The 2010 Child Care Needs Survey evaluated the extent to which students, faculty, and staff with children have adequate child care, the effects of inadequate care on the achievement of goals and performance in the classroom and workplace, and the demand for on-campus child care at Utah Valley University. Two surveys, one of students and one of faculty and staff, were conducted in the summer and fall of 2010, interviewing more than 2,000 students and nearly 900 faculty and staff members.

Support for On-campus Child Care

There is strong support for on-campus care throughout the university. A majority of students, faculty, and staff agree that offering on-campus child care is important, and slightly less than a majority are interested in using care. This is especially so among women, staff, and single parents.

Scheduling

Demand is strong during weekday mornings and afternoons for both students and employees, and a substantial number of students need care weekday evenings as well. There does not appear to be strong demand for weekend care.

Preferred Care Model
There is strong agreement on the preferred model for on-campus care. 63% of students and 75% of employees with a preference prefer smaller locations spread throughout campus. 78% of students and 70% among employees want children cared for with others their own age. The overwhelming scheduling preference is hourly, supported by 52% of employees and 70% of students.

**Child Care User Profile**

The typical student who is interested or very interested in using on-campus child care is:

- currently married.
- under 30 years old,
- pursuing a bachelor’s degree, and
- as likely to be male as female.

The typical employee interested in care is a female staff member who is slightly more likely to be employed full-time and married than employees on the whole.

**Effects of Inadequate Care**

Lack of adequate child care is a significant obstacle to both students and employees. Among students, lack of adequate care slows progress toward graduation, deters full-time attendance, and hurts academic performance. Among faculty and staff, lack of adequate care is a major cause of absenteeism and inhibits achievement of professional goals. For both, lack of adequate care is an obstacle for other family members as well.

**For More Information**

Web: Full administrative reports, and data tables are available through the IRI web site: [http://www.uvu.edu/iri](http://www.uvu.edu/iri).

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**Estimated Demand**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Intensive</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey Conversion Rate</td>
<td>30%/15%</td>
<td>20%/10%</td>
<td>10%/5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students’ Children Using Care</td>
<td>1,245 (±576)</td>
<td>830 (±384)</td>
<td>415 (±192)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees’ Children Using Care</td>
<td>367 (±215)</td>
<td>245 (±143)</td>
<td>122 (±71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Children Using Care</td>
<td>1,612 (±615)</td>
<td>1,075 (±410)</td>
<td>537 (±205)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The study considers three scenarios for demand based on reported interest from respondents. The conservative scenario suggests that the parents of between 332 and 742 children will seek care through UVU. The scenario based on the most intensive usage projects between 997 and 2,227 children. The moderate usage model estimates between 665 and 1,485 children.

**Effects on Women**

Women bear a disproportionate burden of both child care responsibilities and of the effects of inadequate care. Whether students, faculty, or staff, women are substantially less likely to rely on spouses for care and are likely to wait until children are school-age to enroll at or work for UVU. Female students with children are more likely to have been deterred from full-time study, to have their graduation progress slowed, and to be affected by spouses’ study. Female employees are more likely than men to change their professional goals and are absent from work more often. They are also much more likely to need care in summer—when children are not in school—than men.