THE STATE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD

Grand County





Katy Hale Executive Director Grand Beginnings

grand beginnings Supporting Programs, Health, and Education for Young Children

Early Childhood Systems Building

- Early Childhood Workforce & Program Supports
- Family & Caregiver Supports
- Child Health & Development
- Early Childhood Mental Health Supports

Child care is a workforce and economic imperative





OCTOBER 2024

UNLOCKING WORK: IMPACTS OF IMPROVING ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE CHILD CARE



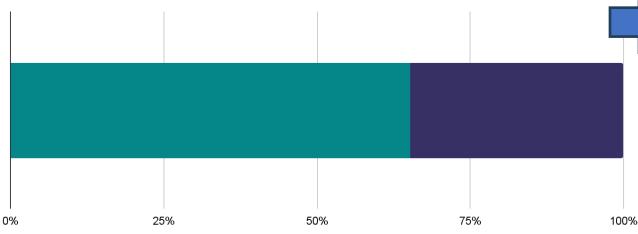
workforce

Child care supply does not meet current need of working families

Capacity in Colorado's licensed child care centers and family child care homes is only sufficient to serve two-thirds of the young children estimated to need care.

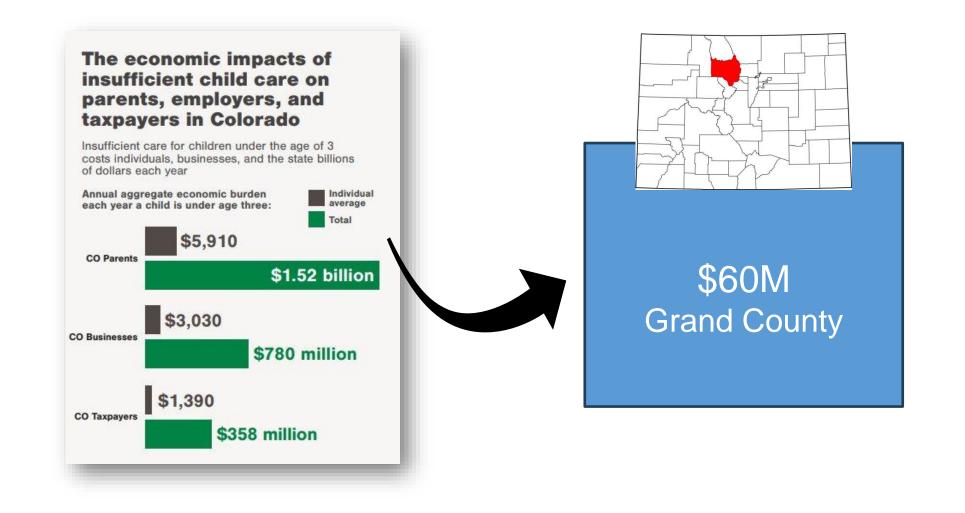
Licensed Child Care and Preschool Capacity as a Percent of Colorado Children Under Age 6 with All Available Parents in the Labor Force

Children able to be served in Licensed slots in child care centers, Family Child Care Homes and preschools
Children potentially unable to access a licensed slot

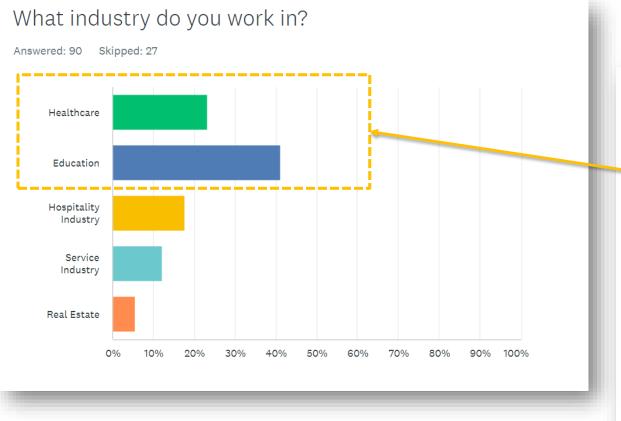


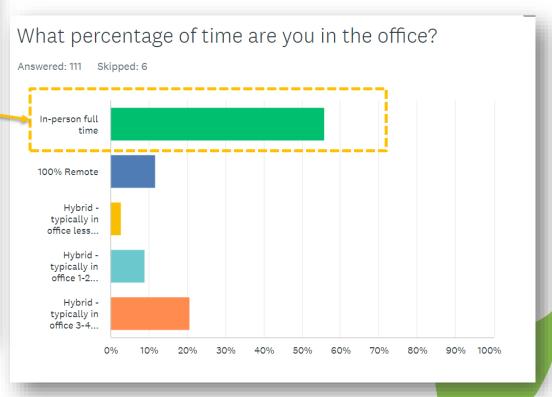
		Approx. Population of Children Under Age 5	Number of Children in Licensed Care	% of Pop. Under Age 5 Served in Licensed Care
	Grand County	660	276 (10 centers and 2 family child care homes)	41.8%
			ounty falls belo state average	ow the

Economic losses due to child care shortages



Intensive child care needs within the local in person workforce





Source: Grand Kids Learning Center Child Care Needs Assessment, 2024

The Business Case for Child Care Support

The crippling shortage of early childhood education puts strain on working caregivers and employers alike. Under increasing burdens, the workforce experiences loss of productivity, greater absenteeism, and turnover.

Supporting employees with child care can improve retention and reduce employee absences. A recent study has shown that reducing turnover can even lead to a positive ROI for companies investing in child care.



Average annual absences avoided due to child care benefits across five participating companies.



By retaining roughly 1% to 12% of eligible employees, employer covers the cost of providing child care benefits.







What are our biggest areas of local need?





Our Biggest Pain Points

We have a:

Significant Lack of Business Stability among Current Programs
 Unaffordability Problem for Families
 Infant and Toddler Capacity Crisis
 These pain points are often interdependent

Chil	ldren S	Served	d by A	ge:	250 undupl	nere are more icated childre n Grand Cour	n on	
		Number of Children in Licensed Pre-K Care	% of Pre-K Pop. Served in Licensed Care	Number of Children in Licensed Toddler Care	% of Toddler Pop. Served in Licensed Care	Number of Children in Licensed Infant Care	% of Infant Pop. Served in Licensed Care	
	Grand County	209	75% (trending upward)	54	25% (trending upward)	17	15% (trending downward)	



Children Served By Location:

	Number of Licensed Centers	Number of Licensed Family Child Care Homes	Number of Pre-K Children in Licensed Care	Number of Children in Infant & Toddler Licensed Care
East Grand (WP through Granby)	8	0	148 (trending upward)	55 (trending downward)
West Grand	2	2	57 (trending upward)	16 (trending upward)



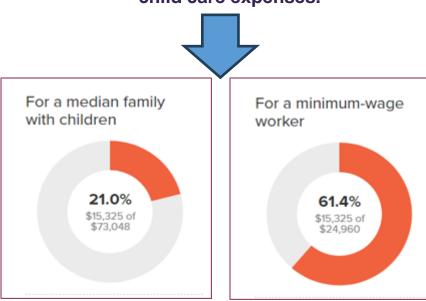
Cost drivers often exceed revenue in the child care business model

Age group	Classroom staff	Center staff	Facility	All other	Total cost/child	% of cost that is staffing	Revenue per child	Difference be tween cost of care and per child reve nue	Subsidy by age group
Infant (6 wk- 18 mo)	\$14,708	\$19,264	\$3,009	\$3,878	\$40,859	83%	\$25,116	-\$15,743	-\$119,644
Toddler (12 mo- 24 mo)	\$12,420	\$16,268	\$3,009	\$5,318	\$37,014	78%	\$23,481	-\$13,534	-\$121,802
Toddler 2 (24 mo- 36 mo)	\$10,350	\$13,556	\$3,009	\$5,318	\$32,233	74%	\$21,781	-\$10,452	-\$112,884
Mixed age PreK (30 mo-6 yr)	\$7,306	\$9,569	\$3,009	\$5,318	\$25,202	67%	\$20,472	-\$4,729	-\$72,360



Tuition exceeds families' ability to pay

Colorado families spend an average of 18% of their household income on child care expenses.



For Grand County:

Age of Care	Average Cost to Families	Estimated True Cost to Provide Care
Infant Care	\$64/day (range \$40-\$90) = \$13,056/year for 4 days/week	\$31,984/year
Toddler Care	\$60/day (range \$40-\$85) = \$12,240/year for 4 days/week	\$27,857.50/year
Pre-K Care	\$48/day (range \$31-\$75) = \$9,792/year for 4 days/week	\$17,618/year

Cost of living to be self-sufficient: **\$107,484/yr** for family of 4 with young children. Average wages (not income) = **\$50,648/yr**

Source: US Census, Early Childhood Council of Larimer County, Economic Policy Institute, Colorado Health Institute

Initial Simplified Cost Estimate to Stabilize **Current EC Industry** and Improve Affordability for **Families**



Assumptions for Cost Estimate

 Assumption 1: Level 4 true costs of care as modeled by Brookings Institute for Colorado

		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Infant	Age 0-12 mo.	\$23,272	\$24,226	\$25,184	\$31,984	\$33,173
Toddler	Age 12-24 mo.					
	Age 24-36 mo.	\$18,310	\$19,026	\$19,746	\$23,709	\$24,550
Pre-K 🖯	Age 3 years old	\$14,568	\$15,105	\$15,645	\$18,166	\$18,775
	Age 4 years old	\$13,129	\$13,597	\$14,068	\$17,070	\$17,634

Cost of care based on Colorado Shines quality level, using affordable housing wage standard



Assumptions for Cost Estimate

- Assumption 2: Current Enrollment & Tuitions as Reported by Grand County Licensed Programs in 2024

Age of Care	Average Cost to Families
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- Assumption 3: Cost change over time mirrors CPI Inflation Index
- Assumption 4: UPK funds effectively reduce fund discrepancy for pre-k

The Math

These are conservative estimates and should be part of larger cost analysis



Infants: \$31,984-\$13,056=\$18,928 x 17 infants=\$321,776

Toddler: \$27,857.50-\$12,240=\$15,617.50 x 54 toddlers=\$843,345

Preschool: \$17,618-\$9,792=\$7,826 x 209 preschoolers=\$1,635,634-\$866,518.21 (UPK funding Grand County)=\$769,115.79

TOTAL Annual Estimated Cost to Stabilize Current System: \$1,934,236.79/year with 3.3% CPI average increase annually





Our Biggest Pain Points

We have a:

Significant Lack of Business Stability among Current Programs
 Unaffordability Problem for Families
 Infant and Toddler Capacity Crisis





Initial Simplified Cost Estimate to Increase Infant Toddler Capacity to Serve Current Waitlist



Current waitlist in Grand and Jackson Counties

Approx. 120

38 infants 81 toddlers Large underestimate since long term lack of accessible care keeps families from even getting on waitlists.

Scenario A: Invest in licensed family child care homes

- Identify 10-20 residences (definition variable)
 - Purchased by city, county, REIT, or other investment structure to be discussed.
 - Existing child care home in need of subsidy or support
 - Retrofit or renovate to house child care
- 6-12 child capacity with a focus on infant and toddler space
 - Could be modular, existing or new build
- Opportunity for operator to buy back home after set term and/or designate home as child care use for X years in future

Scenario B: Expand center-based capacity



- · 2-3 centers
 - Construct, renovate or retrofit local buildings to operate child care
 - Align with current workforce needs and existing expansion efforts
- Key Activities
 - Engage in pro forma financial modeling process to determine 5 year financial and operational support needs to stabilize current supply (staffing, facility, tuition etc.)
 - Revisit expansion efforts in progress and quantify start up and ramp up needs for operational growth



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Sources



-Grand Beginnings, Grand and Jackson County Licensed Program Child Care Resource and Referral Survey, 2023.

-Quantifying the Life-cycle Benefits of a Prototypical Early Childhood Program Jorge Luis García, James J. Heckman, Duncan Ermini Leaf, and María José Prados NBER Working Paper No. 23479 June 2017, Revised February 2019.

-Colorado Children's Campaign, Kids Count in Colorado, 2023.

-The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2022, November 2022, Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington School of Social Work.

-Bureau of Labor Statistics QCEW, 2021.

