



KIDS! COUNT in Colorado

2014

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN



KIDS COUNT! in Colorado

is made possible through the support of



THE ANNIE E. CASEY FOUNDATION



We also acknowledge the generous support of countless contributors whose investments make possible the work of the Colorado Children's Campaign, including sharing this critical data throughout the year.

2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!



THE BIG PICTURE:

TAKING A WHOLE CHILD APPROACH TO WELL-BEING

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 state's children.

KIDS COUNT in Colorado! informs policy debates and community discussions, serving as a valuable resource for policy makers, community leaders, advocates and citizens.

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The *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* project is directed by Sarah Hughes, MSW, Research Director at the Colorado Children's Campaign.

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John Hickenlooper
Governor

March 24, 2014

Every day, our administration is guided by a commitment to creating the brightest, most prosperous future for Colorado. There is nothing more important to Colorado's future than the success of our children and our ability to capitalize on the opportunities of our future workforce, leaders, parents and citizens.

Once again, the KIDS COUNT in Colorado! report has shown us the long-term impact that poverty and lack of opportunity have on our state's children through credible data and research. It is up to us – parents, leaders, legislators, educators and community members – to make sure all of Colorado's children are equipped with the skills they need to have successful futures.

Much has already been accomplished in 2014; we have proposed an investment in education to help ensure that schools have the resources to provide children with a high-quality experience and advanced reforms that have made Colorado a national model. Last year, Colorado earned a \$15 million bonus award from the federal "Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Fund", in addition to a \$30 million award we earned to get kids ready for kindergarten and reading by the end of third grade. Colorado was recently recognized for our leadership role in getting more children covered with health insurance in 2013, and the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services awarded Colorado more than \$58 million for implementing sound public policies that ensure our public health care programs work better for families and taxpayers.

A commitment to supporting our children is a commitment to our future, and credible data and research about child well-being is vital to ensuring policymakers and community leaders can make informed, thoughtful decisions on both. Thank you to the Colorado Children's Campaign for your leadership on children's issues and your continued work to ensure that we have the best information possible about our state's most important assets – our children.

Sincerely,

John W. Hickenlooper
Governor

Letter from the President

March 24, 2014

Children don't wake up and decide today is the day to focus on their health. They don't dedicate an entire day to improving their math skills. And while toddlers are constantly getting into things, we know they aren't looking for stimulating experiences to prepare them for kindergarten.

Each day of a child's life is actually a mixture of activities, experiences and lessons that, in combination, will have life-long impacts on their well-being. So why are the policies and systems we've designed to help every child in Colorado largely disconnected? While advocates, policy makers and experts often focus on health, education, early childhood and economic security independently, there isn't a child in Colorado who experiences them separately.

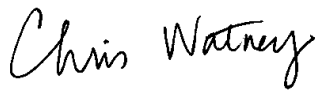
In this edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*, the Children's Campaign takes a big-picture look at the whole child and highlights issues impacting kids that overlap policy areas. We work to make connections between our long-standing issue areas—early childhood, health and K-12 education—with the hope that in these connections lie solutions to some of our state's most troubling and stubborn trends.

We didn't have to look far to find Coloradans also taking this approach—and finding success. In Lake County, community leaders searching for solutions to poor outcomes for their youth knew they needed a significant and wide-ranging plan of action. And they knew it would take as many assets, experts and volunteers as they could muster to make it happen.

The Leadville-Lake County Youth Master Plan lays out specific objectives and timelines for improving the lives of kids in every way possible. The community has already begun taking down the walls between education and health, home and community—and especially between agencies serving kids. We're excited to feature their story among several inspiring community success stories included in this edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*

We've known for a long time that strong policies and services in health, education and early childhood serve as lifelines to Colorado kids. By intentionally weaving them together, we hope we can ensure every child has every chance at a strong start—no matter where they live or what resources their families have. We hope that this report's focus on how these areas overlap will inspire advocates, policy makers and families to approach issues in their communities in new, more holistic ways.

Sincerely,



Chris Watney
President and CEO
Colorado Children's Campaign



COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

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The Big Picture: Taking a Whole Child Approach to Well-Being

The Colorado Children's Campaign has long focused on three areas of child well-being that serve as a foundation for life-long success: health, early childhood experiences and K-12 education. While advocates, policy makers and experts often focus on these areas independently, there isn't a child in Colorado who experiences them separately.

A child's health status, educational opportunities and early childhood experiences work together to either build a strong foundation for future growth or put him or her at a disadvantage from the beginning. Children who get a healthy start early in life are ready to learn—and those who are successful in learning are more likely to grow up to make healthy choices. These three areas not only intersect, but have significant influence on one another and the life of a child.

Think of each of these policy areas as strands woven together into a climbing rope. Individually, the stronger the strands of the rope are, the more likely a child is going to be able to ascend without fear of falling. Braided carefully together, they serve as an unbreakable lifeline to success.

The *2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report offers the data that policy makers, child advocates and community leaders need to make informed decisions about children in their communities. This year, we bring attention to the ways that health, education and early childhood experiences interact to affect a child's opportunities: how having health coverage helps ensure children are healthy enough to attend school regularly, for example, or how a high school diploma impacts a young adult's chances at achieving economic security. We hope looking at these issues through this lens of interconnectedness will help policy makers, advocates and parents discover new ways to address the some of the troubling trends in child well-being detailed in these pages.

Working together, we can intentionally weave stronger lifelines for all Colorado children to better pursue happiness for themselves and others.





Colorado Child Well-Being Index

In order to grow up with the best chances to succeed, children need a strong foundation in every area of their life: they need access to high-quality health care, as well as positive, nurturing experiences during early childhood and educational opportunities that equip them with the knowledge and skills they need to be successful in the workforce. If one of these pieces of the puzzle is missing, it becomes much more difficult for a child to fulfill his or her inherent potential.

Therefore, when assessing child well-being, it is critical to look at the big picture. The Colorado Child Well-Being Index does just that. By taking a comprehensive look at how Colorado children are faring on 12 different indicators across three domains of child well-being, we can see a more complete picture of how children are faring in different Colorado communities.

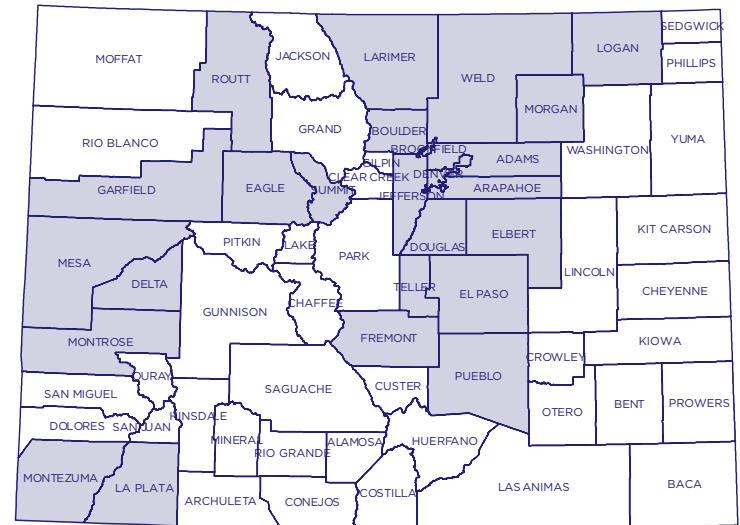
The data show that child well-being in Colorado varies widely from community to community. In communities where children face a number of risk factors, the cumulative effect of these challenges can make it difficult for a child to succeed. On the other hand, communities where children have numerous assets working in their favor provide more rungs on the ladder to success. Every community in Colorado has room to improve, and no Colorado community is without assets that help its children grow up healthy and strong. By harnessing each community's strengths and mitigating the effects of its risk factors, we can ensure that all Colorado children have the opportunity to secure a bright future for themselves.

Due to data limitations and in the interest of reliability, only Colorado's 25 largest counties are included in the Colorado Child Well-Being Index. These 25 counties are home to approximately 95 percent of Colorado's child population under 18, or 1,176,548 children (Table 1).¹ The counties ranked in this analysis are shaded in Figure 1. The indicators used were selected based on their significance to child well-being and the availability of consistent, reliable data.

Table 1 Counties Analyzed and the 2012 Child Population

County	Child Population
Adams	129,860
Arapahoe	148,317
Boulder	64,007
Broomfield	14,842
Delta	6,562
Denver	138,615
Douglas	86,899
Eagle	12,693
El Paso	166,603
Elbert	5,350
Fremont	8,004
Garfield	15,334
Jefferson	117,002
La Plata	10,515
Larimer	65,623
Logan	4,278
Mesa	34,228
Montezuma	5,816
Montrose	9,770
Morgan	7,747
Pueblo	38,327
Routt	4,737
Summit	4,911
Teller	4,529
Weld	71,979

Figure 1



¹ Colorado State Demography Office. Estimates obtained November 21, 2013.

Colorado Child Well-Being Index

The table and map (Table 2, Figure 2) indicate how the 25 counties ranked in child well-being, based on the composite score of the 12 key indicators. The county that ranks the highest (best), based on the index, is Douglas County, for the third year in a row. Elbert County ranked second, and Broomfield County ranked third. The three counties that ranked the lowest on the composite index are Denver, Montezuma and Adams. The indicators included in the index are listed below, and definitions and individual indicator rankings can be found throughout KIDS COUNT.

Health Indicators

- Teen birth rate (page 23)
- Low birthweight babies (page 25)
- Infant mortality rate (page 26)
- Uninsured children (page 32)
- Overweight or obese children (page 43)

Family and Economic Indicators

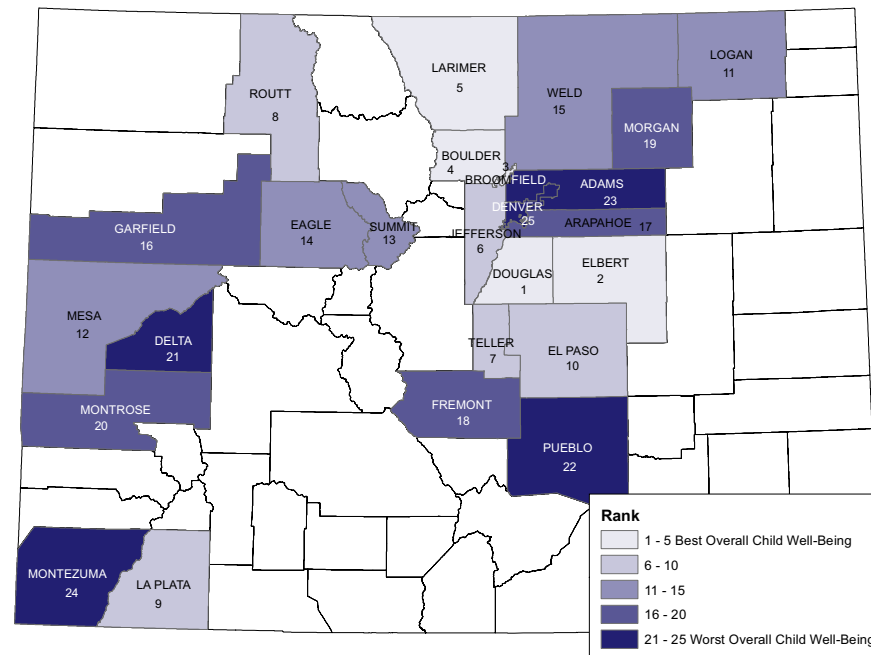
- Single-parent families (page 7)
- Children in poverty (page 16)
- Births to women with less than 12 years of education (page 24)
- Families relying on low-cost food (page 42)

Education Indicators

- Fourth-graders not proficient in reading (page 74)
- High school dropout rate (page 80)
- Teens not attending school and not working (page 81)

County	Rank	Change from 2013
Douglas	1	----
Elbert	2	----
Broomfield	3	----
Boulder	4	----
Larimer	5	----
Jefferson	6	----
Teller	7	Up 1
Routt	8	Down 1
La Plata	9	Up 1
El Paso	10	Up 1
Logan*	11*	Up 8*
Mesa	12	----
Summit	13	Up 1
Eagle	14	Down 5
Weld	15	----
Garfield	16	----
Arapahoe	17	----
Fremont	18	Down 5
Morgan	19	Up 3
Montrose	20	Down 2
Delta	21	Down 1
Pueblo	22	Down 1
Adams	23	Up 1
Montezuma	24	Down 1
Denver	25	----

Figure 2 Overall Child Well-Being



*Important note: A large correctional facility located within Logan County was sampled as part of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey. The inclusion of these incarcerated persons artificially inflated the number of teens ages 16 to 19 who were not enrolled in school and not working in this community, one of the indicators included in the Child Well-Being Index. Due to this data anomaly, it was necessary to discard data for this indicator for Logan County in the 2014 rankings. Therefore, Logan County's ranking in the 2014 index should be interpreted with caution.



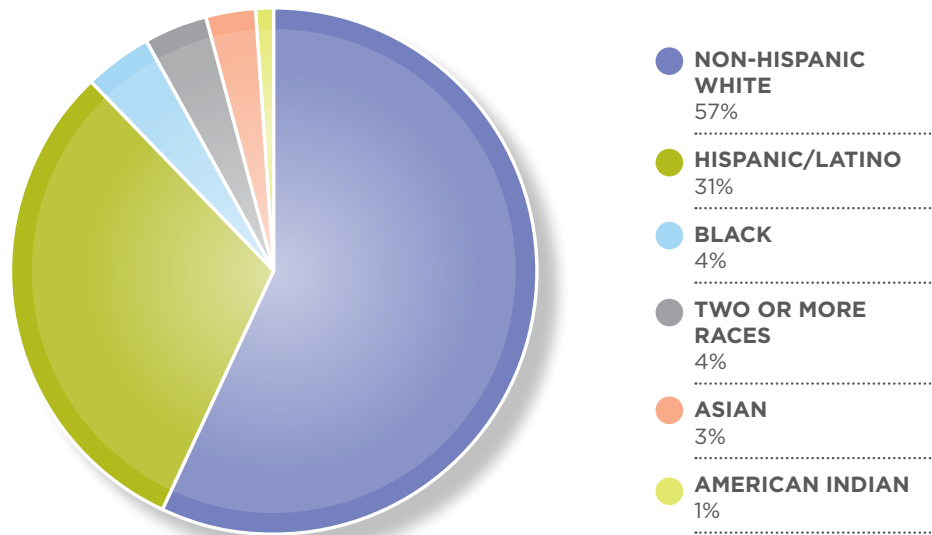
Child Population

Colorado's child population has grown significantly during the last decade. In 2012, 1,240,948 children under 18 called Colorado home.²

Between 2000 and 2012, the number of children in Colorado grew by more than 11 percent—the eighth-fastest increase in the country, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.³ Meanwhile, during this same time period, the number of children in the United States as a whole grew by less than 2 percent. Most of the growth in the country's child population is driven by states in the southern and southwestern regions of the country, including Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Texas and North Carolina.

The growth in the number of children in Colorado has not been evenly distributed across the state. Much of the increase in the child population has occurred in a handful of urban counties. Most rural counties have seen a decline in child population, although several rural-resort counties like Summit, Eagle and Pitkin counties saw the number of children increase. Since 2000, Douglas County experienced the largest percentage growth in its child population, while sparsely populated Mineral County saw the largest percentage decline.⁴

Figure 3 Colorado's Child Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2012



² Colorado State Demography Office. Estimates obtained November 21, 2013.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

⁴ Rural, frontier and urban designations obtained from the Colorado Rural Health Center. Population estimates obtained from the Colorado State Demography Office.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Increasing Population Diversity

Non-Hispanic white children have historically been the majority among kids in Colorado, but recent trends suggest this may change in the near future. Between 2000 and 2012, children of color have made up an increasingly large share of Colorado's child population, largely driven by an increase in the number of Hispanic/Latino children. In 2000, about a quarter (24 percent) of the children in Colorado were Hispanic/Latino, compared to nearly a third (31 percent) by 2012. Meanwhile, the percentage of children who are non-Hispanic white declined from 66 percent in 2000 to 57 percent in 2012.⁵

Children in Immigrant Families

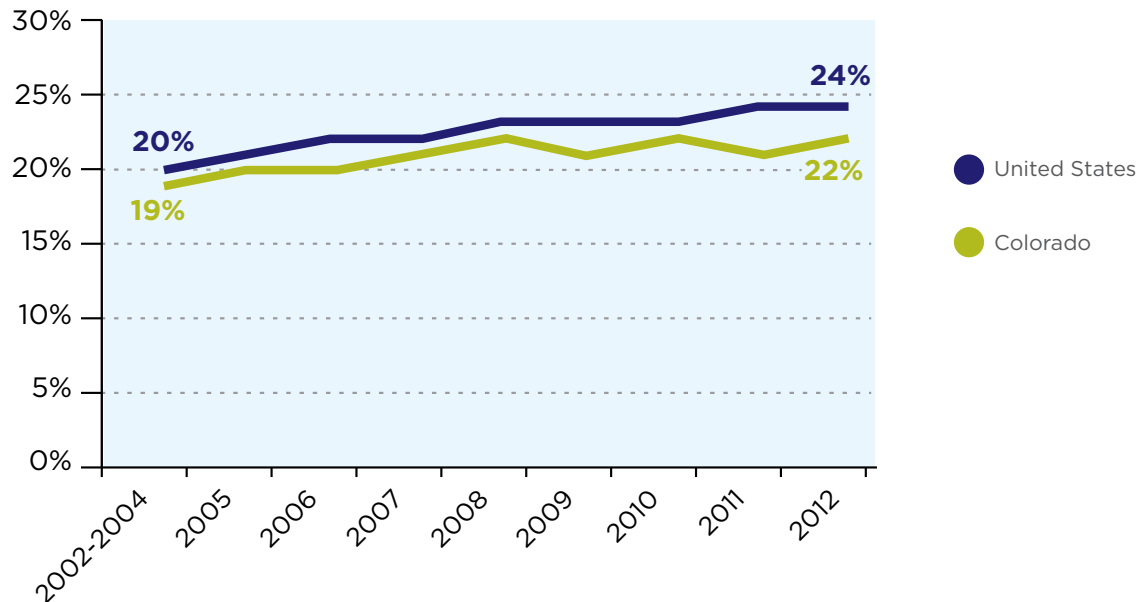
Colorado's children in immigrant families are one factor contributing to the increasing diversity across the state. A child in an immigrant family is one who is either foreign-born or, more commonly, who has at least one foreign-born parent.

In 2012, more than one in five Colorado children (approximately 268,000 kids) were living in immigrant families (Figure 4). While many assume that most children in immigrant families are recent arrivals to the United States, the vast majority of Colorado kids in immigrant families (88 percent) are U.S. citizens. Colorado's children in immigrant families have diverse family origins, however. In 2012, 64 percent had parents who came from Latin America; 16 percent from Asia; 9 percent from Europe; and 6 percent from Africa.⁶

Many children in immigrant families in Colorado have several well-being factors working in their favor. They are more likely than children in U.S.-born families to live in married-couple, two-parent families (79 percent vs. 67 percent). Most also have at least one parent who works in a full-time, year-round job, if not two parents who work full-time outside the home. Nearly all children in immigrant families have strong ties to the U.S., with only 3 percent of children having parents who arrived in the U.S. less than five years ago.⁷



Figure 4 Children in Immigrant Families



⁶ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 through 2012 American Community Surveys. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Child and Family Demographics



In terms of poverty levels and parental education, however, Colorado's children in immigrant families are often worse off than their peers in U.S.-born families. Colorado kids with at least one immigrant parent, for example, are more than seven times as likely to live in a family where no parent has a high school diploma (30 percent vs. 4 percent in 2012).⁸

Additionally, more than half of all children in immigrant families in Colorado live in low-income families (less than 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or approximately \$47,000 for a family of four), and the child poverty rate is significantly higher for Colorado's children in immigrant families than for kids in U.S.-born families (27 percent vs. 16 percent in 2012).⁹

Although the poverty rate is higher for kids in immigrant families, children in U.S.-born families appear to have been harder-hit by the recession. Since 2008, the poverty rate for children in U.S.-born families increased from 11 percent to 16 percent, while the poverty rate for children in immigrant families declined slightly from 28 percent to 27 percent.¹⁰

Figure 5 Parents' Educational Attainment: Colorado Children in Immigrant Families

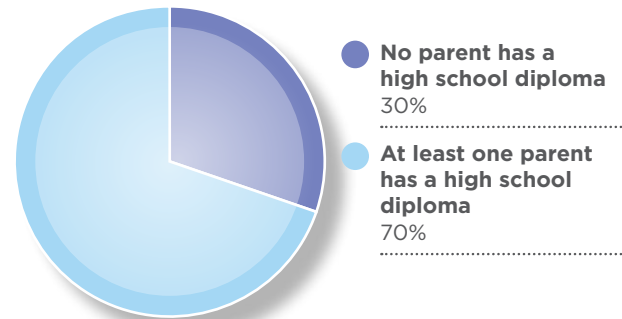


Figure 6 Parents' Educational Attainment: Colorado Children in U.S.-born Families

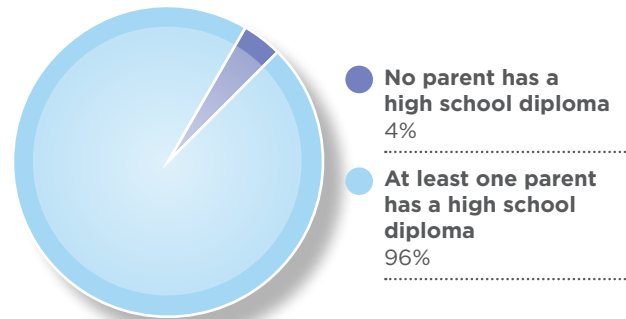
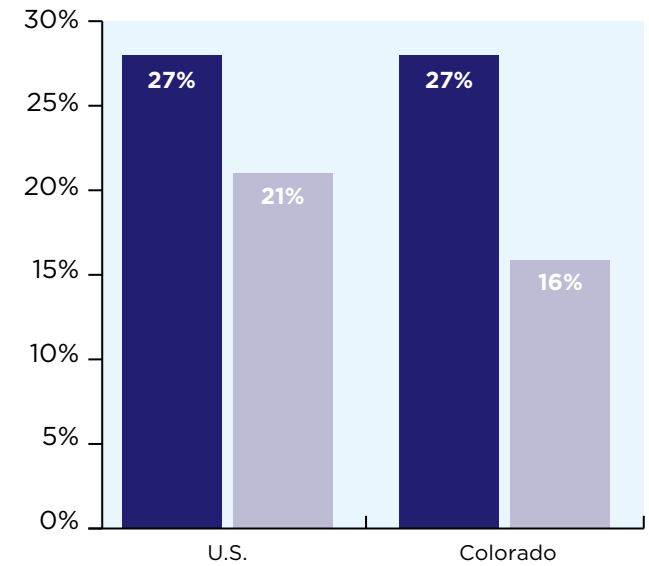


Figure 7 Children in Poverty, 2012



⁸ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

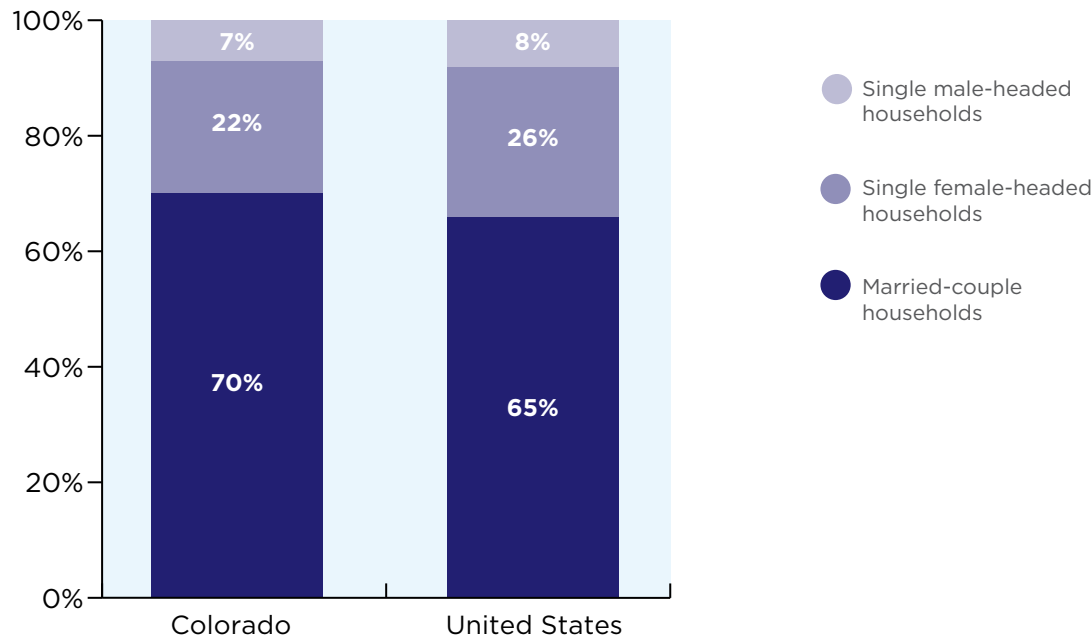
⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

Colorado Families

The number of Colorado children living in single-parent families has steadily increased during the last decade, reaching 356,000, or nearly 30 percent of all children, in 2012. Despite this increase, children in Colorado remain more likely to live in a married-couple family than children in the U.S. as a whole. Across the U.S., 34 percent of children lived in single-parent families (Figure 8).¹¹ Living in a single-parent family, particularly a single-mother family, puts children at a higher risk of living in poverty.

Figure 8 Children in Families by Household Type, 2012



¹¹Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Children in Single-Parent Families

The percent of children in single-parent families varies widely by county. Elbert County has the lowest percentage of children in single-parent families at 14 percent. At least one in three children lives in a single-parent family in Teller, Summit, Denver, Pueblo and Montezuma counties. (Table 3, Figure 9).¹²

Table 3

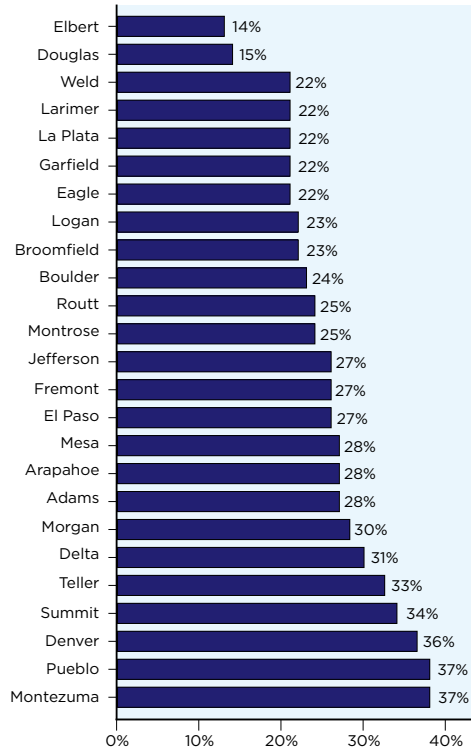
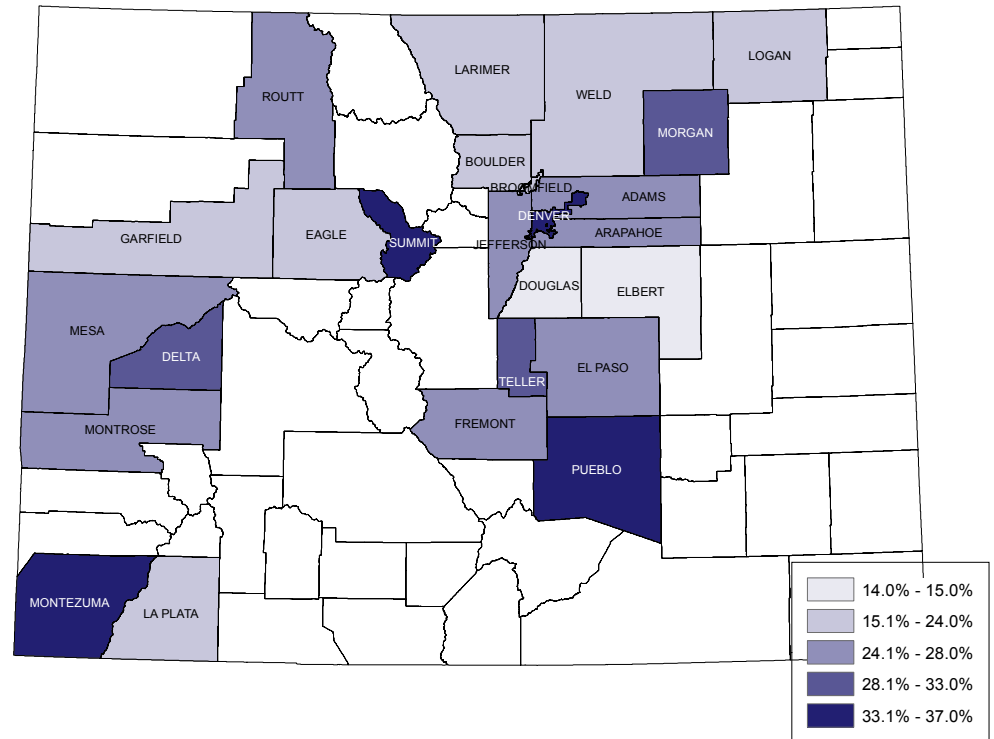


Figure 9



¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-year averages.

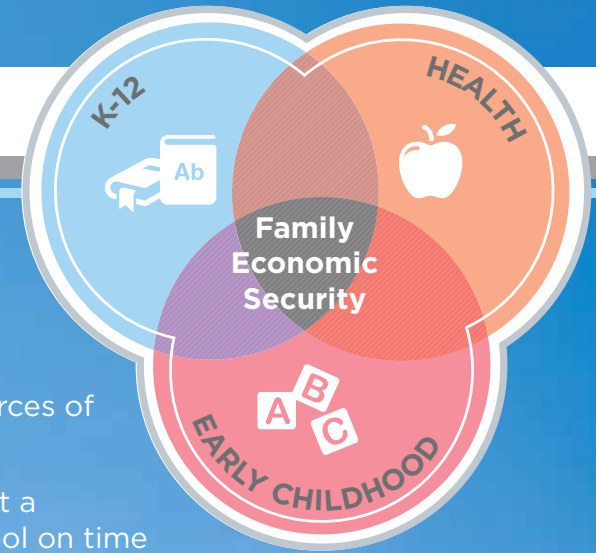
Family Economic Security

A family's economic situation impacts nearly every aspect of a child's life. In families that are financially stable, resources can help provide a foundation for success. However, in families living in poverty, the lack of resources can create cumulative disadvantages that are very powerful in influencing the direction of a child's life, especially if those disadvantages are not interrupted by other sources of support.

Research tells us that children living in poverty are more likely to start school at a disadvantage, more likely to be in poor health, less likely to graduate high school on time and more likely to live in poverty as an adult. Simply put, too often poverty prevents kids from reaching their full potential. When children don't fulfill their potential, the opportunity cost to their communities is steep as well. What would our state be like if all kids had the support they needed to achieve their goals?

Poverty is formally defined as income that falls below a certain level — \$23,550 for a family of four in 2013. But these words and numbers can't convey the everyday reality for so many children living below the poverty line. From a child's perspective, poverty often means waking up with an empty stomach and no breakfast to fill it. Living in housing so crowded that there is nowhere quiet to read, color or do homework. It could mean no heat or electricity because the family needed to buy food instead. It might mean spending free time not doing homework or participating in after-school sports, but instead taking care of younger siblings because the family can't afford child care. If the child lives in a high-poverty community, all too often it means attending schools with outdated textbooks or leaking roofs. Finally, after enough years of enduring the constant stressful cycle of poverty, it often means the loss of hope for the future.

Like all kids, kids growing up in poverty have big dreams and the inherent potential to fulfill them. Like any kid, they also need support along the way. Ensuring that all children, no matter their background, have the opportunity to reach their goals will benefit every Coloradan.





What is Poverty? The 2013 Federal Poverty Guidelines

Table 4

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	\$11,490	\$14,937	\$17,235	\$21,257	\$22,980	\$28,725	\$34,470
2	\$15,510	\$20,163	\$23,265	\$28,694	\$31,020	\$38,775	\$46,530
3	\$19,530	\$25,389	\$29,295	\$36,131	\$39,060	\$48,825	\$58,590
4	\$23,550	\$30,615	\$35,325	\$43,568	\$47,100	\$58,875	\$70,650
5	\$27,570	\$35,841	\$41,355	\$51,005	\$55,140	\$68,925	\$82,710
6	\$31,590	\$41,067	\$47,385	\$58,442	\$63,180	\$78,975	\$94,770
7	\$35,610	\$46,293	\$53,415	\$65,879	\$71,220	\$89,025	\$106,830
8	\$39,630	\$51,519	\$59,445	\$73,316	\$79,260	\$99,075	\$118,890

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 (Table 4).¹³ Eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) and the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs is often determined by using percentages of the federal poverty level (FPL).

The federal poverty level is not a perfect measure of whether or not a family is experiencing financial hardship, however. Many experts consider it to be outdated and inadequate. Some significant flaws with the measure include:

- **No adjustment for differences in cost of living from place to place.** In other words, whether a child grows up in Pitkin County, where the cost of living is relatively high, or in Baca County where it is much lower, the federal poverty level is the same. According to the *Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2011*, 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 Baca County.¹⁴ These differences in cost of living are not accounted for in the federal poverty level.
- **An outdated method of determining the amount of income a family needs to get by.** The federal poverty measure was originally developed in the early 1960s and has not been modified to account for significant changes in the average American family's expenses. When it was initially developed, the federal poverty level was based on food costs, and the average American family spent one-third of its income on food. Because the average family's expenses have changed since the measure was devised, however, food is no longer such a large portion of an American household's budget. Housing, transportation, health care and child care costs have risen dramatically, but they are not accounted for in the federal poverty level. As a consequence, most experts agree that the federal poverty measure significantly underestimates the true cost of supporting a family. According to more realistic estimates, families need income of approximately twice the official poverty level to meet basic needs for their families (200 percent of the FPL as indicated in Table 4).¹⁵

¹³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Federal Register, Vol. 78, No. 16, January 24, 2013, pp. 5182-5183.

¹⁴ Colorado Center on Law and Policy & The Center for Women's Welfare. (2011). *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2011*.

¹⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Further Resources on Poverty Measurement, Poverty Lines, and Their History*.

- **Failure to account for certain benefits or expenses.** The current federal poverty measure does not account for the value of benefits like food stamps, low-income housing vouchers or tax credits, as well as common expenses like taxes or out-of-pocket health care costs.

Recent years have seen renewed attempts to more accurately quantify the amount of income the average American family needs to meet their basic needs. The Census Bureau, with help from other government agencies, has developed an experimental poverty measure called the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM). Unlike the official poverty measure, the Supplemental Poverty Measure takes into account common expenses like health care costs, transportation expenses and taxes, as well as government benefits like the Earned Income Tax Credit and benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), when calculating a family's income.^{16,17}

Currently, there are no plans to replace the official poverty measure with the Supplemental Poverty Measure, but it provides a helpful comparison to the poverty rates derived from the official measure.



¹⁶ Greenberg, M. (2009, August 25). It's time for a better poverty measure. Washington, DC: Center for American Progress.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau. (2013). *The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2012*.



Child Poverty

In 2000, one out of every 10 children in Colorado lived in poverty. By 2012, that number had grown to one out of every six. Across the state, 224,000 Colorado kids (18 percent) lived in poverty in 2012—more than during the deepest part of the recession in the late 2000s (Figure 10).¹⁸

Although Colorado's child poverty rate remains below the national rate of 23 percent, the number of children living in poverty has grown in Colorado at a rate faster than almost anywhere else in the nation since 2000. As of 2012, only Nevada and New Hampshire have seen faster increases in the number of children in poverty (Figure 11).

Children continue to be the age group most likely to live in poverty in our state. In 2012, Colorado children were 1.3 times as likely to live in poverty as adults between the ages of 18 to 64 and 2.4 times more likely to live in poverty than Colorado seniors.¹⁹

Figure 10 Children Living in Poverty

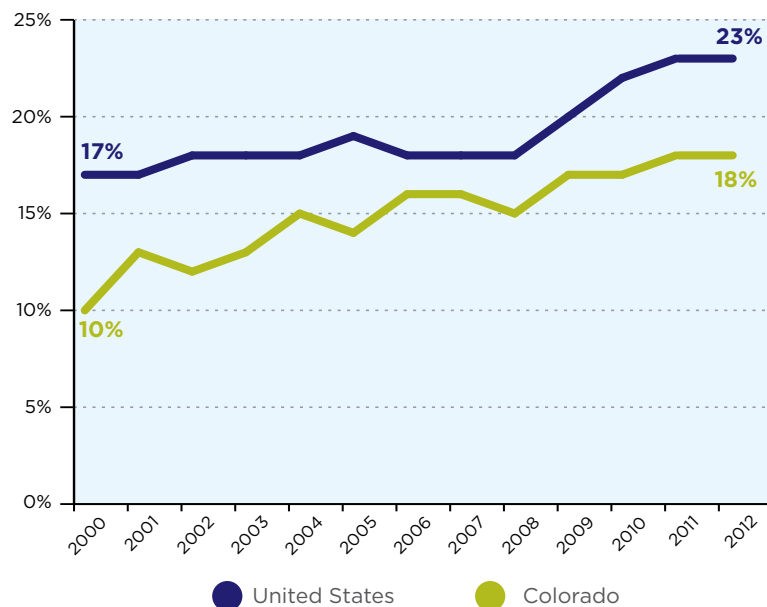
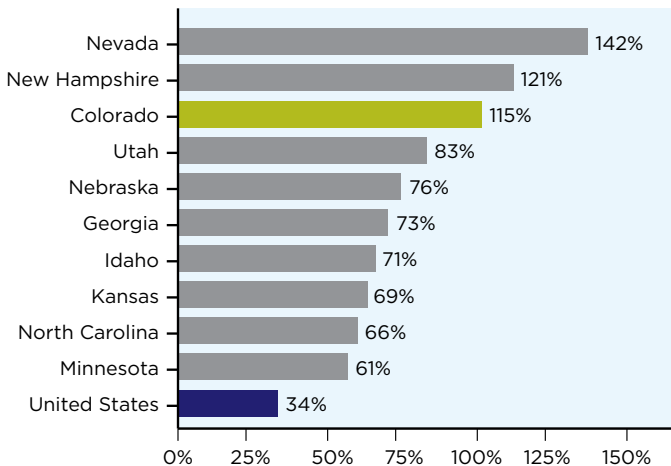


Figure 11 Ten States with Fastest Growth in the Number of Children in Poverty, 2000-2012



¹⁸ Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey. As reported in the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center.

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey, Table B17001.

The Impact of Anti-Poverty Programs

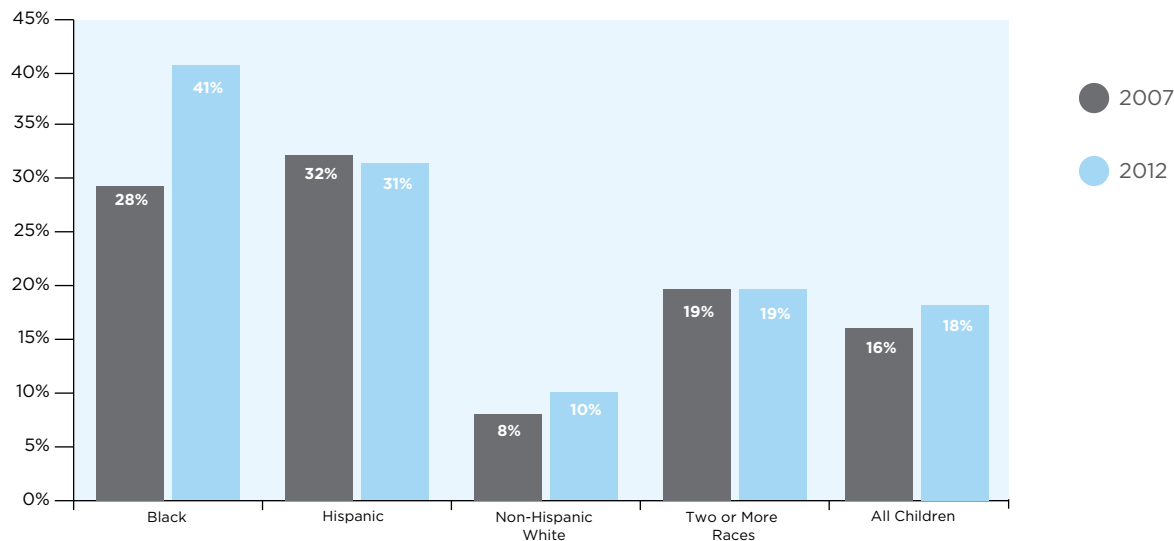
Although Colorado's child poverty rate has been on the rise during the last decade, the growing number of children living below the official poverty line doesn't mean programs targeting poverty have failed. The impacts of many programs that are critical to low-income Colorado families with children, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), the free and reduced-price lunch program in schools, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and heating and energy assistance for low-income families are not reflected in the existing poverty measure, which only accounts for income and cash benefits. When the impacts of these programs are accounted for, data show they kept nearly 3.2 million U.S. children out of poverty in 2012, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure.²⁰ Adding in the effects of other public programs like unemployment insurance, anti-poverty programs kept nearly 9 million children out of poverty nationwide.²¹ As employment rates struggle to reach their pre-recession levels, thousands of families in Colorado rely on these programs to help them make ends meet.



Poverty by Race and Ethnicity

Children of color in Colorado have historically been much more likely to live in poverty than their non-Hispanic white peers. This is still true, but the Great Recession appears to have impacted children of some races and ethnicities more than others. The poverty rate among black or African-American children, in particular, soared between 2007 and 2012, rising from 28 percent to 41 percent in only five years (Figure 12). The poverty rate also increased for non-Hispanic white children, jumping from 8 percent in 2007 to 10 percent in 2012. Meanwhile, the poverty rates for Hispanic children and children of two or more races remained fairly stable, although these children remain much more likely to live in poverty than non-Hispanic white children. Poverty estimates for Asian children were not available in 2012 due to a small sample size.

Figure 12 Colorado Children in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity



²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2013). The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2012.

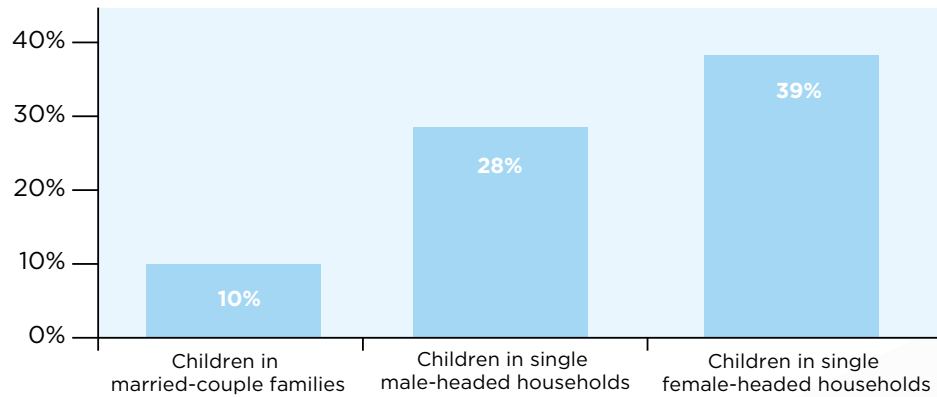
²¹ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2013). SNAP and unemployment insurance kept millions out of poverty last year, Census Supplemental Poverty Measure shows.



Family Structure and Poverty

Although nearly 40 percent of the children living in poverty in Colorado live in married-couple families, children with single mothers or single fathers are at higher risk of living in poverty. In 2012, children of single mothers in Colorado were nearly four times as likely to live in poverty as children in households with two married parents. Children of single fathers were nearly three times as likely to be in poverty (Figure 13).

Figure 13 Child Poverty by Family Type



Intersections: Education & Poverty

Poverty often presents itself as a cycle—one that is intertwined with education. Almost half of children born in poverty remain in poverty for at least half of their childhoods, and poor children tend to perform worse in school than their moderate or upper-income peers.²² Students from low-income families are less likely to graduate from high school, thereby increasing their chances of being poor as adults. Therefore, the cycle continues.

In today's economy, achieving economic security without a high school diploma is extraordinarily difficult, and getting by without at least some college education has gotten tougher in recent years as low-skill jobs that pay a livable wage have diminished. In Colorado, 13 percent of all children live in families in which the head of the household did not graduate from high school. An additional 41 percent live in families where the householder has a high school diploma but no college education. Less than half of all Colorado children live in a family in which the householder has an associate's degree or higher (Figure 14).²³

Poverty rates are higher among children whose parents have lower levels of education. In 2012, Colorado families in which the householder did not graduate from high school were nearly *ten times* more likely to be living in poverty than those in which the householder had a bachelor's degree. Families in which the householder had only a high school diploma, had completed some college or had an associate's degree were almost four times as likely to be in poverty as families whose householder had a bachelor's degree or higher (Figure 15).²⁴ Helping ensure that today's generation of students graduates high school on time with the skills they need to be successful in college or in the workforce will help interrupt this cycle of poverty, benefiting the next generation of Colorado children as well.

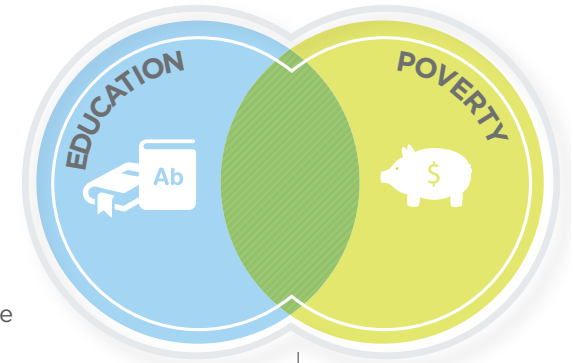


Figure 14 Colorado Children by Educational Attainment of Householder, 2012

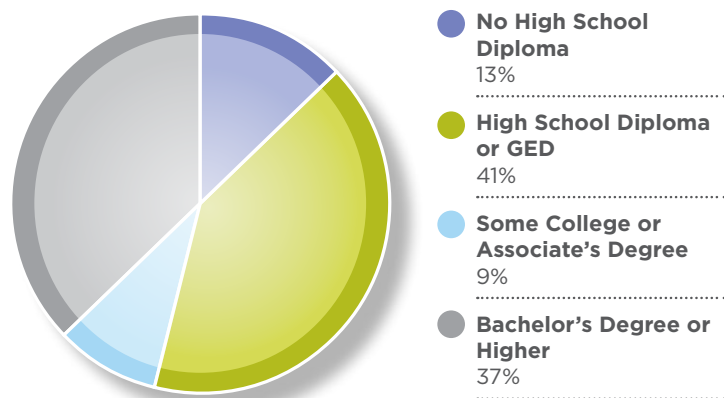
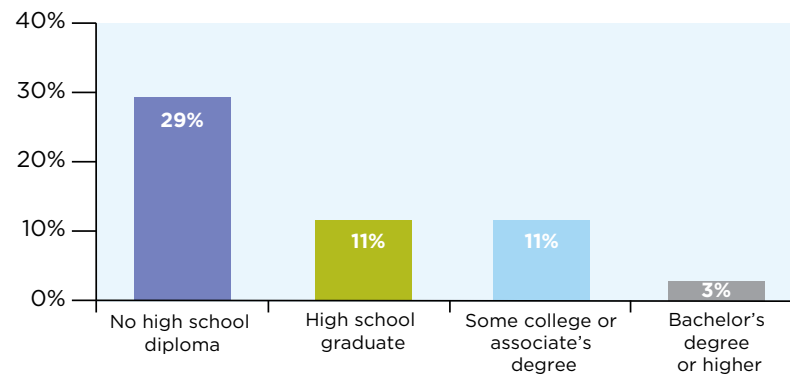


Figure 15 Colorado Families in Poverty by Educational Attainment of Householder, 2012



²² Ratcliffe, C. & McKernan, S.M. (2012). Child poverty and its lasting consequence. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

²³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

²⁴ *Ibid.*



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Children in Poverty by County

No community in Colorado is immune to the impacts of child poverty, but the level and nature of child poverty differ across the state. A child in Montezuma County, for example, is eight times more likely to be living in poverty than a child in Douglas County. In some communities, families remain in poverty through generations; others, hard-hit by the recession, are dealing with large numbers of children in poverty for the very first time.

The highest child poverty rates in Colorado continue to be found in the San Luis Valley and portions of the Eastern Plains (Figure 16). However, among the 25 counties included in the Child Well-Being Index, the county with the lowest child poverty rate—Douglas County—experienced the largest percentage increase in the number of children living in poverty since 2007. In five years, the number of children living in poverty in Douglas County grew by 81 percent; the poverty rate increased from 2.6 percent to 4.3 percent. Routt County, which also has a relatively low child poverty rate in comparison to other counties included in the index, was a close second, with a 79 percent increase in the number of kids living in poverty since 2007.

Table 5

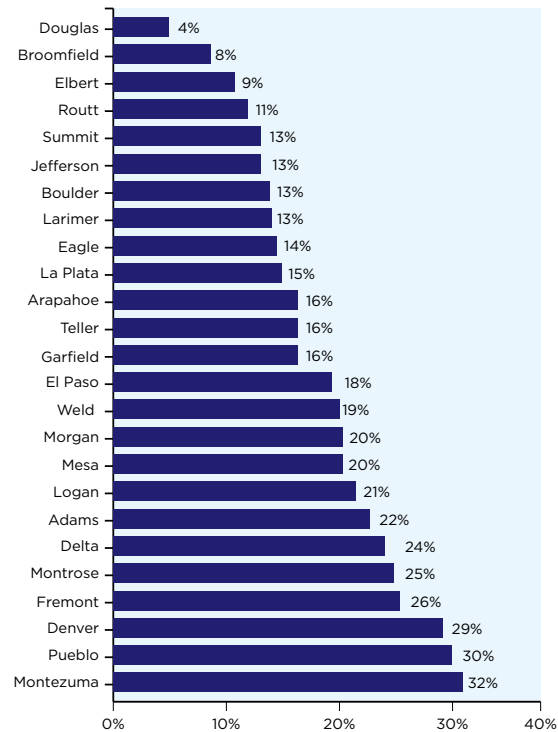
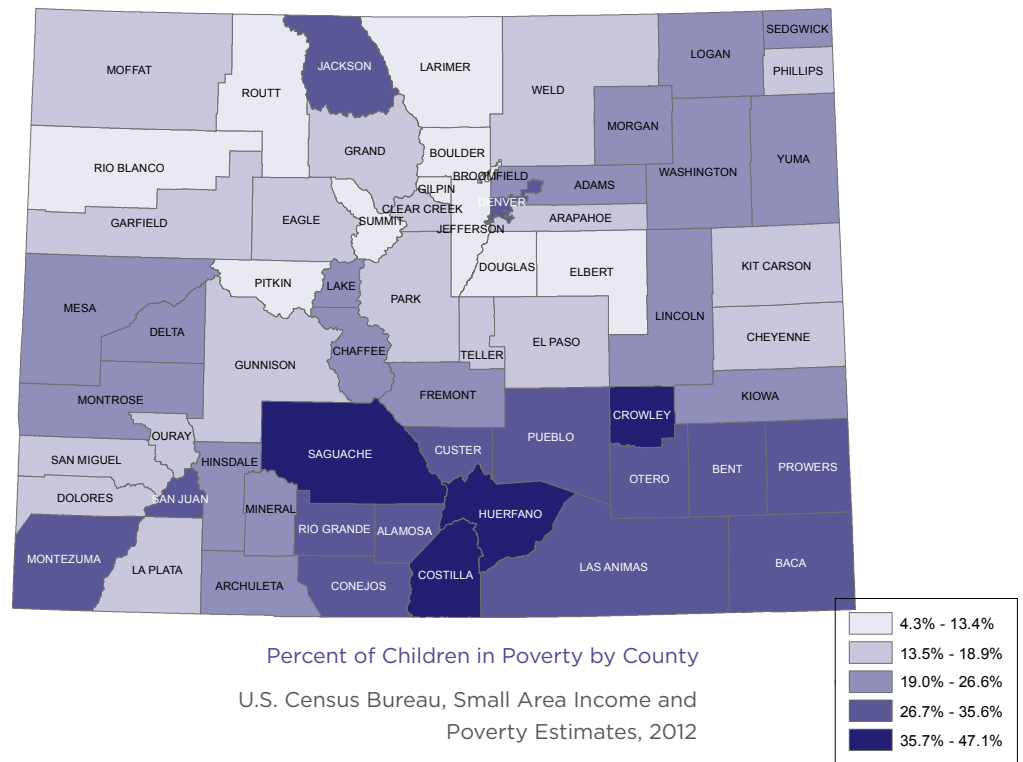


Figure 16



Concentrated Poverty

In Colorado, nearly 100,000 children (8 percent of all kids) lived in an area of concentrated poverty between 2007 and 2011—a nearly 400 percent increase from 2000 and a larger increase than almost any other state in the nation (Figure 17).²⁵ Communities in which the poverty rate exceeds 30 percent are considered “high-poverty areas” or communities with concentrated poverty.

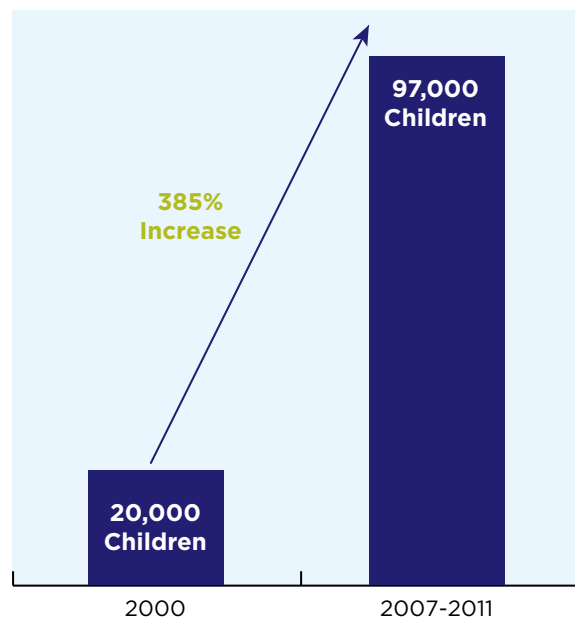
Living in a community with an especially high level of poverty can be harmful to all children—even those in families who live well above the poverty line. Children surrounded by concentrated poverty are more likely to suffer from harmful levels of stress and behavioral or emotional problems, no matter what their family’s income.²⁶

For those children whose families are living below the poverty line, living in a community where the overall poverty rate is high is a double disadvantage. Residents of high-poverty communities are often disconnected from important resources. Many high-poverty communities lack employers that pay a living wage or high-quality child care. Others do not have a full-service grocery store and are instead dominated by corner stores or fast food restaurants offering unhealthy options. Many communities with high poverty levels have schools that have extremely limited resources but are tasked with educating children with very significant needs. Poor public transportation in some areas of concentrated poverty compounds many of these problems.²⁷

On the other hand, when poor children live in mixed-income communities that have a strong middle class, research shows they tend to be more economically mobile and have greater odds of escaping poverty.²⁸



Figure 17 Colorado Children Living in High-Poverty Neighborhoods



²⁵ Population Reference Bureau. Analysis of data from the 2000 Decennial Census and the 2007-11 American Community Survey which replaced the 2010 decennial census for this indicator.

²⁶ Turner, M. A., & Kaye, D. R. (2006). How does family well-being vary across different types of neighborhoods? Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. As cited by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). Data snapshot on high-poverty communities.

²⁷ Community Affairs Offices, Federal Reserve System, & Metropolitan Policy Program, Brookings Institution. (2008). The enduring challenge of concentrated poverty in America: Case studies from across the U.S. Retrieved from http://www.brookings.edu/-/media/research/files/reports/2008/10/24%20concentrated%20poverty/1024_concentrated_poverty.

²⁸ Chetty, R., Hendren, N., Kline, P., & Saez, E. (2013). Summary of findings: The Equality of Opportunity Project.

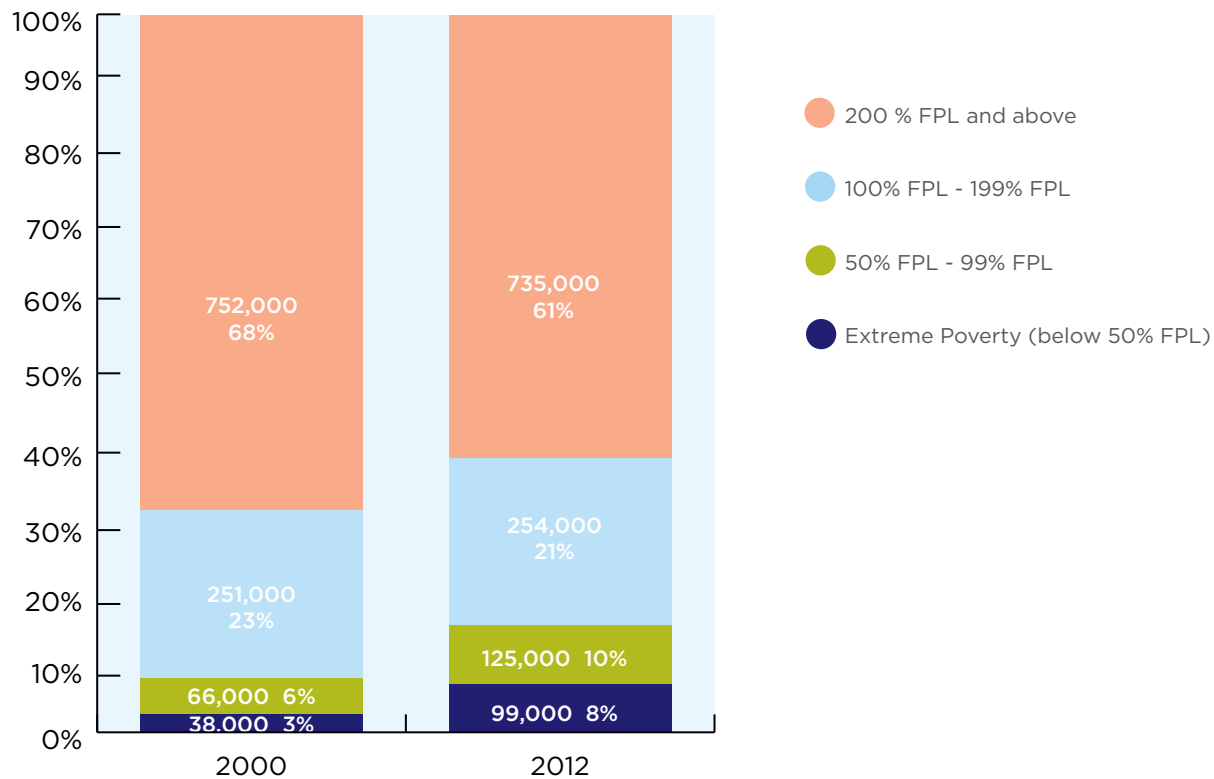


Continued Decline in Middle-Class Families

A strong middle class is critical to a strong economy. In Colorado, the percent of children living in middle- to upper-income families has declined since 2000, while the percent of children in low-income families (those with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or about \$47,000 a year for a family of four) rose from 32 percent in 2000 to 39 percent in 2012.

More Colorado children also are living in extreme poverty (less than \$12,000 for a family of four or less than 33 dollars per day, before taxes). In 2012, 8 percent of Colorado children (99,000 kids) lived in extreme poverty, up from only 3 percent (38,000 kids) in 2000 (Figure 18).²⁹

Figure 18 Colorado Children by Family Income Level



²⁹ U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplemental Survey and 2012 American Community Survey.

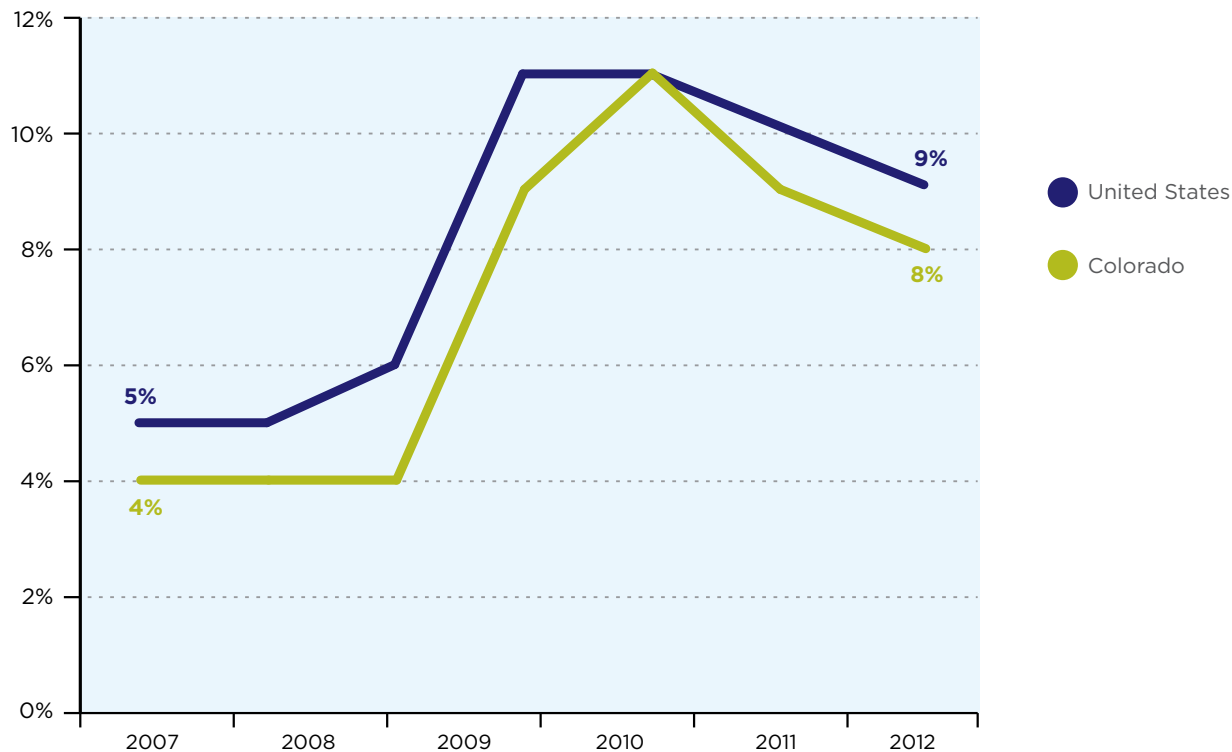
Children with Unemployed Parents

The Great Recession may have ended more than three years ago, but thousands of Colorado families continue to feel its effects. In 2012, 8 percent of Colorado children (nearly 97,000 kids) had at least one parent who was unemployed. The percent of children with an unemployed parent has declined from its high of 11 percent in 2010 but remains twice as high as its pre-recession level of 4 percent (Figure 19).³⁰

When a parent loses a job, the family budget isn't the only thing to suffer. Research shows that parental job loss often results in more family conflict and less supportive parenting behaviors, due to high levels of stress in the home. Children with unemployed parents also do poorer in school. They have lower math scores, have worse attendance and are more likely to be suspended or expelled than children whose parents are employed.³¹



Figure 19 Children with at Least One Unemployed Parent



³⁰ Analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS) Basic Monthly Data Files, 2007-2012. As reported by The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

³¹ Isaacs, J. (2013). Unemployment from a child's perspective. Washington, DC: Urban Institute and First Focus.



Lake County: A Master Plan to Turn Around Troubling Trends

Leaders in Leadville knew it would take everything the community had to reverse troubling trends in youth well-being. Whether looking at educational attainment, sexual health, exposure to violence, drug and alcohol use or other effects of poverty, young people in Lake County were being exposed to more risk factors than peers statewide. Turning that around would take a significant and wide-ranging plan of action.

“Our working question was: we know we have great programs, great staff, and great kids in Lake County,” said Katie Baldassar, Director of Lake County Build a Generation. “So why don’t we have the youth outcomes our kids deserve?”

The Leadville-Lake County Youth Master Plan was born after 22 local task force leaders from 14 different agencies and organizations established goals, objectives and timelines to improve outcomes for Lake County kids. The process included 25 focus-group discussions, a community-wide bilingual survey of more than 900 people and a public gathering of more than 250 community members.

The plan focuses on five areas: education, programs and activities, health and prevention, community development and family economics. The steering committee identified major projects in each target area to begin work on immediately. These include the near completion of a \$26.5 million renovation of the high school through a state BEST facilities grant and local bond measure, the conversion of the Lake County School District’s K-6 schools to an Expeditionary Learning model, and a language interpretation training that has brought several agencies together to address the need for more interpretation services.

The effort drew support from the Colorado Springs-based El Pomar Foundation. The foundation’s Regional Partnerships program is geographically based and combines El Pomar Foundation and local resources to impact and serve the needs of Colorado communities. El Pomar’s High Country Regional Council is committed to supporting youth development initiatives serving the five-county area of Eagle, Lake, Pitkin, Summit and Clear Creek counties. The High Country Council used KIDS COUNT and other state-wide data to hone in on the areas where kids in Leadville were falling behind peers in other mountain communities. Through the High Country Council’s grant, the steering committee hired a full-time coordinator to support the community with developing and implementing the master plan.

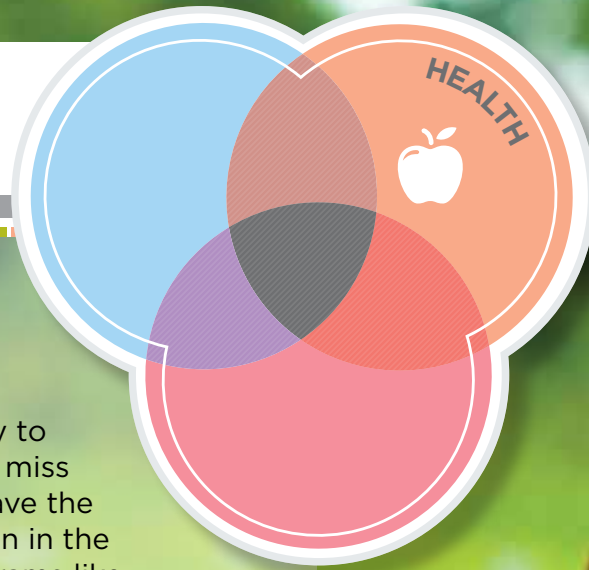
The High Country Regional Council has also pledged support during the next three years, with matching incentives built into the grant requirements, to broaden the long-term investment for the Youth Master Plan, and ultimately, Lake County youth.

While several complex issues are driving child well-being in Lake County, the Leadville-Lake County Youth Master Plan is a solid blueprint for improving the lives of children.

Thanks to Katie Baldassar and Leslie Cook-Knerr from Lake County Build a Generation and El Pomar Foundation’s High Country Regional Council including: Mike Bordogna, County Commissioner (Lake); The Honorable Millie Hamner, State Representative (Summit); Jim Morgan, General Manager, Colorado Mountain News Media (Eagle); Christine Scanlan, CEO, The Keystone Center (Summit); The Honorable Gail Schwartz (Pitkin); Steve Suggs, CEO (retired) Highland Commercial Group (Eagle).



Child Health



Good health lays the groundwork for success in other areas of a child's life. When children are healthy—physically, mentally and socially—they are more likely to enter school ready to learn, they miss fewer days of school and they have the energy and focus to pay attention in the classroom. Early childhood programs like Early Head Start and Head Start recognize the importance of health to a child's ability to learn and incorporate health services into their programming. Likewise, schools in the K-12 system often offer School-Based Health Centers or school wellness and nutrition programs to help keep children healthy.

Colorado has made progress in several areas of child health, most notably increasing the number of children with health insurance coverage by 63,000 in less than a decade. Nine out of 10 Colorado children are now covered by health insurance. In other encouraging trends, Colorado's teen birth rate has fallen by half since 2000, and births to women without a high school diploma have declined as well. Other indicators, such as the number of births to women who received early prenatal care, have seen little improvement during the past 10 years, however.

Colorado has a reputation for being one of the healthiest states in the nation. Increasing the chances that Colorado children enter the world healthy and have access to the health care, nutrition and healthy environments they need to stay healthy will help us keep that distinction.





Maternal and Infant Health

A child's health is delicately intertwined with the health of his or her mother, especially during the earliest years of life. A new mother's lifestyle during pregnancy—whether she smokes or drinks, whether she has access to enough nutritious foods—can impact a baby's development in countless ways. In addition, her ability to access resources like high-quality prenatal care right from the start can either help or harm a baby's chance of being healthy at birth. Even a mother's oral health can impact the health of her child.³² Ensuring all new and expectant mothers have access to health care, healthy foods and safe home and community environments is the first opportunity to make sure children enter the world healthy.

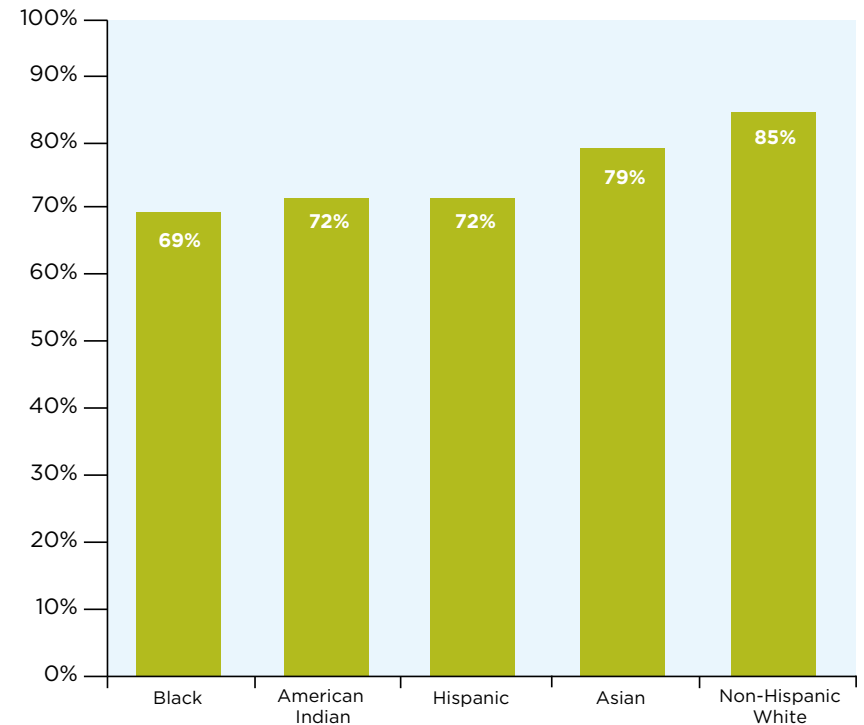
Access to Prenatal Care

The percent of babies born to Colorado women who had early prenatal care (defined as prenatal care beginning during the first trimester) has risen only slightly during the past 10 years. In 2012, 80 percent of all babies born in Colorado were born to moms who had early prenatal care, up from 78 percent in 2002. Access to prenatal care varies across the state; in some Colorado counties, less than two thirds of all babies born in 2012 had mothers who received early prenatal care.³³

Black, Hispanic and American Indian women are less likely to receive early prenatal care than their non-Hispanic white peers. In 2012, only 69 percent of black babies and 72 percent of Hispanic or American Indian babies in Colorado were born to moms who received early prenatal care, compared to 85 percent of non-Hispanic white babies (Figure 20).

Among women who did not receive early prenatal care, the most commonly cited barriers were lack of money or being uninsured (42 percent), not having a Medicaid card (29 percent) or not being able to get an earlier appointment (31 percent). A significant portion of women (22 percent) also reported that their doctor or health insurance plan would not allow them to begin prenatal care earlier.³⁴

Figure 20 Babies Born to Mothers with Early Prenatal Care, 2012



³² Healthy People 2020.

³³ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2012.

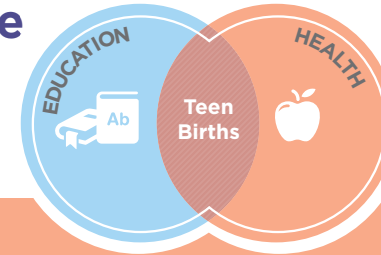
³⁴ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2011 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Teen Birth Rate

Colorado's teen birth rate continued its sharp decline in 2012, dropping from 28 births per 1,000 teen girls in 2011 to 24 births per 1,000 teen girls in 2012. The state's teen birth rate has fallen by half since 2000.³⁵ Also promising, births to Colorado teens who were already mothers fell by nearly half between 2002 and 2011.³⁶

Among Colorado's largest counties, Morgan County had the highest teen birth rate in 2012 at 52 births per 1,000 girls aged 15 to 19. Douglas County had the lowest teen birth rate, at 5 births per 1,000 teens in this age group (Table 6, Figure 21).

Children of teen parents often start life at a disadvantage. They are more likely to be born early or with a low birthweight than children born to older mothers and are at higher risk of dying as an infant.³⁷ Children born to teen mothers also start kindergarten with lower levels of school readiness than other children, demonstrating poorer math and reading scores, communication skills and social skills than children born to mothers in their twenties.³⁸ As teenagers, children born to teen mothers are more likely to drop out of high school or become teen parents themselves, reigniting the cycle of disadvantage.³⁹



Having a baby as a teenager is a significant barrier to a girl's ability to finish high school. Nationally, almost a third of teen girls who dropped out of high school cited pregnancy or parenthood as one of the primary reasons for leaving school. Only half of all teen mothers earn a high school diploma by age 22, and only 2 percent graduate college by age 30.

Sources: Shuger, L. (2012). Teen pregnancy and high school dropout: What communities are doing to address these issues; Perper, K., Peterson, K., Manlove, J. (2010). Diploma attainment among teen mothers.



Table 6

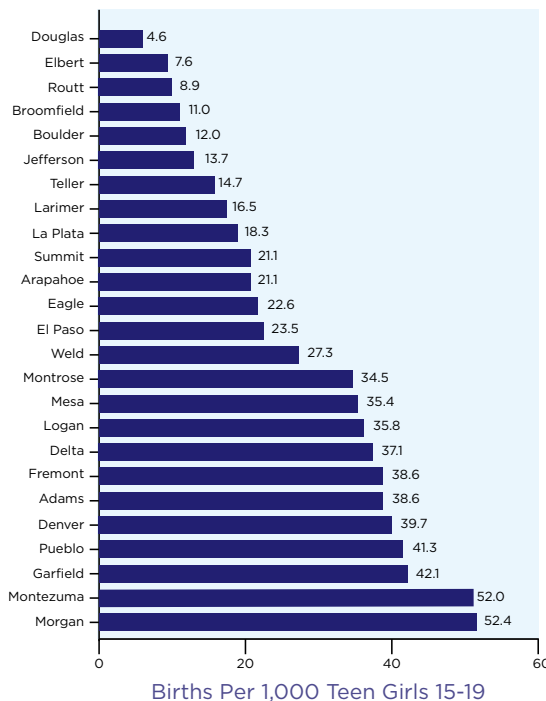
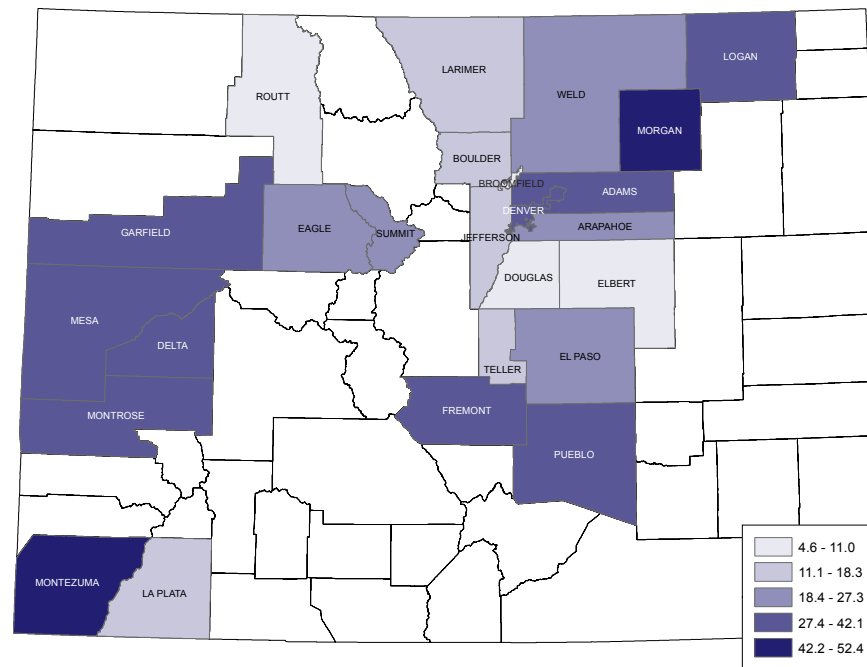


Figure 21



³⁵ Live births to girls ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 female teens in that age range. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2012.

³⁶ Child Trends analysis of 1990-2011 Natality microdata files from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

³⁷ Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Ventura, S. J., Menacker, F. & Kirmeyer, S. (2006). Births: Final Data for 2004. National Vital Statistics Reports 55(1). As cited in Why it matters: Teen pregnancy and overall child well-being. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy.

³⁸ Terry-Humen, E., Manlove, J., Moore, K. A. (2005). Playing Catch-Up: How children born to teen mothers fare. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy.

³⁹ Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy, second edition, edited by Saul D. Hoffman and Rebecca A. Maynard. (2008).



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Births to Women with Less than 12 Years of Education

Being born to parents without a high school diploma puts children at both an economic and academic disadvantage. Children born to parents who did not graduate from high school are much more likely to live in poverty for at least half of their childhoods than other children.⁴⁰ In addition, children born to mothers with no high school diploma have poorer math and reading scores than children whose mothers have a higher level of education.⁴¹

Births to women without a high school diploma or GED have been on a steady decline in Colorado during the past decade, dropping from 23 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2012.

Among Colorado's largest counties, the percent of births to women without a high school diploma or GED ranged from 2 percent in Elbert County to 30 percent in Morgan County (Table 7, Figure 22).⁴²

Table 7

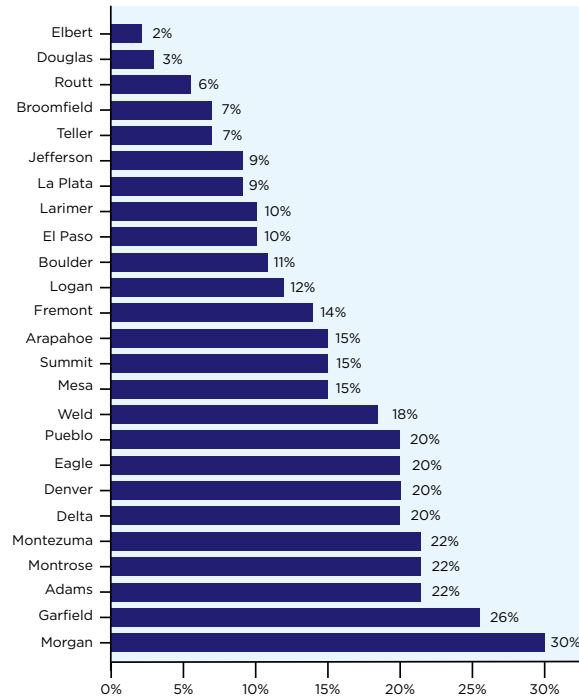
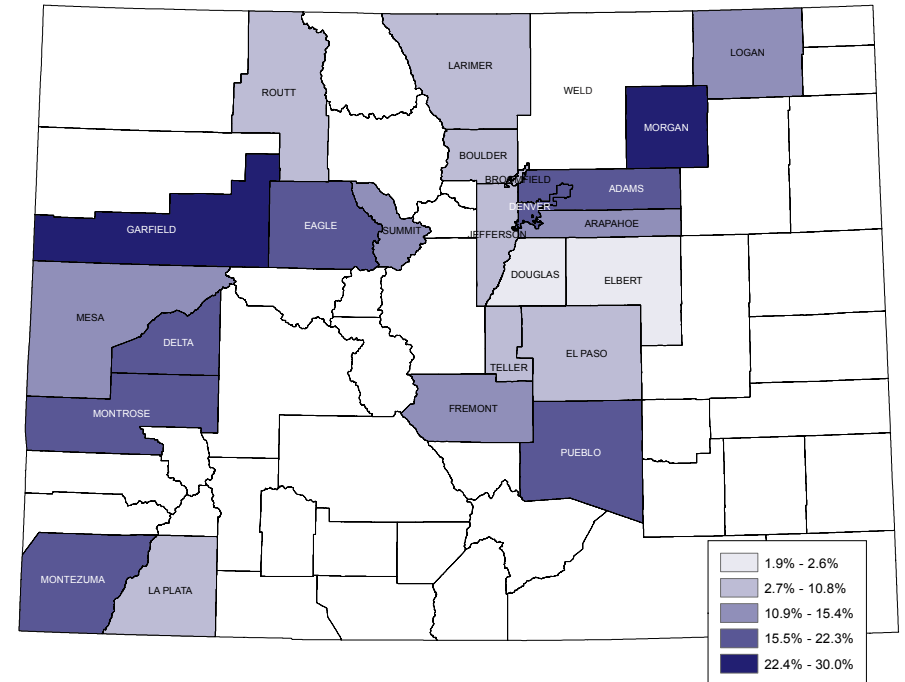


Figure 22



⁴⁰ Ratcliffe, C., & McKernan, S. M. (2012). Child poverty and its lasting consequence: Summary. Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

⁴¹ Isaacs, J. B., & Magnuson, K. (2011). Income and education as predictors of children's school readiness. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution.

⁴² Births to women who have less than 12 years of education per 100 live births. Data Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2012.

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Low Birthweight Births

Babies born at a low birthweight weigh less than five pounds, eight ounces. A low birthweight puts babies at risk for complications early in life. These complications can include respiratory distress syndrome or heart problems, as well as potential long-term complications like high blood pressure or diabetes.⁴³ Smoking, poor prenatal nutrition, poverty, stress, infections and violence can increase the risk of a baby being born with a low birthweight.⁴⁴ Living at a high altitude, common in Colorado, can also contribute to low birthweight. Research has shown each 1,000 foot increase in altitude between 3,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level is associated with a decrease of about one ounce of weight at birth.⁴⁵

In 2012, 8.8 percent of all babies born in Colorado were born at a low birthweight, a slight increase from 2011. Eagle and Summit counties had the highest rates of low birthweight babies, while Teller and La Plata counties had the lowest rates (Table 8, Figure 23).

Black and Asian babies are particularly likely to be born at a low birthweight. In 2012, 14 percent of all black babies and 12 percent of all Asian babies were born at a low birthweight, compared to 8 percent of non-Hispanic white and 9 percent of Hispanic babies.⁴⁶



Table 8

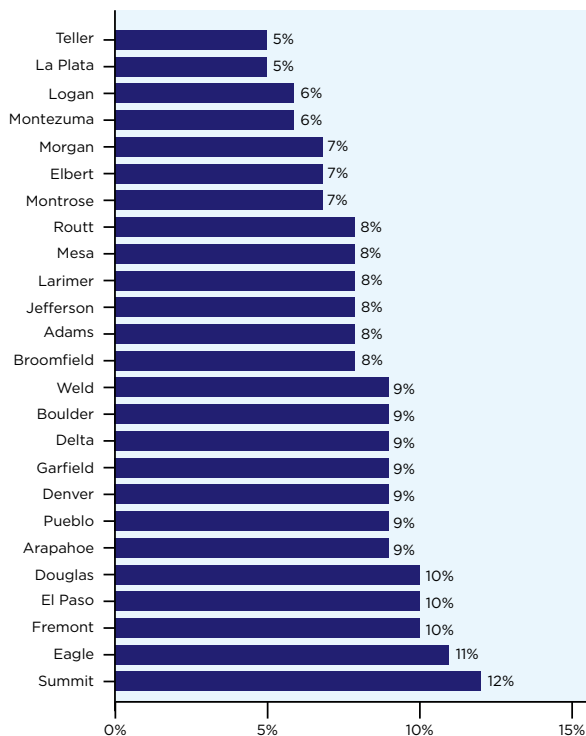
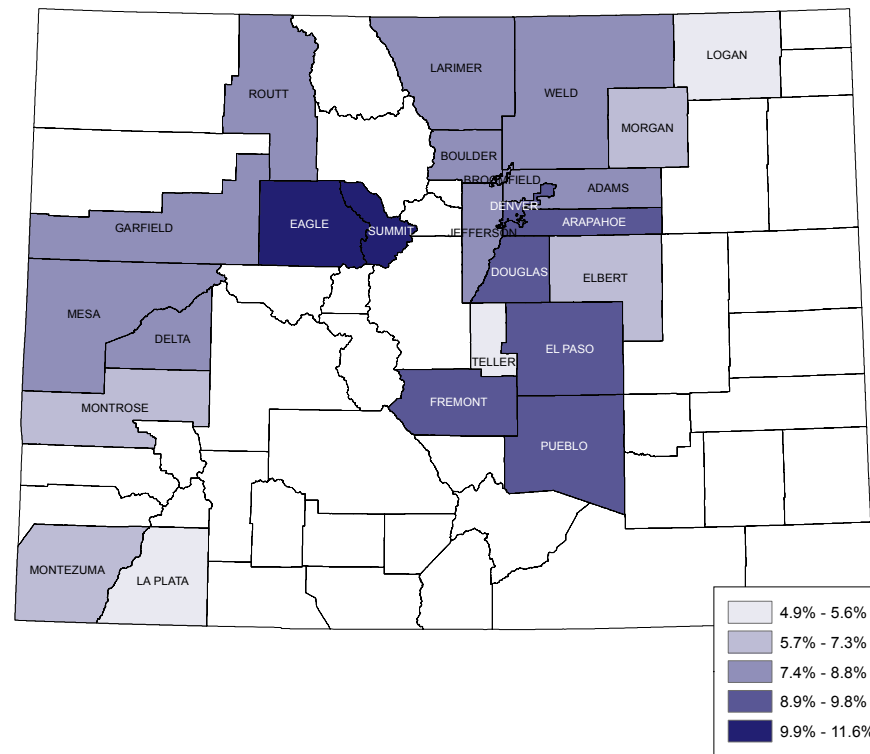


Figure 23



⁴³ March of Dimes. (2008). Medical resources: Low birthweight. Retrieved from http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/medical-resources_lowbirthweight.html.

⁴⁴ American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (2000). Intrauterine growth restriction. *ACOG Practice Bulletin*, 12.

⁴⁵ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2000). Tipping the scales: Weighing in on solutions to the low birth weight problem in Colorado.

⁴⁶ Babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2012.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Infant Mortality Rate

Infant mortality refers to the death of a baby before his or her first birthday. Birth defects, preterm birth or low birthweight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), maternal pregnancy complications and injuries are the most common causes of infant mortality.⁴⁷ The infant mortality rate reflects many factors important to both maternal and child well-being, including access to high-quality health care, nutrition and safety.

Colorado's infant mortality rate has historically been lower than the U.S. average, although the difference has narrowed in recent years.⁴⁸ Between 2008 and 2012, on average, the infant mortality rate in Colorado was 5.71 deaths per 1,000 live births. Among the state's 25 most populous counties, Elbert County had the lowest rate of 3.95 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. For the third year in a row, Teller County had the highest infant mortality rate among the counties included in the Child Well-Being Index, at 7.33 per 1,000 live births (Table 9, Figure 24).⁴⁹

Table 9

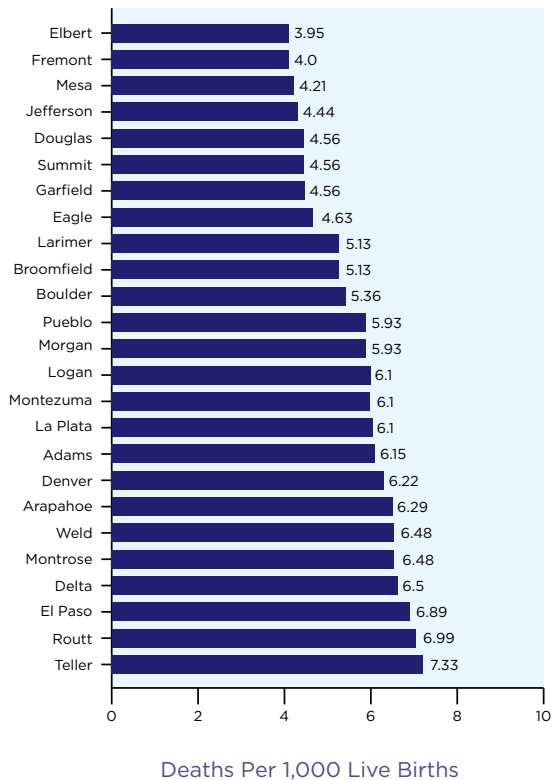
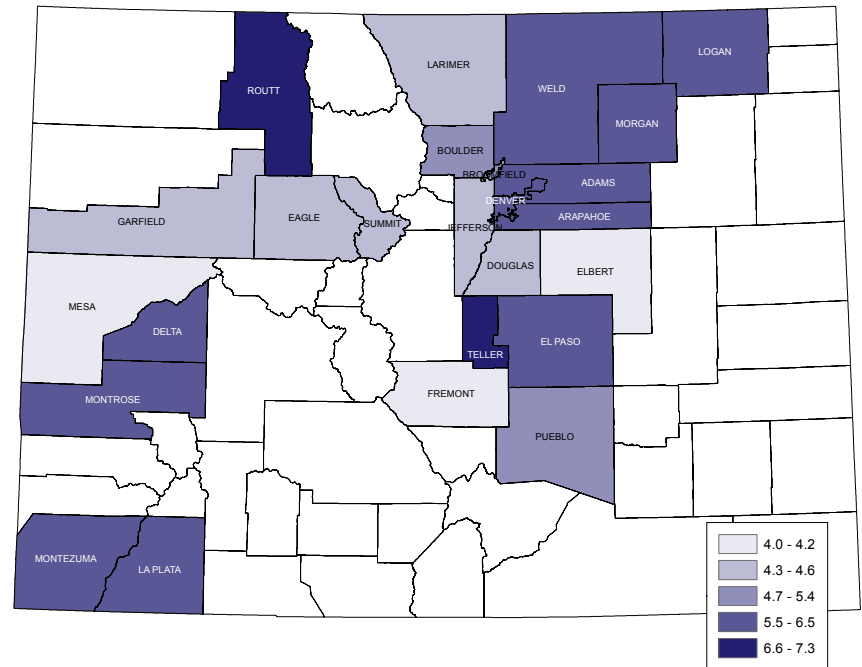


Figure 24



⁴⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Infant mortality.

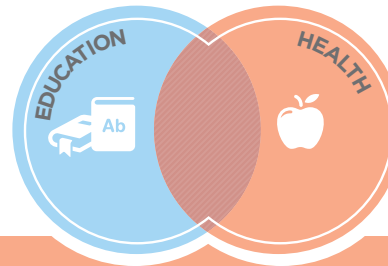
⁴⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.

⁴⁹ Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births by health statistics region. Data Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2008-2012. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

Health Care and Coverage: Insurance Coverage

Being able to visit a doctor on a regular basis is especially important during childhood. During a child's first year of life, he or she may need to visit a health care provider more than half a dozen times for preventive reasons alone. Without health insurance, these doctor's visits may pose a financial burden too high for many families to afford. Children without insurance are five times more likely than insured children to go for more than two years without seeing a doctor.⁵⁰ No family should have to delay taking their child to the doctor because they cannot afford it.

In Colorado, thoughtful efforts at the state and community level to decrease the number of uninsured children were paying off even before federal health care reform was implemented. The percent of Colorado kids who are not covered by health insurance has been steadily declining since 2004-2006. According to the most recent estimates available, 8 percent of Colorado kids are uninsured, down from a high of 14 percent between 2004 and 2006 (Figure 25). In other words, 63,000 additional children in Colorado have gained coverage since 2004-2006.⁵¹ Policy changes enacted by the Affordable Care Act make us optimistic that we can reach the finish line of insuring all Colorado children in the years to come.



Children with health coverage miss fewer days of school than children without health insurance.

Source: Institute of Medicine.

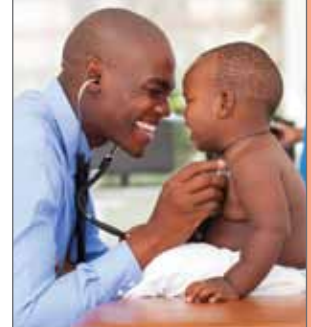
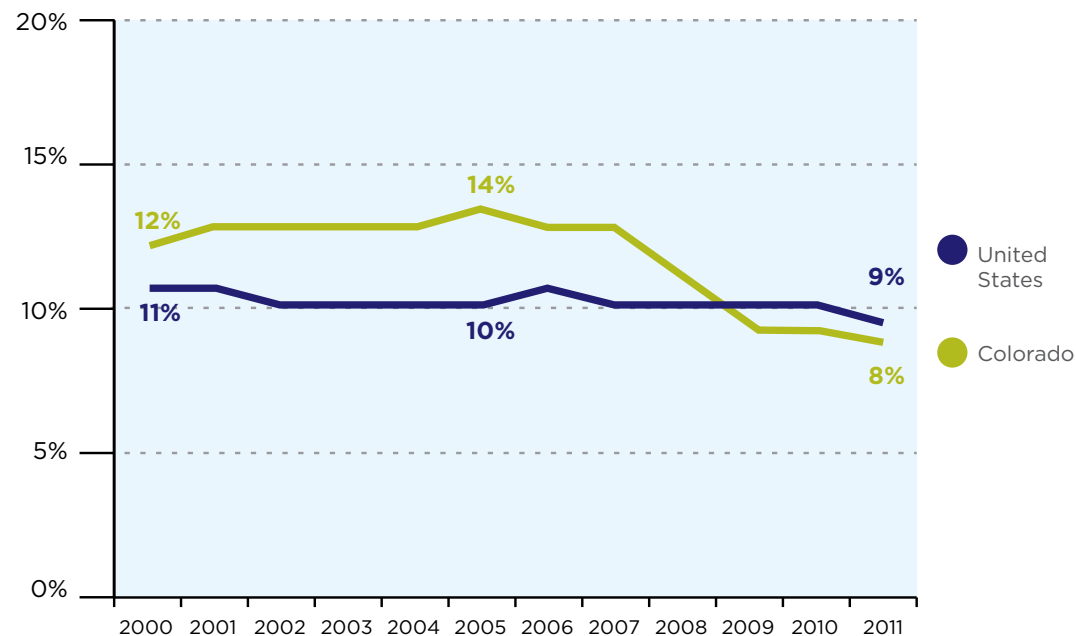


Figure 25 Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance



⁵⁰ Children's Defense Fund. (n.d.). Uninsured children. Retrieved from <http://www.childrensdefense.org/policy-priorities/childrens-health/uninsured-children/>.

⁵¹ U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

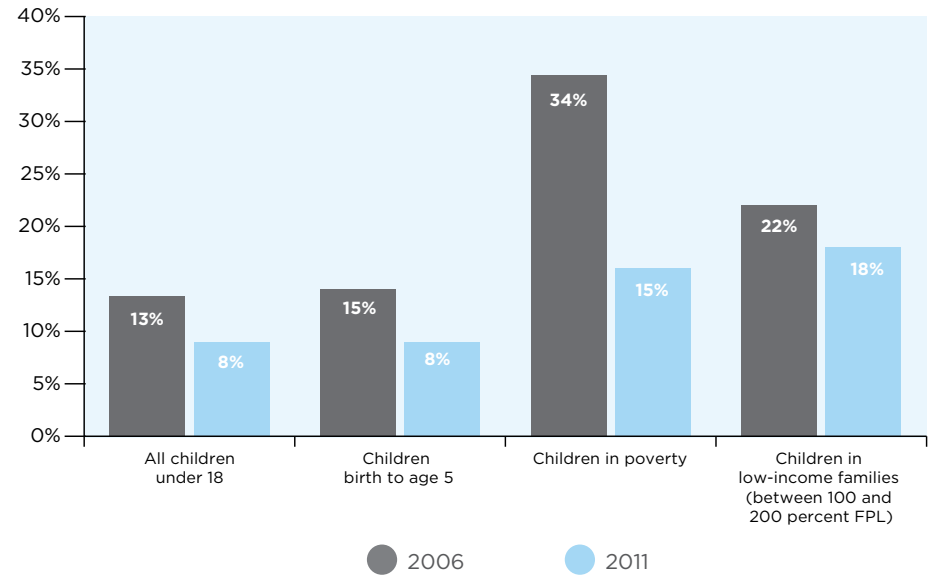


Colorado has made great strides in increasing health coverage among vulnerable groups of children as well, particularly among children in poverty. Despite the fact that children living below the poverty line qualify for health coverage through Medicaid, Colorado has historically ranked poorly in insuring children in poverty, ranking last in the nation in 2006 when more than a third of Colorado kids in poverty were uninsured. Since then, however, the percent of Colorado children in poverty who did not have health insurance has declined by more than half, reaching 15 percent (about 31,000 children) in 2011.

The state also has made progress in decreasing the percent of uninsured low-income children (those in families with incomes between 100 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty level), although to a lesser extent. Between 2006 and 2011, the percent of low-income children who were uninsured declined from 22 percent to 18 percent (37,000 kids).

Despite these improvements, the uninsured rate for low-income children and children in poverty remains about twice as high as the statewide average for all children (Figure 26).⁵²

Figure 26 Uninsured Children by Group, 2006-2011



A Note About Measuring Health Coverage

Several surveys, both at the national and state level, attempt to estimate the number of children without health insurance. No single source can provide an exact estimate of the number of uninsured children in Colorado, and therefore estimates from these surveys may differ slightly from one another.

When comparing health insurance statistics in Colorado to the United States as a whole, we use 3-year averages of the Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey (CPS) data. In graphs that use CPS data, the year 2011 represents data from 2010, 2011 and 2012. Health insurance estimates for counties are derived from the Colorado Health Institute’s analysis of the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.

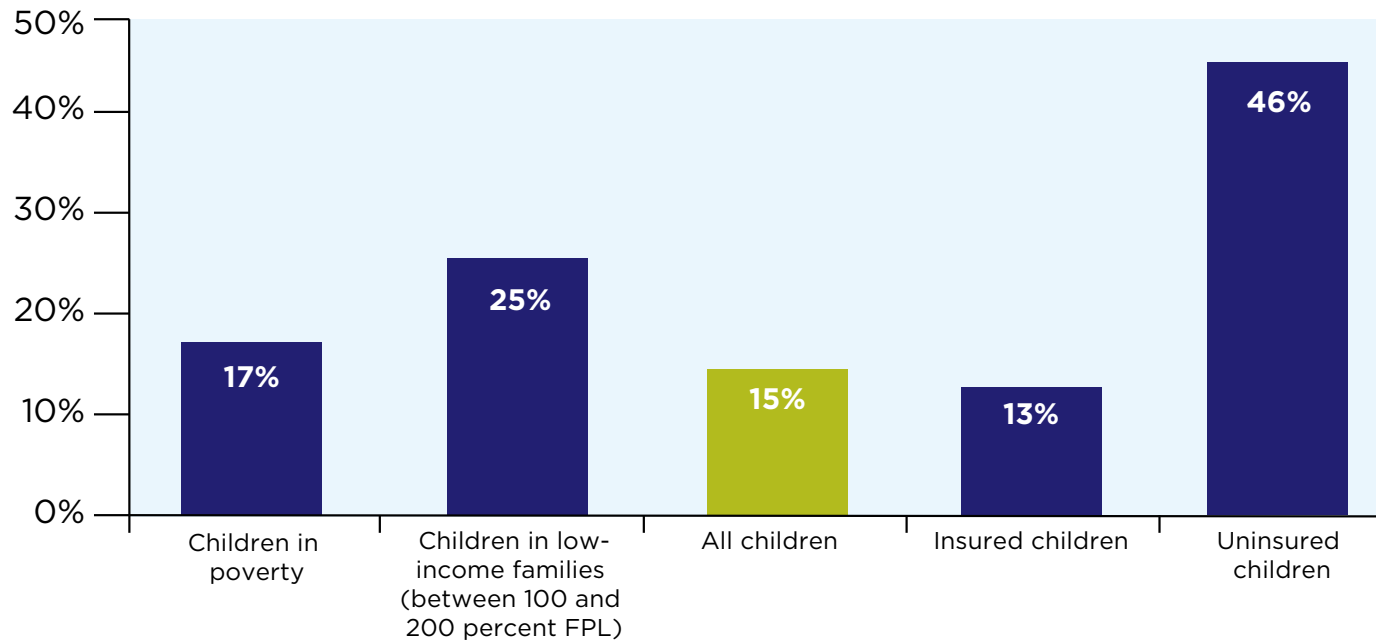
In addition to surveys conducted by the Census Bureau, The Colorado Trust conducts its own Colorado-specific survey, the Colorado Health Access Survey (CHAS). The most recent CHAS report, released in November 2013, found that 7 percent of all Colorado children ages birth to 18 were uninsured in 2013. Although the percentage of uninsured children reported by the CHAS differs slightly from the U.S. Census Bureau’s surveys, the findings from the CHAS reaffirm the recent positive trends in the uninsured rate among children in Colorado.

⁵² U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

Well-Child Visits

Well-child visits, recommended several times per year during a child’s earliest years and at least once a year thereafter, help ensure children are on track developmentally and give parents the opportunity to address any concerns about their child’s physical, social or emotional health with a health care provider.⁵³ According to the National Survey of Children’s Health, in 2011-12, 15 percent of Colorado children under 18 had not had a preventive medical visit such as a well-child visit or physical exam during the previous 12 months. Children without health insurance were three and a half times more likely to go without a well-child visit than children who were covered by insurance (46 percent versus 13 percent). Children in low-income families were less likely to have had a preventive care visit than moderate to upper-income children or children in poverty, regardless of insurance status (Figure 27).⁵⁴

Figure 27 Colorado Children Who Did Not Have a Preventive Medical Care Visit During the Past Year, 2011-2012



⁵³ American Academy of Pediatrics & Bright Futures. (n.d.). Recommendations for preventive pediatric health care. Retrieved from http://brightfutures.aap.org/pdfs/AAP_Bright_Futures_Periodicity_Sched_101107.pdf.

⁵⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2013). 2011 National Survey of Children’s Health.

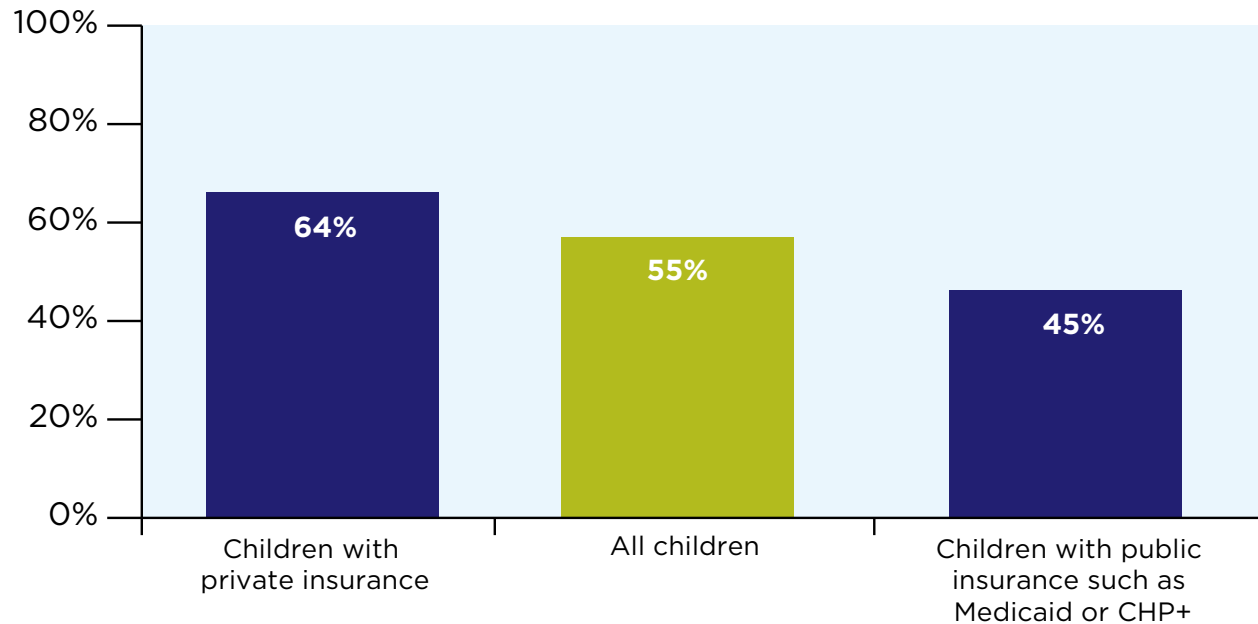


Children with a Medical Home

In 2001, Colorado launched the Colorado Medical Home Initiative to help ensure all children receive comprehensive, coordinated medical care. One way to think of a medical home is as a “home base” for a child’s health care needs.⁵⁵ Providers that qualify as a medical home provide culturally effective care, coordinate care among other providers and encourage families to share in decision-making responsibilities pertaining to their child’s care, among other requirements.⁵⁶

In Colorado, only about 55 percent of all children had care that met the criteria to qualify as a medical home in 2011-2012, and only 22 percent of uninsured children received care through a medical home. Children with private health coverage were more likely to have a medical home than children who were insured through public insurance programs like Medicaid or the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) (Figure 28).⁵⁷

Figure 28



⁵⁵ Colorado Medical Home Initiative.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2013). National Survey of Children's Health.

Medicaid and CHP+

Even though the recession is over, tens of thousands of Colorado parents remain unemployed and many more are employed in jobs that either do not offer family health insurance coverage or do not pay enough to allow them to reasonably afford to purchase insurance on their own. For these families, public health insurance programs like Medicaid and the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) are critical to ensuring they will be able to take their child to the doctor, either for important preventive services like immunizations or developmental screenings or when they are sick or injured.

During the economic downturn and slow recovery, Medicaid and CHP+ have worked the way they are supposed to, with enrollment growing as the number of Colorado kids living in low-income families increased. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13, 31 percent of all Colorado kids ages birth to 18 (about 413,000 children) were enrolled in Medicaid at some point during the year, a 34 percent increase since FY 2007-08, before the recession took its toll on Colorado families. Even though the economy is in recovery, Medicaid enrollment in Colorado continues to increase, providing health coverage to more Colorado children.

Enrollment in CHP+ grew by 71 percent between FY 2007-08 and 2012-13, with 11 percent of all Colorado kids ages birth to 18 enrolled in FY 2012-13 (about 138,000 children).⁵⁸ In addition to the effects of the recession, an expansion in eligibility for CHP+ and the implementation of policies designed to improve administration and remove barriers to enrollment also contributed to the increase in participation.

Eligible But Not Enrolled in Medicaid or CHP+

Medicaid and CHP+ provide affordable health care options for Colorado families seeking coverage for their children, but many of the children in Colorado who are eligible for these programs are not enrolled for many reasons, including a lack of awareness of the programs or their eligibility requirements and difficulty navigating cumbersome enrollment processes.⁵⁹

In 2012, approximately 16 percent of all Colorado kids who were eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ were not enrolled in the programs (approximately 81,600 children statewide). The percent of children eligible but not enrolled in these programs varies widely by county, ranging from 6 percent in Gilpin County to 54 percent in Pitkin County.^{60,61}

Medicaid provides health insurance to children in families with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately \$31,300 for a family of four in 2013).

The Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) covers children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but below 250 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately \$58,900 for a family of four in 2013).



⁵⁸ Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing.

⁵⁹ All Kids Covered. (2011). The Faces and the Facts: Eligible Kids are Falling through Cracks. Retrieved from http://allkidscoveredcolorado.org/PDF/Face-Facts/4_EligibleKidsFallingThroughCracks08.11.pdf.

⁶⁰ It is important to note that the 2011 EBNE numbers reflect two recent policy changes that preclude comparisons with estimates from previous years. Please see the county data definitions for a more detailed explanation.

⁶¹ Colorado Health Institute. (2014). CHI analysis of the 2012 American Community Survey; enrollment figures from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Budget Division.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Uninsured Children by County

According to the Colorado Health Institute's analysis of American Community Survey estimates, approximately 9.1 percent of Colorado children under 19 were uninsured in 2012. While the percent of uninsured children has declined in the state overall, uninsured rates remain high in several counties. Among the largest 25 counties in the state, Garfield and Routt counties had the highest rate of uninsured children (19.4 percent), while Douglas County had the lowest rate (4 percent) (Table 10, Figure 29).⁶²

Table 10

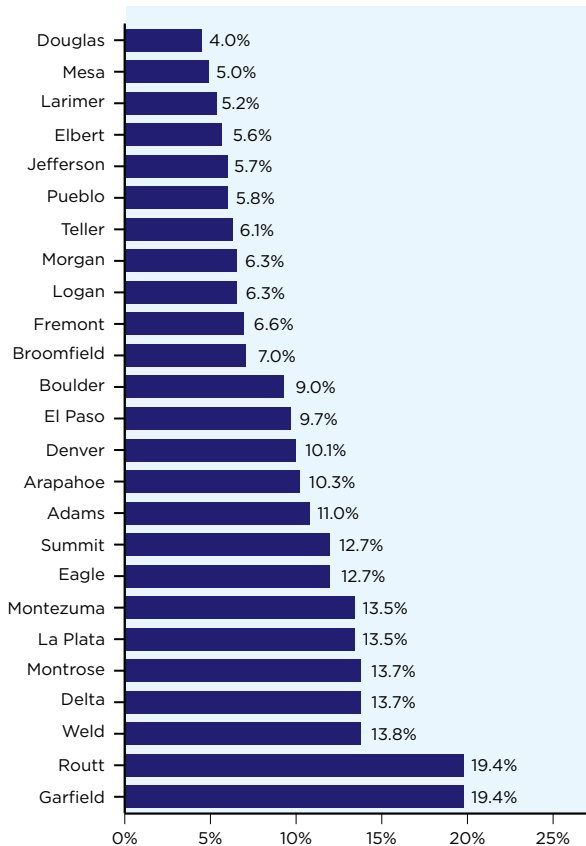
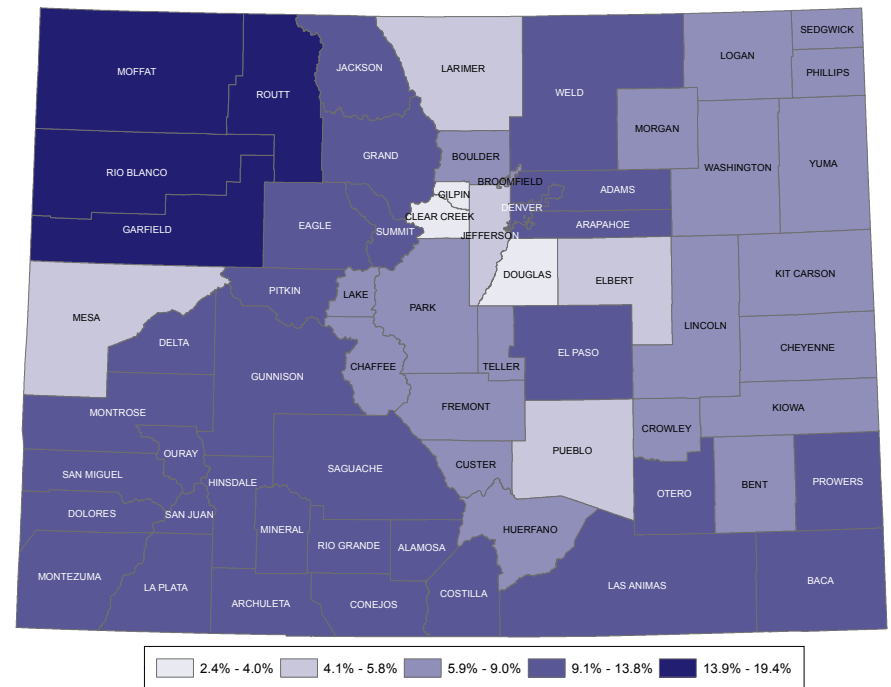


Figure 29



⁶² Colorado Health Institute. Analysis of data from the 2012 American Community Survey.

Intersections: Social Determinants of Health

Health coverage is important in ensuring children can access quality health care, but access to health care isn't the only determinant of whether a child is healthy. A growing body of research shows that environmental and social conditions, as well as personal behavior, have more influence on a person's health than health care (Figure 30).⁶³ Living in poor-quality housing with mold and lead paint can impact a child's health, for example, as can living in a high-crime neighborhood where it is unsafe to exercise or play outside. Factors as diverse as transportation, early childhood experiences, housing, educational attainment and income intersect with one another and deeply affect a person's opportunity to be healthy.

Education: Education opens doors to better employment opportunities and higher income, which helps provide access to health coverage and healthy foods. According to a study by the Center on Society and Health, educational attainment is beginning to surpass race as one of the strongest determinants of health.⁶⁴

Research shows that people with higher levels of education live longer and lead healthier lives. On average, men with at least a college education live 14 years longer than those without a high school diploma, and women with college degrees live 10 years longer. The gap in life expectancy between highly educated Americans and those with low levels of education has been growing since the 1960s.⁶⁵

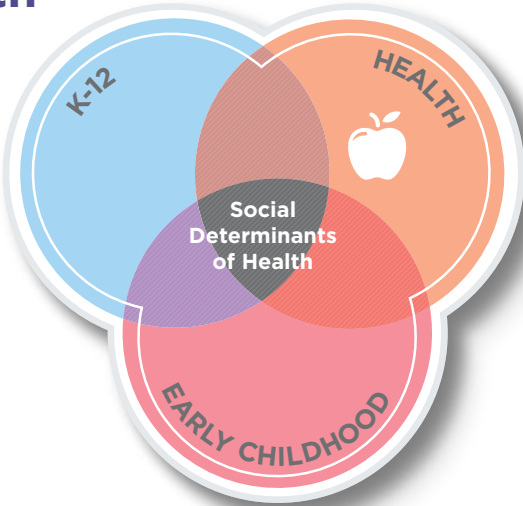
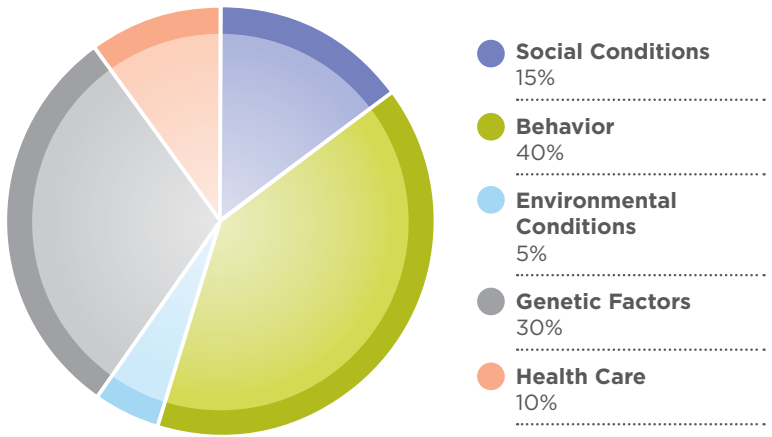


Figure 30 Determinants of Health



⁶³ McGinnis, J. M., Williams-Russo, P., Knickman, J. R. (2002). The case for more active policy attention to health promotion. *Health Affairs*, 21, pp. 78-93.

⁶⁴ Center on Society and Health. (2014). *Education: It Matters More to Health than Ever Before*.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

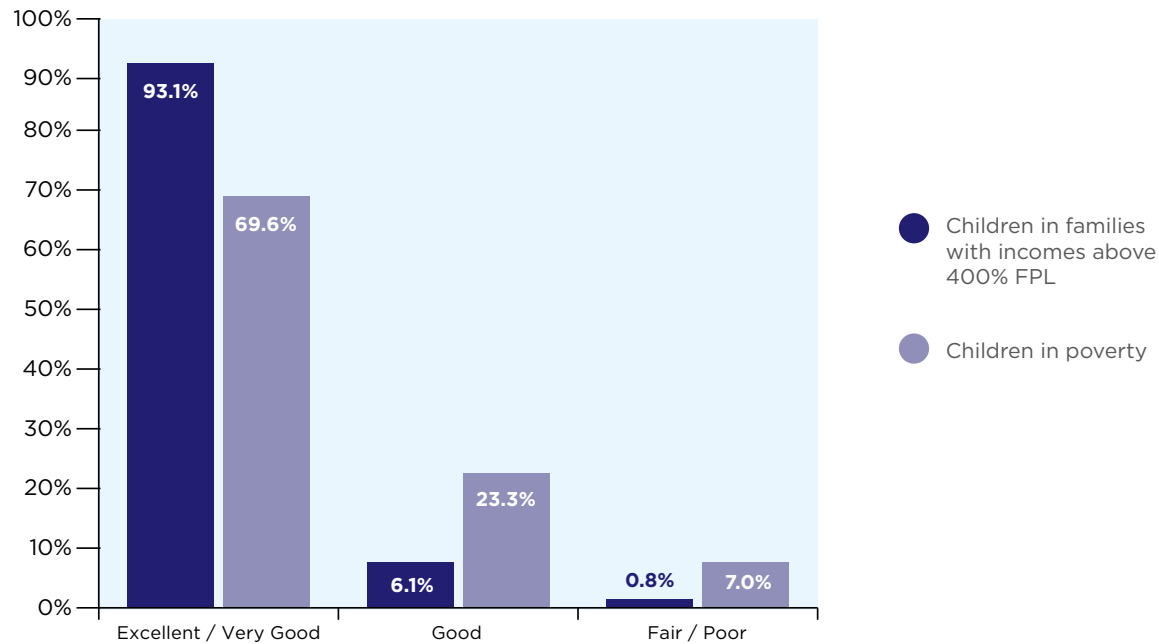


Income: Income influences health, too. Studies show the higher a family’s income, the better their health. Middle-class Americans typically live longer and are in better health than low-income Americans, and high-income Americans live longer and have better health than those in the middle class.⁶⁶ Nationally, children in poverty were almost nine times more likely to be reported by their parents as being in fair or poor health than children in families with incomes above 400 percent of the federal poverty level (Figure 31).⁶⁷

Early Childhood Experiences: Children who experience extremely high stress levels as a result of abuse, neglect, homelessness or exposure to violence, among other factors, show poorer health outcomes as adults. Research shows that the more adverse experiences children face during their early childhood years, the higher their likelihood of developing health problems such as heart disease, liver disease and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).⁶⁸

Health Disparities in Colorado: The Colorado Office of Health Equity defines health disparities as “differences in health status, access to care, and quality of care among groups that differ by race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, physical ability, place of residence, socioeconomic status, or other factors that make groups vulnerable.”⁶⁹ Among Colorado children, health disparities are especially pronounced between children of color and non-Hispanic white children. Hispanic, black/African-American and American Indian children, in particular, are more likely than non-Hispanic white children to live in low-income families, have parents with lower levels of educational attainment and live in areas of concentrated poverty—all factors that correlate with poor health.

Figure 31 Children’s Health Status as Reported by Parents: U.S., 2011-12



⁶⁶ Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. (2011). *Income, wealth and health*. Retrieved from http://www.rwjf.org/content/dam/farm/reports/issue_briefs/2011/rwjf70448.

⁶⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2013). *2011-2012 National Survey of Children’s Health*.

⁶⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study: Major findings*. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/ace/findings.htm>.

⁶⁹ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Office of Health Equity. (2013). *Health Disparities: The 2013 Report*.

Across the spectrum of child health issues, children of color in Colorado tend to fare worse than their non-Hispanic white peers. For example:

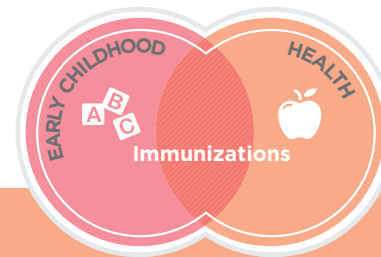
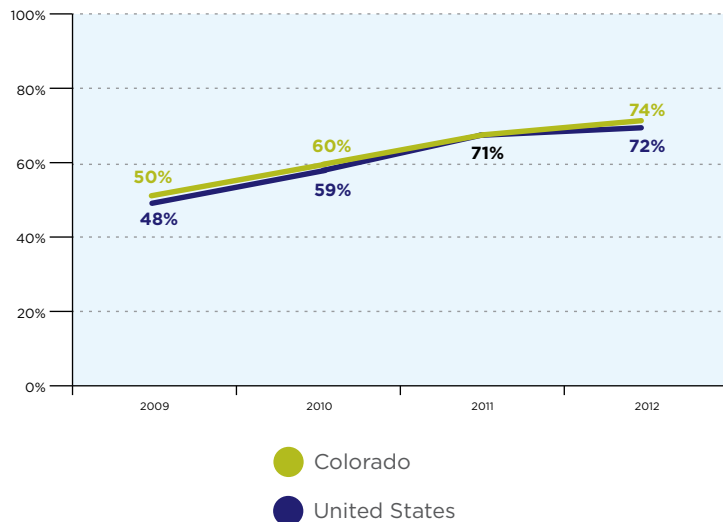
- In 2012, the infant mortality rate for black babies in Colorado was four times higher than the rate for non-Hispanic white babies. The infant mortality rate for Hispanic babies was 85 percent higher than for non-Hispanic white infants.⁷⁰
- One-third of Hispanic children and 36 percent of black or African-American children between the ages of 2 and 14 are overweight or obese, compared to 23 percent of white children.⁷¹
- Hispanic children are three times more likely than non-Hispanic white children to have untreated cavities or tooth decay.⁷²

Immunizations

Immunizations are one of the most cost-effective and reliable public health tools to ensure children are healthy. Immunizing children helps protect them from diseases like polio, mumps, measles, hepatitis A and B, and pertussis (whooping cough).⁷³ Children who are vaccinated experience fewer doctor's visits and hospitalizations than their peers who are not immunized.⁷⁴ Immunizations also prevent disease from spreading and affecting others in the community who may not be vaccinated, such as infants who are too young to receive vaccinations or individuals with compromised immune systems.⁷⁵

In 2012, 74 percent of 2-year-olds in Colorado were fully immunized, ranking us 22nd in the nation. This is an improvement from 2011, when 71 percent of Colorado 2-year-olds were fully vaccinated (Figure 32).⁷⁶

Figure 32 2-Year-Old Immunization Rate



Our youngest children are most susceptible to and impacted by vaccine preventable diseases. In 2012, 64.4 percent of children hospitalized with vaccine-preventable disease were four years of age or younger.

Source: Armon, C., & Todd, J. (2013). Vaccine preventable diseases in Colorado's children



⁷⁰ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Infant mortality rates, 2012.

⁷¹ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Child Health Surveys, 2008-2010. As cited by the Colorado Office of Health Equity in Health Disparities: The 2013 Report.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ Colorado Children's Immunization Coalition. (2010). Immunize for Good: Vaccine Types. Retrieved from <http://www.immunize-forgood.com/vaccines>.

⁷⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). How vaccines prevent diseases. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvvpd.htm>.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Analysis of data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Immunization Survey: <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/stats-surv/nis/default.htm>.

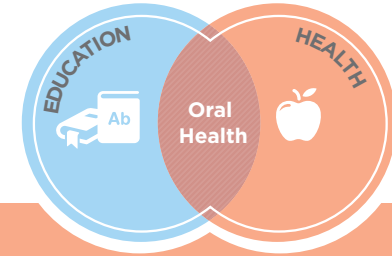


Oral Health and Access to Care

Making sure children have healthy teeth and gums is very important to their overall health. Tooth decay is the most prevalent chronic disease among young children, and left untreated, it can lead to serious health problems like infection or pain that can cause difficulty eating, sleeping and learning.⁷⁷

According to a statewide oral health screening conducted by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 40 percent of kindergartners and 55 percent of third-graders in Colorado had untreated tooth decay or fillings during the 2011-12 school year.⁷⁸ Tooth decay is much more common among children from low-income families, with 60 percent of low-income kindergartners in Colorado experiencing tooth decay, compared to 34 percent of children from higher-income families.⁷⁹

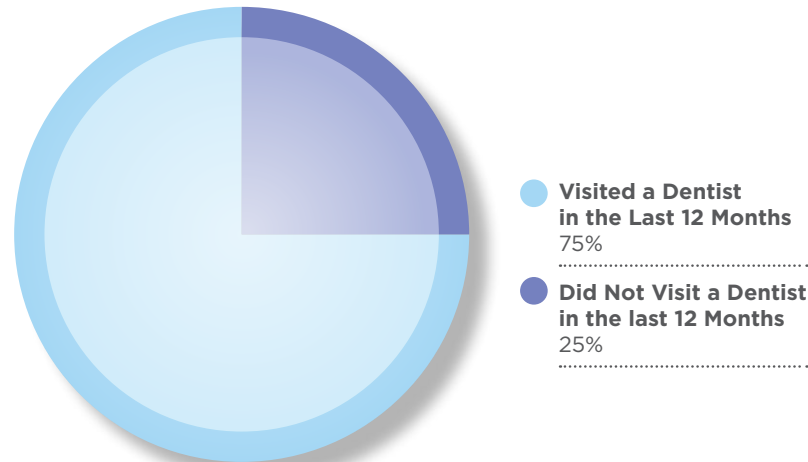
Oral health problems like tooth decay are completely preventable with good brushing and flossing habits and regular visits to the dentist, but far too many children in Colorado go without regular dental care. According to the Colorado Health Access Survey, in 2013, only 75 percent of children ages birth to 18 visited a dentist within the past 12 months, not a significant change from 2009 (Figure 33).⁸⁰ Colorado has made some progress in increasing dental coverage among children, however; 79 percent of Colorado kids had dental insurance in 2013, up from 74 percent in 2009.⁸¹



Oral health problems can affect children's school attendance and performance. One study found that children with poor oral health were three times more likely to miss school due to toothaches than their peers.

Source: Jackson, S. L., et al. (2011). Impact of poor oral health on children's school attendance and performance. *American Journal of Public Health*, 101(10).

Figure 33 Children Who Saw a Dentist in the Last 12 Months



⁷⁷ American Academy of Pediatrics. (n.d.). Oral health and children. Retrieved from <http://www2.aap.org/compeds/dochs/oralhealth/index.html>.

⁷⁸ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2012). *The Basic Screening Survey: Children's Oral Health Screening Colorado 2011-2012*.

⁷⁹ Brunson, D. (2012). Improving the oral health care of Colorado's children.

⁸⁰ Colorado Health Institute and The Colorado Trust. (2013). Colorado Health Access Survey.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*

Grand County: Collaborating to Crack Down on Childhood Cavities

A broad and coordinated effort to reduce childhood cavities is making a big difference in the lives of Grand County kids, and the proof is in their smiles.

The number of Grand County children with untreated tooth decay has dropped from 59 percent in 2005 to 16 percent today, thanks to a dedicated coalition of schools, private dental practices, public health officials, non-profit organizations and community members.

“Rarely do communities, big or small, rural or urban, accomplish this degree of change within one decade,” said Katy Lois, Health Integration Coordinator for Grand Beginnings, “Together, we are achieving exceptional results, and the data demonstrate our community’s progress.”

Last fall, local elementary schools hosted dental screenings for all children in kindergarten through fifth grades in the county. Check-ups were provided to 689 children, more than 300 of whom received fluoride treatment. Lois said such a comprehensive in-school health service was unprecedented in the rural mountain community.

There’s still work to do. Two-thirds of Grand County children live in areas without fluoridated water. And the coalition is working to ensure children, regardless of income or insurance coverage, consistently see a dental provider who knows them.

“The ingenuity of our partnership is that we are not just forming a committee to talk about a problem, but are working together across sectors,” Lois said. “It’s action-based, coordinated engagement that is making a significant difference.”

*Thanks to Katy Lois, Health Integration Coordinator,
Rural Resort Region NE Early Childhood Council*

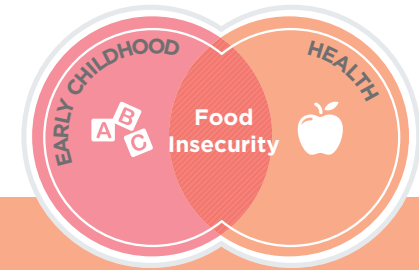




Healthy Living: Food Insecurity

Families who are considered food-insecure experience uncertainty about having or being able to acquire enough food for all household members due to insufficient money or resources.⁸² Children are especially vulnerable to the effects of inadequate nutrition since their brains and bodies are developing rapidly and need the right amount of specific vitamins and nutrients for both physical and cognitive development. An inadequate amount of food can threaten the foundation of a child's healthy development, as can too much of the wrong kinds of food like the low-cost, highly processed foods families may rely on when their food budgets are stretched thin.

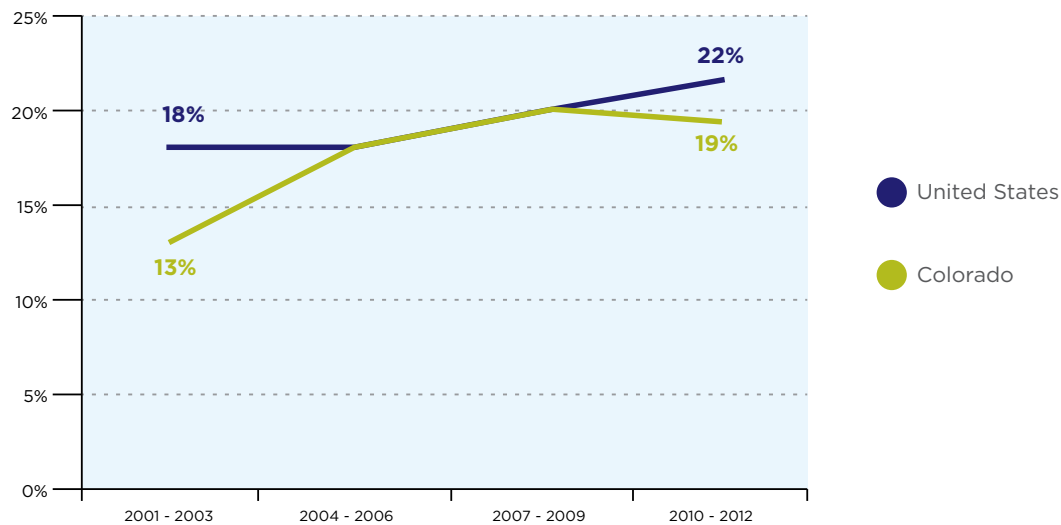
As thousands of Colorado parents lost their jobs during the recession, more and more Colorado children lived in households that reported experiencing food insecurity. At its peak between 2008 and 2010, 270,000 Colorado children under 18—nearly one in four kids—lived in a family that was uncertain about whether or not they would be able to put enough food on the table. Since then, the percent of children who lived in food-insecure households has begun to decline, although nearly one in five (19 percent) still lived in a food-insecure household between 2010 and 2012 (Figure 34).



Households with children under 6 are more likely to experience food insecurity than other household types. For young children, adequate nutrition is particularly important for healthy physical and cognitive development. Infants without access to sufficient food are at higher risk for delayed development, poor attachment to their caregivers and learning difficulties during the first few years of their lives.

Source: Zaslow, M., et al. (2008). Food security during infancy: implications for attachment and mental proficiency in toddlerhood. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 13(1)

Figure 34 Children in Households that were Food-Insecure at Some Point in the Year



⁸² U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2012). Food insecurity in the U.S.: Measurement. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/measurement.aspx#insecurity>.

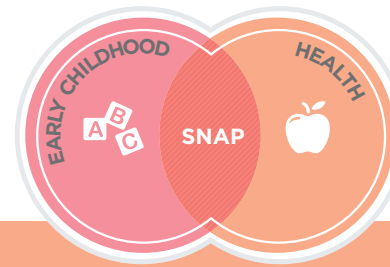
SNAP Participation

Although the child poverty rate has continued to climb during the past few years, the percent of Colorado children who live in a food-insecure household has declined. One possible explanation for this discrepancy is increased participation in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps).

SNAP is a federally funded program that helps combat food insecurity during times when families are experiencing economic hardship by providing electronic benefits that can be used like cash at most grocery stores. It helps supplement the food budgets of some of our most vulnerable; nationally, 72 percent of people who receive SNAP benefits live in households with children, and another 25 percent live in households with a senior or person with a disability.⁸³

During a weak economy when unemployment and poverty rates are high, SNAP expands to help more people until they get back on their feet. The average household receiving SNAP benefits stays on the program for less than a year.⁸⁴ Average monthly participation in SNAP has more than doubled in Colorado since 2007, increasing from approximately 251,000 Coloradans per month in 2007 to nearly 508,000 Coloradans per month in 2013 (Figure 35). The pace of growth has begun to slow during the past few years, however; between 2012 and 2013, average monthly participation in Colorado increased by only 3 percent.

By supplementing a family's food budget, SNAP helps alleviate some of the impacts of poverty on children. Studies have shown that, compared to low-income children who qualified for SNAP benefits but did not receive them, children whose families did receive SNAP benefits had a lower risk of developmental delays and were more likely to be at a healthy weight. Families who received SNAP benefits were also less likely to have faced tough trade-offs like whether to pay for food or other necessities like rent, electricity or health care.⁸⁵

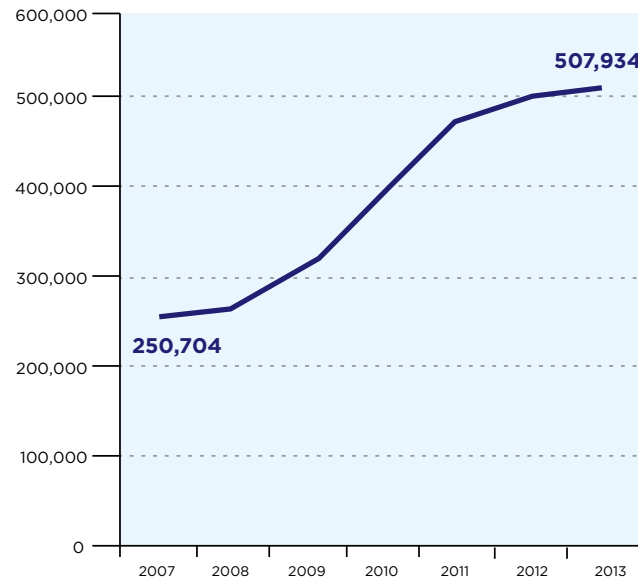


Children whose mothers had access to food stamps during pregnancy and during their early childhood years have better health outcomes as adults, according to a University of California study. The study found significantly fewer cases of obesity, high blood pressure and diabetes among adults who had access to food stamps as young children.

Source: Hoynes, et al. (2012). Long run impacts of childhood access to the safety net. As cited by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.



Figure 35 Average Monthly SNAP Participation in Colorado



⁸³ Rosenbaum, D. (2013, March 11). SNAP is effective and efficient. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=3239>.

⁸⁴ Feeding America. (n.d.). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Retrieved from http://feedingamerica.org/how-we-fight-hunger/advocacy-public-policy/policy-center/federal-anti-hunger-programs-and-policies/supplemental-nutrition-assistance-program.aspx#_edn1.

⁸⁵ Children's HealthWatch. (2012). *The SNAP Vaccine: Boosting Children's Health*.



SNAP Benefits

SNAP benefits are designed to supplement families' food budgets; relying entirely on SNAP benefits to purchase enough food for the month is extremely difficult. One study found that the average household that received SNAP benefits used 90 percent of the benefits by the 21st day of the month.⁸⁶

In Colorado, the average monthly SNAP benefit per household was \$296 in 2013—about \$135 per person or \$1.50 per person, per meal, assuming each person eats three meals per day (Figure 36).⁸⁷ In November of 2013, Congress allowed a temporary boost in SNAP benefits provided by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to expire, resulting in a cut in SNAP benefits for thousands of Colorado families and children. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that a mother with two children will lose \$29 per month in SNAP benefits (nearly 20 meals per month) as a result of the cut. In Colorado, the cuts are expected to affect approximately 250,000 children across the state and could result in a loss of \$55 million to the state's economy by September 2014.⁸⁸

Figure 36 Average Monthly SNAP Benefit per Colorado Household



⁸⁶ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (2011). Benefit redemption patterns in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Final Report.

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. (n.d.). Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Average Monthly Benefit per Household and Average Monthly Benefit per Person.

⁸⁸ Rosenbaum, D., & Keith-Jennings, B. (2013, October 24). November 1 SNAP Cuts will Affect Millions of Children, Seniors and People with Disabilities. Washington, DC: Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/?fa=view&id=4036>.

Intersections: School Nutrition Programs

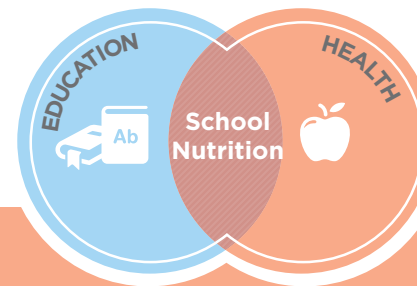
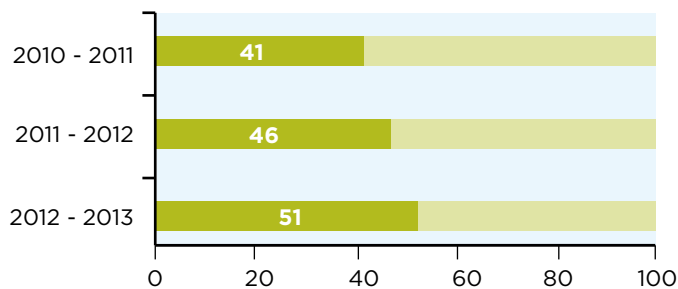
Across the state, hundreds of thousands of students receive free or reduced-price school meals through the National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs. During the 2013-14 school year, 42 percent of all Colorado students in preschool through 12th grade qualified for free or reduced-price school meals—up from 30 percent in 2003-2004. For many students living in poverty, these meals may be their primary source of nutrition. By helping relieve hunger among children, school meal programs also help ensure children have the energy and focus they need in order to learn.

Breakfast is particularly important to a child’s ability to pay attention in class, but too many Colorado children come to school with empty stomachs. Recent efforts at the federal, state and local level have aimed to remedy that by focusing on increasing participation in the school breakfast program. Although children who qualify for the free or reduced-price lunch program also qualify for school breakfast, participation in school breakfast has historically been lower. Out of every 100 Colorado students who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch during the 2012-2013 school year, only about 51 participated in the school breakfast program (Figure 37).⁸⁹

Participation in the school breakfast program is poor compared to the school lunch program for several reasons; for one, while most schools offer free or reduced-price lunch, not all of them offer breakfast. In Colorado, only about 81 percent of schools that offered school lunch in the 2012-2013 school year also offered school breakfast.⁹⁰ Among those schools that do offer school breakfast, many have traditionally served breakfast in the cafeteria before the start of the school day, and not all students are able to arrive early enough to take advantage of the program. Other students may avoid going to the cafeteria for breakfast for fear of being stigmatized. In 2013, Colorado joined several other states that offer free breakfast after the bell to all students in schools where at least 70 percent of students qualify for free or reduced-price lunch. States that offer breakfast in the classroom see significantly higher breakfast participation.⁹¹



Figure 37 Colorado Students Eating School Breakfast Per 100 Students Who Eat School Lunch



The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs are federally funded and provide free or reduced-price meals to children whose family income falls below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, approximately \$43,550 for a family of four.

⁸⁹ Food Research and Action Center. (2014). School Breakfast Scorecard: 2012-2013 School Year.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹¹ *Ibid.*



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Families that Rely on Low-Cost Food

The Colorado Child Health Survey provides county-level estimates of the percent of families that reported relying on a few types of low-cost food to feed their children because they were running out of money to buy food. Low-cost food tends to be more highly processed and calorie-dense than more expensive foods and may not provide children with the vitamins and nutrients their brains and bodies need to develop healthily.

On average, between 2010 and 2012, 35 percent of Colorado families with children between the ages of 1 or 14 reported that they often or sometimes relied on low-cost foods to feed their family due to limited resources. Among the counties included in the Child Well-Being Index, families in Fremont County were most likely to rely on low-cost food to feed their children, while Teller County had the smallest percentage of families who reported relying on low-cost food (Table 11, Figure 38).⁹²

Table 11

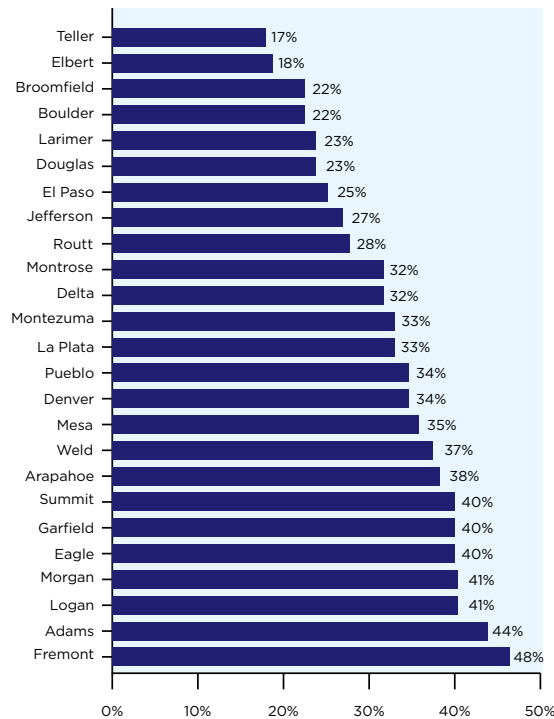
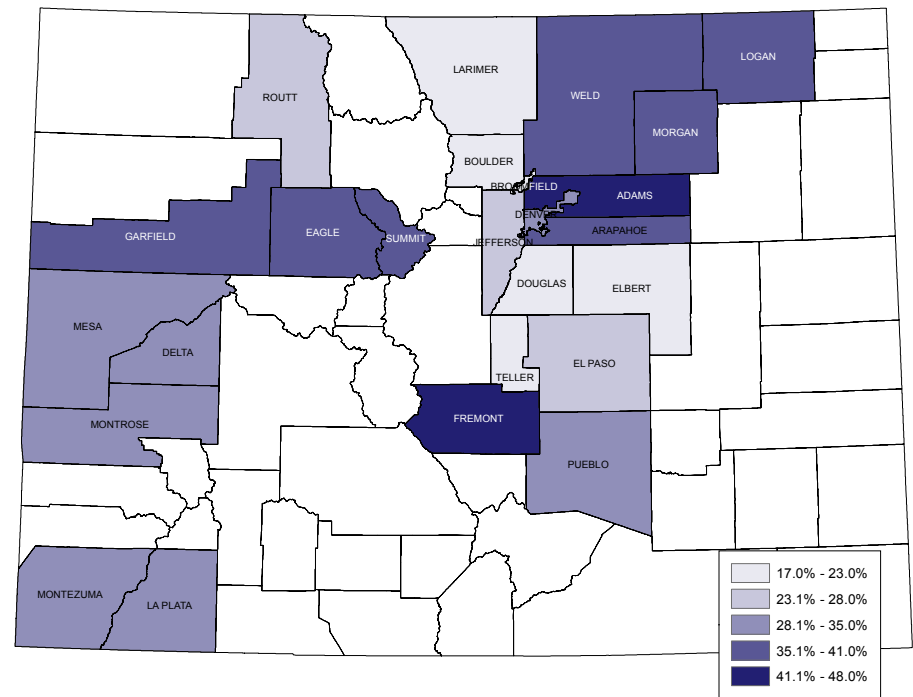


Figure 38



⁹² The number of parents of children 1 through 14 years of age who often or sometimes rely on a few kinds of low-cost food to feed a child because they were running out of money to buy food. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2010-2012 Child Health Surveys. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Overweight and Obese Children

Nationally, the obesity rate among children and teens has tripled from what it was only a generation ago.⁹³ Being overweight or obese during childhood puts children at higher risk of developing health problems that can persist into adulthood, such as high cholesterol or high blood pressure.⁹⁴ Additionally, type 2 diabetes, which was rarely seen in children prior to the 1990s, has become increasingly common as the childhood overweight and obesity rate climbs.⁹⁵

Although Colorado's childhood overweight and obesity rate is below the national average, more than one in four children ages 2 to 14 (27 percent between 2010 and 2012) are overweight or obese, according to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's Child Health Survey.⁹⁶ In some Colorado counties, more than a third of all children are overweight or obese (Table 12, Figure 39).

Children ages 2 through 19 are considered overweight when their body mass index (BMI) is between 85 and 94 percent of normal weight for height. They are considered obese when their BMI reaches 95 percent or higher of normal weight for height.⁹⁷



Table 12

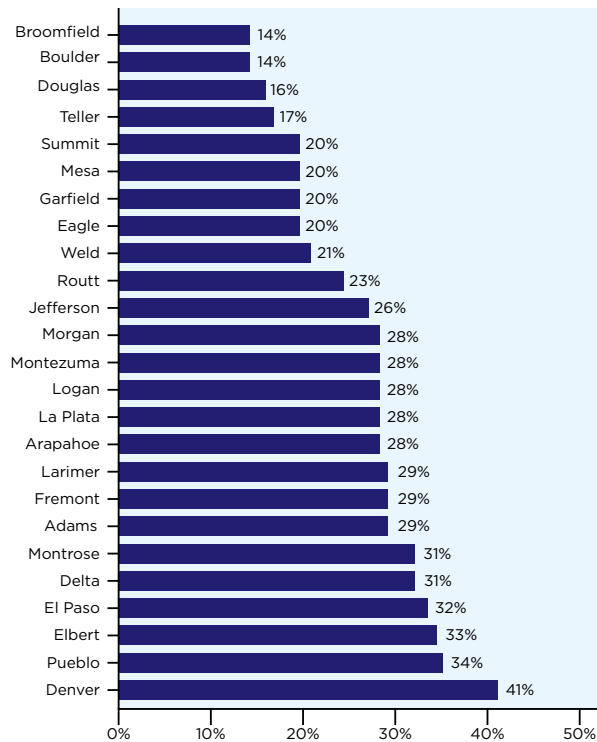
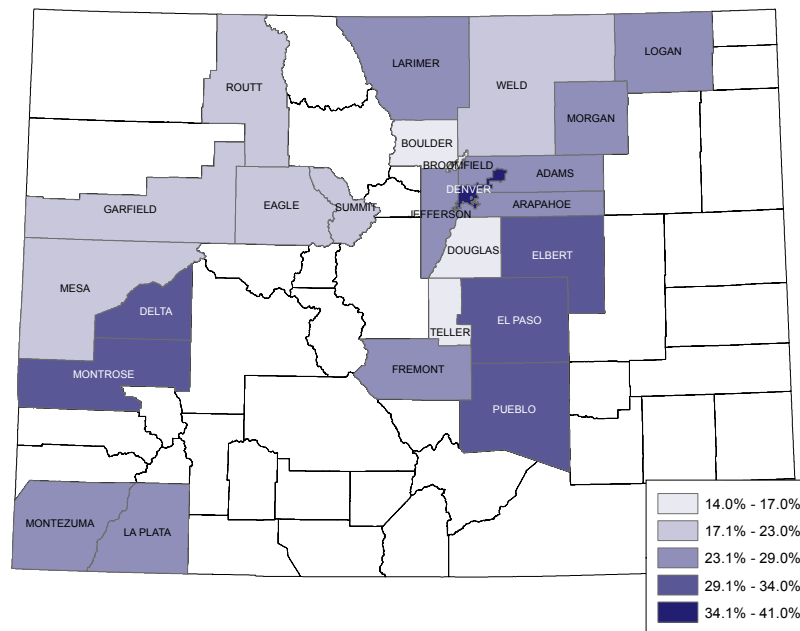


Figure 39



⁹³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Childhood overweight and obesity.

⁹⁴ Centers for Disease Control. (2012). Basics about childhood obesity. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html>.

⁹⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). Children and diabetes - more information.

⁹⁶ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Health Statistics Section, 2010-2012 Child Health Surveys. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dph.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

⁹⁷ Centers for Disease Control. (2012). Basics about childhood obesity. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html>.



Health and Safety: Risky Behaviors by Teens age 12 to 17

According to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Colorado teens ages 12 to 17 had higher rates of marijuana and cigarette use than the national average between 2010 and 2011, although cigarette use has been on a steady decline since 2002-2003 (Figures 41, 42).⁹⁸ Nine percent of Colorado teens reported smoking cigarettes, above the national average of 8 percent. On average, 11 percent of Colorado teens reported using marijuana within the previous 30 days, compared to the national average of 8 percent. It is unclear whether Colorado's higher rate of marijuana use among teens is a result of the legalization of medical marijuana for adults that took place in the early 2000s. Colorado teens' binge drinking and use of illicit drugs was on par with the national average, with 8 percent reporting binge drinking and 4 percent reporting illicit drug use (Figures 40, 43).

Figure 40 Binge Drinking

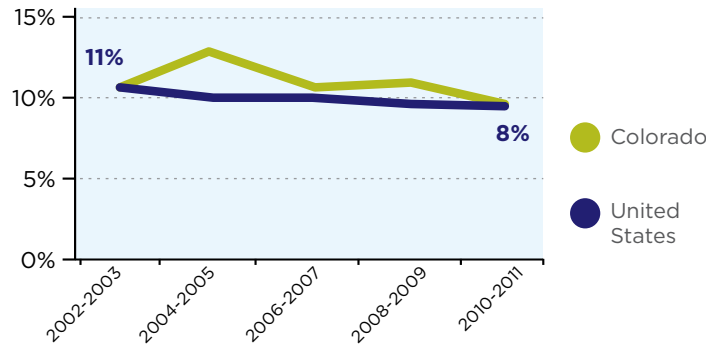


Figure 41 Marijuana Use

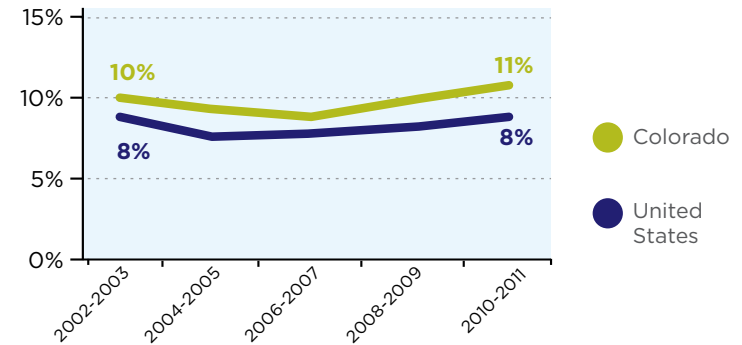


Figure 42 Cigarette Use

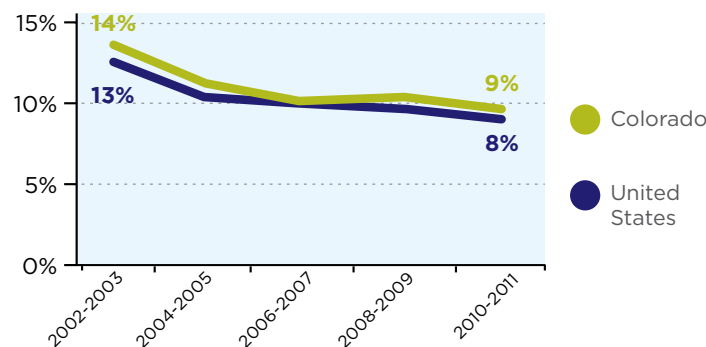
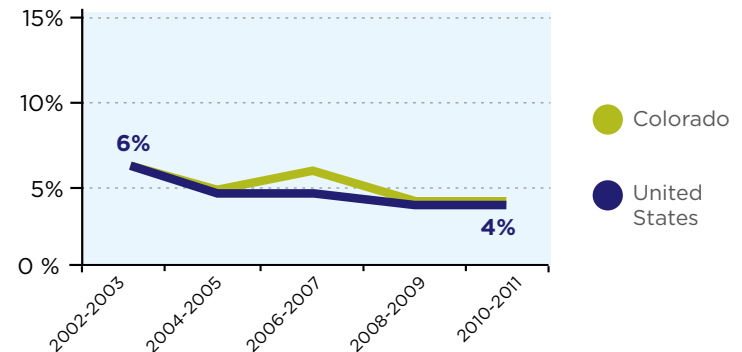


Figure 43 Illicit Drug Use other than Marijuana

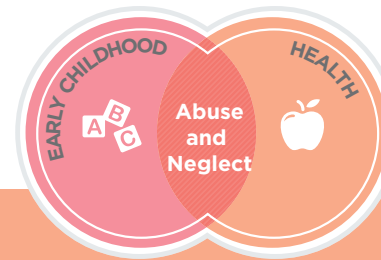


⁹⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. State Estimates of Substance Use from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health accessed online at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/>.

Child Abuse and Neglect

In 2012, nearly 10,500 children under 18 in Colorado were victims of child abuse or neglect—about 8 out of every 1,000 children. The impacts of abuse and neglect during childhood can be lifelong; children who are abused or neglected are at higher risk of teen pregnancy, becoming involved in criminal activity and abusing drugs.⁹⁹

Neglect is the most common form of maltreatment experienced among children in Colorado. In 2012, neglect was cited in 83 percent of Colorado child maltreatment cases (Figure 44).¹⁰⁰ While neglect may sound more innocuous than outright abuse, neglect can actually cause more harm to a child than physical abuse by disrupting healthy brain development.¹⁰¹ The Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University describes interactions between young children and adults as a “serve and return” process. Babies naturally try to engage with their caregivers by cooing, making facial expressions, gesturing or crying, and their natural expectation, hard-wired in their brain, is that the adult will respond to those cues and engage with them. When the adult repeatedly fails to respond, the baby’s stress response system is activated and developing brain circuits are disrupted, setting the stage for delays in cognitive development and impaired development of executive functioning skills like working memory and impulse control—skills that will be important throughout a child’s life.



Colorado children under 5 are the most likely to experience abuse and neglect, with infants having the highest child abuse and neglect rate of any other age.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children’s Bureau. (2013). *Child Maltreatment 2012*.



Figure 44 Child Maltreatment by Type: Colorado, 2012

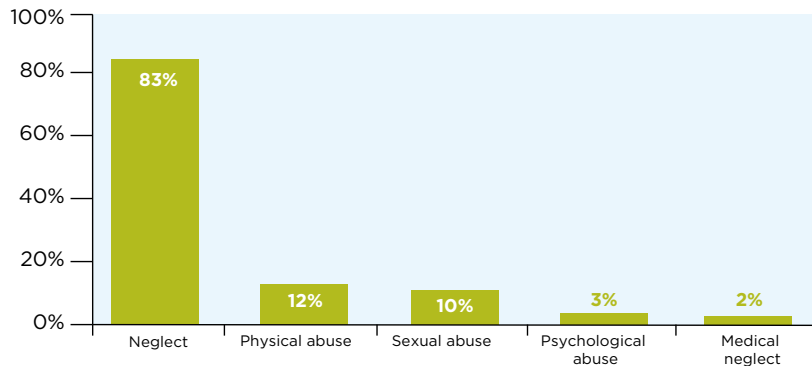
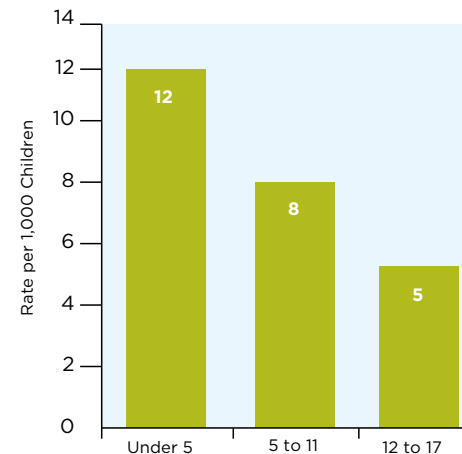


Figure 45 Child Maltreatment Rate (Per 1,000 Children) By Age Group: Colorado, 2012



⁹⁹ Child Welfare Information Gateway. (2013). Long-term consequences of child abuse and neglect. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

¹⁰⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Child Maltreatment 2012.

¹⁰¹ Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University. (2012). The science of neglect: The persistent absence of responsive care disrupts the developing brain. (Working Paper). Retrieved from <http://developingchild.harvard.edu/index.php?clID=476>.

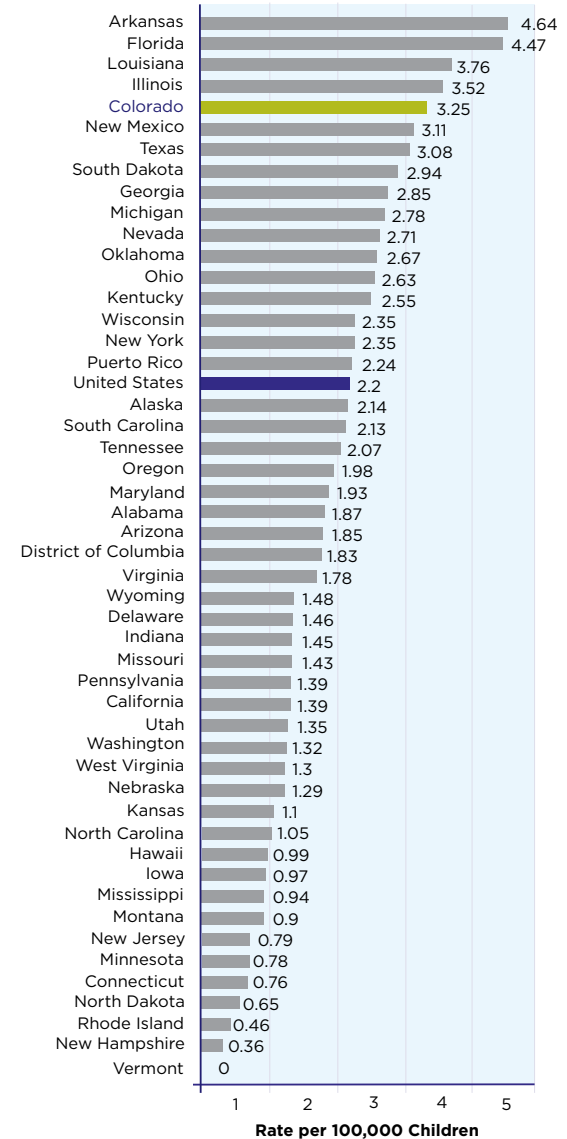


Child Fatalities from Abuse and Neglect

In 2012, 40 children in Colorado died as a result of abuse and neglect, up from 32 children in 2008. At 3.25 fatalities per 100,000 children, Colorado's child fatality rate was the fifth-highest among the 49 states and jurisdictions that reported child fatalities in 2012 (Figure 46).

Child fatalities have received increased attention at the state and county level during the past few years. In 2013, the General Assembly passed legislation to require state agencies to coordinate with one another to prevent child fatalities and also created a state-wide hotline where people can report suspected cases of abuse and neglect.^{102,103,104}

Figure 46 Child Fatalities by State, 2012: Rate per 100,000 Children

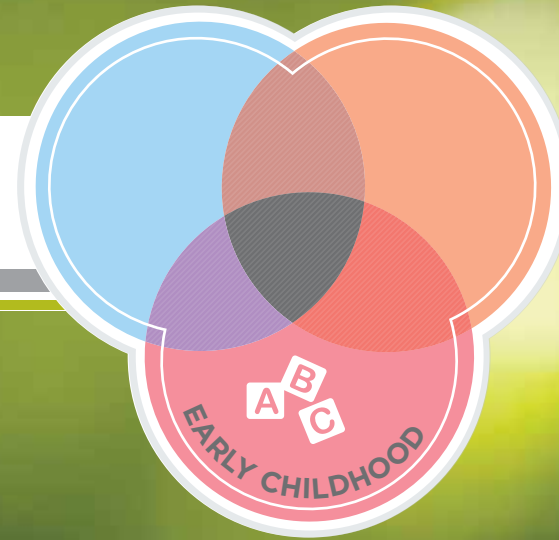


¹⁰² Child Fatality Prevention Act. C.R.S. 25-20.5-401. (2013).

¹⁰³ C.R.S. 26-5-111. (2013).

¹⁰⁴ Steffen, J. (2013, May 7). Colorado lawmakers OK child fatality review, abuse hotline bills.

Early Childhood Learning and Development



Early childhood is a time of rapid development and tremendous opportunity. During these years, children are particularly sensitive to their environments, and a child’s experiences early in life lay the groundwork for everything else to come. Whether a young child has access to healthy, nutritious foods, whether she is read to frequently or not at all, whether she has stable, consistent care during the day—all of these factors have enormous influence on a child’s outcomes later in life.

In Colorado, far too many of our youngest children are growing up without access to the support they need to begin life healthy and strong. One in five children under 6 lives in poverty. Only about half of all 3- and 4-year-old children in Colorado are enrolled in any type of preschool program.

Innovative communities have been able to design high-quality programs for children of all backgrounds, and these programs have shown significant long-term benefits for children. Unfortunately, high-quality child care and early learning programs aren’t available to all Colorado kids because they aren’t available in all communities or are too costly for families.

The future prosperity of Colorado depends on our ability to ensure the health and well-being of the next generation. When we wisely invest in our youngest children, the next generation will pay that back through a lifetime of productivity and responsible citizenship.





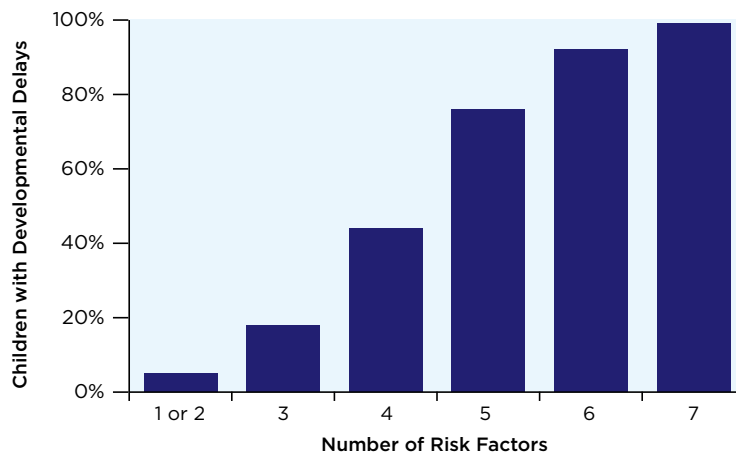
Early Brain Development and Toxic Stress

Children are born with inherent potential and a built-in, innate desire to engage with the world around them. Their brains are developing rapidly, with more than 700 new neural connections forming in the brain every second during the first few years of life. This early brain development helps lay the foundation for skills children will need throughout their lifetimes: executive functioning skills like working memory, mental flexibility and self-control. These skills allow children to perform important tasks during childhood, such as following instructions from a teacher or controlling impulses to focus on the task at hand, but their benefits extend into adulthood. Adults with well-developed executive functioning skills are better able to cope with stress and are better problem-solvers.¹⁰⁵

Whether a child's brain develops in a healthy way depends largely on his or her environment and relationships during the earliest years of life. Safe, secure relationships with caregivers who consistently respond to the needs of children, and read, sing or otherwise interact with children in a positive way, help the brain develop. When a child lacks these relationships, or when they experience stressors like abuse, neglect, unstable housing, parental mental illness or parental substance abuse, their body's stress response system is triggered. If the stress response system remains on high alert for a prolonged period of time, the stress becomes "toxic" to their rapidly developing brains. Toxic levels of stress derail healthy brain development and can have long-term consequences on a child's physical health and cognitive well-being.¹⁰⁶

One study that examined children with risk factors that contribute to toxic stress, such as abuse and neglect, exposure to domestic violence and caregiver mental illness, among others, found that these risk factors have a cumulative effect: the more adverse experiences a child has during his or her first three years of life, the higher his or her chance of having a developmental delay. Children with six or seven of these risk factors present in their lives have a 90 percent to 100 percent chance of having a delay in their development (Figure 47). Odds like these are very difficult to overcome for even the most resilient child.¹⁰⁷

Figure 47 Adverse Childhood Experiences and Developmental Delays



Source: Barth, et al. As cited by Dr. Jack P. Shonkoff, Center on the Developing Child, Harvard University.

¹⁰⁵ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. (2011). *Building the Brain's "Air Traffic Control" System: How Early Experiences Shape the Development of Executive Functioning: Working Paper No. 11*. Retrieved from www.developingchild.harvard.edu.

¹⁰⁶ Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. (2005/2014). *Excessive Stress Disrupts the Architecture of the Developing Brain: Working Paper No. 3*. Retrieved from www.developingchild.harvard.edu.

¹⁰⁷ Barth, et al. (2008). *Developmental status and early intervention service needs of maltreated children*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

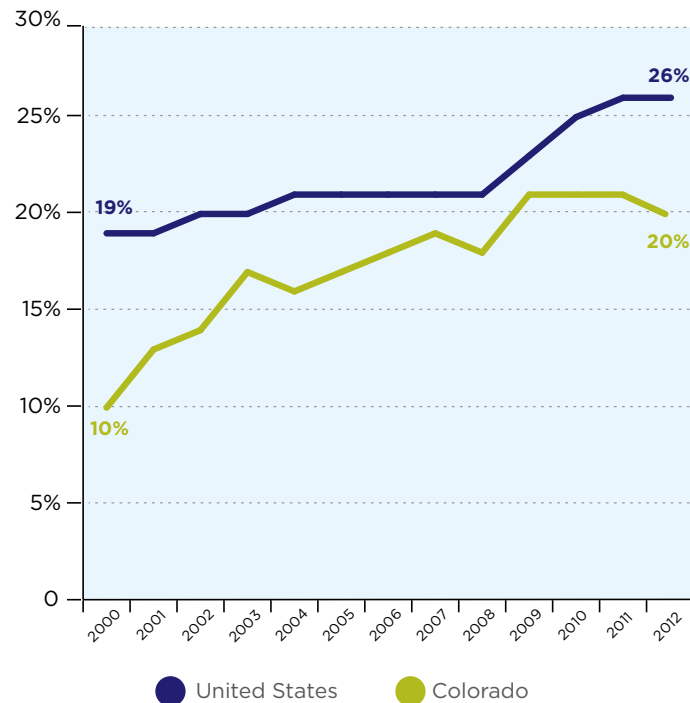
Children Under 6 in Poverty

The impacts of poverty can be devastating for children of any age, but poverty experienced during early childhood is particularly damaging, given how sensitive young children are to the conditions in their environment.¹⁰⁸ Poverty experienced during the early years has repercussions that stretch well into adulthood. One study found that those who experienced poverty between birth and age 5 completed two fewer years of school, were twice as likely to be arrested (among men) and were more than twice as likely to be in poor health as adults than those who lived in moderate- to upper-income families during their early years. Early childhood poverty appeared to have a larger impact on adults' lives than did poverty experienced in adolescence.

Given the harmful effects of early childhood poverty, it is troubling that in Colorado and nationwide, children under 6 are more likely to live in poverty than children ages 6 to 17. In 2012, one in five Colorado children under 6 (20 percent, or 81,000 kids) lived in poverty. Between 2011 and 2012, the percent of young children living in poverty declined for the first time since 2008. While this is welcome news, the number of young children living in poverty has grown by 125 percent since 2000 (Figure 48).¹⁰⁹



Figure 48 Children Under 6 in Poverty



¹⁰⁸ Duncan, G., & Magnuson, K. (2011). The long reach of early childhood poverty. *Pathways*, Winter 2011.

¹⁰⁹ Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2001 Supplemental Surveys and 2002-2012 American Community Surveys. As reported in the Annie E. Casey Foundation's KIDS COUNT Data Center.



Home Visiting Programs

Voluntary home visiting programs serve as a critical support for many families with young children or those who are expecting a baby. These programs aim to improve outcomes for children by connecting parents to resources and helping them learn how to become their child's first and most important teacher. Colorado has several voluntary home visiting programs, including the Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), Home Instruction for Parents of Preschool Youngsters (HIPPI), Parents as Teachers (PAT) and Healthy Steps for Young Children. Home visiting programs typically include periodic home visits during which a nurse or other parent educator may provide information on topics ranging from prenatal health care to school readiness. In 2011-2012, 15 percent of Colorado children between birth and 3 years old had parents who reported participating in a home visiting program of some type, according to the National Survey of Children's Health.¹¹⁰

Many home visiting programs have proven very effective at improving outcomes for both children and their families. The Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), for example, has demonstrated consistent results for children. The program provides home visits conducted by highly trained nurses to low-income, first-time mothers beginning early in their pregnancy and lasting until their child's second birthday. In 2013, NFP served approximately 4,500 families across the state. Among Colorado families who have participated in NFP, results have been overwhelmingly positive. Participating families have shown:

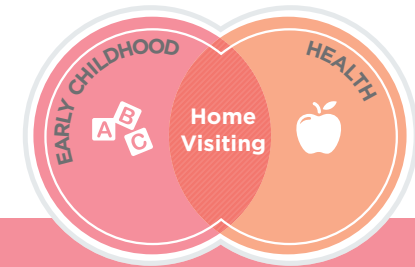
- A nearly 50 percent reduction in domestic violence;
- A 90 percent immunization rate by the child's second birthday;
- A 21 percent reduction in women who smoked during pregnancy; and
- A 32 percent reduction in alcohol use during pregnancy.¹¹¹

In addition, studies that followed up with program participants 15 years later showed reduced criminal activity among mothers and their children, improved school readiness, fewer months spent on welfare and reductions in child abuse and neglect.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau. (2013). 2011-2012 National Survey of Children's Health.

¹¹¹ Invest in Kids. (2014). Colorado Nurse-Family Partnership Fact Sheet.

¹¹² Nurse-Family Partnership. (2013.) Research trials and outcomes. Retrieved from http://www.nursefamilypartnership.org/assets/PDF/Factsheets/NFP_Research_Outcomes.aspx.



When mothers receive home visitation services early in their pregnancy, their odds of having a low birthweight baby decline.

Source: Lee, E., et al. Reducing low birthweight through home visitation: A randomized controlled trial. *Nutrition Journal* 11(1).

Early Language Development

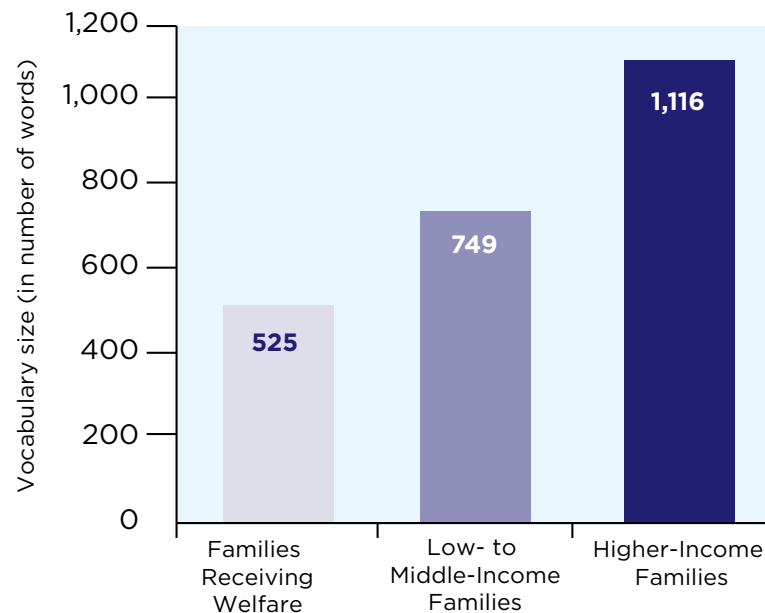
The gap in literacy skills among children in the K-12 education system has been well-established, but a growing body of research supports the fact that these achievement gaps are already present the day children walk in the kindergarten door. The foundation for a child’s literacy and language skills is built during the years prior to kindergarten, and the stability of that foundation depends in part on his or her earliest experiences. From the time children are born, singing, reading or telling them stories in any language stimulates their brains and helps them begin to be able to identify sounds and words. These fundamental skills are essential building blocks for vocabulary and literacy skills that will be important throughout a child’s life.

In 1995, a landmark study found that the size of a child’s vocabulary and the strength of his or her language skills depend largely on the number of words they were exposed to during their earliest years of life. The study also noted that there was a dramatic difference in the number of words children heard based on their family’s socioeconomic status. On average, children in low-income families heard less than a third of the words per hour that children of wealthy professionals heard. As a result, children in upper-income families had heard 30 million more words than children in low-income families by age 3, and their vocabularies were twice as large.¹¹³

A more recent study showed gaps in knowledge and skills by the time the children were 18 months old. Children in upper-income families were better able to identify common objects like a dog or a ball than children in low-income families. The study also found that by age 2, children from low-income families were already six months behind in their language development. Clearly, achievement gaps start early; waiting until a child enters the K-12 system to address them is unlikely to make a meaningful difference.¹¹⁴



Figure 49 Vocabulary Size at Age 3 by Socioeconomic Status



¹¹³ Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (1995). *Meaningful Differences in the Everyday Experience of Young American Children*. Baltimore, MD: Brookes Publishing.

¹¹⁴ 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. 234-248.

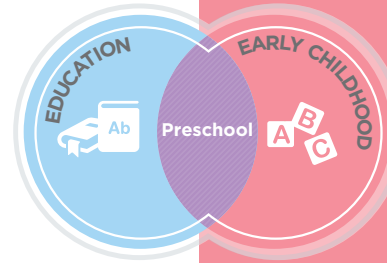


Preschool Enrollment

Each year, tens of thousands of Colorado children enter kindergarten for the first time, but not all of them start their K-12 experience on equal footing. While some of these children have spent one or two years building the foundations of school success, identifying letters and numbers, and socializing with their classmates in a preschool program, others are exposed to these new tasks for the first time and must play catch-up with their peers.

Across Colorado, slightly less than half of all 3- and 4-year-old children are enrolled in a preschool program of some type, but enrollment varies widely across the state and across income groups (for more information on preschool enrollment by income, see page 75 in the K-12 Education section). The adjacent map shows preschool enrollment for most counties in Colorado, with participation ranging from 28 percent of 3- and 4-year-olds in Rio Blanco County to 100 percent of children in this age group in Hinsdale, Ouray and San Juan counties. (Figure 50). Note that a child's preschool enrollment status was reported by his or her parents, and the quality of the preschool program is unknown.¹¹⁵

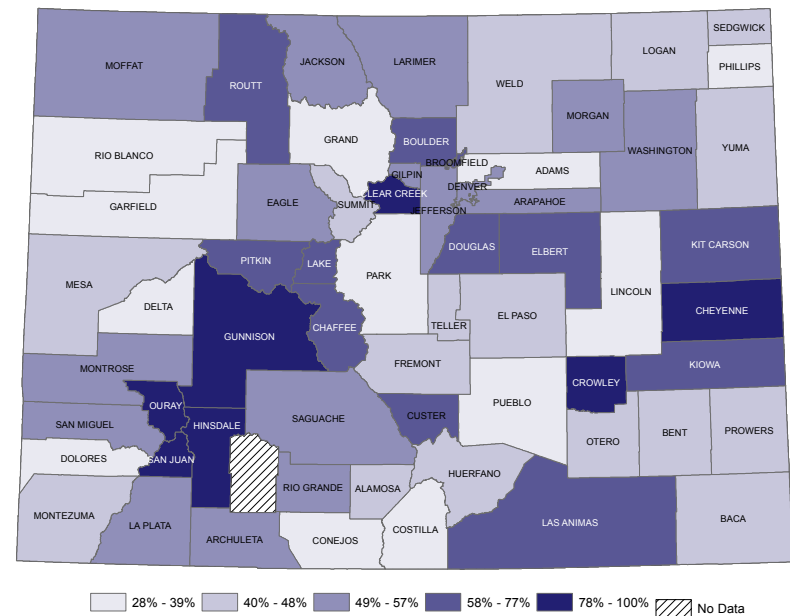
Research shows that the quality of a preschool program matters when it comes to both short- and long-term results for children. There is no perfect formula for creating quality in preschool programs, but evidence shows that programs with smaller class sizes, lower teacher to child ratios, highly educated teachers and ongoing professional development for teachers tend to be more effective.¹¹⁶ High-quality programs help boost kindergarten readiness and improve social-emotional, cognitive and language development.



Children who attend high-quality preschool and half-day kindergarten had higher reading scores in third grade than children who attended full-day kindergarten but had no preschool. Children from low-income families, children of color and English Language Learners saw the greatest benefits from this combination of programming.

Source: Hull, J. (2011). Starting Out Right: Pre-K and Kindergarten.

Figure 50 Percent of 3- and 4-Year-Old Children Attending Preschool



¹¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-Year Estimates.

¹¹⁶ Ackerman, D. J., & Barnett, W. S. (2006). Increasing the effectiveness of preschool programs. New Brunswick, NJ: National Institute for Early Education Research, Rutgers University.

Colorado Preschool Program

The Colorado Preschool Program (CPP) is Colorado's state-funded, voluntary preschool program for 3- and 4-year-old children (as well as 5-year-olds not yet in kindergarten) who experience risk factors that are known to increase the chances of academic failure. Each CPP slot includes a 2.5-hour day of preschool, four days per week, with the fifth day set aside for teacher professional development and family outreach activities. In 2012-2013, 171 of Colorado's 179 school districts participated in CPP. Among children who participated, 70 percent were served in public schools, 21 percent were served in a community program and 9 percent were served in a Head Start program.¹¹⁷

The number of available slots in CPP is capped by the legislature, so not all children who qualify can actually enroll in the program. In 2012, CPP had the capacity to serve 21 percent of all 4-year-olds in Colorado and 6.2 percent of all 3-year-olds. If CPP served all children who met the program's eligibility requirements, it is estimated that an additional 25,500 children across the state could qualify and enroll.¹¹⁸

For the 2013-2014 school year, the legislature authorized 20,160 traditional CPP slots but also approved an expansion of CPP through an initiative called Early Childhood At-Risk Enhancement, or ECARE. The ECARE expansion includes 3,200 additional half-day slots that districts can use flexibly to meet their needs. Districts that receive ECARE grants may use the slots for a half-day of preschool, combine two ECARE slots for a full day of preschool or use them to add the second half of the school day for at-risk kindergartners who would otherwise be in half-day programs.¹¹⁹

The **Colorado Preschool Program (CPP)** provides free, high-quality early childhood education and support services to at-risk 3- and 4-year-old children to boost kindergarten readiness and prevent achievement gaps. Five-year-olds also may participate in CPP if they have not yet started kindergarten.

Children who qualify for CPP must have certain risk factors present in their lives. These risk factors include living in a family whose income is low enough to qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, homelessness, having a parent who abuses drugs or alcohol, or needing language development, among others.



¹¹⁷ Colorado Department of Education. *CPP 2014 Legislative Report*.

¹¹⁸ Colorado Legislative Council. (2013). Concerning the financing of public schools, and, in connection therewith, creating the "Public School Finance Act" - Final Fiscal Note.

¹¹⁹ Colorado Department of Education. ECARE slots and the October count. Retrieved from <http://www.cde.state.co.us/cpp/octcountecare>.



Children who participate in CPP make significant progress in several developmental domains. The Teaching Strategies GOLD assessment measures children’s social-emotional, physical, language and cognitive development, as well as literacy and math skills. It shows that more than 90 percent of children enrolled in CPP meet or exceed widely held expectations for development in every area except math by the end of the preschool year. Additionally, Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP) and Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) scores show that at-risk children who participated in CPP consistently outperform their at-risk peers who did not participate in the program in reading, writing, math and science. In some subjects, children who attended CPP out-performed their at-risk peers by more than 10 percentage points.¹²⁰



How the Colorado Preschool Program Ranks Compared to Other State-Funded Preschool Programs

Each year, the National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER) at Rutgers University releases *The State of Preschool*, a report that compares and ranks state-funded preschool programs across the United States based on factors like access, quality standards and funding. How did CPP rank?

- **Preschool access for 4-year-olds: 20th** out of 40 states
- **Preschool access for 3-year-olds: 10th** out of 26 states
- **State spending: 38th** out of 40 states
- **All reported spending (local, state and federal): 32nd** out of 40 states

Source: National Institute for Early Education Research (NIEER). (2013). *The State of Preschool 2012*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University.

¹²⁰ Colorado Department of Education. *CPP 2014 Legislative Report*.

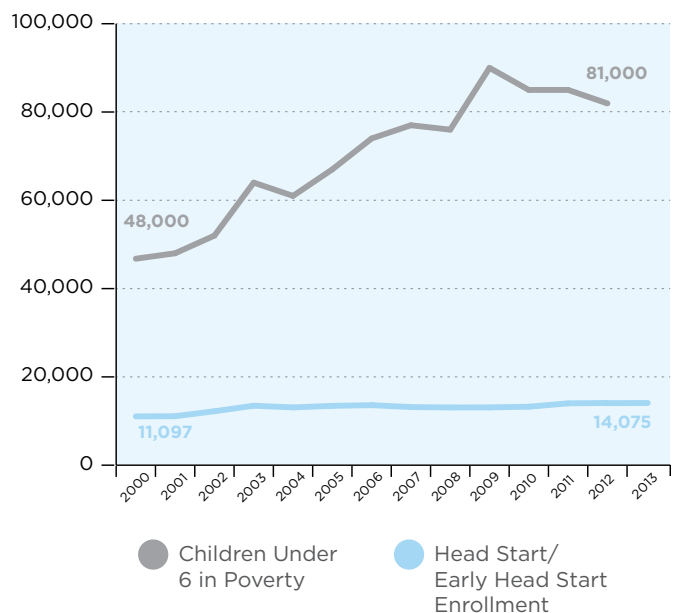
Early Head Start and Head Start

Early Head Start and Head Start promote healthy physical, cognitive and social development and boost school readiness among children living in poverty. Recognizing the importance of physical and social well-being to a child's ability to learn, the programs focus on the whole child. Depending on each family's needs, Early Head Start and Head Start may help families find a medical home, assist them in obtaining health insurance for their child and provide screenings for developmental, sensory, behavioral, hearing or vision problems. The programs also encourage family involvement and build relationships with parents to help them be their child's first and most important teacher.¹²¹

Slots in Early Head Start and Head Start are limited, and the programs are unable to serve all of the children who are eligible and could benefit from them. The gap between the number of children who qualify for Head Start and those who are actually served has grown wider and wider since 2000. In 2000-2001, there was approximately one Head Start or Early Head Start slot for every four children in poverty. By 2012-2013, there was only one slot in the programs for every six children living in poverty (Figure 51).^{122,123}



Figure 51 Children Under 6 in Poverty and Head Start Enrollment



Note: The Head Start data in this graph are from the time period between 2000 and 2013. Data on the number of children under 6 in poverty are not yet available for 2013, so data from 2000 to 2012 are shown for this indicator.

Early Head Start and Head Start are federally funded early childhood programs that provide comprehensive educational, nutritional, health and social services to children living in poverty.

Early Head Start serves children birth to 3 years old, as well as pregnant women. **Head Start** serves children ages 3 to 5 years old.

In 2013, federal sequestration required a 5 percent, across-the-board budget cut for Head Start, and many Head Start programs had to reduce the number of slots offered to children in their communities. The enrollment data in the adjacent chart do not yet reflect the impact of sequestration, but it is estimated that 500 children across Colorado will lose access to Head Start because of the cuts. Programs that were able to avoid reducing their number of slots have had to cut back in other ways, such as eliminating transportation for families or reducing the amount spent on learning materials. Fortunately, in early 2014, Congress passed a spending bill that will reverse the cuts Head Start sustained as a result of the sequester in future years.¹²⁴

¹²¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2013). Head Start and Health Services; About Head Start.

¹²² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2013). 2012-2013 Program Information Report.

¹²³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2001 Supplemental Survey and 2002-2012 American Community Surveys.

¹²⁴ National Head Start Association. (2013). Colorado Fact Sheet: Head Start Sequestration Impact.



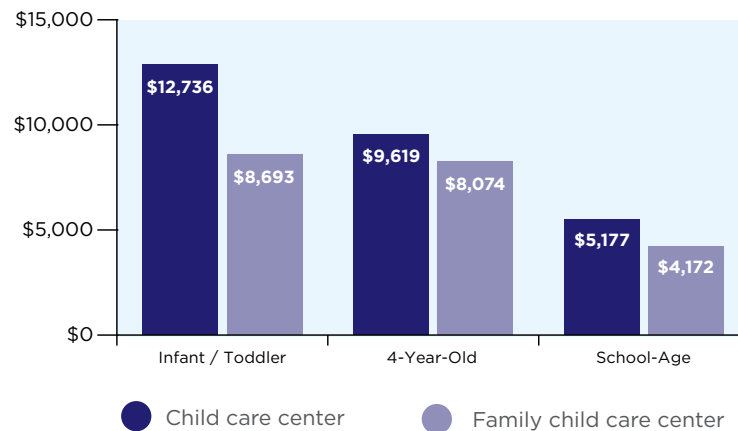
High Cost of Child Care

Child care is a necessity for the thousands of Colorado families in which all parents are working, but in Colorado, child care often comes at a steep price. For many families, the cost of child care exceeds the cost of housing and food combined. According to Child Care Aware, a single-mother family making the state median income would need to spend nearly half of her pretax income on child care for an infant (Figure 53).¹²⁵

As the economy rebounds, more Coloradans have the chance to pursue new career opportunities. However, too many of our families cannot take advantage of opportunities they've earned due to a lack of affordable child care. Colorado consistently ranks as one of the least-affordable states, relative to median income, for both center-based child care and family child care homes. In 2012, the average annual cost of infant care in a Colorado child care center was \$12,736—the fifth least affordable in the nation and more than the cost of tuition at a four-year public college or university.^{126,127} Colorado also ranked as the fifth least affordable state for 4-year-old care in a center, the average cost of which was \$9,619 (Figure 52).

Child care in a family child care home was slightly more affordable, at \$8,693 for an infant or toddler and \$8,074 for a 4-year-old.¹²⁸ Still, this translates to \$675 to \$725 a month, a cost too steep for many working families to bear.

Figure 52 Annual Cost of Child Care: Colorado, 2012



¹²⁵ Child Care Aware. (2013). Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

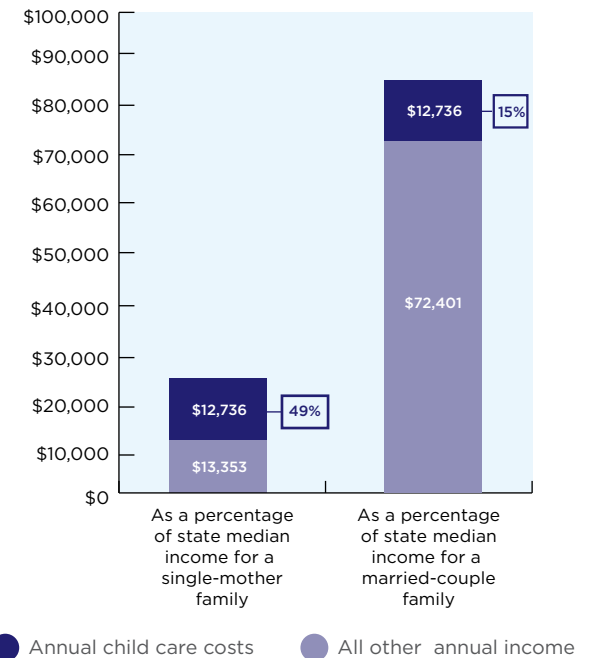
¹²⁷ Qualistar Colorado. (2013). 2013 Signature Report: An Analysis of Colorado's Licensed Child Care System.

¹²⁸ Child Care Aware. (2013). Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2013 Report.

Fifth Least Affordable State for Infant Care in a Center

Fifth Least Affordable State for 4-Year-Old Care in a Center

Figure 53 Cost of Infant Care in a Center as a Percent of Income

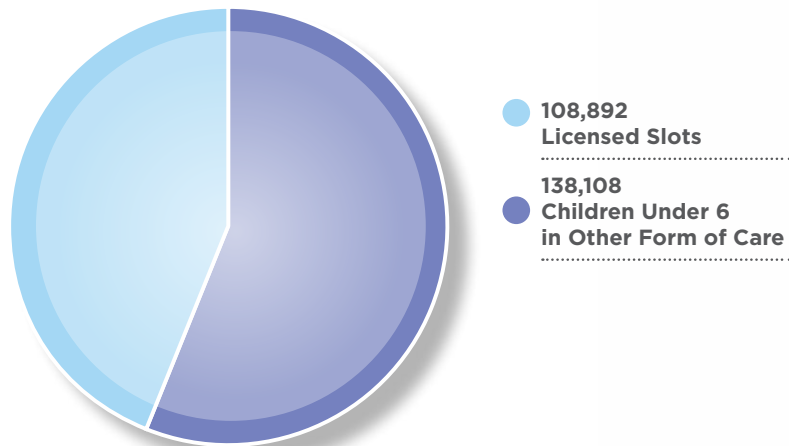


Child Care Capacity

In many communities across Colorado, finding a consistent, stable source of child care is an extremely difficult task. Across the state, demand for licensed child care vastly exceeds supply. In 2012, 247,000 Colorado children under the age of 6 (62 percent of all children in this age group) lived in families where all available parents worked, but Colorado's licensed child care centers, family child care homes and preschools have capacity for only about 44 percent of these children (approximately 109,000 licensed slots) (Figure 54).^{129,130} The quality of the settings in which the other 56 percent of young children are being cared for is unknown, since this care is usually informal and unlicensed.

Licensed infant care in Colorado is even more difficult for parents to find. As of January 2014, there are 20 counties across the state with no licensed infant care in a child care center, and three counties with no licensed infant care in either a child care center or a family child care home.

Figure 54 Licensed Child Care Capacity in Colorado



¹²⁹ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey. As reported by The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

¹³⁰ Qualistar Early Learning.

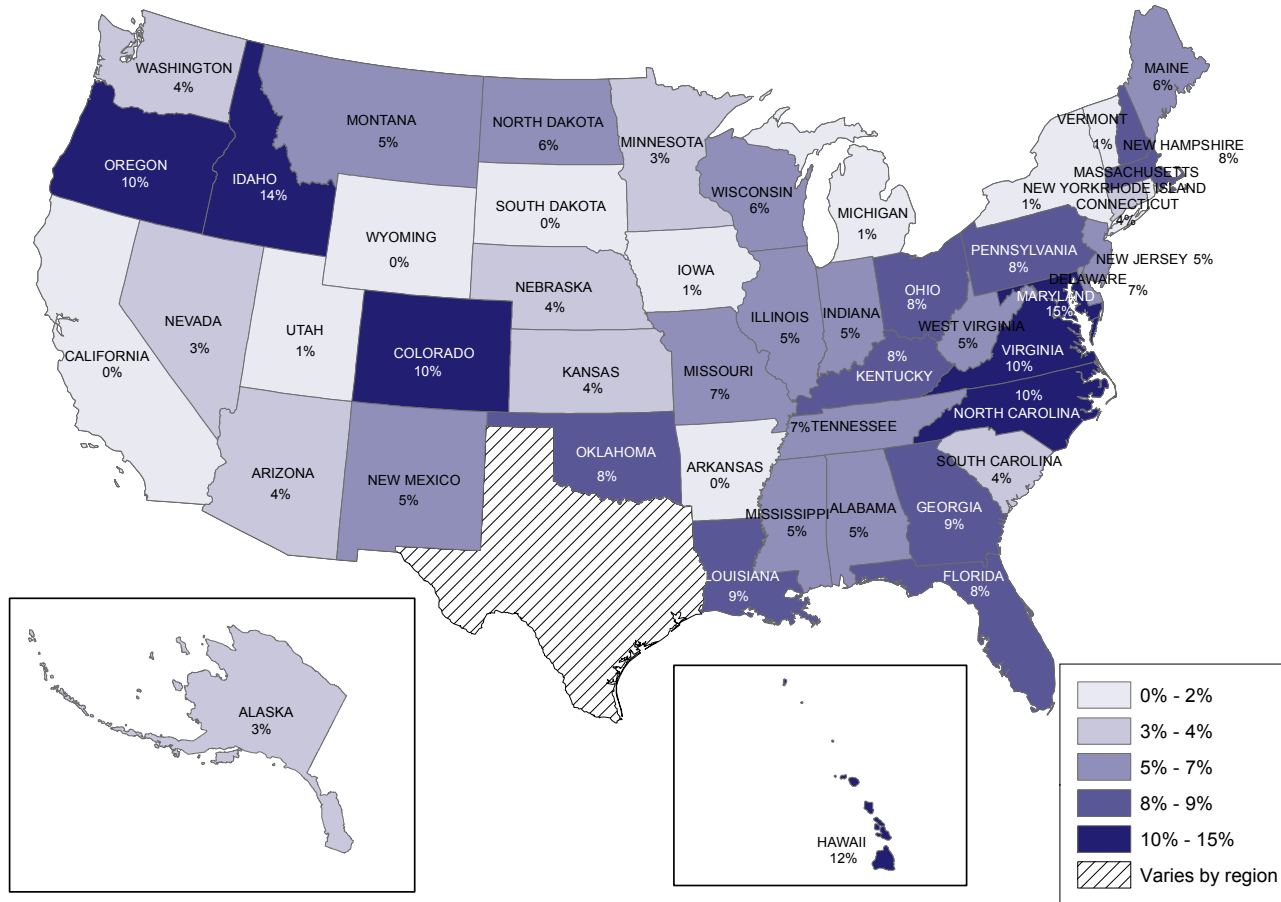


Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

The cost of child care in Colorado is too high for many families to be able to afford on their own. The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) is a voluntary program that helps make child care more affordable by providing a subsidy for a portion of child care costs to child care providers who contract with the program.

Funding for CCCAP comes primarily from a patchwork of federal, state and county funding, and parents are also responsible for a portion of the cost through co-payments. In 2013, Colorado had one of the highest parent co-pays in the nation for parents living at 100 percent of the federal poverty level, or approximately \$23,550 in annual income for a family of four. Parents at this income level were required to pay \$163 per month for child care, or about 10 percent of their income. Only three states in the country (Idaho, Maryland and Hawaii) have higher parent fees for families living at 100 percent of poverty (Figure 55).¹³¹

Figure 55 Child Care Assistance: Parent Co-Pays as a Percentage of Income at 100% FPL



¹³¹ Schulman, K., & Blank, H. (2013). *Pivot Point: State Child Care Assistance Policies 2013*. Washington, DC: National Women's Law Center.

Early Childhood Learning and Development

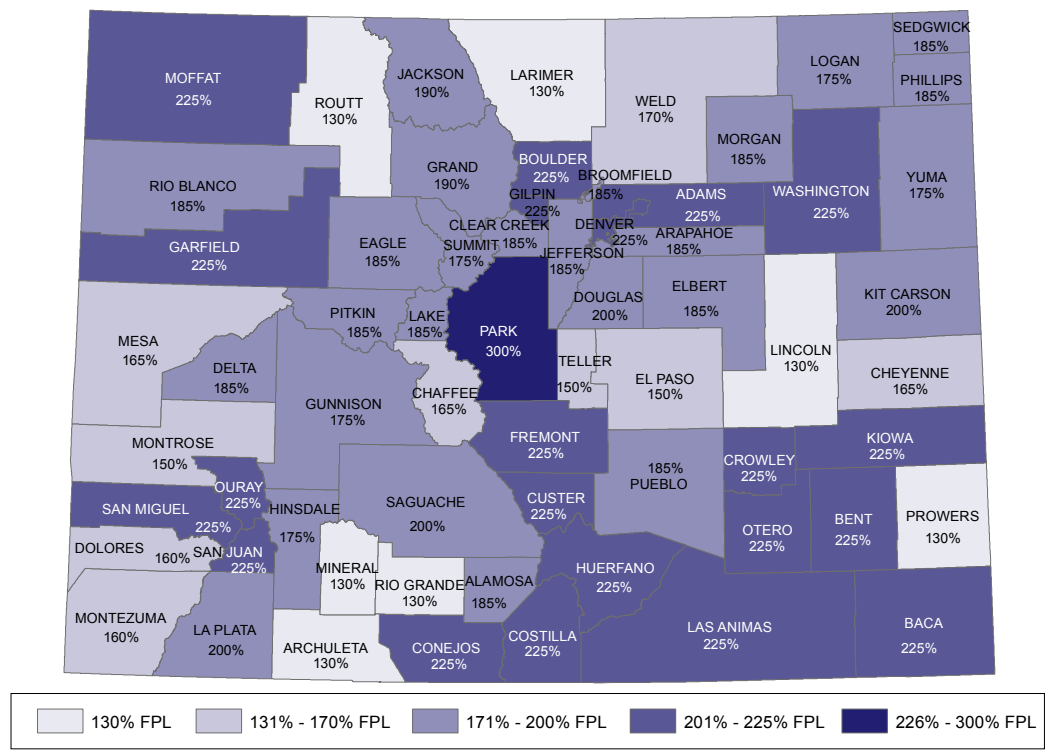
Eligibility for CCCAP

Specific eligibility requirements for CCCAP vary by county, but in general, parents are required to be working, searching for employment, training or enrolled in the Colorado Works Program and must also meet income eligibility requirements. Counties may determine their own income eligibility levels, but state statute requires that they do not set them below 130 percent of the federal poverty level or above 85 percent of state median income.

Because counties have discretion over income eligibility requirements, eligibility levels vary widely across the state (Figure 56). As of October 2013, six Colorado counties set their income eligibility cutoffs at the state minimum of 130 percent FPL, and 21 counties set their eligibility requirements between 225 percent and 300 percent of FPL. These varying eligibility requirements mean that families who qualify for CCCAP in one county may not qualify for assistance in an adjacent county. A 2008 audit of the program found that 57 percent of families who were denied CCCAP benefits in their county of residence would have been eligible for the program in a neighboring county.¹³² Confusing and inconsistent eligibility policies present significant barriers for vulnerable families trying to access child care.



Figure 56 CCCAP Income Eligibility Levels as of October 2013



¹³² Legislative Audit Committee. (2008). Colorado Child Care Assistance Program: Performance Audit. Retrieved from [http://www.leg.state.co.us/osa/coauditor1.nsf/All/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/\\$FILE/1909%20CCAP%20Perf%20Nov%202008.pdf](http://www.leg.state.co.us/osa/coauditor1.nsf/All/8B87ED8F4A51F63687257516007C98D8/$FILE/1909%20CCAP%20Perf%20Nov%202008.pdf).

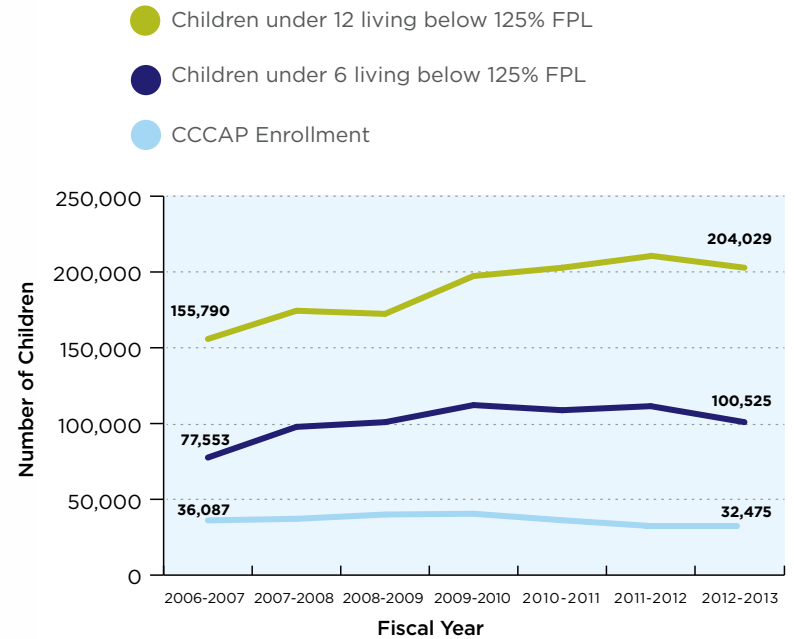


Children Served vs. Children Who Qualify:

In FY 2012-2013, CCCAP served 32,475 Colorado children, well below the number of low-income children in the state.¹³³ Funding for CCCAP is limited, meaning not all families who qualify for child care subsidies are able to receive them. Official wait lists reported only 24 children in two counties who were waiting to receive CCCAP benefits, but the true number of children who qualify for assistance through CCCAP but do not receive it is much higher. Since counties can decide whether or not to maintain wait lists, it is difficult to determine unmet need. The adjacent graph provides an approximation of the number of children who may qualify for CCCAP based on income eligibility requirements alone. Even with this rough estimate of need, it is apparent that the number of children who could benefit from CCCAP is growing much faster than the program's capacity to serve them (Figure 57).



Figure 57 CCCAP Enrollment vs. Low-Income Children



¹³³ Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care.

Larimer County: Behavioral Health Focus in Early Years Boosts Learning

Educators in Larimer County have seen incidents of problem behavior in young children plummet after an intensive effort to help kids learn to identify emotions and express them appropriately.

“Kids are more confident and happier in the classroom, and so are our teachers, and this leads to higher quality interactions,” said Anne Lance, Executive Director of Teaching Tree Early Learning Center in Fort Collins.

With support from The Colorado Trust, in 2010, the Early Childhood Council of Larimer County began bringing together cross-sector community partners to change the culture of how the community responds to challenging behavior in very young children. This effort is particularly important because preschool students are three times more likely to be expelled for behavioral issues than K-12 students.

Larimer County partners created a network of early care and education and cross-sector professionals who support children’s social-emotional development. Using the Pyramid Model created by the Center on the Social Emotional Foundations of Early Learning as a framework, the primary focus of this network is to foster child care and family environments that support children. The educators teach social skills and focus on strong adult/child relationships to create a strong community base for children to flourish.

The collaborative also launched a team approach for supporting children whose challenging behavior becomes problematic. Teams include families, mental health therapists, early care and education providers, quality support coaches, child care health consultants and Colorado State University graduate interns. The Pyramid Model has been implemented in local school districts and in more than 45 community early childhood classrooms, including those serving infant, toddler and preschool children. Assessments before and after the implementation of the Pyramid Model show significant improvements in classroom practices and the ability to maintain higher scores on assessments.

*Thanks to Beverly Wood Thurber, Executive Director,
Early Childhood Council of Larimer County*

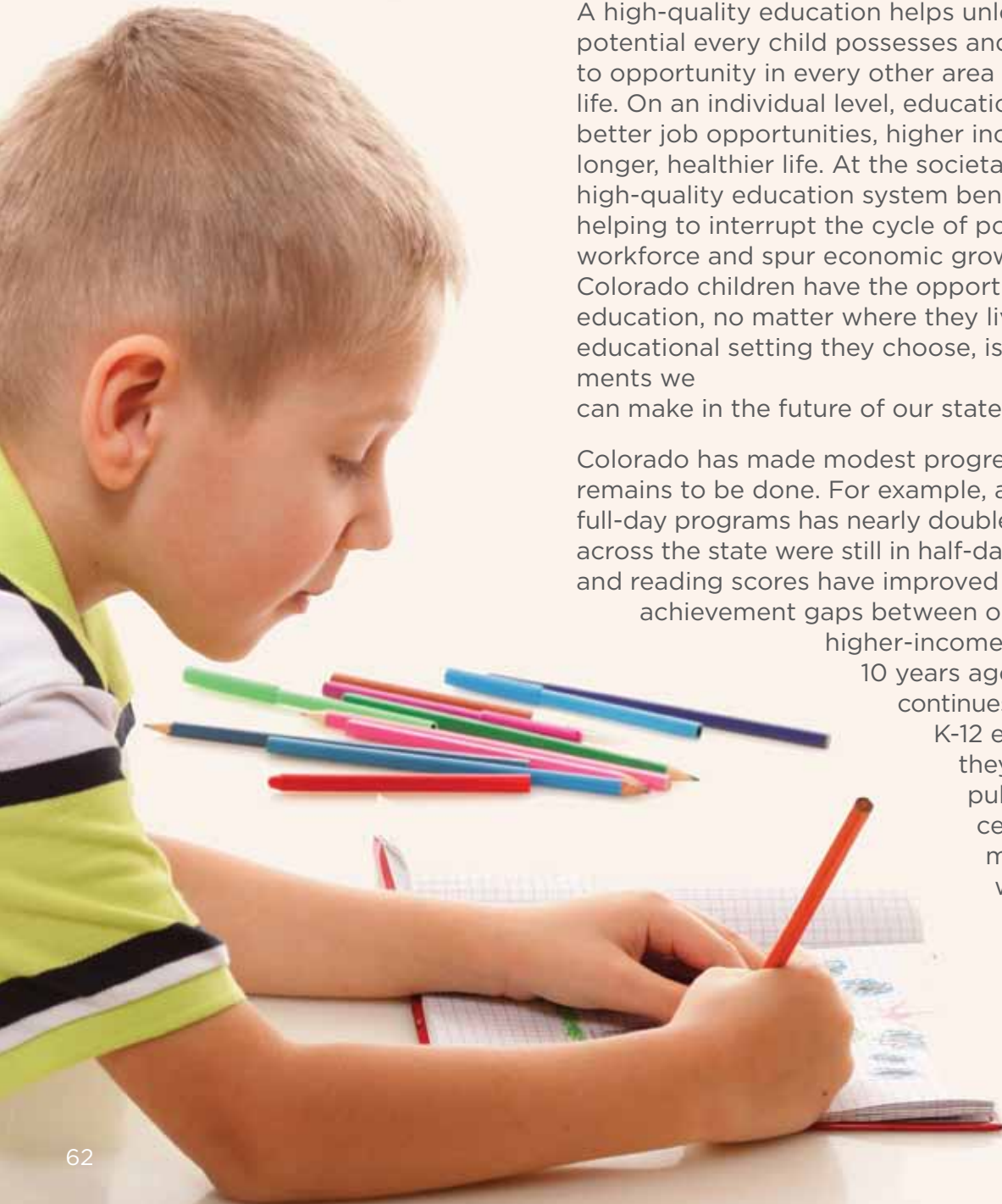
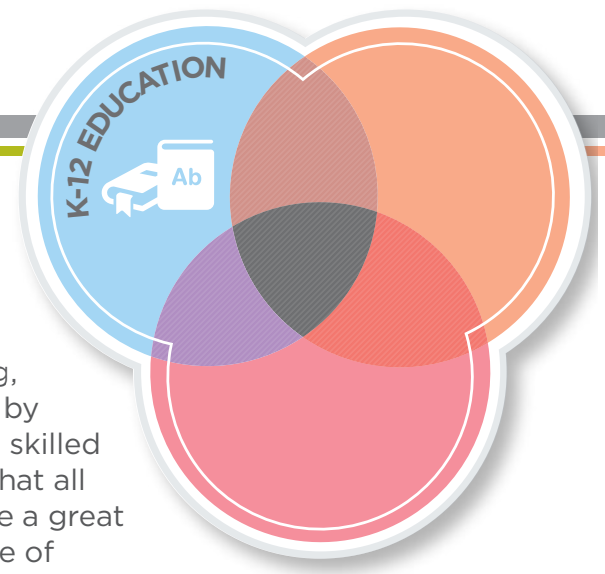


Education

A high-quality education helps unlock the potential every child possesses and opens doors to opportunity in every other area of his or her life. On an individual level, education leads to better job opportunities, higher income and a longer, healthier life. At the societal level, a strong, high-quality education system benefits everyone by helping to interrupt the cycle of poverty, create a skilled workforce and spur economic growth. Ensuring that all Colorado children have the opportunity to receive a great education, no matter where they live or what type of educational setting they choose, is one of the best investments we can make in the future of our state.

Colorado has made modest progress on several education indicators, but more remains to be done. For example, although the number of kindergartners enrolled in full-day programs has nearly doubled in six years, three out of every 10 kindergartners across the state were still in half-day programs in the 2013-2014 school year. While math and reading scores have improved slightly during the past decade, the achievement gaps between our state's low-income students and higher-income students are nearly as wide today as they were 10 years ago. Finally, Colorado's high school graduation rate continues to improve, but too many young adults are leaving the K-12 education system without the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in college or careers. Among 2011 public high school graduates in Colorado, only 57 percent enrolled in a post-secondary institution within six months of graduating. Forty percent of graduates who went on to attend a Colorado public college or university needed to take a remedial course in at least one subject.

From their first day of preschool through high school graduation day, we must ensure Colorado children from all backgrounds have access to a strong education system that equips them with the tools they need to succeed in college, in the workforce and in life.



Enrollment in Colorado Schools

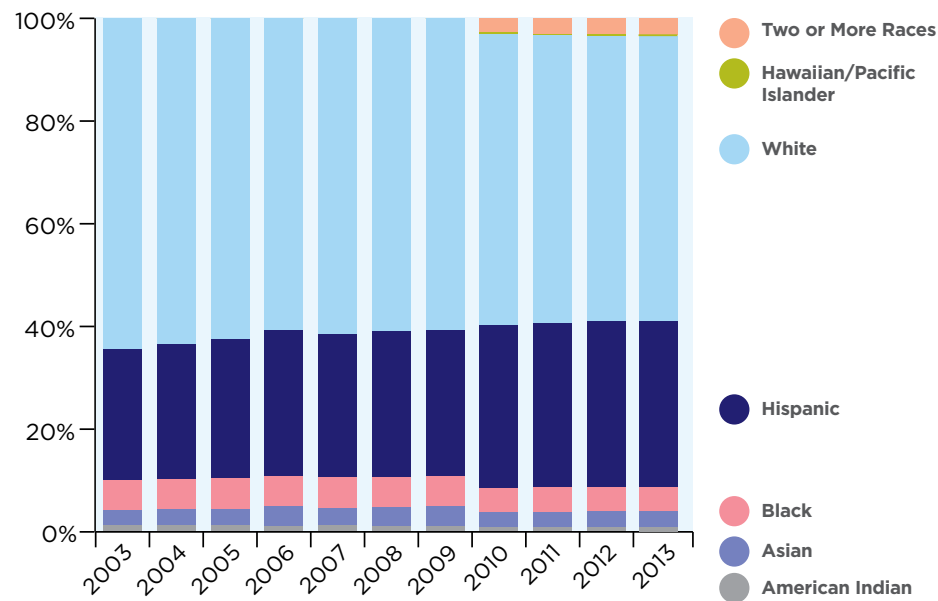
Enrollment in Colorado public schools continues to grow. In the 2013-2014 school year, enrollment in preschool through 12th grade increased to 876,999 students—a 16 percent increase since the 2003-2004 school year. Colorado is somewhat unique in its growing enrollment; between 2000-2001 and 2010-2011 (the most recent year for which nationwide enrollment data are available), only four states experienced larger percentage increases in student enrollment than Colorado.¹³⁴

Children of color continue to make up a growing portion of Colorado’s student population; between 2003 and 2013, the Hispanic student population grew by 50 percent, and the number of Asian students increased by 14 percent. Meanwhile, the number of American Indian students declined by 27 percent and the number of black or African-American students decreased by nearly 7 percent. (Figure 58).¹³⁵

Enrollment:

- Enrollment in charter schools increased to 95,860 students in the 2013-2014 school year, 11 percent of the total student population. This is a 7 percent increase over the prior school year.
- The number of Colorado students participating in an online education program declined slightly from 16,638 students in the 2012-2013 school year to 16,215 students in 2013-2014.
- 88,190 students (approximately 10 percent of all students) were enrolled in special education programs, a 4.5 percent increase from 2012-2013.
- 203,270 students received Title I funded services, up nearly 3 percent from 2012-2013.
- Nearly 16,000 students were enrolled in the state’s 81 alternative education campuses (AECs).
- The number of students in gifted and talented programs increased slightly to 66,661 students in 2013-2014.¹³⁶

Figure 58 Pupil Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



¹³⁴ National Center for Education Statistics.

¹³⁵ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership 2003-2013. Note: The Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Two or More Races categories were added in 2011.

¹³⁶ Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2013 Pupil Membership by County, District and Instructional Program.

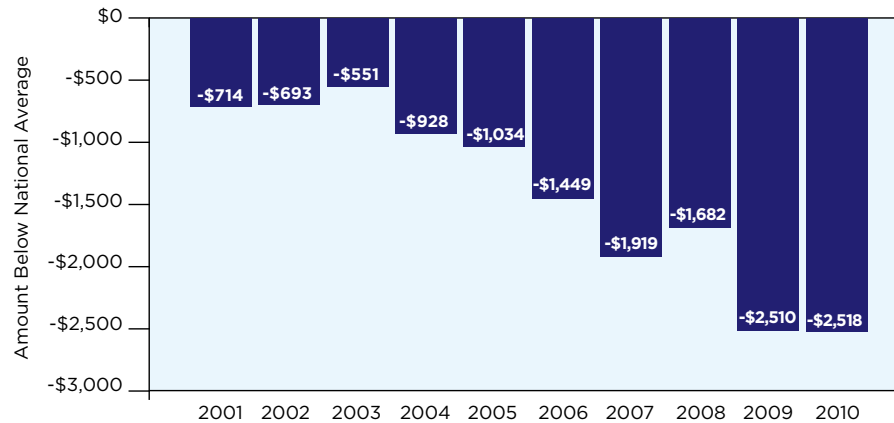


Education Funding

Colorado educators have made progress in raising student achievement despite fewer and fewer resources. Stretched thin by cut-backs during the recent recession, many districts have had to reduce staff, increase class sizes, delay building repairs or even implement four-day school weeks. This occurred in the context of the already lean budgets of our schools compared to schools in other states. Inadequate funding jeopardizes a school's ability to provide the high-quality professional staff, learning materials and facilities that help children succeed.

After accounting for differences in the cost of living from state to state, Colorado spends significantly less per student than many other states. In 2000, Colorado's per-pupil funding, adjusted for regional cost-of-living differences, was \$714 below the national average. By 2010, the gap in per-pupil funding between Colorado and the U.S. average had widened to more than \$2,500 (Figure 59).¹³⁷ Creating a great education system requires investment, and Colorado children deserve the best education system the nation has to offer. Ensuring that schools have the resources they need to create excellent learning environments for our state's children is a solid investment in Colorado's long-term prosperity.

Figure 59 Difference in Per-Pupil Spending, Adjusted for Regional Cost Differences



¹³⁷ National Center for Education Statistics. (n.d.). Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation in the KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Students Enrolled in Priority Improvement or Turnaround Schools

In 2009, the Colorado legislature passed the Education Accountability Act, which intends to hold the state, school districts and individual schools accountable for their performance on a set of standardized indicators: student growth, student achievement levels, achievement gaps between students of different incomes or race/ethnicity, and postsecondary readiness.¹³⁸ Based on their performance on these indicators, schools are placed in one of four accreditation categories. Schools that meet or exceed statewide performance on the indicators noted previously are required to implement Performance Plans. Other schools are required to implement Improvement Plans, Priority Improvement Plans or Turnaround Plans. The latter two are the lowest categories of accreditation.

In the 2013-2014 school year, 73,266 students across Colorado were enrolled in Priority Improvement or Turnaround schools—approximately 8 percent of the public school population.¹³⁹ Schools that were required to implement Priority Improvement or Turnaround Plans tended to serve higher percentages of low-income students. Among schools with Priority Improvement or Turnaround Plans, an average of 70 percent of students were eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, compared to an average of 38 percent of students in schools that achieved the Performance Plan designation.¹⁴⁰



¹³⁸ Colorado Department of Education. (2009). Accountability Alignment Bill Summary.

¹³⁹ Data from Colorado Department of Education. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

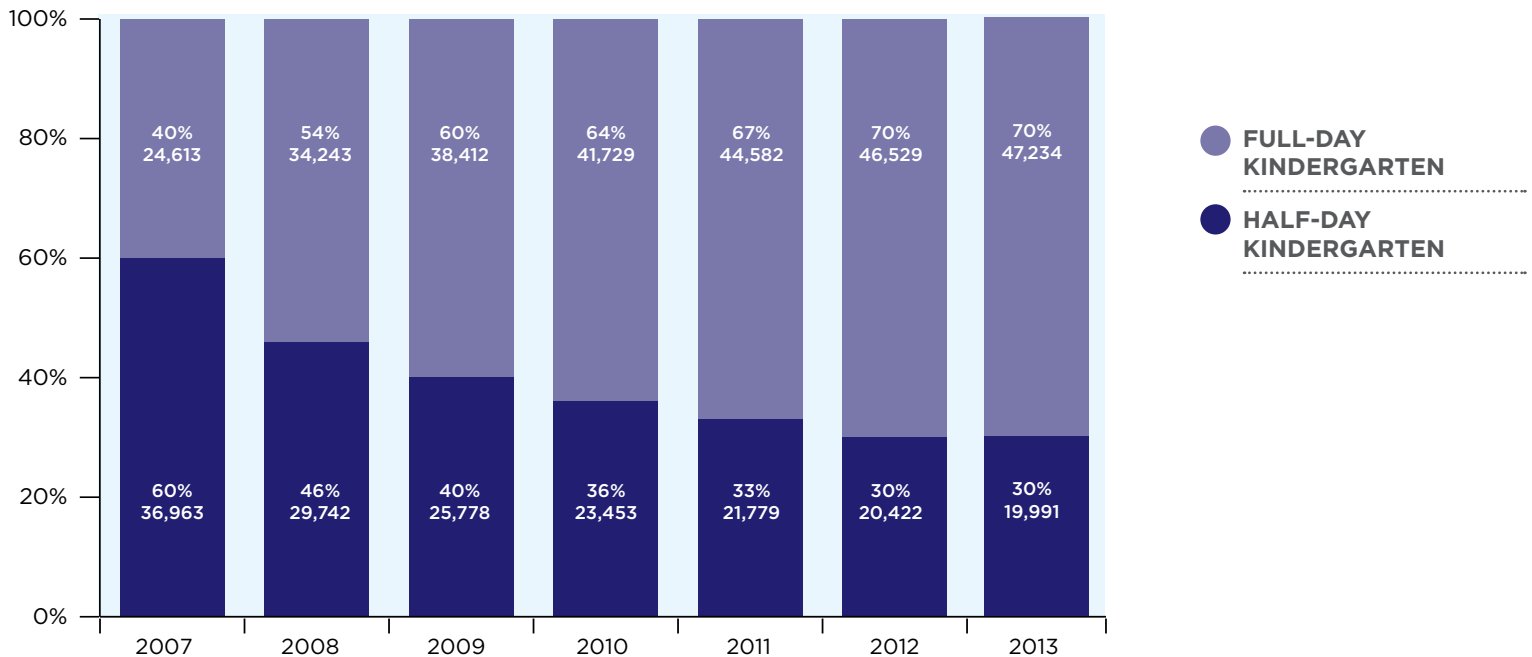


Full-Day Kindergarten

Children enrolled in full-day kindergarten programs receive twice the instructional time that children in half-day programs receive. As a result, children who participate in full-day programs make larger academic gains in reading and math than children enrolled in half-day programs.¹⁴¹ Full-day programs also result in improved student attendance during kindergarten and lower rates of grade retention later in a child's schooling.^{142,143} Additionally, for working parents, full-day programs help ensure children are in a safe, consistent environment for the majority of the day.

Despite these academic and social benefits, the state of Colorado only funds a little more than a half day of kindergarten for all students. If districts wish to offer full-day kindergarten, they must either find a local source of funding or charge parents tuition.¹⁴⁴ Consequently, only about 70 percent of kindergartners in Colorado were enrolled in full-day programs in the 2013-2014 school year.¹⁴⁵ Enrollment in full-day kindergarten programs has increased significantly since 2007-2008, however, when only 40 percent of kindergartners were in full-day programs (Figure 60).

Figure 60



¹⁴¹ Walston, J., & West, J. (2002). Classroom organization and curriculum differences between full-day and part-day kindergarten programs in the nation's public schools.

¹⁴² WestEd. (2005). Full Day Kindergarten: Expanding Learning Opportunities.

¹⁴³ 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.

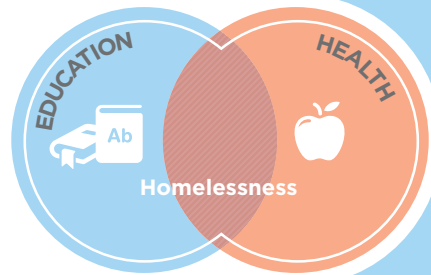
¹⁴⁴ State of Colorado Joint Budget Committee.

¹⁴⁵ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership 2007-2012.

Homeless Students

For the first time in several years, the number of students identified by school districts as being homeless declined between the 2011-2012 and 2012-2013 school years. Colorado school districts identified 23,293 homeless students in 2012-2013, down slightly from 23,680 students in the 2011-2012 school year. Despite this slight decline, the number of homeless students in Colorado remains almost twice as high as it was in 2007-2008 (Figure 61).¹⁴⁶ It is also important to note that due to challenges with identifying homeless students, the actual number of students who are homeless is likely much higher than what is reported by Colorado school districts.

Homelessness can range from unsheltered living in cars or abandoned buildings to a combination of hotel and shelter transitions, but the majority of homeless students in Colorado fall into the “doubled-up” category. In other words, their families are sharing housing with other families due to economic hardship or loss of their own housing. Although being doubled-up may be less dire than being completely unsheltered, research has found that when children are living in overcrowded housing, their academic performance suffers. Children who grow up in crowded housing have poorer math and reading skills, complete fewer years of school and are less likely to graduate from high school.¹⁴⁷

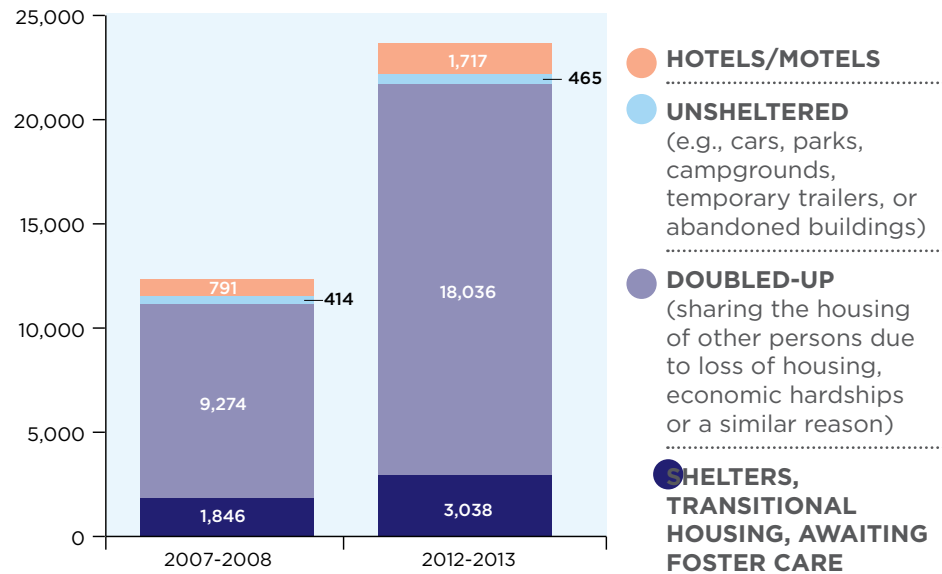


Being homeless affects every aspect of a child’s life. Homeless children are sick four times more often than children with stable housing. Asthma, ear infections, hunger and obesity are all more prevalent among children who experience homelessness. Homeless students are also twice as likely to repeat a grade and are less likely to graduate high school on time.

Source: The National Center on Family Homelessness.



Figure 61 Homeless Students in Colorado



¹⁴⁶ Colorado Department of Education.

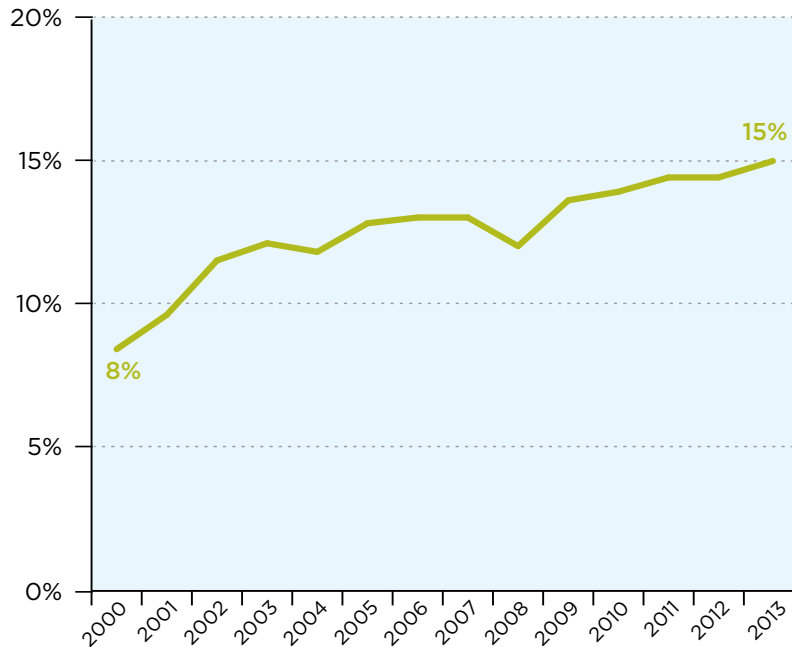
¹⁴⁷ Braconi, F. (2001). Housing and schooling. *The Urban Prospect*. New York, NY: Citizen’s Housing and Planning Council; Conley, D. (2001). A room with a view or a room of one’s own?: Housing and social stratification. *Sociological Forum* 16(2). As cited by Brennan, M. (2011). The impacts of affordable housing on education: A research summary. *Insights from Housing Policy Research*. Washington, DC: Center for Housing Policy.



English Language Learners

Since 2000, the percent of Colorado students who are learning English as a second language has nearly doubled. In the 2013-2014 school year, 15 percent of all students (nearly 127,000 children) were classified as English Language Learners (ELL), up from 8 percent in 2000-2001 (Figure 62).¹⁴⁸ The counties with the highest percentage of ELL students in 2013-2014 were Lake (37 percent), Denver (36 percent), Eagle (35 percent), Yuma (27 percent) and Summit (26 percent).

Figure 62 English Language Learners in Colorado



On average, it takes an ELL student three to five years to develop oral proficiency in English and four to seven years to develop academic proficiency in English, i.e., English skills strong enough to understand the language used in textbooks or the language a teacher uses when teaching a new concept in the classroom.

Source: Center for Public Education. (2007). *Preparing English Language Learners for Academic Success*.

¹⁴⁸ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership by Instructional Program, 2000-2013.

Overall Student Achievement

Strong skills in core subjects like reading, writing, math and science help children prepare for success later in life when they enter college or the workforce. For years, Colorado has used standards-based assessments like the Transitional Colorado Assessment Program, or TCAP, to measure students' proficiency in these subject areas. While standardized assessments are not the only way to measure a student's knowledge and abilities, TCAP scores do indicate that many Colorado students are not performing at grade level in core subjects.

Proficiency levels in reading, writing and science have increased only modestly since 2003. In 2013, 70 percent of all Colorado students in third through 10th grade were reading at grade level, up slightly from 66 percent in 2003. Proficiency levels in writing increased from 53 percent in 2003 to 55 percent in 2013. In science, 50 percent of students were proficient or advanced in 2013, up one percentage point from 2003. Although these improvements are small, it is important to note that they occurred during a time period when schools were dealing with significant funding cuts, as well as dramatic growth in the number of children coming from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, which is correlated with poor academic performance.

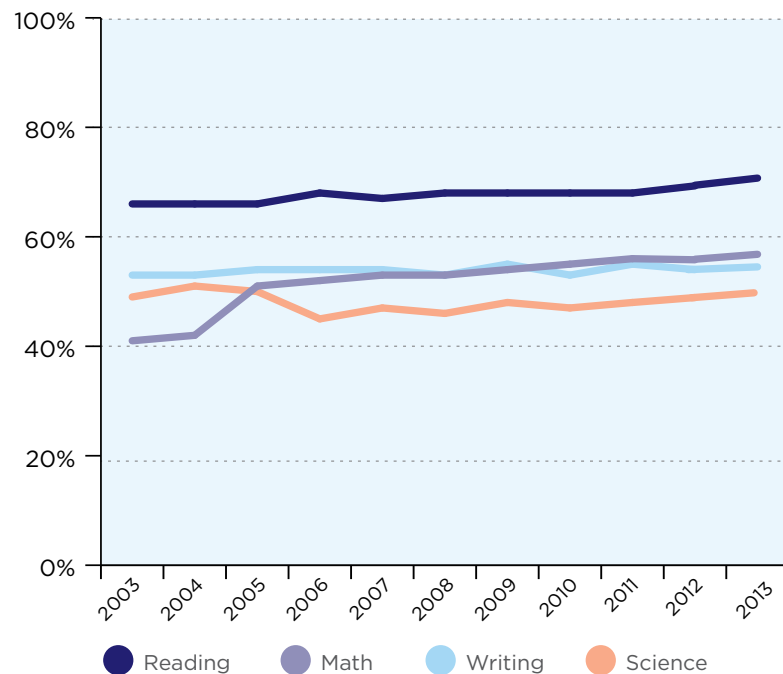
The most significant improvement in proficiency levels came in math; in 2013, 57 percent of Colorado students scored proficient or above on the TCAP, up from only 41 percent in 2003 (Figure 63).¹⁴⁹



In 2012, the Transitional Colorado Assessment Program, or TCAP, replaced the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP) as the state's standardized assessment. The TCAP was intended to help school districts begin to shift to a new set of academic standards.

In 2014, the TCAP will be replaced by a new set of assessments designed to measure progress on the new academic standards. The results of these new assessments will not be comparable to CSAP/TCAP results.

Figure 63 Students Scoring Proficient or Advanced on the CSAP/TCAP



¹⁴⁹ Colorado Department of Education.



Achievement Gaps by Family Income

Colorado is a diverse state in many ways, and looking only at statewide averages can mask disparities in student performance based on factors such as family income. Children in low-income families often start school on unequal footing, and the achievement gaps between these students and their more advantaged peers are difficult to close over time. Ensuring all Colorado children develop the skills they need to thrive in adulthood is critical to interrupting the cycle of poverty.

Since 2003, the achievement gap in reading between low-income students and higher-income students in Colorado has narrowed somewhat, but it remains very wide: 29 percentage points in 2013. More than 80 percent of moderate- to upper-income students were reading at grade level in 2013, compared to slightly more than half of low-income students (Figure 64). Although math scores improved for students from all economic backgrounds during the past decade, no progress was made toward closing the achievement gap; the gap between low-income and higher-income students was 28 percentage points in 2013, exactly the same as in 2003 (Figure 65). Achievement gaps based on family income persist across all subjects, all grade levels and all years for which CSAP/TCAP data are available.¹⁵⁰

Figure 64 CSAP/TCAP Reading Proficiency

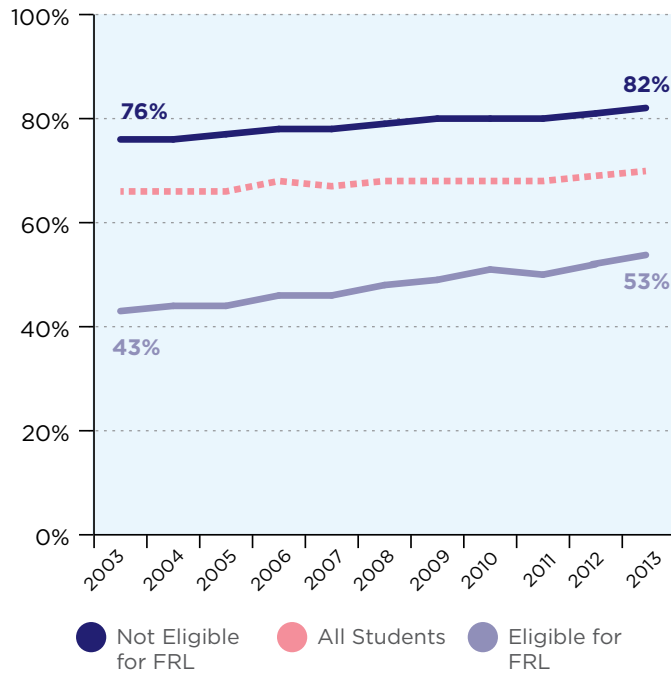
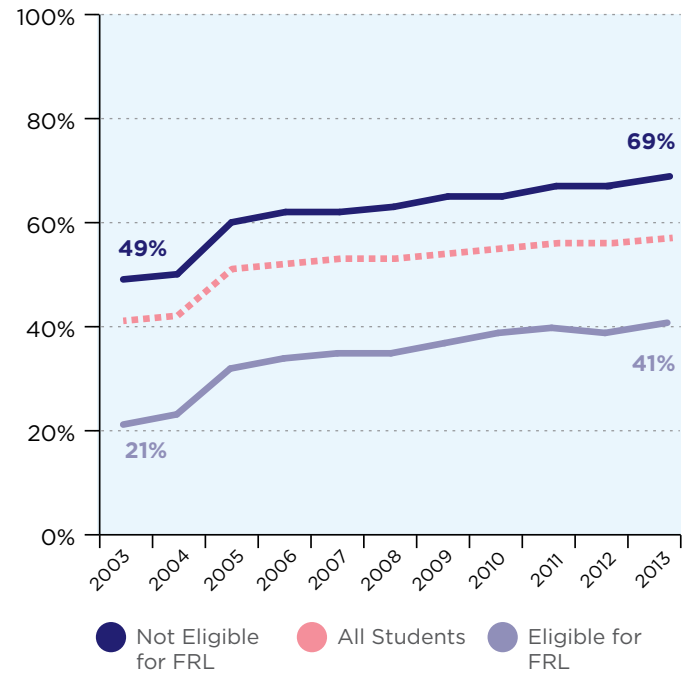


Figure 65 CSAP/TCAP Math Proficiency



¹⁵⁰ Colorado Department of Education.

Achievement Gaps by Race/Ethnicity

Wide achievement gaps based on student race and ethnicity are also evident in Colorado. Across all subjects assessed by the TCAP, American Indian, black and Hispanic students were less likely to be proficient or advanced than their peers.

In math, more than two-thirds of all non-Hispanic white or Asian students were proficient or advanced in 2013, compared to 41 percent of American Indian students, 40 percent of Hispanic students and 35 percent of black students (Figure 66).¹⁵¹

Achievement gaps are similarly wide in reading, although students of all races and ethnicities scored higher in reading than in math. Only 52 percent of black students, 53 percent of Hispanic students and 55 percent of American Indian students were reading at grade level in 2013, compared to 77 percent of Asian students and 80 percent of non-Hispanic white students (Figure 67).¹⁵²



Figure 66 2013 Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

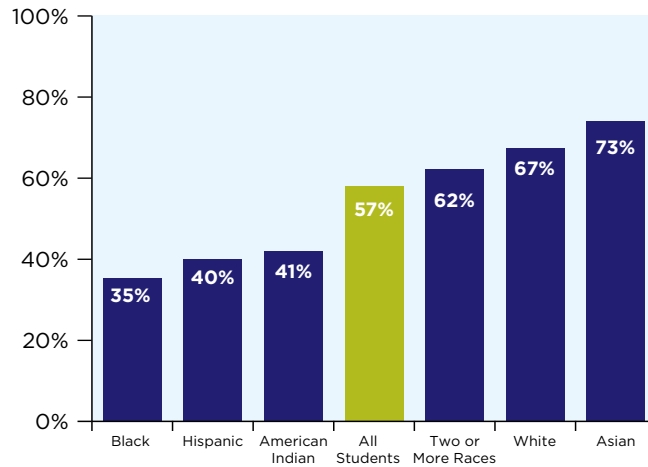
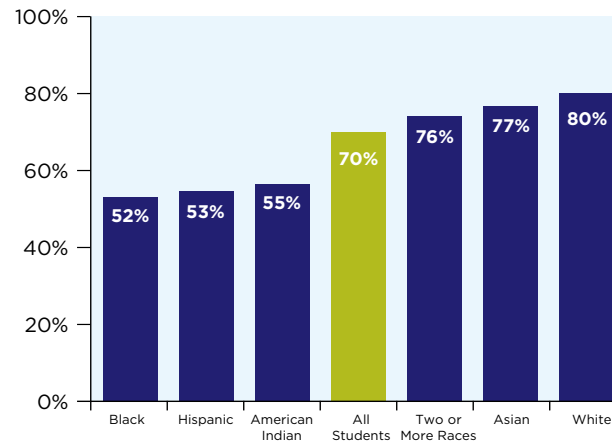


Figure 67 2013 Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity



¹⁵¹ Colorado Department of Education.

¹⁵² Colorado Department of Education.



In writing, about two-thirds of non-Hispanic white and Asian students scored proficient or higher on the 2013 TCAP, while 37 percent of American Indian students and 38 percent of black and Hispanic students were proficient or advanced (Figure 68).¹⁵³

Proficiency levels in science are fairly low for students from all backgrounds. On average, only half of all Colorado students were proficient or advanced. Only 29 percent of black and Hispanic students and 33 percent of American Indian students were proficient or above.¹⁵⁴

Figure 68 2013 Writing Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

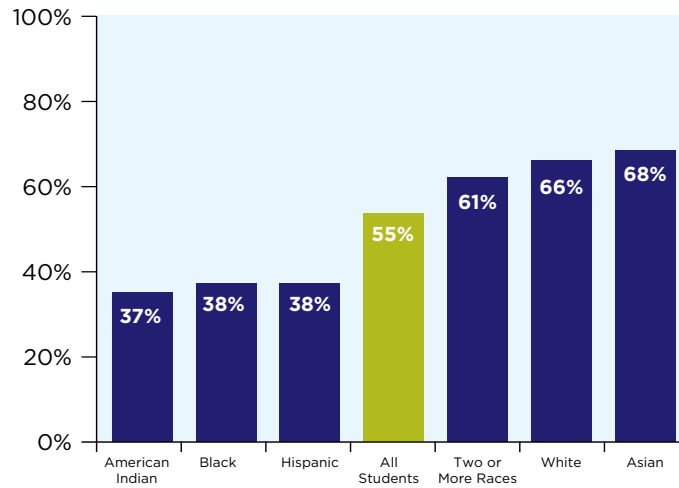
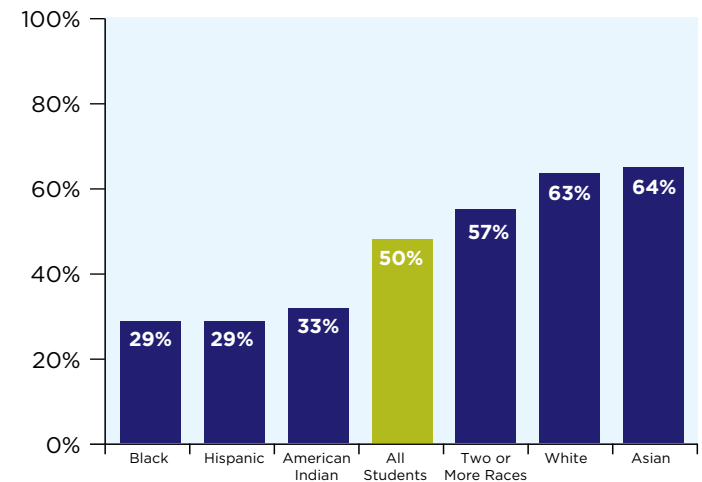


Figure 69 2013 Science Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity



¹⁵³ Colorado Department of Education.

¹⁵⁴ Colorado Department of Education.

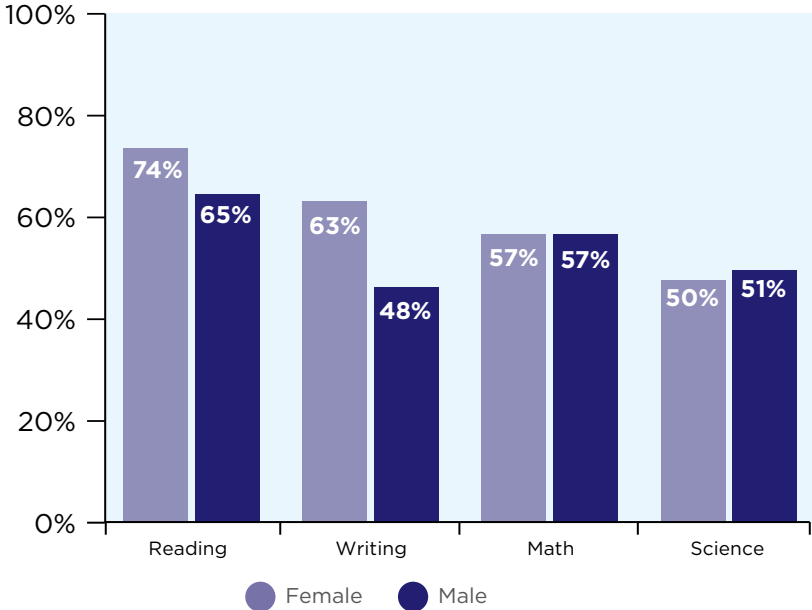
Student Achievement by Gender

Academic achievement also varies between male and female students in Colorado. In 2013, girls outperformed boys in both reading and writing. The achievement gap in reading was 9 percentage points, with 74 percent of girls scoring proficient or above, compared to 65 percent of boys. The writing achievement gap is particularly wide; nearly two-thirds of all girls scored proficient or above in writing, compared to less than half of boys.

Historically, boys have outperformed girls in math and science. In 2013, however, girls closed the achievement gap in math and came close to doing so in science, where the gap in proficiency levels was only 1 percentage point (Figure 70).¹⁵⁵



Figure 70 2013 TCAP Proficiency by Gender



¹⁵⁵ Colorado Department of Education.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Fourth-Graders Not Proficient in Reading

Before fourth grade, children are largely focused on learning to read and building the literacy skills they will rely on for the rest of their lives. After fourth grade, however, children need to employ those fundamental literacy skills to grasp other subjects. When children are not reading at grade level by fourth grade, their ability to succeed in other subjects is often jeopardized, as well as their likelihood of graduating high school. Children who are not reading at grade level by the end of third grade are four times more likely to drop out of high school than children who are reading proficiently.¹⁵⁶

In Colorado, 32 percent of all fourth-graders were not reading at grade level in 2013, according to the TCAP.^{157,158} Nearly half of all fourth graders were not proficient in reading in Denver and Montezuma counties. Among Colorado's largest 25 counties, Routt County had the lowest percentage of fourth grade students who were not reading at grade level (17 percent) (Table 13, Figure 71).

Table 13

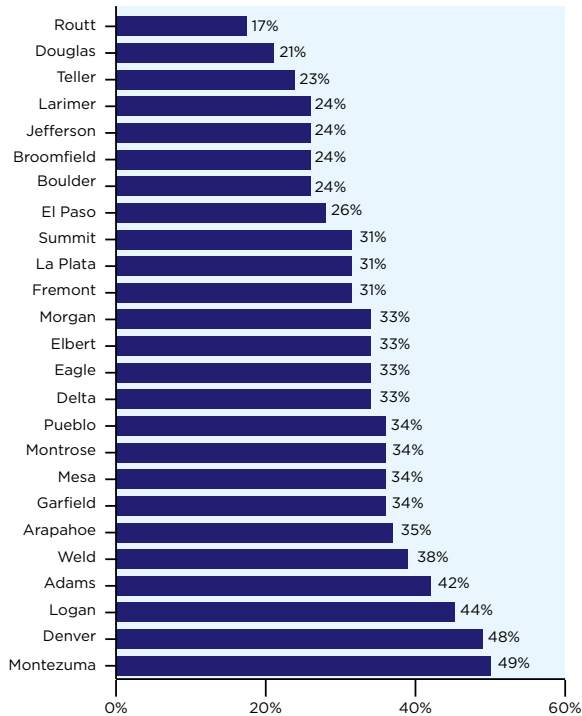
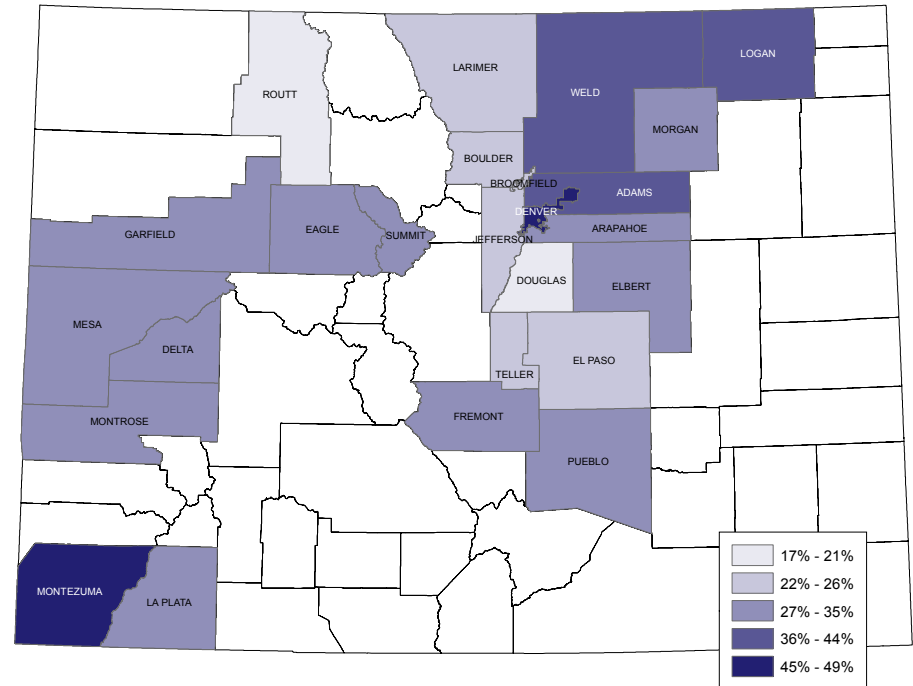


Figure 71

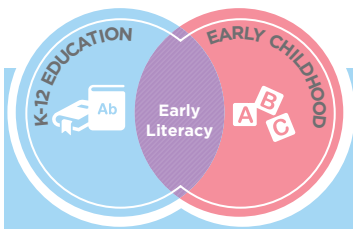


¹⁵⁶ Hernandez, D. J. (2012). *Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.

¹⁵⁷ The percentage of fourth-grade students in Colorado public schools who scored below proficient on the reading portion of the Transitional Colorado Assessment Program in 2013. Data Source: Colorado Department of Education.

¹⁵⁸ The Colorado Department of Education does not collect data for Broomfield County. The child well-being index uses education data for Boulder County in place of Broomfield County data.

Children of color and children from low-income families are at the highest risk of not reading at grade level by fourth grade. In Colorado, only about half of all fourth-graders who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch (FRL) scored proficient or higher on the reading section of the 2013 TCAP, compared to 82 percent of higher-income students (Figure 72).¹⁵⁹ Proficiency rates are also lower for Hispanic, black and American Indian fourth-graders than for Asian and non-Hispanic white children (Figure 73).¹⁶⁰



Achievement gaps in the K-12 system are mentioned often, but the roots of these disparities often start in early childhood. At three years old, children from low-income families have heard 30 million fewer words and already have smaller vocabularies than children in higher-income families. Children in low-income families are also less likely to be enrolled in a preschool program at 3 or 4 years old. Between 2009 and 2011, only 36 percent of Colorado 3- and 4-year-olds in low-income families were enrolled in preschool, compared to 57 percent of higher-income children.

Sources: Hart-Risley; U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey.

Figure 72 Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency by Income

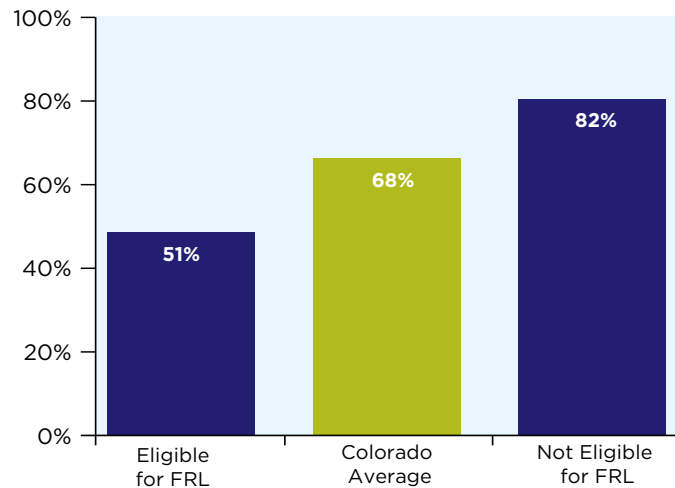
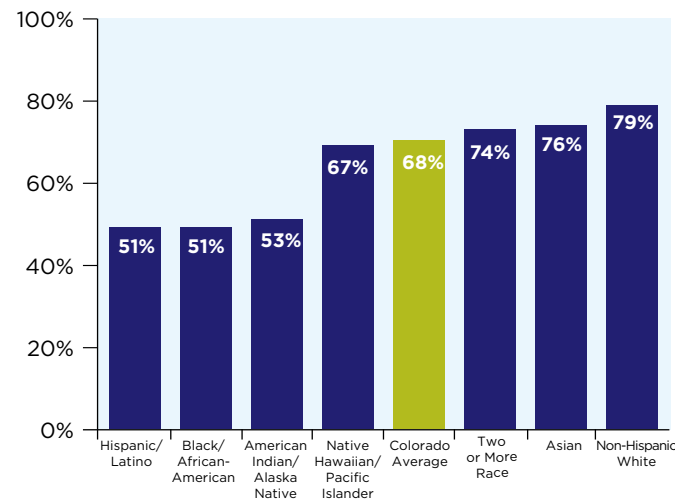


Figure 73 Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity



¹⁵⁹ Colorado Department of Education.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*



Fourth Grade Reading: How Colorado Compares to the U.S.

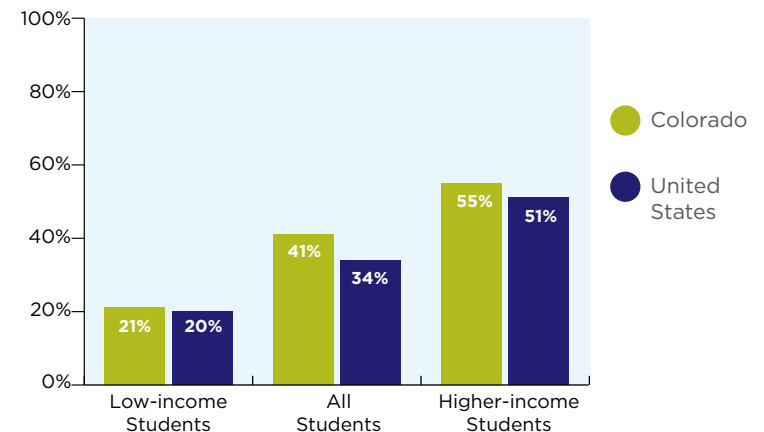
While Colorado assesses reading in grades 3 through 10 with the TCAP, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses randomly selected students in grades 4, 8 and 12 from across the nation and allows for comparisons between Colorado students and their peers in other states. According to the NAEP, only 41 percent of fourth-graders in Colorado were reading proficiently in 2013, compared to 34 percent nationally (Figure 74).¹⁶¹ While 2013 results were an improvement since 2003, when 37 percent of Colorado fourth-graders scored above proficient on the NAEP, the fact that well over half of all fourth-graders still are not reading at grade level shows that our state has a long way to go to ensure all students have the foundational literacy skills they need to succeed in the later years of school.

Like the TCAP, the NAEP also illustrates the achievement gap between low-income students and higher-income students. In 2013, Colorado had the seventh-largest reading achievement gap in the nation; only 21 percent of low-income students scored proficient or above in reading on the NAEP, compared to 55 percent of higher-income students (Figure 74). This achievement gap is widening over time. Between 2003 and 2013, Colorado's gap in reading proficiency levels of low-income and higher-income students grew by 31 percent.¹⁶²

While states use their own end-of-year assessments to measure proficiency in core subjects, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) is currently the only standardized assessment that allows for comparisons of student proficiency across states. NAEP provides a snapshot in time that allows for comparisons between Colorado students and students in the rest of the country, but it fails to paint a comprehensive picture of student growth over time since it is randomly administered to students in grades 4, 8 and 12.

Beginning in 2014-15, Colorado, along with several other states, will begin using new assessments to measure student proficiency in 3rd through 11th grades in math and English/language arts. Once fully implemented, this new assessment will provide valuable student growth data and will also allow for an "apples to apples" comparison between Colorado students and students in other states using the same assessments.

Figure 74 Fourth-Graders Reading at Grade Level: 2013 NAEP



Early Literacy in Colorado

Early intervention with children who have poor reading skills is key. Waiting to address reading deficiencies until children score below proficient on the standardized assessments they begin taking in third grade is often too late to make a meaningful difference in a child's literacy skills.

In 2012, the Colorado legislature passed the Reading to Ensure Academic Development Act, or READ Act, focused on improving literacy in grades K-3. In keeping with the READ Act, schools will assess students in grades K-3 to identify struggling readers in the early grades and provide targeted interventions aimed at strengthening children's reading skills. In the 2012-2013 school year, districts across Colorado identified 42,479 students in grades K-3 who had significant reading deficiencies—approximately 14 percent of all children in the early grades.

¹⁶¹ Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2014). Data snapshot: Early reading proficiency in the United States.

¹⁶² *Ibid.*

Habitually Truant Students

Students who miss school frequently are naturally at higher risk of falling behind in their classes. Chronically absent students, or students who miss an extended amount of school for any reason, have poorer academic outcomes than children who attend school regularly. Kindergartners who miss 10 percent of all school days have poorer academic performance in first grade. As early as sixth grade, chronic absence can predict high school dropout rates.¹⁶³

The Colorado Department of Education does not report on chronic absences, but it does publish data on the number of students who are habitually truant. In order to be considered habitually truant, a student must have either four unexcused absent days in a calendar month; 10 unexcused absent days in the school year; or meet both of these conditions.¹⁶⁴ Unlike chronic absence, habitual truancy rates consider only unexcused absences and do not account for students who may have a high number of excused absences.

During the 2012-2013 school year, 83,463 students across Colorado were considered habitually truant—nearly 10 percent of all students enrolled in Colorado public schools. The percent of students who were habitually truant varies dramatically across the state; many school districts had no students who were habitually truant in 2012-2013, while in eight Colorado districts, at least a quarter of the student population was habitually truant.¹⁶⁵



¹⁶³ Attendance Works. (2011). What is chronic absence? Retrieved from <http://www.attendanceworks.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/What-is-Chronic-Absence.pdf>.

¹⁶⁴ Colorado Department of Education.

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

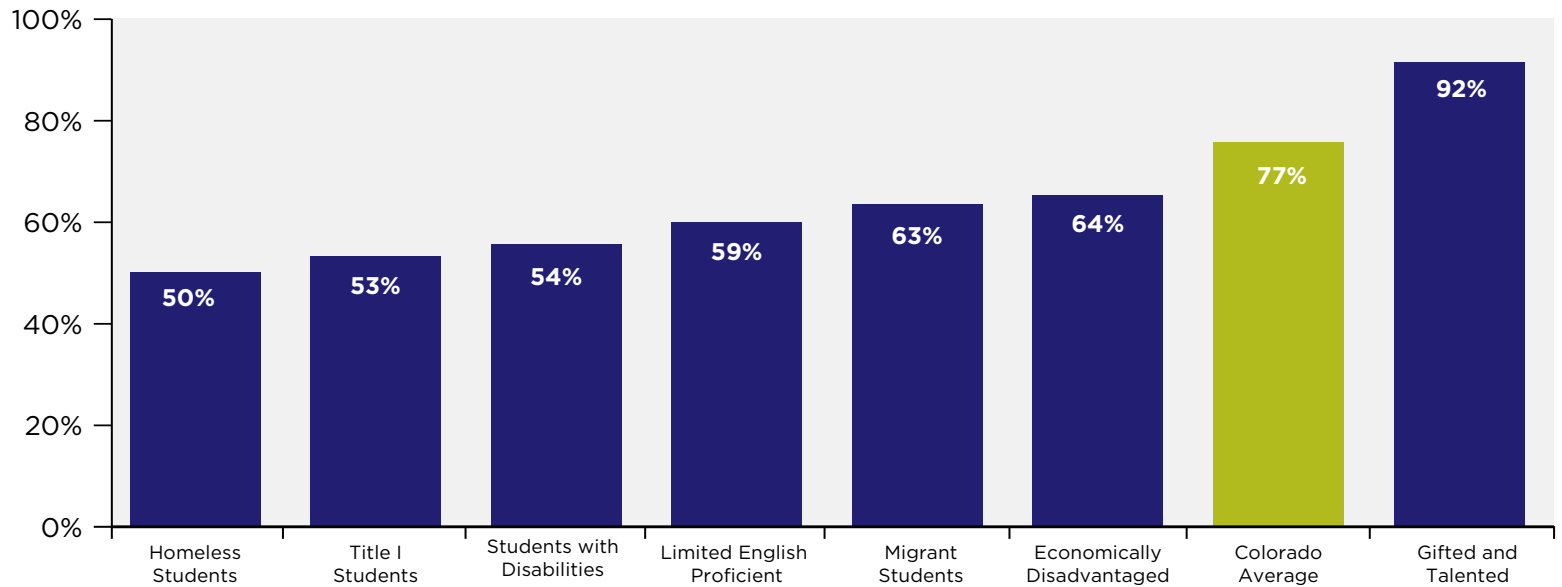


Graduation Rates

Colorado's on-time graduation rate continues to improve modestly. The on-time graduation rate counts students who graduate from high school four years after leaving eighth grade. In 2013, 76.9 percent of all Colorado high schoolers graduated on time, up from 72.4 percent in 2010 when the on-time measure was first introduced.¹⁶⁶ Still, nearly one in four Colorado high schoolers still fails to graduate high school on time, diminishing their future job prospects and economic security.

Although more students are graduating on time overall, graduation rates for several student groups remain low. In 2013, only slightly more than half of all students with disabilities and 64 percent of economically-disadvantaged students graduated on time. Graduation rates for homeless students, students with disabilities and students with limited English proficiency were all below 60 percent (Figure 75).¹⁶⁷

Figure 75 2013 Graduation Rates



¹⁶⁶ Colorado Department of Education. Graduation data for the class of 2013.

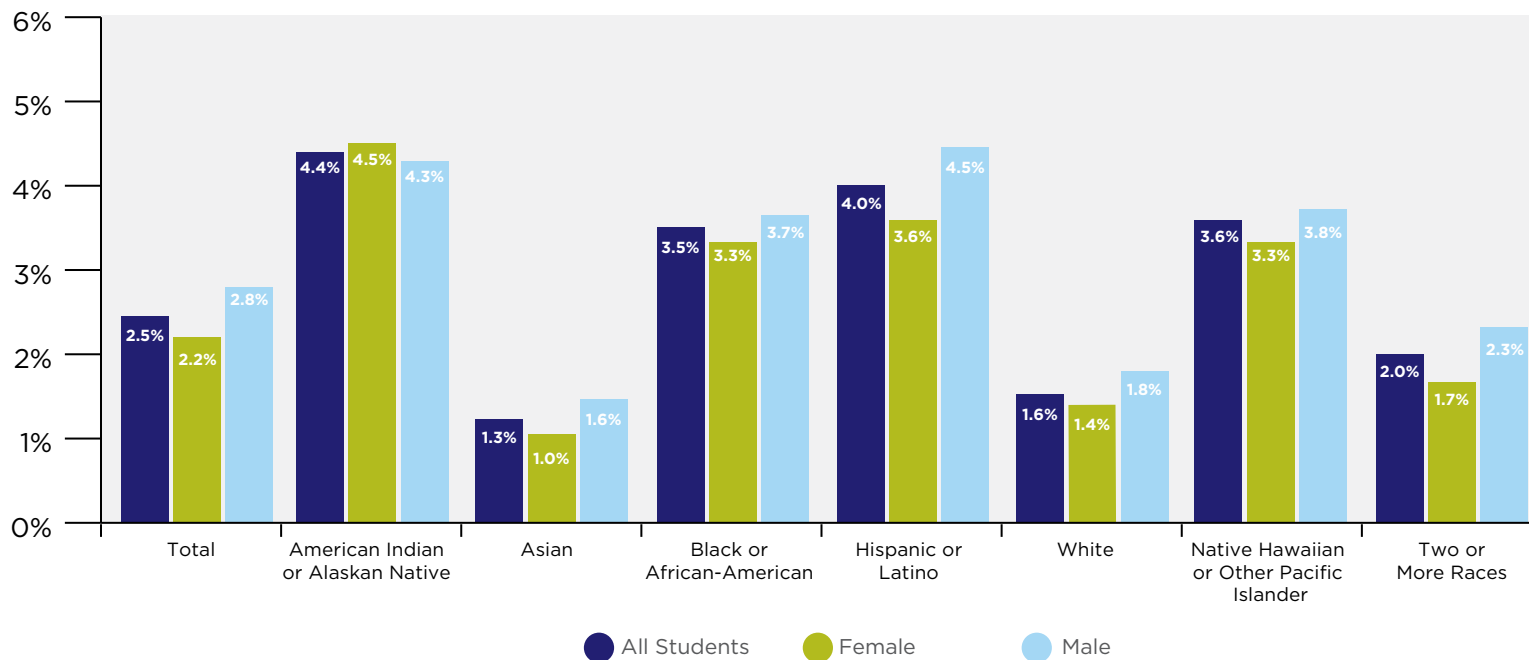
¹⁶⁷ Colorado Department of Education. 2012-2013 Graduates and Completers by Instructional Program Service Type.

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Dropout Rate

Without a high school diploma, the chances of finding a job that pays enough to allow a young adult to reach self-sufficiency are slim. In 2013, 27 percent of Coloradans without a high school diploma lived in poverty, compared to 13 percent of Coloradans who completed high school and 5 percent of those with a bachelor's degree.¹⁶⁸

Like the graduation rate, the dropout rate in Colorado has also been slowly improving. In 2013, Colorado's dropout rate was 2.5 percent (10,664 students), down from 2.9 percent in 2012. There are large differences in dropout rates based on gender, race and ethnicity, however (Figure 76). In 2013, American Indian students had the highest dropout rate (4.4 percent), while Asian students had the lowest dropout rate (1.3 percent).¹⁶⁹ In nearly all racial and ethnic groups, male students were more likely to drop out than female students. Between 2012 and 2013, dropout rates improved for all races and ethnicities, with the exception of students of two or more races. The dropout rate for these students increased slightly from 1.7 percent to 2.0 percent.

Figure 76 2013 Dropout Rates



¹⁶⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

¹⁶⁹ Colorado Department of Education, 2012-13 Dropout Rates by District, Grade, Gender and Race/Ethnicity.



Among the counties included in the Colorado Child Well-Being Index, dropout rates vary dramatically. In 2013, Elbert County had the lowest dropout rate of the counties included in the index at 0.6 percent, while Denver County had the highest dropout rate at 5 percent (Table 14, Figure 77).

Table 14

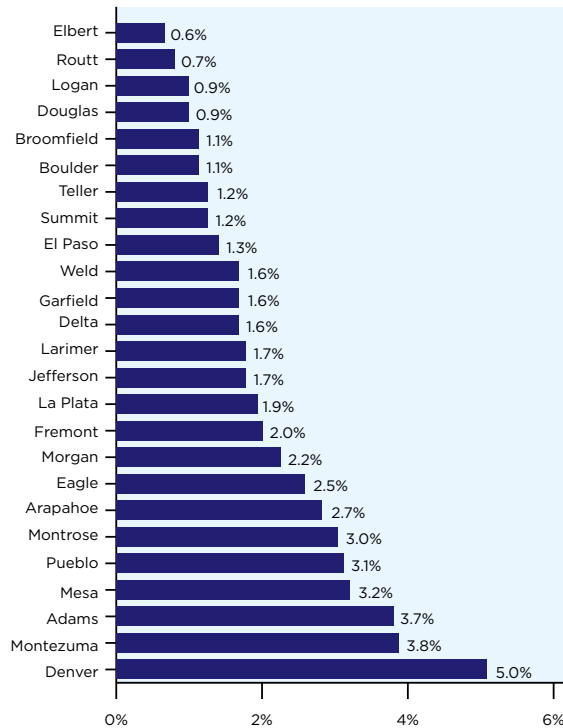
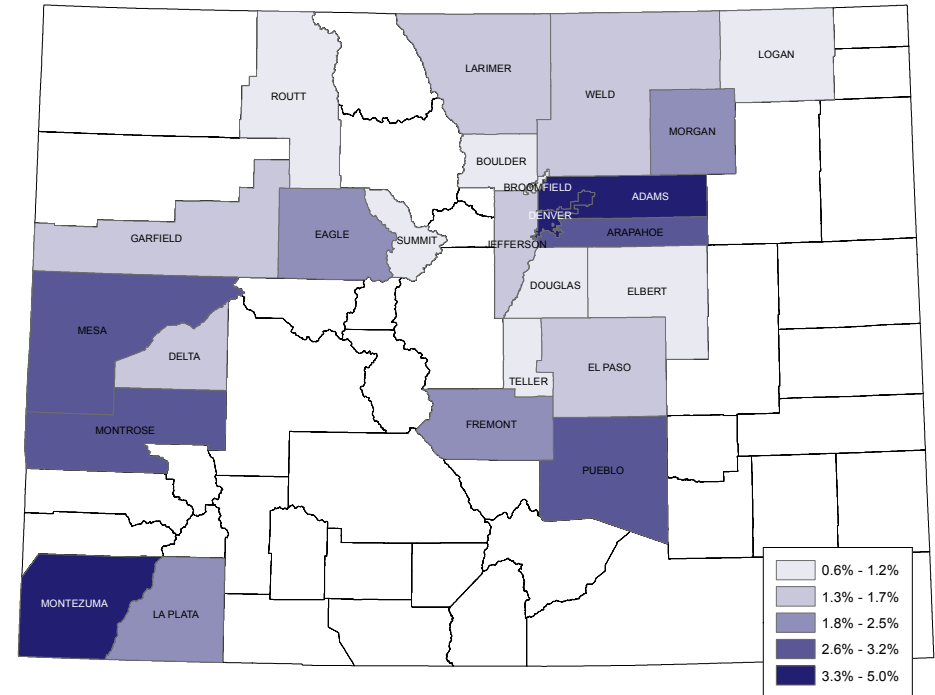


Figure 77 2013 Dropout Rate



What is the difference between graduation rates and dropout rates?

It is important to note that graduation and dropout rates do not combine to equal 100 percent of students. Each rate measures a different time period and different grade levels in school. The dropout rate is an annual percentage of all students enrolled in grades seven through 12 who leave school during a single school year without subsequently attending another school or educational program. Graduation rates, on the other hand, cover a four-year period, representing the percentage of students that receive a high school diploma within that four-year time period.

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Teens Not Attending School and Not Working

Across Colorado, more than 21,000 teens between the ages of 16 and 19—about 8 percent of young people in this age group—were not enrolled in school and not working between 2008 and 2012. These teens are commonly referred to as “disconnected youth,” since they are isolated from the activities that help young adults get off to a strong start. Young people without sufficient education or adequate work experience are at higher risk for unemployment later in life.¹⁷⁰

Among Colorado’s largest 25 counties, teens in Adams, Delta, Mesa, Pueblo and Teller counties were most likely to be disconnected from school and work between 2008 and 2012, while Elbert County teens were the least likely to be out of school and out of work (Table 15, Figure 78).¹⁷¹ *



Table 15

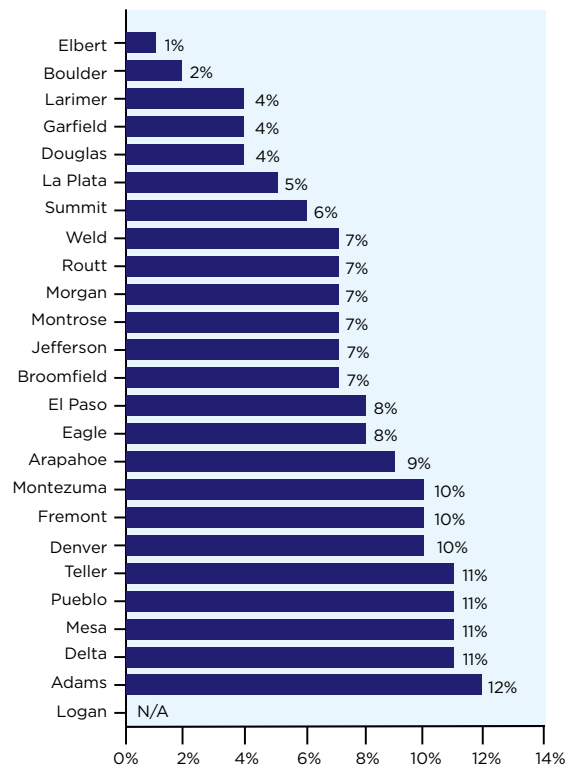
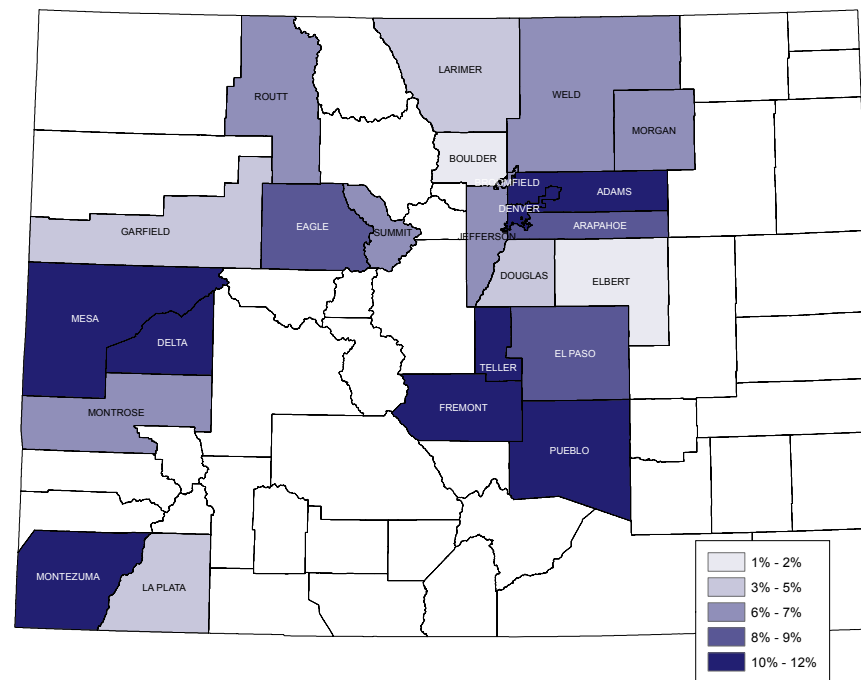


Figure 78



* Data for Logan County were discarded for this indicator because the inclusion of a correctional facility in Logan County artificially inflated the number of teens not in school and not working.

¹⁷⁰ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). Youth and work: Restoring teen and young adult connections to opportunity.

¹⁷¹ The percentage of teenagers ages 16 to 19 who are not enrolled in school and are either unemployed or not in the labor force. Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Averages.



Remediation Rates

Earning a high school diploma is an important milestone and a solid step toward better employment opportunities later in life. However, too many Colorado students are graduating high school without actually having acquired all of the skills they need to succeed in college or the workforce. Each year, the Colorado Department of Higher Education (CDHE) tracks the percent of Colorado high school graduates whose skills are not yet strong enough for them to succeed in college courses. This measure is known as the remediation rate.

According to CDHE, among Colorado students who graduated from a public high school in 2011 and entered a public Colorado college or university, 40 percent were assessed as needing remediation or enrolled in a remedial course in at least one subject (Figure 79). Students at Colorado's two-year colleges were much more likely to need remediation than students in four-year colleges (66 percent of students in two-year colleges vs. 24 percent of students in four-year institutions). Like many other education indicators, remediation rates vary by race and ethnicity. African-American students were most likely to require remediation, followed by Hispanic and American Indian students (Figure 80).¹⁷²

Remedial education is costly to students and to the state. In 2011-2012, the total cost associated with remedial education was \$58 million, of which \$39 million was charged to students as tuition. Remedial courses can be particularly burdensome for students because the cost associated with remedial courses is not always covered by a student's financial aid. Additionally, remedial courses do not count toward college credits, meaning it will take students longer to earn a degree. As a result, among students at four-year institutions, those who were required to take remedial courses were less likely to persist into their second year of college.¹⁷³

Figure 79 Remediation Rates

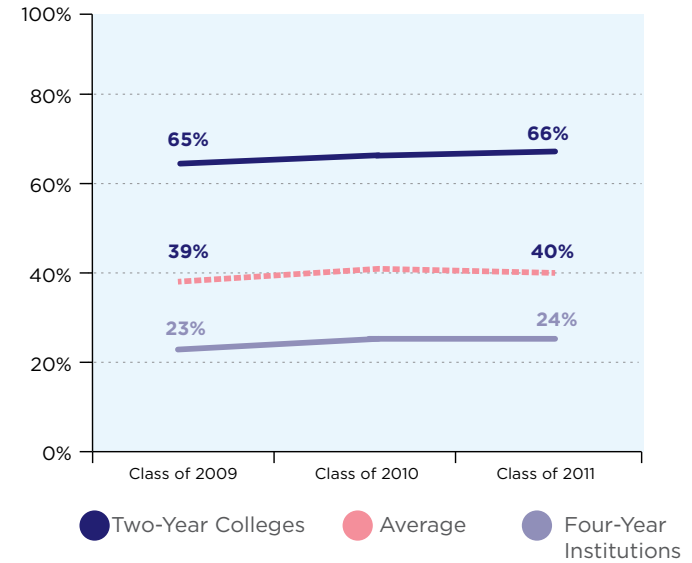
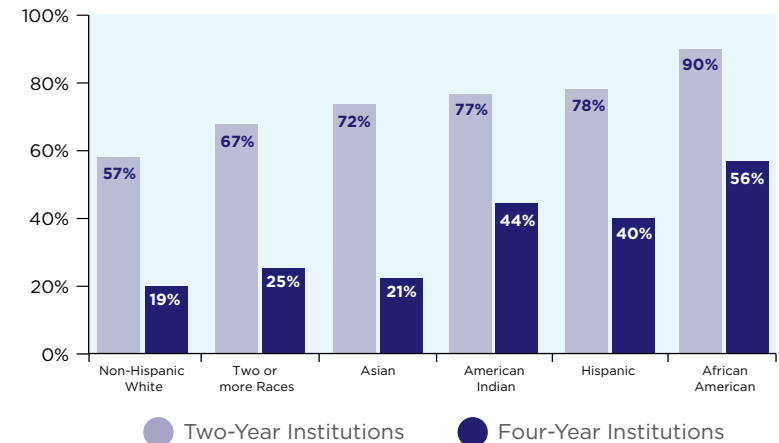
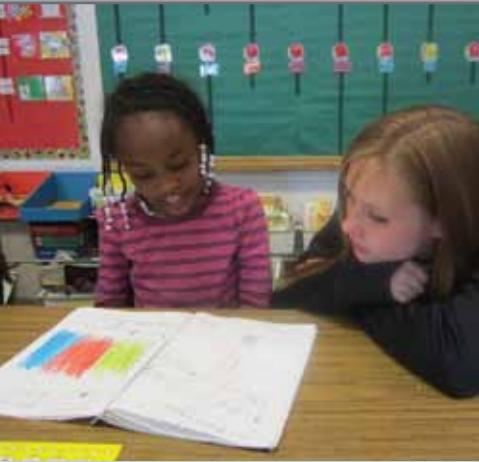


Figure 80 Remediation Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Type of Institution



¹⁷² Colorado Department of Higher Education. (2013). 2012 Legislative Report on Remedial Education.

¹⁷³ Ibid.



A first grader at Custer County Elementary (above) reads with her high school buddy. Sixth graders at Custer County Middle School (below) learn from new math materials.



Custer County: Community Investments Driving Excellence in Education

Small, targeted investments in education are yielding big results in rural Custer County. Test scores and graduation rates are up thanks in part to the Excellence in Education Committee, a group of local residents that raises money for interventions and services including mentoring, online education and new textbooks.

Working under the umbrella of the Wet Mountain Valley Community Foundation, the committee began partnering with the Custer County School District in 2008. The committee combines donations, matching grants and foundation gifts to operate three major projects at Custer County School, the community's K-12 school.

High school students who are behind in required credits can enroll in the Graduate on Time with Information Technology (GOT-IT) program. Tuition for online courses is paid by the committee so students can get caught up in time to graduate. Monica Backsen, past chair of the committee, said the program has been a lifeline to 14 graduates who might otherwise have dropped out of school. One student who graduated after help from GOT-IT reported that she made the dean's list in her first semester at Western State Colorado University.

The VOICE Volunteer Program is supported by a paid part-time staff member who coordinates and trains community volunteers to mentor and tutor students. The Adopt A Class program pairs community donors with teachers or departments to purchase everything from books to lab equipment.

The committee also recently helped upgrade the school's teaching materials. It raised money for a new math curriculum including textbooks, workbooks, teacher guides, hands-on materials and graphing calculators. Backsen said the district's 2013 TCAP results show that 57 percent of third graders were scoring advanced in math, compared to less than one third statewide.

Working together, the Wet Mountain Valley Community Foundation, the Excellence in Education Committee and Custer County School operate these projects with an annual budget of about \$30,000.

"That's not a small amount for a community of our size," Backsen said. "But our residents and donors know that we have a lot of support from the community, and the school judiciously uses these donations to ensure all our kids have a shot at success."

The Excellence in Education Committee is one of several local non-profit organizations supported by the Wet Mountain Valley Community Foundation dedicated to improving education in the community. The 2013 Spirit Campaign, sponsored by the Wet Mountain Valley Community Foundation, raised more than \$260,000 to distribute to 71 local organizations.

"This is a remarkable achievement for a county with a population of just 4,000," said Carole Custer, former commissioner for Custer County and a long-time advocate for quality education.

Thanks to Monica Backsen, former chair, Excellence in Education Committee and Fund of the Wet Mountain Valley Community Foundation and Carole Custer, It's About Kids Network Leader in Custer County



County Data

COLORADO

POPULATION

2012 Total Population	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	903,322

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

2012 Births to Single Women	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	23,293

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS

2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	36.4%

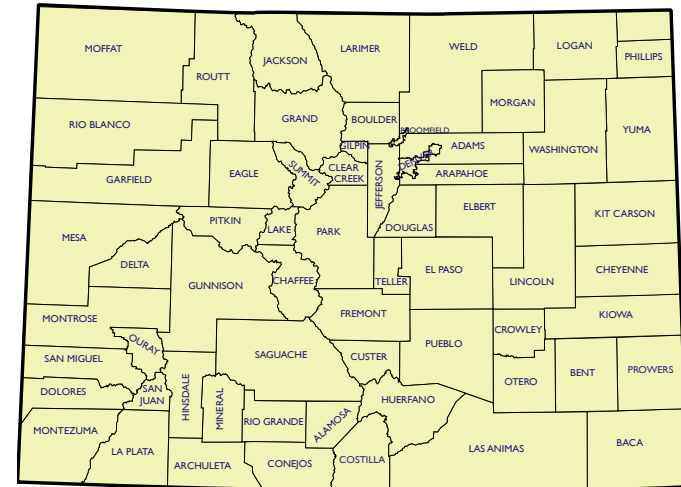
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

2012 Low Weight Births	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.9%

EDUCATION

Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	55.0%

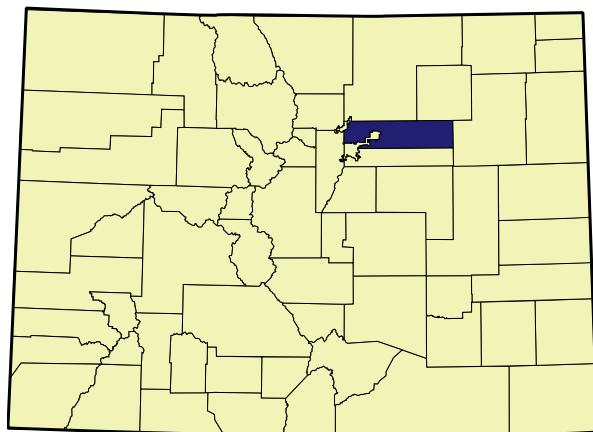
STATE OF COLORADO



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

ADAMS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

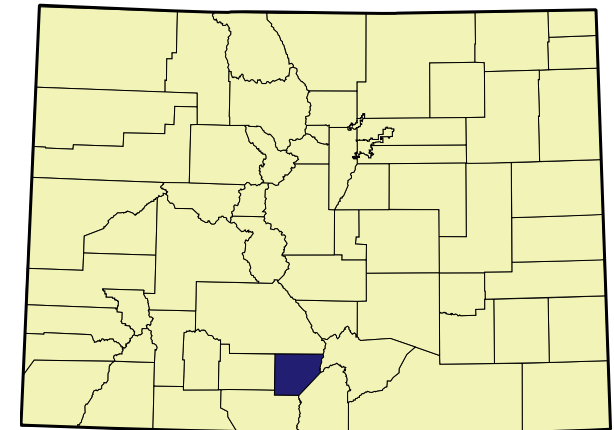
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ADAMS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	459,555	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	129,860	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	28.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	36,801	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	93,059	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	27.0%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.3%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1000 female teens 15-19)	38.6	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	5.7%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3,871	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	48.9%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	55,695	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	76.3%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.4%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.8	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.5	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	17.4	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	50.3	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.8	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	47.1	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.0%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	84,053	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	71.5%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	22.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	69.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	41.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	47.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	59.7%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	40.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	43.8%	55.0%

County Data

	ALAMOSA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	15,637	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	3,897	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.9%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,178	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,719	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	30.0%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	15.2%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.0	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.4	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	86	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	71.2%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	58.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	37,731	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	32.6%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	32.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	17.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	76.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	12.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	23.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	226	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	226	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	55.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,356	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	14.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	83.1%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	30.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	47.5%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	66.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	36.6%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	47.6%	55.0%

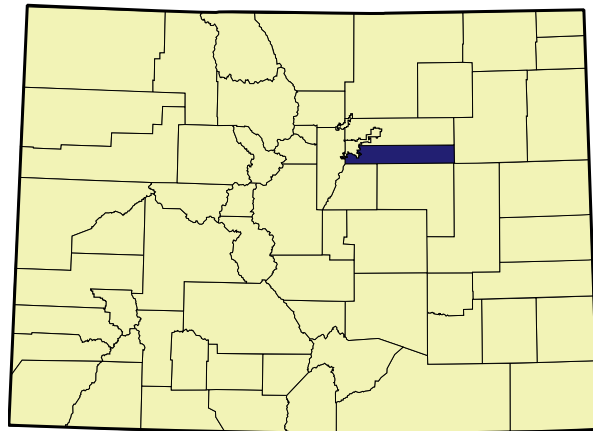
ALAMOSA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

ARAPAHOE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

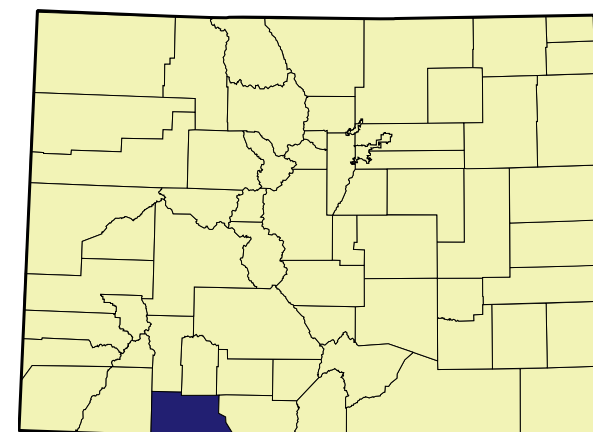
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ARAPAHOE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	594,731	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	148,317	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.9%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	40,154	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	108,163	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	22.5%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.7%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.1	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	3.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3,262	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.0%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	60,525	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	36.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	77.2%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.7	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.7	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	26.1	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.2	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	19	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.6%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	11,669	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	48.2%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	20.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	75.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	56.3%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	66.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	49.5%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	54.2%	55.0%

County Data

	ARCHULETA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	12,144	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,368	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	609	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,759	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	27.0%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	9.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	8.4	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	50.1%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	38.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	46,127	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	53.4%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	66.4%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	17.7%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	42.2%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,323	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	91.8%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	83.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	38.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	65.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	50.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	46.4%	55.0%

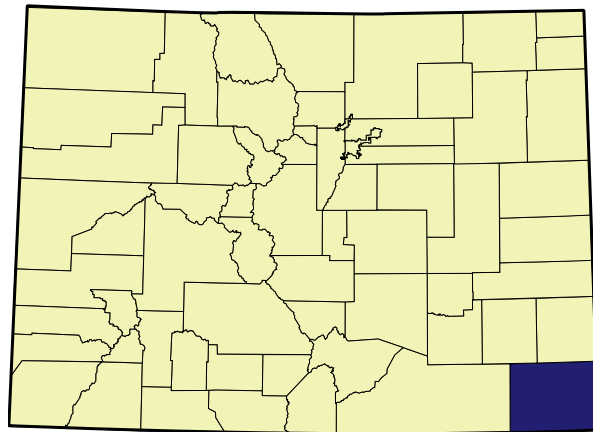
ARCHULETA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

BACA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

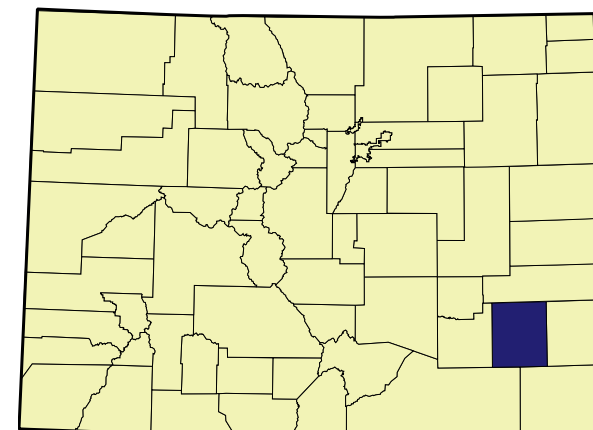
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BACA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	3,731	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	792	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	225	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	567	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	30.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	11.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	88.6	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	37,775	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.4%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	51.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	69.4%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.4	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	608	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	2.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	63.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	48.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	54.3%	55.0%

County Data

	BENT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	5,775	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	871	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	15.1%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	212	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	659	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	39.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.3%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	42.3	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	10.4%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	17.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	56.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	33,540	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	35.6%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	32.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	21.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	96.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	16.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	64.6%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	16.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	43.4	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	70.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.1%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	691	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	3.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	86.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	19.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	54.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	36.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.6%	55.0%

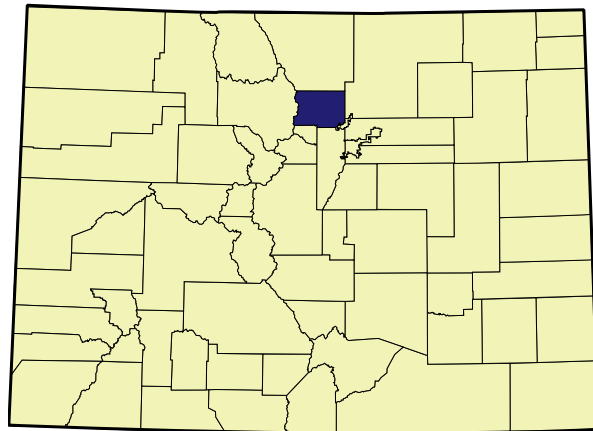
BENT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

BOULDER COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

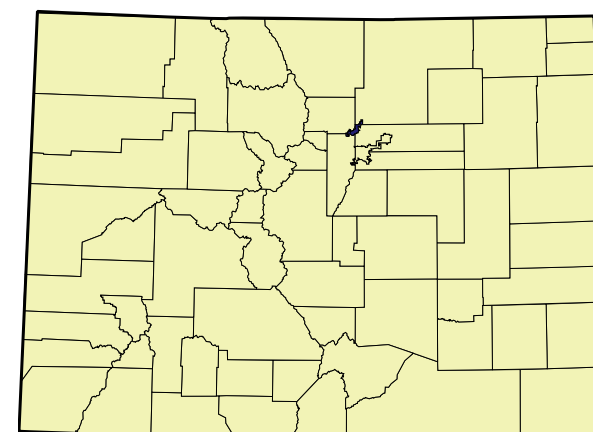
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BOULDER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	305,251	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	64,007	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	15,826	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	48,181	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	18.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	10.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.0	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	3.0%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,505	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	27.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	66,894	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	28.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	85.5%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.5%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.6	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.6	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	8	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.9%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	21.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	9.0%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	20.4%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	58,577	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	33.9%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	12.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	87.4%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	23.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	65.9%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	77.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	61.6%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	64.6%	55.0%

County Data

	BROOMFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	58,322	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	14,842	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,643	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	11,199	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	13.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	6.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	11.0	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	1.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	N/A	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	N/A	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	81,040	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.9%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	16.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	85.9%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	34.1	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	25.5	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	12.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.0%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	27.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	N/A	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	N/A	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	N/A	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	N/A	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	N/A	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	N/A	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	N/A	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	N/A	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	N/A	55.0%

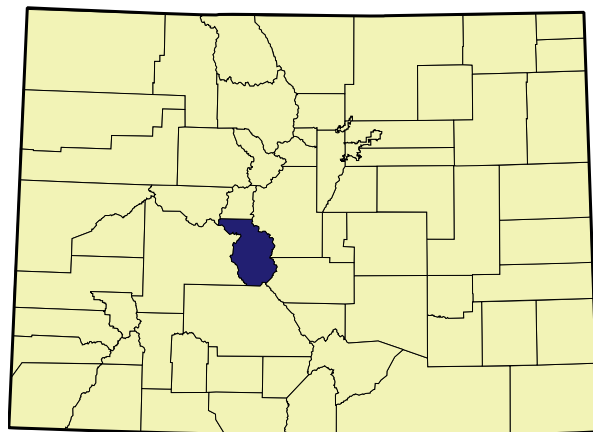
BROOMFIELD COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CHAFFEE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

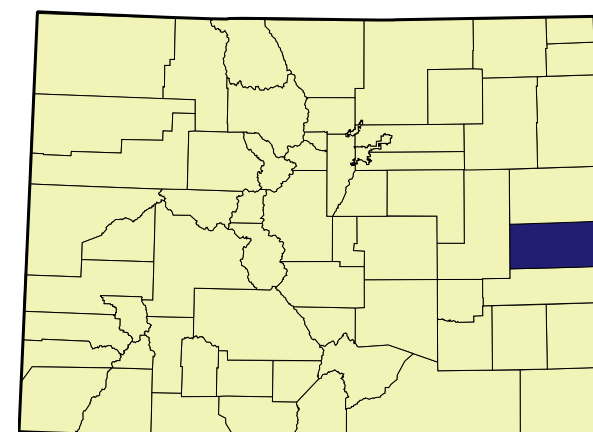
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CHAFFEE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	18,066	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,950	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	771	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,179	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	14.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	11.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	13.7	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	8	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	40.2%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.7%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	44,651	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.6%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	38.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	13.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	81.4%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.6%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.4%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,012	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.9%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	61.0%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	77.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	62.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	62.1%	55.0%

County Data

	CHEYENNE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	1,888	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	463	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	136	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	327	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	13.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.6%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	51,093	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.6%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.8%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	42.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.9%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.9%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	274	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	5.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	57.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	70.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	43.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	55.4%	55.0%

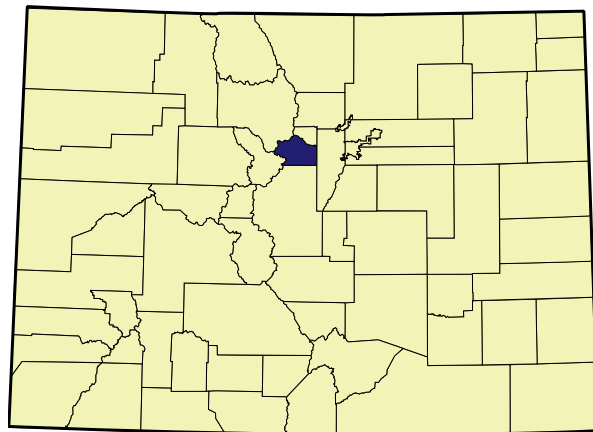
CHEYENNE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

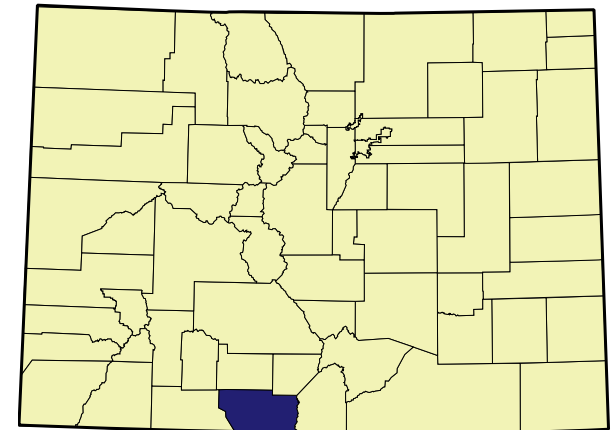
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CLEAR CREEK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	8,987	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,490	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	387	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,103	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	22.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	4.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	19.1	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	28.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	65,359	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.4%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.1%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	12.9%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	81.0%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	19.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	2.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	6.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	864	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	38.1%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	27.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	64.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	78.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	61.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	59.0%	55.0%

County Data

	CONEJOS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	8,220	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,265	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	616	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,649	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	28.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	12.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	48.8	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.0%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.9%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	45.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	15.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	31,970	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	34.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	32.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.2%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.4	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	24.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	52.0%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,594	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.9%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	93.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	30.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	51.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	68.7%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	48.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	55.3%	55.0%

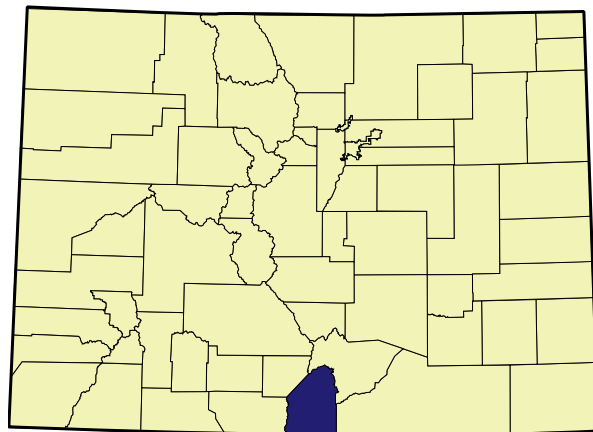
CONEJOS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

COSTILLA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

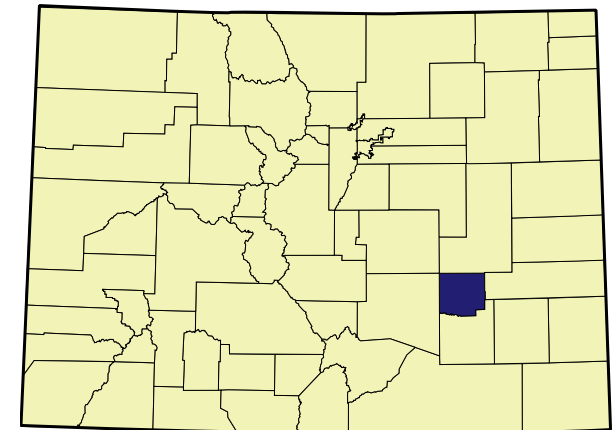
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	COSTILLA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	3,597	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	710	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.7%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	167	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	543	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	17.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	24.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1000 female teens 15-19)	31.4	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	27	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	86.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	74.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.6%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	26,075	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	38.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	34.4%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	32.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	61.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	34.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	89.3%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	21.9%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	66.0%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	449	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	13.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	92.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	56.1%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	32.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	47.9%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	23.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	32.2%	55.0%

County Data

	CROWLEY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	5,354	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	630	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	11.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	148	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	482	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	40.5%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	18.6%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	52.4	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	7.1%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	69.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	54.9%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.7%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	30,460	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	42.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	39.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	30.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	N/A	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.0%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	65.1%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	18.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.3	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	79.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.4%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	448	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.7%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	20.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	53.3%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	72.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	46.6%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.1%	55.0%

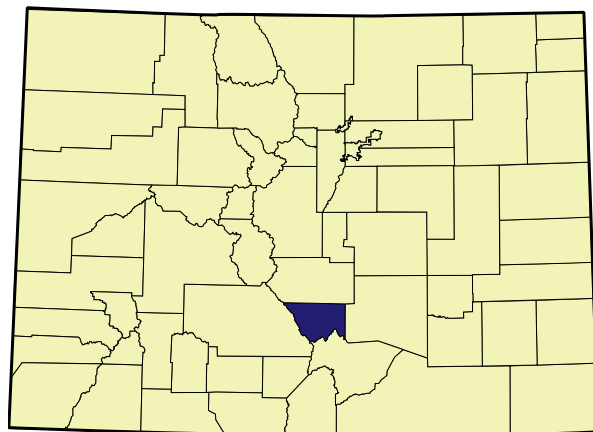
CROWLEY COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CUSTER COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

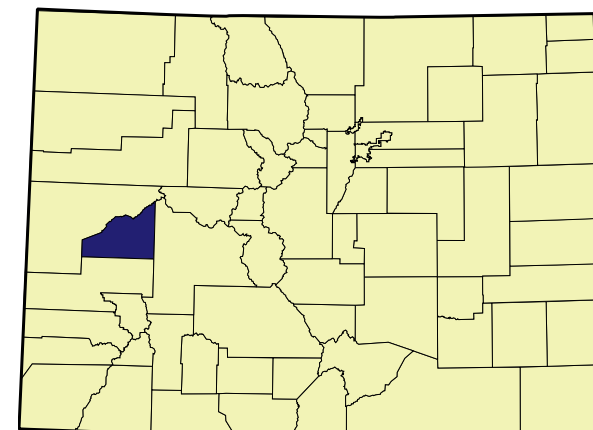
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CUSTER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	4,233	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	664	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	15.7%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	130	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	534	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	14.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	42.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.9%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	15.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	46,744	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.6%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.8%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.1%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	38.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	57.1%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.4	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.2%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.0%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	379	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.3%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	61.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	74.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	60.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.7%	55.0%

County Data

	DELTA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	30,528	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	6,562	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,681	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,881	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	28.0%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	20.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	37.1	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	96	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	50.8%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	41,208	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	42.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	68.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	19.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	9.6	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	15.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	39.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	4,810	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	94.1%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	7.6%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	84.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	56.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	49.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	59.1%	55.0%

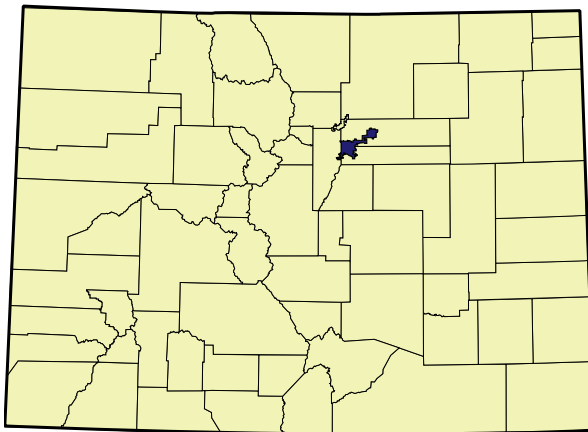
DELTA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

DENVER COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

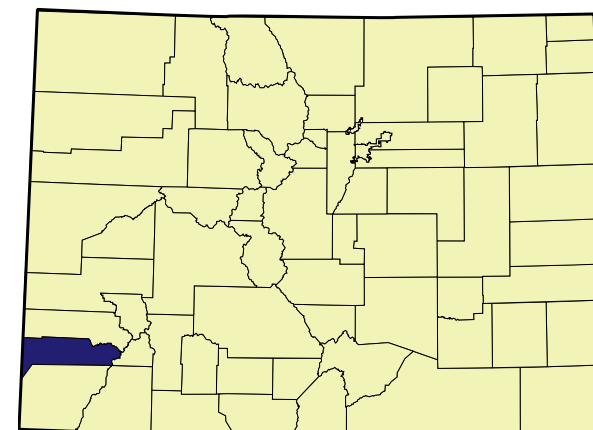
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DENVER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	634,619	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	138,615	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	46,360	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	92,255	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	23.8%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.7%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.7	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,063	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	72.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	65.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	50,455	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	29.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	13.5%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	38.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.0%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	78.2%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.6	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	11.7	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	51.9	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	2.7	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	45.4	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	81,031	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.3%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	36.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	61.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	47.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	45.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	54.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	33.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	42.5%	55.0%

County Data

	DOLORES	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	2,002	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	441	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	115	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	326	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.7%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.4	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	15.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	39,254	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	13.4%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.9%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	36.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	13.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	86.7%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	22.7%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.6	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	17.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	267	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	86.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.6%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	40.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	57.9%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	20.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	36.4%	55.0%

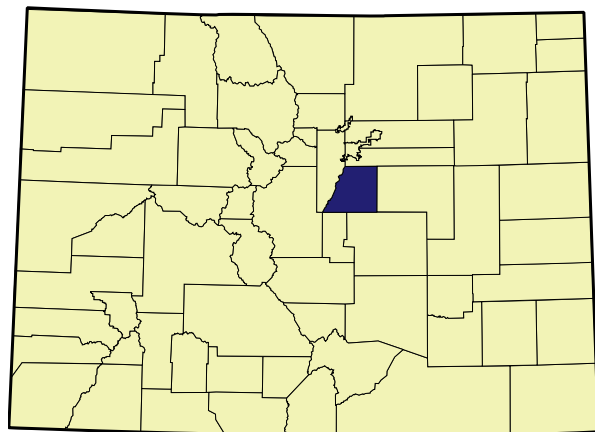
DOLORES COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

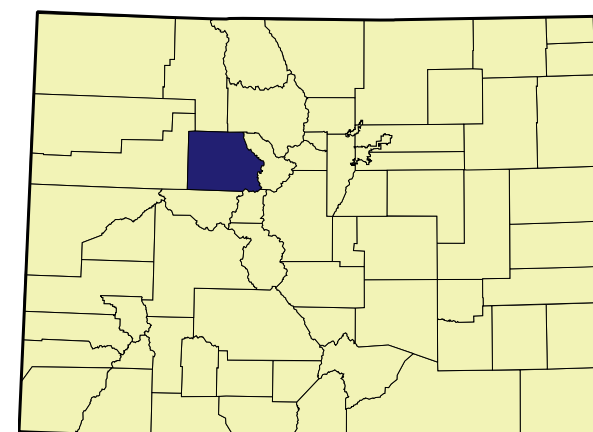
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DOUGLAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	298,167	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	86,899	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	29.1%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	19,358	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	67,541	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	8.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	2.6%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	4.6	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	0.8%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	902	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	12.1%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	9.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	3.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	98,426	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	4.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	3.8%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	8.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	91.0%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.1	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.1	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.3	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	29.6	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	25.4	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	7.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	4.0%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.1%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	64,421	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	48.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	5.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.8%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	20.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	69.9%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	81.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	62.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	68.7%	55.0%

County Data

	EAGLE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	51,944	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	12,693	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,599	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	9,094	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	20.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.7%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	22.6	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	4.0%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	53	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	42.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	32.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	69,870	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	34.3%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	10.8%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	78.6%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.9	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	22.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,278	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	95.8%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	34.6%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	72.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.3%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	56.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	72.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	55.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	57.6%	55.0%

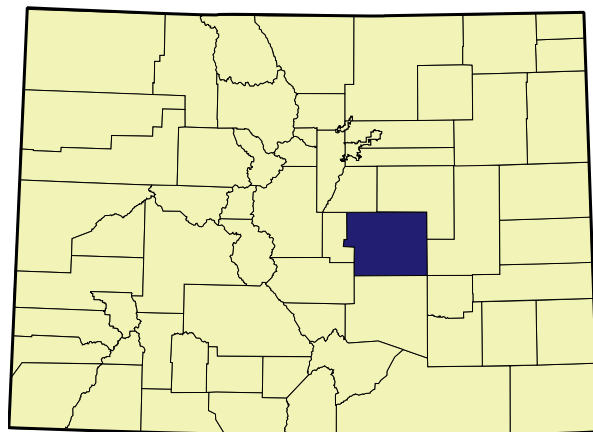
EAGLE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

EL PASO COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

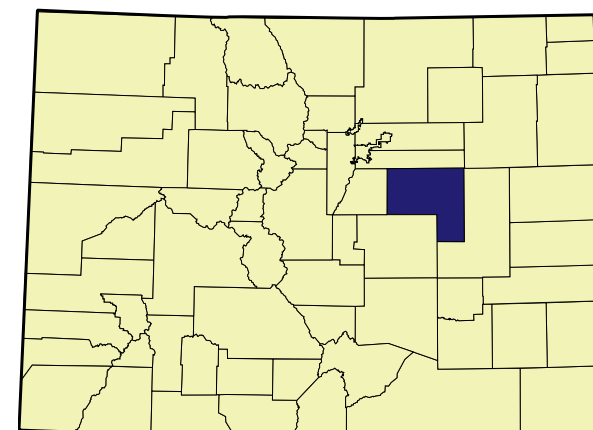
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	EL PASO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	646,160	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	166,603	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	45,936	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	120,667	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	23.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	10.2%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	23.5	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	3.8%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,564	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	37.5%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.6%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	55,312	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	41.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	81.6%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.3	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.1	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	31.2	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	6.9	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	29.1	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	9.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	113,278	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	85.9%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	6.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	25.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	60.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	74.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	55.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	59.5%	55.0%

County Data

	ELBERT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	23,293	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	5,350	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	998	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,352	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	14.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	1.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.6	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	24.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	16.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	81,528	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	18.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	6.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.8%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	16.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	17.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,306	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	94.4%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	87.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.1%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	57.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	74.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	54.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.7%	55.0%

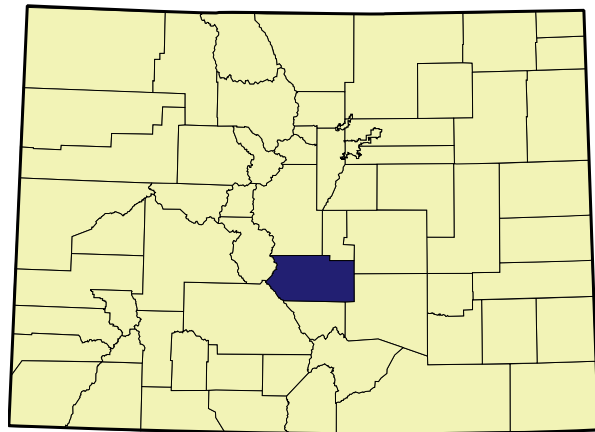
ELBERT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

FREMONT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

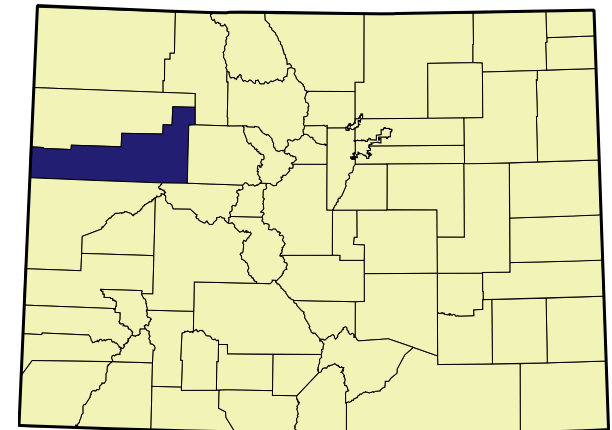
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	FREMONT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	47,011	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	8,004	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,993	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	6,011	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	38.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.6%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	38.6	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	6.8%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	21.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	18	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	42.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	40,809	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.4%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	13.9%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	56.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.8%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	71.3%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	22.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	48.9	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.7%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.2%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	10.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,301	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	75.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.2%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.9%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	42.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.8%	55.0%

County Data

	GARFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	57,148	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	15,334	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	4,363	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	10,971	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	27.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.6%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	42.1	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	6.8%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	162	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	54,088	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	34.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.8%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	67.5%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.6	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	24.7	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	77.7	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	77.7	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	11,011	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	74.5%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	23.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	78.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	34.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.1%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	66.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	44.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.6%	55.0%

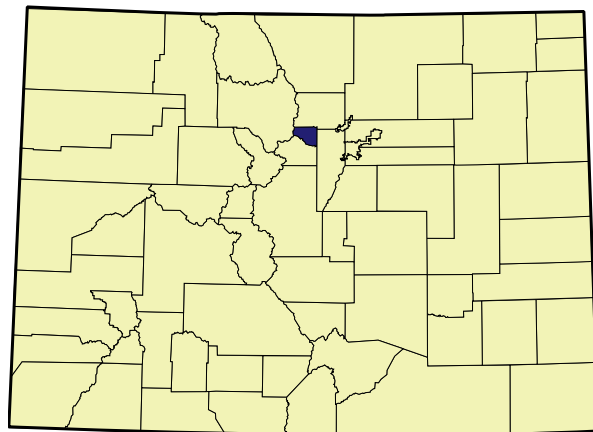
GARFIELD COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

GILPIN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

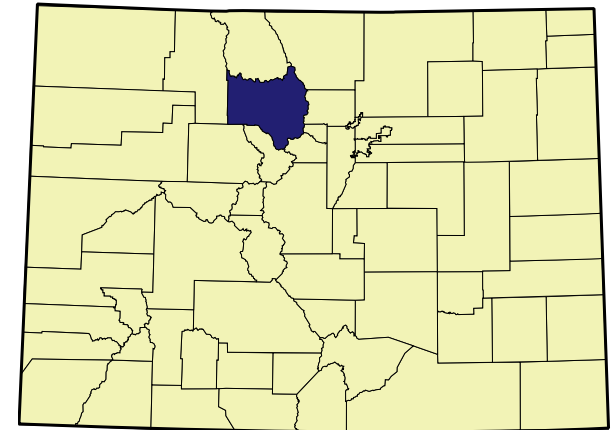
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GILPIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	5,464	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	963	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	255	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	708	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	26.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	28.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.9%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	61,447	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	10.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	81.8%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.5%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.0%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	2.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	6.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	380	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	81.6%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	25.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	52.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.8%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	55.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	49.1%	55.0%

County Data

	GRAND	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	14,138	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,726	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	658	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,068	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	23.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.1	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	4.7%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.2%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.9%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	56,191	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.3%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.6%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	30.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	85.4%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	23.2%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	28.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,647	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	82.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.7%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	61.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	72.7%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	52.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	59.2%	55.0%

GRAND COUNTY

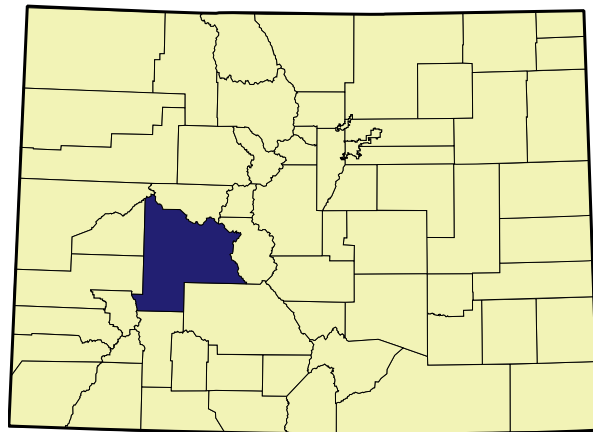


2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

LNE = Low Number of Events

N/A = Not Applicable

GUNNISON COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

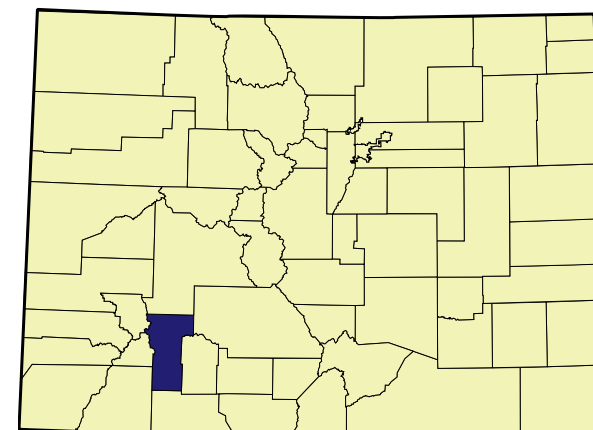
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GUNNISON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	15,434	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,903	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	788	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,115	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	26.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	10.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	11.7	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	5.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.4	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	26.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.0%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.7%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	49,861	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	33.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	90.5%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	25.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	26.8	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	24.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	20.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,861	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	83.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	63.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	75.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	54.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	61.0%	55.0%

County Data

	HINSDALE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	788	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	164	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	40	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	123	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	30.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	16.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.8%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	50,177	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	LNE	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	17.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	66.7%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	82.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	LNE	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	68	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	85.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	87.8%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	84.6%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	73.2%	55.0%

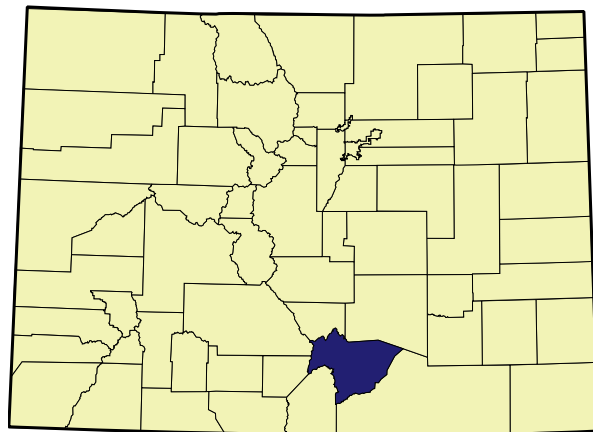
HINSDALE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

HUERFANO COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

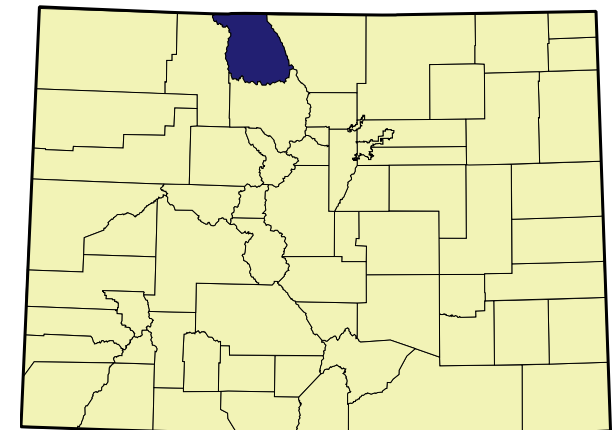
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	HUERFANO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	6,549	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,081	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	277	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	804	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	40.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	21.2%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	34.9	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	11.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	21.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	13	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	73.1%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	63.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	31,574	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	40.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	37.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	20.5%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	61.7%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	11.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	68.6%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	17.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	33.1	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	16.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.1%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	659	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	79.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	43.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	44.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	62.7%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	33.3%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	45.4%	55.0%

County Data

	JACKSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	1,326	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	246	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	50	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	196	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	44.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.9%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	38.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	43,190	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.0%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	62.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	44.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	62.5%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	26.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	60.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	192	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	12.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	90.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	63.1%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	73.9%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	60.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	57.7%	55.0%

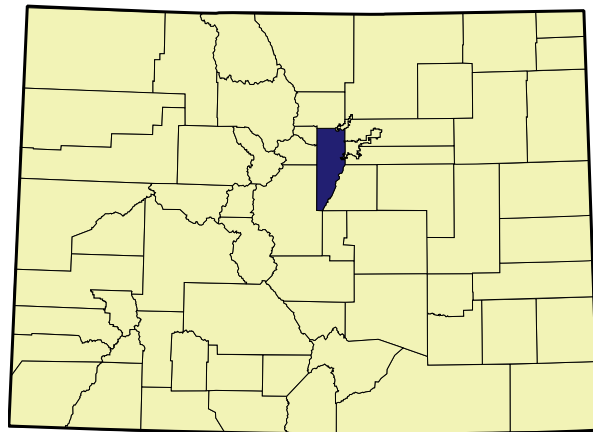
JACKSON COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

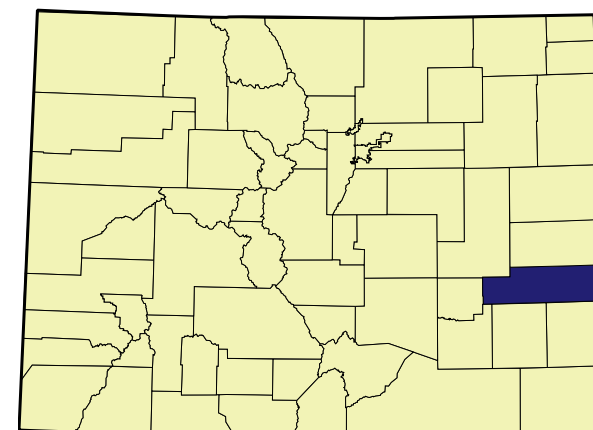
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	JEFFERSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	546,653	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	117,002	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	29,256	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	87,746	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	21.7%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	8.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	13.7	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.5	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,482	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.8%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	67,401	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.6%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	86.5%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.5	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.3	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.5	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.5	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	22.1	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	22.4%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	82,942	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	75.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	7.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	62.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	76.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	59.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	60.6%	55.0%

County Data

	KIOWA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	1,412	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	302	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	73	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	229	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	40,216	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	32.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	70.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	56.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	221	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	23.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	58.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	43.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	57.3%	55.0%

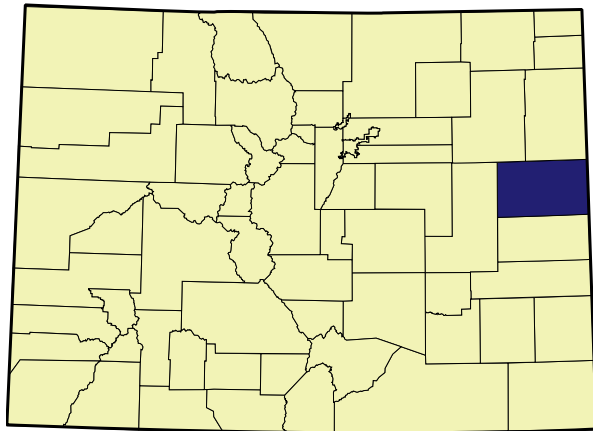
KIOWA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

KIT CARSON COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

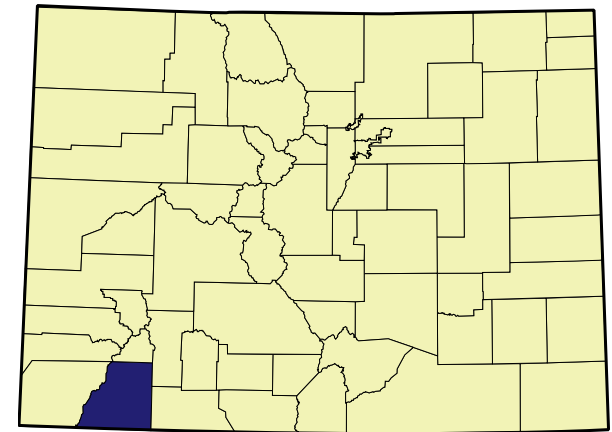
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	KIT CARSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	8,070	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,743	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	497	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,246	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	14.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	12.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.1	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.3%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.3	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	19	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.6%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	16.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	44,059	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	64.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.6%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.4%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.3	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	25.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	37.8%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,289	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	15.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	93.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	47.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	63.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	40.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	44.8%	55.0%

County Data

	LA PLATA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	52,506	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	10,515	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,859	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	7,656	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	26.7%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	8.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	18.3	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	3.9%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	65	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.2%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	55,888	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.9%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	30.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	5.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	74.6%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,575	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.8%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	3.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	74.8%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	57.3%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	73.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	56.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	55.6%	55.0%

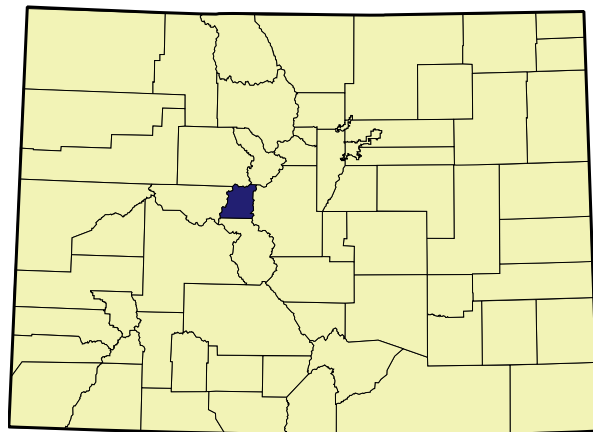
LA PLATA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

LAKE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

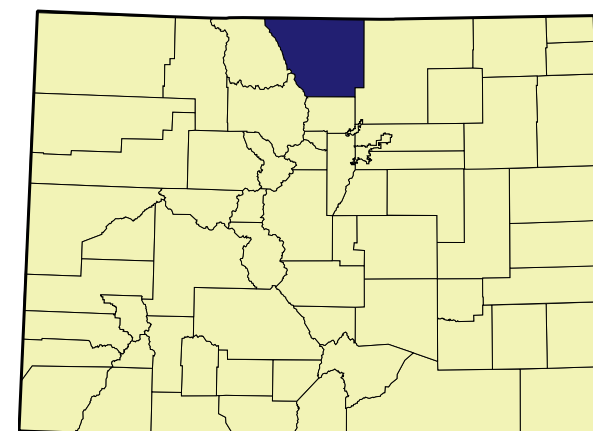
	LAKE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	7,299	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,789	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	504	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,285	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	31.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	24.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	25.0	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	7.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.3	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.1%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	52.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	45,504	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.6%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	42.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	10.8%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	57.7%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	24.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	16.7%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	42.8%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	7.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,000	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	36.7%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	76.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	55.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	34.3%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	45.8%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	30.5%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	34.0%	55.0%

County Data

COUNTY DATA

	LARIMER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	310,715	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	65,623	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.1%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	17,613	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	48,010	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	21.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	9.5%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16.5	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	3.3%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,449	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	56,132	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.4%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	27.4%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	85.4%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.3	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.8	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	9.8	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.9	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	37.2	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	25.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.2%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	44,325	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	67.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	6.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.6%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.2%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	64.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	76.9%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	59.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	63.0%	55.0%

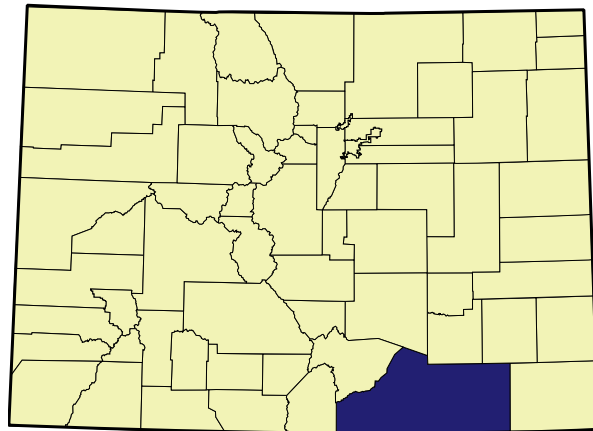
LARIMER COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

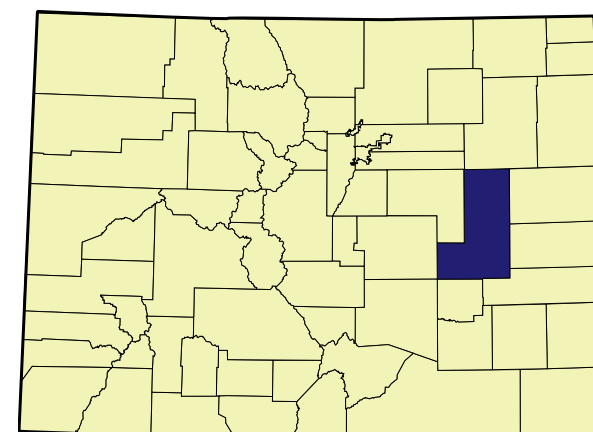
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LAS ANIMAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	14,913	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,961	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.9%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	770	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,191	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	43.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.2%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	52.3	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	13.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	13.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.1%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	38,713	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.8%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.3%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	18.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	54.3%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	65.4%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	17.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.4%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.1%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,181	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	2.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	80.1%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	45.3%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	49.1%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	64.7%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	41.3%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.7%	55.0%

County Data

	LINCOLN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	5,438	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,045	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	295	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	751	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	28.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	7.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.0	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	14.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	7	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.9%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	38,098	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	23.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	54.9%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.9%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	80.4%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	20.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.7%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	727	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	29.3%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	3.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	70.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	54.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	72.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	46.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	60.1%	55.0%

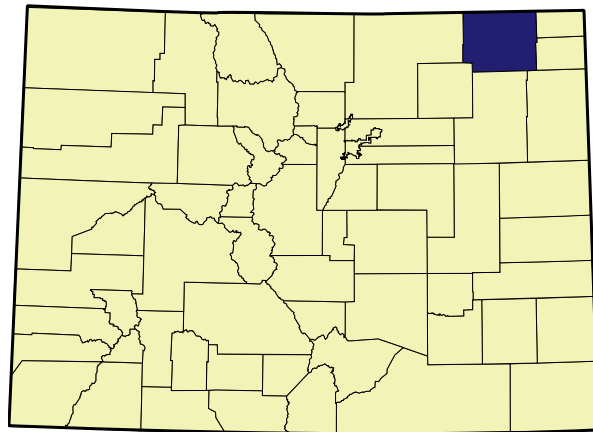
LINCOLN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

LOGAN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

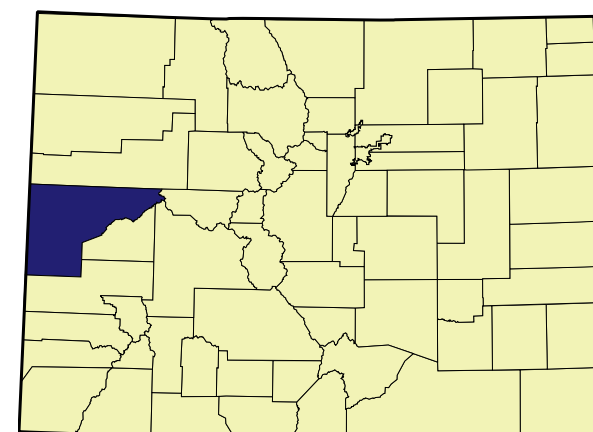
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LOGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	22,133	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	4,278	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,115	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,163	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	28.5%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	12.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	35.8	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	5.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.1	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	48.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.2%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.8%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	42,740	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	53.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	5.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	76.1%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	20.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.8	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	35.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.4%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,821	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	64.9%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	4.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	81.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	44.2%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	58.9%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	46.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	54.8%	55.0%

County Data

	MESA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	148,013	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	34,228	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.1%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	9,621	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	24,607	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	27.7%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	15.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	35.4	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.8%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	355	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	42.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	46,940	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	37.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	83.8%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.7%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.8	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	2.7	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	40.9	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	22.3	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	36.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.0%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	9.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	21,733	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	19.5%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	5.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	74.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	52.9%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	50.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	50.3%	55.0%

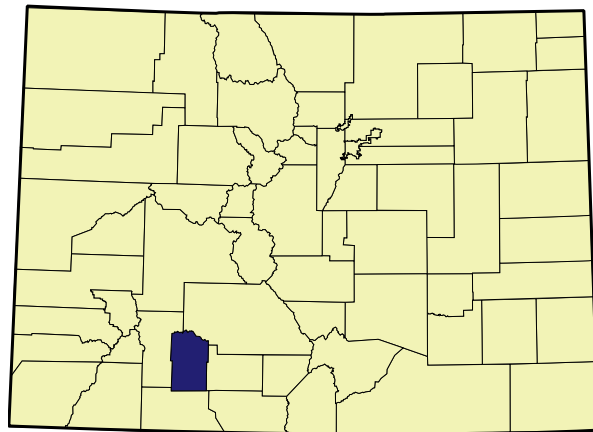
MESA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

MINERAL COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

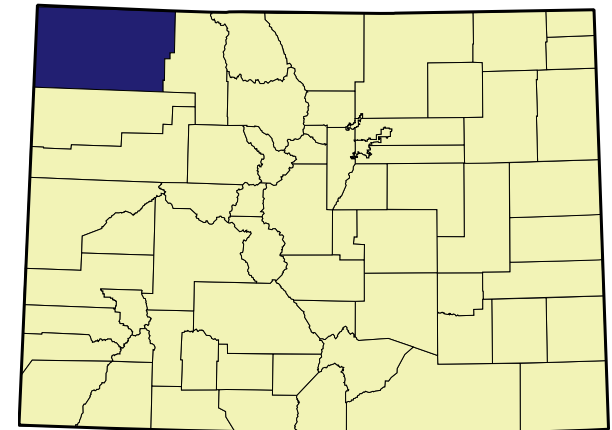
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MINERAL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	708	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	99	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	14.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	28	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	71	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	25.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	47,169	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.4%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	25.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	83.3%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	LNE	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	79.4%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	LNE	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	80	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	63.5%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	86.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	52.6%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	67.3%	55.0%

County Data

	MOFFAT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	13,154	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	3,521	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	919	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,602	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	23.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	21.1%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	38.5	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.7	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	14	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.6%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.8%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	57,023	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	42.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	10.1%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	88.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	22.5%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	15.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.8%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	26.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,067	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	86.8%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	44.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	61.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	38.5%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	40.6%	55.0%

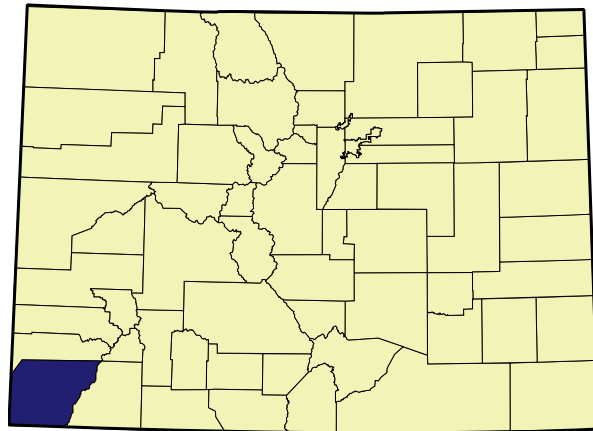
MOFFAT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

MONTEZUMA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

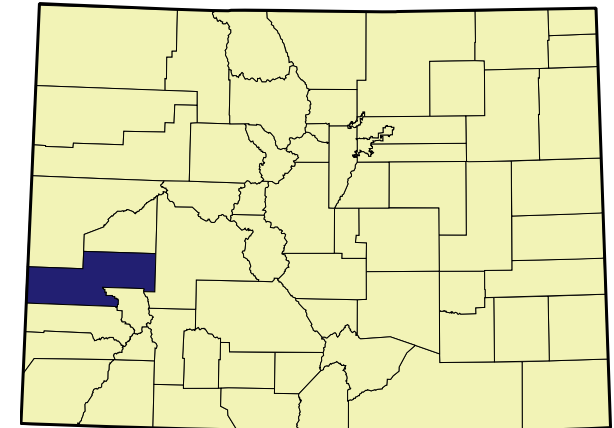
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MONTEZUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	25,407	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	5,816	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.9%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,542	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,274	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	43.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	21.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	52.0	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	10.6%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	28	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.8%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	46.0%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	40,351	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.1%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.4%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	6.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	73.8%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.8	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.6%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,830	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	37.1%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	4.7%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	62.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	48.6%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	44.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	59.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	39.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	40.0%	55.0%

County Data

	MONTROSE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	40,786	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	9,770	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.0%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,388	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	7,382	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	26.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	21.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	34.5	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	7.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	227	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	45,226	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	25.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.6%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	62.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	80.3%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	39.6	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	20.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	39.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,143	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	61.3%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	15.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	72.1%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	67.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	46.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	49.8%	55.0%

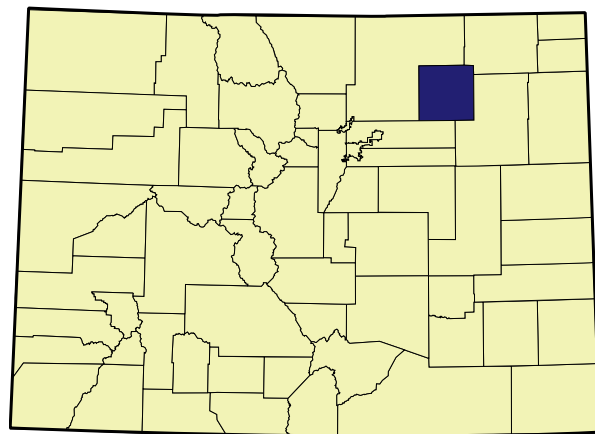
MONTROSE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

MORGAN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

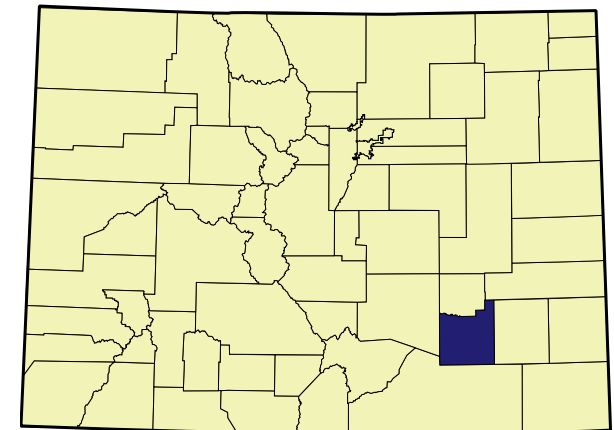
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MORGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	28,206	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	7,747	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.5%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,245	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,502	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	25.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	30.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	52.4	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	6.3%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	17.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	229	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	48.0%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	44,577	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	60.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	6.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	79.1%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.5%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.3	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	10.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,156	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	96.9%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	22.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	77.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.7%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	46.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	65.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	40.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.7%	55.0%

County Data

	OTERO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	18,668	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	4,510	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,214	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,296	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	40.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.5%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	47.3	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	5.4%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	68.8%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	57.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	35,026	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	34.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	32.0%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	72.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.1%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	68.8%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.6	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	53.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,189	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	4.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	78.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	38.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	45.4%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	62.9%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	37.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	42.4%	55.0%

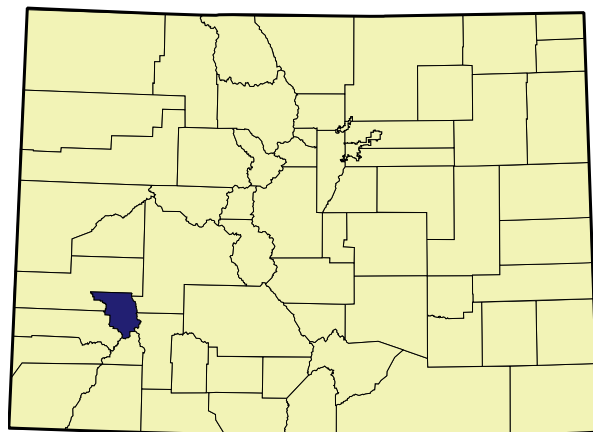
OTERO COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

OURAY COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

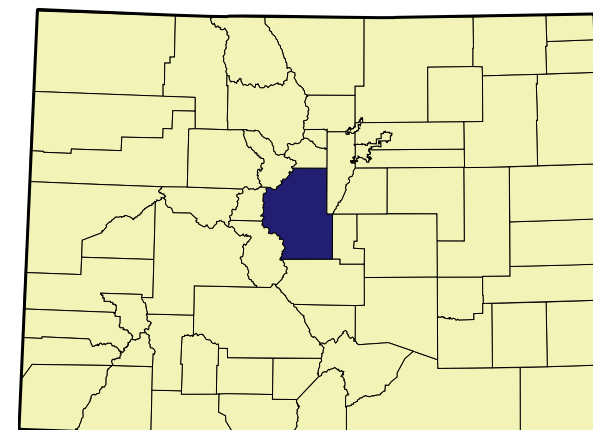
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	OURAY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	4,462	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	774	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	172	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	603	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	12.5%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	9.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.6%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.8%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	61,657	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.8%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.3%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	22.7%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	12.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.3	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	20.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.1%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	513	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.2%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	4.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	92.1%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	21.6%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	70.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	84.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	73.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	69.9%	55.0%

County Data

	PARK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	16,063	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,919	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	658	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,261	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	25.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	3.7%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.7	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.3	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	38.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	60,731	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.8%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.8%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.8%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.7%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	11.0%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	86.4%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	326.1	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	24.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.6%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,478	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	78.2%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	0.6%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	78.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	29.2%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	69.0%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	80.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	63.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	63.6%	55.0%

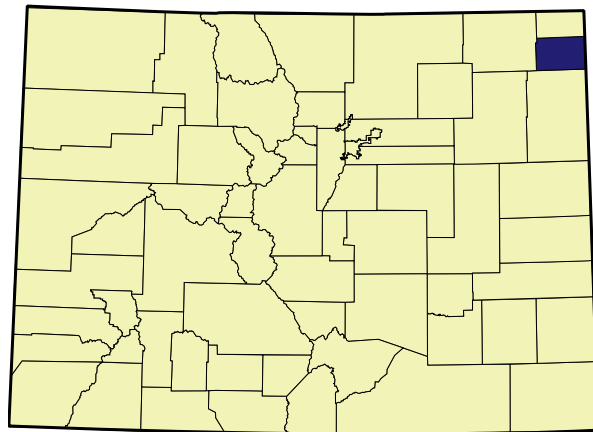
PARK COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

PHILLIPS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

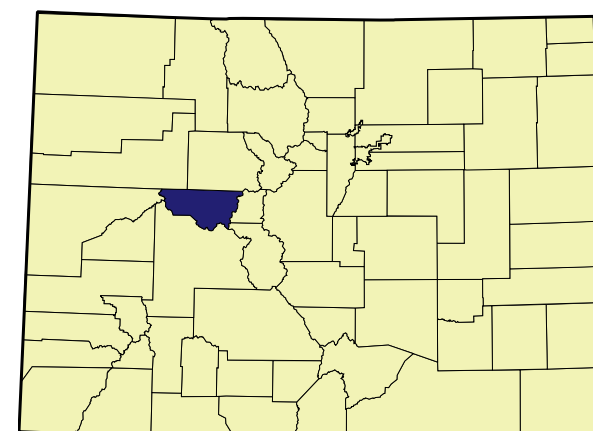
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PHILLIPS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	4,401	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,076	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	262	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	813	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	24.0%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	8.0%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	17.3	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	15	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	40.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	31.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.7%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	46,216	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.2%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.4%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.5%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	67.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	77.8%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.0%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	37.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.6%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	862	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	15.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	88.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	27.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	55.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	71.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	45.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	60.2%	55.0%

County Data

	PITKIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	17,206	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,953	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	751	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,202	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	18.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	9.2%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.9	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.9	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	5.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	3.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	67,057	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	8.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	9.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	10.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	85.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	9.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	54.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,670	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	96.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	18.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	72.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	86.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	69.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	73.3%	55.0%

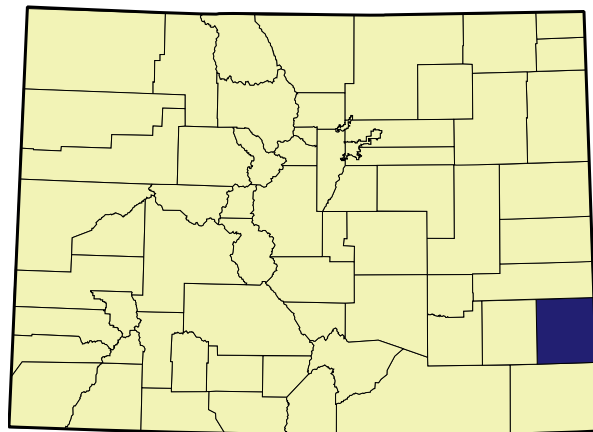
PITKIN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

PROWERS COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

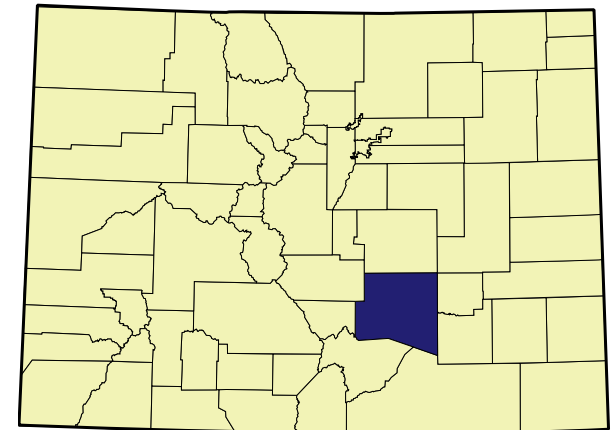
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PROWERS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	12,410	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	3,319	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.7%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	903	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,416	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	36.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.9%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	54.4	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	7.2%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.4	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	35	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	63.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	51.9%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	36,580	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.8%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.4%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	13.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	67.2%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	71.9%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	29.8	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.9%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.8%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,210	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	8.9%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	77.3%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	41.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	50.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	64.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	41.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	51.1%	55.0%

County Data

	PUEBLO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	161,005	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	38,327	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.8%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	10,011	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	28,316	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	42.3%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.5%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	41.3	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	9.0%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,575	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	59.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	51.2%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	41,209	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.5%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	18.1%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.7%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	72.5%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	16.4%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.1	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.4	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	71.5	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	10	71
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	53.6	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	49.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.8%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.2%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	25,956	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	5.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	74.8%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	34.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	46.5%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	66.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	38.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	49.5%	55.0%

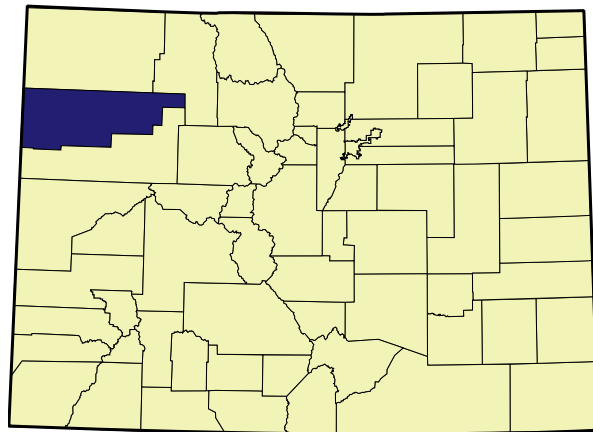
PUEBLO COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

RIO BLANCO COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

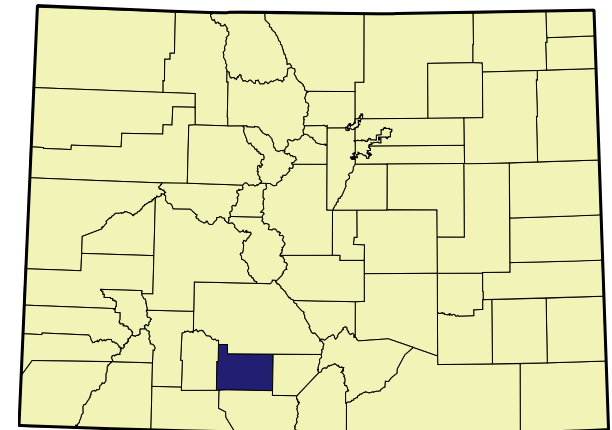
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	RIO BLANCO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	6,763	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,669	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.7%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	470	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,199	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	12.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	12.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	5	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	29.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.5%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	57,922	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.2%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	30.0%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	4.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	80.3%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.1%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	230.8	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.6%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.4%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	31.4%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,152	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	4.4%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	95.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	57.5%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	73.1%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	51.5%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.3%	55.0%

County Data

	RIO GRANDE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	11,898	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,894	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	736	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,159	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	25.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	31.3	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	8.1%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	35	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	48.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	37,837	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	32.3%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	30.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	11.9%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	61.3%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	14.2%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	80.0%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.6	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	22.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	49.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,962	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	76.3%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	10.7%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	77.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	43.5%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	45.0%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	64.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	39.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	46.7%	55.0%

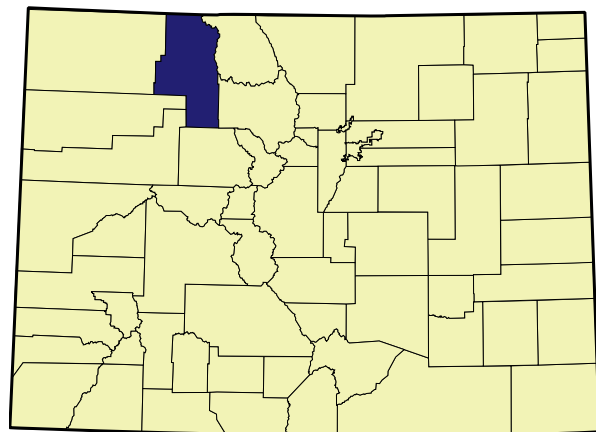
RIO GRANDE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

ROUTT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

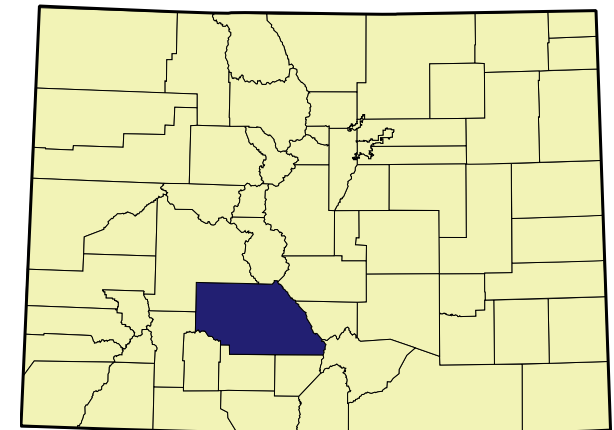
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ROUTT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	23,240	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	4,737	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,189	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,548	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	15.2%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	6.3%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	8.9	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	16.8%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	62,271	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.3%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	20.5%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	89.8%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.9%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	18.5%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.4%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	39.0%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,151	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	85.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	7.0%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	89.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	17.4%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	71.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	82.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	63.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	68.8%	55.0%

County Data

	SAGUACHE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	6,389	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,464	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.9%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	415	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,048	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	36.9%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.8%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	56.7	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	9.7%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.2	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	153	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	83.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	75.9%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.4%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	30,197	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	47.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	43.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.6%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	71.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	7.7%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.8%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.2%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	21.0	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	57.9%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.7%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	910	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	23.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	73.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	27.7%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	43.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	56.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	31.3%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	38.3%	55.0%

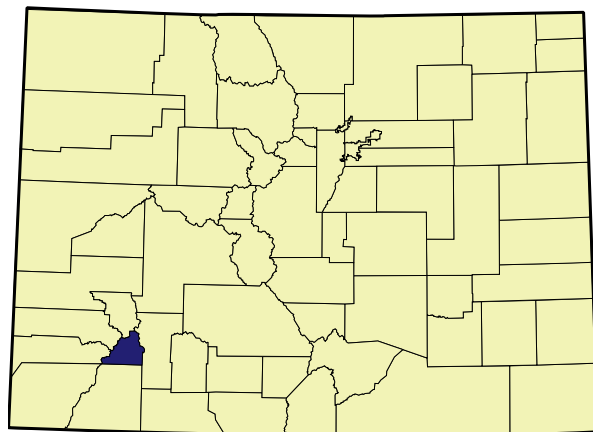
SAGUACHE COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

SAN JUAN COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

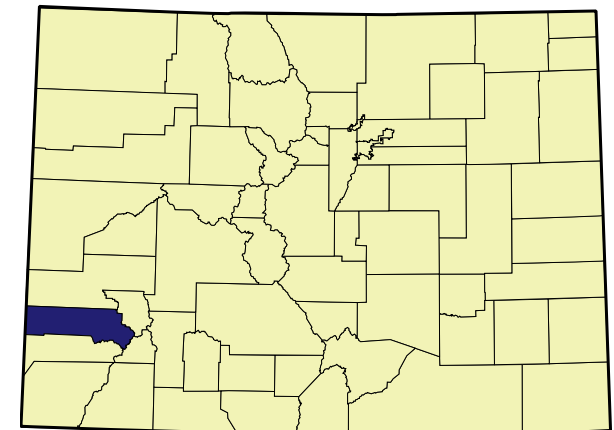
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SAN JUAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	682	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	127	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	31	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	96	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.8%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.6%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	35,734	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.5%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.6%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	25.8%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	LNE	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	20.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	25.6%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	80.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.5%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	LNE	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	64	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	20.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	66.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	54.8%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	LNE	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	66.7%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.8%	55.0%

County Data

	SAN MIGUEL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	7,588	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,529	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	426	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,102	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	22.5%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	11.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.0	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.6%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.7%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	53,477	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.1%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	25.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	5.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	83.8%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.3%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.4%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,065	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	9.5%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	93.8%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	23.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	63.3%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	77.4%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	64.1%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	69.3%	55.0%

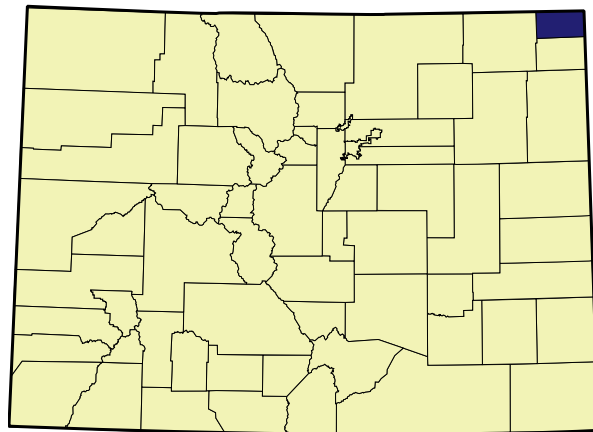
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

SEDGWICK COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

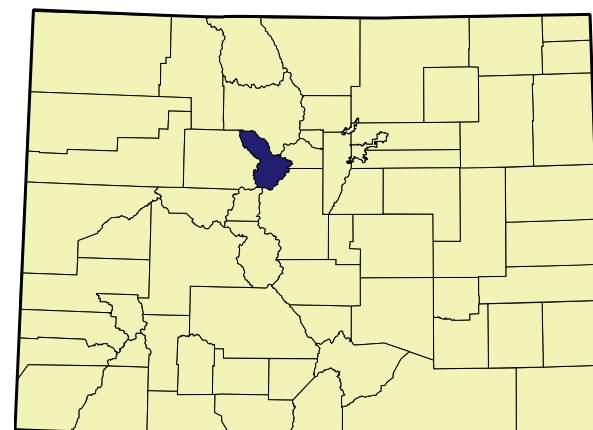
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SEDGWICK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	2,355	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	453	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.2%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	125	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	328	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	39.1%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.1	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	53.2%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.7%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	16.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	37,633	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.0%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.0%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	73.6%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	73.9%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	30.4%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.7	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.6%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.9%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,028	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	2.3%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	22.0%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	21.7%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	41.0%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	40.9%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	49.9%	55.0%

County Data

	SUMMIT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	28,167	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	4,911	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,505	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,406	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	18.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	15.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.1	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	1.5%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.8	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	7	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	37.4%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.2%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	61,286	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.0%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.3%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	11.6%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	83.6%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.5%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.5%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	24.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.7%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	26.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,132	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	25.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	87.6%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	30.9%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	66.1%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	73.3%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	58.2%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	60.6%	55.0%

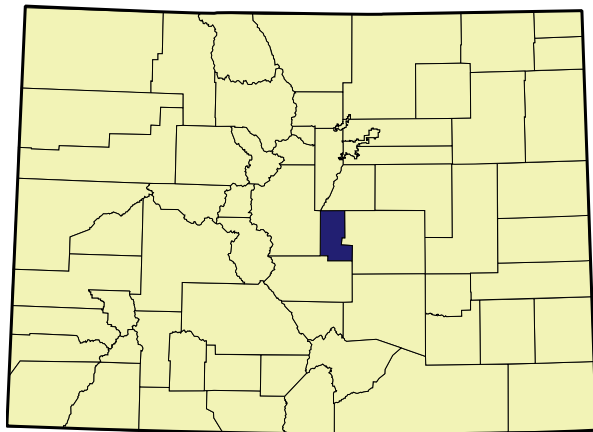
SUMMIT COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

TELLER COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

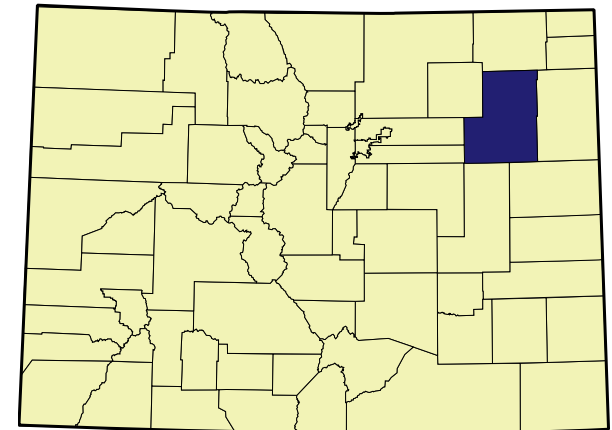
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	TELLER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	23,436	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	4,529	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	997	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,533	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	17.6%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	7.4%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.7	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.3%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	13.4	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	50	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	39.6%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	30.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.5%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	59,558	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	13.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.3%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	36.3%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	4.9%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	75.5%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.9%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.1	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	253.5	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	190.1	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.7%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.7%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.1%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.7%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,821	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	1.6%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	78.7%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.7%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	54.6%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	74.5%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	57.0%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	56.5%	55.0%

County Data

	WASHINGTON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	4,706	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	1,016	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.6%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	242	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	774	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	18.8%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.6	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.0%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	32.1%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.9%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	43,446	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.4%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.3%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.0%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	43.4%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	71.9%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	18.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.5	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.3%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	35.2%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.4%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	843	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	5.2%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	87.9%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.8%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	54.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	69.2%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	50.8%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	53.3%	55.0%

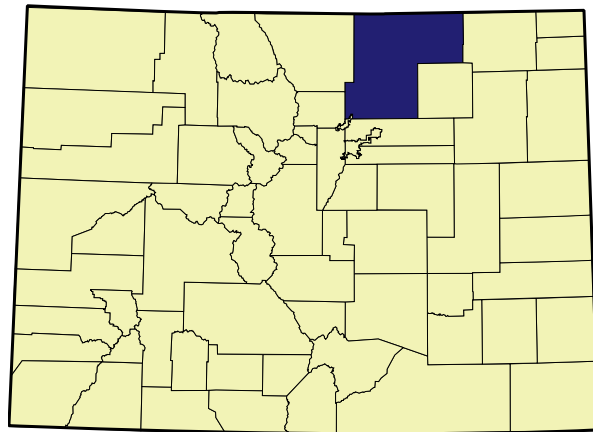
WASHINGTON COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

WELD COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

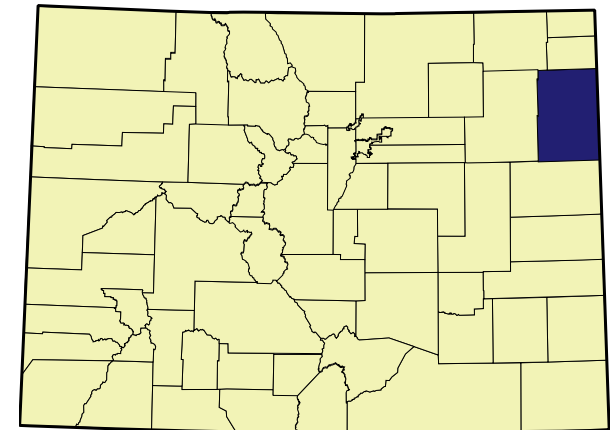
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	WELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	263,746	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	71,979	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.3%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	19,554	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	52,425	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	23.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	17.6%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	27.3	24.3
2012 Three Risk Factor Births	4.9%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.0	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	953	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2013 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	52.3%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.3%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.0%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	55,332	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.7%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.9%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.2%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.1%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	8.5%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	75.4%	80.2%
2012 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.8%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.9	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.2	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	19.3	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	46.7	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	10.5	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	42	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.8%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.3%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.8%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	23.5%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	38,911	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	57.1%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	18.1%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	82.5%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	38.0%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	49.2%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	63.6%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	40.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	48.4%	55.0%

County Data

	YUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2012 Total Population	10,023	5,188,683
2012 Child Population (Under 18)	2,614	1,240,948
2012 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.1%	23.9%
2012 Young Child Population (Under 5)	766	337,626
2012 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,849	903,322
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2012 Births to Single Women	25.4%	23.4%
2012 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.0%	14.5%
2012 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20.9	24.3
2012 Teen Risk Factor Births	4.9%	4.2%
2012 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.1	7.8
FY 12-13 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	81	23,293
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	59.7%	41.9%
2013 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	46.4%	34.8%
2013 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.3%	7.2%
2012 Median Household Income	45,059	56,880
2012 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.9%	18.1%
2012 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.7%	17.0%
2012 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.7%	6.1%
2012 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.4%	36.4%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2012 Low Weight Births	6.3%	8.8%
2012 Early Prenatal Care	82.7%	80.2%
2012 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.6%	7.4%
2012 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.4
2012 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	4.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	15.6
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	41.6
2012 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7.1
2012 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	33.9
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	11.0%
FY 12-13 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	37.1%	31.4%
2012 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.1%
2012 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	11.3%	15.9%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2013 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,651	845,258
Fall 2013 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	87.0%	70.3%
Fall 2013 English Language Learners	26.8%	14.5%
2013 High School Graduation Rate	87.2%	76.9%
2013 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	30.6%	32.0%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP	51.7%	56.7%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP	63.0%	69.5%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP	46.4%	50.4%
2013 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP	47.6%	55.0%

YUMA COUNTY



2014 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

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 provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates collected on November 21, 2013.

Child Population (number)

Population estimates by age provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates collected on November 21, 2013.

Children as a Percentage of Total Population (percent)

Population estimates by age provided by 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 that is under 18 years of age.

Young Child Population (number)

Number of children under 5 years of age provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates collected on November 21, 2013.

School-Aged Population (number)

Number of children ages 5 through 17 provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates collected on November 21, 2013.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Births to Single Women (percent)

Births to unmarried women per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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 with Less than 12 Years Education (percent)

Births to women who have less than 12 years of education per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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)

Live births to female teens ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 female teens of that age (age-specific fertility rate) provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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)

Births to unmarried women under 25 years of age with less than 12 years of education per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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)

Number of children removed from their homes by the Department of Human Services per 1,000 children under age 18 provided by the Child Welfare Services Division, 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

Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program (percent)

Number of P-12 public school students served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program during the 2012-13 school year provided by the Colorado Department of Education, based on Colorado school district submissions. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education program serves homeless children and youth, defined as “individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...; and includes (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, inadequate trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement; (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings...; (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and (iv) migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).” Please note this indicator is derived only from school or school district records. This indicator does not represent the total number of homeless children and youth in these communities, which would include children who were enrolled during the year and those who were not. Additionally, children and youth in homeless situations are difficult to identify for many reasons. High mobility, fear of stigma, and invisibility of populations not living in shelters or accessing other service agencies are examples of reported identification barriers. While the data above are based on continual district efforts to identify students who are homeless, the complexity regarding identification challenges would indicate the actual number of students who are homeless in Colorado school districts and counties are most likely higher than those reported.

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS

Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch (percent)

Percent of children in public school grades PK-12 who qualify for free or reduced-price school lunches. 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.

Children Qualifying for Free Lunch (percent)

See above.

Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch (percent)

See above.

Median Household Income (dollars)

Median household income in 2012 provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Children (Under 18) in Poverty (percent)

Number of children under age 18 living in families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level in 2012 per 100 children, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty (percent)

Number of children ages 5 through 17 living in families with incomes at or below the federal poverty level in 2012 per 100 children, provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments (percent)

Percentage of children receiving Basic Cash Assistance payments as part of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program during the 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)

Percentage of children under 5 (until their 5th year birthday) served by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during the calendar year. Number reflects unduplicated count of children. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Note: Some county WIC programs provide services to children from other counties, which may overinflate the percentages of children served for the county providing services. Conejos, Gilpin, Hinsdale, Mineral and San Juan counties did not have a WIC program; children in these counties were served by neighboring counties. Children in Conejos, Costilla, Denver, Rio Grande and Weld Counties are served both by WIC and CSFP (Commodities Supplemental Food Program), depending on the child's age.

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Low Weight Births (percent)

Babies born weighing 5.5 pounds or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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)

Births in which prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester of the pregnancy per 100 live births with known start of prenatal care, provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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.

Women Smoking During Pregnancy (percent)

Births in which women reported smoking during pregnancy on infant's birth certificate per 100 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. These data are most likely underreported on birth certificates across the state due to mothers knowing they shouldn't smoke 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)

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

Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)

Deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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)

Deaths per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14 provided by the Health Statistics Section, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. The data includes death 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. Note: This indicator differs from KIDS COUNT reports prior to 2001 to be more consistent with the Colorado Vital Statistics series of reports.

Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)

Deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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. Note: This indicator differs from KIDS COUNT reports prior to 2001 to be more consistent with the Colorado Vital Statistics series of reports

Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths Due to Injury (rate per 100,000)

Deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14 provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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.

County Data Definitions

Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths Due to Injury (rate per 100,000)

Deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19 provided by the Health Statistics Section, 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 (0-18) Enrolled in CHP+ (percent)

Estimated number of children ages 0 through 18 enrolled in the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) during fiscal year 2012-13 per 100 children. 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. In May of 2010, CHP+ eligibility was expanded to include children in families with incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Children ages 0 through 18 with family incomes up to 250 percent of FPL and who do not qualify for Medicaid 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 FY12-13. 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 (0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid (percent)

Estimated number of children ages 0 through 18 enrolled in Medicaid during fiscal year 2012-13 per 100 children. 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. Children with family incomes below 133 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 FY12-13. 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.

Uninsured Children (0-18) (percent)

Uninsured rates based on Colorado Health Institute (CHI) analyses of data from the 2012 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 are similar for several rural counties.

Eligible For Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled (percent)

Estimates of uninsured children eligible but not enrolled (EBNE) in Medicaid or the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) programs are based on age, income and documentation requirements. The Medicaid and CHP+ programs provide publicly financed health insurance to a large number of low-income children in Colorado. These analyses were limited to Coloradans for whom American Community Survey (ACS) income data were collected; income and poverty data are not available for foster children and individuals living in group quarters. Uninsured estimates based on Colorado Health Institute analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 American Community Survey.

Two recent policy changes influence eligibility for public insurance in Colorado. The first addresses the fact that there were different income criteria for two age groups, children below the age of 6 and those between 6 and 18. Removing this "stair step" now means that all children have the same income eligibility standards, regardless of age, as long as they meet documentation requirements. Because of this change, some children who were eligible for CHP+ are now eligible for Medicaid.

The second policy change comes from the Affordable Care Act (ACA), which establishes a new method to determine net income, known as Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI). The new Colorado MAGI eligibility standards, which were used for this analysis, are:

- Children in Medicaid: 0-147 percent FPL
- Children in CHP+: 148-265 percent FPL

For additional information, visit www.coloradohealthinstitute.org.

EDUCATION

K-12 Pupil Enrollment (number)

Number of children enrolled in public schools provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program (percent)

Number of kindergarteners enrolled in a full-day kindergarten program 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 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 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 NOT Proficient in Reading (percent)

Percentage of 4th grade students who were not proficient in reading on the 2013 Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report TCAP data if the number of students taking the test is small; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for this reason. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math TCAP (percent)

The percentage of all students scoring proficient or advanced on the 2013 Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) in math provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report TCAP data if the number of students taking the test is small; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for this reason. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading TCAP (percent)

The percentage of all students scoring proficient or advanced on the 2013 Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) in reading provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report TCAP data if the number of students taking the test is small; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for this reason. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science TCAP (percent)

The percentage of all students scoring proficient or advanced on the 2013 Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) in science provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report TCAP data if the number of students taking the test is small; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for this reason. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing TCAP (percent)

The percentage of all students scoring proficient or advanced on the 2013 Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) in writing provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). CDE does not report TCAP data if the number of students taking the test is small; low number of events (LNE) indicates data that has been suppressed for this reason. County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

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