

The University of British Columbia

UBC Child Care Expansion Plan

Point Grey Campus

Amended to April 30, 2018



Photo Credit: YMCA of Greater Vancouver



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

This plan was developed by UBC Campus and Community Planning with input from:

- UBC Child Care Services
- University Neighbourhood Association
- UBC Properties Trust
- UBC Housing Relocation Services
- UBC residents
- YMCA of Greater Vancouver

and support from Jane Beach, *Child Care Policy Consultant*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Child care is an important UBC community need, and is part of UBC's commitment to building complete communities. Quality child care supports children's development and enables parents to work or focus on their education. UBC is committed to providing child care on both academic and neighbourhood lands to ensure that child care services are available on campus for families who live, study and/or work on campus. UBC Child Care Services is the main provider of child care on the academic campus. Within the neighbourhoods, UBC's Land Use Plan requires the provision of child care facilities supplementary to the institutional demand. Child care service within the neighbourhoods is provided by the University Neighbourhoods Association (UNA) as part of a partnership agreement with UBC.

UBC has long been a leader in the provision of quality child care, and is the largest provider of on-campus child care in North America. The supply has steadily increased over the last 40 years, with most spaces prioritized for students, staff and faculty. However, similar to regional trends, there are consistent wait lists at UBC for child care spaces. As of 2017, there are 814 child care spaces on campus, 629 of which are run by UBC Child Care Services and 25 spaces managed by the UNA.

UBC is committed to expanding child care on campus as the campus community grows. In 2009, the UBC Child Care Expansion Plan was approved by UBC's Board of Governors to guide the planning, development and operations of child care on campus for both academic and neighbourhood lands based on the anticipated growth of the community.

This update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** provides a revised framework to deliver on UBC's child care policy commitments and addresses both long-range institutional needs for child care and projected neighbourhood demand. Details on the implementation of this plan are included in the plan's appendices. The Expansion Plan and appendices will be reviewed every five years, or as required, to respond to changing policy, including UBC Land Use Plan updates.

A two-phased approach was used to update the UBC Child Care Expansion Plan:

- **In Phase 1**, a UBC Neighbourhoods Child Care Needs Assessment was conducted. This was based on a survey that collected detailed information on child care use, needs, preferences and satisfaction from residents living in UBC neighbourhoods.¹
- **In Phase 2**, a technical analysis was conducted to inform recommendations for setting child care targets.²

Key questions explored in this update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan**:

1. What is the framework (principles, policies and targets) to deliver child care on both academic and neighbourhood lands?
2. How will new child care centres be delivered (funding and



The 814 child care spaces on campus serve UBC students, faculty, staff, residents and other off-campus community members. These centres are run by a variety of operators including: UBC, Berwick (Developmental Disabilities Association), U-Hill Kinderclub and YMCA. This reflects an increase of 226 spaces since the implementation of the 2009 Child Care Expansion Plan, including an increase in 172 spaces in UBC Child Care Services and the first child care centre in UBC neighbourhoods, a 25-space centre managed by the UNA and operated by the YMCA.

¹ See *Child Care Needs Survey of the UBC Neighbourhoods: Key Findings* (April 2016) for the detailed report on the findings from the UBC Neighbourhoods Child Care Needs Assessment.

² See *UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report* (May 2017) for the detailed analysis used to prepare this plan.



Unmet child care need is estimated using the *UBC Child Care Planning Tool* which takes into consideration 1) UBC child population living on campus as well as child dependents of students, faculty and staff; 2) labour force participation rates; 3) projected residential growth; and 4) number of child care spaces available.³

locations)?

3. What are key considerations for continuing to deliver quality child care?

A key outcome of the analysis is that there is and will continue to be ongoing demand for new child care spaces as the residential community grows, particularly for children younger than three years. This update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** takes into consideration projected demand and UBC's capacity for expansion, and sets out two types of targets: 1) rolling 5 year targets and 2) long term targets that will be reviewed every five years, or as required to align with policy changes. All targets are subject to available funding:

1. 5-year Targets (To 2024):
 - Meet 15% of the infant/toddler/preschooler estimated unmet child care need by 2024.
2. Long Term Targets (From 2025 - 2041):
 - Meet 20% of the infant/toddler/preschooler estimated unmet child care need by 2041.

These targets reflect a balanced approach to expansion: one that ensures that the pace of growth is both in step with maintaining UBC's quality of child care and based on available funding to build and operate child care at UBC. They also take into consideration the current provincial and federal child care funding structures and policy.

The targets will be reviewed every five years, or as required, to align with any changes in policy including changes in future development in neighbourhoods or if capital plans change.

³ See UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017) for more information on how unmet child care need is calculated.

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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** is to:

1. Create a revised framework to deliver on UBC's child care policy commitments to address both long-range institutional needs for child care, and projected neighbourhood demand.
2. Provide recommendations for implementation and distribution of child care spaces on UBC's academic and neighbourhood lands.

2 BACKGROUND

Child care is an important UBC community need, and is part of UBC's commitment to building complete communities. Quality child care supports children's development and enables parents to work or focus on their education. UBC Child Care Services is the main provider of child care on the academic campus. Child care in the neighbourhoods is provided by the University Neighbourhoods Association (UNA) as part of a partnership agreement with UBC.

UBC has long been a leader in the provision of quality child care, and is the largest provider of on-campus child care in North America. The supply has steadily increased over the last 40 years, with most spaces developed for children of students, staff and faculty. As of 2017, there was a total of 814 licensed full- and part- day centre-based spaces at UBC (on academic land and in UBC neighbourhoods), with a net expansion of 226 spaces since 2009. Table 1 shows the distribution of licensed spaces by operator.⁴

Table 1. Licensed child care spaces at UBC, 2017

Type of spaces	UBC Child Care Services ⁵	Berwick Child Development Centre	UNA-Managed Child Care	U-Hill Kinderclub ⁶	Total
0-3 years (Full Day)	168				168
3-5 years (Full Day)	287		25		312
Preschool (3-5 years; Part Day)	20	96		20	136
Out of School (5-12 years)	138			44	182
Occasional care (Drop-in)	16				16
Total	629	96	25	64	814

Source: UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017)

⁴ See UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017) for the detailed analysis used to prepare this plan.

⁵ The 96 mixed age spaces at UBC Child Care Services were allocated as follow 0-3: 32 spaces; 30 mo-school age: 64.

⁶ U-Hill Kinderclub is technically not part of the UBC campus but it is included because it serves the UBC community.

UBC CHILD CARE GOVERNANCE AND OPERATING MODELS

As highlighted in Table 1 above, there are four different child care operators serving the UBC community. Each of these child care operators have their own governance and operating models. UBC Child Care Services and UNA-managed child care are more directly under UBC's purview as they are either operated by UBC or as part of a partnership agreement:

- UBC Child Care Services** is part of Student Housing and Hospitality Services. Its mandate is to provide child care to the UBC community, with first priority given to students, faculty and staff, second priority to UBC residents who do not have an affiliation to UBC and then others. Capital costs for child care are considered as part of the financing of student housing projects. New centre start up costs are included as part of UBC Child Care budgets and ongoing operating funds are cost-recovered through child care fees, UBC employee funding and provincial child care operating funding.
- UNA-managed child care** is a new service provided by the UNA to address child care needs of the growing residential community. Its mandate is to provide child care to UBC's residential community, with first priority to UBC neighbourhood residents who are not affiliated with UBC, followed by UNA staff and UBC neighbourhood residents who are affiliated with UBC, then others. The UNA's responsibility to deliver child care in the neighbourhoods is part of the Neighbours' Agreement, which is a formal contract between UBC and the UNA that includes requirements for the UNA to provide specific services. The UNA manages the delivery of child care through third party operating agreements with child care operators such as the YMCA. Community Amenity Charges (CACs) fund capital costs. As part of this arrangement, UBC owns the facilities and licenses them to the UNA for operation through third parties. Operating costs are recovered through child care fees and provincial child care operating funding. Monthly parent fees are comparable to UBC Child Care fees.

See Appendix 4 for details on UBC's Child Care Funding Model.

UBC CHILD CARE POLICY

UBC is committed to providing child care on both academic and neighbourhood lands to ensure that child care services are available on campus for families who live, study and/or work on campus. Within the neighbourhoods, UBC's Land Use Plan requires the provision of child care facilities supplementary to the institutional demand.

The **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** was first developed in 2009 to guide the planning, development and operations of child care on campus on both academic and neighbourhood lands. The plan was approved by UBC's Board of Governors in 2009. The Plan continues to be updated to respond to changes in policy, including Land Use Plan changes.

The first child care centre in the neighbourhoods opened in July 2016 and is operated by the YMCA.



UBC Child Care Services was established in 1969. It is an ancillary operation within Student Housing and Hospitality Services.



Community Amenity Charges: Like municipalities, UBC collects different charges from development to pay for the infrastructure that enables growth. UBC uses CACs to pay for community centre and child care centre construction costs required in the Land Use Plan.



3 **APPROACH: UPDATING THE UBC CHILD CARE EXPANSION PLAN**

Key questions explored in this update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan**:

1. What is the framework (principles, policies and targets) to deliver child care on both academic and neighbourhood lands?
2. How will new child care centres be delivered (funding and locations)?
3. What are the key considerations for continuing to deliver quality child care?

A two-phased approach was used to update the Expansion Plan:

Phase 1: Conduct a child care needs assessment of UBC Neighbourhood residents to:

- a) Collect basic demographic information about the population with children, and
- b) Understand parents' child care needs and preferences.

The needs assessment was based on a survey of UBC neighbourhood residents that was conducted between January 11 and February 14, 2016. Detailed information on child care use, needs, preferences and satisfaction was collected from respondents with a total of 487 children 12 years old or younger.⁷

Phase 2: Building on phase 1, a technical analysis was conducted to inform recommendations for setting updated child care policy and targets.⁸ The technical analysis involved:

- a) Developing a UBC Child Care Planning Tool to estimate current and future child care need.
- b) Evaluating UBC's capacity to expand child care based on:
 - i) Existing capital plans, including:
 - Student Housing and Hospitality Services capital planning for future delivery of child care within academic lands.
 - Capital Funding available via development charges to deliver future child care spaces within neighbourhood lands.
 - ii) Potential sites suitable for future child care centres on academic and neighbourhood lands.

⁷ See *UBC Neighbourhoods Child Care Needs Survey: Key Findings (April 2016)* for details on the outcomes of the survey.

⁸ See *UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017)* for the detailed analysis used to prepare this plan.

- c) Establishing short term child care expansion targets to 2024 and long term targets from 2025-2041.
- d) Updating the Child Care Expansion Plan with revised child care policies, targets and implementation recommendations.

This update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** was informed by relevant existing data, policies and plans:

- 2009 Child Care Expansion Plan targets and calculations
- 2011 Census and UBC workforce data
- 2016 Child Care Needs Survey of the UBC Neighbourhoods: Key Findings
- UBC Land Use Plan and growth projections
- UBC capital projects planned or underway

4 UBC CHILD CARE EXPANSION PRINCIPLES, POLICIES AND TARGETS

PRINCIPLES

The following principles for child care expansion were developed with community input as part of the 2009 Child Care Expansion Plan. The principles are intended to guide decision-making about the nature and approach used in the delivery of new child care spaces on campus. They continue to be relevant and have been considered in the development of this updated Plan:

1. **Quality:** New services should deliver quality child care that meet or exceed best practices related to staffing, physical environment, program delivery, parent involvement.⁹
2. **Sustainability:** Adequate funds must be available to develop facilities and maintain the programs, to ensure the stability and longevity of child care spaces.
3. **Equity:** Ensure that a range of services is available for all children and family needs, as feasible.
4. **Access:** New facilities should be developed in multiple locations on campus to maximize the ability of parents to walk to the centre or reach it by public transportation.



⁹ Best practices include the 1993 City of Vancouver Child Care Design Guidelines as well as UBC Child Care Services equivalent practices.

POLICIES

The following policies were developed as part of the update to the **Child Care Expansion Plan** process. They are based on input from UBC Child Care Services, the UNA, UBC Campus and Community Planning, UBC Properties Trust, UBC Housing Relocation Services, the YMCA, and recommendations included in the *UBC Child Care Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017)*. The policies are here to guide and direct decisions being made about future child care expansion:

1. **Licensed Centres:**
 - a) Focus child care expansion on licensed centres. This enables UBC to focus on what it has direct control over.¹⁰
 - b) Future child care centre expansion will continue to be operated by UBC or not-for-profit societies to ensure consistency of service.
2. **Group Care Centres:** Focus child care expansion on group care centres for infant, toddler and preschoolers with shared facilities. These centres offer easier transitions for the children from one age group to the next. This model also subsidizes the high infant/toddler operating costs with an on-site preschooler program.
3. **Child Care Centre Redevelopment:** Existing child care centres on redevelopment sites will be replaced either as part of the new development or elsewhere on campus. Child care spaces will be replaced at a minimum one-to-one ratio.
4. **Academic Lands:**
 - a) UBC Child Care Services will continue to offer child care with priority to UBC students, faculty and staff.
 - b) UBC Child Care Services will continue to build and integrate child care into the student housing portfolio (i.e. child care will be built into student housing hubs that include a mix of uses, as per Policy 17 in the Vancouver Campus Plan).
 - c) Capital funding for child care will continue to be considered as part of the financing for student housing projects.¹¹ New centre start up costs will be included as part of UBC Child Care budgets. Ongoing operating funds will be cost-recovered through child care fees, UBC employee funding and provincial child care operating funding.
5. **Neighbourhood Lands:**
 - a) UNA-managed child care centres will continue to offer child care with priority to UBC neighbourhood residents who are not affiliated with UBC, followed by UNA staff and UBC neighbourhood residents who are affiliated with UBC, then others.



¹⁰ This approach differs from the 2009 Child Care Expansion Plan which had child care space targets based on a mix of licensed centres, family-based licensed child care and license not-required child care.

¹¹ See Appendix 4 for details on UBC's child care funding model.

- b) UNA-managed child care centres will be built as part of community centres, residential development sites, and potentially at a future elementary school.
 - c) A Community Amenity Charge (CAC) collected as part of development costs for market neighbourhood projects will fund the capital costs.¹² Operating costs will be recovered through child care fees and provincial child care operating funding. Operators will apply for government grants to subsidize capital and operating costs, when possible.
 - d) Future neighbourhood child care expansion is dependent on available CAC funding.
 - e) Considerations for siting child care in future neighbourhoods will be determined through the relevant neighbourhood plans (i.e. Stadium Road Neighbourhood Plan and Acadia East Neighbourhood Plan).
6. **Coordinated Communications:** UBC child care providers have a shared interest in ensuring quality child care is available to families. Given the limited supply, it is helpful for providers to cross-promote services available at UBC. To this end, UBC and third-party providers are encouraged to list all available licensed child care serving the UBC community on their websites. This includes: UBC Child Care Services and associated websites that promote child care at UBC (e.g. Student Services, Human Resources, etc.), Berwick Child Care and UNA-managed child care.
7. **Regular Plan Reviews:** The Child Care Expansion Plan will be reviewed every five years, or as required, to assess policies, and align long-term targets with upcoming development and capital plans.



TARGETS

A key outcome of UBC's child care analysis is that there is and will continue to be ongoing demand for new child care spaces through to 2041, particularly for children younger than three years. This update to the **UBC Child Care Expansion Plan** takes into consideration projected demand and UBC's capacity for expansion and sets out two types of targets: 1) rolling 5 year targets and 2) long term targets that will be reviewed every five years. Both are subject to available funding.

These targets reflect a balanced approach to expansion: one that ensures that the pace of growth is both in step with maintaining UBC's quality of child care and based on available funding to build and operate child care at UBC. They also take into consideration the current provincial and federal child care funding structures and policy.

See Appendices 3 and 4 for details on the implementation assumptions and funding model to meet these targets.

¹² See Appendix 4 for details on UBC's child care funding model.

Unmet child care need is estimated using the UBC Child Care Planning Tool which takes into consideration 1) UBC child population living on campus as well as child dependents of students, faculty and staff; 2) labour force participation rates; 3) projected residential growth; and 4) number of child care spaces available.¹³

5-year Targets (to 2024)

- Meet 15% of the infant/toddler/preschooler estimated unmet child care needs by 2024.

Long Term Targets (from 2025-2041)

- Meet 20% of the infant/toddler/preschooler estimated unmet child care needs by 2041.

These targets are intended to be reviewed every five years, or as required, to align with any changes in policy, residential needs for child care and future development in neighbourhoods or if capital plans change.

5 IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERSIGHT AND PLANNING

1. The Child Care Coordination Committee (CCCC) was put in place April 2011. The purpose of this committee is to ensure a well-coordinated child care strategy is developed, executed and maintained by a range of stakeholders and addresses the diverse needs of the UBC community. This committee consists of representation from VP Students, Student Housing and Hospitality Services, Campus and Community Planning, Human Resources, UNA and UBC Properties Trust.
2. The CCCC will continue to play a key advisory role on child care expansion to ensure coordinated policy, planning and delivery of child care on both academic and neighbourhood lands.
3. Campus and Community Planning will be responsible for leading the 5-year reviews and consequential updates to this Expansion Plan and implementation targets, working closely with UBC Child Care Services, UNA and UBC Properties Trust.
4. Campus and Community Planning will update the UBC Child Care Planning Tool when new demographic information becomes available, including from census data custom tabulations, new and relevant waitlist data, and revised population estimates as new developments become occupied.

NEIGHBOURHOOD CHILD CARE SITING AND PRELIMINARY DESIGN

5. To meet the University's commitment to deliver child care in neighbourhoods, UBC Properties Trust and Campus and Community Planning will work together to find suitable sites for child care centres in residential development sites.



¹³ See UBC Child Expansion Plan: Technical Report (May 2017) for more information on how unmet child care need is calculated.

6. Child care sites may be developed as shell spaces to ensure spaces are secured for future demand, while also recognizing operational needs around a reasonable rate of expansion.
7. Operators will be involved in the early preliminary design stage of developments with child care facilities. Their involvement is critical for ensuring appropriate layout and location of core services and to allow for maximum flexibility since some facilities may be initially built as a shell space that will be completed at a later date.
8. Wherever possible, locate new spaces for school age children in school buildings, or within easy walking distance to and from schools.
9. Wherever possible, locate child care centres in centrally accessible areas that can accommodate vehicular pick-up and drop off for parents.

SIZE AND LAYOUT

10. New centres should be built to accommodate a minimum of 37 children 0-school age, with the option to open with 24 spaces until demand requires operating at full capacity.
11. Child care centres should be built for maximum flexibility in order to enable a variety of age configurations that can be adapted to changing needs.
 - Continue to leverage expertise from UBC Child Care Services, who have experience in creating spaces for a licensed capacity of 37 with an initial operating capacity of 24 and different age configurations.
12. Use the 1993 City of Vancouver Childcare Design Guidelines and the City of Vancouver Child Care Technical Guidelines (or UBC equivalent) to inform development of all new centres.
 - The Child Care Regulation includes the minimum requirement for space, but does not necessarily support quality provision. The City of Vancouver Childcare Design Guidelines have been used by UBC Child Care Services in the development of their facilities, and is required for all new developments in the City of Vancouver. In addition to square footage requirements, the guidelines provide consideration for site selection, orientation and access, the location of various activity areas and support spaces, and outdoor play space.



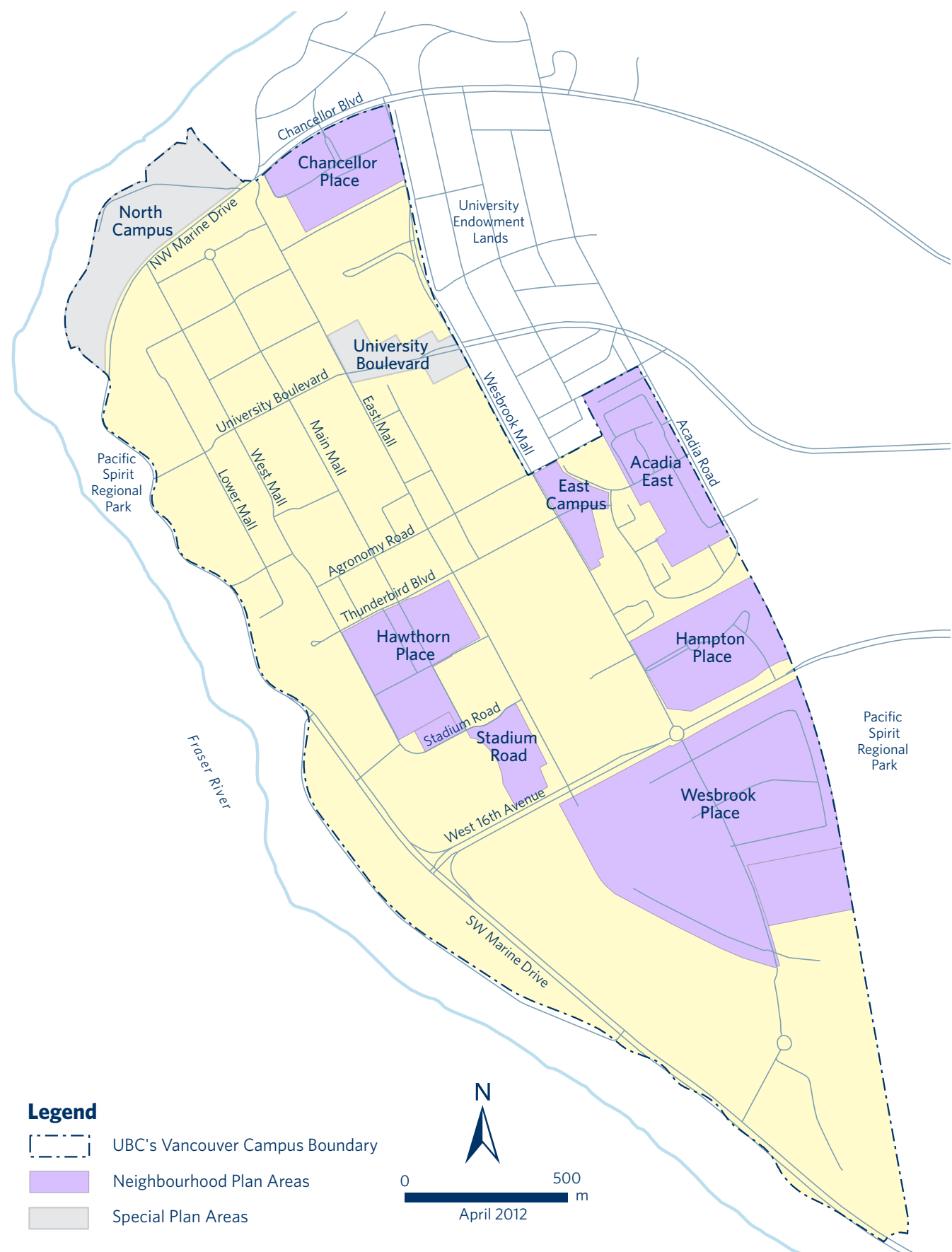
FUNDING¹⁴

13. UBC Child Care Centres: Continue to fund capital costs for child care centres through departmental reserves and as part of the financing of the student housing projects. New centre start up costs will be included as part of UBC Child Care budgets. Ongoing operating funds will be cost-recovered through child care fees, UBC employee funding and provincial child care operating funding.
14. UNA-managed centres:
 - Continue to fund capital costs for child care centres with the Community Amenity Charges (CACs) fund.¹⁵ Operating costs are recovered through child care fees and provincial child care operating funding. Monthly parent fees are comparable to UBC Child Care fees.
 - Operators will continue to apply for government grants for new child care centres in the neighbourhoods (i.e. Ministry of Children and Family Development child care capital and operating grants), as opportunities arise. Capital grants provide subsidies for project budgets which optimize the funding available from Community Amenity Charges fund.
15. The expansion of child care centres in both academic and neighbourhood land is subject to available capital funding and UBC Board of Governors approval.

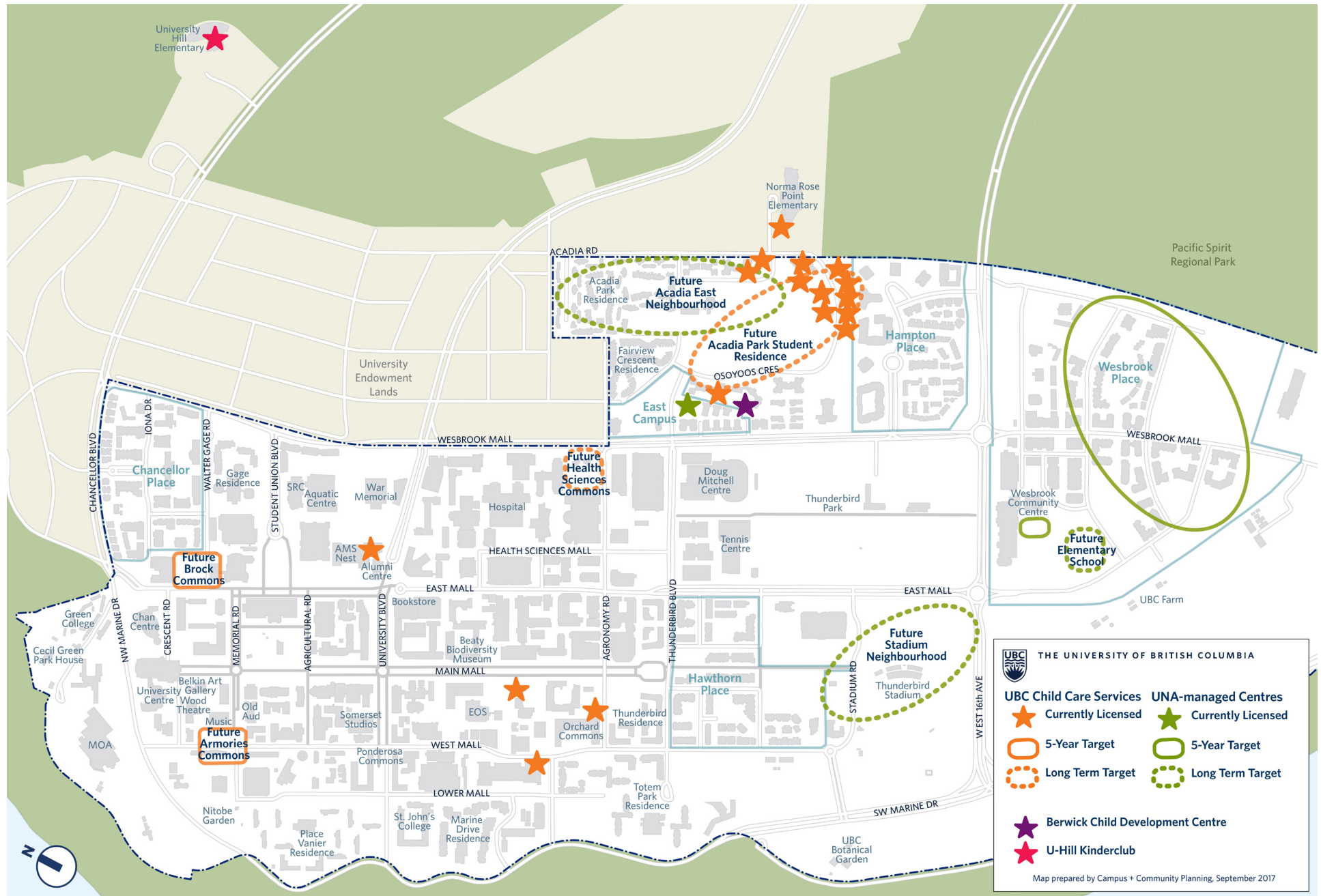
¹⁴ See Appendix 4 for details on UBC's child care funding model.

¹⁵ Like municipalities, UBC collects different charges from development to pay for the infrastructure that enables growth. UBC uses CACs to pay for community centre and child care amenity construction costs required in the Land Use Plan.

APPENDIX 1 - UBC NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSING AREAS



APPENDIX 2 – CHILD CARE CENTRES AT UBC, CURRENT AND TARGET LOCATIONS



APPENDIX 3 - UBC CHILD CARE SPACE TARGETS AND ASSUMPTIONS

This Appendix provides additional detail on how UBC's Child Care Expansion Plan will be implemented. These child care space targets and associated assumptions are based on the UBC Land Use Plan. They will be reviewed every five years or as required, to align with any changes in policy.

CHILD CARE SPACE TARGETS

5-year Targets (to 2024)

- Academic Lands: Deliver up to an additional 96 spaces, managed by UBC Child Care Services.
- Neighbourhood Lands: Deliver up to an additional 86 spaces, managed by the UNA.

Long Term Targets (from 2025-2041)

- Academic Lands: Deliver up to an additional 55 spaces, managed by UBC Child Care Services.
- Neighbourhood Lands: Deliver up to an additional 161 spaces, managed by the UNA.

Table 2. Summary of UBC Child Care Space Targets

	UBC Child Care Centres	UNA-Managed Centres
5-year Targets (to 2024)		
Targeted # of New Spaces	Up to 96 spaces	Up to 86 spaces
Targeted # of New Centres	Minimum 2 centres	2 centres
Long Term Targets (2025-2041)		
Targeted # of New Spaces	55 spaces or more	Up to 161 spaces
Targeted # of New Centres	A mix of new centre(s) and a reconfiguration of existing centres	3 centres plus space for school age care in new elementary school
Subtotal Of Additional Spaces By 2041	Up to 151 new spaces	Up to 247 new spaces
Total Additional Spaces By 2041	Up to 398 new spaces (combined UBC + UNA)	
Overall Inventory Of Spaces By 2041	814 existing spaces + up to an additional 398 spaces = 1,212	

Note: * The number of spaces is approximate and subject to funding. Numbers will be confirmed as part of individual project approvals.

Combined, **this will result in up to 398 new childcare spaces by 2041 and will result in an inventory of over 1,200 spaces in total** (814 existing spaces + up to an additional 398 spaces). The overall number of spaces are approximate and subject to funding approval of individual projects. See Appendix 2 for a map of existing and target child care spaces at UBC.

ASSUMPTIONS

Residential Growth

The child care space targets were developed using the UBC Child Care Planning Tool which estimates current and future child care need. The planning tool estimates future child care need based on the UBC Land Use Plan and associated residential growth projections, including the number of units that will be built in the neighbourhoods along with estimates on the distribution of unit sizes. These factors influence the number of families that will live at UBC and impact the demand on UBC child care spaces.

The Land Use Plan designates seven residential/mixed use neighbourhoods and two special plan areas distinguished from the academic campus land (see map in Appendix 1). There are approximately 11,000 residents living in campus neighbourhood areas. The Land Use Plan projects up to 24,000 residents through 2041. The expansion of student family housing is not contemplated as part of this analysis but can be incorporated in the future if the student family housing portfolio expands. If changes are made to the Land Use Plan, child care targets and assumptions will be updated accordingly.

By 2041, the number of households in the neighbourhoods is expected to more than double:

Total housing units in 2017:	5,248
New housing units planned to 2024:	2,869 (estimate)
New housing units 2025-2041:	3,883 (estimate)
Total housing units by 2041:	12,000 (estimate; ~24,000 pop'n)

Child Care Centres

The child care space targets are based on the assumption that the following child care centres will be delivered. The approval process for each of these centres will go through UBC’s capital project approval process.

Table 3. Summary of Potential Child Care Centre Sites with # of Spaces and Ages

	UBC Child Care Centres	UNA-Managed Centres
5-year Targets (to 2024)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Brock Commons: 37 spaces, infant/toddler/preschoolerArmory Commons: 37 spaces, infant/toddler/preschoolerCIRCLE (TBC): 24 spaces, infant/toddler/preschooler + 24 school-age	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Wesbrook Child Care Centre: 49 spaces, infant/toddler/preschoolerResidential site, Wesbrook Place: 37 spaces, infant/toddler/preschooler
Long Term Targets (2025-2041)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Health Sciences Commons: 37 spaces, infant/toddler/preschoolerFuture Acadia Park and/or potential reconfiguration of existing centres: up to 18 spaces, infant/toddler/preschooler	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TBD sites in Stadium Rd. and Acadia neighbourhoods: 3 centres each 37 spaces, infant/toddler/preschoolerFuture elementary school: ~50 school age spaces

APPENDIX 4 - UBC's CHILD CARE FUNDING MODEL

This Appendix provides additional detail on how the UBC Child Care Expansion Plan will be implemented. The funding models described below may be updated from time-to-time to reflect the most current approach.

UBC CHILD CARE CENTRES

Funding Sources and Assumptions:

- In 1994, the Board of Governors committed to supporting UBC Child Care Centres within available resources. This support includes capital, major repairs, utilities as well as central administrative support. More recently, Student Housing and Hospitality Services (SHHS) has been funding UBC Child Care Centers directly through departmental reserves, operational funding support, and as part of Student Housing Commons Development Projects.
- The vast majority of child care operating cost is labour. These costs are funded by monthly parent fees, UBC employee funding and provincial child care operating funding. These fees cross-subsidize labour intensive and more expensive infant and toddler programs with less expensive programs for older children.

UNA-MANAGED CHILD CARE

Funding Sources and Assumptions:

- It is assumed that Community Amenity Charges (CACs) will fund the capital costs. Like municipalities, UBC collects charges from development to pay for the infrastructure that enables growth. UBC and the UNA will continue to coordinate with child care operators to explore grant opportunities to subsidize the capital costs.
- Maintenance, cyclical capital and support services costs: Day-to-day costs (utilities, equipment repairs, etc. are expected to be covered by the operator), and building maintenance issues would be covered through the licence agreement.
- Like child care in academic areas, the vast majority of operating cost is labour. These costs are funded by monthly parent fees and provincial child care operating funding. Monthly parent fees are comparable to UBC Child Care fees.
- The current CAC plan allocates funds to pay for community centers and child care centres in the neighbourhoods. The CAC plan estimates the amount funds collected by UBC from development based on projected residential growth in the Land Use Plan. The amount child care that can be built is directly tied to how much CAC funding is available.