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# Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

Stakeholder Convening Series Final Report

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# Contents

**Executive Summary** 3

**Introduction** 4

## **Colorado Child Care Assistance Program**

Federal Authorization and State Administration 4

Overview of the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program 5

## **Key Themes from Stakeholder Conversations**

Philosophical Shifts in CCCAP 7

Balancing Local Administration with 9

Statewide Equal Access

Quality Improvement Resources 9

Providers Accepting CCCAP 9

Funding and Allocation 10

Communications 10

Continuity of Care 10

Technology Systems 10-11

## **Stakeholder Recommendations**

Create a parent portal for CCCAP 11

Reduce the administrative burden for child care providers participating in CCCAP 11

Provide incentives to attract high-quality child care providers 11

Reform the CCCAP payment process 11-12

Establish shared goals for CCCAP 12

Increase public awareness of CCCAP 12

Align the allocation formula to program outcomes 12

Enhance communications among all stakeholders 12

## **Appendices**

Stakeholder Meeting Series Design and Overview 13-14

CCCAP Allocation Formula Task Force Overview 15

Estimate of CCCAP "Service Gap" 16-17



# Executive Summary



Recent changes to state and federal policies defining how child care assistance is delivered have created an opportunity for Colorado to review how the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) is administered to ensure the greatest benefit for parents/caregivers and children. In the fall of 2016, the Office of Early Childhood in the Colorado Department of Human Services convened a series of stakeholder meetings which included a diverse set of partners to review how changes are being implemented and to identify potential opportunities for improvements.

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## **Stakeholders identified the following set of pressing themes and tensions in the current administration of CCCAP:**

- Philosophical shifts in child care assistance/subsidy
- Equity across Colorado
- Quality improvement resources
- Child care providers participating in CCCAP
- Funding and allocation formula
- Communications
- Continuity of care
- Technology systems

Stakeholders then proposed a set of corresponding recommendations about what can be done to improve implementation and manage the identified challenges and tensions.

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## **Recommendations included the following:**

- Create a parent portal for CCCAP
- Reduce the administrative burden for child care providers participating in CCCAP
- Provide incentives to attract high-quality child care providers
- Reform the CCCAP payment process
- Establish shared goals for CCCAP
- Increase public awareness of CCCAP
- Align the allocation formula to program outcomes
- Enhance communications among all stakeholders

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The Civic Canopy is a nonprofit organization committed since 2008 to building a culture of collaboration across Colorado where the many work as one for the good of all. We build connections across partners and efforts through shared technology, build capacity of individuals and groups through training and technical assistance, and build a movement towards positive social outcomes through engagement and advocacy. For more information, please visit [www.civicanopy.org](http://www.civicanopy.org).

# Introduction

The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) helps low-income parents/caregivers experiencing homelessness, working, searching for work, or in school, afford child care. The program has remained a consistent component of efforts to help parents/caregivers move out of poverty for decades. In 2014, the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, which is a significant source of funding for CCCAP, was reauthorized for the first time in nearly 20 years. That reauthorization, along with related 2014 Colorado legislation, supported many programmatic changes to take effect by 2016. Over the course of three months in late 2016, the Colorado Department of Human Services invited a group of diverse stakeholders to review federal and state policy changes, and to offer recommendations for improvements. The following report explains the impact of the changes and summarizes the stakeholders' recommendations.



## Colorado Child Care Assistance Program Background

### Federal Authorization and State Administration

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 reauthorized the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) for the first time since 1996. Reflecting bipartisan support and new bodies of research and best practices in the fields of early learning and workforce development, the legislation focused on reforming the system of delivering child care to better support using a two-generation approach involving both parents and children.

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#### The reauthorization includes four major provisions:

- 1) protect the health and safety of children,
- 2) help parents make informed choices through transparent consumer and provider education information,
- 3) support family-friendly eligibility policies, and
- 4) promote activities which improve the continuity and quality of child care<sup>1</sup>.

States are granted flexibility in how they implement these provisions but must identify a lead agency to oversee the program and develop a state plan verified at the federal level. In Colorado, the CCDF is administered by the Colorado Department of Human Services through the Division of Early Care and Learning in the Office of Early Childhood (OEC). The Colorado state plan<sup>2</sup> aligns with the federal reauthorization requirements while considering Colorado's unique context and needs.

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<sup>1</sup> Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014: Plain Language Summary of Statutory Changes. Office of Child Care, Administration for Children & Families, US Department of Health and Human Services.

<sup>2</sup> 2016-2018 Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) State Plan. <http://www.coloradoofficeofearlychildhood.com/stateplans>

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## The plan's priorities are:

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- Stable child care
- Equal access
- Quality improvement
- Consumer/ child care provider education
- Priority, access and supply building
- Health and safety

*CCCAP funding is a two-part economic development strategy providing child care to eligible families while financially supporting child care providers, many of which are small businesses*

CCDF funding supports three distinct yet interconnected statewide activities: child care licensing, child care subsidy (CCCAP, described in detail below), and quality improvement activities. Colorado's quality improvement activities are administered by the Division of Early Care and Learning in the OEC and include federal resources from the Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge grant, CCDF, and State General Fund. These quality improvement expenditures, which total approximately \$15.6 million, contribute towards the following: Targeted Quality Improvement, Colorado Shines Quality Rating and Improvement System, School Readiness Quality Improvement, Early Childhood Systems Building, Child Care Resource & Referral, Expanding Quality in Infant and Toddler Care, Infant and Toddler Quality and Availability, and Early Childhood Mental Health Specialists. Early Childhood Councils are designated in state statute to support the local implementation of these quality initiatives to enhance the availability and quality of early childhood education in their communities.

## Overview of the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) provides child care assistance to low-income parents/caregivers who are working, searching for employment or are in training, and those enrolled in the Colorado Works Program who need child care services to support their efforts toward economic self-sufficiency. CCCAP is administered through county departments of human/social services under the direction of the Colorado Department of Human Services, the lead agency for the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Each county sets eligibility requirements for families, but must serve families who have an annual income less than 165 percent of the federal poverty guideline. Counties cannot serve families who have an income over 85 percent of the state median income.

CCCAP adheres to federal rules and the federally approved activities in the CCDF state plan. In addition, Colorado House Bill 14-1317 modified the requirements for CCCAP and provided an investment of \$9.9 million through an incremental roll-out of State General Funds to support implementation of expanded eligibility for families, tiered co-pays for families and tiered reimbursement for providers based on quality. Fiscal Year 2015-16 investments in CCCAP totaled \$86 million with a blend of federal (63 percent), state (26 percent) and county (11 percent) resources.

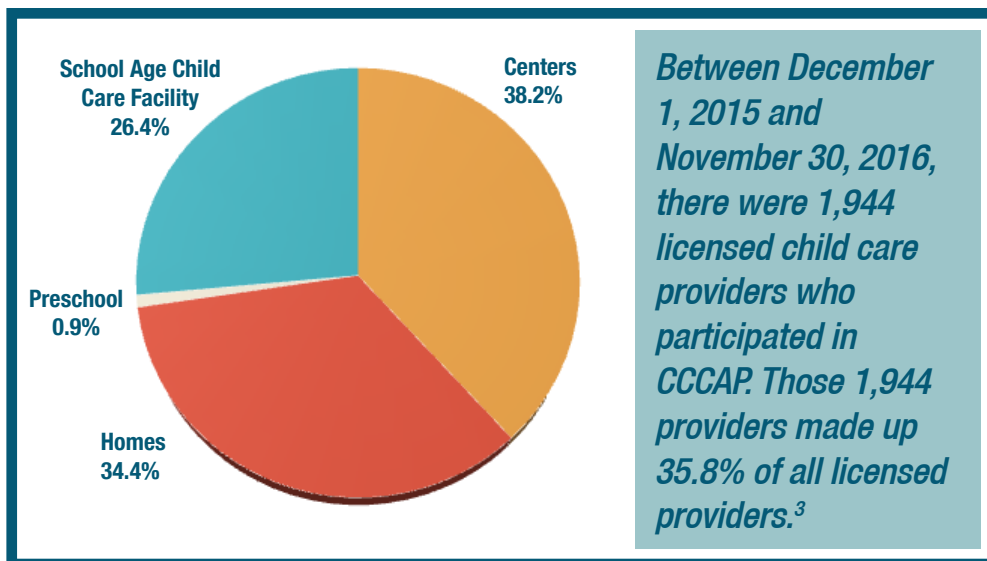
# Colorado Child Care Assistance Program Data Highlights

The following data provide a snapshot of CCCAP:

***CCCAP Utilized Care =***  
*Care that was either covered by a parent fee or CCCAP subsidy dollars within the time period provided.*

***Between December 1, 2015 and November 30, 2016 there were 30,331 unduplicated children who utilized CCCAP care.***

**Figure 1: Licensed providers - Type of setting with at least one instance of CCCAP utilized care between December 1, 2015 and November 30, 2016**



<sup>3</sup>This is an approximate percentage because it compares a unique count of child care providers over a 12 month period to the number of providers open on a given day. There is not a 1 to 1 relationship, as some of the providers might have closed by the time the total provider count was calculated. There was a total of 5,424 licensed providers open on November 30, 2016. These numbers do not include qualified exempt child care providers.

# Key Themes from Stakeholder Conversations

**A series of three stakeholder meetings were held during the summer and fall of 2016 which were designed to:**

Provide background information about CCCAP and generate a shared understanding of the program

Surface potential issues and tension points in administering the program

Generate solutions and recommendations

The series engaged 65 to 100 partners at each meeting from diverse backgrounds including county CCCAP administrators, child care providers, state advocates and early childhood councils. The following topics and potential tension points were identified and discussed by participants. Some areas were addressed during the meeting series through updates from the Office of Early Childhood, and others were used to generate recommendations.



## Philosophical Shifts in CCCAP

Two significant shifts in the research and philosophy undergirding child care and CCCAP were discussed as these shifts inform the purpose, goals and policies of the program. The first shift is the growing recognition that CCCAP provides a two-generation approach, intending to support parent/caregiver economic self-sufficiency AND promote healthy child development. This is underscored by the second shift based on the growing science base behind the importance of the first five years of child development, including the infant and toddler years. The quality of settings and the continuity of care provided are important to ensure young children experience safe, nurturing and supportive environments which foster learning and development. Colorado stakeholders acknowledge there is more to do to expand cultural norms that embrace these shifts, build shared agreement on two-generation program goals, and develop targeted strategies to support parents, providers, program administrators and the general public's understanding of the research and philosophy behind the program.

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## Recent changes within the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program reflect this shift in practice and thinking around child care:

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**Eligibility Re-Determination:** All parents/caregivers must continue to provide evidence of their eligibility for the program. To ensure the continuity of care for children and reduce the administrative burden, eligibility is re-determined at a minimum of 12 months or longer.<sup>4</sup>

**Income Eligibility:** The minimum was increased to 165 percent of the federal poverty level to serve a greater population of vulnerable families, which aligns with the federal reauthorization of CCDF.

**Tiered reimbursement:** Child care provider reimbursement rates through CCCAP are now based on Colorado Shines Quality Rating and Improvement System levels. Higher quality rating levels result in a higher reimbursement rate in an effort to incentivize high-quality care and to recognize the costs of providing such quality.

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## Statewide committees or work groups support CCCAP policy development and implementation including the following:

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**CCCAP Allocation Task Group:** designs the allocation formula and presents it as a recommendation to the Finance Policy Advisory Committee (Sub-PAC), CDHS Policy Advisory Committee (PAC), and CDHS Executive Director Reggie Bicha. There are currently 12 voting members making up the task force, nine from counties and three from the state.

**Early Childhood Policy Advisory Committee (Sub-PAC):** a subcommittee of the CDHS Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) which meets monthly to improve the process of delivery of early childhood services across Colorado.

**CCCAP Rule Writing Committee:** an ad hoc committee comprised of county CCCAP administrators and state staff that convenes as needed to support rule updates or re-writes.



<sup>4</sup> Implementation of 12-Month Child Care Subsidy Eligibility Redetermination: A Case Study from Maryland. Child Trends Publication #2014-56. December 2014.



## Balancing Local Administration with Statewide Equal Access

The nature of local control over CCCAP poses a fundamental dilemma: how to meet local needs while still providing a program that is consistent for parents/caregivers regardless of where they live. Managing this dilemma requires a series of trade-offs between local decision making and equal access across the state. County stakeholders appreciated the flexibility to set CCCAP policies which are reflective of and meet the needs of their community, recognizing geographic differences need to be taken into account as urban approaches to CCCAP reform don't necessarily meet rural needs, and vice-versa. But providers and family advocates voiced equal support for ensuring CCCAP administration minimizes variability in eligibility, payment, and benefits -- especially for those providers who serve parents/caregivers from multiple counties and for parents who move across county lines. Since these tensions are not "solved" so much as managed, the stakeholder series underscored dialogue needs to continue and policies need to continually be examined to ensure the best balance of local control and consistency for parents/caregivers and providers.

## Quality Improvement Resources

Quality improvement activities are invested, coordinated, and administered at the state level in an effort to maximize efficiency and ensure equity across the state. Questions arose prior to the stakeholder series about whether counties should play a greater role in determining how to invest quality dollars. When this topic was addressed during the meetings, stakeholder conversations focused on where to invest resources (e.g. tiered reimbursement, incentives, training, public and parent education) rather than changing the methods for quality improvement resources distribution. Participants reached general agreement that quality improvement activities should center on supporting programs to increase the quality of services, promoting a stable and highly-trained workforce, and building parent and public awareness about the importance of continuous, high-quality care for young children.

## Child Care Providers Participating in CCCAP

There is general agreement that Colorado needs more child care providers, specifically high-quality child care providers, who accept CCCAP in order to meet the needs across the state. This is especially true in rural communities where there may be minimal, if any, licensed child care providers. Increasing the number of high-quality child care providers who accept CCCAP can offer parents/caregivers options to find the best fit and ensure their child is receiving quality care.

Some stakeholders reported concerns regarding why child care providers may choose not to participate in CCCAP. Providers are often able to fill slots without participating in CCCAP because of the overall demand for child care, especially for infants and toddlers. Programs reported the administrative burden associated with the program is a barrier, requiring staff time and attention that is taken away from caring for children. Finally, the reimbursement rates for CCCAP don't adequately cover costs. These barriers are amplified for child care providers offering or seeking to offer high-quality programming. Stakeholders acknowledged that recent CCCAP policy changes along with additional incentives may be stabilizing factors that support more providers to participate in the program. However, there is still significant work to do to expand the number of high-quality child care providers who participate in CCCAP.



## Funding and Allocation

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Growing demands for CCCAP, combined with policy changes at federal and state levels, have resulted in a demand for services outpacing resources needed to provide them. While acknowledging there is a finite pot of resources for CCCAP, stakeholders agreed there are ways to maximize what is available through strategic, intentional use of funding while also advocating for additional resources. Stakeholders identified tensions between quality of care and increased access to care, and how they might influence underspending or overspending of county resources, drawing down unused federal spending authority from prior years, developing waiting lists for services, and fluctuating reimbursement rates. These are complex, interdependent issues and options which also create challenges to the analysis of resource expenditure trends over time. Stakeholders acknowledged the opportunity to direct these issues to the CCCAP Allocation Task Group to intentionally look at the formula through the lens of program goals and statewide equity, as well as highlight this topic as a chance to promote ongoing advocacy to increase investments in CCCAP.

## Communications

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There are a wide variety of constituencies who play a role in CCCAP: state policy leaders and administrators, county leaders and administrators, early childhood councils, child care providers, parents/caregivers and advocates. The complexity of the program, along with shifts in philosophy and policy, creates a lot of room for inaccuracies and misinformation. Stakeholders encouraged improved communication at all levels – state, county, provider, parent -- to build trust, provide opportunities to better understand the various levers available to meet community and family needs, create space to share best practices and allow for more aligned messaging.

## Continuity of Care

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Continuity of care is a best practice in child care. When children remain over time in a safe, stable environment with a trusted caregiver, this is considered continuity of care. It includes providing routines and care that children and families can predict and trust over time through ongoing relationships and support. Continuity of care supports healthy child development, parent/caregiver financial health, and reliable payment for child care providers. If continuity of care is not provided, children miss out on the routines and nurturing relationships critical to healthy child development and parents/caregivers may experience challenges in meeting family needs. A lack of continuity also creates child care business instability, complicates competition for slots by those who can pay for child care, and reduces understanding of the importance of routines and consistency for healthy child development. This tends to be an even greater risk for the birth to 3-year old population. Stakeholders emphasized the fact that CCCAP policies can provide either an incentive or disincentive for continuity of care, so future policies must be reviewed in light of their effect on continuity.

## Technology Systems

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Stakeholders raised concerns about several technology-based systems intended to facilitate and automate administrative tasks, and yet for a variety of reasons are increasing their administrative burden. The Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS) used by state and county partners to manage, monitor and track CCCAP and the Point of Service (POS) swipe card that parents use are both complex, automated systems. These systems were noted to be burdensome, and because of work-arounds being used, are increasing administrative time and energy. Based on recommendations provided in a comprehensive needs assessment, and further informed by the 2016 stakeholder series, the Office of Early Childhood is working on a CHATS Modernization project. Stakeholders expressed a desire to be involved in the pilot of any new system. Additionally, the Provider Self-Service Portal (PSSP) was identified as being time intensive for providers with multiple locations like school districts or providers with a large number for children receiving CCCAP subsidies. Center and Family Home providers use the PSSP to check attendance, child authorizations, fiscal agreement status, and to pull reports and view payment information for CCCAP. Ultimately, stakeholders propose enhanced technology solutions which would allow information gathered from one entity (e.g. county, provider, state) to be shared with another in order to minimize redundancy in requesting the same information from families or programs multiple times. These technology solutions would also increase the timeliness and accuracy of communications.

# Stakeholder Recommendations

**The following are recommendations made based on the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program Stakeholder Convening Series.**

## **Create a parent portal for CCCAP**

Create a web-based tool that provides continuous, reliable and accessible information to parents in order to enhance their understanding of CCCAP. The portal would help parents navigate program policies and procedures, complete applications, find child care sites that meet their needs, and understand co-payment schedules. Additionally, the site would provide trainings that share the purpose and goals of CCCAP, importance of the continuity of care on child outcomes, and background information about the cliff effect and what it means. This statewide resource would support the continuity of information available for parents and complement local community education materials.

## **Reduce the administrative burden for providers participating in CCCAP**

Reinforce collaboration between counties and local early childhood councils in order to reduce the administrative burden for child care providers to participate in CCCAP. Councils can play an increased role in providing coaching and training support to enhance child care provider business practices, in conjunction with county business offices.

## **Provide incentives to attract high-quality child care providers**

Identify strategies to provide additional incentives which facilitate more high-quality providers to participate in CCCAP and/or accept more families enrolled in CCCAP. Incentives should be designed to offset administrative burdens and may include financial, tax, and quality investment incentives. The goal is to expand the number of CCCAP slots available in high-quality programs.

## **Reform the CCCAP payment process**

Research what it would look like to base CCCAP on enrollment rather than on attendance. In order to ensure adequate child-to-teacher ratios, providers enroll the maximum number of children to support the ratio. Currently, CCCAP reimbursement is provided based on the actual, day-to-day attendance of an enrolled child. The recommendation is to research these options and consider the pros and cons for switching CCCAP reimbursement to be based on enrollment, consider the implications for a pay-for-slots type of approach, and identify if these changes would incentivize providers to accept CCCAP. Based on this research and analysis, develop an implementation plan.



## **Establish shared goals for CCCAP**

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Engage in a statewide process for stakeholders to collectively agree on the purpose, outcomes and measures of success for CCCAP. With the philosophical shifts noted above, intentional engagement of the diverse stakeholders involved in supporting, administering and delivering CCCAP is crucial to shift cultural norms and support updated policy strategies. Engagement should be done in alignment with federal guidelines and promote increased understanding and consensus on messaging for CCCAP.

## **Increase public awareness of CCCAP**

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Develop a public awareness and education approach promoting the importance of continuous, quality child care and its link to the healthy development and school readiness of young children. Use what was learned through successful public awareness efforts that support the importance of high-quality preschool (e.g. Colorado Preschool Program, Denver Preschool Program) and identify targeted strategies that build awareness about the importance of the first three years of life.

## **Align the allocation formula to program outcomes**

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Conduct an intentional assessment of the allocation formula to determine if what is being used to determine the allocation formula is linked to Colorado's goals and outcomes for CCCAP. Consider a mid-year/6-month check on CCCAP allocation and the use of resources to identify implications for the rest of the year. Ensure allocation policies and practices guide resources to meet needs.

## **Enhance communication among all stakeholders**

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Convene a statewide meeting including county CCCAP administrators and state staff to exchange information, share updates and address any issues or barriers. Model this after the regular and consistent meetings between Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) administrators and Child Welfare administrators and related state staff.



# Appendix A

## Stakeholder Meeting Series Design and Overview

### Context and Meeting Design

Given the number of changes at the federal and state levels, Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS) leadership determined it was important to bring stakeholders together to build a common understanding of these changes and to identify any friction points these changes are causing or potentially could cause. In addition, CDHS wanted to offer an educational opportunity around the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) and the federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF), as well as solicit feedback on CCCAP implementation around the state.

The series of three meetings were designed with the following sequence in mind, building from providing background information, to surfacing potential issues, to reaching agreement on recommended solutions.



### Meeting 1 Summary

Meeting 1 was held on August 18, 2016. The Office of Early Childhood (OEC) staff provided a high-level overview of the current state of CCCAP and the implications of federal and state level policy changes. Drawing upon the overview presentation and survey data from county administrator responses, participants brainstormed issues that pointed to key policy drivers and “pressure points” in the current CCCAP system that needed further refinement or improvement.

### Meeting 2 Summary

**Meeting 2 was held on September 14, 2016, and was designed with the following objectives in mind:**

- Provide space for stakeholders to share perspectives
- Better understand CCCAP policy drivers and pressure points
- Generate a sense of recommendations to consider

The meeting began with a panel of participants whose roles included a county administrator, family advocate, and child care provider. They discussed the key issues outlined in Meeting 1 and explored the underlying tensions from their various viewpoints—e.g. how to balance the need for equity across counties with the unique needs of specific counties, and the tension of serving more families versus serving fewer families more comprehensively.

Drawing on the themes from the panel dialogue, as well as notes from Meeting 1, small groups discussed the identified issues in more detail, probing to find the root causes and brainstorming potential solutions.

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**From the initial list of nine key issues, five were taken up for further discussion:**

Facilitating providers' acceptance of CCCAP  
Fiscal realities, allocation, funding  
Technology systems/communication between providers, parents and counties  
Making the philosophical shift toward stable, quality child care  
Enhancing communication

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## Meeting 3 Summary

Meeting 3 was held on November 2, 2016, and was designed to crystalize the emerging themes from the first two meetings into final recommendations. Because some of the discussions to date were more a request for further information than recommendations, the OEC began the meeting by providing updates on the Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS), the CCCAP Allocation Task Group, and the Market Rate Survey.

Small groups then met to refine the draft recommendations from Meeting 2 in more detail, focusing on making them action oriented, specific, solution-focused, and systemic in nature. Participants were given the option of selecting one of the topics from Meeting 2, or adding additional ones not yet identified.

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**In the end, the groups focused on the following topics:**

Strategies that facilitate providers' acceptance of CCCAP  
Strategies to support the stability of child care, especially for the birth to three population  
Strategies that enhance communications  
(parent & provider, provider & county, county & state)  
Think through the local use of quality dollars - consider how to balance equity, strategic use of quality resources, and local decision making

Recommendations were brought forth for consideration and prioritization.

All stakeholder convening meeting materials may be found at:  
[www.coloradoofficeofearlychildhood.com](http://www.coloradoofficeofearlychildhood.com).

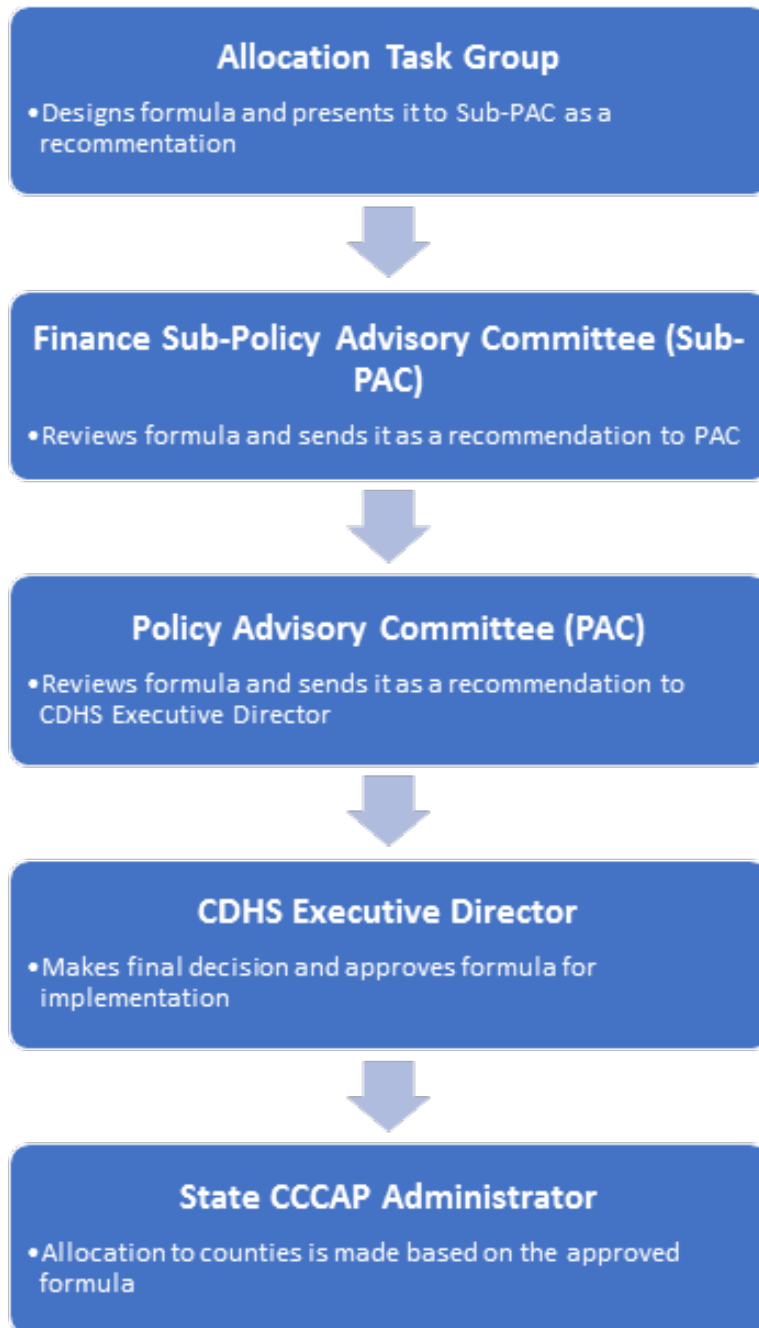
# Appendix B

## CCCAP Allocation Formula

The Allocation Task Group currently has 12 voting members, 9 from counties and 3 from the state

The Allocation Task Group is a public meeting, though there can be only one voting member per county

The current formula seeks an equitable distribution of direct service dollars among counties.



# Appendix C

## Estimate of CCCAP Service Gap

Approximately 13.0% of the children eligible for child care subsidies (CCCAP) in Colorado currently receive them at some level throughout a year, according to analysis completed by the Colorado Department of Human Services (“the Department”). This is a relatively stable number over time, which indicates that CCCAP does not currently, and never has, served the majority of the potentially eligible population for CCCAP. However, this figure is rather nuanced, and the data behind it require a fair amount of context which is provided below.

### Estimate Details

Subsidized child care, known as the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) is one of many programs funded by the federal money provided by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF).

There are a variety of assumptions necessary in an estimate of the portion of children potentially eligible for CCCAP that are served by CCCAP, and the Department’s best estimate at this time is that roughly 13.0% of the potentially eligible population is served.

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#### **Below is a brief description of the assumptions and data used to arrive at this estimate:**

**Service = ANY Level of Service** – For this analysis, the Department identified all children who received ANY level of CCCAP service, regardless of the amount of service, the frequency of the service, the type of the service, the rated quality of the service and/or the relative cost of service.

**Eligible Rather than Need** – The Department’s response relates to eligibility rather than need. OEC chose to respond in this way because (a) not all families eligible for CCCAP want it, and (b) not all eligible families who want it, have access to it. Some parents actively choose alternatives such as a stay-at-home parent, family, friends or neighbors. However, some who are eligible also don’t have access to CCCAP because there is not a provider that meets their needs AND that accepts CCCAP.

**State and Federal Eligibility levels** – In Colorado, counties have many options in the ways in which they administer the CCCAP program which can lead to very different levels of utilization. This estimate is limited to the portion of children that could be served under State and Federal law, rather than the number that could be served under each of the 64 Counties various policies as those policies dramatically impact the number of children served. Chief among these is the county ceiling for income eligibility. All counties must, under state law, have a ceiling at or above 165% FPL. However, under both state and Federal law, counties may serve up to 85% of the State Median income.



## Data and Analysis Used

Using the assumptions above, the Department used Child Care Automated Tracking System (CHATS) payment data<sup>i</sup> and calculated the total number of children and families that utilized care for a 12-month period (August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016). Utilization was defined as ANY amount of care provided through subsidy OR any subsidy dollars spent on a child, during this time frame. This number is the estimate of those “served”: 30,363 children served by CCCAP at any level from August 1, 2015 to July 31, 2016. Though this number has varied slightly over time, it has remained fairly close to 30,000 children served for several years.

To get to the number of potentially eligible population, the Department used the United States Department of Health and Human Service’s estimates of Colorado’s eligible population for Federal Fiscal Year 2012 (the most recently available published data).<sup>ii</sup> This number is the estimate of those eligible: an estimated 232,850 children were eligible for CCCAP in Colorado Calendar Years 2011 and 2012, based on State and Federal Law [Lower Estimate = 189,860; Upper Estimate = 275,850]. It should be noted that, given that these numbers are from 2011 and 2012, this is likely an underestimate of the current eligible population.

Using these two estimates, approximately 13.0% [30,363 / 232,850] of the eligible population for CCCAP in Colorado is currently being served. Based on the confidence intervals used in the eligibility estimates, the range for this estimate is from 16.0% [30,363 / 189,860] to 11.0% [30,363 / 275,850].

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<sup>i</sup>CHATS PayrollX Monthly Payment Files from August 2015 to August 2016 were used for this analysis, and paired down to the dates of interest (August 2015 to July 2016).

<sup>ii</sup>ASPE Issue Brief (2015). Estimates of Child Care Eligibility and Receipt for Fiscal Year 2012 (DHHS Publication). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. Accessible at: <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/153591/ChildEligibility.pdf>