



COLORADO
Governor Jared Polis

When I decided to run for Governor of Colorado in 2017, a big part of my vision for the state and reason for running was so that every child in our state could attend preschool and full-day Kindergarten free of charge. In 2020, Colorado voters overwhelmingly passed the creation of a dedicated universal preschool funding stream through the passage of Proposition EE. I was proud to enact the will of these voters by signing HB22-1295, the bill that created the Colorado Universal Preschool program administered by the Colorado Department of Early Childhood Education.

Now, more than a year after the program launched, I'm so proud of what we have accomplished by providing tens of thousands of children with crucial early education experiences, as well as families across the state with critical financial relief. This transformative step reaffirms our state's commitment to giving every child a strong start, empowering families, and fostering vibrant communities.

The Universal Preschool Program is more than an education milestone—it is a catalyst for change, breaking down barriers to early learning, and creating opportunities that will echo for generations. Families now have greater access to free high-quality preschool options, a broader range of choices to meet their needs, and meaningful support for work-life balance and economic stability.

Providers across Colorado are empowered to deliver exceptional early learning experiences, while families see the ripple effects of this investment in their daily lives. These impacts strengthen our workforce, stabilize communities, and ensure a brighter, more inclusive future for all Coloradans.

While we celebrate this progress, there is more work ahead. Together, we will continue to expand equitable access and hours, address workforce challenges, and continue to elevate Colorado as a leader in early childhood education.

Thank you to the parents, educators, providers, policymakers, and leaders who have championed this effort. Your dedication inspires us to dream bigger, achieve more, and create a future where every child and family can thrive.

With gratitude,

Jared Polis
Governor
State of Colorado



Colorado Universal Preschool Program: SY 2023-24



Colorado Department of Early Childhood

January 2025

Executive Summary

Colorado Universal Preschool offers voluntary, high-quality preschool to every child in the year before kindergarten. Through its mixed delivery system, the program enables families to choose a preschool setting that best meets their needs, whether that be a licensed community-based, school-based, or home-based program. With the tireless support of early childhood partners, families, providers, Legislators, and the Governor, Colorado Universal Preschool welcomed its first cohort of children in the school year (SY) 2023-24. The program offered at least 15 hours per week of state-funded preschool to all children in their year before kindergarten for a 10 month school year.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the Top in the Nation for Preschool Access

Colorado Universal Preschool served 43,479 four-year-olds, or nearly 69% of its estimated eligible population. Colorado is projected to rank among the top in the nation for four-year-old preschool access when national data is released for SY 2023-24.

Lowering Families' Cost of Living

Families saved an average of \$6,100 annually through participation in the program, a transformational amount of money for families navigating the high cost of early learning and care alongside other major expenses, such as housing, food, and healthcare.

Honoring Family Choice

More than 1,900 providers participated, including 46 percent community-based, 38 percent school-based, and 16 percent family child care homes, aligning with the Legislature's vision of a mixed-delivery system that caters to family preferences.

Reaching Children With Unique Needs

Colorado Universal Preschool values each child for the unique characteristics and learning styles and supports them to thrive. Nearly half (49%) of the four-year-olds served were low-income, defined as below 270% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, and more than 11,000 (26%) of these children had at least one qualifying factor (English language learner, experiencing homelessness, in foster care, or having a disability). The program also served more than 5,300 dual language learners and nearly 6,000 students with disabilities.

Strengthening the Early Learning Sector

The program distributed \$239.4 million in provider payments to the early learning sector. By participating in Colorado Universal Preschool, providers from all settings had access to a reliable pool of public funding for preschool education services, incentivizing continued capacity growth in the early care and education sector.

ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

Colorado Universal Preschool is committed to continuous improvement and working with early childhood partners, providers, and families to address challenges in the school year 2024-25 and beyond.

Additional Hours for "Children in Poverty"

In SY 2024-25, the program expanded the ability for children living at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Guidelines to receive 30 hours of state-funded preschool. This has allowed for more than 6,000 children to receive full-day services, increasing equity and providing additional support to uplift Colorado's most vulnerable populations.

Expanding Choice in an Early Education Crisis

Counties vary in the availability of providers that meet family needs across settings, due in part to the state's workforce shortage. Colorado Universal Preschool's Local Coordinating Agencies (LCOs) are working at the local level to recruit and support providers.

LOOKING AHEAD

In just one year, Colorado Universal Preschool made monumental strides in increasing preschool access for families and in strengthening the early childhood sector. At the time of publishing this report, the second year of Colorado Universal Preschool is underway, helping to create a bright future for Colorado's children and families. The program is also working on key advancements, like rolling out a Resource Bank to support providers in implementing its Quality Standards and undergoing a multi-year independent evaluation to build its evidence base.

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FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2023 was a monumental year for early childhood in Colorado. It was our privilege to be a part of the team tasked with launching our state's first ever universal preschool program. Programs like Colorado Universal Preschool are key to creating the future that Colorado children, families, and the early childhood educator workforce deserve, making Colorado the best state to live and raise a family.

As I reflect on this program's first year of successes and challenges, I'm grateful for the crucial work done by Colorado's diverse early childhood leaders, advocates, practitioners, and professionals. Building on years of dedication and innovation from the early childhood community, Colorado Universal Preschool upheld its mission to provide high-quality preschool to every child in Colorado in the year before they are eligible to enter kindergarten.

Together, we served **more than 68%** of eligible four-year-olds statewide with high-quality preschool services, supported more than **1,900 early childhood businesses** throughout the state, and **saved nearly 43,500 families of four-year-olds an average of \$6,100 a year on education costs**. This is a transformational amount of money for Colorado's economy and a long-term investment in the academic, social-emotional, and health outcomes of our state's youngest learners.

Of course, it hasn't been perfect, or easy – but systemic change of this nature rarely is. Colorado Universal Preschool is positioned as a national leader for early childhood while pushing toward high benchmarks for quality. At the same time, we value being localized – rooted in and responsive to the unique needs of Colorado communities. When challenges arose in this first year, we came together as a state and, grounded in these values, worked to address the issues in ways that benefited our communities most.

The following annual report is intended to transparently show who, what, where, and how the program reached Coloradans in 2023-24. Combined, each segment highlights the different ways Colorado Universal Preschool is, and will continue, benefiting children, families and providers across the state.



As we build a national model for excellence, the stakes have never been higher. But because of you, our confidence in Colorado's future continues to grow. For all you do to support our children and their families – ***thank you.*** We look forward to providing Colorado Universal Preschool to many more children, with the goal of ensuring Colorado's youngest learners are happy, healthy, and thriving. .

In Earnest,

Lisa R. Roy, Ed.D.

Dr. Lisa Roy
Executive Director
Colorado Department of Early Childhood

Overview of Colorado Universal Preschool

Colorado Universal Preschool is a state-funded, mixed-delivery preschool program administered by the Colorado Department of Early Childhood (CDEC). Colorado Universal Preschool was created through the dedication and commitment from the Governor, Legislators, partners, and families to building a high-quality, accessible early childhood system. Recognizing the positive child outcomes from high-quality preschool, Colorado voters passed Proposition EE, a nicotine and tobacco tax, in 2020 to create a dedicated revenue stream for universal preschool services. In 2022, lawmakers passed HB22-1295 to establish CDEC and Colorado Universal Preschool.

Colorado Universal Preschool welcomed its first cohort of children in the school year (SY) 2023-24. In this year, the program funded 43,479 children in the year before kindergarten to receive preschool services through 1,925 participating providers.

Programs Types: Providers offer a range of program types which include part-time of up to 10-15 hours per week, AM or PM; half-day of up to 15-30 hours per week, AM or PM; full-day of up to 30-40 hours per week; or extended day of 41+ hours per week. Programs are offered for a 10 month school year.

Family Awards: Colorado Universal Preschool funds up to 15 hours (half-day) per week of free, high-quality preschool to all children in their year before kindergarten for a 10 month school year. Depending on available funding, families may qualify for 30 hours (full-day) if their child is low-income *and* meets at least one “qualifying factor” that may impact their future academic achievement. Additionally, families can enroll in a 10 hour (part-time) program, if it meet their needs or if a 15 or 30 hour program is not locally available.

Mixed-Delivery: Colorado Universal Preschool is deeply committed to family choice. Through a mixed-delivery model, families are empowered to choose the ‘just-right’ provider, whether it be a licensed community-based program, a school-based program, or a licensed home-based provider. Providers also offer a variety of early childhood education models that cater to different family preferences and needs. These models include varying program durations, instructional approaches, specialized support services, language offerings, and more.

Local Coordinating Agencies: Families and providers from across Colorado’s 64 counties participate in Colorado Universal Preschool. CDEC recognizes that communities have unique contexts and nuances, and that local entities are best suited to respond to local needs. As such, Local Coordinating Organizations (LCOs) are state partners responsible for the coordination of Colorado Universal Preschool at the local level. Within their [geographic catchment area](#), LCOs provide services such as supporting families in navigating enrollment, communicating with and supporting providers, and collaborating with CDEC in implementing high-quality preschool services.

This report highlights the impact of Colorado Universal Preschool in its first year of implementation, including children served, the mixed-delivery system, and funding. This report only pertains to services for children in the year before kindergarten. For information on three-year-olds served, please see the [SY 2023-24 Colorado Universal Preschool and Three-Year-Old Report](#).

As Colorado Universal Preschool enters its second year in SY 2024-25, the program continues to enhance the family and provider experience and to promote quality services for positive child outcomes. We look forward to continued partnership with Legislators, early childhood partners, providers, and families in the quest to provide all Colorado children in the year before kindergarten with access to affordable, high-quality preschool.

Qualifying for 30 Hours

While state statute directs Colorado Universal Preschool to provide at least 10 hours of free preschool to all children in their year before kindergarten, the program increased baseline hours to 15 hours per week.¹ Statute also directs the program, subject to available appropriations, to provide additional hours of state-funded preschool to a child who is “low-income” or meets at least one “qualifying factor” – meaning a child or family circumstance or characteristic that may impact their future cognitive, academic, social, physical, or behavioral health or development.

With the available appropriations in SY 2023-24, Colorado Universal Preschool offered additional hours – a total of 30 hours per week – to children who were low-income **and** had at least one qualifying factor. This approach provided extra learning time to children facing compounding challenges.

DEFINING LOW-INCOME

In school year 2023-24, Colorado Universal Preschool defined “low-income” as households with an income that does not exceed 270% of the federal poverty guidelines (FPG). Doing so reflects current data that shows the expansion of what it means to be economically ‘at-risk’ in Colorado beyond what the federal poverty guidelines measure. For example, incomes well above the federal poverty thresholds are still far below what is necessary to meet Colorado families’ basic needs.²

In 2022, Coloradans employed at minimum wage required 134 working hours a week to support a family of three. By recognizing this reality, Colorado Universal Preschool’s definition of “low-income” expands access to education to a greater number of families experiencing systemic inequities.

QUALIFYING FACTORS

The Colorado Universal Preschool statute directs CDEC to identify certain risk – or “qualifying” – factors that indicate potential barriers to greater learning outcomes.³ Children who meet the definition of low-income as outlined above and who have one of these qualifying factors are eligible to receive 30 hours of state-funded preschool. CDEC sets qualifying factors in rule.

Building on national research and the success of prior programs, Colorado Universal Preschool identified the following qualifying factors that impact the families most in Colorado for school year 2023-24:

- Child is identified as homeless and/or unhoused, with department rule ensuring this encompasses a broad range of scenarios.
- Child is a dual language learner, meaning a child who is learning two or more languages at the same time, or a child who is learning a second language while continuing to develop their first language.
- Child is eligible for special education with an Individualized Education Program (IEP).⁴
- Child is currently in the custody of a state supervised and county administered foster care home or in non-certified kinship care.

Figure 2: SY 2023-24 Low-Income Qualification Thresholds

Family Size	270% FPG Monthly Income
1	\$3,280.50
2	\$4,437.00
3	\$5,593.50
4	\$6,750.00
5	\$7,906.50
6	\$9,063.00
7	\$10,219.50
8	\$11,736.00
Each Additional Person	+ \$1,156.60

¹ See section 26.5-4-204(2), C.R.S.

² [The Self Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2022.](#) Colorado Center for Law and Policy.

³ See section 26.5-4-204(4)(a)(II), C.R.S.

⁴ Colorado Universal Preschool will fund preschool services for all three- and four-year-old children with an Individualized Education Program (IEP) in accordance with their IEP.

Children Served in School Year 2023-24

Colorado Universal Preschool was established with the knowledge that high-quality preschool can transform the lives of children, families and communities. Preschool is shown to play a key role in supporting child development, and its impacts are both immediate and long-term.⁵ By offering at least 15 hours of free preschool to all children in the year before kindergarten, Colorado Universal Preschool aims to provide all children in Colorado with a strong start in school and in life.

Colorado Universal Preschool served 43,479 children in SY 2023-24. In total, 68.7% of Colorado's estimated eligible four-year-old population statewide received state-funded preschool (See Appendix A). This is an increase of 45% compared to SY 2022-23, when 24% of Colorado's estimated four-year-old population was enrolled in the prior targeted, state-funded preschool program.⁶

Figure 1: 4 Year Olds Served Compared to Estimated Eligible Population



AMONG THE TOP IN THE NATION FOR PRESCHOOL ACCESS

Colorado Universal Preschool served a significantly greater proportion of four-year-olds compared to national averages. Only 35% of the country's four-year-old population enrolled in state-funded programs in SY 2022-23. While Washington, DC led the country by serving 88% of its estimated four-year-old population, the next highest states – Florida, Iowa, Oklahoma, and West Virginia – each served 67%.⁷ **With this data, Colorado is projected to rank among the top states in the nation for four-year-old preschool access when national data is released for SY 2023-24.**

Families in all 64 Colorado counties benefitted from Universal Preschool services in SY 2023-24 (See Appendix B), with **83% of counties (50) having served more than 60% of their eligible four-year-old populations** through the program. This includes counties in rural, frontier, and urban areas – evidence of the program's accessibility for families and ease of adoption for providers across the state.

This report utilizes the Colorado State Demography Office's 2023 population estimates to determine the "estimated eligible population." Some small, rural counties are reported as having served 100% or more of their estimated eligible population, likely due to fluctuating population growth in these counties. For example, in Ouray County, the estimated eligible population is 24 children; however the program served 29 children, or 121% of the estimated eligible population.

A number of factors, including workforce shortages, available program and provider type, and family choice, contribute to the 14 counties serving less than 60% of their estimated eligible four-year-old population. For example, some counties might only have participating providers in a single type of setting, such as Archuleta County which only had community-based providers. The local distribution and availability of providers in different types of settings (community-based, home-based, school-based) limits the types of programs that might match family preference and need in that community. CDEC is committed to increasing the total four-year-old population served state-wide and is working with Local Coordinating Organizations (LCOs) in each county to understand the unique approaches required.

⁵ [Comparative benefit-cost analysis of the Abecedarian program and its policy implications](#). Barnett and Masse, 2006; [Updating the economic impacts of the High/Scope Perry Preschool program](#). Nores, Barnett, Belfield, and Schweinhart, 2005; [Long-term effects of an early childhood intervention on educational achievement and juvenile arrest](#). Reynolds, Temple, Robertson and Mann, 2002.

⁶ Colorado's SY 2022-23 data reported on children served in the Colorado Preschool Program, which sunset in June 2023; [State of Preschool 2023 Yearbook](#), National Institute for Early Education Research, 2023.

⁷ [State of Preschool 2023 Yearbook](#), National Institute for Early Education Research, 2023.

Children Served by “Award to Family”

When a family submits an application for Colorado Universal Preschool, the program assesses their eligibility for receiving half- or full-day services. Then, the family is offered an “award”: the amount of preschool hours (either 15 or 30) that the program will fund for their child per week.

All children in the year before kindergarten are eligible to receive 15 hours. Based on a family’s income and whether their child meets at least one qualifying factor, families may be eligible for 30 hour awards. Additionally, families can utilize a 10 hour award, should it meet a family’s needs and preferences or if locally available programs offer only 10 hour programs. Should a family need more hours than their award funds, families also have the option of paying their provider for additional hours.

Figure 3 shows the number of children who were funded for each category of hours. 18.5% of children were funded for 10 hours; 70.3% of children were funded for 15 hours, and 11.1% of children were funded for 30 hours. Families can change their program enrollment hours throughout the school year, which may impact the award they receive. In this data, children are included in their highest award category throughout the year. For example, if a child was awarded 15 hours from August through December, but then awarded 30 hours December through May, the child would be counted as one served with a 30 hour award.

Figure 3: Children Served by Award to Family

10 Hour Award	15 Hour Award	30 Hour Award	Total
8,065 (18.5%)	30,586 (70.3%)	4,828 (11.1%)	43,479



“My son learned so much and came so far socially this year. I am beyond grateful for this program. My family would never have been able to afford it, otherwise. I feel that my little one is better prepared for kindergarten now. Thank you, thank you for this special learning for our children.

- Billi Kennedy, parent

Children Served by Income and Qualifying Factors

Colorado Universal Preschool holds a strong commitment to providing children the services they need to thrive. With the available funding in SY 2023-24, the program prioritized serving children that were low-income and had at least one qualifying factor. The program continues to evaluate ways to carefully target the children who could most benefit from full-day (30 hours) preschool with available resources. As discussed later in the report, an additional qualifying factor has been added for SY 2024-25 which will allow more children in poverty to receive a 30 hour award to support full-day services.

The program reached tens of thousands of children who can benefit from state-funded preschool services. **58% of children (25,178) served by Colorado Universal Preschool in SY 2023-24 were low-income and/or had at least one qualifying factor** (See Appendix C).

The research is clear on the impact a half-day of high-quality preschool has for children. In the near-term, children who receive high quality, half-day preschool perform significantly better on school achievement in the early grades, and they also demonstrate lower rates of grade retention, special education, early school drop-out, and behavioral problems. In the longer-term, half-day preschool participants have higher high school GPAs and graduation rates, higher adult earnings, and lower crime rates.⁸

The data below highlights how Colorado Universal Preschool has contributed to preparing children for kindergarten and the development of thousands of the state's most vulnerable children.

LOWERING FAMILIES' COST OF LIVING

In total, nearly half (21,506, or 49.5%) of children who received services through Colorado Universal Preschool were “low-income” at any point in the program year (See Appendix C). While Colorado's minimum wage was \$13.65 an hour in 2023, estimates show an adult needs at least \$21.10 and as much as \$42.56 an hour to support just one preschool-aged child, depending on one's county of residence.⁹

Program uptake by families earning less than 270% of FPG highlights this reality and the critical need for the support that Colorado Universal Preschool provides. With families saving an average of \$600 a month, or \$6,100 annually, through participation in Colorado Universal Preschool, the program helps promote family stability, lower families' cost of living, and free-up earnings for other needs – whether this be housing, food, healthcare, or savings.

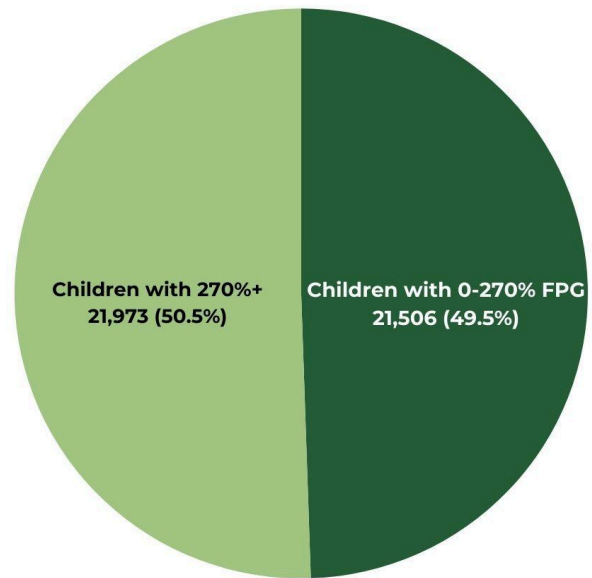


Figure 4: Children Served by Income Band

REACHING CHILDREN WITH QUALIFYING FACTORS

Colorado Universal Preschool served more than 11,000 unique children (26.4%) with a qualifying factor, regardless of income, at any point during school year 2023-24. The program serves many families with compounding qualifying factors: 1,076 children had two qualifying factors, and 44 children had three or more qualifying factors (Appendix C). Of the four qualifying factors, the most common were “child with an IEP,” followed by “dual language learner” status. More than 5,800 and 5,300 children met these criteria, respectively.

Figure 5: Number of Children Served with Each Qualifying Factor

Qualifying Factor	Number of Children
Child with IEP	5,863 (13.5%)
Dual Language Learner	5,388 (12.4%)
Homeless	716 (1.6%)
In Foster Care	657 (1.5%)

* Counts are unique for each category of qualifying factor; counts are not unique across qualifying factors. Children with multiple qualifying factors are counted in each category.

⁸ Gormley, W., Gayer, T., Phillips, D., and Dawson, B. (2005) [The Effects of Universal Pre-K on Cognitive Development](#). *Development Psychology*, Vol. 41, No. 6.; Schweinhart et al. (2005). [The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 40: Summary, Conclusions, and Frequently Asked Questions](#). High/Scope® Educational Research Foundation.

⁹ [“The Self Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2022.”](#) Colorado Center for Law and Policy, p7.

Demographics and Languages of Children Served

Child race and ethnicity data is collected through the family application for the Colorado Universal Preschool program. In the first year of the program, these application fields were optional for families. Only 70% of families served by the program reported race in their application, and 80% of families reported ethnicity. Therefore, SY 2023-24 racial and ethnic data is only partially reflective of the true demographics of children served in the program year. For the collected race and ethnicity data from SY 2023-24 Colorado Universal Preschool program, see Appendix C.

While the data collected for SY 2023-24 is incomplete, the program has made adjustments to the application for SY 2024-25 to ensure the collection of complete demographic data for next and all following school years. The race and ethnicity question will no longer be optional for families¹⁰, which will result in more comprehensive data collection and allow the program to evaluate its reach to diverse populations throughout Colorado.

Within the application, families also indicated if their child had limited English proficiency. If so, families then stated the primary language spoken at home. In SY 2023-24, 88.5% of families primarily spoke English in the home, 7.8% of families primarily spoke Spanish, 3.1% of families primarily spoke another language, and less than one percent of families indicated multiple primary languages.

Figure 7: Primary Languages Spoken by Children Served

Primary Language	Percent of Total 4 Year Olds Served
English	88.5%
Spanish	7.8%
Other	1.7%
Bilingual/Multilingual	0.6%
Chinese	0.3%
Amharic	0.2%
Arabic	0.2%
Russian	0.2%
Vietnamese	0.2%
French	0.1%
Somali	0.1%
German	>0.1%
Korean	>0.1%
Tagalog	>0.1%

¹⁰ Families will still have the option of “prefer not to answer.”



Mixed-Delivery System

Colorado Universal Preschool supports both families and providers through a mixed-delivery system. One size does not fit all when it comes to child care settings, and the mixed-delivery model empowers families to choose a provider that meets their unique needs, whether that be aligning with parents' work schedules, enrolling where a sibling attends, or having teachers that speak a child's primary language. In turn, mixed-delivery ensures equitable access to funding for all preschool provider types, including school-based, community-based, and licensed home providers.

PROVIDERS FROM ALL SETTINGS MEETING THE NEEDS OF ALL FAMILIES

By offering equitable access to state funding and operational support for all preschool provider types, Colorado Universal Preschool's mixed-delivery model addresses some of the most challenging issues families face in accessing quality early care and education.

These challenges are reflected in a spring 2022 survey performed by Early Milestones,¹¹ which found that nearly 75% of families reported difficulty in finding early education services for their children, birth through six. More than just access, the survey showed that families require choice when it comes to programming for their child. This survey reflected 59% of families had an arrangement that did not match their preference, and factors from program hours to curriculum to convenient locations all influenced these preferences. It's clear that Colorado families require choice in where their child attends preschool, and providers certainly rose to meet this need in the program's first year.

1,925 providers from all settings — school-based, community-based, and home-based — participated in the SY 2023-24 program.¹² The majority of providers were community-based (46%); however, school-based providers served the most children (55.8%). Families may gravitate toward school-based providers for a number of reasons: a school-based provider may enable continuity of care as the child moves into kindergarten; families may value the convenience of having a preschooler and an older sibling in the same building; or it may align with a child's IEP.

Meanwhile, **42.2% of children were served at community-based programs, and 1.9% of children were served at home-based programs.** From hotel staff, to police officers, to factory employees, a critical part of our state's workforce might depend on quality

Figure 8: Number of Providers by Setting

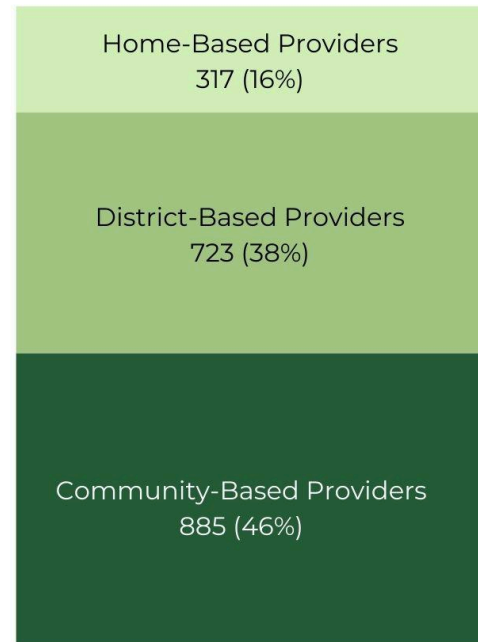
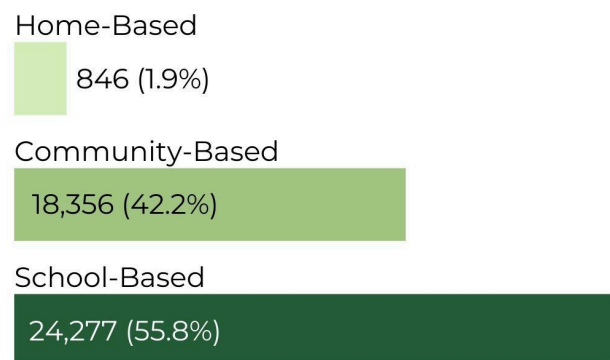


Figure 9: Children Served by Provider Setting*



*Families have the ability to change their preschool provider at any point throughout the program year. This data reflects the number of children served by provider setting during the last month of SY 2023-24.

¹¹ [“Still Struggling: Colorado Families’ Views on Child Care and Hopes for Universal Preschool,”](#) Early Milestones 2022.

¹² A participating provider is defined as a preschool provider that had a published profile in the Universal Preschool registration system at the end of the program year. Of these participating providers, 1,907, or 99%, received payments for preschool services.

child care and education during nontraditional hours — hours which may be more readily available at community- or home-based providers. Family need for these provider types is evidenced by data from the program's first year. In SY 2023-2024 alone, **community-based providers in 25 counties served more than 40% of their community's participating preschoolers, and community-based providers in 17 counties served more than 50% of participating children** (See Appendix D).

By promoting access to safe, quality early learning experiences for children across varying geographic, racial, and income demographics, **Colorado Universal Preschool meets regional needs by supporting parent participation in the workforce, helping families make — and save — more money, and providing the social-emotional and cognitive development all families want for their children.** For a complete count of participating providers by county, see Appendix E; additional information on providers for SY 2023-24 can be found in the program's [Provider Dashboard](#).



"Colorado Universal Preschool has allowed me to be competitive and to have the funding I need so I can pass that benefit on for the family. It has also helped me to afford to stay in the family child care business."

- Jennifer Reyelts,
Academy de la Estrella, a dual
language preschool in Garfield
County

CREATING A SUSTAINABLE EARLY LEARNING SECTOR

A well-funded mixed-delivery system is the most cost-effective and sustainable solution for delivering a quality early care and education system to all families. By providing equitable access to state funding, the mixed-delivery model promotes financial stability for providers and expands access to high-quality care for families.

In SY 2023-24, the Colorado Universal Preschool Program distributed **\$239.4 million in provider payments to the early learning sector.** By participating in Colorado Universal Preschool, providers from all settings had access to a reliable pool of public funding for preschool education services. Colorado Universal Preschool rates cover the base cost of high-quality care and consider geographical and community variances in cost. Through this, **the program incentivizes continued capacity growth in the early care and education sector.** Additional information on the calculation of rates are in the Funding and Provider Rates section of the report.

Investments in mixed-delivery are also long-term investments that support district budgets throughout Colorado's K-12 system. Research shows education in the years before kindergarten increases student achievement and grade-readiness throughout grades K-12, with a correlating decrease in the need for remedial education.¹³ By reducing the potential budgetary need for remedial services in district schools, **Colorado Universal Preschool helps create sustainability and efficiency for educational services from preschool through 12th grade.**

In addition to these direct service payments, Colorado Universal Preschool also offered one-time funding opportunities throughout the first year to cover start-up costs of participating in the program. The program deployed resources to support participating providers in recruiting and retaining qualified workforce, maintaining overhead costs, supporting quality, and sustaining care capacity for infants and toddlers. This funding included a Universal Preschool Provider Bonus, which directed \$560,000 to participating providers new to state-funded preschool, and \$1.8 million to participating providers who maintained or expanded their infant and toddler care capacity alongside offering universal preschool. CDEC also distributed \$25 million in Capacity Grants, which supported education materials and supplies, health care materials and supplies, technology, furniture, and site infrastructure.

¹³ McCoy DC, Yoshikawa H, Ziol-Guest KM, Duncan GJ, Schindler HS, Magnuson K, Yang R, Koepp A, Shonkoff JP. "[Impacts of Early Childhood Education on Medium- and Long-Term Educational Outcomes](#)"

EXPANDING CHOICE IN AN EARLY EDUCATION CRISIS

While Colorado Universal Preschool has provided critical support to the stability of the early education sector and to families in accessing affordable early education experiences that meet their needs, the state — like most others — is still experiencing an early education shortage. This shortage particularly impacts rural areas of Colorado, where the cost of running a child care business remains high while enrollment is low, due to smaller population sizes.

Because of these challenges, counties vary in the local distribution and availability of providers across different types of settings. **Of Colorado's 64 counties, 30 have providers from all three settings, 21 have providers representing two setting-types, and 13 have just one provider-setting option (See Appendix E).** Counties with gaps in mixed-delivery choice are primarily rural and frontier counties. Kiowa County, for example, offers two school-based providers. In several other counties, such as Mineral and San Juan, families are relying solely on community-based providers to receive Colorado Universal Preschool services.

The program continues to learn from LCOs and providers about additional resources that could further support providers and enable expanded choice in the mixed-delivery system. For example, each LCO develops a Community Plan with local, targeted strategies for recruiting and supporting providers.



SY 2023-24 Funding and Provider Rates

Colorado Universal Preschool is funded through two state funding streams: a nicotine sales tax, which voters approved via Proposition EE in 2020, and Colorado State General Fund. In FY 2023-24, the Legislature appropriated a total of \$322 million to CDEC for the Universal Preschool Program, combining \$154.5 million in Proposition EE revenue, or Preschool Program Cash Funds, with \$167.5 million in General Funds. SB23-216 appropriated the amount from the General Fund or State Education Fund to the Preschool Programs Cash Fund, equal to the state share of total program expenditures in FY 2022-23 that was attributable to total statewide preschool program enrollment. All funds in the Preschool Program Cash Fund are allocated to support providers in serving both targeted three and universal four-year-olds. The following information solely relates to four-year-old rates and expenditures; fiscal information for three year olds served can be found [here](#).

Provider Rates

Providers offer a range of program types which include part-time of up to 10-15 hours per week, AM or PM; half-day of up to 15-30 hours per week, AM or PM; full-day of up to 30-40 hours per week; or extended day of 41+ hours per week. In accordance with state statute, Colorado Universal Preschool established per-child rates specific to the number of hours the child is funded to attend. Provider rates are further individualized by the LCO catchment area the provider falls within, meaning that each LCO area has a specific 10, 15, and 30 hour rate. Families that are eligible can enroll their child in any program type that meets their early education needs, but providers are paid the rate of the child's family award. Other funding, including Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) funding, HeadStart, or private pay tuition, can be used to cover additional hours not paid for by the family's Colorado Universal Preschool award.

Figure 10: Average Hourly Rate for SY 2023-24

10 hour rate	15 hour rate	30 hour rate
\$4,837.46	\$6,044.37	\$10,655.45

The program calculated the SY 2023-24 rates with a formula that factors in the unique characteristics that drive costs across different preschool settings. The formula included a base rate cost for providing high-quality preschool services with specific parameters adjusting for personnel costs. Additionally, adjustments were made to account for variances to costs by region, local costs of living, a community's poverty level, inflation, geographic factors, and variations in the cost resulting from child characteristics, such as being low-income or a dual language learner. The full list of provider rates by LCO catchment area can be found in Appendix F.

Colorado Universal Preschool provider rates must keep pace with the cost of care to maintain a strong provider base that can meet family demand. The program is committed to utilizing available resources strategically to ensure rates cover providers' actual costs.

Program Expenditures

In SY 2023-24, \$239.4 million was distributed to providers to serve children in the year before kindergarten. Payments disaggregated by Local Coordinating Organizations (LCOs) are also included in Appendix G.

Figure 11: Expenditures by Award* to Family

Award Hours*	Children Served	Expenditures
10 Hour	8,065	\$40,399,283
15 Hour	30,586	\$160,543,880
30 Hour	4,828	\$38,491,679
Total	43,479	\$239,434,843*

*Children Served shows the total number of unique children by the highest award they received. For example, a child who received a 10 hour award and a 15 hour award throughout the program year would only be counted in the 15 Hour total in this table. Totals of children served per award hour cannot be used to calculate Expenditures, as students may have changed award type throughout the year.

PROTECTING RESOURCES FOR CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Of these expenditures, \$33.5 million was directed to students with a disability in the year before kindergarten. When creating the program in state law, the Colorado General Assembly ensured children with Individualized Education Programs would continue being funded at levels consistent with before the creation of Colorado Universal Preschool. The same amount of State General Fund that was previously allocated to the Colorado Department of Education's School Finance, which funded preschool students with disabilities in the previous state-funded preschool program, is now transferred to CDEC's Preschool Program Cash Fund. As a result, \$38.2 million was budgeted in FY 2023-24 as a minimum to fund the classroom settings for preschoolers with IEPs. Of this, \$33.5 million was directed to four-year-olds with disabilities. The remaining \$4.7, along with an additional \$18 million in funding from the Colorado Universal Preschool program, was directed to three year olds with disabilities. In total, \$56.2 million was directed to students with disabilities, both three- and four-year-olds in SY 2023-24. Students with IEPs may also have qualified for additional supplemental hours due to being eligible through other qualifying factors.¹⁴

ENSURING A SMOOTH TRANSITION FOR PROVIDERS

In the first year of the program, the Colorado General Assembly created a measure to ensure a smooth transition for providers who participated in the state's previous preschool program, the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP). In this prior program, only school-based providers, or community-based providers contracting with school districts, were eligible to participate. A 'Colorado Preschool Program Hold Harmless' was written into statute to ensure fiscal stability for providers throughout the transition from the prior state-funded preschool program to the new Colorado Universal Preschool Program. This provision guaranteed that these providers would receive at least the same amount of funding in the first year of Colorado Universal Preschool as they did in the final year of CPP. This 'Hold Harmless' is only effective for SY 2023-24. The program distributed \$7.5 million to providers through this provision, with \$4.3 million to school districts and \$2.9 million pass through to community providers.

¹⁴ For more detailed information on funding for students with disabilities, please see the [Colorado Universal Preschool Enrollment and Expenditures Report](#).

Exciting Developments for Year 2 and Beyond

Colorado Universal Preschool is committed to continuous learning and collaborative growth. In the first year of the program, CDEC listened to the feedback of families, providers, and partners across the early childhood community to understand how the program was positively impacting communities and how the program could improve. Informed by this input, as well as by statutory requirements, the program is enacting a number of developments that directly address the needs of children, families, and providers, alike. Colorado Universal Preschool looks forward to continued partnerships with all those invested in the early childhood care and education system to help children thrive in every year to come.

NEW “CHILD IN POVERTY” QUALIFYING FACTOR

A new qualifying factor of “child in poverty” has been added for SY 2024-25. This qualifying factor is defined as a child living at or below the 100% Federal Poverty Guidelines. In effect, the addition of this qualifying factor automatically qualifies the state’s most economically vulnerable children for 30 hours state funded-preschool, as children meeting this criteria will be considered both “low-income” and having an additional qualifying factor.

Colorado Universal Preschool made this adjustment in response to stakeholders voicing that the program’s 30 hour eligibility schema of requiring a child to be low-income and have a qualifying factor was causing the children from the lowest-income families to miss out on full-day preschool. This addition is an exciting development towards ensuring the program is serving students equitably and reaching the children who could benefit most from full-day services. **As of October 31, 2024, 6,015 of children in poverty are qualifying for full-day services, nearly half of whom are newly eligible because of the addition of the qualifying factor.**



*“We are very grateful for Universal Preschool. This is one of the programs that really help[ed] our young one prepare for the real long school day. My son started having trouble adjusting school routine[s] and environments. Now he has been doing excellent at school. He also loves going and never [wants] to miss a day.
-Narisar Ultrup, parent*

QUALITY STANDARDS

Colorado Universal Preschool strives to ensure that every child in the program receives high-quality care and education. The research backing preschool makes clear that quality is essential to preschool experiences that benefit children and produce positive outcomes in school and in life.¹⁵ Elements such as interactions between children and teachers, classroom environment, curriculum, teacher qualifications, engagement with families, and health resources all contribute to building quality.

Colorado Universal Preschool is committed to supporting providers across all settings to elevate quality. To do this, the program has developed quality standards which all providers must meet in order to participate in the program. In SY 2024-25, providers were not required to meet any quality standards above and beyond state child care licensing regulations in order to remove as many barriers as possible to provider participation. Instead, CDEC worked together with early childhood stakeholders throughout SY 2023-24 to develop standards that are both rigorous and adaptable to providers' unique needs, capabilities, and existing quality practices.

With input from nearly 700 Colorado families, providers, school districts, early childhood councils, members of the workforce, and more, the benchmarks balance national and Colorado-based best practices with the priorities of the state's early childhood community. The standards build on decades of investments in early childhood care and education quality and intersect with existing quality and workforce development systems already in place in the state, including the Colorado Shines Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS) and the Professional Development Information System (PDIS).

Five key areas make up the program's quality standards:

1. **Basic Eligibility:** Several aspects of the Universal Preschool program — such as contact hours, compliance with child care licensing, ratio and group size, equal opportunity for enrollment, compliance with IDEA and ECEA laws when serving children with IEPs, and limited suspension/expulsion — are foundational and represent the baseline of quality.
2. **Instructional Practices:** These standards represent everything providers “do” with children. This area will ensure a well-balanced curriculum or pedagogical approach that supports the development of the whole child and incorporates appropriate assessments.
3. **Healthy Development:** Addressing children's development is a critical component of the whole child approach, and this area will ensure preschool providers support children's health. Families will have access through their provider to free, voluntary development screening services (including vision, hearing, dental, and health as well as fine and gross motor, social-emotional, cognitive, and language); referrals for children and families seeking specialized services, upon request; and translation services for children and families to access information in their home language.
4. **Family and Community Engagement:** Through these standards, families will be able to give input to their providers on the priorities, interests, home routines, and cultural and social practices they value in their child's education — ensuring their child's education is linguistically and culturally relevant, and remains consistent between school and home.
5. **Teacher Quality and Workforce:** These standards create multiple pathway options for educators to advance in their careers and obtain the qualifications, credentials, and experiences which lead to high-quality instruction.

Colorado Universal Preschool knows that providers need support and resources to implement these standards, and the program is committed to responding to providers' quality improvement needs.

The program has devised a multi-year phased approach for providers to implement Quality Standards. This supports providers with a flexible timeline to adjust or adopt new practices, as needed, while continuing to serve their communities. Select requirements from the family and community engagement area went into effect in the school year 2024-25. The rest of the standards are required to be fully implemented in future years.

¹⁵ [Comparative benefit-cost analysis of the Abecedarian program and its policy implications](#). Barnett and Masse, 2006; [Updating the economic impacts of the High/Scope Perry Preschool program](#). Nores, Barnett, Belfield, and Schweinhart, 2005; [Long-term effects of an early childhood intervention on educational achievement and juvenile arrest](#). Reynolds, Temple, Robertson and Mann, 2002.

CDEC has developed a Colorado Universal Preschool Resource Bank which will contain tools, templates, training materials, and more, so that providers have a central hub to access all the resources which will support them in raising quality. The Resource Bank content has been designed with input from partners to ensure the included materials are reflective of the best practices providers are already utilizing and that materials are flexible for implementation across a range of provider settings and types. The Resource Bank will roll out in phases, aligning with the phased implementation of the regulations and expanding with additional resources to support providers over time. The first phase is expected to launch with LCOs in January 2025 and with providers by March 2025.



INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

Colorado Universal Preschool aims to serve more Colorado children in the year before kindergarten in affordable preschools that meet learning goals, with the ultimate outcome of improving children's kindergarten readiness across Colorado. Guided by its focus on continuous improvement and evidence-based decision making, Colorado Universal Preschool is embarking on a robust evaluation process to gain a clearer picture of the program's impact on children, families, and providers.

Colorado Universal Preschool and the Colorado Evaluation and Action Lab at the University of Denver (Colorado Lab) are partnering to guide the evaluation and its evidence-building efforts. The evidence-building approach will follow the [“Steps to Building Evidence” five-step model](#) adopted by the Colorado General Assembly and the Governor's Office of State Planning and Budget. Currently, Colorado Universal Preschool is in Step 1: Program Design, which focuses on defining the program's short-, medium-, and long-term outcomes and strategies to achieve them.



The evaluation process is aligned with the program's maturity and will focus on how the program is being implemented and its early outputs. The goal is to identify areas for improvement to ensure the program is following its planned strategies to achieve the desired outcomes for children. The program is undergoing three separate evaluations to ensure it results in a comprehensive understanding of where Colorado Universal Preschool is succeeding and where it can improve.

1. **Colorado Universal Program Implementation Process:** This evaluation will assess Colorado Universal Preschool's current implementation practices and make recommendations for ongoing implementation, scale-up, and sustainability of the program. The evaluation will answer questions integral to understanding whether the program is successful in meeting the vision set out by the Legislature and the people of Colorado, some of which include:
 - Are the application, matching, and enrollment processes preventing barriers for families and providers to participate? Are families matched to their preferred setting, or how well does their match align with their care preferences?

- What types of providers are or are not participating in Colorado Universal Preschool?
- Is Colorado Universal Preschool being implemented equitably for families and providers, or are there inequities that need to be addressed?
- How is the program engaging with data systems to drive improvement?

To answer these questions, the evaluation will utilize administrative data as well as interviews and focus groups with state and regional leaders, LCOs, providers, and families. This evaluation will ensure the program is creating awareness, access, and availability for families and providers, and that the program has processes in place to continually improve. The first phase of process evaluation is slated to take place through December 2027 with several interim reports delivered along the way.

2. **Supporting Early Learning in Colorado Universal Preschool:** Children's participation in high-quality preschool helps them get ready for kindergarten. Providers participating in the Universal Preschool Program need to have a clear understanding of what children should know and be able to do by the end of their preschool year in order to ensure they are preparing children for kindergarten. Likewise, the Universal Preschool Program needs an agreed upon understanding of what children should know and be able to do at the end of their preschool year to align formative assessments, curricula, and educator preparation toward these goals to support providers in preparing children for kindergarten. This evaluation is focused on assessing the program's Quality Standards and Children's Learning Goals as well as designing an evidence-based approach to supporting children's learning and provider quality. Based on evidence-based practices, the independent evaluator will make recommendations to strengthen or modify the program's Quality Standards and recommendations on how to measure and monitor providers for meeting these standards. Finally, the evaluation will help Colorado Universal Preschool to design an approach to supporting educators across all settings in accessing professional development and meeting quality improvement needs.
3. **Blending and Braiding Funding:** System efficiencies are needed to ensure that families have access to all preschool funding for which they are eligible to be able to maximize children's participation in preschool. This evaluation will analyze how Colorado Universal Preschool funding can be blended and braided with other early care and education funding streams, including federal, state, and local level sources, to maximize children's participation in preschool and coverage of providers' cost of care. While Colorado Universal Preschool is a significant source of funding for Colorado's children to participate in early care and education in their year before kindergarten, other funding sources — including Head Start, Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), and local streams — are available to families as well, depending on their child and family qualifications. Currently, families and providers are responsible for navigating the complex web of funding streams to maximize hours and cover the cost of delivering services. This may result in families, particularly historically underserved families, not accessing the maximum funding possible to increase preschool hours. This evaluation will develop a model for blending and braiding funding that will reduce burden to families and providers, and, ultimately, increase children's access to affordable preschool.

All three evaluations are in the initial stages and are planned for completion by the end of 2027. This process is the first step to building Colorado Universal Preschool's evidence-base and preparing for an outcomes evaluation focused on the short- and long-term learning outcomes of participating children.

Forging Ahead

In just one year, Colorado Universal Preschool made monumental strides in increasing preschool access for families and in strengthening the early childhood sector. At the time of publishing this report, the second year of Colorado Universal Preschool is underway, helping to create a bright future for Colorado's children and families.

With the support of a vast network of early childhood stakeholders across the state, Colorado Universal Preschool is well-positioned to grow and serve children, families, and providers for many years to come. CDEC relied on these partners to share their successes and challenges during the first year, and to continually push the program to uphold the vision the people of Colorado and the Legislature created for a high-quality, mixed-delivery preschool experience for all.

Building on the achievements from SY 2023-24, Colorado Universal Preschool will continue to provide the resources both children and providers need to thrive. As the early childhood landscape continues to evolve, and as challenges continue to arise, we are excited to work with community partners, policymakers, and more to invest in Colorado's children, now and into the future.



Data Terminology and Methodology

CDEC and Colorado Universal Preschool are dedicated to data practices that ensure quality, accuracy, and transparency, while simultaneously safeguarding the privacy of children in the program. Throughout the first year, CDEC staff worked in partnership with LCOs, providers, and program vendors to refine data collection, develop sound methodologies for analysis and validation, and ensure suppression of personally identifiable information. For additional questions about how data was collected, processed, and analyzed, please reach out to stephanie.stout-oswald@state.co.us.

RELIABLE DATA SOURCES

Children Served: CDEC utilized the final reconciled program payment file for 23-24 to report on the children served by Colorado Universal Preschool. Payment files are the most accurate source of data for reporting children served because providers were required to update related enrollment data regularly, and these files were subject to several stringent data quality checks.

Child Characteristics: CDEC utilized child application data, as of July 2024, to report on child characteristics, such as race and ethnicity, language, or if they met a qualifying factor by experiencing homelessness, having an IEP, being a dual language learner, or being in foster care.

Participating Providers: CDEC utilized a combination of data collected through the child care licensing system, as of July 2024, and the Universal Preschool Program provider registration, as of July 2024, to report on participating providers for SY 2023-24. Data quality issues were shared through the payment help desk, investigated by the CDEC team, and reconciled where appropriate.

Population Estimates: All population estimates were derived from the [Colorado State Demography Office's 2023 estimates](#).

REPORTING TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

Colorado Universal Preschool data is nuanced, and information about providers and children can change throughout the program year. To promote specificity, clarity, and accessibility, this report utilizes specific definitions of key terms. These terms are outlined below:

- **Award or Award to Family:** The highest number of preschool hours per week a participating child was funded to attend throughout the program year. A family may receive a 10, 15, or 30 hour award based on qualifying factors, program availability, and family choice.
- **Child and Provider County:** This report includes child and provider data disaggregated by county.
 - Counties associated with children served were children's county of residence, as recorded in their profile at the end of the program year.
 - Counties associated with participating providers are the county in which the provider was located.
 - CDEC cannot assume that children residing in a given county were served by a provider within that county.
- **Income Band:** Income bands for SY 2023-24 were collected for the purpose of determining whether a child qualified for 30 hour awards. The two bands were "less than 270% FPG" and "above 270% FPG." In this report, data on children's income bands are the *lowest* value associated with that child throughout the program year.
- **Participating Child or Enrollment:** A unique child associated with a Universal Preschool payment to a provider.
- **Participating Provider:** A provider published in the Universal Preschool registration system. A provider did not need to have a confirmed enrollment in their program to be considered "participating."

- **Provider Setting:** In line with the mixed-delivery model, providers are reported as being school-based, community-based, or home-based providers. Data on children served by provider setting was reported using the last setting type in which a child was served during the program year.
 - **Home-based:** Licensed child care facility based in someone’s primary residence. This is determined by the provider’s service category in CDEC’s licensing database.
 - **School District-based:** Licensed child care provider overseen by a school district. This is a field in the Universal Preschool registration system that is determined by data structure.
 - **Community-based:** Licensed child care provider that is not home-based and is not overseen by a school district; this category includes independent providers, faith-based providers, and charter schools
- **Qualifying Factor:** A child who was experiencing **homelessness**, had an **IEP**, was a **dual language learner**, or was **in foster care** at any point throughout the program year.

DATA METHODS

Certain metrics within the report required data cleaning or suppression.

- **Child Race/Ethnicity:** Race and ethnicity were captured in a single, *optional* field for the SY 2023-24 application. Manual re-coding was required to uncouple and categorize the responses.
 - **Race:**
 - If a single race value was provided, the data retained that race value
 - If more than one race value was provided, the data was re-coded as “Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial”
 - If one or more race values and “Something Else” was selected, the data was re-coded as “Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial”
 - If one or more race values and “Prefer not to answer” was selected, the data was re-coded as “Unspecified”
 - If no race value and “Something Else” was selected, the data was re-coded as “Other”
 - If no race value was selected, the data was re-coded as “Unspecified”
 - **Ethnicity:** Within the single, multi-select race/ethnicity question, families could select from options of “Hispanic” and “White, non-Hispanic,” along with other racial categories. Results were then cleaned into three categories: “Hispanic,” “Non-Hispanic,” and “Unspecified.”
 - **Non-Hispanic:** If “White, non-Hispanic” was selected and “Hispanic” was *not* selected, the data was re-coded as “Non-Hispanic”
 - **Hispanic:** If “Hispanic” was selected and “White, non-Hispanic” was *not* selected, the data was re-coded as “Hispanic”
 - **Unspecified:**
 - If both “Hispanic” and “White, non-Hispanic” were selected, the data was re-coded as “Unspecified”
 - If neither “Hispanic” or “White, non-Hispanic” were selected, the data was re-coded as “Unspecified”
 - **Child Language:** This field reflects the child’s primary language spoken at home. Applicants were only asked to provide information about their primary language if they reported their child had limited language proficiency. Applicants who indicated that the participating child had “limited English proficiency” were prompted to provide a write-in description of their primary language. All other applicants who did not complete this or who otherwise indicated English as their primary language were categorized as English-speaking. Open-ended text answers were categorized to align to language options provided to families in the updated 2024-25 program year application.

- **Child County:** If county values were entered incorrectly, left blank, or reflected an address outside of Colorado, we recorded this as either the correct county or “Out of State/No County Provided.” Military families and families experiencing homelessness may also be counted in this category.
- **Data Suppression:** To protect data privacy, any group < 10 at the level of any geographic location was suppressed.

DATA LIMITATIONS

- **30 Hour Awards:** The data provided cannot be used to assess how many children who may have been eligible for 30 hour awards actually received them. The reported data reflects whether a child was considered low-income or had a qualifying factor at any point in the program year. To be eligible for a 30 hour award, a child must have been low-income and had a qualifying factor simultaneously, and this data does not report on the combination of income and qualifying factors at the same point.
- **Child Languages:** Applicants were only asked to provide information about their primary language if they reported their child had limited language proficiency. Therefore, it is likely that our data does not accurately reflect all language experiences of the children participating in the Universal Preschool Program. These data limitations have been addressed through improved data collection in subsequent program years, as the program application now asks families for primarily household language and preferred language for communication with providers.
- **Population Estimates:** State Demographer’s Office data is updated annually for all relevant years. Pulling annual population estimates from their website may not yield the same comparison dataset.
- **Point in Time Data:** All figures reported here reflect characteristics of the Universal Preschool Program, participating children, and participating providers at a specific point in time. For example, participating provider data is reported based on provider registration and licensing data as of June 2024; this data will not capture information on providers who were participating earlier in the year but withdrew or closed prior to June 2024.
- **County Data:** Families were not required to update their contact information, including address, in the Universal Preschool registration system, so county-related counts may be considered estimates based on application data.

Appendices

Appendix A:

Children Served in the Year Before Kindergarten, Compared to Total Eligible Population

Children in the Year Before Kindergarten Served	Estimated Eligible Four-Year-Old Population*	Percent of Eligible Population Served	Estimated Number of Eligible Children Not Participating
43,479	63,306	68.7%	19,827

* Population estimates from Colorado State Demography Office

Appendix B:

Children in the Year Before Kindergarten Served by County †, Compared to Total Eligible Population

County	Children Served	Estimated Eligible Four-Year-Old Population*	Percent of Eligible Population Served
Total	43,479	63,306	68.7%
Adams County	4,416	6,715	65.8%
Alamosa County	95	200	47.5%
Arapahoe County	5,341	7,534	70.9%
Archuleta County	59	120	49.2%
Baca County	40	48	83.3%
Bent County	39	49	79.6%
Boulder County	2,053	2,536	81.0%
Broomfield County	567	848	66.9%
Chaffee County	128	151	84.8%
Cheyenne County	< 10	7	> 100%
Clear Creek County	41	88	46.6%
Conejos County	52	104	50.0%
Costilla County	27	31	87.1%
Crowley County	19	32	59.4%
Custer County	11	33	33.3%
Delta County	174	286	60.8%
Denver County	5,291	7,231	73.2%
Dolores County	11	9	122.2%
Douglas County	3,229	4,241	76.1%
Eagle County	425	569	74.7%
El Paso County	4,896	9,038	54.2%
Elbert County	225	286	78.7%
Fremont County	196	415	47.2%
Garfield County	563	771	73.0%

County	Children Served	Estimated Eligible Four-Year-Old Population*	Percent of Eligible Population Served
Gilpin County	29	42	69.0%
Grand County	94	119	79.0%
Gunnison County	121	149	81.2%
Hinsdale County	< 10	4	> 100%
Huerfano County	36	49	73.5%
Jackson County	10	6	166.7%
Jefferson County	3,671	5,653	64.9%
Kiowa County	17	10	170.0%
Kit Carson County	54	94	57.4%
La Plata County	314	421	74.6%
Lake County	54	100	54.0%
Larimer County	2,191	3,445	63.6%
Las Animas County	67	143	46.9%
Lincoln County	54	69	78.3%
Logan County	152	189	80.4%
Mesa County	1,131	1,642	68.9%
Mineral County	< 10	6	> 100%
Moffat County	114	161	70.8%
Montezuma County	152	261	58.2%
Montrose County	273	382	71.5%
Morgan County	327	414	79.0%
Otero County	138	209	66.0%
Ouray County	29	24	120.8%
Park County	87	167	52.1%
Phillips County	53	55	96.4%
Pitkin County	91	142	64.1%
Prowers County	136	155	87.7%
Pueblo County	1,071	1,843	58.1%
Rio Blanco County	47	56	83.9%
Rio Grande County	80	133	60.2%
Routt County	156	228	68.4%
Saguache County	34	51	66.7%
San Juan County	< 10	3	> 100%
San Miguel County	45	64	70.3%
Sedgwick County	16	21	76.2%
Summit County	190	233	81.5%

County	Children Served	Estimated Eligible Four-Year-Old Population*	Percent of Eligible Population Served
Teller County	134	173	77.5%
Washington County	48	51	94.1%
Weld County	3,199	4,842	66.1%
Yuma County	138	155	89.0%
Out of State**/No County Provided	1,003	N/A	2.3%

*Population estimates from Colorado State Demographer Office

**Military families and families who lived out-of-state at the time they applied for Colorado Universal Preschool would have provided out-of-state addresses. Participating providers were tasked with verifying in-state residency as part of the enrollment verification process; however, families and providers were not required to update their contact information in the system. Additionally, Colorado Universal Preschool served approximately 700 homeless families, who may be counted in this category depending on the information provided in their applications.

† Counts are based on the county in which the child resides, not necessarily the county in which they are receiving care.

Appendix C:

Number of Children Served by Race

Race	Grand Total	Percentage of Total Children Served
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,801	4.1%
Bi-Racial/Multi-Racial	3,026	7.0%
Black or African American	2,636	6.1%
Native American	478	1.1%
White	21,661	49.8%
Something Else*	620	1.4%
Unspecified**	13,257	30.5%
Grand Total	43,479	

*Families had the option of selecting “Something Else”, if their racial identity was not an option.

**This category includes families who selected “Prefer Not to Answer” or who left the question answered.

Number of Children Served by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Grand Total	Percentage of Total Children Served
Hispanic	11,972	27.5%
Non-Hispanic	22,404	51.5%
Unspecified*	9,103	20.9%
Grand Total	43,479	

*This category includes families who selected “Prefer Not to Answer” or who left the question answered.

Appendix D:

Children Served by Provider Setting by County † †

County	Home-Based	District-Based	Community-Based	Total
Adams	96	2,806	1,514	4,416
Alamosa	3	18	74	95
Arapahoe	66	3,192	2,083	5,341
Archuleta	0	4	55	59
Baca	0	40	0	40
Bent	0	34	5	39
Boulder	11	1,050	992	2,053
Broomfield	1	237	329	567
Chaffee	1	80	47	128
Cheyenne	0	< 10	0	< 10
Clear Creek	1	33	7	41
Conejos	2	23	27	52
Costilla	0	26	1	27
Crowley	0	0	19	19
Custer	0	11	0	11
Delta	3	147	24	174
Denver	29	3,557	1,705	5,291
Dolores	0	11	0	11
Douglas	63	1,061	2,105	3,229
Eagle	1	210	214	425
El Paso	165	2,644	2,087	4,896
Elbert	1	164	60	225
Fremont	0	121	75	196
Garfield	29	372	162	563
Gilpin	1	24	4	29
Grand	0	60	34	94
Gunnison	0	46	75	121
Hinsdale	0	< 10	0	< 10
Huerfano	0	29	7	36
Jackson	0	10	0	10
Jefferson	44	1,767	1,860	3,671
Kiowa	0	17	0	17
Kit Carson	0	54	0	54
La Plata	2	159	153	314
Lake	0	48	6	54
Larimer	107	890	1,194	2,191
Las Animas	0	25	42	67

County	Home-Based	District-Based	Community-Based	Total
Lincoln	0	22	32	54
Logan	0	93	59	152
Mesa	34	644	453	1,131
Mineral	0	0	< 10	< 10
Moffat	0	97	17	114
Montezuma	0	89	63	152
Montrose	20	198	55	273
Morgan	3	273	51	327
Otero	2	16	120	138
Ouray	1	25	3	29
Park	0	82	5	87
Phillips	5	13	35	53
Pitkin	1	20	70	91
Prowers	0	85	51	136
Pueblo	30	813	228	1,071
Rio Blanco	0	46	1	47
Rio Grande	3	53	24	80
Routt	0	87	69	156
Saguache	9	25	0	34
San Juan	0	< 10	< 10	< 10
San Miguel	0	20	25	45
Sedgwick	0	15	1	16
Summit	9	91	90	190
Teller	4	101	29	134
Washington	0	33	15	48
Weld	85	1,606	1,508	3,199
Yuma	0	107	31	138
Out of State/No County Provided*	14	638	351	1,003
Grand Total	846	24,277	18,356	43,479

This data aligns to Figure 9.

*If county values were entered incorrectly, left blank, or reflected an address outside of Colorado, we recorded this as either the correct county or “Out of State/No County Provided.” Families experiencing homelessness, of which there are approximately 700, military families, and families who lived out-of-state at the time of application may also be counted in this category. Participating providers were tasked with verifying in-state residency as part of the enrollment verification process; however, families and providers were not required to update their contact information in the system.

† † For this table, “County” refers to the county in which the child resides. This can be cross-referenced with Appendix B.

Appendix E:**Number of Registered Providers by Setting by County † † †**

County	Community-Based	Home-Based	School-Based	Total
Adams	59	23	72	154
Alamosa	2	2	1	5
Arapahoe	100	33	84	217
Archuleta	3	0	0	3
Baca	0	0	5	5
Bent	0	0	2	2
Boulder	83	7	41	131
Broomfield	14	1	5	20
Chaffee	4	3	3	10
Cheyenne	0	1	2	3
Clear Creek	1	0	3	4
Conejos	1	0	2	3
Costilla	1	0	2	3
Crowley	1	0	0	1
Custer	0	1	1	2
Delta	2	2	6	10
Denver	110	14	87	211
Dolores	1	0	1	2
Douglas	74	20	42	136
Eagle	19	3	8	30
El Paso	68	36	71	175
Elbert	0	0	6	6
Fremont	5	0	5	10
Garfield	12	7	11	30
Gilpin	0	0	1	1
Grand	5	0	4	9
Gunnison	5	0	1	6
Hinsdale	0	0	1	1
Huerfano	2	0	2	4
Jackson	0	0	1	1
Jefferson	93	19	56	168
Kiowa	0	0	2	2
Kit Carson	0	0	5	5
La Plata	10	3	8	21

Lake	1	0	1	2
Larimer	68	46	37	151
Las Animas	1	1	3	5
Lincoln	2	0	2	4
Logan	2	0	4	6
Mesa	23	19	24	66
Mineral	1	0	0	1
Moffat	1	1	1	3
Montezuma	7	1	3	11
Montrose	4	6	4	14
Morgan	2	7	5	14
Otero	6	1	1	8
Ouray	0	0	2	2
Park	0	1	3	4
Phillips	1	3	1	5
Pitkin	5	0	1	6
Prowers	2	1	4	7
Pueblo	16	14	25	55
Rio Blanco	1	0	2	3
Rio Grande	1	3	2	6
Routt	7	1	6	14
Saguache	0	1	3	4
San Juan	1	0	0	1
San Miguel	5	0	2	7
Sedgwick	0	1	2	3
Summit	9	7	5	21
Teller	4	3	3	10
Washington	2	0	4	6
Weld	36	25	28	89
Yuma	2	0	4	6
Total	885	317	723	1,925

This table shows data associated with Figure 8; it indicates the number of Providers in the Universal Preschool registration system as of July 2023. This data describes the providers that chose to engage with the Universal Preschool Program in the 23-24 program year and cannot be used to make conclusions about the Providers that served Universal Preschool participants throughout the course of the Universal Preschool Program Year. † † † County refers to the county in which the Provider is located. It cannot be cross-referenced with Appendix B or D.

Appendix F:**Provider Payments by Local Coordinating Organization (LCO) and Family Award**

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
Arapahoe	Arapahoe County Early Childhood Council	Adams Arapahoe 28-J, Cherry Creek 5, Englewood 1, Sheridan 2, Littleton 6, Strasburg 31-J, Byers 32-J, Bennett 29-J, Deer Trail 26J	\$4,742.88	\$5,926.69	\$10,544.48
Delta	Bright Futures	Delta County 50-J, Montrose County RE-1J, West End RE-2, Norwood R-2J, Telluride R-1, Ridgeway R-2, Ouray R-1, Silverton 1	\$4,916.60	\$6,143.77	\$10,723.48
Montrose	Bright Futures	Delta County 50-J, Montrose County RE-1J, West End RE-2, Norwood R-2J, Telluride R-1, Ridgeway R-2, Ouray R-1, Silverton 1	\$4,916.60	\$6,143.77	\$10,723.48
Ouray	Bright Futures	Delta County 50-J, Montrose County RE-1J, West End RE-2, Norwood R-2J, Telluride R-1, Ridgeway R-2, Ouray R-1, Silverton 1	\$4,916.60	\$6,143.77	\$10,723.48
San Juan	Bright Futures	Delta County 50-J, Montrose County RE-1J, West End RE-2, Norwood R-2J, Telluride R-1, Ridgeway R-2, Ouray R-1, Silverton 1	\$4,916.60	\$6,143.77	\$10,723.48
San Miguel	Bright Futures	Delta County 50-J, Montrose County RE-1J, West End RE-2, Norwood R-2J, Telluride R-1, Ridgeway R-2, Ouray R-1, Silverton 1	\$4,916.60	\$6,143.77	\$10,723.48
Broomfield	Broomfield Early Childhood Council	No School District	\$4,680.51	\$5,848.75	\$10,474.13
Chaffee	Chaffee County Early Childhood Council	Buena Vista R-31, Salida R-32	\$4,816.14	\$6,018.24	\$10,600.78
Lincoln	Cheyenne, Kiowa & Lincoln Counties ECC	Limon RE-4J, Genoa-Hugo C-113, Karval RE-23, Kit Carson R-1, Cheyenne County RE-5, Eads RE-1, Plainview RE-2	\$4,847.65	\$6,057.62	\$10,581.52
Cheyenne	Cheyenne, Kiowa & Lincoln Counties ECC	Limon RE-4J, Genoa-Hugo C-113, Karval RE-23, Kit Carson R-1, Cheyenne County RE-5, Eads RE-1, Plainview RE-2	\$4,847.65	\$6,057.62	\$10,581.52
Kiowa	Cheyenne, Kiowa & Lincoln Counties ECC	Limon RE-4J, Genoa-Hugo C-113, Karval RE-23, Kit Carson R-1, Cheyenne County RE-5, Eads RE-1, Plainview RE-2	\$4,847.65	\$6,057.62	\$10,581.52

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
Crowley	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61
Baca	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61
Bent	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61
Otero	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61
Pueblo	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61
Prowers	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	Pueblo City 60, Pueblo County 70, Fowler R-4J, Crowley County RE 1-J, Manzanola 3J, Rocky Ford R-2, Cheraw 31, Swink 33, East Otero RE-1, Las Animas RE-1, McClave RE-2, Lamar RE-2, Granada RE-1, Holly RE-3, Pritchett RE-3, Springfield RE-4, Campo RE-6, Vilas RE-5, Walsh RE-1	\$5,042.11	\$6,300.61	\$10,873.61

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
Rio Blanco	Connections4Kids & Moffat County School District	Moffat County RE-No 1, Rangely RE-4, Meeker RE-1	\$5,072.89	\$6,339.07	\$11,055.08
Moffat	Connections4Kids & Moffat County School District	Moffat County RE-No 1, Rangely RE-4, Meeker RE-1	\$5,072.89	\$6,339.07	\$11,055.08
Custer	Custer County School District & Custer County Kids Council	Custer County C-1	\$4,735.83	\$5,917.88	\$10,474.33
Denver	Denver Preschool Program	Denver County 1	\$4,883.22	\$6,102.06	\$10,748.93
Douglas	Douglas County Early Childhood Council	Douglas County RE-1	\$4,662.16	\$5,825.82	\$10,449.21
Eagle (excluding El Jebel & Basalt)	Eagle County School District & Early Childhood Partners	Eagle County RE-50	\$4,851.20	\$6,062.05	\$10,762.67
Kit Carson	Early Childhood Council for Yuma, Washington and Kit Carson	Akron R-1, Lone Star 101, Otis R-3, Yuma 1, Wray RD-2, Woodlin R-104, Arickaree R-2, Liberty J-4, Idalia RJ-3, Arriba-Flagler C-20, Hi-Plains R-23, Stratton R-4, Bethune R-5, Burlington RE-6J	\$4,779.01	\$5,971.83	\$10,553.20
Washington	Early Childhood Council for Yuma, Washington and Kit Carson	Akron R-1, Lone Star 101, Otis R-3, Yuma 1, Wray RD-2, Woodlin R-104, Arickaree R-2, Liberty J-4, Idalia RJ-3, Arriba-Flagler C-20, Hi-Plains R-23, Stratton R-4, Bethune R-5, Burlington RE-6J	\$4,779.01	\$5,971.83	\$10,553.20
Yuma	Early Childhood Council for Yuma, Washington and Kit Carson	Akron R-1, Lone Star 101, Otis R-3, Yuma 1, Wray RD-2, Woodlin R-104, Arickaree R-2, Liberty J-4, Idalia RJ-3, Arriba-Flagler C-20, Hi-Plains R-23, Stratton R-4, Bethune R-5, Burlington RE-6J	\$4,779.01	\$5,971.83	\$10,553.20
Boulder	Early Childhood Council of Boulder County	St. Vrain Valley RE-1J, Boulder Valley RE-2	\$4,842.16	\$6,050.75	\$10,716.69
Larimer	Early Childhood Council of Larimer County	Poudre RE-1, Estes Park R-3, Thompson R2-J	\$4,757.44	\$5,944.89	\$10,511.26

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
Logan	Early Childhood Council of Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick	Plateau RE-5; Valley RE-1; Buffalo RE-4J; Frenchman RE-3; Revere; Julesburg RE-1; Haxtun RE-2J; Holyoke RE-1J	\$4,806.31	\$6,005.95	\$10,527.24
Phillips	Early Childhood Council of Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick	Plateau RE-5; Valley RE-1; Buffalo RE-4J; Frenchman RE-3; Revere; Julesburg RE-1; Haxtun RE-2J; Holyoke RE-1J	\$4,806.31	\$6,005.95	\$10,527.24
Sedgwick	Early Childhood Council of Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick	Plateau RE-5; Valley RE-1; Buffalo RE-4J; Frenchman RE-3; Revere; Julesburg RE-1; Haxtun RE-2J; Holyoke RE-1J	\$4,806.31	\$6,005.95	\$10,527.24
Alamosa	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vista C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52
Conejos	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vita C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52
Costilla	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vita C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52
Mineral	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vita C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52
Rio Grande	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vita C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
Saguache	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	Mountain Valley RE-1, Center 26 JT, Moffat 2, Creede, Upper Rio Grande C-7, Sargent RE 33-J, Sangre De Cristo RE 22-J, Monte Vita C-8, Del Norte C-7, Alamosa RE-11J, North Conejos RE-1J, Sanford 6J, South Conejos RE-10, Sierra Grande R-30, Centennial R-1	\$5,060.23	\$6,323.25	\$10,841.52
Summit	Early Childhood Options & Summit County Government	Summit RE-1	\$4,895.25	\$6,117.09	\$10,872.90
Morgan	Early Learning Ventures	Wiggins RE 50-J, Weldon Valley Re 20-J, Fort Morgan RE-3, Brush RE 2-J	\$4,792.23	\$5,988.36	\$10,508.05
Fremont	ECHO & Family Center ECC	Canon City RE-1, Cotopaxi RE-3, Fremont RE-2	\$4,885.88	\$6,105.38	\$10,674.55
Elbert	Elbert County Early Childhood Council	Elizabeth, Kiowa C-2, Elbert 200, Agate 300, Big Sandy 100-J	\$4,724.82	\$5,904.13	\$10,570.18
Routt	First Impressions of Routt County	Steamboat Springs RE-2, Hayden RE-1, South Routt RE-3	\$4,899.16	\$6,121.98	\$10,864.11
Grand	Grand Beginnings	North Park R-1, West Grand 1-JT, East Grand 2	\$4,921.04	\$6,149.32	\$10,885.94
Jackson	Grand Beginnings	North Park R-1, West Grand 1-JT, East Grand 2	\$4,921.04	\$6,149.32	\$10,885.94
Gunnison	Gunnison-Hinsdale Early Childhood Council	Gunnison Watershed RE-1J, Hinsdale County RE-1	\$4,856.34	\$6,068.47	\$10,669.68
Hinsdale	Gunnison-Hinsdale Early Childhood Council	Gunnison Watershed RE-1J, Hinsdale County RE-1	\$4,856.34	\$6,068.47	\$10,669.68
Huerfano	Huerfano-Las Animas Counties Early Childhood Council	Huerfano RE-1, La Veta RE-2, Aguilar Reorganized 6, Primero Reorganized 2, Trinidad 1, Hoehne Reorganized 3, Branson Reorganized 82, Kim Reorganized 88	\$5,016.18	\$6,268.21	\$10,815.48
Las Animas	Huerfano-Las Animas Counties Early Childhood Council	Huerfano RE-1, La Veta RE-2, Aguilar Reorganized 6, Primero Reorganized 2, Trinidad 1, Hoehne Reorganized 3, Branson Reorganized 82, Kim Reorganized 88	\$5,016.18	\$6,268.21	\$10,815.48
El Paso	Joint Initiatives for Youth and Families	Lewis Palmer 38, Academy 20, District 49, Peyton 23-JT, Calhan RJ-1, Manitou Springs 14, Colorado Springs 11, Cheyenne Mountain 12,	\$4,735.40	\$5,917.35	\$10,469.89

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
		Fountain 8, Harrison 2, Widefield 3, Ellicott 22, Hanover 28, Miami/Yoder 60-JT, Edison 54-JT			
Mesa	Mesa County Partnership for Children and Families & Mesa County Dept of Human Services	Mesa County Valley 51, Plateau Valley 50, DeBeque 49-JT	\$4,759.02	\$5,946.85	\$10,428.72
Garfield	Rocky Mountain ECC & Mountain Valley Development Services	Garfield 16, Garfield RE-2, Roaring Fork RE-1, Aspen 1, Lake County R-1	\$4,877.41	\$6,094.80	\$10,830.27
Eagle	Rocky Mountain ECC & Mountain Valley Development Services	Garfield 16, Garfield RE-2, Roaring Fork RE-1, Aspen 1, Lake County R-1	\$4,877.41	\$6,094.80	\$10,830.27
Lake	Rocky Mountain ECC & Mountain Valley Development Services	Garfield 16, Garfield RE-2, Roaring Fork RE-1, Aspen 1, Lake County R-1	\$4,877.41	\$6,094.80	\$10,830.27
Pitkin	Rocky Mountain ECC & Mountain Valley Development Services	Garfield 16, Garfield RE-2, Roaring Fork RE-1, Aspen 1, Lake County R-1	\$4,877.41	\$6,094.80	\$10,830.27
Archuleta	San Juan BOCES	Dolores County RE NO 2, Dolores RE-4A, Montezuma Cortez RE-1, Mancos RE-6, Durango 9-R, Bayfield 10 JT-R, Ignacio 11-JT, Archuleta County 50 JT	\$4,870.04	\$6,085.59	\$10,681.32
Dolores	San Juan BOCES	Dolores County RE NO 2, Dolores RE-4A, Montezuma Cortez RE-1, Mancos RE-6, Durango 9-R, Bayfield 10 JT-R, Ignacio 11-JT, Archuleta County 50 JT	\$4,870.04	\$6,085.59	\$10,681.32
La Plata	San Juan BOCES	Dolores County RE NO 2, Dolores RE-4A, Montezuma Cortez RE-1, Mancos RE-6, Durango 9-R, Bayfield 10 JT-R, Ignacio 11-JT, Archuleta County 50 JT	\$4,870.04	\$6,085.59	\$10,681.32
Montezuma	San Juan BOCES	Dolores County RE NO 2, Dolores RE-4A, Montezuma Cortez RE-1, Mancos RE-6, Durango 9-R, Bayfield 10 JT-R, Ignacio 11-JT,	\$4,870.04	\$6,085.59	\$10,681.32

County	LCO	School Districts Served by LCO	Part Time (10 Hours)	Half- Day (15 Hours)	Full Day (30 Hours)
		Archuleta County 50 JT			
Park	Teller Park Early Childhood Council	Platte Canyon RE-1, Park County RE-2, Woodland Park RE-2, Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1	\$4,794.32	\$5,990.97	\$10,649.80
Teller	Teller Park Early Childhood Council	Platte Canyon RE-1, Park County RE-2, Woodland Park RE-2, Cripple Creek-Victor RE-1	\$4,794.32	\$5,990.97	\$10,649.80
Clear Creek	Triad Bright Futures	Gilpin County RE-1, Clear Creek RE-1, Jefferson County RE-1	\$4,713.94	\$5,890.53	\$10,513.26
Gilpin	Triad Bright Futures	Gilpin County RE-1, Clear Creek RE-1, Jefferson County RE-1	\$4,713.94	\$5,890.53	\$10,513.26
Jefferson	Triad Bright Futures	Gilpin County RE-1, Clear Creek RE-1, Jefferson County RE-1	\$4,713.94	\$5,890.53	\$10,513.26
Weld	United Way of Weld County	Ault-Highland RE-9, Pawnee RE-12, Windsor RE-4, Eaton RE-2, Briggsdale RE-10, Prairie RE-11, Johnstown-Milliken RE-5J, Greeley 6, Platte Valley RE-7, Weld RE-1, Weld RE-8, Weld County RE-3J	\$4,732.93	\$5,914.25	\$10,459.08
Adams	Westminster Public Schools on Behalf of a County Collaborative	Westminster 50, Mapleton 1, Adams 12, Adams 14, Brighton 27-J	\$4,828.39	\$6,017.28	\$10,642.96

Appendix G:

4-Year-Old Payment by Catchment and Enrollment Type in FY 2023-24

	Local Coordinating Organization (LCO)	Full Day 30 Hours +	Half Day 15 Hours	Part Time 10 Hours	Total
1	Arapahoe County Early Childhood Council	\$6,008,543.64	\$17,303,000.78	\$7,951,946.97	\$31,263,491.39
2	Bright Futures	\$769,712.69	\$2,557,971.13	\$13,274.82	\$3,340,958.64
3	Broomfield Early Childhood Council	\$24,954.32	\$2,045,325.36	\$104,141.13	\$2,174,420.81
4	Chaffee County Early Childhood Council	\$126,679.56	\$750,770.45	\$13,244.28	\$890,694.29
5	Cheyenne, Kiowa & Lincoln Counties Early Childhood Council	\$151,461.10	\$318,628.95	\$70,291.65	\$540,381.70
6	Children First Department of Pueblo Community College/ Pueblo Early Childhood Council	\$604,943.08	\$5,685,661.44	\$1,774,315.03	\$8,064,919.55
7	Connections4Kids & Moffat County School District	\$258,136.58	\$671,944.60	\$160,303.65	\$1,090,384.83
8	Custer County School District & Custer County Kids Council	\$0	\$90,543.87	\$2,841.48	\$93,385.35
9	Denver Preschool Program	\$10,453,711.65	\$22,575,693.02	\$204,361.92	\$33,233,766.59
10	Douglas County Early Childhood Council	\$350,773.90	\$11,576,738.47	\$4,954,053.72	\$16,881,566.09
11	Eagle County School District & Early Childhood Partners	\$1,091,448.08	\$1,661,696.17	\$64,520.96	\$2,817,665.21
12	Early Childhood Council for Yuma, Washington and Kit Carson	\$183,666.70	\$965,341.47	\$280,049.40	\$1,429,057.57
13	Early Childhood Council of Boulder County	\$2,472,970.09	\$9,734,344.58	\$3,886,107.61	\$16,093,422.28
14	Early Childhood Council of Larimer County	\$713,191.72	\$8,433,078.26	\$2,851,585.56	\$11,997,855.54
15	Early Childhood Council of Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick	\$90,533.92	\$976,875.90	\$162,212.63	\$1,229,622.45
16	Early Childhood Council of the San Luis Valley	\$777,335.56	\$1,185,618.76	\$221,636.76	\$2,184,591.08
17	Early Childhood Options & Summit County Government	\$448,507.14	\$893,096.60	\$0	\$1,341,603.74
18	Early Learning Ventures	\$201,083.25	\$826,998.04	\$611,484.72	\$1,639,566.01
19	ECHO & Family Center Early Childhood Council	\$303,692.37	\$856,282.35	\$8,794.62	\$1,168,769.34

	Local Coordinating Organization (LCO)	Full Day 30 Hours +	Half Day 15 Hours	Part Time 10 Hours	Total
20	Elbert County Early Childhood Council	\$53,908.02	\$868,788.34	\$8,504.64	\$931,201.00
21	First Impressions of Routt County	\$295,503.53	\$769,841.50	\$28,905.28	\$1,094,250.31
22	Grand Beginnings	\$88,720.09	\$638,297.37	\$0	\$727,017.46
23	Gunnison-Hinsdale Early Childhood Council	\$209,899.63	\$645,991.83	\$1,942.52	\$857,833.98
24	Huerfano-Las Animas Counties Early Childhood Council	\$128,163.68	\$513,678.99	\$11,035.64	\$652,878.31
25	Joint Initiatives for Youth and Families	\$1,330,838.26	\$15,750,106.44	\$ 6,932,625.60	\$24,013,570.30
26	Mesa County Partnership for Children and Families & Mesa County Dept of Human Services	\$372,834.68	\$2,638,639.54	\$2,763,313.35	\$5,774,787.57
27	Rocky Mountain ECC & Mountain Valley Development Services	\$1,466,964.53	\$3,440,093.58	\$164,612.25	\$5,071,670.36
28	Southwest Universal Preschool	\$545,205.90	\$2,424,867.72	\$420,281.00	\$3,390,354.62
29	Teller Park Early Childhood Council	\$154,422.10	\$1,029,553.35	\$5,753.16	\$1,189,728.61
30	Triad Bright Futures	\$2,596,931.44	\$18,498,821.22	\$683,044.17	\$21,778,796.83
31	United Way of Weld County	\$814,023.37	\$8,048,352.61	\$4,186,013.61	\$13,048,389.59
32	Westminster Public Schools on Behalf of a County Collaborative	\$5,402,918.95	\$16,167,237.80	\$1,858,085.57	\$23,428,242.32
	Total	\$38,491,679.53	\$160,543,880.49	\$40,399,283.70	\$239,434,843.72