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2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study

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Prepared for Colorado Office of Early Childhood

October 2015



Suggested Citation:

Moldow, E., Velez, C., O'Brien, T., Walters, B., Krebill-Prather, R., and Carlson, B.L. (2015). *2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study*. University of Colorado Denver: The Evaluation Center, School of Education and Human Development.

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Acknowledgments

We are indebted to Professor Elizabeth Davis of the Department of Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota for her invaluable advice throughout development of this study. She is a leading researcher in the field of market rate studies, and we have been fortunate to have her guidance through critical decisions in the study design. Our sincere gratitude also goes to Stacy Buchanan, vice president of programs for Qualistar Colorado, for sharing her extensive experience and insights into collecting data in Colorado's complex child care market. Stacy gave us access to Qualistar Colorado's dataset for the study sample and graciously responded to our

many questions. A special note of appreciation goes to Elizabeth Garner, Colorado State Demographer, and her staff who provided us with the Cost of Living Index and took time to explain how county-level data were compiled. We also wish to thank our colleagues at The Evaluation Center for their ideas in the study design, especially Amelia Challender, Peter Rumbach, Jessica Presley, Bridget Buckley, and Susan Connors. Finally, we would like to extend our great appreciation to our editor, Leann Stelzer, for her remarkable speed and careful eye. Any errors in this report are the sole responsibility of the authors.

Most important, this study was made possible by the dedicated child care providers from across the state who took time from their long work days to respond to the survey. We recognize and value their contribution to this year's child care market rate study.

About the Organizations



THE EVALUATION CENTER

The Evaluation Center, University of Colorado Denver, School of Education and Human Development is an affiliate entity within a major research university.

Established in 2004, The Evaluation Center has extensive experience conducting research and program evaluation to support a wide variety of clients, including K-12 public school systems, non-profit organizations, state and local agencies, biomedical research universities, and private professional development programs. We have strong collaborative relationships with our colleagues in the School of Education, who bring specific expertise in the areas of early literacy, early childhood education, developmental psychology, and social justice in education. Our staff, skilled in both quantitative and qualitative methodologies, is dedicated to providing responsive, high-quality research and evaluation services.



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SESRC is part of Washington State University and provides quality survey research services to the University, to citizens and to policy makers nationwide. Since 1970 the SESRC has been a leader in social science data collection methods and practice. The SESRC annually completes 60-75 projects, employs 150-300 students, presents workshops and regularly publishes the results of research conducted at the SESRC.

WASHINGTON STATE
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Glossary



CCCAP	CCCAP is a child-care subsidy program that provides child-care assistance to low-income families that are working, looking for employment, or are in training, and families that are enrolled in the Colorado Works Program and need child-care services.
CCCAP Pay Cards	Once families are determined eligible to participate in their county's Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), the county will authorize and issue a CCCAP card to the primary caretaker.
Colorado Preschool Program (CPP)	Colorado Preschool Program is a state-funded early childhood education program administered by the Colorado Department of Education.
Colorado Works Program	This is a federally funded program that provides assistance to low-income families with dependent children through benefits, services, and a focus on stability through employment.
Cost of Living Index (COLI)	The COLI is a price index that measures the change in consumption costs across different geographic areas required to maintain a constant standard of living, based on a basket of consumer goods and services.
Denver Preschool Program (DPP)	Denver Preschool Program offers tuition credits to families of all income levels who reside in the City and County of Denver. Children must enroll in a DPP-approved preschool. DPP also offers grants to licensed providers that agree to participate in a quality improvement program.
Head Start	Head Start, a program of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides comprehensive early childhood education, health, nutrition, and parent involvement services to low-income children and their families.
Licensed Child Care Centers	Child care centers can serve children from birth to age 13. They provide care during the day, but also may provide before- and after-school care for older children (ages 5+). Child care centers normally provide care in a classroom setting. Large facilities have a number of classrooms, usually grouped by age and/or by child development.
Licensed Family Home Providers	Family home providers care for children in providers' own home. Family home providers normally are licensed to care for two children under age two and six children ages two and older. Some family home providers offer before- and after-school care for school-age children.
Licensed Preschool Programs	Preschool programs are offered in both public schools and private settings. Preschool programs usually are part-time programs (versus full-day care) and often have a greater focus on providing educational activities.
Licensed School-Age Child Care Centers	School-age child care centers are licensed specifically for children ages 5 to 13. They can provide care for school-age children before the school day begins and after school is out; some children are in care both before and after school. School-age care also is offered for school-age children during school holidays and breaks.

Market Prices	These are the prices providers charge by age group and type of care. These private pay rates do not include vouchers or subsidy rates, sliding scales, or any discounts. These are the maximum private pay rates for the regular day, not including summer, drop-in, or weekend care.
Sliding Scale	This typically refers to a fee schedule based on a family's income.
Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF)	Temporary Aid to Needy Families is a federal assistance program designed to help low-income families achieve self-sufficiency.



Executive Summary

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services legislation requires states to conduct a child care market rate survey every three years in order to receive federal funding from the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Market rate surveys help states establish child care subsidy rates that are high enough to allow low-income working families to enter the child care market and afford equal access to a range of care.

In Colorado, the Office of Early Childhood (OEC) establishes rates for child care subsidies across the state. The OEC contracted with The Evaluation Center (TEC) and School of Public Affairs (SPA), both within the University of Colorado Denver, to conduct the 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study. This study has two main goals. First, it identifies the prices charged for different types of care and age groups across Colorado to inform the rates reimbursed for child care through the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP). It then examines the extent to which the current subsidy rates meet the federal definition of equal access. Second, the study explores why licensed child care providers either limit or entirely opt out of accepting CCCAP-subsidized families and provides recommendations that would encourage more providers to participate in CCCAP. This report presents study findings from a statewide survey of Colorado licensed child care providers.

While some states analyze data collected through the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) for their market rate studies, the specific requests from the state necessitated a new survey. The survey was designed in collaboration with OEC and piloted with child care providers across the state. A statistically representative sample of 2,723 providers was sampled to be able to es-

timate rates for each county and for the state overall. The team designed a comprehensive outreach campaign to inform key stakeholders, early childhood education leaders, and child care providers about the upcoming market rate survey. Together, CU Denver and our partners at Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) conducted surveys by phone between March and early July, 2015 with licensed child care centers, family home providers, school-age child care programs, and preschools. This survey had a strong overall response rate of 69%.

KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the main questions to be answered by the results of this market rate study is to what extent families have access to 75% of the care—the federal benchmark of equal access—across types of care and age groups. Across age groups, no more than 25% of all counties with available data meet this benchmark of equal access in Colorado. Overall, family homes provide slightly greater access to child care than do child care centers. For both types of care, low-income families have less access to infant care than they do to school age care.

Of all CCCAP providers, 78% indicated they would not be able to provide care to as many low-income families without payment through CCCAP. It is essential that Colorado explores improvements to CCCAP in an effort not only to expand the pool of child care providers who are able to accept CCCAP, but also to improve policies to reduce disruptions in care for Colorado's low-income children. Together these recommendations identify key ways to increase equal access to child care—first, by supporting an increase in the reim-

bursement to providers and second, by limiting the administrative burdens that detract providers from participating in CCCAP.

Funding

Recommendation 1. Raise reimbursement rates to meet the federal benchmark of equal access.

Federal regulations require lead agencies to provide reimbursements that ensure families access to child care comparable to the care available for families that do not have subsidies.¹ “Payments established at least at the 75th percentile of the market would be regarded as equal access.”² This study found that most counties with available data do not meet this benchmark. Of the providers who limit CCCAP enrollment, two-thirds indicated the reason was low reimbursement rates. The top reason providers stop accepting CCCAP also is low rates.

Providers set their prices based on age categories that differ vastly from those used by the state, rarely using the eight CCCAP reimbursement categories. In particular, family homes tend to set rates based on one and often two age categories: under age 2 and over age 2. Fewer reimbursement age categories that better reflect the market will limit missing prices across Colorado’s 64 counties.

Recommendation 2. Consider reimbursing providers’ administrative costs to oversee CCCAP.

When providers receive a lower subsidy rate than their private-pay families and also must allocate staff time and incur additional costs to oversee the subsidy, they are deterred from participating in CCCAP. Some providers mentioned that, in order to accept CCCAP, they need a staff person dedicated to overseeing its administration. The survey found that 77% of school-age programs, 57% of child care centers, 40% of preschools, and 38% of family home providers could enroll more children. Offsetting providers’ administrative costs may lessen the barrier to participating, especially for small child care facilities.

Administration

Recommendation 3. Consider a weekly rather than a daily reimbursement rate.

Many of the key challenges providers report in administering CCCAP are due to being reimbursed daily rather than weekly. Of all providers, half regularly charge for missed days when a child does not attend due to sickness or vacation. In order to operate a child care facility and pay staff, many providers express the need to budget a certain amount of income from child fees. Only 42% of family homes and 26% of licensed child care centers and preschools charge a full-time daily rate—private-pay families often pay weekly or monthly. Lack of reimbursement for absences among CCCAP families is a barrier that keeps providers from accepting CCCAP. Of the providers who stopped accepting the subsidy, two-thirds indicate this decision was due to not being reimbursed for absences. Weekly reimbursement, based on a child’s slot rather than on attendance, would alleviate many administrative issues.

Recommendation 4. Develop a new system to facilitate billing.

Many providers expressed they had difficulties when using the CCCAP pay card machine. Of the providers who stopped accepting the subsidy, 38% indicate this decision is due to not wanting to use the new machine. The machine operates on an analog landline, which limits use in a variety of settings, including many schools.

Providers spend considerable time ensuring that families swipe their CCCAP card in and out every day. If providers choose to enroll children before their initial card arrives—which could be two weeks or longer—they do so at the risk of not being paid. One-fourth of CCCAP providers report there often are issues with the machine reading the card. If families lose or forget their cards, they may back swipe up to nine days in many counties. Extending this period was among the most common suggestions among providers. After the

nine days, providers must bill manually. Nearly one-fourth of CCCAP providers report that their manual billing is commonly returned or kicked back without being accepted the first time. If questions arise, providers commonly must leave a voice mail message for county offices. Since providers often are caring for children during the day, finding a time to communicate to resolve billing issues becomes difficult.

Further, receiving payment—in many cases one month after care—is difficult for providers who operate on a tight budget. For small child care programs, in particular, participating in CCCAP then becomes prohibitive financially. Several preschools reported a preference for the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) over CCCAP because of

the ease of administration. If providers were reimbursed weekly rather than daily, the daily burden of overseeing billing would be mitigated.

Recommendation 5. Encourage greater consistency in policies across counties.

If families move to another county, they must re-enroll in CCCAP. Due to the differences in income thresholds by county, their copayment may change or they may no longer be eligible. Providers sometimes work with two or three CCCAP county offices simultaneously, each with different rules and policies. Greater consistency across counties would ease the burden of administering CCCAP for families and providers. Further, consistent policies may promote greater understanding about the CCCAP program across Colorado.

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Introduction



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services legislation requires states to conduct a child care market rate survey every three years in order to receive federal funding from the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Market rate surveys help states establish child care subsidy rates that are high enough to allow low-income working families to enter the child care market and afford equal access to a range of care.

(g) Subject to available appropriations, the state department, as informed by the early childhood leadership commission created in section 26-6.2-103, directors of county human and social service departments, and commissioners, shall contract with an independent research organization to conduct a study to examine private payment tuition rates and how those compare to CCCAP rates set by the state and the counties and whether those rates achieve the federal requirement of equal access. The research organization shall make recommendations to achieve the federal requirement of equal access and also examine reasons as to why licensed child care facilities choose to limit or deny access to CCCAP-subsidized families, including but not limited to reimbursement and payment policies. The research organization shall make recommendations that would encourage more child care providers to accept CCCAP-subsidized families.

In Colorado, the Office of Early Childhood (OEC) establishes rates for child care subsidies across the state. The OEC contracted with The Evaluation Center (TEC) and School of Public Affairs (SPA), both within the University of Colorado Denver, to conduct the 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study. This study has two main goals. First,

it identifies the prices charged for different types of care and age groups across Colorado to inform the rates reimbursed for child care through the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP). It then examines the extent to which the current subsidy rates meet the federal definition of equal access. Second, the study explores why licensed child care providers either limit or entirely opt out of accepting CCCAP-subsidized families and provides recommendations that would encourage more providers to participate in CCCAP.

This report presents study findings from a state-wide survey of Colorado licensed child care providers. The study approach is explained in detail to ensure transparency in the process.

CCCAP LEGISLATION

The 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study was designed to respond to new CCCAP legislation, [HB 14-1317](#), passed in May 2014. The legislation states that OEC shall contract with an independent research organization to examine private pay rates and determine whether the current subsidy rates reach the federal requirement of equal access. The legislation also includes a charge to explore why licensed child care providers either limit or entirely opt out of accepting CCCAP-subsidized families. The study shall make recommendations to achieve the federal requirement of equal access and encourage more providers to participate in CCCAP. In Section 3 (1) (g), the legislation states:

Federal regulations require lead agencies to provide reimbursements that ensure families access to child care comparable to the care available for families that do not have subsidies.³ Although many components determine equal access to

child care—such as transportation, geographic location, and quality—the federal definition of equal access relies on a single measure. The Department of Health and Human Services sets the following benchmark for equal access:

“In establishing payment rates we suggest a benchmark for States to consider. Payments established at least at the 75th percentile of the market would be regarded as equal access.”⁴

In determining equal access, the legislation further requires states to consider 1) access to care

across a range of categories and types of providers, 2) adequate payment rates, and 3) affordable copayments. “The point is that equal access doesn’t mean everybody’s equal; it means that the range of rates recipients of child-care assistance can enjoy are closely similar to the range of rates in the general market.”⁵ This study is intended to identify prices charged for care in the market to help determine whether each county’s CCCAP subsidy rates ensure families have access to 75% of the care across types of care (licensed child care centers, family homes, school-age child care programs, and preschools) and age groups.

COLORADO CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CCCAP)

The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) provides child care assistance to families who are working, searching for employment, or are in training. Funding through CCCAP is intended to help low-income families achieve self-sufficiency through subsidies for high-quality child care.

In Colorado, decisions about CCCAP eligibility and funding rest in the hands of the 64 counties. Families may be eligible if they meet one of the following criteria:

- a. Enrolled in the Colorado Works Program
- b. Adult caretaker or teen parent
- c. Eligible for Child Welfare Child Care
- d. Food Stamp recipient enrolled in Employment First Program

Household income may not exceed 85% of the median state income or a threshold for gross family income set by each individual county. Eligibility for CCCAP is re-assessed annually and with any changes in gross income. Once families select a licensed child care program that accepts CCCAP (either a licensed child care program or a family, friend or neighbor care provider), counties determine whether families are eligible.

A county has the option of using the state’s recommended provider reimbursement rates or can choose to “negotiate its own rates with providers” within certain guidelines.⁶ Currently, no counties in Colorado use the state’s recommended rates. For each child, the county pays all or a portion of the costs of care based on the gross household income, the number of people in the household, and the number of children in child care.

Source: Code of Colorado Regulations, 9 CCR 2503-9, Department of Human Services, Colorado Child Care Assistance Program, http://media.wix.com/ugd/97dde5_492f6f4218f04365bd588bd1f799849c.pdf

CCCAP STUDY QUESTIONS

The study was guided by four main questions.

1. What are the full- and part-time prices for child care within each of the four licensed types of care: child care centers, family home providers, school-age child care programs, and preschools? How do prices vary across Colorado's 64 counties?
2. To what extent is there equal access to child care across the state? To what extent are there gaps between the CCCAP rate and the 75th percentile by age group and type of care across counties?
3. In addition to the base price for child care, what other fees do facilities charge and at what frequency? Do facilities offer discounts through scholarships and sliding scale fees?
4. Why do providers limit the number of CCCAP slots or choose not to participate in the subsidy program? What difficulties do providers face who accept CCCAP? How could CCCAP be improved so that more providers accept the subsidy?

Methodology



STUDY APPROACH

The CU Denver study team began with a thorough review of the field of market rate surveys to learn how other states had approached their designs. It became evident that no two surveys were the same, since each reflected the unique state context and questions. The federal legislation does not articulate how a state must approach a market rate study, only that it must be completed. The study team compared the various approaches across states and identified best practices we could adapt in the design of a new market rate survey for Colorado. We also read studies conducted by lead researchers in the field, including Elizabeth Davis, Deana Grobe, Roberta Weber, and Arthur Emlen, to learn about best practices in the field.

The 2008 State Audit also identified a number of concerns in the design and analysis of the 2007 Colorado Market Rate Study. We studied the audit closely so that the new survey would respond to these recommendations. In order to fulfill the charge set out in the HB14-1317 legislation, it was imperative that the survey results be valid and reflect accurate market prices for child care. Given the complexities of child care in Colorado, a thoughtful process and methodology were necessary.

To design the new survey, the team realized the importance of reaching out to experts in the field for various aspects of the study. Early in the design, we enlisted the guidance of University of Minnesota Professor Elizabeth Davis—a lead researcher in the field of market rate studies—who provided advice in key decisions. Because the team quickly realized that the validity of the study would rest upon our statistical analyses,

we asked the associate director of data science and statistics at Mathematica, Barbara Lepidus Carlson, to partner with us. As the team began to develop the survey approach, we reached out to OEC and Stacy Buchanan at Qualistar Colorado to better understand the unique Colorado child care context. Once we designed the new survey, we piloted it with providers to make sure it would take into account the market variability. Providers helped us rethink how questions should be asked to ensure they were clear and could accommodate the great variability in the market.

Because of the complexity of the survey, it was important to partner with a firm that specializes in conducting phone surveys and that had infrastructure and staffing already in place. The Social and Economic Sciences Research Center (SESRC) at Washington State University had 40 trained interviewers on staff and also had prior experience in conducting market rate surveys by phone.

The following sections detail the study process and survey development, recognizing the extensive joint effort among participants to make this study possible.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Our research team connected with OEC frequently during the design phase to understand the data that would need to be collected through this new survey. While some states analyze data collected through the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) for their market rate studies, the specific requests from the state necessitated a new survey. Because there is no single child care market, together our team and OEC defined the submarkets of interest for this study. Since current subsidy rates are determined at the county level, it was

important to present prices by county. Further, subsidy rates across counties vary by age group and type of care. Therefore prices were collected and analyzed separately for each of these sub-markets.

We learned that the study would need to include four types of licensed child care programs: child care centers, family home providers, school-age child care programs, and preschools. Facilities would be included if they were currently operating and had an established market rate. Head Start programs would be excluded because they do not charge fees. The state was interested in prices charged for a regular day. As prices for drop-in care tend to be higher, these would not be collected. OEC wanted to focus on year-round care or care for the academic school year. While prices for summer care did not need to be collected, the state wanted to know whether prices differ for summer care. Finally, OEC wanted to focus on collecting base prices, not including discounts or additional fees. Therefore, instructions for each section of the survey would make this clear to providers.

Prices and enrollment

Because OEC reimburses providers for part-time care (up to five hours per day) and full-time care

(more than five hours and up to 12 hours per day), the study would provide prices for both. For children ages 5 and older, before- and after-school prices would also be collected. Further, prices for child care centers and family homes would be reported according to the state’s eight reimbursement age categories: 0 to 6 months, 6 months to 12 months, 12 months to 18 months, 18 months to 24 months, 24 months to 30 months, 30 months to 36 months, 36 months to 5 years, and 5 years to 12 years. Since most preschool programs serve children ages 2.5 to 6, with the majority ages 3 to 5, OEC recommended reporting rates for licensed preschools as a single age group.

In order to set rates, it was necessary to collect enrollment for each of the eight reimbursement age categories. By collecting prices and enrollment, the team could establish private payment tuition rates for each provider type and be able to report these rates by county. When referring to rates charged by providers, this report refers to “prices” or “private payment rates,” which are collected to inform the setting of subsidy rates. Researchers can conduct market rate studies, but only states set reimbursement rates. Table 1 illustrates how rate data will be presented for the types of care offered by providers.

Table 1. Presentation of rate data by types of care offered by providers

Provider Type	Full-Time Care	Part-Time Care	Before-School Care	After-School Care	Before- and After-School Care
Family home license	Yes	Formula for part-time	For ages 5+ only	For ages 5+ only	For ages 5+ only
Center care license	Yes	Formula for part-time	For ages 5+ only	For ages 5+ only	For ages 5+ only
Preschool license	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
School-age child care license	Yes – holiday/vacation day	Formula for part-time	Yes	Yes	Yes

Fees, discounts, and rate setting policies

In early conversations the team also learned that other data were of great interest to OEC that would help shape the discussion about prices and CCCAP reimbursement in Colorado. As mentioned above, fees and discounts would be collected separately from base prices. The state wanted to explore the following additional questions:

1. Whether providers charged fees in addition to the regular prices, including a fee for enrollment, meals, and supplies;
2. Whether providers offered discounts, such as sliding scale fees, scholarships, and discounts for two or more children from the same family; and
3. How rate-setting policies varied by provider, such as whether providers charged when closed or when children were absent.

CCCAP

The other major component of the survey would be a series of questions about CCCAP. In order to provide recommendations to encourage more providers to participate in CCCAP, it was important to know why providers limit or deny access to families with the subsidy. In addition, it was important to explore the challenges providers face in administering CCCAP.

PILOT

Piloting this new survey was an essential step in ensuring the questions would take into account the great variability in the child-care market and collect data that would allow us to answer the study's key research questions. Through this process, we asked providers to help us rethink how questions could be best asked. In doing so, providers played a key role in designing the survey.

Before initiating the pilot, the team first connected with early childhood councils to explain the study and ask for their help in identifying providers who may be interested in being part of the pilot. In addition to collecting names from the councils, we made cold calls to providers from the

four different types of child care across all geographic regions of the state. Between December and February, about 50 providers took part in the pilot. These providers were not excluded from the sampling process for the main survey.

Through the pilot, the best strategies for collecting valid data became clear:

Collecting prices by age group

During the pilot, we found that none of the providers used the eight state age categories for reimbursement when setting their prices. To report private pay rates to the state, the team realized we would need to collect prices as providers charged, then recode the prices into the CCCAP age categories as a second step during analysis.

Collecting full-time prices

We discovered great variability in how providers define part-time. For some, it was a part-day schedule that could be three, four, five, or even six hours per day. For others, it was a weekly part-time schedule, where children may attend one, two, or three days per week. For still others, part-time was defined based on age. Attempting to collect a single part-time rate that could be merged across providers proved impossible. Other market rate studies have identified this same dilemma.⁷ Thus, the team decided to collect full-time prices and provide a ratio for part-time care. To determine this ratio, we added a question to the survey for those with part-time daily prices to ask what they would charge for care up to five hours a day.

Collecting prices from licensed preschool programs

It was important to the state to include licensed preschool programs in the market rate survey. During the pilot, the team realized that, because most operate only part-time and charge on a monthly basis, they would be left out of the survey as originally designed. It then became necessary to design a specific set of questions to collect prices for licensed preschool programs. This is consistent with advice from the field that

researchers sample and report preschool prices separately.⁸ With this new survey component, we could report both part- and full-time prices for licensed preschool programs.

Collecting enrollment

Research in market rate studies strongly encourages states to collect current enrollment or desired capacity rather than licensed capacity, since many programs do not enroll to their licensed capacity.⁹ When we asked providers in the pilot, “What is your desired capacity for children ages 0 to 6 months?” they had a difficult time answering. We learned that providers often did not have a desired capacity for each age range, but they could report the number of children actually enrolled.

Asking CCCAP questions

Many of the challenges providers faced in implementing the subsidy program were unique to Colorado. To provide recommendations to the state about CCCAP, we would need to learn what issues were of greatest significance to Colorado providers. In the pilot, we asked providers an open-ended question: “What are your greatest challenges with CCCAP?” A list of consistent issues emerged across providers. This list then was shared with the OEC to make sure it reflected the key issues and that it would provide the necessary data OEC would need about challenges providers face in participating in CCCAP.

Ultimately, the pilot was invaluable in understanding how to best ask questions. We also learned through this process the importance of protecting confidentiality in the market rate study in order to give providers a venue to respond to questions honestly, without fear of consequence. Our ability to respond to the charge set by HB 14-1317 would rest on providers responding honestly.

After the pilot with providers, the final survey was piloted with three staff at OEC. A list of survey questions is included in Appendix B, and the full survey, formatted for phone administration, is available upon request.

STUDY POPULATION

Qualistar Colorado, the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) administrator for the Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood, provided a spreadsheet of 5,379 licensed child care programs in the state on December 2, 2014, to be used in conducting the market rate survey. The CCR&R receives a list of current licensed providers every month from the state licensing office. At least every six months, the CCR&R updates the database through phone surveys with providers. Information available in the spreadsheet included:

- Program information, including director name, address, zip code, phone, and email address, if available
- Provider language
- License program type
- Ages of children licensed to care for (0-12 months, 1-2 years, 2-5 years, 6+)
- Program hours

Only licensed child care providers within the state who were currently operating, had an established market price, and provided child care during the academic year were asked to complete the survey. From this population of 5,379 providers, we removed summer-only programs and those serving only Head Start or the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP), leaving a smaller population of 5,245 licensed providers. Also from this population, two providers who served only children with special needs were removed from the population, since CCCAP reimburses this population through a separate disability rate. The final population included 5,243 licensed providers as follows: 1,174 child care centers; 2,525 family home providers; 787 preschools; and 757 school-age child care programs. A few providers were determined to have been classified as the wrong provider type during data collection, but the above numbers reflected the categories used at the time of sam-

pling. Similarly, a few provider counties were corrected after data collection, and did not match the counties used for sampling.

SAMPLING PLAN

In lieu of surveying all 5,243 providers, we partnered with Barbara Lepidus Carlson, associate director of data science and statistics at Mathematica, to select a sample of providers that would be representative of both counties and the state of Colorado. By selecting a statistically representative sample, we are able to estimate private pay rates for each county, and for the state, without having to survey all providers. This section




provides an overview of the sampling process; a complete technical memo on sampling, written by Barbara Lepidus Carlson, can be found in Appendix C.

In each of the 64 Colorado counties, we classified provider type into four categories: 1) child care center, 2) family child care, 3) preschool program, and 4) school-age program. As mentioned earlier, licensed preschool programs, which often operate only part-time, were sampled separately so that we could collect and report their prices separately. The sampling strata were defined by county and provider type (256 possible strata). Table 2 illustrates the 256 strata and the number of providers within each by county.

Table 2. Number of providers sampled by county

County	Child Care Centers	Family Home Providers	Preschools	School-Age Child Care
Adams				
Alamosa				
Arapahoe				
Archuleta				
Baca				
Bent				
Boulder				
Broomfield				
Chaffee				
Cheyenne				
Clear Creak				
Conejos				
Costilla				
Crowley				
Custer				
Delta				
Denver				
Dolores				
Douglas				
Eagle				
Elbert				
El Paso				
Fremont				
Garfield				
Gilpin				
Grand				
Gunnison				
Hinsdale				
Huerfano				

County	Child Care Centers	Family Home Providers	Preschools	School-Age Child Care
Jackson	No Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Jefferson	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Kiowa	No Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Kit Carson	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Lake	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
La Plata	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Larimer	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Las Animas	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Lincoln	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Logan	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Mesa	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Moffat	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Montezuma	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Montrose	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Morgan	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Otero	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Ouray	No Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Park	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Phillips	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Pitkin	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Prowers	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Pueblo	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Rio Blanco	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Rio Grande	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Routt	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Saguache	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
San Juan	4 or fewer Providers	No Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
San Miguel	5 or more Providers	No Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Sedgwick	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Summit	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Teller	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Washington	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers
Weld	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers
Yuma	4 or fewer Providers	5 or more Providers	5 or more Providers	4 or fewer Providers

 No Providers
  4 or fewer Providers
  5 or more Providers



Each of the 5,243 providers had a chance of being selected. Some counties had no providers by type of care. If four or fewer providers were within a provider type and county, we selected all providers. For example, if there were just four family home providers in Denver County, all four providers would be included in the sample. Thus, on roughly half the provider types within counties (or strata), we sampled every one. This practice is consistent with advice from the 2008 State Audit and other state market rate studies.¹⁰

When at least five providers were within a provider type in a county, we selected a stratified random sample of providers. For providers in strata with five or more providers, we selected the sample with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the size measure was the square root of the provider’s total licensed capacity. This means that providers serving more children were more likely to be selected. While more details are provided in the sample design memo, the main reason for sampling with PPS is to attempt to maximize the precision of weighted estimates made at the child level.

Our final sample included 2,723 providers. Table 3 describes the final sample by provider type. Because child care centers and school-age programs have higher enrollment than family homes and preschools and the sample was randomly selected proportional to size, child care centers and school-age programs were more likely to be selected in the sample.

Table 3. Final sample by provider

Type of Provider	Population (Frame)	Final Sample
Child Care Center	1,174	1,123
Family Child Care	2,525	382
Preschool	787	483
School-Age Program	757	735
Total	5,243	2,723

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

The team designed a comprehensive outreach campaign to inform key stakeholders, early childhood education leaders, and child care providers about the upcoming market rate survey. Research in the field of market rate studies sets a 65% response rate as a target rate.¹¹ Thus, support from the early childhood community would be critical in reaching this high response rate. Findings from survey research suggest that explaining how the survey responses will be used—including incentives, and assuring confidentiality—all may help boost response rates.¹²

In October 2014, OEC announced to the early childhood community the new market rate survey would begin in the spring. In December, the team contacted all early childhood councils by email or phone to answer questions about the study and encourage them to mention the survey in their networks and meetings. In January 2015, OEC sent a letter to all Colorado child care providers emphasizing the importance of the upcoming child care market rate survey study (see Appendix A).

Once the 2,723 providers were identified for the sample, the team sent letters to these providers to let them know they had been selected to participate in the study and that they could complete the survey at their convenience. Following the initial letter, a reminder letter, a postcard, and two emails were sent to encourage providers to participate. For Spanish-speaking providers, notification letters were sent in Spanish. In each of these notifications, information about the purpose of the survey and contact information to complete the survey were included. In appreciation of their participation, providers were informed that they would be entered in a drawing for one of 40 \$50 Amazon gift cards. Table 4 describes the outreach materials and schedule (see Appendix A for a sample of OEC outreach materials).

Table 4. Community outreach

Action	Date
OEC announces Colorado Market Rate Study and distributes flyers at the Colorado Association for the Education of Young Children and CCCAP Conferences	October 2014
Colorado Office of Early Childhood includes information about the study in an email blast to publication audience	December 2014 and March 2015
CU Denver team contacts all early childhood councils to provide information about the study and asks councils to disseminate flyers and emails to local provider networks to encourage participation	December 2014 and March 2015
CU Denver contacts Early Childhood Education Association and Colorado Association of Family Child Care to provide information about the study and disseminate flyers and emails to local provider networks to encourage participation	December 2014
CU Denver contacts key stakeholders to provide contact information for child-care providers interested in participating in the survey pilot	December 2014
CU Denver connects with Stacy Buchanan at Qualistar to distribute information to inform key stakeholders about the study and encourage participation	December 2014, January 2015, and March 2015
OEC sends letters to all Colorado providers to inform them of the study	January 2015
CU Denver sends letter in English and Spanish to providers in sample	February 2015
OEC posts information about the study on its website	February 2015
CU Denver sends reminder postcard	March 2015
OEC sends reminder letter	April 2015
CU Denver sends reminder emails	April and May 2015

DATA COLLECTION

In January and February, our team worked closely with SESRC to finalize the survey process. Together, representatives of the two universities refined survey questions and crafted responses to provider questions. In February, our team conducted a two-hour training by phone with SESRC supervisors, monitors, and senior interviewing staff to explain the study approach and review the survey questions. SESRC reformatted the survey into a telephone interview ready for programming into its survey software (VOXCO Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing Software-CATI). The survey was formatted as one CATI program with

branching logic programmed for each of the four different licensed programs. This required extensive programming and review to ensure accurate skip logic and instructions for each section. Further, the CU Denver team conducted pretesting with SESRC interviewers prior to launching the survey. During data collection, SESRC supervisors trained and oversaw a staff of 40 interviewers.

Data collection began once the survey was developed, the sample was selected, and the community was informed.¹³ In February and March, all multi-site providers were contacted to determine whether a single individual could complete the survey for each of their sampled sites or whether

each site should be surveyed individually. The sample was then divided into 1,955 single-site providers and 768 multi-site providers (defined as two or more sites from the same center or overseen by the same director). Single sites and mid-size multi-sites all were sent to our study partners at SESRC to complete. All other multi-sites, as well as the four Spanish-speaking single sites, were completed internally by our team at University of Colorado Denver. We collected a survey for each license type. If providers have more than one site, we collected and reported survey data for each license separately.

Telephone interviews

Surveys were collected by phone from March 10 through early July. If program summer rates already were in place, providers were asked to report their academic year rates. Interviewers asked specifically for the program director or a person knowledgeable about the rates charged at their facility. Providers were assured of the confidentiality of their responses and that their participation was voluntary.

Single-site surveys conducted by SESRC averaged just under 17 minutes to complete. Repeated attempts were made to reach each provider, alternating days of the week and times of day. Family home providers were called in the evenings and on weekends in addition to calls during the day, between 7 am and 7 pm. If providers were not available, SESRC left a message to set up a convenient time. Providers also had the option of calling a toll-free number to set up a time to complete the survey.

Multi-site surveys collected internally varied in length from 40 minutes to 1.5 hours, depending upon the number of programs being asked about and the complexity of their rate setting. All multi-site directors were sent a customized worksheet prior to the call to aid in data collection. In most cases, a single director or designee was able to report rates and answer questions about rate setting and CCCAP policies. In other cases, we spoke

to the program director as well as the CCCAP administrator.

When CCR&R data was received from Qualistar, the evaluation team worked with Qualistar to ensure that the file contained no duplicate records. Each record in the file was then assigned an auto-generated unique identification number. Anecdotally, some providers reported they had been called and had completed the market rate survey more than once. Two existing scenarios within the licensing file structure explain multiple calls to the same person:

1. A multi-site provider with two separate sites would have the same director.
2. The same site operating under two different licensing types simultaneously. For example, a site could operate under both a child care center license and a school-age child care license.

Every effort was made to complete surveys under the two scenarios above in the same call. However, this was not always possible. To ensure accuracy of data collection, site name, location and licensing type was verified at the beginning of each call, further ensuring that data was not collected more than once for the same record in the database.

Once in the field, SESRC staff reported that a few providers said they already had completed the survey. During the data collection period, OEC launched other surveys to child care providers, including a market rate survey collecting human resource information regarding benefits and salaries. Some providers expressed confusion about the multiple survey requests. SESRC and our team made every effort to assure providers that our survey was a distinct data collection effort and differed from those they may already have completed.

Maintaining data quality

At the end of each week of data collection, SESRC sent a data file of completed interviews to our

team. We then reviewed the data thoroughly to ensure correct branching and to identify prices that were missing or out of range. Any entries that were out of range or inconsistent were sent back to SESRC, which then made follow-up calls to these providers to check rates. The final data file was transferred securely to our password protected site at University of Colorado Denver. Our team conducted a final careful review of the survey data for any inconsistencies and made additional follow-up calls to providers, as needed, to clarify information collected by SESRC.

Originally, we planned a mixed-mode survey that would be administered by phone as well as web and paper. Research in the field suggests that, although the method of data collection does not determine whether the findings are valid, the rigorous methods in which data are collected do.¹⁴ As the survey became more complex, it was clear the skip patterns would not be easy to follow in print form. We also decided to forego a web version.

- First, this was the first year the new survey would be administered. While our team learned a great deal during the pilot on how to ask questions given the complexity of how providers set rates, it was important to know if any questions were unclear and needed clarification. By phone, we could ensure greater data consistency.
- Second, many market rate studies mention the problem of missing data collected through web surveys. Collecting the data through via phone led to high item completion rates.

When information was missing, follow-up calls were made.

- Third, this survey was developed and administered within a tight time frame, and some of the data collection grids and complex skip patterns would have required extensive programming for a web survey. Additional efforts to format the survey for web could certainly be considered for future studies.

SURVEY POPULATION

This survey had a strong overall response rate of 69%. Among the 2,723 programs sampled, 1,536 responded by phone. Response rates¹⁵ varied by provider type: 72% for child care centers, 52% for family home providers, 66% for school-age programs, and 79% for licensed preschools (Table 5). Among the total sampled, 13% were determined to be ineligible because they did not have established rates, were Head Start only, were no longer in business, or operated only during the summer. Of the 2,723, 21% could not be contacted, 7% refused, and 2% had non-working numbers.

Table 5. Responses by provider type

Provider Responses	Total	Licensed Child Care Centers	Licensed Family Homes	Licensed School-Age Child Care Programs	Licensed Preschools
Completed Interviews	1,536	706	178	400	252
Partial Completes	24	4	1	17	2
Refusals	197	84	43	56	14
Non-contact*	558	206	125	148	79
Non-working Numbers**	51	15	14	17	5
Ineligible ***	357	112	21	94	130
Total Sample	2,723	1,127	382	732	482

*Non-contact includes: no answer, left message on answering machine, respondent not available during time frame, busy, provider not available during scheduled call-back

** Non-working number includes: phone out of service, wrong number, blocked number

*** Ineligible includes: no longer in business, summer only program, duplicate program, Head Start only, not yet providing care, not a child care program, respite care

During the data collection process, we discovered that, in a few cases, the license types in the original licensing file were incorrect. For these few records, the provider types represented in all future tables have been updated and revised.

The weighting memo in Appendix D provides more detail about the response rates. Table 6 displays the unweighted and weighted response rates overall and by provider type.

Table 6. Response rates by provider type

Response Rate	Overall	Licensed Child Care Centers	Licensed Family Home Provider	Licensed School-age Programs	Licensed Preschools
Unweighted	68.95%	72.39%	52.03%	65.96%	79.04%
Weighted	61.29%	72.57%	49.62%	65.94%	77.43%

CONVERTING MARKET PRICES

Research in market rate studies strongly encourages states to collect child care prices in all the ways providers charge, giving them an opportunity to report hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly prices.¹⁶ Ideally, this would allow states to present private pay rates as they exist in the market, without conversions. Because Colorado reimburses a daily rate—both part-and full-time—it was necessary to convert prices to help the state establish a daily reimbursement rate. Because only 71% of school-age programs, 42% of family homes, and 26% of licensed child care centers and preschools charge a full-time daily rate, without conversions we would not be able to present market prices for most counties. One of the main concerns with converting is that we are reporting prices that do not exist naturally in the market.¹⁷ Providers who charge daily may set systematically different prices than providers who charge weekly or monthly.¹⁸ To respond to this concern, we compared our converted daily prices to actual daily prices across type of care, only to find small differences between the two.

Full-time prices for child care centers, family home providers, and school-age child care programs

Child care centers and family home providers were asked to report their maximum price for the regular day, while school-age programs were asked to give their maximum price for school holidays and vacation days.

Converting prices into CCCAP age categories

Licensed child care centers and family home providers:

Providers set prices based on age categories that are vastly different from those used by the state, rarely using the eight CCCAP reimbursement categories. To account

for this, the survey asked providers to report their maximum prices for each of their own age categories. During analysis, the research team individually recoded the prices for each child care provider into the CCCAP categories. For example, if a provider reported a maximum price of \$20 per day for children birth to age 2, this was recoded so that the provider had a maximum price of \$20 for 0-6 months, 6-12 months, 12-18 months, and 18-24 months.

Licensed school-age child care providers: All school-age programs were considered a single age category—ages 5 to 12.

Converting full-time weekly, monthly, and annual rates into full-time daily prices

During the pilot, we found that providers determine full-time care differently, in most cases operating five days per week; a few, however, operate only four days per week. In order to make more accurate calculations, the survey asked providers to indicate the number of days per week they considered full-time. Weekly, monthly, and annual prices were then converted into daily prices using the number of days per week indicated by each provider.

Converting hourly rates into full-time daily prices. In data collection, we found that providers who charge hourly often do so for drop-in care. Since this study does not include drop-in care, the prices for the few providers that charged only hourly were not converted.

Table 7 details the conversion method for full-time care for child care centers, family home providers, and school-age child care programs. If a provider had a daily price, we reported this price. If a provider did not have a daily price but had a weekly price, this was converted next. If a provider did not have a daily or weekly price but had a monthly price, this was converted next. Finally, if

a provider had only an annual price, this was converted last. While the survey did ask about other prices—including prices set by academic year, session, semester, or another time frame—these were extremely rare and were not converted.

Part- to full-time daily ratio for child-care centers, family homes, and school-age child care programs

Because of the great diversity in how providers determine part-time, a part-time ratio by provider type is calculated for this study (Table 8). If a provider had a daily price for both part- and full-time care, the provider was included in the analysis used to determine the conversion rate. Part-time

weekly and monthly prices were not collected through this survey. Providers often charge the same daily price for part- and full-time care as a way to encourage full-time enrollment. This helps explain the high part- to full-time daily ratio found in Colorado’s child care market.

Table 7. Conversion method for full-time care for child care centers, family homes, and school-age child care programs

Provider Price	Conversion Method
Hourly	Prices not included
Daily	No conversion necessary
Weekly	Weekly price/# of days in operation per week
Monthly	[Monthly price/4.33]/ # of days in operation per week
Annually	[(Annual price/12)/4.33]/ # of days in operation per week

Table 8. Daily part- to full-time ratio by provider type

Reimbursement Age Category	Child Care Center	Family Home Provider
0-6 months	.73 (n=41)	.70 (n=50)
6 -12 months	.73 (n=41)	.70 (n=52)
12 -18 months	.73 (n=73)	.71 (n=53)
18-24 months	.73 (n=75)	.71 (n=56)
24 -30 months	.73 (n=76)	.70 (n=57)
30-36 months	.74 (n=82)	.71 (n=56)
36 months-5 years	.71 (n=120)	.70 (n=59)
5-12 years	.73 (n=75)	.68 (n=48)

Before- and after-school rates for child-care centers, family homes, and school-age child care programs

Providers serving children ages 5 and older were asked their before-, after-, and combined before- and after-school prices. Conversion for before- and after-school care follows the same hierarchy mentioned above except for the inclusion of hourly rates (Table 9). As opposed to full-day care, many programs did charge hourly for their before- and after-school care, so hourly prices were converted. We made follow-up calls to these providers to ask the number of hours programs operated before and/or after school in order to more accurately calculate before- and after-school prices for each provider. Annual prices and prices set by other time frames—including by academic year, session, semester, or another time frame—were extremely rare and not converted.

Part- and full-time care for preschool programs

All licensed preschool programs were considered as a single age category; most serve children ages 3 to 5. Most programs operate part-time and charge monthly. By asking the same rate questions as other care types, this population of providers would be left out of the survey, since only full-time prices are collected for monthly care. To report prices for preschool programs, the survey asked providers the prices for each of their care schedules. Programs operating fewer than 5 hours per day or 25 hours per week were considered part-time, and those operating more than 5 hours per day or 25 hours per week were considered full-time.

Table 9. Conversion method for before- and after-school care full-time care for licensed child care centers, family home providers, and school-age child care programs

Provider Type	Conversion Method
Hourly	Hourly price * number of hours in operation for before- and/or after-school care
Daily before- or after-school care	No conversion necessary
Weekly before- or after-school care	Weekly price/5
Monthly before- or after-school care	[Monthly price/4.33]/5
Annual before- or after-school care	[(Annual price/12)/4.33]/5

ESTIMATING PRICES

Prices for the four different licensed care types are calculated and presented separately, because each is a distinct child care market. Prices within markets are known to vary widely. For this reason, OEC and our team made the decision to report prices for the four provider types as weighted percentiles: 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th. In counties with few providers and few rates, only the 50th percentile and 75th percentile would be presented, due to concern about the reliability of the estimated percentiles.

By surveying a statistically representative sample of providers, we are able to estimate the prices for the full population of licensed providers in the state. To do this, each provider is given a weight that accounts not only for its probability of selection, but also for differential nonresponse patterns among sampled providers. For example, if a specific county has 10 child care centers, and five centers were randomly selected to participate in the survey and these five responded, each of the five centers would be given a weight of 2. These five centers, when weighted by 2, then would account for all 10 providers. If only two child care centers responded within this same county in-

stead of five, these two providers also would be given a nonresponse adjustment to account for the three sampled non-respondents.

PURPOSE OF WEIGHTING

The purpose of constructing and using weights is to minimize the risk of bias in survey estimates. This bias can result from differential sampling rates—where some providers have a higher chance of selection into the sample than others—and differential response patterns—where some types of providers are more likely to respond than others. To the extent possible, the weights attempt to make the sampled respondents look like—and therefore represent—the population from which they were sampled. This, in turn, mitigates the risk of producing biased estimates from the respondents.

Child enrollment varies widely across centers. Some child care centers in our survey enroll more than 100 children, while others enroll only three. Because the state requires that distribution of rates be provided by age category and in terms of the number of child slots, each provider was assigned a series of child-level weights that inflated its provider weight by the number of children it has enrolled within each CCCAP age category. For example, if a child care center enrolls 20 infants age birth to six months and charges families \$20 per day for this age group, this center would be counted for 20 child care slots at \$20 per day for this age category when included in the estimated rate distribution.

Appendix D contains a technical memo explaining the weights and associated adjustments written by Barbara Lepidus Carlson at Mathematica.

Calculating the 75th percentile

One of the main questions to be answered by the results of this market rate study is to what extent families have access to 75% of the care within the child-care market. Because this question is asked about often very small cells (for six-month age ranges, within county, and by provider type), concern exists about both the reliability of the estimates and the confidentiality of the responses. Private pay rates were reported if at least two providers and two prices were included in the calculation. Private pay rates that involve at least two but fewer than five providers were reported, but should be treated as having questionable reliability due to the small sample sizes. We used the SAS SurveyMeans procedure to calculate the weighted percentiles.¹⁹

VALIDITY

Many steps were taken during data collection and analysis to ensure the validity of the rates collected.

Procedures in data collection

In developing a new survey, extensive time was invested in piloting questions and seeking the advice of child care providers and our study partners. Systematic procedures were followed in collecting data, and efforts were made to confirm prices when needed. Missing data were minimal.

Ensuring confidentiality

In our effort to respond to the charge of the HB 14-1317 legislation, it was important to ensure providers confidentiality. It is common practice in survey research to promise confidentiality to encourage respondents to answer candidly, so that the data collected will be valid.²⁰ Further, research shows that promising confidentiality often helps to increase response rate.²¹ Without a high response rate, we would not be able to estimate valid rates. The response rate for the study was 69% overall, meeting the 65% response rate suggested within the field.²²

PRESENTING COUNTY AND CLUSTER-LEVEL PRICES

In addition to overall state market prices, this report presents prices by county, and also by geographic cluster. They are discussed in detail below.

Presenting county-level prices

Because each county in Colorado can either choose to use the state proposed rates or set its own rates (by provider type and age group), it was necessary to present the distribution of these market prices by county. Presenting county-level prices, however, poses two key challenges.

First, in Colorado many counties have few providers (Table 10). Of the 64 counties, only 44 have at least two child care centers, 46 have at least two family home providers, 47 have at least two preschools, and 21 have at least two school-age programs. Further, while the response rate for the survey was a strong 69% overall, 31% of the population surveyed did not respond. If two family home providers provided care in a county and both were sampled, yet none responded to the

survey, no price could be presented. Further, if two family providers were sampled and only one responded, we could not reliably estimate prices within that care type based on the one responding provider. For these reasons, private pay rates will be missing in many counties. Providing distributional estimates for only a handful of providers also is risky and unreliable. If we provided provider type- and age group-specific estimates for only those counties with a large enough number of providers to be reliable, few counties would meet that threshold. Although we have decided to provide at least some estimated percentiles (50th and 75th) for distributions based on as few as two to four providers, they should be regarded cautiously, and should be compared to the corresponding distributions for clusters of counties with the same cost of living index category.

Second, Colorado’s situation is unique, in that it reimburses for a high number of separate age categories, more categories than any other state (Table 11). In counties with few providers, this often means providers will have no enrollment for a particular age range.

Table 10. Number of counties with limited numbers of providers

Provider Type	Number of counties with no providers	Number of counties with one provider	Number of counties with at least two providers
Licensed child care centers	4	16	44
Licensed family home providers	10	8	46
Licensed preschools	7	10	47
Licensed school-age programs	32	11	21

Table 11. Number of age categories by state

Number of Age Categories	States				
1	Hawaii				
2	Illinois Kansas (Family)	Louisiana Maryland	Massachusetts (Family)	Michigan Montana	New Hampshire West Virginia
3	Alabama California	Connecticut Iowa	Kentucky Missouri	North Dakota Rhode Island	South Carolina South Dakota
4	Alaska Arizona Arkansas Delaware	District of Columbia Georgia Massachusetts (Centers)	Minnesota Mississippi Nebraska Nevada	New Jersey New Mexico New York Oregon	Texas Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin
5	Idaho Indiana	Kansas (Centers) Maine	North Carolina Ohio	Oklahoma Tennessee	Utah Wyoming
6	Pennsylvania				
7	Florida				
8	Colorado				

Note: In this table, the number of Colorado counties has been corrected from the original source.

Source: Elizabeth E. Davis, Roberta B. Weber, Jennifer C. Albright, Eugenie W.H. Maiga, and Deana Grobe, *Alternative Methods for Minnesota's Market Rate Study of Child Care Prices* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Human Services, January 2009), 7-8.

To provide Colorado with the most complete county-level prices possible, this study presents provider-level estimates. Let us briefly explain what this means. Suppose four family home providers in a county were sampled, and all responded to the survey. If these four providers provided a rate for infant care, age birth to 6 months, yet have no children currently enrolled at this age, presenting prices at the provider level still allows us to identify the prices at the 50th per-

centile and 75th percentile of the provider-level distribution with these four providers. If we had reported child-level estimates at the county level—estimates based on the number of children enrolled—we would not be able to present a distribution of prices for infant care in this county because no children would be enrolled in this age group (Table 12).

Provider-level estimates by county are included in Appendix E.

Table 12. Example of provider vs. child-level estimates in one county if each provider had the same probability of selection

County Providers		Daily Full-Time Price	Daily Full-Time Enrollment for Children Ages 0-6	Child-Level Estimates		Provider-Level Estimates	
				50 th percentile	75 th percentile	50 th percentile	75 th percentile
County A	Provider A	\$10	0	missing	missing	\$25	\$35
	Provider B	\$20	0				
	Provider C	\$30	0				
	Provider D	\$40	0				

Presenting cluster prices

Ideally, there would be enough providers within each age category, type of care, and county to present valid prices for all counties. Because of Colorado's unique context, many rate categories are missing. By clustering counties, we are able to provide more reliable and valid prices in all rate categories. "One alternative to setting county-level maximum rates is to group counties together. The objective is not to find areas in which all providers charge the same price for the same type of service. In most child care markets, there will be a range or distribution of prices. The purpose is to find areas in which the price distribution is similar, or at least that the average prices (or 75th percentiles) are similar"²³ The benefit of clustering is that it avoids issues of setting private pay rates with few providers within a county. Many states use an economic and/or demographic variable that correlates with child-care rates to cluster counties into regions.

Clustering based on cost of living—specifically using the Cost of Living Index (COLI) compiled by the Colorado State Demographer—offers a simple and transparent method that was recommended by the 2008 Performance Audit of the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program. The index is based on a market basket of goods and services that includes housing, transportation, food, health care, and other goods.²⁴ The index has been used in Colorado for the last 20 years. This study uses the

most current data available from the 2013 COLI Index as provided by the Colorado State Demography Office.

County-level COLI values have been categorized by the Colorado State Demography office in 5% to 10% intervals above and below the state benchmarks of 100, as follows:

- Very high = more than 10% above the benchmark
- High = from 5% to 10% above the benchmark
- Mid-range = within 5% above and below the state benchmark
- Low = from 5% to 10% below the benchmark
- Very low = more than 10% below the benchmark

The five COLI categories show a strong correlation with Colorado child care prices. When examining prices for children ages 36 months to 5 years, there was a strong positive correlation between the COLI categories and full-time prices. There was a significant positive correlation between COLI and 1) full-time prices for child care centers ($r=.754$, $N=51$, $p<.001$, two-tailed), 2) full-time prices for family home providers ($r=.807$, $N=41$, $p<.001$, two-tailed), and 3) full-time prices for preschools ($r=.778$, $N=18$, $p<.001$, two-tailed). Table 13 contains the full list of county composite cost of living, categorizations, and state ranking.

Table 13. 2013 Cost of Living Index (COLI), where state benchmark = 100

	County	Composite COL	Ranking in State		County	Composite COL	Ranking in State
Very high	Pitkin	192.61	1	Low	Morgan	94.92	31
Very high	Summit	121.99	2	Low	Delta	94.73	32
Very high	Routt	110.61	3	Low	Custer	94.39	33
Very high	San Miguel	110.52	4	Low	Weld	93.72	34
High	Eagle	109.80	5	Low	Mesa	93.65	35
High	Denver	109.57	6	Low	Rio Blanco	93.54	36
High	Grand	105.95	7	Low	Pueblo	93.10	37
High	Boulder	105.05	8	Low	Montrose	92.84	38
Mid-range	Broomfield	103.99	9	Low	Logan	92.71	39
Mid-range	Hinsdale	103.93	10	Low	Montezuma	92.63	40
Mid-range	La Plata	103.12	11	Low	Rio Grande	92.50	41
Mid-range	Garfield	102.95	12	Low	Alamosa	92.33	42
Mid-range	Gunnison	102.55	13	Low	Fremont	92.19	43
Mid-range	Jefferson	102.05	14	Low	Jackson	91.31	44
Mid-range	Clear Creek	101.73	15	Low	Archuleta	90.71	45
Mid-range	Ouray	101.52	16	Low	Kit Carson	90.70	46
Mid-range	Lake	101.31	17	Very Low	Dolores	89.50	47
Mid-range	Douglas	101.27	18	Very Low	Phillips	89.04	48
Mid-range	San Juan	100.20	19	Very Low	Costilla	88.67	49
Mid-range	Park	100.03	20	Very Low	Las Animas	88.05	50
Mid-range	Arapahoe	98.72	21	Very Low	Saguache	87.59	51
Mid-range	El Paso	98.64	22	Very Low	Huerfano	87.52	52
Mid-range	Larimer	98.42	23	Very Low	Lincoln	87.33	53
Mid-range	Mineral	98.21	24	Very Low	Washington	87.26	54
Mid-range	Moffat	97.50	25	Very Low	Sedgwick	87.11	55
Mid-range	Teller	96.72	26	Very Low	Yuma	87.11	56
Mid-range	Adams	96.68	27	Very Low	Otero	85.54	57
Mid-range	Elbert	96.59	28	Very Low	Cheyenne	85.45	58
Mid-range	Chaffee	96.37	29	Very Low	Conejos	85.21	59
Mid-range	Gilpin	96.24	30	Very Low	Bent	84.52	60
				Very Low	Crowley	84.41	61
				Very Low	Prowers	83.89	62
				Very Low	Baca	83.05	63
				Very Low	Kiowa	82.36	64

STUDY LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

While steps were taken to carry out a thoughtful research design and follow the advice of the 2008 State Audit (Table 14), it is important to recognize limitations of the study and offer recommendations for future research.

Because each county can either choose to use the state proposed rates or set its own rates, it was important to present county-level prices. The authors recognize that prices vary widely within counties. The choice was made to present the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, and 90th percentiles within each county to demonstrate this variation. In future market studies, the state may wish to explore other geographic units—such as zip code and physical proximity—to explore alternative child care submarkets.

States select diverse methods of clustering—based on child care prices, physical proximity, and other economic and demographic variables. No right method exists in the field of market rate studies. This study clusters counties based on cost of living using the Cost of Living Index. This was the method selected because the index correlates well with market prices across Colorado, was recommended by the 2008 State Audit, and the index has been used in Colorado for the last 20 years. Further research comparing clustering options may be important for the state to explore in future market rate studies.

Because of Colorado's unique context, market prices are missing for many counties. While the reasons are explained in detail throughout the report, it is important to acknowledge this limitation. Prices will be missing when 1) no licensed

child care providers exist in the county; 2) no licensed child care providers are eligible for the study in the county, or 3) fewer than two licensed providers responded to the survey. When county prices are missing or when they are based on few providers, counties are encouraged to look to the cluster prices using the Cost of Living Index. Setting fewer reimbursement age categories will limit missing prices across Colorado's 64 counties in future market rate studies.

While extensive piloting was carried out in the development of this new survey, one area of data collection proved to be challenging: collecting before- and after-school prices. Many child care providers were not able to report separate prices for before- and after-school care, as they were often included in the full-day price. Providers also relayed that the number of hours often varied, and it was difficult to report a price. Future efforts to explore options of collecting before- and after-school prices will be important.

While the study authors acknowledge that many components determine equal access to child care—such as transportation, geographic location, and quality—this study focused on a single measure of equal access. Across types of care and age groups, this study examines whether each county's reimbursement rate allows access to 75% of the care in the market—the federal benchmark of equal access. The survey also uncovered key issues providers face in administering CCCAP. Responding to these concerns may also support greater access to care for low-income families across the state. Future studies that explore other aspects of equal access in Colorado would be valuable.

Table 14. 2008 Report of the State Auditor²⁵

Recommendation	2015 Child Care Market Rate Survey
Retain and verify source data	During data collection, all rates were recorded as providers charged (e.g., hourly, daily, weekly, monthly), and were all later converted to daily rates in analysis. Low and high rates were flagged during data collection and follow-up calls were made to these providers to verify rates.
Adequate representation of providers in all counties	In small counties (those with four or fewer providers by care type), all licensed providers in the population were included in the survey sample.
Clustering by cost of living	This study clusters counties using the Cost of Living Index (COLI) from the Colorado State Demographer.
Report rates that align with age categories collected	Providers set rates based on vastly different age categories. Rarely do providers use the eight CCCAP reimbursement categories. To account for this, the survey asked providers to report their maximum rates for each of their own age categories. Rates were later individually recoded into the CCCAP categories in analysis.
Calculating the 75 th percentile	Using the statistical software SAS, all rates were ranked within a rate category to determine the 75 th percentile from the entire pool.

Findings



MARKET PRICES

Statewide prices

Market prices for the state overall are discussed here, highlighting key findings. The market prices listed here are base prices, not including discounts or fees. Comparisons are made between the prices for care at the 75th percentile using child-level estimates, accounting for differences in child enrollment.

Full-time prices for child care centers / family home providers/ school-age child care programs. Without exception, prices for child care centers are higher than for family home providers across all age categories at the 75th percentile (Table 15). Within child care centers, prices decrease

as children age: The statewide full-time daily price is \$68.73 for ages 0-6 months, \$51.23 for ages 3-5 years, and \$46.52 for ages 5 and older for school holidays and vacation days.

Family home prices are less variable than child care centers and do not follow the same pattern as child care center prices. This is somewhat expected, given that family homes tend to set prices based on one and often two age categories: under 2 and over 2 years of age. Thus, the pattern of decreasing prices by age seen within child care centers is not evident among family home providers. Further, the higher price for ages 12-18 months among family homes may be due to different providers in the market for this specific age group.

Table 15. State-level prices for full-time daily care: Child care centers, family day care homes, and school-age child care

		Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes	SACC full-day holiday rate
Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price	Price
0-6 months	75th	\$68.73	\$39.22	n/a
6-12 months	75th	\$66.99	\$39.92	n/a
12-18 months	75th	\$63.50	\$43.77	n/a
18-24 months	75th	\$61.90	\$39.92	n/a
24-30 months	75th	\$58.99	\$38.00	n/a
30-36 months	75th	\$57.89	\$38.93	n/a
36 months to 5 years	75th	\$51.23	\$39.01	n/a
5-12 years	75th	\$47.93	\$33.32	\$42.00

Before- and after-school prices for child care centers / family home providers/ school-age child care programs. Because after-school care is commonly offered for more hours than before-school care, the prices for after-school care are higher for all three program types. The statewide prices for combined before- and after-school care show a discount for attending both before- and after-school sessions. The mid-range and high cluster data at the 75th percentile reveal the same pattern of savings for combined before and after-school care (Table 16).

Part and full-time prices for preschools. Prices for licensed preschools were collected separately and thus are reported separately here (Table 17).

Statewide, the daily prices are \$36.54 for full-time care and \$21.47 for part-time care. When comparing the full-time prices for licensed preschools to the full-time prices for preschool-age children in licensed family homes and licensed child care centers differences are evident. For preschool age children, child care centers charge \$51.23 and family homes charge \$39.01 for full-time care. This difference may be explained by the number of hours programs operate by care type. Of the licensed preschools responding to the survey, 30% operate full time; most operate part-time, fewer than 5 hours per day/25 hours per week. Full-time care in family homes and child care centers tends to be for at least 40 hours per week; full-time care for licensed preschools tends to involve fewer hours.

Table 16. State-level prices for before, after, and before-after combined: Child care centers, family child care homes, and school-age child care

			Before School	After School	Before and After School Combined
Care Type	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price	Price
Child Care Centers	5-12 years	75th	\$17.99	\$21.04	\$26.84
Family Child Care Homes	5-12 years	75th	\$19.60	\$19.45	\$21.93
School Age Child Care	5-12 years	75th	\$10.86	\$10.86	\$22.74

Table 17. State-level prices for full-time and part-time daily care: preschools

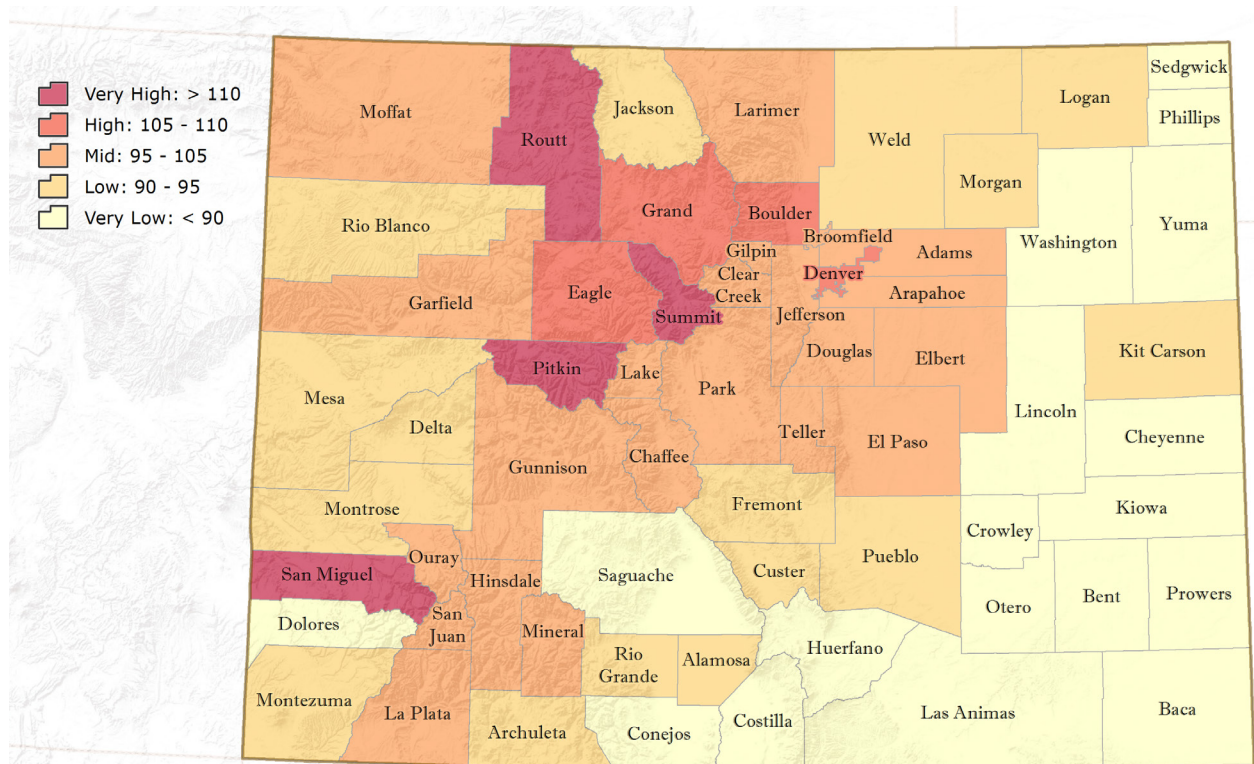
		Preschools Full-time	Preschools Part-time
Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
36 months to 5 years	75th	\$36.54	\$21.47

Prices by Cluster

Market prices by cost of living, using the COLI five categories, are discussed here, highlighting key findings. Comparisons are made between the prices for care at the 75th percentile using child-level estimates, accounting for differences in child enrollment (Table 18). All cluster-level prices are included in Appendix F.

Full-time prices for child care centers / family home providers / school-age child care programs. Within each age category, child care centers are more expensive than family homes. This is especially true in the high and very high COLI clusters where the disparity between child care centers and family homes is greatest. For example, in the high COLI cluster, the full-time daily price for 0-6 months is \$74.99 for child care centers and \$42.33 for family homes.

Figure 1. Cost of Living Index by County (Data: 2013)



Source: Colorado Legislative Council 2014
 Created by: Colorado State Demography Office, 03/26/2015

**Table 18. Prices for full-time daily care by cluster:
Child care centers and family child care homes**

Cluster	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Very Low	0-6 months	75th	\$28.82	\$24.09
Low	0-6 months	75th	\$43.60	\$40.45
Mid-Range	0-6 months	75th	\$66.90	\$38.77
High	0-6 months	75th	\$74.99	\$42.33
Very High	0-6 months	75th	\$68.68	\$45.00
Very Low	6-12 months	75th	\$28.47	\$29.99
Low	6-12 months	75th	\$38.56	\$37.91
Mid-Range	6-12 months	75th	\$65.78	\$41.13
High	6-12 months	75th	\$74.29	\$44.07
Very High	6-12 months	75th	\$68.90	--
Very Low	12-18 months	75th	\$25.90	\$23.90
Low	12-18 months	75th	\$48.45	\$35.00
Mid-Range	12-18 months	75th	\$61.75	\$47.89
High	12-18 months	75th	\$69.81	\$41.05
Very High	12-18 months	75th	\$69.03	\$45.00
Very Low	18-24 months	75th	\$25.82	\$25.77
Low	18-24 months	75th	\$50.33	\$39.66
Mid-Range	18-24 months	75th	\$60.37	\$38.96
High	18-24 months	75th	\$65.40	\$44.61
Very High	18-24 months	75th	\$68.73	\$45.00
Very Low	24-30 months	75th	\$25.82	\$22.46
Low	24-30 months	75th	\$39.61	\$35.09
Mid-Range	24-30 months	75th	\$58.26	\$41.13
High	24-30 months	75th	\$64.98	\$34.50
Very High	24-30 months	75th	\$66.47	\$47.06
Very Low	30-36 months	75th	\$25.13	\$24.16
Low	30-36 months	75th	\$36.76	\$34.56
Mid-Range	30-36 months	75th	\$57.19	\$43.25
High	30-36 months	75th	\$64.34	\$39.30
Very High	30-36 months	75th	\$65.46	\$40.00
Very Low	36 months-5 years	75th	\$24.33	\$24.00
Low	36 months-5 years	75th	\$31.89	\$34.55
Mid-Range	36 months-5 years	75th	\$50.56	\$39.56
High	36 months-5 years	75th	\$57.15	\$34.80
Very High	36 months-5 years	75th	\$65.87	\$44.27
Very Low	5-12 years	75th	\$24.09	\$22.93
Low	5-12 years	75th	\$31.03	\$28.92
Mid-Range	5-12 years	75th	\$47.67	\$34.80
High	5-12 years	75th	\$50.32	\$35.04
Very High	5-12 years	75th	\$64.15	--

Within each provider type, there is also great variability by cost of living category. Among child care centers, the daily full-time price within the very high COLI cluster is more than double the cost of care within the very low COLI cluster: \$68.68 compared to \$28.82 for children age 0-6 months. While the disparity is not as great among family homes, it still is evident: The daily full-time price for children age 0-6 months is \$45 for the very high category and \$24.09 for the very low COLI.

Although 34 of Colorado’s 64 counties are grouped in the low to very low COLI clusters, these counties have less of an impact on statewide prices because they have lower populations, fewer providers, and lower child enrollment (Table 19). Colorado is most densely populated along the Front Range and in Metro Denver, representing counties that are in the mid-range or high COLI clusters. This explains why the statewide prices fall within the COLI’s mid-range to high cluster prices for most age categories. Statewide prices and cluster prices for the youngest age groups show less variability because infant care is consistently more expensive across the state.

Table 19. Number of Counties by Cluster

Cluster	Number of Counties	Percent of All Counties	Percent Combined
Very high	4	6.2%	12.4%
High	4	6.2%	
Mid	22	34.4%	34.4%
Low	16	25.0%	50.0%
Very low	18	25.0%	

Prices for school-age full-day holiday and vacation do not rise with cost-of-living as they do with other care types (Table 20).

Before- and After-School Care.

Table 21 illustrates prices for before-, after-, and before-after combined by cluster in child care centers and family child care homes. When looking at before-, after-, and combined care, prices may not always follow an expected pattern. Different providers may enter the market and provide care for only one or more of these categories. The prices are a reflection of the providers that offer care for that specific market.

Table 20. Prices for full-time daily care for holidays and vacations by cluster: School-age child care

			SACC - Full-day holiday care
Cluster	Age Range	Percentile	Price
Very Low	5-12 years	75th	--
Low	5-12 years	75th	\$45.00
Mid-Range	5-12 years	75th	\$40.00
High	5-12 years	75th	\$50.00
Very High	5-12 years	75th	\$44.00

Table 21. Prices for before-, after-, and before-after combined, by cluster: Child care centers and family child care homes

Cluster	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTERS			FAMILY HOMES		
			Before-School	After-School	Before- and After-School	Before-School	After-School	Before- and After-School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Very Low	5-12 years	75th	6.48	\$11.46	\$20.43	\$5.86	\$8.05	\$10.83
Low	5-12 years	75th	\$14.85	\$19.33	\$27.26	\$9.70	\$18.48	\$18.83
Mid-Range	5-12 years	75th	\$14.19	\$21.86	\$26.87	\$18.20	\$16.08	\$19.60
High	5-12 years	75th	\$16.64	\$21.76	\$24.52	\$19.88	\$19.58	\$31.53
Very High	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	--	\$20.00	\$23.00

Across all clusters at the 75th percentile, preschool full-time care is less expensive than full-time care in child care centers for the same age group (ages 36 months to 5 years) (Figure 2 and Table 22). At the cluster level, this difference may again be explained by licensed preschools offer care for far fewer hours than licensed family homes and child care centers for full-time care.

Prices for before- and after-school care are similar across state-level and cluster-level estimates (Figure 3 and Table 23).

Figure 2. Full-time daily prices for preschool age care by type of care

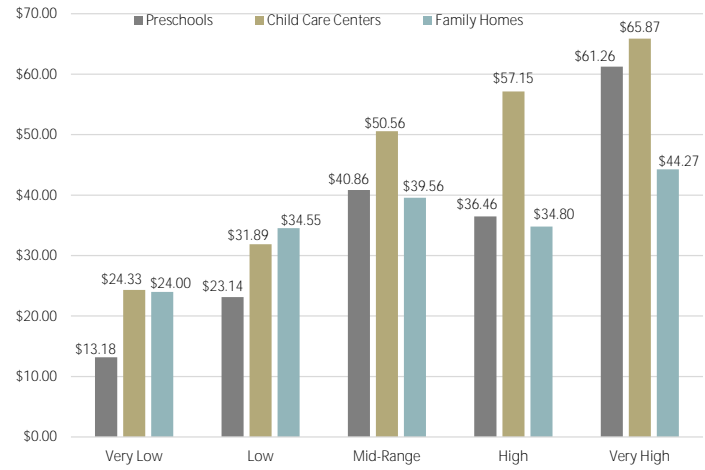


Figure 3. Comparison of before-/after-school care (state and cluster levels)

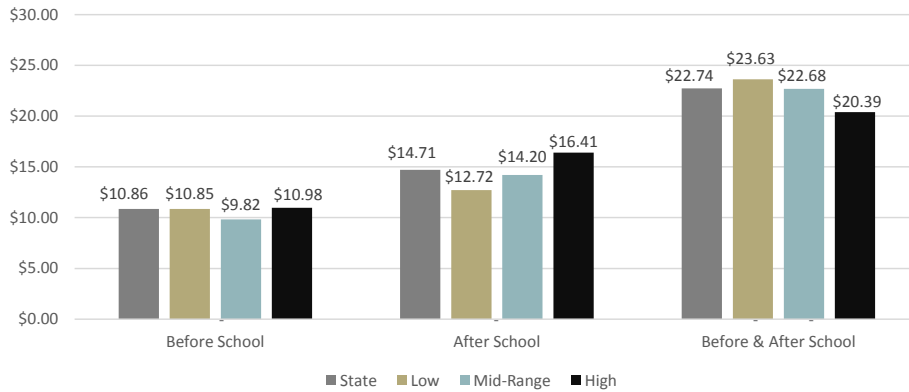


Table 22. Prices for full-time and part-time daily care by cluster: Preschools

			Full-time	Part-time
Cluster	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
Very Low	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$13.18	\$6.50
Low	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$23.14	\$14.16
Mid-Range	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$40.86	\$22.29
High	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$36.46	\$18.63
Very High	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$61.26	\$19.56

Table 23. Prices for before-school, after-school, and before-after school combined, by cluster: School-age child care

			School-Age Child Care - Before-School	School-Age Child Care - After-School	School-Age Child Care - Before- and After-School
Cluster	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price	Price
Very Low	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--
Low	5-12 years	75th	\$10.85	\$12.72	\$23.63
Mid-Range	5-12 years	75th	\$9.82	\$14.20	\$22.68
High	5-12 years	75th	\$10.98	\$16.41	\$20.39
Very High	5-12 years	75th	--	\$9.66	--

Equal Access

The legislation states that the OEC must determine whether the current subsidy rates reach the federal requirement of equal access, that is, provide reimbursements that ensure families’ access to child care comparable to the care available to private pay families. Subsidy payments established at least at the 75th percentile of the market are regarded as equal access. The research team compared the highest CCCAP reimbursement rate to the 75th percentile of child care prices collected in the 2015 Market Rate Survey. If counties had tiered reimbursement, prices were compared against the highest reimbursement rate. The findings in this section reflect full-time rates and prices for family home and child care center facilities.

Across the state, few counties have adequate CCCAP subsidy rates to purchase child care across the age range categories. Across age groups, no

more than 25% of all counties meet this benchmark of equal access. Overall, family homes provide slightly greater access to child care than do child care centers. For both types of care, low-income families have less access to infant care than they do to school age care.

Table 24 reports the percent of counties that meet the federal benchmark of equal access by type of care and age category. As explained earlier, many counties do not have available data by age category, either because there are no providers in the county or there were too few providers to report a reliable price. The number of counties with available data is listed in parentheses. Appendix E includes a table comparing county market prices at the 75th percentile with the highest CCCAP reimbursement rate for each provider type and age category.

Table 24. Percent of counties that meet federal benchmark of equal access by type of care and age category

Type of Care	0-6 months	6-12 months	12-18 months	18-24 months	24-30 months	30-36 months	36 months-5 years	5 years and up
Child Care Centers	9.5% (n=21)	9.5% (n=21)	11.1% (n=27)	11.1% (n=27)	10.7% (n=28)	10.3% (n=29)	22.6% (n=31)	23.1% (n=26)
Family Home Providers	13.0% (n=23)	16.7% (n=24)	19.2% (n=26)	18.5% (n=27)	15.4% (n=26)	15.4% (n=26)	11.5% (n=26)	23.8% (n=21)

PROGRAM POLICIES

The survey asked providers a series of questions to help us better understand their capacity at the time of the survey and to determine whether they offer summer programming. It also contained questions about their absentee policies, scholarships, discounts, and additional fees charged to families. This section estimates responses for the total population of licensed child care providers in the state.

At capacity

The survey asked providers whether they currently were at capacity or whether they could enroll more children (Figure 4). While responses varied

by provider type, a high percentage reported having room at their facility to enroll more children: 77% of school-age programs, 57% of child care centers, 40% of preschools, and 38% of family home providers.

Summer programming

Most family home programs (94%) and child care centers (83%) offer summer programming (Table 25). Because many programs operate in schools that are closed for the summer, only one in 10 licensed preschools operate year-round. Among providers with a summer program, many adjust their summer prices: 72% of preschools and 54% of school-age programs set different summer prices.

Figure 4. Is your facility at capacity?

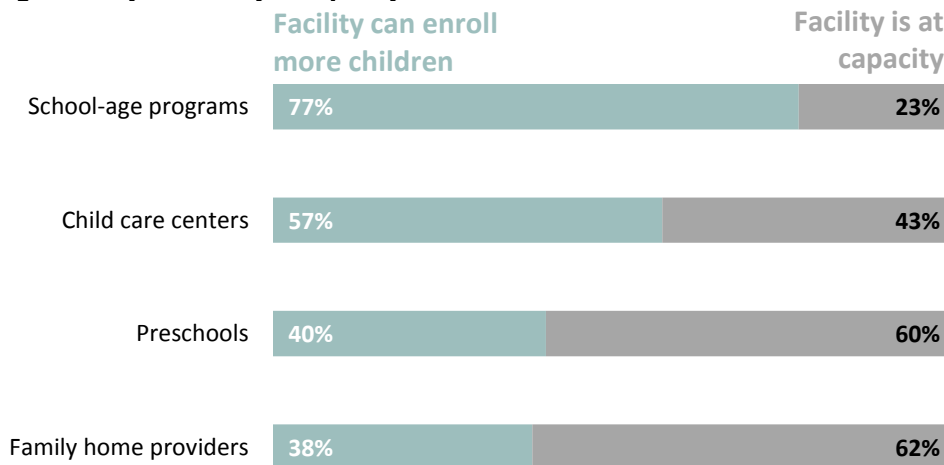


Table 25. Summer programming

	Percent of providers indicating "yes"			
	Child care centers	Family home providers	School-age programs	Preschools
Does your program operate during the summer?	83%	94%	62%	9%
[if offer summer programming] Are any of your rates different during the summer?	31%	15%	54%	72%

Absentee and vacation policies

Providers were asked whether they charge for missed days when a child is sick or absent (Figure 5). Because most licensed preschools charge monthly and many are in a public school (and, thus, are part of a school district calendar), 88% regularly charge for missed days. A lower percentage of family home providers (51%) and child care centers (49%) regularly charge for absences, and about one in five school-age programs charge for days absent. Many providers typically allow families a certain number of days children can be absent without being charged.

Providers were asked whether they charge for days their facility is closed for holidays or staff vacations (Figure 6). Preschools (76%) and child care centers (57%) are more likely to charge for missed days than are family homes (40%) and school-age programs (16%). Again, preschools located within public school districts operate according to the district calendar, and holidays and vacations are figured into the prices. Therefore, families pay the regular monthly price for care, regardless of the number of holidays that happen to occur in a month.

Figure 5. Do you charge for missed days when a child does not attend?

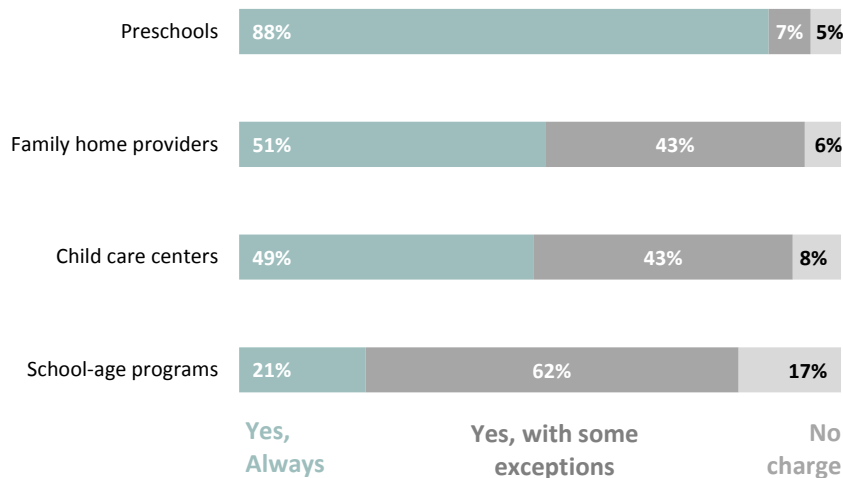
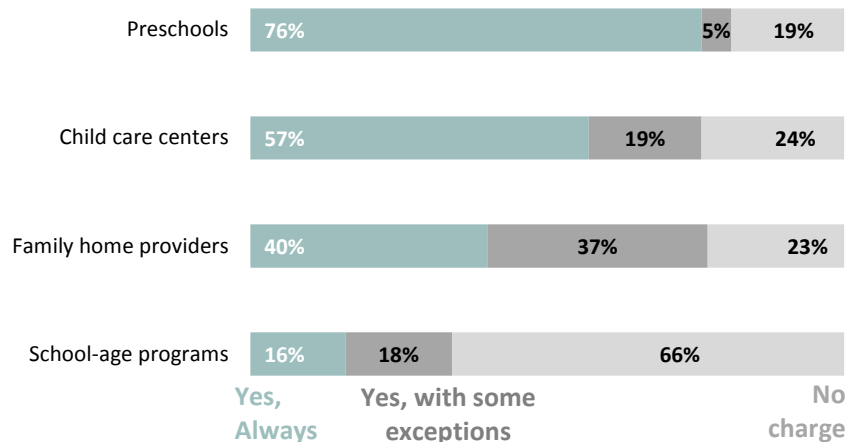


Figure 6. When your facility is closed, do families pay the regular rate?



Scholarships and discounts

Providers were asked whether they offer a variety of discounts, specifically sliding scale fees, family discounts, and scholarships (Table 26). Providers commonly offer a discount for two or more children in the same family, including 72% of child care centers, 49% of family home providers, 69% of school-age programs, and 45% of preschools. Scholarships are offered more frequently by school-age programs (53%), preschools (39%), and child care centers (32%) than by family home providers (5%). Sliding scale fees are limited among child care centers and family homes and are offered by nearly 30% of school-age programs and preschools.

Fees

Providers were asked whether they charge fees for registration, meals, and supplies in addition to their base price for child care (Figure 7).

Registration/enrollment fee. Child care centers (86%), preschools (79%), and school-age programs (78%) were far more likely to charge a registration fee than were family home providers (37%) (Figure 8). Overall, the median one-time registration fee is \$50; the median annual registration fee is \$55. Of the providers who charge a one-time registration fee, about half (53%) charge \$50 to \$100. When providers charge an annual fee, 31% charge under \$50 and 42% charge \$50 to \$100. Few providers charge an annual or one-time fee greater than \$150.

Table 26. Scholarships and discounts

	Percent of providers indicating "yes"			
	Child care center	Family home providers	School-age programs	Preschools
Do you provide a discount for two or more children from the same family?	72%	49%	69%	45%
Do you offer scholarships, not including government subsidies, such as those offered by Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) or Head Start?	32%	5%	53%	39%
Do you have a sliding fee scale, a rate that goes up and down depending upon family income?	12%	7%	29%	30%

Figure 7. Does your facility charge fees in addition to your regular rates?

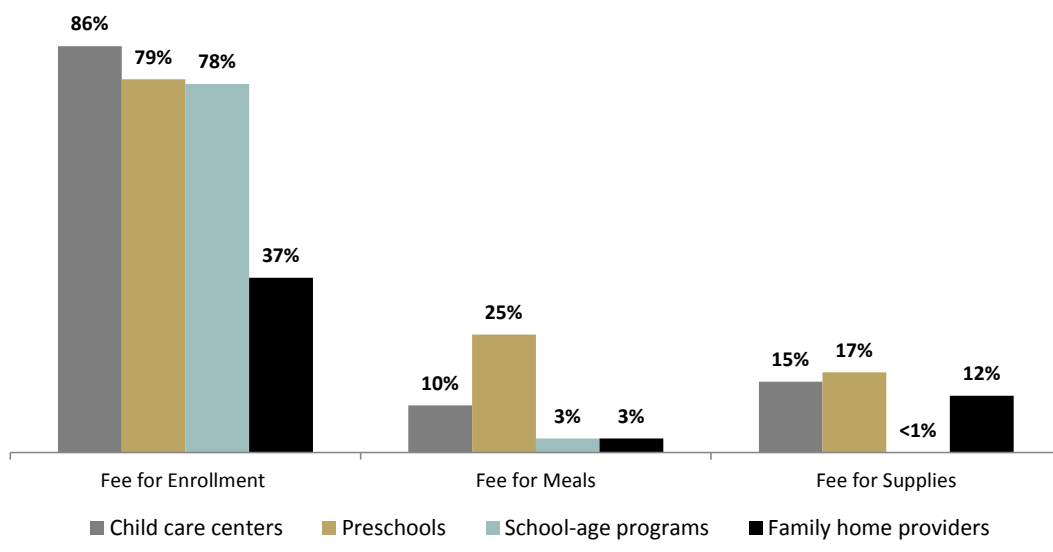
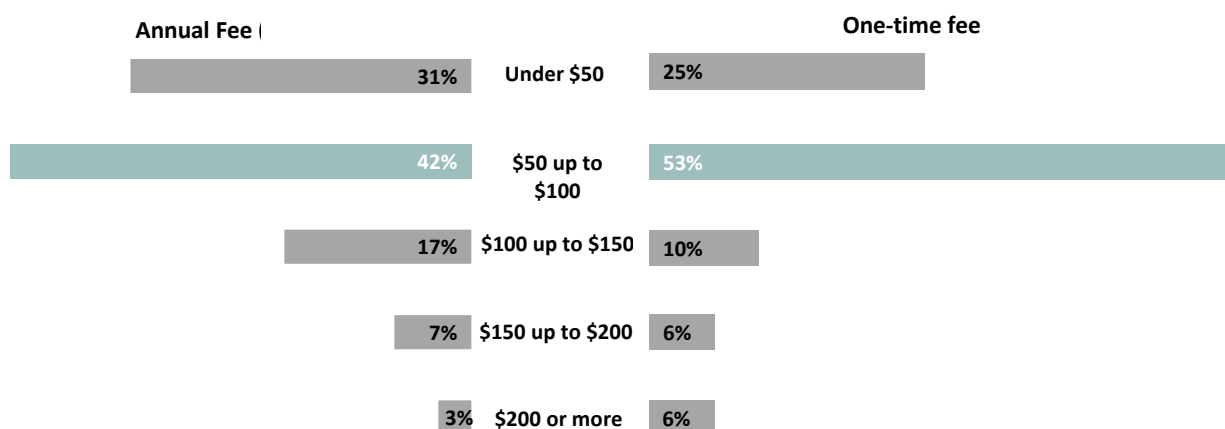


Figure 8. Annual and one-time registration fees



Fees for meals. Although one-fourth of pre-schools commonly charge a fee for meals, this is rare for most other program types. About three-fourths (78%) of providers who charge for meals do so by meal (Table 27). Meals often cost parents between \$1.50 and \$5 per meal: 48% charge between \$1.50 and \$3, and 32% charge \$3 to \$5.

Table 27. Fees for meals

Fee	By the meal
under \$1.50	9%
\$1.50 up to \$3	48%
\$3 up to \$5	32%
\$5 up to \$6.50	8%
\$6.50 or more	3%

Fees for supplies. Across provider types, a minority of programs charge for supplies: 17% of preschools, 15% of child care centers, 12% of family homes, and less than 1% of school-age programs. Overall, the median annual supply fee is \$70; the median monthly supply fee is \$20 (Table 28). Notably, of the programs that charge annual supply fees, nearly one-fifth (19%) charge \$150 per year in addition to the base price for care. Of the programs charging monthly, 60% charge under \$25, and 31% charge \$25 up to \$50. When comparing annual supply fees across provider type, fees vary widely. Family home providers (\$80) and child care centers (\$75) have much higher median supply fees than preschools (\$34). Monthly median supply fees for preschools (\$25) and family home providers (\$25) are higher than those for child care centers (\$10).

Table 28. Fees for supplies

Fee	Annually	Monthly	By another time frame
under \$25	10%	60%	2%
\$25 up to \$50	18%	31%	77%
\$50 up to \$75	24%	10%	9%
\$75 up to \$100	15%	-	4%
\$100 up to \$125	14%	-	-
\$125 up to \$150	1%	-	-
\$150 or more	19%	-	9%

CCCAP

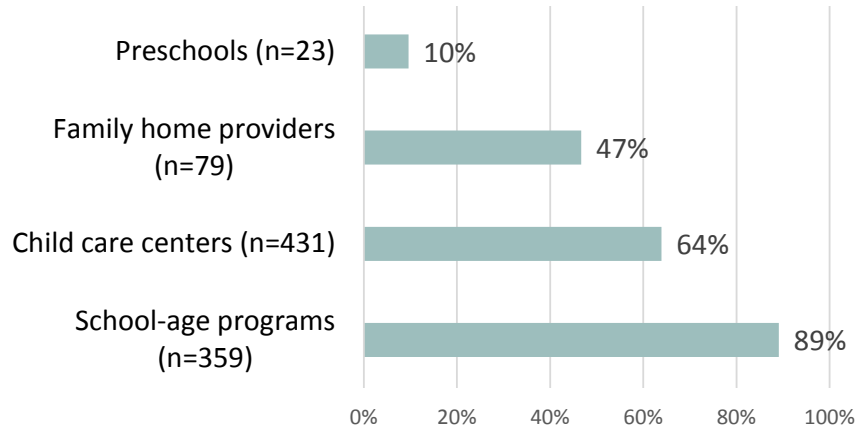
This section responds to a primary goal of this study and requirement of the HB14-1317 legislation: To explore why providers limit the number of CCCAP families they serve, why providers decide not to participate in the program, and how the policy might be improved to encourage more providers to participate.

CCCAP Participation

Nearly all (96%) providers that responded to the survey are familiar with the CCCAP subsidy, and 60% (892) participate. As illustrated in Figure 9, participation in CCCAP varies widely by type of care. Most providers for school-age children (89%) and nearly two-thirds of child care centers (64%) responding to the survey accept CCCAP fam-

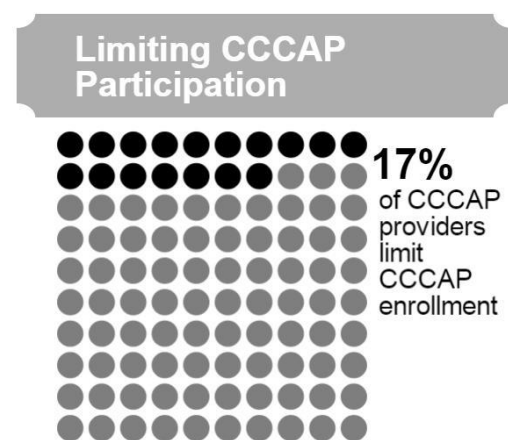
ilies. A lower percentage of family homes (47%) and a minority of preschools (10%) participate in the program. The low number of participating preschool programs is likely due to the availability of other subsidies, including the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) and the Denver Preschool Program (DPP), and to the fact that preschools often operate part-time.

Figure 9. Providers who accept CCCAP by type of care



Reasons for limiting CCCAP participation

Of the 892 survey respondents who accept CCCAP, only 17% limit the number of participating families. Providers who limit CCCAP families were asked in an open-ended question why they limit the number of participating children. Of the 126 responding, two-thirds said it was a necessary economic decision due to CCCAP's low reimbursement rates. One provider explained, "CCCAP only pays for 50%-60% of [a child's] tuition, so I kind of take a hit for taking them, but I believe it's something good to do." To sustain a child care business, providers expressed the need to offset the lower fees paid by CCCAP with full-tuition families. Another provider stated, "CCCAP plus the parent fee wouldn't cover what our normal tuition would be, so if we accept more than two full-time CCCAP students, we'd go into the red."



A minority of providers limit CCCAP enrollment for other reasons, namely because they have full enrollment without having to accept CCCAP (10%) or because they seek diversity in their funding (9%) (Table 29). A number of providers mentioned operating in areas where they “*can generally obtain pay from private pay families.*” Another provider offered, “*We have a small percentage of our students that are private pay, another percentage that are subsidized, and another percentage that are in Early Head Start. Our economic diversity represents the community we are in.*”

A small percentage (7%) named administrative difficulties and delays in payment as the reason for limiting CCCAP. One provider explained, “*CCCAP paperwork is administratively difficult and time-consuming.*” Another provider mentioned, “*CCCAP requires monitoring by staff to make sure the parents have swiped in and out correctly. The sites that have unlimited [number of CCCAP children] have staff available to do this.*”

Other, less common, reasons for limiting CCCAP families included missed funding when children do not attend (4%), difficulties with CCCAP families (2%), and eligibility restrictions (2%).

Table 29. Reason for limiting CCCAP children

Reason	Percent of Providers (n=126)
Low reimbursement rate/ financial reasons	67%
Diversity in funding/ percentage saved for low-income children	10%
Space availability/ full enrollment with private pay children	9%
Paperwork and administrative difficulties/ experience with delay or missed reimbursement with CCCAP	7%
Lack of CCCAP funding when children do not attend	4%
Difficulties with CCCAP families	2%
Specific eligibility restrictions (e.g. for employees only)	2%

Why providers have never accepted CCCAP

The survey asked providers if they currently accept CCCAP and, if they do not, asked if they had ever accepted CCCAP. Of those responding to the survey, 40% (591) currently do not accept CCCAP. Of these, the majority (62%) never participated in CCCAP.

Through conversations with child care providers, representatives of early childhood councils, and OEC, we developed a list of possible reasons why providers in each of these categories do not accept CCCAP. Providers were asked whether each was a reason or not a reason for not accepting CCCAP (Figure 10). The main reasons providers have never accepted CCCAP are that families with the CCCAP subsidy have not sought care at their facility (48%), the CCCAP reimbursement rates are too low (43%), or they have full enrollment with private fees (40%).

Responses to an open-ended question help to explain providers’ reasons for not accepting CCCAP.

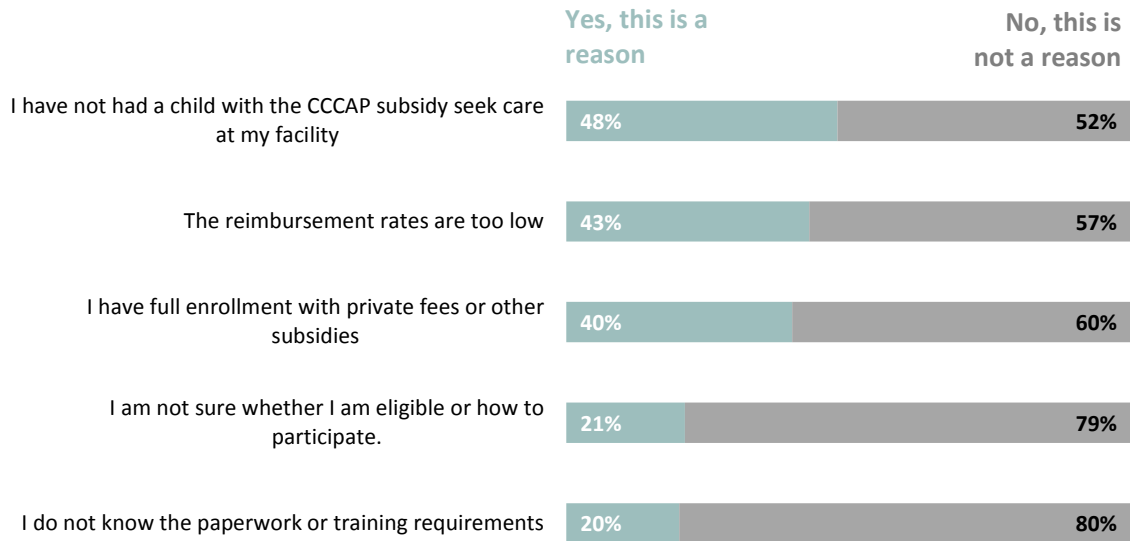
Families have not requested care. Many providers express that they have not had a family with the CCCAP subsidy seek care at their facility. Unless families inquired into CCCAP, providers were not compelled to assume administration of this new subsidy. Some providers mentioned that, if a single child family approached them for care, it was easier to offer their own scholarship than to initiate a CCCAP contract.

“I receive only one [child] every five years who wants to participate and you need extra training outside the classroom [to participate in CCCAP]. I don’t have the time, and I have full enrollment with regular applicants.”

Low-reimbursement rates. Providers discussed the gap between the CCCAP reimbursement rate and the rates they charged for private-pay families.

“The difference between what the state gives and what we charge is too big of a gap, and

Figure 10. Reasons providers never participated in CCCAP



we would lose money taking CCCAP children. We would not be able to operate or pay our staff."

"The best way I can say it is what I charge families privately and what CCCAP pays is between \$6 and \$8 a day difference, and financially I couldn't keep my business open at this time."

Full enrollment. Others said they had private-paying families and did not need to turn to CCCAP to achieve full enrollment. Several expressed that they are located in areas where families can pay the full tuition rates.

"For me, I have never had a family approach asking if I accept CCCAP. The feedback I've gotten from other directors is that it's quite a headache paperwork-wise, and you aren't reimbursed in a timely manner. Their recommendation to me was that, if you don't have anyone who needs it, it's a real headache to undertake."

"There is no need for me to provide a CCCAP program at our school. It makes more sense to run our program with full tuition."

Administrative burden. An additional reason offered by several providers was the anticipated

administrative burden. Providers had heard from colleagues about the tremendous amount of paperwork required to oversee the day-to-day billing. Even when the paperwork was submitted, providers heard about one-month delays in reimbursement, as well as the risk of never being reimbursed. One provider said that, as the only person "doing the paperwork and collecting payments from families," it would be "a lot for one person." The provider continued, "It's not that I am not in favor of economic diversity, it would just be difficult and extremely time-consuming to implement it at my center." Another provider explained:

"I can easily answer from a personal perspective. I have never heard positive feedback about CCCAP— about the funding, the paperwork required, the hassle it is, from obtaining information from parents and from the state, the excessive amount of paperwork. CCCAP is more work than it's worth. Never hearing good things, I never took it upon myself to learn more about it."

Uncertainly about eligibility and expectations.

A number of providers expressed uncertainty about their eligibility and the expectations of being a CCCAP provider. Some providers relayed that they had been told that part-time and/or

preschool programs cannot participate in CCCAP. One provider noted, “[My county says] that I’m a preschool, not a daycare, and they only give their money to daycares.” Another mentioned, “I applied, and they told me we do not qualify because our center is not open five days a week, so she told me I did not qualify.” In some cases, providers were informed they were not eligible because of their facility’s religious affiliation. In other cases, providers had the understanding that accepting CCCAP would change their status and practices, including altering their private, independent status and their curriculum. One provider mentioned, “My understanding is CCCAP dictates curriculum, and we are not willing to do that.”

Why providers no longer accept CCCAP

The survey asked providers if they currently accept CCCAP and, if they do not, asked if they had ever accepted CCCAP. Of the 591 providers who do not accept CCCAP, 38% formerly accepted CCCAP.

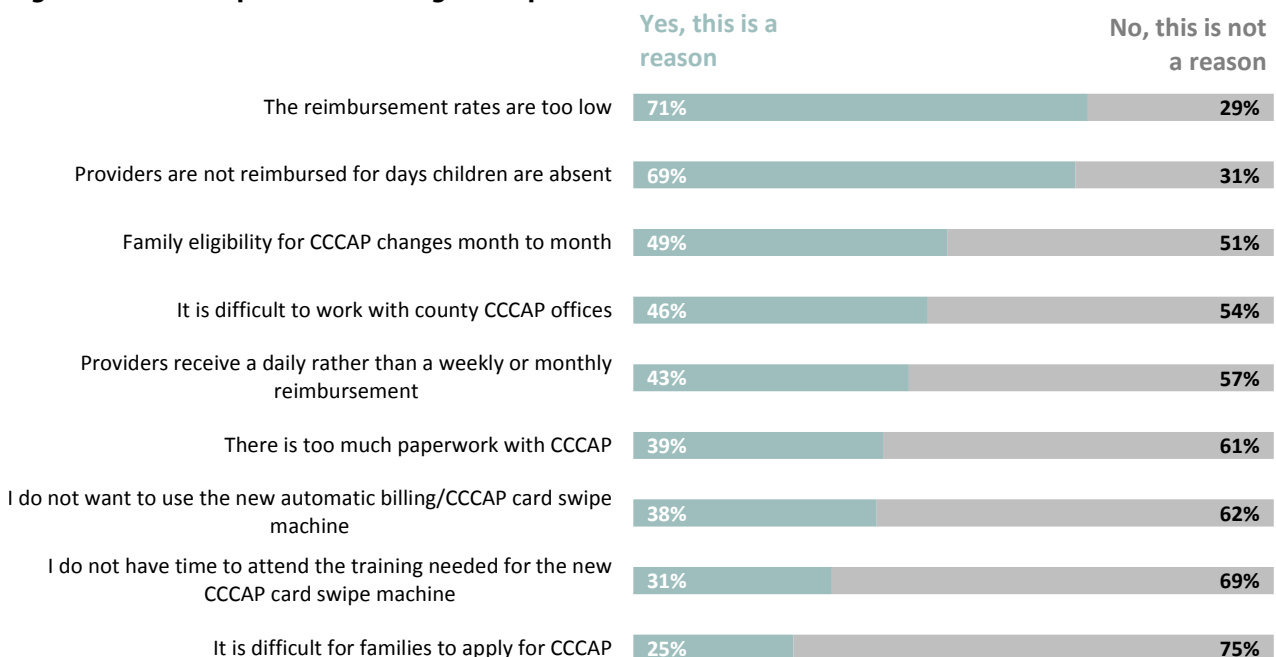
Again, through conversations with child care providers, representatives of early childhood councils, and OEC, we developed a list of possible rea-

sons why providers in each of these categories do not accept CCCAP. Providers were asked whether each was a reason or not a reason for no longer accepting CCCAP (Figure 11). The main reasons providers stop accepting CCCAP are that the reimbursement rates are too low (71%), providers are not reimbursed for days children are absent (69%), and family eligibility for CCCAP changes month to month (49%).

The reimbursement rate remains a key reason why providers no longer accept CCCAP. One provider explained, “The biggest thing was the reimbursement rate. With a really small program and the reimbursement rate being so low, I cannot afford it.” Another explained, “Reimbursement rates are not comparable to what I charge.” In addition to reimbursement rates, responses to the open-ended questions helped explain providers’ reasons for no longer accepting CCCAP.

Providers not reimbursed for absences. Lacking reimbursement for children’s absences is the second most common reason given by providers for no longer accepting CCCAP. Many of the open-ended responses addressed this issue. CCCAP reimburses on a daily basis, so when chil-

Figure 11. Reasons providers no longer accept CCCAP



dren are absent, providers are not reimbursed for all absences. For providers that accept a high number of CCCAP families, this loss is significant. Without consistent income, child care providers are unable to count on the income necessary to support themselves and their facility.

“I would like to see CCCAP add more absences that they would pay for, because we have to run the business whether the child is present or not.”

“Even if a child is sick and not here, our teachers are here and need to be paid.”

“The big thing I would like to see is that we get paid if they are enrolled. It really hurts child care centers. We lose a lot of money if they are enrolled for five days and parents only bring them in one or two days.”

Family eligibility changes month to month.

Changing eligibility plays a part in the issue of inconsistent income for providers. Increases in household income may move the family above the CCCAP eligibility limit. Often, the increase is very small, and without the subsidy, the family cannot afford child care and the child care provider no longer receives reimbursement for the child’s care. Given that this may change from month to month, again, the provider is unable to count on a stable budget and children experience interruptions in care.

Administrative burden. The primary deterrents providers mentioned in the open-ended question for no longer accepting CCCAP were administrative challenges such as delays in reimbursement, the extensive effort necessary to oversee the CCCAP card machine, and completing paperwork. One provider explained, *“If we took CCCAP we would have to hire a full-time position to just manage it.”*

Providers noted that managing CCCAP was complicated and time-consuming.

“The paperwork was just astronomical. The machine didn’t work most of the time. One of the big drawbacks is you’re holding a spot for kids who are on CCCAP, and if they don’t come, you don’t get paid, whereas normally we are paid whether the child is there or not.”

“The card swiping machine we had was very complicated. We were in two different buildings, but we could only have one card machine in one building. It got confusing. It is hard to correct mistakes. I do not think it is a good system for parents.”

“It’s not that the paperwork is difficult, it’s that keeping track of it is. They swipe, so there’s no paperwork there. But it’s up to the center to make sure parents are swiping appropriately, and if they didn’t swipe, then you have to make sure they back swipe it, and there’s a time limit on it. So every day you’re dealing with this, and every night you’re having to check that. And in the public schools, having my own phone line [which my county requires] is expensive, and they have to come in and do things like put a hole in the wall, and half the time the school doesn’t want the hole in the wall. I don’t mind paying for it so much, but more importantly it’s just so much a pain for the school. CCCAP suggested that if you don’t have a phone line you can have all the parents swipe, and take the machine home, and when you plug it into your phone it’ll swipe. That’s goofy. I don’t want my staff to have to carry the equipment home every day.”

Just as providers who have never accepted CCCAP indicated, many providers who no longer accept CCCAP do not participate in the program simply because families with CCCAP have not requested care at their facility:

“We’re full. If I had space available and someone came in that has CCCAP, I would take it again. I haven’t had the necessity because we’re full with a waiting list.”

“We don’t have enough children who are eligible. If someone says they need help, we would rather help them on a case-by-case basis. Several of the families that had CCCAP are no longer at the facility. We don’t deal with the county anymore.”

Some additional barriers to participating in CCCAP were mentioned. Sometimes, providers found it difficult to work with CCCAP families, although this was more about not being reimbursed for days children were absent than about the families themselves. Some providers said it was easier to serve low-income families through other subsidy programs, such as CPP, than to participate in CCCAP. Some providers mentioned that families that would likely qualify for CCCAP were encouraged by their school or child care facility to apply for CPP rather than CCCAP because there are fewer administrative challenges—namely because providers are reimbursed monthly rather than daily and payments are not contingent on swiping cards through a pay card machine. A lack of information about CCCAP, difficulty working with the county CCCAP office, a long approval process for

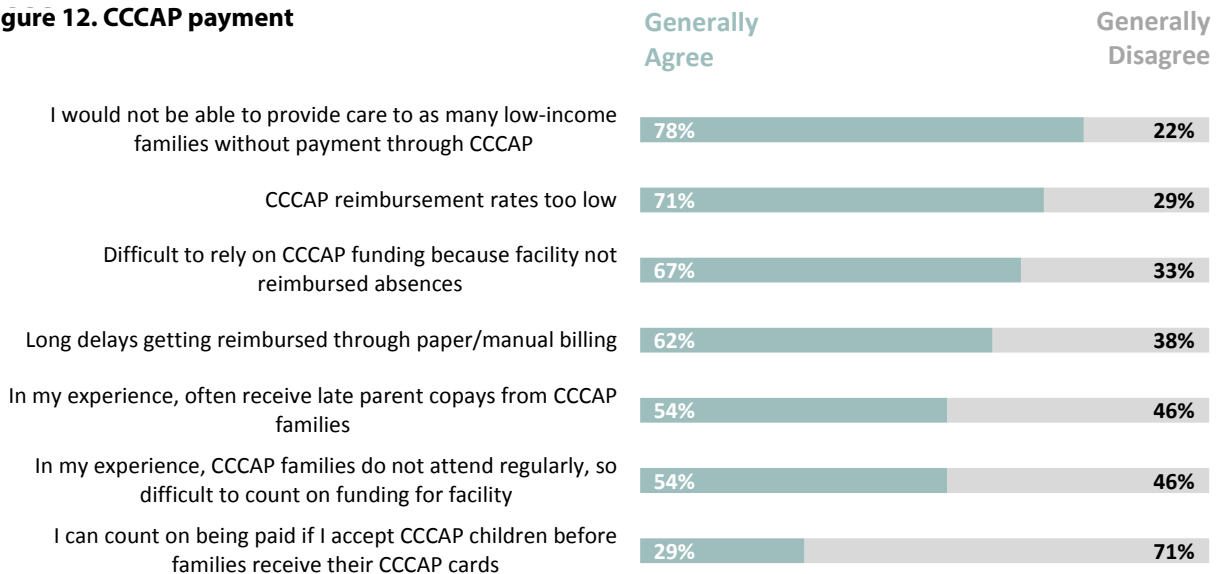
families, and changing family eligibility were additional barriers that providers mentioned.

Challenges in administering CCCAP

The survey asked providers that currently accept CCCAP a series of questions to explore the challenges in administering CCCAP. Statements were developed through conversations with child care providers, representatives from early childhood councils, and OEC. The first set of statements relates to payment from CCCAP; the second addressed CCCAP policies, paperwork and communication; and the final category focused on CCCAP cards. For each statement, providers were asked whether they “generally agree” or “generally disagree.” In an open-ended question, providers were given an opportunity to share how the CCCAP program could be improved.

CCCAP payment. Figure 12 presents provider agreement with a series of statements about CCCAP payments. Please note that questions in this section have a mixed direction; that is, most of the questions asked providers about their level of agreement with a possible barrier, but a few

Figure 12. CCCAP payment



questions asked about providers' agreement with a positive statement.

Providers depend on the CCCAP program as a pathway to supporting low-income families. Of all CCCAP providers, 78% indicated they would not be able to provide care to as many low-income families without payment through CCCAP. Often, and with passion, child care providers said it is of critical importance that low-income families are able to access care for their children. The majority of providers (71%) participate in light of low reimbursement rates. Due to non-reimbursed absences, two-thirds (67%) of the providers find it difficult to rely on CCCAP funding; similarly, over half (54%) report that CCCAP families do not attend regularly. The majority (62%) reported long delays in reimbursement through manual billing. Although these providers continue to accept CCCAP families, they often receive late payments. If a family is in need of care and the provider enrolls a child before a family receives its CCCAP card, few report they can count on being reimbursed. One provider called for a "need to streamline the sys-

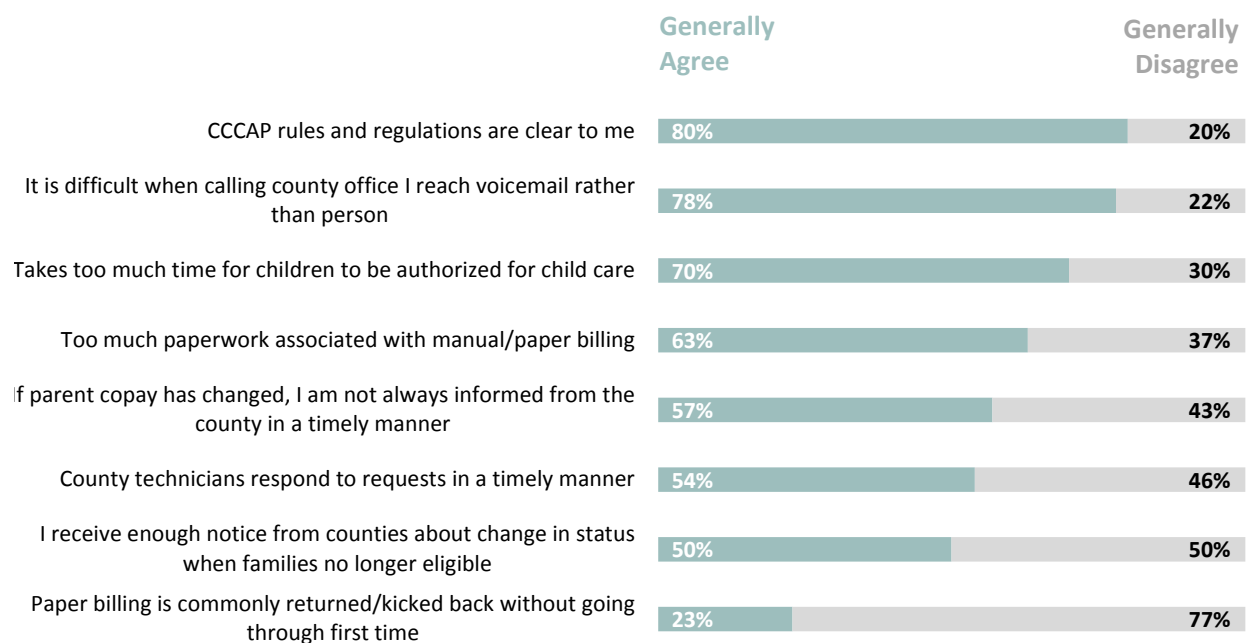
tem so that it's easier for families and providers. There are a lot of issues with payment. The system is not user friendly and it's just not working."

When family income changes, providers expressed concern over children quickly losing care.

"We have so many families, based on the number of children in the family, if they receive \$2 more, they lose their eligibility. They have bumped up the household gross income. Give them a grace period so they still have services for three months. I understand that other families are waiting, but it would be helpful for them to have a grace period to figure out child care and expenses."

CCCAP Policies, Paperwork, and Communication. Figure 13 presents provider agreement with a series of statements about CCCAP policies, paperwork, and communication. As in the previous statement category, please note that questions have a mixed direction; that is, most of the questions asked providers about their level of agreement with a possible barrier, but a few questions

Figure 13. CCCAP policies, paperwork, and communication



asked about providers' agreement with a positive statement.

CCCAP is administered by each county, usually through the county's Department of Social/Human Services. Although every county may have unique guidelines and reimbursement rates most (80%) providers reported that CCCAP rules and regulations were clear to them. Counties must authorize a family for the CCCAP subsidy before a child can receive care under the program. Families are directed to notify their county about changes in income, and family eligibility is re-determined annually. These questions primarily address interactions between providers and their county office(s).

The greatest challenge, reported by 78% of providers, is the difficulty posed when they reach voice mail rather than a person when calling their county office. In open-ended responses, providers explained the challenge in not reaching a person when they have questions and problems to quickly resolve. Providers often expressed, *"We need to be able talk to a real technician versus automated voice mail,"* and *"We can only leave a message, and they call you back in 48 hours."*

Providers are usually caring for children during the day and often unable to answer the phone when the county returns a call. Another provider explained:

"I think that, with CCCAP, what we have the most problem with is we never get called back by technicians, since there are no assigned ones anymore. I have to call and leave a message and someone has to call you back and leave you an email. By the time someone calls you back, it is too late; then I have to call one of the technicians (who are there for emergencies and is not their responsibility) but I have to speak with them to get the problem solved."

The majority of providers (70%) said it takes too much time for children to be authorized for child care. Providers expressed great empathy for fam-

ilies who need care right away and often choose to help families by caring for their children before they have been authorized or have received their CCCAP pay cards.

"Parents have to wait too long to be approved for CCCAP; sometimes I give them a break, but don't tell CCCAP. They want to get in, but their CCCAP isn't approved quickly enough and they miss out."

"Technicians need to be more on top of their cases, because we have parents who rely on care so they can work. I've seen parents lose their job because they can't be at the center if it is not yet authorized."

Nearly two-thirds (63%) of providers said that there was too much paperwork associated with manual/paper billing. In open-ended responses, providers expressed significant frustration about the billing process. *"I think CCCAP is a nightmare. Every time I manually bill it comes back denied."* We heard mixed messages from providers about the easiest billing method. Many providers said that the process of manual billing was cumbersome and difficult, although others said they would like to have only manual billing because they have had so much trouble with the cards and machines.

Timely notification of changes in family copayment or status also was a problem cited by many providers.

"Qualification paperwork should be made simpler for families and simplify the process of applying."

"We need to be notified more quickly if a family status changes, if the parent fee changes, or if they are kicked out of the program. We are not notified in a timely manner of these changes, and we lose money."

Notably, a number of providers were hopeful that the new online system recently introduced in some counties may help ease some of the chal-

lenges associated in managing CCCAP.

Providers also discussed the challenges, for themselves and their families, which stem from differences in county paperwork and policies. Providers sometimes work with two or three CCCAP county offices simultaneously, each with different rules. Several providers expressed concern for families that must be reauthorized because they move to a new county.

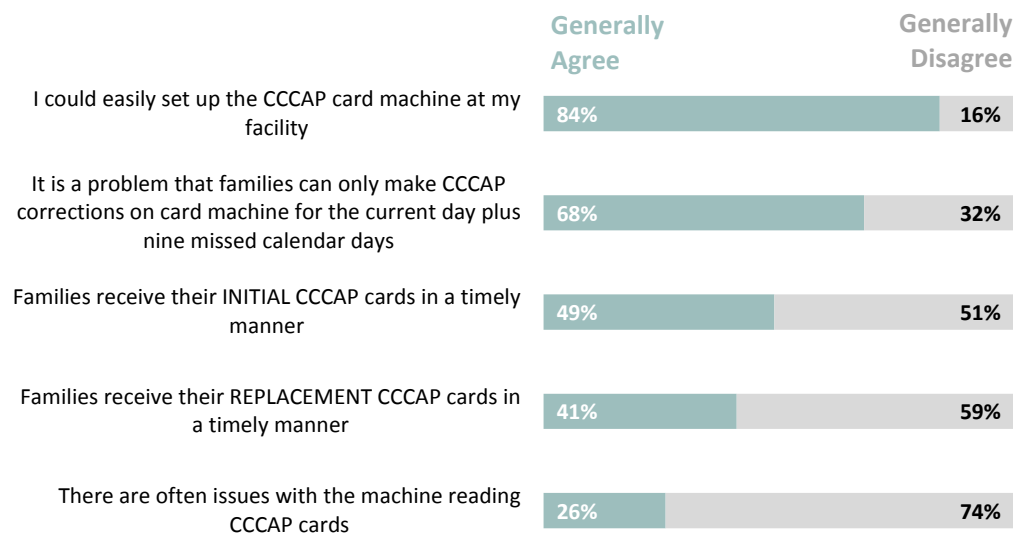
“CCCAP should be unified at a state level, not only by county. If it were one agreement versus an agreement per county, the paperwork would be less redundant and take less time. It would make it easier for families who do not understand the county line divisions.”

CCCAP Cards. Figure 14 presents provider agreement with a series of statements about CCCAP cards. As in the previous statement categories, please note that questions have a mixed direction; that is, most of the questions asked providers about their level of agreement with a possible barrier, but only a few questions asked about providers’ agreement with a positive statement.

Fortunately, most providers (84%) had no trouble setting up their CCCAP card machine, although some providers said the system is antiquated and should be online or wireless. Others reported they have to pay for a second phone line or the existing phone line is interrupted.

Providers reported interminable issues with the CCCAP pay cards. Overall, 49% said families receive their initial CCCAP cards in a timely manner; 41% reported replacement CCCAP cards arrive in a timely manner. In the open-ended discussion, many providers said it takes far too long for families to receive their CCCAP cards, making it difficult for families to begin work immediately and for providers who need timely reimbursement. Providers described how families often lose their cards or simply do not have their card with them when they pick up their children. Often, someone other than a family member needs to drop off or pick up a child, and thus is not able to swipe a card. Many providers suggested that the system should use a “pin” or an online system versus the card machine.

Figure 14. CCCAP cards



“They should do billing differently. The Denver Preschool Program has me submit online monthly based on attendance, which is super easy, as opposed to this card that goes through and once a month I get a stipend from CCCAP. So I think an online method would be better. My people sometimes lose cards, so then they have to wait for their cards, so then there’s a delay in service. I also think it would be more confidential if they don’t have to run a machine.”

“We have a hard time with the parents swiping their cards, and we have to go back to make sure they’ve swiped the card. Providers can’t correct it, so you have to hunt down the parent.”

“The card reader machine is horrible, the hardware that they give us to use with the CCCAP cards needs to be updated. The technology that the card reader machine uses needs to be updated also.”

If families lose or forget their cards, they may back swipe up to nine days in many counties. In at least one county, if providers miss this nine-day window, they are not able to bill manually, which may represent a loss of thousands of dollars. Two-thirds of providers feel it is a problem that corrections must be made on the card machine

within the nine days. Extending this period was among the most common suggestions made by providers.

“I would like to see a change in how far back you can swipe. It would be my suggestion that they can go back and swipe from their eligibility date. I have parents tell me all the time that they haven’t received their card and kids have been in the program for weeks. We take a lot of CCCAP families. CCCAP can be a nightmare—these were the exact words from my district manager.”

If the cards are lost, we are not allowed to keep any at our facility; it would be nice if the cards could be kept here, because families lose them, it gets past the nine days, then we don’t get paid, and it’s a hassle.”

“Extending the nine-day expiration date to 14 business days would be a lot more helpful.”

Many providers discussed the additional staff time needed to oversee CCCAP, particularly to ensure that parents swipe in and out, to respond to errors in the machine, and to complete manual billing. One provider stated, *“The first change I would like to see is for CCCAP to offer compensation or reimbursement for administrative services associated with CCCAP specifically.”*



Summary and Recommendations

The importance of early childhood care and education, particularly for children from low-income households, cannot be overestimated. Research shows that quality early care and learning settings are critical to children’s academic performance and development.²⁶ The continuity of child care also is very important; without it, children have difficulty forming relationships, which are vital to their ability to play and learn.²⁷ It is therefore essential that Colorado explores improvements to CCCAP in an effort not only to expand the pool of child care providers who are able to accept CCCAP, but also to improve policies to reduce disruptions in care for Colorado’s low-income children. Together these recommendations identify key ways to increase equal access to child care – first, by supporting an increase in the reimbursement to providers and second, by limiting the administrative burdens that detract providers from participating in CCCAP.

FUNDING

Recommendation 1. Raise reimbursement rates to meet the federal benchmark of equal access.

Federal regulations require lead agencies to provide reimbursements that ensure families access to child care comparable to the care available for families that do not have subsidies.²⁸ “Payments established at least at the 75th percentile of the market would be regarded as equal access.”²⁹ This study found that most counties with available data do not meet this benchmark. Of the providers who limit CCCAP enrollment, two-thirds indicated the reason was low reimbursement rates. The top reason providers stop accepting CCCAP also is low rates.

Providers set their prices based on age categories that differ vastly from those used by the state, rarely using the eight CCCAP reimbursement categories. In particular, family homes tend to set rates based on one and often two age categories: under age 2 and over age 2. Fewer reimbursement age categories that better reflect the market will limit missing prices across Colorado’s 64 counties.

Recommendation 2. Consider reimbursing providers’ administrative costs to oversee CCCAP.

When providers receive a lower subsidy rate than their private-pay families and also must allocate staff time and incur additional costs to oversee the subsidy, they are deterred from participating in CCCAP. Some providers mentioned that, in order to accept CCCAP, they need a staff person dedicated to overseeing its administration. The survey found that 77% of school-age programs, 57% of child care centers, 40% of preschools, and 38% of family home providers could enroll more children. Offsetting providers’ administrative costs may lessen the barrier to participating, especially for small child care facilities.

ADMINISTRATION

Recommendation 3. Consider a weekly rather than a daily reimbursement rate.

Many of the key challenges providers report in administering CCCAP are due to being reimbursed daily rather than weekly. Of all providers, half regularly charge for missed days when a child does not attend due to sickness or vacation. In order to operate a child care facility and pay staff,

many providers express the need to budget a certain amount of income from child fees. Only 42% of family homes and 26% of licensed child care centers and preschools charge a full-time daily rate—private-pay families often pay weekly or monthly. Lack of reimbursement for absences among CCCAP families is a barrier that keeps providers from accepting CCCAP. Of the providers who stopped accepting the subsidy, two-thirds indicate this decision was due to not being reimbursed for absences. Weekly reimbursement, based on a child’s slot rather than on attendance, would alleviate many administrative issues.

Recommendation 4. Develop a new system to facilitate billing.

Many providers expressed they had difficulties when using the CCCAP pay card machine. Of the providers who stopped accepting the subsidy, 38% indicate this decision is due to not wanting to use the new machine. The machine operates on an analog landline, which limits use in a variety of settings, including many schools.

Providers spend considerable time ensuring that families swipe their CCCAP card in and out every day. If providers choose to enroll children before their initial card arrives—which could be two weeks or longer—they do so at the risk of not being paid. One-fourth of CCCAP providers report there often are issues with the machine reading the card. If families lose or forget their cards, they may back swipe up to nine days in many coun-

ties. Extending this period was among the most common suggestions among providers. After the nine days, providers must bill manually. Nearly one-fourth of CCCAP providers report that their manual billing is commonly returned or kicked back without being accepted the first time. If questions arise, providers commonly must leave a voice mail message for county offices. Since providers often are caring for children during the day, finding a time to communicate to resolve billing issues becomes difficult.

Further, receiving payment—in many cases one month after care—is difficult for providers who operate on a tight budget. For small child care programs, in particular, participating in CCCAP then becomes prohibitive financially. Several preschools reported a preference for the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) over CCCAP because of the ease of administration. If providers were reimbursed weekly rather than daily, the daily burden of overseeing billing would be mitigated.

Recommendation 5. Encourage greater consistency in policies across counties.

If families move to another county, they must re-enroll in CCCAP. Due to the differences in income thresholds by county, their copayment may change or they may no longer be eligible. Providers sometimes work with two or three CCCAP county offices simultaneously, each with different rules and policies. Greater consistency across counties would ease the burden of administering CCCAP for families and providers. Further, consistent policies may promote greater understanding about the CCCAP program across Colorado.

Appendices



Appendix A. Colorado Office of Early Childhood Outreach Letter

Appendix B. List of Child Care Market Rate Survey Questions

Appendix C. Technical Sampling Memo

Appendix D. Technical Weighting Memo

Appendix E. County-level Market Prices

Appendix F. Cluster-level Market Prices

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APPENDIX A. COLORADO OFFICE OF EARLY CHILDHOOD OUTREACH LETTER



COLORADO
Office of Early Childhood
Division of Early Care & Learning

Name Of recipient
Company
Another Line
555 Address St. Apt. 55
Denver, CO 80555

January 19, 2015

Dear Child Care Provider,

The 2015 Child Care Market Rate Survey starts this month!

The purpose of the survey is to collect the prices for child care in Colorado to accurately understand the cost of child care in Colorado, and to help establish the rates the state and counties reimburse for the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP).

Your participation is critical to ensuring low-income families have equal access to affordable care, and to assure that each county has the most accurate data regarding child care costs when setting CCCAP reimbursement rates. The survey also asks providers about their participation in CCCAP and the challenges and barriers they face to enrolling children in the CCCAP program.

This year, the Colorado Office of Early Childhood (OEC) is working with the University of Colorado Denver to conduct the Child Care Market Rate Survey. A representative sample of Colorado's child care providers will be asked to complete the survey via web or telephone. You will be notified of your selection by letter from the University of Colorado Denver (UCD) this month. Your responses to the survey will be confidential.

We value your time and input. The survey will take approximately 15-20 minutes to complete. Please respond to the survey if selected and encourage your colleagues to join us in this important effort!

Regards,

David A. Collins
Director
Division of Early Care and Learning
Office of Early Childhood
Colorado Department of Human Services

1575 Sherman Street, Denver, CO 80203 P 303.866.5948 www.ColoradoOfficeofEarlyChildhood.com
John W. Hickenlooper, Governor | Reggie Bicha, Executive Director



2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study

University of Colorado Denver: Introduction

We are calling from the University of Colorado Denver on behalf of Colorado’s Office of Early Childhood. We are conducting the Colorado Child Care Market Rate Study. Your participation is voluntary, but critical because it will help the State in establishing the rates reimbursed for child care in Colorado. Your answers will be kept strictly confidential. While we will be sharing data back to the State, we will not be providing the names of any providers or facilities. In appreciation of your time taking the survey, you will be entered in a drawing for one of forty \$50 gift cards to Amazon.

I. Overview of Rate Questions

CC= Child care centers, FH=Family home providers, SACC=School-age child care programs, PS=Preschools

	Licensed CC	Licensed FH	Licensed SACC	Licensed PS
Age categories	How do you typically group children by age when setting your rates?		[Considered one age group]	[Considered one age group]
Type of rate charged	Do you charge an hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly rate? [If no hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly rate, then ask] Do you charge an annual rate, or a rate by semester, academic year, session, or another time frame?			
Rates collected	Maximum rates: These rates do not include vouchers or subsidy rates, sliding scales, employee discounts, or any other discounts. I am going to ask for your <u>maximum rate</u> , not including summer, drop-in, or weekend care. [Maximum rates are for the regular school day for CC, FH, & preschools AND for vacation and school holidays for SACC]			
Full time rate questions	[The rate questions below ask about the regular school day for CC and FH programs. They are asked for vacation days and holidays for SACC programs.]			When you think of one schedule, how many days per week and hours per day can a child attend?
Hourly rate questions	You mentioned that you have an hourly rate. We would like to know the MAXIMUM HOURLY RATE your facility charges for FULL-TIME CARE for each of your age-groups.			[Continue to ask about each schedule option]
Daily rate questions	You mentioned that you have a daily rate. We would like to know the MAXIMUM DAILY RATE your facility charges for FULL-TIME care for each of your age groups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your DAILY FULL-TIME RATE for more than 5 hours a day? Do you offer DAILY PART-TIME child care? 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The next question asks how you define PART-TIME care for a given day. What is the MAXIMUM number of HOURS each day that a child enrolled 'PART-TIME' can attend? What is the MAXIMUM DAILY RATE your facility charges for PART-TIME CARE for each of your age groups? Because providers have different definitions of PART-TIME, we also want to ask you specifically what you charge for a child who attends UP TO 5 HOURS in a given day for each of your age groups?
<p>Weekly rate questions</p>	<p>You mentioned that you have a weekly rate. We would like to know the MAXIMUM WEEKLY RATE your facility charges for FULL-TIME care for each of your age groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your weekly full-time rate for child care for more than 25 hours a week? Is your weekly full-time rate based on attending 5 days per week? [If not] How many days a week is your weekly full-time rate based on? Do you offer PART-TIME WEEKLY child care?
<p>Monthly rate questions</p>	<p>You mentioned that you have a monthly rate. We would like to know the MAXIMUM MONTHLY RATE your facility charges for FULL-TIME care for each of your age groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your monthly full-time rate for more than 25 hours a week? Is your monthly full-time rate based on attending 5 days per week? [If not] How many days a week is your monthly full-time rate based on? Do you offer PART-TIME MONTHLY child care?
<p>Other rates questions</p>	<p>You mentioned you have an ANNUAL RATE. We would like to know the MAXIMUM ANNUAL RATE for FULL-TIME care your facility charges for each of your age groups?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is your ANNUAL FULL-TIME RATE for more than 25 hours per week? Is your ANNUAL FULL-TIME RATE based on attending 5 days per week? [If not] How many days a week is your annual full-time rate based on? <p>You mentioned you have a SEMESTER RATE. We would like to know the MAXIMUM SEMESTER RATE for FULL-TIME care your facility charges for each of your age groups?</p> <p>You mentioned you have an ACADEMIC YEAR RATE. We would like to know the MAXIMUM ACADEMIC YEAR RATE for FULL-TIME care your facility charges for each of your age groups?</p> <p>You mentioned you have a SESSION RATE. We would like to know MAXIMUM FULL-TIME RATE your facility charges for each of your age groups?</p>

	<p>You mentioned you have [another time frame] rate. We would like to know the MAXIMUM FULL-TIME RATE your facility charges for each of your age groups and how often do you charge this rate?</p>	
Enrollment	<p>[CC and FH] How many children do you have enrolled FULL-TIME who are ages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 up to 6 months? • 6 months up to 12 months? • 12 months to 18 months? • 18 months to 24 months? • 24 months to 30 months? • 30 months to 36 months? • 36 months to 5 years? • 5 years and up? <p>[SACC] HOW MANY children typically attend FULL-TIME care on SCHOOL HOLIDAYS or VACATION DAYS?</p>	
Before & After-School Rate Questions	<p>[The rate questions below ask about before and after school rates and enrollment for CC, FH, and SACC programs.]</p>	
Before-school rates	<p>How many children AGE 5 AND OLDER do you have enrolled ONLY in BEFORE-SCHOOL care? What is the MAXIMUM RATE your facility charges just for BEFORE-SCHOOL care for children 5 and older? Can you tell me your maximum hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly rate?</p>	Not Asked
After-school rates	<p>How many children AGE 5 AND OLDER do you have enrolled ONLY in AFTER-SCHOOL care? What is the MAXIMUM RATE your facility charges for AFTER-SCHOOL care for this age? Can you tell me your maximum hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly rate?</p>	
Combined before & after-school rates	<p>How many children AGES 5 AND OLDER do have enrolled who attend BOTH BEFORE and AFTER-SCHOOL CARE? What is your MAXIMUM hourly, daily, weekly, or monthly rate for BEFORE AND AFTER-SCHOOL COMBINED?</p>	

II. Additional questions about rate setting (asked of all providers)

	Question
At capacity	We would like to know if you are at your desired capacity, the number of children you would prefer to serve at any point in time. Would you say: a) YOU ARE AT CAPACITY NOW OR b) YOU COULD ENROLL MORE CHILDREN
Summer rates	Does your program operate during the summer? Are any of your rates different during the summer?
Additional fees charged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registration • meals • supplies 	<p>The next few questions ask about any additional fees that you require IN ADDITION to your regular rates.</p> <p>Do you charge a registration or enrollment fee? What is your average registration or enrollment fee? How frequently do you charge this fee?</p> <p>Do you charge a fee for meals? What is the average fee you charge for meals? How frequently do you charge this fee?</p> <p>Do you charge a fee for supplies? What is the average fee you charge for supplies, overall? How frequently do you charge this fee?</p>
Holiday fees	We understand that facilities are sometimes closed for holidays or staff vacations. During the times you are closed, do families pay the regular rate? Would you say a) YES, ALWAYS, b) YES, WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS, OR c) NO, YOU DO NOT CHARGE WHEN YOUR FACILITY IS CLOSED
Fees for missed days	We would like to know if you charge for missed days when a child does not attend due to sickness or family vacation. Would you say a) yes, always, b) yes, with some exceptions, or c) no, you do not charge when a child misses due to sickness or vacation.
Sliding scale	Do you have a sliding fee scale, a rate that goes up and down depending upon family income? This does not include a sliding scale that is provided from another source.

	Do you provide a discount for two or more children from the same family?
Scholarships	Do you offer scholarships, not including government subsidies, such as those offered by Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) or Head Start?

III. CCCAP questions (asked of all providers)

	Question
Familiarity with CCCAP	<p>Are you familiar with CCCAP, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program?</p> <p>Now I will read a list of statements and for each one please tell me if it is reason you no longer accept CCCAP. Please answer “yes” if it is a reason or “no” if it is not a reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is too much paperwork with CCCAP. • Providers are not reimbursed for days children are absent. • The reimbursement rates are too low. • Providers receive a daily rather than a weekly or monthly reimbursement from CCCAP. • It is difficult for families to apply for CCCAP. • It is difficult to work with county CCCAP offices. • Family eligibility for CCCAP changes month to month. • I do not want to use the new automatic billing/CCCAP card swipe machine • I do not have time to attend the training needed for the new CCCAP card swipe machine. <p>Can you please share any other reasons you do not accept CCCAP. The State is interested in learning why providers do not participate. Your feedback is very important. (open-ended)</p>
For providers who have never participated in CCCAP	<p>Now I will read a list of statements, for each one I would like to know if it is a reason you have never accepted CCCAP. Please answer “yes” if it is a reason or “no” if it is not a reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am not sure whether I am eligible or how to participate. • I have not had a child with the CCCAP subsidy seek care at my facility. • I have full enrollment with private fees or other subsidies. • I do not know the paperwork or training requirements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The reimbursement rates are too low. <p>Can you please share any other reasons you do not accept CCCAP. The State is interested in learning why providers do not participate. Your feedback is very important. (open-ended)</p>
<p>For providers participating in CCCAP</p>	<p>Do you limit the number of CCCAP children? (yes/no) Why do you limit the number of CCCAP children? (open-ended)</p> <p>I will read a list of statements about CCCAP that relate to PAYMENT from CCCAP. For each one, please answer whether you generally agree or generally disagree. You may also say I don't know or this does not apply to my facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCCAP reimbursement rates are too low. It is difficult to rely on CCCAP funding because my facility is not reimbursed for days children are absent. In my experience, CCCAP families do not attend regularly, which makes it difficult to count on funding for my facility. There are long delays in getting reimbursed through paper or manual billing. In my experience, I often receive late parent copays from CCCAP families. I can count on being paid if I accept CCCAP children before families receive their CCCAP cards. I would not be able to provide care to as many low-income families without payment through CCCAP. <p>The next set of statements relate to CCCAP policies, paperwork, and communication. For each one, please answer whether you generally agree or generally disagree. You may also say I don't know or this does not apply to my facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCCAP rules and regulations are clear to me. I receive enough notice from counties about a change in status for families when they are no longer eligible. It takes too much time for children to be authorized for child care. If parent copay has changed, I am not always informed from the county office in a timely manner. County technicians respond to my requests in a timely manner. It is difficult that when I call the county office I reach a voicemail rather than a person. There is too much paperwork associated with manual or paper billing. My paper billing is commonly returned or kicked back without going through the first time.

	<p>The last set of statements relate to CCCAP cards. For each one, please answer whether you generally agree or generally disagree. You may also say I don't know or this does not apply to my facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Families receive their INITIAL CCCAP cards in a timely manner. • Families receive their REPLACEMENT CCCAP cards in a timely manner. • I could easily set up the CCCAP card machine at my facility. • It is a problem that families can only make CCCAP corrections on the CCCAP card machine for the current day plus nine missed calendar days. • There are often issues with the machine reading the CCCAP cards. <p>The last question is very important to ensuring that all families have access to child care in the state. What changes, if any, would you like to see in CCCAP? (open-ended)</p> <p>In some counties they are testing out a new online provider portal for CCCAP, called PSSP. Are you using this new online system? (yes/no)</p>
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MEMORANDUM

TO: University of Colorado, Denver

FROM: Barbara Lepidus Carlson

SUBJECT: Description of Sample Design for the 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey - Revised

DATE: 4/17/2015

The purpose of this memorandum is to describe the sample design and implementation for the 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey (CCCMRS). This information can be incorporated as needed into other documents to describe the sampling methodology.

The state of Colorado will use the results of the CCCMRS to set the subsidized child care fees it will pay to child care providers on behalf of qualifying Colorado parents and guardians under the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), to meet the federal requirement of providing equal access to child care for low-income families. The CCCAP subsidy is intended to enable low-income families to afford 75 percent of the child care in their market. To set these rates, Colorado requires a report with estimates of the 75th percentile of private-pay full-time daily child care tuition (by county, provider type, and age group), based on data from the CCCMRS. This percentile is calculated based on the number of child care slots associated with each rate. In this survey, the providers are the sampling and reporting units as well as an analysis unit; however, the state is seeking key child-level estimates. To allow for both types of estimates, we will construct both provider- and child-level weights.

Sample Design

The sample frame, provided by Colorado's Research and Referral Office, was a list of all 5,379 licensed providers in the state. After removing providers that were summer-only programs and those that served only children with disabilities, we were left with 5,243 providers from which to select the sample.

In each of the 64 Colorado counties, we classified provider type into four categories: (1) child care center, (2) family child care, (3) preschool program, and (4) school-age program. The sampling strata were defined by county and provider type (256 possible strata). Some strata had no providers, and 203 strata had at least one provider. If a stratum had 4 or fewer providers, we selected them all. Otherwise, we allocated the sample proportional to the number of child care slots in the stratum, which we estimated using the total licensed capacity for each provider in the

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 FROM: Barbara Lepidus Carlson
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sample frame. We designed an initial sample of 2,500 providers and a supplemental sample of 220. If the survey achieved a 60 percent yield rate (eligible participants out of released sample), the 2,500 providers would generate 1,500 completed surveys.¹ With a 50 percent yield rate, the 2,500 providers plus the supplemental sample would generate approximately 1,360 completed surveys.

Out of the 203 strata, 98 had 4 or fewer providers, and in those strata we selected all providers, for a total of 186 providers. Among the remaining 105 strata, the optimal allocation for a sample of 2,500 resulted in a number greater than or equal to the total number of providers for 11 strata, and the optimal allocation for the larger sample of 2,720 (2,500 plus 220 supplemental providers) resulted in 21 such strata. These strata accounted for 880 providers selected (1,349 for the larger sample). From the remaining 94 strata, a sample of 1,435 providers was needed for the sample of 2,500 providers from among 4,177 providers. For the augmented sample (the initial sample plus the supplemental sample), we selected providers from only 83 strata (1,175 providers out of 3,695 providers in these strata).

Sample Implementation

The sample design above generated non-integer sample allocations to the strata from which samples would be selected. Table 1 shows the resulting sample design and allocations after rounding.

Table 1. Sample Design for Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey

Stratum Size Classes for Augmented Sample	Stratum Size Classes for Initial Sample	Number of Strata	Total Number of Providers	Augmented Sample Size	Initial Sample Size
Strata with four or fewer providers		98	186	186	186
Strata with the optimal allocation greater than or equal to total providers	Optimal allocation greater than or equal to total providers	11	880	880	880
	Optimal allocation less than total providers	11	482	482	1,435
Strata with the optimal	Optimal allocation	83	3,695	1,175	

¹ The yield rate includes both the response rate and the eligibility rate.

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allocation less than total providers	less than total providers					
		Total	203	5,243	2,723	2,501

As mentioned above, the design balanced the need to produce both child- and provider-level estimates. For providers in strata in which a sample could be taken, we selected the sample with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size (MOS) was the square root of the total licensed capacity, rather than the capacity itself. Using the square root assumes the variance for the outcome is linearly related to capacity, whereas using the capacity directly as the MOS would have assumed the variance was linearly related to the *square* of the capacity. Selecting a sample with PPS makes it possible to select particular units with certainty if their MOS is much larger than that of other units in the sample stratum. We looked for certainty selections due to MOS for both the smaller and larger sample sizes. Table 2 further defines the sample design by certainty status.

Table 2. Sample Allocation and Certainty Selections for Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey

For Augmented Sample		For Initial Sample		Number of Strata	Total Number of Providers	Sample Size for Augmented Sample	Sample Size for Initial Sample
Certainty based on number of providers	Certainty based on MOS	Certainty based on number of providers	Certainty based on MOS				
4 or fewer	---	4 or fewer	---	98	186	186	186
Yes	---	Yes	---	11	880	880	880
Yes	---	No	Yes	11	260	260	260
Yes	---	No	No		222	222	168
No	Yes	No	Yes	83	108	108	108
No	Yes	No	No		143	143	111
No	No	No	No		3,444	924	788
Total				203	5,243	2,723	2,501

To carry out the sample selection within stratum, we used Chromy's sequential selection probability minimal replacement procedure in the SAS Proc SurveySelect procedure, controlling

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for age group and zip code.² We created a three-category provider-level age group variable as follows: (1) provider had licensed capacity for at least one infant, (2) provider had no licensed capacity for infants, but had licensed capacity for at least one 1- to 2-year-old, and (3) other.

We selected the augmented sample of 924 out of 3,444 using this method. We then combined this sample of 924 with the 222 + 143 providers that were certainty selections for only the larger sample, for a total of 1,289. (The remaining 1,434 providers were selected with certainty for the initial sample size, and therefore automatically included in the first release and not subject to subsampling.) Using the optimal allocation for the initial sample (of 2,500 providers), we selected a stratified random sample of 1,067 out of 1,289.

We then combined these 1,067 with the 1,434 certainty selections from the smaller sample to obtain the initial sample release of 2,501. We divided the sample of 2,501 into five batches of approximately 500 for purposes of staggering the timing of the sample releases, implicitly stratifying each subsample by stratum and the sampling zone resulting from selecting the augmented sample. We ultimately decided to release the supplemental sample of 222 providers due to the larger-than-expected number of providers initially sampled that turned out to no longer be eligible for the survey (due to closures). Table 3 shows the distribution by provider type in the final sample.

Table 3. Distribution of Provider Type in Final Sample for Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey

	Frame	Initial Sample	Supplemental Sample	Final (Augmented) Sample
Child Care Center	1,174	1,066	57	1,123
Family Child Care	2,525	339	43	382
Preschool	787	423	60	483
School-Age Program	757	673	62	735
Total	5,243	2,501	222	2,723

² Chromy, J.R. "Sequential Sample Selection Methods," *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Survey Research Methods Section*, 1979, pp. 401–406.

MEMORANDUM

TO: University of Colorado, Denver

FROM: Barbara Lepidus Carlson

DATE: 9/17/2015

SUBJECT: Description of Weighting Process for the 2015 Colorado
Child Care Market Rate Survey

The purpose of this memorandum is to document the process we used to construct analysis weights for the Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey. Weights are used to mitigate the potential for bias in weighted estimates caused by using data from a sample of a population rather than using data from the full population. In addition to accounting for differential probabilities of selection into the sample, weights also account for differential nonresponse patterns. The objective is to properly assign a weight to the responding sample members so that the weighted estimates resemble as closely as possible the values for the population from which the sample is selected. To construct and adjust the weights for this survey, we completed the following steps:

- Construction of the provider sampling weight, which accounts for the probability of selection into the sample
- Adjustment for whether contact with the provider was made and eligibility status was determined, separately by provider type (child care center, family child care provider, preschool program, school-age program)
- Adjustment for survey response among eligible providers, separately by provider type
- Poststratification of the provider weight
 - a. By county and provider type
 - b. By county cost-of-living index cluster and provider type
- Creation of a series of age-specific child enrollment adjustments to the provider weight by county and provider type for estimates made at the child care slot level
- Creation of a series of age-specific child enrollment adjustments to the provider weight by county cluster and provider type for estimates made at the child care slot level

Below we describe each of these steps.

An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer

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Construction of the provider sampling weight. As described in the April 2015 memorandum, “Description of Sample Design for the 2015 Colorado Child Care Market Rate Survey – Revised,” we selected a stratified, probability proportional to size (PPS) sample of 2,723 providers. We defined the stratum as the combination of county and provider type, and the measure of size as the square root of the provider’s total licensed capacity. If there were four or fewer providers in a stratum, we sampled them all. We also selected with certainty any very large providers (relative to others in the same stratum). To account for the unequal sampling probabilities, we computed a base weight from the inverse of the selection probability; the weights ranged from 1.000 (for certainty selections) to 10.272, with a mean of 1.927. These base weights sum to approximately the size of the sampling frame.¹ They indicate how many providers in the population each sampled provider represents.

Adjustment for whether contact with the provider was made and eligibility status was determined. The next step was to classify the survey outcome for each of the 2,723 sampled providers. Based on the more detailed final status codes received from the data collection contractor, we grouped the outcomes into the following categories:

- (a) Fully completed interview (n = 1,533)
- (b) Partially completed interview with sufficient information to include in estimates² (n = 3)
- (c) Partially completed interview with insufficient information to include (n = 24)
- (d) Ineligible provider³ (n = 350)
- (e) Nonrespondent (other than refusal)⁴ with undetermined eligibility status (n = 609)
- (f) Nonrespondent (other than refusal) known to be eligible (n = 5)
- (g) Refusal with undetermined eligibility status (n = 190)

¹ In actuality, the base weights approximately sum to the frame size of 5,243, but not exactly, due to the nature of PPS sampling.

² These cases have age data, rate data, and enrollment data.

³ These include providers that are no longer in business, as well as those that did not meet the eligibility criteria for the survey. For example, Head Start programs and programs that did not have an established market rate were excluded.

⁴ These include final dispositions such as answering machine, busy, left message, no answer, blocked call, general call back, hard call back, cannot complete as dialed, electronic device.

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(h) Refusal known to be eligible (n = 9)

We further collapsed these categories into the following:

Table 1. Final Data Collection Categories for Weighting and Response Rates

Final Category	Data Collection Category	Number of Cases
Complete	(a) + (b)	1,533 + 3 = 1,536
Eligible noncomplete	(c)+ (f) + (h)	24 + 5 + 9 =38
Ineligible	(d)	350
Noncomplete with undetermined eligibility	(e) + (g)	609 + 190 = 799

The first weighting adjustment addressed whether the eligibility status of the provider was determined. The first three bullets above are “determined” cases (n = 1,536 + 38 + 350 = 1,924), while the last bullet represents the “undetermined” cases (n = 799). When adjusting weights for nonresponse, we want to identify characteristics of sample members that are: available for both respondents and nonrespondents, predictive of response propensity, and likely to be correlated with key survey outcomes. The following set of variables were candidates for inclusion in the weighting adjustment process, as they were available for both respondents and nonrespondents, and possibly correlated with key survey outcomes:

- License type (center, experienced family child care home [FCCH], infant-toddler FCCH, preschool, school-age child care [SACC], etc.)
- Funding (Head Start, state pre-K, both)
- Full-time care, part-time care, or both
- Full year, school year, or summer only
- Near public transportation
- Transportation provided
- 24-hour care
- After-school care
- Before-school care
- Drop-in care
- No fee charged by provider for care

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- Open holidays
- Rotating
- Temporary emergency
- Registration fees
- Transportation fees
- Owner is director
- Local multiple sites
- National chain
- Licensed capacity for any 0- to 12-month-olds
- Licensed capacity for any 1- to 2-year-olds
- Licensed capacity for any 2- to 5-year-olds
- Licensed capacity for any 5- to 6-year-olds
- Licensed capacity for any children 6 years old or older
- Licensed capacity for infants, toddlers (no infants), or older
- Total licensed capacity (categorized: 1–19, 20–49, 50–99, 100+)
- Cost-of-living index category for county

Some of these variables do not pertain to certain provider types. For example, license type was nearly always “Center License” for child care centers; funding type was nearly always missing for family child care providers; being open for holidays was nearly always “no” for preschool providers; and charging transportation fees was nearly always “no” for school-age programs. For each provider type, we entered the relevant variables into SPSS Answer Tree, which is a decision tree package that uses Chi-squared Automatic Interaction Detection

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(CHAID)⁵ methodology to find interactions among a set of variables. For weighting, we use the package to find interactions that appear to predict response.

We then ran a series of stepwise logistic regression models⁶ by provider type to predict the likelihood of having determined eligibility status, including all of the possibly relevant main effects and all of the interaction terms from the CHAID. We used the inverse of the propensity score as the weighting adjustment to the sampling weight for sample members whose eligibility status was determined. Table 2 shows the summary of the weights and adjustments for this and later stages in the weighting process.

Adjustment for survey response among eligible providers. After the determination adjustment, we looked at the number of eligible nonrespondents. Family child care centers and preschools each had only two eligible nonrespondents, which we decided could be addressed by the poststratification adjustment in the next stage of weighting so we did not compute a nonresponse adjustment. For child care centers, we had 14 eligible nonrespondents (2 percent) out of 716 known eligible providers, and for school-age programs, we had 20 eligible nonrespondents (5 percent) out of 423 known eligible providers. We ran a stepwise logistic regression to adjust for response among those providers known to be eligible, using the same pool of variables. Once again, we used the inverse of the resulting propensity score as the weighting adjustment, this time applied to the determination-adjusted weight for sample members who responded.

Poststratification of the provider weight by county and provider type. The next step in the weighting process was to poststratify the provider weights to the frame counts by provider type and county. Because the sample included providers determined to be ineligible, we know that the frame includes ineligible providers as well (whether sampled or not). We therefore brought the ineligible providers back into this adjustment process, along with their determination-adjusted sampling weights. Within each poststratification cell (provider type by county), we summed the prevailing weights⁷ among the eligible respondents and the known ineligible providers, and created a ratio that was the frame total for that cell divided by the sum of the weights. We then applied that ratio to the prevailing weight. Note that some combinations of county and provider

⁵ See <http://www-03.ibm.com/software/products/en/spss-decision-trees>.

⁶ We ran SAS PROC LOGISTIC (using a normalized sampling weight) forward and backward, and then, using the union of the significant predictors from each one, ran SAS PROC SURVEYLOGISTIC (using the actual sampling weight) to finalize the model.

⁷ For responding providers in child care centers or school-age programs, this would be the response-adjusted weight. For responding family child care or preschool providers, this would be the eligibility determination-adjusted weight. For ineligible providers of all types, this would be the determination-adjusted weight.

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type had no respondents, so the sum of the weights after this adjustment did not add up to the population total.

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Table 2. Summary of Weights and Weighting Adjustments

Weight or Adjustment	Number Positive	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Design Effect ^a	Sum of Weights
Child Care Centers						
Sampling Weight	1,123	1.000	3.029	1.046	1.04	1175.2
Eligibility Determination Adjustment	828	1.027	3.029	1.356	---	---
Determination Weight	828	1.027	6.057	1.421	1.09	1176.2
Determination Weight Among Eligible	716	1.031	6.057	1.421	1.09	1016.8
Response Adjustment	702	1.000	1.031	1.031	---	---
Response-Adjusted Weight	702	1.036	6.243	1.448	1.09	1016.8
Family Child Care						
Sampling Weight	382	1.000	10.272	6.608	1.20	2524.1
Eligibility Determination Adjustment	201	1.000	4.315	1.956	---	---
Determination Weight	201	1.248	38.516	12.514	1.37	2515.4
Preschool Care						
Sampling Weight	483	1.000	4.355	1.641	1.20	792.8
Eligibility Determination Adjustment	385	1.000	3.636	1.282	---	---
Determination Weight	385	1.000	10.639	2.065	1.31	795.1
School-Age Programs						
Sampling Weight	735	1.000	2.549	1.028	1.01	755.5
Eligibility Determination Adjustment	510	1.000	3.000	1.419	---	---
Determination Weight	510	1.000	4.730	1.458	1.07	743.4
Determination Weight Among Eligible	423	1.000	4.730	1.454	1.07	615.0
Response Adjustment	403	1.000	2.222	1.047	---	---
Response-Adjusted Weight	403	1.035	4.979	1.524	1.10	614.4
Post-Stratification Adjustments (Across All Provider Types)						
County Ratio Adjustments (Excluding Ineligibles)	1,536	0.232	3.416	1.003	---	---
Poststratified Provider Weight – County-Level (Some Strata Excluded)	1,536	1.000	45.859	2.857	1.09 to 1.49	4389.0
Cluster Ratio Adjustments (Excluding Ineligibles)	1,536	0.678	1.149	1.002	---	---
Poststratified Provider Weight – Cluster-Level	1,536	1.000	38.656	2.864	1.09 to 1.40	4398.4
Sample Child-Level Weight (Across All Provider Types)						
Child 0 to 6 Months – County Level	342	1.000	217.202	10.500	3.31 to 3.61	3590.9
Child 0 to 6 Months – Cluster Level	342	1.030	200.086	10.373	2.96 to 3.62	3547.5

^a This effect is due to unequal weighting. The design effect is a measure of the impact of sample design complexities on the variance of estimates. A design effect of 1 means no effect, while a design effect of, say, 1.50 means the design increased the variance of an estimate by 50 percent.

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Poststratification of the provider weight by county cost-of-living index cluster and provider type. We went through steps similar to those described above, but using the county clusters defined by county cost-of-living index as the poststratification cell for each provider type. Each county was classified into one of five cost-of-living index categories (very low, low, mid-range, high, and very high). In this situation, all providers in the population were represented in the sum of the weights.

Creation of a series of age-specific child enrollment adjustments by county and provider type. The state of Colorado has requested that the distribution of age-specific child care rates be presented in terms of the percentiles of children (child care *slots*) rather than percentiles of providers. To make estimates and generate weighted distributions of rates with respect to child slots, we created a series of age-specific county weights based on the counter-level provider weights. To do this, we multiplied the provider weight by the number of children in age group x enrolled at that provider to get the weight for reporting on age group x rates. Each provider had a series of such weights associated with it. For example, for child care centers and family child care providers, we assigned each a weight for children ages 0 to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, and so on. If a provider had no children enrolled in a particular age range, it was assigned a missing value for the weight, even if it had reported a rate for that age group. (Such rates can be included in estimates based on providers rather than child slots.) Because there are so many such age group-specific weights, we report characteristics of only one such age group in Table 2, for illustrative purposes.

Creation of a series of age-specific child enrollment adjustments by county cluster and provider type. We went through steps similar to those described above, but applied the number of age-specific child slots to the cluster-level provider weight.

Computing estimates using these weights. Because the estimates are computed using survey data with unequal weights, all estimates should be run using the weights to avoid the potential for bias and to represent the population from which they were sampled. If any statistical tests or standard errors are to be run, survey software specially designed for complex survey data should be used to appropriately account for the effects of the survey design on the variance of the survey estimates. Such software is currently available in SAS, SPSS (IBM), and Stata. In Table 3, we provide guidance on which weight to use for which types of estimates. In this table, “[agerange]” refers to the following age ranges: 0m-6m, 6m-12m, 12m-18m, 18m-24m, 24m-30m, 30m-36m, 36m-5y, 5y-12y, preschool FT, preschool PT, before school, after school, or before+after school. Regardless of which weights are used, estimates can be computed by provider type (center, FCC, preschool, school-age), or can be combined across provider type or used to compare provider types. Although the weights were constructed using the original county and provider type on the frame, estimates can and should be run using the corrected county and provider type.

APPENDIX E. COUNTY-LEVEL MARKET PRICES

How do I find my county market prices?

Appendix E contains county-level tables displaying prices for different types of care as follows:

Table E-1. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care by County: Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes

Table E-2. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County: School Age Child Care

Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County: Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes

Table E-4. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by County: Preschools

Table E-5. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by County: School Age Child Care

In addition, two tables also help determine whether each county's CCCAP subsidy rates ensure families have access to 75% of the care – the federal benchmark of equal access – across types of care and age groups. The tables compare prices at the 75th percentile with the highest reimbursement rate within each county by provider type and age group. If counties had tiered reimbursement, prices were compared against the highest reimbursement rate.

Table E-6. Full Time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

Table E-7. Full Time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Family Child Care Homes

How do I read the tables?

The market prices listed here are base prices, not including discounts or fees. Prices in this appendix will be missing only when 1) no licensed child care providers exist in the county, 2) no licensed child care providers are eligible for the study in the county,* or 3) fewer than two licensed child care providers responded to the survey. Please note that it is not possible to calculate reliable estimates based on fewer than two providers. The tables will list only the 50th and 75th percentile when fewer than five prices are reported within a category. Estimates based on fewer than five prices should be treated with caution. All percentiles are listed if at least five providers reported rates with a category.

When county-level prices are missing in the county level tables, counties are encouraged to look to the cluster-level prices located in Appendix F.

The following legend should be used when reading all the tables contained in this appendix:

- No licensed providers exist in this county
- No licensed providers are eligible for the study in this county
- * Fewer than two providers responded to the survey
- ** Between two and four providers responded to the survey

*Providers are not eligible for the study if they have no established rates, are Head Start only, or are not currently operating.

Do the prices account for child enrollment?

To provide Colorado with the most complete county-level prices possible, this study presents provider-level estimates. Let us briefly explain what this means. Suppose four family home providers in a county were sampled, and all responded to the survey. If these four providers provided a price for infant care, age birth to 6 months, yet have no children currently enrolled at this age, presenting prices at the provider level still allows us to identify the prices at the 50th percentile and 75th percentile with these four providers. Thus, the county-level prices in this section do not account for child enrollment.

Calculating the 50th and 75th percentile for one county					
		Daily full-time price	Daily full-time enrollment for children ages 0-6	Provider-level estimates	
				50 th percentile	75 th percentile
County A	Provider A	\$10	0	\$25	\$35
	Provider B	\$20	0		
	Provider C	\$30	0		
	Provider D	\$40	0		

How confident should I be in my county market prices?

Many steps were taken during data collection and analysis to ensure the validity of the rates collected. In developing a new survey, extensive time was invested in piloting questions and seeking the advice of child care providers and our study partners. Systematic procedures were following in collecting data, and efforts were made to confirm prices when needed.

Because many counties have few providers by type of care and age group, it is important to note that estimates based on fewer than 5 prices should be treated with caution. When county-level prices are missing or based on few providers, counties are encouraged to look to the cluster-level prices located in Appendix F.

How can I explain the variability in my county market prices?

When looking at before-, after-, and combined before- and after-school care, prices may not always follow an expected pattern. Different providers may enter the market and only provide care for one or more of these categories. For instance, a provider may only offer after-school care. If this provider charges a high price for care, the after-school price within a county may be high, and close to the combined price for before- and after-school care. The prices are a reflection of the providers that offer care for that specific market.

Similarly, the part- and full-time preschool prices may also not follow an expected pattern. Often the same provider does not offer both part- and full-time care. For instance, one preschool may charge a high price for part-time care, and in the same county, another preschool may charge a low price for full-time care. In this example, the part-time price may be close to the full-time price for care within the county. The part- and full-time prices are again a reflection of the providers that provide care for that particular market.

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Adams	0-6 months	10th	\$46.98	\$28.00
Adams	0-6 months	25th	\$48.50	\$30.83
Adams	0-6 months	50th	\$56.73	\$33.79
Adams	0-6 months	75th	\$64.11	\$37.29
Adams	0-6 months	90th	\$66.83	\$46.89
Adams	6-12 months	10th	\$46.98	\$28.00
Adams	6-12 months	25th	\$48.50	\$30.83
Adams	6-12 months	50th	\$56.73	\$33.79
Adams	6-12 months	75th	\$64.11	\$37.29
Adams	6-12 months	90th	\$66.83	\$46.89
Adams	12-18 months	10th	\$41.24	\$28.00
Adams	12-18 months	25th	\$47.84	\$30.83
Adams	12-18 months	50th	\$52.90	\$33.79
Adams	12-18 months	75th	\$60.07	\$37.29
Adams	12-18 months	90th	\$63.57	\$46.89
Adams	18-24 months	10th	\$39.23	\$28.00
Adams	18-24 months	25th	\$44.95	\$30.83
Adams	18-24 months	50th	\$52.75	\$33.79
Adams	18-24 months	75th	\$59.25	\$37.29
Adams	18-24 months	90th	\$62.44	\$46.89
Adams	24-30 months	10th	\$37.88	\$26.00
Adams	24-30 months	25th	\$40.43	\$29.35
Adams	24-30 months	50th	\$48.63	\$32.33
Adams	24-30 months	75th	\$55.02	\$33.47
Adams	24-30 months	90th	\$58.68	\$34.70
Adams	30-36 months	10th	\$37.88	\$26.00
Adams	30-36 months	25th	\$39.96	\$29.35
Adams	30-36 months	50th	\$48.63	\$32.33

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Adams	30-36 months	75th	\$54.41	\$33.47
Adams	30-36 months	90th	\$57.45	\$34.70
Adams	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$34.55	\$25.00
Adams	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$35.99	\$30.33
Adams	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$39.92	\$32.64
Adams	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$49.00	\$34.05
Adams	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$51.11	\$34.78
Adams	5-12 years	10th	\$25.32	\$25.00
Adams	5-12 years	25th	\$35.31	\$27.88
Adams	5-12 years	50th	\$38.46	\$31.57
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$44.79	\$33.26
Adams	5-12 years	90th	\$49.29	\$34.30
Alamosa	0-6 months	All	*	*
Alamosa	6-12 months	50th	\$25.17	*
Alamosa	6-12 months	75th	\$28.09	*
Alamosa	12-18 months	50th	\$25.17	*
Alamosa	12-18 months	75th	\$26.13	*
Alamosa	18-24 months	50th	\$25.17	*
Alamosa	18-24 months	75th	\$26.13	*
Alamosa	24-30 months	50th	\$25.17	*
Alamosa	24-30 months	75th	\$26.13	*
Alamosa	30-36 months	50th	\$24.02	*
Alamosa	30-36 months	75th	\$26.13	*
Alamosa	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$22.98	*
Alamosa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.57	*
Alamosa	5-12 years	50th	\$17.09	*
Alamosa	5-12 years	75th	\$24.57	*
Arapahoe	0-6 months	10th	\$43.08	\$34.00
Arapahoe	0-6 months	25th	\$48.07	\$35.40

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Arapahoe	0-6 months	50th	\$57.04	\$39.78
Arapahoe	0-6 months	75th	\$64.50	\$48.62
Arapahoe	0-6 months	90th	\$70.99	\$53.16
Arapahoe	6-12 months	10th	\$43.08	\$34.00
Arapahoe	6-12 months	25th	\$48.07	\$35.40
Arapahoe	6-12 months	50th	\$57.04	\$39.78
Arapahoe	6-12 months	75th	\$64.50	\$48.62
Arapahoe	6-12 months	90th	\$70.99	\$53.16
Arapahoe	12-18 months	10th	\$38.16	\$34.00
Arapahoe	12-18 months	25th	\$44.74	\$35.60
Arapahoe	12-18 months	50th	\$51.00	\$40.61
Arapahoe	12-18 months	75th	\$59.07	\$48.46
Arapahoe	12-18 months	90th	\$68.93	\$52.99
Arapahoe	18-24 months	10th	\$35.34	\$34.00
Arapahoe	18-24 months	25th	\$44.48	\$35.60
Arapahoe	18-24 months	50th	\$50.64	\$40.61
Arapahoe	18-24 months	75th	\$58.05	\$48.46
Arapahoe	18-24 months	90th	\$63.81	\$52.99
Arapahoe	24-30 months	10th	\$32.27	\$34.00
Arapahoe	24-30 months	25th	\$38.93	\$34.81
Arapahoe	24-30 months	50th	\$48.29	\$40.61
Arapahoe	24-30 months	75th	\$52.90	\$48.69
Arapahoe	24-30 months	90th	\$59.77	\$52.99
Arapahoe	30-36 months	10th	\$34.31	\$34.00
Arapahoe	30-36 months	25th	\$38.86	\$34.81
Arapahoe	30-36 months	50th	\$48.04	\$40.61
Arapahoe	30-36 months	75th	\$52.78	\$48.69
Arapahoe	30-36 months	90th	\$59.65	\$52.99
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$28.69	\$30.81

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$36.96	\$34.62
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$44.48	\$39.27
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$48.29	\$48.21
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$55.07	\$52.99
Arapahoe	5-12 years	10th	\$24.64	\$20.00
Arapahoe	5-12 years	25th	\$32.77	\$28.86
Arapahoe	5-12 years	50th	\$39.56	\$37.18
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$46.65	\$40.35
Arapahoe	5-12 years	90th	\$53.03	\$46.14
Archuleta	0-6 months	50th	--	\$30.00
Archuleta	0-6 months	75th	--	\$32.50
Archuleta	6-12 months	50th	--	\$30.00
Archuleta	6-12 months	75th	--	\$32.50
Archuleta	12-18 months	50th	--	\$30.00
Archuleta	12-18 months	75th	--	\$32.50
Archuleta	18-24 months	50th	*	\$30.00
Archuleta	18-24 months	75th	*	\$32.50
Archuleta	24-30 months	50th	*	\$30.00
Archuleta	24-30 months	75th	*	\$32.50
Archuleta	30-36 months	50th	*	\$30.00
Archuleta	30-36 months	75th	*	\$32.50
Archuleta	36 months to 5 years	50th	*	\$30.00
Archuleta	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$32.50
Archuleta	5-12 years	50th	--	\$12.00
Archuleta	5-12 years	75th	--	\$21.00
Baca	0-6 months	All	*	--
Baca	6-12 months	All	*	--
Baca	12-18 months	All	*	--
Baca	18-24 months	All	*	--

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Baca	24-30 months	50th	\$16.50	--
Baca	24-30 months	75th	\$18.75	--
Baca	30-36 months	50th	\$16.50	--
Baca	30-36 months	75th	\$18.75	--
Baca	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$16.50	--
Baca	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$18.75	--
Baca	5-12 years	All	*	--
Bent	0-6 months	All	----	*
Bent	6-12 months	All	----	*
Bent	12-18 months	All	----	*
Bent	18-24 months	All	----	*
Bent	24-30 months	All	----	*
Bent	30-36 months	All	----	*
Bent	36 months to 5 years	All	----	*
Bent	5-12 years	All	----	*
Boulder	0-6 months	10th	\$47.72	\$36.26
Boulder	0-6 months	25th	\$52.65	\$37.24
Boulder	0-6 months	50th	\$61.99	\$38.96
Boulder	0-6 months	75th	\$69.35	\$44.58
Boulder	0-6 months	90th	\$72.13	\$56.70
Boulder	6-12 months	10th	\$47.72	\$36.26
Boulder	6-12 months	25th	\$52.65	\$37.24
Boulder	6-12 months	50th	\$61.99	\$38.96
Boulder	6-12 months	75th	\$69.35	\$44.58
Boulder	6-12 months	90th	\$72.13	\$56.70
Boulder	12-18 months	10th	\$42.23	\$36.26
Boulder	12-18 months	25th	\$50.79	\$37.24
Boulder	12-18 months	50th	\$57.35	\$38.96
Boulder	12-18 months	75th	\$68.00	\$44.58

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Boulder	12-18 months	90th	\$71.52	\$56.70
Boulder	18-24 months	10th	\$42.41	\$36.26
Boulder	18-24 months	25th	\$49.07	\$37.24
Boulder	18-24 months	50th	\$55.90	\$38.96
Boulder	18-24 months	75th	\$66.31	\$44.58
Boulder	18-24 months	90th	\$69.64	\$56.70
Boulder	24-30 months	10th	\$42.56	\$30.00
Boulder	24-30 months	25th	\$45.62	\$34.01
Boulder	24-30 months	50th	\$54.98	\$34.74
Boulder	24-30 months	75th	\$64.58	\$39.73
Boulder	24-30 months	90th	\$67.65	\$54.62
Boulder	30-36 months	10th	\$36.94	\$30.00
Boulder	30-36 months	25th	\$44.32	\$34.01
Boulder	30-36 months	50th	\$54.61	\$34.74
Boulder	30-36 months	75th	\$61.14	\$39.73
Boulder	30-36 months	90th	\$67.65	\$54.62
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$36.03	\$30.00
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$40.78	\$34.00
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$49.99	\$34.74
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$58.48	\$39.73
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$64.94	\$54.62
Boulder	5-12 years	10th	\$34.58	\$20.00
Boulder	5-12 years	25th	\$40.18	\$34.01
Boulder	5-12 years	50th	\$48.21	\$34.74
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$55.91	\$39.73
Boulder	5-12 years	90th	\$61.58	\$54.62
Broomfield	0-6 months	10th	\$45.00	**
Broomfield	0-6 months	25th	\$55.56	**
Broomfield	0-6 months	50th	\$62.42	\$35.89

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

			Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
Broomfield	0-6 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.00
Broomfield	0-6 months	90th	\$68.18	**
Broomfield	6-12 months	10th	\$45.00	**
Broomfield	6-12 months	25th	\$55.56	**
Broomfield	6-12 months	50th	\$62.42	\$35.89
Broomfield	6-12 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.00
Broomfield	6-12 months	90th	\$68.18	**
Broomfield	12-18 months	10th	\$40.00	**
Broomfield	12-18 months	25th	\$50.30	**
Broomfield	12-18 months	50th	\$58.31	\$35.89
Broomfield	12-18 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.00
Broomfield	12-18 months	90th	\$68.18	**
Broomfield	18-24 months	10th	\$40.00	**
Broomfield	18-24 months	25th	\$48.76	**
Broomfield	18-24 months	50th	\$55.19	\$35.89
Broomfield	18-24 months	75th	\$59.71	\$38.00
Broomfield	18-24 months	90th	\$64.47	**
Broomfield	24-30 months	10th	\$40.00	**
Broomfield	24-30 months	25th	\$45.45	**
Broomfield	24-30 months	50th	\$56.74	\$32.08
Broomfield	24-30 months	75th	\$58.01	\$37.00
Broomfield	24-30 months	90th	\$60.78	**
Broomfield	30-36 months	10th	\$40.08	**
Broomfield	30-36 months	25th	\$44.74	**
Broomfield	30-36 months	50th	\$56.15	\$32.08
Broomfield	30-36 months	75th	\$57.20	\$37.00
Broomfield	30-36 months	90th	\$59.06	**
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$12.70	**
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$29.86	**

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$47.18	\$32.08
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$51.21	\$37.00
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$56.87	**
Broomfield	5-12 years	10th	\$15.70	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	25th	\$24.15	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	50th	\$48.00	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	75th	\$49.15	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	90th	\$53.79	--
Chaffee	0-6 months	All	--	--
Chaffee	6-12 months	All	--	--
Chaffee	12-18 months	50th	\$23.09	--
Chaffee	12-18 months	75th	\$30.03	--
Chaffee	18-24 months	50th	\$23.09	--
Chaffee	18-24 months	75th	\$30.03	--
Chaffee	24-30 months	50th	\$23.09	--
Chaffee	24-30 months	75th	\$30.03	--
Chaffee	30-36 months	50th	\$23.09	--
Chaffee	30-36 months	75th	\$30.03	--
Chaffee	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$20.21	--
Chaffee	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.56	--
Chaffee	5-12 years	All	*	--
Cheyenne	0-6 months	All	--	*
Cheyenne	6-12 months	All	--	*
Cheyenne	12-18 months	All	--	*
Cheyenne	18-24 months	50th	--	\$22.00
Cheyenne	18-24 months	75th	--	\$23.47
Cheyenne	24-30 months	50th	--	\$22.00
Cheyenne	24-30 months	75th	--	\$22.00
Cheyenne	30-36 months	50th	--	\$22.00

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Cheyenne	30-36 months	75th	--	\$22.00
Cheyenne	36 months to 5 years	All	--	*
Cheyenne	5-12 years	All	--	*
Clear Creek	0-6 months	All	--	--
Clear Creek	6-12 months	All	--	--
Clear Creek	12-18 months	All	*	--
Clear Creek	18-24 months	All	*	--
Clear Creek	24-30 months	All	*	--
Clear Creek	30-36 months	All	*	--
Clear Creek	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$34.73	--
Clear Creek	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$52.86	--
Clear Creek	5-12 years	All	*	--
Conejos	0-6 months	All	--	--
Conejos	6-12 months	All	--	*
Conejos	12-18 months	All	--	*
Conejos	18-24 months	All	--	*
Conejos	24-30 months	All	--	*
Conejos	30-36 months	All	--	*
Conejos	36 months to 5 years	All	*	*
Conejos	5-12 years	All	--	*
Costilla	0-6 months	All	--	--
Costilla	6-12 months	All	--	--
Costilla	12-18 months	All	--	--
Costilla	18-24 months	All	--	--
Costilla	24-30 months	All	--	--
Costilla	30-36 months	All	--	--
Costilla	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Costilla	5-12 years	All	--	--
Crowley	0-6 months	All	--	--

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Crowley	6-12 months	All	--	--
Crowley	12-18 months	All	*	--
Crowley	18-24 months	All	*	--
Crowley	24-30 months	All	*	--
Crowley	30-36 months	All	*	--
Crowley	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Crowley	5-12 years	All	*	--
Custer	0-6 months	All	--	--
Custer	6-12 months	All	--	--
Custer	12-18 months	All	--	--
Custer	18-24 months	All	--	--
Custer	24-30 months	All	--	--
Custer	30-36 months	All	--	--
Custer	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Custer	5-12 years	All	--	--
Delta	0-6 months	50th	--	\$26.83
Delta	0-6 months	75th	--	\$28.62
Delta	6-12 months	50th	--	\$26.83
Delta	6-12 months	75th	--	\$28.62
Delta	12-18 months	50th	*	\$26.83
Delta	12-18 months	75th	*	\$28.62
Delta	18-24 months	50th	*	\$28.13
Delta	18-24 months	75th	*	\$29.19
Delta	24-30 months	50th	*	\$25.00
Delta	24-30 months	75th	*	\$27.30
Delta	30-36 months	50th	*	\$25.00
Delta	30-36 months	75th	*	\$27.30
Delta	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$19.40	\$25.00
Delta	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.63	\$28.09

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Delta	5-12 years	50th	*	\$25.00
Delta	5-12 years	75th	*	\$25.00
Denver	0-6 months	10th	\$43.98	**
Denver	0-6 months	25th	\$54.90	**
Denver	0-6 months	50th	\$64.65	\$37.28
Denver	0-6 months	75th	\$78.29	\$54.36
Denver	0-6 months	90th	\$81.02	**
Denver	6-12 months	10th	\$42.64	\$35.00
Denver	6-12 months	25th	\$53.14	\$35.00
Denver	6-12 months	50th	\$64.64	\$35.00
Denver	6-12 months	75th	\$78.29	\$43.53
Denver	6-12 months	90th	\$81.02	\$56.89
Denver	12-18 months	10th	\$38.88	\$35.00
Denver	12-18 months	25th	\$47.17	\$35.00
Denver	12-18 months	50th	\$60.14	\$35.30
Denver	12-18 months	75th	\$70.64	\$39.57
Denver	12-18 months	90th	\$78.99	\$56.29
Denver	18-24 months	10th	\$35.57	\$35.00
Denver	18-24 months	25th	\$47.60	\$35.00
Denver	18-24 months	50th	\$59.93	\$35.30
Denver	18-24 months	75th	\$66.96	\$39.57
Denver	18-24 months	90th	\$75.42	\$56.29
Denver	24-30 months	10th	\$32.89	\$35.00
Denver	24-30 months	25th	\$44.81	\$35.00
Denver	24-30 months	50th	\$55.92	\$35.00
Denver	24-30 months	75th	\$64.62	\$35.61
Denver	24-30 months	90th	\$71.68	\$56.66
Denver	30-36 months	10th	\$29.73	\$35.00
Denver	30-36 months	25th	\$43.79	\$35.00

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Denver	30-36 months	50th	\$53.53	\$35.00
Denver	30-36 months	75th	\$64.16	\$35.61
Denver	30-36 months	90th	\$71.40	\$56.66
Denver	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$28.32	\$35.00
Denver	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$36.73	\$35.00
Denver	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$44.89	\$35.00
Denver	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$55.49	\$35.00
Denver	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$62.54	\$35.00
Denver	5-12 years	10th	\$25.58	\$35.00
Denver	5-12 years	25th	\$33.10	\$35.00
Denver	5-12 years	50th	\$45.43	\$35.00
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$52.29	\$35.00
Denver	5-12 years	90th	\$59.88	\$35.00
Dolores	0-6 months	All	--	--
Dolores	6-12 months	All	--	--
Dolores	12-18 months	All	*	--
Dolores	18-24 months	All	*	--
Dolores	24-30 months	All	*	--
Dolores	30-36 months	All	*	--
Dolores	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Dolores	5-12 years	All	*	--
Douglas	0-6 months	10th	\$60.51	\$36.00
Douglas	0-6 months	25th	\$64.23	\$38.27
Douglas	0-6 months	50th	\$66.01	\$45.71
Douglas	0-6 months	75th	\$70.08	\$52.51
Douglas	0-6 months	90th	\$75.61	\$54.73
Douglas	6-12 months	10th	\$60.51	\$36.00
Douglas	6-12 months	25th	\$64.23	\$38.50
Douglas	6-12 months	50th	\$66.01	\$45.28

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Douglas	6-12 months	75th	\$70.08	\$52.03
Douglas	6-12 months	90th	\$75.61	\$54.54
Douglas	12-18 months	10th	\$51.18	\$36.00
Douglas	12-18 months	25th	\$28.37	\$38.50
Douglas	12-18 months	50th	\$62.31	\$45.28
Douglas	12-18 months	75th	\$65.64	\$52.03
Douglas	12-18 months	90th	\$73.65	\$54.54
Douglas	18-24 months	10th	\$42.86	\$36.00
Douglas	18-24 months	25th	\$56.42	\$38.50
Douglas	18-24 months	50th	\$59.84	\$45.28
Douglas	18-24 months	75th	\$63.60	\$52.03
Douglas	18-24 months	90th	\$67.46	\$54.54
Douglas	24-30 months	10th	\$37.40	\$36.00
Douglas	24-30 months	25th	\$53.05	\$38.50
Douglas	24-30 months	50th	\$57.38	\$44.34
Douglas	24-30 months	75th	\$61.00	\$46.35
Douglas	24-30 months	90th	\$66.68	\$53.65
Douglas	30-36 months	10th	\$30.88	\$36.00
Douglas	30-36 months	25th	\$48.21	\$38.50
Douglas	30-36 months	50th	\$56.57	\$44.34
Douglas	30-36 months	75th	\$58.90	\$46.35
Douglas	30-36 months	90th	\$63.64	\$53.65
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$36.92	\$36.00
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$43.53	\$39.09
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$49.98	\$41.38
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$54.87	\$45.76
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$59.73	\$50.57
Douglas	5-12 years	10th	\$33.61	**
Douglas	5-12 years	25th	\$41.24	**

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Douglas	5-12 years	50th	\$47.01	\$28.21
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$51.62	\$39.13
Douglas	5-12 years	90th	\$55.63	**
Eagle	0-6 months	50th	\$63.80	*
Eagle	0-6 months	75th	\$65.90	*
Eagle	6-12 months	50th	\$63.80	*
Eagle	6-12 months	75th	\$65.90	*
Eagle	12-18 months	10th	\$38.24	*
Eagle	12-18 months	25th	\$45.15	*
Eagle	12-18 months	50th	\$60.65	*
Eagle	12-18 months	75th	\$64.89	*
Eagle	12-18 months	90th	\$66.76	*
Eagle	18-24 months	10th	\$38.24	*
Eagle	18-24 months	25th	\$50.98	*
Eagle	18-24 months	50th	\$56.89	*
Eagle	18-24 months	75th	\$63.24	*
Eagle	18-24 months	90th	\$64.30	*
Eagle	24-30 months	10th	\$38.24	--
Eagle	24-30 months	25th	\$50.98	--
Eagle	24-30 months	50th	\$56.62	--
Eagle	24-30 months	75th	\$62.65	--
Eagle	24-30 months	90th	\$64.06	--
Eagle	30-36 months	10th	\$38.24	--
Eagle	30-36 months	25th	\$46.61	--
Eagle	30-36 months	50th	\$54.13	--
Eagle	30-36 months	75th	\$62.65	--
Eagle	30-36 months	90th	\$64.06	--
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$32.89	*
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$33.86	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$37.67	*
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$40.20	*
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$47.92	*
Eagle	5-12 years	50th	\$33.07	*
Eagle	5-12 years	75th	\$34.03	*
Elbert	0-6 months	50th	--	\$41.04
Elbert	0-6 months	75th	--	\$45.52
Elbert	6-12 months	50th	--	\$41.04
Elbert	6-12 months	75th	--	\$45.52
Elbert	12-18 months	50th	--	\$41.04
Elbert	12-18 months	75th	--	\$45.52
Elbert	18-24 months	50th	--	\$41.04
Elbert	18-24 months	75th	--	\$45.52
Elbert	24-30 months	All	--	*
Elbert	30-36 months	All	--	*
Elbert	36 months to 5 years	50th	--	\$35.00
Elbert	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$35.00
Elbert	5-12 years	All	*	*
El Paso	0-6 months	10th	\$34.48	\$24.09
El Paso	0-6 months	25th	\$38.83	\$25.12
El Paso	0-6 months	50th	\$49.02	\$29.16
El Paso	0-6 months	75th	\$52.56	\$31.74
El Paso	0-6 months	90th	\$59.93	\$35.66
El Paso	6-12 months	10th	\$34.48	\$24.09
El Paso	6-12 months	25th	\$38.83	\$25.12
El Paso	6-12 months	50th	\$49.02	\$29.16
El Paso	6-12 months	75th	\$52.56	\$31.74
El Paso	6-12 months	90th	\$59.93	\$35.66
El Paso	12-18 months	10th	\$34.34	\$24.05

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

			Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
El Paso	12-18 months	25th	\$37.49	\$24.97
El Paso	12-18 months	50th	\$48.62	\$29.01
El Paso	12-18 months	75th	\$53.93	\$30.79
El Paso	12-18 months	90th	\$62.18	\$35.24
El Paso	18-24 months	10th	\$33.98	\$24.05
El Paso	18-24 months	25th	\$37.04	\$24.97
El Paso	18-24 months	50th	\$46.77	\$29.01
El Paso	18-24 months	75th	\$53.87	\$30.79
El Paso	18-24 months	90th	\$60.65	\$35.24
El Paso	24-30 months	10th	\$33.77	\$22.36
El Paso	24-30 months	25th	\$37.14	\$23.96
El Paso	24-30 months	50th	\$45.04	\$26.45
El Paso	24-30 months	75th	\$51.63	\$30.48
El Paso	24-30 months	90th	\$57.83	\$35.26
El Paso	30-36 months	10th	\$33.89	\$22.36
El Paso	30-36 months	25th	\$35.52	\$23.96
El Paso	30-36 months	50th	\$44.10	\$26.45
El Paso	30-36 months	75th	\$51.63	\$30.48
El Paso	30-36 months	90th	\$54.94	\$35.26
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$26.74	\$22.47
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$30.89	\$23.59
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$38.08	\$24.54
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$47.81	\$28.66
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$51.86	\$32.29
El Paso	5-12 years	10th	\$23.34	\$14.00
El Paso	5-12 years	25th	\$27.26	\$17.70
El Paso	5-12 years	50th	\$33.02	\$20.58
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$44.99	\$23.24
El Paso	5-12 years	90th	\$49.59	\$29.62

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Fremont	0-6 months	50th	\$26.00	\$20.00
Fremont	0-6 months	75th	\$27.85	\$22.91
Fremont	6-12 months	50th	\$26.00	\$20.00
Fremont	6-12 months	75th	\$27.85	\$22.91
Fremont	12-18 months	10th	\$26.00	*
Fremont	12-18 months	25th	\$26.00	*
Fremont	12-18 months	50th	\$26.76	\$20.82
Fremont	12-18 months	75th	\$28.60	\$22.91
Fremont	12-18 months	90th	\$29.44	*
Fremont	18-24 months	10th	\$24.00	*
Fremont	18-24 months	25th	\$24.00	*
Fremont	18-24 months	50th	\$25.52	\$20.82
Fremont	18-24 months	75th	\$28.60	\$22.91
Fremont	18-24 months	90th	\$29.44	*
Fremont	24-30 months	10th	\$24.00	*
Fremont	24-30 months	25th	\$24.00	*
Fremont	24-30 months	50th	\$25.52	\$20.16
Fremont	24-30 months	75th	\$28.60	\$20.58
Fremont	24-30 months	90th	\$29.44	*
Fremont	30-36 months	10th	\$22.00	*
Fremont	30-36 months	25th	\$22.10	*
Fremont	30-36 months	50th	\$23.31	\$20.16
Fremont	30-36 months	75th	\$25.80	\$20.58
Fremont	30-36 months	90th	\$28.32	*
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$22.00	*
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$22.00	*
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$22.00	\$20.16
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$23.09	\$20.58
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$25.35	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Fremont	5-12 years	10th	\$22.00	*
Fremont	5-12 years	25th	\$22.00	*
Fremont	5-12 years	50th	\$22.00	\$20.16
Fremont	5-12 years	75th	\$23.03	\$20.58
Fremont	5-12 years	90th	\$24.21	*
Garfield	0-6 months	50th	*	\$40.00
Garfield	0-6 months	75th	*	\$40.00
Garfield	6-12 months	50th	*	\$40.00
Garfield	6-12 months	75th	*	\$40.00
Garfield	12-18 months	50th	\$38.78	\$35.00
Garfield	12-18 months	75th	\$45.37	\$37.50
Garfield	18-24 months	50th	\$38.78	\$35.00
Garfield	18-24 months	75th	\$45.37	\$37.50
Garfield	24-30 months	50th	\$38.78	\$30.00
Garfield	24-30 months	75th	\$45.37	\$32.50
Garfield	30-36 months	50th	\$38.78	\$30.00
Garfield	30-36 months	75th	\$45.37	\$32.50
Garfield	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$25.10	\$22.17
Garfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$34.85	\$30.37
Garfield	5-12 years	50th	\$25.00	\$30.00
Garfield	5-12 years	75th	\$30.65	\$30.00
Gilpin	0-6 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	6-12 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	12-18 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	18-24 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	24-30 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	30-36 months	All	*	--
Gilpin	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Gilpin	5-12 years	All	--	--

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Grand	0-6 months	All	*	--
Grand	6-12 months	All	*	--
Grand	12-18 months	All	*	--
Grand	18-24 months	All	*	--
Grand	24-30 months	All	*	--
Grand	30-36 months	All	*	--
Grand	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$25.19	--
Grand	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.09	--
Grand	5-12 years	All	*	--
Gunnison	0-6 months	50th	\$42.79	*
Gunnison	0-6 months	75th	\$46.40	*
Gunnison	6-12 months	50th	\$42.79	*
Gunnison	6-12 months	75th	\$46.40	*
Gunnison	12-18 months	50th	\$44.61	*
Gunnison	12-18 months	75th	\$47.30	*
Gunnison	18-24 months	50th	\$42.00	*
Gunnison	18-24 months	75th	\$46.00	*
Gunnison	24-30 months	50th	\$42.00	*
Gunnison	24-30 months	75th	\$46.00	*
Gunnison	30-36 months	50th	\$43.72	*
Gunnison	30-36 months	75th	\$48.52	*
Gunnison	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$37.56	*
Gunnison	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$43.04	*
Gunnison	5-12 years	50th	\$32.48	*
Gunnison	5-12 years	75th	\$36.24	*
Hinsdale	0-6 months	All	*	--
Hinsdale	6-12 months	All	*	--
Hinsdale	12-18 months	All	*	--
Hinsdale	18-24 months	All	*	--

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Hinsdale	24-30 months	All	*	--
Hinsdale	30-36 months	All	*	--
Hinsdale	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Hinsdale	5-12 years	All	*	--
Huerfano	0-6 months	All	--	--
Huerfano	6-12 months	All	--	--
Huerfano	12-18 months	All	*	--
Huerfano	18-24 months	All	*	--
Huerfano	24-30 months	All	*	--
Huerfano	30-36 months	All	*	--
Huerfano	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Huerfano	5-12 years	All	*	--
Jackson	0-6 months	All	--	--
Jackson	6-12 months	All	--	--
Jackson	12-18 months	All	--	--
Jackson	18-24 months	All	--	--
Jackson	24-30 months	All	--	--
Jackson	30-36 months	All	--	--
Jackson	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Jackson	5-12 years	All	--	--
Jefferson	0-6 months	10th	\$44.24	\$29.00
Jefferson	0-6 months	25th	\$51.83	\$31.68
Jefferson	0-6 months	50th	\$59.54	\$34.24
Jefferson	0-6 months	75th	\$66.13	\$37.74
Jefferson	0-6 months	90th	\$80.31	\$44.25
Jefferson	6-12 months	10th	\$44.24	\$29.00
Jefferson	6-12 months	25th	\$51.83	\$31.68
Jefferson	6-12 months	50th	\$59.54	\$34.24
Jefferson	6-12 months	75th	\$66.13	\$37.74

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Jefferson	6-12 months	90th	\$80.31	\$44.25
Jefferson	12-18 months	10th	\$40.42	\$29.00
Jefferson	12-18 months	25th	\$48.14	\$31.68
Jefferson	12-18 months	50th	\$54.83	\$34.24
Jefferson	12-18 months	75th	\$60.75	\$37.74
Jefferson	12-18 months	90th	\$75.53	\$44.25
Jefferson	18-24 months	10th	\$39.53	\$29.04
Jefferson	18-24 months	25th	\$46.36	\$32.23
Jefferson	18-24 months	50th	\$54.31	\$34.51
Jefferson	18-24 months	75th	\$59.20	\$40.33
Jefferson	18-24 months	90th	\$72.84	\$46.03
Jefferson	24-30 months	10th	\$37.82	\$27.00
Jefferson	24-30 months	25th	\$44.46	\$30.59
Jefferson	24-30 months	50th	\$50.94	\$33.03
Jefferson	24-30 months	75th	\$56.27	\$40.33
Jefferson	24-30 months	90th	\$70.75	\$46.13
Jefferson	30-36 months	10th	\$37.84	\$27.04
Jefferson	30-36 months	25th	\$44.72	\$30.59
Jefferson	30-36 months	50th	\$50.36	\$33.03
Jefferson	30-36 months	75th	\$55.96	\$40.33
Jefferson	30-36 months	90th	\$70.51	\$46.13
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$32.94	\$27.04
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$36.67	\$29.83
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$44.76	\$32.52
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$49.76	\$40.33
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$60.55	\$46.13
Jefferson	5-12 years	10th	\$26.92	\$23.00
Jefferson	5-12 years	25th	\$35.56	\$25.59
Jefferson	5-12 years	50th	\$42.20	\$30.15

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$47.63	\$38.31
Jefferson	5-12 years	90th	\$50.20	\$45.32
Kiowa	0-6 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	6-12 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	12-18 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	18-24 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	24-30 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	30-36 months	All	--	--
Kiowa	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Kiowa	5-12 years	All	--	--
Kit Carson	0-6 months	50th	--	\$23.00
Kit Carson	0-6 months	75th	--	\$23.98
Kit Carson	6-12 months	50th	--	\$23.00
Kit Carson	6-12 months	75th	--	\$23.98
Kit Carson	12-18 months	50th	--	\$23.00
Kit Carson	12-18 months	75th	--	\$23.98
Kit Carson	18-24 months	50th	--	\$23.00
Kit Carson	18-24 months	75th	--	\$23.98
Kit Carson	24-30 months	50th	--	\$20.00
Kit Carson	24-30 months	75th	--	\$22.45
Kit Carson	30-36 months	50th	--	\$20.00
Kit Carson	30-36 months	75th	--	\$22.45
Kit Carson	36 months to 5 years	50th	*	\$20.00
Kit Carson	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$22.45
Kit Carson	5-12 years	50th	--	\$20.00
Kit Carson	5-12 years	75th	--	\$24.90
Lake	0-6 months	All	--	*
Lake	6-12 months	All	--	*
Lake	12-18 months	All	*	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Lake	18-24 months	All	*	*
Lake	24-30 months	All	*	*
Lake	30-36 months	All	*	*
Lake	36 months to 5 years	All	*	*
Lake	5-12 years	All	--	*
La Plata	0-6 months	50th	\$25.73	*
La Plata	0-6 months	75th	\$43.71	*
La Plata	6-12 months	50th	\$25.73	\$30.24
La Plata	6-12 months	75th	\$43.71	\$32.62
La Plata	12-18 months	50th	\$40.69	\$30.24
La Plata	12-18 months	75th	\$42.27	\$32.62
La Plata	18-24 months	10th	\$12.70	**
La Plata	18-24 months	25th	\$14.29	**
La Plata	18-24 months	50th	\$37.52	\$30.24
La Plata	18-24 months	75th	\$40.52	\$32.62
La Plata	18-24 months	90th	\$44.05	**
La Plata	24-30 months	10th	\$12.70	**
La Plata	24-30 months	25th	\$14.29	**
La Plata	24-30 months	50th	\$37.04	\$32.58
La Plata	24-30 months	75th	\$39.75	\$36.69
La Plata	24-30 months	90th	\$43.77	**
La Plata	30-36 months	10th	\$12.70	**
La Plata	30-36 months	25th	\$14.29	**
La Plata	30-36 months	50th	\$37.04	\$32.58
La Plata	30-36 months	75th	\$39.75	\$36.69
La Plata	30-36 months	90th	\$43.77	**
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$13.23	**
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$16.78	**
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$22.69	\$30.22

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$33.87	\$36.11
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$38.31	**
La Plata	5-12 years	50th	\$31.41	--
La Plata	5-12 years	75th	\$35.01	--
Larimer	0-6 months	10th	\$48.68	\$34.00
Larimer	0-6 months	25th	\$55.06	\$34.78
Larimer	0-6 months	50th	\$60.10	\$37.79
Larimer	0-6 months	75th	\$63.77	\$39.38
Larimer	0-6 months	90th	\$71.50	\$43.46
Larimer	6-12 months	10th	\$43.86	\$34.00
Larimer	6-12 months	25th	\$53.98	\$34.78
Larimer	6-12 months	50th	\$59.94	\$37.79
Larimer	6-12 months	75th	\$62.34	\$39.38
Larimer	6-12 months	90th	\$70.40	\$43.46
Larimer	12-18 months	10th	\$43.85	\$34.00
Larimer	12-18 months	25th	\$50.42	\$34.28
Larimer	12-18 months	50th	\$55.97	\$36.34
Larimer	12-18 months	75th	\$64.04	\$39.07
Larimer	12-18 months	90th	\$73.38	\$43.46
Larimer	18-24 months	10th	\$40.73	\$30.00
Larimer	18-24 months	25th	\$49.25	\$32.90
Larimer	18-24 months	50th	\$52.16	\$34.97
Larimer	18-24 months	75th	\$62.09	\$38.68
Larimer	18-24 months	90th	\$73.16	\$42.42
Larimer	24-30 months	10th	\$39.57	\$30.00
Larimer	24-30 months	25th	\$46.05	\$32.90
Larimer	24-30 months	50th	\$49.74	\$34.97
Larimer	24-30 months	75th	\$56.94	\$38.68
Larimer	24-30 months	90th	\$70.92	\$42.42

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Larimer	30-36 months	10th	\$39.57	\$30.00
Larimer	30-36 months	25th	\$43.54	\$32.90
Larimer	30-36 months	50th	\$48.81	\$34.97
Larimer	30-36 months	75th	\$55.09	\$38.68
Larimer	30-36 months	90th	\$70.92	\$42.42
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$33.19	\$30.00
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$39.20	\$32.90
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$43.34	\$34.97
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$46.93	\$38.68
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$53.59	\$42.42
Larimer	5-12 years	10th	\$26.42	\$12.00
Larimer	5-12 years	25th	\$38.28	\$29.12
Larimer	5-12 years	50th	\$42.43	\$34.75
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$44.03	\$38.23
Larimer	5-12 years	90th	\$47.23	\$43.12
Las Animas	0-6 months	All	--	--
Las Animas	6-12 months	All	--	--
Las Animas	12-18 months	50th	\$20.91	--
Las Animas	12-18 months	75th	\$22.96	--
Las Animas	18-24 months	50th	\$20.91	--
Las Animas	18-24 months	75th	\$22.96	--
Las Animas	24-30 months	50th	\$20.91	--
Las Animas	24-30 months	75th	\$22.96	--
Las Animas	30-36 months	All	*	--
Las Animas	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Las Animas	5-12 years	All	*	--
Lincoln	0-6 months	All	--	*
Lincoln	6-12 months	All	--	*
Lincoln	12-18 months	All	--	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Lincoln	18-24 months	All	--	*
Lincoln	24-30 months	All	--	*
Lincoln	30-36 months	All		*
Lincoln	36 months to 5 years	All	*	*
Lincoln	5-12 years	All	*	*
Logan	0-6 months	All	*	--
Logan	6-12 months	All	*	--
Logan	12-18 months	All	*	--
Logan	18-24 months	All	*	--
Logan	24-30 months	All	*	--
Logan	30-36 months	All	*	--
Logan	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$25.50	--
Logan	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.01	--
Logan	5-12 years	50th	\$25.50	--
Logan	5-12 years	75th	\$26.01	--
Mesa	0-6 months	10th	\$34.00	\$30.00
Mesa	0-6 months	25th	\$34.00	\$30.14
Mesa	0-6 months	50th	\$34.45	\$32.82
Mesa	0-6 months	75th	\$36.34	\$36.35
Mesa	0-6 months	90th	\$38.81	\$39.74
Mesa	6-12 months	10th	\$34.00	**
Mesa	6-12 months	25th	\$34.00	**
Mesa	6-12 months	50th	\$34.45	\$32.82
Mesa	6-12 months	75th	\$36.34	\$36.35
Mesa	6-12 months	90th	\$38.81	**
Mesa	12-18 months	10th	\$30.21	**
Mesa	12-18 months	25th	\$32.00	**
Mesa	12-18 months	50th	\$33.04	\$32.82
Mesa	12-18 months	75th	\$34.35	\$36.35

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Mesa	12-18 months	90th	\$34.94	**
Mesa	18-24 months	10th	\$30.21	**
Mesa	18-24 months	25th	\$32.00	**
Mesa	18-24 months	50th	\$33.04	\$31.72
Mesa	18-24 months	75th	\$34.35	\$36.68
Mesa	18-24 months	90th	\$34.94	**
Mesa	24-30 months	10th	\$28.14	\$30.00
Mesa	24-30 months	25th	\$30.89	\$30.00
Mesa	24-30 months	50th	\$32.88	\$31.77
Mesa	24-30 months	75th	\$34.12	\$34.50
Mesa	24-30 months	90th	\$34.65	\$36.60
Mesa	30-36 months	10th	\$27.80	\$30.00
Mesa	30-36 months	25th	\$28.51	\$30.00
Mesa	30-36 months	50th	\$32.27	\$31.77
Mesa	30-36 months	75th	\$34.05	\$34.50
Mesa	30-36 months	90th	\$34.62	\$36.60
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$22.59	\$25.00
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$24.71	\$25.87
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$27.76	\$29.12
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.73	\$32.75
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$30.58	\$35.90
Mesa	5-12 years	10th	\$17.94	**
Mesa	5-12 years	25th	\$23.09	**
Mesa	5-12 years	50th	\$25.57	\$25.00
Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$28.35	\$27.65
Mesa	5-12 years	90th	\$29.91	**
Mineral	0-6 months	All	--	--
Mineral	6-12 months	All	--	--
Mineral	12-18 months	All	--	--

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Mineral	18-24 months	All	--	--
Mineral	24-30 months	All	--	--
Mineral	30-36 months	All	--	--
Mineral	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Mineral	5-12 years	All	--	--
Moffat	0-6 months	All	--	--
Moffat	6-12 months	All	--	--
Moffat	12-18 months	All	--	--
Moffat	18-24 months	All	--	--
Moffat	24-30 months	All	--	*
Moffat	30-36 months	All	--	*
Moffat	36 months to 5 years	All	--	*
Moffat	5-12 years	10th	--	*
Moffat	5-12 years	25th	--	*
Moffat	5-12 years	50th	--	*
Moffat	5-12 years	75th	--	*
Moffat	5-12 years	90th	--	*
Montezuma	0-6 months	50th	--	\$32.14
Montezuma	0-6 months	75th	--	\$32.57
Montezuma	6-12 months	50th	--	\$32.64
Montezuma	6-12 months	75th	--	\$33.64
Montezuma	12-18 months	50th	\$27.50	\$32.64
Montezuma	12-18 months	75th	\$29.75	\$33.64
Montezuma	18-24 months	50th	\$27.50	\$32.64
Montezuma	18-24 months	75th	\$29.75	\$33.64
Montezuma	24-30 months	50th	\$27.33	\$29.09
Montezuma	24-30 months	75th	\$29.75	\$33.64
Montezuma	30-36 months	50th	\$24.71	\$27.15
Montezuma	30-36 months	75th	\$28.36	\$31.61

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Montezuma	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$24.24	\$27.15
Montezuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.87	\$31.61
Montezuma	5-12 years	50th	*	\$27.15
Montezuma	5-12 years	75th	*	\$31.61
Montrose	0-6 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	0-6 months	75th	\$30.91	--
Montrose	6-12 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	6-12 months	75th	\$30.91	--
Montrose	12-18 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	12-18 months	75th	\$30.46	--
Montrose	18-24 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	18-24 months	75th	\$30.46	--
Montrose	24-30 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	24-30 months	75th	\$30.91	--
Montrose	30-36 months	50th	\$30.00	--
Montrose	30-36 months	75th	\$30.91	--
Montrose	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$28.49	--
Montrose	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$29.30	--
Montrose	5-12 years	50th	\$15.00	--
Montrose	5-12 years	75th	\$21.70	--
Morgan	0-6 months	All	*	*
Morgan	6-12 months	All	*	*
Morgan	12-18 months	All	*	*
Morgan	18-24 months	All	*	*
Morgan	24-30 months	All	*	*
Morgan	30-36 months	All	*	*
Morgan	36 months to 5 years	All	--	*
Morgan	5-12 years	All	--	*
Otero	0-6 months	All	*	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

			Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
Otero	6-12 months	All	*	*
Otero	12-18 months	50th	*	\$24.00
Otero	12-18 months	75th	*	\$24.39
Otero	18-24 months	50th	*	\$24.00
Otero	18-24 months	75th	*	\$24.39
Otero	24-30 months	50th	*	\$24.00
Otero	24-30 months	75th	*	\$24.39
Otero	30-36 months	50th	*	\$24.00
Otero	30-36 months	75th	*	\$24.39
Otero	36 months to 5 years	50th	*	\$20.59
Otero	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$22.30
Otero	5-12 years	50th	*	\$20.59
Otero	5-12 years	75th	*	\$22.30
Ouray	0-6 months	All	--	--
Ouray	12-18 months	All	--	--
Ouray	18-24 months	All	--	--
Ouray	24-30 months	All	--	--
Ouray	30-36 months	All	--	--
Ouray	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Ouray	5-12 years	All	--	--
Park	0-6 months	All	--	*
Park	6-12 months	All	--	*
Park	12-18 months	All	--	*
Park	18-24 months	All	--	*
Park	24-30 months	All	--	*
Park	30-36 months	All	--	*
Park	36 months to 5 years	All	*	*
Park	5-12 years	All	*	*
Phillips	0-6 months	All	--	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Phillips	6-12 months	All	--	*
Phillips	12-18 months	All	--	*
Phillips	18-24 months	All	--	*
Phillips	24-30 months	All	--	*
Phillips	30-36 months	All	--	*
Phillips	36 months to 5 years	All	--	*
Phillips	5-12 years	All	--	*
Pitkin	0-6 months	All	*	*
Pitkin	6-12 months	All	*	*
Pitkin	12-18 months	50th	\$60.86	*
Pitkin	12-18 months	75th	\$67.65	*
Pitkin	18-24 months	50th	\$60.86	*
Pitkin	18-24 months	75th	\$67.65	*
Pitkin	24-30 months	50th	\$60.86	*
Pitkin	24-30 months	75th	\$65.87	*
Pitkin	30-36 months	50th	\$60.86	*
Pitkin	30-36 months	75th	\$64.33	*
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$55.00	*
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$55.00	*
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$61.55	*
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$65.92	*
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$66.47	*
Pitkin	5-12 years	50th	\$62.04	--
Pitkin	5-12 years	75th	\$64.36	--
Prowers	0-6 months	All	*	*
Prowers	6-12 months	All	*	*
Prowers	12-18 months	All	*	*
Prowers	18-24 months	All	*	*
Prowers	24-30 months	All	--	*

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Prowers	30-36 months	All	--	*
Prowers	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$17.00	*
Prowers	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$21.00	*
Prowers	5-12 years	50th	\$17.00	*
Prowers	5-12 years	75th	\$21.00	*
Pueblo	0-6 months	10th	\$24.00	**
Pueblo	0-6 months	25th	\$25.77	**
Pueblo	0-6 months	50th	\$32.81	\$35.00
Pueblo	0-6 months	75th	\$43.21	\$37.00
Pueblo	0-6 months	90th	\$44.78	**
Pueblo	6-12 months	10th	\$24.00	**
Pueblo	6-12 months	25th	\$25.77	**
Pueblo	6-12 months	50th	\$32.81	\$35.00
Pueblo	6-12 months	75th	\$43.21	\$37.00
Pueblo	6-12 months	90th	\$44.78	**
Pueblo	12-18 months	10th	\$24.00	**
Pueblo	12-18 months	25th	\$30.79	**
Pueblo	12-18 months	50th	\$35.47	\$35.00
Pueblo	12-18 months	75th	\$40.50	\$37.00
Pueblo	12-18 months	90th	\$44.64	**
Pueblo	24-30 months	10th	\$22.00	**
Pueblo	24-30 months	25th	\$30.04	**
Pueblo	24-30 months	50th	\$33.43	\$31.56
Pueblo	24-30 months	75th	\$39.56	\$33.28
Pueblo	24-30 months	90th	\$39.83	**
Pueblo	18-24 months	10th	\$22.00	**
Pueblo	18-24 months	25th	\$30.04	**
Pueblo	18-24 months	50th	\$34.26	\$33.66
Pueblo	18-24 months	75th	\$39.69	\$37.00

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Pueblo	18-24 months	90th	\$39.87	**
Pueblo	30-36 months	10th	\$22.00	**
Pueblo	30-36 months	25th	\$30.04	**
Pueblo	30-36 months	50th	\$33.43	\$31.56
Pueblo	30-36 months	75th	\$39.56	\$33.28
Pueblo	30-36 months	90th	\$39.83	**
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$22.02	**
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$23.50	**
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$25.42	\$28.66
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.92	\$32.00
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$29.87	**
Pueblo	5-12 years	10th	\$22.00	**
Pueblo	5-12 years	25th	\$24.11	**
Pueblo	5-12 years	50th	\$25.14	\$25.00
Pueblo	5-12 years	75th	\$28.24	\$25.96
Pueblo	5-12 years	90th	\$30.50	**
Rio Blanco	0-6 months	All	--	--
Rio Blanco	6-12 months	All	--	--
Rio Blanco	12-18 months	All	--	--
Rio Blanco	18-24 months	All	--	--
Rio Blanco	24-30 months	All	*	--
Rio Blanco	30-36 months	All	*	--
Rio Blanco	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
Rio Blanco	5-12 years	All	*	--
Rio Grande	0-6 months	50th	--	\$23.93
Rio Grande	0-6 months	75th	--	\$24.47
Rio Grande	6-12 months	50th	--	\$24.12
Rio Grande	6-12 months	75th	--	\$24.56
Rio Grande	12-18 months	50th	*	\$23.76

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

			Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
Rio Grande	12-18 months	75th	*	\$24.38
Rio Grande	18-24 months	50th	*	\$23.76
Rio Grande	18-24 months	75th	*	\$24.38
Rio Grande	24-30 months	50th	*	\$21.76
Rio Grande	24-30 months	75th	*	\$23.38
Rio Grande	30-36 months	50th	*	\$21.76
Rio Grande	30-36 months	75th	*	\$23.38
Rio Grande	36 months to 5 years	50th	*	\$21.76
Rio Grande	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$23.38
Rio Grande	5-12 years	50th	*	\$15.33
Rio Grande	5-12 years	75th	*	\$22.26
Routt	0-6 months	50th	\$64.00	*
Routt	0-6 months	75th	\$64.00	*
Routt	6-12 months	50th	\$64.00	*
Routt	6-12 months	75th	\$64.00	*
Routt	12-18 months	50th	\$57.26	*
Routt	12-18 months	75th	\$60.63	*
Routt	18-24 months	50th	\$57.00	*
Routt	18-24 months	75th	\$60.63	*
Routt	24-30 months	50th	\$57.26	*
Routt	24-30 months	75th	\$60.63	*
Routt	30-36 months	50th	\$57.26	*
Routt	30-36 months	75th	\$60.63	*
Routt	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$55.70	*
Routt	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$62.58	*
Routt	5-12 years	50th	\$50.32	*
Routt	5-12 years	75th	\$63.21	*
Saguache	0-6 months	All	--	----
Saguache	6-12 months	All	--	----

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Saguache	12-18 months	All	*	----
Saguache	18-24 months	All	*	----
Saguache	24-30 months	All	*	----
Saguache	30-36 months	All	*	----
Saguache	36 months to 5 years	All	*	----
Saguache	5-12 years	All	*	----
San Juan	0-6 months	All	*	--
San Juan	6-12 months	All	*	--
San Juan	12-18 months	All	*	--
San Juan	18-24 months	All	*	--
San Juan	24-30 months	All	*	--
San Juan	30-36 months	All	*	--
San Juan	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
San Juan	5-12 years	All	--	--
San Miguel	0-6 months	All	*	--
San Miguel	6-12 months	All	*	--
San Miguel	12-18 months	50th	\$50.00	--
San Miguel	12-18 months	75th	\$73.75	--
San Miguel	18-24 months	50th	\$50.00	--
San Miguel	18-24 months	75th	\$73.75	--
San Miguel	24-30 months	50th	\$50.00	--
San Miguel	24-30 months	75th	\$73.78	--
San Miguel	30-36 months	50th	\$50.00	--
San Miguel	30-36 months	75th	\$73.75	--
San Miguel	36 months to 5 years	All	*	--
San Miguel	5-12 years	All	--	--
Sedgwick	0-6 months	50th	--	\$22.00
Sedgwick	0-6 months	75th	--	\$23.50
Sedgwick	6-12 months	50th	--	\$22.00

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Sedgwick	6-12 months	75th	--	\$23.50
Sedgwick	12-18 months	50th	--	\$22.00
Sedgwick	12-18 months	75th	--	\$23.50
Sedgwick	18-24 months	50th	--	\$22.00
Sedgwick	18-24 months	75th	--	\$23.50
Sedgwick	24-30 months	50th	--	\$20.00
Sedgwick	24-30 months	75th	--	\$21.00
Sedgwick	30-36 months	50th	\$24.00	\$20.00
Sedgwick	30-36 months	75th	\$24.50	\$21.00
Sedgwick	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$24.00	\$20.00
Sedgwick	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.50	\$21.00
Sedgwick	5-12 years	50th	\$24.00	*
Sedgwick	5-12 years	75th	\$24.50	*
Summit	0-6 months	10th	\$46.00	*
Summit	0-6 months	25th	\$51.62	*
Summit	0-6 months	50th	\$63.40	*
Summit	0-6 months	75th	\$68.65	*
Summit	0-6 months	90th	\$68.83	*
Summit	6-12 months	10th	\$46.00	*
Summit	6-12 months	25th	\$51.62	*
Summit	6-12 months	50th	\$63.40	*
Summit	6-12 months	75th	\$68.65	*
Summit	6-12 months	90th	\$68.83	*
Summit	12-18 months	10th	\$46.00	**
Summit	12-18 months	25th	\$51.62	**
Summit	12-18 months	50th	\$60.61	\$45.00
Summit	12-18 months	75th	\$68.65	\$45.00
Summit	12-18 months	90th	\$68.83	**
Summit	18-24 months	10th	\$46.00	**

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Summit	18-24 months	25th	\$51.62	**
Summit	18-24 months	50th	\$60.61	\$45.00
Summit	18-24 months	75th	\$68.65	\$45.00
Summit	18-24 months	90th	\$68.83	**
Summit	24-30 months	10th	\$46.00	**
Summit	24-30 months	25th	\$53.05	**
Summit	24-30 months	50th	\$57.81	\$41.23
Summit	24-30 months	75th	\$68.59	\$43.12
Summit	24-30 months	90th	\$68.77	**
Summit	30-36 months	10th	\$46.00	**
Summit	30-36 months	25th	\$53.10	**
Summit	30-36 months	50th	\$58.15	\$41.23
Summit	30-36 months	75th	\$68.60	\$43.12
Summit	30-36 months	90th	\$68.77	**
Summit	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$46.00	**
Summit	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$51.62	**
Summit	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$56.02	\$41.23
Summit	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$60.51	\$43.12
Summit	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$63.57	**
Summit	5-12 years	50th	\$53.94	*
Summit	5-12 years	75th	\$54.73	*
Teller	0-6 months	50th	\$30.00	\$35.00
Teller	0-6 months	75th	\$32.50	\$42.50
Teller	6-12 months	50th	\$30.00	\$35.00
Teller	6-12 months	75th	\$32.50	\$42.50
Teller	12-18 months	50th	\$27.28	\$35.00
Teller	12-18 months	75th	\$30.36	\$40.00
Teller	18-24 months	50th	\$27.28	\$30.00
Teller	18-24 months	75th	\$30.36	\$37.50

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Teller	24-30 months	50th	\$27.28	\$30.00
Teller	24-30 months	75th	\$30.36	\$32.50
Teller	30-36 months	50th	\$27.28	\$30.00
Teller	30-36 months	75th	\$30.36	\$32.50
Teller	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$21.89	\$30.00
Teller	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$27.98	\$32.50
Teller	5-12 years	50th	\$20.79	\$25.00
Teller	5-12 years	75th	\$22.61	\$30.00
Washington	0-6 months	All	--	--
Washington	6-12 months	All	--	--
Washington	12-18 months	All	--	--
Washington	18-24 months	All	--	--
Washington	24-30 months	All	--	--
Washington	30-36 months	All	--	--
Washington	36 months to 5 years	All	--	--
Washington	5-12 years	All	--	--
Weld	0-6 months	10th	\$42.60	\$24.00
Weld	0-6 months	25th	\$46.14	\$27.21
Weld	0-6 months	50th	\$56.92	\$29.45
Weld	0-6 months	75th	\$66.80	\$44.22
Weld	0-6 months	90th	\$70.65	\$51.75
Weld	6-12 months	10th	\$42.60	\$24.00
Weld	6-12 months	25th	\$46.14	\$27.21
Weld	6-12 months	50th	\$56.92	\$29.45
Weld	6-12 months	75th	\$66.80	\$44.22
Weld	6-12 months	90th	\$70.65	\$51.75
Weld	12-18 months	10th	\$37.63	\$24.00
Weld	12-18 months	25th	\$41.38	\$24.21
Weld	12-18 months	50th	\$54.43	\$29.45

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
			Price	Price
Weld	12-18 months	75th	\$61.90	\$44.22
Weld	12-18 months	90th	\$68.98	\$47.89
Weld	18-24 months	10th	\$37.63	\$24.00
Weld	18-24 months	25th	\$41.38	\$27.21
Weld	18-24 months	50th	\$54.43	\$29.45
Weld	18-24 months	75th	\$61.90	\$44.22
Weld	18-24 months	90th	\$68.98	\$47.89
Weld	24-30 months	10th	\$35.60	\$24.00
Weld	24-30 months	25th	\$40.25	\$26.84
Weld	24-30 months	50th	\$49.65	\$29.03
Weld	24-30 months	75th	\$58.87	\$35.85
Weld	24-30 months	90th	\$61.86	\$42.43
Weld	30-36 months	10th	\$35.60	\$24.00
Weld	30-36 months	25th	\$40.25	\$26.84
Weld	30-36 months	50th	\$49.65	\$29.03
Weld	30-36 months	75th	\$57.30	\$34.40
Weld	30-36 months	90th	\$61.79	\$37.07
Weld	36 months to 5 years	10th	\$27.72	\$24.00
Weld	36 months to 5 years	25th	\$34.91	\$27.28
Weld	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$41.24	\$29.50
Weld	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$50.72	\$34.74
Weld	36 months to 5 years	90th	\$62.49	\$37.53
Weld	5-12 years	10th	\$23.60	\$24.00
Weld	5-12 years	25th	\$29.05	\$27.80
Weld	5-12 years	50th	\$39.74	\$29.85
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$49.40	\$34.54
Weld	5-12 years	90th	\$53.18	\$35.33
Yuma	0-6 months	50th	\$26.50	\$4.40

**Table E-1. Prices for Full-time Daily Care by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

			Child Care Centers	Family Child Care Homes
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price
Yuma	0-6 months	75th	\$27.25	\$15.45
Yuma	6-12 months	50th	\$26.50	\$4.40
Yuma	6-12 months	75th	\$27.25	\$15.45
Yuma	12-18 months	50th	\$26.00	\$4.40
Yuma	12-18 months	75th	\$26.25	\$15.45
Yuma	18-24 months	50th	\$26.00	\$8.99
Yuma	18-24 months	75th	\$26.25	\$16.99
Yuma	24-30 months	50th	\$26.00	\$9.00
Yuma	24-30 months	75th	\$26.25	\$16.53
Yuma	30-36 months	50th	\$26.00	\$9.00
Yuma	30-36 months	75th	\$26.25	\$16.53
Yuma	36 months to 5 years	50th	\$26.00	\$13.63
Yuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$27.00	\$22.33
Yuma	5-12 years	50th	\$18.77	\$9.00
Yuma	5-12 years	75th	\$27.75	\$16.53

**Table E-2. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
School -Age Child Care**

			SACC - Before School	SACC - After School	SACC - Before & After School
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price	Price
Adams	5-12 years	10th	\$7.00	\$7.98	18.038
Adams	5-12 years	25th	\$8.00	\$13.34	22.104
Adams	5-12 years	50th	\$8.00	\$17.19	22.408
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$8.00	\$17.61	22.712
Adams	5-12 years	90th	\$11.50	\$17.87	22.895
Alamosa	5-12 years	All	---	---	---
Arapahoe	5-12 years	10th	\$5.87	\$9.44	\$13.67
Arapahoe	5-12 years	25th	\$8.06	\$10.40	\$16.22
Arapahoe	5-12 years	50th	\$8.50	\$10.44	\$18.61
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$8.50	\$10.48	\$18.82
Arapahoe	5-12 years	90th	\$8.50	\$11.74	\$18.95
Archuleta	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Baca	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Bent	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Boulder	5-12 years	10th	\$8.14	\$12.34	\$20.35
Boulder	5-12 years	25th	\$10.29	\$14.12	\$22.35
Boulder	5-12 years	50th	\$10.92	\$17.75	\$23.16
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$11.91	\$18.21	\$23.96
Boulder	5-12 years	90th	\$15.58	\$18.34	\$25.09
Broomfield	5-12 years	10th	\$6.93	\$15.24	\$20.82
Broomfield	5-12 years	25th	\$7.03	\$16.12	\$21.24
Broomfield	5-12 years	50th	\$7.70	\$18.01	\$21.93
Broomfield	5-12 years	75th	\$9.02	\$18.19	\$22.62
Broomfield	5-12 years	90th	\$10.12	\$18.31	\$23.55
Chaffee	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Cheyenne	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Clear Creek	5-12 years	All	*	--	*
Conejos	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Costilla	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Crowley	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Custer	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Delta	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Denver	5-12 years	10th	\$1.30	\$3.69	\$10.77
Denver	5-12 years	25th	\$2.17	\$9.08	\$15.57
Denver	5-12 years	50th	\$5.70	\$9.90	\$15.99
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$6.49	\$12.81	\$16.25
Denver	5-12 years	90th	\$9.94	\$12.93	\$18.27
Dolores	5-12 years	All	--	--	--

**Table E-2. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
School -Age Child Care**

County	Age Range	Percentile	SACC -	SACC	SACC -
			Before School	- After School	Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price
Douglas	5-12 years	10th	\$5.41	\$8.14	\$16.43
Douglas	5-12 years	25th	\$7.72	\$8.49	\$17.30
Douglas	5-12 years	50th	\$8.81	\$9.08	\$17.88
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$9.37	\$9.67	\$19.22
Douglas	5-12 years	90th	\$9.80	\$10.12	\$20.05
Eagle	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Elbert	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
El Paso	5-12 years	10th	\$9.97	\$12.62	\$15.66
El Paso	5-12 years	25th	\$11.15	\$12.77	\$15.89
El Paso	5-12 years	50th	\$11.58	\$14.28	\$20.56
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$15.93	\$20.15	\$22.75
El Paso	5-12 years	90th	\$17.59	\$20.91	\$23.90
Fremont	5-12 years	50th	\$5.50	\$8.00	\$13.00
Fremont	5-12 years	75th	\$5.50	\$8.00	\$13.00
Garfield	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Gilpin	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Grand	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Gunnison	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Hinsdale	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Huerfano	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Jackson	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Jefferson	5-12 years	10th	\$6.99	\$12.06	\$16.05
Jefferson	5-12 years	25th	\$9.54	\$12.56	\$17.68
Jefferson	5-12 years	50th	\$11.12	\$14.28	\$19.81
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$12.48	\$15.60	\$23.75
Jefferson	5-12 years	90th	\$12.50	\$16.75	\$25.58
Kiowa	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Kit Carson	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Lake	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
La Plata	5-12 years	10th	--	\$8.00	--
La Plata	5-12 years	25th	--	\$8.14	--
La Plata	5-12 years	50th	--	\$9.26	--
La Plata	5-12 years	75th	--	\$10.38	--
La Plata	5-12 years	90th	--	\$11.05	--
Larimer	5-12 years	10th	\$6.95	\$11.59	\$19.03
Larimer	5-12 years	25th	\$10.33	\$12.91	\$19.09
Larimer	5-12 years	50th	\$10.56	\$14.68	\$19.18
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$10.79	\$15.95	\$19.27

**Table E-2. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
School -Age Child Care**

County	Age Range	Percentile	SACC - Before School Price	SACC - After School Price	SACC - Before & After School Price
Larimer	5-12 years	90th	\$10.93	\$16.72	\$19.32
Las Animas	5-12 years	All	*	--	--
Lincoln	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Logan	5-12 years	All	--	*	*
Mesa	5-12 years	10th	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$14.56
Mesa	5-12 years	25th	\$7.06	\$7.29	\$15.46
Mesa	5-12 years	50th	\$7.37	\$8.86	\$16.98
Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$7.69	\$10.43	\$18.49
Mesa	5-12 years	90th	\$7.87	\$11.37	\$19.40
Moffat	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Montezuma	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Montrose	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Morgan	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Otero	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Ouray	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Park	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Phillips	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Pitkin	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Prowers	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Pueblo	5-12 years	50th	--	\$9.42	--
Pueblo	5-12 years	75th	--	\$9.42	--
Rio Blanco	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Rio Grande	5-12 years	All	--	*	--
Routt	5-12 years	50th	--	\$7.00	--
Routt	5-12 years	75th	--	\$8.06	--
Saguache	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
San Juan	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
San Miguel	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Sedgwick	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Summit	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Teller	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Washington	5-12 years	All	--	--	--
Weld	5-12 years	10th	\$9.63	\$6.43	\$16.54
Weld	5-12 years	25th	\$9.95	\$12.07	\$18.36
Weld	5-12 years	50th	\$10.84	\$13.95	\$21.39
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$17.53	\$18.73	\$25.10
Weld	5-12 years	90th	\$18.41	\$24.50	\$29.84
Yuma	5-12 years	All	--	--	--

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Adams	5-12 years	10th	\$2.04	\$2.30	\$5.52	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$9.00
Adams	5-12 years	25th	\$7.04	\$12.29	\$17.19	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$9.00
Adams	5-12 years	50th	\$9.59	\$14.95	\$23.05	\$10.00	\$11.89	\$9.84
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$12.15	\$19.47	\$25.52	\$12.57	\$15.14	\$12.42
Adams	5-12 years	90th	\$16.50	\$22.80	\$28.48	\$14.03	\$16.56	\$13.97
Alamosa	5-12 years	50th	--	\$11.00	*	--	*	*
Alamosa	5-12 years	75th	--	\$20.50	*	--	*	*
Arapahoe	5-12 years	10th	\$7.26	\$10.19	\$17.62	*	**	**
Arapahoe	5-12 years	25th	\$10.82	\$13.87	\$20.41	*	**	**
Arapahoe	5-12 years	50th	\$14.86	\$17.81	\$24.59	*	\$15.54	\$18.01
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$20.11	\$21.18	\$27.10	*	\$30.26	\$19.00
Arapahoe	5-12 years	90th	\$22.15	\$24.65	\$30.57	*	**	**
Archuleta	5-12 years	50th	--	--	--	--	\$10.00	--
Archuleta	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	--	\$11.00	--
Baca	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	--	--
Bent	5-12 years	All	----	----	----	*	--	--

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Boulder	5-12 years	10th	\$6.50	\$13.00	\$19.50	**	**	**
Boulder	5-12 years	25th	\$10.07	\$16.00	\$21.18	**	**	**
Boulder	5-12 years	50th	\$13.16	\$17.78	\$24.94	\$17.50	\$13.71	\$16.00
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$14.92	\$20.73	\$31.00	\$25.72	\$18.79	\$28.00
Boulder	5-12 years	90th	\$23.00	\$28.03	\$36.87	**	**	**
Broomfield	5-12 years	10th	\$6.75	\$12.38	\$13.76	--	*	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	25th	\$6.79	\$13.70	\$17.64	--	*	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	50th	\$11.77	\$20.01	\$22.74	--	*	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	75th	\$18.65	\$21.44	\$26.33	--	*	--
Broomfield	5-12 years	90th	\$20.73	\$26.50	\$30.40	--	*	--
Chaffee	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cheyenne	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	*	--
Clear Creek	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Conejos	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	*	--
Costilla	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	--	--
Crowley	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	--	--

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Custer	5-12 years	50th	--	--	--	*	\$4.50	*
Custer	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	*	\$6.00	*
Delta	5-12 years	50th	--	*	--	*	*	\$12.00
Delta	5-12 years	75th	--	*	--	*	*	\$13.24
Denver	5-12 years	10th	\$3.45	\$9.23	\$12.38	**	**	**
Denver	5-12 years	25th	\$5.97	\$11.37	\$16.15	**	**	**
Denver	5-12 years	50th	\$9.99	\$16.37	\$19.03	\$12.21	\$12.50	\$35.25
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$17.20	\$21.97	\$28.20	\$17.91	\$19.62	\$37.63
Denver	5-12 years	90th	\$22.47	\$26.42	\$34.49	**	**	**
Dolores	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Douglas	5-12 years	10th	\$5.09	\$10.86	\$15.61	*	--	**
Douglas	5-12 years	25th	\$8.42	\$17.78	\$23.65	*	--	**
Douglas	5-12 years	50th	\$15.97	\$19.58	\$27.66	*	--	\$15.29
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$18.61	\$22.85	\$29.80	*	--	\$20.14
Douglas	5-12 years	90th	\$22.21	\$25.22	\$37.71	*	--	**
Eagle	5-12 years	All	--	*	*	--	*	--

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Elbert	5-12 years	All	--	--	*	--	*	--
El Paso	5-12 years	10th	\$6.21	\$11.08	\$15.72	--	**	\$8.00
El Paso	5-12 years	25th	\$10.00	\$16.52	\$19.54	--	**	\$11.31
El Paso	5-12 years	50th	\$16.97	\$18.05	\$22.17	--	\$6.00	\$17.40
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$19.16	\$20.54	\$26.01	--	\$7.60	\$19.08
El Paso	5-12 years	90th	\$21.32	\$23.63	\$27.36	--	**	\$20.40
Fremont	5-12 years	50th	\$6.94	\$9.30	\$12.88	*	\$10.05	--
Fremont	5-12 years	75th	\$10.94	\$14.04	\$20.22	*	\$11.28	--
Garfield	5-12 years	50th	*	*	*	--	*	\$15.00
Garfield	5-12 years	75th	*	*	*	--	*	\$17.50
Gilpin	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gunnison	5-12 years	50th	--	\$5.72	--	--	--	--
Gunnison	5-12 years	75th	--	\$10.36	--	--	--	--
Hinsdale	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Huerfano	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Jackson	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson	5-12 years	10th	\$3.43	\$7.59	\$13.24	*	*	\$16.00
Jefferson	5-12 years	25th	\$7.12	\$12.80	\$22.08	*	*	\$16.00
Jefferson	5-12 years	50th	\$14.43	\$19.93	\$24.95	*	*	\$19.05
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$17.20	\$21.93	\$27.42	*	*	\$24.49
Jefferson	5-12 years	90th	\$19.97	\$23.90	\$28.95	*	*	\$27.80
Kiowa	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kit Carson	5-12 years	50th	--	--	--	--	\$6.00	--
Kit Carson	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	--	\$6.00	--
Lake	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
La Plata	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	*	--
Larimer	5-12 years	10th	\$12.00	\$15.04	\$19.60	*	*	**
Larimer	5-12 years	25th	\$14.18	\$16.62	\$22.75	*	*	**
Larimer	5-12 years	50th	\$16.00	\$18.63	\$24.90	*	*	\$13.95
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$19.00	\$24.61	\$27.73	*	*	\$21.98
Larimer	5-12 years	90th	\$22.92	\$33.84	\$41.99	*	*	**

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Las Animas	5-12 years	50th	*	\$5.00	*	--	--	--
Las Animas	5-12 years	75th	*	\$7.50	*	--	--	--
Lincoln	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	*	--	*
Logan	5-12 years	50th	*	\$15.75	*	*	*	*
Logan	5-12 years	75th	*	\$16.12	*	*	*	*
Mesa	5-12 years	10th	\$3.60	\$7.75	\$10.00	--	--	--
Mesa	5-12 years	25th	\$5.61	\$7.83	\$15.02	--	--	--
Mesa	5-12 years	50th	\$7.96	\$8.55	\$15.94	--	--	--
Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$15.92	\$17.44	\$18.51	--	--	--
Mesa	5-12 years	90th	\$18.22	\$22.19	\$28.22	--	--	--
Mineral	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Moffat	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	*	*	*
Montezuma	5-12 years	50th	*	\$8.90	*	*	\$7.82	--
Montezuma	5-12 years	75th	*	\$14.45	*	*	\$12.51	--
Montrose	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	--	--
Morgan	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	--	--	*

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Otero	5-12 years	50th	--	*	*	--	\$12.08	--
Otero	5-12 years	75th	--	*	*	--	\$18.04	--
Ouray	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Park	5-12 years	All	--	--	*	*	*	*
Phillips	5-12 years	50th	--	--	--	*	\$6.00	*
Phillips	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	*	\$6.10	*
Pitkin	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Prowers	5-12 years	50th	--	\$4.50	--	--	*	--
Prowers	5-12 years	75th	--	\$7.25	--	--	*	--
Pueblo	5-12 years	10th	\$4.69	\$9.38	\$12.00	*	**	**
Pueblo	5-12 years	25th	\$6.95	\$11.73	\$12.48	*	**	**
Pueblo	5-12 years	50th	\$12.51	\$12.71	\$13.94	*	\$11.85	\$25.86
Pueblo	5-12 years	75th	\$15.27	\$15.04	\$22.00	*	\$20.43	\$27.93
Pueblo	5-12 years	90th	\$17.03	\$18.38	\$30.40	*	**	**
Rio Blanco	5-12 years	All	--	*	--	*	*	--
Rio Grande	5-12 years	50th	--	*	--	*	\$6.25	*

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Rio Grande	5-12 years	75th	--	*	--	*	\$9.78	*
Routt	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	*	--
Saguache	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	----	----	----
San Juan	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Miguel	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sedgwick	5-12 years	50th	--	--	--	--	*	\$10.00
Sedgwick	5-12 years	75th	--	--	--	--	*	\$16.00
Summit	5-12 years	All	--	--	--	--	--	*
Teller	5-12 years	50th	\$5.12	\$12.00	\$16.50	--	*	*
Teller	5-12 years	75th	\$5.81	\$12.00	\$16.73	--	*	*
Washington	5-12 years	50th	--	*	*	--	\$2.08	--
Washington	5-12 years	75th	--	*	*	--	\$2.91	--
Weld	5-12 years	10th	\$5.00	\$10.29	\$15.00	*	**	\$10.00
Weld	5-12 years	25th	\$12.83	\$14.56	\$19.14	*	**	\$10.96
Weld	5-12 years	50th	\$14.83	\$19.26	\$23.14	*	\$8.30	\$15.02
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$19.15	\$20.11	\$24.78	*	\$9.15	\$18.51

**Table E-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by County:
Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	CHILD CARE CENTER			FAMILY HOMES		
			CC - Before School	CC - After School	CC - Before and After School	FH - Before School	FH - After School	FH - Before & After School
			Price	Price	Price	Price	Price	Price
Weld	5-12 years	90th	\$21.02	\$20.93	\$28.83	*	**	\$21.07
Yuma	5-12 years	50th	\$1.60	\$8.00	\$9.60	*	\$5.52	\$9.00
Yuma	5-12 years	75th	\$8.80	\$10.00	\$20.80	*	\$6.26	\$16.53

Table E-4. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by County: Preschools

County	Age Range	Percentile	Full-time Price	Part-Time Price
Adams	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$15.78
Alamosa	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$22.77
Archuleta	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Baca	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Bent	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$20.83
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$20.95
Chaffee	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Cheyenne	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Clear Creek	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Conejos	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Costilla	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Crowley	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Custer	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Delta	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Denver	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$36.95	\$18.48
Dolores	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$18.48
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$35.00	\$25.00
Elbert	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$17.32	\$20.37
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$10.46
Garfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$42.74	\$35.81
Gilpin	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Grand	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	--
Gunnison	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*

Table E-4. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by County: Preschools

County	Age Range	Percentile	Full-time Price	Part-Time Price
Hinsdale	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Huerfano	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Jackson	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$29.98	\$17.66
Kiowa	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Kit Carson	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$7.29
Lake	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$20.72
Las Animas	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Lincoln	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Logan	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$12.22
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Mineral	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Moffat	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$14.43
Montezuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Montrose	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Morgan	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.55	\$7.41
Otero	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Ouray	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Park	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	\$7.50
Phillips	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$5.20
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$62.00	--
Prowers	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*
Rio Blanco	36 months to 5 years	75th	----	----
Rio Grande	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*

Table E-4. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by County: Preschools

County	Age Range	Percentile	Full-time Price	Part-Time Price
Routt	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$19.66
Saguache	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
San Juan	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
San Miguel	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Sedgwick	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Summit	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	--
Teller	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	*
Washington	36 months to 5 years	75th	*	--
Weld	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	\$14.37
Yuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	--	*

**Table E-5. Prices for Full-time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by County:
School Age Child Care**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Price
Adams	5-12 years	10th	\$32.00
Adams	5-12 years	25th	\$36.00
Adams	5-12 years	50th	\$36.00
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$36.00
Adams	5-12 years	90th	\$36.00
Alamosa	5-12 years	All	--
Arapahoe	5-12 years	10th	\$30.50
Arapahoe	5-12 years	25th	\$30.50
Arapahoe	5-12 years	50th	\$30.50
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$30.55
Arapahoe	5-12 years	90th	\$43.23
Archuleta	5-12 years	All	--
Baca	5-12 years	All	--
Bent	5-12 years	All	--
Boulder	5-12 years	10th	\$45.00
Boulder	5-12 years	25th	\$50.00
Boulder	5-12 years	50th	\$50.00
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$50.00
Boulder	5-12 years	90th	\$60.00
Broomfield	5-12 years	10th	\$35.00
Broomfield	5-12 years	25th	\$36.00
Broomfield	5-12 years	50th	\$50.00
Broomfield	5-12 years	75th	\$50.00
Broomfield	5-12 years	90th	\$60.00
Chaffee	5-12 years	All	--
Cheyenne	5-12 years	All	--
Clear Creek	5-12 years	All	*
Conejos	5-12 years	All	--
Costilla	5-12 years	All	--
Crowley	5-12 years	All	--
Custer	5-12 years	All	--
Delta	5-12 years	All	--
Denver	5-12 years	10th	\$21.00
Denver	5-12 years	25th	\$32.00
Denver	5-12 years	50th	\$35.21
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$48.11
Denver	5-12 years	90th	\$50.00
Dolores	5-12 years	All	--

**Table E-5. Prices for Full-time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by County:
School Age Child Care**

Douglas	5-12 years	10th	\$30.00
Douglas	5-12 years	25th	\$32.00
Douglas	5-12 years	50th	\$40.00
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$41.95
Douglas	5-12 years	90th	\$50.00
Eagle	5-12 years	All	*
Elbert	5-12 years	All	--
El Paso	5-12 years	10th	\$29.00
El Paso	5-12 years	25th	\$33.75
El Paso	5-12 years	50th	\$40.00
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$41.53
El Paso	5-12 years	90th	\$45.00
Fremont	5-12 years	All	--
Garfield	5-12 years	All	--
Gilpin	5-12 years	All	*
Grand	5-12 years	All	*
Gunnison	5-12 years	All	--
Hinsdale	5-12 years	All	--
Huerfano	5-12 years	All	--
Jackson	5-12 years	All	--
Jefferson	5-12 years	10th	\$31.25
Jefferson	5-12 years	25th	\$32.00
Jefferson	5-12 years	50th	\$33.00
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$35.67
Jefferson	5-12 years	90th	\$43.38
Kiowa	5-12 years	All	--
Kit Carson	5-12 years	All	--
Lake	5-12 years	All	--
La Plata	5-12 years	All	--
Larimer	5-12 years	10th	\$33.00
Larimer	5-12 years	25th	\$42.10
Larimer	5-12 years	50th	\$42.10
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$42.10
Larimer	5-12 years	90th	\$42.10
Las Animas	5-12 years	All	--
Lincoln	5-12 years	All	--
Logan	5-12 years	All	--
Mesa	5-12 years	10th	\$27.00
Mesa	5-12 years	25th	\$29.00
Mesa	5-12 years	50th	\$29.00

**Table E-5. Prices for Full-time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by County:
School Age Child Care**

Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$29.00
Mesa	5-12 years	90th	\$29.00
Mineral	5-12 years	All	--
Moffat	5-12 years	All	--
Montezuma	5-12 years	All	--
Montrose	5-12 years	All	--
Morgan	5-12 years	All	*
Otero	5-12 years	All	--
Ouray	5-12 years	All	*
Park	5-12 years	All	--
Phillips	5-12 years	All	--
Pitkin	5-12 years	All	*
Prowers	5-12 years	All	--
Pueblo	5-12 years	All	--
Rio Blanco	5-12 years	All	--
Rio Grande	5-12 years	All	*
Routt	5-12 years	All	**
Saguache	5-12 years	All	--
San Juan	5-12 years	All	--
San Miguel	5-12 years	All	--
Sedgwick	5-12 years	All	--
Summit	5-12 years	All	--
Teller	5-12 years	All	--
Washington	5-12 years	All	--
Weld	5-12 years	10th	\$22.50
Weld	5-12 years	25th	\$45.00
Weld	5-12 years	50th	\$49.51
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$51.00
Weld	5-12 years	90th	\$51.00
Yuma	5-12 years	All	--

**Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Child Care Centers**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Adams	0-6 months	75th	\$64.11	\$41.29	\$22.82
Adams	6-12 months	75th	\$64.11	\$41.29	\$22.82
Adams	12-18 months	75th	\$60.07	\$40.14	\$19.93
Adams	18-24 months	75th	\$59.25	\$40.14	\$19.11
Adams	24-30 months	75th	\$55.02	\$32.24	\$22.78
Adams	30-36 months	75th	\$54.41	\$32.24	\$22.17
Adams	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$49.00	\$32.24	\$16.76
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$44.79	\$31.39	\$13.40
Alamosa	6-12 months	75th	\$28.09	\$26.00	\$2.09
Alamosa	12-18 months	75th	\$26.13	\$26.00	\$0.13
Alamosa	18-24 months	75th	\$26.13	\$26.00	\$0.13
Alamosa	24-30 months	75th	\$26.13	\$21.30	\$4.83
Alamosa	30-36 months	75th	\$26.13	\$21.30	\$4.83
Alamosa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.57	\$21.30	\$3.27
Alamosa	5-12 years	75th	\$24.57	\$21.30	\$3.27
Arapahoe	0-6 months	75th	\$64.50	\$42.35	\$22.15
Arapahoe	6-12 months	75th	\$64.50	\$42.35	\$22.15
Arapahoe	12-18 months	75th	\$59.07	\$42.35	\$16.72
Arapahoe	18-24 months	75th	\$58.05	\$42.35	\$15.70
Arapahoe	24-30 months	75th	\$52.90	\$30.75	\$22.15
Arapahoe	30-36 months	75th	\$52.78	\$30.75	\$22.03
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$48.29	\$30.75	\$17.54
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$46.65	\$30.75	\$15.90
Archuleta	5-12 years	75th	\$21.00	\$28.98	\$7.98
Baca	24-30 months	75th	\$18.75	\$20.00	\$1.25
Baca	30-36 months	75th	\$18.75	\$20.00	\$1.25
Baca	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$18.75	\$20.00	\$1.25

**Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Child Care Centers**

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Boulder	0-6 months	75th	\$69.35	\$60.22	\$9.13
Boulder	6-12 months	75th	\$69.35	\$60.22	\$9.13
Boulder	12-18 months	75th	\$68.00	\$49.53	\$18.47
Boulder	18-24 months	75th	\$66.31	\$49.53	\$16.78
Boulder	24-30 months	75th	\$64.58	\$35.98	\$28.60
Boulder	30-36 months	75th	\$61.14	\$35.98	\$25.16
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$58.48	\$35.98	\$22.50
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$55.91	\$39.13	\$16.78
Broomfield	0-6 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.25	\$27.76
Broomfield	6-12 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.25	\$27.76
Broomfield	12-18 months	75th	\$66.01	\$38.25	\$27.76
Broomfield	18-24 months	75th	\$59.71	\$38.25	\$21.46
Broomfield	24-30 months	75th	\$58.01	\$28.50	\$29.51
Broomfield	30-36 months	75th	\$57.20	\$28.50	\$28.70
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$51.21	\$28.50	\$22.71
Broomfield	5-12 years	75th	\$49.15	\$28.50	\$20.65
Chaffee	12-18 months	75th	\$30.03	\$22.25	\$7.78
Chaffee	18-24 months	75th	\$30.03	\$22.25	\$7.78
Chaffee	24-30 months	75th	\$30.03	\$20.25	\$9.78
Chaffee	30-36 months	75th	\$30.03	\$20.25	\$9.78
Chaffee	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.56	\$20.25	\$8.31
Clear Creek	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$52.86	\$32.00	\$20.86
Delta	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.63	\$22.00	\$2.63
Denver	0-6 months	75th	\$78.29	\$53.00	\$25.29
Denver	6-12 months	75th	\$78.29	\$53.00	\$25.29
Denver	12-18 months	75th	\$70.64	\$48.00	\$22.64
Denver	18-24 months	75th	\$66.96	\$48.00	\$18.96

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Denver	24-30 months	75th	\$64.62	\$41.00	\$23.62
Denver	30-36 months	75th	\$64.16	\$41.00	\$23.16
Denver	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$55.49	\$41.00	\$14.49
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$52.29	\$41.00	\$11.29
Douglas	0-6 months	75th	\$70.08	\$50.73	\$19.35
Douglas	6-12 months	75th	\$70.08	\$50.73	\$19.35
Douglas	12-18 months	75th	\$65.64	\$46.10	\$19.54
Douglas	18-24 months	75th	\$63.60	\$46.10	\$17.50
Douglas	24-30 months	75th	\$61.00	\$36.08	\$24.92
Douglas	30-36 months	75th	\$58.90	\$36.08	\$22.82
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$54.87	\$36.08	\$18.79
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$51.62	\$37.31	\$14.31
Eagle	0-6 months	75th	\$65.90	\$55.40	\$10.50
Eagle	6-12 months	75th	\$65.90	\$55.40	\$10.50
Eagle	12-18 months	75th	\$64.89	\$55.40	\$9.49
Eagle	18-24 months	75th	\$63.24	\$55.40	\$7.84
Eagle	24-30 months	75th	\$62.65	\$55.40	\$7.25
Eagle	30-36 months	75th	\$62.65	\$55.40	\$7.25
Eagle	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$40.20	\$44.40	\$4.20
Eagle	5-12 years	75th	\$34.03	\$35.40	\$1.37
El Paso	0-6 months	75th	\$52.56	\$34.18	\$18.38
El Paso	6-12 months	75th	\$52.56	\$34.18	\$18.38
El Paso	12-18 months	75th	\$53.93	\$31.85	\$22.08
El Paso	18-24 months	75th	\$53.87	\$31.85	\$22.02
El Paso	24-30 months	75th	\$51.63	\$31.85	\$19.78
El Paso	30-36 months	75th	\$51.63	\$31.85	\$19.78
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$47.81	\$24.93	\$22.88

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$44.99	\$24.57	\$20.42
Fremont	0-6 months	75th	\$27.85	\$30.49	\$2.65
Fremont	6-12 months	75th	\$27.85	\$30.49	\$2.65
Fremont	12-18 months	75th	\$28.60	\$29.49	\$0.89
Fremont	18-24 months	75th	\$28.60	\$29.49	\$0.89
Fremont	24-30 months	75th	\$28.60	\$25.49	\$3.11
Fremont	30-36 months	75th	\$25.80	\$25.49	\$0.31
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$23.09	\$25.49	\$2.40
Fremont	5-12 years	75th	\$23.03	\$25.49	\$2.46
Garfield	12-18 months	75th	\$45.37	\$50.00	\$4.63
Garfield	18-24 months	75th	\$45.37	\$50.00	\$4.63
Garfield	24-30 months	75th	\$45.37	\$50.00	\$4.63
Garfield	30-36 months	75th	\$45.37	\$50.00	\$4.63
Garfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$34.85	\$50.00	\$15.15
Garfield	5-12 years	75th	\$30.65	\$50.00	\$19.36
Grand	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.09	\$45.00	\$12.91
Gunnison	0-6 months	75th	\$46.40	\$32.00	\$14.40
Gunnison	6-12 months	75th	\$46.40	\$32.00	\$14.40
Gunnison	12-18 months	75th	\$47.30	\$32.00	\$15.30
Gunnison	18-24 months	75th	\$46.00	\$32.00	\$14.00
Gunnison	24-30 months	75th	\$46.00	\$32.00	\$14.00
Gunnison	30-36 months	75th	\$48.52	\$32.00	\$16.52
Gunnison	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$43.04	\$32.00	\$11.04
Gunnison	5-12 years	75th	\$36.24	\$32.00	\$4.24
Jefferson	0-6 months	75th	\$66.13	\$34.17	\$31.96
Jefferson	6-12 months	75th	\$66.13	\$34.17	\$31.96
Jefferson	12-18 months	75th	\$60.75	\$34.17	\$26.58

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Jefferson	18-24 months	75th	\$59.20	\$34.17	\$25.03
Jefferson	24-30 months	75th	\$56.27	\$27.30	\$28.97
Jefferson	30-36 months	75th	\$55.96	\$27.30	\$28.66
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$49.76	\$27.30	\$22.46
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$47.63	\$27.30	\$20.33
La Plata	0-6 months	75th	\$43.71	\$36.41	\$7.30
La Plata	6-12 months	75th	\$43.71	\$36.41	\$7.30
La Plata	12-18 months	75th	\$42.27	\$36.41	\$5.86
La Plata	18-24 months	75th	\$40.52	\$36.41	\$4.11
La Plata	24-30 months	75th	\$39.75	\$32.14	\$7.61
La Plata	30-36 months	75th	\$39.75	\$32.14	\$7.61
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$33.87	\$32.14	\$1.73
La Plata	5-12 years	75th	\$35.01	\$29.03	\$5.98
Larimer	0-6 months	75th	\$63.77	\$40.67	\$23.10
Larimer	6-12 months	75th	\$62.34	\$40.67	\$21.67
Larimer	12-18 months	75th	\$64.04	\$40.67	\$23.37
Larimer	18-24 months	75th	\$62.09	\$35.48	\$26.61
Larimer	24-30 months	75th	\$56.94	\$35.48	\$21.46
Larimer	30-36 months	75th	\$55.09	\$35.48	\$19.61
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$46.93	\$30.27	\$16.66
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$44.03	\$30.27	\$13.76
Las Animas	12-18 months	75th	\$22.96	\$20.13	\$2.83
Las Animas	18-24 months	75th	\$22.96	\$19.30	\$3.66
Las Animas	24-30 months	75th	\$22.96	\$18.47	\$4.49
Logan	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.01	\$22.45	\$3.56
Logan	5-12 years	75th	\$26.01	\$22.45	\$3.56
Mesa	0-6 months	75th	\$36.34	\$33.44	\$2.90

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Mesa	6-12 months	75th	\$36.34	\$33.44	\$2.90
Mesa	12-18 months	75th	\$34.35	\$33.44	\$0.91
Mesa	18-24 months	75th	\$34.35	\$33.44	\$0.91
Mesa	24-30 months	75th	\$34.12	\$33.44	\$0.68
Mesa	30-36 months	75th	\$34.05	\$33.44	\$0.61
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.73	\$25.63	\$3.10
Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$28.35	\$25.63	\$2.72
Montezuma	12-18 months	75th	\$29.75	\$24.00	\$5.75
Montezuma	18-24 months	75th	\$29.75	\$24.00	\$5.75
Montezuma	24-30 months	75th	\$29.75	\$24.00	\$5.75
Montezuma	30-36 months	75th	\$28.36	\$21.00	\$7.36
Montezuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.87	\$21.00	\$5.87
Montrose	0-6 months	75th	\$30.91	\$30.00	\$0.91
Montrose	6-12 months	75th	\$30.91	\$30.00	\$0.91
Montrose	12-18 months	75th	\$30.46	\$30.00	\$0.46
Montrose	18-24 months	75th	\$30.46	\$30.00	\$0.46
Montrose	24-30 months	75th	\$30.91	\$28.00	\$2.91
Montrose	30-36 months	75th	\$30.91	\$28.00	\$2.91
Montrose	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$29.30	\$28.00	\$1.30
Montrose	5-12 years	75th	\$21.70	\$24.00	\$2.30
Pitkin	12-18 months	75th	\$67.65	\$64.40	\$3.25
Pitkin	18-24 months	75th	\$67.65	\$59.40	\$8.25
Pitkin	24-30 months	75th	\$65.87	\$59.40	\$6.47
Pitkin	30-36 months	75th	\$64.33	\$57.40	\$6.93
Pitkin	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$65.92	\$56.40	\$9.52
Pitkin	5-12 years	75th	\$64.36	\$56.40	\$7.96
Prowers	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$21.00	\$25.00	\$4.00

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Prowers	5-12 years	75th	\$21.00	\$25.00	\$4.00
Pueblo	0-6 months	75th	\$43.21	\$35.00	\$8.21
Pueblo	6-12 months	75th	\$43.21	\$35.00	\$8.21
Pueblo	12-18 months	75th	\$40.50	\$35.00	\$5.50
Pueblo	24-30 months	75th	\$39.56	\$30.00	\$9.56
Pueblo	18-24 months	75th	\$39.69	\$30.00	\$9.69
Pueblo	30-36 months	75th	\$39.56	\$30.00	\$9.56
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$26.92	\$22.00	\$4.92
Pueblo	5-12 years	75th	\$28.24	\$22.00	\$6.24
Routt	0-6 months	75th	\$64.00	\$49.00	\$15.00
Routt	6-12 months	75th	\$64.00	\$49.00	\$15.00
Routt	12-18 months	75th	\$60.63	\$49.00	\$11.63
Routt	18-24 months	75th	\$60.63	\$49.00	\$11.63
Routt	24-30 months	75th	\$60.63	\$49.00	\$11.63
Routt	30-36 months	75th	\$60.63	\$46.00	\$14.63
Routt	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$62.58	\$46.00	\$16.58
Routt	5-12 years	75th	\$63.21	\$46.00	\$17.21
San Miguel	12-18 months	75th	\$73.75	\$50.00	\$23.75
San Miguel	18-24 months	75th	\$73.75	\$50.00	\$23.75
San Miguel	24-30 months	75th	\$73.78	\$50.00	\$23.78
San Miguel	30-36 months	75th	\$73.75	\$50.00	\$23.75
Sedgwick	30-36 months	75th	\$24.50	\$20.00	\$4.50
Sedgwick	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$24.50	\$20.00	\$4.50
Sedgwick	5-12 years	75th	\$24.50	\$20.00	\$4.50
Summit	0-6 months	75th	\$68.65	\$43.35	\$25.30
Summit	6-12 months	75th	\$68.65	\$43.35	\$25.30
Summit	12-18 months	75th	\$68.65	\$43.35	\$25.30

Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Child Care Centers

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Summit	18-24 months	75th	\$68.65	\$43.35	\$25.30
Summit	24-30 months	75th	\$68.59	\$39.59	\$29.00
Summit	30-36 months	75th	\$68.59	\$39.59	\$29.00
Summit	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$60.51	\$39.59	\$20.92
Summit	5-12 years	75th	\$54.73	\$39.42	\$15.31
Teller	0-6 months	75th	\$32.50	\$33.25	\$0.75
Teller	6-12 months	75th	\$32.50	\$33.25	\$0.75
Teller	12-18 months	75th	\$30.36	\$33.25	\$2.89
Teller	18-24 months	75th	\$30.36	\$33.25	\$2.89
Teller	24-30 months	75th	\$30.36	\$30.93	\$0.57
Teller	30-36 months	75th	\$30.36	\$30.93	\$0.57
Teller	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$27.98	\$30.93	\$2.95
Teller	5-12 years	75th	\$22.61	\$30.93	\$8.32
Weld	0-6 months	75th	\$66.80	\$39.23	\$27.57
Weld	6-12 months	75th	\$66.80	\$39.23	\$27.57
Weld	12-18 months	75th	\$61.90	\$39.23	\$22.67
Weld	18-24 months	75th	\$61.90	\$36.53	\$25.37
Weld	24-30 months	75th	\$58.87	\$36.53	\$22.34
Weld	30-36 months	75th	\$57.30	\$36.53	\$20.77
Weld	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$50.72	\$32.04	\$18.68
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$49.40	\$32.04	\$17.36
Yuma	0-6 months	75th	\$27.25	\$19.00	\$8.25
Yuma	6-12 months	75th	\$27.25	\$19.00	\$8.25
Yuma	12-18 months	75th	\$26.25	\$19.00	\$7.25
Yuma	18-24 months	75th	\$26.25	\$19.00	\$7.25
Yuma	24-30 months	75th	\$26.25	\$17.00	\$9.25
Yuma	30-36 months	75th	\$26.25	\$17.00	\$9.25

**Table E-6. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Child Care Centers**

			Child Care Centers	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
County	Age Range	Percentile	Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Yuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$27.00	\$17.00	\$10.00
Yuma	5-12 years	75th	\$27.75	\$17.00	\$10.75

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Adams	6-12 months	75th	\$37.29	\$31.42	\$5.87
Adams	12-18 months	75th	\$37.29	\$31.42	\$5.87
Adams	18-24 months	75th	\$37.29	\$31.42	\$5.87
Adams	24-30 months	75th	\$33.47	\$29.02	\$4.45
Adams	30-36 months	75th	\$33.47	\$29.02	\$4.45
Adams	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$34.05	\$29.02	\$5.03
Adams	5-12 years	75th	\$33.26	\$27.71	\$5.55
Alamosa	0-6 months	75th	\$22.60	\$22.50	\$0.10
Alamosa	6-12 months	75th	\$22.60	\$22.50	\$0.10
Alamosa	12-18 months	75th	\$22.60	\$22.50	\$0.10
Alamosa	18-24 months	75th	\$22.60	\$22.50	\$0.10
Alamosa	24-30 months	75th	\$20.20	\$20.10	\$0.10
Alamosa	30-36 months	75th	\$20.20	\$20.10	\$0.10
Alamosa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$20.20	\$20.10	\$0.10
Alamosa	5-12 years	75th	\$20.20	\$20.10	\$0.10
Arapahoe	0-6 months	75th	\$48.62	\$30.75	\$17.87
Arapahoe	6-12 months	75th	\$48.62	\$30.75	\$17.87
Arapahoe	12-18 months	75th	\$48.46	\$30.75	\$17.71
Arapahoe	18-24 months	75th	\$48.46	\$30.75	\$17.71
Arapahoe	24-30 months	75th	\$48.69	\$28.40	\$20.29
Arapahoe	30-36 months	75th	\$48.69	\$28.40	\$20.29
Arapahoe	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$48.21	\$28.40	\$19.81
Arapahoe	5-12 years	75th	\$40.35	\$28.40	\$11.95
Archuleta	0-6 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	6-12 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	12-18 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	18-24 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	24-30 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	30-36 months	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.50	\$24.34	\$8.16
Archuleta	5-12 years	75th	\$21.00	\$24.34	\$3.34
Boulder	0-6 months	75th	\$44.58	\$41.45	\$3.13
Boulder	6-12 months	75th	\$44.58	\$41.45	\$3.13
Boulder	12-18 months	75th	\$44.58	\$41.02	\$3.56

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Boulder	18-24 months	75th	\$44.58	\$41.02	\$3.56
Boulder	24-30 months	75th	\$39.73	\$33.20	\$6.53
Boulder	30-36 months	75th	\$39.73	\$33.20	\$6.53
Boulder	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$39.73	\$33.20	\$6.53
Boulder	5-12 years	75th	\$39.73	\$29.30	\$10.43
Broomfield	0-6 months	75th	\$38.00	\$28.00	\$10.00
Broomfield	6-12 months	75th	\$38.00	\$28.00	\$10.00
Broomfield	12-18 months	75th	\$38.00	\$28.00	\$10.00
Broomfield	18-24 months	75th	\$38.00	\$28.00	\$10.00
Broomfield	24-30 months	75th	\$37.00	\$25.50	\$11.50
Broomfield	30-36 months	75th	\$37.00	\$25.50	\$11.50
Broomfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$37.00	\$25.50	\$11.50
Cheyenne	18-24 months	75th	\$23.47	\$18.00	\$5.47
Cheyenne	24-30 months	75th	\$22.00	\$18.00	\$4.00
Cheyenne	30-36 months	75th	\$22.00	\$18.00	\$4.00
Delta	0-6 months	75th	\$28.62	\$25.00	\$3.62
Delta	6-12 months	75th	\$28.62	\$25.00	\$3.62
Delta	12-18 months	75th	\$28.62	\$25.00	\$3.62
Delta	18-24 months	75th	\$29.19	\$25.00	\$4.19
Delta	24-30 months	75th	\$27.30	\$25.00	\$2.30
Delta	30-36 months	75th	\$27.30	\$25.00	\$2.30
Delta	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.09	\$23.50	\$4.59
Delta	5-12 years	75th	\$25.00	\$23.50	\$1.50
Denver	0-6 months	75th	\$54.36	\$40.00	\$14.36
Denver	6-12 months	75th	\$43.53	\$40.00	\$3.53
Denver	12-18 months	75th	\$39.57	\$37.00	\$2.57
Denver	18-24 months	75th	\$39.57	\$37.00	\$2.57
Denver	24-30 months	75th	\$35.61	\$34.00	\$1.61
Denver	30-36 months	75th	\$35.61	\$34.00	\$1.61
Denver	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$35.00	\$34.00	\$1.00
Denver	5-12 years	75th	\$35.00	\$34.00	\$1.00
Douglas	0-6 months	75th	\$52.51	\$34.97	\$17.54
Douglas	6-12 months	75th	\$52.03	\$34.97	\$17.06
Douglas	12-18 months	75th	\$52.03	\$34.97	\$17.06

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Douglas	18-24 months	75th	\$52.03	\$34.97	\$17.06
Douglas	24-30 months	75th	\$46.35	\$28.29	\$18.06
Douglas	30-36 months	75th	\$46.35	\$28.29	\$18.06
Douglas	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$45.76	\$28.29	\$17.47
Douglas	5-12 years	75th	\$39.13	\$29.51	\$9.62
Elbert	0-6 months	75th	\$45.52	\$40.00	\$5.52
Elbert	6-12 months	75th	\$45.52	\$40.00	\$5.52
Elbert	12-18 months	75th	\$45.52	\$36.24	\$9.28
Elbert	18-24 months	75th	\$45.52	\$36.24	\$9.28
Elbert	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$35.00	\$30.06	\$4.94
El Paso	0-6 months	75th	\$31.74	\$27.77	\$3.97
El Paso	6-12 months	75th	\$31.74	\$27.77	\$3.97
El Paso	12-18 months	75th	\$30.79	\$26.98	\$3.81
El Paso	18-24 months	75th	\$30.79	\$26.98	\$3.81
El Paso	24-30 months	75th	\$30.48	\$26.98	\$3.50
El Paso	30-36 months	75th	\$30.48	\$26.98	\$3.50
El Paso	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$28.66	\$21.84	\$6.82
El Paso	5-12 years	75th	\$23.24	\$21.63	\$1.61
Fremont	0-6 months	75th	\$22.91	\$25.00	\$2.09
Fremont	6-12 months	75th	\$22.91	\$25.00	\$2.09
Fremont	12-18 months	75th	\$22.91	\$23.00	\$0.09
Fremont	18-24 months	75th	\$22.91	\$23.00	\$0.09
Fremont	24-30 months	75th	\$20.58	\$22.00	\$1.42
Fremont	30-36 months	75th	\$20.58	\$22.00	\$1.42
Fremont	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$20.58	\$22.00	\$1.42
Fremont	5-12 years	75th	\$20.58	\$22.00	\$1.42
Garfield	0-6 months	75th	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$5.00
Garfield	6-12 months	75th	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$5.00
Garfield	12-18 months	75th	\$37.50	\$45.00	\$7.50
Garfield	18-24 months	75th	\$37.50	\$45.00	\$7.50
Garfield	24-30 months	75th	\$32.50	\$45.00	\$12.50
Garfield	30-36 months	75th	\$32.50	\$45.00	\$12.50
Garfield	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$30.37	\$45.00	\$14.63
Garfield	5-12 years	75th	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$15.00

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Jefferson	0-6 months	75th	\$37.74	\$27.49	\$10.25
Jefferson	6-12 months	75th	\$37.74	\$27.49	\$10.25
Jefferson	12-18 months	75th	\$37.74	\$27.49	\$10.25
Jefferson	18-24 months	75th	\$40.33	\$27.49	\$12.84
Jefferson	24-30 months	75th	\$40.33	\$25.02	\$15.31
Jefferson	30-36 months	75th	\$40.33	\$25.02	\$15.31
Jefferson	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$40.33	\$25.02	\$15.31
Jefferson	5-12 years	75th	\$38.31	\$25.02	\$13.29
Kit Carson	0-6 months	75th	\$23.98	\$18.00	\$5.98
Kit Carson	6-12 months	75th	\$23.98	\$18.00	\$5.98
Kit Carson	12-18 months	75th	\$23.98	\$18.00	\$5.98
Kit Carson	18-24 months	75th	\$23.98	\$18.00	\$5.98
Kit Carson	24-30 months	75th	\$22.45	\$18.00	\$4.45
Kit Carson	30-36 months	75th	\$22.45	\$18.00	\$4.45
Kit Carson	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$22.45	\$18.00	\$4.45
Kit Carson	5-12 years	75th	\$24.90	\$18.00	\$6.90
La Plata	6-12 months	75th	\$32.62	\$33.59	\$0.97
La Plata	12-18 months	75th	\$32.62	\$33.59	\$0.97
La Plata	18-24 months	75th	\$32.62	\$33.59	\$0.97
La Plata	24-30 months	75th	\$36.69	\$29.03	\$7.66
La Plata	30-36 months	75th	\$36.69	\$29.03	\$7.66
La Plata	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$36.11	\$29.03	\$7.08
Larimer	0-6 months	75th	\$39.38	\$28.66	\$10.72
Larimer	6-12 months	75th	\$39.38	\$28.66	\$10.72
Larimer	12-18 months	75th	\$39.07	\$28.66	\$10.41
Larimer	18-24 months	75th	\$38.68	\$27.69	\$10.99
Larimer	24-30 months	75th	\$38.68	\$27.69	\$10.99
Larimer	30-36 months	75th	\$38.68	\$27.69	\$10.99
Larimer	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$38.68	\$26.23	\$12.45
Larimer	5-12 years	75th	\$38.23	\$26.23	\$12.00
Mesa	0-6 months	75th	\$36.35	\$31.26	\$5.09
Mesa	6-12 months	75th	\$36.35	\$31.26	\$5.09
Mesa	12-18 months	75th	\$36.35	\$31.26	\$5.09
Mesa	18-24 months	75th	\$36.68	\$31.26	\$5.42

Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County: Family Child Care Homes

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Mesa	24-30 months	75th	\$34.50	\$31.26	\$3.24
Mesa	30-36 months	75th	\$34.50	\$31.26	\$3.24
Mesa	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.75	\$24.49	\$8.26
Mesa	5-12 years	75th	\$27.65	\$24.49	\$3.16
Montezuma	0-6 months	75th	\$32.57	\$24.00	\$8.57
Montezuma	6-12 months	75th	\$33.64	\$24.00	\$9.64
Montezuma	12-18 months	75th	\$33.64	\$24.00	\$9.64
Montezuma	18-24 months	75th	\$33.64	\$24.00	\$9.64
Montezuma	24-30 months	75th	\$33.64	\$24.00	\$9.64
Montezuma	30-36 months	75th	\$31.61	\$21.00	\$10.61
Montezuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$31.61	\$21.00	\$10.61
Montezuma	5-12 years	75th	\$31.61	\$21.00	\$10.61
Otero	12-18 months	75th	\$24.39	\$29.00	\$4.61
Otero	18-24 months	75th	\$24.39	\$29.00	\$4.61
Otero	24-30 months	75th	\$24.39	\$29.00	\$4.61
Otero	30-36 months	75th	\$24.39	\$29.00	\$4.61
Otero	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$22.30	\$29.00	\$6.70
Otero	5-12 years	75th	\$22.30	\$29.00	\$6.70
Pueblo	0-6 months	75th	\$37.00	\$28.00	\$9.00
Pueblo	6-12 months	75th	\$37.00	\$28.00	\$9.00
Pueblo	12-18 months	75th	\$37.00	\$28.00	\$9.00
Pueblo	24-30 months	75th	\$33.28	\$23.00	\$10.28
Pueblo	18-24 months	75th	\$37.00	\$23.00	\$14.00
Pueblo	30-36 months	75th	\$33.28	\$23.00	\$10.28
Pueblo	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.00	\$20.00	\$12.00
Pueblo	5-12 years	75th	\$25.96	\$20.00	\$5.96
Rio Grande	0-6 months	75th	\$24.47	\$21.69	\$2.78
Rio Grande	6-12 months	75th	\$24.56	\$21.69	\$2.87
Rio Grande	12-18 months	75th	\$24.38	\$21.69	\$2.69
Rio Grande	18-24 months	75th	\$24.38	\$21.69	\$2.69
Rio Grande	24-30 months	75th	\$23.38	\$19.69	\$3.69
Rio Grande	30-36 months	75th	\$23.38	\$19.69	\$3.69
Rio Grande	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$23.38	\$19.69	\$3.69
Rio Grande	5-12 years	75th	\$22.26	\$19.69	\$2.57

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Sedgwick	0-6 months	75th	\$23.50	\$21.00	\$2.50
Sedgwick	6-12 months	75th	\$23.50	\$21.00	\$2.50
Sedgwick	12-18 months	75th	\$23.50	\$21.00	\$2.50
Sedgwick	18-24 months	75th	\$23.50	\$21.00	\$2.50
Sedgwick	24-30 months	75th	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$1.00
Sedgwick	30-36 months	75th	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$1.00
Sedgwick	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$21.00	\$20.00	\$1.00
Summit	12-18 months	75th	\$45.00	\$35.07	\$9.93
Summit	18-24 months	75th	\$45.00	\$35.07	\$9.93
Summit	24-30 months	75th	\$43.12	\$34.08	\$9.04
Summit	30-36 months	75th	\$43.12	\$34.08	\$9.04
Summit	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$43.12	\$34.08	\$9.04
Teller	0-6 months	75th	\$42.50	\$30.93	\$11.57
Teller	6-12 months	75th	\$42.50	\$30.93	\$11.57
Teller	12-18 months	75th	\$40.00	\$30.93	\$9.07
Teller	18-24 months	75th	\$37.50	\$30.93	\$6.57
Teller	24-30 months	75th	\$32.50	\$28.61	\$3.89
Teller	30-36 months	75th	\$32.50	\$28.61	\$3.89
Teller	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$32.50	\$28.61	\$3.89
Teller	5-12 years	75th	\$30.00	\$28.61	\$1.39
Weld	0-6 months	75th	\$44.22	\$27.53	\$16.69
Weld	6-12 months	75th	\$44.22	\$27.53	\$16.69
Weld	12-18 months	75th	\$44.22	\$27.53	\$16.69
Weld	18-24 months	75th	\$44.22	\$24.84	\$19.38
Weld	24-30 months	75th	\$35.85	\$24.84	\$11.01
Weld	30-36 months	75th	\$34.40	\$24.84	\$9.56
Weld	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$34.74	\$24.89	\$9.85
Weld	5-12 years	75th	\$34.54	\$24.89	\$9.65
Yuma	0-6 months	75th	\$15.45	\$19.00	\$3.55
Yuma	6-12 months	75th	\$15.45	\$19.00	\$3.55
Yuma	12-18 months	75th	\$15.45	\$19.00	\$3.55
Yuma	18-24 months	75th	\$16.99	\$19.00	\$2.01
Yuma	24-30 months	75th	\$16.53	\$17.00	\$0.47
Yuma	30-36 months	75th	\$16.53	\$17.00	\$0.47

**Table E-7. Full-time Daily Care 75th Percentile Comparison to Current Reimbursement by County:
Family Child Care Homes**

County	Age Range	Percentile	Family Child Care Homes	FY13-15 CDHS Provider Reimbursement Rate	Difference
			Price	Maximum Price	Market Price - Current Reimbursement
Yuma	36 months to 5 years	75th	\$22.33	\$17.00	\$5.33
Yuma	5-12 years	75th	\$16.53	\$17.00	\$0.47

APPENDIX F. CLUSTER-LEVEL MARKET PRICES

What are cluster prices?

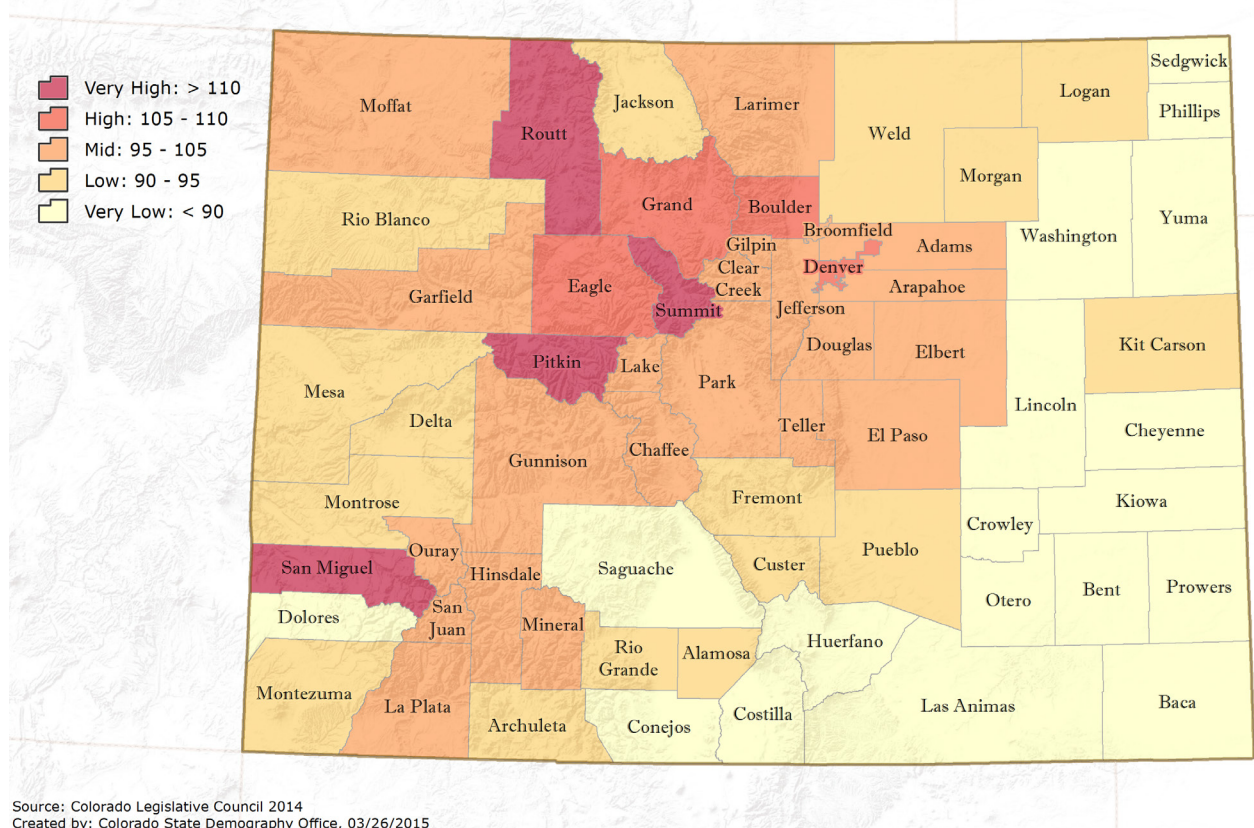
Clustering based on cost of living—specifically using the Cost of Living Index (COLI) compiled by the Colorado State Demographer—offers a simple and transparent method to present market prices. The index is based on a market basket of goods and services that includes housing, transportation, food, health care, and other goods. The index has been used in Colorado for the last 20 years. This study uses the most current data available from the 2013 COLI Index as provided by the Colorado State Demography Office.

County-level COLI values have been categorized by the Colorado State Demography office in 5% to 10% intervals above and below the state benchmarks of 100, as follows:

- Very high = more than 10% above the benchmark
- High = from 5% to 10% above the benchmark
- Mid-range = within 5% above and below the state benchmark
- Low = from 5% to 10% below the benchmark
- Very low = more than 10% below the benchmark

The five COLI categories show a strong correlation with Colorado child care prices.

Cost of Living Index by County (Data: 2013)



How do I find my cluster prices?

Appendix F contains cluster-level tables displaying prices for different types of care as follows:

Table F-1. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care by Cluster: Child Care Centers

Table F-2. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care by Cluster: Family Child Care Homes

Table F-3. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: School Age Child Care

Table F-4. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: Child Care Centers

Table F-5. Prices for Before, After, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: Family Child Care Homes

Table F-6. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by Cluster: Preschools

Table F-7. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by Cluster: School Age Child Care

How do I read the tables?

The market prices listed here are base prices, not including discounts or fees. This report presents prices for the four provider types as weighted percentiles: 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th. Subsidy rates that allow access to 75% of the care in the market meet the federal benchmark of equal access. In rare cases fewer than two providers are eligible for the study and responded to the survey within each cluster. In these cases, missing rates will be indicated by--.

Do the prices account for child enrollment?

Yes. Cluster-level prices account for child enrollment. By surveying a statistically representative sample of providers, we are able to estimate the prices for the full population of licensed providers in the state. Child enrollment varies widely across centers. Some child care centers in our survey enroll more than 100 children, while others enroll only three. If, for example, a child care center enrolls 20 infants age birth to six months and charges families \$20 per day for this age group, this center would be counted for 20 child care slots at \$20 per day for this age category. A further discussion about weighting is included in the report and Appendix D.

How confident should I be in the cluster prices?

Many steps were taken during data collection and analysis to ensure the validity of the rates collected. In developing a new survey, extensive time was invested in piloting questions and seeking the advice of child care providers and our study partners. Systematic procedures were followed in collecting data, and efforts were made to confirm prices when needed. Because many counties have few if any providers by age group and provider type, counties are encouraged to look to cluster-level prices. Estimates based on a large number of providers are more stable than estimates based on few providers.

Table F-1. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care by Cluster: Child Care Centers

Cluster	Age Range	Percentiles				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	0-6 months	\$16.50	\$26.16	\$27.47	\$28.82	\$29.53
Low	0-6 months	\$26.49	\$31.25	\$34.68	\$43.60	\$57.53
Mid-Range	0-6 months	\$40.64	\$48.97	\$59.75	\$66.90	\$76.23
High	0-6 months	\$44.93	\$55.06	\$64.65	\$74.99	\$79.62
Very High	0-6 months	\$52.89	\$63.03	\$63.87	\$68.68	\$68.92
Very Low	6-12 months	\$17.18	\$22.69	\$26.95	\$28.47	\$29.39
Low	6-12 months	\$25.33	\$29.69	\$34.38	\$38.56	\$55.73
Mid-Range	6-12 months	\$40.87	\$49.82	\$59.96	\$65.78	\$71.02
High	6-12 months	\$43.95	\$53.75	\$63.45	\$74.29	\$79.56
Very High	6-12 months	\$55.32	\$61.42	\$66.71	\$68.90	\$70.03
Very Low	12-18 months	\$19.03	\$19.70	\$23.76	\$25.90	\$28.55
Low	12-18 months	\$26.41	\$31.90	\$34.46	\$48.45	\$58.54
Mid-Range	12-18 months	\$39.85	\$46.68	\$54.24	\$61.75	\$69.64
High	12-18 months	\$42.16	\$53.15	\$58.08	\$69.81	\$78.56
Very High	12-18 months	\$48.14	\$56.99	\$63.99	\$69.03	\$70.82
Very Low	18-24 months	\$19.04	\$19.64	\$22.84	\$25.82	\$28.53
Low	18-24 months	\$25.35	\$31.73	\$34.21	\$50.33	\$58.11
Mid-Range	18-24 months	\$37.58	\$46.52	\$53.07	\$60.37	\$66.99
High	18-24 months	\$43.50	\$50.63	\$59.93	\$65.40	\$73.00
Very High	18-24 months	\$48.03	\$56.64	\$59.87	\$68.73	\$70.04
Very Low	24-30 months	\$17.80	\$19.80	\$22.84	\$25.82	\$27.54
Low	24-30 months	\$25.48	\$30.83	\$33.97	\$39.61	\$51.32
Mid-Range	24-30 months	\$38.33	\$46.21	\$51.82	\$58.26	\$64.71
High	24-30 months	\$37.73	\$45.81	\$54.98	\$64.98	\$73.60
Very High	24-30 months	\$47.65	\$52.23	\$61.31	\$66.47	\$68.80
Very Low	30-36 months	\$16.21	\$19.35	\$20.34	\$25.13	\$26.46
Low	30-36 months	\$22.86	\$28.56	\$32.15	\$36.76	\$50.57
Mid-Range	30-36 months	\$37.83	\$44.27	\$50.81	\$57.19	\$61.28
High	30-36 months	\$37.14	\$44.64	\$54.48	\$64.34	\$71.98
Very High	30-36 months	\$50.00	\$50.31	\$60.58	\$65.46	\$68.82
Very Low	36 months to 5 years	\$12.82	\$17.61	\$19.75	\$24.33	\$26.08
Low	36 months to 5 years	\$21.92	\$24.63	\$27.81	\$31.89	\$45.22
Mid-Range	36 months to 5 years	\$32.31	\$37.15	\$45.55	\$50.56	\$56.12
High	36 months to 5 years	\$33.08	\$39.15	\$48.48	\$57.15	\$62.67
Very High	36 months to 5 years	\$50.83	\$60.93	\$64.44	\$65.87	\$66.46
Very Low	5-12 years	\$16.18	\$20.00	\$22.04	\$24.09	\$25.31
Low	5-12 years	\$21.86	\$23.53	\$28.01	\$31.03	\$44.27
Mid-Range	5-12 years	\$24.79	\$32.79	\$42.29	\$47.67	\$51.94
High	5-12 years	\$24.09	\$32.31	\$43.25	\$50.32	\$55.21
Very High	5-12 years	\$53.20	\$53.55	\$56.36	\$64.15	\$65.62

Table F-2. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care by Cluster: Family Child Care Homes

Cluster	Age Range	Percentiles				
		10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	0-6 months	\$21.94	\$22.28	\$23.19	\$24.09	\$24.64
Low	0-6 months	\$28.50	\$29.09	\$35.72	\$40.45	\$41.38
Mid-Range	0-6 months	\$28.82	\$34.14	\$37.03	\$38.77	\$39.82
High	0-6 months	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$39.11	\$42.33	\$43.93
Very High	0-6 months	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
Very Low	6-12 months	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$29.99	\$33.00
Low	6-12 months	\$24.73	\$28.02	\$29.68	\$37.91	\$41.36
Mid-Range	6-12 months	\$29.40	\$33.18	\$35.78	\$41.13	\$49.88
High	6-12 months	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$44.07	\$53.39
Very High	6-12 months	--	--	--	--	--
Very Low	12-18 months	\$15.01	\$18.63	\$22.80	\$23.90	\$24.56
Low	12-18 months	\$26.17	\$29.47	\$34.17	\$35.00	\$41.55
Mid-Range	12-18 months	\$28.97	\$33.24	\$36.91	\$47.89	\$53.53
High	12-18 months	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$37.33	\$41.05	\$51.52
Very High	12-18 months	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$48.67
Very Low	18-24 months	\$15.01	\$15.01	\$20.51	\$25.77	\$26.78
Low	18-24 months	\$25.34	\$27.69	\$32.69	\$39.66	\$45.23
Mid-Range	18-24 months	\$29.17	\$32.61	\$34.65	\$38.96	\$47.27
High	18-24 months	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$36.96	\$44.61	\$53.60
Very High	18-24 months	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00
Very Low	24-30 months	\$14.00	\$15.40	\$21.20	\$22.46	\$24.16
Low	24-30 months	\$22.58	\$24.85	\$31.24	\$35.09	\$36.84
Mid-Range	24-30 months	\$26.29	\$31.08	\$34.44	\$41.13	\$48.49
High	24-30 months	\$30.00	\$30.83	\$34.00	\$34.50	\$34.80
Very High	24-30 months	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	\$47.06	\$48.82
Very Low	30-36 months	\$15.01	\$20.98	\$23.40	\$24.16	\$24.67
Low	30-36 months	\$24.11	\$27.10	\$29.60	\$34.56	\$36.59
Mid-Range	30-36 months	\$27.32	\$33.24	\$34.98	\$43.25	\$47.35
High	30-36 months	\$30.76	\$32.73	\$34.75	\$39.30	\$61.77
Very High	30-36 months	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$40.00
Very Low	36 months to 5 years	\$14.00	\$15.49	\$20.61	\$24.00	\$24.69
Low	36 months to 5 years	\$24.09	\$25.95	\$29.61	\$34.55	\$36.57
Mid-Range	36 months to 5 years	\$23.38	\$29.35	\$34.48	\$39.56	\$45.88
High	36 months to 5 years	\$31.22		\$34.44	\$34.80	\$35.44
Very High	36 months to 5 years	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$42.00	\$44.27	\$47.58
Very Low	5-12 years	\$14.00	\$16.36	\$20.76	\$22.93	\$23.84
Low	5-12 years	\$21.90	\$24.19	\$24.77	\$28.92	\$33.32
Mid-Range	5-12 years	\$19.56	\$23.13	\$29.69	\$34.80	\$38.26
High	5-12 years	\$30.00	\$30.00	\$32.38	\$35.04	\$38.02
Very High	5-12 years	--	--	--	--	--

Table F-3. Prices for Before-, After-, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: School Age Child Care

Before-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	--	--	--	--	--
Low	\$9.74	\$9.99	\$10.42	\$10.85	\$17.48
Mid-Range	\$7.25	\$8.34	\$8.46	\$9.82	\$12.49
High	\$2.07	\$6.08	\$9.52	\$10.98	\$15.12
Very High	--	--	--	--	--
After-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	--	--	--	--	--
Low	\$4.06	\$6.05	\$8.94	\$12.72	\$17.78
Mid-Range	\$8.98	\$10.40	\$10.90	\$14.19	\$16.98
High	\$0.57	\$9.18	\$12.86	\$16.41	\$18.25
Very High	\$7.00	\$7.40	\$8.53	\$9.66	\$14.26
Before- and After-School Care Combined					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	--	--	--	--	--
Low	\$16.72	\$17.84	\$19.71	\$23.63	\$26.54
Mid-Range	\$16.66	\$18.25	\$19.40	\$22.68	\$22.97
High	\$12.81	\$15.75	\$16.08	\$20.29	\$23.44
Very High	--	--	--	--	--

Table F-4. Prices for Before-, After-, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: Child Care Centers

Before-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$1.67	\$2.79	\$4.63	\$6.49	\$7.60
Low	\$4.96	\$7.50	\$12.07	\$14.85	\$18.30
Mid-Range	\$6.61	\$8.48	\$14.19	\$19.54	\$21.92
High	\$4.74	\$6.06	\$7.99	\$16.64	\$24.87
Very High	--	--	--	--	--
After-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$3.00	\$4.91	\$7.61	\$11.46	\$15.75
Low	\$7.73	\$11.76	\$14.85	\$19.33	\$19.99
Mid-Range	\$10.30	\$12.99	\$18.33	\$21.86	\$23.91
High	\$9.33	\$11.23	\$16.38	\$21.76	\$27.01
Very High	--	--	--	--	--
Before- and After-School Care Combined					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$12.12	\$15.38	\$18.71	\$20.43	\$23.63
Low	\$11.86	\$14.27	\$18.80	\$27.26	\$34.12
Mid-Range	\$17.64	\$19.64	\$22.83	\$26.87	\$29.98
High	\$9.35	\$15.69	\$19.82	\$24.52	\$33.54
Very High	--	--	--	--	--

Table F-5. Prices for Before-, After-, and Before-After Combined, by Cluster: Family Child Care Homes

Before-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$3.75	\$4.33	\$5.24	\$5.86	\$6.24
Low	\$2.00	\$7.54	\$9.20	\$9.70	\$10.00
Mid-Range	\$7.36	\$9.39	\$15.06	\$18.20	\$21.63
High	\$5.00	\$9.38	\$18.94	\$19.88	\$34.05
Very High	--	--	--	--	--
After-School Care					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$3.79	\$4.71	\$6.01	\$8.06	\$14.30
Low	\$4.80	\$6.23	\$9.64	\$18.48	\$23.24
Mid-Range	\$6.21	\$8.64	\$11.91	\$16.08	\$25.25
High	\$5.00	\$5.65	\$17.32	\$19.58	\$26.01
Very High	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
Before- and After-School Care Combined					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$8.75	\$8.75	\$9.72	\$10.83	\$14.52
Low	\$6.62	\$9.82	\$15.54	\$18.83	\$23.27
Mid-Range	\$8.87	\$13.58	\$17.66	\$19.60	\$24.37
High	\$10.00	\$12.81	\$23.06	\$31.53	\$36.61
Very High	--	--	--	--	--

Table F-6. Prices for Full-time and Part-time Daily Care by Cluster: Preschools

Full-Time Preschool Programs					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	--	--	--	--	--
Low	\$21.94	\$21.94	\$22.60	\$23.14	\$23.33
Mid-Range	\$10.00	\$20.50	\$34.37	\$40.86	\$48.71
High	\$35.12	\$35.43	\$35.95	\$36.46	\$36.77
Very High	\$48.00	\$49.67	\$55.47	\$61.26	\$62.00
Part-Time Preschool Programs					
	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	\$3.65	\$4.33	\$5.62	\$6.50	\$10.85
Low	\$6.50	\$7.30	\$11.89	\$14.16	\$17.61
Mid-Range	\$14.23	\$15.49	\$18.21	\$22.29	\$23.06
High	\$16.40	\$16.83	\$17.67	\$18.63	\$22.02
Very High	\$12.00	\$13.91	\$19.12	\$19.56	\$19.83

Table F-7. Prices for Full-Time Daily Care for Holidays and Vacations by Cluster: School-Age Child Care

	Percentiles				
Cluster	10th	25th	50th	75th	90th
Very Low	--	--	--	--	--
Low	\$20.00	\$27.00	\$29.60	\$45.00	\$51.00
Mid-Range	\$30.00	\$33.00	\$36.00	\$40.00	\$45.00
High	\$32.00	\$32.00	\$45.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
Very High	\$40.00	\$40.00	\$42.64	\$44.00	\$44.00

Notes



1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families “Child Care Development Fund; Final Rule, Section 98.43” 63 *Federal Register* 142 (July 24, 1998): 39958.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid., 39959.
5. Arthur Emlen, “The Validity of Child-Care Market-Rate Surveys,” presented at the Second Advisory Committee Meeting for the Market Rate Survey Project, held Dec. 5-6, 2005, in Washington, D.C.
6. Colorado Statutes, TITLE 26 HUMAN SERVICES CODE/ARTICLE 2 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE/PART 8 COLORADO CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM/26-2-801, http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite?blobcol=urldata&blobheadername1=Content-Disposition&blobheadername2=Content-Type&blobheadervalue1=inline%3B+filename%3D%22Statute_CCCAP.pdf%22&blobheadervalue2=application%2Fpdf&blobkey=id&blobtable=MungoBlobs&blobwhere=1251694238201&ssbinary=true.
7. Deana Grobe and Roberta Weber, *Oregon Child Care Market Price Study, 2012* (Corvallis, Ore.: Oregon State University Family Policy Program, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2012), 6.
8. Deana Grobe, Roberta Weber, Elizabeth Davis, J. Kreader, and Clara Pratt, *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child Care Market Rate Surveys* (Corvallis, Ore.: Oregon State University Family Policy Program, Oregon Child Care Research Project, September 2008), 56.
9. Grobe et al., *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child Care Market Rate Surveys*, 23; Deana Grobe, Robert Weber, Clara Pratt, and Arthur C. Emlen, *Market Rate Study Guidebook* (Corvallis, Ore.: Oregon State University Family Policy Program, Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, 2003), 9.
10. Colorado Department of Human Services, Child Care Assistance Program, *Report of the State Auditor: Performance Audit* (Denver: Office of the State Auditor, November 2008).
11. Deana Grobe et al., *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child Care Market Rate Surveys* (2008), 88.
12. Don A. Dilman, Jolene D. Smyth, and Leah M. Christian, *Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*, Fourth Ed. (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley and Sons, 2014).
13. Both SESRC and University of Colorado Denver received exempt review by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at their respective universities.
14. Grobe et al., *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child Care Market Rate Surveys* (2008), 44.
15. The rates were calculated using industry standards and incorporating an estimated ineligibility rate for those providers for whom eligibility status was not determined. We used AAPOR formula RR3/4, where some partial completes were considered completes and others were not (http://www.aapor.org/AAPORKentico/AAPOR_Main/media/publications/Standard-Definitions2015_8theditionwithchanges_April2015_logo.pdf).
16. Deana Grobe, Roberta Weber, Elizabeth Davis, J. Kreader, and Clara Pratt, *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child Care Market Rate Surveys*, 90.
17. Elizabeth E. Davis, Roberta B. Weber, Jennifer C. Albright, Eugenie W.H. Maiga, and Deana Grobe, *Alternative Methods for Minnesota’s Market Rate Study of Child Care Prices* (St. Paul: Minnesota Department of Human Services, January 2009), vi, vii.
18. Deana Grobe, Roberta B. Weber, Clara C. Pratt, and Arthur C. Emlen, *Market Rate Study Guidebook*, 8.
19. Further explanation on SAS statistical procedures for calculating percentiles can be found at http://support.sas.com/documentation/cdl/en/statug/63033/HTML/default/viewer.htm#statug_surveymeans_a0000000223.htm.
20. Don A. Dilman, Jolene D. Smyth, and Leah M. Christian, *Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method*.
21. Ibid.
22. Grobe et al., *Study of Market Prices: Validating Child-Care Market Rate Surveys*.
23. Davis et al., *Alternative Methods for Minnesota’s Market Rate Study of Child Care Prices*, 9.
24. Martha Sullins and Elizabeth Garner, *Cost of Living Differentials in Colorado: 2007* (Denver: Colorado Department of Local Affairs, n.d.); Corona Insights, Colorado School District Cost of Living Analysis (Denver: Colorado Legislative Council, 2014).
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26. American Academy of Pediatrics, “Quality early child care from birth to kindergarten,” *Pediatrics* 115, no. 1 (January 2005): 187-191.
27. Colorado Children’s Campaign, *Ready, Set, Go! Investing in Infants and Toddlers* (Denver: Colorado Children’s Campaign, 2013).
28. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families “Child Care Development Fund; Final Rule, Section 98.43” 63 *Federal Register* 142 (July 24, 1998): 39958.
29. Ibid., 39959.

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