KIDS COUNT!
in Colorado 2018

25 Years of Ensuring Every Kid Counts

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT! in Colorado 2018

is made possible through the support of:

THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION

THE JAY & ROSE PHILLIPS FAMILY FOUNDATION OF COLORADO

This 25th anniversary edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* is dedicated to past and current directors of the KIDS COUNT project at the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Each edition of KIDS COUNT is truly a team effort with many staff members involved in research, writing, editing, design and presentation. Yet the report wouldn't be possible each year without the leadership of a KIDS COUNT director.

As we celebrate the 25th anniversary of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*, we're honored to recognize these project directors for their talents, expertise and vision. Thank you for 25 years of ensuring every kid counts!

1993-1994: Beverly R. Buck

1995-1997: Shanna Shulman

1998-1999: Christine Staberg

2000: Jenifer Vasquez

2001-2006: Kaye (Boeke) Kavanaugh

2007: Aimee Williamson

2008-2012: Lisa Piscopo

2013-2018: Sarah Hughes

2018 KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO!

25 Years of Ensuring Every Kid Counts

KIDS COUNT in Colorado! is an annual publication of the Colorado Children's Campaign that provides the best available state- and county-level data to measure and track the education, health and general well-being of our children. The report informs policy debates and community discussions, serving as a valuable resource for policymakers, community leaders, advocates and citizens.

The **KIDS COUNT in Colorado!** project is directed by Sarah Hughes, Vice President, Research Initiatives. Design by Rob Sherow, Design Manager.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR

John W. Hickenlooper
Governor

March 22, 2018

Throughout my eight years in office, my team has had many opportunities to work with the Colorado Children's Campaign as we craft policies to support children and families. The reliable research and data on children found in the annual *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report has been essential in many wins for kids over the years.

Each year, this report brings us the most recent information on child well-being so we can track what is working—and what work needs to be done. A few successes you'll see this year include:

- We've moved more kids enrolled in CCCAP into high-quality programs so parents can work and kids can get the early development they need to succeed.

- Our innovative education policies are supporting students and pushing graduation rates to reach nearly 80 percent—and graduation gaps between students of color and white peers continue to narrow at the same time.

- We've covered all but 4 percent of Colorado kids with health insurance.

Of course, each edition of KIDS COUNT allows us to see what still needs to be done to support Colorado children. A huge focus for my administration this year is creating the kind of workforce that will keep our state at the forefront of the new economy. We need an education system that matches that vision—and it must be adequately and equitably funded.

As you dive into this 25th Anniversary edition of KIDS COUNT, think about the investments past generations made in us. Think about what we must do for the next generation to inherit a state in an even better condition. That starts with investing in our kids today.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

March 22, 2018

The 25th Anniversary of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* offers us a rare opportunity in our busy lives to take a very long view of child well-being in Colorado. It's a simple question that offers us complex answers: in the 25 years we've been tracking data on child well-being, what has changed? What hasn't?

Our research team often looks back 10 years or more to track trends in child poverty, health, education and early childhood learning and development. Since we base our policy recommendations on solid research, we want to make sure the outcomes we're seeing aren't just blips or swings.

However, when we looked back two and a half decades we were met with a few surprises. First, how much has changed for kids in Colorado. The good news: huge gains were made in the number of kids with health insurance and, in recent years, the number of low-income families with access to quality child care settings.

This swing in the right direction can be attributed in large part to research-based policy changes championed by policymakers on both sides of the aisle, and from all corners of our state.

On the other hand, as we considered how much our culture (and fashions) have changed since the early 1990s, we were disappointed to see that several challenges today's Colorado children are facing mirror those from nearly three decades ago. And some trends were even worse.

The way we send money schools across the state hasn't changed since many of us first glimpsed the internet. Our outdated and inequitable school funding formula holds Colorado students back from reaching their full potential.

Mental health should be another growing concern for Coloradans. The significant increase we've seen in the teen suicide rate in recent years is troubling and demands immediate attention.

What's our take-away after digging into the dusty archives of data reports from the past? It's a core belief of ours from our first edition to our 25th: Kids do better when the adults put them first at the Colorado State Capitol and in Washington, D.C.

Twenty-five years of data prove it. Please help us carry that message to your friends, family, and neighbors as we dive into an important election year. Kids must be a priority this year, and every year, if we want to look back on more progress for kids in the next 25 editions of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*

Sincerely,

Kelly Causey, Ph.D.
President and CEO
Colorado Children's Campaign

Table of Contents

Introduction

Big birthdays are an opportunity to pause and reflect. It's a time to think about highs and lows of the past, and consider what we need to change now to accomplish our goals in the future. That contemplation was no different as we dug into our archives of 25 years of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*

During the past 25 years, KIDS COUNT has used data to help call attention to emerging trends impacting kids in communities across the state. The first edition in 1993 set a baseline for measuring child well-being in the years to come. In 1999, the report assessed the progress Colorado made toward big goals the Children's Campaign and its partners set for the year 2000. The 2008 edition sounded the alarm about the skyrocketing number of Colorado kids experiencing poverty, and in 2011, KIDS COUNT shined a light on the ways the Great Recession left its mark on hundreds of thousands of kids in our state.

While the focus of each report through the years may have differed slightly, we've had the same goal for each edition. Whether you are a parent or policymaker, a governor or grandparent, we want to provide you with the data and analysis you need to make informed decisions about children in Colorado communities. This year, we marked the 25th birthday of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* by exploring this important question:

What has changed for Colorado kids in the past 25 years? Long-term trends are not possible for every indicator, but a few powerful success stories emerged as we contemplated 25 years of data on Colorado kids. Colorado's infant mortality rate in 2016 was nearly half of what it was 25 years earlier. Our teen birth rate plummeted by nearly 70 percent, and our uninsured rate for kids reached a record low in 2016. The number of available spaces in early learning programs like the Colorado Preschool Program climbed steadily, and the share of Colorado kindergartners enrolled in a full-day program increased five-fold. Behind each of these numbers are real children who are better off as a result of policy decisions that contributed to these trends.

The data in this report also show us where Colorado has work to do if we want to celebrate more progress for kids 25 years from now. In 2015, our state's teen suicide rate—consistently one of the highest in the nation—reached a rate not seen in the previous 25 years. Although infant mortality rates have declined overall, they remain unacceptably high for black babies—in part due to the stress and discrimination their mothers face. Our school funding system hasn't been updated in nearly a quarter of a century. The reading scores of our fourth graders have been stagnant for nearly a decade, with only about two in five of them reading proficiently in this critical year of learning.

The improvements—and challenges—highlighted in this report show us that **sound data and public policy matter** to our children. Although the factors driving each of these trends are complex, we can point to specific, research-based policy decisions during the past 25 years that helped connect more Colorado kids to health insurance, provided additional contraceptive options for young women, or increased the funding available for our state's early learning programs. We know that with smart, data-driven public policy, Colorado can remove obstacles to success that kids in our state *still* face.

Sometimes child advocates need to take a long view to see how much we can accomplish. To know that we are making progress for kids through a combination of good data, thoughtful public policy and dedicated advocacy. Coloradans who speak up for children in classrooms, communities and at the State Capitol are making a difference.

Here's to working together on behalf of kids for another 25 years, and to looking back on 50 years of incredible progress. It will be here before we know it.

Ensuring that every kid counts starts with the Census. Numerous data sources have been introduced in the past 25 years, but the Census—conducted every 10 years since 1790—remains fundamental to informing our understanding of important issues affecting our state. Although the connection between the Census and kids may not be obvious at first glance, the decennial Census serves as the foundation for dozens of data points throughout this report.

The next Census will be conducted in 2020 and while preparations are well underway, it currently faces many obstacles to providing communities with important data. Congress has underfunded the Census in the critical years leading up to the Census count. That is a short-sighted decision given that the 2020 Census will be the first to be administered largely online. And, proposals to add a question about citizenship status to the Census threaten to depress response rates.

An accurate 2020 Census is vital to our kids, families and communities. Without it, our ability to understand and monitor the pressing challenges we face would be hamstrung. On this 25th anniversary of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!,* let's ensure that advocates and policymakers in our state continue to have access to the reliable data needed to make informed decisions about the kids in our communities. Stay tuned in the coming months to find out how you can ensure **every child** in your community counts in 2020.

In 2017, we dedicated our KIDS COUNT report to exploring the root causes and implications of disparities between Colorado's kids of color and their white peers. Although the 2018 report does not focus explicitly on racial equity, we remain committed to using data as a tool to work toward a more equitable Colorado for kids of all races and ethnicities. As part of this commitment, we have continued to disaggregate data by race and ethnicity for as many indicators as possible throughout this report. This year's report does not include an examination of the historical context of racial inequities; however, it is critical to note that when disparities exist, they are a direct result of policies and practices that have often built barriers for children and families of color—not a result of differences in the potential or abilities of children. For more information on the historical context behind racial and ethnic gaps in child well-being, we encourage you to read our *2017 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report, available on our website at coloradokids.org.

DEMOGRAPHICS

AS COLORADO'S CHILD POPULATION GROWS, IT IS VITAL THAT WE EQUIP EVERY CHILD WITH THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES HE OR SHE WILL NEED TO THRIVE.

Demographics

Who are the children?

When the first KIDS COUNT report posed this question in 1993, the answers looked a bit different than they do today. In 1991, the base year for many of the comparisons throughout this report, Colorado's child population had yet to reach 1 million kids. The state would surpass that milestone in 1996, and the number of children calling Colorado home has increased each year since. Looking into the future, experts expect that our state's child population will continue to grow. As it does, it is vital that we equip every child with the skills and resources he or she will need to thrive.

1991: 883,908	**2016: 1,259,652**
Low: 1991	**Peak: 2016***

In 2016, Colorado was home to 1,259,652 children. Since 1991, the number of children in Colorado has grown by nearly 376,000, with the most rapid period of growth occurring during the 1990s.[1]

Colorado's child population grew faster than all but five other states between 1991 and 2016 and three times faster than the U.S. child population. Only Nevada, Arizona, Texas, Utah and Georgia saw larger increases in their child populations during this 25-year time period.[2]

States With Largest Percentage Increase in Child Population, 1991 to 2016

State	Percentage
Nevada	108%
Arizona	59%
Texas	46%
Utah	45%
Georgia	42%
Colorado	41%
North Carolina	40%
Idaho	38%
Florida	36%
Washington	23%

1996: the number of children in Colorado surpasses 1 million for the first time

San Juan County saw the largest percentage decline in its child population between 1991 and 2016. The number of children under 18 living in San Juan County fell by 41 percent (approximately 85 kids).

Douglas County experienced the fastest growth in its child population between 1991 and 2016, with the number of children under 18 quadrupling during this time period.

Change in Child Population by County, 1991 to 2016

MOFFAT -4%, JACKSON -38%, LARIMER 45%, LOGAN -10%, SEDGWICK -24%, PHILLIPS -7%, ROUTT 37%, WELD 103%, MORGAN 11%, RIO BLANCO -13%, GRAND 39%, BOULDER 20%, GILPIN 49%, ADAMS 68%, WASHINGTON -22%, YUMA 0%, DENVER 32%, GARFIELD 70%, EAGLE 104%, CLEAR CREEK -16%, SUMMIT 62%, ARAPAHOE 39%, JEFFERSON -2%, KIT CARSON -16%, PITKIN 24%, LAKE 6%, PARK 46%, DOUGLAS 309%, ELBERT 63%, MESA 33%, DELTA 17%, LINCOLN -24%, CHEYENNE -39%, GUNNISON 47%, CHAFFEE 8%, TELLER 22%, EL PASO 52%, MONTROSE 35%, FREMONT 9%, KIOWA -41%, OURAY 38%, SAN MIGUEL 82%, HINSDALE 90%, SAGUACHE 0%, CUSTER 26%, CROWLEY -17%, PUEBLO 16%, DOLORES 11%, SAN JUAN -41%, MINERAL -9%, OTERO -25%, BENT -31%, PROWERS -22%, MONTEZUMA 5%, LA PLATA 33%, RIO GRANDE -16%, ALAMOSA 4%, HUERFANO -29%, LAS ANIMAS -22%, BACA -35%, ARCHULETA 47%, CONEJOS -18%, COSTILLA -23%

| -41.5% to -19.5% | -19.4% to 0.0% | 0.1% to 41.6% | 41.7% to 104.4% | 104.5% to 308.8% | No Data |

---

[1] Colorado State Demography Office. Estimates accessed November 6, 2017 and January 8, 2018.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
* There is a lag in the data reported by many sources. For most of the indicators in this report, 2016 is the most recent year of data available as of early 2018. For long-term comparisons, we typically compare 2016 data to data from 1990 or 1991, depending on the data source and the frequency with which data are collected.
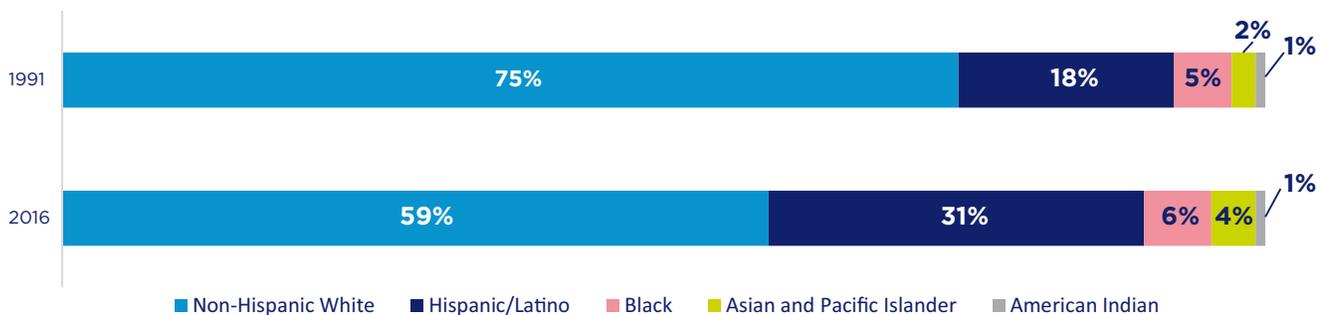
Colorado's Changing Demographics

The first edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* noted the racial diversity of the state's children, and Colorado's child population has grown more diverse in the subsequent years. As the makeup of Colorado's child population has changed, the racial and ethnic categories used to describe the diversity of Colorado's population have shifted as well.

If you were to compare the racial and ethnic categories included in the 1993 KIDS COUNT report to those we use today, you would probably notice some differences. For example, the Two or More Races category is missing from the 1993 report because the category was not standard on federal forms until 1997. You might also notice that under the old guidelines for reporting data by race and ethnicity, the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander category was combined with the Asian category.

Race is not based on any biological factor, and the federal government occasionally revises racial and ethnic categories to better reflect how people identify themselves or to update outdated terminology. These revisions, while helping to ensure people see their racial identity reflected in surveys, constrain the ability to make comparisons over time. Fortunately, a trio of federal agencies produces modified estimates that can be used to examine long-term trends. Below are the modified estimates that compare the racial and ethnic makeup of the child population in 1991 and 2016. The next page includes a breakdown of Colorado's child population using the seven racial and ethnic categories for which data are currently collected.

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of Colorado Children Under 18: Then and Now

1991	75%	18%	5%	2% 1%
2016	59%	31%	6%	4% 1%

■ Non-Hispanic White ■ Hispanic/Latino ■ Black ■ Asian and Pacific Islander ■ American Indian

Since 1991, Hispanic/Latino kids in Colorado saw the largest *numerical* increase in population. The number of Hispanic/Latino children grew by more than 230,000 kids between 1991 and 2016.
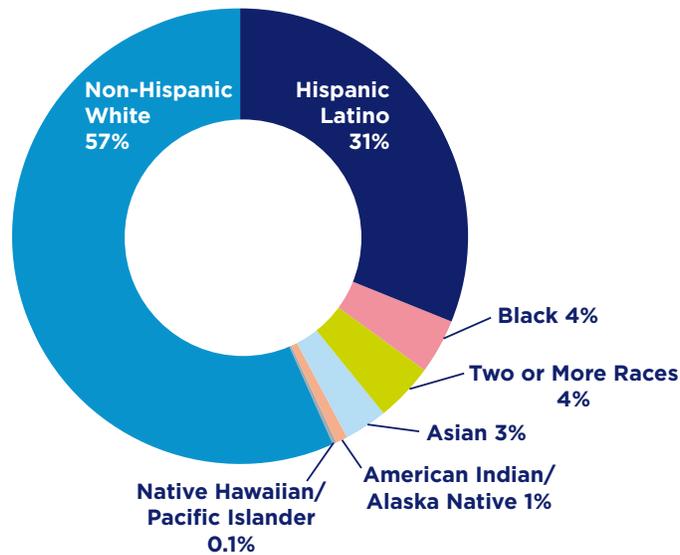
Asian and Pacific Islander children saw the largest *percentage* increase between 1991 and 2016, growing by 162 percent.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of Centers for Disease Control (CDC), National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 1999 intercensal estimates for 1990-1999 and vintage 2016 postcensal estimates for 2010-2016, by single year of age, bridged race, Hispanic origin and sex. Data files prepared under a collaborative arrangement between CDC/NCHS and the U.S. Census Bureau. Accessed online at www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race/data_documentation.htm#vintage2016 (Jan. 17, 2018).

Colorado's Changing Demographics

Using the current racial and ethnic categories, children of color make up approximately 43 percent of all Colorado children as of 2016, up from 24 percent in 2000. Non-Hispanic white children are still the majority among Colorado kids, but forecasts show our state's child population growing more diverse in the years to come.[3,4]

Racial and Ethnic Makeup of Colorado's Child Population: 2016

- Non-Hispanic White 57%
- Hispanic Latino 31%
- Black 4%
- Two or More Races 4%
- Asian 3%
- American Indian/Alaska Native 1%
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander 0.1%

Population forecasts predict that children of color will become the majority in Colorado in 2031. By 2050, kids of color are projected to make up 58 percent of all Colorado children under the age of 18.[5]

Colorado Child Population Forecasts, 2017 to 2050

Children of color
White children

---
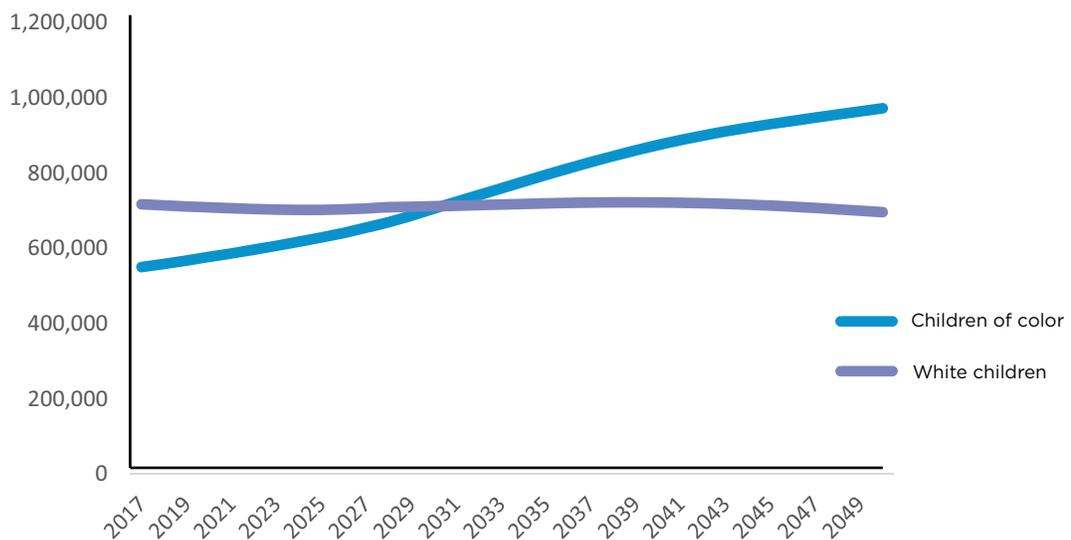
[3] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
[4] Colorado State Demography Office. Colorado youth population estimates by race and ethnicity 2000-2016, projections 2017-2050. Created November 22, 2017. Based on Census 2010 Summary File 1 release.
[5] *Ibid.*

Demographics

Who are Colorado's families and how have they changed during the past 25 years?

The 1993 KIDS COUNT report noted changing family contexts between 1980 and 1990. Since the initial report was released, the family environments in which children grow up have continued to change and shift.

Between 1990 and 2016, the percent of Colorado kids living with single parents increased slightly from 23 percent to 27 percent.[6]

Despite this increase, Colorado kids remain more likely to live with both parents than their peers across the U.S. Much of the increase in the percent of kids in single-parent families was driven by a growing number of kids living in households with single fathers.

The number of Colorado kids living with single parents increased between 1990 and 2016.

■ 1990 ■ 2016

| | 78% | 73% | | | 19% | 20% | | | 4% | 7% |
Living with both parents — Living with mother only — Living with father only
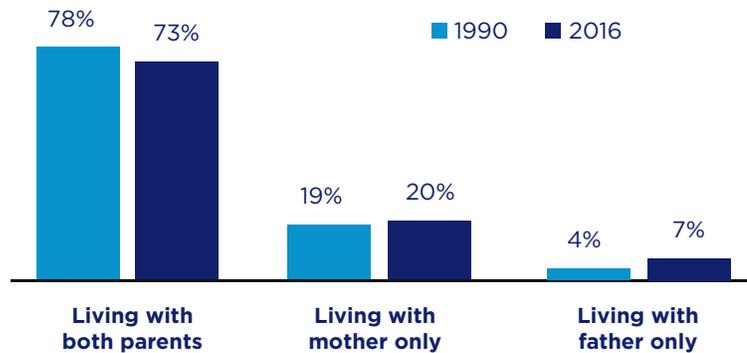
Mirroring a national trend, a growing number of Colorado kids are in the care of their grandparents.

In 2016, 3 percent of Colorado kids (38,000 children) lived in households where a grandparent served as their primary caregiver.[7] Nationally, a growing number of grandparents are raising their grandchildren, with the number of kids who have a grandparent as their primary caregiver reaching 2.9 million in 2015. Some experts point to drug addiction, particularly the growing problem of opioid abuse, as the primary driver of this trend.[8]

In 2016, nearly 40,000 Colorado kids had a grandparent as their primary caregiver.

29,000   38,000

2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016

---
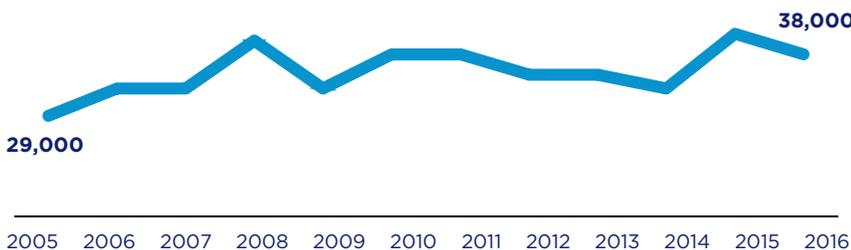
[6] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau. 1990 data: 1990 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 3A, Table P74, accessed at https://www2.census.gov/census_1990/1990STF3.html (January 18, 2018). 2016 data: 2016 American Community Survey, Table B23008, accessed at http://factfinder.census.gov (January 18, 2018).
[7] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from U.S. Census Bureau. 2005-2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
[8] Wiltz, T. (2016). Why more grandparents are raising grandchildren. The Pew Charitable Trusts: Washington, DC. Retrieved from http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2016/11/02/why-more-grandparents-are-raising-children.

Children in Immigrant Families

Colorado has for centuries been a draw for those from other countries who are seeking economic opportunity and a better life—for themselves and for their children. Throughout history, families who have immigrated to Colorado have made significant contributions to the vibrancy and diversity of our state.

In 2016, nearly one in four kids in Colorado lived in an immigrant family.[9] A child in an immigrant family is a child who was either born outside of the United States or, more commonly, a child who was born in the U.S. with at least one parent born in another country.

Nine out of every 10 Colorado kids in immigrant families (90 percent) were U.S. citizens as of 2016, up from 82 percent in 2005.[10] Approximately 47 percent of Colorado's kids in immigrant families lived with parents who were not U.S. citizens in 2016.[11]

Colorado's kids in immigrant families are more likely to live in married-couple families than their peers in U.S.-born families. Living with two parents is generally associated with greater economic security, given the potential for a family to have two income-earners. However Colorado kids in immigrant families are more likely to live in families that meet the definition of low-income (those with an annual income below 200 percent of the federal poverty level).[12] This disparity is likely due in part to the fact that some groups of immigrants lack the same labor market protections afforded to native-born workers.

A recent study found that as adults, the children of immigrants contribute more in taxes than other native-born Americans, and are one of the strongest economic contributors in the U.S. population.

Source: The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. (2017). *The Economic and Fiscal Consequences of Immigration.*

Colorado's kids in immigrant families are more likely to live with both parents, and are almost twice as likely to live in low-income families.

■ Children in immigrant families   ■ Children in U.S.-born families

	Living in married-couple families	Living in low-income families
Children in immigrant families	81%	53%
Children in U.S.-born families	70%	27%
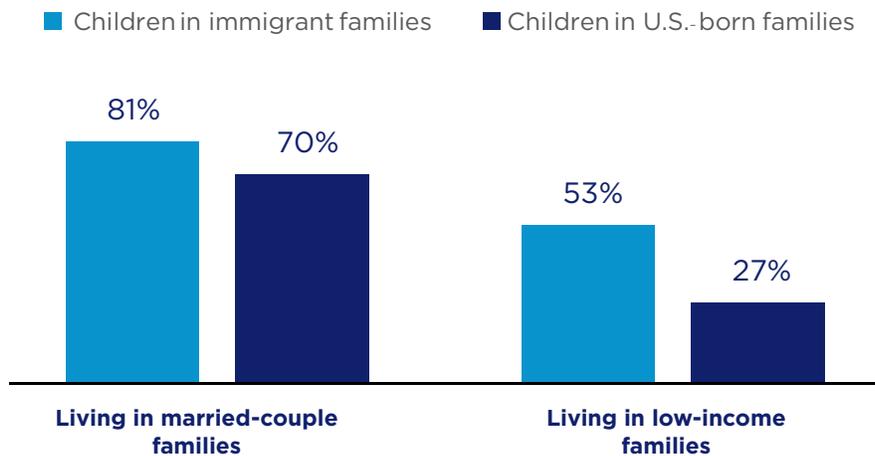
[9] Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Surveys 1-Year Estimates.
[10] Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 and 2016 American Community Surveys 1-Year Estimates.
[11] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
[12] *Ibid.*

FAMILY ECONOMIC SECURITY

OUR VISION FOR KIDS:

## ALL COLORADO CHILDREN ARE ECONOMICALLY SECURE.

Child Poverty

In 2016, 13 percent of Colorado children (approximately 166,000 kids) lived in poverty, down from 15 percent (183,000 kids) in 2015 and Colorado's lowest child poverty rate since 2003.[13]

More than 25 years ago, the Colorado Children's Campaign declared the 1990s the Decade of the Child and set forth 12 bold goals for improving child well-being. Among those was a goal that by 2000, Colorado's child poverty rate would be no higher than 8 percent. Data show that—while Colorado has seen an encouraging trend in its child poverty rate since 2012—at no point during the last 25 years has the state's child poverty rate been as low as 8 percent.

Children Under 18 in Poverty

- U.S.
- Colorado
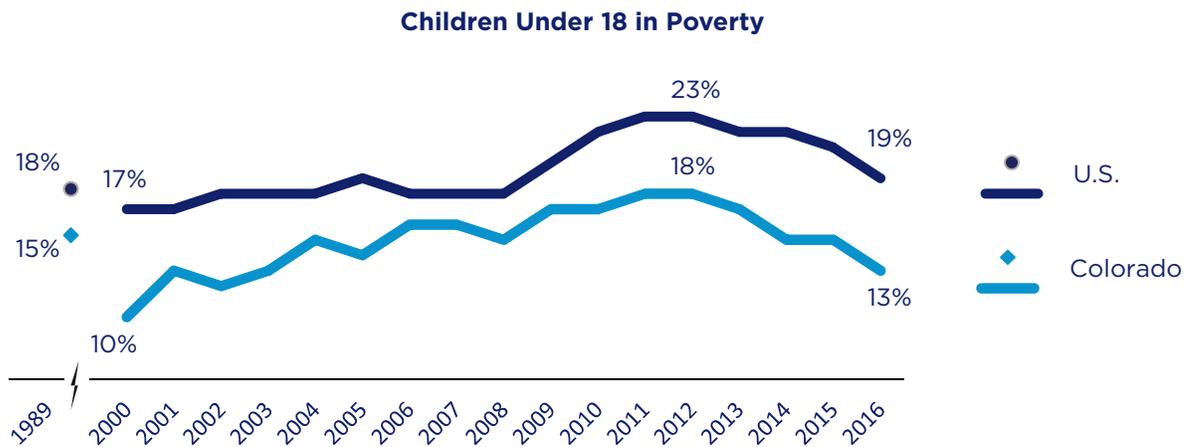
Colorado families of all backgrounds work hard to provide a better life for their children. Families of color, however, face additional barriers to economic security due to a history of inequitable policies and practices.

Child Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2016*

White	Asian	Multiracial	Hispanic	Black
8%	11%	13%	23%	25%
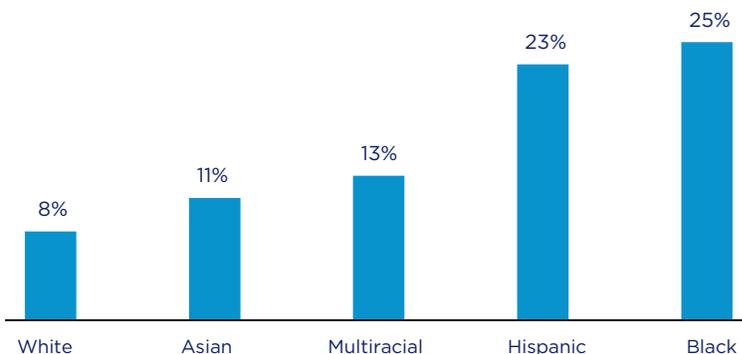
*Single-year poverty rates for American Indian children and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children are unavailable due to a small sample size. Reliability of estimates can be increased by examining five-year aggregations of data. During the five-year period from 2012 to 2016, 31 percent of Colorado's American Indian/Alaska Native children and 39 percent of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander children experienced poverty. Note that these five-year estimates should not be compared to the single-year estimates in the above graph.

Throughout our country's history, policies and practices have helped move some families along the path to economic security while putting up roadblocks for others. Practices such as redlining in the housing market, employment discrimination and inequitable criminal justice policies have created circumstances in which children of color are more likely to experience poverty than their white peers. The 1993 KIDS COUNT report noted a racial and ethnic inequity in child poverty rates, and it persists 25 years later.

---

[13] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Child Poverty by County

No community is immune to child poverty—even those that by other economic measures appear wealthy. Nevertheless, employment opportunities, wages, and access to work supports such as child care, differ across the state, leading to significant variation in child poverty rates from county to county.

In 2016, **Costilla County** in the San Luis Valley had the highest child poverty rate in the state, at 43 percent. **Douglas County**, just south of Denver, had the lowest child poverty rate, at 2.9 percent.

Child Poverty Rates by County, 2016

| 3% to 11% | 12% to 17% | 18% to 23% | 24% to 31% | 32% to 43% |
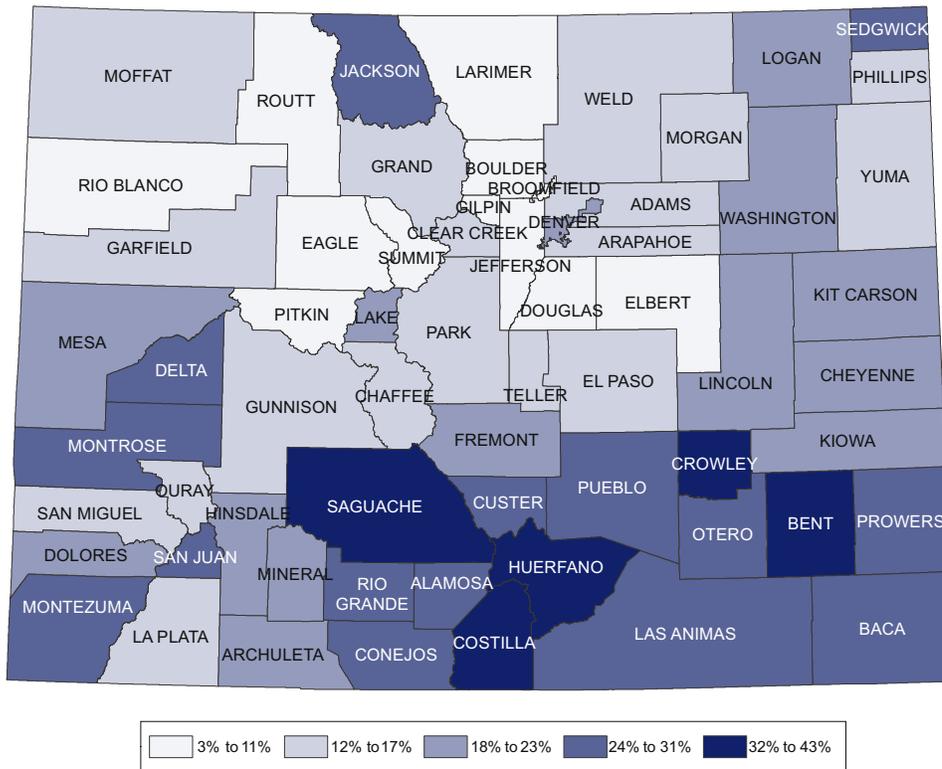
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

As of December 2017, Colorado had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation. But have all communities felt the impact of the economic recovery?

Some state-level statistics show an economy that has bounced back from the Great Recession. Most Colorado counties have seen their child poverty rates return to near their pre-recession levels, and a few even had child poverty rates in 2016 that were significantly below their 2007 rates. Some communities, however, have yet to feel the full impact of the state's economic recovery and have child poverty rates that remain significantly higher than their 2007 levels.

Above pre-recession child poverty rate

Pitkin, Delta and Mineral counties

Below pre-recession child poverty rate

Denver, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties

Family Economic Security

CELEBRATING 25 YEARS

The 2016 Federal Poverty Guidelines

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues annual guidelines defining the level of income for the poverty level for individuals and families in the United States.[14] Eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP), and the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs is determined by using percentages of the federal poverty level (FPL).

Persons in Family or Household	100 Percent of Poverty	130 Percent of Poverty	150 Percent of Poverty	185 Percent of Poverty	200 Percent of Poverty	250 Percent of Poverty	300 Percent of Poverty
1	$11,880	$15,800	$17,820	$21,978	$23,760	$29,700	$35,640
2	$16,020	$21,307	$24,030	$29,637	$32,040	$40,050	$48,060
3	$20,160	$26,813	$30,240	$37,296	$40,320	$50,400	$60,480
4	$24,300	$32,319	$36,450	$44,955	$48,600	$60,750	$72,900
5	$28,440	$37,825	$42,660	$52,614	$56,880	$71,100	$85,320
6	$32,580	$43,331	$48,870	$60,273	$65,160	$81,450	$97,740
7	$36,730	$48,851	$55,095	$67,951	$73,460	$91,825	$110,190
8	$40,890	$54,384	$61,335	$75,647	$81,780	$102,225	$122,670

[14] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Federal Register, Vol. 81, No. 15, January 25, 2016, pp. 4036-4037

Measuring Poverty: What Has Changed Since 1993?

When it comes to how the federal government measures poverty, what has changed since the first KIDS COUNT report was released in 1993? The answer: not much.

Although the government updates the federal poverty level each year to account for inflation, it has made no meaningful updates to the assumptions underlying the federal poverty level since the early 1960s. When initially developed, the federal poverty level was based on food costs. Since the average family in 1960s America spent one-third of its income on food, the government tripled the cost of a "thrifty meal plan" to calculate the amount of income that would serve as the cutoff point for whether an individual or family was considered to be living in poverty.[15] The average family's expenses, however, have changed since the measure was initially devised. Food is no longer such a large portion of an American household's budget. Housing, transportation, health care and child care costs, which make up increasing shares of family expenses, have risen dramatically, but they are not considered in calculating the federal poverty level. Consequently, most experts agree that the federal poverty measure underestimates the true cost of supporting a family.

Failing to account for differences in the cost of living is another shortcoming of the federal poverty level. With the exception of Hawaii and Alaska, the federal poverty level does not vary across the United States—despite significant differences in the cost of living. According to the *Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2015*, the cost of living for a two-parent family with an infant and a preschooler in Pitkin County is nearly twice as high as the cost of living for a similar family in Bent County.[16] Despite these differences, the federal poverty level is the same in both communities. As a result, the number of kids living in families who are struggling to afford basic necessities is likely much higher than reported, especially in communities with a high cost of living.
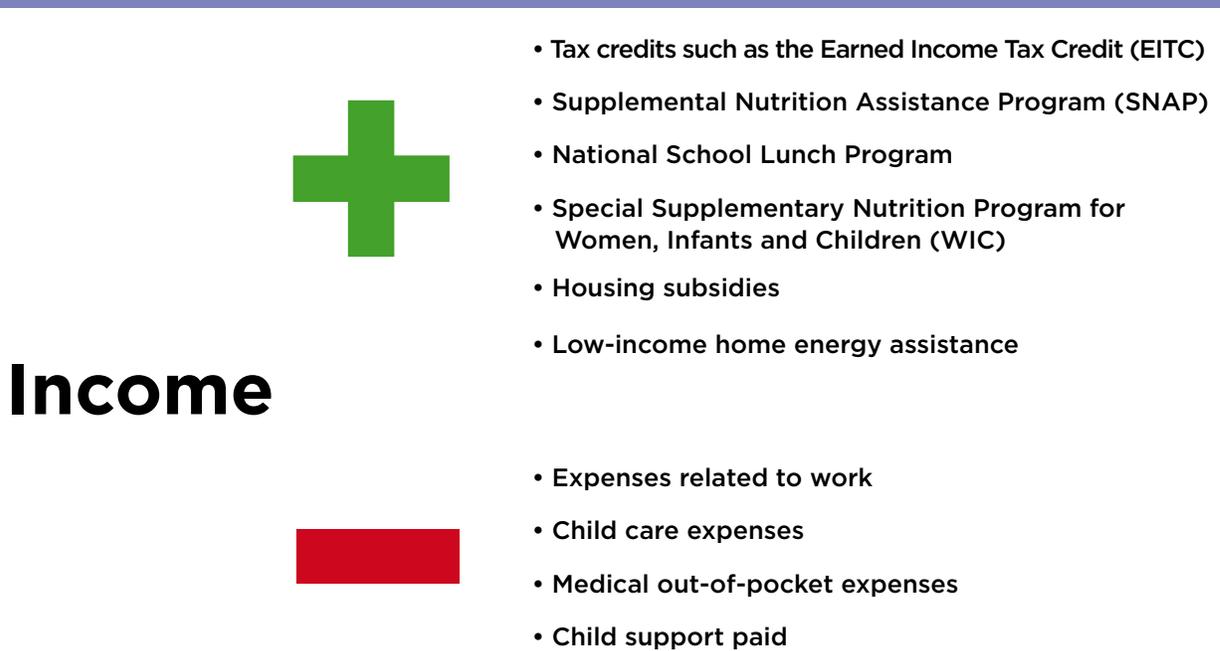

[15] Fisher, G.M. (1997). The development and history of the U.S. poverty thresholds—A brief overview. Retrieved from https://aspe.hhs.gov/history-poverty-thresholds.
[16] Colorado Center on Law and Policy & The Center for Women's Welfare. (2015). *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2015.*

A New Approach to Measuring Poverty

Although the U.S. still relies on an outdated measure of poverty for its official estimates, researchers have begun to innovate new and better ways of quantifying the amount of income the average American family requires to meet basic needs. The Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), developed by the Census Bureau with help from other government agencies, provides a more accurate picture of a family's economic circumstances by mitigating several of the official poverty measure's flaws. While the federal poverty level (FPL) only considers pre-tax income and cash benefits, the Supplemental Poverty Measure takes into account common expenses such as health care costs, transportation expenses and taxes.

How Resources are Calculated Using the Supplemental Poverty Measure

Income

+
- Tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- National School Lunch Program
- Special Supplementary Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
- Housing subsidies
- Low-income home energy assistance

−
- Expenses related to work
- Child care expenses
- Medical out-of-pocket expenses
- Child support paid

Graphic created from information in: Short, K. (2014). The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2013.

Because the Supplemental Poverty Measure also considers the impact of government benefits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps) when calculating a family's income, it also allows researchers to examine how effective these programs are at keeping families out of poverty. The Census Bureau found that refundable tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Child Tax Credit kept nearly 4.4 million American children out of poverty in 2016. Programs that focus on improving child nutrition also had a significant impact on poverty; the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) kept more than 1.5 million American kids out of poverty, while the National School Lunch Program decreased the number of kids in poverty by 762,000.[17] Currently, there are no plans to replace the official poverty measure with the Supplemental Poverty Measure, but the SPM provides a helpful comparison to the poverty rates derived from the official measure.

[17] Fox, L. (2017). The Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2016. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau.

Family Economic Security

Poverty, Income and the Wage Gap

Children in single-parent families are more likely to experience economic hardship than kids in two-parent families, due to the fact that there is often only one potential income-earner in the family. But the prevalence of economic hardship still differs between kids being raised by single mothers and those raised by single fathers. Data in the 1993 KIDS COUNT report showed that Colorado children living in households headed by single women were 2.1 times more likely to live in poverty than those living in households headed by single men.[18] What does this pattern look like today, and has Colorado made progress toward correcting this inequity?

Data from the 2016 American Community Survey show that the disparity in poverty rates between children being raised by single mothers and those being raised by single fathers has widened since the first KIDS COUNT report was released. In 2016, Colorado kids in families headed by single mothers were 2.4 times more likely to live in poverty than their peers in families headed by single fathers.

Poverty Rates for Colorado Children in Single-Parent Families, 2016

|	
Kids in single-father households	14%
Kids in single-mother households	34%
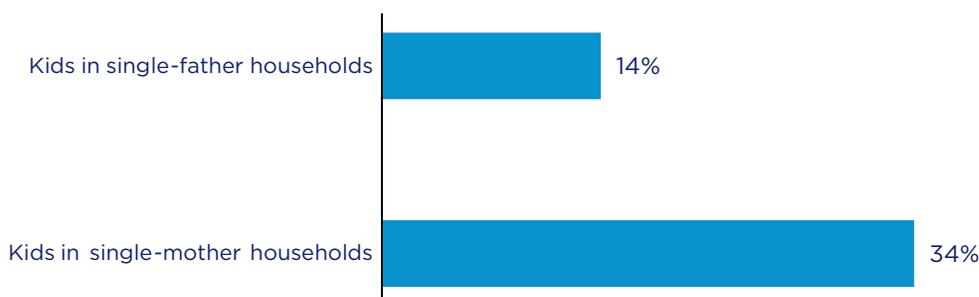
The reasons behind this disparity are complex, but the wage gap between women and men is one contributing factor. Nationally, women earn about 80 cents on the dollar in comparison to what men are paid—only slightly better than in 1991, when women earned about 70 cents for each dollar a man earned.[19] Colorado's gender wage gap is slightly narrower than the national average, but Colorado women who worked full-time, year-round in 2016 still only earned 84 cents for every dollar a full-time, working man earned.[20]

As more women become the sole or primary breadwinners for their families, the gender wage gap has significant implications for children's economic security.

In Colorado, approximately 241,000 kids lived with single mothers in 2016.[21] Most of these children rely on their mothers' earnings. Research suggests that correcting the gender wage gap could dramatically improve children's economic circumstances. A study conducted by the Institute for Women's Policy Research found that if working women were paid comparably to men of the same age, similar levels of educational attainment, and similar hours of work, the number of U.S. kids with working mothers living in poverty would be cut nearly *in half*.[22] During the next 25 years, how can we make sure that all of our children—whether they're being raised by both parents, a single woman, a single man, grandparents or other family members—have the economic resources needed to support their success?

Median Income by Family Type
Colorado, 2016

Median income for single-father families	Median income for single-mother families
$50,120	$33,945

---
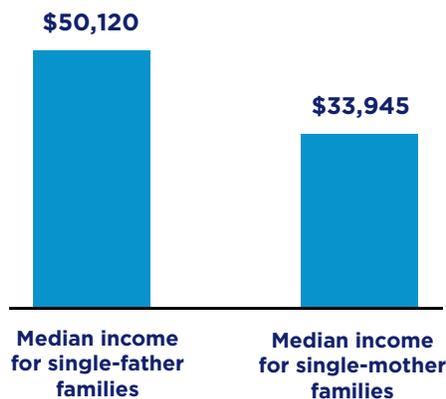
[18] Citizens for Tax Justice, as cited in the 1993 KIDS COUNT in Colorado report.
[19] U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
[20] *Ibid*.
[21] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.
[22] Milli, J., Huang, Y., Hartmann, H. & Hayes, J. (2017). The impact of equal pay on poverty and the economy. Institute for Women's Policy Research: Washington, D.C.

Affordable Housing

From the Eastern Plains to the Western Slope, Coloradans across the state report increasing difficulty finding housing that is affordable for their families. In 2016, nearly one in three Colorado children (approximately 390,000 kids) lived in households that were housing cost-burdened, defined as spending more than 30 percent of income on housing expenses.[23]

No child should ever have to wonder where she'll be sleeping tonight—or if she'll have a safe, warm place to sleep at all. Due to a shortage of affordable housing that Coloradans in many communities report has reached near-crisis levels, too many Colorado kids open their eyes each morning not knowing if they'll go to bed in the same place later that evening. Imagine the stress you might feel, going through the day not knowing if you'll have a safe place to sleep at night—how hard it would be to pay attention to a teacher or to concentrate on homework.

Unstable housing circumstances can have troubling impacts on several different dimensions of child well-being. Many families experiencing housing hardship end up sharing housing with other families (often referred to as doubling- or tripling-up). While families who are doubled-up may have a roof over their head, crowded housing situations can be chaotic, leaving children without a safe and quiet place to read, color or do homework. Research shows that kids who live in these overcrowded settings have poorer academic achievement and are at higher risk for behavioral problems.[24] Health problems can also arise from living in poor-quality housing. Studies have attributed the higher prevalence of asthma among children in low-income families to their higher likelihood of living in substandard housing.[25] Children who are without shelter entirely face significant stress and instability that can impede their development and hinder their ability to succeed in school.[26]

Housing is foundational to kids' well-being. As rents and home prices in many communities continue to rise, our state must explore solutions for ensuring every child has a safe and stable place to call home.

HOUSING BY THE NUMBERS:

56 percent: The increase in Colorado's median home value between 2011 and 2016.

42 percent: The increase in Colorado's median rent between 2011 and 2016.

21 percent: The increase in median income for families with kids between 2011 and 2016.

23,954: The number of students in grades pre-K through 12 identified by Colorado school districts as experiencing homelessness in the 2015-2016 school year—nearly double the number identified in 2007-2008.

141,000: The number of Colorado kids living in crowded housing in 2016.

Sources: Zillow Real Estate Research; U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey; Colorado Department of Education.

[23] Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey.
[24] Solari, C.D., & Mare, R.D. (2012). Housing crowding effects on children's well-being. *Social Science Research* 41(2), pps. 464-476.
[25] Krieger, J.W., Song, L., Takaro, T.K., Stout, J. (2000). Asthma and the home environment of low-income urban children: Preliminary findings from Seattle-King County Healthy Homes Project. *Journal of Urban Health* 77(1), pps. 50-67.
[26] Hart-Shegos, E. Homelessness and its effects on children. Minneapolis, MN: Family Housing Fund.

CHILD HEALTH

OUR VISION FOR KIDS:
ALL COLORADO CHILDREN HAVE QUALITY, AFFORDABLE HEALTH CARE, INCLUDING PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND ORAL HEALTH SERVICES, AS WELL AS THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTS AND SUPPORTS NEEDED TO BE HEALTHY.
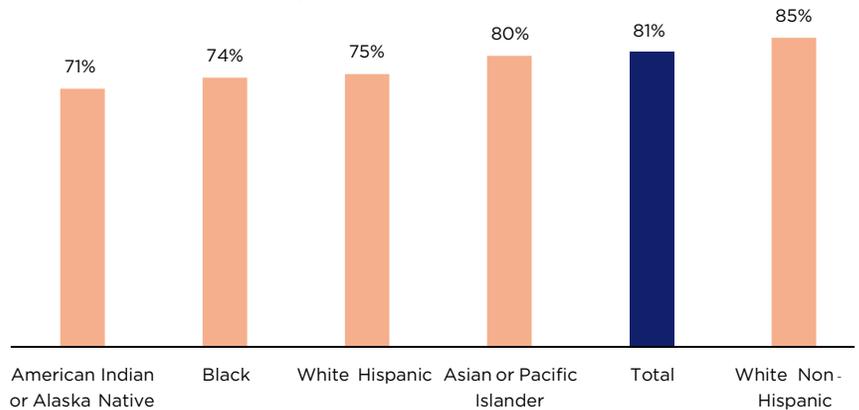
KIDS COUNT! in Colorado 2018

CELEBRATING **25** YEARS

1991: 78%	2016: 81%
Low: 2008 76%	Peak: 1997 82%

Access to Early Prenatal Care

In 2016, 81 percent of babies born in Colorado were born to mothers who received early prenatal care, only slightly above 1991 levels.[27]

During the past quarter century, Colorado has made little progress toward increasing the percent of births to women who receive early prenatal care; the first KIDS COUNT report highlighted that in 1991, 78 percent of all births were to moms who had early prenatal care.[28] The 1993 KIDS COUNT report also noted racial and ethnic disparities in early prenatal care rates, which persist today.[29]

For both mother and child, early and regular prenatal care helps to support a healthy pregnancy and birth. Through prenatal visits beginning in the first trimester, expectant mothers receive essential tests and exams, and are able to have many of their health questions answered by their provider. Regular prenatal care has been shown to reduce both the risk of pregnancy complications to the mother, as well as the risk of complications to the fetus and infant.[30]

Births to Colorado Women Receiving Early Prenatal Care, 2016

American Indian or Alaska Native	Black	White Hispanic	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White Non-Hispanic
71%	74%	75%	80%	81%	85%

Research shows that expanding health insurance coverage alone may not be enough to improve access to early prenatal care, and that insurance expansions may need to be paired with care coordination and outreach activities that help women overcome additional barriers to early prenatal care.[31]

Most common health topics women reported discussing with their providers during prenatal visits:

- Cigarette use (92 percent)
- Testing for birth defects (91 percent)
- Alcohol use (85 percent)
- Signs of pre-term labor (83 percent)
- What to do if depression occurs during or after pregnancy (78 percent)

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2015 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

[27] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[28] Colorado Children's Campaign. (1993). *KidsCount in Colorado!*. Denver, CO.
[29] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[30] National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Child Health and Development. (2017). *What is prenatal care and why is it important?*. Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/health/topics/pregnancy/conditioninfo/prenatal-care
[31] Epstein, A.M., & Newhouse, J.P. (1998). Impact of Medicaid expansion on early prenatal care and health outcomes. *Health Care Financing Review* 19(4), pp. 85-99.

Progress for Kids: A Plummeting Teen Birth Rate

1991: 56 per 1,000

**2016:** 18 per 1,000

Peak: 1991

Low: 2016

Colorado's birth rate to women ages 15 to 19 hit a historic low in 2016, falling to 17.8 births per 1,000 women in this age group. Since 1991, the state's teen birth rate has fallen by 68 percent.[32]

Women of all ages fare better when they are able to plan their pregnancies in ways that are right for them. According to health survey data, however, 39 percent of Colorado women who are pregnant did not intend to get pregnant at the time, and this rate has historically been even higher for women who become pregnant as teenagers.[33] Scarce resources and lack of support can compound the challenges of starting a family as a teenager.

Pregnancy and childbirth in a woman's teenage years can have significant socioeconomic impacts on her life due to a lack of comprehensive support. Many women who have children as teenagers are still working to complete their education, and without support (including resources like child care, as well as social and emotional support), they are less likely to graduate from high school or earn as much as women who have children later in life. Only half of women who have children as teenagers are able to attain a high school diploma by age 22; in comparison, almost 90

Colorado's Teen Birth Rate Per 1,000 Women Ages 15 to 19, 1991 to 2016

56

18

1991   1996   2001   2006   2011   2016

percent of adolescent girls who do not experience childbirth during their teen years go on to earn a high school diploma.[34] The children of adolescent mothers are impacted by early pregnancy as well, as they are more likely to see increased health issues in childhood and lower levels of achievement in school.[35] Later in life, these children are more likely to experience a teen pregnancy themselves, drop out of school, and face unemployment in young adulthood.[36]
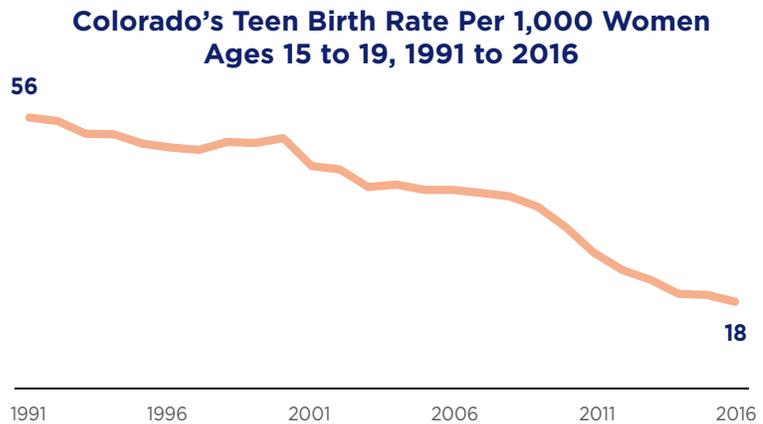
Public Policy Spotlight

While many factors have contributed to the declining teen birth rate, one important contributor is the increased availability of long-acting, reversible contraceptives (LARCs) such as IUDs or hormonal implants. The Colorado Family Planning Initiative (CFPI) has been providing LARCs at no cost to low-income women in Title X family planning health centers since 2009. In 2016, the percentage of Title X clients using LARCs continued to grow, reaching 34 percent, showing that when cost is not a barrier, more women choose these most effective methods of birth control.[37] Just under 7,000 LARC placements occurred in 2016, and cumulatively, 49,713 placements have been completed since CFPI began this work in 2009.[38]

---

[32] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[33] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section. Colorado Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2013 and 2015.
[34] Perper K, Peterson K, Manlove J. (2010). *Diploma Attainment Among Teen Mothers.* Washington, DC: Child Trends. Retrieved from: https://www.childtrends.org/publications/diploma-attainment-among-teen-mothers/
[35] Hoffman SD. (2008). *Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy.* Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press.
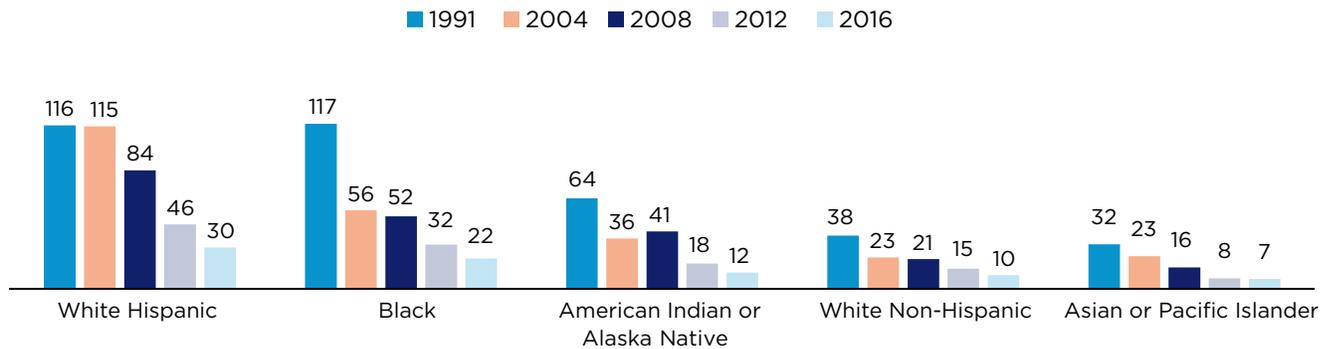[36] *Ibid.*
[37] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch.
[38] *Ibid.*

Child Health

All racial and ethnic groups have experienced declining teen birth rates in recent years, but disparities persist, showing that Colorado has more work to do to ensure young women of all backgrounds have the support they need to plan their families in ways that work for them. Between 1991 and 2016, the teen birth rate plummeted from 116 per 1,000 to 30 per 1,000 among Hispanic teens, from 117 to 22 per 1,000 among black teens, and from 64 to 12 per 1,000 among American Indian/Alaskan Native teens.[39] Across the same time period, the teen birth rate among White/Non-Hispanic teens fell from 38 to 10 per 1,000, and from 32 to 7 per 1,000 for Asian/Pacific Islander adolescents.[40]

Teen Birth Rates in Colorado by Race/Ethnicity, Selected Years
(Rate per 1,000 Women Ages 15 to 19)

Legend: 1991 | 2004 | 2008 | 2012 | 2016

Race/Ethnicity	1991	2004	2008	2012	2016
White Hispanic	116	115	84	46	30
Black	117	56	52	32	22
American Indian or Alaska Native	64	36	41	18	12
White Non-Hispanic	38	23	21	15	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	32	23	16	8	7

Data show that the abortion rate for Colorado teens has also dropped substantially, falling by 64 percent since 2009, from 10.3 to a rate of 3.8 abortions per 1,000 teens aged 15 to 19.[41] Coupled with the sharp decline in teen births, the fall in the teen abortion rate indicates that fewer teen girls are becoming pregnant, though teen sexual behavior has remained stable since the early 2000s.[42]

The 1993 KIDS COUNT report highlighted a Decade of the Child goal of no more than 25 births per 1,000 women ages 15 to 19. In 1991, only five Colorado counties (out of 54 counties with published teen birth rates) had rates lower than 25.[43] By 2016, in addition to the overall state rate being below that number, 28 counties (out of 47 with published teen birth rates) reported rates under 25, including nine counties with rates lower than 10.[44]

[39] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[40] Ibid.
[41] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics and Evaluation Branch.
[42] Guttmacher Institute. (2017). *Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health in the United States.* Retrieved from:https://www.guttmacher.org/fact-sheet/american-teens-sexual-and-reproductive-health
[43] Colorado Children's Campaign. (1993). *KidsCount in Colorado!.* Denver, CO.
[44] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section

Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED

1991: 18%	2016: 12%
Peak: 2004 23%	Low: 2016 12%

In 2016, 12 percent of babies born in Colorado were born to women without a high school diploma or GED, down from 18 percent in 1991.[45]

A large body of research demonstrates that a mother's educational attainment is linked to the development and well-being of her child. Due to the barriers women without a high school diploma or GED face, their children are more likely to live in poverty and experience health issues such as low birthweight and obesity, among others.[46] In kindergarten, children of parents with lower levels of education score lower in math and reading; the trend continues into eighth grade, at which point children of parents without bachelor's degrees are less likely to demonstrate proficiency in these same core subjects.[47,48]

Births to Colorado Women Without a High School Diploma or GED, 1991 to 2016
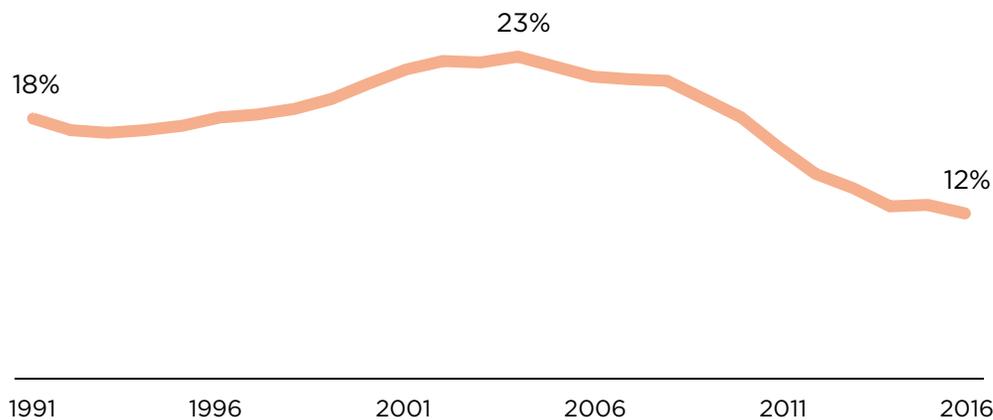
The drop in births to Colorado women without a high school diploma or GED is likely due to several factors, including the declining number of births to teen girls who typically have not had time to complete high school, as well as higher educational attainment in general among women in the U.S. since the 1990s.[49]

[45] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[46] Hernandez, D.J., Napierala, J.S. (2014). Mother's Education and Children's Outcomes: How Dual-Generation Programs Offer Increased Opportunities for America's Families. *Disparities Among America's Children.* Foundation for Child Development. Retrieved from:
https://www.fcd-us.org/mothers-education-and-childrens-outcomes-how-dual-generation-programs-offer-increased-opportunities-for-americas-children/.
[47] Mulligan, G.M., Hastedt, S., & McCarroll, J.C. (2012). First-Time Kindergarteners in 2010-11: First Findings from the Kindergarten Rounds of the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics.
[48] Hernandez, D.J., Napierala, J.S. (2014). Mother's Education and Children's Outcomes: How Dual-Generation Programs Offer Increased Opportunities for America's Families. *Disparities Among America's Children.* Foundation for Child Development. Retrieved from:
https://www.fcd-us.org/mothers-education-and-childrens-outcomes-how-dual-generation-programs-offer-increased-opportunities-for-americas-children/.
[49] Bauman, K. (2016). *Shift Toward Greater Educational Attainment for Women Began 20 Years Ago.* U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from: https://www.census.gov/newsroom/blogs/random-samplings/2016/03/shift-toward-greater-educational-attainment-for-women-began-20-years-ago.html
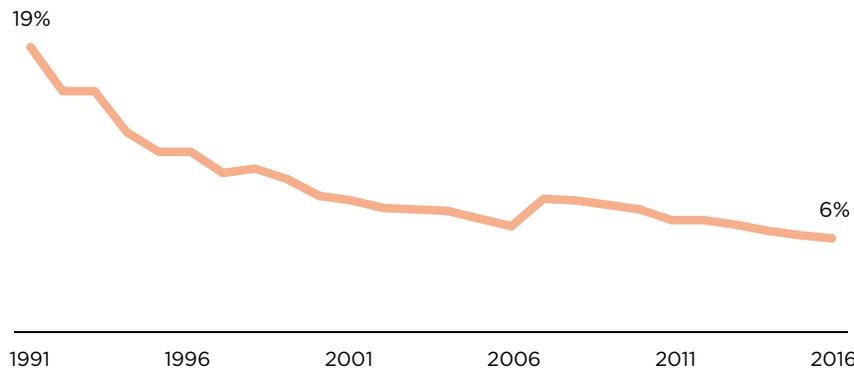
Births to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy

In 2016, 6.2 percent of all babies born in Colorado were born to mothers who reported smoking during their pregnancy.[50] The share of babies born to mothers who smoked has fallen dramatically since 1991 when 19 percent of babies born in Colorado—nearly one in five—were born to a mother who reported smoking while pregnant.[51]

Smoking threatens the health of both mother and child during pregnancy. For expectant mothers, smoking increases the risk of pregnancy complications, preterm delivery, and may also be related to miscarriage.[52] Babies of mothers who smoke are more likely to be born at a low weight and experience tissue damage in their lungs and brain; further, they are three times more likely to die from sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).[53] Emerging research has also linked maternal smoking with increased inflammation at birth, possibly affecting a baby's immune system long-term.[54]

1991: 19% **2016: 6%**
Peak: 1991 **Low: 2016**

Births to Colorado Women Who Smoked During Pregnancy, 1991 to 2016

19%

6%

1991   1996   2001   2006   2011   2016

In 2015, 78 percent of mothers who smoked during pregnancy reported being advised to stop smoking by their provider. Among mothers who had been smoking three months before becoming pregnant, 51 percent talked with their provider about ways to quit, and 28 percent were referred to counseling for help with quitting. Nearly 60 percent of mothers received information on how secondhand smoke could impact their babies, either during prenatal visits, after their deliveries, or in both instances.

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2015 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

[50] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[51] Colorado Children's Campaign. (1993). *KidsCount in Colorado!.* Denver, CO.
[52] Centers for Disease Control. (2016). *Smoking During Pregnancy.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/health_effects/pregnancy/index.htm
[53] *Ibid.*
[54] National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (2016). *Cigarette smoking during pregnancy linked to changes in baby's immune system.* Retrieved from: https://www.nichd.nih.gov/news/releases/122316-smoking-pregnancy

Infant Mortality Rate

The 1993 KIDS COUNT report highlighted a goal of reducing the state's infant mortality rate to a level no higher than 7 deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2000.[55] The state met that goal in 1997, and the infant mortality rate has continued its decline in the years since. In 2016, Colorado's infant mortality rate was 4.8 per 1,000 live births—down by nearly half from 1991, when it was 8.4 per 1,000 live births.[56] However, significant barrriers remain for some racial and ethnic groups.

1991: 8.4 per 1,000
2016: 4.8 per 1,000
Peak: 1991 8.4 per 1,000
Low: 2012 4.6 per 1,000

The infant mortality rate measures the number of infant deaths within the first year of life from all causes, and is often used as an indicator of overall maternal and child health in the state.

In the past decade, infant mortality rates have fallen all over the country, and Colorado has been a national leader in this trend. Between 2005-2007 and 2012-2014, the infant mortality rate in the United States decreased by 15 percent overall; Colorado saw one of the largest percent changes during this time, with the rate falling by more than 20 percent.[57] In 2016, only eight states had lower infant mortality rates than Colorado.[58]

Nationally, the leading causes of infant mortality are congenital malformations (commonly known as birth defects); preterm or low birthweight births; sudden unexpected infant death (SUID, including Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or SIDS); maternal complications; and unintentional injuries.

Source: Mathews, et al. (2017). Trends in infant mortality in the United States, 2005-2014.

---

55 Colorado Chldren's Campaign. (1993). *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*
56 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Health Statistics Section.
57 Driscoll, A.K. & Mathews, T.J. (2017). Trends in Infant Mortality in the United States, 2005–2014. *NCHS Data Brief No. 279.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db279.pdf
58 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). *Infant Mortality Rates by State.* Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/infantmortality.htm

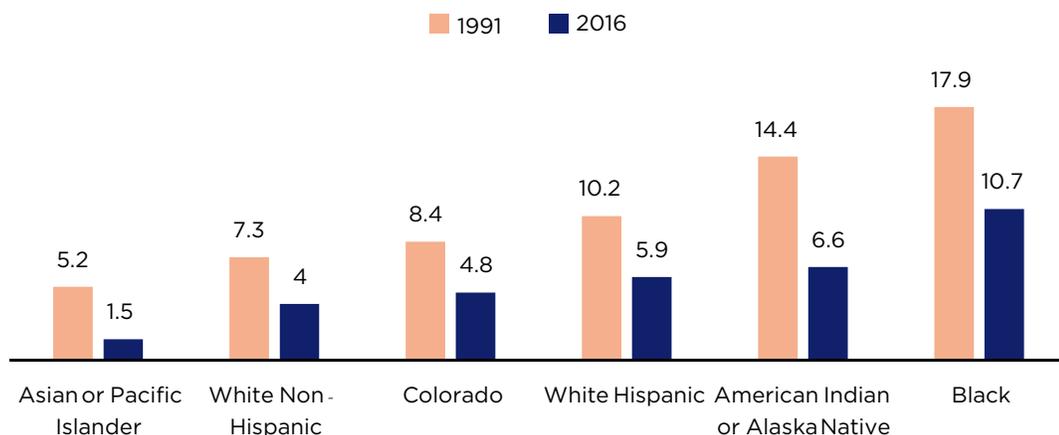## The Work Ahead: Ensuring All Babies Can Thrive

Colorado's overall infant mortality rate is significantly below the goal outlined in the 1993 KIDS COUNT report, but the state still has work to do to ensure a healthy start for babies of all racial and ethnic backgrounds. Infant mortality rates have declined for every racial and ethnic group since 1991, but the racial disparities that existed then persist today due to inequities in many systems in our society.

The infant mortality rate for Colorado's black babies remains particularly high, despite a decline from nearly 18 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 10.7 deaths per 1,000 in 2016. This disparity cannot be fully explained by racial disparities in parents' income; as noted in the 2017 KIDS COUNT report, infant mortality rates remain disproportionately high for black babies, even when controlling for a mother's income and level of education. As of 2014, a black family in Colorado making between $50,000 and $75,000 per year faced an infant mortality rate nearly twice as high as a white family earning less than $15,000 per year.[59]

What's behind the high rate of mortality among black babies, if income and educational differences don't explain it? Research conducted in Colorado helped shed new light on this question. A recent study measured cortisol, a stress hormone linked to adverse pregnancy outcomes, in pregnant women and new moms. It found that cortisol levels were much higher among black moms than among white or Hispanic moms.[60] The study is consistent with other research suggesting that the stress associated with racism, discrimination and social isolation can have tangible impacts—and in some instances, tragic impacts—on the health of moms and babies.

Colorado has proven that it can make remarkable progress on infant mortality. Let's dedicate the same energy during the next 25 years to removing the remaining barriers to health for mothers of color and their children.

Infant Mortality Rates in Colorado by Race/Ethnicity, 1991 and 2016

Race/Ethnicity	1991	2016
Asian or Pacific Islander	5.2	1.5
White Non-Hispanic	7.3	4
Colorado	8.4	4.8
White Hispanic	10.2	5.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.4	6.6
Black	17.9	10.7

---

[59] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[60] Hoffman, et al. (2016). Measures of maternal stress and mood in relation to preterm birth. *Obstetrics and Gynecology* 127(3).

KIDS COUNT!
in Colorado 2018

Babies Born at a Low Birthweight

| 1991: 8.2% | 2016: 9.0% |
| Peak: 2005 9.3% | Low: 1991 8.2% |

In 2016, 9 percent of all babies born in Colorado weighed less than 5.5 pounds, meeting the definition of low birthweight.[61]

At birth, a baby's weight is a critical indicator of their overall health. Infants born at a low birthweight are at increased risk of infection, developmental delay, and short- and long-term disabilities.[62] Low birthweight can be caused by smoking or consuming alcohol while pregnant, inadequate weight gain, or experiencing stress, poverty, or abuse.[63] Research has also indicated that pregnancy at higher altitudes is associated with lower weight births, a potential concern for families in many Colorado communities.[64]

Despite improvements in other indicators of maternal and child health, Colorado has made little progress toward reducing the percent of babies born at a low birthweight. The 1993 edition of KIDS COUNT reported that in 1991, 8.2 percent of babies were born at a low birthweight and noted that this rate was the highest reported since 1980.[65]

Some racial and ethnic groups are more likely than others to be affected by low-weight births. A higher percentage of black and Asian/Pacific Islander infants in Colorado are born at low weights when compared to infants who are American Indian/Alaskan Native, white Hispanic and white Non-Hispanic.[66] See the section on racial disparities in infant mortality on the previous page for further discussion about the connection between race and health disparities.

Percent of Colorado Births Meeting the Definition for Low Birthweight, 2016

White Non-Hispanic	White Hispanic	All races	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black
8%	9%	9%	9%	12%	13%
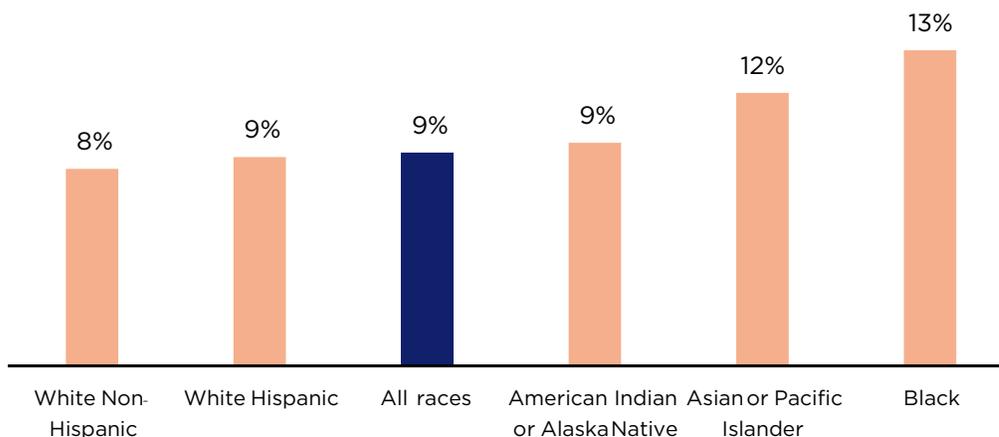
[61] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.
[62] Centers for Disease Control. (2016). *Low Birthweight and the Environment.* Retrieved from: https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/showRbLBWGrowthRetardationEnv.action
[63] *Ibid.*
[64] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2000). *Tipping the scales: Weighing in on solutions to the low birthweight problem in Colorado.* Retrieved from: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/PF_Tipping-the-Scales-Low-Birth-Weight-Problem-in-Colorado.pdf.
[65] Colorado Children's Campaign. (1993). *KidsCount in Colorado!.* Denver, CO.
[66] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

Pregnancy-Related Depression (PRD)

Depression that emerges during pregnancy, after birth, or after the loss of a pregnancy is common among women. In fact, depression is the most common complication associated with pregnancy.[67] Beyond posing a significant threat to the health of a new mother, maternal depression can also affect the development of the fetus and infant through increased stress chemicals in utero and parent-child interactions after birth.[68] Due to the prevalence of pregnancy-related depression, Colorado is working to increase the percentage of mothers who report talking about pregnancy-related depression with their health care provider to 80 percent by 2020.[69] The state appears to be on the right track: in 2015, 78 percent of Colorado mothers reported having a discussion about pregnancy-related depression with their provider during prenatal care, up from 73 percent in 2009.[70]

Fortunately, even screening moms for symptoms of PRD can help to reduce the incidence of depression at follow-up visits.[71] Screening is the first step in getting moms connected to any treatment they might need. One study found that the development of infants of depressed mothers is less likely to be impacted at one year if the mother's depression is resolved or effectively managed by the time the baby is six months old.[72] And when mothers are aware of their depressive symptoms, they are better able to compensate for them when interacting with their child.[73]

Pregnancy-related depression is more likely to affect younger mothers in Colorado, with those between the ages of 15 and 19 reporting the highest rates of postpartum depressive symptoms. Mothers of color also experience pregnancy-related depression at higher rates.[74] Moms of color are more likely to face barriers that limit access to many of the resources that support a healthy pregnancy and help reduce the incidence of pregnancy-related depression, including early prenatal care, family leave and health coverage. These factors, combined with the stresses of racism, discrimination and social isolation, may contribute to higher rates of PRD among Colorado's women of color.

Among Colorado women who gave birth in the previous year, nearly one in eight reported experiencing postpartum depressive symptoms.

Colorado Women Who Reported Postpartum Depressive Symptoms by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2015

White Non-Hispanic 8%, All Women 11%, Hispanic 14%, Other 14%, Black 22%
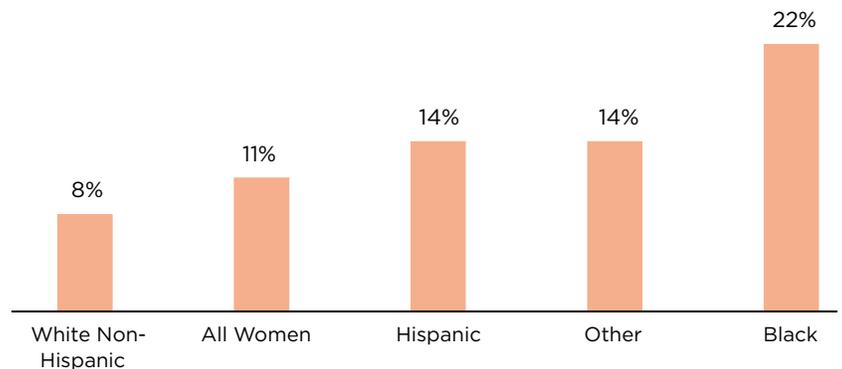
Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2014-2015 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

67 Toohey, J. (2012). Depression during pregnancy and postpartum. *Clinical Obstetrics and Gynecology* 55(3), pp. 788-97.
68 Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University (2009). *Maternal Depression Can Undermine the Development of Young Children: Working Paper No. 8*. Retrieved from: https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/maternal-depression-can-undermine-the-development-of-young-children/
69 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Maternal and Child Health Program Prevention Services Division. (July 2014). Mental Health Among Women of Reproductive Age in Colorado. *Maternal and Child Health Issue Brief. No.6*. Retrieved from: https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/LPH_MCH_Issue-Brief-6_Mental-Health-Women.pdf
70 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2009-2015 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).
71 U.S. Preventive Services Task Force. (2016). Final Recommendation Statement, Depression in Adults: Screening. http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Document/RecommendationStatementFinal/depression-in-adults-screening1.
72 Field, T. (1995). Infants of depressed mothers. *Infant Behavior and Development 18*(1), pp. 1-13.
73 Malphurs, J., Field, T., Pickens, J., Pelaez-Nogueras, M., Bendell, D., Yando, R. (1994). Completing the BDI positively affects mother-infant face-to-face interactions. *Infant Mental Health Journal*.
74 Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2017). Pregnancy-related depression and anxiety in Colorado. *Maternal and Child Health Data Brief: August 2017*. Retrieved from https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/LPH_MCH_Pregnancy_Related_%20Depression.pdf.
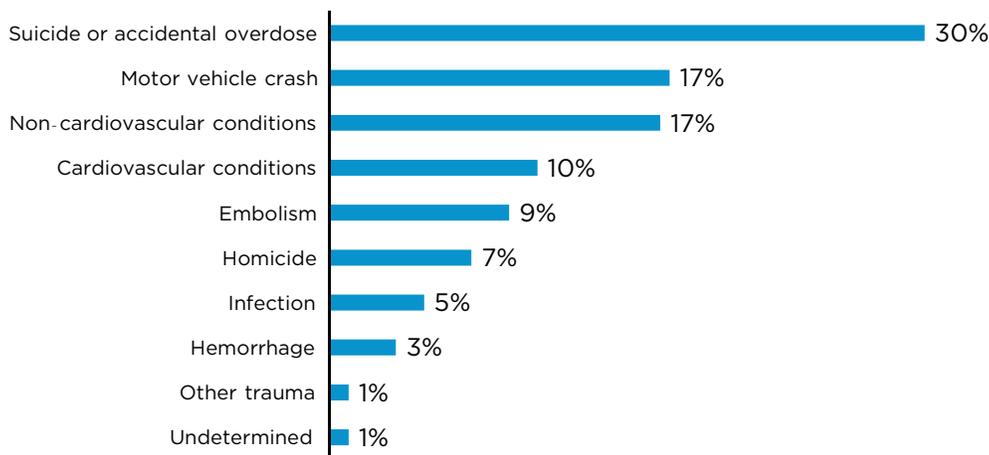
The Work Ahead: Maternal Mortality

While infant mortality rates have declined in the U.S. during the past few decades, the same cannot be said for maternal mortality rates.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control defines maternal mortality as the death of a woman during pregnancy or up to one year after pregnancy, due to any cause related to, or aggravated by, the pregnancy.[75] In 2015, the U.S. recorded a maternal mortality rate of 26.4 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015, up from 16.9 per 100,000 in 1990 and significantly higher than the rates observed in other developed nations. Most other countries in the developed world saw their rates of maternal mortality decline during this time period.[76]

A recent study found that maternal mortality in Colorado has increased substantially since 2008.[77] A second study examined the causes of maternal deaths among Colorado women between 2004 and 2012. Among the 211 maternal deaths identified in Colorado during the study period, the authors found that self-harm—from accidental overdose or suicide—accounted for the largest share of maternal deaths during pregnancy or within one year after pregnancy. The mortality rate associated with accidental overdose was 5 per 100,000 live births, while the mortality rate associated with suicide was slightly lower at 4.6 per 100,000.[78]

Maternal Deaths by Cause: Colorado, 2004-2012

Cause	Percentage
Suicide or accidental overdose	30%
Motor vehicle crash	17%
Non-cardiovascular conditions	17%
Cardiovascular conditions	10%
Embolism	9%
Homicide	7%
Infection	5%
Hemorrhage	3%
Other trauma	1%
Undetermined	1%

Graph reproduced from Metz, et al. (2016).

Self-harm from accidental overdose or suicide accounted for the largest percentage of maternal deaths observed in Colorado between 2004 and 2012. Among accidental overdose deaths, pharmaceutical opioids were the most common drug identified.

Among those women who died of an accidental overdose, pharmaceutical opioids were the most common drug identified. In all but one case of accidental overdose as a result of pharmaceutical opioids, evidence suggested the women had a prescription.

Communities around the country, including many here in Colorado, have struggled in recent years with skyrocketing rates of opioid abuse. The effects that opioid misuse can have on kids, families and communities are wide-reaching, but many communities have felt the particular impact of opioid use during or shortly after pregnancy. The connection between opioids and maternal death, coupled with a rising number of Colorado babies born exhibiting symptoms of opioid withdrawal, suggest a critical need for Colorado to provide more support to women who are pregnant or are new moms.

[75] Centers for Disease Control. (n.d.). Pregnancy Mortality Surveillance System. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/maternalinfanthealth/pmss.html.
[76] Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990-2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. (2016). *Lancet 388*, pp. 1775-1812.
[77] Bardin, L., Schiffmacher, A., Ricketts, S. (2017). Understanding Maternal Deaths in Colorado: An Analysis of Mortality from 2008 - 2013. Retrieved from https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/PF_Maternal_Mortality_Colorado-12-01-17.pdf.
[78] Metz, T.D., Rovner, P., Hoffman, M.C., Allshouse, A.A., Beckwith, K.M., Binswanger, I.A. (2016). Maternal deaths from suicide and overdose in Colorado, 2004-2012. *Obstetrics and Gynecology 128*(6), pp. 1233-1240.
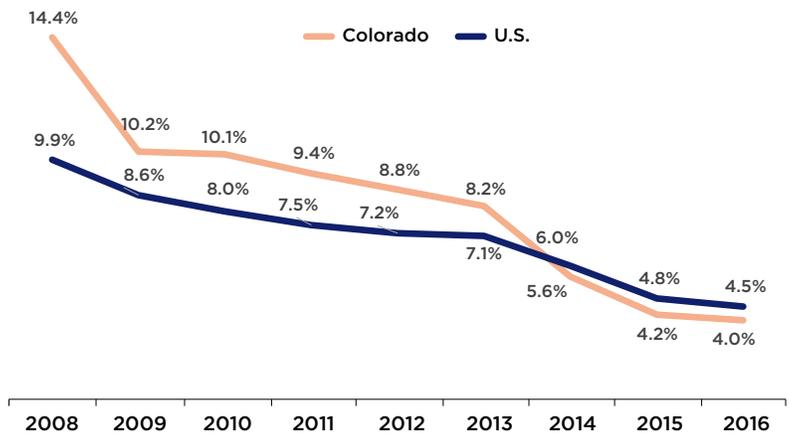
Progress for Kids: Health Coverage

In 2016, Colorado's uninsured rate for kids under 18 remained at a record low of 4 percent. Increasing the number of kids with health insurance is one of the greatest Colorado success stories of the past several years. Long-term data on kids' health coverage are not available, but the number of kids without health coverage fell by more than 120,000 between 2008 and 2016. As a result, tens of thousands of Colorado kids and families face one fewer barrier to getting the health care they need to thrive. Kids with health insurance not only have better access to the physical, mental and oral health care they need to be healthy, but they are also less likely to drop out of high school, more likely to graduate from college, and have higher incomes as adults.[79] Health insurance also protects families' economic resources and financial security, reducing toxic stress experienced by children.
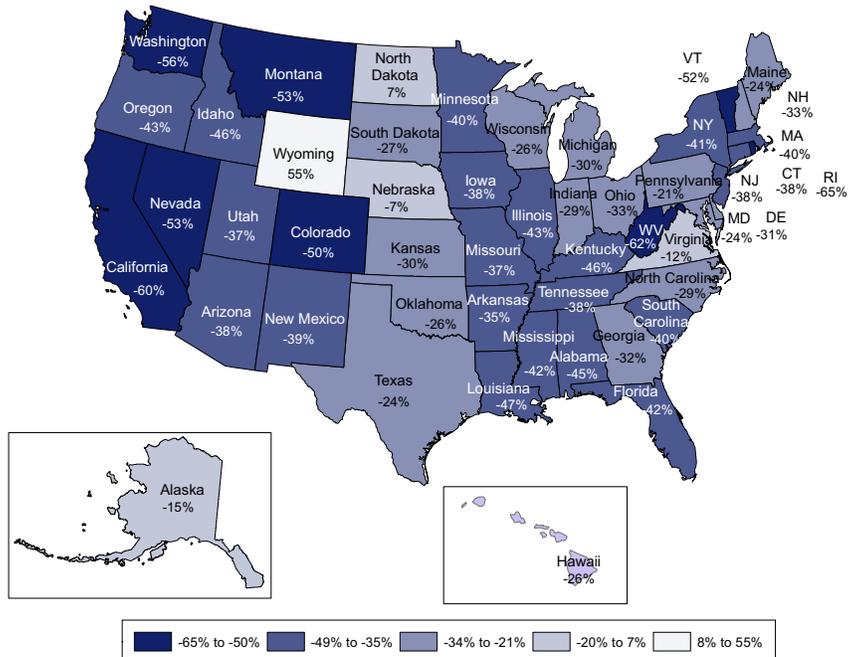
Between 2008 and 2013, Colorado chipped away at its uninsured rate for kids, thanks to state-level policy changes such as expanding the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) to serve children and pregnant women in families earning up to 260 percent of the federal poverty level (an annual income of $63,960 for a family of four in 2016) and eliminating the three-month waiting period for CHP+.

Many provisions of the Affordable Care Act then took effect in January 2014 and accelerated the decline in Colorado's uninsured rate for kids. For example, Colorado chose to expand Medicaid for adults earning up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (an annual income of $32,319 for a family of four). Although the Affordable Care Act did not expand kids' eligibility for public coverage, research shows that children are more likely to be covered when their parents have health insurance. Medicaid expansion, together with new tax credits for families purchasing their own health insurance, helped cut Colorado's uninsured rate for kids in half in just three years. Between 2013 and 2016, Colorado experienced one of the nation's largest declines in the number of uninsured kids.

Colorado Kids Under 18 Without Health Insurance

Legend: Colorado, U.S.

Colorado values: 14.4% (2008), 10.2% (2009), 10.1% (2010), 9.4% (2011), 8.8% (2012), 8.2% (2013), 6.0% (2014), 4.2% (2015), 4.0% (2016)

U.S. values: 9.9% (2008), 8.6% (2009), 8.0% (2010), 7.5% (2011), 7.2% (2012), 7.1% (2013), 5.6% (2014), 4.8% (2015), 4.5% (2016)

Change in the Number of Children Without Health insurance, 2013 to 2016

Washington -56%, Montana -53%, North Dakota 7%, Minnesota -40%, VT -52%, Maine -24%, NH -33%, Oregon -43%, Idaho -46%, Wisconsin -26%, NY -41%, MA -40%, CT -38%, RI -65%, Wyoming 55%, South Dakota -27%, Michigan -30%, Nebraska -7%, Iowa -38%, Pennsylvania -21%, NJ -38%, Nevada -53%, Utah -37%, Colorado -50%, Illinois -43%, Indiana -29%, Ohio -33%, WV -62%, Virginia -12%, MD -24%, DE -31%, California -60%, Kansas -30%, Missouri -37%, Kentucky -46%, North Carolina -29%, Arizona -38%, New Mexico -39%, Oklahoma -26%, Arkansas -35%, Tennessee -38%, South Carolina -40%, Mississippi -42%, Alabama -45%, Georgia -32%, Texas -24%, Louisiana -47%, Florida 42%, Alaska -15%, Hawaii -26%

Legend: -65% to -50% | -49% to -35% | -34% to -21% | -20% to 7% | 8% to 55%

79 Paradise, J. (2014). The impact of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP): What does research tell us? The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation: Menlo Park, CA. Retrieved from https://kaiserfamilyfoundation.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/8615-the-impact-of-the-children_s-health-insurance-program-chip-what-does-the-research-tell-us.pdf.

KIDS COUNT! in Colorado 2018

Children of color in Colorado experienced some of the largest gains in health coverage in recent years as barriers to insurance were removed, but kids in some racial and ethnic groups still face more roadblocks to coverage than others.[80]

Uninsured Rates for Colorado Kids by Race/Ethnicity

■ 2009 ■ 2015 ■ 2016

Race/Ethnicity	2009	2015	2016
Black/African American	9%	2%	2%
Two or More Races	6%	3%	3%
Non-Hispanic White	6%	3%	3%
American Indian/Alaska Native*	26%	13%	3%
Asian	10%	4%	4%
Hispanic/Latino	19%	6%	7%
Some Other Race	21%	9%	7%
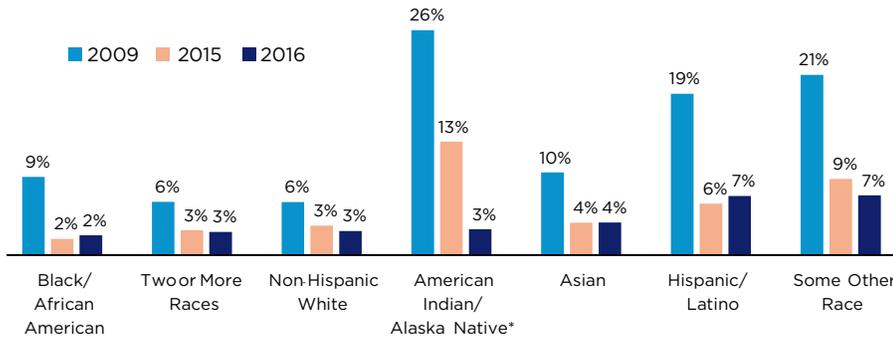
Interpret with caution due to large margin of error.

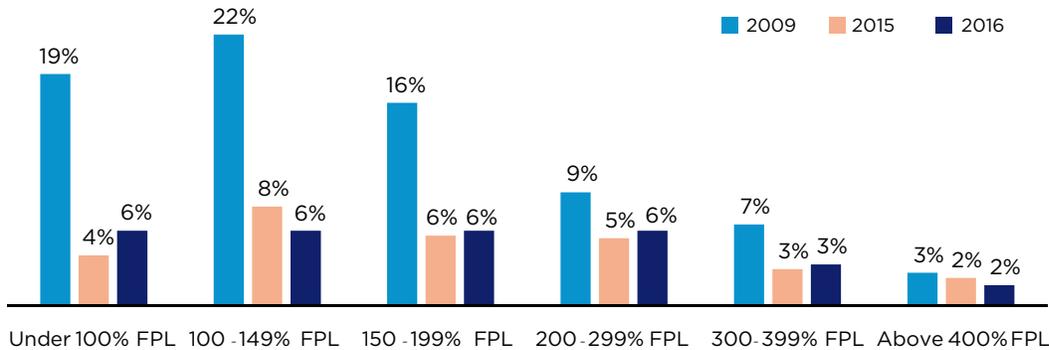Uninsured rates also dropped significantly for Colorado kids in poverty and those in low-income families. Between 2009 and 2016, the uninsured rate for kids experiencing poverty dropped by more than two-thirds.[81] Children in families with incomes below 260 percent of the federal poverty level qualify for public coverage through Medicaid or CHP+, but Colorado had historically done a poor job connecting these eligible children to the coverage for which they qualified.

Colorado Kids Under 18 Without Health Insurance, by Ratio of Income to Poverty Level

■ 2009 ■ 2015 ■ 2016

	2009	2015	2016
Under 100% FPL	19%	4%	6%
100-149% FPL	22%	8%	6%
150-199% FPL	16%	6%	6%
200-299% FPL	9%	5%	6%
300-399% FPL	7%	3%	3%
Above 400% FPL	3%	2%	2%

In 2009, Colorado ranked **44th in the nation** for insuring its kids in poverty. By 2016, it had **improved to 26th** and was on par with the national average.

---

[80] U.S. Census Bureau's 2009, 2015 and 2016 American Community Surveys.
[81] *Ibid.*

Changes in Uninsured Rates by County

Most communities across Colorado have experienced declining uninsured rates for kids, thanks to a combination of federal and state policy changes supported by strong local efforts to get kids connected to coverage.

According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) program, 27 Colorado counties saw a reduction of at least half in the number of kids without health coverage between 2013 and 2015.

Steepest Declines in Number of Uninsured Children, 2013 to 2015

Huerfano County	59 percent
Gilpin County	57 percent
Boulder County	57 percent

Decline in Number of Kids Without Health Coverage, 2013 to 2015

Legend: -59% to -54% | -53% to -50% | -49% to -45% | -44% to -40% | -39% to -31%
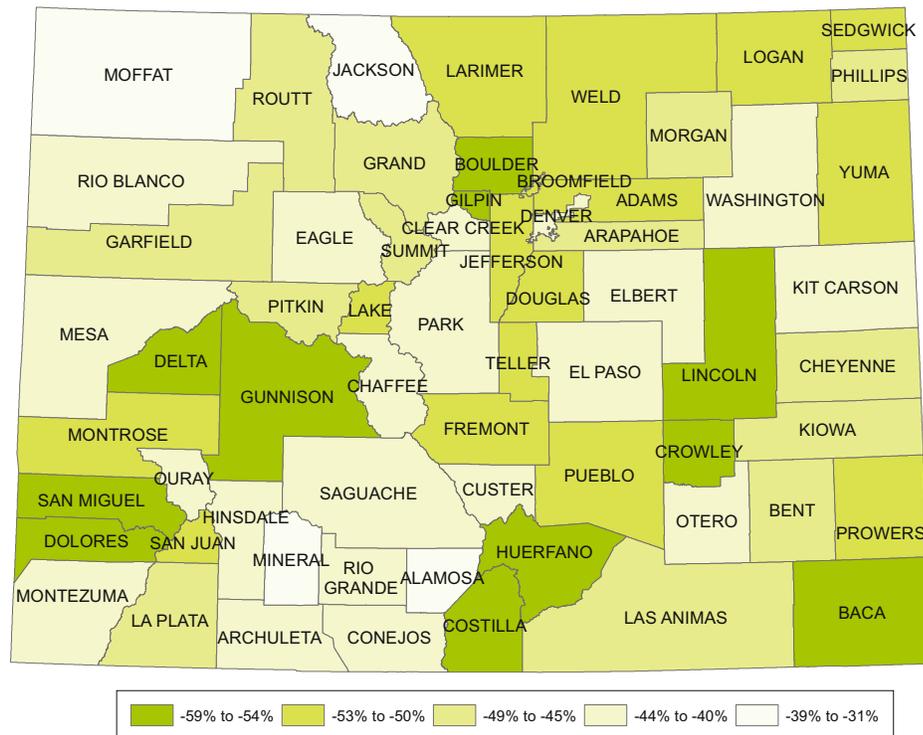
A note about county-level uninsured estimates: Several data sources collect information on kids' health insurance status in order to produce county-level estimates of uninsured rates. The above map uses model-based estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates program to calculate the change in number of uninsured kids in each county. The uninsured rates included in the county data sheets at the back of the book are Colorado Health Institute estimates created using the Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey. Each source uses a different methodology to calculate its estimates, and data from one source should not be compared to the other.

KIDS COUNT in Colorado 2018

Public Health Coverage

Recent years have seen fewer Colorado kids covered by health insurance provided through their parents' employers. As the share of Colorado kids covered by employer-sponsored insurance declines, public coverage has become an increasingly important source of health coverage for Colorado's children.

Public coverage programs like Medicaid and the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) are critical to hundreds of thousands of kids in Colorado. In state Fiscal Year 2016-17, more than half of Colorado kids from birth to age 18 were covered by Medicaid or CHP+ at some point during the year.[82]

These programs serve as a lifeline for many working families, ensuring their children can get regular well-child check-ups, screenings for vision or hearing problems and important immunizations, among other services. People covered by Medicaid as children experience benefits that last into adulthood; one study found that children enrolled in Medicaid during their early years had better overall health as adults, as measured by blood pressure, diabetes diagnoses, heart health, and weight.[83]

Public coverage programs not only help ensure kids can access the care they need to grow up healthy and strong—they also help fight poverty by protecting a family's financial resources. A 2017 study examined the impact of health benefits on poverty rates and found that Medicaid decreased the child poverty rate more than all other non-health means-tested programs combined.

Source: Remler, D.K., Korenman, S.D., & Hyson, R.T. (2017). Health Affairs 36(10), pp. 1828-1837.

In Colorado:

Medicaid covers children in families with a modified adjusted gross income at or below 142 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately $35,000 per year for a family of four in 2017).

CHP+ covers children in families who earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but below 260 percent of the federal poverty level (about $64,000 for a family of four).

---

82 Colorado Department of Health Care Policy & Financing, Data Analysis Section, Business Intelligence Data Management (BIDM) System. Note that these numbers do not match official Health Care Policy and Financing caseload numbers; they are much higher than those reported in caseload reports. Caseload reports include the number of clients eligible during any given month by eligibility categories. The percentages above are based on numbers that include all children with eligibility at any given time during the fiscal year.
83 Boudreaux, M.H., Golberstein, E., & McAlpine, D.D. (2016). The long-term impacts of Medicaid exposure in early Childhood: Evidence from the program's origin. *Journal of Health Economics 45*, pp. 161-175. As cited in Wagnerman, K., Chester, A., & Alker, J. (2017). Medicaid is a smart investment in children. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Health Policy Institute, Center for Children and Families.

Access to Health Care

Having health insurance is a crucial first step in making sure children can access the health care they need. Although some families still face barriers such as a shortage of health care providers in their communities or a lack of affordable care, some indicators of health care access are improving.

The 2016 National Survey of Children's Health found that children who were not insured at the time of the survey were nearly four times as likely to have gone at least 12 months without seeing a health care professional for a well child check-up, physical exam or other type of medical visit.[84] Clearly, health insurance coverage helps remove some barriers to the important health care services kids need, whether they're in need of preventive services or acute care.
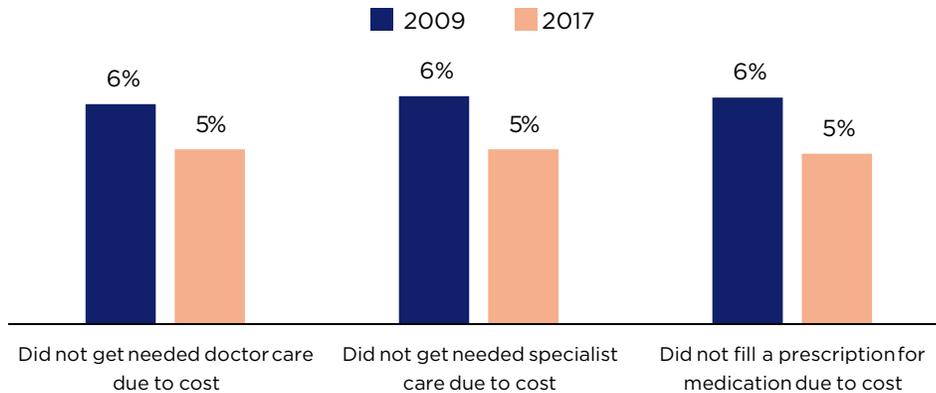
Data from the Colorado Health Access Survey show that, as the number of kids with health coverage has improved in recent years, fewer Colorado kids have parents who report problems paying medical bills. The percent of kids whose parents report cost as a barrier to accessing needed care has also dropped slightly.[85]

Colorado Kids Whose Parents Reported Problems Paying or Inability to Pay Medical Bills
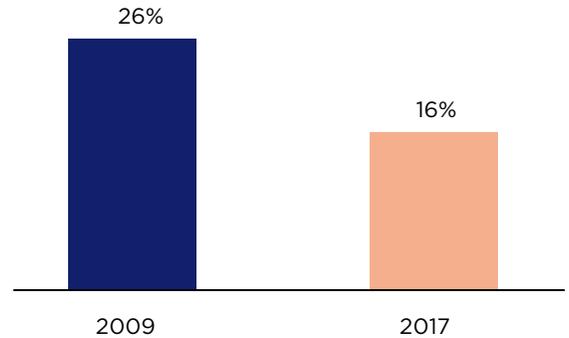
Source: Colorado Health Institute. 2009 and 2017 Colorado Health Access Surveys.

Colorado Kids Whose Parents Reported Cost as a Barrier to Needed Care for their Child

Source: Colorado Health Institute. 2009 and 2017 Colorado Health Access Surveys.

Access to care is more difficult to measure than access to health coverage, but some data sources highlight Colorado families' experiences accessing care for their kids:

- In 2016, 82 percent of Colorado kids had a parent who reported that their child had visited a health care professional for a preventive care visit.

- Approximately 8 percent of Colorado kids had parents who reported they were told by a doctor's office that they weren't accepting their child's form of insurance.

Sources: National Survey of Children's Health and Colorado Health Access Survey.

---

[84] Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Retrieved from www.childhealthdata.org. CAHMI: www.cahmi.org.
[85] Colorado Health Institute. 2009 and 2017 Colorado Health Access Surveys.

Immunizations

Immunizations are important tools for protecting kids from serious and once-common illnesses. They also help protect the health of our fellow community members who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons, including newborn babies and those with compromised immune systems. However, data show that Colorado's childhood immunization rates for some diseases sit below the 95 percent threshold required to protect the health of the general population.[86]

As a result of a bill passed during the 2014 legislative session, Colorado launched a comprehensive new database in 2017 that provides immunization and exemption rates for nearly every Colorado school and school district, as well as for preschools, child care centers and Head Start programs serving more than 10 children. Data from the 2016-2017 school year show considerable differences in up-to-date immunization rates and exemption rates across the state's school districts.

Immunization Rates by School District

HIGHEST EXEMPTION RATES

Moffat 2	**25 percent**
Pawnee	**19 percent**
Hinsdale County	**17 percent**
Cotopaxi	**14 percent**
Telluride	**14 percent**

LOWEST EXEMPTION RATES

Campo	
Eads	**0 percent**
Karval	
Yuma	

State average: 2.6 percent

LOWEST UP-TO-DATE IMMUNIZATION RATES

Moffat 2	**44 percent**
Ouray	**73 percent**
Hinsdale County	**75 percent**
Holyoke	**75 percent**
Otis	**76 percent**

HIGHEST UP-TO-DATE IMMUNIZATION RATES

Eads	**100 percent**
Karval	**99.6 percent**
Holly	**99.5 percent**
Granada	**99.3 percent**
Las Animas	**99.2 percent**

State average: 93 percent

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. School and Child Care Immunization Data website.

Up-to-date immunization rates = The number of children who were up to date for individual vaccines divided by the total number of children eligible for required vaccines.

Exemption rates = The number of children whose parents claimed an exemption from a vaccine for their child divided by the total number of children eligible for required vaccines. The vast majority of exemptions (90 percent) were personal belief exemptions, which are allowed by only 18 states.

[86] Centers for Disease Control. Vaccination coverage among children aged 19–35 months, 2016.
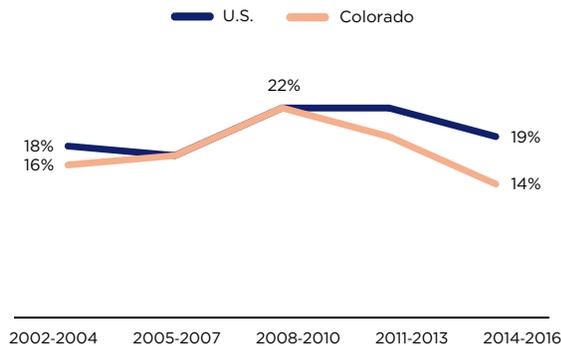
Food Security and Nutrition Support for Kids and Teens

In 2015, 14 percent of Colorado high school students reported that they went hungry at least sometimes due to a lack of food at home, and one in seven Colorado kids of all ages lived in households that experienced food insecurity between 2014 and 2016.[87,88]
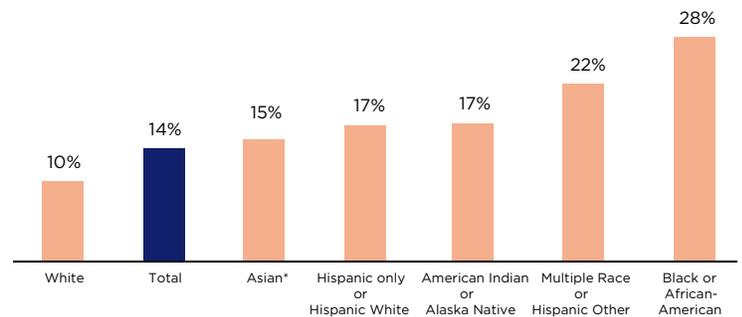
Kids need plenty of fresh, nutritious foods to support their growing bodies and brains. When kids fail to get enough food—or enough of the right kinds of food—their physical and cognitive development suffers. Food insecurity is also linked to obesity because it encourages overeating and because low-cost foods tend to be highly processed and less healthy. Young children are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity given the rapid pace of development during the early years of life, but research shows that older kids feel the detrimental effects of hunger as well:

• The need for energy and nutrients almost doubles from elementary school to high school, making it even harder to meet a child's needs as they get older if they skip meals.[89]

• Teens who experience hunger are more likely to have been suspended from school and have difficulty getting along with their peers.[90]

• One study found that adolescents in families who reported they sometimes or often did not have enough food to eat were significantly more likely to have experienced depression and to have attempted suicide, even when controlling for family income.[91]

Children in Households that were Food Insecure at Some Point During the Year

— U.S.   — Colorado

18% 16% (2002-2004), 22% (2008-2010), 19% / 14% (2014-2016)

2002-2004   2005-2007   2008-2010   2011-2013   2014-2016

Colorado High School Students Reporting they Went Hungry at Least Sometimes During the Past 30 Days Due to a Lack of Food at Home

White 10% | Total 14% | Asian* 15% | Hispanic only or Hispanic White 17% | American Indian or Alaska Native 17% | Multiple Race or Hispanic Other 22% | Black or African-American 28%

*Interpret with caution due to large margin of error.

87 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey.
88 Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement, Three-Year Average.
89 Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Estimated calorie needs per day, by age, sex, and physical activity level. Retrieved from https://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015/guidelines/appendix-2/#table-a2-1.
90 Alaimo, K., Olson, C.M., Frongillo, E.A. Jr. (2001). Food insufficiency and American school-aged children's cognitive, academic, and psychosocial development. *Pediatrics*. 108(1): pp. 44-53. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11433053.
91 Alaimo, K., Olson, C.M., & Frongillo, E.A. (2002). Family food insufficiency, but not low family income, is positively associated with dysthymia and suicide symptoms in adolescents. *The Journal of Nutrition 132*(4), pp. 719-25.

KIDS COUNT!
in Colorado 2018

Colorado has several nutrition programs designed to help support kids and families in accessing nutritious foods. Together, these programs serve hundreds of thousands of Colorado kids, but some families still face barriers to accessing the programs for which they qualify. Recent data show that only 76 percent of eligible Coloradans are enrolled in SNAP, and only 41 percent of all eligible women and children were enrolled in WIC.[92,93] Further, because eligibility for these programs is restricted based on income, many Colorado families who experience food insecurity don't qualify for assistance. Feeding America found that 36 percent of food-insecure Coloradans have incomes too high to qualify for food assistance.[94]

NUTRITION PROGRAMS BY THE NUMBERS:

101,278: Number of kids under 5 served by WIC in 2017.

232,981: Average kids per month served by SNAP in 2017.

379,202: Kids in preschool through 12th grade who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch at school.

101: Schools that serve free meals to all students using the Community Eligibility Provision, reaching 39,244 kids.

92 Cunnyngham, K. (2018). Reaching those in need: Estimates of state Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program participation rates in 2015. Retrieved from https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/ops/Reaching2015.pdf
93 United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Office of Policy Support. (2017). Nutrition Assistance Program Report Series: Special Nutrition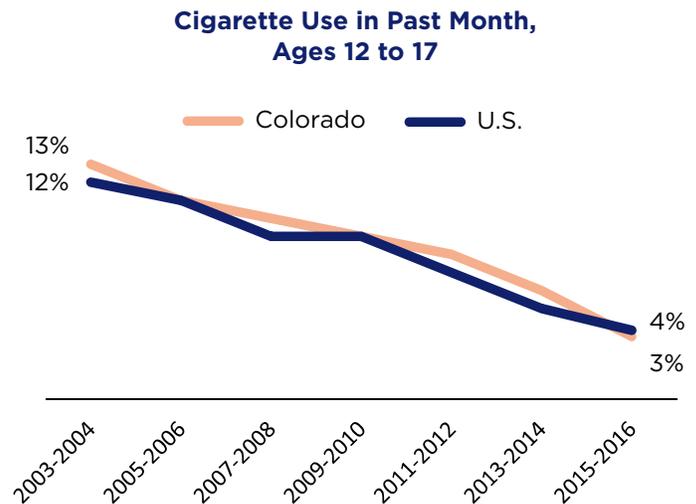 Programs Report No. WIC-17-ELIG. Retrieved from https://fns-prod.azureedge.net/sites/default/files/ops/WICEligibles2014.pdf.
94 Feeding America. (2017). Map the Meal Gap. Retrieved from http://map.feedingamerica.org/.

Substance Use Among Teens

The percent of Colorado adolescents who report using alcohol, cigarettes and some types of drugs has declined in recent years. Whether or not legalization of recreational marijuana for Colorado adults in 2013 has resulted in an increase in marijuana use among teens remains to be seen.

Substance use or abuse can lead to a number of harmful behaviors for children and teens. Alcohol and drug abuse is associated with driving under the influence, engaging in risky sexual behavior, and poor academic performance, among other problems. Abuse of drugs and alcohol during adolescence can also contribute to long-term physical or cognitive issues that persist into adulthood.

Colorado has seen sharp declines in the percent of teens who report using alcohol or cigarettes during the past month.[95]

**Alcohol Use in Past Month,
Ages 12 to 17**

Colorado   U.S.

18%
14%
10%
9%

2009-2010   2011-2012   2013-2014   2015-2016

**Cigarette Use in Past Month,
Ages 12 to 17**

Colorado   U.S.

13%
12%
4%
3%

2003-2004   2005-2006   2007-2008   2009-2010   2011-2012   2013-2014   2015-2016
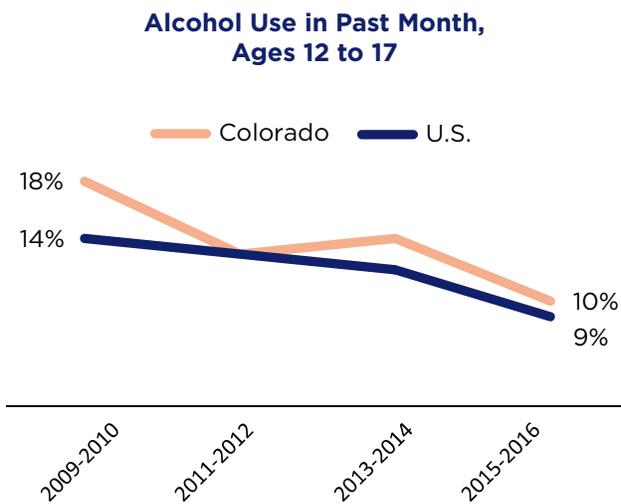
The long-term trend in marijuana use among Colorado teens is less clear.

Although the percent of Colorado teens who reported using marijuana in the past month appeared higher than the national average in 2015-2016, the difference between the two estimates was not statistically significant.

Compared to their peers across the country, however, Colorado teens are less likely to perceive smoking marijuana once a month as a risk. In 2015-2016, 18 percent of 12- to 17-year-olds in Colorado perceived smoking once a month to be a great risk, compared to 27 percent of U.S. teens.[96]

**Marijuana Use in Past Month,
Ages 12 to 17**

Colorado   U.S.

10%
9%
8%
7%

2003-2004   2005-2006   2007-2008   2009-2010   2011-2012   2013-2014   2015-2016

---
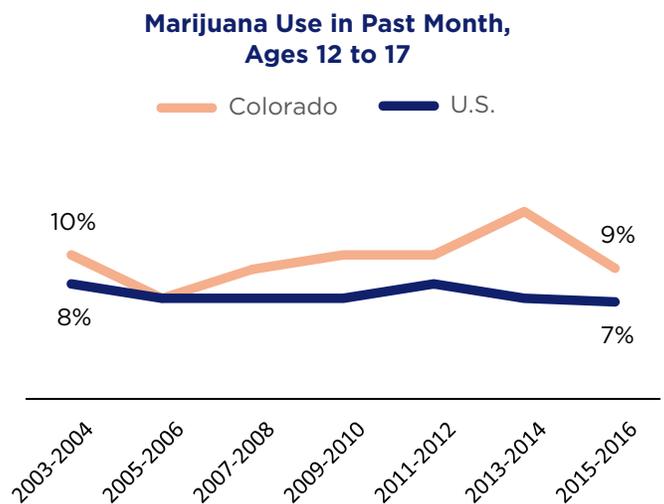
[95] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey of Drug Use and Health.
[96] *Ibid.*

Adolescent Mental Health

In 2015, nearly one in three Colorado high school students reported experiencing sadness or hopelessness that impacted their usual activities for at least two weeks—a hallmark symptom of clinical depression. This marks an increase from 2011, when one in four high school students reported experiencing this symptom.[97]

Across the U.S., it is estimated that 13 percent to 20 percent of all children experience a mental disorder in any given year.[98] Mental health challenges can affect kids of any age, and symptoms of mental illness often start in early childhood. However, many kids go without appropriate mental health treatment due to cost, a shortage of providers, stigma or other barriers.

Many Colorado high school students report mental health struggles.

Reported feeling sadness or hopelessness every day for at least two weeks

Reported seriously considering suicide

2011   2013   2015
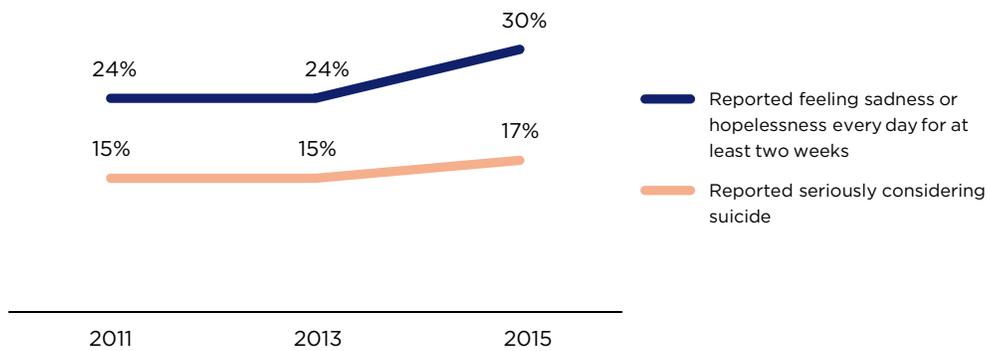
Although mental health challenges affect kids of all backgrounds, data show that some kids are at higher risk than others.

Colorado High School Students Reporting Sadness or Hopelessness that Impacted their Daily Activities by Race/Ethnicity, 2015
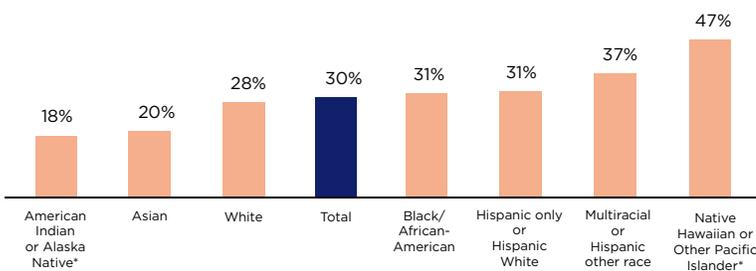
American Indian or Alaska Native*	Asian	White	Total	Black/ African-American	Hispanic only or Hispanic White	Multiracial or Hispanic other race	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander*
18%	20%	28%	30%	31%	31%	37%	47%

*Interpret with caution due to larger than desired margin of error.

Colorado High School Students Reporting Sadness or Hopelessness that Impacted their Daily Activities by Sexual Orientation, 2015

Heterosexual	Unsure	Gay, Lesbian or Bisexual
25%	44%	61%

[97] 2011 and 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.
[98] National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2009). Preventing mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders among young people: Progress and possibilities. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. As cited by the Centers for Disease Control.

Child Health

The Work Ahead: Teen Suicide Rates

The 1993 KIDS COUNT report highlighted a goal to reduce Colorado's youth suicide rate to no more than 3.5 suicides per 100,000 kids. As of 2016, Colorado's teen suicide rate for teens ages 15 to 19 stood five times higher than this target rate. Data show that 18 out of every 100,000 Colorado teens died by suicide in 2016—one of the highest teen suicide rates on record since 1991.[99]

1991: 16 per 100,000	2016: 18 per 100,000
Peak: 2015 20 per 100,000	**Low: 2003** 7 per 100,000

With treatment, many kids who experience mental health struggles can lead happy, healthy lives. Tragically, however, suicide has claimed the lives of far too many Colorado children and adolescents. Among youth and young adults ages 10 to 24 in Colorado, suicide is the leading cause of death.[100]

Teen Suicide Rate in Colorado
(rate per 100,000 teens ages 15 to 19), 1991 to 2016

Data points: 16, 18, 16, 15, 13, 11, 15, 14, 14, 13, 11, 14, 7, 14, 15, 11, 10, 13, 14, 12, 12, 12, 14, 12, 20, 18

X-axis: 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, 2016

In 2016, 66 Colorado teens died by suicide, up from 41 in 2012.

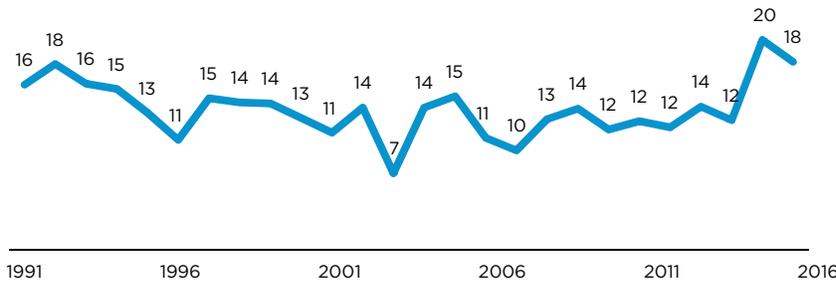In order to protect the privacy of kids and families, Colorado does not report suicide rates for counties with fewer than three teen suicides per year. As a result, county-level data on suicides among teenagers are fairly limited. Among the nine large counties for which data were reported in 2016, teen suicide rates ranged from 14 per 100,000 in Jefferson County to 29 per 100,000 for El Paso and Mesa counties. Mesa County experienced a particularly high rate of teen suicides in 2016, but El Paso County has had a higher-than-average teen suicide rate for the past several years.[101]

2016 Teen Suicide Rates for Selected Large Counties
(rate per 100,00 teens ages 15 to 19)

County	Rate
Jefferson	14
Arapahoe	14
Denver	16
Larimer	18
Colorado	18
Weld	21
Adams	23
Boulder	24
Mesa	29
El Paso	29
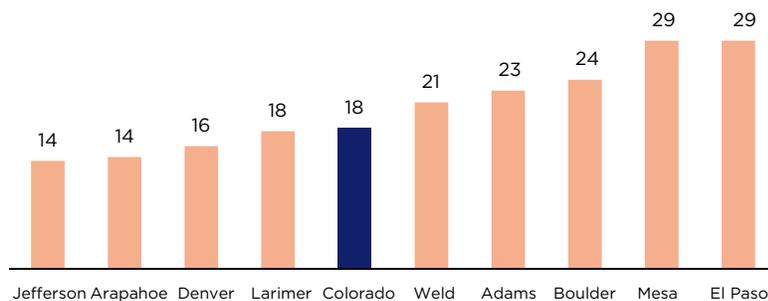
[99] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.
[100] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2017). Office of Suicide Prevention Annual Report 2016-17. Retrieved from https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/PW_ISVP_OSP-2016-2017-Legislative-Report.pdf.
[101] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section.

Suicide Among Children and Youth: A Deeper Dive into a Tragic Trend

As youth suicide rates in many communities reach very high levels, examining the data more closely provides important context to help understand—and remedy—this trend.

What methods are responsible for the most suicides?

Hanging or suffocation were responsible for 46 percent of all suicides among kids ages 10 to 19 between 2012 and 2016, closely followed by firearms (41 percent).[102] Unlike hanging or drug overdose, however, suicide attempts by firearm are almost always fatal. Those who attempt suicide with a firearm rarely survive. One study found that approximately 83 percent of suicide attempts using a firearm end in death, compared to less than 2 percent of suicide attempts by drug overdose. Evidence suggests that laws aimed at preventing children and youth from accessing firearms reduce firearm suicides among this age group.[103] Research also shows that the risk of suicides among kids and adolescents is lowest in families with no firearm in the home.[104]

Suicides Among Colorado Youth Ages 10 to 19 by Method and Gender, 2012-2016

	Firearm	Hanging	Poisoning	Other
Boys	48%	40%	6%	6%
Girls	21%	61%	10%	8%
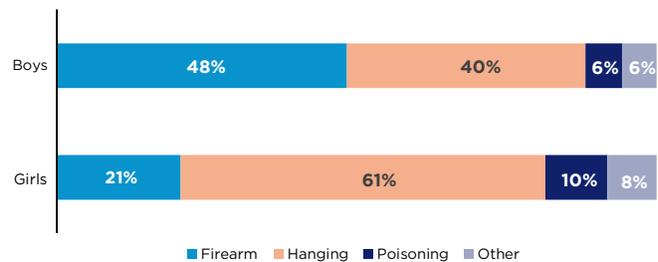
Suicide methods vary significantly by gender, with boys much more likely than girls to die by firearm suicide. Nearly half of all Colorado boys who died by suicide between 2012 and 2016 used a firearm, compared to 21 percent of girls. Suicide deaths by firearm were also more common among white children than among kids of other races and ethnicities.[105]

Among which groups are suicides most prevalent?

Between 2012 and 2016, non-Hispanic white children and youth in Colorado had the highest suicide rate, at 11.2 per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 19. Suicides in this age group are also much more common among boys. Across Colorado, 244 boys died by suicide between 2012 and 2016, compared to 97 girls. As noted above, boys and non-Hispanic white youth are much more likely than other groups to use firearms as a suicide method, which are nearly always deadly.

Suicide Rate for Colorado Youth Ages 10 to 19 by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016 (rate per 100,000)

Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian	Black	White Hispanic	All children ages 10 to 19	White Non-Hispanic
4.9	6	7.5	8.1	10.5	11.2
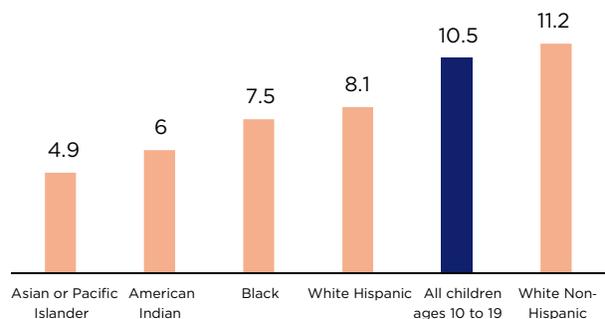
Important data note: Suicide rates presented on the previous page are for Colorado teens ages 15 to 19. Information on this page includes data for kids and teens ages 10 to 19 to allow for data to be disaggregated in more detail. Suicide is generally rarer for kids ages 10 to 14 than for those ages 15 to 19; between 2012 and 2016, there were an estimated 75 suicides among 10- to 14-year-olds in Colorado, compared to 266 among 15- to 19-year-olds.

---

[102] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Violent Death Reporting System, 2012-2016.
[103] RAND Corporation. (n.d.). Effects of child-access prevention laws on suicide. Retrieved from https://www.rand.org/research/gun-policy/analysis/child-access-prevention/suicide.html.
[104] Grossman, D.C., Mueller, B.A., Riedy, C., et al. (2005). Gun storage practices and risk of youth suicide and unintentional firearm injuries. JAMA 293(6), pp. 707-14.
[105] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Colorado Violent Death Reporting System, 2012-2016.

EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT
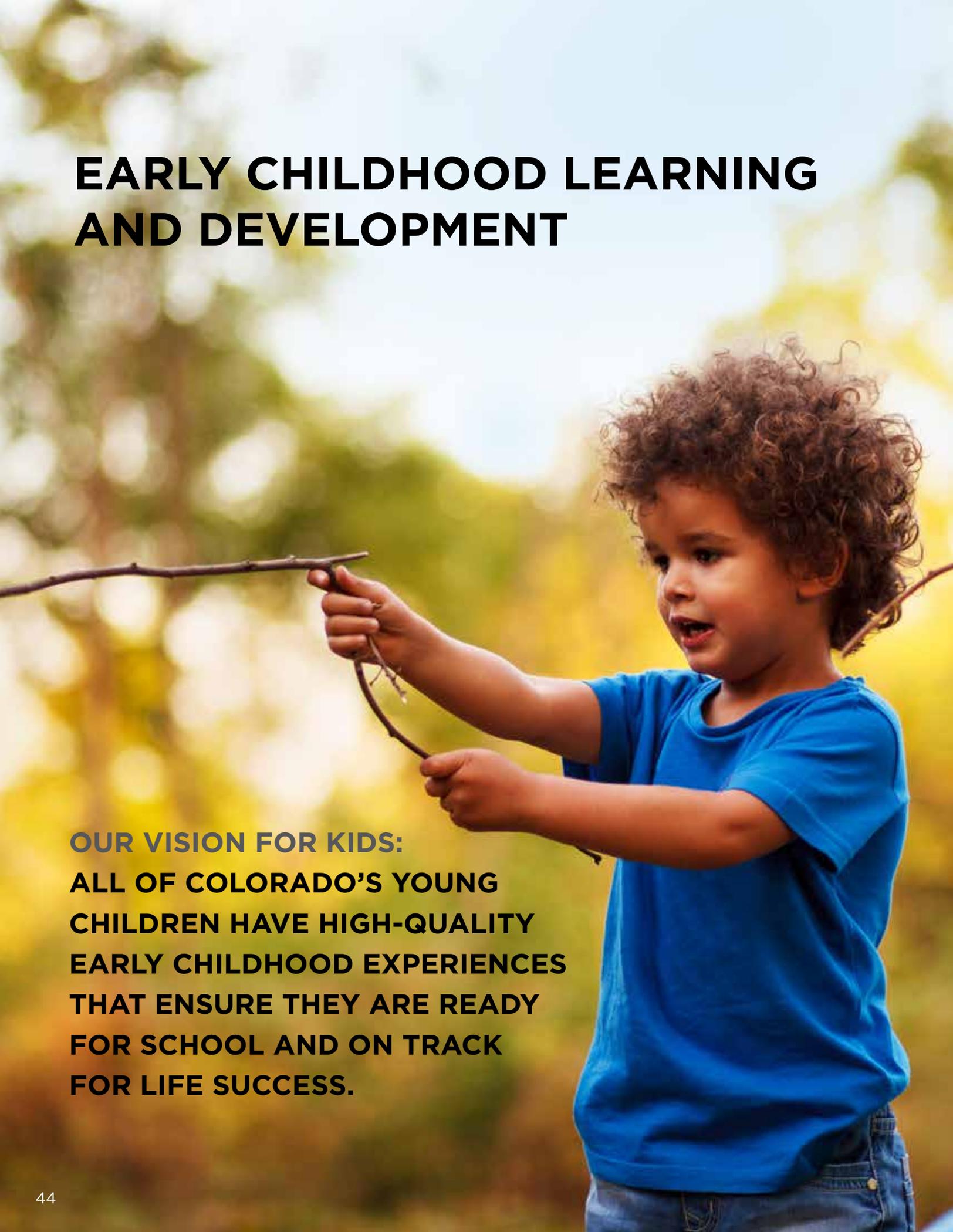
OUR VISION FOR KIDS:
ALL OF COLORADO'S YOUNG CHILDREN HAVE HIGH-QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES THAT ENSURE THEY ARE READY FOR SCHOOL AND ON TRACK FOR LIFE SUCCESS.

Availability of Child Care

As of June 2016, licensed capacity in Colorado's child care centers, family child care homes and preschools stood at about 151,000. That's only enough to serve approximately 60 percent of the estimated 244,000 young children in Colorado who likely need child care while their parents work.[106, 107, 108]

Child care helps keep Colorado's economic engine running by ensuring that employers have a robust, stable workforce from which to draw talent. It also allows parents to earn an income to support their families. Given its importance to kids, families and our state's economy, it's critical that we ensure that high-quality, affordable child care is accessible to all Coloradans who need it.

"Changing demographics over the past 35 years have made child care a fact of our modern lives." This sentence appeared in the introduction to *KIDS COUNT in Colorado's* first Early Care and Education section in 1995, but it remains just as relevant almost 25 years later. With nearly two out of three Colorad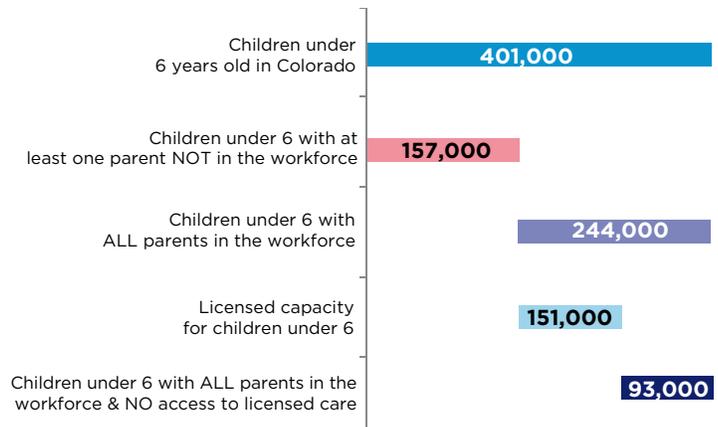o kids under the age of 6 living in families where all available parents are in the labor force, child care is an absolute necessity for most families in our state. For many Colorado parents, a shortage of stable child care creates significant barriers to the workforce. In 2016, 11 percent of Colorado kids ages 1 through 8 had parents who reported having to quit a job, not take a job, or greatly change their job because of problems with child care.[109]

Across Colorado, the struggle to find stable child care weighs on parents' minds. In many communities—both urban and rural—the estimated number of children who need care exceeds licensed capacity in child care centers, family child care homes and preschools. In Adams County, for example, there were an estimated 2.6 children in need of care for every licensed slot. Elbert County had the highest ratio of children to licensed capacity, with more than 3.4 children in need of care for each slot.[110, 111] Note that data used to create the adjacent graph reflect total licensed capacity for all children under 6; care for some age groups, particularly infants, is even more limited in many communities.

Where are Colorado's children under 6 spending their days?

Children under 6 years old in Colorado	401,000
Children under 6 with at least one parent NOT in the workforce	157,000
Children under 6 with ALL parents in the workforce	244,000
Licensed capacity for children under 6	151,000
Children under 6 with ALL parents in the workforce & NO access to licensed care	93,000

Children Under 6 in Need of Child Care Compared to Licensed Capacity

Legend:
- 1 child for every licensed space
- 1 to 2 children for every licensed space
- 2 to 3 children for every licensed space
- More than 3 children for every licensed space
- Data suppressed due to large margin of error

---
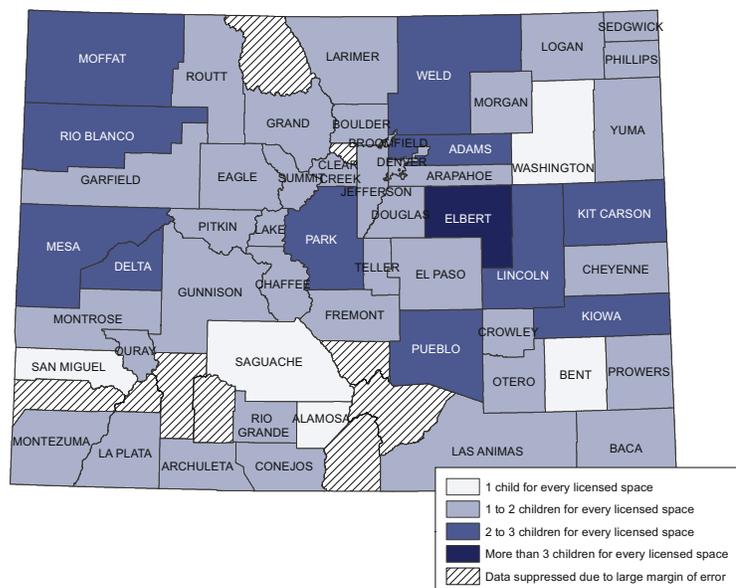
[106] Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Early Childhood. Colorado Licensed Child Care Facilities Report: June 2016. These numbers are an estimate of the number of slots available. Exact numbers may be higher or lower.
[107] U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
[108] More recent data on child care capacity are available from the Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood. Data from June 2016 are used here so that the timeframe is more comparable to the timeframe reflected in the American Community Survey data on children with all parents in the labor force.
[109] Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2016 Child Health Survey.
[110] Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Early Childhood. Colorado Licensed Child Care Facilities Report: July 1, 2016. These numbers are an estimate of the number of slots available in each community. Actual numbers may be higher or lower.
[111] U.S. Census Bureau's 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
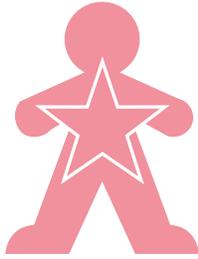
Progress for Kids: Promoting Quality in Colorado's Child Care Programs

KIDS COUNT's first Early Care and Education section noted that the vast majority of Colorado child care programs were not able to offer the high quality of care they know children deserve.[112] Although quality ratings from the 1990s are not comparable to more recent child care quality ratings, many of Colorado's child care programs are pursuing higher levels of quality, according to initial data from the state's recently implemented quality rating and improvement system, Colorado Shines.

Colorado recently implemented a quality rating and improvement system (often referred to as QRIS) to help promote quality in child care programs across the state. The system, known as Colorado Shines, is embedded in Colorado's child care licensing system and assigns quality ratings to programs serving children who have yet to enter kindergarten. Child care programs can earn quality ratings ranging from Level 1 through 5, with Level 5 reflecting the highest level of quality. All licensed programs automatically receive a Level 1 rating, and programs can pursue higher ratings by completing additional activities and meeting indicators of quality in five areas: workforce qualifications and professional development; family partnerships; leadership, management and administration; learning environment; and child health. Specific criteria within these categories include qualifications of directors and teaching staff, staff-to-child ratios and engagement of families and communities, among others.[113] As of January 2018, 22 percent of all programs were rated as high-quality, reflecting 40 percent of all licensed capacity.[114]

Colorado Child Care Programs by Quality Rating*

Level 5: 63 programs

Level 4: 592 programs

Level 3: 226 programs

Level 2: 1,243 programs

Level 1: 1,947 programs

*Ratings as of January 2018. Levels 3, 4 and 5 are considered high-quality.

In January 2017, capacity in Colorado's high-quality child care centers, family child care homes and preschool programs made up **31 percent** of total licensed capacity. By January 2018, that percentage had risen to **40 percent**.

Why Quality Matters

High-quality child care settings create lasting positive effects for children, boosting cognitive skills such as math and language abilities, as well as social skills. Poor-quality environments, however, can actually harm kids' development. Children whose mothers have lower educational attainment, a risk factor that affects school readiness, are particularly sensitive to the effects of child care quality. One study found they experience more benefits from high-quality child care and more harm from child care that is low in quality.

Source: Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center. (1999). Cost, Quality and Outcomes Study. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina.

---

[112] Cost, Quality and Child Outcomes in Child Care Centers. (1995). As cited in 1995 KIDS COUNT in Colorado report.
[113] Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood. (2015). Colorado Shines Program Guide. Retrieved from http://coloradoshines.force.com/resource/1440607605000/asset_pdfs1/asset_pdfs1/ ColoradoShinesProgramGuide.pdf.
[114] Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Early Childhood. Colorado Licensed Child Care Facilities Report: January 2018. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.
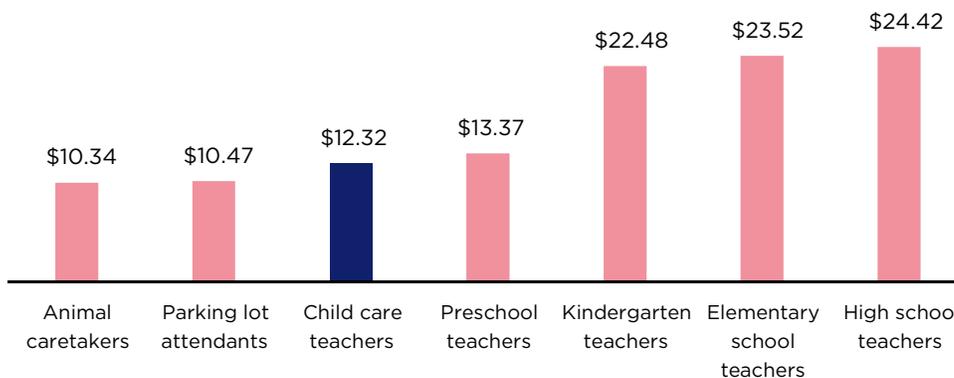
Affordability of Child Care

All of us benefit when families can access affordable, high-quality child care. Employers benefit from reduced employee turnover and lower rates of absenteeism. Parents benefit from knowing their children are safe and cared for while they work to support their families. And children reap benefits from positive, nurturing relationships with stable child care providers. Removing barriers to affordable child care is one of the best two-generation strategies Colorado can employ to promote positive outcomes for parents and their children.

Although child care is a basic necessity for most Colorado families, it is also a significant expense. For many working families, child care expenses may be more than their budgets can bear. Child Care Aware reports that center-based care for an infant in Colorado cost $15,138 per year, on average, in 2017.[115] A family earning Colorado's median income for families with children would need to spend nearly 20 percent of their pre-tax income on child care for one infant. For a two-parent family with two children living at 100 percent of the federal poverty level, this expense would eat up more than *60 percent* of their pre-tax income.[116]

Although child care is unaffordable for many families, decreasing the *cost* of care is not the answer to the challenges Coloradans face in accessing child care that is affordable. Many important features of high-quality child care, such as small group sizes, low child-to-staff ratios and qualified, experienced staff, cost a lot to provide. And despite the high costs families pay for child care, most child care programs operate on very thin margins. Given research showing that low-quality child care can in fact *harm* children's development, sacrificing quality for cost will not benefit Colorado in the long run.

In the vast majority of child care programs, staff salaries and wages make up the largest share of the budget. Studies have found that caregiver education and turnover are closely associated with quality of care; yet, wages for child care providers are very low relative to many other occupations.[117] In Colorado, for example, child care teachers made significantly less in 2016 than kindergarten teachers, elementary school teachers and high school teachers—and in fact, only slightly more than parking lot attendants and animal caretakers.[118] Low wages for child care providers contribute to high turnover in the profession, which hurts the quality of care children receive. The Colorado Early Childhood Workforce Survey found that low pay led preschool teachers to leave their jobs four times more often than elementary school teachers.[119] Cutting wages that are already very low in order to reduce costs would further constrain child care providers' abilities to recruit and retain talented staff and would result in a level of care much lower than what our state's kids deserve.

Median Hourly Compensation for Selected Occupations in Colorado, 2016

Animal caretakers	Parking lot attendants	Child care teachers	Preschool teachers	Kindergarten teachers	Elementary school teachers	High school teachers
$10.34	$10.47	$12.32	$13.37	$22.48	$23.52	$24.42

[115] Child Care Aware. (2017). *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care 2017*. Retrieved from https://qualistar.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/CCA_High_Cost_Report_01-17-17_final.pdf.
[116] Calculation performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign using the U.S. Census Bureau's 2017 Poverty Thresholds by Size of Family and Number of Children.
[117] Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center. (1999). Cost, Quality and Outcomes Study. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina.
[118] Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Office of Labor Market Information. 2016 data retrieved from the Colorado Labor Market Information Gateway at http://colmigateway.com.
[119] Schaak, D.D. & Le, V. (2017). At the heart of the matter: The compensation of Colorado's early educator workforce. Retrieved from http://earlymilestones.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Brief_3_CO_EC_Workforce_Survey.pdf.

Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP): Participation and Eligibility

Public programs like the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) help make care more affordable for low-income families without sacrificing quality. In fiscal year 2016-2017, 30,328 Colorado kids accessed child care with support from CCCAP at some point during the year.[120]

CCCAP is a voluntary program that provides a subsidy for a portion of child care costs to child care providers who contract with the program. Specific eligibility requirements for CCCAP vary by county, but in general, parents are required to be working, searching for employment, in workforce training or enrolled in the Colorado Works program, and must also meet income eligibility requirements. Counties may determine their own income eligibility levels, but may not set eligibility lower than 165 percent of the federal poverty level or above 85 percent of state median income.

CCCAP BY THE NUMBERS:

30,328: The number of **children who were supported by CCCAP** at any point during fiscal year 2016-2017.

13 percent: The share of **eligible children who received child care subsidies** through the program in 2016-2017.

7: The average number of months that kids receiving child care subsidies received **continuous, uninterrupted care.**

112: The average number of **days children and families spent on a waitlist** for CCCAP, as of November 1, 2017.

1,616: The number of **cases closed in fiscal year 2016-2017 as a result of family income exceeding eligibility requirements.**

45 percent: The percent of **children receiving child care assistance in a high-quality setting** as of December 2016, up from only 26 percent in December 2013.

Source: Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood. (2017). FY 2016-2017 Annual Report on Colorado Child Care Assistance Program. Colorado Department of Human Services Performance Summary Report.

---

[120] Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood. (2017). FY 2016-2017 Annual Report on Colorado Child Care Assistance Program.

The Lasting Impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences

Since the release of the first KIDS COUNT report in 1993, much has been learned about child brain development and the impact of significant adversity during childhood—particularly during the earliest years when young brains are in a sensitive and important period of development.

The first few years of life are an incredible time for a child's development. Between birth and 3 years old, children are forming more than *one million* new neural connections *every single second*.[121] These connections will serve as the building blocks for skills children will use throughout their lifetimes. Nurturing environments during these early years are critical for healthy development and a strong start. When children experience trauma or adversity during their earliest years, however, the stress associated with traumatic events can be toxic to their developing brains unless they receive adequate support from adults around them.

The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study: A landmark study published in 1998 and conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Kaiser Permanente found that experiencing multiple types of adversity during childhood is associated with higher risk of both physical and mental health issues, including heart disease, diabetes, obesity and depression. Adults who had been exposed to adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), including domestic violence, parental substance abuse, divorce or death of a parent, or economic hardship, were significantly more likely to be affected by heart disease, diabetes, obesity and depression.[122] **In 2016, nearly 16 percent of Colorado kids under the age of 6 had already been exposed to two or more adverse experiences; among all Colorado kids under age 18, the proportion rises to 22 percent.[123]**

The effects of childhood adversity do not stop with the child who experiences it. A recent analysis of Colorado data found that the harmful impacts of ACEs can persist across generations.

In Colorado, parents who reported that they themselves had experienced four or more adverse childhood experiences were nearly four times more likely to report that their *child* needs mental health services than parents who experienced no ACEs. Parents with at least four ACEs also reported higher prevalence of diagnoses of ADD/ADHD and behavioral or conduct problems among their children.[124]

Parents Reporting Child Mental Health Diagnoses by Parental ACE Score

- 0 Parental ACEs
- 4+ Parental ACEs

ADD/ADHD: 3.8% (0 Parental ACEs), 22.3% (4+ Parental ACEs)
Behavioral/Conduct Problems: 0.5% (0 Parental ACEs), 14.1% (4+ Parental ACEs)
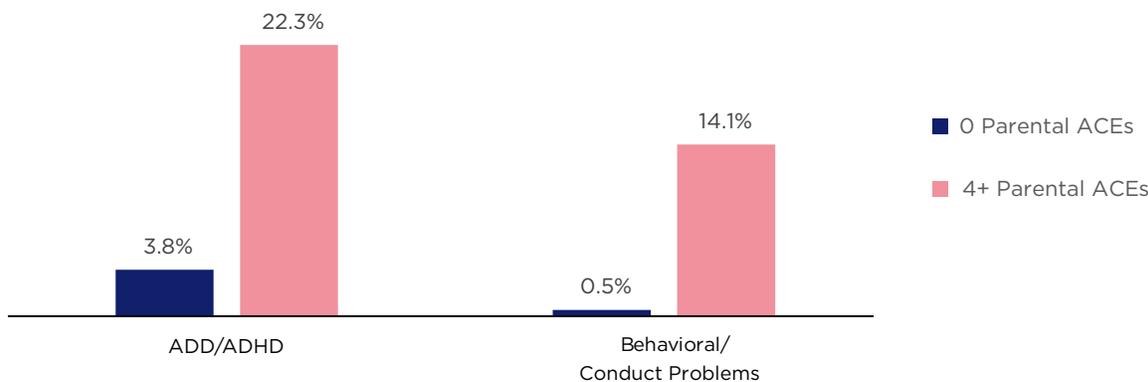
Source: Watamura, S.E., & Brown, S.M.

[121] Center on the Developing Child. Five numbers to remember about early childhood development. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University. Retrieved from https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/five-numbers-to-remember-about-early-childhood-development/#item11.
[122] Felitti, V.J., et al. (1998). Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine 14*(4), pp. 245-258.
[123] Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. Data Resource Center for Child and Adolescent Health. 2016 National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) data query. Retrieved from www.childhealthdata.org. CAHMI: www.cahmi.org.
[124] Watamura, S.E., & Brown, S.M. (2017). Parental history of adversity and child well-being: Insights from Colorado. Colorado Department of Human Services Office of Early Childhood.

Head Start and Early Head Start

In 2016, Head Start and Early Head Start served nearly 14,000 young children and expectant moms across the state, almost double the number served in 1991.[125]

Head Start, which serves children ages 3 to 5 years old, and Early Head Start, which serves pregnant women and children from birth to age 3, promote healthy physical, cognitive and social development and boost school readiness among young children experiencing poverty. In addition to providing early learning opportunities, the programs also offer health and social services for families who want them. Depending on each family's needs, Early Head Start and Head Start can help families find a medical home, connect them to health insurance for their child, and provide screenings for developmental, sensory, behavioral, hearing or vision problems.[126]

| 1991: 7,147 | 2016: 13,995 |
| Low: 1991 | Peak: 2013 14,719 |

Between 1991 and 2016, the number of children and pregnant women served by Early Head Start or Head Start in Colorado nearly doubled.

7,147 — 1991

13,995 — 2016
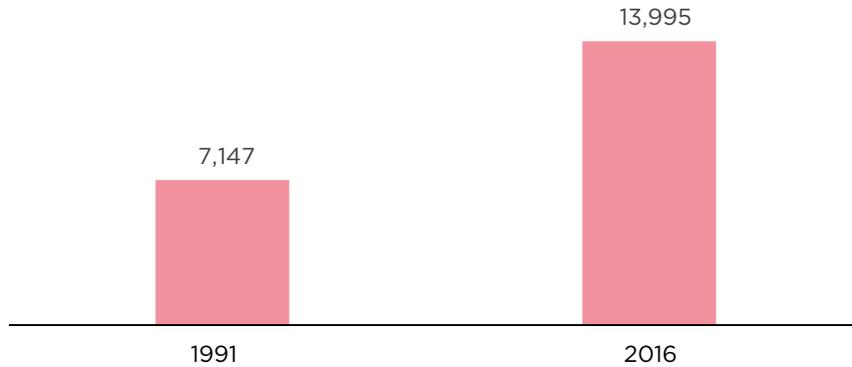
Although the number of kids and pregnant women served by Early Head Start and Head Start has steadily increased in the past 25 years, the number of children who qualify still far exceeds the program's capacity. The number of available slots is limited by funding, which is authorized by the U.S. Congress.

Despite an increase in the number of slots, Head Start and Early Head Start still only served one in every four of Colorado's young children in poverty in 2016.

| 13,834 Colorado kids under 6 in Early Head Start or Head Start | 41,166 additional Colorado children under 6 in poverty |

[125] Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). 1991 and 2016 Program Information Reports (PIR).
[126] Office of Head Start (OHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). (n.d.). Head Start and Health Services: About Head Start.

Progress for Kids: Colorado Preschool Program

When the 1993 KIDS COUNT report was released, the Colorado Preschool Program was only five years old and served a fraction of the children it serves today. In the 1991-1992 school year, the Colorado legislature authorized 2,719 Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) slots. By the 2016-2017 school year, the number of authorized slots had climbed to 28,360. While this increase marks progress for Colorado kids, the number of slots authorized in 2016-2017 is still not enough to meet the needs of all young children in Colorado who could benefit from the program's positive impact on school readiness.[127]

Created in 1988, the Colorado Preschool Program is Colorado's state-funded, voluntary preschool program for 3- and 4-year-old children, as well as 5-year-olds not currently in kindergarten. The program initially focused only on children in need of language development, but the set of risk factors under which children can qualify for CPP has since been broadened to include other barriers to school readiness. Each CPP slot includes a 2.5-hour day of preschool, four days per week, with the fifth day usually set aside for teacher professional development and family outreach activities.

In the 2016-2017 school year, CPP served **24 percent of all 4-year-olds** in the state. The 2,719 slots available in 1991-1992 were only enough to serve approximately **4 percent of Colorado 4-year-olds.**

Data from the Colorado Department of Education point to CPP's effectiveness at boosting school readiness and improving other academic outcomes among children who participate.

By the end of the school year, children who participate in CPP make significant gains in several domains of school readiness, including social-emotional, language and cognitive skills. Beyond the preschool year, children who participate in the Colorado Preschool Program are, on average, less likely to have a significant reading deficiency in the early grades; less likely to be retained (held back) in the early grades; and more likely to meet or exceed expectations in core subjects—in some subjects, as far out as 11th grade.[128]

Students Identified with Significant Reading Deficiencies by Preschool Participation

■ CPP   ■ No history of public preschool, FRL-qualified

	Kindergarten in 2014-15	First Grade in 2014-15	Second Grade in 2014-15	Third Grade in 2014-15
CPP	8%	19%	19%	21%
No history of public preschool, FRL-qualified	11%	26%	23%	25%
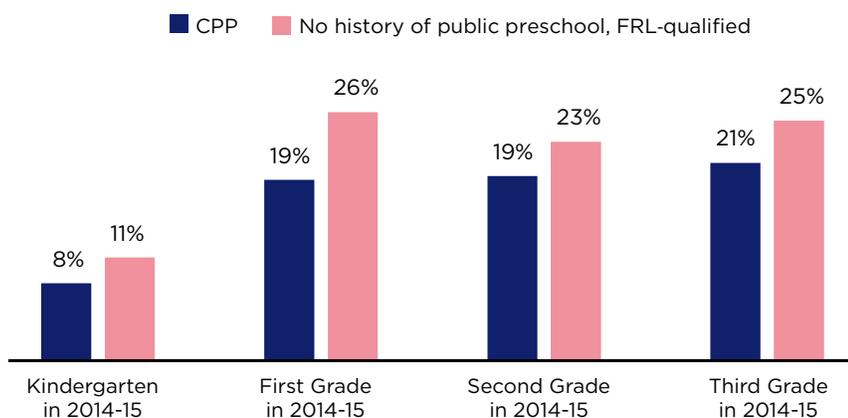
Source: Colorado Department of Education. *Colorado Preschool Program Legislative Report 2017.*

127 Colorado Department of Education. (2018). *Colorado Preschool Program Legislative Report 2018*. Retrieved from https://www.cde.state.co.us/cpp/2018legreport. 1991-92 data obtained via a direct request to the Colorado Department of Education.
128 Colorado Department of Education. (2018). C*olorado Preschool Program Legislative Report 2018*. Retrieved from https://www.cde.state.co.us/cpp/2018legreport.

The Power of Preschool: An Update on Perry Preschool Project Participants

High-quality preschool programs help ensure kids start kindergarten with the skills they need to hit the ground running in school—but the positive effects of high-quality preschool don't expire during childhood. Decades of research show that participation in a high-quality preschool program can alter the trajectory of a child's life, with benefits experienced for decades to come.

The Perry Preschool Project is one of the most well-known, long-term studies of the effects of preschool participation on children's lives. The study began in the early 1960s when preschoolers facing barriers to school readiness were randomly assigned to two groups: one group would receive two years of high-quality preschool instruction, while the other group received no preschool. Researchers collected data on participants' educational progress during and immediately after their preschool years and continued to follow them later in life, collecting data at ages 14, 15, 19, 27 and 40.

When *KIDS COUNT in Colorado's* first Early Care and Education section highlighted the participants' life outcomes at age 27, the report noted that for every dollar invested in preschool for the Perry Project participants, an estimated $7.16 was returned to society in income, payroll taxes and reduced social costs. Researchers have continued to follow the participants in the years since. A 2005 update on the preschool participants found that the return to society was even higher by the time the participants reached age 40: for every dollar invested, society saw a return of $12.90.[129]

The program yielded benefits beyond the education system; in addition to being more likely to graduate high school, participants were more likely to be employed at age 40, more likely to own a home or a car and significantly *less* likely to have been arrested for a crime.[130]

Perry Preschool Project Participants at Age 40

■ Preschool group   ■ Group with no preschool

Category	Preschool group	Group with no preschool
IQ 90+ age 5	67%	28%
Basic achievement at age 14	49%	15%
Homework at age 15	61%	38%
Graduated high school	77%	60%
Earned $20k+ at age 40	60%	40%
Arrested 5+ times by age 40	36%	55%
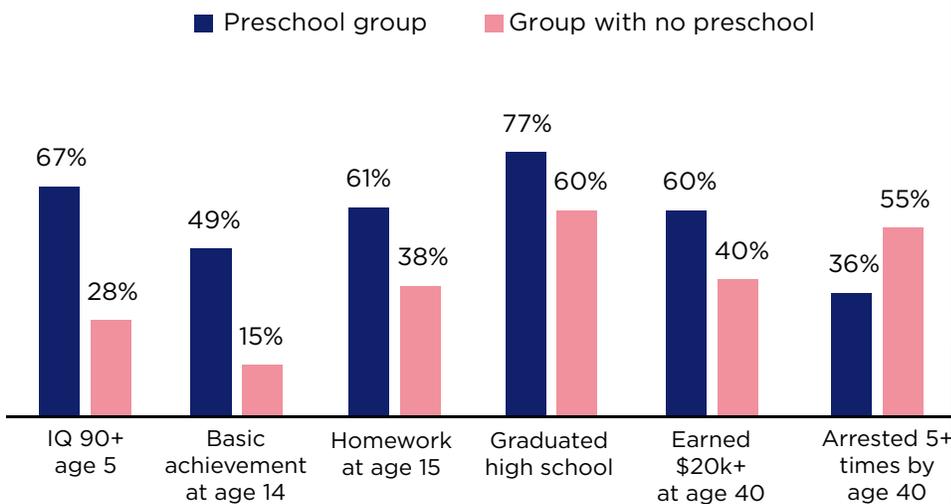
[129] Schweinhart, L.J., Montie, J., Xiang, Z., Barnett, W.S., Belfield, C.R., & Nores, M. (2005). *Lifetime Effects: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through Age 40.* Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Press.
[130] *Ibid.*

Early Childhood Learning and Development

Kindergarten School Readiness in Colorado

How many of Colorado's kindergartners enter school ready to learn? Until recently, Coloradans lacked a comprehensive answer to what may seem like a simple question. In 2018, the state released long-awaited data from recently implemented school readiness assessments. The results show that slightly fewer than half of all Colorado kindergartners meet all six domains of school readiness.[131]

Using one of four school readiness assessments approved by the State Board of Education, Colorado teachers assess kindergarteners' school readiness across six domains:

- Physical well-being and motor development
- Social and emotional development
- Language and comprehension development
- Cognition
- General knowledge in math
- General knowledge in literacy

Results from school readiness assessments show that kindergarten readiness varies by race and ethnicity. Research has long shown that children of color face more educational barriers than their white peers, including more limited access to high-quality preschool programs. Data from school readiness assessments show that Colorado has more work to do to ensure that our state's children of color are equipped with the basic skills they need to be successful right from the start.

Colorado Kindergartners Meeting School Readiness Domains, 2017-2018

Domains	Percent
6 of 6	49%
5 of 6	18%
4 of 6	10%
3 of 6	7%
2 of 6	6%
1 of 6	6%
0 of 6	5%
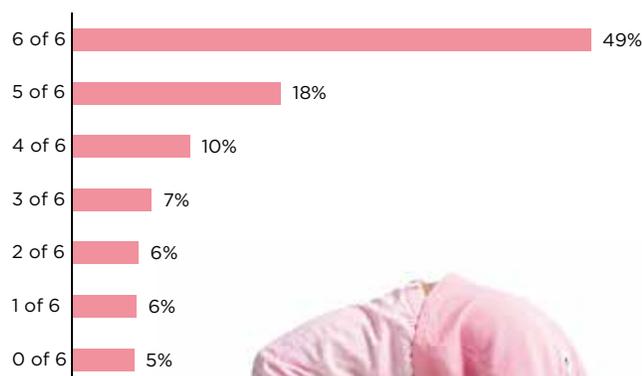
Colorado Kindergartners Meeting At Least 5 Out of 6 School Readiness Domains by Race/Ethnicity

By Ethnicity:
- Hispanic: 55%
- Ethnicity Unknown: 61%
- Not Hispanic: 73%

By Race:
- American Indian/Alaska Native: 55%
- Race Unknown: 57%
- Black: 59%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 62%
- Asian: 66%
- White: 69%
- Two or More Races: 70%
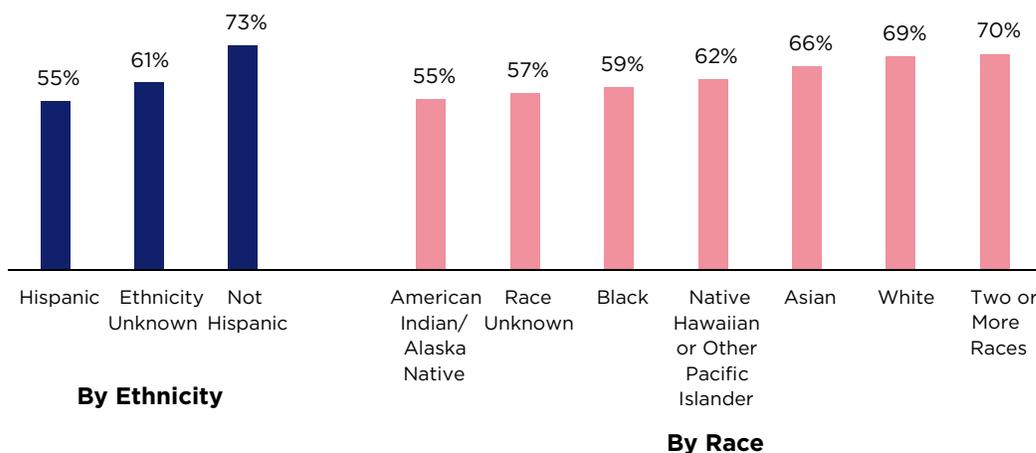
Although these new data are a step in the right direction, decisions about how the data are reported have limited the public's ability to identify the specific areas in which children struggle. For example, from the existing data, it's impossible to know whether Colorado's kindergartners are more likely to struggle with language comprehension or with their motor development and physical well-being. In order to appropriately target efforts to improve school readiness, the state must provide more detailed data regarding kids' readiness for kindergarten.

[131] Colorado Department of Education. (2018). Colorado's Achievement Plan for Kids (CAP4K) 2018 Annual Legislative Report.

K-12 Education

Our vision for kids:

All students in Colorado graduate from high school prepared for college, careers and life.
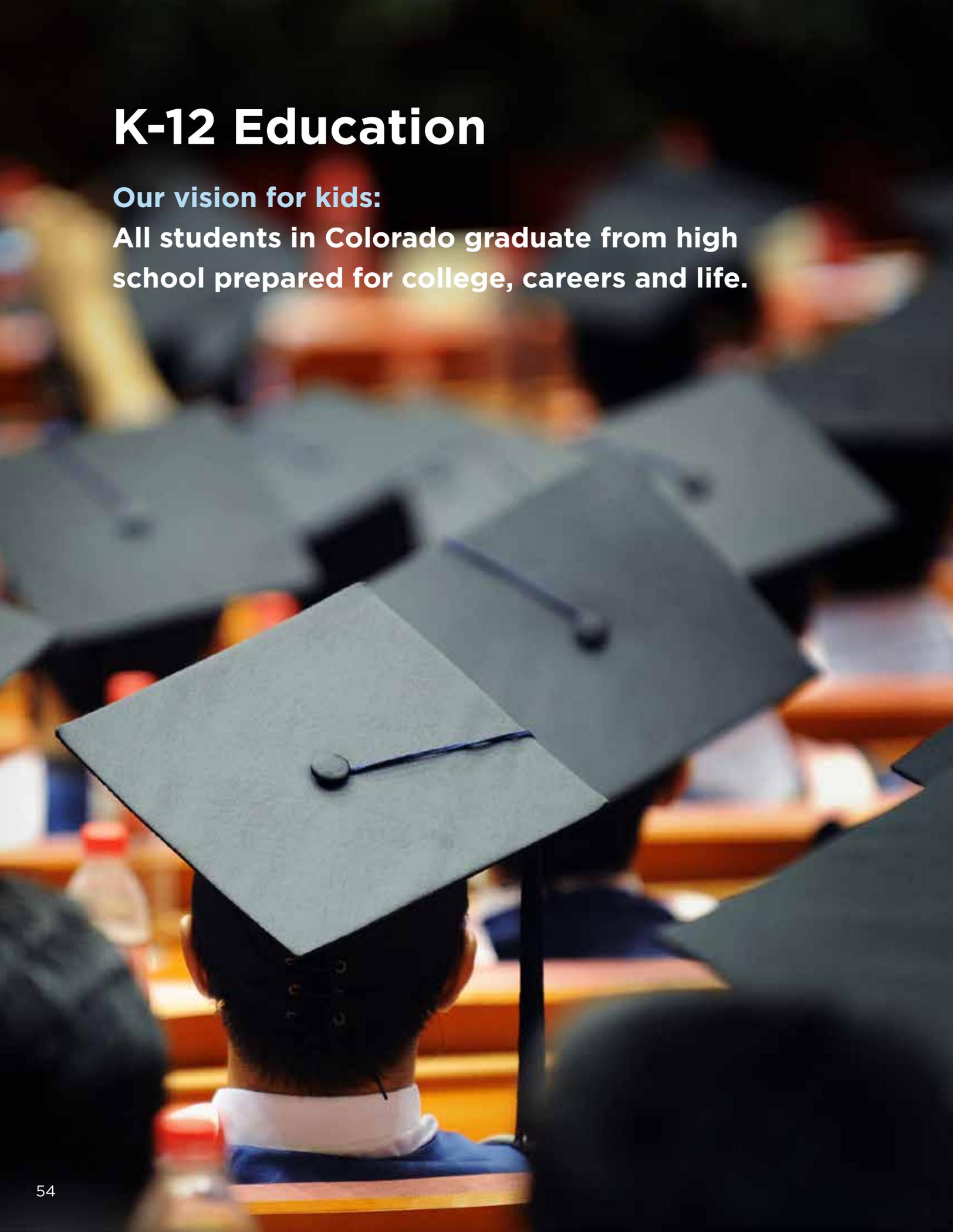
Enrollment in Colorado's Public Schools

1992: 612,635	2017: 910,280
Low: 1992	Peak: 2017

In the 1992-93 school year, Colorado schools educated 612,635 students in grades PK-12. Twenty-five years later, the number of kids attending Colorado public schools has grown by nearly 50 percent, reaching 910,280 students in 2017-18.[132]

Colorado students are a more diverse group today than they were 25 years ago. In 1992-93, kids of color made up 26 percent of Colorado students; by 2017-18, students of color represented 47 percent of all public school students in the state. Non-Hispanic white kids remain the majority among Colorado's student population (53 percent of all students in 2017-18), followed by Hispanic/Latino children (34 percent of students). Latino and Asian students saw the fastest growth between the 1992-93 and 2017-18 school years.[133]

COLORADO STUDENTS BY NUMBERS:

In the 2017-18 school year...

379,202 students **qualify for free or reduced-price lunch** (42 percent of all students)

128,274 students were **identified as English Language Learners** (14 percent of all students)

98,984 students **receive special education services** (11 percent of all students)

67,082 students **participate in gifted and talented programs** (7 percent of all students)

11,657 students are **immigrants** (1 percent of all students)

Source: Colorado Department of Education. 2017-2018 Pupil Membership.

---

[132] Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Counts by Grade Comparisons (1992-2002-2012) and PK-12 Membership by Year.
[133] Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Counts by Race/Ethnicity Comparisons (1992-2002-2012) and PK-12 Pupil Membership by Race/Ethnicity with Historical Data.

The Work Ahead: Creating an Equitable School Funding System for the 21st Century

As noted throughout this report, much about Colorado kids, families and communities has changed since the early 1990s. One thing that hasn't changed in nearly 25 years? Colorado's system for funding its schools.

Next year will mark a quarter of a century since Colorado has made meaningful updates to the way we fund our schools. The formula Colorado currently uses to allocate funding to each school district is based on legislation crafted in 1994, meaning investments are not strategically targeted to meet the diverse and changing needs of Colorado's students or the workforce they will enter.

Our outdated school finance formula determines how our education dollars are distributed around the state. How many dollars are dedicated to education overall is another story. The last few decades have seen Colorado's school funding fall significantly behind the national average. Conflicting tax policies amended into our state constitution limit the amount of funding available for our schools, shortchanging our state's students, teachers and communities.

In 1995, the earliest year for which comprehensive data are available, Colorado's per-pupil funding sat approximately $402 below the national average, after adjusting for regional differences in the cost of living. By 2014, the gap between what Colorado was spending on each student and the national average had grown to nearly *$2,700 per pupil*. Consider this shortfall on a larger scale: multiplied by 25 kids in a classroom, that $2,700 gap represents more than $67,000 *per classroom* that Colorado schools would receive if our state's per-pupil funding were on par with the national average.[134] Only nine states spend less per pupil than Colorado.

It takes more than funding to create a great school—but without adequate funding, it is nearly impossible for schools to afford the things all of our students deserve: resources such as dedicated and skilled teachers, engaging classroom materials, school counselors and social workers, or music and art classes. In the years to come, it's essential that we work to bring our state's system for funding schools into the 21st century so that all of Colorado's bright young students can reach their full potential.

A Growing Gap: Difference in Per-Pupil Spending Between U.S. and Colorado Adjusted for Regional Cost Differences

1995
$402 below national average

2014
$2,685 below national average

---
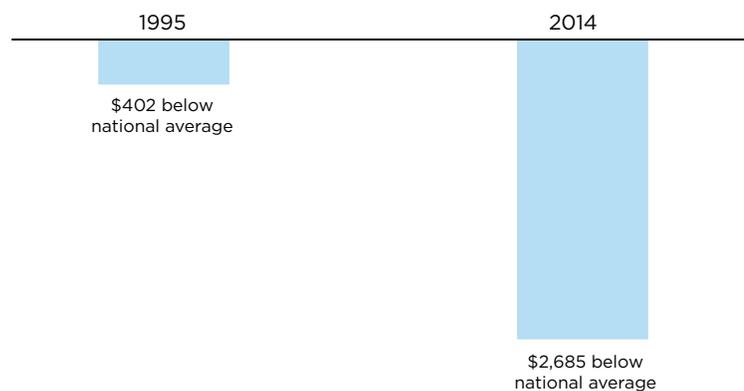
[134] National Center for Education Statistics. Revenues and expenditures for public elementary and secondary education accessed through http://www.edcounts.org/createtable/step1.php. As reported in the KIDS COUNT Data Center.
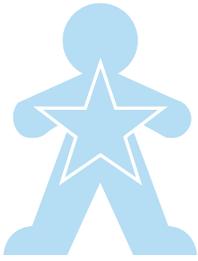
Progress for Kids: Growing Availability of Full-Day Kindergarten Programs

Although state-level data on full-day kindergarten only go back 16 years, they show incredible progress toward enrolling more kids in full-day programs. The growing number of kids enrolled in full-day programs has occurred despite the fact that the state currently only funds a little over a half day for Colorado kindergartners.

Attending a full day of kindergarten helps young learners build a strong foundation for academic success. Research has consistently highlighted the many benefits of participation in a full-day kindergarten program, including improved student attendance during kindergarten, lower rates of grade retention later in a child's schooling, and larger gains in reading and math relative to children enrolled in half-day programs.[135, 136, 137]

Between the fall of 2001 (the earliest year data are available) and fall of 2017, the share of Colorado kindergartners enrolled in a full-day program climbed sharply. In the 2017-2018 school year, 78 percent of Colorado kindergartners were enrolled in a full-day program—up from only 14 percent in 2001-2002.[138]

Because the state only provides districts with enough funding to provide a little more than a half day of kindergarten, districts that want to offer a full-day program must either charge parents tuition for the second portion of the day or identify a local funding source, such as a local bond or mill levy. Recently, school districts have committed to full-day kindergarten despite the gap in state funding; in 2017-2018, 173 out of Colorado's 178 school districts, plus the Charter School Institute, had at least a portion of their kindergartners enrolled in a full-day program. In 140 school districts, all kindergartners attended a full-day program.[139]

Kindergarten in Colorado

---
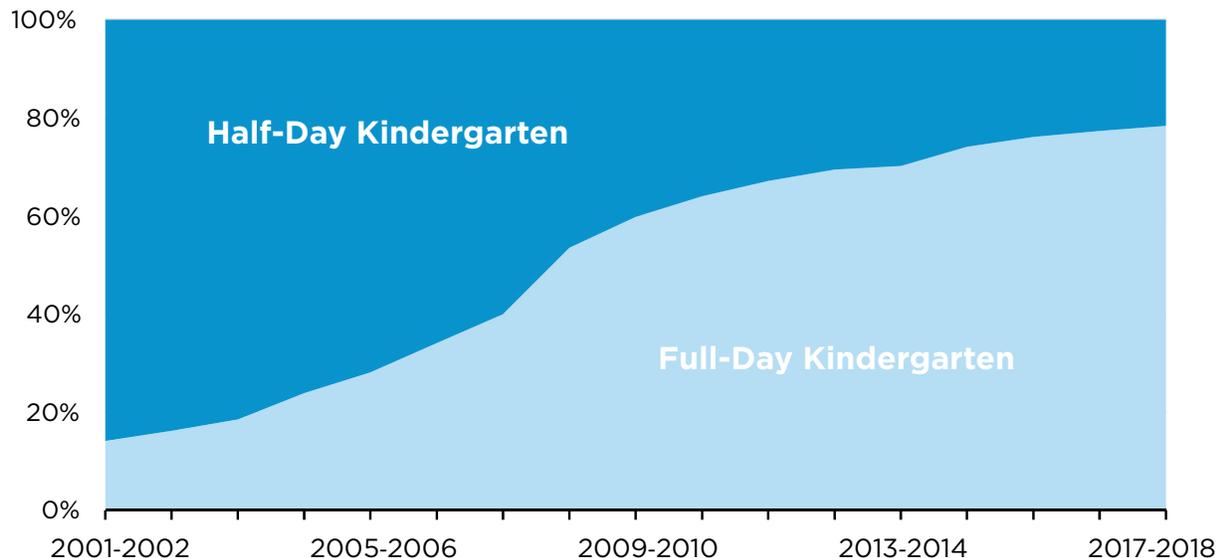
[135] Walston, J. & West, J. (2002). Classroom organization and curriculum differences between full-day and part-day kindergarten programs in the nation's public schools.
[136] WestEd. (2005). Full day kindergarten: Expanding learning opportunities.
[137] Nieman & Gastright, as cited by Plucker, et al (2004). The effects of full day versus half day kindergarten: Review and analysis of national and Indiana data. Center for Evaluation and Education Policy.
[138] Colorado Department of Education.
[139] Colorado Department of Education. 2017-2018 Pupil Membership for Each Grade by County and District.

Chronic Absenteeism

Nearly one in six Colorado students was absent from school for at least 15 days during the 2013-14 school year, according to the most recent data available.[140]

Students who miss at least three weeks of school for any reason are considered "chronically absent" and are at risk of falling behind. Studies have linked chronic absenteeism to lower student achievement, fewer literacy skills, higher rates of grade retention and increased likelihood of dropping out of high school.[141] Some research has even found that chronic absenteeism is more powerful than test scores at predicting whether or not a student will graduate from high school.[142]

While in-school factors such as bullying, school culture and student-teacher interactions can contribute to chronic absenteeism, family income is consistently shown to be one of the strongest predictors of whether a student will be chronically absent. A Utah study found that a student who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch was nearly *twice* as likely as his or her peers to be chronically absent. Students experiencing homelessness were two and a half times more likely to be chronically absent than other children.[143] Poverty and economic instability present unique barriers to school attendance; unreliable transportation, non-traditional parental work schedules, limited access to health care to manage chronic conditions and even a lack of clean clothes or weather-appropriate shoes can all limit kids' abilities to be at school each day.[144] Students of color, who are more likely to experience poverty and other barriers to educational opportunity, are also more likely to be chronically absent than their white peers.[145] Of the 10 Colorado school districts with the highest rates of chronic absenteeism in 2013-14, all but one served higher-than-average percentages of students from low-income families. All but two had student populations that were at least two-thirds students of color.[146]

Students Who Were Chronically Absent by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-14

Legend: Colorado | U.S.

Asian	White	All students	Multiracial	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native
11% / 7%	13% / 13%	16% / 14%	17% / 16%	21% / 21%	22% / 14%	22% / 17%	28% / 23%
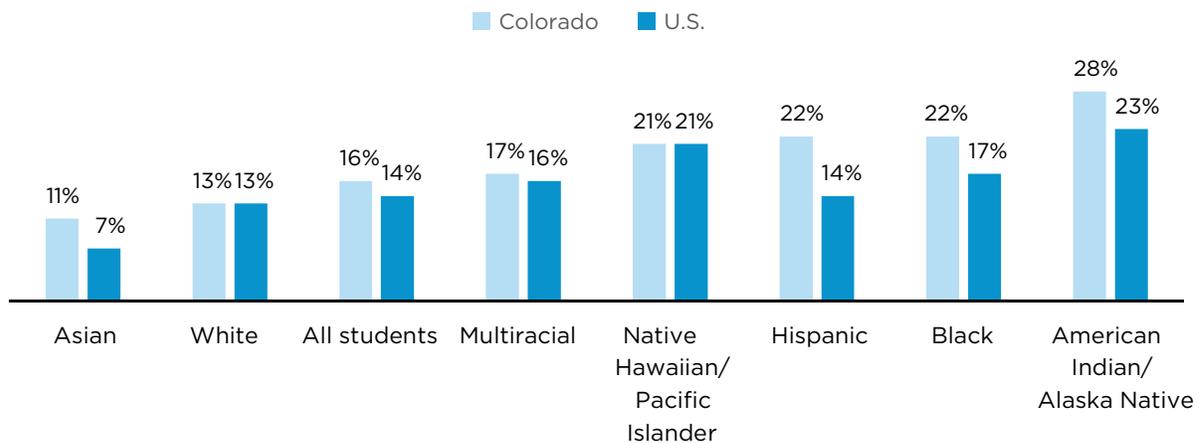
[140] Colorado Children's Campaign analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, 2013-14 Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC).
[141] Balfanz, R., & Byrnes, V. (2012). *Chronic Absenteeism: Summarizing What We Know From Nationally Available Data.* Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization of Schools.
[142] Utah Education Policy Center at the University of Utah. (2012). Research brief: Chronic absenteeism. Retrieved from http://www.utahdataalliance.org/downloads/ChronicAbsenteeismResearchBrief.pdf.
[143] *Ibid.*
[144] Chang, H.N., & Romero, M. (2008). Present, engaged and accounted for: The critical importance of addressing chronic absence in the early grades. New York: National Center for Children in Poverty. Retrieved from http://www.nccp.org/publications/pdf/text_837.pdf.
[145] Colorado Children's Campaign analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights, 2013-14 Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC).
[146] *Ibid.*

Ensuring Every Colorado Child Has a High-Quality Teacher

Every day, in classrooms across the state, incredible teachers are making a difference in the lives of kids. Offering a word of encouragement, providing a listening ear for a student having a tough day, helping kids experience an "aha!" moment when they solve a tough math problem for the first time—teachers from Craig to Colorado Springs work in countless ways to help students reach their full potential.

Recruiting and retaining high-quality, committed teachers is one of the best investments Colorado can make in our children. Research has shown teachers to be the *most* important in-school factor for student achievement.[147, 148] However, many schools and districts across the state are feeling the effects of a teacher shortage and having a difficult time finding and retaining teachers for some content areas.

Fewer people in Colorado and across the nation are entering and completing educator preparation programs. Nationally, enrollment in educator prep programs declined by more than 30 percent in just four years. Colorado experienced a 24 percent decline in enrollment in educator prep programs and a 17 percent drop in those completing a program between 2010-11 and 2015-16.[149] Research points to several factors that are driving young adults away from entering teacher preparation programs, including low salaries relative to other careers with similar education requirements and heavy workloads, among others.[150]

Colorado's teacher shortage prompted the state legislature to pass a law calling for a strategic plan to address the issue. Recommendations included in the strategic plan, released in December 2017, include increasing teacher compensation and benefits, improving teacher retention through support for professional development and providing more time for experienced teachers to mentor those new to the profession.[151]

Enrollment and Completion of Colorado Educator Preparation Programs
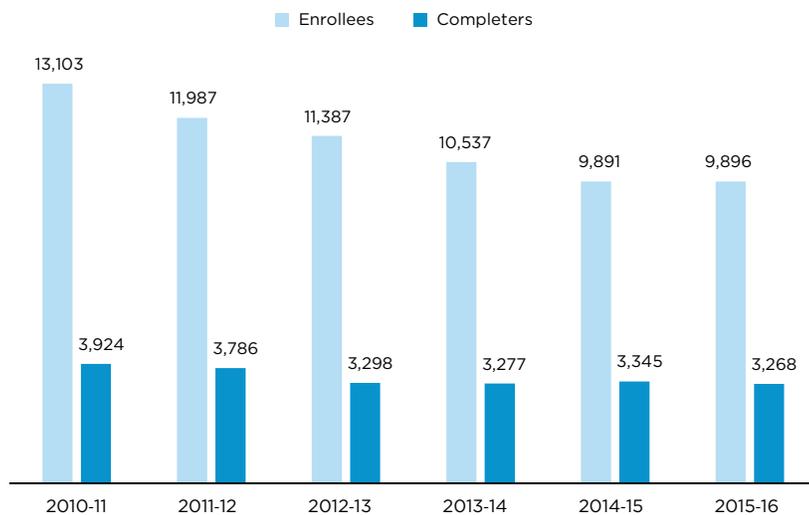
Between 2010-11 and 2015-16, Colorado experienced a 24 percent decline in enrollment in educator preparation programs.

Source: Colorado Department of Higher Education. (2017). Teacher shortages across the nation and Colorado: Similar issues, varying magnitudes.

147 Rivkin, S.G., Hanushek, E.A., & Kain, J.F. (2005). *Econometrica 73*(2), pp. 417-458.
148 Sanders, W.L. & Rivers, J.C. (1996). Cumulative and residual effects of teachers on future student academic achievement. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Value-Added Research and Assessment Center.
149 Colorado Department of Higher Education. (2017). Teacher shortages across the nation and Colorado: Similar issues, varying magnitudes. Retrieved from https://highered.colorado.gov/Publications/Reports/teachereducation/2017/TeacherShortages_Nation_Colorado_Dec2017.pdf.
150 *Ibid.*
151 Colorado Department of Higher Education. Colorado's teacher shortages: Attracting and retaining excellent educators.

K-12 Education

Four Fast Facts from Colorado's Teacher Shortage Report

Average Starting Teacher Salary, 2012-13

$32,126 — Colorado

$36,141 — U.S.
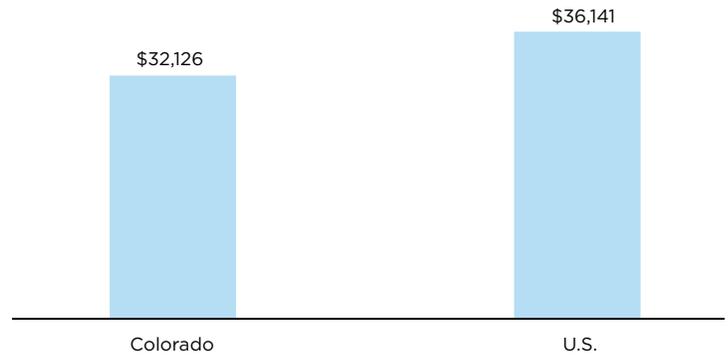
The average starting salary for a teacher in Colorado is 9 percent less than the national average.

Teacher shortages are especially acute in rural areas. More than 95 percent of rural districts have average teacher salaries that fall below their area's cost of living.

Many districts struggle to recruit and retain teachers of color, who offer important experiences and expertise for all students and particularly for students of color. Colorado has a diverse student population, yet nearly nine out of 10 Colorado teachers are white.

Students of color, 47% | White students, 53%

Teachers of color, 12% | White teachers, 88%
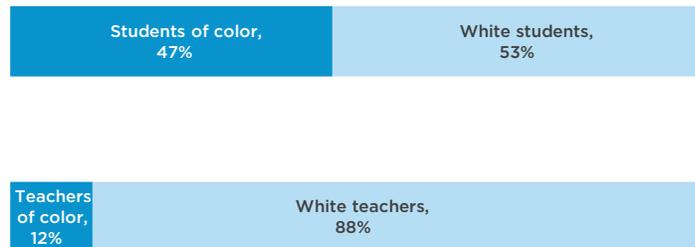
As enrollment in Colorado's teacher prep programs declines, the state must recruit half of its new teachers from other states.

Source: Colorado Department of Higher Education. Colorado's teacher shortages: Attracting and retaining excellent educators

Student Achievement

CSAP, TCAP, CMAS, NAEP—while these terms may look like alphabet soup, each has played a significant part in measuring Colorado students' proficiency in key subjects during the past decade.

In the years since the first KIDS COUNT report, Colorado has implemented stronger, more rigorous academic standards for its students, along with an assessment system that is aligned to the new standards. It is designed to ensure that students in districts from Julesburg to Cortez are learning the same core concepts we all need to master in order to succeed in college, our careers and our lives. Although not the only way of measuring students' abilities, standardized assessments provide a way to examine progress in reading, writing, math, and content area courses in order to understand how well schools are preparing them for college and the workforce. Because Colorado has used a variety of assessments during the past 25 years, the ability to examine long-term trends in student achievement is limited.

A Timeline of Colorado's Statewide Assessments													
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
CSAP	Reading											
	Writing											
	Math											
	Science											
	Social Studies											
TCAP	Reading											
	Writing											
	Math											
	Science											
	Social Studies											
CMAS	English Language Arts											
	Math (several different assessments)											
	Science											
	Social Studies											

Overall Student Proficiency

In 2017, Colorado students took the Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics assessments for the third year.

Compared to 2015, more students are meeting or exceeding expectations on ELA and mathematics assessments in grades three through eight, but most students are not yet performing on grade level in these areas.

In 2017, 42 percent of Colorado students in grades three through nine met or exceeded expectations in English Language Arts, up from 40 percent in 2015. Across all math assessments administered to students in grades three through nine, 33 percent of students demonstrated proficiency in 2017.[152]

Colorado Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math and English Language Arts

■ 2015   ■ 2016   ■ 2017

	2015	2016	2017
English Language Arts	40%	40%	42%
Grades 3-8 Mathematics	30%	31%	32%
Integrated I		33%	29%
Algebra I		32%	33%
Integrated II		52%	56%
Geometry		59%	62%
Algebra II		71%	77%
Integrated III		66%	77%

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science

■ 2016   ■ 2017

	2016	2017
Grade 5	34%	35%
Grade 8	30%	30%
HS Science	24%	25%
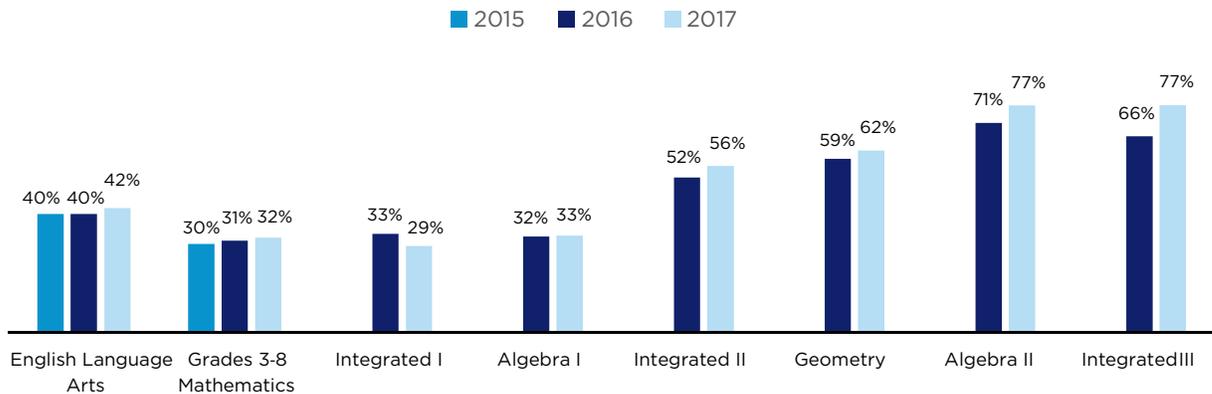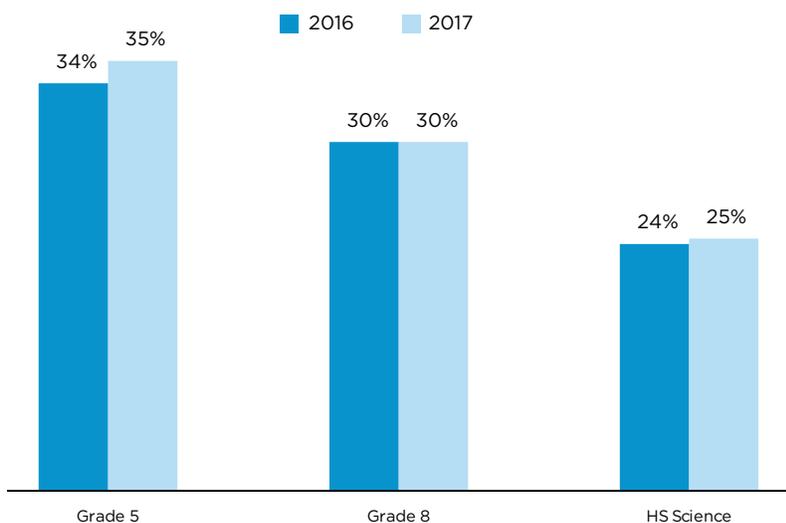
On the CMAS Science assessment, fifth graders and students in high school saw a slight increase in the share of students earning proficient scores.[153] In 2017, 35 percent of fifth graders, 30 percent of eighth graders and 25 percent of high school students met or exceeded expectations in science.[154]

---

[152] Colorado Department of Education. 2017 CMAS Math and ELA District and School Overall Results. Math assessments include the Mathematics assessment administered to students in grades 3 through 8, as well as secondary math assessments (Algebra I, Geometry, Algebra II and Integrated Mathematics I, II and III). In 2017, students in grades 7 and 8 could take their grade-level mathematics assessment or a secondary math course. Students in grades 9 took one of the above secondary assessments.
[153] *Ibid.*
[154] *Ibid.*

Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

Gaps in academic performance between students of different races and ethnicities have persisted for many decades and indicate limited academic opportunities for many students of color in the United States.

Several factors contribute to the achievement gap between white students and students of color. Nationwide, black, Hispanic, and American Indian or Alaska Native students are more likely to be taught by first-year teachers.[155] Children of color are also more likely to live in poverty, due to long-standing barriers to economic opportunity. Concentrated poverty is often associated with a lack of academic resources.[156]

In Colorado, data from the CMAS English Language Arts and Math assessments continue to show significant gaps between students of color and their white peers. When comparing Colorado kids to students across the country, performance data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) also indicate that Colorado is one of three states where the achievement gap between white and black students in fourth and eighth grades has significantly increased since 2003, despite the narrowing of this gap in many other states.[157]

Although it is generally possible to see racial and ethnic achievement gaps at the state level, new data suppression policies implemented by the Colorado Department of Education have limited the ability to see racial disparities at the school district level (and in some cases, even at the county level). In some data sets, more than half of all disaggregated data have been masked.

Colorado Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in CMAS Math and English Language Arts by Race/Ethnicity, 2017

■ Math (Grade 3-8 Assessments)   ■ ELA

Race/Ethnicity	Math	ELA
American Indian or Alaska Native	16%	24%
Hispanic	17%	27%
Black	16%	28%
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	27%	37%
All students	32%	42%
Two or More Races	36%	49%
White	42%	53%
Asian	53%	59%
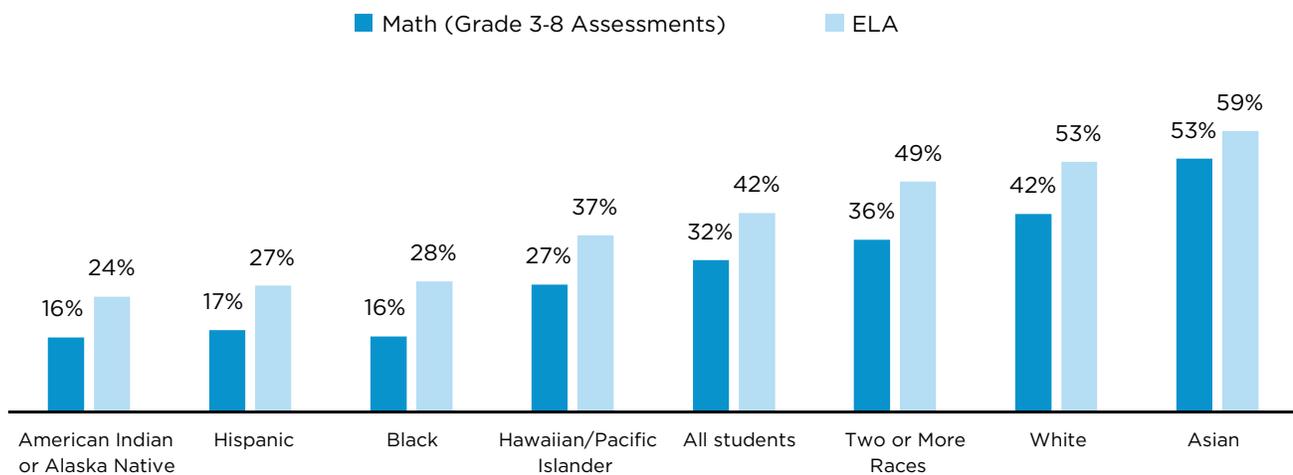
Colorado is one of only 14 states in which school districts serving the most students of color receive 5 percent (or $549) less funding per pupil than districts serving the fewest students of color.

Source: The Education Trust. The State of Funding Equity in Colorado. Retrieved from:https://edtrust.org/graphs/?sname=Colorado

[155] U.S. Department of Education. (2014). Data snapshot: Teacher equity. *Civil Rights Data Collection.* Retrieved fromhttp://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/crdc-teacherequity-snapshot.pdf.
[156] Population Reference Bureau.
[157] Stanford Center for Education Policy Analysis. *Racial and Ethnic Achievement Gaps.* Retrieved from:http://cepa.stanford.edu/educational-opportunity-monitoring-project/achievement-gaps/race/

Proficiency by Family Income

Academic achievement gaps between students in low-income families and their classmates in higher-income families have also been researched for decades, indicating clear disparities in both opportunities and outcomes.[158]

Differences in language skills between these two groups of children can emerge as early as 18 months, and analyzing these gaps can help educators and families address the areas where students in low-income families need the most support.[159, 160]

In 2017, the ELA proficiency gap between students in low-income families and their peers in higher-income families was 30 percentage points. Only 26 percent of students who were eligible for free or reduced price lunch—a proxy measure for low family income—scored proficient. In contrast, 56 percent of students in higher-income families met or exceeded expectations.[161] While proficiency on the ELA assessment has increased across both groups of students in the past two years, the gap between them has actually widened by 1 point.

CMAS ELA Proficiency by Family Income

■ 2015 ■ 2017

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	All Students	Not Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch
23% / 26%	40% / 42%	52% / 56%
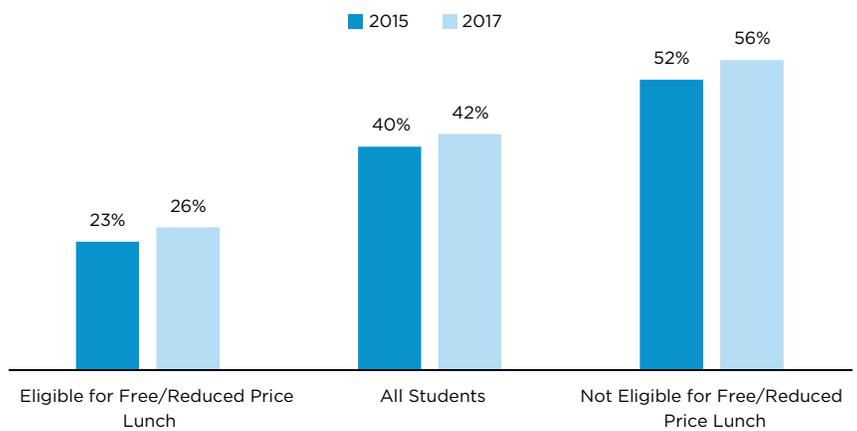
Among students who took the grade three through eight math assessments, just 17 percent of students in low-income families scored proficient. That compares to 45 percent of their classmates in more affluent families—a gap of 28 percentage points.[162] Colorado's income achievement gap in math proficiency has also slightly increased since 2015.

CMAS Math Proficiency by Family Income

■ 2015 ■ 2017

Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	All Students	Not Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch
15% / 17%	30% / 32%	42% / 45%
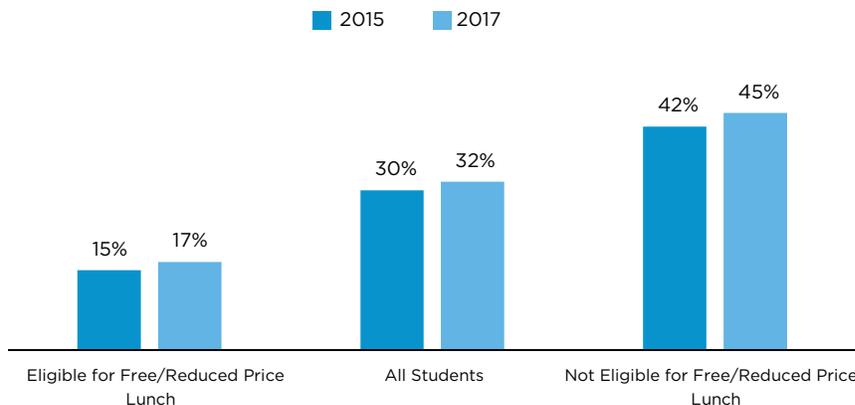
[158] Reardon, S. F. (2011).The Widening Academic Achievement Gap Between the Rich and the Poor: New Evidence and Possible Explanations. In R. Murnane & G. Duncan (Eds.) *Whither Opportunity? Rising Inequality and the Uncertain Life Chances of Low-Income Children*. New York, NY. Russell Sage Foundation Press
[159] Fernald, A., Marchman, V., & Weisleder, A. (2013). SES differences in language processing skill and vocabulary are evident at 18 months. *Developmental Science* 16(2), pp. 234-48.
[160] V Sacks. (2016, Aug 22). The other achievement gap: Poverty and academic success. Retrieved from:https://www.childtrends.org/the-other-achievement-gap-poverty-and-academic-success/
[161] *Ibid.*
[162] *Ibid.*

Proficiency by Gender

Historically, differences in achievement between male and female students in the United States have fallen along subject area lines: female students have generally scored higher on reading assessments while male students have performed better in math.[163] Research in this area has started to examine teacher-student interactions, the impact of teacher gender and social dynamics within classrooms to understand these gaps.[164]

In Colorado, there was no gap in math proficiency between boys and girls in 2017, as 32 percent of each group met or exceeded expectations on the CMAS Math assessments for grades three through eight.[165]

However, 50 percent of female students in grades three through nine met or exceeded expectations in English Language Arts, compared to 35 percent of male students.[166]

2017 CMAS Proficiency by Gender

■ Male Students   ■ Female Students

- English Language Arts: Male 35%, Female 50%
- Math: Male 32%, Female 32%
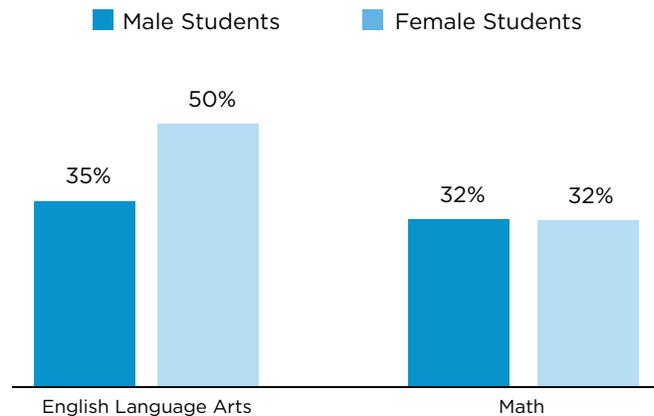
The gender achievement gap in English Language Arts widens in the older grades. In 2017, third-grade classrooms had the smallest gap between boys and girls (9 percentage points), while seventh- and eighth-grade classrooms had the largest gaps (19 percentage points).[167]

2017 CMAS ELA Proficiency by Gender and Grade Level

■ Male students   ■ Female students

	Male students	Female students
Grade 3	36%	45%
Grade 4	39%	49%
Grade 5	40%	53%
Grade 6	33%	49%
Grade 7	35%	54%
Grade 8	34%	53%
Grade 9	28%	45%
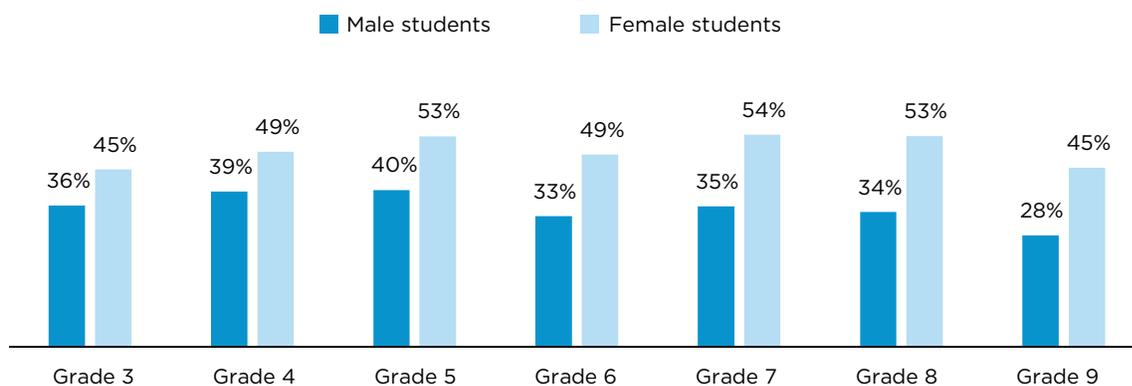
[163] Dee, Thomas S. (2005). *Teachers and the Gender Gaps in Student Achievement.* The National Bureau of Economic Research. Working Paper No. 11660. Retrieved from: http://www.nber.org/papers/w11660.
[164] *Ibid.*
[165] Colorado Department of Education
[166] *Ibid.*
[167] *Ibid.*

K-12 Education

Early Literacy

Children's reading ability at the end of third grade can predict their likelihood of future academic success. Research has shown that in comparison to proficient readers, students who are not reading on grade level by the end of third grade are four times less likely to graduate from high school on time.[168] By fourth grade, children are at a critical turning point: in this year of instruction, students begin to apply their reading skills to learn concepts in other subjects. If students haven't mastered fundamental literacy skills by fourth grade, literacy problems can limit academic progress in other classes.[169]

Colorado 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in ELA, 2017

2015	2016	2017
42%	44%	44%
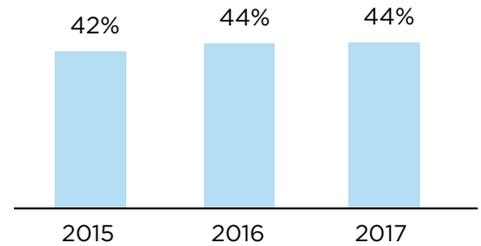
The Colorado Department of Education reports proficiency in English Language Arts, which combines reading and writing assessments. In 2017, only 44 percent of Colorado fourth graders met grade-level expectations on the CMAS ELA assessment, a slight improvement over 2015 when 42 percent met or exceeded expectations.[170]

Gilpin County had the highest portion of fourth-grade students (64 percent) who met or exceeded expectations in English Language Arts, among counties for which data were reported.[171] Costilla and Crowley counties had the lowest shares of fourth graders who met grade-level expectations, at 11 percent and 17 percent, respectively.[172]

Fourth Grade Reading on the National Assessment of Educational Progress

Students in Colorado have taken the National Assessment of Educational Progress since 1992, offering a longer-term perspective on early literacy in our state. The first KIDS COUNT report highlighted that only one quarter of Colorado fourth graders were reading proficiently in 1992, according to NAEP, often referred to as the "Nation's Report Card." Significantly more fourth grade students in Colorado scored proficient or advanced as of 2015, but most of the progress our state has made in fourth grade reading occurred more than a decade ago. Since 2009, the percent of fourth-graders reading proficiently has stalled at around 40 percent.[173] Colorado students have outpaced the national average since 2003, but the gap is narrowing. In 2003, proficiency levels for Colorado fourth-graders were 6 percentage points higher than the national average; by 2015, the gap had narrowed to 3 percentage points.[174]

Colorado 4th Graders Scoring Proficient or Advanced on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP)

1992	1994	1998	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
25%*	28%*	33% / 34%*	37%	37%	36%	40%	39%	41%	39%

- - ◆ - - Accommodations not permitted

—◆— Accommodations permitted
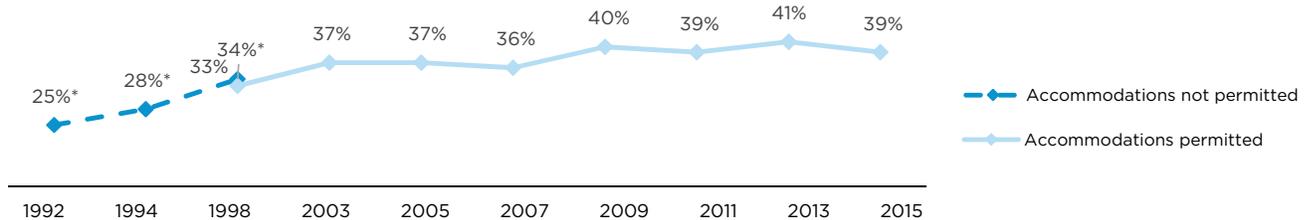
*Prior to 1998, NAEP did not allow testing accommodations for students with disabilities and students who were English Language Learners. NAEP used a split-sample design in 1998 to introduce accommodations for these groups of students. For more information, visit nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/about/ inclusion.aspx.

[168] Hernandez, Donald J. (2012). *Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation.* The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from: http://www.aecf.org/resources/double-jeopardy/
[169] *Early Warning! Why Reading by the End of Third Grade Matters.* (2010). The Annie E. Casey Foundation. Retrieved from: http://www.ccf.ny.gov/files/9013/8262/2751/AECFReporReadingGrade3.pdf
[170] Colorado Department of Education.
[171] *Ibid.*
[172] *Ibid.*
[173] U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Accessed through NAEP Data Explorer.
[174] *Ibid.*

Graduation Rates

Colorado shifted to a new method of calculating graduation rates in 2010. Although the change in methodology prevents long-term comparisons, the new method provides a more accurate picture of how many Colorado students are graduating from high school on time. Data from 2010 forward show that Colorado's on-time graduation rate is improving, with students of color making some of the greatest gains.

In 2017, Colorado's high school graduation rate reached its highest level since 2010, when the Colorado Department of Education began using their current methodology. In the 2016-2017 school year, 79 percent of students in the state graduated on time.[175]

Colorado's On-Time High School Graduation Rate, 2010-2017

| 72.4% | 73.9% | 75.4% | 76.9% | 77.3% | 77.3% | 78.9% | 79.0% |
| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
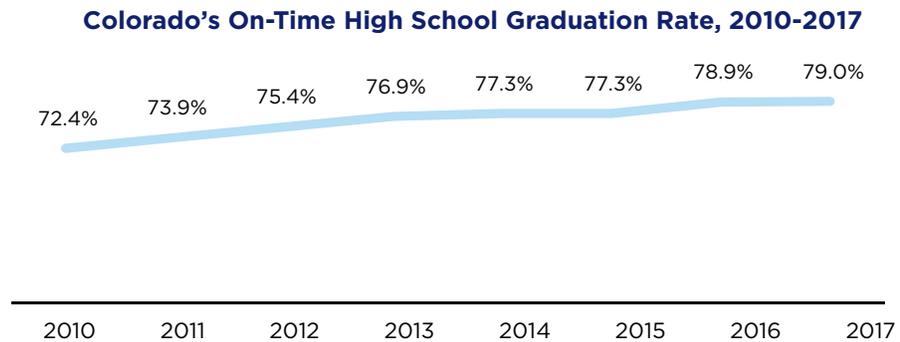
Graduation rates for Hispanic students, American Indian or Alaska Native students, black students, and Asian students have increased dramatically in the past seven years.[176] However, Colorado's students of color still face more barriers to graduating high school on time than their white peers.

Graduation Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011 and 2017

■ 2011   ■ 2017

	American Indian or Alaska Native	Hispanic or Latino	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White	Asian
2011	52%	60%	65%	75%	83%	81%	82%
2017	64%	71%	72%	77%	80%	84%	90%
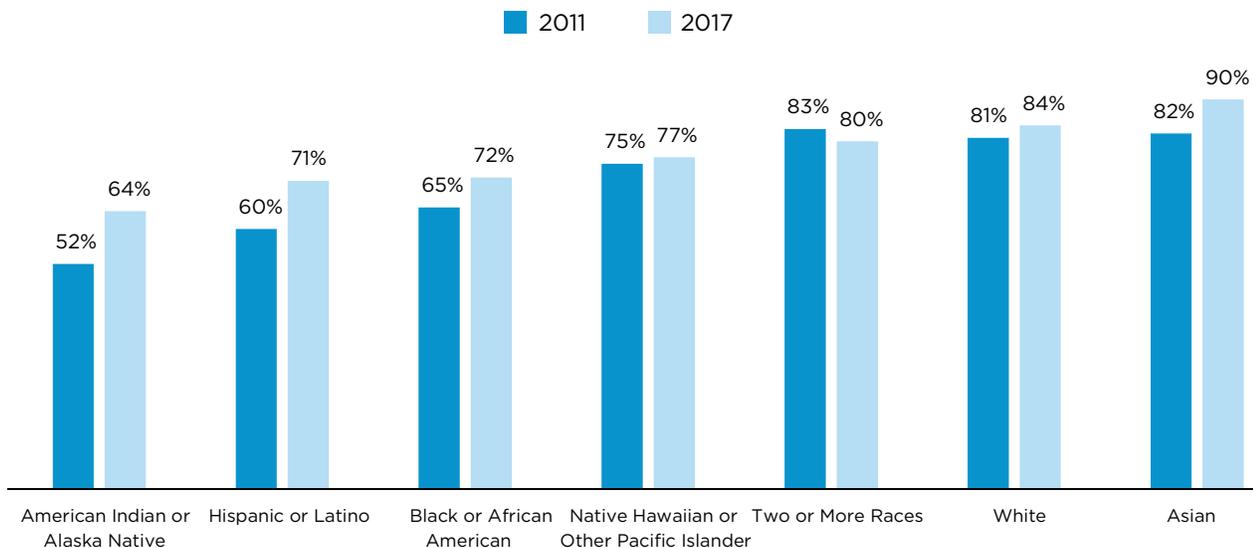
Graduating from high school is an important stepping stone for Colorado's youth, positioning them to go to college and have more opportunities when they join the workforce. Obtaining a high school diploma is also linked to better health behaviors and outcomes, as well as increased life expectancy. In Colorado, median earnings for those without a high school diploma in 2016 were $25,649, compared to $31,515 for high school graduates.

Source: Freudenberg, N. & Ruglis J. and the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

[175] Colorado Department of Education.
[176] *Ibid.*

Dropout Rates

Dropout rates in Colorado can be reliably compared back to the 2005-06 school year, providing a slightly longer-term perspective on how many Colorado students do not complete high school.

Dropping out of high school and failing to earn a diploma is linked with limited employment opportunities, lower income, and poor health.[177] Several factors are associated with dropping out, including a lack of engagement in school, struggling with reading proficiency, being held back a grade, and being chronically absent.[178] Dropping out is a process that can start when students are in elementary school, making it important to promote children's engagement in school throughout their academic careers.[179]

The dropout rate captures students in grades seven through 12 who leave school during the year and fail to enroll at another school or program. Colorado's dropout rate fell by nearly half between 2006 and 2017.[180]

Colorado's Dropout Rate

4.5%

2.3%

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017
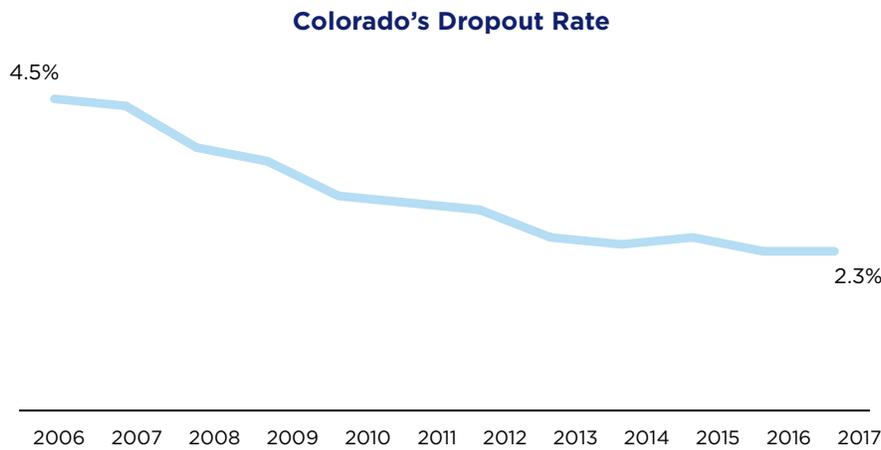
Students of color are more likely to drop out of school due to several factors. These include a higher likelihood of living in poverty and an increased risk of experiencing punitive academic and behavioral interventions, including suspensions and expulsions, often as a result of adults' implicit bias.[181] Like graduation rates, however, dropout rates have also fallen for almost all racial and ethnic groups in the state.[182]

Dropout Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011 and 2017

■ 2011 ■ 2017

	2011	2017
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.5%	4.4%
Hispanic or Latino	4.9%	3.7%
Black or African American	4.4%	3.4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2.9%	2.7%
Two or More Races	1.7%	1.7%
White	2.0%	1.5%
Asian	1.7%	1.3%
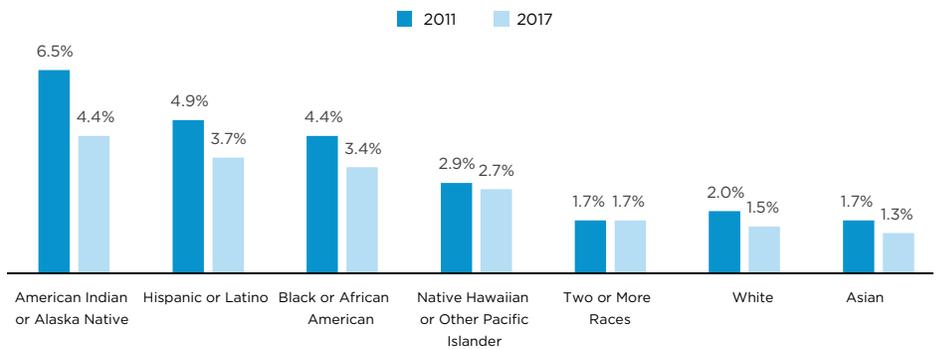
[177] *High School Dropout Rates.* Bethesda, MD. Child Trends. Retrieved from: https://www.childtrends.org/indicators/high-school-dropout-rates/
[178] *Facing the School Dropout Dilemma.* American Psychological Association. Retrieved from: http://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/school-dropout-prevention.aspx
[179] Rumberger, R. & Lim, Sun Ah. (2008). *Why Students Drop Out of School: A Review of 25 Years of Research.* Retrieved from: https://www.issuelab.org/resources/11658/11658.pdf
[180] Colorado Department of Education.
[181] *Facing the School Dropout Dilemma.* American Psychological Association. Retrieved from: http://www.apa.org/pi/families/resources/school-dropout-prevention.aspx
[182] Colorado Department of Education.

Remediation Rates

Graduating from high school opens doors to opportunity for Colorado's youth, but our state has work to do to ensure high school graduates are equipped with the skills they need to be successful in college or in their careers. Among Colorado students who graduated from a public high school in 2015 and went on to attend a public, in-state college or university, more than one in three (36 percent) required remediation in at least one subject.[183]

To understand how Colorado public schools are preparing students for college in core subject areas, the Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) collects data on students who require remedial or developmental education at in-state colleges and universities. While these percentages do not reflect the outcomes of all Colorado students who go on to college, they reflect the majority of students (76 percent from the class of 2015), as most students go on to in-state institutions.[184]

Colorado Students Placed into Developmental Education, 2009-2015

Legend: Two-Year Institutions | Average | Four-Year Institutions

Two-Year Institutions: 65%, 67%, 66%, 65%, 59%, 60%, 63%
Average: 39%, 41%, 40%, 37%, 34%, 35%, 36%
Four-Year Institutions: 23%, 25%, 24%, 20%, 20%, 22%, 22%

Class of 2009, Class of 2010, Class of 2011, Class of 2012, Class of 2013, Class of 2014, Class of 2015
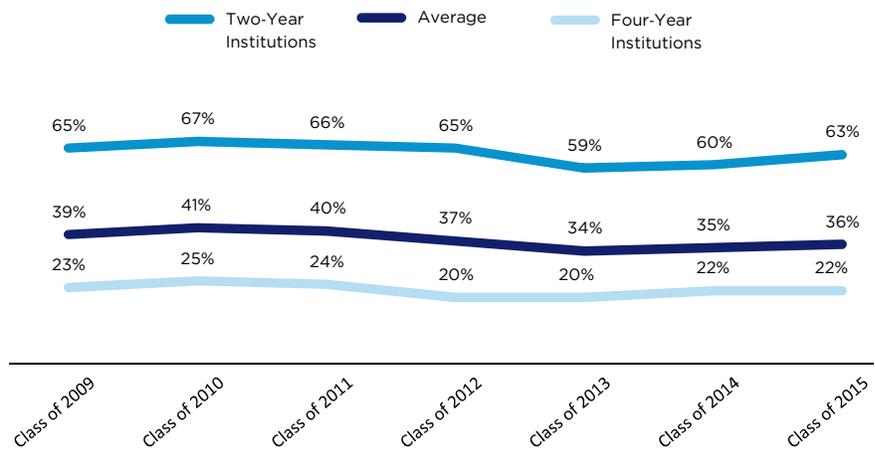
The need for remedial education comes at a significant cost to Colorado: the Colorado Department of Higher Education estimated that the cost of remedial education—to Colorado students and to the state—totaled $29.6 million in 2015-2016.

Among the class of 2015, 63 percent of students who attended two-year institutions required remediation, while 22 percent of students who enrolled at four-year institutions needed remediation.[185] Students of color and students from low-income families faced the most barriers to college readiness.[186]

Class of 2015 Remediation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Institution

Legend: Two-Year Institutions | Four-Year Institutions

Race/Ethnicity	Two-Year Institutions	Four-Year Institutions
Black or African American	79%	49%
Hispanic or Latino	71%	39%
American Indian or Alaska Native	64%	39%
More Than One Race/Ethnicity	64%	25%
Asian	64%	15%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	62%	33%
White	54%	17%
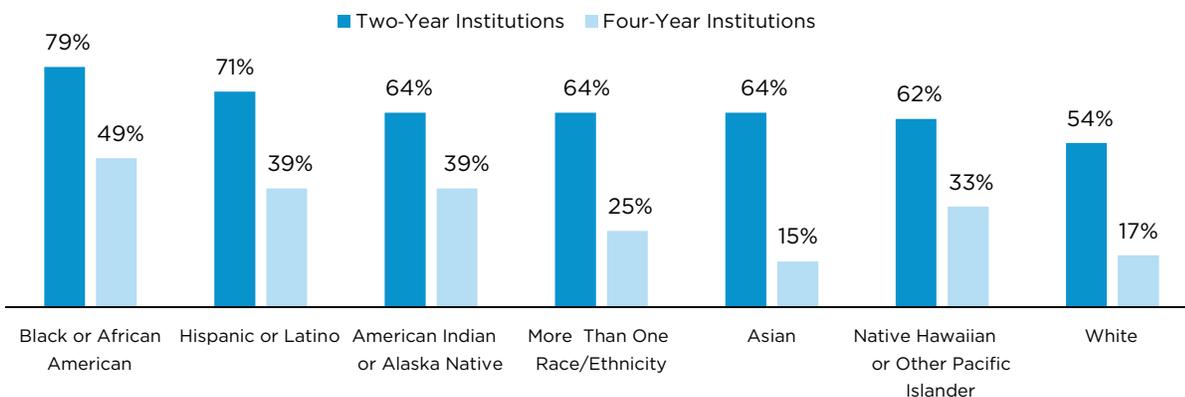
183 Legislative Report on Developmental Education for the High School Class of 2015. (2017). Colorado Department of Higher Education. Retrieved from: https://highered.colorado.gov/Publications/Reports/Remedial/FY2016/2016_Remedial_relMay2017.pdf
184 *Ibid.*
185 *Ibid.*
186 Legislative Report on Developmental Education for the High School Class of 2015. (2017). Colorado Department of Higher Education. Retrieved from: https://highered.colorado.gov/Publications/Reports/Remedial/FY2016/2016_Remedial_relMay2017.pdf

Educational Attainment

The first *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report highlighted the need for our state's education system to adequately prepare its students for "an increasingly specialized economy" and noted that high-paying jobs requiring little formal education were becoming fewer and farther between. Our nation's economy and employment market have continued to undergo significant changes since the first report was released—and recent statistics show that postsecondary education and training have become even more important for young adults.

A 2016 analysis from the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce found that of the 11.6 million jobs created after the Great Recession, 11.5 million—more than 99 percent—went to workers with at least some postsecondary education.[187] And as of 2016, jobs that typically require postsecondary education made up 37 percent of all employment, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[188] Projections show postsecondary education and training becoming increasingly critical in the decades to come.[189]

Adults Ages 25 and Older with at least a Bachelor's Degree, 2012-2016

■ Colorado ■ U.S.

	Colorado	U.S.
Hispanic/Latino	14%	15%
American Indian or Alaska Native	18%	14%
Black	24%	20%
Multiracial	34%	29%
All adults ages 25 and older	39%	30%
Non-Hispanic White	45%	34%
Asian or Pacific Islander	49%	51%
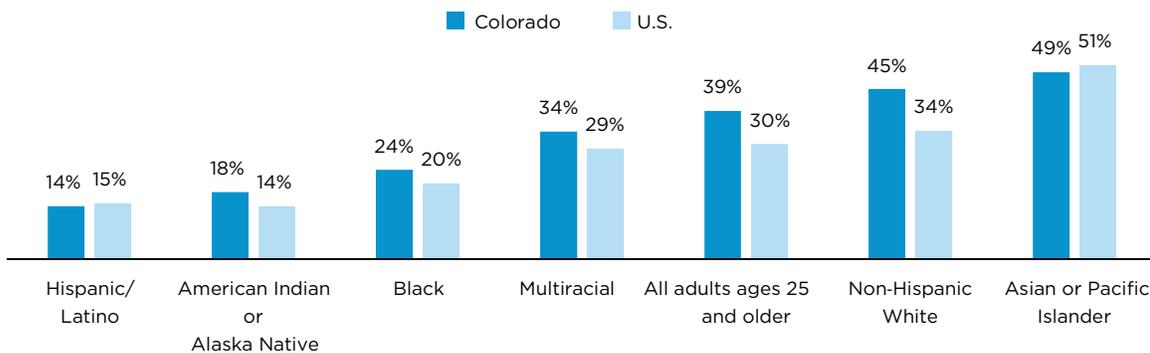
Educational attainment among Colorado adults has historically been higher than the national average. However, Colorado also has an "attainment gap" between white residents and residents of color that is more than twice as large as the national average.[190] As we turn our focus toward the next 25 years, it is critical that Colorado remove barriers to postsecondary education for all young people, and particularly for children of color. Investing in educational opportunities for Colorado kids will help ensure a strong and vibrant economy for generations to come.

1990		**2016**
3rd CO = 84% U.S. = 75%	National ranking for percent of adults 25 and older with at least a **high school diploma**	**13th** CO = 91% U.S. = 88%
4th CO = 27% U.S. = 20%	National ranking for percent of adults 25 and older with at least a **bachelor's degree**	**3rd** CO = 40% U.S. = 31%

[187] Carnevale, A., Jayasundera, T., & Gulish, A. (2016). *America's Divided Recovery: College Haves and Have-Nots.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from https://cew-7632.kxcdn.com/wp-content/uploads/Americas-Divided-Recovery-web.pdf.
[188] Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (2017), The Economics Daily: 37 percent of May 2016 employment in occupations typically requiring postsecondary education. Retrieved from https://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2017/37-percent-of-may-2016-employment-in-occupations-typically-requiring-postsecondary-education.htm.
[189] Carnevale, A., Smith, N., & Strohl, J. (2013). *Recovery: Job Growth and Education Requirements Through 2020.* Washington, DC: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce. Retrieved from https://cew.georgetown.edu/cew-reports/recovery-job-growth-and-education-requirements-through-2020/.
[190] Colorado Children's Campaign analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2012-2016 5-Year Estimates. We define the attainment gap as the difference in the percentage of people who have attained a bachelor's degree or higher.

2018 COUNTY DATA TABLES

Here's to working together on behalf of kids for another 25 years, and to looking back on 50 years of incredible progress. It will be here before we know it.

CELEBRATING

25

YEARS

COUNTY DATA

STATE OF COLORADO

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
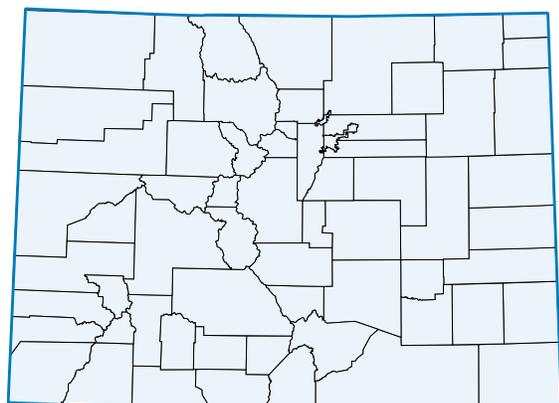
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	COLORADO
POPULATION	
2016 Total Population	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES	
2016 Births to Single Women	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS	
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH	
2016 Live Births	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.1%
EDUCATION	
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

ADAMS COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
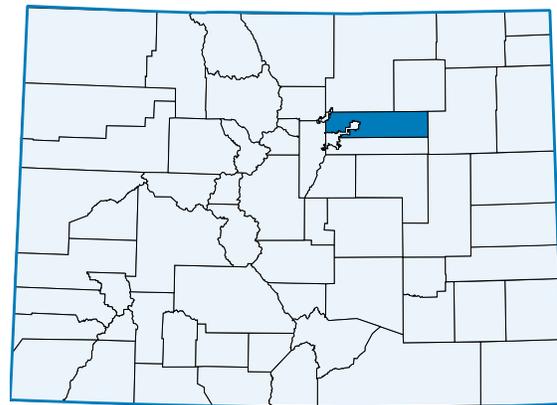
	ADAMS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	497,673	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	133,312	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	35,922	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	97,389	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	28.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	18.6%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	26.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	4.4%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.7	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.4%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.9%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	65,442	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.1%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.1%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	39.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	7,206	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	79.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.0%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.2	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.8	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	68.3	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	59.8	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.5%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	57.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	4.9%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	2.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	84,676	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	80.2%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	22.9%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	75.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	35.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.7%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	33.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	25.4%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

ALAMOSA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

	ALAMOSA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	16,131	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	4,122	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,102	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,019	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	24.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	15.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	1.9%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	25.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	45.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	43.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	1.2%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	37,057	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	12.1%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	65.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	211	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.4%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	86.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	27.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	67.0%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.1%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,646	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	13.3%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	77.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	45.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	35.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	28.4%	30.8%

*Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.*

COUNTY DATA

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ARAPAHOE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	637,254	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	152,455	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	40,993	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	111,461	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	23.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.8	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	70,866	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	28.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	8,114	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.9%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.5	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	16.5	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	38.2	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.8	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	33.4	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	43.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	4.9%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	6.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	119,458	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	50.8%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	20.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	80.9%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	42.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	33.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	40.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

ARCHULETA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ARCHULETA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	12,907	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,411	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.7%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	600	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,810	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	32.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.0%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	25.4	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	4.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	52.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	51,998	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	43.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	128	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	66.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	17.3%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.9%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	10.9%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,660	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	95.2%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	7.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	84.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	22.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	21.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	27.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	26.6%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

BACA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
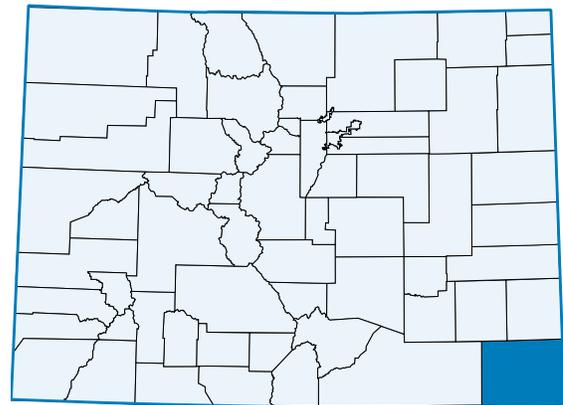
	BACA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	3,557	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	732	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	208	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	524	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	38.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	65.8%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	50.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	15.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	34,070	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	16.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	51.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	36	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	42.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.9%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.8%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	75.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	637	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	88.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	20.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	21.5%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

BENT COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BENT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	5,626	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	888	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	15.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	207	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	681	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	32.4%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	20.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	82.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	77.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	33,951	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	36.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	34.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	19.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	90.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	37	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	40.5%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	28.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	77.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	7.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,975	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	70.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	28.9%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	43.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

BOULDER COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
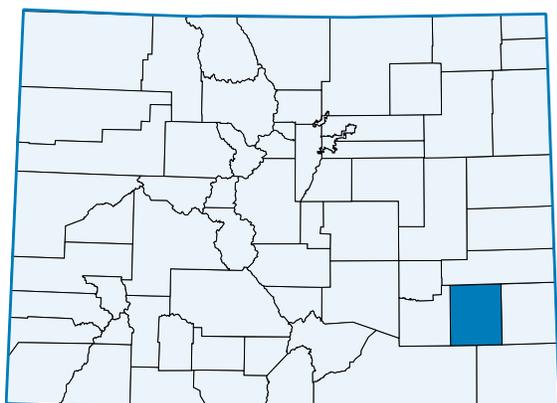
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
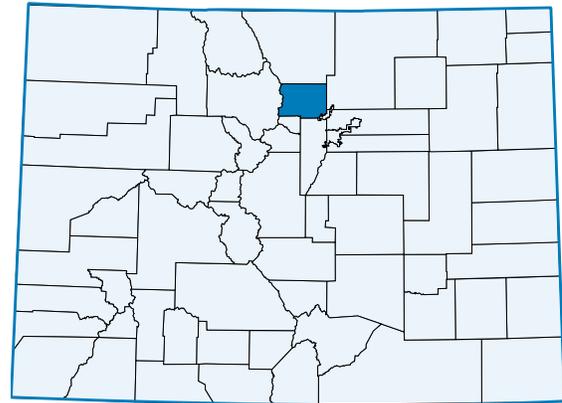
	BOULDER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	321,989	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	63,885	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	14,989	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	48,895	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	18.2%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.0%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	25.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	19.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.2%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	74,772	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	8.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	2.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	22.6%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	2,725	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.3%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.9%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.8	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.1	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	52.5	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	6.1	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	40.4	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.5%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	1.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	1.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	63,703	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	54.6%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	11.7%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	87.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	57.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	42.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	53.2%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	43.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

BROOMFIELD COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BROOMFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	66,252	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	15,584	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,751	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	11,832	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	14.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	5.5	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	1.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	N/A	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	86,870	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	5.3%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	4.8%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	13.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	718	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.3%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	32.9	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	20.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	0.7%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	0.7%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	N/A	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	N/A	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	N/A	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	N/A	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	N/A	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	N/A	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	N/A	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	N/A	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

CHAFFEE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
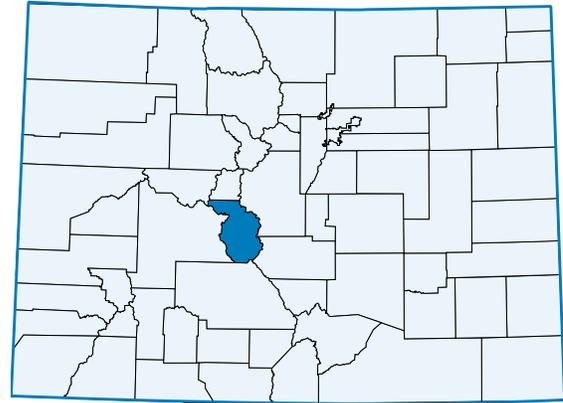
	CHAFFEE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	19,097	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	3,118	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.3%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	763	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,354	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.5%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.6%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.9	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	36.9%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,877	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.3%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	21.8%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	138	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	5.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.1%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.5	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,314	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	81.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	48.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.9%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	40.1%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

CHEYENNE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CHEYENNE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	1,853	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	468	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.3%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	147	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	320	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	16.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	38.9%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	50,558	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.5%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.4%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	41.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	25	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	58.3%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.0%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	21.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	0.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	288	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	88.9%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	33.3%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	27.8%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

*Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.*

COUNTY DATA

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

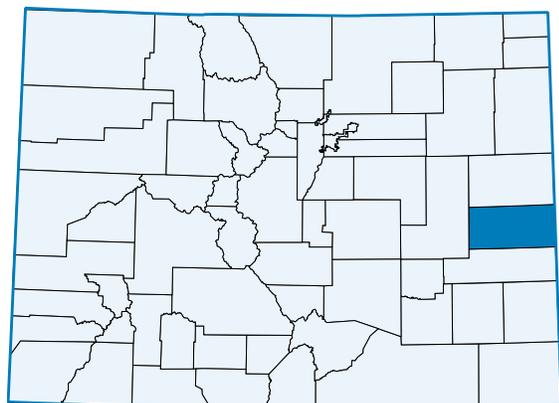**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
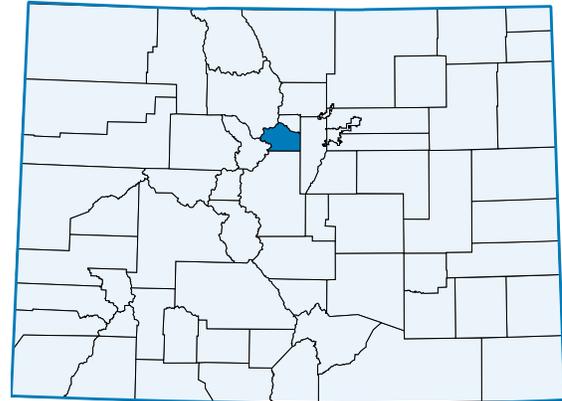
	CLEAR CREEK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	9,443	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,640	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	385	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,255	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	14.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.2%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	18.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	26.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	68,699	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.4%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	2.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	23.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	85	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.2%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	87.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	34.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	1.0%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	808	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	45.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	31.9%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	49.5%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	29.4%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

CONEJOS COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CONEJOS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	8,039	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,131	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	562	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,568	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	14.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.8%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.0%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	18.8	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	65.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	48.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	34,390	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	29.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	7.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	37.4%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	103	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	14.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.2%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,578	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	1.8%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	89.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	31.9%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	34.4%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

COSTILLA COUNTY

**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
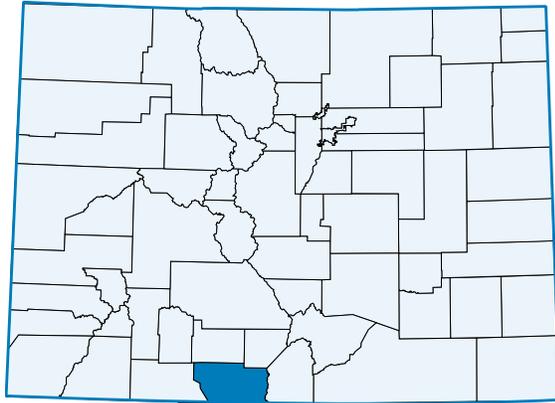CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	COSTILLA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	3,707	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	705	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	159	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	546	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	21.2%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.0%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	55.6	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	59.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	88.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	80.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	27,211	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	43.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	41.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	21.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	68.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	33	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	21.2%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	71.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.1%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	92.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	498	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	92.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	10.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	12.7%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	20.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	5.1%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

CROWLEY COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CROWLEY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	5,214	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	680	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	13.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	185	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	494	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	32.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	42.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	38.2	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	53.4%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	49.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	3.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	35,873	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	39.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	37.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	20.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	62.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	27	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	18.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	57.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	34.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	79.1%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	440	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	82.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	16.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	20.0%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

CUSTER COUNTY

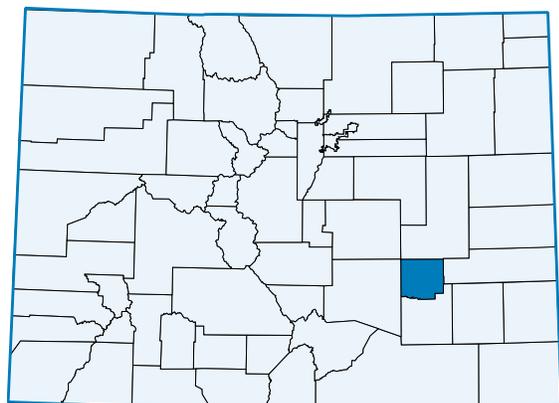**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CUSTER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	4,617	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	673	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	14.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	138	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	535	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	LNE	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	26.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.9	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.4%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	52,021	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	7.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	22.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	26	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	19.2%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	42.3%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.6%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.2%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.7%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	397	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	87.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	23.8%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.1%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	28.3%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

DELTA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DELTA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	30,471	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	6,100	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,463	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,636	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.7%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	19.3	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.5%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	45.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	41,798	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	5.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	41.4%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	285	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	5.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	70.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.1%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.0%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	68.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	9.1%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,058	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	96.8%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.5%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	88.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	43.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.3%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	33.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

DENVER COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
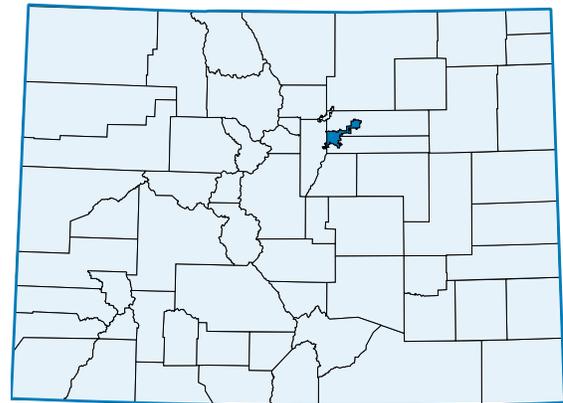
	DENVER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	693,292	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	138,589	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	44,619	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	93,970	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	21.3%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	25.4	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	67.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	57.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	61,038	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.6%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	9.5%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	32.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	9,269	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.6	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.8	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	69.3	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.5	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	53.5	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.1%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	59.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.0%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	91,794	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	33.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	66.6%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	40.1%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	29.8%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.4%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	24.2%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

DOLORES COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DOLORES	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	2,035	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	425	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	95	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	329	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	26.7%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	LNE	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	46.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.2%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	46,791	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.5%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	32.6%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	15	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	50.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	20.0%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.8%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	52.7%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	12.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	250	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	81.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	26.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

DOUGLAS COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DOUGLAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	328,330	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	84,789	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	17,974	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	66,814	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	9.7%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	2.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	3.6	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	0.8%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	12.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	8.7%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	3.4%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	112,399	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	2.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	2.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.3%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	6.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	3,531	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.4%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	90.6%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.3	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15.5	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	43.2	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	6.2	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	31.4	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.8%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	14.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	1.7%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.7%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	67,597	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	62.5%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.3%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	90.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	49.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	42.4%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	50.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	41.5%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

EAGLE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	EAGLE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	53,928	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	12,179	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,214	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	8,965	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	18.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	19.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.5	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	36.8%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	27.9%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.9%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	79,556	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.5%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	29.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	675	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.3%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.4	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	13.1%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,931	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.2%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	31.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	70.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	42.4%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	42.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	36.7%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

EL PASO COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	EL PASO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	690,207	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	170,807	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.7%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	46,414	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	124,393	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	9.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.6	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	38.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	30.3%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.9%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	63,610	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	35.0%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	9,499	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.1%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.6%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.5	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.4	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	56.4	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	6.7	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	46.7	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.0%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	120,776	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	87.2%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	6.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	76.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	46.3%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	34.0%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	35.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

ELBERT COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ELBERT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	25,169	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	5,148	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,095	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,053	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	14.2%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	4.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	1.8%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	21.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	17.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	86,693	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	2.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	11.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	225	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	12.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	86.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.5%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.8%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,292	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	91.1%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	1.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	86.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	38.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.1%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	36.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

FREMONT COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	FREMONT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	47,487	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	7,859	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,952	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,906	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	35.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	19.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	4.0%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	27.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	46.0%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	46,372	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.1%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	12.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	48.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	377	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	71.6%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	22.3%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	2.9%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,113	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	1.3%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	78.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.5%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

GARFIELD COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GARFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	58,984	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	14,677	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,917	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	10,759	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	25.4%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	18.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	31.0	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	6.2%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.2%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	69,161	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	28.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	846	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	66.1%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.5	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.9	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	128.2	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	102.6	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.7%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	5.8%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	7.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	11,630	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	89.8%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	27.3%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	85.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	36.2%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.9%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	32.8%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	26.5%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

GILPIN COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GILPIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	5,926	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,097	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	238	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	859	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	22.8	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.0%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.2%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	65,472	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.0%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	16.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	41	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	17.1%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	76.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	19.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	17.1	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.1%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	1.0%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	488	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	87.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	64.1%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	35.4%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	62.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	64.6%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

GRAND COUNTY

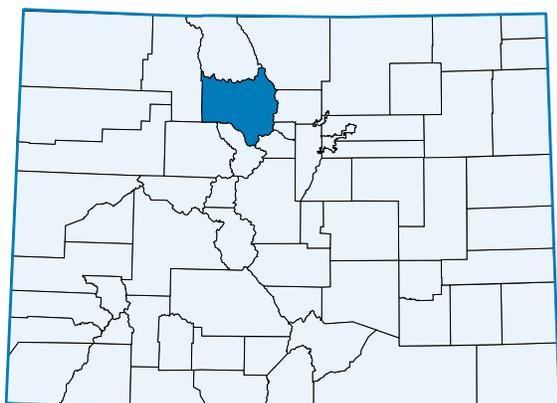**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GRAND	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	15,039	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,903	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.3%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	646	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,257	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	24.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.2%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	29.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.9%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	63,875	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	23.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	137	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	14.6%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	76.1%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.8%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.7%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	16.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,707	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	10.0%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	90.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	44.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	52.4%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	48.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
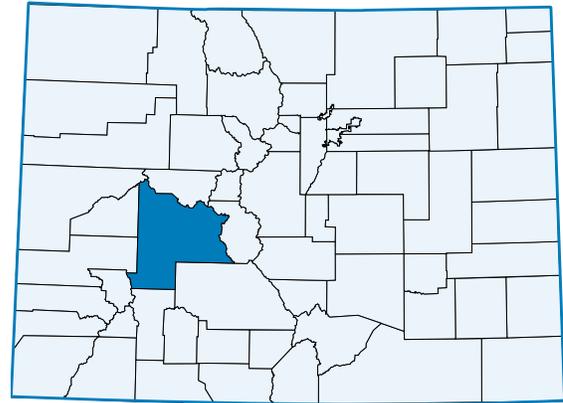
COUNTY DATA

GUNNISON COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GUNNISON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	16,394	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	3,155	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.2%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	808	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,347	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	13.2%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	5.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	24.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	19.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	53,753	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	2.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	25.4%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	152	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.9%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	86.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.9%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.0%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.9%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	15.2%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,073	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.7%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	7.0%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	95.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	34.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.8%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	38.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

HINSDALE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	HINSDALE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	775	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	156	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.1%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	31	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	124	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	LNE	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	LNE	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	37.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	19.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	51,717	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.4%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	11.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	5	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	100.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	96	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	75.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	42.5%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	56.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
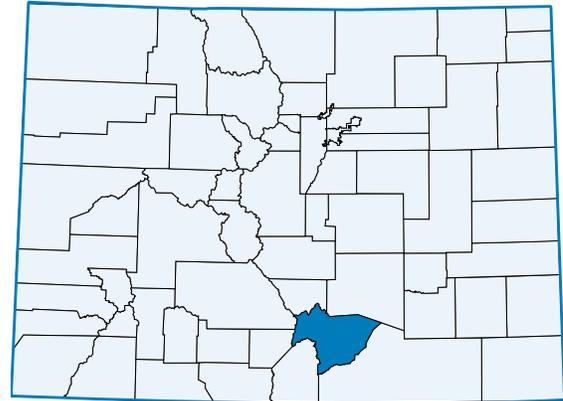
COUNTY DATA

HUERFANO COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	HUERFANO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	6,642	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,084	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.3%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	271	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	812	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	21.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	24.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	33.2	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	70.9%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	65.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	34,626	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	37.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	34.6%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	21.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	60.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	37	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	62.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	36.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	88.7%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	2.2%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	780	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	86.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	15.1%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.5%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	20.0%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

JACKSON COUNTY

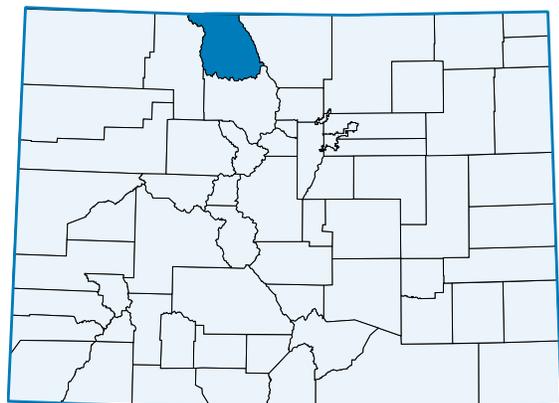**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	JACKSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	1,351	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	248	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	58	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	189	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	LNE	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	LNE	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.4%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	19.9%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	46,671	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	25.0%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	2.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	39.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	14	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	85.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.3%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	10.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	186	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	8.6%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	21.1%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	22.8%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	28.2%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

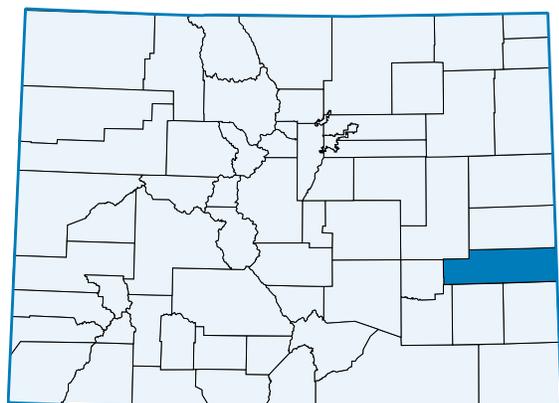**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	JEFFERSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	571,711	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	116,955	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	29,939	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	87,016	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	19.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	6.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	10.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	31.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	74,342	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	18.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	6,033	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	86.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.6%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.1	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	12	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.3	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.7	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	30.3	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.3%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	86,112	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	84.5%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	7.8%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	83.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	51.8%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	40.7%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	49.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	41.0%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

KIOWA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	KIOWA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	1,347	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	283	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	75	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	208	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	25.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	67.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	43,951	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	7.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	32.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	20	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	15.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	29.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	6.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	233	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	95.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	60.0%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	53.2%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	52.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
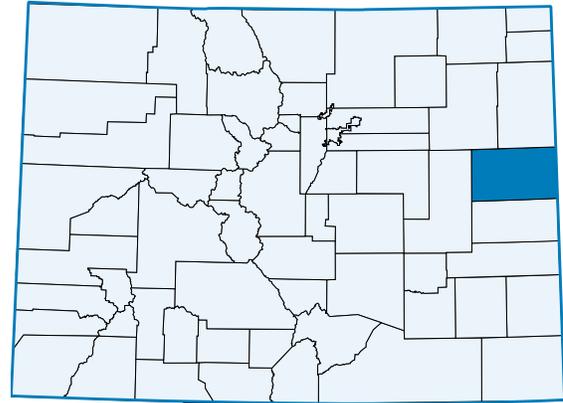
COUNTY DATA

KIT CARSON COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	KIT CARSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	7,639	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,744	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	473	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,271	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	23.7%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	17.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	45.6	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	8.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.7	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	46.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	48,272	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.1%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.5%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	54.4%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	94	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.4%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.0%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	57.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	6.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,406	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	16.7%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	82.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	22.0%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	15.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

LA PLATA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LA PLATA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	55,697	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	11,210	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.1%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,743	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	8,466	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	29.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.2	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.3%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	58,499	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	32.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	552	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	6.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.5	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.3%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	14.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	7,414	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	4.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	83.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	46.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	43.9%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	33.2%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
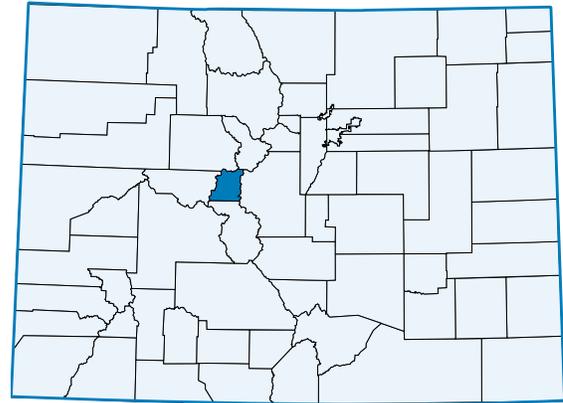
COUNTY DATA

LAKE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
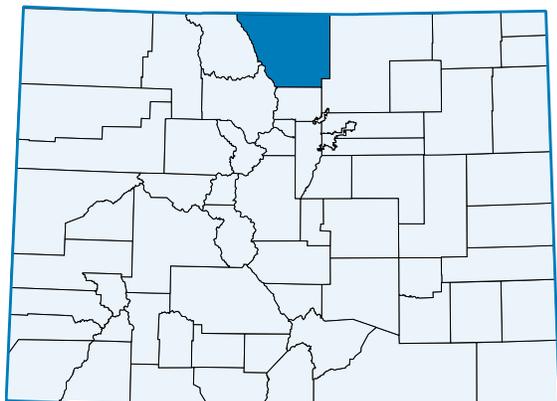
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LAKE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	7,595	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,818	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	403	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,415	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	34.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	14.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	32.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.1%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.8	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	58.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	37.7%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	20.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,064	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	42.6%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	78	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	12.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	65.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	16.1	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	47.0%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	2.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,036	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	35.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	54.7%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	17.2%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	14.8%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	24.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	16.7%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

LARIMER COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LARIMER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	338,663	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	70,688	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	18,636	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	52,052	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	20.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.2%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.4	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.4%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.4%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	66,561	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.6%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.1%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	19.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	3,366	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.9%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.6%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.4	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	18.1	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	39.7	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.4	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	35.2	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	35.2%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.0%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	12.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	47,438	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	73.5%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.8%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	79.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	54.6%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	51.4%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	42.1%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
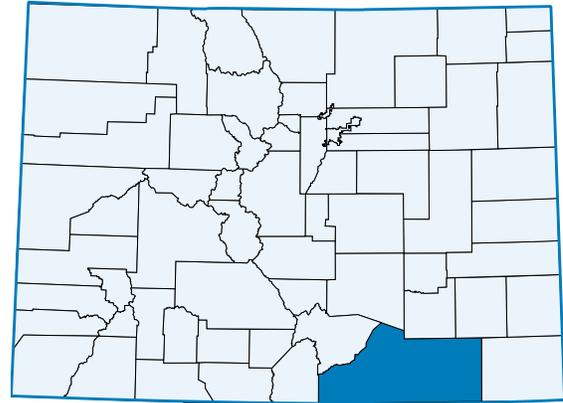
COUNTY DATA

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

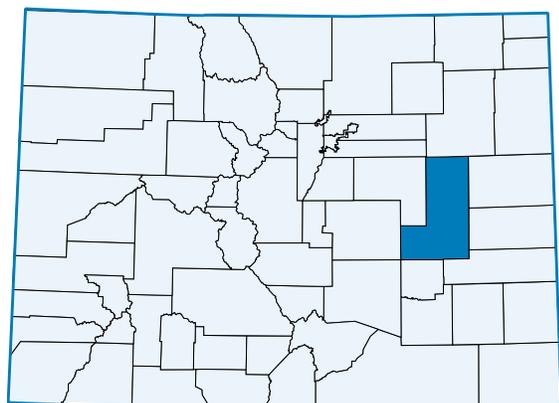**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LAS ANIMAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	14,082	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,741	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	669	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,072	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	42.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	32.2	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	4.4%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	20.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	45.7%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	38,224	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.8%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	15.3%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	57.0%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	138	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	13.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	57.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	139.6	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	139.6	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	73.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.9%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,175	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	2.6%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	85.6%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	30.1%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	21.6%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

LINCOLN COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LINCOLN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	5,554	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,077	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	304	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	772	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	32.0%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	27.9	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.9%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	42,969	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	36.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	51	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	72.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	54.1%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	7.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	708	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	4.2%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	78.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	55.8%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	30.4%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	61.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
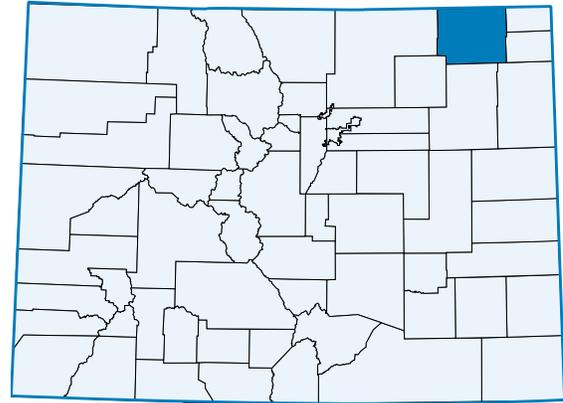
COUNTY DATA

LOGAN COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
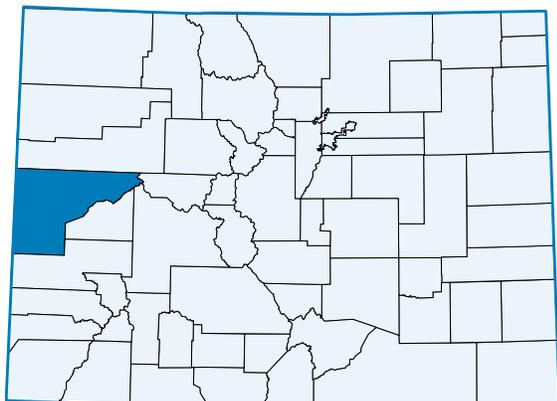
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LOGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	22,047	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	4,187	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,124	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,063	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	33.5%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.5	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,407	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	5.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	46.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	245	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.8	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.0%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	47.2%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,954	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.1%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	4.5%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	87.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	44.4%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	29.3%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

MESA COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MESA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	150,731	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	34,176	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.7%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	8,930	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	25,245	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	28.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.8%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	23.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	4.5%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,825	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	7.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	39.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	1,771	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.1%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	73.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	16.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.3	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	18.7	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	68.1	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	11.2	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	58.4	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	54.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	7.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	22,700	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	43.5%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	3.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	76.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	23.4%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	33.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	22.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

MINERAL COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
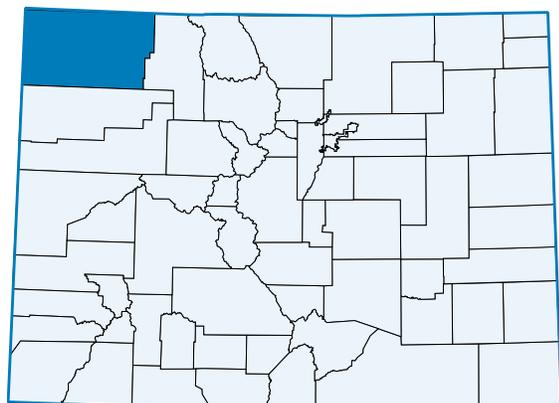
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MINERAL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	737	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	115	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	15.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	32	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	83	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	LNE	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.7	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.3%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	21.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	52,641	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	17.6%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	8	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	41.2%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	80	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	23.1%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

MOFFAT COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MOFFAT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	13,088	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	3,503	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	902	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,600	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	34.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	18.0%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	30.4	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.6%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	40.2%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	30.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	54,151	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	6.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	42.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	164	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.8%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	85.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	18.3%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	5.8%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	7.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,248	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	9.2%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	81.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	35.8%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	15.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.8%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	20.5%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
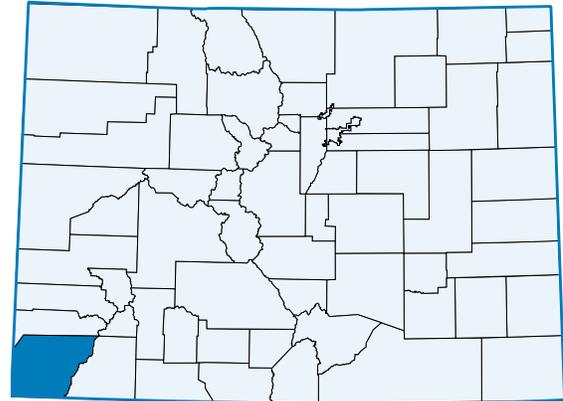
COUNTY DATA

MONTEZUMA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MONTEZUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	26,906	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	6,179	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,631	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,548	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	41.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	17.2%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	29.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	7.3%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	56.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	47.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	40,679	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	35.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	263	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	6.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	64.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.8%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	61.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	9.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	4,033	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.6%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	74.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	13.0%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	19.2%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	18.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

MONTROSE COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MONTROSE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	41,421	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	9,370	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,214	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	7,156	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	26.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	20.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	30.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.2%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	42.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	43,285	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	65.8%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	427	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	76.5%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.7	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.7	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	58.9%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	8.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,577	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	80.9%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	29.5%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
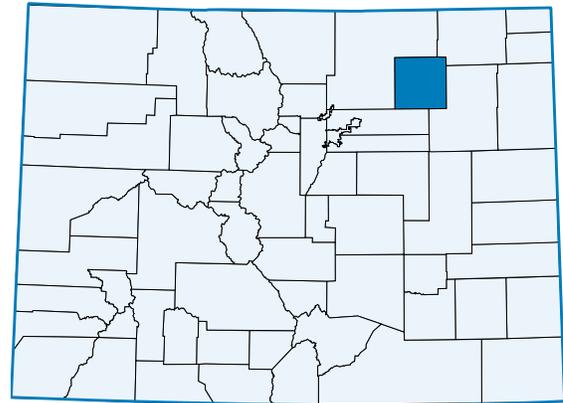
COUNTY DATA

MORGAN COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
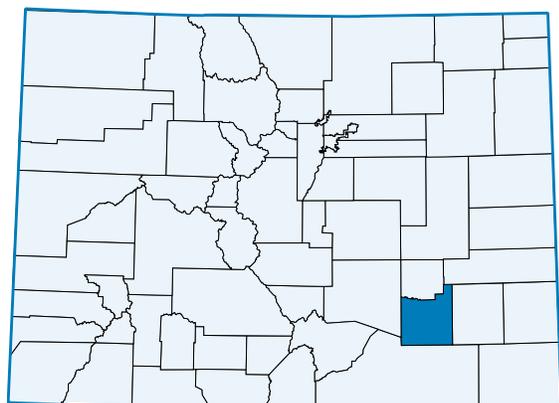
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MORGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	28,148	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	7,498	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,103	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,394	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	24.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	27.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	30.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	5.0%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	13.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	59.9%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	49.3%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,129	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.0%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.5%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	6.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	47.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	425	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	8.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	70.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.0%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.5	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	58.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,630	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	95.1%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	84.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	23.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

OTERO COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	OTERO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	18,290	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	4,388	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,120	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,267	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	40.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	22.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	6.8%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	19.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	67.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	57.7%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	36,773	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.1%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	29.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	10.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	72.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	208	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	72.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	74.8%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,321	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	3.6%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	90.6%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	19.5%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	29.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	21.0%	30.8%

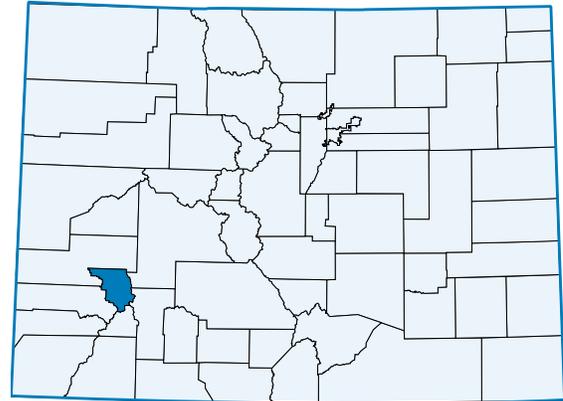*Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.*

COUNTY DATA

OURAY COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
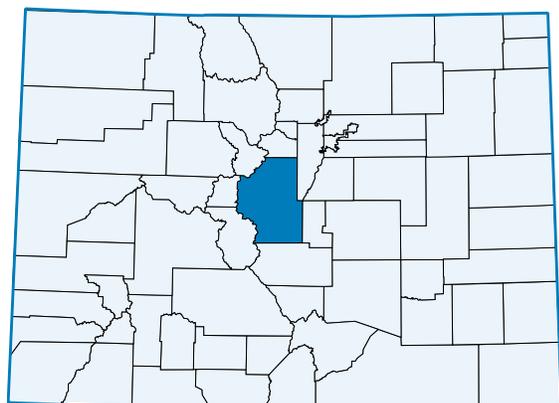
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	OURAY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	4,844	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	813	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	184	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	628	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	LNE	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.2	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	27.9%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	66,813	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.4%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	24.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	33	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	18.2%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.1%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.1	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	15.9%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	526	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	88.6%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	93.3%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	52.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	60.1%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	53.6%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

PARK COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PARK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	17,285	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	3,014	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	634	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,379	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	27.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	68,535	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.5%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	20.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	111	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	11.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.6%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,658	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	74.2%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	1.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	87.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	48.7%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	53.4%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	44.1%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
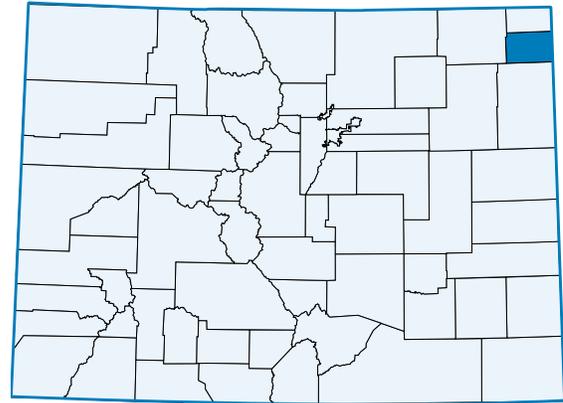
COUNTY DATA

PHILLIPS COUNTY

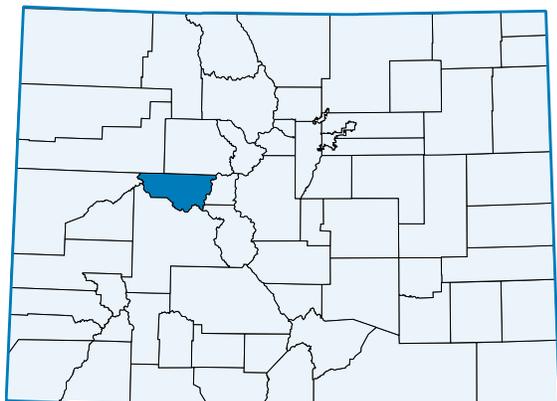**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PHILLIPS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	4,285	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,031	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.1%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	283	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	747	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	26.7%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	15.0%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	48.0	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	8.3%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.5	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	31.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.1%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	49,046	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.0%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	5.2%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	47.2%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	60	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	6.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.9%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.7%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	6.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	933	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	15.2%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	92.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	22.5%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	35.8%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

PITKIN COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PITKIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	17,773	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,731	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	15.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	646	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,085	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	14.2%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.3	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.0%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	4.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	3.0%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	1.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	74,576	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.2%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.3%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	7.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	169	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	6.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	1.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	16.7%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	29.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,678	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	6.7%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	92.8%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	45.2%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	51.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	42.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
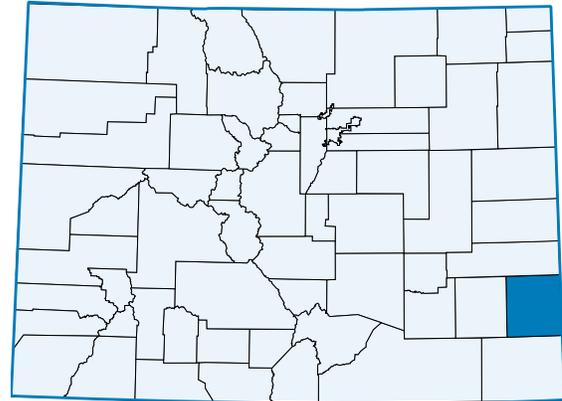
COUNTY DATA

PROWERS COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
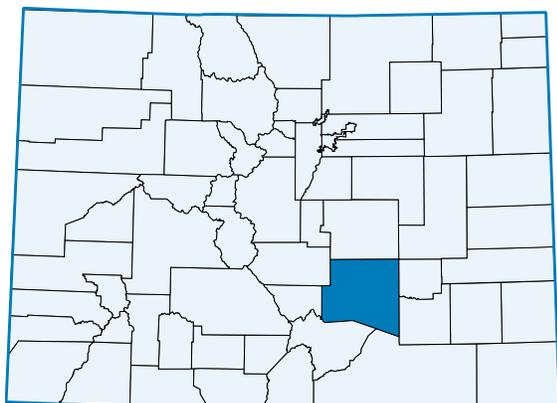
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PROWERS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	11,841	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	3,144	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.6%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	835	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,308	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	45.6%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	25.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	53.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	11.6%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.0%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	51.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.8%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	40,164	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	25.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	12.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	59.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	182	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	57.7%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.3%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	74.1%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,327	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	82.9%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	23.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	29.2%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	17.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

PUEBLO COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PUEBLO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	165,109	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	37,771	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	9,367	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	28,403	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	38.1%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.3%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	29.7	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	6.6%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.3	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	59.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	44,644	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	23.4%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	15.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	52.0%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	1,886	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.1%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	77.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.3	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.7	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	34.6	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	10.3	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	34.6	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	69.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	3.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	26,771	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.1%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	35.6%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	21.0%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	34.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	23.0%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
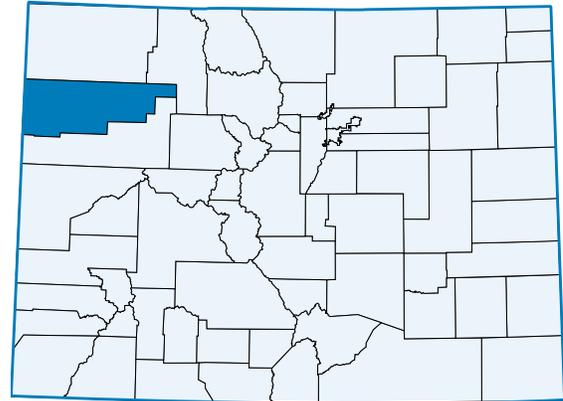
COUNTY DATA

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

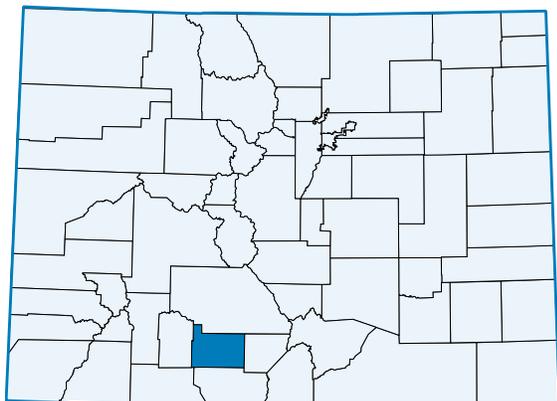**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	RIO BLANCO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	6,497	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,560	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.0%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	376	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,183	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	11.8%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.0%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.0	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	58,980	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.8%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.7%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	27.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	76	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.5%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	65.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	29.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.1%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	36.4%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	5.8%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	10.3%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,254	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	97.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	50.0%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	35.8%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

RIO GRANDE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	RIO GRANDE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	11,424	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,734	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.9%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	685	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,048	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	17.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	17.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.6	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	58.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	48.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	41,128	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	8.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	46.9%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	123	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	13.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	77.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.8%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.3%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	69.2%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.7%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,934	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	5.7%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	84.9%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	25.3%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	29.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	22.0%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
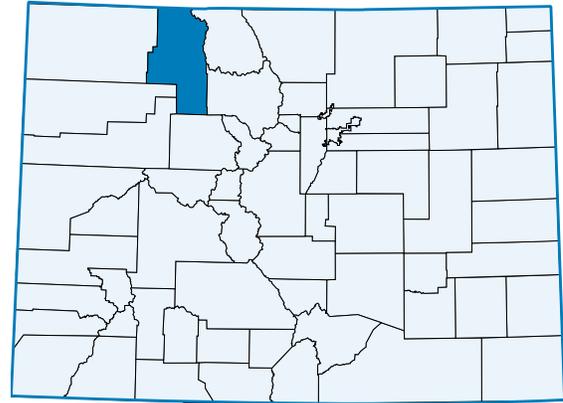
COUNTY DATA

ROUTT COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ROUTT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	24,679	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	5,036	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,198	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,838	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	20.3%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.1%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	10.9	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.8	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.5%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	17.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	71,322	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.3%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	8.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	18.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	224	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	10.3%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	93.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	13.4	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	5.8%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	13.0%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,461	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	94.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	61.2%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	61.0%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	58.8%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

SAGUACHE COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SAGUACHE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	6,404	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,485	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.2%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	380	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,105	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	33.3%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	21.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	42.3	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	7.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	89.8%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	84.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	33,973	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	38.7%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	35.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	5.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	52.8%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	69	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	13.0%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.2%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.6%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.4%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	68.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	4.5%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	983	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	25.7%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	80.2%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	27.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.9%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	12.2%	30.8%

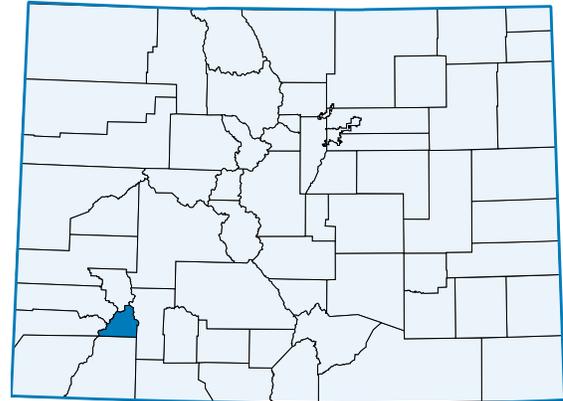*Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.*
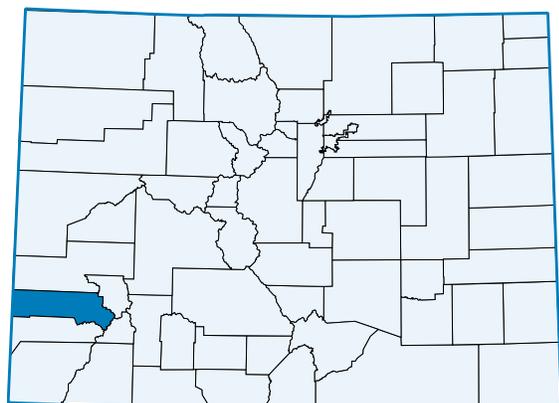
COUNTY DATA

SAN JUAN COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SAN JUAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	698	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	120	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.2%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	23	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	96	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	83.3%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.7	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	64.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	41.2%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	23.5%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	44,652	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.7%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.3%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	61.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	6	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	50.0%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	50.0%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	9.2%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	68	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	25.0%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	50.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.0%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	LNE	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

SAN MIGUEL COUNTY

COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SAN MIGUEL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	8,000	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,643	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	388	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,254	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	15.4%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	9.2%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	27.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.9%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	67,251	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.9%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	0.8%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	18.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	65	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.2%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	55.6%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.2%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.7	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.9%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	15.9%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,141	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	96.7%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	LNE	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	57.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	44.4%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
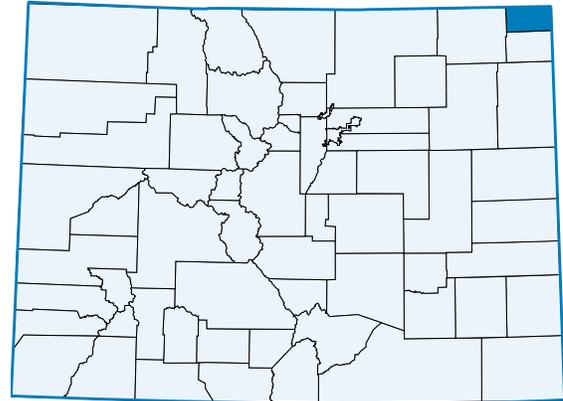
COUNTY DATA

SEDGWICK COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SEDGWICK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	2,421	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	486	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.1%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	136	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	350	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	37.5%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	15.6%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.1	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	41.8%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	42,518	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.3%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	8.4%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	48.3%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	32	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	9.4%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.6%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.9	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.6%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	0.4%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	637	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	62.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	LNE	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	21.4%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.6%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	27.3%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

SUMMIT COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SUMMIT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	30,367	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	4,415	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	14.5%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,271	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,144	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	23.4%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	14.8%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	9.1	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	2.5%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.8%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.5%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	70,265	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.1%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.9%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	1.6%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	25.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	286	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	11.9%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.5%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	36.1%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	15.2%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,592	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	25.0%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	95.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	46.5%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	35.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	47.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	45.9%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
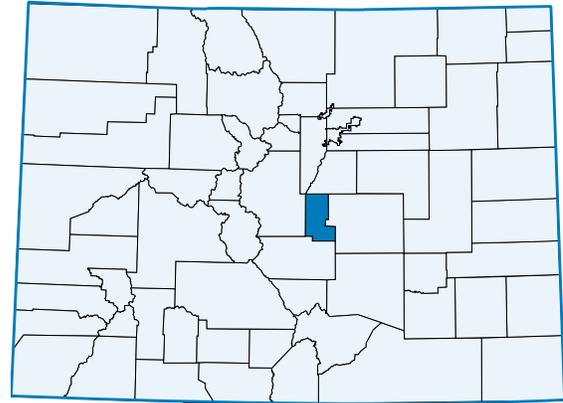
COUNTY DATA

TELLER COUNTY
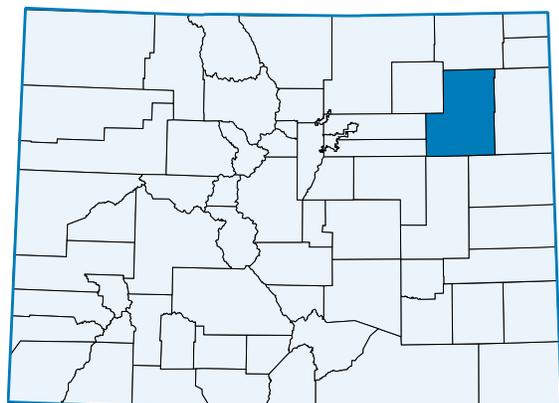
**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	TELLER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	24,154	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	4,414	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.3%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	974	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,439	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	19.7%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	9.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.2%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.5	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.1%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	27.4%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.7%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	63,966	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.5%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	13.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	31.7%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	189	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	11.7%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	71.9%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.5%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	19.3	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.2%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.1%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	0.9%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	2.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,869	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	76.5%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	49.0%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	27.5%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	43.4%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	39.7%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

WASHINGTON COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	WASHINGTON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	4,875	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	1,013	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	244	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	769	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	20.4%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.4%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	26.0	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.9	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.3%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	42.0%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.3%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	46,304	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.0%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.2%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	6.9%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	31.1%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	54	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.1%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.3%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	56.9%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	6.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	941	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	91.0%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	6.4%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	92.4%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	34.2%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.6%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	22.3%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	21.6%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.
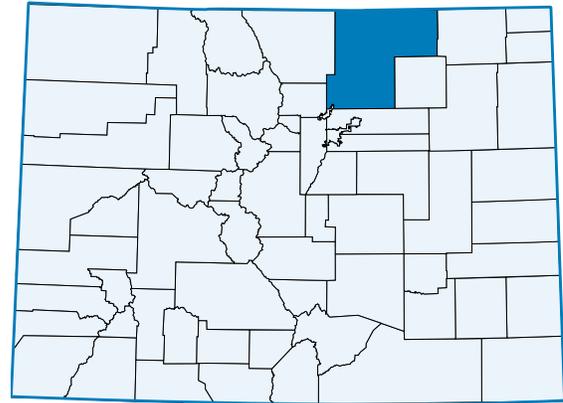
COUNTY DATA

WELD COUNTY

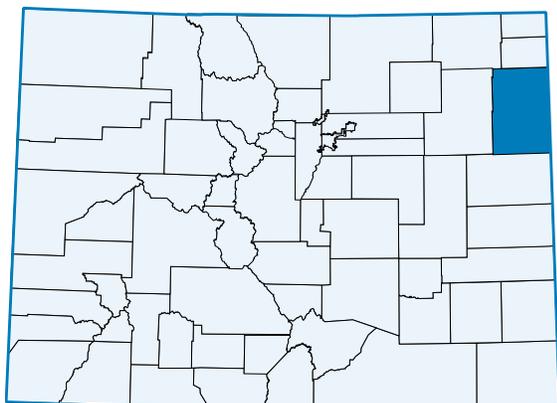**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	WELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	294,397	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	77,658	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.4%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	21,125	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	56,532	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	22.9%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	15.9%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	24.8	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.7%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.5	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	48.7%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.1%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.6%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	63,609	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.8%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.1%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	4.0%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	27.5%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	4,318	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	7.9%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.8%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.4%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.4	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.6	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	11.5	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	72.3	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	55.3	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.3%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	4.6%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.8%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	43,746	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	77.6%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	16.8%	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	82.1%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	37.8%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.0%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	LNE	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	24.7%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA

YUMA COUNTY

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2018

LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	YUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2016 Total Population	10,082	5,538,180
2016 Child Population (Under 18)	2,604	1,259,653
2016 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.8%	22.7%
2016 Young Child Population (Under 5)	725	333,710
2016 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,878	925,943
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2016 Births to Single Women	24.5%	22.8%
2016 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	17.5%	11.7%
2016 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	45.2	17.8
2016 Three Risk Factor Births	3.8%	3.2%
2016 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.4	8.1
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	58.6%	41.7%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.6%	33.9%
Fall 2017 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.0%	7.8%
2016 Median Household Income	48,963	65,718
2016 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.3%	13.4%
2016 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.4%	12.8%
2017 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments*	3.1%	4.6%
2017 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers*	48.0%	30.2%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2016 Live Births	160	66,611
2016 Low Weight Births	6.3%	9.0%
2016 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.4%	81.1%
2016 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.7%	6.2%
2016 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.6	8.4
2016 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.8
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	52.5
2016 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	6.9
2016 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	42.6
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.9%	6.4%
FY 16-17 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	53.5%	45.5%
2016 Uninsured Children	8.1%	4.4%
2016 Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ but Not Enrolled	5.6%	5.1%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2017 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,841	910,280
Fall 2017 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100%	78.4%
Fall 2017 English Language Learners	LNE	14.1%
2017 High School Graduation Rate	86.0%	79.0%
2017 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	33.9%	44.1%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	30.2%	32.8%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	35.7%	42.3%
2017 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science	34.4%	30.8%

Percentages based on Colorado State Demography Office 2017 population projections.

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

The Colorado Children's Campaign relies on data from federal, state and local agencies. These sources are the final authority relating to the quality of any data. Please note that all vital statistics are reported by place of residence, not place of birth or death.

POPULATION

Total Population (number)
Population estimates from the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on November 8, 2017.

Child Population (Under 18) (number)
Number of children less than 18 years of age from the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on November 8, 2017.

Children as a Percentage of Total Population (percent)
Number of children less than 18 years of age from the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. This statistic shows the proportion of a county's population that is under 18 years of age.

Young Child Population (Under 5) (number)
Number of children less than 5 years of age from the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on November 8, 2017.

School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17) (number)
Number of children ages 5 through 17 from the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on November 8, 2017.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Births to Single Women (percent)
Percent of live births occurring to unmarried women provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to single women in the county.

Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED (percent)
Percent of live births occurring to women without a high school diploma or GED provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to women with less than 12 years of education in the county.

Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens ages 15-19)
Number of live births to women ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 women of that age (age-specific fertility rate) provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three teen births in the county.

Three Risk Factor Births (percent)
Percent of live births occurring to unmarried women under 25 years of age with less than 12 years of education by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births in this category in the county.

Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000 children under 18)
Number of children removed from their homes by the Department of Human Services per 1,000 children under age 18 provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Colorado Department of Human Services. Out-of-home placements include family foster care, specialized group homes, residential child care facilities, independent living situations, foster care with relatives, residential treatment centers, and both emergency and non-emergency placements or shelters.

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS

Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (percent)
Percent of children in public school grades PK-12 who qualified for free or reduced-price school lunches in the fall of 2017. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income falls below 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Public school children qualify for reduced-price lunches if their family's income is between 130 percent and 185 percent of the FPL.

Median Household Income (dollars)
Median household income in 2016 from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Children (Under 18) in Poverty (percent)
Percent of children under age 18 living in families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level in 2016, from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty (percent)
Percent of children ages 5 through 17 living in families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level in 2016, from the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments (percent)
Percent of children receiving Basic Cash Assistance payments as part of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program during the 2017 calendar year. Caseload data by individual children is provided by the Colorado Department of Human Services. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Children Under 5 Receiving WIC Program Vouchers (percent)
Percent of children under age 5 (until their fifth birthday) served by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during the 2017 calendar year. Number reflects unduplicated count of WIC child participants. Data provided by the Office of Information Technology. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Note: Some local WIC programs provide services to children from other counties. Gilpin, Hinsdale, Mineral and San Juan counties did not have a WIC program in 2017 and children in these counties were served by neighboring counties.

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Live Births (number)
Total number of live births provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births in the county.

Low Weight Births (percent)
Percent of babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three low weight births in the county.

Early Prenatal Care (percent)
Percent of live births in which prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester of pregnancy with known start of prenatal care provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to mothers receiving early prenatal care in the county.

Births to Women who Smoked During Pregnancy (percent)
Percent of live births in which women reported smoking during pregnancy on their infant's birth certificate provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Please note that these data are most likely underreported on birth certificates across the state due to mothers' knowledge of the risks of smoking during pregnancy. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to women who smoked during pregnancy in the county.

Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000 children under 18)
Incidence of maltreatment of children under 18 (including physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and/or neglect) provided by the Division of Child Welfare, Colorado Department of Human Services. The value is the number of unique substantiated cases per 1,000 children.

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)
Number of infant deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three infant deaths in the county.

Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
Number of deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14 provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The data include deaths from natural causes (such as illness or congenital defects) and injury (including motor vehicle deaths, homicides and suicides). Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three child deaths in the county.

Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
Number of deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The data include deaths from natural causes (such as illness or congenital defects) and injury (including motor vehicle deaths, homicides and suicides). Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three teen deaths in the county.

Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths Due to Injury (rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)
Number of deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14 provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The data include deaths due to homicide, suicide and accidents. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three child deaths due to injury in the county.

Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths Due to Injury (rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)
Number of deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 provided by the Vital Statistics Program, Colorado Department of Health and Environment. The data include deaths due to homicide, suicide and accidents. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three teen deaths due to injury in the county.

Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+ (percent)
Estimated percent of children ages 0 through 18 enrolled in the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) during fiscal year 2016-2017. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than 30 clients in the county. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. As of 2017, children ages 0 through 18 whose family's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is below 260 percent of FPL but above the Medicaid income eligibility cutoff are eligible for CHP+.

Important note: The numbers used to calculate this percentage include a unique count of all clients ages 0 through 18 who were served at any point during FY16-17. The CHP+ numbers reported here do not match official budget numbers. Official budget numbers reflect an average monthly caseload over the course of a year and are lower than the numbers reported here.

Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid (percent)
Estimated percent of children ages 0 through 18 enrolled in Medicaid during fiscal year 2016-2017. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than 30 clients in the county. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. As of 2017, children whose family's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is below 142 percent of the federal poverty level are eligible for Medicaid.

Important note: The numbers used to calculate this percentage include a unique count of all clients ages 0 through 18 who were served at any point during FY16-17. The Medicaid numbers reported here do not match official budget numbers. Official budget numbers reflect an average monthly caseload over the course of a year and are lower than the numbers reported here.

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18) (percent)
Uninsured rates based on Colorado Health Institute (CHI) analyses of data from the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS). A child was counted as uninsured if his or her parent reported that the child did not have any form of health insurance at the time at which the ACS questionnaire was administered. CHI applied a method developed by the University of Missouri to apportion ACS geographic strata to Colorado counties in order to yield county-level estimates. Due to several counties being part of the same ACS stratum, uninsured rates will be similar for several rural counties.

Children Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled (Ages 0-18) (percent)
EBNE estimates provided by the Colorado Health Institute. Estimates of the eligible but uninsured (referred to as the eligible but not enrolled) population come from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2016 American Community Survey. The data are weighted to represent the state population as well as geographic sub-regions within Colorado. CHI applies a method developed by the University of Missouri to apportion the ACS regions and yield county-level estimates. A child was counted as uninsured if his or her parent reported that the child did not have any form of health insurance when the ACS questionnaire was administered. Eligibility is based on family income as a percentage of the federal poverty level (FPL). CHI, in order to calculate the ratio of annual family income to federal poverty guidelines, developed a method to identify and calculate nuclear family income within households in which multiple related families reside. This approach more closely approximates eligibility determination guidelines. These analyses are limited to Coloradans for whom ACS income data were collected. Income and poverty data are not available for foster children or for people living in prisons, nursing homes, mental hospitals, college dormitories or military quarters. Eligibility for Medicaid or CHP+ is based on age, income and residency status. **Note: 2016 data do not include children eligible for subsidies and therefore cannot be compared to data from prior years.**

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

EDUCATION

PK-12 Pupil Enrollment (number)
Number of children enrolled in public schools in the fall of 2016 provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

Kindergartners in a Full-Day Program (percent)
Number of kindergartners enrolled in a full-day kindergarten program in the fall of 2016 divided by the number of students enrolled in all public kindergarten programs, provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

English Language Learners (percent)
Number of students classified as English Language Learners in the fall of 2016 divided by total enrollment, provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

High School Graduation Rate (percent)
Percentage of students who graduated from high school in 2016, four years after entering ninth grade. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts (percent)
Percent of 4th grade students who scored proficient in English Language Arts on the 2017 Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessment provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report CMAS data if the number of students taking the test is fewer than 16, if the cell size for a given proficiency level is below 3, or if the data meet the department's guidelines for complementary suppression; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for one of these reasons. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math (percent)
Percent of all students who scored proficient in Math on the 2017 Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessments for grades 3 through 9 provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report CMAS data if the number of students taking the test is fewer than 16, if the cell size for a given proficiency level is below 3, or if the data meet the department's guidelines for complementary suppression; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for one of these reasons. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts (percent)
Percent of all students who scored proficient in English Language Arts on the 2017 Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessments for grades 3 through 9 provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report CMAS data if the number of students taking the test is fewer than 16, if the cell size for a given proficiency level is below 3, or if the data meet the department's guidelines for complementary suppression; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for one of these reasons. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Science (percent)
Percent of all students who scored proficient in Science on the 2017 Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessments provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report CMAS data if the number of students taking the test is fewer than 16, if the cell size for a given proficiency level is below 3, or if the data meet the department's guidelines for complementary suppression; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for one of these reasons. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Colorado Children's Campaign would like to thank the following people and organizations that helped provide data and expertise for the *2018 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report, and that dedicate themselves to the well-being of Colorado's children every day. We sincerely thank you for your generous contribution of time, data and advice.

Kirk A. Bol, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Leah Brooke, Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing

Candace Cadena, Colorado Department of Human Services

Dennis Campa, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Jasmine Carey, Colorado Department of Education

Nakia Collins, Colorado Department of Human Services

Jean D'Amico, Population Reference Bureau

Cindy DeGroen, Department of Local Affairs

Ann Dueñas, Colorado Department of Human Services

Flo Gutierrez, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Morgan Holmgren, Colorado Department of Education

Jann Jackson, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Ethan Jamison, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

Emily Johnson, Colorado Health Institute

Karina Jimenez Lewis, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Beth Martin, Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing

Kelvin Pollard, Population Reference Bureau

Shelly Reed, Governor's Office of Information Technology

Brett Reeder, Colorado Department of Human Services

James Sleeger, Colorado Department of Human Services

Laura Speer, Annie E. Casey Foundation

Dennis St. Hilaire, Colorado Department of Education

Alicia VanOrman, Population Reference Bureau

Christine Webb, Colorado Department of Human Services

Kerry Wrenick, Colorado Department of Education

2018 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Bernie Buescher, Board Chair
Attorney
Ireland Stapleton Pryor & Pascoe, P.C.

Remy Spreeuw, Past Board Chair
Publisher
5280 Magazine

Lauren Schmidt, Board Vice-Chair
Director of Civil Litigation for the City and County of Denver
Denver City Attorney's office

Joan Brennan, Board Treasurer
Committee Chair
Finance Community Leader

Ryan Cobbins
Business Owner
Coffee at the Point

Nolbert D. Chavez
Chief of External Initiatives, Office of the Chancellor
University of Colorado Denver
Associate Vice President for Community Engagement
Office of the President
University of Colorado

Steve Federico, MD
Director of General Pediatrics,
School & Community Programs
Denver Health

Margaret Ferguson, MD MBA
President / Executive Medical Director
Colorado Permanente Medical Group

Matt Haemer, MD MPH
Assistant Professor, Pediatrics Nutrition
University of Colorado School of Medicine
Medical Director Lifestyle Medicine
Children's Hospital Colorado

Matthew Haemer, MD MPH
Assistant Professor, Pediatrics Nutrition
University of Colorado School of Medicine
Medical Director Lifestyle Medicine
Children's Hospital Colorado

Sharlene Keithley
Community Leader
Circle of Friends President

Rosemary Rodriguez
Founder
Together We Count

Jeannine Truswell
President and CEO
United Way of Weld County

Kelly Causey, PhD, Ex Officio
Presidentand CEO
Colorado Children's Campaign

2018 STAFF

Kelly Causey
President and CEO

Sarah Barnes
Senior Policy Analyst

Chandra Bezjak
Executive Assistant/Office Manager

Cliff Clusin
Finance Director

Leslie Colwell
Vice President, Education Initiatives

Katie Creedon
It's About Kids Network Manager

Carleigh Landers Elkus
Development Director

Samantha Espinoza
Policy Intern

Joy Fitzgerald
Grant Writer & Evaluation Team Manager

Sarah Hughes
Vice President, Research Initiatives

Bill Jaeger
Vice President, Early Childhood and
Policy Initiatives

Erica Manoatl
Research Analyst

Tara Manthey
Vice President, Advocacy and Communications

Erin Miller
Vice President, Health Initiatives

Jacy Montoya Price
Advocacy Manager

Stephanie Perez-Carrillo
Policy Analyst

Rob Sherow
Design Manager

Annie Slothower
Development Officer

Angelique Smith
Strategic Events Coordinator

Beza Taddess
Communications and Policy Coordinator