

**COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN**

# **Childhood Poverty in Colorado: A Closer Look at a Statewide Challenge**



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# Childhood Poverty in Colorado: A Closer Look at a Statewide Challenge

The nation's recent economic problems underscore the urgency of addressing the challenges that low-income families face. The current economic downturn will exacerbate what already are troubling trends in Colorado -- namely, that too many children in the state live in poverty and these numbers are growing rapidly.

Until updated data are available, we cannot say with great precision how many more children fell into poverty during 2008. However, the most current data on childhood poverty presents a troubling dynamic for Colorado as a state and in our largest counties as of 2007. Colorado's poverty rates were continuing to go up as the economy began to slow down, so it is reasonable to assume that these trends are continuing or even worsening.

In Colorado over 87,000 more children lived in poverty in 2007 than did in 2000.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 74,000 (84 percent) of these additional children in poverty live in six counties in the Denver metro area. Given that most of Colorado's population lives in these same areas, the presence of poor children along the Front Range is expected. However, the rates of increase of children living in poverty are dramatically increasing in several counties in the Denver metro area.

Data from our schools support these trends. Statewide, the number of children in our public schools eligible for free lunch increased 38 percent; increasing from 20 percent in 2000, to 27 percent in 2007. Many school districts in the Denver metro area experienced dramatic increases in the number of children qualifying for free lunch. In the Northglenn-Thornton School, for example, children qualifying for free lunch increased from 14 percent to 23 percent during that time period. In Mapleton, the increase was from 22 percent to 52 percent. In Arapahoe County, Aurora Public Schools saw the percent of children qualifying for free lunch increase from 28 to 48 percent during that time.

It is important to note that no one county or school system is at fault for *causing* children to be in poverty. The causes of childhood poverty are complex and include factors outside the control of local officials, including economic, demographic, and educational dynamics taking place at the international, national, state, local, and individual levels. Understanding, however, where these children are living is essential to effectively targeting policies and resources to help them. While Colorado's growth of children in poverty has occurred primarily along the Front Range in recent years, many rural counties have higher percentages of children in poverty over a longer period of time.

## Data Sources

Several data sources can be used to track poverty in the state. These include data on the number of children identified as eligible for free and reduced price lunch from the Colorado Department of Education, and a variety of surveys and models produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. Each data source has unique strengths and weaknesses due to methodological differences.

The best measures of childhood poverty in America are prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau using large national surveys and economic models. Unfortunately, these tools cannot produce estimates until one or two years after data are gathered. Data on childhood poverty is also available from the local school districts as they report the number of students eligible for free and reduced price lunch. However, the school-level data does not include young children before they reach school and is less accurate at counting older students, or those who are already out of school. In addition, the eligibility levels (130 percent and 185 percent respectively) for the free and reduced lunch program do not match the 100 percent FPL used to calculate the number of children in poverty by the U.S. Census Bureau.

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2007.

The Census Bureau in 2008 released guidance clarifying how to appropriately use its various sources of data to study trends in child poverty in states and counties. Following those guidelines, different sources and methods of calculating changes in poverty over time are appropriate for different time periods and for different sizes of communities. The county analyses provided here follow these guidelines.

In August of 2008, the U.S. Census Bureau released data from the 2007 edition of the American Community Survey (ACS). This is the nation's largest household survey, and the Census Bureau's recommended instrument for evaluating recent changes in poverty. The ACS data can be used to estimate the poverty level in the state, as well as for all counties with more than 250,000 residents since 2000.<sup>2</sup> Since the accuracy of the estimates at the county level are less reliable in some counties due to smaller sample sizes, an additional method is provided by the Census. It recommends that users may combine later ACS figures with earlier Census 2000 data (from the once-a-decade U.S. Census), keeping in mind the limitations associated with using two different data sources to compare trends over time.<sup>3</sup>

To understand poverty by county in Colorado with the most recent data available, several methods and sources are applied here. These include the ACS for changes from 2005 to 2007; comparisons of the 2007 ACS to the 2000 U.S. Census for large counties, as well as analysis of the Small Area and Income Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) for smaller counties, and CDE data on children eligible for free and reduced price lunch.

The tables included in the county pages at the end of the document present a compilation of the numbers used in the calculations of poverty along with the available margins of error for the ACS and the Census 2000 for the six largest counties in Colorado. Appendix B presents the data for Colorado's school districts on the children eligible for free and reduced price lunch.

The trends identified in all the data sources are consistent: Colorado has an increasing number of children in poverty; the fastest growth is taking place in the Denver metro area; while many of the state's rural communities have endured high rates of persistent poverty. All these data can help policy makers and advocates understand the troubling trends affecting our children along the urban corridor of the Front Range in Colorado and the persistent poverty afflicting our rural counties.

The rising number of children in poverty in the state is an urgent concern. All the available data sources tell us that the growth of child poverty is not occurring at an equal rate in all counties in our state and is not evenly distributed throughout Colorado. Identifying where children are living in poverty and where the rate of change in childhood poverty is greatest are first steps in developing appropriate strategies to reduce these numbers and mitigate the impacts of poverty on the children.

The most current source recommended by the U.S. Census Bureau for analysis of state- and large county-level poverty is the ACS. State trends use both the ACS data for years 2000 and 2007. For the counties, an alternate method to calculate change over time uses the data from the Census 2000 for the beginning year and data from the ACS for 2007.

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<sup>2</sup> Description of Income and Poverty Data Sources: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/description.html>

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Guidance: "If you are interested in comparing current COUNTY-LEVEL estimates of poverty with poverty estimates for 2000, the Census Bureau recommends using Census 2000 and the most recent ACS. County-level estimates for 2001 – 2004 are not available for comparisons with current ACS estimates. Beginning with the 2005 ACS, county-level comparisons are possible for measuring poverty over time." U.S. Census Bureau, September 30, 2008. Quoted from an e-mail to the Children's Campaign regarding data use. Copies of the full recommendations are available upon request from the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Table 1: State and County Changes in Child Poverty<sup>4</sup> (Using 2000 Census and 2007 ACS data)

	State	Counties					
	Colorado	Adams	Arapahoe	Boulder	Denver	El Paso	Jefferson
Percent of children in poverty 2000	9.7%	11.4%	7.3%	8.2%	20.8%	10.4%	6.2%
Percent of children in poverty 2007	16.3%	20.3%	18.7%	12.6%	26.5%	12.9%	12.9%
Increase in the percent of children in poverty between 2000 and 2007, (Percent)	6.6%	8.9%	11.4%	4.4%	5.7%	2.5%	6.7%
Percent increase in the percent of children in poverty between 2000 and 2007, (Percent)	68%	78%	156%	54%	27%	24%	108%
Estimated number of children in poverty in 2000	104,214	11,661	9,405	5,389	24,640	14,584	8,170
Estimated number of children in poverty in 2007	191,725	25,544	25,544	7,696	37,534	19,533	15,247
Increase in the raw number of children in poverty between 2000 and 2007, (Raw Number)	87,511	12,377	11,215	2,307	12,894	4,949	7,077
Percent increase in the number of children in poverty between 2000 and 2007, (Percent)	84 %	106%	172%	43%	52%	34 %	87%

In Colorado, the amount of growth in the number of children in poverty from 2000 to 2007 is considerable. Below are the increases in poverty in the state and the largest counties between 2005 and 2007.<sup>5</sup>

Table 2: Changes in the Number and Percentage of Children in Poverty (Using ACS data from 2005-2007)

	Increase in the percent of children in poverty between 2005 and 2007 (Percent)	Percent increase in the percent of children in poverty between 2005 and 2007 (Percent)	Increase in the raw number of children in poverty between 2005 and 2007 (Raw Number)	Percent increase in the number of children in poverty between 2005 and 2007 (Percent)
Colorado	2%	15%	26,139	16%
Adams County	4%	25%	5,480	30%
Arapahoe County	6%	44%	7,547	42%
Boulder County	1%	13%	835	12%
Denver County	4%	20%	7,947	27%
El Paso County	-2	-14%	-2,950	-13%
Jefferson County	4%	43%	3,915	35%

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey for 2000 and 2007 for Colorado Total; and 2000 U.S. Census and 2007 ACS for Counties.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Guidance: "If you are interested in comparing current COUNTY-LEVEL estimates of poverty with poverty estimates for 2000, the Census Bureau recommends using Census 2000 and the most recent ACS. County-level estimates for 2001 – 2004 are not available for comparisons with current ACS estimates. Beginning with the 2005 ACS, county-level comparisons are possible for measuring poverty over time." U.S. Census Bureau, September 30, 2008. Quoted from an e-mail to the Children's Campaign regarding data use. Copies of the full recommendations are available upon request from the Colorado Children's Campaign.



## Percent vs. Number

Children in poverty can be described as a percentage of all children in the state or county. This is an important indicator to use to compare areas of different geographic or population sizes. It's also a useful method to indicate changes in children in poverty over time. By using the total number of kids as the baseline for each year's percentage of children in poverty, the percent of children in poverty accounts for population change. The number of children and the change in the number of children in poverty is also an important indicator when examining childhood poverty. To allocate or distribute resources effectively, it is necessary to know how many children need services. Also, when targeting limited resources, it may be desirable to impact the greatest number of children needing similar services in a particular region of Colorado.

When resources are limited, the choice to serve the greatest number of children in poverty or those living in counties with a higher percentage and more persistent poverty is an important decision. As mentioned above, the greatest numbers of children in poverty live in a few of our most populous counties. Several of these counties have seen a remarkable growth in the number of children in poverty since 2000. However, there are other counties, such as Saguache, that don't have large numbers of kids in poverty, but have a very high percentage of their children in persistent poverty. Because of the terrible conditions for children in persistent poverty it is imperative to include Colorado's rural counties in any discussion of policy initiatives directed at reducing the number of children in poverty or mitigating the effects of poverty on children.

## Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates

The most precise estimates for children of all ages living in poverty for all Colorado counties, including counties with populations too small to be included in the ACS with adequate precision, come from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). The SAIPE is an estimate created by the Census Bureau using a complex model. It includes survey data from some counties, as well as data from other sources, like local tax returns, to provide an estimate for all of Colorado's counties. Through 2004, SAIPE averaged three years of data for small areas in order to provide reliable estimates. Since 2005, SAIPE has included the ACS survey to improve the estimates further.

2006 and 2007 SAIPE estimates for people in poverty were released in December 2008. Although it is not recommended to calculate trends that begin in years before 2004 and end in later years, this new data release allows trend analysis from 2005 to 2007. Appendix C includes these new data tables with the published margins of error for all Colorado counties.

The SAIPE data is useful in understanding the distribution of children in poverty across the state, as well as how counties compare to each other. Colorado is an economically and demographically diverse state. The causes of childhood poverty are different based on the region of the state in which children live. The rural counties in Colorado do not have the greatest number of children in poverty, nor do they contribute to the majority of the growth of children in poverty since 2000. However, this does not mean that rural counties do not have problems with childhood poverty. In fact, rural counties, especially in the south-central portion of Colorado, have much higher percentages of children in poverty. Importantly, these high percentages have persisted for years. In 2007, 23 Colorado counties with poverty rates exceeding 20 percent contained nearly 60,000 children.<sup>6</sup> Of these, 22 are outside of the Denver metro region.

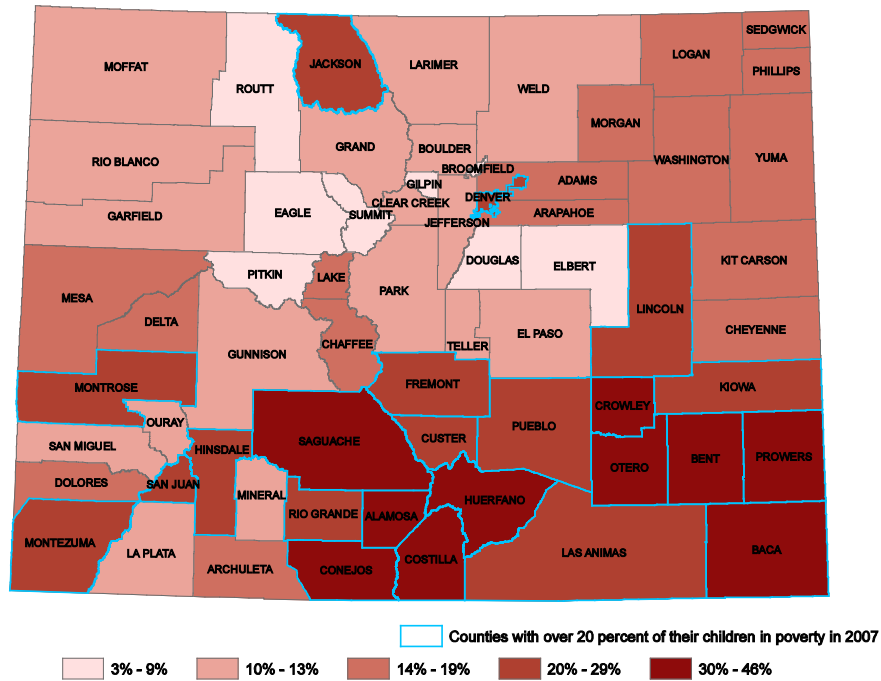
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<sup>6</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Denver County has both a high percent (25%) and the highest number (36,000) of children in poverty in Colorado.

Figure 1: Percent of Children Living in Poverty, 2007<sup>7</sup>

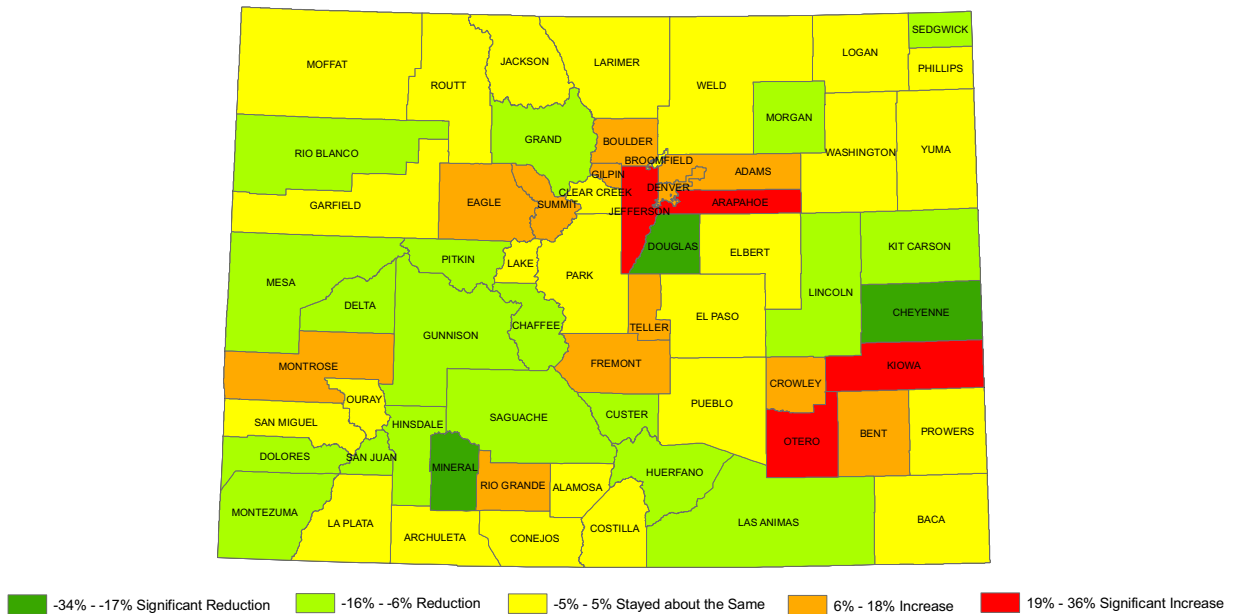
Denver and many rural counties have higher percentages of children in poverty than other counties. Along with Denver, Adams and Arapahoe have large raw numbers of children in poverty. The analysis of the differences in the percent and number of children in poverty provides important details that may be significant in devising effective policy to address these issues.

### 2007 Percent Children in Poverty



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2007

Figure 2: Change in the Percent of Children in Poverty for all Counties, 2005-2007<sup>8</sup>



<sup>7</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007

<sup>8</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

Denver, Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson counties have seen significant growth the percent of children in poverty since 2000. Among these counties, Jefferson and Boulder counties still have the lowest percentages of children in poverty. El Paso County has not experienced significant growth of children in poverty. Note: Some rural counties have very low population numbers and any change in the number or percent of children in poverty result in dramatic percentages of change that can be misleading (Kiowa, Otero, Bent, Crowley). To best understand accurately what is happening in any county, compare several different sources and analyses.

Figure 3: Five Counties with the Highest Percentage of Children in Poverty.<sup>9</sup>

County	Percent	Number
Saguache	45.6%	790
Costilla	39.8%	253
Otero	38.4%	1,774
Crowley	36.9%	284
Bent	33.8%	348



Figure 4: Five Counties with the Highest Numbers of Children in Poverty.<sup>10</sup>

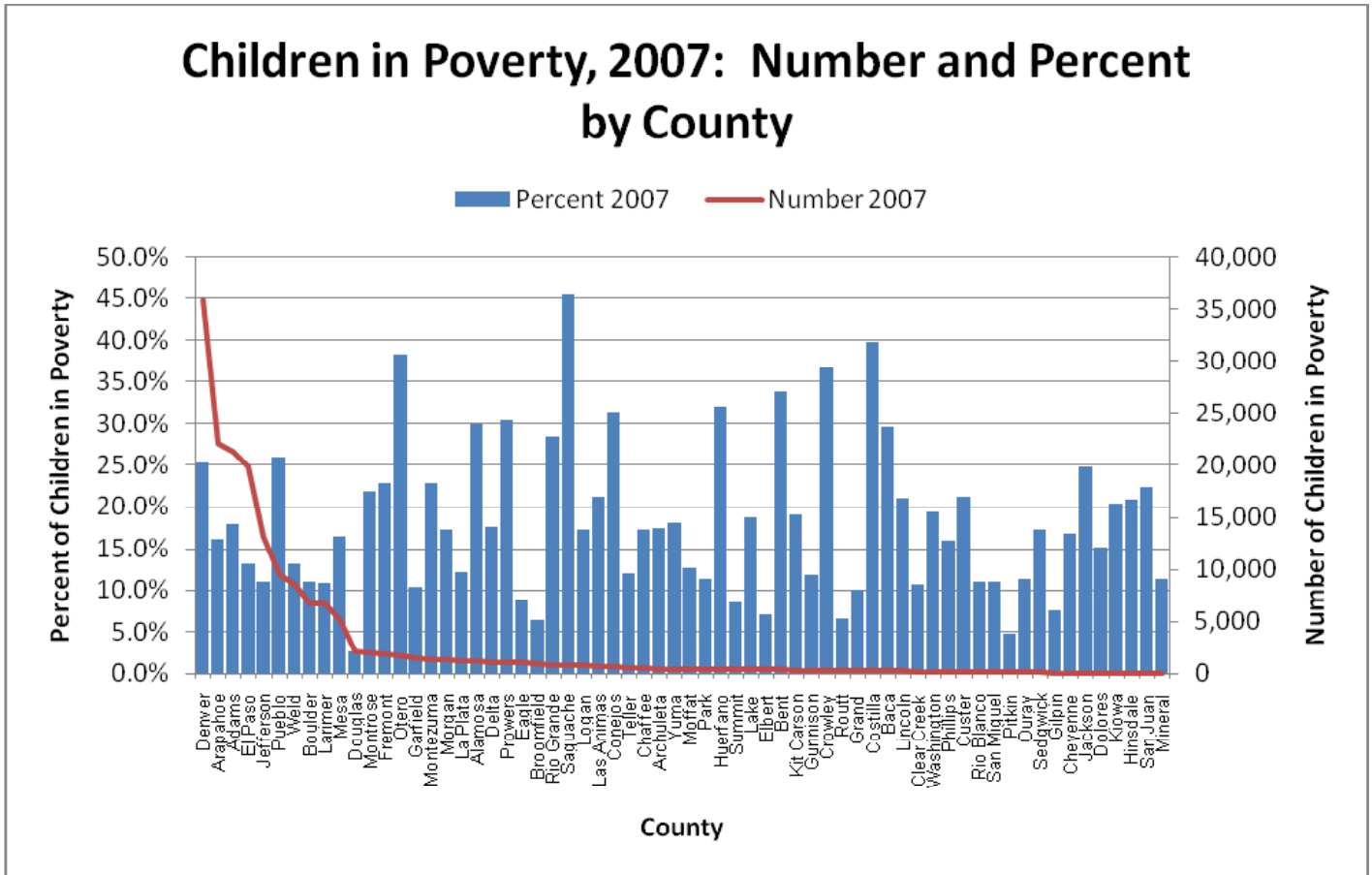
County	Percent	Number
Denver	25.4%	35,919
Arapahoe	16.1%	22,053
Adams	18.0%	21,380
El Paso	13.2%	19,899
Jefferson	11.1%	13,115

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

Figure 5 below includes both the percent and numbers of children living in poverty for all Colorado counties. Clearly many of Colorado's communities play a small role in the state's poverty rate because of low total numbers of children in poverty, but face significant challenges.

Figure 5: Percent and Number of Children in Poverty by County<sup>11</sup>



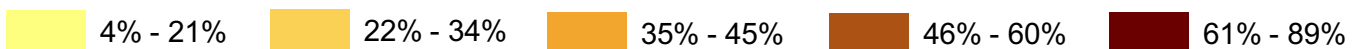
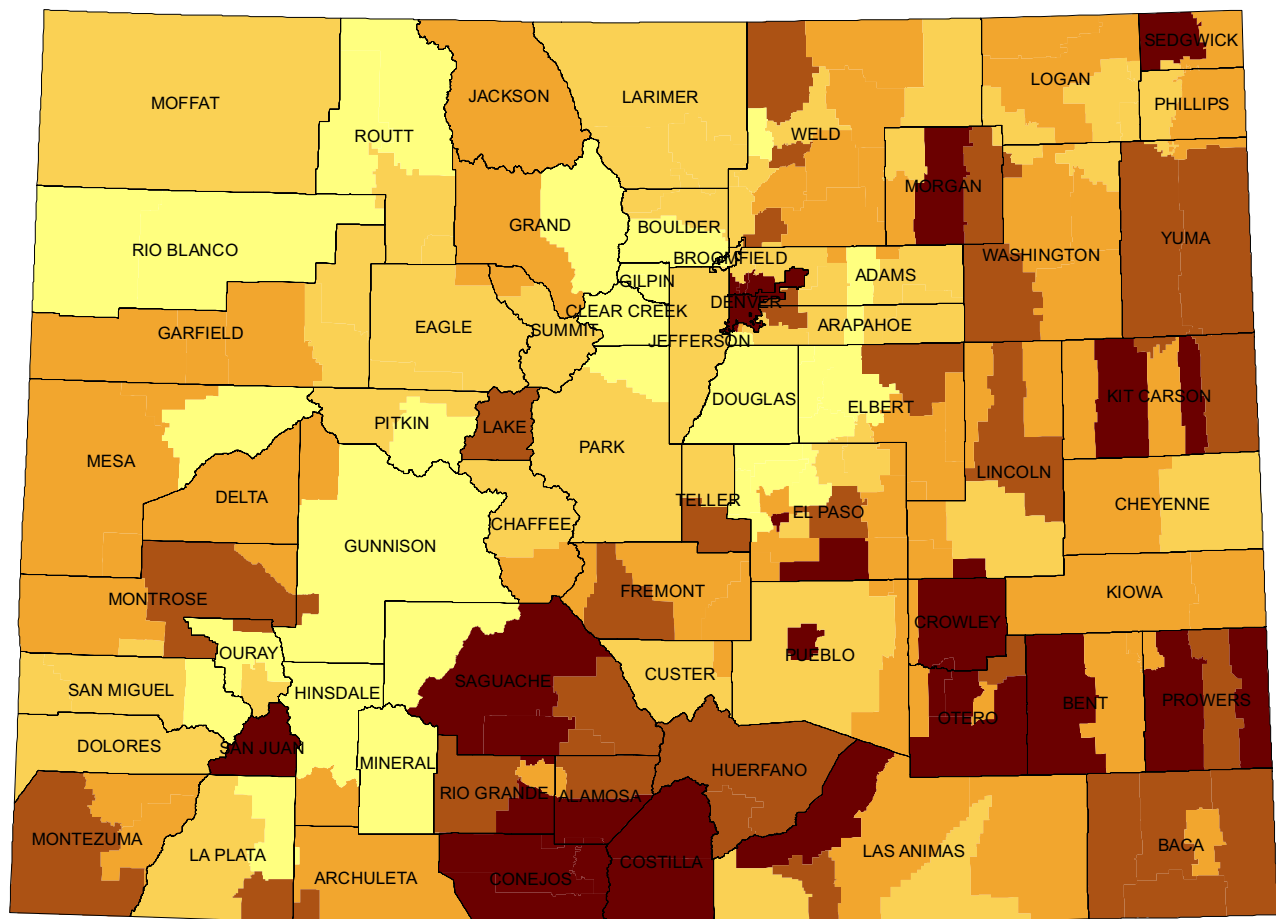
<sup>11</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007



## School Data

The Colorado Department of Education (CDE) provides an additional data source that can be used to help us identify childhood poverty at the school district scale. Figure 6 below presents Colorado's school districts, and the percent of children in each that qualified for free or reduced lunch in 2007. Free lunch eligibility is set at 130 percent of the federal poverty level. As in the Census Bureau data, the concentrations of higher poverty rates in Denver and in the south-central region are apparent.

Figure 6: Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2007<sup>12</sup>

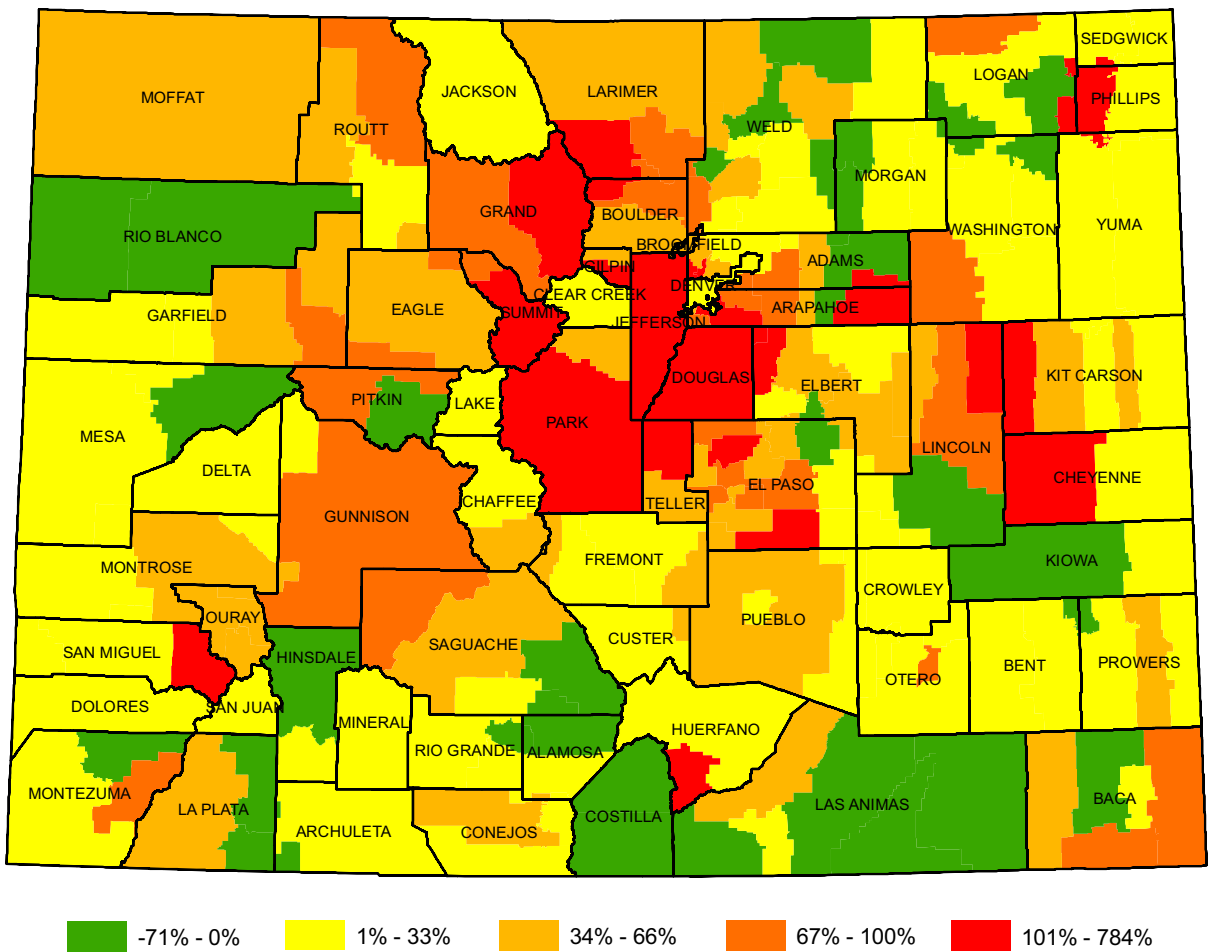


<sup>12</sup> Percent of children in public school who qualify for free or reduced price lunches provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level.

Figure 7 illustrates the increase between 2000 and 2007 in the percent of children that qualify for free lunch. In contrast to the percent of children in poverty, we can see that the greatest increases in the percent of children now eligible for free lunch are in the communities around Denver, and in a few particular rural counties. Keep in mind that this map reflects *change* in the percent of children living in families at or below 130 percent of the federal poverty level. It's a useful tool in helping us understand where conditions for children are different than they were in 2000. The limited change (yellow) in many rural counties is explained by consistently HIGH poverty rates and little change in those conditions over time. Some of Colorado's rural districts have seen a relative decrease (green) in the percent of children qualifying for free lunch.

Statewide, the percent of children eligible for free lunch has increased by 38 percent and the percent of students qualifying for reduced lunch has decreased two percent since 2000. This means that more children today are living in families that are poorer than they were in 2000.<sup>13</sup>

Figure 7: Change in Free Lunch Eligibility by School District, 2000-2007<sup>14</sup>



<sup>13</sup> Percent of children in public school, who qualify for free or reduced price lunches provided by the Colorado Department of Education. Public school children qualify for free lunches if their family's income is less than 130 percent of the federal poverty level. Public school children qualify for reduced price lunches if their family's income is less than 185 percent of the federal poverty level.

<sup>14</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

## Individual County Data for Children in Poverty

The two graphs below illustrate the change in percent and number of children in poverty over time by county. These graphs use a method recommended by the U.S. Census Bureau, comparing the Census 2000 data set and the ACS 2007 data set.<sup>15</sup>

Figure 8: Number of Children in Poverty: 2000-2007<sup>16</sup>

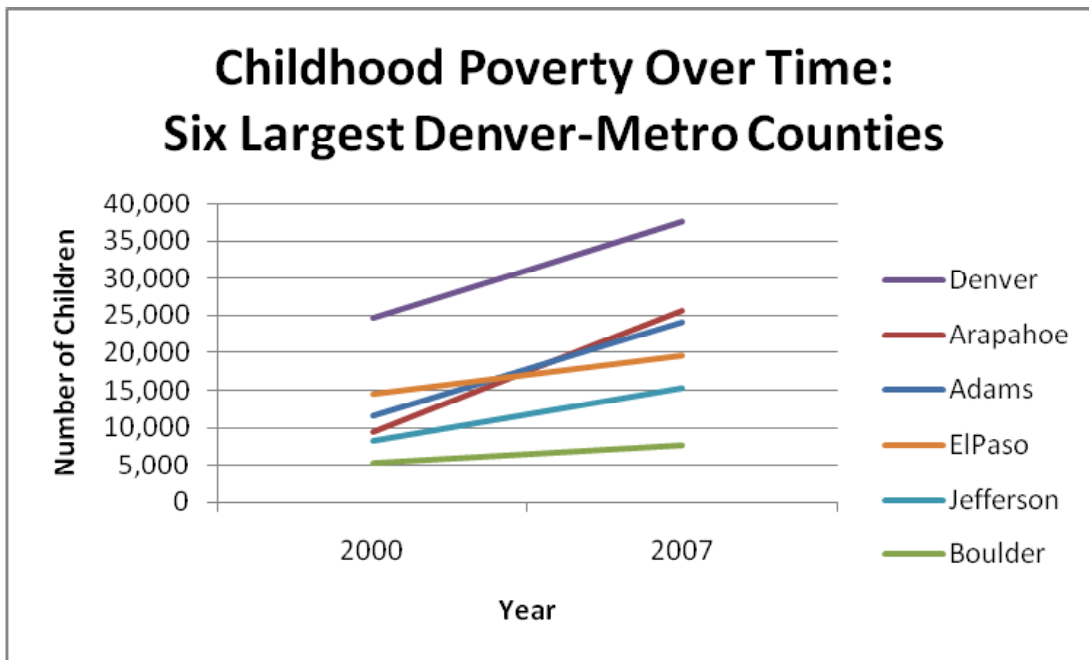
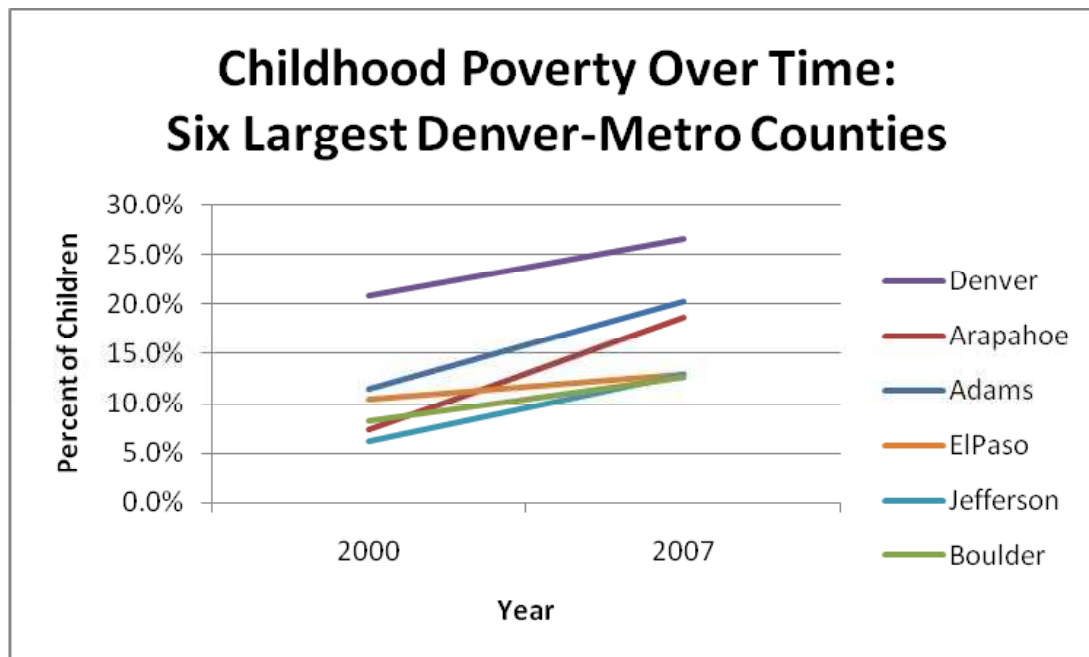


Figure 9: Percent Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>17</sup>



<sup>15</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

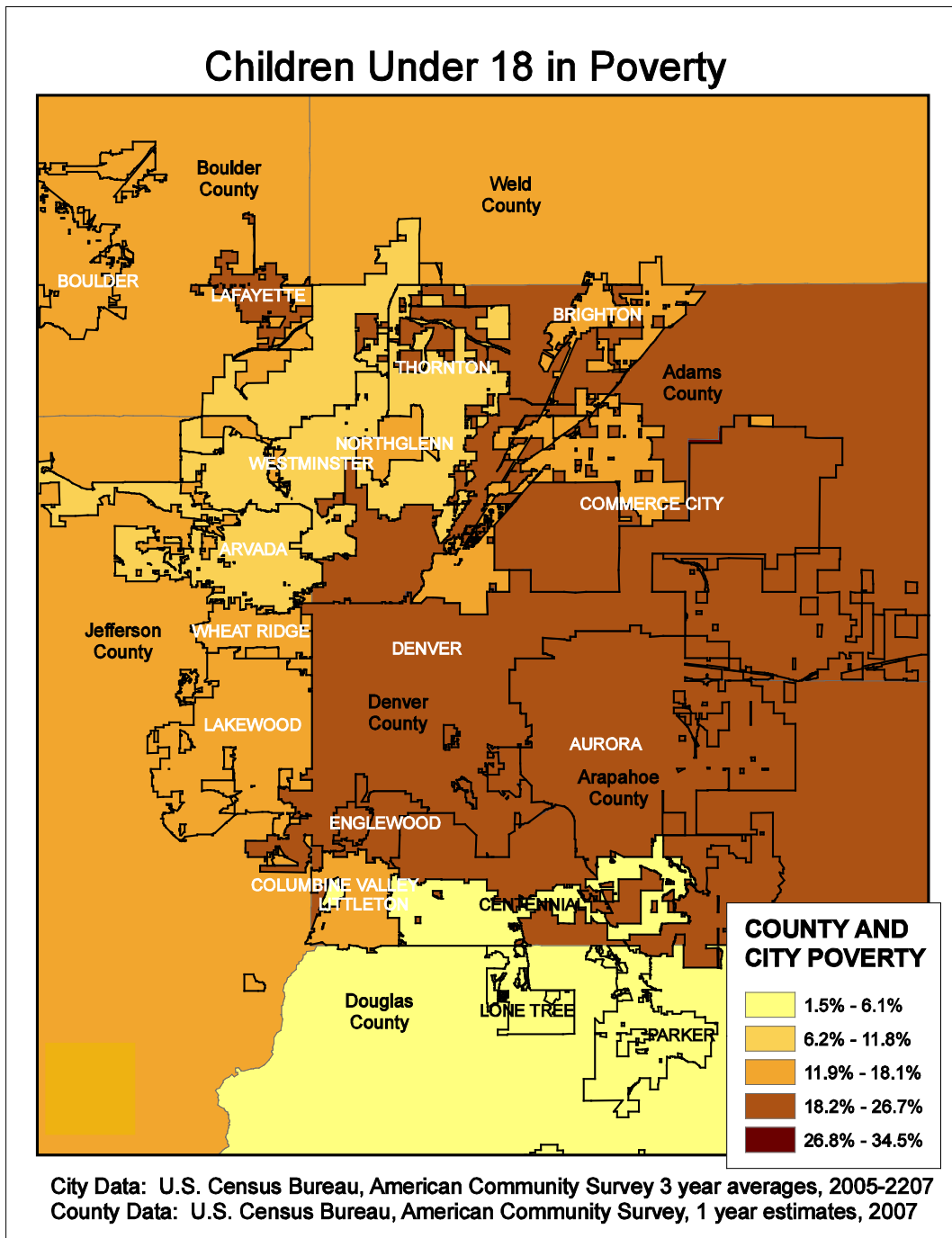
<sup>16</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>17</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

## ACS Data

In 2000, data from the ACS was only available for six Colorado counties with populations over 250,000 including, Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, El Paso, and Jefferson. Since 2005, data was provided for 11 counties which each had a population of more than over 65,000 people. Recently, ACS released three year averages for all counties and places with populations over 20,000. Figure 10 maps the most recent data for children in poverty for large cities and counties in the Denver-metro region.

Figure 10: Metro-area City and County Poverty Data from the American Community Survey



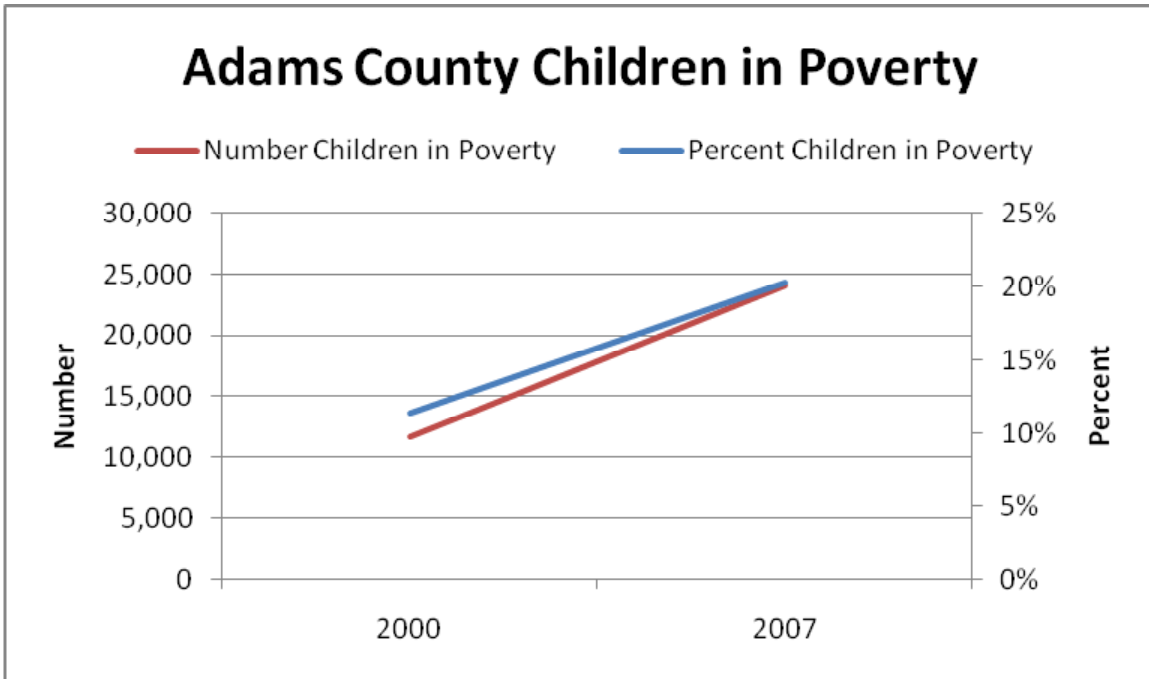


# Adams County

Table 3: Adams County Children in Poverty<sup>18</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
Census 2000	11,661	N/A	11%	N/A
2005 ACS	18,558	4,066	16%	3.6
2006 ACS	20,730	3,852	18%	3.4
2007 ACS	24,038	4,197	20%	3.5

Figure 11: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>19</sup>



<sup>18</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>19</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

## Population Growth:

According to the Colorado Demography Office, the child population in Adams County grew approximately 17 percent since 2000, with nearly 18,000 additional children living in the county.<sup>20</sup>

In 2000, the total population grew by 11,000 people. 58 percent of this growth was due to migration, or people moving into the county, while 42 percent was due to natural increase, or children born in the county. By 2007, causes of the growth reversed with 57 percent of the annual increase due to natural increase and 43 percent due to migration.<sup>21</sup>

## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

Adams County school districts have seen a growth in the percentage of students qualifying for free lunch (130 percent FPL) by 58 percent since 2000. During this same period, the percent of those qualifying for reduced lunch (185 percent FPL) dropped 16 percent.<sup>22</sup> This is evidence that more children in 2007 were living at or near the poverty line than were in 2000 in Adams County. Although there is variation between the school districts within the county, all have increases in the percentage of students who qualify for free lunch since 2000.

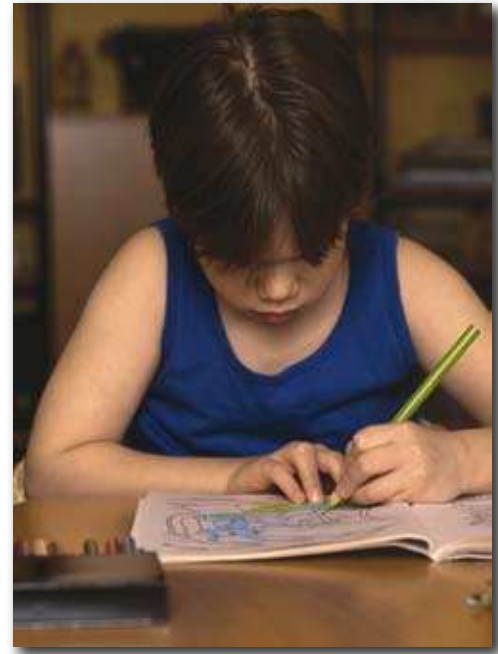


Table 4: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>23</sup>

	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>ADAMS COUNTY TOTAL</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>-16%</b>	<b>36%</b>
MAPLETON I	138%	13%	100%
NORTHGLENN-THORNTON 12	59%	-20%	32%
ADAMS COUNTY 14	61%	-12%	46%
BRIGHTON 27J	13%	-38%	-4%
BENNETT 29J	94%	45%	69%
STRASBURG 31J	47%	16%	30%
WESTMINSTER 50	104%	6%	77%

<sup>20</sup> Child population estimates provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Population Estimates by Age and Gender, 2000-2007. <http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/age.html>.

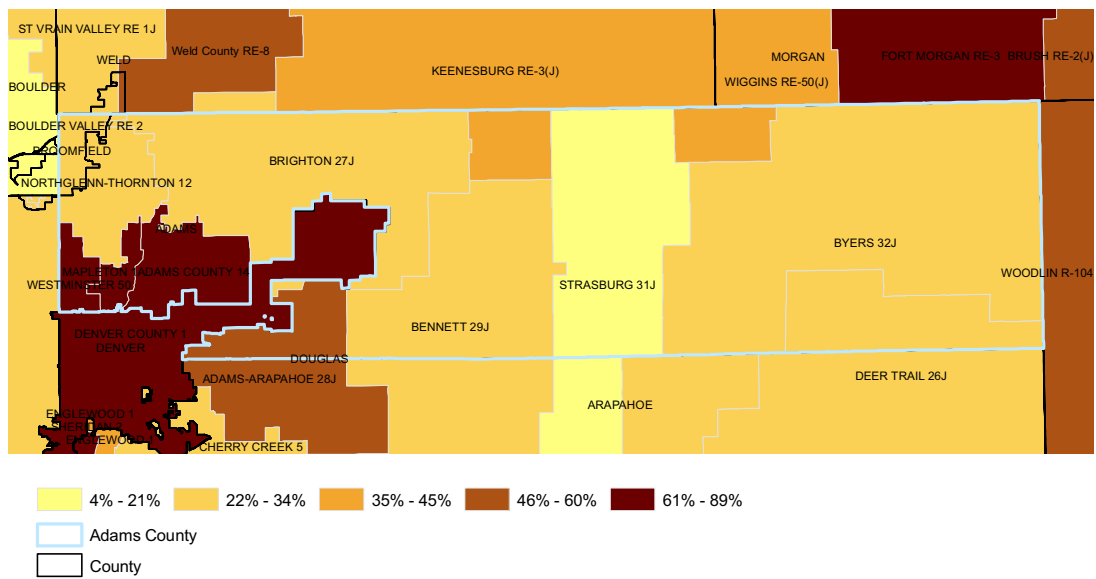
In 2001, newly established Broomfield County gained approximately 4500 children from Adams County. The overall increase in the child population growth trend continued after this slight drop in 2001.

<sup>21</sup> Population estimates/projections provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Components of Population Change, 2000-2007. [http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog\\_webapps/population\\_change](http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/population_change)

<sup>22</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>23</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

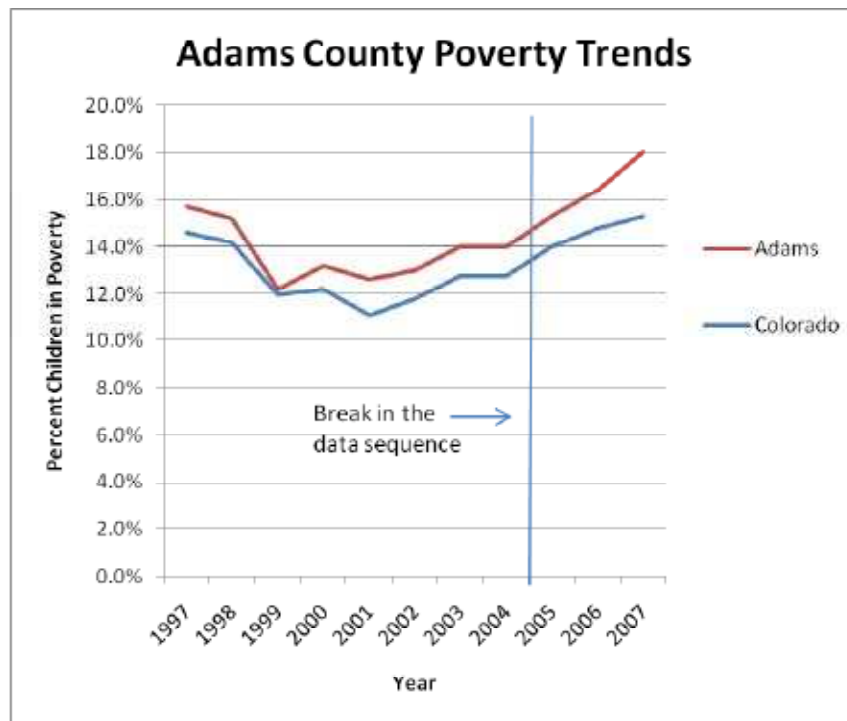
Figure 12: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>24</sup>



### SAIPE Analysis:

Due to the change in methodology used by the U.S. Census Bureau, data trends cannot be calculated continuously from 1997 to 2007. We can, however, calculate changes in the number and percent of children in poverty up to 2004 and from 2005-2007 using this data source appropriately.

In Adams County, the number of children in poverty increased 23 percent and the percent increased by 18 percent since 2005.<sup>25</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, Adams County ranked 3rd in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005-2007.



<sup>24</sup>Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>25</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

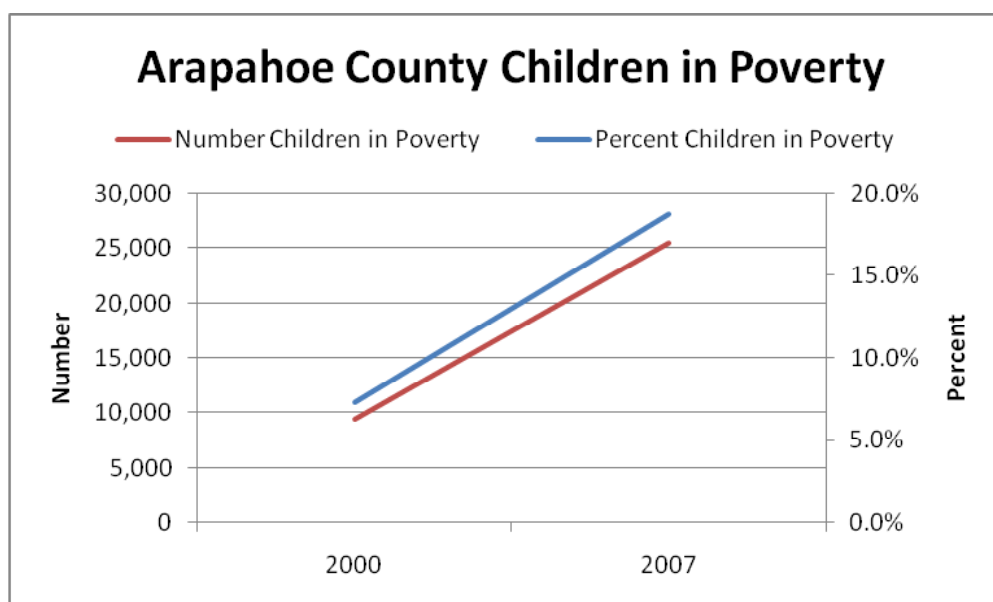
# Arapahoe County

Of all the counties in Colorado, Arapahoe County has grown the most in the number and percentage of children in poverty in recent years.

Table 5: Arapahoe County Children in Poverty<sup>26</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
Census 2000	9,405	N/A	7%	N/A
2005 ACS	17,997	3,117	13%	2.3
2006 ACS	20,620	3,706	15%	2.7
2007 ACS	25,544	3,753	19%	2.8

Figure 13: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>27</sup>



## Population Growth:

The child population in Arapahoe County grew about six percent (state average over same period) since 2000, with approximately 7,500 additional children living in the county.<sup>28</sup>

The causes of Arapahoe County growth have remained relatively consistent from 2000 to 2007. Approximately 10,000 people were added to the county in both years. In 2000, 45 percent of the growth was due to natural increase and 55 percent due to migration. In 2007, 49 percent of the growth was due to natural increase and 51 percent due to migration.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>26</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>27</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>28</sup> Child population estimates provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Population Estimates by Age and Gender, 2000-2007. <http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/age.html>

<sup>29</sup> Population estimates/projections provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Components of Population Change, 2000-2007. [http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog\\_webapps/population\\_change](http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/population_change)



## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

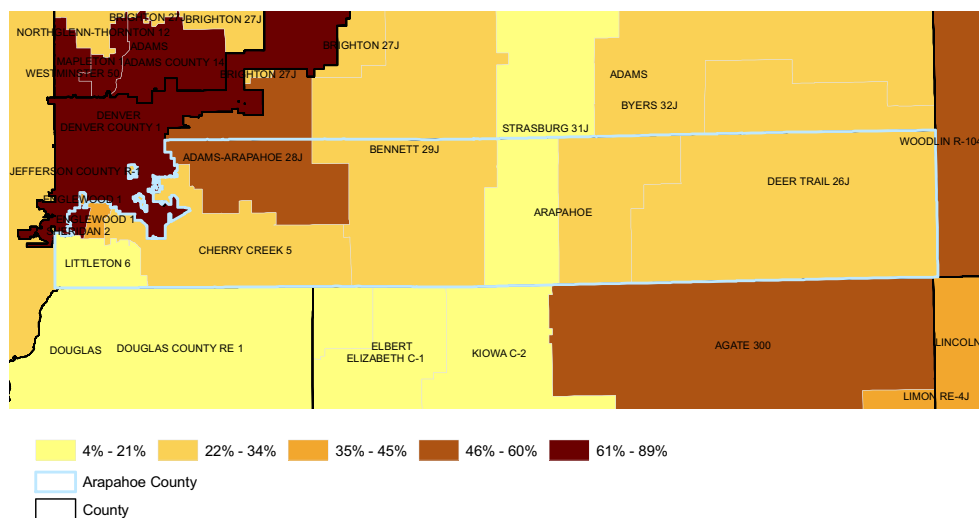
Arapahoe County school districts have seen a rise in the percentage of children qualifying for both free and reduced lunch programs since 2000. The fastest increase was among the poorest children.

Table 6: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>30</sup>

	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>ARAPAHOE COUNTY TOTAL</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>69%</b>
ENGLEWOOD 1	159%	-4%	108%
SHERIDAN 2	56%	-24%	38%
CHERRY CREEK 5	173%	72%	130%
LITTLETON 6	86%	-9%	52%
DEER TRAIL 26J	LNE	LNE	LNE
ADAMS-ARAPAHOE 28J	71%	-2%	55%
BYERS 32J	-14%	-9%	-12%

LNE = Low Number of Events

Figure 14: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>31</sup>

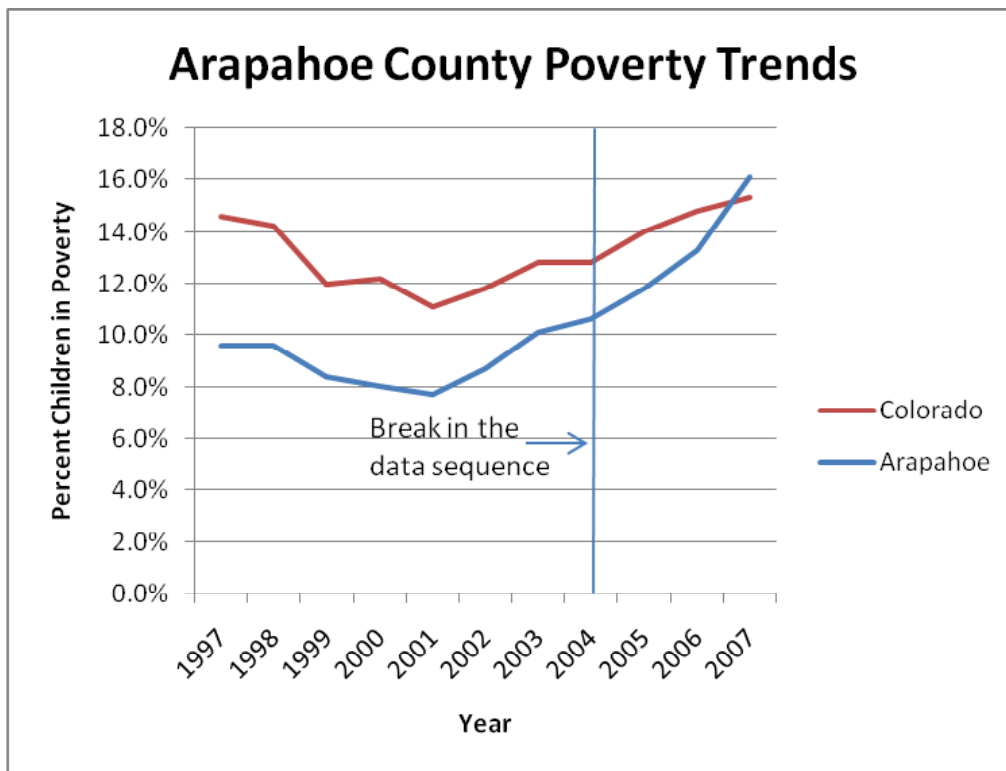


<sup>30</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>31</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

## SAIPE Analysis:

In Arapahoe County, the number of children in poverty increased 35 percent and the percent increased by 36 percent since 2005.<sup>32</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, Arapahoe County ranked 1st in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005-2007.



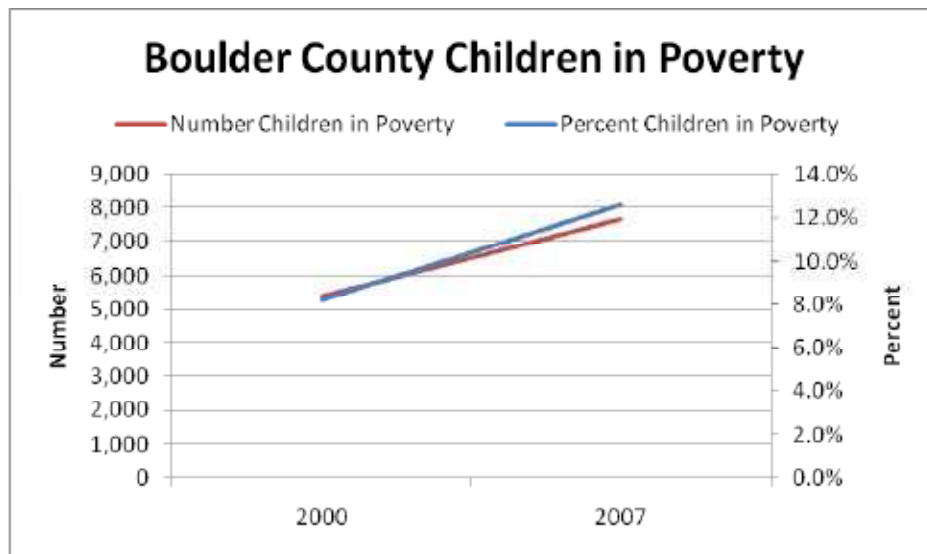
<sup>32</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

# Boulder

Table 7: Boulder County Children in Poverty<sup>33</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
<b>Census 2000</b>	5,389	N/A	8%	N/A
<b>2005 ACS</b>	6,861	1,925	11%	3.1
<b>2006 ACS</b>	6,623	1,517	11%	2.5
<b>2007 ACS</b>	7,696	2,013	13%	1.5

Figure 15: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>34</sup>



## Population Growth:

Although Boulder County grew in total population since 2000, the child population has remained relatively constant since 2000. There was a drop in the child population in Boulder when Broomfield County was established in 2001. Approximately 5,000 children previously in Boulder county borders subsequently resided in the newly-established Broomfield County.<sup>36</sup>

In 2000, Boulder County population growth of over 12,000 people was primarily due to migration (81 percent), with only 19 percent due to natural increase. By 2007, however, much smaller growth of only 3,907 people was due equally to migration (51 percent) and natural increase (49 percent).<sup>37</sup> Note that a portion of Boulder county became Broomfield county in 2002. This change may affect the difference between the 2000 and 2007 statistics.

## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

Both Boulder school districts have seen increases in the percent of children qualifying for free lunch since 2000.

<sup>33</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>34</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

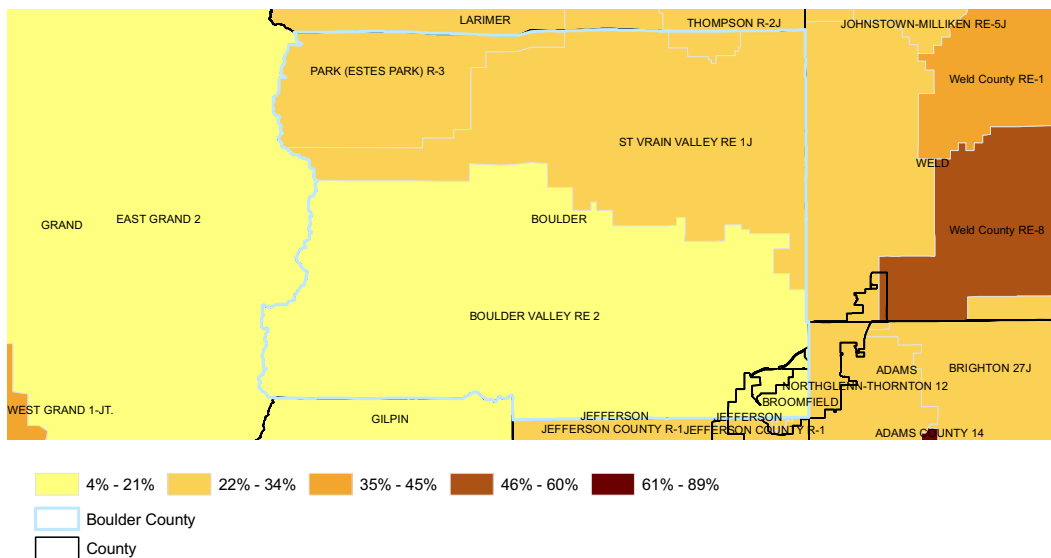
<sup>35</sup> Child population estimates provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Demography Office, Population Estimates by Age and Gender, 2000-2007. <http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/age.html>

<sup>36</sup> Estimates derived from the U.S. Census 2000 Block Level Demographics. Child population estimates provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs, Colorado Demography Office, Population Estimates by Age and Gender, 2000-2007. <http://www.dola.state.co.us/dlg/demog/age.html>

Table 8: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>38</sup>

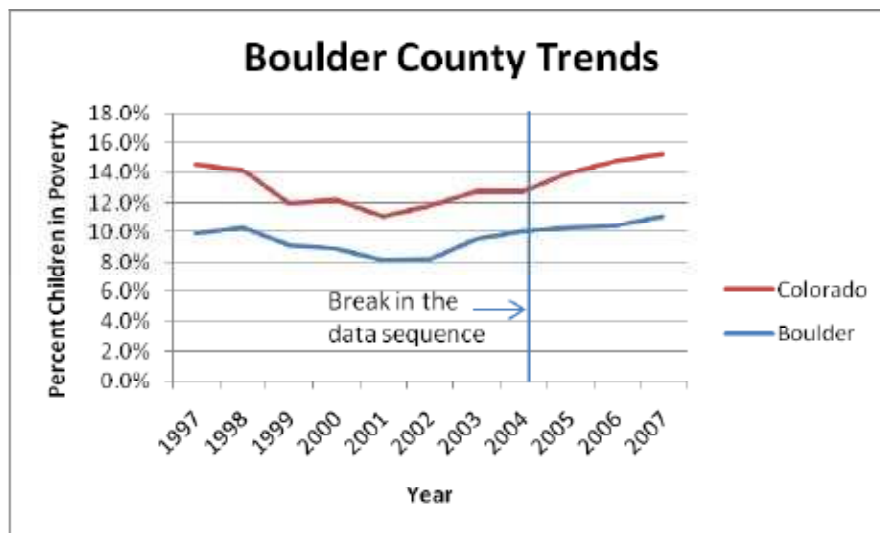
	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>BOULDER COUNTY TOTAL</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>60%</b>
STVRRAIN VALLEY RE 1J	82%	19%	68%
BOULDER VALLEY RE 2	59%	-3%	43%

Figure 16: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>39</sup>



### SAIPE Analysis:

In Boulder County, the number of children in poverty increased seven percent and the percent of children in poverty increased by eight percent since 2005.<sup>40</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, Boulder County ranked 5th in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005-2007.



<sup>38</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>39</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

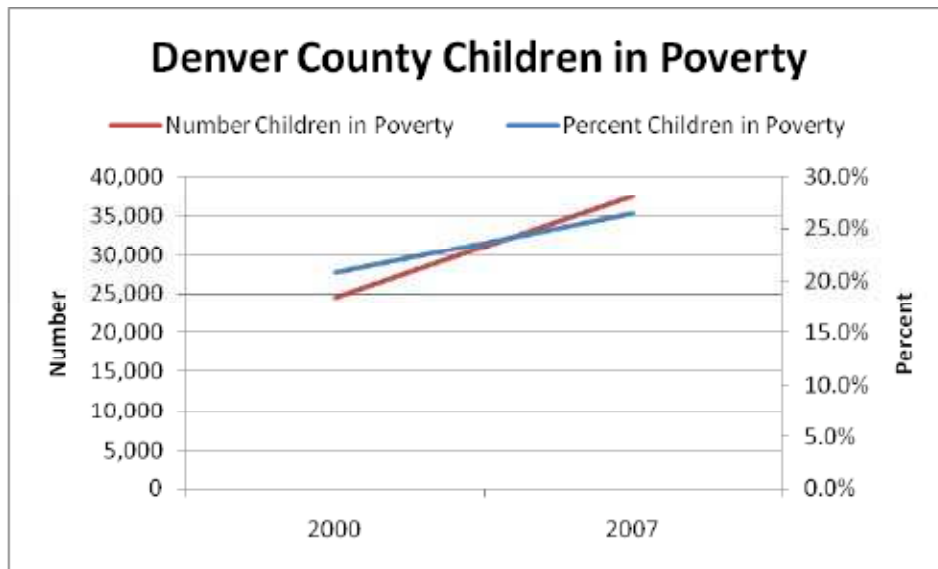


# Denver

Table 9: Denver County Children in Poverty<sup>41</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
<b>Census 2000</b>	24,640	N/A	21%	N/A
<b>2005</b>	29,585	5,160	22%	3.8
<b>2006</b>	40,469	5,448	29%	4.0
<b>2007</b>	37,534	5,244	27%	3.7

Figure 17: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>42</sup>



## Population Growth:

Since 2000, Denver County's child population has increased by 26 percent or more than 31,500 children.

In Denver County, the causes of population growth have remained relatively equal since 2000 with 50 percent due to natural increase and 50 percent due to migration, adding over 10,200 people. In 2007, population growth was projected at more than 11,500 people with 51 percent due to natural increase and 49 percent due to migration.<sup>43</sup>

## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

Denver Public Schools has maintained a high percentage (60 percent or greater) of kids qualifying for free or reduced since 2000. There was a 10 percent increase from 2000 to 2007.

<sup>41</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>42</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

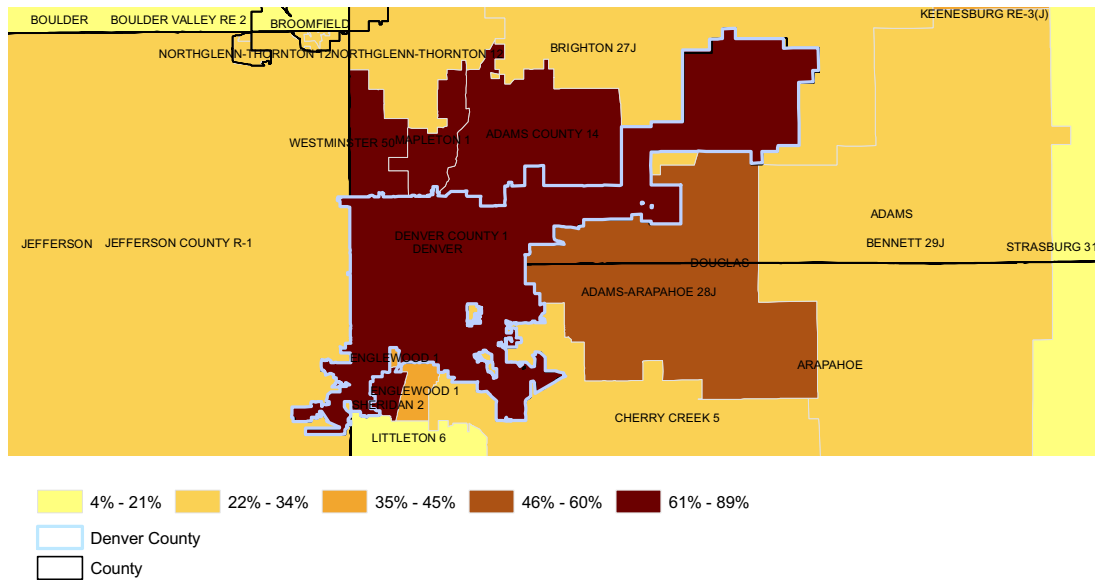
<sup>43</sup> Population estimates/projections provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Components of Population Change, 2000-2007. [http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog\\_webapps/population\\_change](http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/population_change)

<sup>44</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

Table 10: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>44</sup>

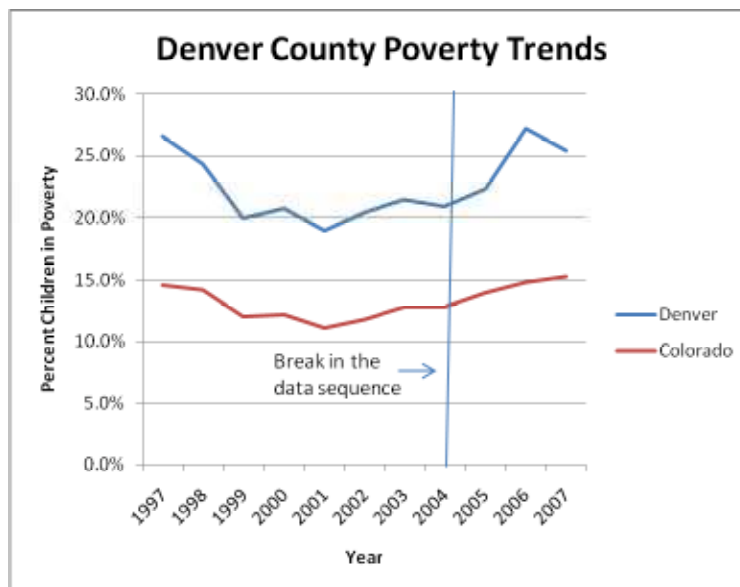
	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>DENVER COUNTY I</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>-24%</b>	<b>10%</b>

Figure 18: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>45</sup>



### SAIPE Analysis:

In Denver County, the number of children in poverty increased 21 percent and the percent of children in poverty increased by 14 percent since 2005.<sup>46</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, Denver County ranked 4th in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005-2007.



<sup>44</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>45</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>46</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

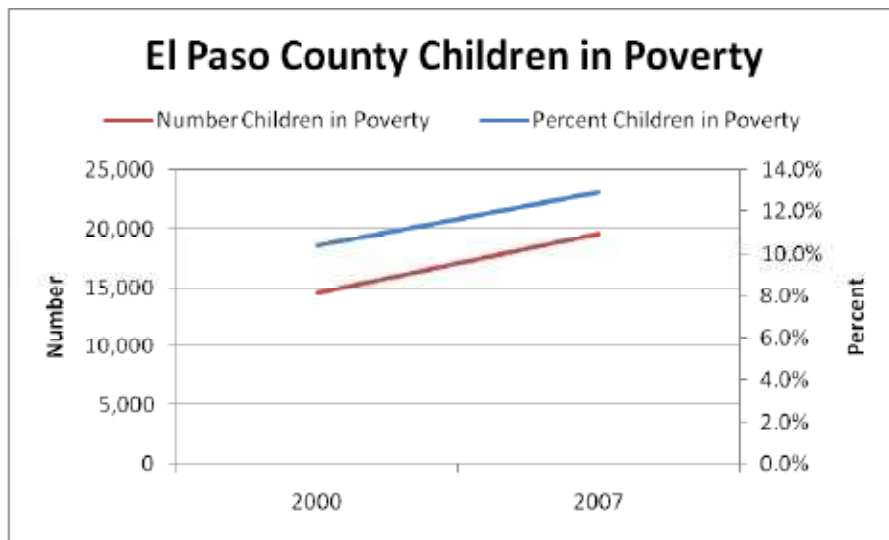
# El Paso

El Paso County is not a major contributing county to the growth in the number and percentage of children in poverty since 2000.

Table 11: El Paso County Children in Poverty<sup>47</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
<b>Census 2000</b>	14,548	N/A	10%	N/A
<b>2005 ACS</b>	22,483	4,173	15%	2.8
<b>2006 ACS</b>	16,307	3,210	11%	2.2
<b>2007 ACS</b>	19,533	3,600	13%	2.4

Figure 19: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>48</sup>



## Population Growth:

The number of children in El Paso County has grown a modest five percent since 2000, adding approximately 7,300 children.

In 2000, El Paso County's total population growth was estimated at almost 12,000 additional people. Slightly more than half (54 percent) of this growth was due to migration.<sup>49</sup> By 2007, county growth slowed to 6,172 additional people. Approximately 90 percent of the growth in 2007 was due to natural increase rather than migration (10 percent).

## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

Many small districts make up El Paso schools. Almost all have seen an increase in the percent of children qualifying for free lunch over time. El Paso County schools mirror state trends in the reduction of children qualifying for reduced lunch, while increasing the percent qualifying for free lunch, indicating worse economic conditions for families.

<sup>47</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

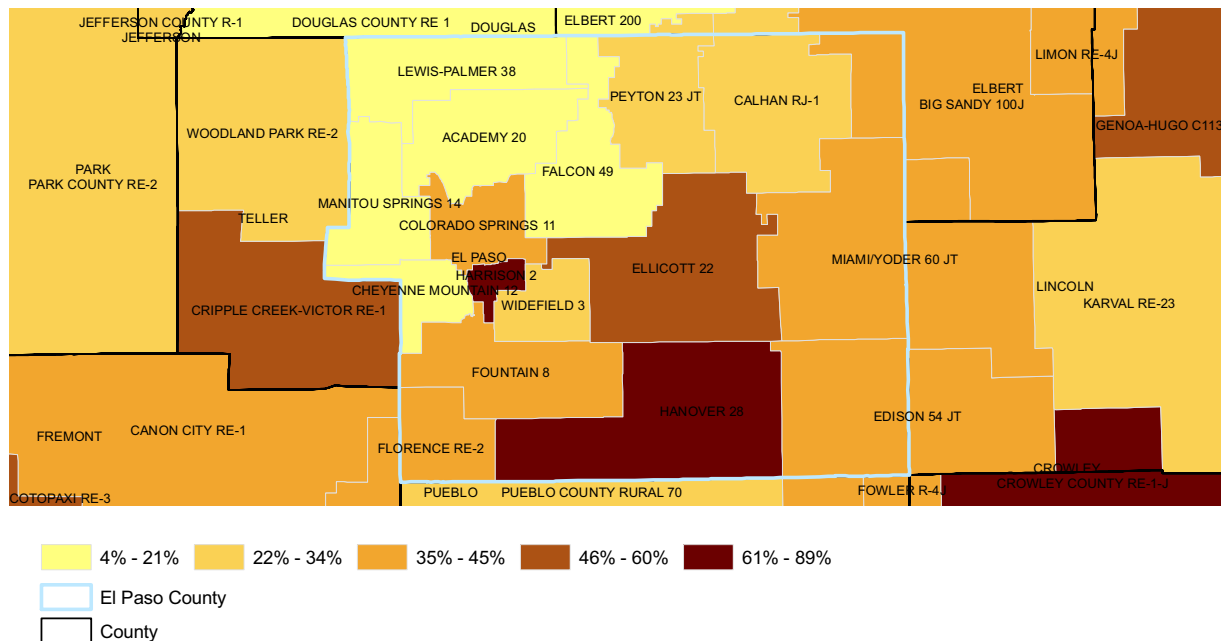
<sup>48</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>49</sup> Population estimates/projections provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Components of Population Change, 2000-2007. [http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog\\_webapps/population\\_change](http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/population_change)

Table 12: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>50</sup>

	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>EL PASO TOTAL</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>-8%</b>	<b>28%</b>
CALHAN RJ-1	-4%	42%	7%
HARRISON 2	39%	-33%	20%
WIDEFIELD 3	75%	19%	53%
FOUNTAIN 8	39%	7%	24%
COLORADO SPRINGS 11	72%	-9%	47%
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN 12	94%	10%	53%
MANITOU SPRINGS 14	51%	37%	47%
ACADEMY 20	139%	39%	91%
ELLICOTT 22	70%	7%	48%
PEYTON 23 JT	59%	49%	56%
HANOVER 28	127%	-39%	67%
LEWIS-PALMER 38	88%	71%	83%
FALCON 49	49%	9%	29%
EDISON 54 JT	4%	-18%	-5%
MIAMI/YODER 60 JT	23%	-25%	11%

Figure 20: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>51</sup>



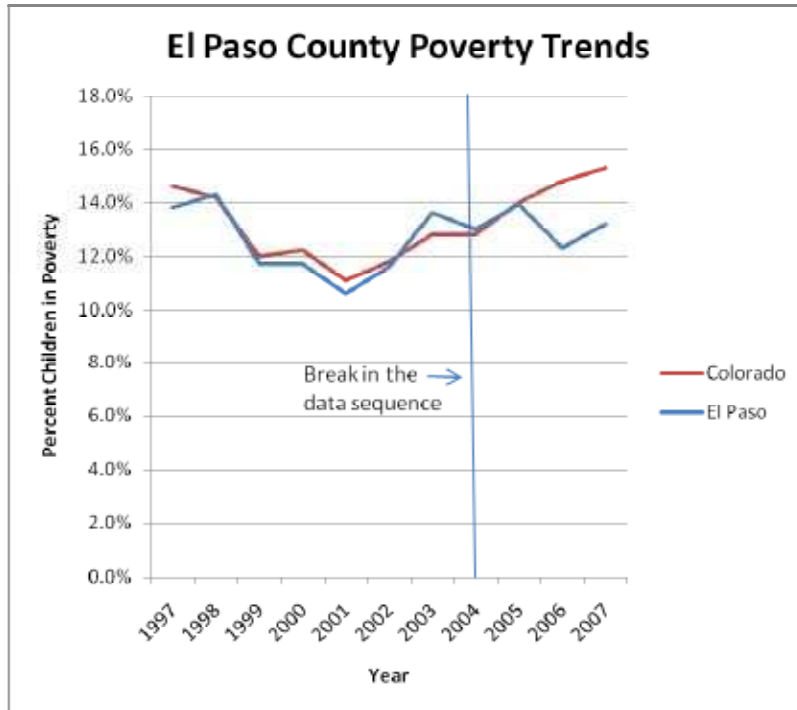
<sup>50</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>51</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>



## SAIPE Analysis:

Due to the change in methodology used by the U.S. Census Bureau, data trends cannot be calculated continuously from 1997 to 2007. We can, however, calculate changes in the number and percent of children in poverty from 2005 to 2007 using this data source appropriately. In El Paso County, the number of children in poverty decreased six percent and the percent of children in poverty decreased by five percent since 2005.<sup>52</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, El Paso County ranked 6th in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005 to 2007.



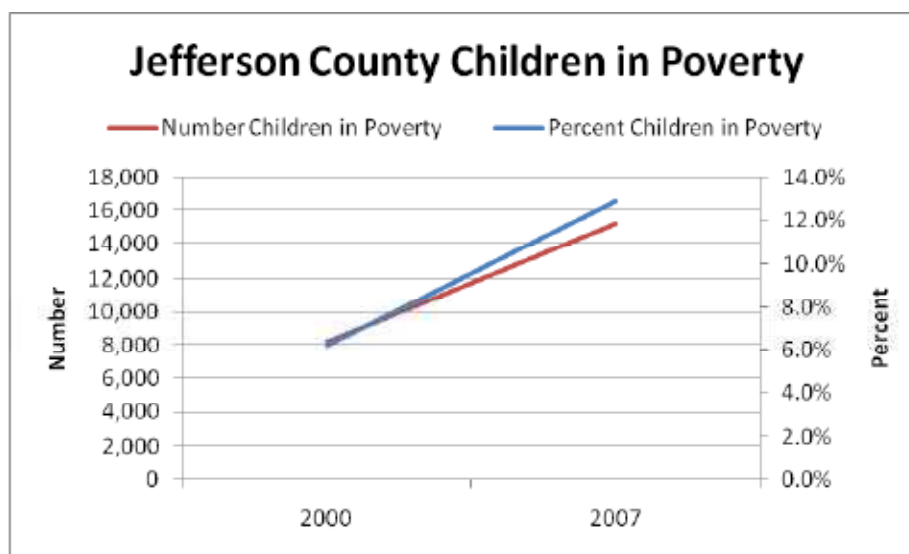
<sup>52</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

# Jefferson

Table 13: Jefferson County Children in Poverty<sup>53</sup>

Year	Number of Children in Poverty	Margin of error +/- number	Percent of Children in Poverty	Margin of Error +/- percent
<b>Census 2000</b>	8,170	N/A	6%	N/A
<b>2005 ACS</b>	11,332	2,954	9%	2.3
<b>2006 ACS</b>	10,953	2,501	9%	2.1
<b>2007 ACS</b>	15,247	2,964	13%	2.5

Figure 21: Number and Percent of Children in Poverty, 2000-2007<sup>54</sup>



## Population Growth:

Since 2000, Jefferson County has decreased its child population by 10 percent, or a loss of almost 14,000 children. This drop in the child population coincides with a dramatic increase in both the number and percent of children living in poverty.<sup>55</sup>

In 2000, Jefferson County's population growth was estimated at 7,199 additional people. About half of this growth was due to natural increase (49 percent) and half to migration (51 percent).<sup>56</sup> By 2007, county growth slowed to 3,968 additional people. Two thirds (67 percent) of this growth was due to natural increase while only one third (33 percent) was due to migration.

## Change in the Children Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch by School District:

Jefferson County School District has more than doubled the percent of children qualifying for free lunch since 2000. The percent of students qualifying for reduced lunch has also increased, but at a much slower rate.

<sup>53</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

<sup>54</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, American Community Survey 2005-2007.

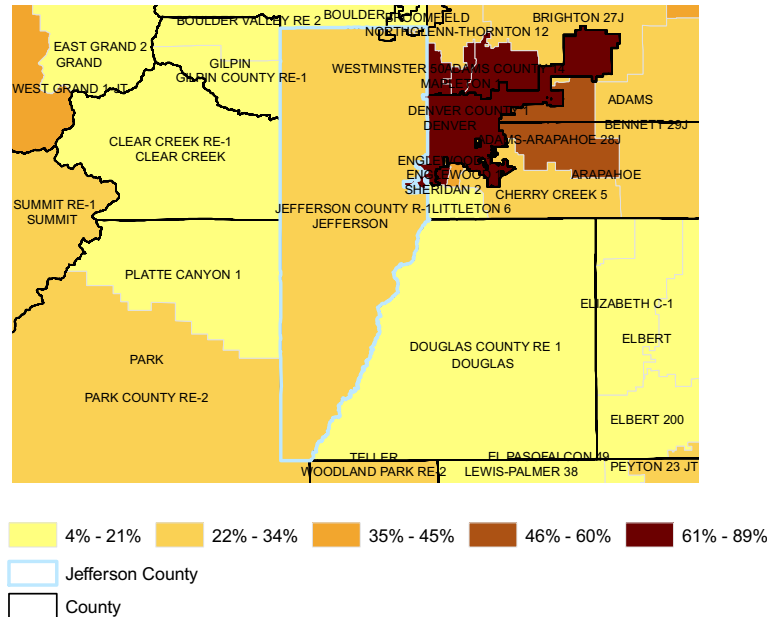
<sup>55</sup> A small number of children, about 400, were considered in Jefferson County in 2000 and in Broomfield County in 2001, following the establishment of the new county. The small drop in population does not explain the dramatic drop in the child population in Jefferson County from 2000-2007.

<sup>56</sup> Population estimates/projections provided by the Colorado Department of Local Affairs; Colorado Demography Office, Components of Population Change, 2000-2007. [http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog\\_webapps/population\\_change](http://www.dola.state.co.us/demog_webapps/population_change)

Table 14: Percent of Students Qualifying for Free and Reduced Lunch, 2000-2007<sup>57</sup>

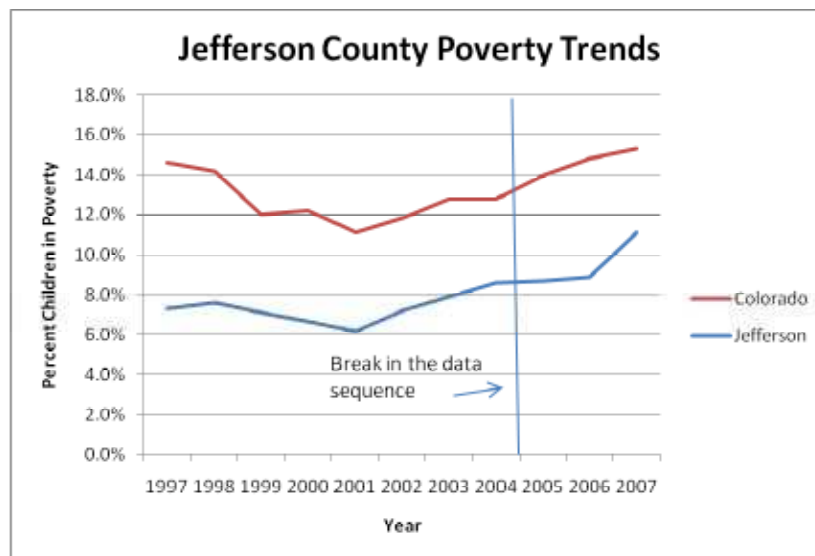
	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007	Percent Change in Students Qualifying for <b>Free or Reduced</b> Lunch: 2000 to 2007
<b>JEFFERSON COUNTY R-1</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>78%</b>

Figure 22: Percent Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Lunch in 2007 by School District<sup>58</sup>



### SAIPE Analysis:

In Jefferson County, the number of children in poverty increased 20 percent and the percent of children in poverty increased by 28 percent since 2005.<sup>59</sup> Of the six larger counties in Colorado, Jefferson County ranked 2nd in the greatest change in the percentage of children living in poverty using both the SAIPE data and the ACS data from 2005 to 2007.



<sup>57</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>58</sup> Colorado Department of Education, Student Membership by Free and Reduced Lunch Status, 2000-2007. <http://www.cde.state.co.us/>

<sup>59</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2007. Note: Margins of Error for these figures are included in Appendix C.

# Appendix A: Childhood Poverty Data

## Data Sources:

ACS: American Community Survey 2000-2007, U.S. Census Bureau

SAIPE: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2000-2005, U.S. Census Bureau

Decennial Census: Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau

Margin of Error (MOE)

County	Year	ACS				SAIPE				Census 2000	
		Number	MOE	%	MOE	Number	MOE	%	MOE	Number	%
Colorado	2000	104,214	12,754	10%	1.2	136,826	15,139	12%	1.2	121,614	11%
Colorado	2001	143,214	13,776	13%	1.2	126,103	17,268	11%	1.5	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2002	141,006	12,729	12%	1.1	135,233	16,300	12%	1.5	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2003	148,561	14,797	13%	1.3	151,196	16,782	13%	1.4	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2004	166,972	16,943	15%	1.4	151,264	18,389	13%	1.5	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2005	165,586	7,853	14%	0.8	163,374	7,245	14%	0.6	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2006	180,080	9,665	16%	0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	2007	191,725	10,916	16%	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adams	2000	5,843	N/A	6%	3.6	13,982	3,215	13%	3.1	11,661	11%
Adams	2001	11,700	N/A	11%	N/A	12,728	3,232	13%	3.2	N/A	N/A
Adams	2002	10,766	3,497	11%	3.1	13,493	3,431	13%	3.3	N/A	N/A
Adams	2003	13,679	4,335	13%	4.1	15,699	3,981	14%	3.6	N/A	N/A
Adams	2004	23,266	5,465	21%	4.6	16,161	4,238	14%	3.7	N/A	N/A
Adams	2005	18,558	4,066	16%	3.6	17,430	2,859	15%	2.5	N/A	N/A
Adams	2006	20,730	3,852	18%	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Adams	2007	24,038	4,197	20%	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2000	4,700	N/A	4%	2.5	10,668	2,453	8%	1.8	9,405	7%
Arapahoe	2001	14,681	N/A	11%	N/A	10,392	2,634	8%	1.9	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2002	8,222	3,070	6%	2.2	11,790	3,005	9%	2.2	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2003	13,099	3,967	10%	3.0	14,135	3,596	10%	2.6	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2004	10,369	3,781	8%	2.7	14,744	3,886	11%	2.8	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2005	17,997	3,117	13%	2.3	16,300	2,361	12%	1.7	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2006	20,620	3,706	15%	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arapahoe	2007	25,544	3,753	19%	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2000	3,875	N/A	6%	3.5	5,967	1,404	9%	2.1	5,389	8%
Boulder	2001	8,671	N/A	13%	N/A	5,043	1,295	8%	2.1	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2002	5,987	2,138	10%	3.5	5,075	1,305	8%	2.1	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2003	4,590	2,419	8%	3.9	5,896	1,506	9%	2.4	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2004	5,142	1,917	8%	3.1	6,274	1,660	10%	2.7	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2005	6,861	1,925	11%	3.1	6,297	1,153	10%	1.9	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2006	6,623	1,517	11%	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boulder	2007	7,696	2,013	13%	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denver	2000	17,775	N/A	15%	6.6	26,024	5,977	21%	4.8	24,640	21%
Denver	2001	29,858	N/A	24%	N/A	24,132	6,116	19%	4.8	N/A	N/A
Denver	2002	37,322	7,064	29%	4.9	27,004	6,865	21%	5.2	N/A	N/A
Denver	2003	22,612	5,378	17%	4.0	29,046	7,337	22%	5.4	N/A	N/A
Denver	2004	32,932	7,333	25%	5.1	28,238	7,390	21%	5.5	N/A	N/A
Denver	2005	29,585	5,160	22%	3.8	29,794	4,356	22%	3.2	N/A	N/A
Denver	2006	40,469	5,448	29%	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Denver	2007	37,534	5,244	27%	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2000	7,715	N/A	6%	2.8	8,847	2,056	6.7	1.6	8,170	6%
Jefferson	2001	10,915	N/A	8%	N/A	8,063	2,052	6.2	1.6	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2002	10,827	3,459	8%	2.6	9,216	2,337	7%	1.9	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2003	9,186	3,086	7%	2.4	10,246	2,583	8%	2	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2004	11,819	3,903	9%	2.9	11	2,863	9%	2.3	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2005	11,332	2,954	9%	2.3	10,954	1,944	9%	1.5	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2006	10,953	2,501	9%	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jefferson	2007	15,247	2,964	13%	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2000	16,001	N/A	11%	4.3	17,322	3,948	12%	2.7	14,584	10%
El Paso	2001	19,937	N/A	13%	N/A	15,845	3,981	11%	2.7	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2002	16,566	4,082	11%	2.6	17,584	4,419	12%	2.9	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2003	20,582	4,720	14%	3.0	20,874	5,255	14%	3.4	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2004	23,564	5,151	16%	3.3	19,919	5,182	13%	3.4	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2005	22,483	4,173	15%	2.8	21,096	3,199	14%	2.1	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2006	16,307	3,210	11%	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
El Paso	2007	19,533	3,600	13%	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Appendix B: Free and Reduced Price Lunch Data

Source: Colorado Department of Education, 2000-2007 Student Enrollment

County	School District	2000 Free Lunch Enrollment	2000 Reduced Lunch Enrollment	2000 Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment	2007 Free Lunch Enrollment	2007 Reduced Lunch Enrollment	2007 Free and Reduced Lunch Enrollment
ADAMS							
	MAPLETON 1	22%	10%	31%	52%	11%	62%
	NORTHGLENN-THORNTON 12	14%	7%	22%	23%	6%	29%
	ADAMS COUNTY 14	44%	11%	56%	71%	10%	81%
	BRIGHTON 27J	19%	10%	29%	22%	6%	28%
	BENNETT 29J	7%	7%	14%	13%	10%	23%
	STRASBURG 31J	6%	7%	13%	8%	8%	17%
	WESTMINSTER 50	29%	11%	40%	60%	12%	71%
	ADAMS Total	21%	9%	30%	34%	8%	41%
ARAPAHOE							
	ENGLEWOOD 1	15%	7%	21%	38%	6%	44%
	SHERIDAN 2	43%	12%	55%	67%	9%	76%
	CHERRY CREEK 5	5%	4%	9%	15%	7%	21%
	LITTLETON 6	6%	4%	10%	12%	3%	15%
	DEER TRAIL 26J	3%	9%	12%	24%	3%	27%
	ADAMS-ARAPAHOE	28%	8%	36%	48%	8%	56%
	BYERS 32J	21%	10%	31%	18%	9%	27%
	ARAPAHOE Total	14%	5%	19%	26%	6%	33%
BOULDER							
	ST VRAIN VALLEY	14%	4%	18%	25%	5%	30%
	BOULDER VALLEY	9%	3%	12%	14%	3%	17%
	BOULDER Total	11%	3%	14%	19%	4%	23%
DENVER							
	DENVER COUNTY	49%	11%	60%	58%	8%	66%
EL PASO							
	CALHAN RJ-1	19%	6%	24%	18%	8%	26%
	HARRISON 2	39%	14%	52%	54%	9%	63%
	WIDEFIELD 3	10%	7%	17%	18%	8%	26%
	FOUNTAIN 8	16%	13%	29%	22%	14%	36%
	COLORADO SPRINGS	21%	9%	30%	36%	9%	44%
	CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN	3%	3%	6%	6%	3%	9%
	MANITOU SPRINGS 14	9%	4%	13%	14%	6%	20%
	ACADEMY 20	2%	2%	4%	5%	3%	8%
	ELLCOTT 22	25%	13%	38%	43%	14%	57%
	PEYTON 23 JT	12%	5%	17%	19%	7%	26%
	HANOVER 28	24%	14%	38%	55%	8%	63%
	LEWIS-PALMER 38	2%	1%	3%	4%	2%	6%
	FALCON 49	6%	6%	12%	9%	6%	16%
	EDISON 54 JT	24%	16%	41%	25%	13%	39%
	MIAMI/YODER 60	31%	10%	41%	38%	7%	45%
	EL PASO Total	15%	7%	23%	22%	7%	29%
JEFFERSON							
	JEFFERSON	9%	5%	14%	19%	5%	24%

## Appendix C: SAIPE data tables with Confidence Intervals

2007 Poverty and Median Income Estimates - Counties  
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch  
 Release date: 12.2008  
 Confidence Interval (CI)

Name	Poverty Estimate Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound	Poverty Percent Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound
Colorado	179,666	171,281	188,051	15.3	14.6	16.0
Adams County	21,380	18,163	24,596	18.0	15.3	20.7
Alamosa County	1,156	878	1,433	30.0	22.8	37.2
Arapahoe County	22,053	19,060	25,046	16.1	13.9	18.3
Archuleta County	450	337	563	17.5	13.1	21.9
Baca County	225	168	281	29.6	22.1	37.0
Bent County	348	262	435	33.8	25.4	42.2
Boulder County	6,763	5,497	8,029	11.1	9.0	13.2
Broomfield County	896	683	1,110	6.4	4.9	8.0
Chaffee County	487	365	609	17.2	12.9	21.5
Cheyenne County	68	50	85	16.7	12.3	20.8
Clear Creek County	191	142	241	10.7	8.0	13.5
Conejos County	671	509	833	31.4	23.8	38.9
Costilla County	253	189	317	39.8	29.7	49.8
Crowley County	284	214	354	36.9	27.8	46.0
Custer County	154	115	193	21.2	15.8	26.6
Delta County	1,132	855	1,409	17.6	13.3	21.9
Denver County	35,919	31,222	40,617	25.4	22.1	28.8
Dolores County	61	46	77	15.2	11.5	19.2
Douglas County	2,061	1,580	2,541	2.6	2.0	3.2
Eagle County	1,039	778	1,300	8.8	6.6	11.0
Elbert County	373	280	466	7.1	5.3	8.9
El Paso County	19,899	16,756	23,043	13.2	11.1	15.3
Fremont County	1,884	1,457	2,311	22.9	17.7	28.1
Garfield County	1,480	1,118	1,843	10.4	7.9	12.9
Gilpin County	73	54	92	7.5	5.6	9.5
Grand County	267	199	335	10.0	7.5	12.6
Gunnison County	310	230	390	11.8	8.7	14.8
Hinsdale County	28	21	36	20.9	15.7	26.9
Huerfano County	390	292	488	32.0	24.0	40.1
Jackson County	68	50	85	24.8	18.2	31.0
Jefferson County	13,115	10,979	15,251	11.1	9.3	12.9
Kiowa County	55	41	69	20.4	15.2	25.6
Kit Carson County	328	248	408	19.1	14.4	23.7
Lake County	379	280	478	18.8	13.9	23.7
La Plata County	1,159	884	1,434	12.2	9.3	15.1
Larimer County	6,697	5,416	7,977	10.9	8.8	13.0
Las Animas County	705	534	876	21.2	16.0	26.3
Lincoln County	216	162	271	21.0	15.7	26.3
Logan County	779	586	971	17.2	13.0	21.5
Mesa County	5,107	4,103	6,112	16.4	13.2	19.6
Mineral County	15	11	19	11.4	8.3	14.4



Name	Poverty Estimate Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound	Poverty Percent Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound
Moffat County	431	324	538	12.6	9.5	15.8
Montezuma County	1,362	1,031	1,693	22.9	17.3	28.4
Montrose County	2,018	1,605	2,432	21.8	17.3	26.3
Morgan County	1,333	1,007	1,658	17.2	13.0	21.4
Otero County	1,774	1,417	2,131	38.4	30.6	46.1
Ourray County	93	69	117	11.3	8.4	14.2
Park County	395	293	498	11.4	8.5	14.4
Phillips County	180	134	226	16.0	11.9	20.0
Pitkin County	112	83	140	4.8	3.6	6.1
Prowers County	1,084	820	1,349	30.4	23.0	37.8
Pueblo County	9,530	7,885	11,175	26.0	21.5	30.5
Rio Blanco County	153	114	192	11.1	8.3	14.0
Rio Grande County	793	595	991	28.5	21.4	35.7
Routt County	283	210	355	6.6	4.9	8.2
Saguache County	790	578	1,002	45.6	33.4	57.8
San Juan County	21	15	26	22.3	16.0	27.7
San Miguel County	142	106	178	11.1	8.3	13.9
Sedgwick County	81	60	102	17.2	12.7	21.6
Summit County	389	288	489	8.5	6.3	10.7
Teller County	543	411	675	12.0	9.1	14.9
Washington County	185	139	232	19.4	14.5	24.3
Weld County	8,607	6,939	10,275	13.2	10.7	15.8
Yuma County	446	332	561	18.1	13.4	22.7

## 2006 Poverty Estimates - Counties

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch  
Release date: 12.2008

Name	Poverty Estimate Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound	Poverty Percent Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound
Colorado	170,379	162,754	178,003	14.8	14.1	15.5
Adams County	18,950	16,157	21,743	16.4	14.0	18.8
Alamosa County	1,172	925	1,418	29.3	23.1	35.5
Arapahoe County	17,983	15,371	20,596	13.3	11.4	15.3
Archuleta County	476	372	581	18.8	14.7	22.9
Baca County	222	175	270	26.7	21.1	32.5
Bent County	373	293	453	32.7	25.7	39.7
Boulder County	6,342	5,308	7,376	10.5	8.8	12.2
Broomfield County	787	621	954	6.6	5.2	8.0
Chaffee County	556	436	676	19.3	15.1	23.5
Cheyenne County	91	71	111	18.3	14.3	22.3
Clear Creek County	186	146	226	10.1	7.9	12.3
Conejos County	755	597	912	32.7	25.9	39.5
Costilla County	298	235	361	42.5	33.5	51.4
Crowley County	337	268	406	38.0	30.2	45.8
Custer County	153	120	185	22.0	17.2	26.5
Delta County	1,341	1,072	1,610	20.8	16.6	25.0
Denver County	37,083	32,532	41,634	27.2	23.9	30.6

Name	Poverty Estimate Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound	Poverty Percent Under Age 18	90% CI Lower Bound	90% CI Upper Bound
Dolores County	66	51	80	16.7	12.9	20.2
Douglas County	2,086	1,654	2,519	2.8	2.3	3.4
Eagle County	954	748	1,160	8.5	6.7	10.4
Elbert County	398	312	485	7.2	5.7	8.8
El Paso County	18,169	15,409	20,928	12.3	10.4	14.2
Fremont County	1,876	1,500	2,252	22.1	17.7	26.5
Garfield County	1,413	1,116	1,710	10.4	8.2	12.6
Gilpin County	68	53	83	6.9	5.4	8.4
Grand County	291	228	354	11.3	8.8	13.7
Gunnison County	309	242	377	12.4	9.7	15.1
Hinsdale County	32	25	39	21.3	16.7	26.0
Huerfano County	522	413	632	38.9	30.8	47.1
Jackson County	83	64	101	28.2	21.8	34.4
Jefferson County	10,725	8,979	12,471	8.9	7.4	10.3
Kiowa County	54	42	66	16.4	12.7	20.0
Kit Carson County	365	286	443	20.0	15.7	24.2
Lake County	377	293	461	18.2	14.1	22.2
La Plata County	1,223	967	1,478	13.3	10.5	16.1
Larimer County	6,918	5,717	8,120	11.6	9.6	13.6
Las Animas County	754	592	916	22.3	17.5	27.1
Lincoln County	236	186	286	21.8	17.2	26.4
Logan County	791	621	960	17.0	13.3	20.6
Mesa County	4,827	3,911	5,743	16.3	13.2	19.4
Mineral County	20	16	25	14.3	11.4	17.9
Moffat County	442	347	538	12.9	10.1	15.7
Montezuma County	1,573	1,269	1,878	25.9	20.9	30.9
Montrose County	1,666	1,321	2,010	18.6	14.7	22.4
Morgan County	1,473	1,169	1,776	18.4	14.6	22.2
Otero County	1,439	1,131	1,746	28.9	22.7	35.1
Ouray County	92	72	112	11.4	8.9	13.8
Park County	394	307	482	11.3	8.8	13.8
Phillips County	196	153	239	16.5	12.9	20.1
Pitkin County	124	96	151	5.5	4.2	6.6
Prowers County	1,146	907	1,385	29.3	23.2	35.4
Pueblo County	8,807	7,311	10,304	24.3	20.2	28.4
Rio Blanco County	172	134	209	12.5	9.7	15.2
Rio Grande County	883	688	1,079	29.3	22.8	35.8
Routt County	296	231	360	7.1	5.5	8.6
Saguache County	642	477	807	36.6	27.2	46.0
San Juan County	25	19	30	26.0	19.8	31.3
San Miguel County	135	106	164	11.3	8.9	13.8
Sedgwick County	97	76	118	17.8	13.9	21.6
Summit County	372	289	455	8.5	6.6	10.4
Teller County	580	459	701	12.4	9.8	14.9
Washington County	183	144	221	17.9	14.0	21.6
Weld County	9,532	7,943	11,121	15.3	12.8	17.9
Yuma County	449	354	545	17.6	13.8	21.3





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