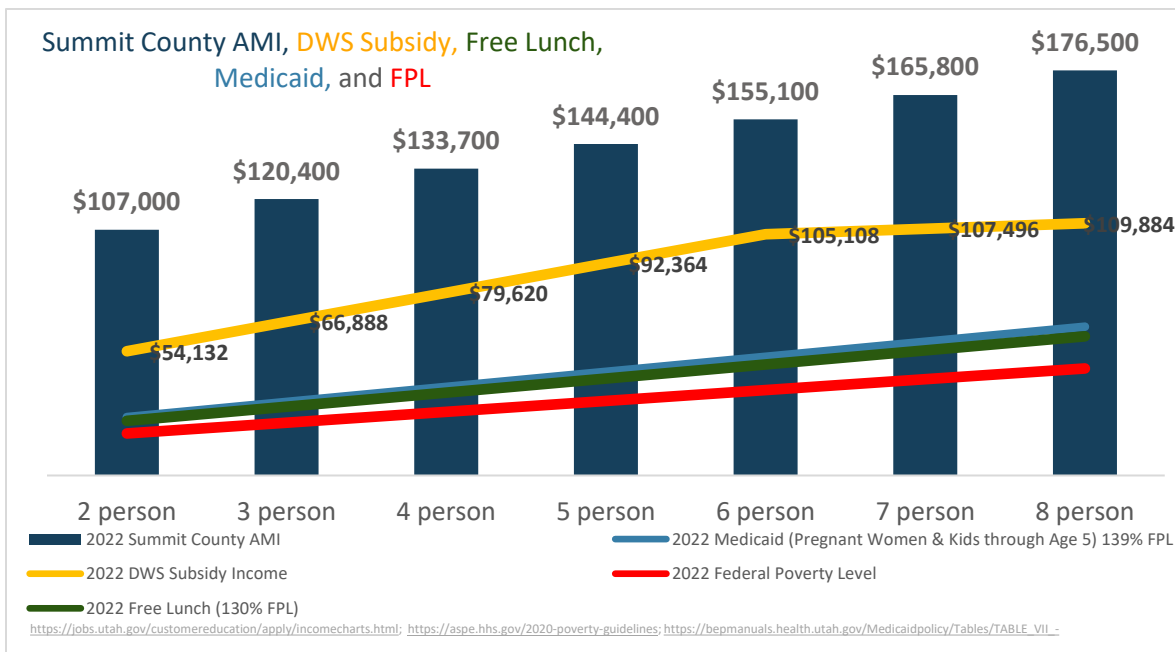
eligible families in part because of the \$100,000 annual support provided by the Park City Education Foundation. These types of private assistance rely on philanthropic support and require extensive fundraising efforts.

Federal Assistance

The Utah Department of Workforce Services Office of Childcare (DWS) administers federal Child Care Development Block Grant funds as a childcare subsidy program. These subsidies are available to families that earn 85% or less of the state median income and are working or in school and can demonstrate a need for childcare, among other requirements. Because Summit County’s Area Median Income levels are higher than the state levels, this results in an income limitation that is likely to range between 51% and 64% of Summit County’s area median income, depending upon household size.^{xiv}

	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person
DWS Childcare Subsidy Income Limits	\$54,132	\$66,888	\$79,620	\$92,364
% Summit County AMI	51%	56%	60%	64%

To get a sense of the DWS childcare subsidy income level qualification in comparison to other federally-funded programs that support young children such as free lunch and Medicaid, the chart below shows these income caps relative to the Summit County area median income and the federal poverty level.



In September of 2022, there were only 8 children living in Park City who received a childcare subsidy from the DWS program, and the majority of these children (5) are five years old or younger.^{xiv}

		Provider Type	Ages 0-5	Ages 6+
Zip Codes 84060 and 84061		Licensed Center	4	3
		Licensed-Exempt Center	1	
Totals			5	3

There were 15 households in Park City with children under age 18 with qualifying income levels who responded to the Summit County Childcare Needs Assessment survey. Across the State of Utah only 9.5% of eligible children under 6 are served.^{xlvi} In addition to obtaining the subsidy, families will also need to find a qualified provider who will accept the subsidy, and the lack of available spaces may also decrease the utilization. Increasing utilization of the DWS subsidy program would greatly improve childcare access and affordability in Park City. Connecting families to staff that can help them navigate this application process, such as Holy Cross Ministries' Promotor/a Outreach Program,^{xlvii} would help increase utilization.

For the children who benefit from the DWS subsidy, the maximum amount of subsidy is substantial, and can be as much as \$12,516 per year. The amount of subsidy depends upon the age of the child, the type of childcare provider, and the amount of care required. Payments are made directly to providers. The annual maximum subsidies provided for family and center-based care are adjusted each year and the amounts effective as of October 1, 2022, are listed below.^{xlviii}

	Infants	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr	DWS Annual Subsidy	Infants	1 Yr	2 Yr	3 Yr	4 Yr
DWS Annual Subsidy Family Care	\$9,024	\$9,024	\$8,244	\$7,944	\$7,812	Center-Based Care	\$12,516	\$12,516	\$9,852	\$9,084	\$9,048

Currently, no co-payment is required from the parents whose children benefit from the DWS subsidy. Starting in the Spring of 2023, however, parents will be expected to pay up to 7% of income as a co-payment, and possibly more than that depending upon the selected provider's tuition. See the DWS flyer attached as Attachment 3. The Office of Childcare Policy Division has clarified that there is nothing in federal law or Child Care Development Fund regulations that prohibits a third party from making the copayment on the parent's behalf, so long as it is not using federal funds.^{xlix}

Childcare Workforce

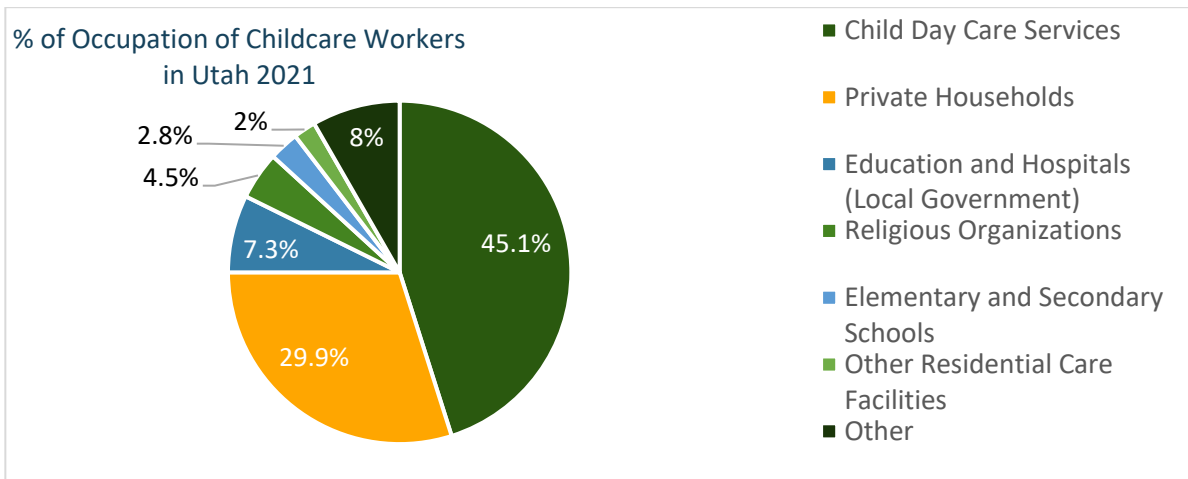
The childcare industry is experiencing a workforce shortage across the nation. The Center for the Study of Childcare Employment at Berkeley tracks childcare sector jobs each month. As of December, 2022, the childcare industry has not recovered since the COVID 19 pandemic began and has lost over 79,600 jobs since February of 2020, or roughly 8% of its workforce.^l The Stanford Center on Early Childhood conducts national parent and provider surveys and found in December of 2022 that: (1) in every month of 2022, more than half of providers across all settings reported difficulty retaining and recruiting staff; (2) the impacts of staff shortages include less time and resources to prep activities and lessons for class, sanitize

their classrooms, and keep their work days and class routines consistent; and (3) in November, 71% of provider reported feeling burned out.ⁱⁱ

Here in Utah, almost half (45.4%) of childcare programs report that they were experiencing a staffing shortage in October of 2022 and the number one thing needed to stay was competitive wages.ⁱⁱⁱ Hiring qualified childcare staff has been difficult since the pandemic, particularly given the relatively low wages and lack of benefits. One of Park City’s childcare providers, the Park City School District Childcare Center, closed in September 2022 in part because of an inability to provide competitive wages.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ Similarly, the Park City Cooperative preschool “came within days of shutting down in August [2022] due to almost not being able to hire a new teacher.”^{liv}

Typical compensation for childcare workers (SOC 39-9011) in Summit County, UT ranges from \$25,442 to \$34,422. The median wage is \$29,932, which is 10.3% higher than the national median of \$27,143. When you adjust the median wage for regional cost of living (which is 34.9% above the average) workers “feel like” they only make \$22,188. In Utah, the typical compensation for these ranges from \$20,183 to \$27,307 and the median wage is \$23,745. When you adjust the median wage for Utah for cost of living (which is 3.5% above the average) workers “feel like” they only make \$22,942—which is still higher than Summit County’s COL adjusted wage.

In December of 2022, there are 12,086 childcare workers in Utah and the median salary is \$22,600.^{lv} The demand based on online job postings is about average (the national average for an area this size is 147 job postings per month, and Utah had 145 job postings).^{lvi}



The vast majority (92%) of the childcare workers in Utah are female and have at least a high school diploma or equivalent or more advanced education (88%), with 31% having an associate degree or higher.^{lviii}

Based on survey results, 64% of the early care and education providers in Summit County are fully staffed, and the reported wages for an employee with a bachelor’s degree in early childhood related topics were \$25,000, \$35,500 for a lead teacher, and between \$23 to \$26 per hour. The majority (63%) of respondents have difficulty hiring staff because the commute is too long, the salary is not competitive, and the cost of housing is too high. None of the survey respondents provide paid parental leave and 40% don’t provide any benefits at all.

Section IV.

Parent Preferences & Needs

Section IV. Parent Preferences and Needs

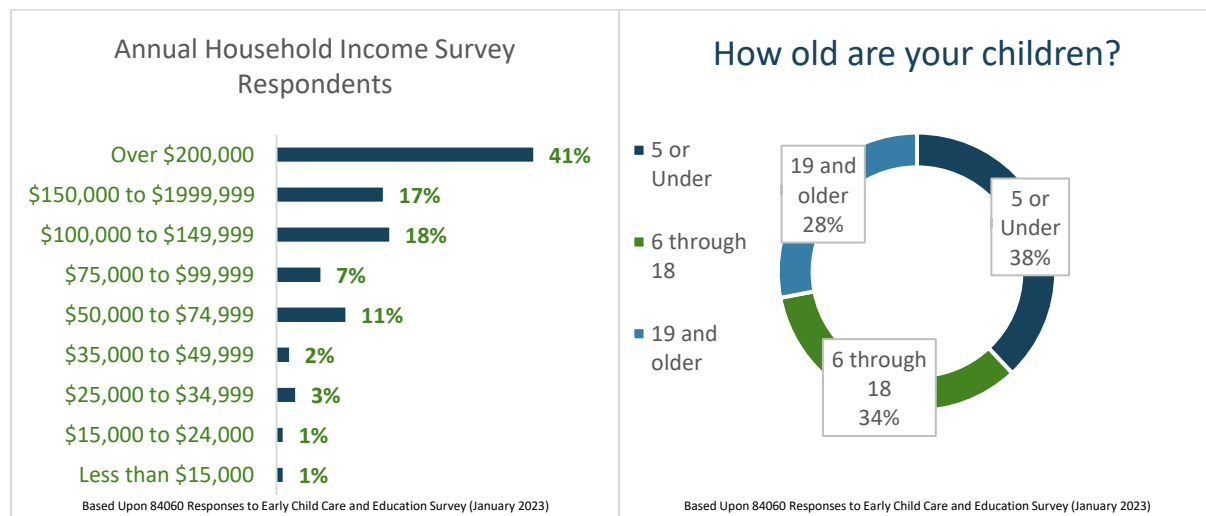
Summit County 2023 Survey

Summit County and the Early Childhood Alliance conducted a survey from December 19, 2022, until January 15, 2023 to gather community feedback regarding current childcare use, availability, cost, and preferences. The survey was available in English and Spanish and there were 726 respondents. To see the full results, please refer to the Summit County Needs Assessment. The discussion below relates to the responses from the 137 respondents who live in zip 84060. The full survey results from these residents of zip code 84060 are included as Attachment 4.

Park City Resident Survey Respondent Demographics

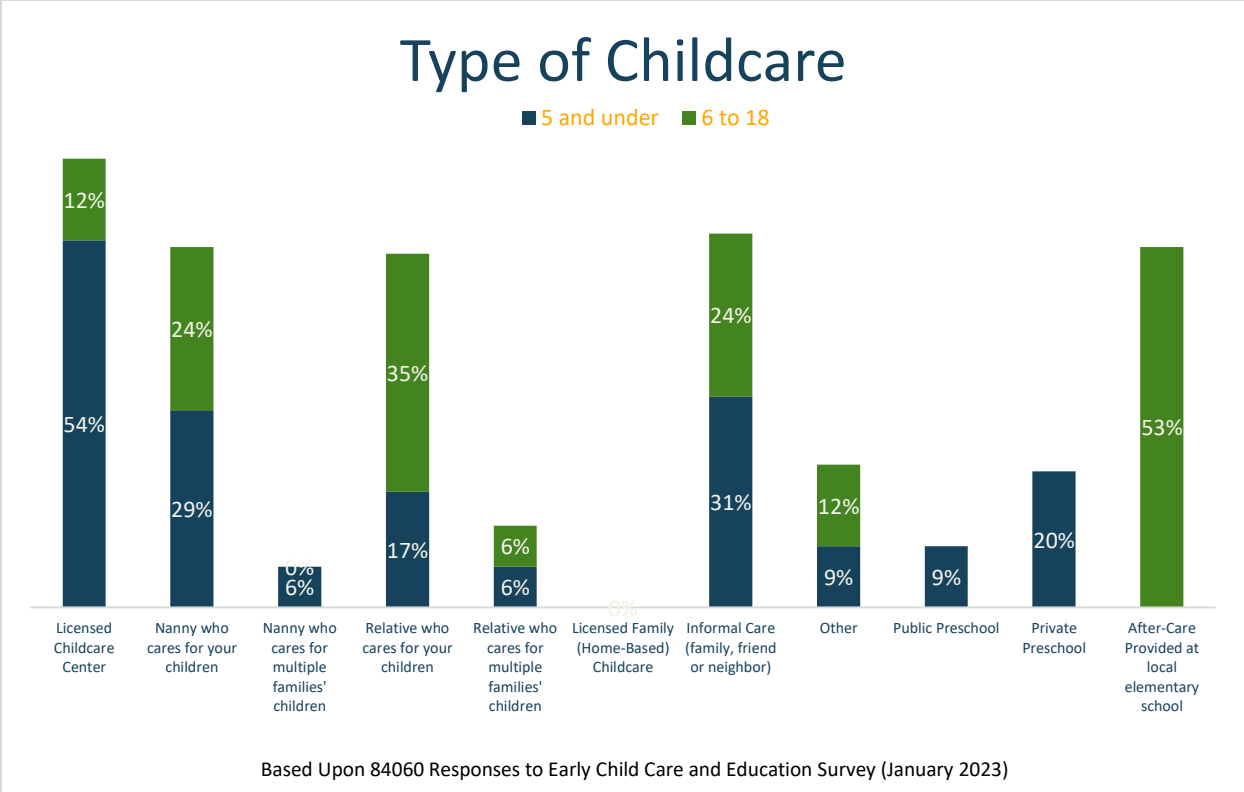
The vast majority (98%) are residents of Summit County, 88% live here full time (10-12 months out of the year), and a little more than half (51%) work for a business located in Summit County. Most respondents are parents (83%) who are married (80%) and lived in a two-person (32%), three-person (20%), or four-person (29%) family (89%) household. The majority (80%) of respondents are white and 10% are of Spanish, Hispanic or Latino origin.

Nearly one third of the parents (38%) have children under age 5, a third (34%) have children aged 6 through 18, and 28% have children aged 19 and older. A few parents (8%) have children under age 19 with special needs or a disability. Several (21%) of the respondents said that they are extremely or somewhat likely to birth, foster, or adopt a child in the next five years. The majority (71%) work full time. The income levels are set forth below:

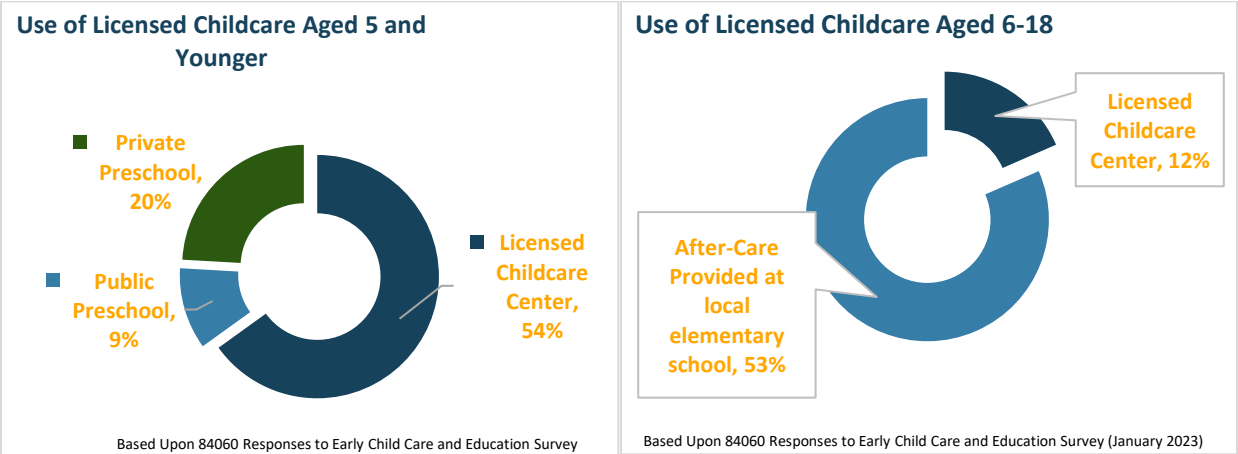


Park City Resident Survey Respondent Childcare Use

The vast majority (83%) of parents with children under age 5 and slightly less (50%) parents with children aged 6 to 18 rely on someone outside of themselves and their spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare. The type of care changes as the children age, and many families are using several types of care.

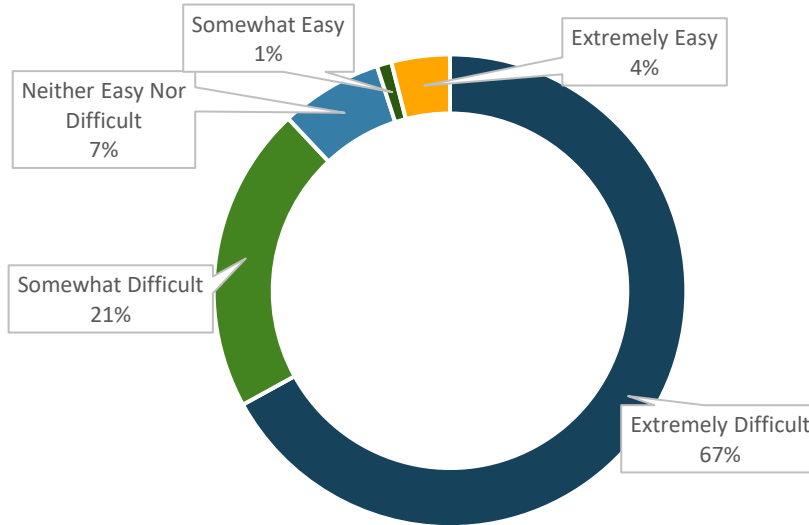


Families with children 5 and under primarily use licensed centers (54%), followed by informal care (31%), nannies (29%), relatives (23%) and private preschool (20%). The majority (72%) of these parents are using some form of licensed care for their children aged 5 and under, and many are likely combining this licensed care with other care from relatives, nannies, or neighbors. Older children, ages 6 to 18, are most often in after-care programs located at the local elementary schools (53%), cared for by a relative (41%) or cared for by a family, friend, or neighbor (24%). Use of licensed care decreases as the children age, where 65% of these families are using some form of licensed care.



A very high percentage (88%) of respondents think that it is extremely (67%) or somewhat (21%) difficult to find quality, affordable childcare in our community.

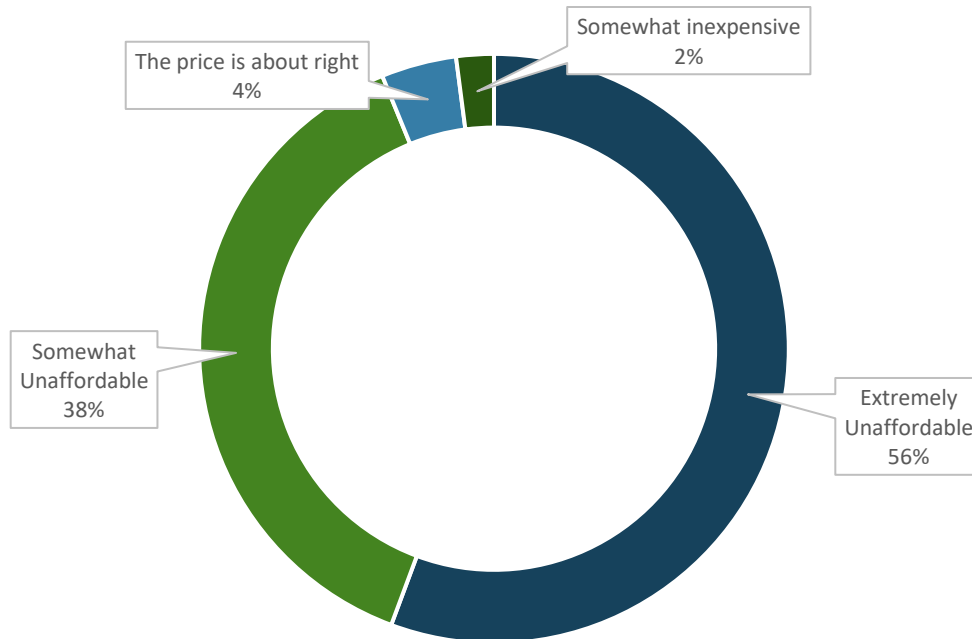
How easy is it to find quality, affordable childcare in our community?



Based Upon 84060 Responses to Early Child Care and Education Survey (January 2023)

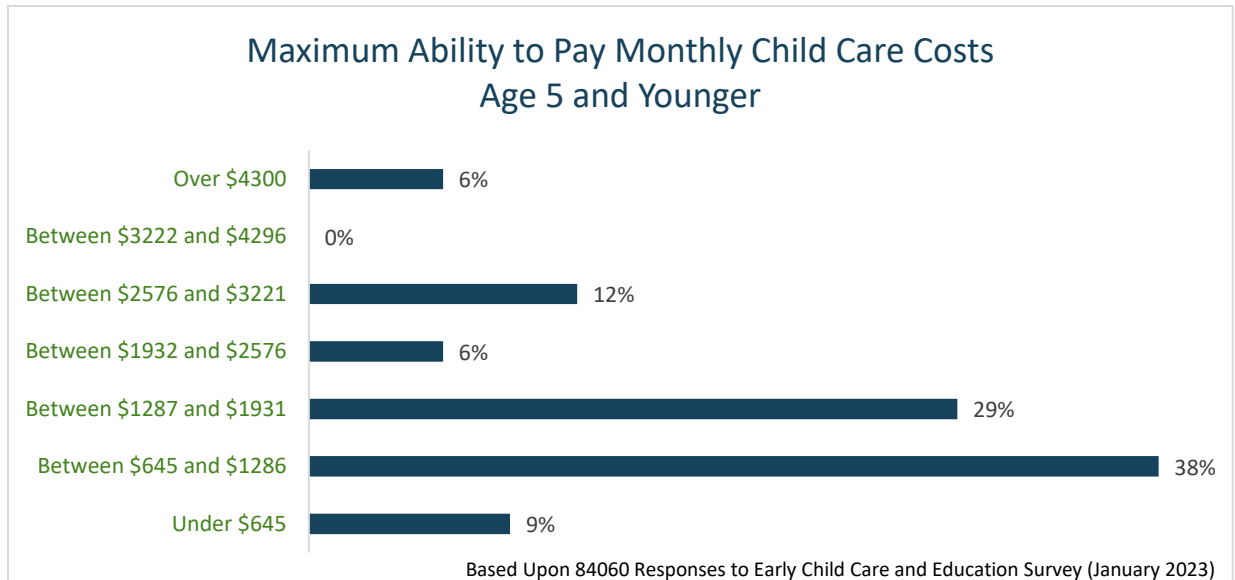
Similarly, the majority (91%) think that the cost of childcare in our community is either extremely unaffordable (54%) or somewhat unaffordable (37%).

What is your perception of the cost of childcare in our community?

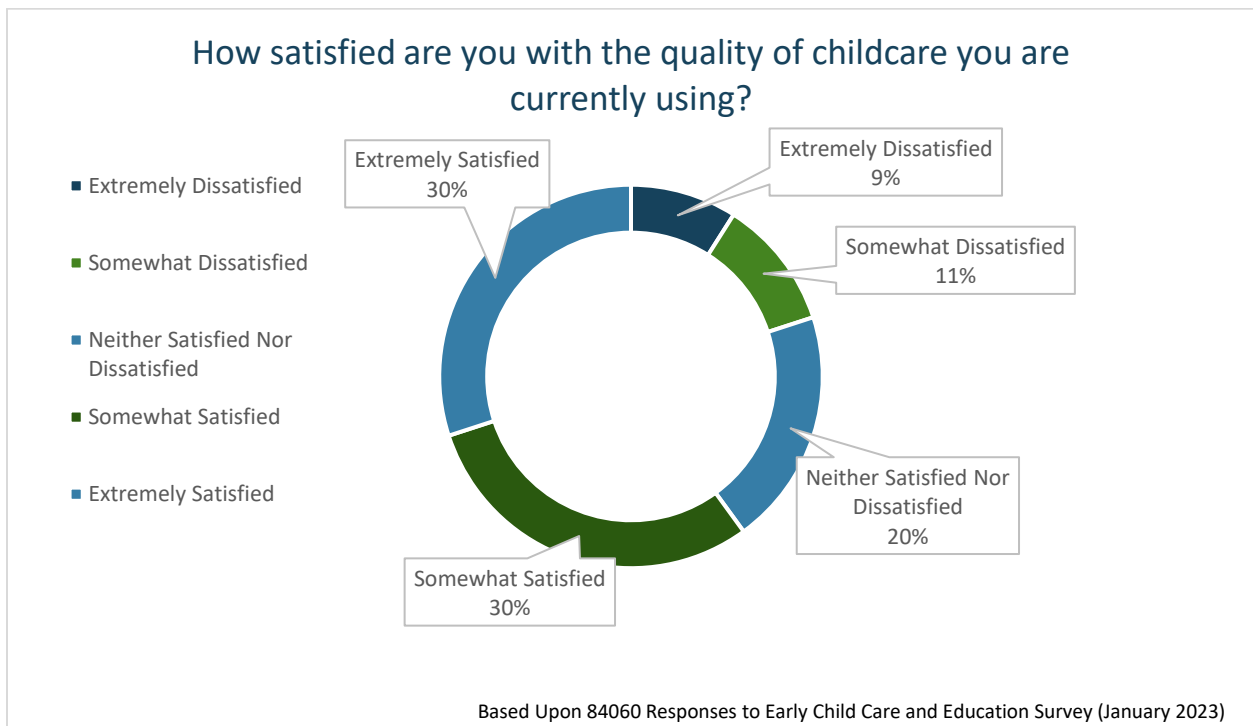


Based Upon 84060 Responses to Early Child Care and Education Survey (January 2023)

In trying to determine what is affordable for our parents, for children aged five or younger, 37% of Park City survey respondents can pay a maximum of between \$645 and \$1,286 per child, per month for childcare, and another 29% can pay a maximum of between \$1,287 and \$1,931 per month.

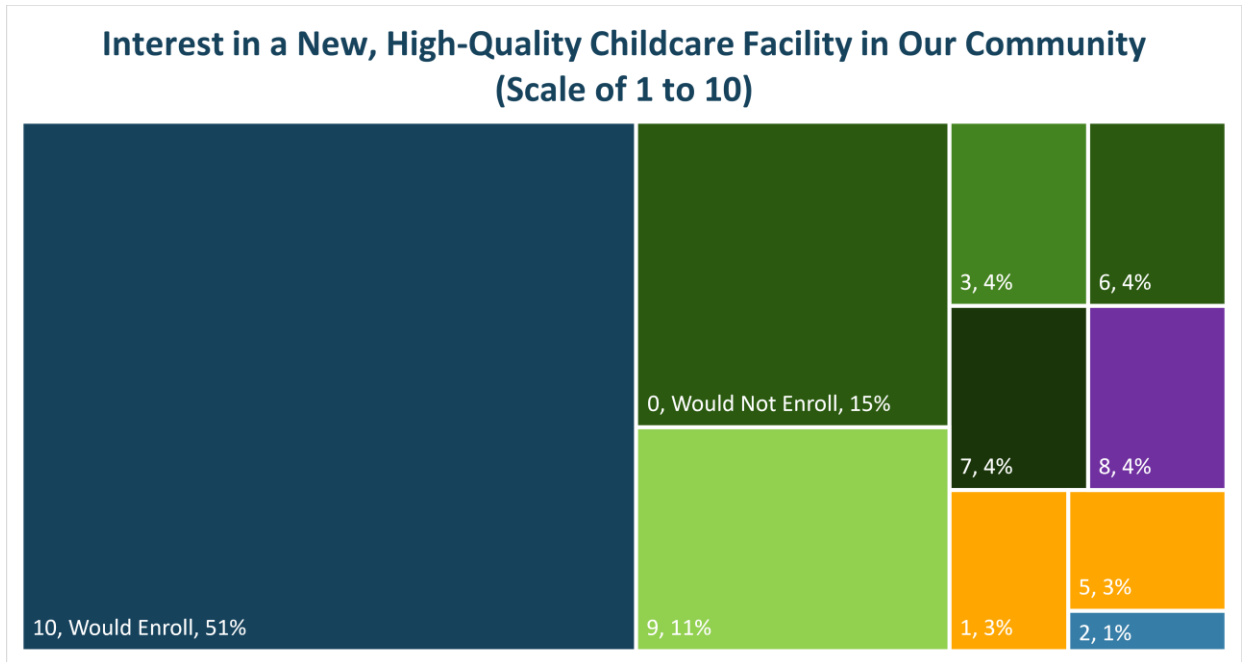


Park City parents are generally satisfied with the quality of the childcare they are using, with almost one third (30%) saying that are extremely satisfied and another large group (30%) reporting they are somewhat satisfied with the quality.

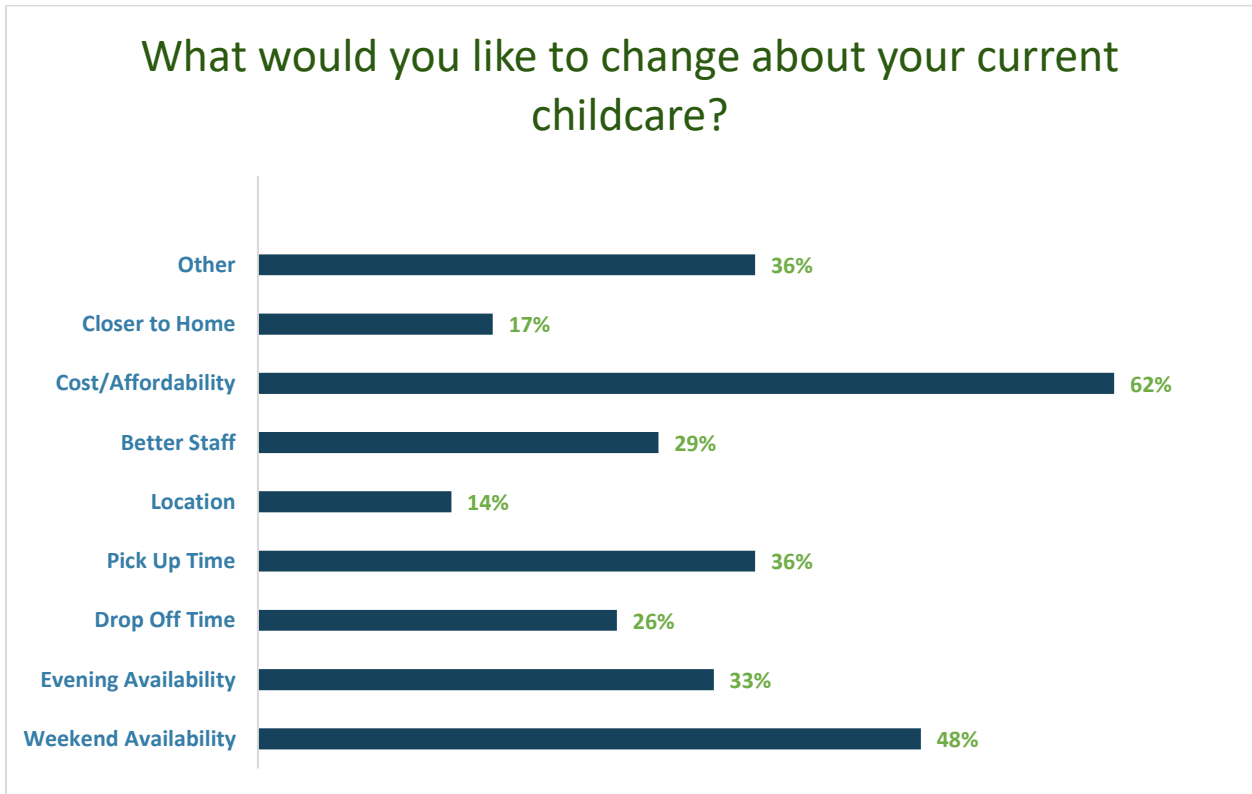


While most Park City parents seem satisfied with quality, parents have expressed an interest in many other changes to their current childcare situation, such as weekend availability, revised pick up times, and

cost. Not surprisingly, many parents expressed interest in a new, high-quality childcare facility in our community, assuming reasonable cost and location.



The largest factor that would encourage Park City parents to use childcare facilities in our community is having more affordable options.



The vast majority of Park City parents expressed the most interest (91%) in a childcare facility located in the Park City School District, within the city limits, followed (36%) by a facility located within the city limits of Park City. Almost one half (52%) need care on the weekends. Parents of children aged 5 and under typically want the services to begin between 7 am and 8 am (52%), followed closely by between 8 am and 9 am (33%), and to end between 5 pm and 6 pm (33%), followed closely by between 4 pm and 5 pm (24%).

National Survey Regarding Access and Effect on Employment

The Stanford Center on Early Childhood conducts national parent and provider surveys and found in December of 2022 that “[c]are has not been available for the majority of parents needing it and the parents who do have care experienced ongoing disruptions in that care that have impacted their ability to work.”^{lix} This analysis also found:

1. In every month of 2022, more than 75% of parents looking for child care reported difficulty finding any kind of care; and
2. The majority of parents using any kind of care reported that disruptions to their arrangement impacted their ability to work (in October, 85% of parents reported care disruption-related impacts to their ability to work).

Section V.

Demand Analysis

Section V. Demand Analysis

This demand analysis, attached as Attachment 5, mirrors the Summit County Demand Analysis and is based upon two drivers: (1) resident demand (2) and non-resident in-commuter demand. While the data is fairly strong with respect to the number of children by age whose parent or parents are in the workforce, and therefore likely need childcare, assumptions must be made with respect to how many of the parents needing care for their children would like that care to be provided by a licensed provider. This demand model is limited to licensed providers since those are quantifiable, and therefore that additional categorization must be made. The demand model is also based upon Lightcast Quarter 1 2023 data since this is the most current and accurate information, even though this creates some discrepancies with 2020 census data.

As discussed above, not all parents who need childcare prefer licensed childcare options; many parents prefer informal and relative care. Park City survey respondents used licensed care much more for their children 5 and under (83%) and less as the children got older (63%). It is likely, however, that the survey respondents included many more users of licensed care, since several centers asked their parents to complete the survey, and people using childcare are more likely to respond to a childcare survey, therefore the survey responses likely overstate the demand for licensed care. Many of the survey comments, however, stressed the difficulty finding licensed care for young children and the wait lists at local providers decrease as children age, so clearly the demand is high.

Other childcare demand models either assume that all children of working families want to use licensed care (such as the Utah Access to Childcare Report)^{ix} or base this assumption on survey results of current use (such as San Mateo County's Child Care Needs Assessment).^{xi} For purposes of these estimates, in order to be conservative, the model assumes a lower demand for licensed care than reflected in either the labor participation rate or the current type of use based upon survey response. This model assumes that 75% of the children under age 2 who need childcare want to be in licensed care, 80% of children under age 5, 50% of children aged 5 to 9, 40% of children aged 10 to 14 and 0% of children aged 15 to 19. This oldest age group is excluded from the need projections because most of the licensed centers and after-school programs end by that age and it is assumed that many families are meeting any childcare needs for this oldest age group with non-licensed providers. These assumptions regarding desire for licensed care are used consistently between years 2022 and 2032 among resident parents. For commuting parents, the desire for licensed care once children are five years old and enter school is assumed to be zero since it is unlikely that employees are using after-school care near their employer.

Resident Demand (440)

This category captures the estimated demand for licensed childcare for children of parents who live in Park City. The chart below estimates by age group the number of Park City resident children who need some form of childcare and the number of these children that are estimated to need licensed care. Older children are assumed not to need any licensed care.

Age Range	<2	2-<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
# Children Needing Care	167	75	223	338	304
# Children Needing Licensed Care	125	68	112	135	0

Non-Resident In-Commuter Demand (40)

This category captures the estimated demand for licensed childcare for children of parents who live outside Park City but work within it.

There are an estimated 15,494 inbound commuters who work in, but live outside, Park City. Many of these workers use childcare facilities located in Summit County. For example, of the 67 families served by PC Tots, 15 (22%) live outside Summit County (1 lives in Salt Lake City, 11 live in Heber, 1 lives in Ogden, and 2 live in Murray) and another 18 (27%) live within Summit County but commute from more rural communities to drop off their children at the two PC Tots centers located in Park City (6 live in Coalville, 11 live in Kamas, and 1 lives in Peoa).

Applying the percentage of children of total population by age to this group, the chart below estimates the number of children of local employee nonresidents. The model then assigns the same parent preference for licensed care as was used for residents and applies a capture rate of 5%^{lxii} (meaning that only 5% of the children of nonresident employees who want licensed care would like that care to be near their employer in Park City). The demand for school-aged children for licensed care in Park City is assumed to be zero since it is unlikely that parents would drive down to pick their children up from school and drive back to some form of licensed after-school care in Park City. The chart below shows, by age group, the total number of children of nonresident Park City employees and the number of these children that are estimated to need licensed care in Park City.

Age Range	<2	2-<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
# Children	759	232	1085	1162	1328
# Children Needing Licensed Care in Park City	28	11	0	0	0

Total Projected Demand for Licensed Care (480)

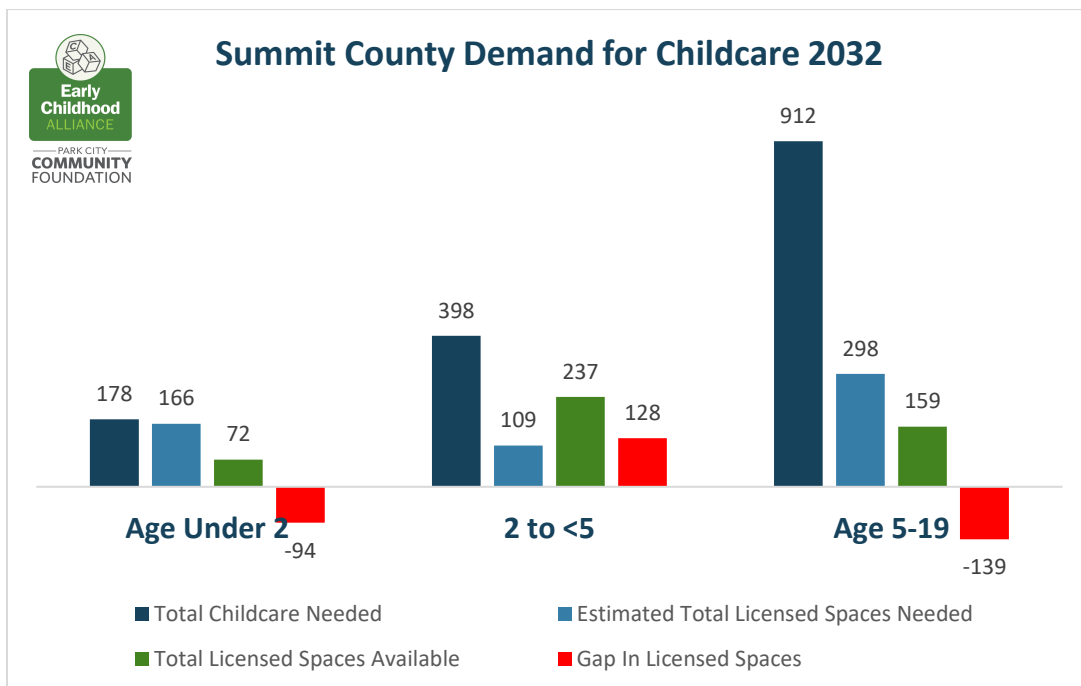
In sum, the estimated need for licensed care in Park City from resident children is 440 and 40 from non-resident in-commuter children for a total demand of 480. This is further broken down to be 233 under age five and 247 for ages five through eighteen.

The need is particularly great for care under age 2 since the current capacity meets only 47% of the projected demand. The two to five age range shows excess capacity. As discussed earlier, many of these preschool programs do not offer all-day programs that meet the needs of working families and so are often likely combined with other forms of childcare.

Park City Demand for Child Care Spaces 2022				
Age Group	<2	2-<5	5-19	Total
Resident Demand	125	68	247	440
Employee Demand	28	11	0	40
Total Spaces Needed	153	79	247	480
% Distribution of Need	32%	17%	51%	100%
Total Spaces Available	72	237	159	468
% Spaces Available	15%	51%	34%	85%
Additional Spaces Needed	81	-158	88	12
% of Demand Met With Current Spaces	47%	299%	64%	102%

Ten-Year Childcare Needs Projections in Year 2032

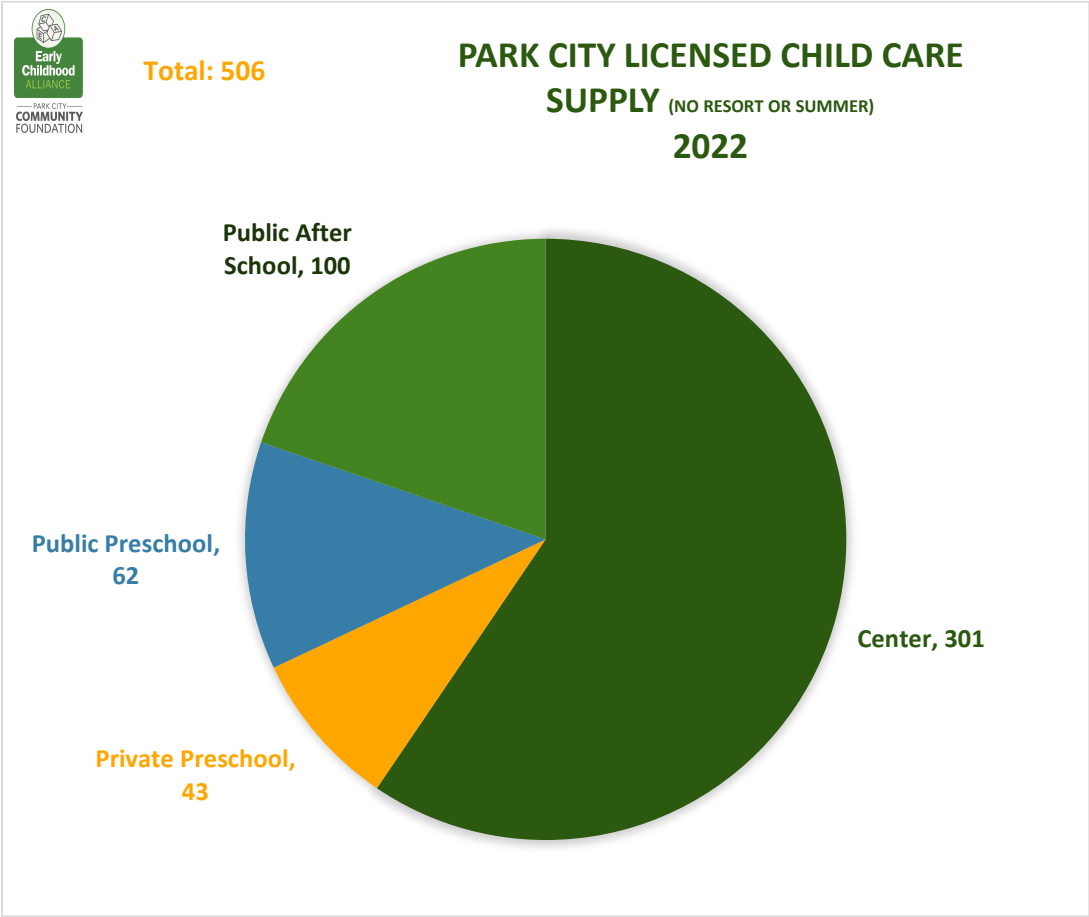
Adding additional preschool capacity at the Park City School District will increase capacity for the 3-year olds (half day program) and the 4-year old (full day program) students who enroll. Thus excess capacity is shown for the years 2 to 5, but might not have the hours and daily availability needed to meet workforce family needs. Due to the upcoming loss of federal stabilization funds, and other difficulties outlined in this report, the model does not predict any additional licensed providers entering the market.



Park City Demand for Childcare 2032				
Age Group	Age Under 2	2 to <5	Age 5-19	Total
Total Childcare Needed	178	398	912	1310
Estimated Total Licensed Spaces Needed	166	109	298	406
Total Licensed Spaces Available	72	237	159	468
Gap In Licensed Spaces	-94	128	-139	62

Total Supply of Licensed Care (1512)

This model does not include the demand by visiting guests, so the resort capacity is not included in the supply of licensed care (note that the Deer Valley Academy is included since this is available on an academic calendar). To the extent that some of the resort spaces are used by local families when it is not high season, this is likely countered by the fact that many centers are not operating at full licensed capacity. Similarly, the Summer programs provide great options for care when the academic programs are not in session, but most children who need care in the Summer also need care during the academic year and so the Summer Programs are not included since they compliment the academic-year offerings.



Note that the total capacity based on the licensed capacity from the state Office of Childcare (506) differs slightly from the aggregate actual capacity by age estimates (468). This is because some childcare providers supplied detailed information about the number of children they serve by age group, but sometimes providers reported more children than capacity because not all children attend everyday of

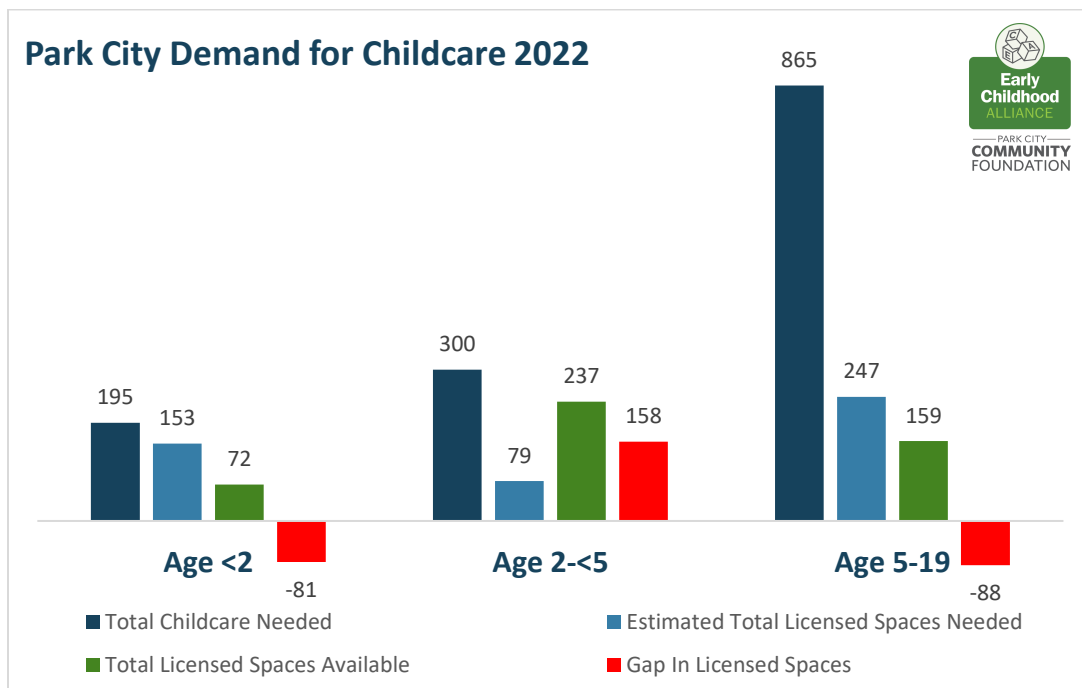
the week (for example, some children attend on a MWF schedule, while others attend T/TH). Also, assumptions had to be made for some providers in order to estimate capacity by age range.

Additional Need for Licensed Care

In total, Park City needs 480 licensed childcare options, but currently only has 468 spaces available, leaving a gap of 12. In particular, kids under age 2 and over age 5 need more licensed care, because the currently available spots meet only 47% and 64% of the estimated demand.

More specifically, Park City’s total estimated licensed demand, current licensed availability, and the gap between what is available and what is estimated to be needed in licensed care is as follows:

Park City Demand for Child Care Spaces 2022				
Age Group	<2	2-<5	5-19	Total
Resident Demand	125	68	247	440
Employee Demand	28	11	0	40
Total Spaces Needed	153	79	247	480
% Distribution of Need	32%	17%	51%	100%
Total Spaces Available	72	237	159	468
% Spaces Available	15%	51%	34%	85%
Additional Spaces Needed	81	-158	88	12
% of Demand Met With Current Spaces	47%	299%	64%	102%



The analysis shows there is a surplus of licensed spots for preschool-aged children. Many preschools provide a spot for children, but it may not satisfy all of the childcare needs since many programs operate for only a few hours a day, a few days a week. Because there are so many more years of school-aged children, even assuming zero need for licensed care for children over the age 13, there is still a need for more licensed care to serve the school-aged population, primarily during the elementary school ages.

Section VI.

Conclusion

Section VI. Conclusion

There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children.

-Nelson Mandela

Prenatal and early childhood experiences form the foundation of our emotional, social, cognitive, and language development. We do not have enough high-quality, affordable childcare options for our families, and parents are scrambling.

The private market in childcare is failing because compensation is too low to attract and retain early childcare educators, but parents can't afford to pay more, and very few families qualify for any public assistance.

Investing in high-quality, affordable childcare and early childhood education in coordination with parental support and health programs helps: (1) close the achievement gap; (2) assist local employers in attracting and retaining their workforce; (3) strengthen our school districts; (4) break the cycle of poverty, and (5) maximize our collective return on investment.

It is clear that even with significant federal financial support that is coming to an end, Summit County does not have enough childcare options available to meet the need and that the options that are available are too expensive for many of our community members. It is also clear that the lack of high-quality, affordable, childcare options damages our children's future potential as well as our existing workforce, and exacerbates inequalities in our community.

As Elliot Haspel clearly outlined in his opinion piece in the *Deseret News* when discussing the impending federal funding child care fiscal cliff, "***the damage from inaction is difficult to overstate yet easy to predict. . . . Quality child care will become a luxury good, nearly impossible to find for all but the wealthiest.***"^{lxiii}

Section VII.

Attachments

Section VII. Attachments

Attachment 1: Park City Housing Profile



Housing Profile

Park City, UT 34
 Park City, UT (4958070)
 Geography: Place

Prepared by Jeffrey B. Jones, AICP

Population		Households	
2010 Total Population	7,600	2022 Median Household Income	\$125,251
2020 Total Population	8,396	2027 Median Household Income	\$140,439
2022 Total Population	8,619	2022-2027 Annual Rate	2.32%
2027 Total Population	8,680		
2022-2027 Annual Rate	0.14%		

Housing Units by Occupancy Status and Tenure	Census 2010		2022		2027	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Housing Units	9,429	100.0%	7,983	100.0%	8,041	100.0%
Occupied	2,893	30.7%	3,472	43.5%	3,494	43.5%
Owner	1,776	18.8%	2,141	26.8%	2,189	27.2%
Renter	1,117	11.8%	1,331	16.7%	1,305	16.2%
Vacant	6,536	69.3%	4,511	56.5%	4,547	56.5%

Owner Occupied Housing Units by Value	2022		2027	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,141	100.0%	2,189	100.0%
<\$50,000	4	0.2%	1	0.0%
\$50,000-\$99,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$100,000-\$149,999	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
\$150,000-\$199,999	4	0.2%	2	0.1%
\$200,000-\$249,999	7	0.3%	4	0.2%
\$250,000-\$299,999	14	0.7%	6	0.3%
\$300,000-\$399,999	42	2.0%	23	1.1%
\$400,000-\$499,999	48	2.2%	31	1.4%
\$500,000-\$749,999	401	18.7%	362	16.5%
\$750,000-\$999,999	557	26.0%	592	27.0%
\$1,000,000-\$1,499,999	228	10.6%	249	11.4%
\$1,500,000-\$1,999,999	385	18.0%	414	18.9%
\$2,000,000+	451	21.1%	505	23.1%
Median Value	\$997,083		\$1,147,590	
Average Value	\$1,286,326		\$1,343,616	

Census 2010 Housing Units	Number	Percent
Total	9,429	100.0%
In Urbanized Areas	0	0.0%
In Urban Clusters	5,459	57.9%
Rural Housing Units	3,970	42.1%

Data Note: Persons of Hispanic Origin may be of any race.

Source: Esri forecasts for 2022 and 2027. U.S. Census Bureau 2010 decennial Census data converted by Esri into 2020 geography.

October 26, 2022

Attachment 2: Stabilization Grant Providers in Summit County

Stabilization Grant Providers in Summit County

Zip Code	Number of Providers per Zip Code	Provider Zip Code	License Type	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	Total Amount Jan-Nov	Projected January-December
84017	2	84017	Licensed Family	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$ 5,600.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 59,200.00	\$ 65,600.00
84024	0	84017	Licensed Family	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 2,800.00	\$ 27,600.00	\$ 30,400.00
84033	0	84036	Licensed Family	NA	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 59,200.00	\$ 65,600.00
84036	3	84036	Licensed Family	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 70,400.00
84055	1	84036	Licensed Family	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 63,200.00	\$ 69,600.00
84060	5	84055	Licensed Family	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 32,000.00	\$ 38,400.00
84061	0	84060	Center	NA	NA	\$ 26,400.00	\$ 26,400.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 35,200.00	\$ 299,200.00	\$ 334,400.00
84068	0	84060	Center	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 28,800.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 38,400.00	\$ 384,000.00	\$ 422,400.00
84098	5	84060	Center	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 10,200.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 13,600.00	\$ 136,000.00	\$ 149,600.00
16		84060	Center	NA	NA	NA	\$ 8,050.00	\$ 8,050.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 9,200.00	\$ 71,300.00	\$ 80,500.00

	DWS Approved Exempt Center	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 19,600.00	\$ 154,002.00	\$ 173,602.00
84098	Center	\$ 22,800.00	\$ 22,800.00	\$ 22,800.00	\$ 22,800.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 30,400.00	\$ 304,000.00	\$ 334,400.00
84098	DWS Approved Exempt Center	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 14,400.00	\$ 14,400.00	\$ 14,400.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 12,600.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 99,003.00	\$ 99,004.00
84098	DWS Approved Exempt Center	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 84,003.00	\$ 84,004.00
84098	Center	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 13,500.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 198,000.00
84098	DWS Approved Exempt Center	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 22,400.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.00	\$ 156,803.00	\$ 156,804.00
													\$ -	
		\$ 141,500.00	\$ 146,300.00	\$ 172,700.00	\$ 180,750.00	\$ 237,250.00	\$ 242,400.00	\$ 248,000.00	\$ 233,601.00	\$ 179,604.00	\$ 192,203.00	\$ 199,203.00	\$ 2,173,511.00	\$ 2,372,714.00



Do you need help paying for child care?

The child care assistance program helps pay for all or part of the cost of child care.



To qualify you must:

- Be the parent, foster parent, approved relative or legal guardian to the child needing care
 - The child must be under age 13 (or under age 18 if the child has special needs).
 - The child must be a U.S. citizen, authorized non-U.S. citizen, refugee or U.S. permanent resident.
- Be eligible based upon your household size and monthly income
- Work an average of 15 hours or more per week earning at least minimum wage
 - For two-parent households: one parent must work an average of 15 hours per week and the second parent must work an average of 30 hours per week.
- Need child care for the purpose of employment or approved school or training activities
- Select an approved provider
 - If you need help finding a provider, go to cac.utah.gov to search in your area. You may also select a family, friend or neighbor who completes all requirements with the Department of Health, Child Care Licensing. The payment for care will be made directly to your provider.

To apply:

Submit an online or paper application. To apply online, go to jobs.utah.gov/mycase.

You can receive assistance on your application from our staff at an employment center or through online chat. Spanish-speaking staff are available or call 1-866-435-7414 for help in other languages.

What is NOT needed:

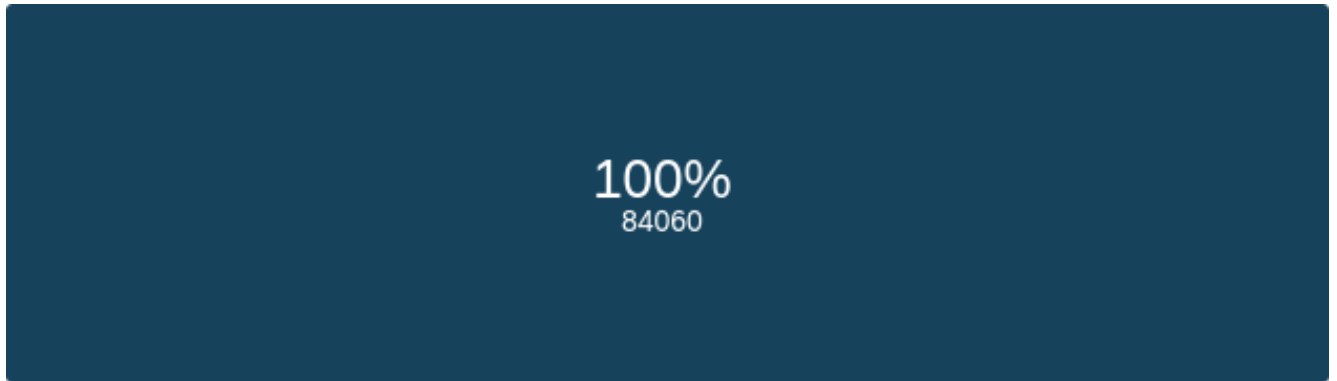
- A social security number
The social security number on the application is not required for child care eligibility.
- Any information regarding your immigration or work authorization status or the status of your family or household members
Using child care benefits will not be considered in public charge determinations. Immigration information is private and confidential.

Do not skip applying if you were denied in the past or think you make too much money. The income eligibility limits for child care have increased. If you were denied in the past we encourage you to apply again.

jobs.utah.gov/occ

Summit County Childcare Needs Assessment Survey Responses (84060 Residents Only)

Q3 - What is your zip code?

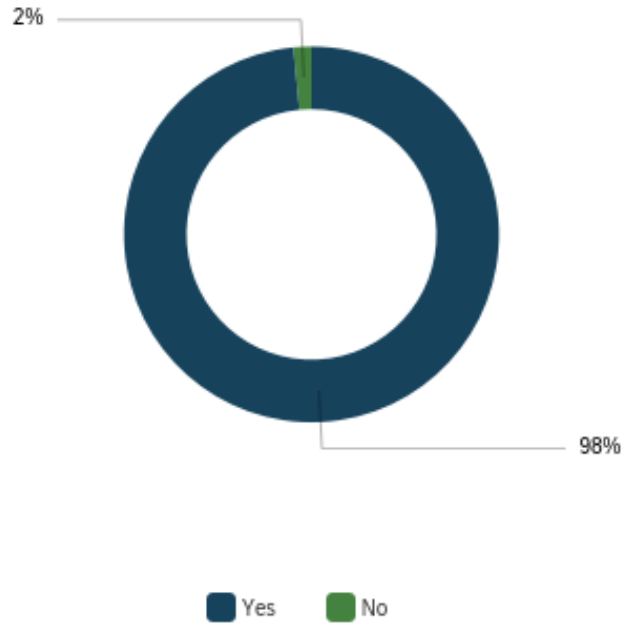


■ 84060

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	What is your zip code?	5	5	5	0	0	137

#	What is your zip code?	Percentage
4	84060	100%
	Total	137

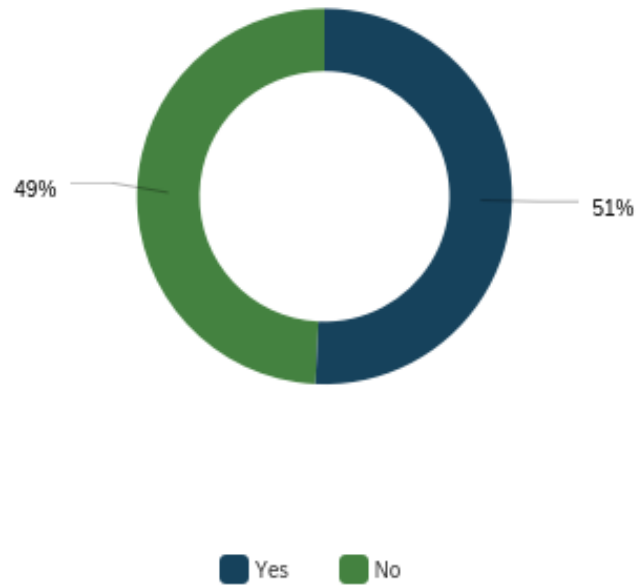
Q4 - Are you a resident of Summit County, Utah?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Are you a resident of Summit County, Utah?	4	5	4	0	0	129

#	Are you a resident of Summit County, Utah?	Percentage
4	Yes	98%
5	No	2%
	Total	129

Q5 - Do you work for a business located in Summit County, Utah?

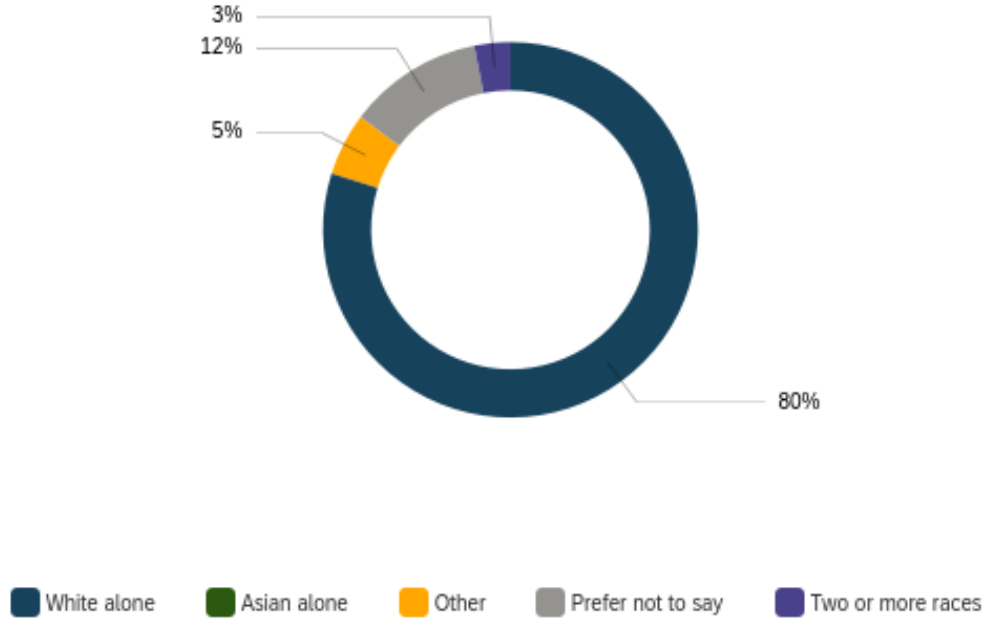


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Do you work for a business located in Summit County, Utah?	4	5	4	0	0	130

#	Do you work for a business located in Summit County, Utah?	Percentage
4	Yes	51%
5	No	49%
	Total	130

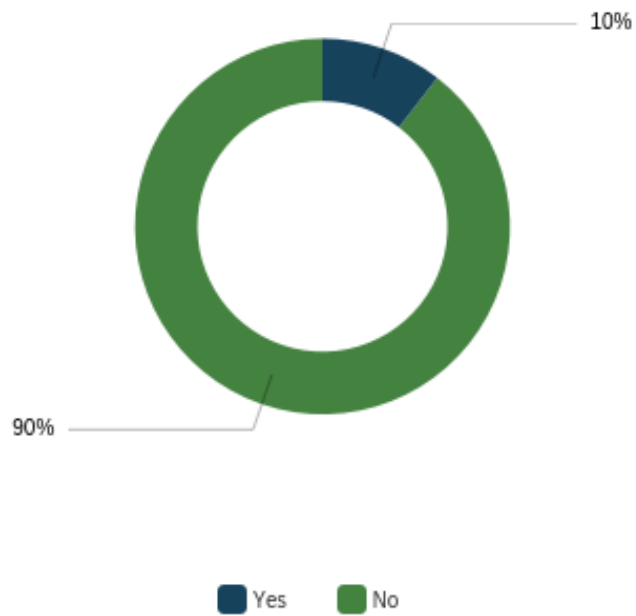
Q6 - What is your race? (select all that apply)

Q6 - What is your race? (select all that apply)



#	What is your race? (select all that apply) - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	White alone	80%
2	Black or African American alone	0%
3	American Indian/Native American or Alaska Native alone	0%
4	Asian alone	0%
5	Pacific Islander alone	0%
6	Other	5%
7	Prefer not to say	12%
8	Two or more races	3%
	Total	129

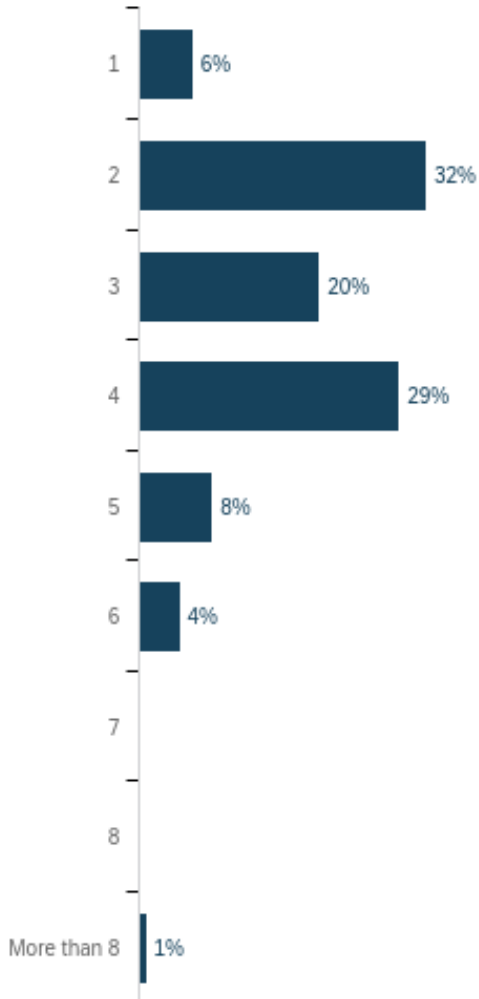
Q7 - Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin of any race?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin of any race?	1	2	2	0	0	124

#	Are you of Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino origin of any race?	Percentage
1	Yes	10%
2	No	90%
	Total	124

Q8 - How many members are in your household (all related or unrelated persons living together)?

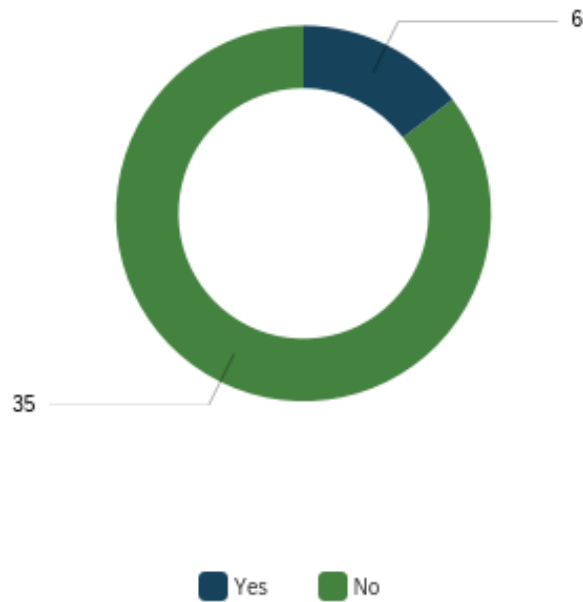


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	How many members are in your household (all related or unrelated persons living together)?	1	9	3	1	2	135

#	How many members are in your household (all related or unrelated persons living together)?	Percentage
1	1	6%
2	2	32%
3	3	20%
4	4	29%
5	5	8%

6	6	4%
7	7	0%
8	8	0%
9	More than 8	1%
	Total	135

Q9 - For your 2-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$54,132?

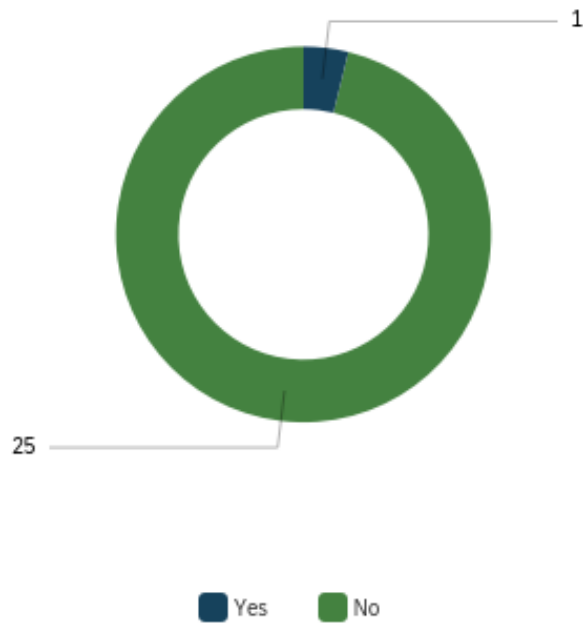


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 2-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$54,132?	1	2	2	0	0	41

#	For your 2-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$54,132?	Percentage
1	Yes	15%

2	No	85%
	Total	41

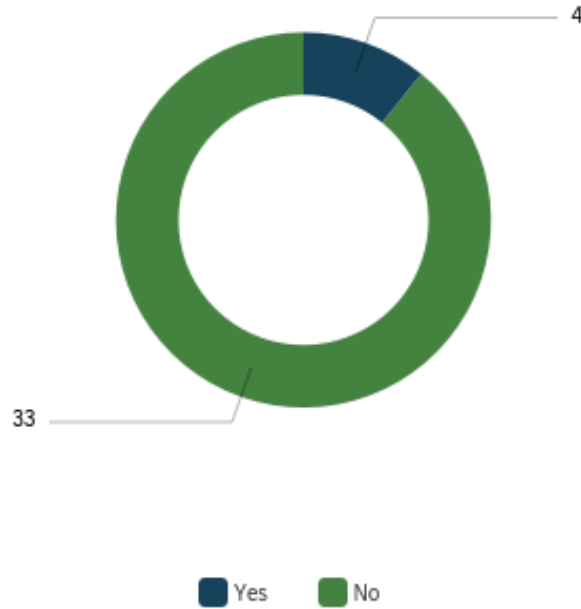
Q10 - For your 3-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$66,888?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 3-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$66,888?	1	2	2	0	0	26

#	For your 3-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$66,888?	Percentage
1	Yes	4%
2	No	96%
	Total	26

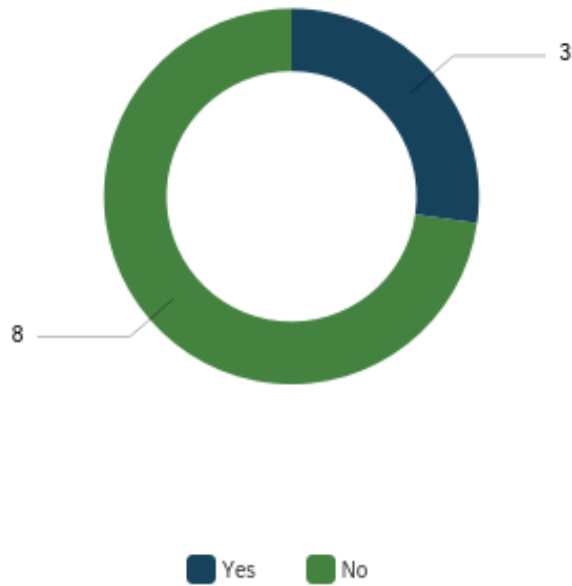
Q11 - For your 4-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$79,620?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 4-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$79,620?	1	2	2	0	0	37

#	For your 4-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$79,620?	Percentage
1	Yes	11%
2	No	89%
	Total	37

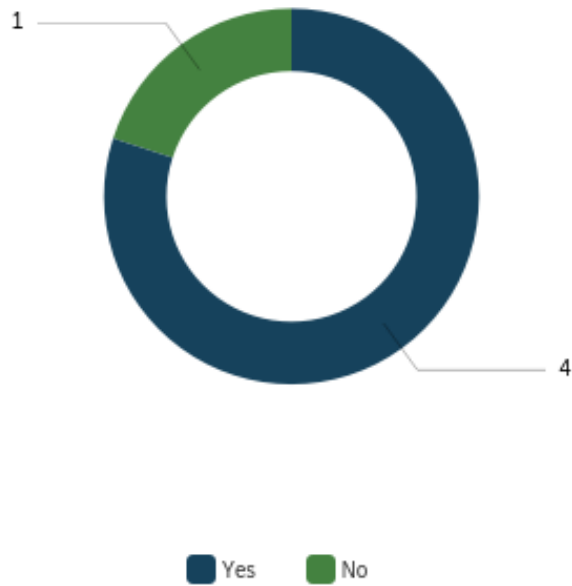
Q12 - For your 5-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$92,364?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 5-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$92,364?	1	2	2	0	0	11

#	For your 5-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$92,364?	Percentage
1	Yes	27%
2	No	73%
	Total	11

Q13 - For your 6-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$105,108?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 6-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$105,108?	1	2	1	0	0	5

#	For your 6-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$105,108?	Percentage
1	Yes	80%
2	No	20%
	Total	5

Q14 - For your 7-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$107,496?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 7-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$107,496?	0	0	0	0	0	0

#	For your 7-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$107,496?	Percentage
1	Yes	NaN%
2	No	NaN%
	Total	0

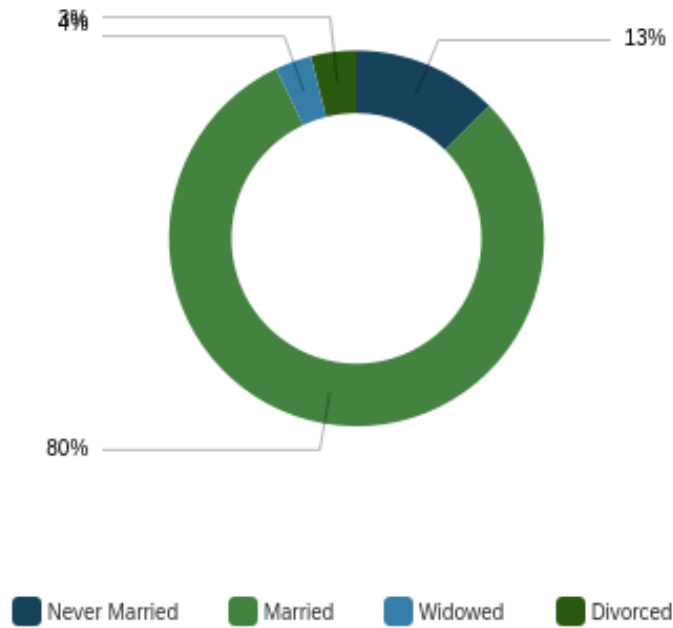
Q15 - For your 8-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$109,884?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your 8-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$109,884?	0	0	0	0	0	0

#	For your 8-person household, is your annual household gross income less than \$109,884?	Percentage
1	Yes	NaN%
2	No	NaN%
	Total	0

Q16 - Define your current marital status.

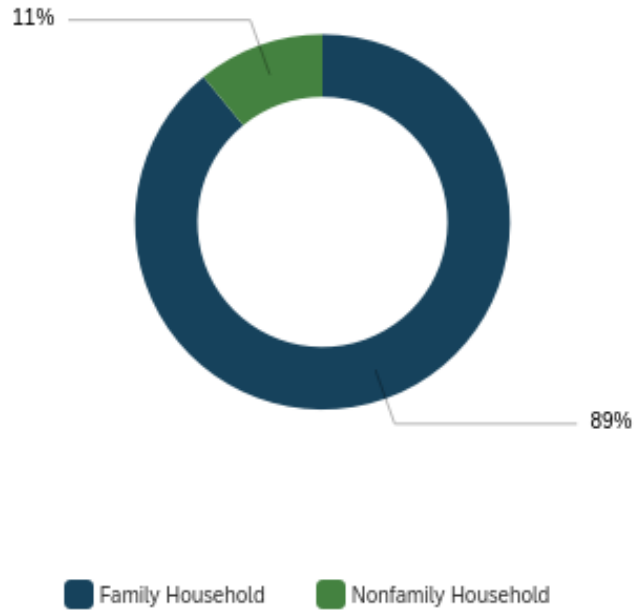


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Define your current marital status.	1	5	3	1	1	128

#	Define your current marital status.	Percentage
1	Never Married	13%
3	Married	80%
4	Widowed	3%
5	Divorced	4%
	Total	128

Q17 - A nonfamily household consists of a household living alone (1-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he or she is not related (roommates). A family household consists of two or more individuals who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, although

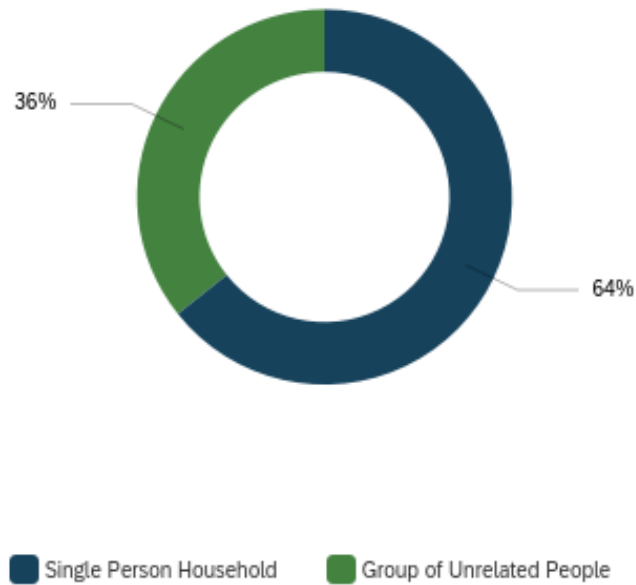
they also may include other unrelated people. Do you live in a family or nonfamily household?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	<p>A nonfamily household consists of a household living alone (1-person household) or where the householder shares the home exclusively with people to whom he or she is not related (roomates). A family household consists of two or more individuals who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption, although they also may include other unrelated people. Do you live in a family or nonfamily household?</p>	1	4	1	1	1	128

#	Percentage
1	Family Household 89%
4	Nonfamily Household 11%

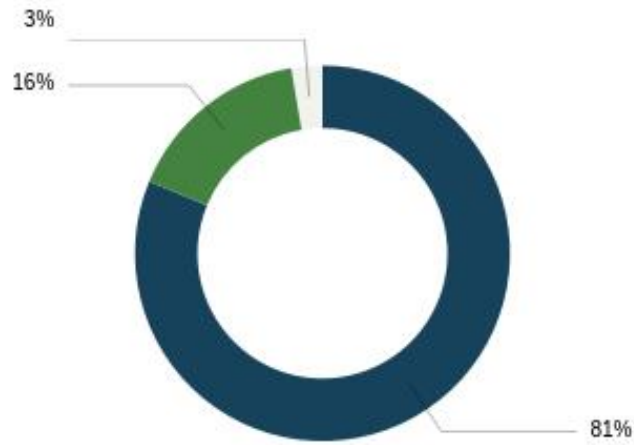
Q18 - Please identify your current type of nonfamily household.



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Please identify your current type of nonfamily household.	1	4	2	1	2	14

#	Please identify your current type of nonfamily household.	Percentage
1	Single Person Household	64%
4	Group of Unrelated People	36%
	Total	14

Q19 - If you identify as a member of a family household, please identify your position within that household.

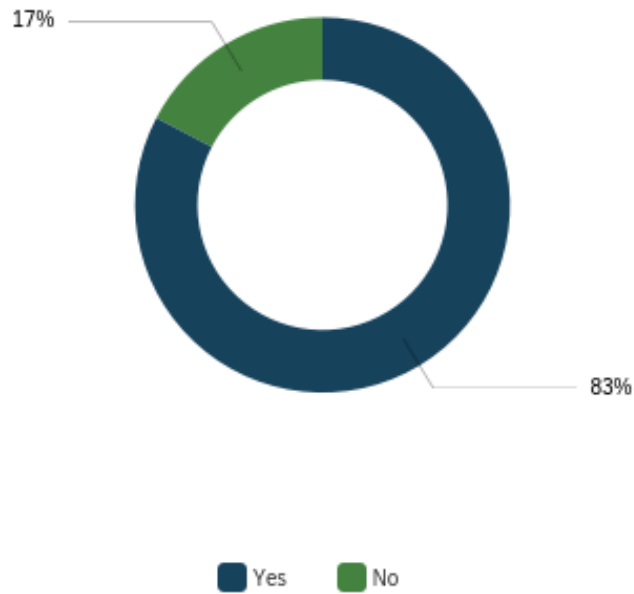


■ Householder (person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented)
 ■ Spouse of Householder
■ Parent of Householder
 ■ Parent-In-Law of Householder
 ■ Other Relative
 ■ Non-Relative

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	If you identify as a member of a family household, please identify your position within that household.	1	13	2	2	5	112

#	If you identify as a member of a family household, please identify your position within that household.	Percentage
1	Householder (person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented)	81%
4	Spouse of Householder	16%
11	Parent of Householder	0%
12	Parent-In-Law of Householder	0%
13	Other Relative	3%
14	Non-Relative	0%
	Total	112

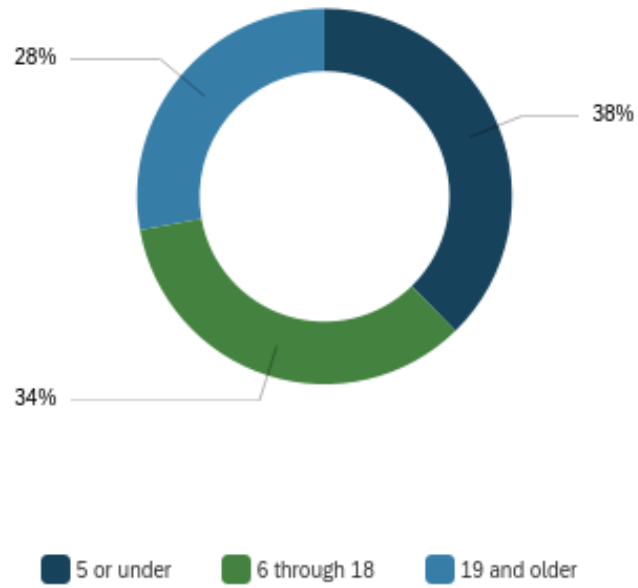
Q20 - Are you a parent (children of any age)?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Are you a parent (children of any age)?	1	2	1	0	0	127

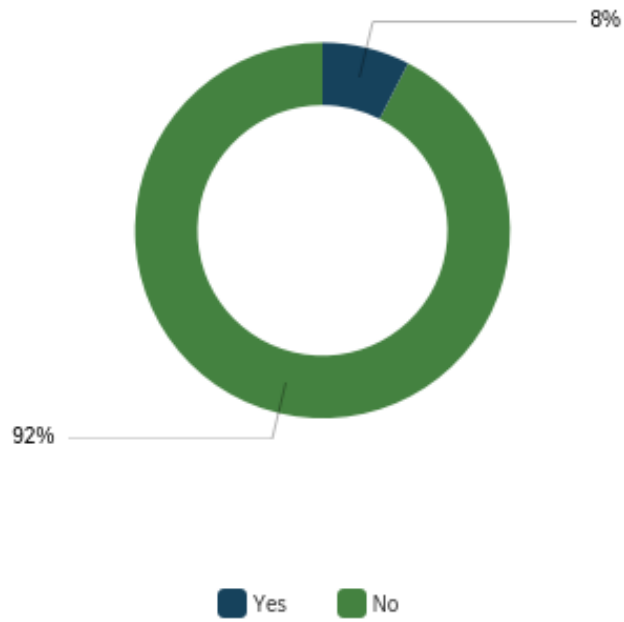
#	Are you a parent (children of any age)?	Percentage
1	Yes	83%
2	No	17%
	Total	127

Q21 - How old are your children?



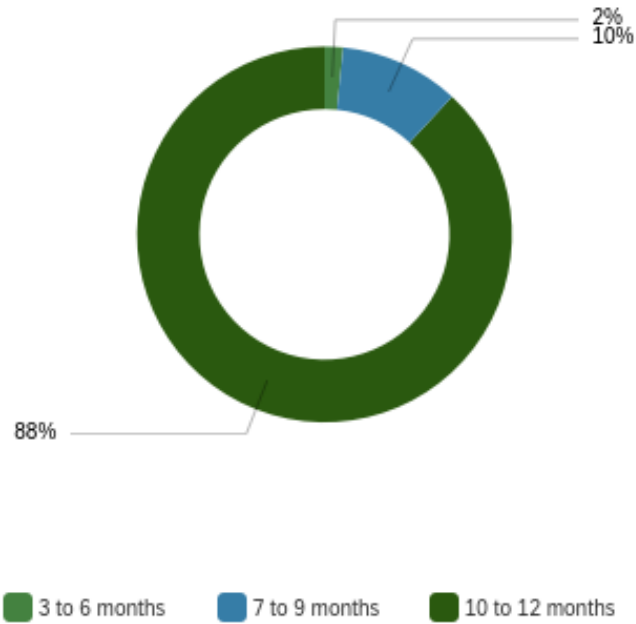
#	How old are your children?	Percentage
1	5 or under	38%
2	6 through 18	34%
3	19 and older	28%
	Total	122

Q22 - Do you have a child under age 19 with special needs or a disability?



#	Do you have a child under age 19 with special needs or a disability?	Percentage
1	Yes	8%
2	No	92%
	Total	106

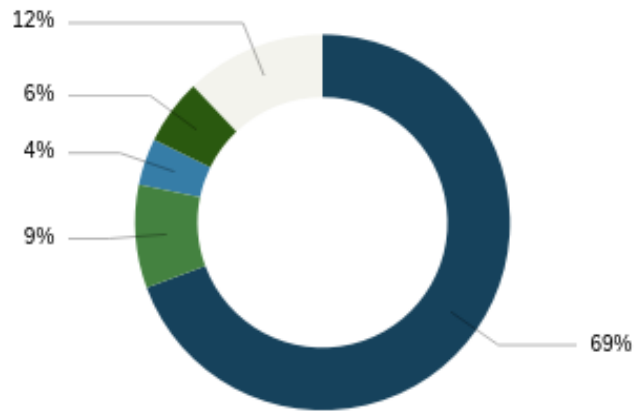
Q23 - How many months do you spend at your home in Utah during a typical year?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	How many months do you spend at your home in Utah during a typical year?	2	4	4	0	0	126

#	How many months do you spend at your home in Utah during a typical year?	Percentage
1	2 months or less	0%
2	3 to 6 months	2%
3	7 to 9 months	10%
4	10 to 12 months	88%
	Total	126

Q24 - How likely are you to birth, foster, or adopt a child in the next five years?

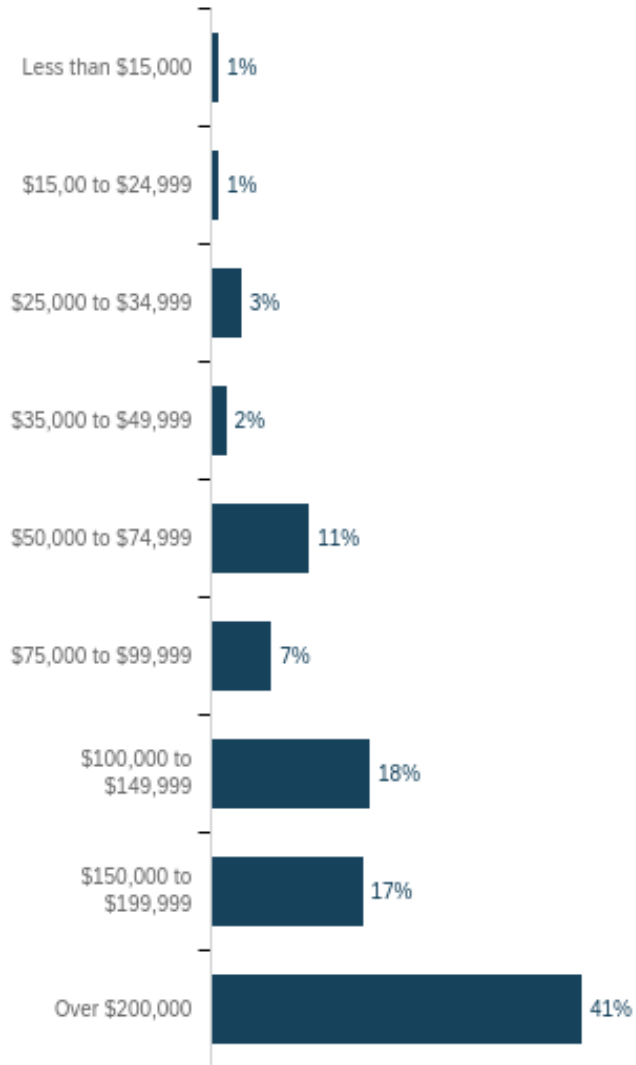


Extremely unlikely
 Somewhat unlikely
 Neither likely nor unlikely
 Somewhat likely
 Extremely likely

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	How likely are you to birth, foster, or adopt a child in the next five years?	9	13	10	1	2	124

#	How likely are you to birth, foster, or adopt a child in the next five years?	Percentage
9	Extremely unlikely	69%
10	Somewhat unlikely	9%
11	Neither likely nor unlikely	4%
12	Somewhat likely	6%
13	Extremely likely	12%
	Total	124

Q25 - Please select your annual household income (combined pretax income of all workers in household):

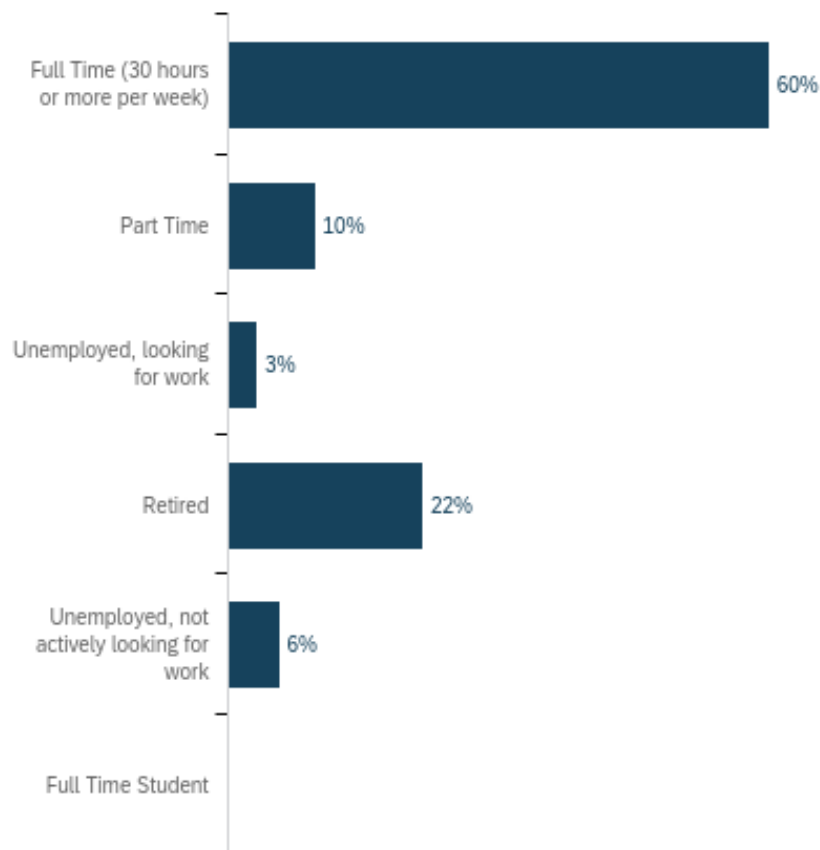


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Please select your annual household income (combined pretax income of all workers in household):	1	9	7	2	3	119

#	Please select your annual household income (combined pretax income of all workers in household):	Percentage
1	Less than \$15,000	1%
2	\$15,000 to \$24,999	1%
3	\$25,000 to \$34,999	3%

4	\$35,000 to \$49,999	2%
5	\$50,000 to \$74,999	11%
6	\$75,000 to \$99,999	7%
7	\$100,000 to \$149,999	18%
8	\$150,000 to \$199,999	17%
9	Over \$200,000	41%
	Total	119

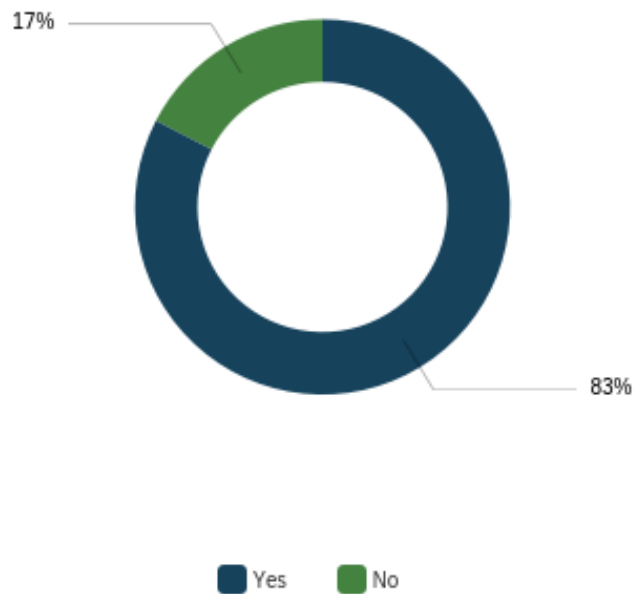
Q26 - What is your employment status?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	What is your employment status?	1	12	4	4	17	125

#	What is your employment status?	Percentage
1	Full Time (30 hours or more per week)	60%
2	Part Time	10%
3	Unemployed, looking for work	3%
10	Retired	22%
12	Unemployed, not actively looking for work	6%
13	Full Time Student	0%
	Total	125

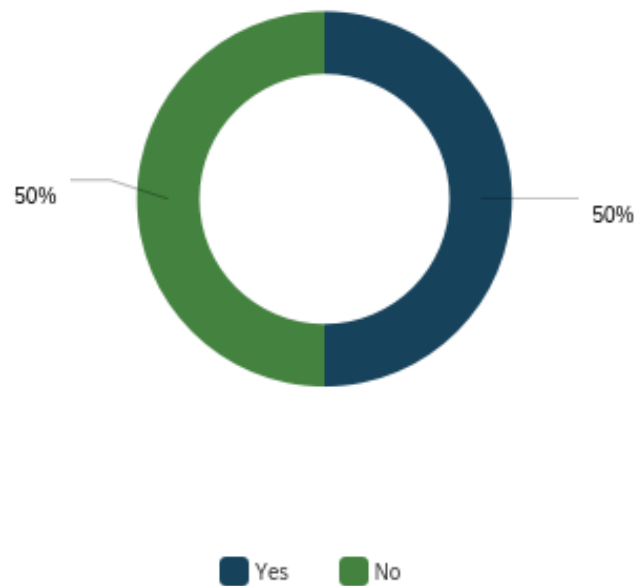
Q27 - For your children aged 5 or younger, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 or younger, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?	1	2	1	0	0	46

#	For your children aged 5 or younger, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?	Percentage
1	Yes	83%
2	No	17%
	Total	46

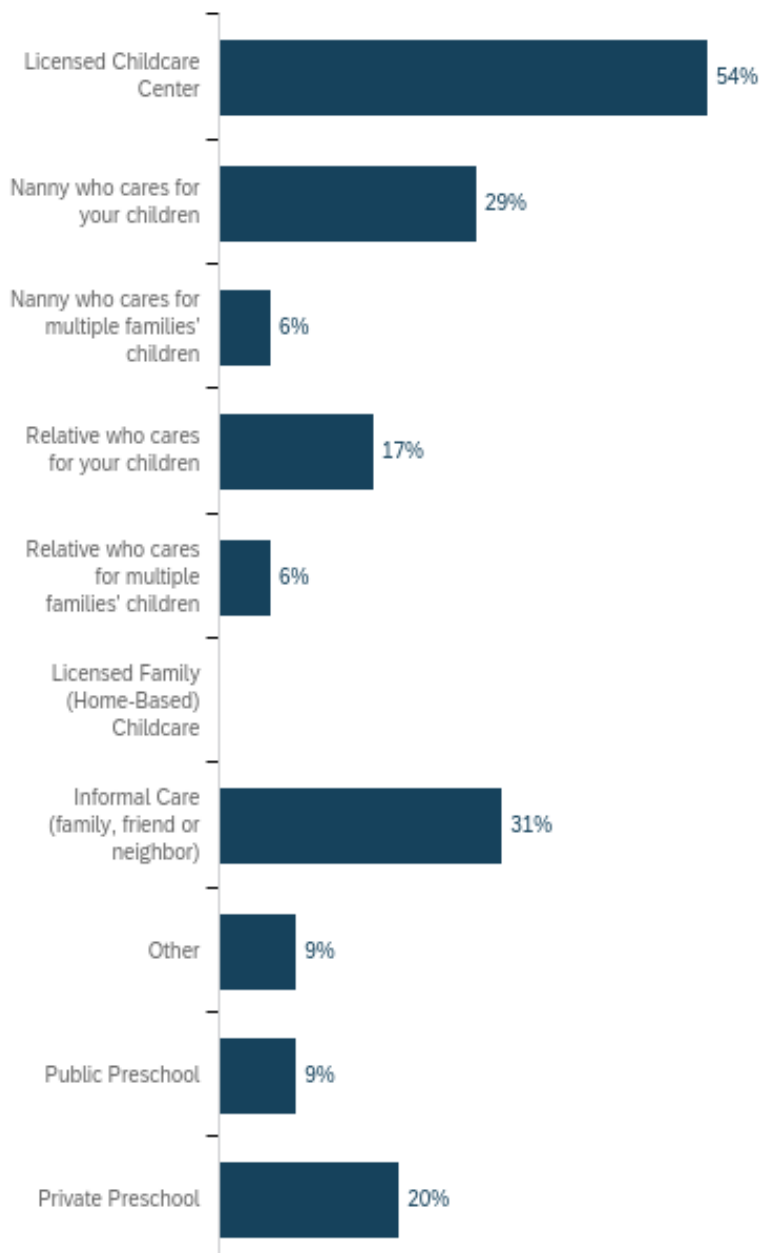
Q28 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?	1	2	2	1	0	44

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, do you rely on anyone outside of yourself and your spouse/partner/co-parent to provide childcare?	Percentage
1	Yes	50%
2	No	50%
	Total	44

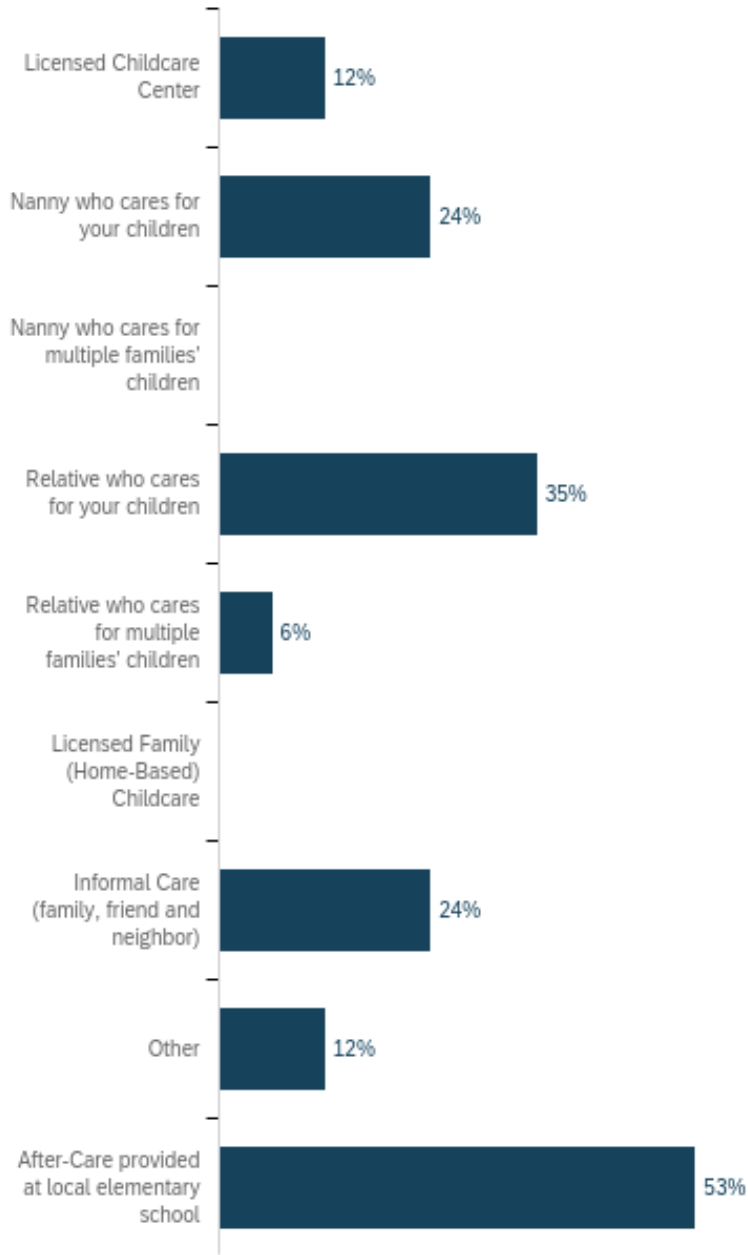
Q29 - What type of childcare do you rely upon for your children aged 5 and younger (select all that apply)?



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#	What type of childcare do you rely upon for your children aged 5 and younger (select all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	Licensed Childcare Center	30%
2	Nanny who cares for your children	16%
3	Nanny who cares for multiple families' children	3%
4	Relative who cares for your children	10%
5	Relative who cares for multiple families' children	3%
6	Licensed Family (Home-Based) Childcare	0%
7	Informal Care (family, friend or neighbor)	17%
8	Other	5%
9	Public Preschool	5%
10	Private Preschool	11%
	Total	63

Q30 - What type of childcare do you rely upon for your children aged 6 to 18 (check all that apply)?



#	What type of childcare do you rely upon for your children aged 6 to 18 (check all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	Licensed Childcare Center	7%
2	Nanny who cares for your children	14%
3	Nanny who cares for multiple families' children	0%
4	Relative who cares for your children	21%
5	Relative who cares for multiple families' children	4%
6	Licensed Family (Home-Based) Childcare	0%

7	Informal Care (family, friend and neighbor)	14%
8	Other	7%
9	After-Care provided at local elementary school	32%
	Total	28

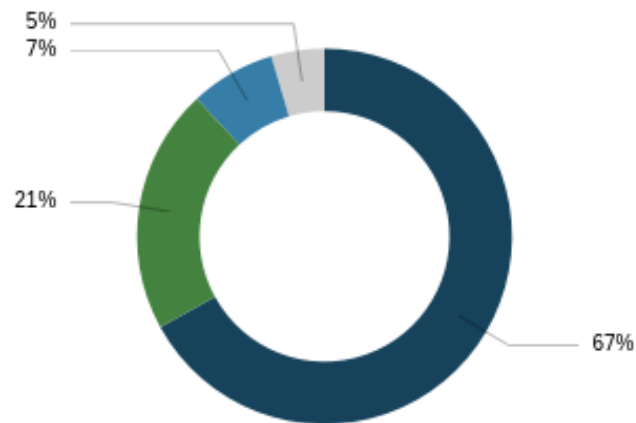
Q30_8_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

School

Summer camp

Q31 - 12. How easy is it to find quality, affordable childcare in our community?

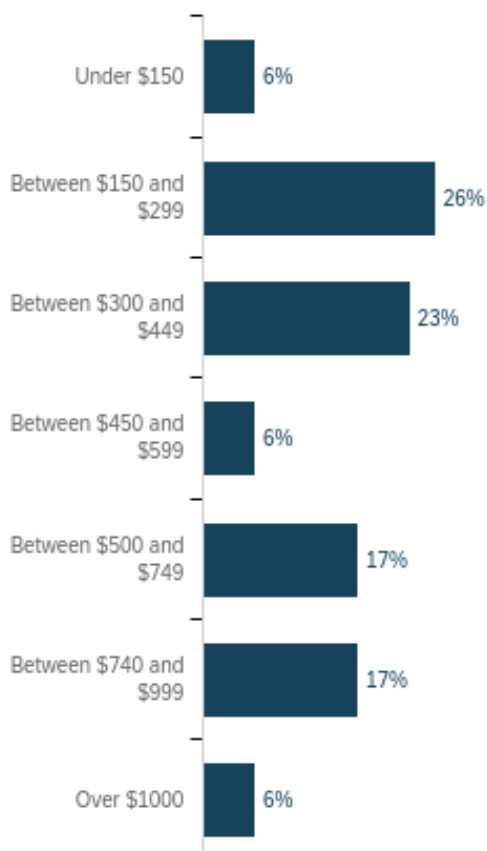


Extremely difficult
 Somewhat difficult
 Neither easy nor difficult
 All Others

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	12. How easy is it to find quality, affordable childcare in our community?	1	5	2	1	1	109

#	12. How easy is it to find quality, affordable childcare in our community?	Percentage
1	Extremely difficult	67%
2	Somewhat difficult	21%
3	Neither easy nor difficult	7%
4	Somewhat easy	1%
5	Extremely easy	4%
	Total	109

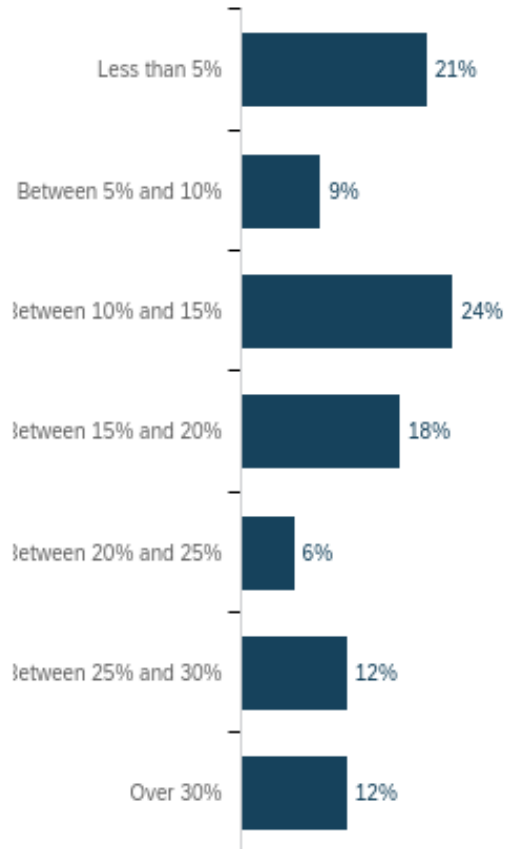
Q32 - For your children aged 5 or younger, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 or younger, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?	1	7	4	2	3	35

#	For your children aged 5 or younger, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?	Percentage
1	Under \$150	6%
2	Between \$150 and \$299	26%
3	Between \$300 and \$449	23%
4	Between \$450 and \$599	6%
5	Between \$500 and \$749	17%
6	Between \$740 and \$999	17%
7	Over \$1000	6%
	Total	35

Q33 - For your children aged 5 or younger, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 or younger, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?	1	7	4	2	4	34

#	For your children aged 5 or younger, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?	Percentage
1	Less than 5%	21%
2	Between 5% and 10%	9%
3	Between 10% and 15%	24%
4	Between 15% and 20%	18%
5	Between 20% and 25%	6%
6	Between 25% and 30%	12%
7	Over 30%	12%

Q34 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?

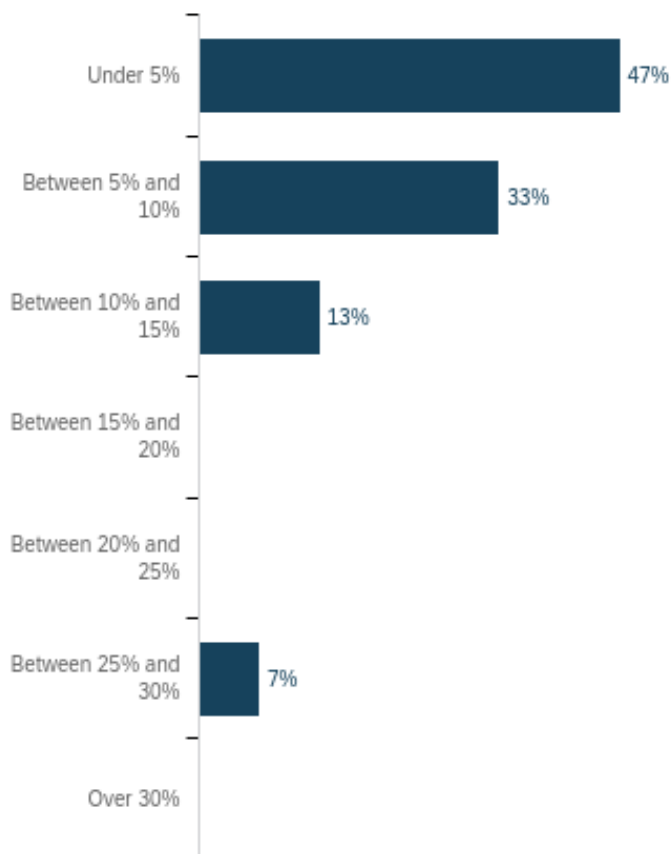


#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?	1	7	2	1	2	17

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, how much do you pay per child for childcare in a typical week?	Percentage
1	Under \$150	41%
2	Between \$150 and \$299	35%

3	Between \$300 and \$449	18%
4	Between \$450 and \$599	0%
5	Between \$500 and \$749	0%
6	Between \$740 and \$999	0%
7	Over \$1000	6%
	Total	17

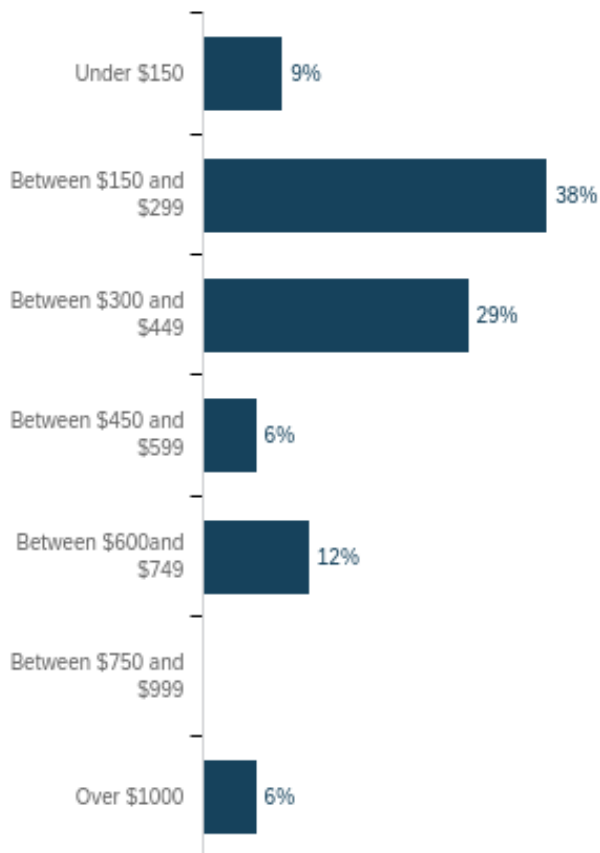
Q35 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?	1	6	2	1	2	15

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what percentage of your annual gross income do you spend on childcare?	Percentage
1	Under 5%	47%
2	Between 5% and 10%	33%
3	Between 10% and 15%	13%
4	Between 15% and 20%	0%
5	Between 20% and 25%	0%
6	Between 25% and 30%	7%
7	Over 30%	0%
	Total	15

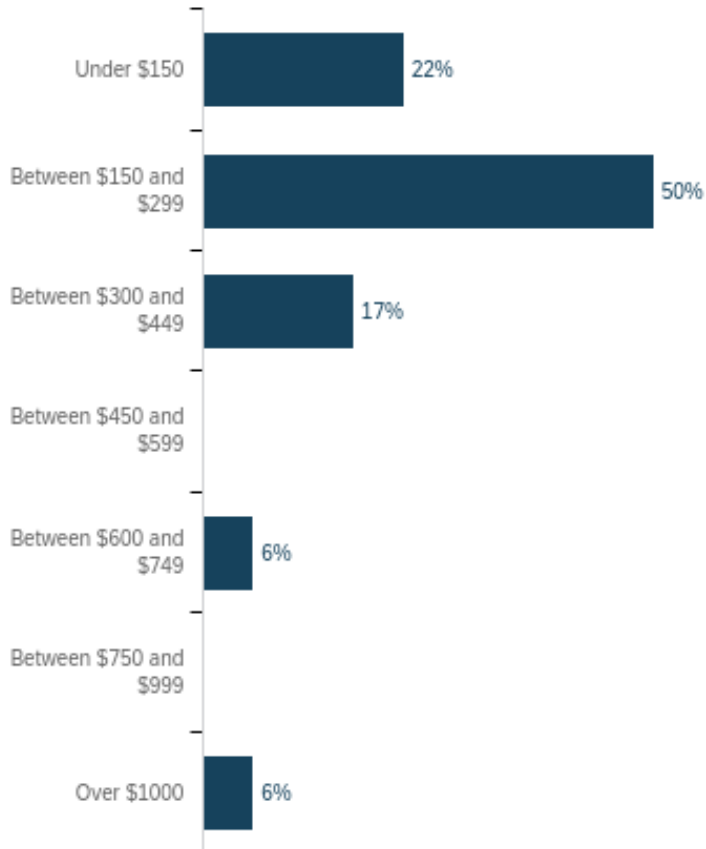
Q36 - For your children aged 5 or younger, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 or younger, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?	1	7	3	1	2	34

#	For your children aged 5 or younger, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?	Percentage
1	Under \$150	9%
2	Between \$150 and \$299	38%
3	Between \$300 and \$449	29%
4	Between \$450 and \$599	6%
5	Between \$600 and \$749	12%
6	Between \$750 and \$999	0%
7	Over \$1000	6%
	Total	34

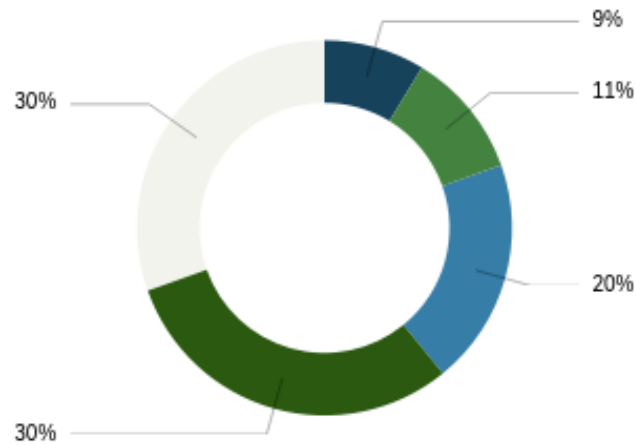
Q37 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?	1	7	2	1	2	18

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what is the maximum rate per week, per child, that you are willing to pay if a new, high-quality childcare facility opened in your community?	Percentage
1	Under \$150	22%
2	Between \$150 and \$299	50%
3	Between \$300 and \$449	17%
4	Between \$450 and \$599	0%
5	Between \$600 and \$749	6%
6	Between \$750 and \$999	0%
7	Over \$1000	6%

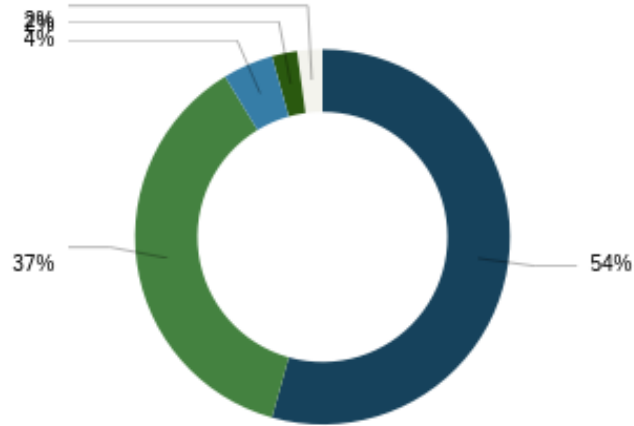
Q38 - How satisfied are you with the quality of childcare you are currently using?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	How satisfied are you with the quality of childcare you are currently using?	1	5	4	1	2	46

#	How satisfied are you with the quality of childcare you are currently using?	Percentage
1	Extremely dissatisfied	9%
2	Somewhat dissatisfied	11%
3	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	20%
4	Somewhat satisfied	30%
5	Extremely satisfied	30%

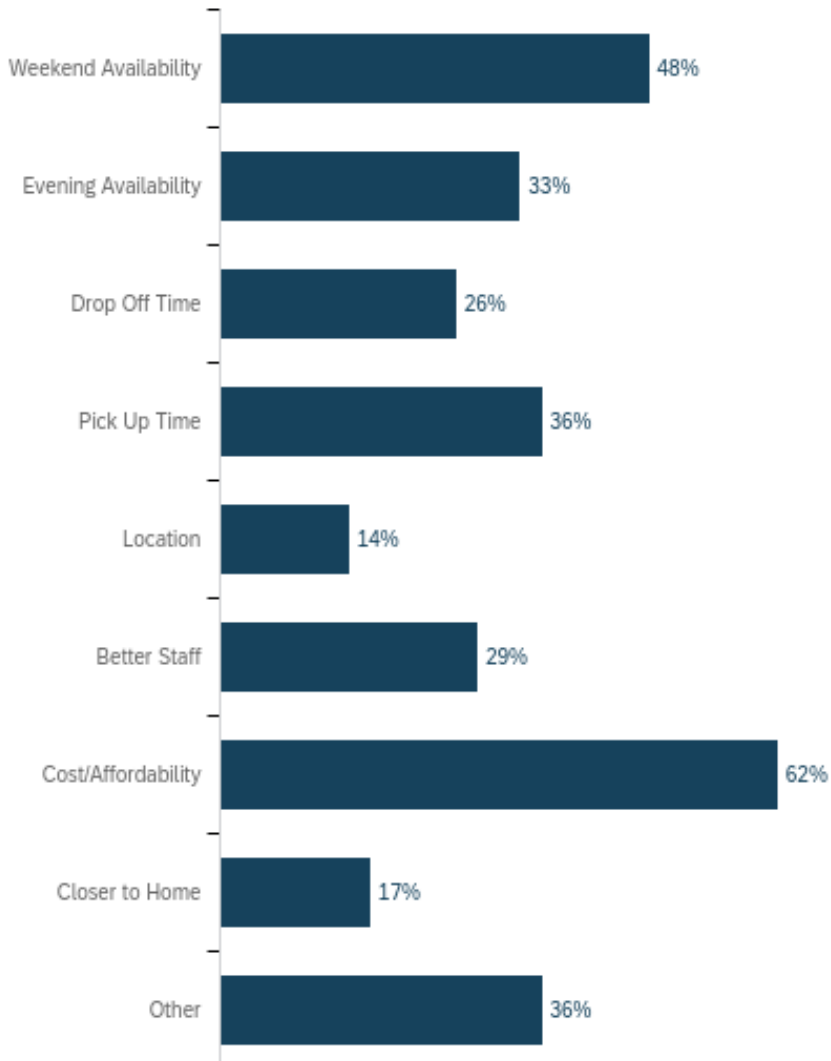
Q39 - What is your perception of the cost of childcare in our community?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	What is your perception of the cost of childcare in our community?	9	13	10	1	1	46

#	What is your perception of the cost of childcare in our community?	Percentage
9	Extremely unaffordable	54%
10	Somewhat unaffordable	37%
11	The price is about right	4%
12	Somewhat inexpensive	2%
13	Extremely inexpensive, I am willing to pay more	2%

Q40 - Would you like to change any of the following about your current childcare situation (check all that apply)?



#	Would you like to change any of the following about your current childcare situation (check all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	Weekend Availability	16%
2	Evening Availability	11%
3	Drop Off Time	9%
4	Pick Up Time	12%
5	Location	5%

6	Better Staff	10%
7	Cost/Affordability	21%
8	Closer to Home	6%
9	Other	12%
	Total	126

Q40_9_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

This is not about what I want for my child, as we are now in school and things are better. But ages 0-5 there is so little availability- no matter how much money you have to spend. Infant childcare is about 20-30 licensed spots total for the whole county. My family is fine now, but families with young children are in a desperate situation

Too many kids for teacher ratio

holiday hours

None

Holiday availability (summer, Xmas, etc)

The ability to get into childcare after being on the waiting list for over two years that

More options especially for early childhood ages during school breaks

flexibility to fit my work schedule

Provide food

MorRe options and availability

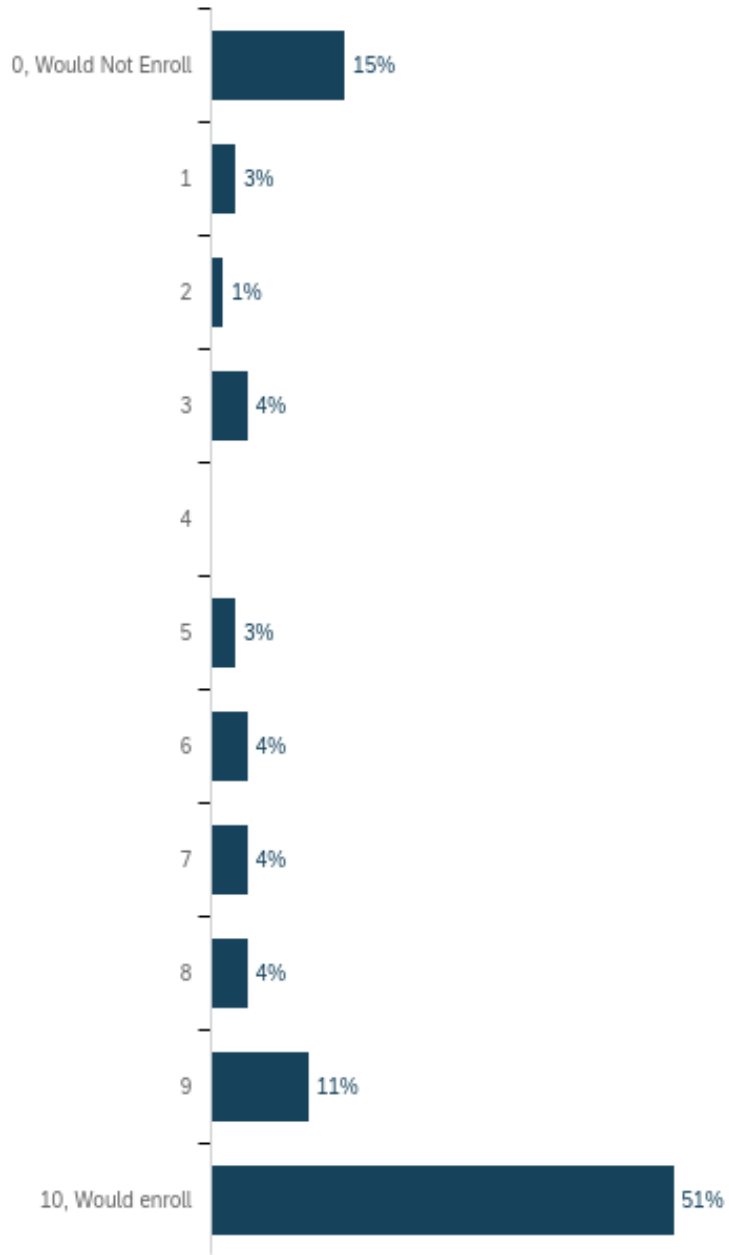
Hispanic only

Days off, states they follow the district calendar but there are more days off then I have PTO

Availability- most have waitlists

Holiday/non-school availability

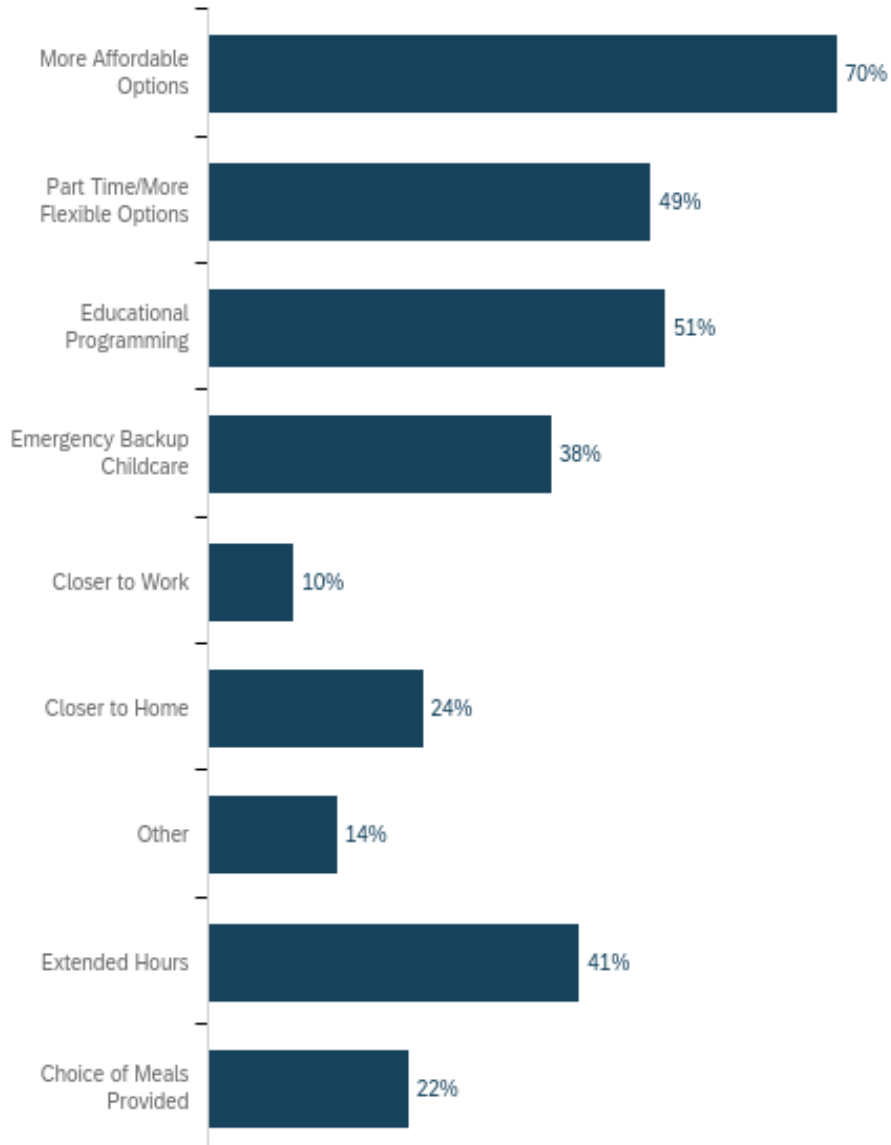
Q41 - Please rate your interest in a new, high-quality childcare facility in our community, assuming reasonable cost and location?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Please rate your interest in a new, high-quality childcare facility in our community, assuming reasonable cost and location?	29	39	36	4	14	74

#	Please rate your interest in a new, high-quality childcare facility in our community, assuming reasonable cost and location?	Percentage
29	0, Would Not Enroll	15%
30	1	3%
31	2	1%
32	3	4%
33	4	0%
34	5	3%
35	6	4%
36	7	4%
37	8	4%
38	9	11%
39	10, Would enroll	51%
	Total	74

Q42 - Which of the following would encourage you to use childcare facilities in our community (select all that apply)?



#	Which of the following would encourage you to use childcare facilities in our community (select all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	More Affordable Options	22%
3	Part Time/More Flexible Options	15%
4	Educational Programming	16%
5	Emergency Backup Childcare	12%
6	Closer to Work	3%
7	Closer to Home	7%
8	Other	4%
9	Extended Hours	13%

10	Choice of Meals Provided	7%
	Total	201

Q42_8_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

Summer and school break care

I would use any child care that I could get into with my kid

We no longer need this service but did when the children were younger.

Transportation from schools

Good Staff

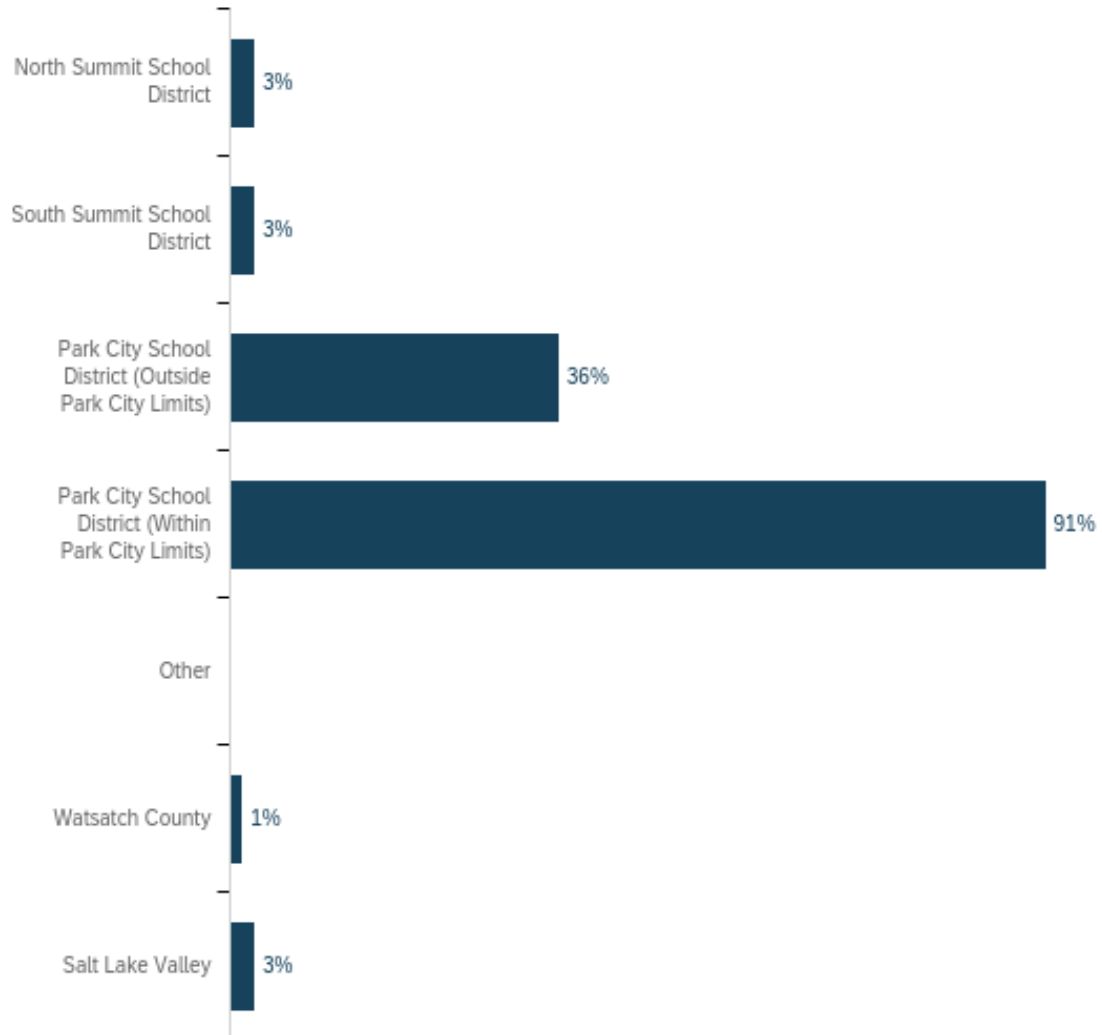
n/a

No longer need it. But did.

Inclusivity

Better education options and outside time

Q43 - What location do you prefer for a childcare facility (check all that apply)?



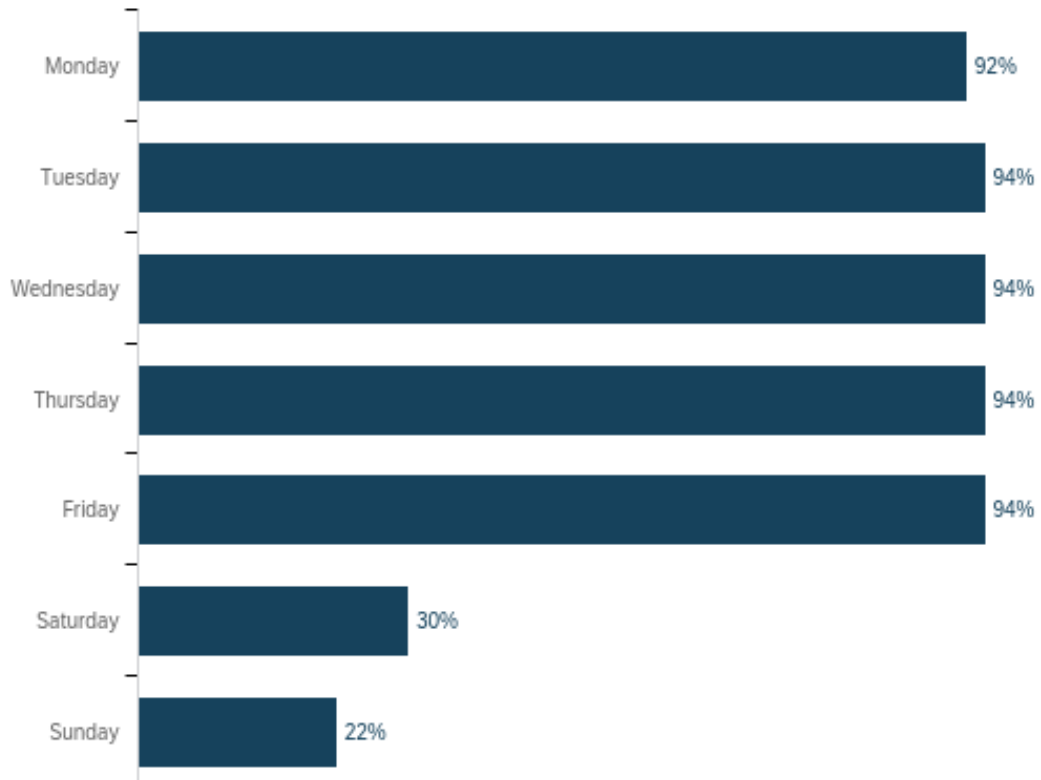
#	What location do you prefer for a childcare facility (check all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	North Summit School District	2%
3	South Summit School District	2%
4	Park City School District (Outside Park City Limits)	27%
6	Park City School District (Within Park City Limits)	66%
8	Other	0%
11	Watsatch County	1%
12	Salt Lake Valley	2%
	Total	101

Q43_8_TEXT
Other - Text

-

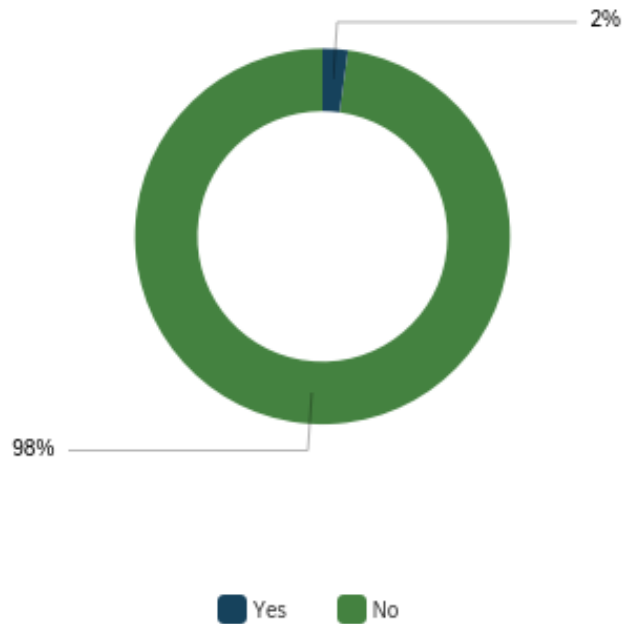
Other

Q44 - What days do you need childcare? Check all that apply:



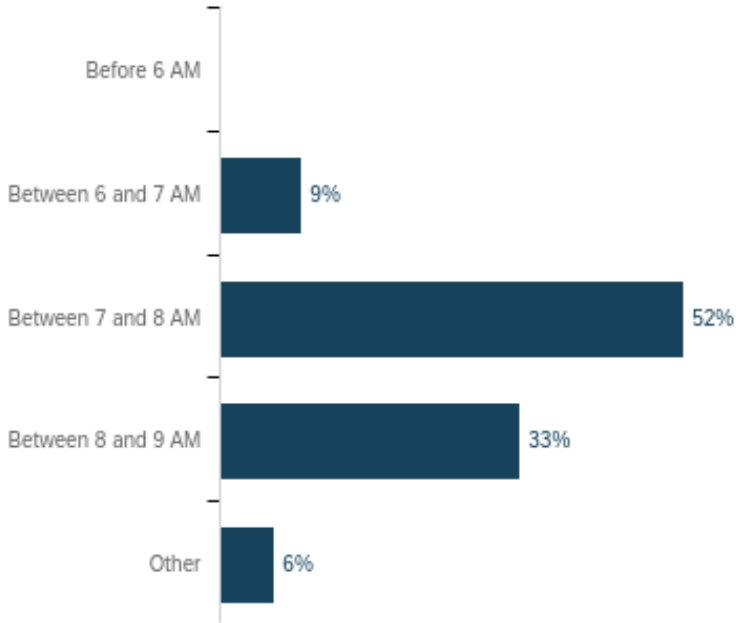
#	What days do you need childcare? Check all that apply:	Percentage
9	Monday	18%
10	Tuesday	18%
11	Wednesday	18%
12	Thursday	18%
13	Friday	18%
14	Saturday	6%
15	Sunday	4%
	Total	260

Q45 - Does your family currently use the childcare subsidy that is offered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Office of Child Care (for information about this subsidy, visit: <https://jobs.utah.gov/customereducation/services/childcare/>)?



#	Does your family currently use the childcare subsidy that is offered by the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Office of Child Care (for information about this subsidy, visit: https://jobs.utah.gov/customereducation/services/childcare/)?	Percentage
9	Yes	2%
10	No	98%
	Total	46

Q46 - For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to begin?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to begin? - Selected Choice	10	13	11	1	1	33

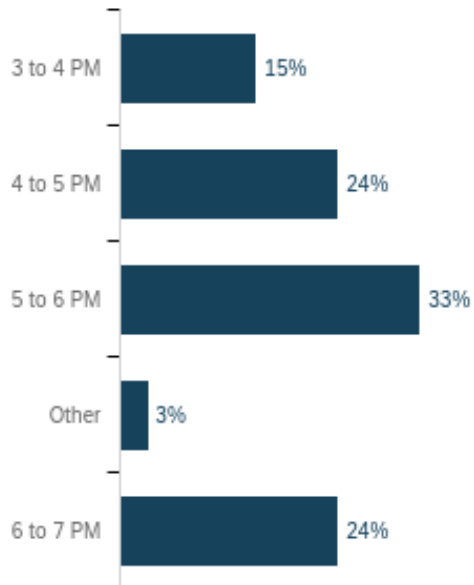
#	For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to begin? - Selected Choice	Percentage
9	Before 6 AM	0%
10	Between 6 and 7 AM	9%
11	Between 7 and 8 AM	52%
12	Between 8 and 9 AM	33%
13	Other	6%
	Total	33

Q46_13_TEXT - Other

Other - Text



Q47 - For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to end?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to end? - Selected Choice	9	16	12	3	7	33

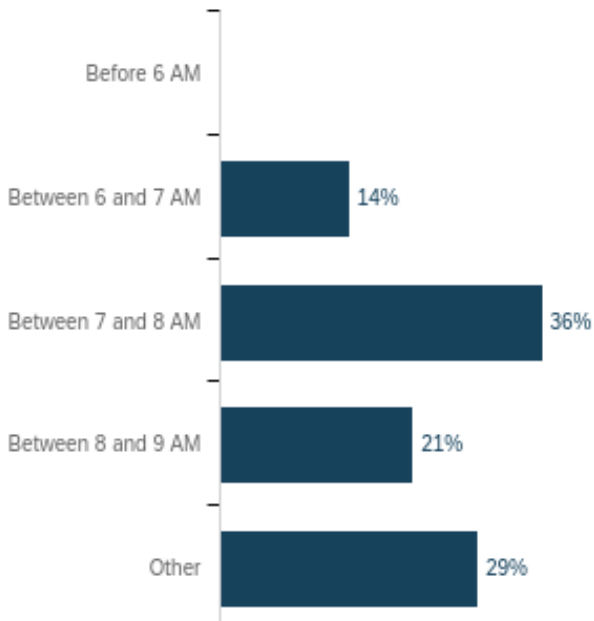
#	For your children aged 5 and under, what time do you need childcare services to end? - Selected Choice	Percentage
9	3 to 4 PM	15%
10	4 to 5 PM	24%
11	5 to 6 PM	33%
13	Other	3%
16	6 to 7 PM	24%
	Total	33

Q47_13_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

24/7/365

Q48 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to begin?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to begin? - Selected Choice	10	13	12	1	1	14

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to begin? - Selected Choice	Percentage
9	Before 6 AM	0%
10	Between 6 and 7 AM	14%
11	Between 7 and 8 AM	36%
12	Between 8 and 9 AM	21%

13	Other	29%
	Total	14

Q48_13_TEXT - Other

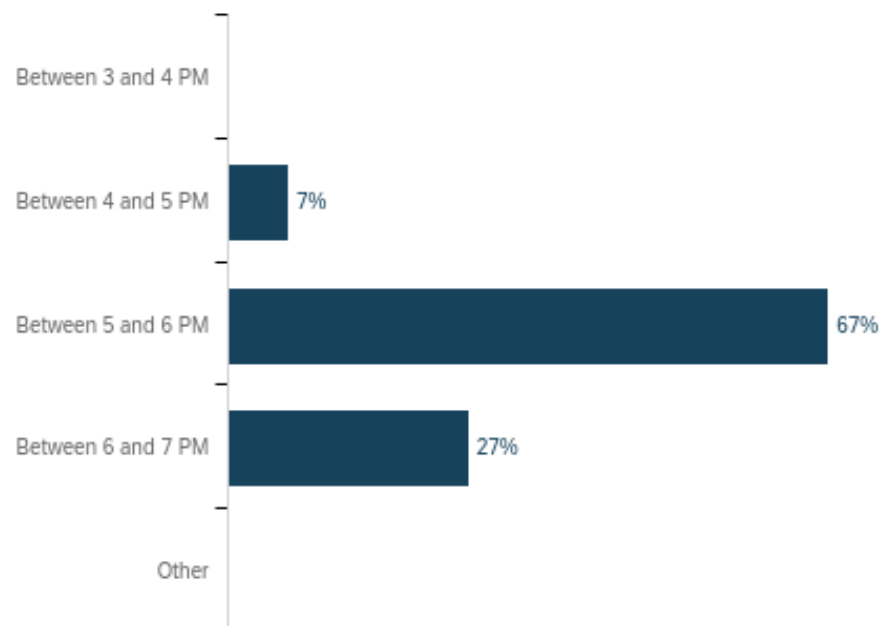
Other - Text

afterschool

Afterschool only

After school care

Q49 - For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to end?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to end? - Selected Choice	10	12	11	1	0	15

#	For your children aged between 6 and 18, what time do you need childcare services to end? - Selected Choice	Percentage
9	Between 3 and 4 PM	0%
10	Between 4 and 5 PM	7%
11	Between 5 and 6 PM	67%
12	Between 6 and 7 PM	27%
13	Other	0%
	Total	15

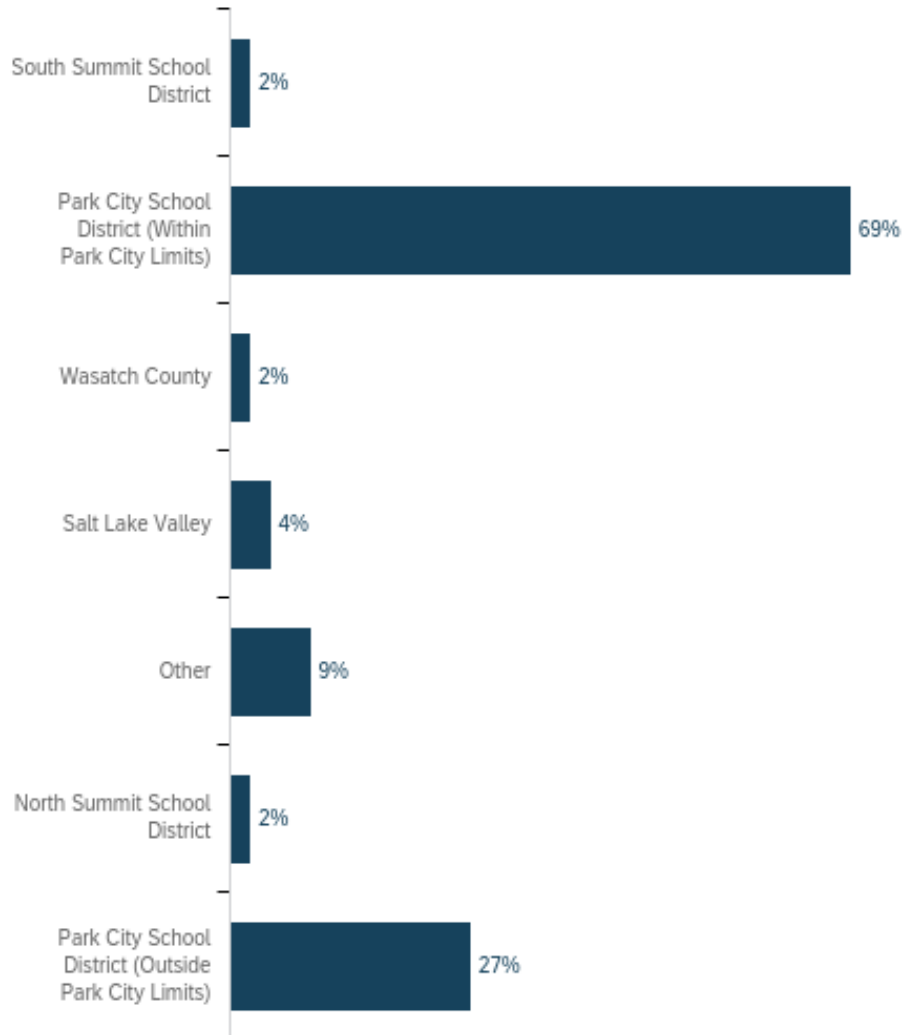
Q49_13_TEXT

-

Other

Other - Text

Q50 - What is the location of your current childcare provider (select all that apply)?



#	What is the location of your current childcare provider (select all that apply)? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	South Summit School District	2%
2	Park City School District (Within Park City Limits)	60%
3	Wasatch County	2%
4	Salt Lake Valley	4%
5	Other	8%
7	North Summit School District	2%
8	Park City School District (Outside Park City Limits)	23%
	Total	52

Q50_5_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

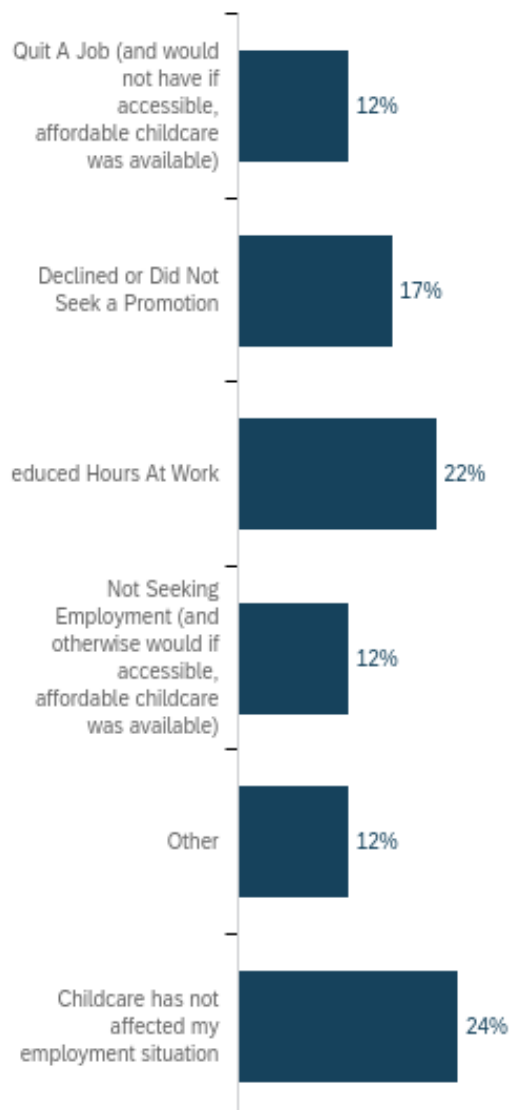
at home

Home

Friends in Park City

Texas

Q51 - Have childcare issues caused any of the following employment situations for you or your spouse/partner/co-parent?



#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	Have childcare issues caused any of the following employment situations for you or your spouse/partner/co-parent? - Selected Choice	1	10	7	3	11	41

#	Have childcare issues caused any of the following employment situations for you or your spouse/partner/co-parent? - Selected Choice	Percentage
1	Quit A Job (and would not have if accessible, affordable childcare was available)	12%
2	Declined or Did Not Seek a Promotion	17%
7	Reduced Hours At Work	22%
8	Not Seeking Employment (and otherwise would if accessible, affordable childcare was available)	12%
9	Other	12%
10	Childcare has not affected my employment situation	24%
	Total	41

Q51_9_TEXT - Other

Other - Text

If we can't get into a child care for a second kid, we are going to have to look at options such as quitting our jobs

More stressful

I hate working

We are lucky to have 5 days a week covered, but not having care during the pandemic greatly affected my mental health during the pandemic and even with care we feel very stressed because there has been so much sickness this year. It has been very difficult to keep up with work.

Live/work out of state for childcare and employment part of the time

Q52 - Please share any additional thoughts you have regarding access to childcare and early education in our community.

Please share any additional thoughts you have regarding access to childcare and early education in our community.

Seria perfecta si hubiese un lugar como el de school redness, de Holycross. Donde sabemos que están muy bien cuidados pero a la misma vez aprendiendo académicamente! Gracias 🙏

No one solution seems to fix the problem. Due to limited space or hours, we ended up needing to use three different care providers when using childcare in Summit County.

PCSD closed the faculty/staff daycare program of more than 40 years duration. This program served faculty and staff members with young children. This exemplifies poor leadership in an area and by an organization that should be leading the way in childcare!

This survey was designed to only seek self interest responses. Just because we managed to find a way to age 7, and now have school and aftercare, doesn't mean that I don't think the community desperately needs more options. Especially ages 0-2, and more extended hours for ages 3-5. And physically located out of park city proper (you try driving your kid into the prospector area at 8 am in the winter to drop off for daycare, and still get to work on time). Kimball junction has nothing. Quinn's junction- more nothing. Affordable is certainly an issue, but before you can tackle affordable, you just need to have something. Anything. I put my name on waitlists for daycare in PC and SLC when I was 12 weeks pregnant. Some places called when my kid was 2 telling me they had a spot. We probably need 5x the number of current spots to fit the community need. Hours need to be adequate to cover 8 hour workday (and this still only somewhat helps the many people who work non 8-5 hours).

As I work at a nonprofit assisting people in crisis and need in Summit and Wasatch counties, my experience has been that there are many parents (particularly single parents) who are very limited by a lack of affordable childcare. It impacts their ability to work and to provide for their families. It is a huge barrier for many of our applicants needing financial assistance.

My husband and I have opposite schedules and only one child who is old enough to be gaining more independence now. We've been able to manage with our current resources and flexible work schedules.

I'm stuck between wanting to take care of my children and wanting to work. There's no affordable childcare and if there is they're normally too many kids per teacher or they have a waiting list for months or even years. A babysitter costs the same or more than what I would get paid in a regular job.

Though I am not seeking childcare myself, I've heard through anecdotes, KPCW, and nonprofit professionals that there is a long waitlist for available slots for people living/working in PC.

We have to increase the access and lower the costs, which will require governmental involvement.

Young families are being forced to move from Park City due to the lack of affordable child care.

My oldest grandchildren attended PCTots starting when they first opened their doors. I signed them up the moment PCTots was offering spaces. Since then, my younger grandson has been on their waiting list for 2 years. He has also been on the waiting list for 2 years at Alpine Adventures and the PCHigh School daycare (which has subsequently closed). Other options are extremely expensive ie. nanny, Soaring Wings, Little Miners, and they don't offer a complete day for parents who work a full time 8-5 job.

My kids are now in full time school but we are left scrambling during summer break and long school breaks. Very limited camp options, almost all are week to week, especially hard to find full day... super expensive and getting a place in one is a competitive sport and nearly impossible—especially to get two kids of different ages into the same ones/same schedules. We would use some kind of childcare during the summers and school breaks.

We currently enroll our 2 daughters at an after school program at school that allows both my wife and I to keep and work in our full time jobs. This program as I understand has a waiting list and could facilitate with more funding, more children. Previous to being in the public school system, we did use local childcare (PC Tots and Alpine Adventurers). They were both fantastic. The latter was pricey but still had issues keeping steady staff. The former was great too and as I understand has a hard time keeping staff. Providing a subsidy or otherwise facilitating more childcare options within the community would go a great way to keeping people living here, and allowing those that commute in, to have a place to safely drop their children off, assisting with creating wealth and security, however little or great for a segment of the community that is in desperate need.

More affordable options are needed for children of school employees, city staff, and resort/hospitality employees. The childcare programs need to pay their staff well and provide a safe and educational environment with access to outdoor activities.

Childcare is very expensive and hard to find according to my daughter and friends with grandchildren in the area. If you have a school age child, there are after school programs that are reasonable but need to be expanded to include holiday periods. Summer programs are expensive and again hard to get into.

We have a fantastic childcare situation, but SO many of our friends and contacts are struggling to find spots at all, or to find affordable spots. I have heard of families driving to Salt Lake to drop kids at childcare and then coming back up to PC to work. WILD.

I think it's a major factor in why people like me are deciding not to have children which is really sad.

Finding adequate childcare in this community has been extremely difficult, our child has been on the waiting list for two years for four separate daycare facilities, one of which ended up closing down. We can't compete with the individuals who can afford nannies in this town but we also can't get into childcare because of the extensive waiting lists.

Although we now have our two children in elementary school and are able to access and afford the afterschool program, we are incredibly supportive of government-subsidized childcare for our community members. We are relatively high-wage earners with advanced degrees, but childcare was expensive for us when the children were little. I'm unsure how others manage, and a community can judge itself by how it cares for its youngest members. Strong families lead to strong communities. Thank you for leading this important work.

Please prioritize more and more affordable options for the community.

My experience with this is volunteering in public school systems for over 25 years many here in PC. Then listening to the parents of who my child babysat. Childcare workers, facilities, and education should be supplemented by public funding. When my own children were young I started a business in my home, stayed up most nights working because factoring in childcare costs for multiple children - I made more working from home. Thankfully, I had a education behind me that allowed for that choice. Most who work in the daily jobs needed to keep all of our lives going don't have the choices I did. Teachers also need to be payed more. Having volunteered in public schools for over 25 years I have witnessed how amazing that are and under supported. Most have masters degrees and should not have to go to a second job to make ends meet! Lack of support and education for children will impact all our lives in a negative way.

It is hard to find preschool options that cover a full workday here in park city. I would love to enroll my son in the park city 3 yo preschool program, but 2 days a week is not much time in school, and leaves me still needing full time childcare due to the hours it operates. If they could offer 3 days a week it would help be able to offset the cost of other childcare.

Please provide more options. It's extremely challenging for so many locals. With all the new Covid move ins, and their money- the demand only grows for childcare needs, but the costs and hours are out of balance with the needs.

All group care programs should require children to be vaccinated fully, with the only exceptions being medical conditions.

Not enough access to summer camps

I would need to know that my child is in good hands as I have worked at childcare places where the some of the staff has lacked the patience among other important things in order to work with children.

Childcare is a parental responsibility. Govt tax fund should not be used to provide free childcare Education is a community responsibility That is different than childcare

I am a grandparent who assists with childcare for my three grandchildren. Two live in the SLC area and have access to childcare which is much more affordable and has operating hour more realistic for full-time working parents. My daughter here in PC is a business owner and has to supplement her very expensive childcare, to cover short hours and many closed days. For most working parents in PC childcare is totally unaffordable.

I feel like I've been very fortunate to even find a spot at a childcare location, so I'm a lucky one. If this community wants to stay a true community with families, there needs to be more options and ones that are affordable. Subsidies would help but also ensuring our teachers/community workers have accessible options without getting placed on a waitlist 20 kids deep needs to be a priority.

PC Tots and PC Tots Too fill a gap providing affordable childcare. I believe we need more affordable childcare options in our community as well as pre-school and school options to fill the gap.

I don't think we need to have preschool in the already crowded schools. There are plenty of options outside of the school

Although I do not have a child of my own yet, many of my coworkers experience issues related to the affordability of childcare or ease of finding support when they or their child are sick last minute.

We need quality childcare so mothers can work. Utah makes life miserable for working mothers with odd school hours that don't match work obligations and incessant demands for random volunteering. Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell says

it is workforce limits that is key to keeping inflation high, via the 55% of PCE that is services X housing. Not supporting women is only making inflation both worse and more long lasting. Total mis-management.

I have 5 children, why should I be paying for childcare? I'd like to have more children but need more gov't assistance

Would love to see a childcare option that does not follow a district calendar. Being a working parents that is not suitable for either of our schedules. There are options for such daycare but we have been on the waitlist for almost 2 year at this point. The need is here in the community but the supply is not there.

State or county subsidies should be available for low income people in need of childcare. Early preschools would help. Utah doesn't provide enough support for any public school or childhood education, including childcare. It should be a priority. Utah is being very shortsighted.

I don't have children myself, however I have many friends in Park City that have small children (not yet elementary school age) and struggle to find childcare. Most options are full and not taking new enrollment and all are extremely costly. I hear about this challenge all the time from friends and co-workers that consider leaving their job due to childcare challenges and would be very interested to have another option available in our community.

More scholarships spots for kids at PC tots.

My husband recently lost our childcare and are now both working part time to keep my child at home. Our childcare options are so expensive in this town that it's not worth us working full time. We are now living on an extreme budget. It's stressful each month to pay bills.

I am not sure why the local government should be subsidizing child care. Private sector wages need to rise to allow parents to pay for childcare, or private employers need to subsidize child care costs. Why are taxpayers subsidizing profitable private sector employers?

I didn't need childcare until my son was at McPolin Elementary. While prices have increased, I still find the \$350/mo affordable. The biggest challenge is summertime. In order to get into programs (after school, summer camps, etc.) you need to make it a full priority. I wake up early to make the on-line registrations. I speak to counselors and program directors ahead of time so they know of my interest. Some times it feels like an all day activity to get there. I would love if afterschool programs and summer camp programs could expand. However, I have an older child. I know it's different with smaller children.

The County and City need to find a way to ensure that every child in Summit County has access to high quality safe and affordable child care.

There is a huge need for affordable childcare in our community! My daughter has been unable to get into any childcare center that we can afford. My husband had to stay at home for the first 2 years of her life because we couldn't afford the childcare that was available. It has a huge impact on our community.

Both are necessary if we want Park City to be a place for families. Otherwise, we are a vacation town with transients.

My grandchildren are in daycare. It is very expensive and there is pressure to get on a list ASAP.

Any and all funds that can help parents find quality, affordable care for their children so they can work is advisable. Maybe Summit County could create incentives for Child Care businesses or partner with corporate entities like Deer Valley and Park City Ski Resorts to create the needed child care facilities and staff.

We are ready to start a family and the cost of childcare and availability is extremely challenging. If we are unable to find childcare then one of us will need to quit our jobs which then would make us unable to afford our mortgage. We do earn sufficient income but we live in a one bedroom condo and we can't afford a two bedroom home (starting around \$3,000) and childcare which is over \$1200 per month. It's extremely difficult to afford to live in park city and raise a family in park city.

I would be willing to pay more in taxes for a subsidized child care option for Park City residents and/or teachers at our district. We need to attract good teachers and offering free or subsidized child care is a great option. We have no options in Park City and many parents have had to get creative.

No taxes for 70 year Olds on Social security

the question asking if I am a householder or living in a house is inappropriate. Our house is held by a trust. We are all a part of it. Childcare is very difficult to find and affordable childcare is not existent.

Very difficult to find baby sitters and if you do very expensive. Concerned about shortage of day care and pre school availability and the high cost in Park City area.

Inclusivity. We don't need more facilities that don't care who the next generation is.

Our childcare needs have not kept pace with the growth of our community-plain and simple.

We desperately need more options for high quality, flexible care.

My answers are reflective of my current situation - two children in school. However one of the reasons I would not have any more children is the lack of affordable childcare in Park City. When my youngest was still in care it was over \$1000 a month for just one child. When both my children were in care I was paying at a minimum double that. As a single mom that was a huge amount of my income that was crippling.

Wait lists for daycares in the Park City area are too long. I put in for a spot for my child before any of my immediate family knew I was having a baby because I was so worried I would not have childcare when I had to go back to work to the University of Utah.

We are lucky because we have close proximity to a high quality affordable childcare center near our home and work. Many of my friends have been trying to find care for their babies for almost a year. If they can find a spot, they can't afford it. I love my kids teachers, but I see the stress it puts on them in the winter to commute in bad weather and spend hours stuck in traffic. I hope we are making it worth their while to continue to work up here and hope there will be more affordable housing options soon. I think the state, or city and county need to step up and help address this issue, but don't see a lot desire from elected officials to address this issue.

Unaffordable, several viable options closed out without community support, quality educators moved, irreplaceable resources left this community, rents and cost of operating facilities make it economically impossible to create new early childcare centers in Park City

Childcare is not only unaffordable, but the ones available are also less than ideal from a staffing standpoint. If we make \$180k per year and find it unaffordable, I cannot imagine what most of the employees that keep Park City operating are doing making half of that. It would be amazing for Park City to offer its own City/county daycare for district employees (speaking on behalf of friends in the district system) and for subsidies to be offered for those that cannot afford it. The district pre-schools being expanded would help tremendously and pressure should be applied to the resorts to offer childcare to their employees as well.

Attachment 5: Demand Model

Childcare Supply and Demand Summary					2022 Income Stratification				
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
2022 by Age Cohort									
	193	112	135	0		233	112	135	0
2022 Total Resident Childcare Demand	440				Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	36	17	21	0
2032 by Age Cohort					Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	20	9	11	0
	228	177	121	0	Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	16	8	9	0
2032 Resident Childcare Demand	526				Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	16	8	9	0
					Household Income >100% HAMFI	145	70	84	0
New Demand from 2022 to 2032	35	65	-14	0					
10 YR Resident Demand Increase 2022 to 2032	86								
2022 Imported Labor by Age Cohort					Child Care Supply				
	40	0	0	0		<5	5-9	10-14	15-19
2022 Total Imported Labor	40				Total Childcare Supply	309	53	53	53
2032 Imported Labor by Age Cohort					Infant Care Supply				
	47	0	0	0		<2			
2032 Total Imported Labor	47					72			
New Demand from Imported Labor 2022 to 2032	7	0	0	0					
10 YR Imported Labor Demand Increase 2022 to 2032	7								
Total Demand 2022	480				Net Surplus or Gap	-12			
Total Demand 2032	573				Infant Care Gap	-81			
10 Year Demand 2022 to 2032	93								
2022 Infant Care	<2		2-<5	<5					
Infant Care is a subset of the <5 Age Cohort Resident	125		68	193					
Imported labor	28		11	40					
Total 2022	153		79	233					

End Notes

ⁱ Office of Childcare Advisory Committee Meeting, (May 11, 2022), available at: <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/files/846161.pdf>.

ⁱⁱ Email from Shelle Allinson, Information Disclosure Officer, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (November 7, 2022) in response to GRAMA request, *see* Attachment 2.

ⁱⁱⁱ Email from Jon Collins, Research Consultant, Utah State Board of Education to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (March 18, 2022).

^{iv} American Community Survey, 2021: ACS 5-Year Estimates, S1101 Households and Families, available at: <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Park+City+Utah&tid=ACSST5Y2021.S1101>.

^v ESRI Business Analysis data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, (December 2022).

^{vi} ESRI Business Analysis data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, (October 2022).

^{vii} 2020 Decennial Census, DEC Summary File 3.

^{viii} Utah State Board of Education, Fall Enrollment by Grade Levels and Demographics (November 2022), available at: <https://schools.utah.gov/data/reports?mid=1424&tid=4>.

^{ix} 2020 Decennial Census, DEC Summary File 3.

^x Data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, obtained from Lightcast Development, (January 2023).

^{xi} Data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, obtained from Lightcast Development, (January 2023).

^{xii} American Community Survey, Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2018 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars), Table S1901, available at: [https://data.census.gov/table?q=Park+City+CCD,+Summit+County,+Utah+Income+and+Poverty&t=Income+\(Households,+Families,+Individuals\)&g=0100000US_0400000US49_1600000US4958070&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1901](https://data.census.gov/table?q=Park+City+CCD,+Summit+County,+Utah+Income+and+Poverty&t=Income+(Households,+Families,+Individuals)&g=0100000US_0400000US49_1600000US4958070&tid=ACSST5Y2018.S1901).

^{xiii} 2020 Decennial Census, DEC Summary File 3.

^{xiv} Kem C. Gardner Policy Institute, University of Utah, Work/Life Balance Preferences: Utah Parents, Table 20, (September 2022) available at: <https://gardner.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/Family-Friendly-Sep2022.pdf>.

^{xv} National Center for Children in Poverty, Demographics of Family, Friend, and Neighbor Childcare in the United States (August 2008), available at: <https://www.nccp.org/publication/demographics-of-family-friend-and-neighbor-childcare-in-the-united-states/#:~:text=FFN%20care%20is%20the%20most,for%20school%20Dage%20children>).

^{xvi} <https://le.utah.gov/~2022/bills/static/HB0015.html>.

^{xvii} NAEYC, Uncertainty Ahead Means Instability Now, Utah, (December 2022), available at: https://www.naeyc.org/sites/default/files/globally-shared/downloads/PDFs/our-work/public-policy-advocacy/utah_naeyc_2022_fall_survey.pdf.

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- ^{xviii} Data based on email responses from providers in response to questions by Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (October 2022).
- ^{xix} E-mail from Utah Child Care Licensing, Office of Licensing, DHHS, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (January 23, 2023).
- ^{xx} Email from Valarie Vazquez, Director, Little Adventures Children’s Center, To Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (January 24, 2023).
- ^{xxi} Phone conversation between Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, and Tracy Webb, Deer Valley, January 25, 2023.
- ^{xxii} Email from Cindy Judkins, Deer Valley Children’s Programs Manager, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (January 26, 2023).
- ^{xxiii} Park City Education Foundation, *Preschool*, available at: <https://pcef4kids.org/programs/preschool.html>.
- ^{xxiv} Park City School District, The Future of Learning, <https://pcfutureoflearning.pcschools.us/bond-projects/>.
- ^{xxv} <https://pcfutureoflearning.pcschools.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Timeline.pdf>;
<https://www.parkrecord.com/news/summit-county/park-city-school-district-ceases-construction-on-kearns-boulevard-campus/>.
- ^{xxvi} Email from Dr. Jill Gildea, Park City School District Superintendent, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (January 28, 2023).
- ^{xxvii} Utah State Board of Education, Fall Enrollment by Grade Levels and Demographics (November 2022), available at: <https://schools.utah.gov/data/reports?mid=1424&tid=4>.
- ^{xxviii} Jane Fillion, New Data Finds Childcare Prices Continue to Rise Ahead of Midterm Elections, Outpacing Inflation & Following Decades-Long Trend of Annual Increases, First Five Years Fund, (October 12, 2022), based on information provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, available at: <https://www.ffyf.org/new-data-finds-childcare-prices-continue-to-rise-ahead-of-midterm-elections-outpacing-inflation-following-decades-long-trend-of-annual-increases/>.
- ^{xxix} U.S. Department of Labor, Women’s Bureau, National Database of Childcare Prices, available at: <https://blog.dol.gov/2023/01/24/new-childcare-data-shows-prices-are-untenable-for-families>.
- ^{xxx} University of Utah Department of Economics, *Utah 2021 Childcare Market Rate Study*, prepared for the Utah Department of Workforce Services Office of Childcare, (May 2021), available at: <https://jobs.utah.gov/occ/occmkt.pdf>.
- ^{xxxi} The University of Utah, Costs of Attendance, Resident, Tuition and Fees, 2022-2023 Academic Year, available at: <https://financialaid.utah.edu/tuition-and-fees/cost-of-attendance.php>.
- ^{xxxii} Childcare and Development Fund (CCDF) Program Final Rule, 81 Fed Reg 67438 at 67515 (9/30/2016) (Childcare Development Fund federal benchmark for affordable parent fees set at 7%); *see also* 45 C.F.R. §98.45(k); <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/occ/faq/childcare-and-development-fund-final-rule-frequently-asked-questions>.
- ^{xxxiii} Data provided by childcare providers, parents and via website review by Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (October 2022-January 2023).
- ^{xxxiv} DWS Financial/SNAP/Childcare Eligibility Manual, Table 3 (effective October 1, 2022), available at: https://jobs.utah.gov/Infosource/eligibilitymanual/Eligibility_Manual.htm.
- ^{xxxv} Office of Childcare Advisory Committee Meeting, (May 11, 2022), available at: <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/files/846161.pdf>.

^{xxxvi} Email from Shelle Allinson, Information Disclosure Officer, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (November 7, 2022) in response to GRAMA request, see Attachment 4; email from Utah Open Record Portal Team, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (February 6, 2023).

^{xxxvii} NAEYC, Uncertainty Ahead Means Instability Now, Utah, (December 2022), available at: https://www.naeyc.org/sites/default/files/globally-shared/downloads/PDFs/our-work/public-policy-advocacy/utah_naeyc_2022_fall_survey.pdf.

^{xxxviii} Department of Workforce Services Office of Child Care Advisory Committee Meeting (March 9, 2023), available at: <https://www.utah.gov/pmn/files/951825.pdf>.

^{xxxix} NAEYC, Uncertainty Ahead Means Instability Now, Utah, (December 2022), available at: https://www.naeyc.org/sites/default/files/globally-shared/downloads/PDFs/our-work/public-policy-advocacy/utah_naeyc_2022_fall_survey.pdf.

^{xl} Bipartisan Policy Center, States Face a \$48 Billion Childcare Funding Cliff, (June 3, 2022), available at: <https://bipartisanpolicy.org/blog/states-face-a-48-billion-childcare-funding-cliff/>.

^{xli} Bryce Covert, Early Learning Nation, Economists Find Investing in Childcare Will Dramatically Reduce Costs, Increase Mother's Employment and Increase Quality Care, (July 24, 2022), available at: <https://earlylearningnation.com/2022/06/economists-find-investing-in-childcare-will-dramatically-reduce-costs-increase-mothers-employment-and-increase-quality-care/>.

^{xlii} U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation, *How Childcare Impacts Utah's Workforce Productivity and the State Economy*, available at: https://uw.org/wp-content/uploads/UntappedPotential_UTAH_011223_DIGITAL.pdf.

^{xliii} Utah State Tax Commission, *Annual Report, Fiscal Year 2020-2021*, at pgs. 10 & 28, available at: <https://tax.utah.gov/commission/reports/fy21report.pdf>.

^{xliv} Child Care Income Eligibility and Co-Payment, (effective October 1, 2022), available at: <https://jobs.utah.gov/occ/provider/cctable4.pdf>.

^{xlv} Email from Ann Stockham Mejia, Childcare Subsidy Manager, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (October 31, 2022).

^{xlvi} First Five Years Fund, *Early Childhood Education in Utah*, available at: https://www.ffyf.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/FFYF_Utah_2022.pdf.

^{xlvii} Holy Cross Ministries' Promotor(as) are bilingual, bicultural outreach workers help individuals navigate the complexities of the healthcare system and other social services, such as the childcare subsidy. More information is available at: <https://www.hcmutah.org/promotora-outreach-program/>.

^{xlviii} DWS Financial/SNAP/Childcare Eligibility Manual, Table 3 (effective October 1, 2022), available at: https://jobs.utah.gov/Infosource/eligibilitymanual/Eligibility_Manual.htm.

^{xlix} Email from Ann Stockham Mejia, Child Care Subsidy Program Manager, Utah Department of Workforce Services, to Kristen Schulz, Early Childhood Alliance, (January 3, 2023).

^l Center for the Study of Childcare Employment Jobs Tracker, (November, 2022) available at: <https://csce.berkeley.edu/publications/brief/childcare-sector-jobs-bls-analysis/>.

^{li} Stanford Center on Early Childhood, *Overdue: A New Child Care System That Supports Children, Families & Providers*, (December 2022), available at: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e7cf2f62c45da32f3c6065e/t/63a1d9582916181ff4b729be/1671551320275/overdue_new_child_care_system_factsheet_dec2022.pdf.

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- ^{lii} NAEYC, Uncertainty Ahead Means Instability Now, Utah, (December 2022), available at: https://www.naeyc.org/sites/default/files/globally-shared/downloads/PDFs/our-work/public-policy-advocacy/utah_naeyc_2022_fall_survey.pdf.
- ^{liii} Andrea Buchanan, Park City School District Childcare Center Closing, KPCW, (August 15, 2022), available at: <https://www.kpcw.org/park-city/2022-08-15/park-city-school-district-childcare-center-closing>.
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- ^{lvii} Data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, obtained from Lightcast Occupation Snapshot Report, Q4 2022 Data Set for Childcare Workers.
- ^{lviii} Data from Jeffery B. Jones, AICP, Summit County Economic Development Department, obtained from Lightcast Occupation Snapshot Report, Q4 2022 Data Set for Childcare Workers.
- ^{lix} Stanford Center on Early Childhood, *Overdue: A New Child Care System That Supports Children, Families & Providers*, (December 2022), available at: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5e7cf2f62c45da32f3c6065e/t/63a1d9582916181ff4b729be/1671551320275/overdue_new_child_care_system_factsheet_dec2022.pdf.
- ^{lx} Utah Department of Workforce Services, Child Care Access in Utah (March 2020), available at: <https://jobs.utah.gov/occ/ccaccess.pdf>.
- ^{lxi} Brion Economics, San Mateo County Child Care Needs Assessment-2022, (November 2022), available at: <file:///C:/Users/kschu/AppData/Local/Microsoft/Windows/INetCache/Content.Outlook/VA50C333/SMC%202022%20Child%20Care%20Needs%20Assess%20Final%20Report.pdf>.
- ^{lxii} This capture rate was selected by Jeff Jones after reviewing several other child care demand models.
- ^{lxiii} Elliot Haspel, "Perspective: America is barreling toward a child care cliff," *Deseret News*, (November 20, 2022), available at: <https://www.deseret.com/2022/11/20/23466194/child-care-crisis-covid-aid-omnibus-spending-bill>.