



**KIDS
COUNT** !
in Colorado 2013

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS!
COUNT!
in Colorado **2013**

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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.

2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!



COMMUNITY MATTERS

KIDS COUNT in Colorado! is an annual publication of the Colorado Children's Campaign, which 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 18, 2013

Colorado is a state with endless potential. The diversity of landscapes, communities and ideas provide the foundation for a bright future for our state and the growing population of more than 1 million children who live here.

Important, forward-facing actions and decisions must be made to ensure a vibrant future. This year will be a pivotal one for our state's future. This year we're making health care more affordable and accessible for low-income parents and ensuring our education system is positioned to propel our economy into the 21st century. This year we're investing in early childhood development because we know it's the most effective way to ensure Colorado's kids are competitive and prepared for the future. This year we are committed to making higher education affordable for all Colorado children who seek it, regardless of their immigration status.

We're able to make these great leaps forward in 2013 because of all the efforts in past years to make our education and health care systems as efficient and effective as possible, especially during the Great Recession. Our determination to put a great teacher in front of every student and ensure all kids learn to read by the end of third grade has earned national attention. Our early childhood advocates, including Lt. Gov. Joe Garcia, recently received a \$29.9 million federal "Race to the Top" grant to support early childhood education and enhance early literacy. Our strong progress in developing a state-based insurance exchange program and getting all kids covered leads the nation.

These achievements were driven by the data and research that help us understand what we're doing well, how we can improve and most importantly, what children need to succeed. KIDS COUNT is the most comprehensive source of information on child well-being available to lawmakers and state leaders as we examine problems and solutions facing Colorado.

We all know that businesses are drawn to communities that invest in good schools, a healthy workforce and safe neighborhoods. We are confident the investments we're making in 2013 will pay off to help power our state economy. We also know the greatest dividends will come in the years ahead as we see a generation of healthy, educated Coloradans grow up to lead our state and nation into the future.

We will happily look back on 2013 as a year that made a tremendous difference in the lives of Colorado kids, and we are grateful to communities across the state for doing their part to make it happen.

Sincerely,

John Hickenlooper
Governor

Letter from the President

March 18, 2013

Year after year, in community after community, we've had the pleasure of seeing and hearing about great work being done in Colorado communities to improve the lives of kids. From a recreation center in Durango, to a free health clinic in Denver, to a board room in Burlington, wherever we've met with local communities to share the most current information on child well-being we've come away inspired by stories about amazing efforts to turn troubling trends around and maximize efforts that are working. We just had to pass on the good news.

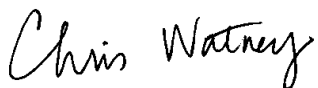
In this 2013 edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*, we're sharing just a few of the outstanding examples of individuals and communities who've recognized a problem facing kids and have worked to do something about it. In Denver, a community foundation has invested in a "corridor" of struggling neighborhoods to ensure every child is kindergarten ready, graduates from high school and has a medical home. In Grand Junction, a pair of moms has overseen the distribution of 25,000 brand new free books to at-risk kids. A Commerce City mother of a child with special needs launched a series of Spanish-language workshops for other parents to learn to navigate the educational opportunities available to them. And in Montrose, school children are paying better attention in class because their bellies are full thanks to a new school breakfast service.

In this year's report, "Community Matters," we bring you these stories, as well as detailed data about how children are faring on a number of factors statewide and by county. The goal of our annual *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report is to empower lawmakers, direct service providers, child advocates and parents with the data and analysis to accurately assess how Colorado kids are faring and develop the most effective programs and services to support them.

Last year, we introduced the Colorado Child Well-Being Index, which assesses and ranks child well-being in the state's 25 largest counties. The index provides a new way for local advocates to look at the big picture about how kids in their communities are faring across a range of conditions that affect children's lives. It also allows counties to identify specific areas where they are excelling, as well as areas that present opportunities for improvement. We hope this tool continues to be a valuable resource to counties across the state as they work to improve conditions for children in their communities.

With this 20th anniversary edition of *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*, we hope you learn something new about how Colorado children are faring and are inspired by the many ways that communities and individuals are improving children's lives. Working together, we can ensure all kids have the opportunity to reach their full potential.

Sincerely,



Chris Watney
President and CEO
Colorado Children's Campaign



COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

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2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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Colorado children achieve great things each and every day. They learn, they grow and they pursue happiness for themselves and others.

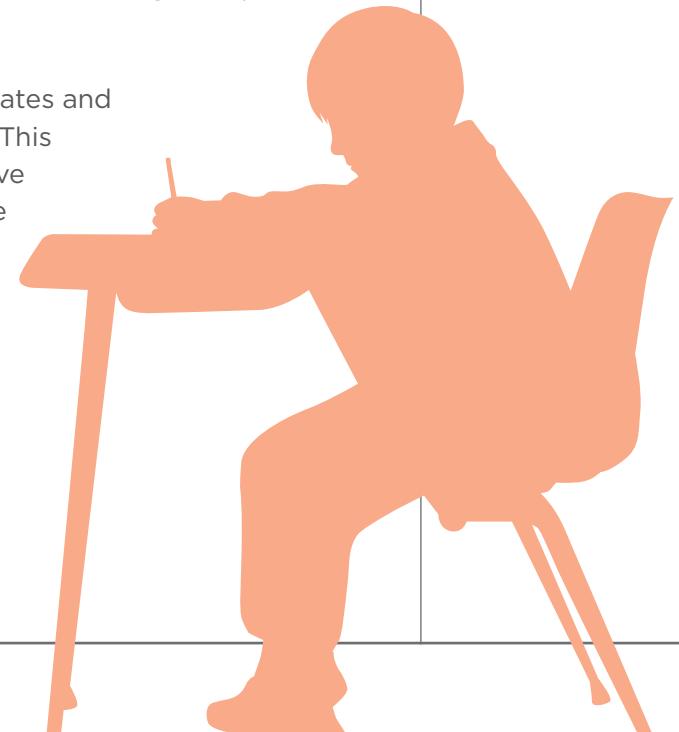
Success stories about individuals overcoming the odds stacked against them are everywhere. It takes a great deal of courage, determination and luck to beat obstacle after obstacle. But it also takes an enormous amount of community support and investment. This great network of supporters is often the untold side of individual success stories.

In recent years, the aftershocks of the Great Recession and a slow economic recovery have made life difficult for many children, families and communities across Colorado. With unemployment among parents remaining high and poverty rates at the highest levels in nearly a decade, the power of community and helping one another becomes more important than ever. This is especially true for children, whose well-being is so reliant on the environment around them.

If there is a bright side to the tough times our state has experienced in recent years, it is the way in which communities around the state—large and small, urban and rural—have become creative in their efforts to make life better for children in their midst. From a mobile preschool in Garfield County to a student-led bullying prevention program in Aurora, Coloradans of all backgrounds are harnessing the power of community to ensure all children grow up healthy, safe and ready to learn.

The **2013 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, the report also highlights ways Colorado communities have come together to improve the lives of kids. We know their efforts are impacting young lives today and are hopeful the results will also impact the data in **KIDS COUNT** in years to come, increasing the number of children with health coverage, boosting preschool enrollment and eliminating achievement gaps.

May the power of these success stories inspire you to launch one of your own.





Colorado Child Well-Being Index

Children need many things to grow up healthy, safe and educated, making it difficult to assess child well-being with a single indicator. The Colorado Child Well-Being Index provides a holistic picture of how children are faring in Colorado's largest 25 counties by using 12 indicators to assess children's health, education, and family and community support.

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 greater opportunities for success. No community lacks an opportunity for improvement, and every Colorado community has 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.

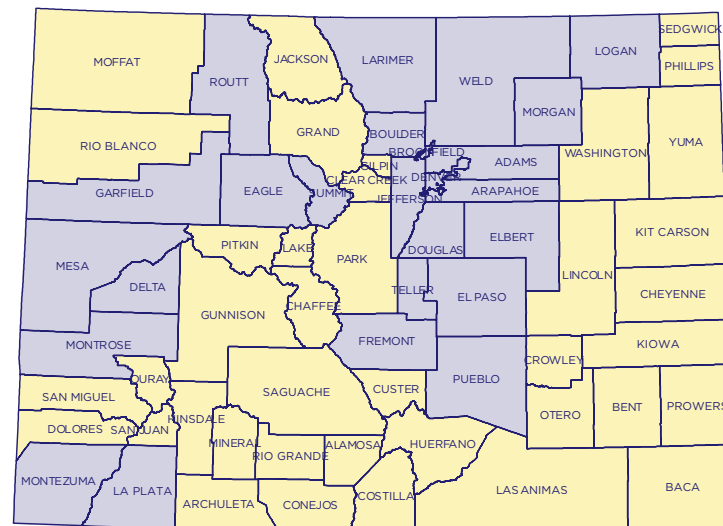
Due to data limitations and in the interest of reliability, only Colorado's 25 largest counties are included in the Colorado Child Well-Being Index. These 25 counties are home to approximately 95 percent of Colorado's child population under 18, or 1,168,596 children (Table 1).¹ The counties ranked in this analysis are shaded in Figure 1. The indicators included were selected based on their significance to child well-being and the availability of consistent, reliable data.

Table 1

Counties Analyzed and the 2011 Child Population

County	Child Population
Adams	128,306
Arapahoe	147,939
Boulder	63,175
Broomfield	14,784
Delta	6,600
Denver	134,911
Douglas	86,939
Eagle	12,636
El Paso	164,998
Elbert	5,553
Fremont	8,232
Garfield	15,138
Jefferson	117,631
La Plata	10,528
Larimer	64,611
Logan	4,323
Mesa	34,506
Montezuma	5,859
Montrose	10,012
Morgan	7,830
Pueblo	38,582
Routt	4,772
Summit	4,878
Teller	4,685
Weld	71,168

Figure 1



¹ Colorado State Demography Office. Estimates obtained November 19, 2012.

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. Elbert County ranked second, and Broomfield County ranked third. The three counties that ranked the lowest on the composite index are Denver, Adams and Montezuma. The indicators included in the index are listed below. Definitions and individual indicator rankings can be found throughout this report.

Health Indicators

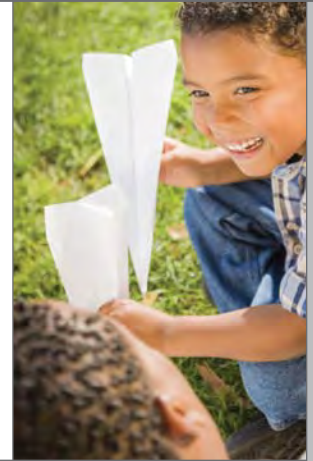
- Uninsured children – page 26
- Teen birth rate – page 30
- Low birthweight births – page 32
- Infant mortality rate – page 33
- Overweight or obese children – page 36

Family and Economic Indicators

- Single-parent families – page 6
- Children in poverty – page 12
- Births to women with less than 12 years of education – page 31
- Families relying on low-cost food – page 38

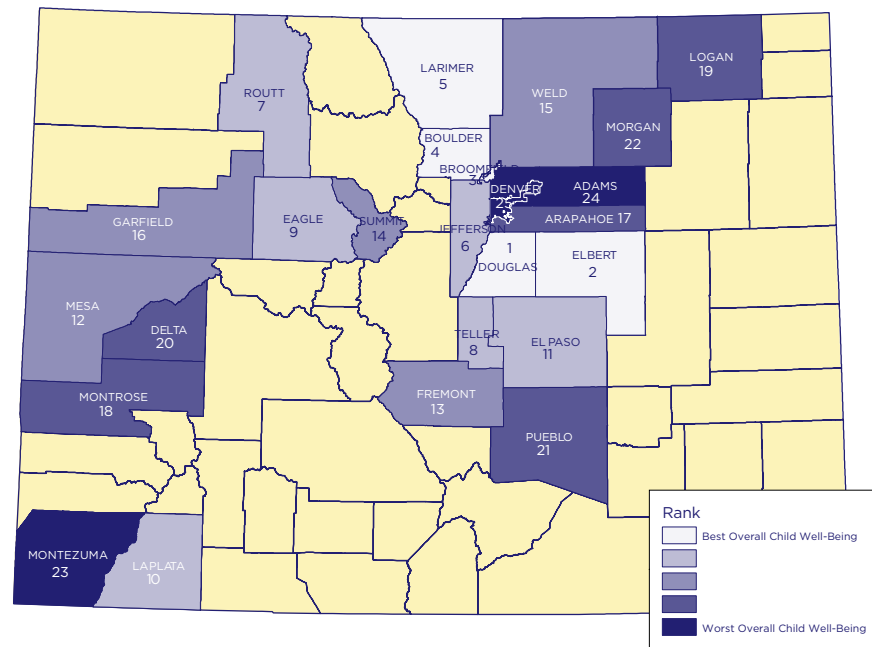
Education Indicators

- Fourth-grade students reading below grade level – page 65
- High school dropout rate – page 69
- Teens not attending school and not working – page 70



County	Rank	Change from 2012
Douglas	1	---
Elbert	2	Up 4
Broomfield	3	Down 1
Boulder	4	---
Larimer	5	Down 2
Jefferson	6	Up 1
Routt	7	Down 2
Teller	8	Up 1
Eagle	9	Up 1
La Plata	10	Up 1
El Paso	11	Up 1
Mesa	12	Up 2
Fremont	13	Up 4
Summit	14	Down 6
Weld	15	Up 1
Garfield	16	Down 3
Arapahoe	17	Down 2
Montrose	18	---
Logan	19	Up 1
Delta	20	Down 1
Pueblo	21	Up 1
Morgan	22	Up 2
Montezuma	23	Down 2
Adams	24	Down 1
Denver	25	---

Figure 2 Overall Child Well-Being





Population Trends

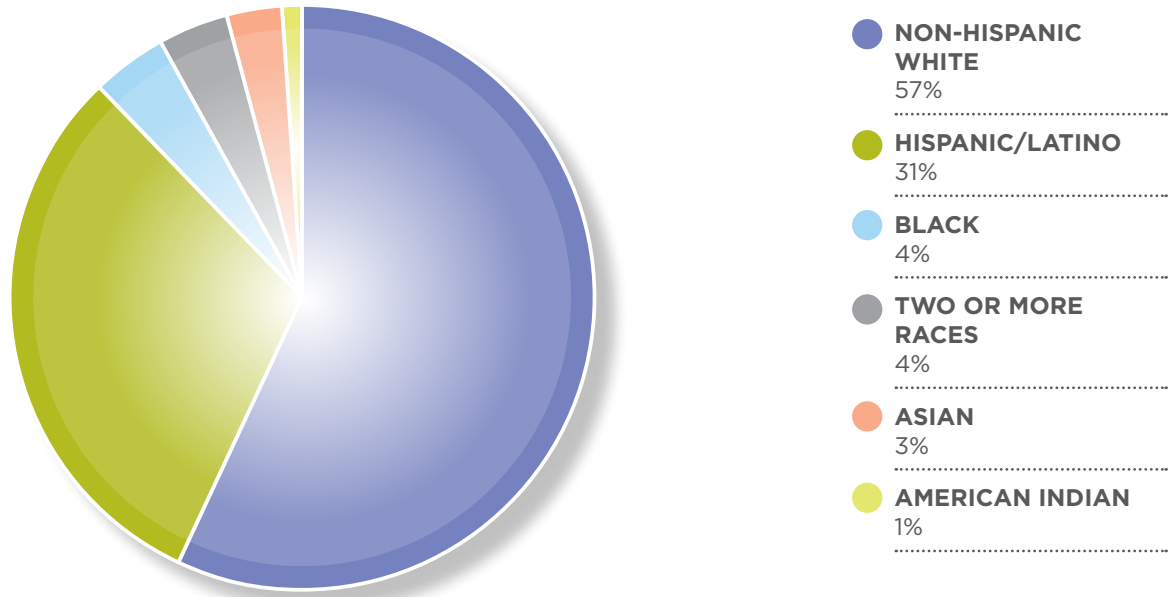
Colorado was home to 1,233,982 children under the age of 18 in 2011. Colorado's child population has increased every year since 1990, with the exception of 2009, when there was a slight decline. However, children made up a smaller share of Colorado's total population in 2011 than in 2000, dropping from 26 percent of the population to 24 percent.²

While many urban areas in Colorado have seen their child populations grow, most rural communities across the state have experienced declines in child population. The number of children declined in 38 of Colorado's 51 rural and frontier counties between 2000 and 2011. Meanwhile, child population fell in only two of Colorado's 13 urban counties.³

Since 2000, Colorado's child population has grown more diverse. The percentage of Colorado children who are non-Hispanic white declined by 9 percentage points between 2000 and 2011, while the proportion of Hispanic children grew by 7 percentage points. The percent of the child population made up by Asian, American Indian and black children has remained fairly stable over this time period (Figure 3).⁴

Figure 3

Colorado's Child Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2011



² Colorado State Demography Office. Estimates obtained November 19, 2012.

³ Rural, frontier and urban designations obtained from the Colorado Rural Health Center. Population estimates obtained from the Colorado State Demography Office.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Colorado Families

Colorado children live in an array of family types. Kids in Colorado are more likely to live in two-parent, married-couple families than their peers in the U.S. as a whole, with 72 percent of Colorado children in married-couple households in 2011, compared to 66 percent in the U.S.⁵ In 2011, 28 percent of all Colorado kids lived in single-parent families, down from 30 percent in 2010 (Figure 4). Although many children living in single-parent families fare just as well as their peers in married-couple families, research shows that children who grow up in single-parent households are more likely to live in poverty, drop out of school or become teen parents.⁶

An increasing number of Colorado kids are being raised by their grandparents. In 2011, approximately 3 percent of Colorado children (about 38,000 kids) were in the care of their grandparents, a 31 percent increase since 2005.

Many children in Colorado also live with cohabitating domestic partners—about 6 percent of all children in 2011, slightly below the national average (Figure 5).⁷



Figure 4 Children in Families by Household Type, 2011

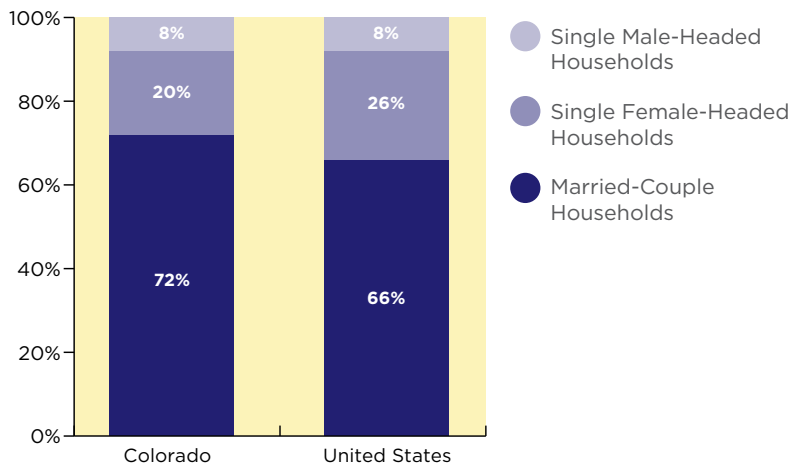
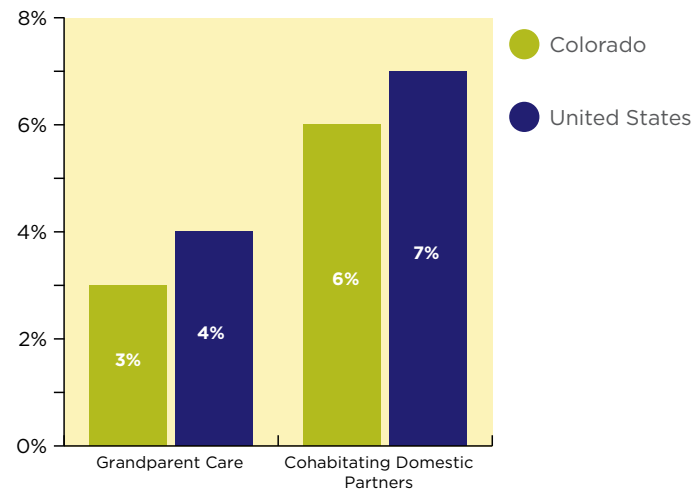


Figure 5 Children in Other Family Types, 2011



⁵ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

⁶ Mather, M. (2010). U.S. children in single-mother families. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau.

⁷ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2005 and 2011 American Community Surveys. 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, with Elbert County having the lowest percentage at 13 percent and Pueblo County having the highest percentage at 38 percent (Table 3, Figure 6).⁸

Table 3

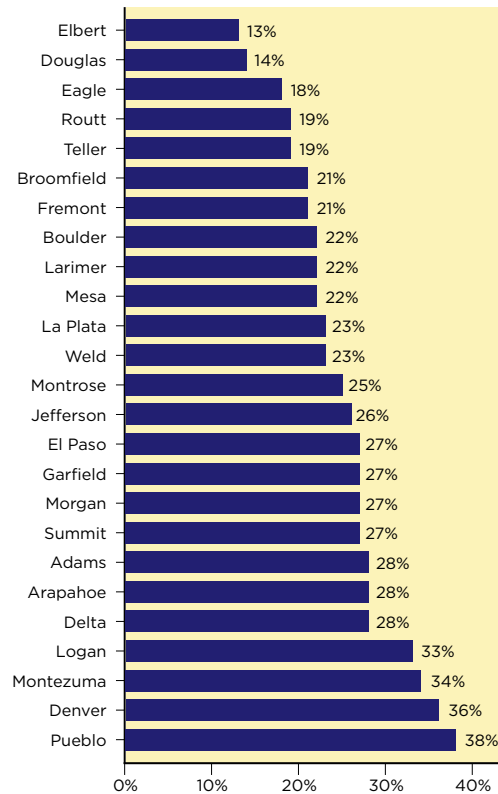
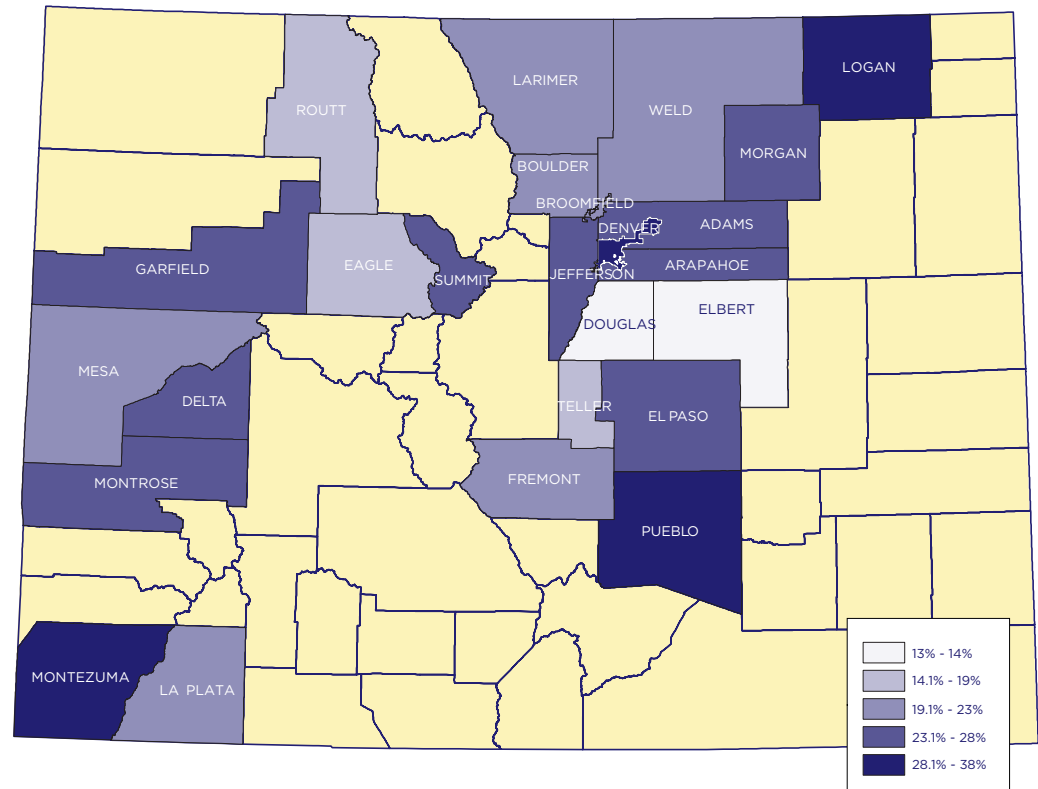


Figure 6



⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey 3-year averages.

Children in Immigrant Families

Communities across Colorado have become more diverse in recent years. One factor contributing to this increasing diversity is a sizeable population of children in immigrant families. A child in an immigrant family is one who is either foreign-born or, more commonly, who has at least one foreign-born parent.

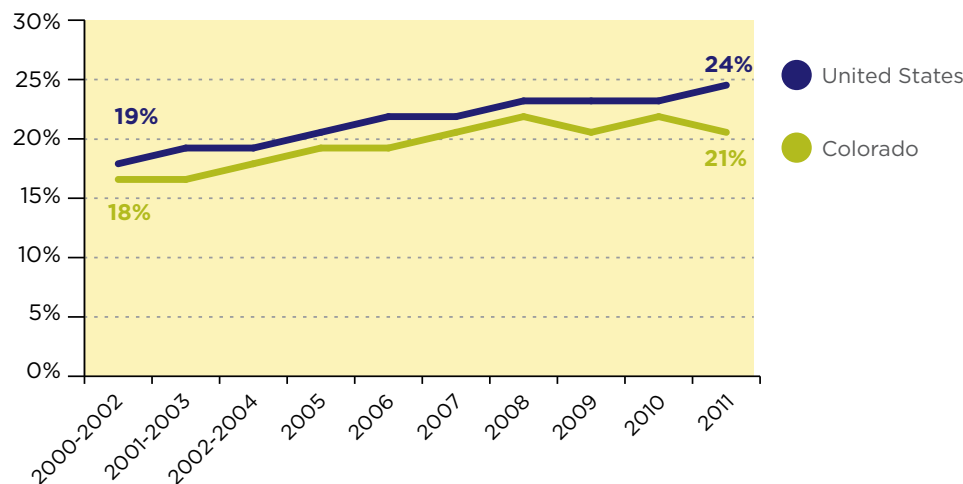
In 2011, 21 percent of Colorado children (approximately 262,000 kids) were children in immigrant families, compared to 24 percent of children nationwide (Figure 7). While it is a common assumption that most children in immigrant families are recent arrivals to the United States, the vast majority of Colorado children in immigrant families (88 percent) are U.S. citizens. Children in immigrant families have diverse family origins. In 2011, about two-thirds had parents who came from Latin America; 16 percent from Asia; 9 percent from Europe; and 5 percent from Africa.⁹

Colorado's children in immigrant families have several strengths working in their favor:

- **Ties to the United States:** Ninety-seven percent of Colorado children in immigrant families have parents who have lived in the U.S. for at least five years. Immigrant parents who have been in the country for a substantial amount of time are more likely to feel comfortable navigating through institutions like schools or the health care system, which benefits their children.
- **Strong, Stable Families:** Children in immigrant families in Colorado are more likely than children in U.S.-born families to live in married-couple, two-parent households (80 percent versus 68 percent).
- **English Language Skills:** Eighty-six percent of children in immigrant families in Colorado speak English without difficulty. It is important to note, however, that oral proficiency in English does not always translate to academic proficiency in English.



Figure 7 Children in Immigrant Families



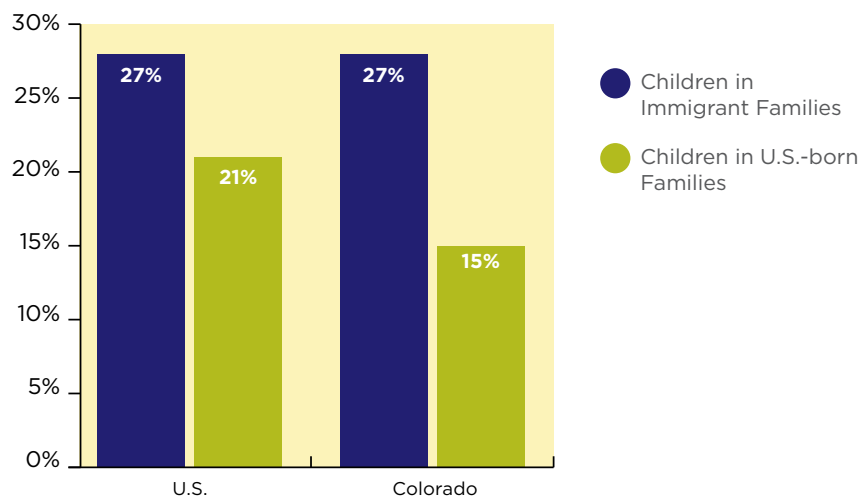
⁹ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2001 Supplemental Survey, 2002 through 2011 American Community Surveys. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Child and Family Demographics

Children in immigrant families are also more likely than children in U.S.-born families to experience risk factors that can pose barriers to their well-being:

- **Economic Insecurity:** Children in immigrant families in Colorado are nearly twice as likely to live in poverty as children in U.S.-born families (27 percent versus 15 percent) (Figure 8). In addition, more than half of all Colorado children in immigrant families are considered low-income, compared to about a third of their peers in U.S.-born families.
- **Parental Language Difficulties:** In Colorado, 60 percent of all children in immigrant families have parents who struggle with English, higher than the national average of 58 percent.
- **Low Parental Educational Attainment:** In 2011, 28 percent of Colorado children in immigrant families lived in households where all parents had less than a high school degree, and 13 percent of kids in immigrant families had parents who had not completed the 9th grade. In comparison, only 5 percent of U.S.-born children in Colorado lived in families where no parent had graduated high school.¹⁰ Parental education level is an important predictor of a child's socioeconomic status as well as academic achievement.

Figure 8 Children in Poverty, 2011



¹⁰ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2001 Supplemental Survey, 2002 through 2011 American Community Surveys. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

A young child with dark hair, wearing a blue and white striped sweater and denim overalls, is looking off to the side with a thoughtful expression. The child's hand is resting on a dark green surface.

Family Economic Security

OUR VISION

Every child lives in a family that has the resources to provide for his or her most basic needs.

Ask parents what they want for their children, and you'll likely get very similar answers: good health, a strong education, a safe place to call home and the opportunity to reach their full potential in life. However, when families lack financial resources, they often struggle to provide all of these advantages for their kids.

Tough economic times during the Great Recession and a slow recovery have contributed to economic stress for families across Colorado, driving Colorado's child poverty rate upward in recent years and increasing unemployment among parents. Families who had always enjoyed economic stability suddenly found themselves visiting food banks or relying on other forms of community aid. Even though the economy has started to recover, children who experience poverty or economic hardship for even brief periods of time can feel the impacts for years to come, often in ways that affect not only them but the community as a whole. Years of research show that experiencing poverty not only impacts children's physical and mental health and academic achievement, but also increases the likelihood that they will drop out of school, become dependent on public assistance as adults and earn less over their lifetime. As the economy continues to rebound, ensuring every family in our state has the opportunity to meet their children's most basic needs will help create shared prosperity for all Coloradans.

What is Poverty?: The 2012 Federal Poverty Guidelines



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	\$11,170	\$14,521	\$16,755	\$20,665	\$22,340	\$27,925	\$33,510
2	\$15,130	\$19,669	\$22,695	\$27,991	\$30,260	\$37,825	\$45,390
3	\$19,090	\$24,817	\$28,635	\$35,317	\$38,180	\$47,725	\$57,270
4	\$23,050	\$29,965	\$34,575	\$42,643	\$46,100	\$57,625	\$69,150
5	\$27,010	\$35,113	\$40,515	\$49,969	\$54,020	\$67,525	\$81,030
6	\$30,970	\$40,261	\$46,455	\$57,295	\$61,940	\$77,425	\$92,910
7	\$34,930	\$45,409	\$52,395	\$64,621	\$69,860	\$87,325	\$104,790
8	\$38,890	\$50,557	\$58,335	\$71,947	\$77,780	\$97,225	\$116,670

Table 4

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services issues annual guidelines defining the level of income at the poverty level for the United States (Table 4).¹¹ Eligibility for programs such as Medicaid, the Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) and the free or reduced-price breakfast and lunch program in schools 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. For one, the poverty level set by the federal government does not vary based on 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 Conejos County where it is much lower, the federal poverty level is the same.

Another reason why the federal poverty level is widely recognized as outdated and inadequate is because it has traditionally been based on food costs. When the measure was developed, the average American family spent one-third of their income on food. Because the average family's spending patterns have changed since the measure was devised, however, food is no longer such a large portion of an American household's expenses. 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, the federal poverty measure significantly underestimates the true cost of supporting a family. According to more realistic estimates, families need approximately twice the official poverty level to meet basic needs (200 percent of the FPL as indicated in Table 4).¹²

¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. Federal Register, Vol. 77, No. 17, January 26, 2012, pp. 4034-4035.

¹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Further Resources on Poverty Measurement, Poverty Lines, and Their History.*

Child Poverty

In 2011, children were the age group most likely to be living in poverty in Colorado. Colorado children were 1.4 times as likely to live in poverty as adults between the ages of 18 to 64 and 2.6 times more likely to live in poverty than Colorado seniors.¹³

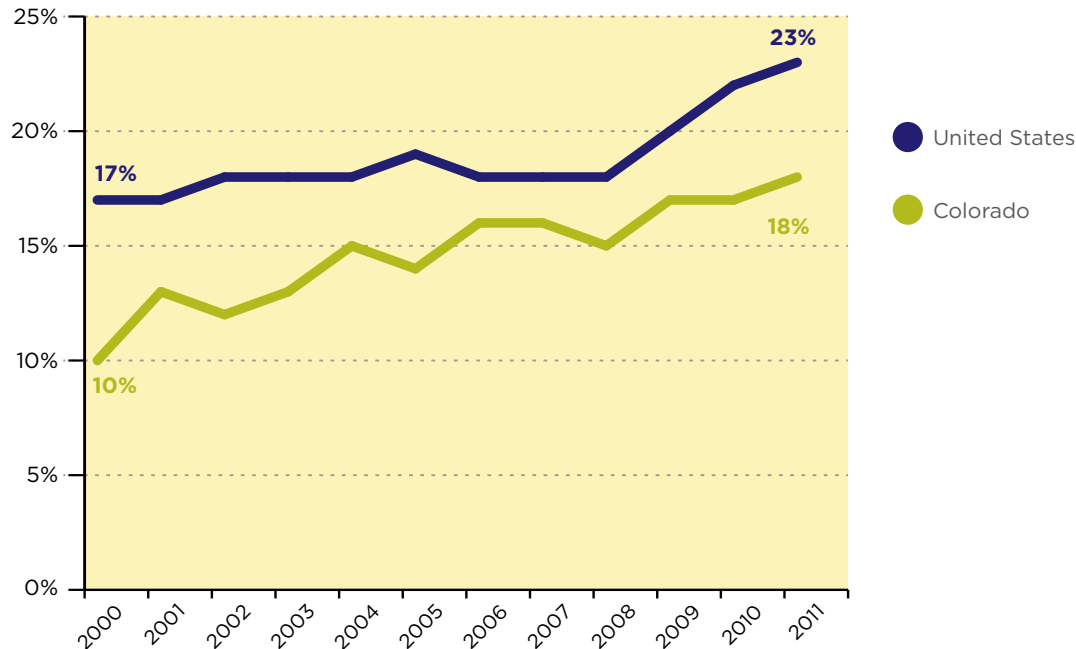
Being born into poverty isn't a one-way ticket to a lifetime of hardship, but experiencing poverty during childhood can severely restrict a child's opportunities in life. Along with poverty come challenges like unstable housing, a lack of nutritious foods and physical and mental health issues that can affect a child's ability to learn.

Over the past decade, the number of Colorado children in poverty, defined as an income of about \$23,000 for a family of four, has risen at one of the fastest rates in the country. While Colorado's child poverty rate was only 10 percent in 2000, by 2011, it had reached 18 percent (Figure 9). More than one in six Colorado kids lives in poverty (approximately 217,000 children), according to the most recent estimates.¹⁴

The rapid growth of Colorado's child poverty rate during much of the last decade has begun to slow somewhat, particularly in comparison to the national child poverty rate, which rose from 18 percent to 23 percent between 2008 and 2011. Longer-term data will be useful in determining whether growth in Colorado's child poverty rate will continue to slow.



Figure 9 Children Living in Poverty



¹³ U.S. Census Bureau. 2011 American Community Survey. Table B17001.

¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplemental Survey and 2011 American Community Survey.



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

Child poverty is not evenly distributed across the state. Poverty rates among children vary by county, with the highest poverty rates in the San Luis Valley and portions of the Eastern Plains (Figure 10). The particular “type” of poverty also varies statewide. Some communities have had high poverty levels over long periods of time, resulting in generational poverty. Other communities, particularly those in the suburban areas of Denver, are experiencing higher levels of poverty for the first time, having seen their child poverty rates increase rapidly during the last decade.

Poverty often impacts every aspect of a child’s life, affecting their access to high-quality health care, the availability of healthy, nutritious foods and academic achievement, among other areas.

Of the 25 counties included in the child well-being index rankings, Douglas County had the lowest child poverty rate of 5 percent, while Pueblo County had the highest rate, with 27 percent of all children living in poverty in 2011 (Table 5).

Table 5

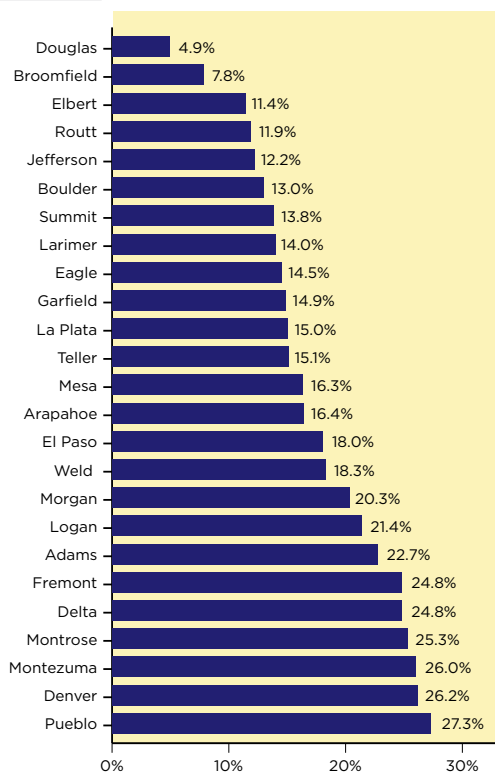
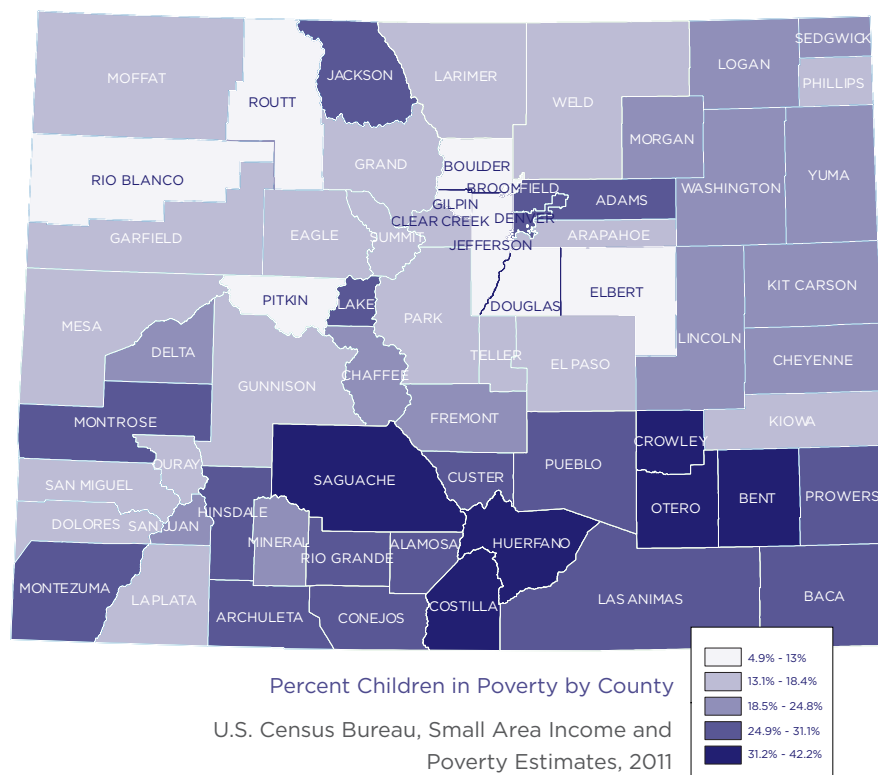


Figure 10 Children in Poverty by County, 2011



Concentrated Poverty

The effects of poverty reach far beyond those children and families struggling to make ends meet; it is truly a community issue. As the poverty level increases in a community, its effects become more and more tangible, even for economically secure families. Communities in which the poverty rate exceeds 30 percent are considered “high-poverty areas” or communities with concentrated poverty.

On average, between 2006 and 2010, 8 percent of Colorado kids (approximately 92,000 children) were living in high-poverty communities. Over the past decade, Colorado had the second-fastest growing rate of children living in communities with concentrated poverty in the nation—a 360 percent jump (Figure 11).¹⁵

Research shows that 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.¹⁶ Students who attend school in high-poverty areas test lower than their peers in higher-income schools and are more likely to drop out. Furthermore, families who live in communities with concentrated poverty are often isolated from resources like jobs that pay a living wage, high-quality child care, grocery stores and transportation.¹⁷

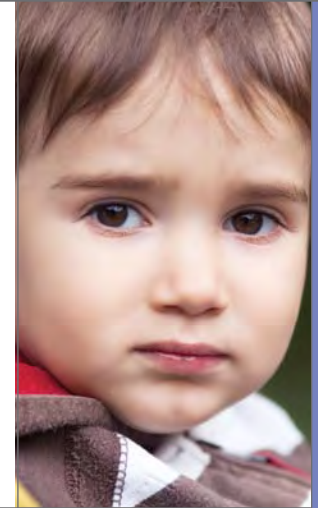
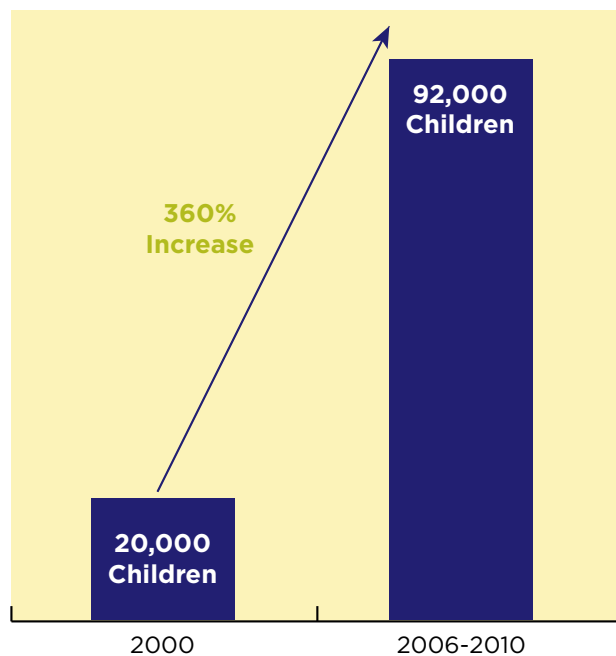


Figure 11 Colorado Children in Communities with Concentrated Poverty



¹⁵ Population Reference Bureau. Analysis of data from the 2000 Decennial Census and the 2006-10 American Community Survey which replaced the 2010 Decennial Census for this indicator.

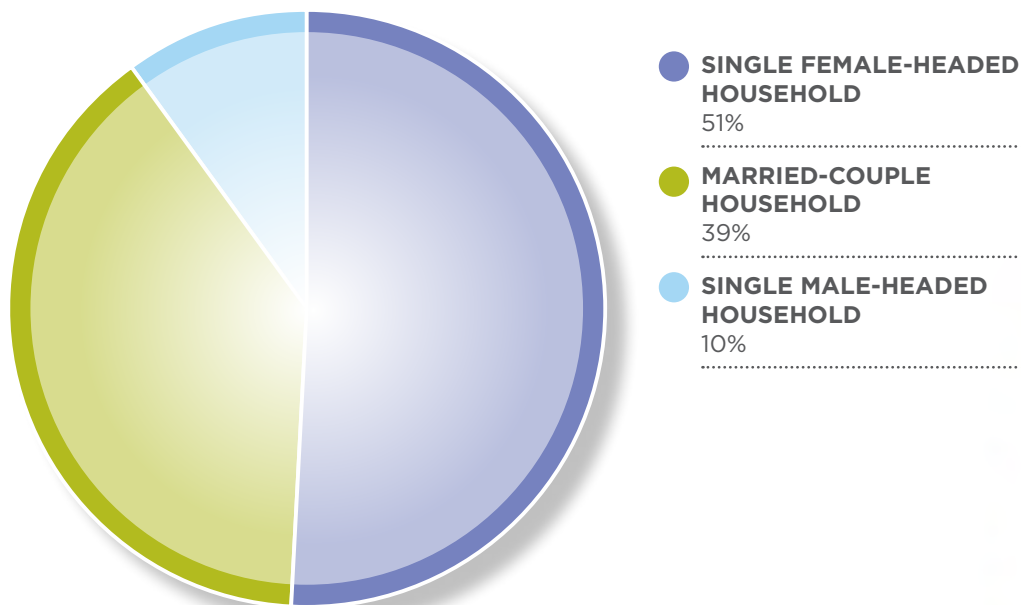
¹⁶ Turner, M. A., & Kaye, D. R. (2006). How does family well-being vary across different types of neighborhoods? Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute. As cited by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). Data snapshot on high-poverty communities.

¹⁷ 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.

Families in Poverty

Living in a single-parent household often increases a child's likelihood of living in poverty since there is only one potential income-earner instead of two. In 2011, 62 percent of all children living in poverty in Colorado lived in single-parent families—52 percent in single female-headed households and 10 percent in single male-headed households. Nearly 40 percent of children in poverty, however, lived in two-parent, married-couple homes (Figure 12).¹⁸

Figure 12 Children in Poverty by Family Type



¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. 2011 American Community Survey.

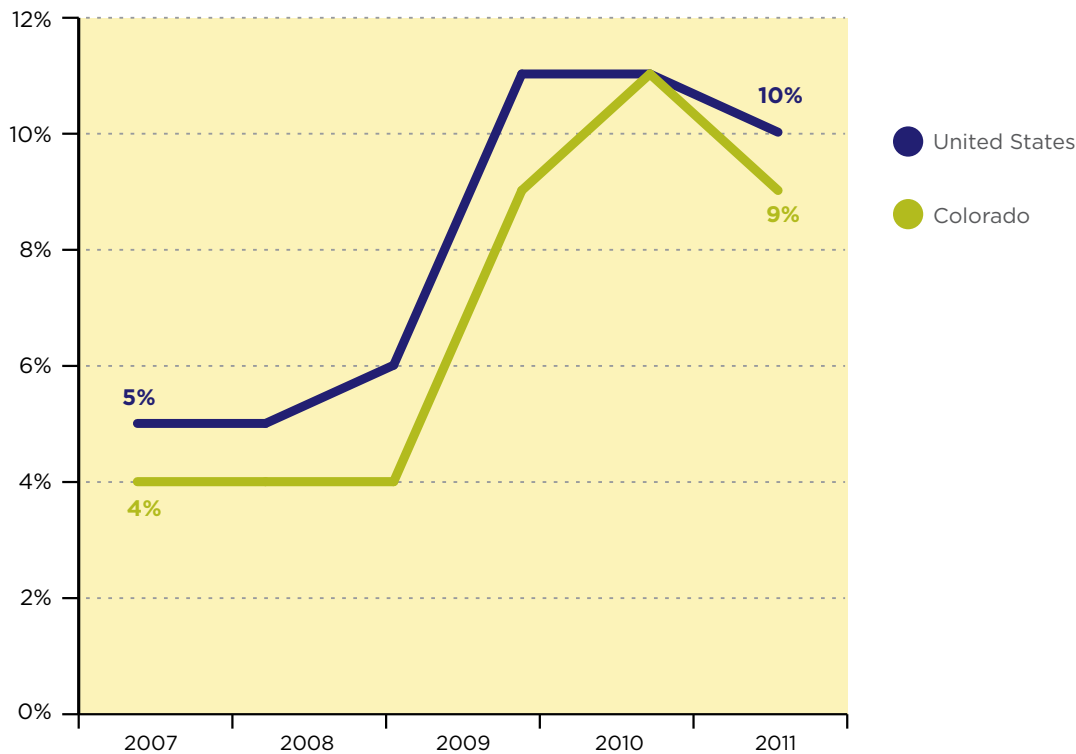
Children with Unemployed Parents

No matter what their background, all parents want to provide a stable life for their children. Unfortunately, tough economic times in recent years have made it difficult for many parents to find steady employment. In 2011, nearly one in 10 Colorado children (about 105,000 kids) had at least one parent who was unemployed. Since 2007, the percent of children with an unemployed parent has more than doubled, reaching 9 percent in 2011 (Figure 13).¹⁹

Children whose parents experience extended periods of unemployment often suffer both academically and in terms of their health. Research shows that children whose parents are unemployed are 15 percent more likely to repeat a grade in school and are at increased risk for experiencing a disruption in their nutrition.^{20, 21}



Figure 13 Children with at Least One Unemployed Parent



¹⁹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Analysis of the Current Population Survey (CPS) Basic Monthly Data Files, 2007-2011.

²⁰ Stevens, A. H., & Schaller, J. (2011). Short-run effects of parental job loss on children's academic achievement. *Economics of Education Review*, 30(2), pp. 289-299.

²¹ Irons, J. (2011). Young children and unemployment. Washington, DC: Economic Policy Institute.

Family Economic Security

Economic Disparities by Race and Ethnicity

Even before the Great Recession devastated many Colorado families, children of color were more likely to live in poverty than non-Hispanic white children. Research shows, however, that African-American and Hispanic households were hit harder by the rising unemployment rates and declining household wealth brought on by the economic downturn. Here in Colorado and across the nation, a disproportionate number of children of color live in poverty. In 2011, the poverty rate among Hispanic children was three times the rate for non-Hispanic white children (31 percent versus 10 percent) (Figure 14).²² Child poverty data were not available for African-American children in 2011 due to a small sample size, but historically, these children are also more likely to live in poverty than their non-Hispanic white peers.



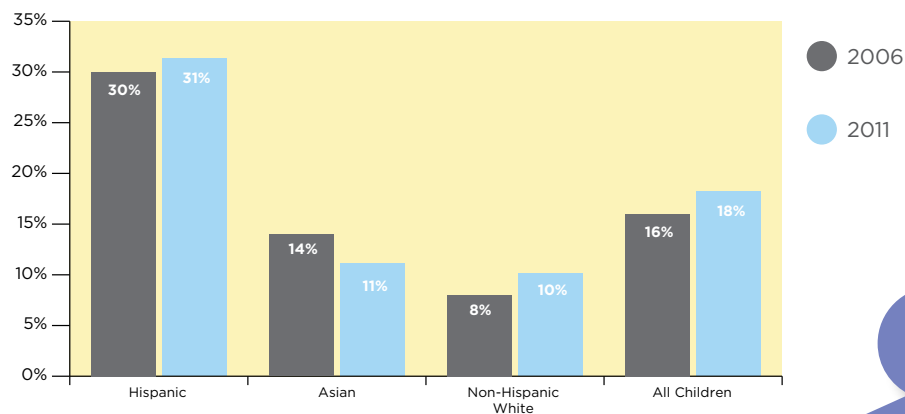
Estes Valley: Scholarships Help Kids Access Quality Child Care and Preschool

Families with young children in the Estes Valley are able to access quality child care or preschool with scholarships supported by a wide range of donations and grants. Estes Valley Investment in Childhood Success recently celebrated giving \$100,000 in scholarships since 2006. Without the financial assistance, qualifying families wouldn't be able to afford high-quality care and education. Scholarship dollars are raised entirely through gifts and donations, many from local clubs, businesses and individual donors.

"Research clearly shows that children who receive consistent care in a quality learning environment are better prepared for success in school and life," Director Nancy Almond said. "The stress and worry of finding reliable, affordable child care is significant for parents, and impacts their ability to find and maintain work."

Thanks to Nancy Almond, Director, Estes Valley Investment in Childhood Success

Figure 14 Colorado Children in Poverty by Race/Ethnicity



²² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey.

Children by Family Income Level

At about \$23,000 a year for a family of four, the federal poverty level is widely regarded as an underestimate of what it takes to meet a family's basic needs. More realistic estimates put the cost of supporting a family at 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or an annual income of about \$46,000 for a family of four. During the past decade, the percent of Colorado children living in families with incomes above this threshold has steadily decreased. In 2000, 68 percent of all Colorado children (752,000 kids) lived in families with incomes above 200 percent of the FPL. By 2011, however, only 60 percent of children (730,000 kids) lived in families with incomes in this range. Meanwhile, the number of children living in extreme poverty (about \$11,500 for a family of four) has increased by 160 percent since 2000, reaching 99,000 children in 2011 (Figure 15).²³



Figure 15 Colorado Children by Family Income Level



²³ U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplemental Survey and 2010 and 2011 American Community Surveys.



Poverty Reduction Efforts

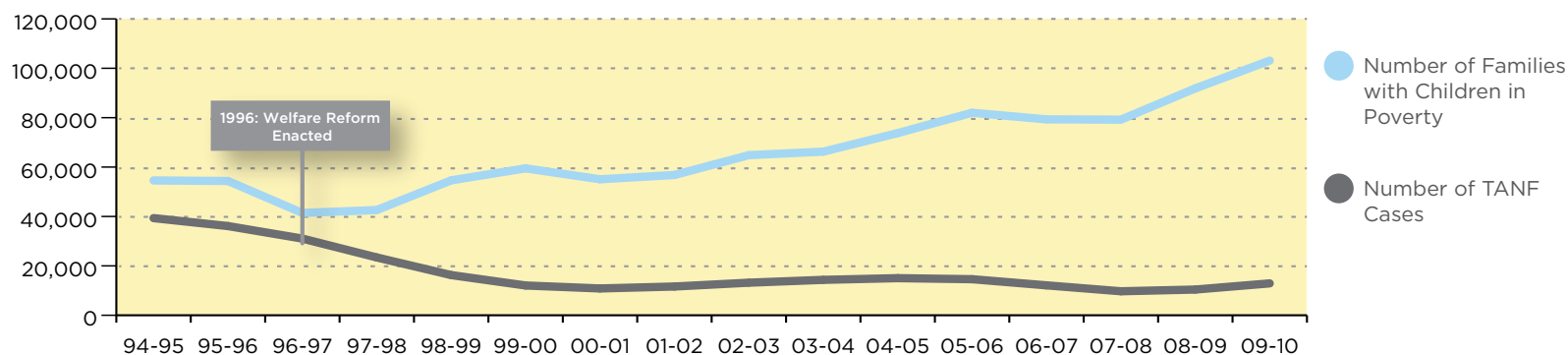
Poverty is not a new problem. Throughout U.S. history, there have been efforts at the federal, state and community level to fight poverty and promote economic security for all families through public policy. When policy makers have committed themselves to reducing poverty through concerted efforts, many anti-poverty strategies have shown great success. When programs like Medicare were introduced to fight poverty for older adults, poverty rates in the U.S. among those 65 and older declined dramatically—from 25 percent in 1970 to 9 percent in 2011.

Programs to fight poverty for children and families, however, have not always enjoyed as much support. One of the primary tools that serves as a safety net for families with very low incomes is the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. TANF, also known as Colorado Works at the state level, provides a small amount of basic cash assistance to families with very low incomes, along with supportive services like job counseling and training, if needed.

Over time, fewer and fewer Colorado families in poverty received cash assistance through TANF since welfare reform was enacted at the national level in 1996 (Figure 16). In 1994-1995, 72 out of every 100 Colorado families with children in poverty received cash assistance through welfare. By 2009-2010, however, only 13 out of every 100 families in poverty received cash assistance through TANF. Colorado ranks 40th in the nation for providing TANF cash assistance to impoverished families with children.²⁴ Colorado is not alone in this issue; between 1994-1995 and 2009-2010, the ratio of families receiving TANF to families in poverty declined in all 50 states.

Although anti-poverty efforts are often targeted when budgets are tight, evidence shows many are very effective at reducing poverty among children. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM), which measures the impact of safety net programs on the poverty rate, programs like the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), the Earned Income Tax Credit, the National School Lunch Program and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), among others, kept more than 3 million children nationwide out of poverty in 2011, effectively decreasing the national child poverty rate from 22 percent to 18 percent.²⁵

Figure 16 Families with Children in Poverty and TANF Cases



²⁴ Trisi, D., & Pavetti, L. (2012). TANF weakening as a safety net for poor families. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. Retrieved from <http://www.cbpp.org/files/3-13-12tanf.pdf>.

²⁵ Short, K. (2012). The Research Supplemental Poverty Measure: 2011. U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-244.pdf>.



The Children's Corridor: Putting Data into Action and Elevating the Success of All Children and Families



The Children's Corridor is simultaneously a place, an idea, and a commitment. The **place** is a 14-mile long stretch from northeast Denver to Green Valley Ranch, which includes 13 Denver neighborhoods and one Aurora neighborhood. The Corridor is home to 54,000 children; roughly two-thirds of them face the hardships of poverty, underperforming schools, undereducated parents, poor nutrition, unsafe neighborhoods, or some combination of these.

The **idea** is to give our children the start in life they all deserve and to make this a serious, citywide priority. The idea is to focus community resources, energy and ideas on more effective, more accessible health and education services that help children grow into self-reliant, healthy and successful members of society. In order to do that, we need another idea: a shared, open-source platform for cross-sector collaboration, innovation, alignment, and accountability that makes all of our individual efforts on behalf of kids and families add up to more.

The **commitment** is a 20-year pledge to support work in the Children's Corridor. Twenty years will usher a full generation of Denver and Aurora children from infancy to adulthood.

Using data and metrics that identified one of the neediest and fastest growing population centers in the state, The Piton Foundation has made a commitment to a vision that children living in the Children's Corridor, regardless of birth or circumstances, have access to high quality education, comprehensive health care, and a supportive environment.

While no single initiative, however effective, can reverse the gravitational pull of poverty or comprehensively change outcomes for vulnerable children, by working together **as a community**, leveraging and scaling success, and keeping our eyes on the big picture, the Foundation believes together we can change the landscape and the prospects for children and families.

Photo credits: The Piton Foundation, Brigid McAuliffe



Child Health



All children deserve a healthy start in life. Health coverage, along with the availability and accessibility of health care providers in a child's community, affects whether or not a child can receive high-quality health care when he or she needs it. Other facets of a community, like the availability of safe spaces where children can play or whether there is a nearby grocery store that sells healthy foods, can affect a child's ability to stay healthy as well.

At the state level and in local communities, Colorado has made great progress in many of the areas that help keep kids healthy. The number of uninsured children continues to decrease, the teen birth rate has declined sharply over the last decade, and births to women with early prenatal care are on the rise. Even so, there is still room for progress. Hundreds of thousands of Colorado kids live in families who don't know whether they'll be able to put enough food on the table and a growing number of Colorado children are overweight or obese. Ensuring a healthy future for our state means making sure today's children have the supports they need to grow up healthy and reach their full potential.

OUR VISION

Every child has the supports to grow up healthy and has access to high-quality health care services.

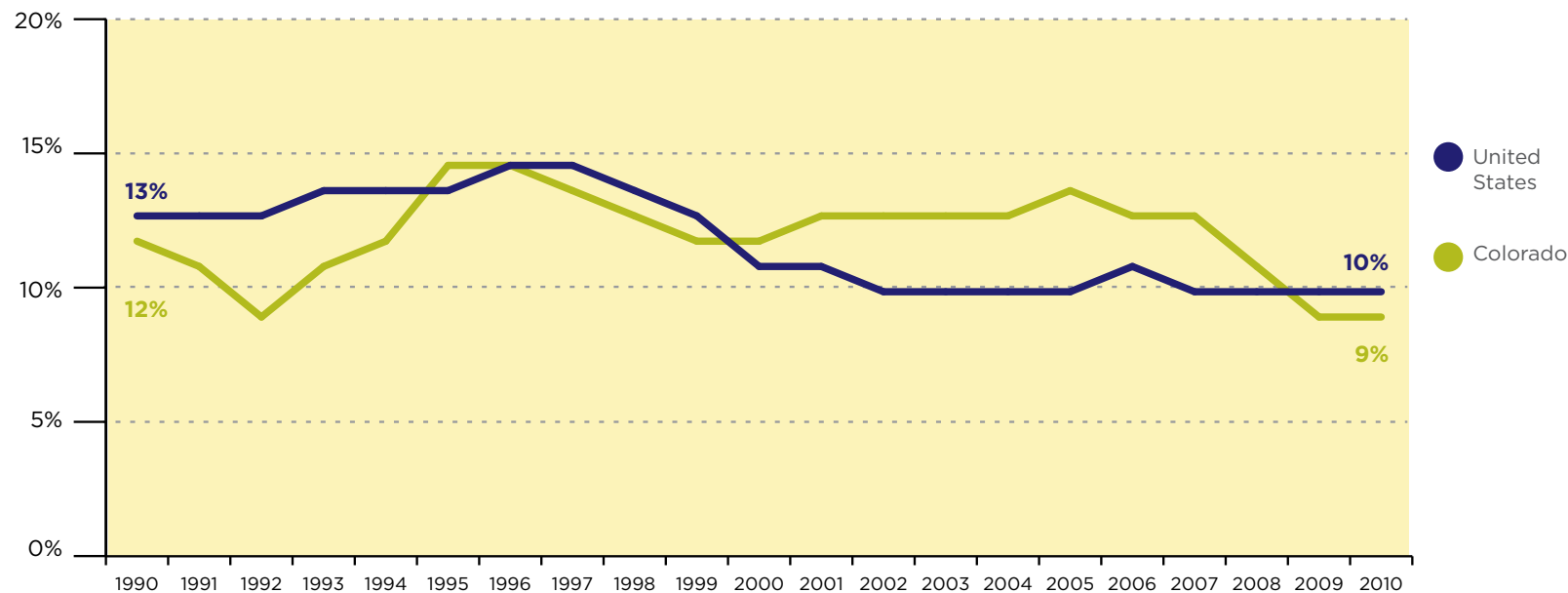
Health Care and Coverage: Insurance Coverage

Health coverage helps ensure children can receive important preventive services like well child check-ups and immunizations. Additionally, health insurance gives parents the peace of mind that they won't face financial catastrophe when their children are sick or injured—whether they have the flu or a ruptured appendix.

Health coverage is an area where thoughtful efforts at the federal, state and community levels have worked together to create real change in the lives of Colorado kids. Throughout most of the 2000s, Colorado's rate of uninsured children was consistently above the national average. Between 2005 and 2010, however, the number of uninsured children in Colorado declined by 31 percent, according to the Current Population Survey. In 2010, 9 percent of Colorado kids (approximately 113,000 children) under 18 were uninsured (Figure 17).²⁶ With positive momentum behind us, the finish line to covering all Colorado kids is within reach.



Figure 17 Children Under 18 Without Health Insurance



²⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

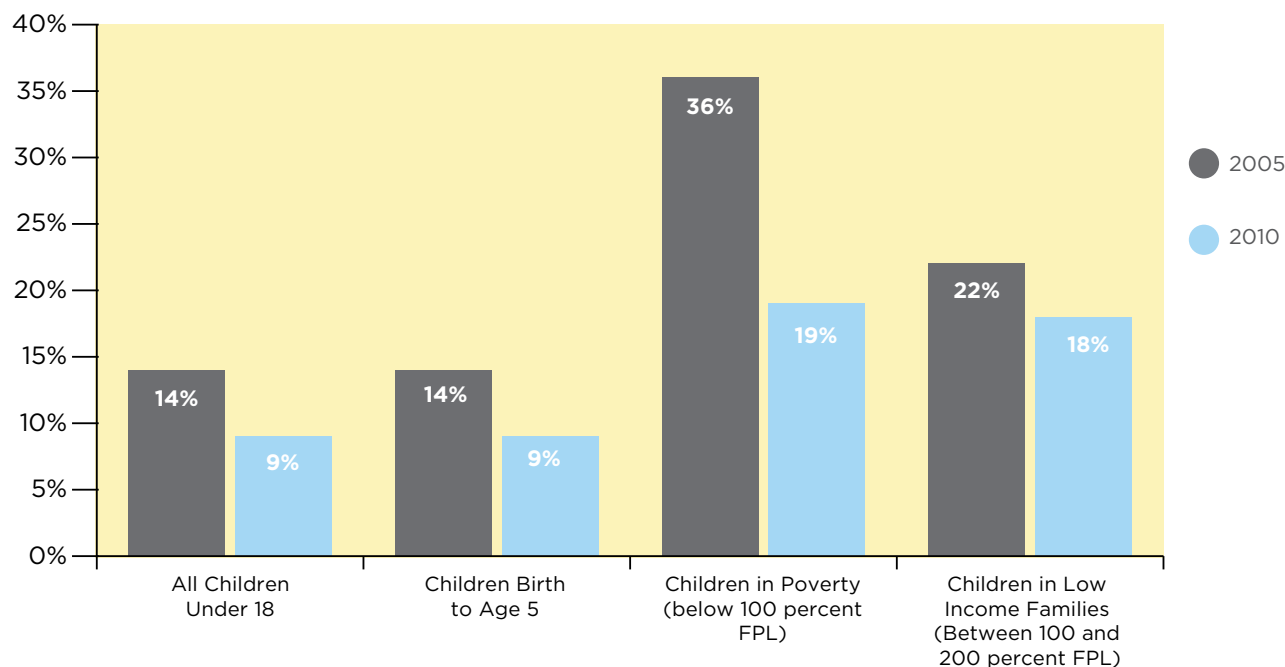


Although children of all ages need health coverage, it is particularly important for Colorado's youngest, most vulnerable children. During the first five years of life, children are developing rapidly, and it is important that they receive foundational services like immunizations and have access to developmental screenings.

Fortunately, the percent of uninsured Colorado children from birth to age 5 has declined in recent years. In 2010, 9 percent of all children in this age range were uninsured (about 39,000 kids), down from 14 percent only five years earlier, putting Colorado on par with the national average (Figure 18).

While Colorado has made great strides in getting more children covered, children in poverty and in low-income families remain much more likely to be uninsured than their peers in economically stable families. Colorado has historically ranked poorly when it comes to insuring children in poverty, but we have seen steady improvement during recent years. In 2010, Colorado ranked 42nd in the nation, with 19 percent of all children in poverty uninsured (approximately 43,000 kids). Among children in low-income families (between 100 and 200 percent of the federal poverty level), 18 percent were uninsured in Colorado in 2010 (Figure 18).²⁷

Figure 18 Uninsured Children by Group, 2005-2010



²⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

Medicaid and CHP+

Medicaid and the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) are important factors in the race to the finish line of covering all Colorado kids. As public health insurance programs administered by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing and funded jointly by the federal and state government, Medicaid and CHP+ help kids get the preventive care they need to stay healthy and ensure they can see a doctor when they are sick or injured.^{28, 29} Medicaid covers children in families with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately \$30,600 for a family of four in 2012), and CHP+ covers children in families with incomes that are too high to qualify for Medicaid but are below 250 percent of the federal poverty level (about \$57,600 for a family of four in 2012).

During times when our economy struggles, enrollment in Medicaid and CHP+ typically grows as unemployment rises and many parents lose their income and benefits. The latest recession was no different. In FY 2011-12, 30 percent of all Colorado kids ages birth to 18 (about 393,000 children) were enrolled in Medicaid at some point during the year, a 28 percent increase since FY 2007-08. During the same time period, enrollment in CHP+ grew by 64 percent, with 10 percent of all Colorado kids ages birth to 18 enrolled in FY 2011-12 (approximately 133,000 children).^{30*} In addition to the effects of the recession, eligibility for CHP+ was expanded as a result of House Bill 09-1293, the Hospital Provider Fee bill. Many policies were put in place to improve administration and remove barriers to enrollment, which also contributed to the large increase in enrollment.



Pueblo: Ensuring Kids Get the Health Care They Need, When They Need It

More Colorado children are covered with health insurance than ever before, thanks in part to recent expansions of public health insurance. However, some 2,700 kids are still uninsured in Pueblo County, often because families don't know they're eligible for Medicaid or CHP+, or because they fell off coverage because of fluctuating incomes, frequent moves or other factors. With support from The Colorado Trust and the Colorado Children's Campaign, Pueblo Step Up and Children First Child Care Resource and Referral at Pueblo Community College worked together to screen families seeking child care and other services to ensure their children had health insurance. In 2012, Step Up helped more than 650 low-income children either enroll in health insurance or navigate enrollment to stay covered. Children First and Step Up also help parents understand that health care decisions are too important to leave to others, and that their voice matters when it comes to getting the care their children need. Working together with families, these organizations are helping get all Pueblo kids covered.

Thanks to Simon Tearpak, Program Specialist, Pueblo StepUp

* Note: The numbers cited here include a unique count of all clients ages birth to 18 who were served by Medicaid or CHP+ at any point during FY 11-12. The numbers 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.

²⁸ Insuring Our Future. (2013). Medicaid Basics. Retrieved from <http://www.insuringourfuture.org/medicaid-basics/>.

²⁹ All Kids Covered. (2011). *The Faces and the Facts: Medicaid and CHP+ in Colorado*. Retrieved from <http://www.allkidscoveredcolorado.org/PDF/Face-Facts/3.MedicaidandCHP08.11.pdf>.

³⁰ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. (2013).



Eligible But Not Enrolled (EBNE)

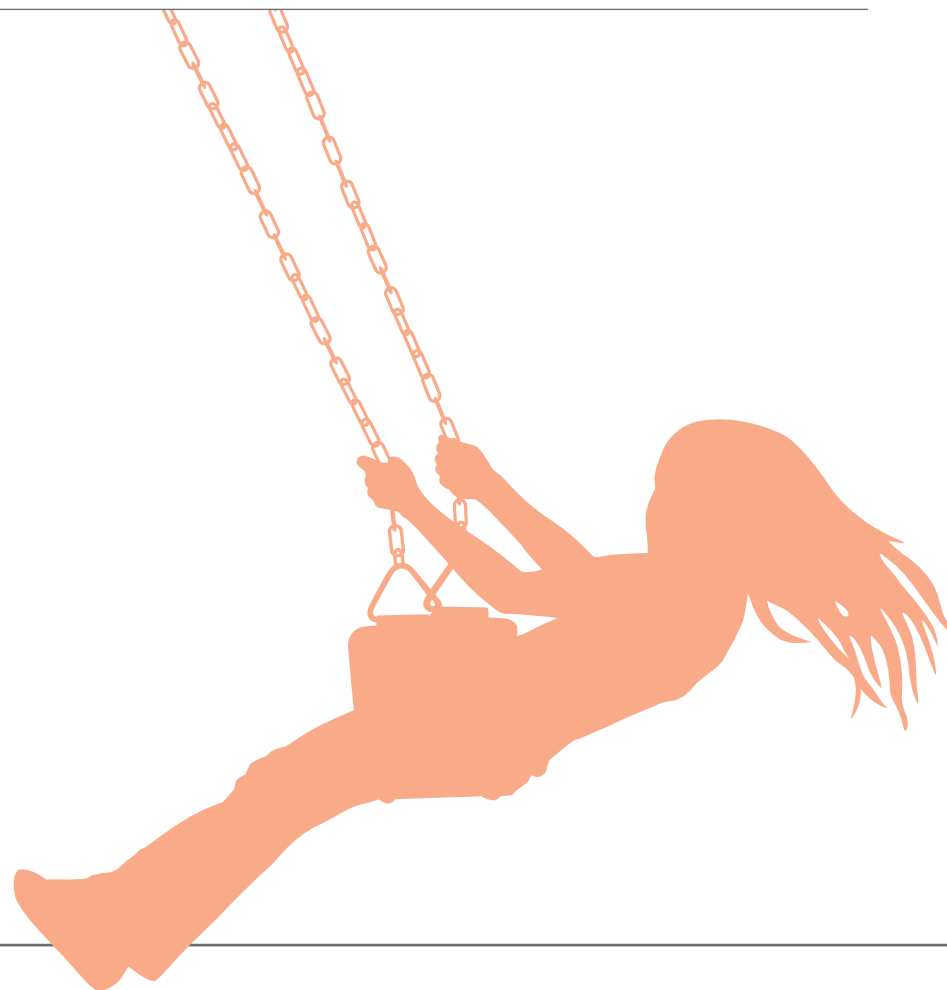
Medicaid and CHP+ provide affordable health care options for Colorado families seeking coverage for their children. However, thousands of Colorado children who are eligible for these programs are not enrolled for many reasons, including a lack of awareness of the programs or their eligibility requirements and difficulty navigating cumbersome enrollment processes.³¹

In 2011, approximately 19 percent of all Colorado kids who were eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ were not enrolled in the programs (approximately 89,200 children statewide). The percent of children eligible but not enrolled in these programs varies widely by county, ranging from 6.8 percent in Gilpin County to 57.6 percent in Pitkin County.^{32,33}

³¹ 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.

³² It is important to note that the 2011 EBNE numbers include children in families with incomes up to 250 percent of the federal poverty level, reflecting children who became eligible for CHP+ after the expansion that was implemented as a result of House Bill 09-1293. This issue should be considered when comparing to EBNE estimates from previous years that used the prior eligibility limit of 205 percent of FPL.

³³ Colorado Health Institute. (2013). CHI analysis of the 2011 American Community Survey; enrollment figures from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing, Budget Division.



Children's Health Insurance Coverage by Type

Colorado children who have health insurance are covered in a variety of ways, including through public programs like Medicaid or the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+); private, employer-sponsored insurance; or some combination of public and private coverage. During the past decade, as unemployment has risen and the cost of health insurance premiums has gone up, the share of Colorado kids covered through their parents' employers or other private health insurance has decreased—from 69 percent in 2000 to 61 percent in 2010. Fortunately, public programs like Medicaid and CHP+ have helped fill the gap, offering an alternative to many families whose children may otherwise be uninsured. Between 2000 and 2010, the percent of children insured through public coverage programs increased from 13 percent to 23 percent (Figure 19).³⁴

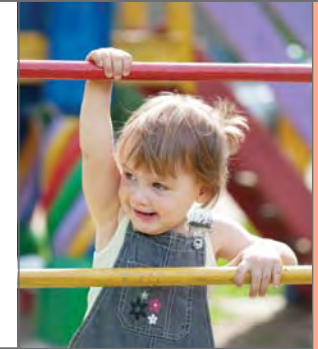
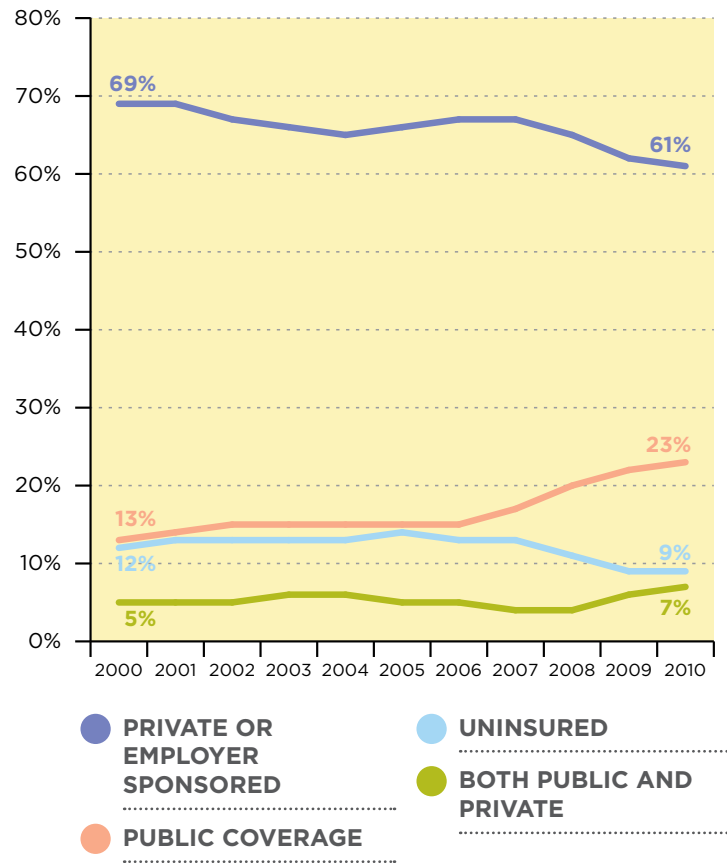


Figure 19 Health Coverage by Type



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, for example, the year 2010 represents data from 2009, 2010 and 2011. 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 2011, found that 8.2 percent of all Colorado children ages birth to 18 were uninsured in 2011. Although the percentage of uninsured children differs slightly from the U.S. Census Bureau's surveys, the CHAS findings reaffirm recent trends in uninsured children in Colorado.

³⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (March Supplement).



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Uninsured Children by County

Access to health coverage helps ensure children can access high-quality preventive care, as well as medical attention when they are sick or injured. In 2011, 9.7 percent of Colorado children under 19 were uninsured, according to the Colorado Health Institute's analysis of American Community Survey estimates.³⁵ 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 (19.1 percent), while Douglas County had the lowest rate (5.2 percent) (Table 6, Figure 20).

Table 6

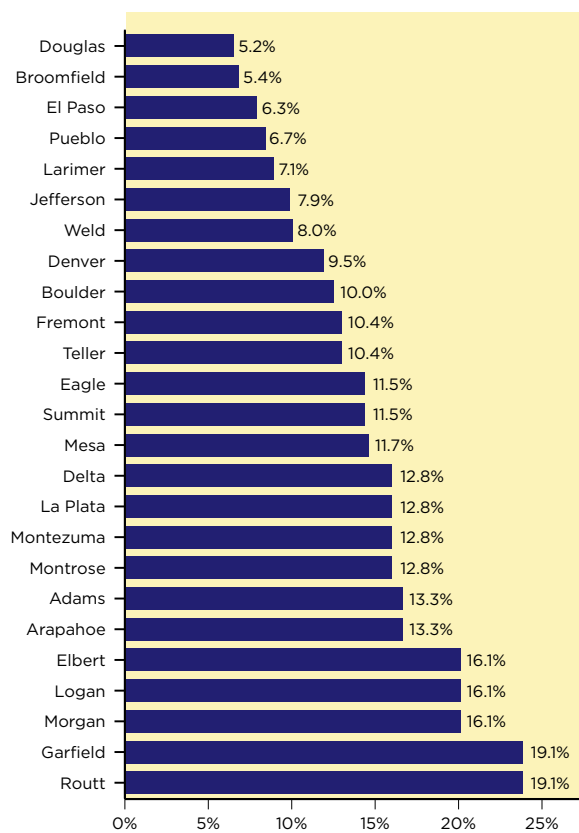
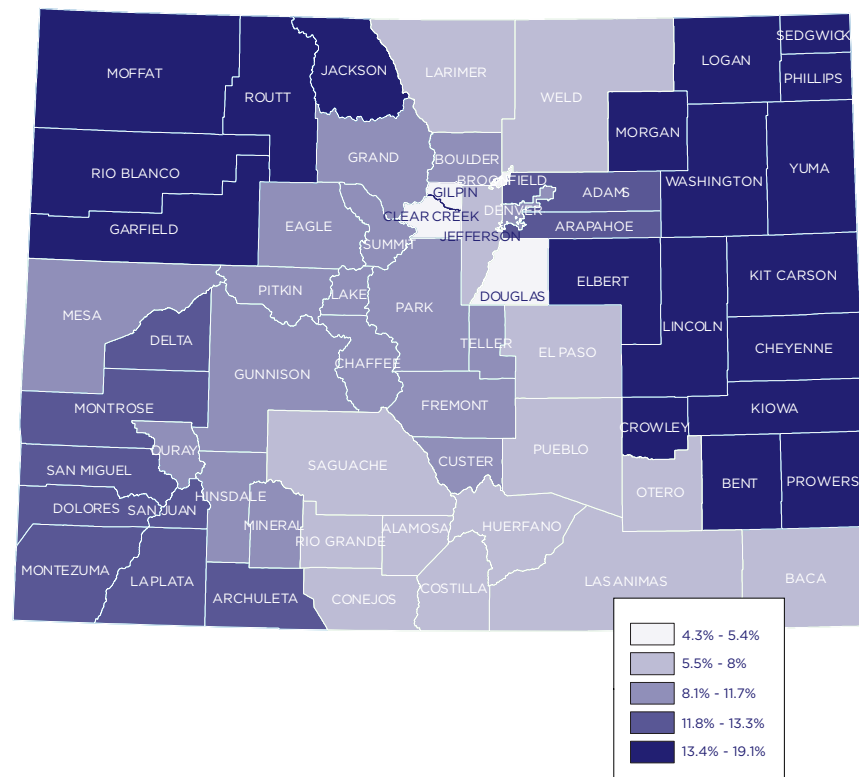


Figure 20



³⁵ Colorado Health Institute. Analysis of data from the 2011 American Community Survey.

Children with Uninsured Parents

Research shows that making sure parents have health coverage is one of the best strategies for ensuring children get the health care they need to stay healthy and grow up strong. When parents are covered, not only are their children more likely to be insured, they have better continuity of care and are less likely to experience a gap in health care coverage.³⁶ Getting parents covered has important implications for a child's access to preventive health care as well. One study found that extending Medicaid coverage to children and their parents, as opposed to only children, increased the number of well-child visits by 24 percent.³⁷

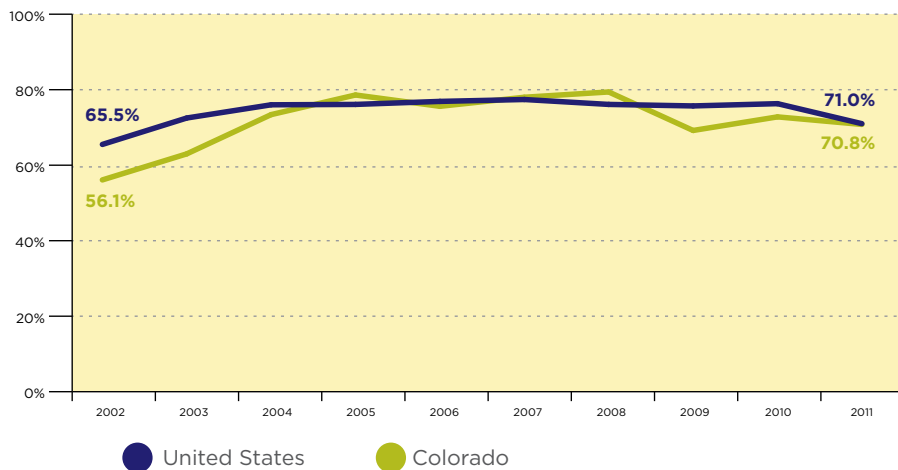
In 2010, 19 percent of all Colorado children under 18 (approximately 228,000 kids) had at least one parent who was not covered by health insurance at any point during the year—below the national average of 23 percent.³⁸

Immunizations

Immunizations are one of the most proven public health strategies available to help keep kids healthy. Immunizing children helps protect them from diseases like polio, mumps, measles, hepatitis A and B, and pertussis (whooping cough).³⁹ Children who are immunized experience fewer doctor's visits and hospitalizations than their peers who do not receive vaccinations.⁴⁰ Immunizations also prevent disease from spreading and affecting others in the community who may not be vaccinated, such as children who are too young to receive vaccinations or individuals with compromised immune systems.⁴¹

In 2011, Colorado ranked 25th in the nation for the percent of 2-year-olds who were fully immunized. After a slight increase between 2009 and 2010, the percent of 2-year-olds who were immunized declined to 70.8 percent in 2011 (Figure 21).⁴²

Figure 21 2-Year-Old Immunization Rate



³⁶ Guendelman, S., & Pearl, M. (2004). Children's ability to access and use health care. *Health Affairs* 23(2), pp. 235-244.

³⁷ Gifford, E. J., Weech-Maldonado, R., & Farley Short, P. (2005). Low-income children's preventive services use: Implications of parents' Medicaid status. *Health Care Financing Review*, 26(4), pp. 81-94.

³⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

³⁹ Colorado Children's Immunization Coalition. (2010). Immunize for Good: Vaccine Types. Retrieved from <http://www.immunizeforgood.com/vaccines>.

⁴⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). How vaccines prevent diseases. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvpd.htm>.

⁴¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2009). How vaccines prevent diseases. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/howvpd.htm>.

⁴² The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Analysis of data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National, State, and Urban Area Vaccination Levels Among Children Aged 19-35 Months - United States reports from 2002-2010. <http://www2a.cdc.gov/nip/coverage/nis/CountNIS>.



Oral Health

Although children's oral health care tends to receive less attention than other health care issues, ensuring children have healthy teeth and gums is crucially important to their overall health. Tooth decay is the most prevalent chronic disease among young children and can result in pain that leads to malnourishment and difficulty sleeping and learning, as well as long-term health problems like heart disease, stroke or diabetes.⁴³

Colorado has named children's oral health one of its 10 "winnable battles" in public health for the next five years.⁴⁴ Dental disease is entirely preventable, but many children live with unmet dental needs due to lack of dental coverage or difficulty accessing oral health care providers. Colorado children in low-income families are particularly vulnerable to oral health problems, with nearly 60 percent of low-income kindergartners in Colorado experiencing tooth decay compared to 34 percent of kindergartners in families with higher incomes. Among these low-income children, more than one in four goes without treatment.⁴⁵

In 2011, 22 percent of all Colorado children ages birth to 18 did not have dental coverage.⁴⁶ Lack of access to dental insurance certainly serves as a barrier to many families seeking to access dental care for their children, but data show that coverage alone is not enough to guarantee care. According to the Colorado Health Access Survey, the percent of Colorado children with dental coverage increased between 2008-2009 and 2011, but fewer children actually visited a dentist in 2011 due to factors like difficulty finding a provider that accepted their coverage or payment gaps left by their insurance. In 2011, nearly 14 percent of all Colorado children between the ages of 1 and 14 did not have a regular source of dental care (Figure 22).⁴⁷

⁴³ National Children's Oral Health Foundation. Retrieved from <http://www.ncohf.org>.

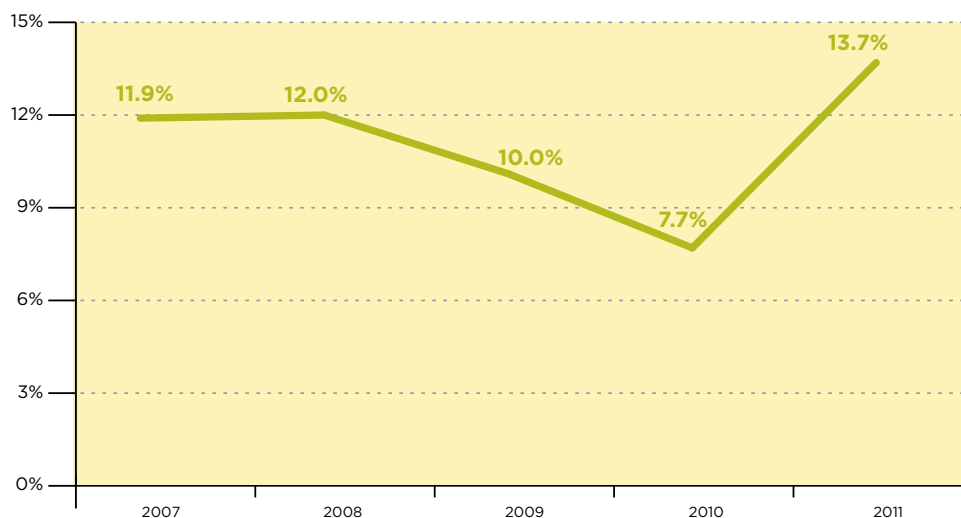
⁴⁴ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Colorado's 10 Winnable Battles. Retrieved from <http://www.colorado.gov/cs/Satellite/CDPHE-Main/CBON/1251628821910>.

⁴⁵ Brunson, D. (2012). Improving the oral health care of Colorado's children.

⁴⁶ The Colorado Trust. (2012). A growing problem: Oral health coverage, access and usage in Colorado. Prepared by the Colorado Health Institute. Retrieved from http://www.cohealthaccess-survey.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/FINALv2-Oral_Health_Coverage_IB_12-2012.pdf.

⁴⁷ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Health Statistics Section, 2007-2011 Child Health Surveys.

Figure 22 Colorado Children without a Regular Source of Dental Care



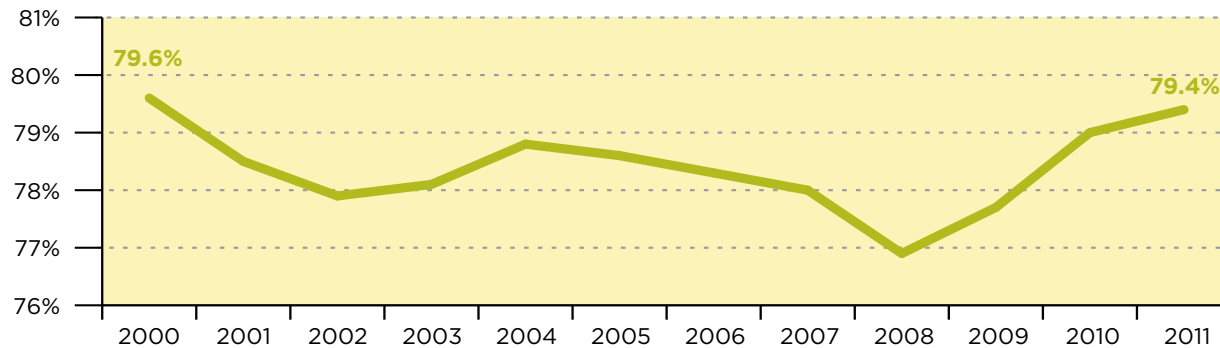
Maternal and Infant Health: Access to Prenatal Care

Ensuring women have access to high-quality prenatal care early in their pregnancies is one of the first opportunities to ensure children enter the world healthy, while also monitoring mothers' health. After declining for much of the last decade, the percent of births to women who had early prenatal care (defined as prenatal care beginning during the first trimester) has been on the rise since 2008, reaching 79 percent of all births in 2011 (Figure 23).⁴⁸

Among women who did not receive early prenatal care, the most commonly cited barriers were not enough money or being uninsured, not having a Medicaid card or not being able to get an earlier appointment.⁴⁹



Figure 23 Births to Women with Early Prenatal Care



⁴⁸ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2011.

⁴⁹ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2010 Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS).

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Teen Birth Rate

Colorado's teen birth rate has declined sharply in recent years, dropping from 33.1 births per 1,000 teen girls ages 15-19 in 2010 to 27.8 in 2011.⁵⁰ Among Colorado's largest counties, Montezuma County had the highest teen birth rate in 2011 at nearly 50 births per 1,000 girls ages 15 to 19. Douglas County had the lowest teen birth rate, at 6 births per 1,000 teens in this age group (Table 7, Figure 24).

Most births to teenagers are unintended, and many teen parents lack the parenting skills or financial resources children require.⁵¹ Teens who unexpectedly become parents face challenges not only for themselves, but also for their children. Pregnancy is a major contributor to the dropout rate among teenage girls, limiting opportunity for teen mothers and putting teen parents and their children at risk for economic instability. Only half of all teen mothers earn their high school diploma by age 22, while 90 percent of teen girls who were not mothers reach this milestone.⁵² Furthermore, less than 2 percent of all teen mothers complete college by the time they turn 30.⁵³

The negative consequences of teen pregnancy and parenting also extend to the children of teen parents. In the short term, children born to a teen parent are more likely to be born at a low birthweight and are at higher risk for dying as an infant. Later in life, they are more likely to have academic or behavioral problems, become teen parents themselves or be unemployed as young adults.^{54, 55}

⁵⁰ 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, 2011.

⁵¹ Child Trends. (2012). Teen Births. Retrieved from <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/?q=node/52>.

⁵² Perper, K., Peterson, K., Manlove, J. (2010). Diploma attainment among teen mothers. Child Trends, Fact Sheet Publication #2010-01: Washington, DC: Child Trends.

⁵³ Shuger, L. (2012). Teen pregnancy and high school dropout: What communities are doing to address these issues. Washington, DC: The National Campaign to Prevent Teen and Unplanned Pregnancy and America's Promise Alliance. Retrieved from <http://www.thenational-campaign.org/resources/pdf/teen-preg-hs-dropout.pdf>.

⁵⁴ Kids Having Kids: Economic Costs and Social Consequences of Teen Pregnancy, second edition (2008). Edited by Saul D. Hoffman and Rebecca A. Maynard.

⁵⁵ Child Trends. (2012). Teen Births. Retrieved from <http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/?q=node/52>.

Table 7

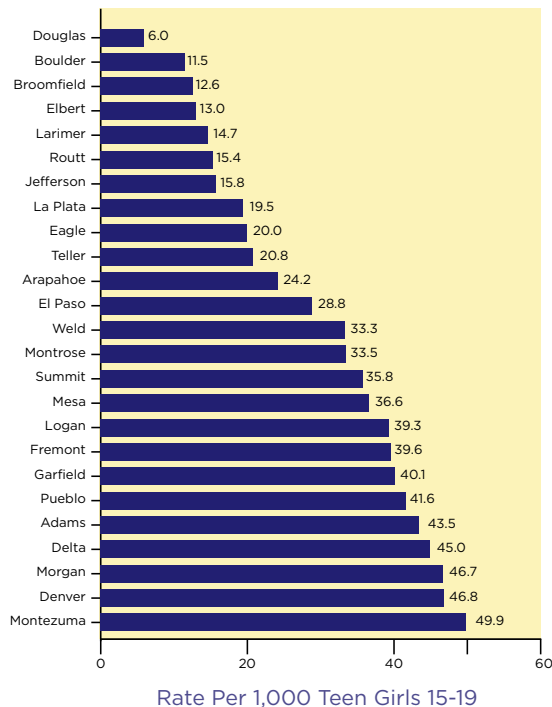
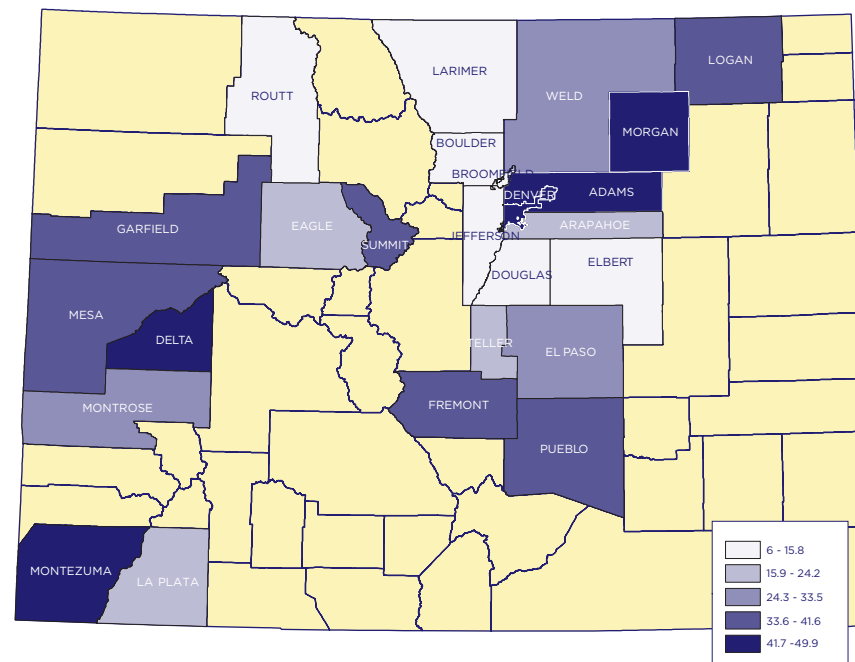


Figure 24



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

Children born to parents with low levels of education are likely to face financial and academic challenges. In today's economy, parents without a high school diploma often face difficulty finding employment that pays enough to meet their family's basic needs. Nationally, 82 percent of children whose parents lack a high school diploma live in low-income families.⁵⁶ In addition, higher levels of maternal education are associated with higher levels of academic achievement for children.⁵⁷

In 2011, 16 percent of all live births in Colorado occurred to women who had less than 12 years of education, down from 19 percent in 2010. Among Colorado's largest counties, there are wide disparities in the percent of births to women without a high school diploma. In Douglas and Elbert counties, 3 percent of births occurred to women with less than 12 years education, while in Morgan County the rate was 29 percent (Table 8, Figure 25).⁵⁸



Table 8

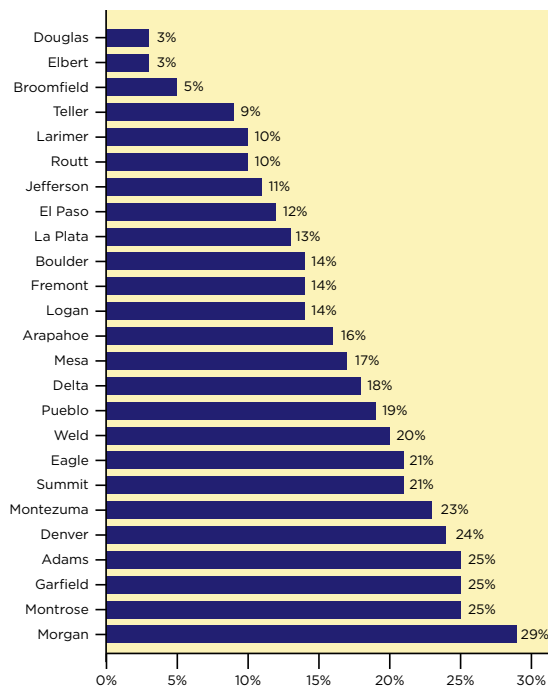
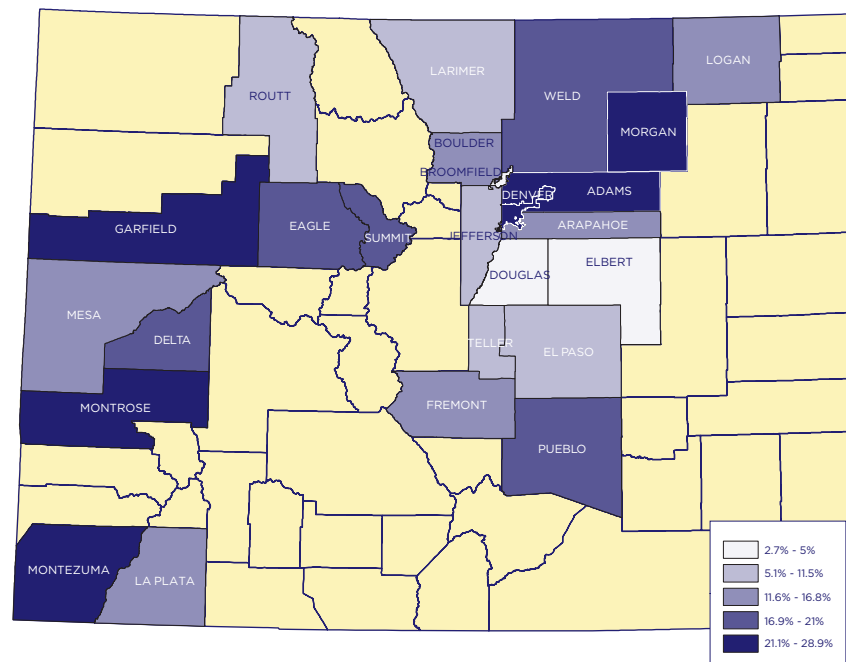


Figure 25



⁵⁶ Douglas-Hall, A., & Chau, M. (2007). Parents' low education leads to low income, despite full-time employment. New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty. Retrieved from http://www.nccp.org/publications/pub_786.html.

⁵⁷ Isaacs, J. B., & Magnuson, K. (2011). Income and education as predictors of children's school readiness. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution. Retrieved from <http://www.brookings.edu/research/reports/2011/12/15-school-readiness-isaacs>.

⁵⁸ 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, 2011.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Low Birthweight Births

Babies born at a low birthweight weigh less than five pounds, eight ounces. These children are at higher risk of health complications, such as respiratory distress syndrome or heart problems, as well as potential long-term complications like high blood pressure or diabetes.⁵⁹ Smoking, poor prenatal nutrition, poverty, stress, infections and violence can increase the risk of a baby being born with low birthweight.⁶⁰

In 2011, 8.7 percent of all babies born in Colorado were born at a low birthweight, but this statistic varies by county (Table 9, Figure 26). In addition, low-weight births are more common among women from certain racial or ethnic backgrounds. In 2011, black and Asian women in Colorado were more likely to give birth to a baby with low birthweight than non-Hispanic white, Hispanic or American Indian women.⁶¹

Table 9

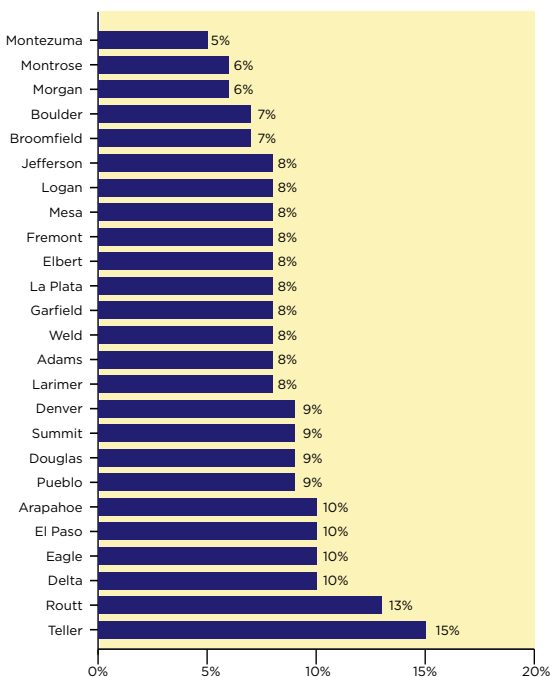
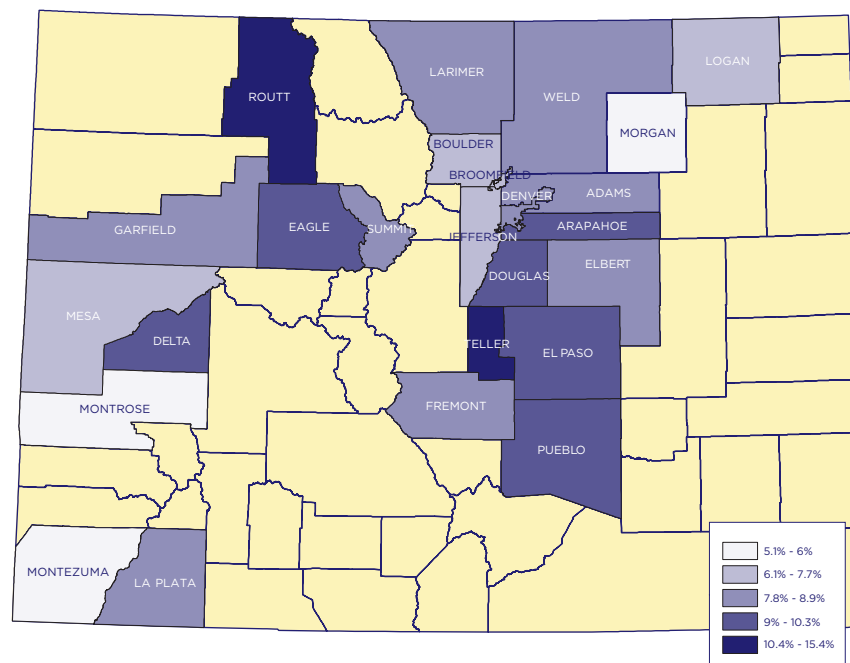


Figure 26



⁵⁹ March of Dimes. (2008). Medical resources: Low birthweight. Retrieved from http://www.marchofdimes.com/professionals/medical-resources_lowbirthweight.html.

⁶⁰ American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. (2000). Intrauterine growth restriction. *ACOG Practice Bulletin*, 12.

⁶¹ Babies born weighing 5 pounds, 8 ounces or less (less than 2500 grams) per 100 live births. Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, 2011.

Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Infant Mortality Rate

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. The leading causes of infant mortality in the United States are birth defects, preterm birth or low birthweight, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), maternal pregnancy complications and injuries.⁶² Between 2007 and 2011, on average, the infant mortality rate for Colorado was 6.01 deaths per 1,000 live births. Douglas County had the lowest rate of 4.11 per 1,000 live births compared to Teller County with the highest rate (8.76 per 1,000 births) of the 25 largest counties in Colorado (Table 10, Figure 27).⁶³

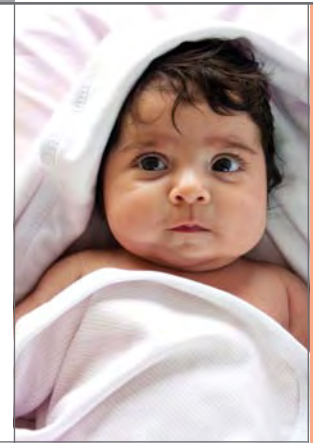


Table 10

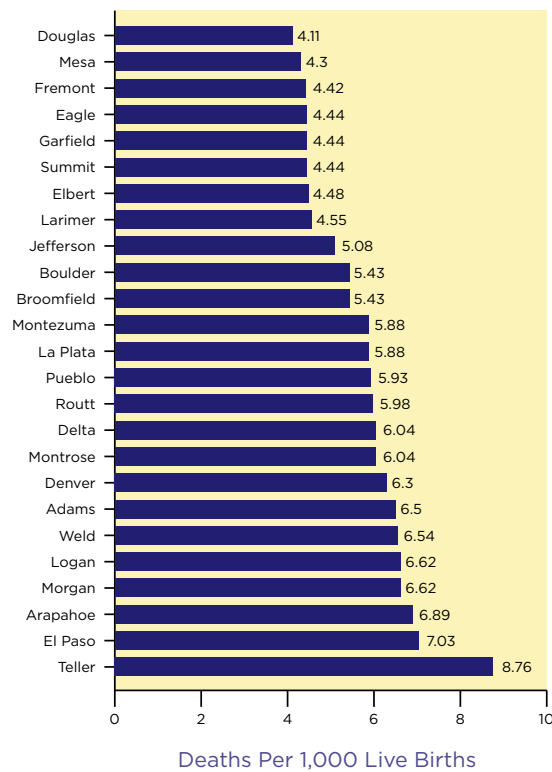
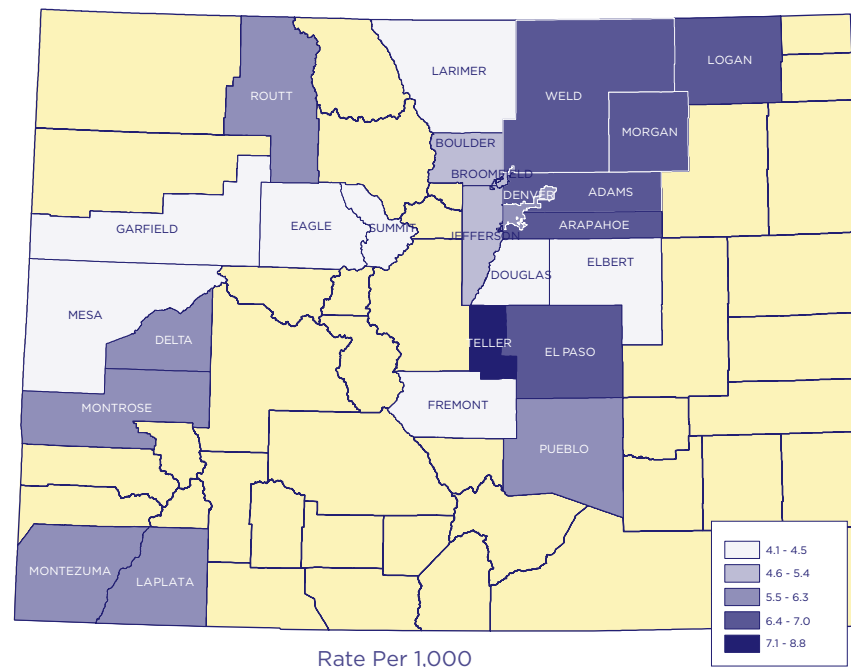


Figure 27



⁶² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Infant mortality. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/reproductivehealth/MaternalInfantHealth/InfantMortality.htm>.

⁶³ 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, 2007-2011. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

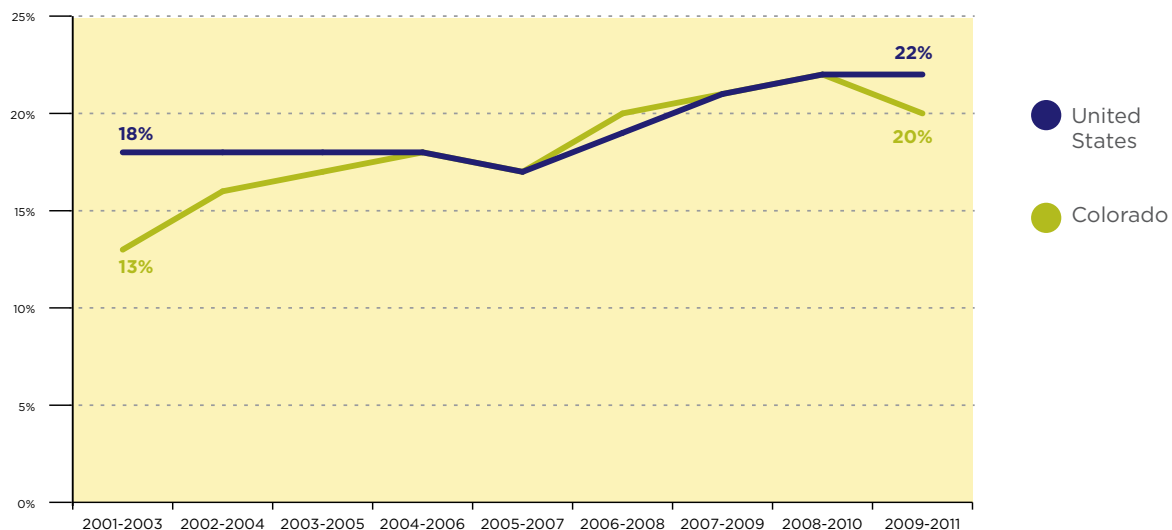


Healthy Living: Food Insecurity

During times of economic hardship, families often tighten the food budget first as they confront difficult decisions about how to meet all their financial obligations. Families may be faced with hard choices about whether to reduce the size of their daily meals, rely on low-cost, highly processed foods or skip meals altogether. None of these options is healthy for young children, whose growing brains and bodies need an adequate amount and variety of vitamins and nutrients to develop into healthy adults.

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.⁶⁴ After increasing for several years, the percent of Colorado children living in households that experienced food insecurity declined, although it remains too high. On average, between 2009 and 2011, 20 percent of all Colorado children (approximately 249,000 kids) lived in a household that experienced food insecurity (Figure 28). Since 2001-2003, the number of Colorado kids living in food-insecure households has increased by 72 percent, growing much faster than the national average (which increased 28 percent during the same time period).⁶⁵

Figure 28 Children in Households that were Food-Insecure at Some Point in the Year

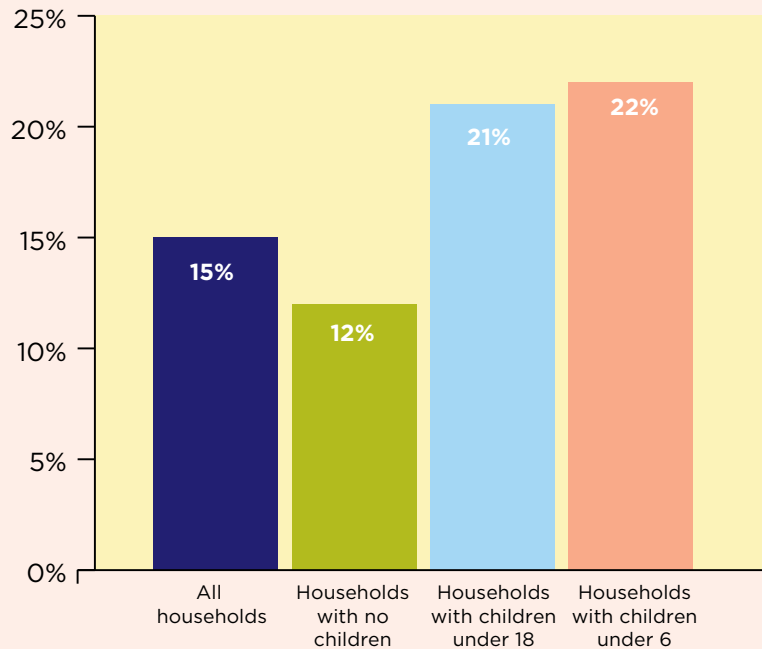


⁶⁴ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2012). Food insecurity in the U.S.: Measurement. Retrieved from <http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/food-nutrition-assistance/food-security-in-the-us/measurement.aspx#insecurity>.

⁶⁵ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Food Security Supplement 3-Year Averages, 2001-2011. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Nationally, households with children are more likely than those without kids to experience food insecurity—and families with children under 6 years old are the most likely to be food-insecure. This statistic is particularly troubling given that even minor nutritional deficits during a child’s first three years of life can jeopardize their growth and development. Children who experience hunger during this critical phase are at risk for numerous health and academic problems, some of which can be difficult to reverse. Research shows that kindergartners from food-insecure homes enter school with lower math scores and demonstrate less academic progress over the year than their peers, and by third grade, students who experienced food insecurity in kindergarten still have not closed the gap.

U.S. Food Insecurity by Household Type



Sources:

Rose-Jacobs, R., et al. (2008). Household food insecurity: Associations with at-risk infant and toddler development. *Pediatrics*, 12(1), pp. 65-72;

Winicki, J., & Jemison, K. (2003). *Contemporary Economic Policy*, 21(2), pp.145-57; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (2012). Food insecurity by household type.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Overweight and Obese Children

In recent years, childhood overweight and obesity has begun to emerge on the national radar as a public health crisis as more and more children are growing up at an unhealthy weight. Colorado, despite its reputation as a healthy, fit state, is not immune to this trend. On average, between 2010 and 2011, 28 percent of all Colorado children ages 2 to 14 were overweight or obese.⁶⁶ In some Colorado counties, more than a third of all children were overweight or obese (Table 11, Figure 29).

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.⁶⁷

Children who are overweight or obese face numerous health challenges, some of which may affect them throughout their lives. Research consistently shows that obese children are more likely to experience health problems like high blood pressure and high cholesterol, which can lead to heart disease later in life, as well as type 2 diabetes and social and emotional issues like low self-esteem.⁶⁸

Table 11

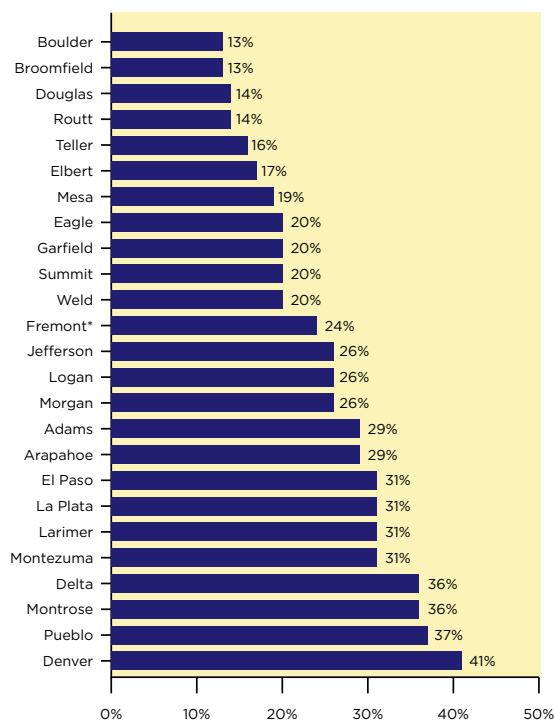
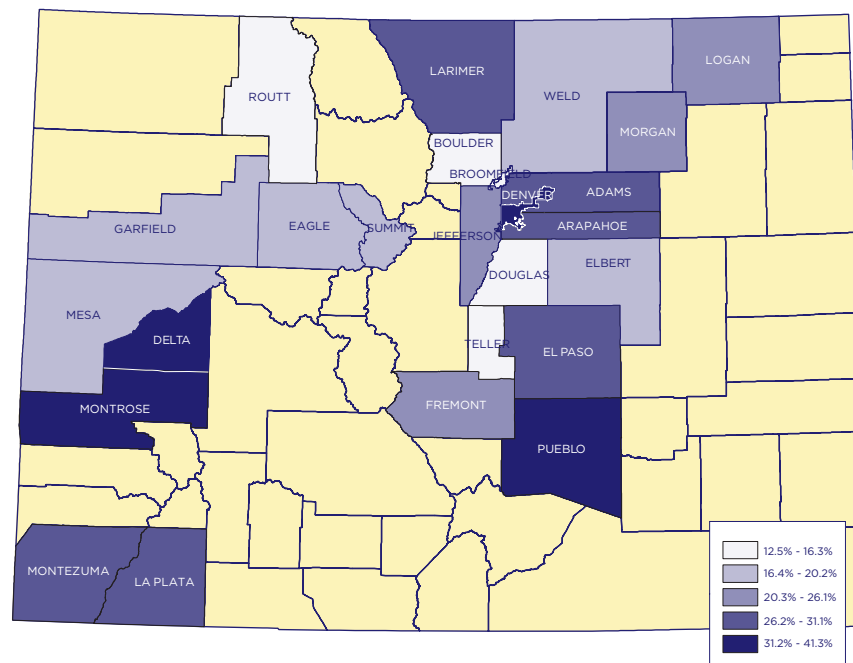


Figure 29



⁶⁶ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Health Statistics Section, 2010-2011 Child Health Surveys. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

⁶⁷ Centers for Disease Control. (2012). Basics about childhood obesity. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html>.

⁶⁸ Centers for Disease Control. (2012). Basics about childhood obesity. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/childhood/basics.html>.

*Overweight and obesity data from 2010-2011 were unavailable for Fremont County. Therefore, this table uses 2008-2010 data for Fremont County.

Links among Poverty, Hunger and Obesity

While hunger and obesity may seem to be two very different problems, in reality, they are often related at their roots. Research shows that children in low-income families are significantly more likely than their peers in economically stable families to experience both food insecurity and obesity. Results from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment’s Child Health Survey showed that among Colorado children living in poverty, nearly 68 percent were food-insecure, compared to only 8 percent of children in families with incomes greater than 300 percent of the federal poverty level. Likewise, children in poverty were much more likely to be obese, with 24 percent of children in poverty considered obese compared to about 11 percent of children in families whose income exceeded 300 percent of the federal poverty level. The survey also found that children who were food-insecure were 1.4 times more likely to be obese than their peers who did not experience food insecurity.⁶⁹

Children in low-income households are more likely to be overweight or obese for a number of reasons. For one, highly processed, calorie-dense foods are typically less expensive than fresh, healthy foods. When faced with limited financial resources, families often make the rational economic decision of purchasing the largest quantity of whatever they can afford. Secondly, low-income families are more likely to live in “food deserts”—neighborhoods or areas that lack full-service grocery stores or other sources of fresh, healthy foods. For families without a car, getting to the nearest grocery store that may be miles away can be a difficult endeavor. Therefore, some families rely on corner convenience stores that are more likely to sell processed, unhealthy foods.⁷⁰ In addition to access to nutritious foods, physical activity is another key component of a child’s ability to maintain a healthy weight. Low-income neighborhoods frequently offer fewer safe places for children to play, limiting their opportunities to be physically active outdoors.⁷¹



Montrose: Learning Starts Early with Healthy Breakfast

The lumps were quickly smoothed out of the school breakfast program at Pomona Elementary School in Montrose last year. Shortly after offering all 411 students free breakfast each day in their first class, many teachers, leaders and custodians who had their doubts were converts. The biggest reason was better student behavior.

The logistics worked themselves out as well. Kindergarten teachers poked straws through the foil lids on juice containers to cut down on spills. Custodians double bagged the trash cans in the classrooms so teachers could pull out the inner bag of breakfast trash and leave in the hall for pick up. Not wanting to lose a precious minute of instruction time, teachers modified first-period lessons to focus on daily language instruction while the kids ate.

A big part of the success is the universal access. There’s no stigma attached because no one knows whose food is covered by a grant and whose food is paid for by a federal low-income feeding program. With just a bit of adjustment, the service is now a part of the school culture.

“Certain things you have to make time for in your school day,” Simo said. “Our focus is definitely academics, but you have to work on the whole student. Improving nutrition and setting time aside for that is important. We’ve been able to have that by having breakfast in the classroom.”

“We had fewer students coming to the office for misbehaving in the morning because they have food in their bellies,” Principal Joe Simo said. “They are less hungry and more engaged.”

⁶⁹ Tolliver, R., Shupe, A., & Patterson, S. (2012). Food-insecurity contributes to obesity among Colorado children and pregnant women. Health Watch, No. 86. Retrieved from <http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/Resources/briefs/FoodInsecurity2.pdf>.

⁷⁰ Food Research and Action Center. (n.d.). Why low-income and food insecure people are vulnerable to overweight and obesity. Retrieved from <http://frac.org/initiatives/hunger-and-obesity/why-are-low-income-and-food-insecure-people-vulnerable-to-obesity/>.

⁷¹ Estabrooks, P. A., Lee, R. E., & Gyurcsik, N. C. (2003). *Annals of Behavioral Medicine*, 25(2), pp. 100-104.

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

Across Colorado, many families with tight budgets often rely on low-cost foods, which tend to be more processed and less healthy than more expensive foods, to feed their children. Two-year estimates from the 2010-2011 Colorado Child Health Surveys indicate that nearly 35 percent of Colorado families with children between the ages of 1 and 14 often or sometimes rely on low-cost food to feed their children. During this time period, Teller County had the smallest percentage of families relying on low-cost food (16 percent) and Logan and Morgan counties had the highest percentage, at 47 percent (Table 12, Figure 30).⁷²

Table 12

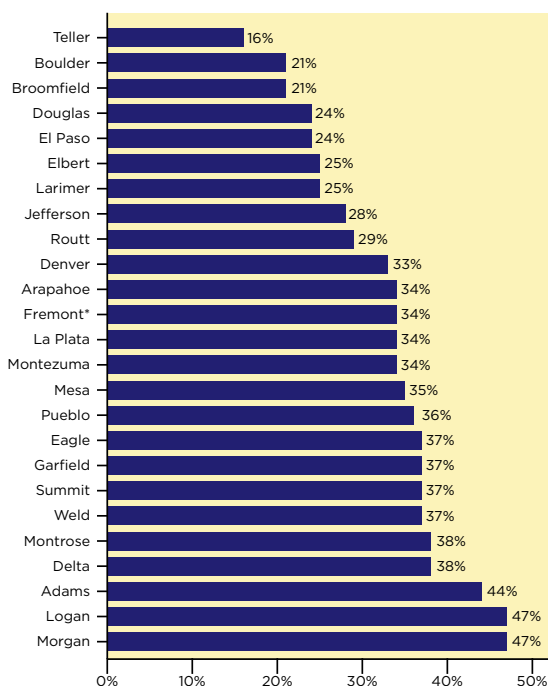
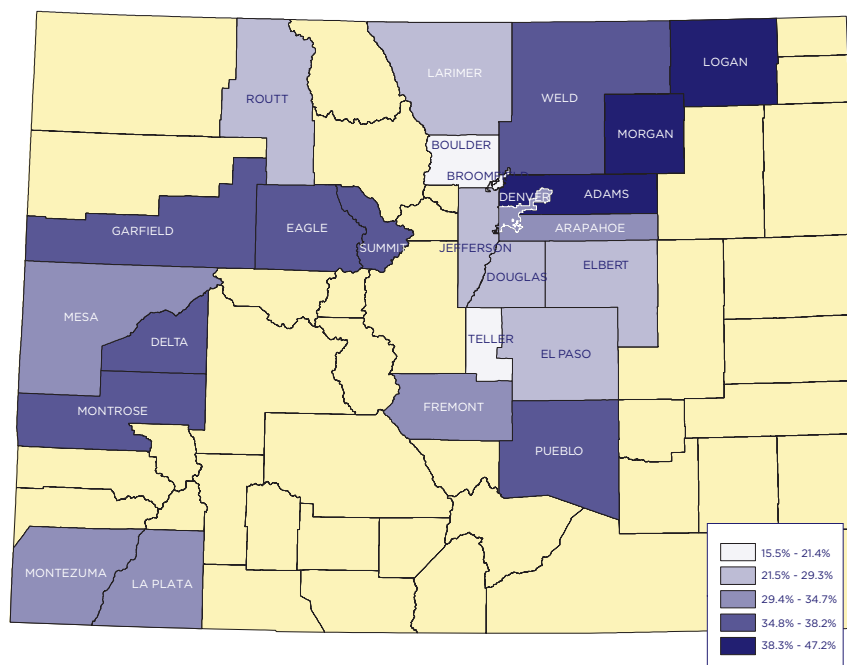


Figure 30



⁷² 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, 2010-2011 Child Health Surveys. Health Statistics Regional data provided (<http://www.chd.dphe.state.co.us/healthProfiles.aspx>).

*Low-cost food data from 2010-2011 were unavailable for Fremont County. Therefore, this table uses 2008-2010 data for Fremont County.

Campo: Overcoming a Food Desert

Campo is a prime example of a “food desert,” where access to fresh food is not always an option. The tiny southeast Colorado town’s closest Wal-Mart is three hours away in the nearest big city—Amarillo, Texas. For Campo families, fresh fruits and vegetables can be a rare thing.

With a grant from the Colorado Legacy Foundation, leaders at the Campo School District are helping local families improve health by teaching children about nutritious food options—and making healthy food easier to get. The superintendent of the 54-student district often drives more than an hour away to a small food market to pick up fruit and vegetable items for the school’s first salad bar. The school began an active employee wellness program and established the town’s first school/community garden. Kids learn about better nutrition at “Thursday Tasties” and vending machines only offer healthy options.

The efforts have been lauded by the Colorado Legacy Foundation for showing how low-cost ideas, such as a school garden, can help families learn about and access healthier food. For the full story, please check out CLF’s Rural Case Studies at www.colegacy.org.

Thanks to Amy Dyett, School Health and Wellness Manager, Colorado Legacy Foundation



Child Nutrition Programs

Several programs in Colorado help ensure children get the nutritious meals they need to grow up healthy:

- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps):** SNAP is a federally funded anti-hunger program that provides families with electronic benefits that can be used like cash at most supermarkets. It supplements families' food budgets and ensures children don't go hungry during tough times. In 2011, the average monthly SNAP benefit in the U.S. was \$281 per household. Nationally, 84 percent of all SNAP benefits went to households with a child, senior or disabled person in 2011.⁷³ During times of economic hardship, enrollment in SNAP typically grows as more families struggle to make ends meet and put food on the table. In Colorado, average monthly participation in SNAP has doubled since 2005, reaching an average of nearly 492,000 participants per month in 2011 (Figure 31).⁷⁴ Although enrollment in SNAP has increased in recent years, not all families who are eligible for benefits actually receive them. Historically, Colorado has had a low SNAP participation rate among those who are eligible, with only 69 percent of all Coloradans who qualified for SNAP actually participating in the program in 2010. The national average was 75 percent.⁷⁵
- Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC):** Children are particularly vulnerable to nutritional deficits during their first few years of life, when their brains and bodies are developing rapidly. WIC, a federally funded nutrition program, targets low-income infants and children up to age 5, as well as women who are pregnant, nursing or postpartum. The program provides participants with supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and counseling, and screening and referrals to other necessary services.⁷⁶ In 2011, 37 percent of all infants and children under 5 in Colorado received WIC program vouchers.⁷⁷
- National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs:** School meals may be the only source of balanced nutrition for some children and are essential to ensuring they are hunger free and healthy. The National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs are federally funded programs that provide students with free meals if their family's income falls below 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) or reduced-price meals if their family's income is below 185 percent of FPL. In the 2012-2013 school year, 42 percent of all Colorado students qualified for free or reduced-price meals at school.⁷⁸ The number of students eligible for free or reduced-price meals has increased by 33 percent (more than 88,000 additional children) since the 2007-2008 school year. Despite the availability of these programs, not all students who qualify actually participate. Participation in school breakfast, in particular, has been low relative to the number of children who qualify. Hunger Free Colorado found that during the 2010-2011 school year, almost 75 percent of all children who qualified for free or reduced-price meals did not participate in the school breakfast program.⁷⁹

⁷³ Strayer, M., Eslami, E., & Leftin, J. (2012). Characteristics of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Households: Fiscal Year 2011. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/menu/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/2011Characteristics.pdf>.

⁷⁴ United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program: Average Monthly Participation (Persons). Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/15SNAPpartPP.htm>.

⁷⁵ Cunyningham, K. E. (2012). Reaching those in need: State Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program Participation Rates in 2010. Princeton, NJ: Mathematica Policy Research. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/MENU/Published/snap/FILES/Participation/Reaching2010.pdf>.

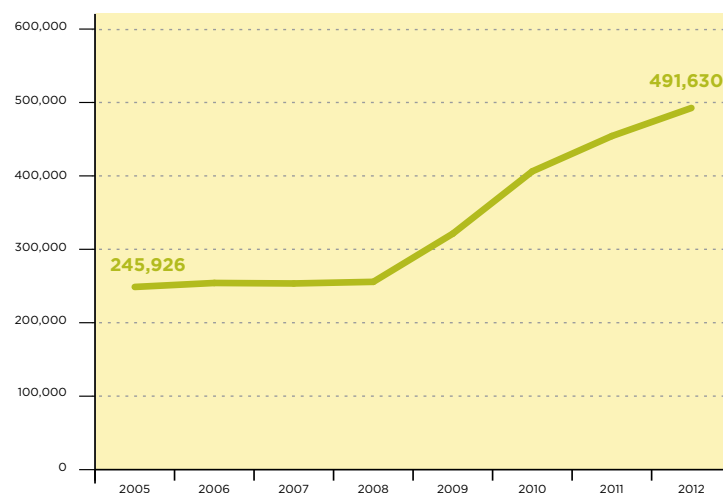
⁷⁶ United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. WIC at a glance. Retrieved from <http://www.fns.usda.gov/wic/aboutwic/wicataglance.htm>.

⁷⁷ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

⁷⁸ Colorado Department of Education. (2013). Fall 2012 PK-12 Free and Reduced Lunch eligibility by district and county.

⁷⁹ Hunger Free Colorado. (2011). 2011 Colorado School Breakfast Report.

Figure 31 Average Monthly SNAP Participation in Colorado



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 binge drinking and marijuana use than the national average between 2009 and 2010 (Figures 32, 33).⁸⁰ On average, 10 percent of Colorado teens reported binge drinking within the previous 30 days, compared to the national average of 8 percent. Similarly, 10 percent of Colorado teens reported smoking marijuana, above the national average of 7 percent. Colorado teens' cigarette use and use of illicit drugs was on par with the national average, with 9 percent reporting smoking cigarettes and 5 percent reporting illicit drug use (Figures 34, 35).



Figure 32 Binge Drinking

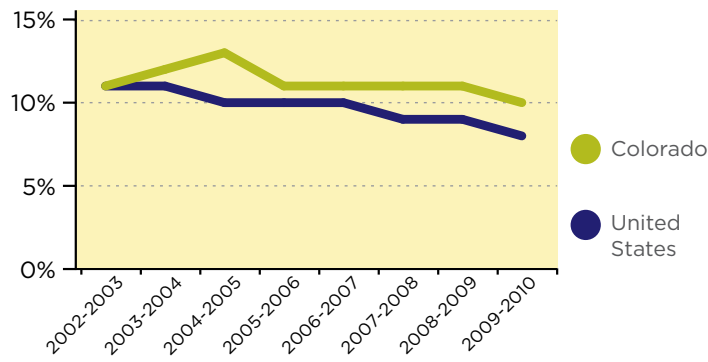


Figure 33 Marijuana Use

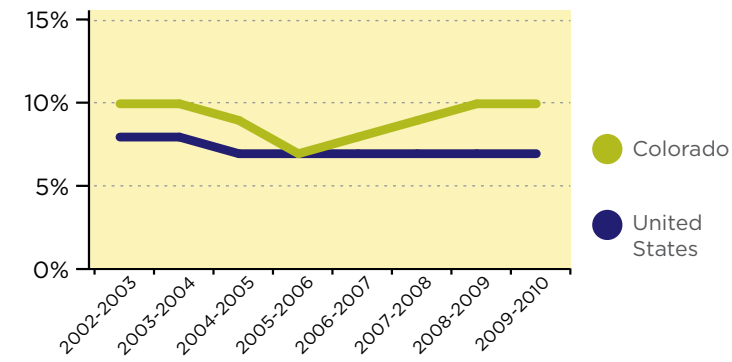


Figure 34 Cigarette Use

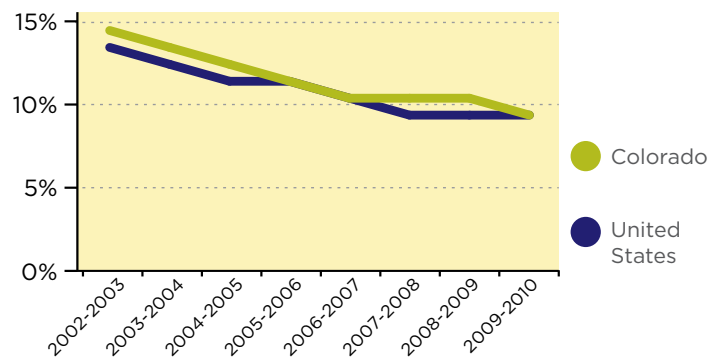
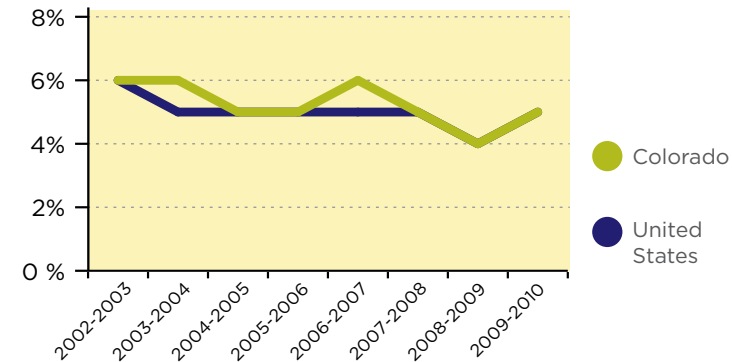


Figure 35 Illicit Drug Use



⁸⁰ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Analysis of data from the 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

Abuse and neglect can affect children throughout their lifetimes. Children who experience abuse are at higher risk for negative outcomes later in life, including drug abuse, committing crimes as juveniles and having an unintended pregnancy during their teenage years.⁸¹ Types of child maltreatment include physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect and others. In 2011, eight out of every 1,000 Colorado children were confirmed by child protective services as victims of maltreatment, with children under 5 most likely to be victims of abuse.^{82, 83} Neglect was the most common form of maltreatment in Colorado (Figure 36).⁸⁴

⁸¹The Kempe Center for the Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse. (n.d.) Consequences of child abuse. Retrieved from <http://www.kempe.org/index.php?s=10394&item=3986>.

⁸²Colorado Department of Human Services.

⁸³U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. *Child Maltreatment 2011*.

⁸⁴The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) Child File, FFY 2000-2011. Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. "State Single Year of Age and Sex Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009," Vintage 2009. Victimized children include those who are the subject of at least one substantiated or indicated maltreatment report, and/or who were identified as alternative response victims. It is important to note that the numbers presented here cannot include victimized children who have never been made known to the system through a maltreatment report. Because of this, and because of state differences in policies and practices—including variations in the legal definitions of maltreatment—readers should exercise caution in interpreting trends and in making state-by-state comparisons.

Figure 36 Maltreatment Type: Colorado, 2011

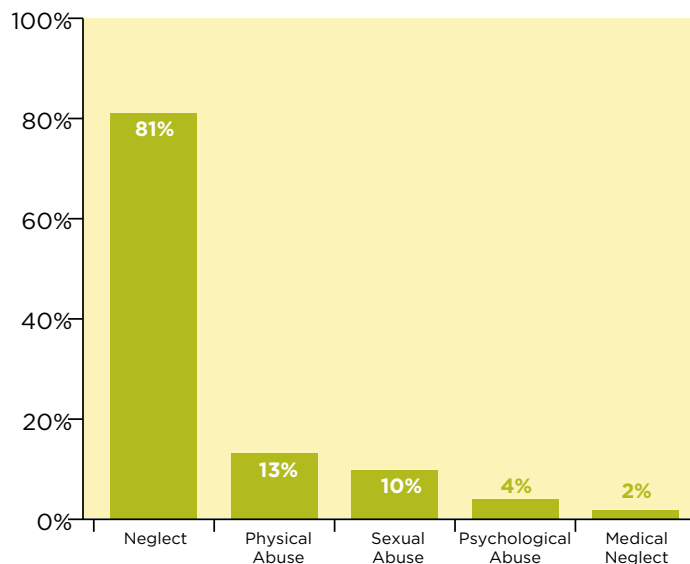
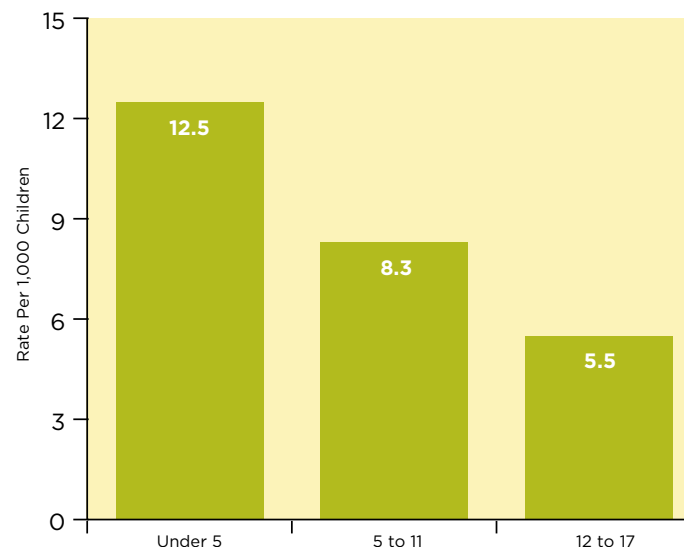


Figure 37 Child Maltreatment Rate by Age Group: Colorado, 2011



For a child, being removed from his or her home as a result of abuse or neglect and placed in out-of-home care can be an extremely distressing experience. Therefore, unless there are concerns for a child’s safety, child welfare staff make reasonable efforts to keep children with their families, such as offering family preservation or in-home services when possible. These services aim to help families cope with challenges that impact their ability to nurture their children.⁸⁵ Between FY 2009 and FY 2012, the number of children in out-of-home placements, often referred to as foster care, fell much more quickly in Colorado than in the U.S. as a whole (Figure 38). During this time period, the number of Colorado children in out-of-home care declined by 18.6 percent, compared to 6.6 percent nationwide.⁸⁶

Colorado has also seen a slight decline in the number of abused or neglected children who experience another incident of maltreatment within six months. In FY 2011, 4.5 percent of all child abuse and neglect victims in Colorado experienced repeat maltreatment, down from 4.7 percent in FY 2007 and below the national average of 6.5 percent (Figure 39).⁸⁷ However, the percent of abused or neglected children who re-enter foster care is much higher in Colorado than in the U.S. as a whole (30 percent in Colorado versus 20 percent in the U.S. in FY 2011).⁸⁸

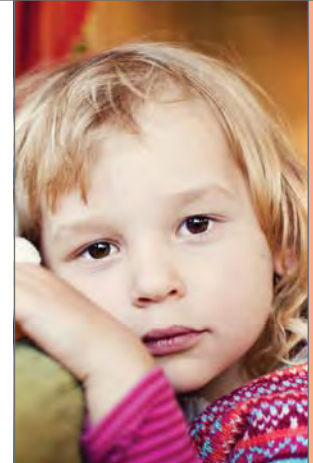


Figure 38 Colorado Children in Out-of-Home Care at Year End

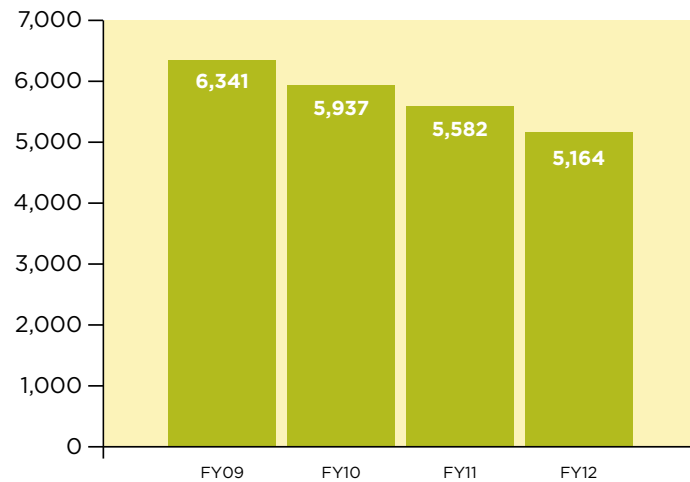
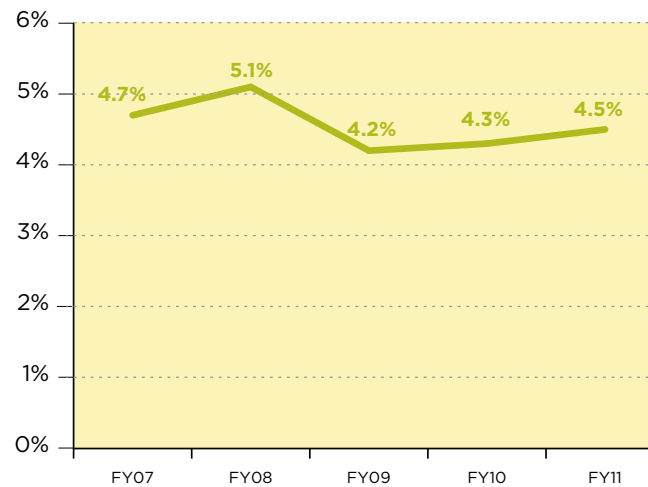


Figure 39 Colorado Children Experiencing Another Incident of Maltreatment Within a 6-Month Period



⁸⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (n.d.). Child Welfare Information Gateway.

⁸⁶ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). As cited by Casey Family Programs. Colorado Department of Human Services Legislative Briefing, January 15, 2013.

⁸⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (2012). *Child Maltreatment 2011*.

⁸⁸ Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). As cited by Casey Family Programs. Colorado Department of Human Services Legislative Briefing, January 15, 2013.

Early Childhood Development and Learning

High-quality early childhood development and early learning programs have numerous benefits for parents and children, as well as for whole communities. High-quality, affordable child care allows parents to work to support their families while having the peace of mind that their children are safe and cared for. It also decreases employee absenteeism, resulting in a stronger, more productive workforce. Investments in high-quality early learning programs also yield great returns to society in the form of improved school outcomes, fewer costs related to grade repetition, and higher tax revenues when these children become productive members of the workforce as adults. Children who participate in quality preschool programs are more likely to enter school ready to learn, putting them on a path to success and helping to close or prevent achievement gaps.



OUR VISION

Every child has access to supports for healthy development, including quality early childhood care and education.

Development of Executive Functioning Skills in Early Childhood

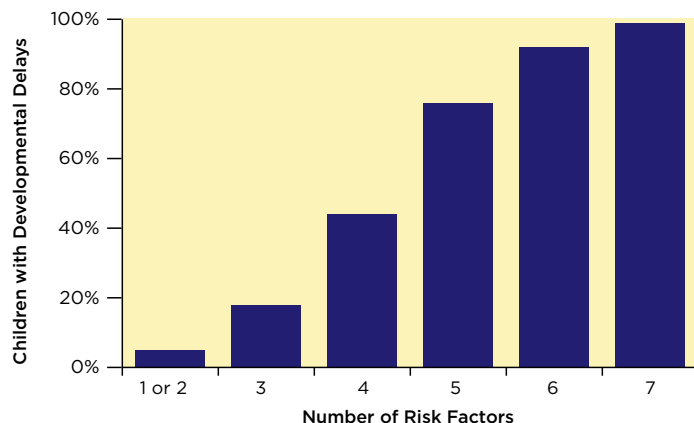
A child’s earliest experiences can greatly affect the way his or her brain develops. More than 700 new neural connections form in the brain every second during the first few years of life, setting the stage for developing skills like working memory, language development and self-control.⁸⁹ In order for children’s brains to develop optimally, it is important that they be surrounded by safe, stimulating environments and nurturing caregivers who interact with them in positive ways.

Prolonged, chronic stress, known as “toxic stress” can disrupt the healthy development of a child’s brain. Toxic stress can be a result of abuse, neglect, or a parent’s mental illness or substance abuse, among other causes.⁹⁰ Additionally, many of the environmental conditions that accompany poverty, such as unstable or substandard housing, insufficient food or lack of access to nutritious food, or parental stress also contribute to toxic levels of stress in young children. When a child experiences toxic stress, the architecture of his or her brain often does not develop as it should, which can cause problems not only with learning ability but can even affect physical health. Studies have found that children who experience significant adversities during childhood are at increased risk of developing health issues like heart disease, diabetes and high blood pressure later in life.⁹¹

Research shows that the more risk factors a child faces, the more likely he or she is to experience a developmental delay. Children who encounter six or seven risk factors like those noted above have up to a 90 to 100 percent chance of having delays in their development (Figure 40).⁹²



Figure 40 Childhood Adversity and Developmental Delays



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

⁸⁹ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (2009).

⁹⁰ National Scientific Council on the Developing Child. (2009).

⁹¹ *Ibid*

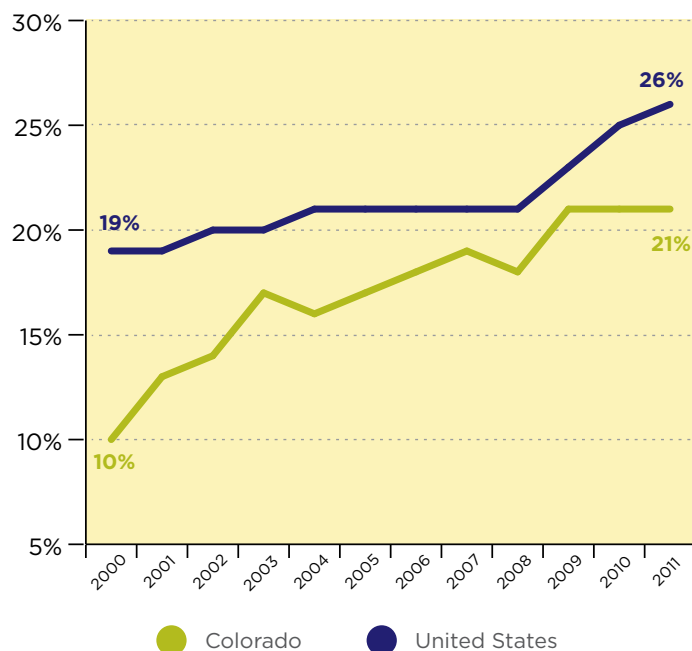
⁹² Barth, et al. (2008). Developmental status and early intervention service needs of maltreated children. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Early Childhood Development and Learning

Children Under 6 in Poverty

Children in poverty are at higher risk for experiencing toxic stress. Unfortunately, in Colorado, children under 6—children whose brains are in a critical stage of development—are more likely to live in poverty than older children. In 2011, 21 percent of all Colorado children under 6 (approximately 85,000 kids) lived in poverty (Figure 41). Since 2000, the number of young children living in poverty has increased by 136 percent.⁹³ This dramatic increase speaks to the importance of ensuring all children have access to high-quality child care and early learning opportunities that can help mitigate the impacts of poverty and boost school readiness.

Figure 41 Children Under 6 in Poverty



⁹³ Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Supplemental Survey, 2001 Supplemental Survey, and 2002 through 2011 American Community Surveys. As reported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center.

Garfield County: Mobile Preschool for Rural Students

Two out of three children in rural Garfield County aren't able to attend quality preschool programs because of the cost, the lack of transportation or lack of available programs. So the Aspen Community Foundation and Garfield RE-2 School District are bringing quality preschool to the children.

Gus the Bus, a retrofitted school bus, travels to six neighborhoods in Rifle and New Castle to serve 60 children each week. Gus is equipped with six learning centers, a classroom gathering space, heat, air-conditioning and children's potty and sink. Most importantly, Gus arrives with high quality teachers ready to help children develop the skills necessary to succeed in kindergarten.

"On his first day on Gus, when I came to pick him up two hours later, my son, Beckett asked if he could stay all day," parent Ashley Michelson said. "And he still asks every day, 'Is it Preschool Day?'"

The mobile preschool started up in fall 2012 with teachers recruiting underserved families in rural neighborhoods. Parents commit to several two-hour shifts a month to help the teachers and to observe so they can continue the learning at home. All of the children have shown significant growth in just a few months, which is especially remarkable since this is their first classroom experience, said Jayne Poss, Aspen Community Foundation's program officer.

"We had to earn their trust," Poss said. "They don't just give it to you. They gave us that opportunity. So when I look at it, it's two-fold: We brought an opportunity to these children and their families. But the children gave us the opportunity to create an innovative preschool for them."

Thanks to Jayne Poss, Program Officer, Aspen Community Foundation



High Cost of Child Care

High-quality, affordable child care is a necessity for families across Colorado. It allows parents to work to support their families and provides a safe, nurturing environment where children can develop the social, emotional and intellectual skills they will need later in life. Studies show that children in high-quality child care tend to have greater academic and social benefits lasting into high school and beyond.⁹⁴ Additionally, quality, consistent child care benefits business by decreasing employee turnover rates, reducing tardiness and absenteeism, boosting employee morale and commitment, and increasing employee productivity and performance.⁹⁵

Colorado has a very high cost of child care relative to family income, making high-quality child care difficult for many families to afford. In 2011, the average annual cost of full-time infant or toddler care in a child care center was \$12,621 (Figure 42). Infant/toddler care in a family child care home was slightly less expensive, at \$8,518 per year (Figure 43). In 2011, Colorado ranked as the fourth-least affordable state for center-based infant care and the sixth-least affordable state for center-based care for a 4-year-old, relative to state median income.⁹⁶ Since 2007, the average annual cost for center-based infant care in Colorado has risen by approximately 16 percent; meanwhile, median family income has declined by nearly 6 percent.^{97, 98}



Figure 42 Child Care Center Costs in Colorado

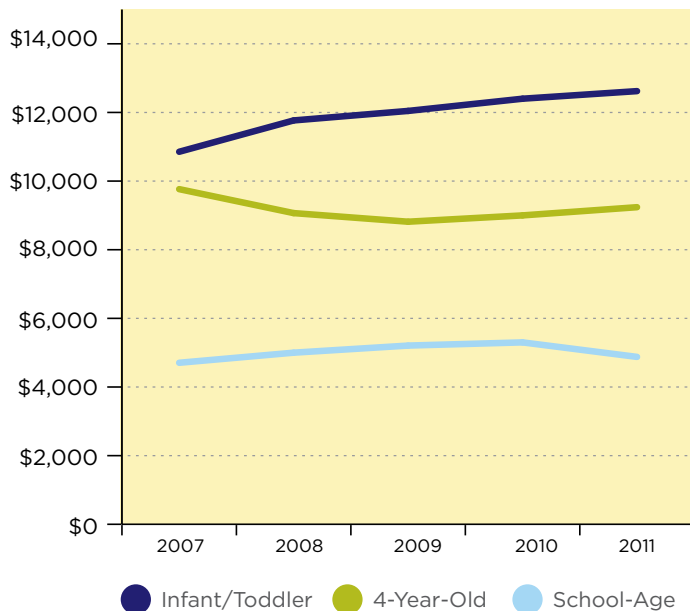
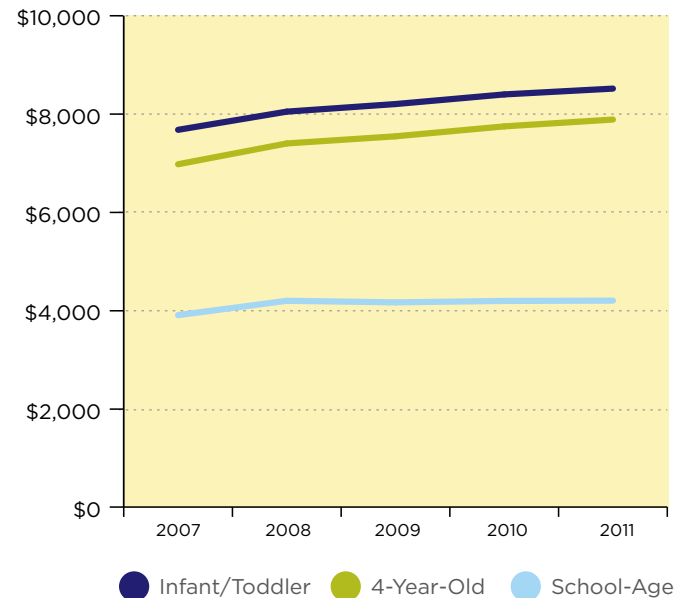


Figure 43 Family Child Care Home Costs in Colorado



⁹⁴ National Institutes of Health. (2010). *Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development*.

⁹⁵ Economic Opportunity Institute. (2002). *How High Quality Child Care Benefits Business and the Local Economy*.

⁹⁶ National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2012 Report*.

⁹⁷ National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. *Parents and the High Cost of Child Care: 2012 Report*.

⁹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 and 2011 American Community Surveys.

Early Childhood Development and Learning

Child Care Capacity

Consistent, high-quality child care is a critical support for parents who are working, searching for employment or in school, and helps ensure children are cared for in a stable, nurturing setting. Capacity in Colorado's licensed child care centers and family child care homes is limited, however, and many families across the state struggle to find high-quality, affordable care for their children. In the absence of consistent child care, parents often have to piece together care from several different sources, which can be taxing for parents and disruptive to children's capacity to form attachments with their caregivers.

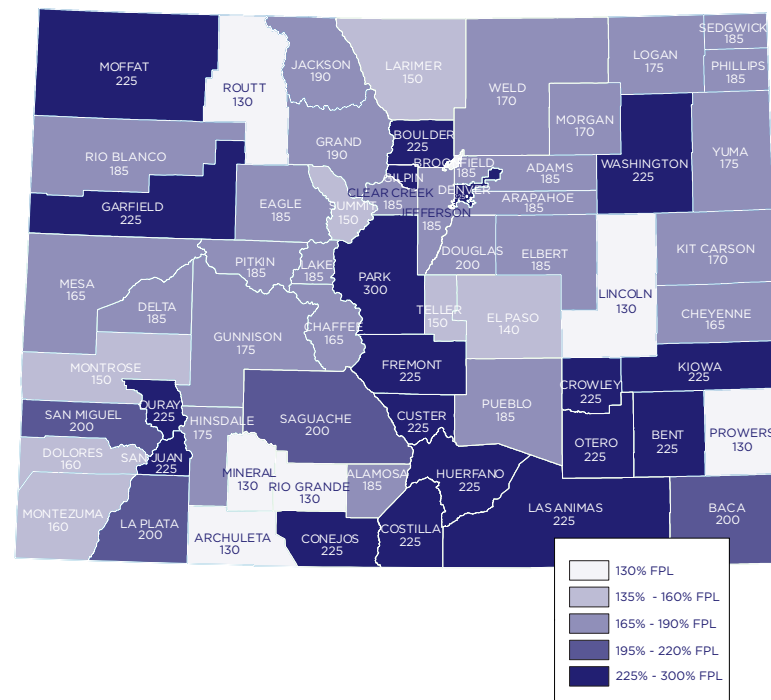
In 2011, 251,000 Colorado children under the age of 6 (63 percent of all children in this age group) lived in families where all available parents worked.⁹⁹ Colorado's licensed child care centers, family care homes and preschools have capacity for approximately 109,000 children—only about 43 percent of the young children who need care at some time during the day.¹⁰⁰ It is unclear where the other 57 percent of children received care. Many of these children are cared for in informal and unlicensed settings, often by extended family members, friends or neighbors.

Colorado Child Care Assistance Program

The Colorado Child Care Assistance Program (CCCAP) helps make child care more affordable for parents by providing a subsidy for a portion of child care costs to child care providers who contract with the program. It is a voluntary program supervised by the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Early Care and Learning, and administered by individual county departments of social services. Funding for CCCAP comes from a patchwork of federal, state and county funding, and counties reimburse participating local child care providers according to county-defined, pre-determined rates. Participating families also are responsible for a portion of the cost, established by the Colorado Department of Human Services.

Counties may set their own eligibility requirements, but in general, parents in eligible families are required to be working, searching for employment, training or enrolled in the Colorado Works Program and meet income eligibility requirements set by each county. These income eligibility requirements vary but counties are required by state statute to set eligibility criteria no lower than 130 percent of the federal poverty level (approximately \$30,000 in annual income for a family of four in 2012) and no higher than 85 percent of the state median income. (Figure 44).

Figure 44 CCCAP Income Eligibility Levels as of January 2013



⁹⁹ The Annie E. Casey Foundation, KIDS COUNT Data Center. Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2009-2011 American Community Survey.

¹⁰⁰ Qualistar Early Learning.

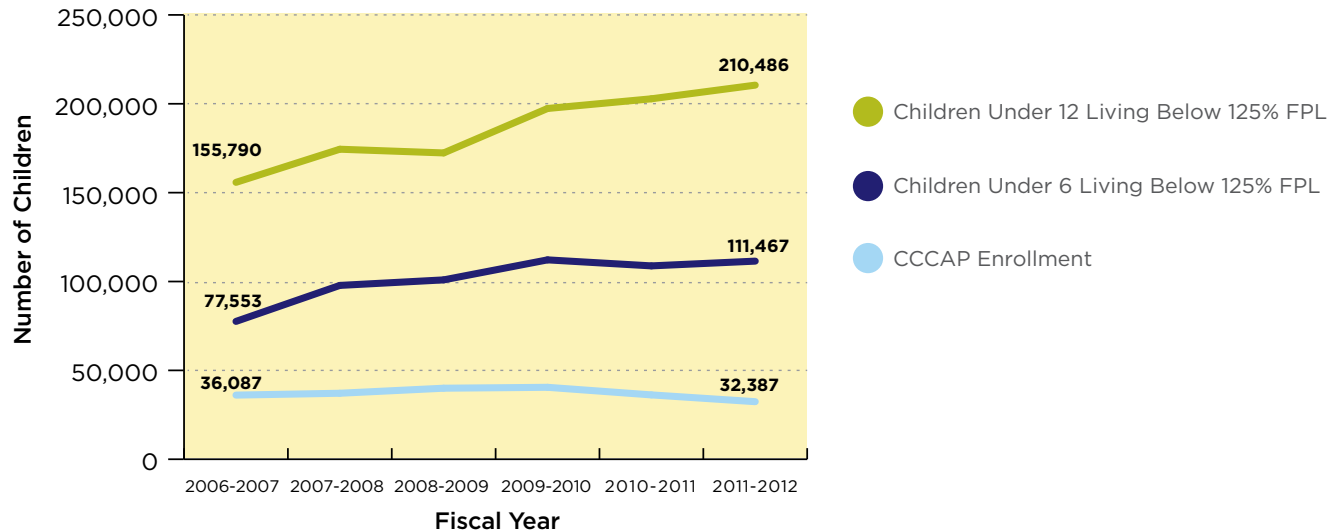
Early Childhood Development and Learning

The increasing number of Colorado children living in low-income families, coupled with limited funding for CCCAP, means that many families across the state who qualify for child care subsidies do not receive them. Figure 45 provides a rough estimate of the number of children who may qualify for CCCAP based on income eligibility requirements alone. The number of children who could benefit from CCCAP is growing much faster than the program's capacity to serve them (Figure 45). In FY 2011-2012, approximately 32,000 Colorado children received subsidies through CCCAP, an 11 percent decrease from the previous year.¹⁰¹

In the face of overwhelming need for child care subsidies, many counties have lowered provider reimbursement rates or restricted income eligibility to serve only the neediest families. During and immediately after the recession, many counties also had to create wait lists for child care subsidies, although the number of children on wait lists has begun to decrease. As of January 2013, 75 children across the state were on wait lists for CCCAP.¹⁰² Because county budgets, provider reimbursement rates and income eligibility levels fluctuate, the number of children served by CCCAP also fluctuates.

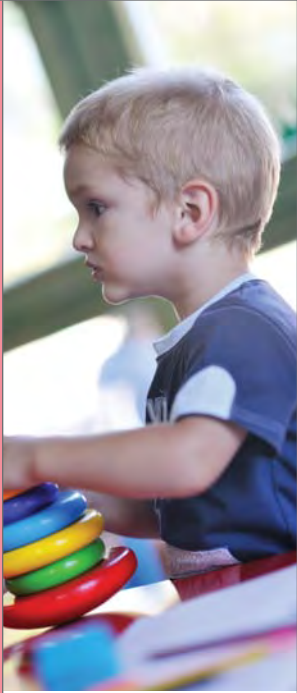


Figure 45 **CCCAP Enrollment vs. Low-Income Children**



¹⁰¹ Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Care. Note: Due to difficulties arising from the conversion to a new data system, caseload data for FY2010-11 were based on a percentage decrease in funding and was an estimate of children served.

¹⁰² Colorado Department of Human Services Division of Child Care.



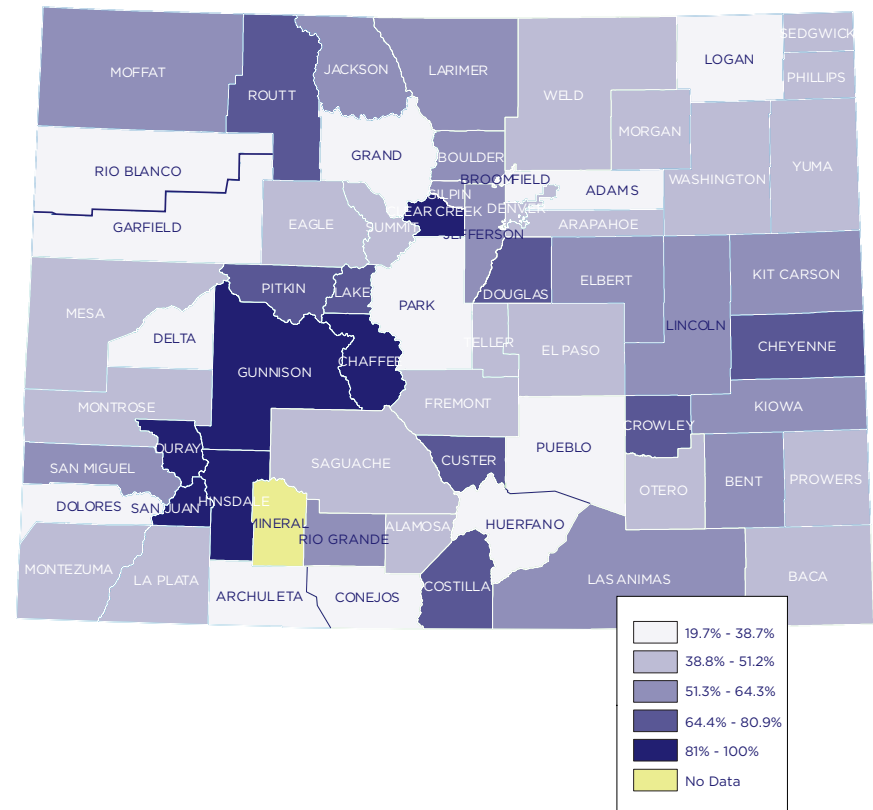
School Readiness

Thousands of children enroll in Colorado public kindergarten programs each year, but many of these children lack the skills they need to be ready for school. High-quality preschool has proven to be an effective way to boost children's school readiness, improve social-emotional, cognitive and language development, and promote long-term positive outcomes for kids. Unfortunately, not all Colorado children have access to high-quality preschool. The adjacent map illustrates the percent of 3- and 4-year-old children who were enrolled in some type of preschool in counties across Colorado. Preschool enrollment varies from approximately 20 percent of all children in this age group in Rio Blanco County up to 100 percent in Hinsdale, Ouray and San Juan counties (Figure 46). It is important to note that preschool enrollment was reported by parents; the type and quality of these programs is unknown.¹⁰³

High-quality preschool, in conjunction with kindergarten, boosts children's third-grade reading scores, an important indicator of future academic success. A recent study found that children who attended high-quality preschool and half-day kindergarten had higher reading scores in third grade than children who attended full-day kindergarten alone. The academic impact of preschool and half-day kindergarten was strongest for children from at-risk populations like children from low-income families, children of color and English Language Learners.¹⁰⁴

Ensuring that all Colorado children can access high-quality early learning programs is essential to making sure every Colorado kindergartner is prepared with the skills he or she needs to succeed in elementary school and beyond. Fortunately, Colorado has in place a number of programs that help increase access to high-quality preschool programs, particularly for children with risk factors that threaten their ability to succeed academically. Programs like the Colorado Preschool Program (CPP), Head Start and Early Head Start provide quality early learning environments for many children across Colorado. Access to these programs, however, is often limited, meaning many children who could benefit from these programs are not being served.

Figure 46 Percent of 3- and 4-Year-Old Children Attending Preschool



¹⁰³ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates.

¹⁰⁴ Hull, J. (2011). *Starting Out Right: Pre-K and Kindergarten*. Alexandria, VA: Center for Public Education.

Colorado Preschool Program

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. To be eligible for the program, certain risk factors must exist in a child's life. These risk factors include poverty, parental drug or alcohol abuse, homelessness or having a parent under the age of 18, among others.¹⁰⁵ On average, each child enrolled in CPP has approximately three risk factors, with the most commonly reported risk factors being poor socioeconomic status (eligible for free or reduced-price meals), needing language development and having poor social skills.¹⁰⁶

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. The number of available slots in CPP is authorized each year by the Colorado legislature. In the 2011-2012 school year, 20,160 CPP slots were authorized. The number of authorized CPP slots has not increased since the 2009-2010 school year, and school districts around Colorado reported an additional 8,016 students who could have qualified for the program but were on waitlists.¹⁰⁷ The true number of children who are eligible for CPP but are not being served, however, is estimated to be much higher.¹⁰⁸

In 2011-2012, 171 of Colorado's 178 school districts participated in CPP. Children who participate in CPP are served in a variety of settings, with 68 percent of participating children served in public schools, approximately 23 percent in community-based programs and 9 percent in Head Start programs.¹⁰⁹

Children who participate in CPP demonstrate remarkable results, both during their preschool year and during their later years of schooling. According to the Teaching Strategies GOLD assessment, which assesses social-emotional, physical, cognitive and language development, as well as literacy and math, children enrolled in CPP typically start the school year far behind their peers on these components of school readiness but nearly close those gaps by the end of the 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 and math. Among seventh graders, the reading achievement gap between these two groups of at-risk students was more than 10 percentage points.¹¹⁰



¹⁰⁵ Colorado Preschool Program. *2011-2012 CPP Handbook*. Retrieved from http://www.cde.state.co.us/cpp/download/CPDdocs/2011-12_CPP_Handbook.pdf.

¹⁰⁶ Colorado Department of Education. *CPP 2013 Legislative Report*.

¹⁰⁷ Colorado Department of Education. *CPP Reapplication and Annual Report*.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*

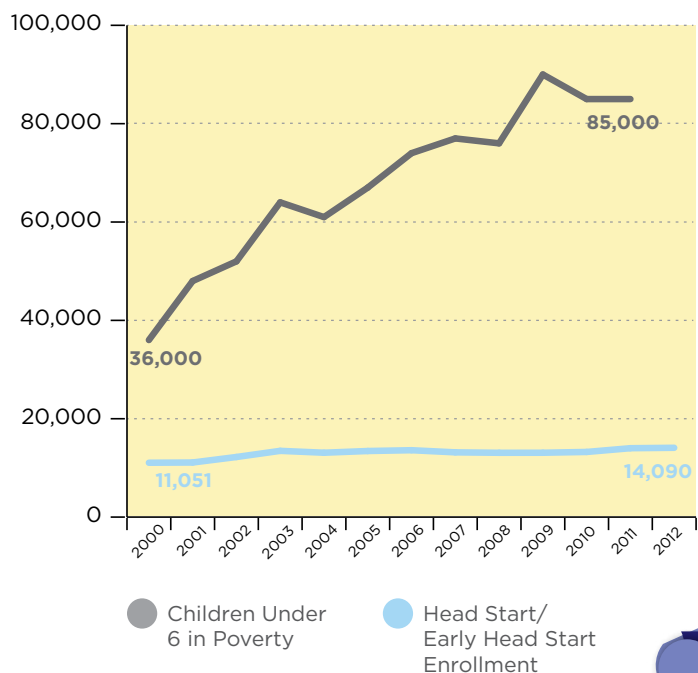
Early Childhood Development and Learning

Early Head Start and Head Start

Early Head Start and Head Start are federally funded programs that provide comprehensive educational, nutritional, health and social services to children in low-income families.¹¹¹ Early Head Start serves children birth to 3 years old, as well as pregnant women. Head Start serves children 3 to 5 years old. These programs promote school readiness by providing wraparound services to children and helping parents be their child's first and most important teacher by encouraging parental involvement.¹¹²

Like the Colorado Preschool Program, slots in Early Head Start and Head Start are limited, and the programs do not have the capacity to serve all of the children who are eligible and could benefit from them. In Colorado, availability in these programs has increased by only 27 percent since 2000, while the number of children ages birth to 5 who live in poverty has more than doubled (Figure 47).^{113, 114}

Figure 47 Children Under 6 in Poverty and Head Start Enrollment



Note: The Head Start data in this graph reflects the time period between 2000 and 2012. Data on the number of children under 6 in poverty are not yet available for 2012, so data from 2000 to 2011 are shown for this indicator.

Adams County: A Virtual Preschool for a Girl Who Can't Attend in Person

Ruairi was born premature and has a compromised immune system that doesn't allow her to interact with other children—and their germs. Her mother says a cold can put her into the hospital. To help Ruairi attend a quality preschool with other children, leaders at the Adams County School District 50's Early Childhood Center turned to technology.

With web cams at home and in a preschool classroom, preschool teacher Debora Blom used a service called "ooVoo" to live stream and record lessons and interactions between Ruairi and her classmates. With a bit of trial and error, the classroom and the remote student figured out that small group activities worked best. Ruairi was able to learn along with her peers.

"She can enter the activity and play with the kids and show what she can do, as well as them showing her what they can do," said Mary Slocum, an instructional assistant. "It's a very fun thing for all the kids on both sides." Blom said it was challenging at first to work with new technology and learn to adjust lighting, sound and video feeds so Ruairi could have the best experience possible. But it was all worth it. "It's as close to being here as you can get without being here," she said, "and it's the right thing to do."

Thanks to Tami Brungard, Assistant Principal, Adams County School District 50 Early Childhood Center



¹¹¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2012). FY 2011 Fact Sheet.

¹¹² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2011). About Head Start.

¹¹³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start. (2012). 2012-2013 Program Information Report.

¹¹⁴ U.S. Census Bureau. Census 2000 Supplemental Survey, 2001 Supplemental Survey and 2002-2011 American Community Surveys.

Early Language Development

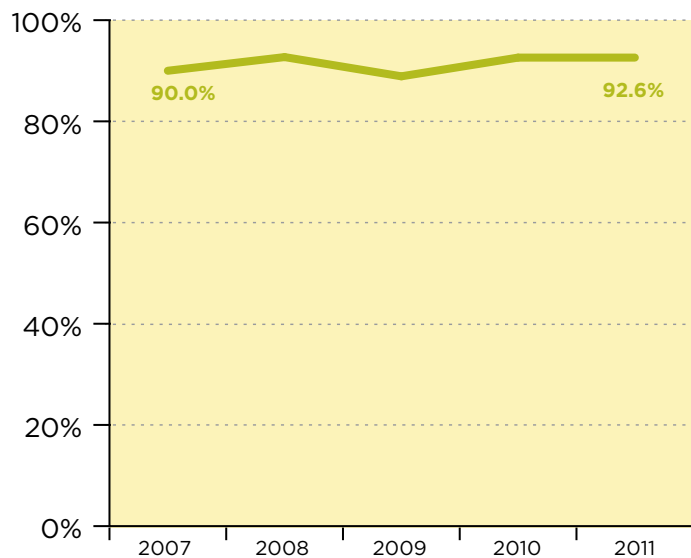
From the moment a child is born, positive caregiver interactions like singing, reading, playing, laughing and telling stories are critical to the development of strong language skills. Research shows that young children who hear more words per hour have faster rates of vocabulary growth at age 3 and stronger language skills at ages 9 and 10. Differences in vocabulary, however, begin as early as 18 months.¹¹⁵

Reading aloud to children—in any language—is one effective way to promote language development and set the groundwork for strong literacy skills later in life. The National Center for Education Statistics found that children who are read to regularly are more likely to have the skills to count to 20 or higher, recognize all letters of the alphabet and write their own names before kindergarten entry than children who are read to infrequently.¹¹⁶

According to the Colorado Child Health Survey, nearly 93 percent of families with children between the ages of 1 and 5 reported reading to their children at least three days per week (Figure 48).¹¹⁷



Figure 48 Families Reading to Young Children at Least 3 Days Per Week



¹¹⁵ Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (1995). *Meaningful Differences in the Everyday Experience of Young American Children*. Baltimore, MD: Brookes Publishing.

¹¹⁶ National Center for Education Statistics. (1999). *Home literacy activities and signs of children's emerging literacy, 1993 and 1999*.

¹¹⁷ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Health Statistics Section, Child Health Survey.



Grand Junction: Sisters Launch Free Book Program to Ignite a Love of Learning

Sisters Tricia Widdows Schuster and Kristi Widdows Calfee knew it was important to instill a love of books in their young children. After learning that many low-income children don't have the same access to books, they launched the Grand Junction Imagination Library to bring the national Imagination Library to their community. The library provides a free, age-appropriate book every month until a child's fifth birthday. Every child in certain local zip codes is eligible, regardless of income. The sisters raise money from the community to support the book buying, which is made more affordable with the purchasing power of the national organization.

More than 17 percent of Grand Junction children under the age of five are living in poverty, according to the U.S. Census. And nearly two-thirds of low-income families have no children's books in their homes, according to Reading Literacy in the United States. The sisters are fighting these statistics one book at a time by overseeing the delivery of more than 25,000 free books in their community. By the end of 2013, they estimate another 15,000 books will be delivered.

"We hear again and again from parents that when their child's book arrives in the mailbox, they can hardly get inside before the child is asking for their parent to read the book—and they ask again and again," Kristi Widdows Calfee said.

Thanks to Kristi Widdows Calfee, Co-Founder, Grand Junction Imagination Library



OUR VISION

Every child has access to the education he or she needs to graduate from high school, prepared for success in college, career and life.

Education

Schools have long been important centerpieces of communities and critical components in interrupting the cycle of poverty. A strong education system helps build a solid foundation for our state, preparing today's children to become tomorrow's workforce. Every Colorado child deserves access to high-quality education options, with schools led by effective teachers and educators.

In recent years, Colorado has made progress on some important education indicators: the state's graduation rate continues to increase gradually, the dropout rate is decreasing, and the percentage of Colorado students who are proficient or advanced has modestly increased in some subjects. However, work remains to be done. Thousands of Colorado students leave school without a high school diploma, and many who do graduate often require remediation once they enroll in college. Additionally, little progress has been made in closing achievement gaps between students from low-income families and their peers; in fact, there are indications that these gaps are widening. In order to ensure that every Colorado student—no matter his or her background—is equipped with the tools he or she needs to become an educated, productive community member, our state must continue to rise to the challenge of providing an excellent education for all children.

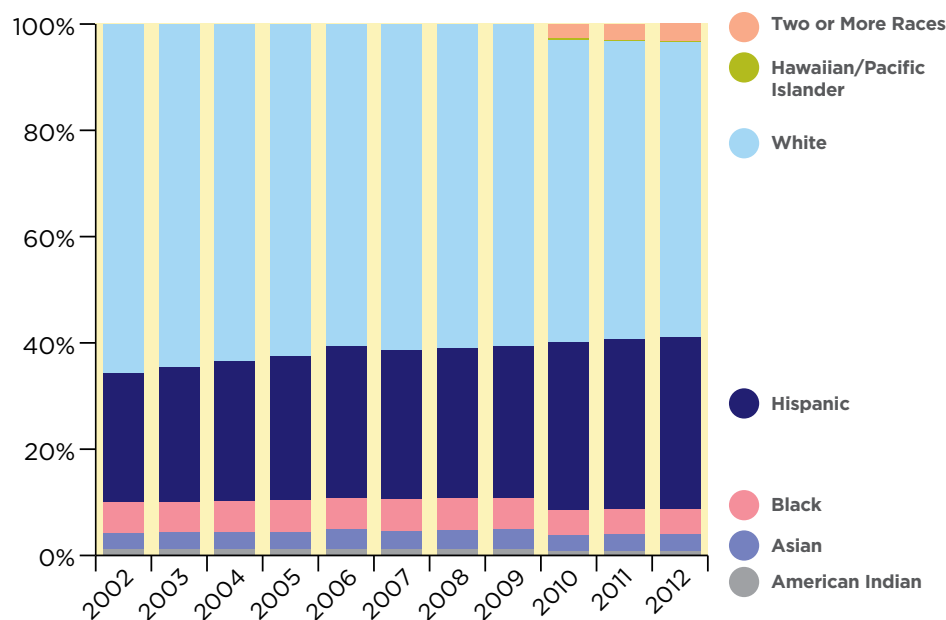
Enrollment in Colorado Schools

Preschool through 12th grade enrollment in Colorado schools continues to grow. In the 2012-2013 school year, 863,561 students were enrolled in Colorado public schools. Since the 2002-2003 school year, enrollment in preschool through 12th grade has increased by nearly 15 percent. During this time period, the student body has also become more diverse. Hispanic students make up a growing segment of the student population, increasing by 52 percent since 2002-2003. The number of Asian students also increased by 20 percent during that time period, while the number of American Indian and black students declined during the past decade (Figure 49).¹¹⁸

Enrollment:

- In the 2012-2013 school year, nearly 90,000 PK-12 students were enrolled in charter schools (approximately 10 percent of the total pupil population).
- Nearly 2 percent of all public school students (approximately 16,638 students) now participate in online education programs. This is a 3 percent increase since the 2011-2012 school year.
- 84,410 students (approximately 10 percent of all students) were enrolled in special education programs.
- 197,814 students (23 percent) received Title I funded services. Title I is a federal program that distributes funds to schools with a high percentage of students from low-income families.
- More than 18,000 students were enrolled in the state's 76 alternative education campuses (AECs).
- The number of students in gifted and talented programs increased by 5 percent since the 2011-2012 school year to a total of 66,383 students.¹¹⁹

Figure 49 Percent of Pupils by Racial/Ethnic Group



¹¹⁸ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership 2002-2012. Note: The Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Two or More Races categories were added in 2011.

¹¹⁹ Colorado Department of Education. Fall 2012 Pupil Membership by County, District and Instructional Program.

Full-Day Kindergarten

High-quality full-day kindergarten programs help children build on the skills they learn in their early years and set them up for success in later years of school. The additional hours offered through a full-day program provide children with more instructional time to learn and understand basic concepts, resulting in more academic progress and larger gains in reading and math for children enrolled in full-day kindergarten programs.¹²⁰ Additionally, full-day programs improve student attendance during kindergarten and result in lower rates of grade retention in the later grades.^{121, 122}

During the 2012-2013 school year, 70 percent of all kindergartners in Colorado were enrolled in a full-day program—an 89 percent increase since the 2007-2008 school year (Figure 50).¹²³ The state of Colorado provides only enough funding for a half day of kindergarten. Districts that provide a full-day program for their students must come up with alternate sources of funding for the remainder of the day or charge tuition.¹²⁴

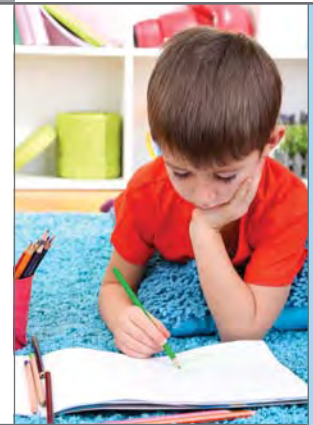
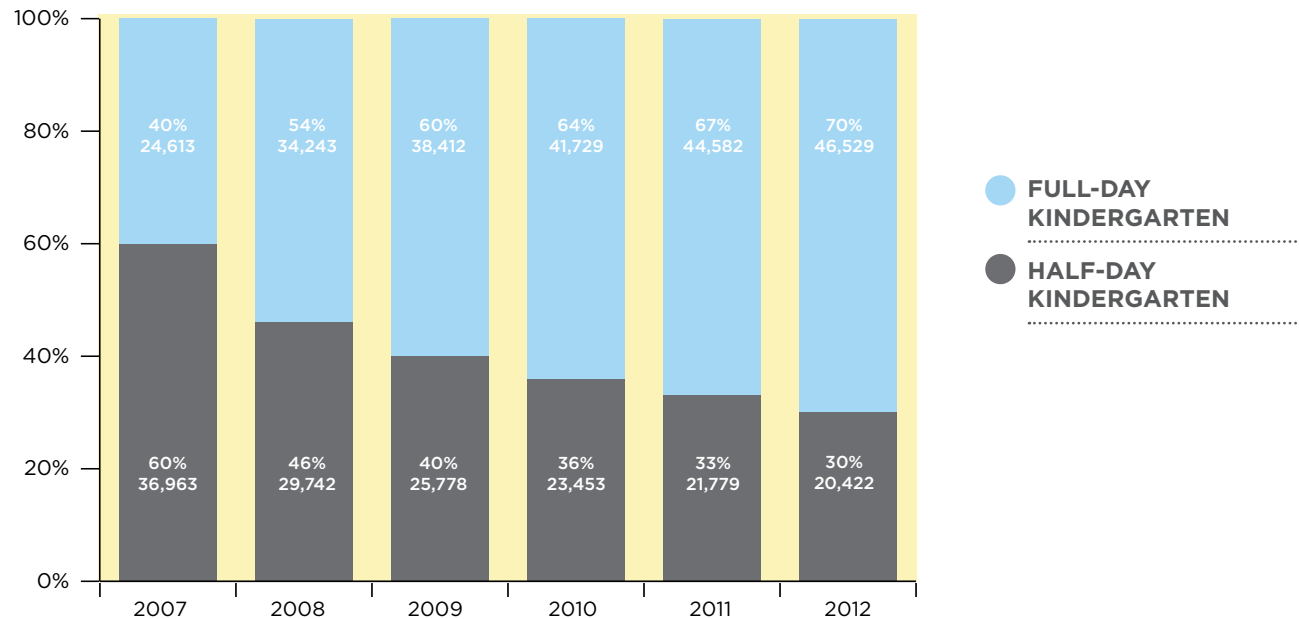


Figure 50



¹²⁰ Walston, J., & West, J. (2002). Classroom organization and curriculum differences between full-day and part-day kindergarten programs in the nation's public schools.

¹²¹ WestEd. (2005). Full Day Kindergarten: Expanding Learning Opportunities.

¹²² 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.

¹²³ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership 2007-2012.

¹²⁴ State of Colorado Joint Budget Committee.

English Language Learners

Many districts across Colorado have seen the number of students who are English Language Learners (ELL) increase very rapidly over the last decade. In the 2012-2013 school year, more than 14 percent of all students (nearly 125,000 children) were classified as English Language Learners, up from 8 percent in the 2000-2001 school year (Figure 51).¹²⁵ The counties with the highest percentage of ELL students in 2012-2013 were Denver (37 percent), Lake (35 percent), Eagle (35 percent), Yuma (27 percent) and Morgan (25 percent). As of 2011, ELL students in Colorado spoke 165 different languages, with the most common being Spanish, followed by Vietnamese, Arabic and Russian.¹²⁶

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 that are strong enough to succeed in the classroom.¹²⁷ In Colorado, standardized test scores show wide achievement gaps between many ELL students and their peers. In 2012, 73 percent of all ELL students in Colorado who were fluent English proficient (FEP) were reading at grade level, compared to 29 percent of limited English proficient (LEP) students and 6 percent of non-English proficient students (NEP) (Figure 52).¹²⁸

Figure 51 English Language Learners in Colorado

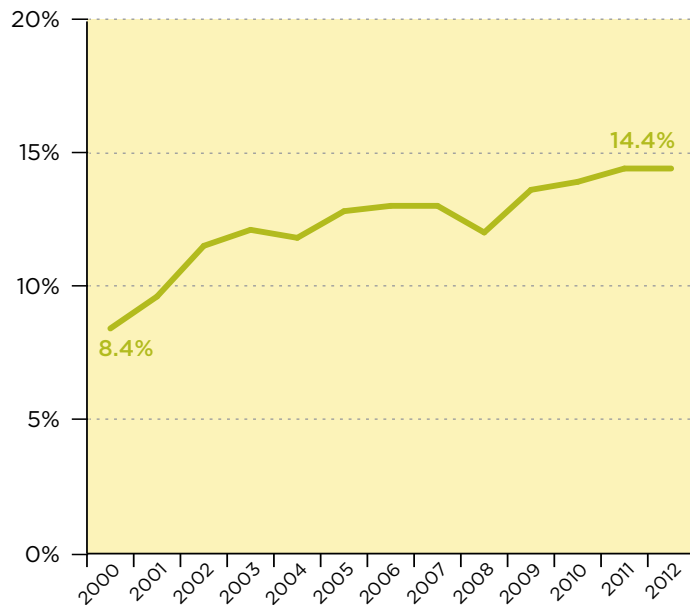
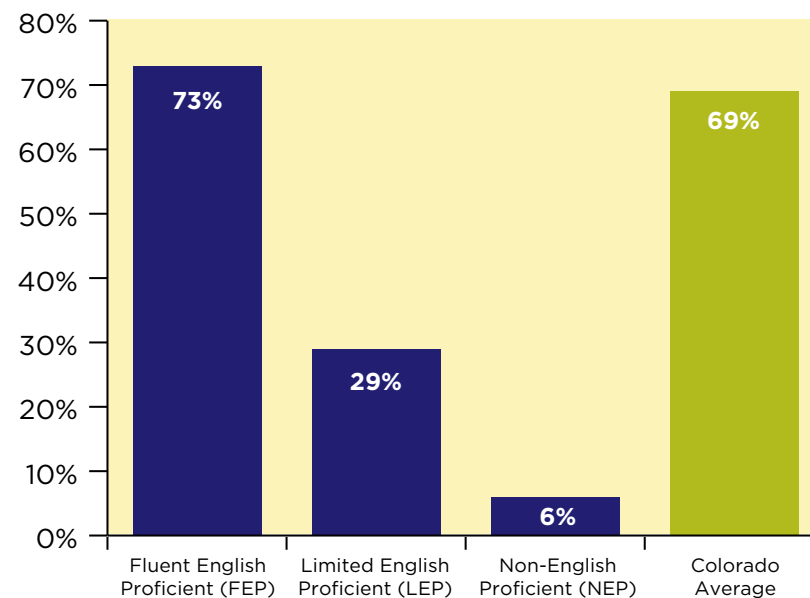


Figure 52 Reading Proficiency by Ability to Speak English



¹²⁵ Colorado Department of Education. Pupil Membership by Instructional Program, 2000-2012.

¹²⁶ Colorado Department of Education, Office of Language, Culture and Equity. (2011). Culturally and linguistically diverse learners in Colorado.

¹²⁷ Center for Public Education. (2007). Preparing English language learners for academic success.

¹²⁸ Colorado Department of Education.

Homeless Students

During the Great Recession, thousands of families across Colorado were affected by problems like unemployment or home foreclosure. Although many signs suggest Colorado's economy is recovering from the economic downturn, thousands of Colorado children still lack safe and stable housing. Since the 2007-2008 school year, the number of homeless students in Colorado has nearly doubled, reaching 23,680 students in the 2012-2013 school year (Figure 53).¹²⁹ Due to challenges with identifying all homeless students, the actual number of students who are homeless is likely much higher than the number reported by Colorado school districts.

Homelessness can range from unsheltered living to a combination of hotel and shelter transitions. Children who are homeless are four times more likely to be sick than other children, twice as likely to go hungry, four times more likely to have a developmental delay, and significantly more likely to experience a violent event, according to the National Center on Family Homelessness.¹³⁰

Homeless students in Colorado are entitled to certain services through the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and the programs administered through Title X, part C of No Child Left Behind. These rights help to ensure educational access, school stability and academic success for homeless children and youth. They include:

- The right to immediate enrollment in school, even without the paperwork normally required for enrollment;
- The right to attend school in his/her school of origin, if requested by the parent and is feasible, or the school in the attendance area where the family or child is currently residing;
- The right to transportation to his/her school of origin, if requested by the parent;
- The right to services comparable to those received by non-homeless schoolmates, including transportation and supplemental educational services; and
- The right to attend school with non-homeless children. Homelessness as a basis for segregation is strictly prohibited.

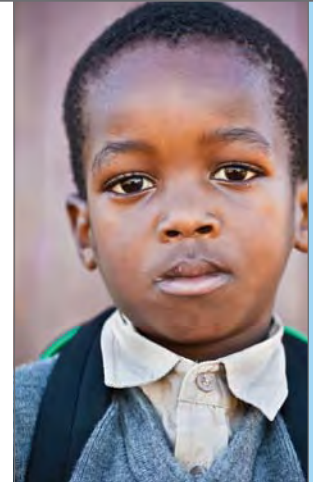
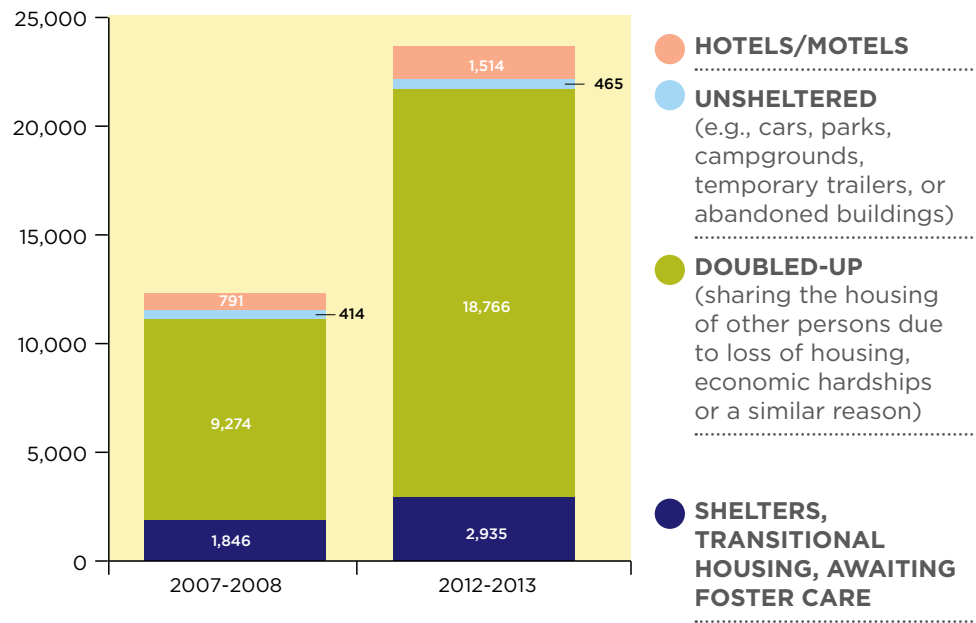


Figure 53 Homeless Students in Colorado



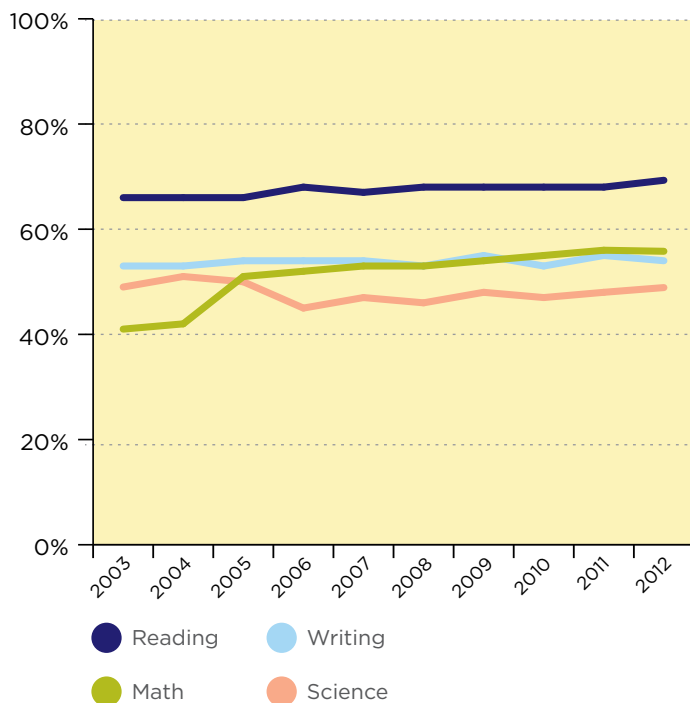
¹²⁹ Colorado Department of Education.
¹³⁰ National Center on Family Homelessness. (2010).

Overall Student Achievement

Helping all Colorado students become proficient in subjects like reading, math, writing and science is important to ensuring they have the skills they need to succeed in college or the workforce. In 2012, the Transitional Colorado Assessment Program (TCAP) replaced the Colorado Student Assessment Program (CSAP) as Colorado’s standards-based assessment that measures student proficiency in these subjects. While standardized assessments are not the only way to measure a student’s knowledge and abilities, TCAP scores provide statewide information indicating many Colorado students are not performing at grade level in core subjects.

In looking at CSAP/TCAP scores since 2003, student achievement in Colorado has remained relatively flat in most subject areas. In 2003, 66 percent of all students scored proficient or above in reading; in 2012, approximately 69 percent of all students were proficient or above. The percent of students proficient in writing was similarly flat. In math, however, Colorado students have shown improvement over time. In 2003, 41 percent of all students were proficient or above in math; by 2012, that percentage had increased to 54 percent (Figure 54).¹³¹

Figure 54 Students Scoring Proficient or Advanced on the CSAP/TCAP



Aurora: Increasing Cultural Awareness for a Safer Learning Environment

Rangeview High School has worked hard to become a “No Place for Hate” school. With a student body growing more and more diverse, data showed students felt a decreased connection to school. To ensure all students felt accepted and respected, the school used a Colorado Legacy Foundation grant to expand a student club, the Diversity Student Alliance, to a credit-bearing class in multiculturalism. Students design and deliver lessons in religious tolerance, the power of words to hurt and heal, understanding sexuality and gender non-conformity, personality differences, and understanding life for students with disabilities. Students also lead professional development sessions with

teachers and organize monthly activities that culminate in students pledging to respect and celebrate diversity.

Between 2007 and 2011, the school saw a 15 percent increase in the number of students who felt safe at school, a 17 percent decrease in cultural-based

harassment and an increasing graduation rate.

The school has earned a 9News Health Advocacy Award for the student-led Find Your Voice Campaign. For the full story, please check out CLF’s Best Practice Guide at www.colegacy.org.

Thanks to Amy Dyett, School Health and Wellness Manager, Colorado Legacy Foundation



¹³¹ Colorado Department of Education.

Achievement Gaps by Income

Looking at overall student achievement can be deceiving, as Colorado has wide achievement gaps based on several factors, including family income. Average proficiency levels do not reflect the significance of these gaps without closer review. Ensuring that all Colorado students, regardless of their family's income, are equipped with the skills they need to succeed in college or the workforce is essential to ending the cycle of poverty.

Although student proficiency in reading and math has improved overall since 2003, achievement gaps between students who were eligible for free and reduced price lunch (FRL) and those who were not are wide and persistent across time. In 2012, the reading achievement gap between these two student groups was 29 percentage points—only slightly more narrow than the achievement gap of 33 percentage points in 2003 (Figure 55). In math, the achievement gap between these two groups of students was 28 percentage points in 2012; this gap is identical to the achievement gap in 2003 (Figure 56). Achievement gaps based on family income persist across all subjects, all grade levels and all years for which CSAP/TCAP data are available.¹³²

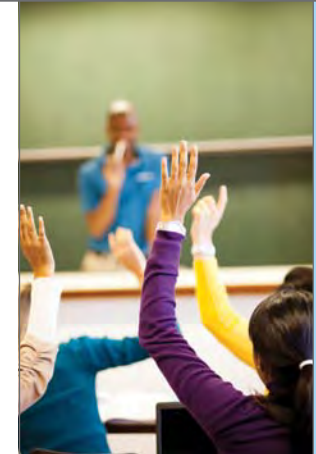
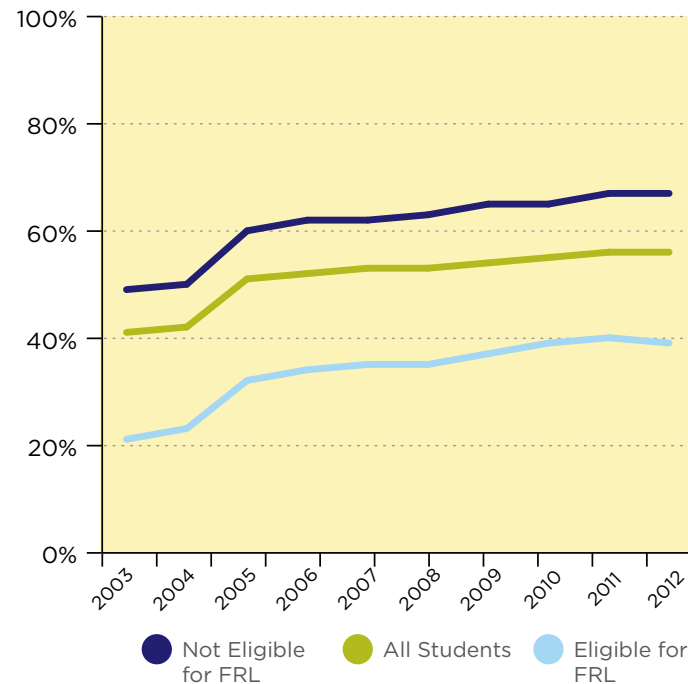
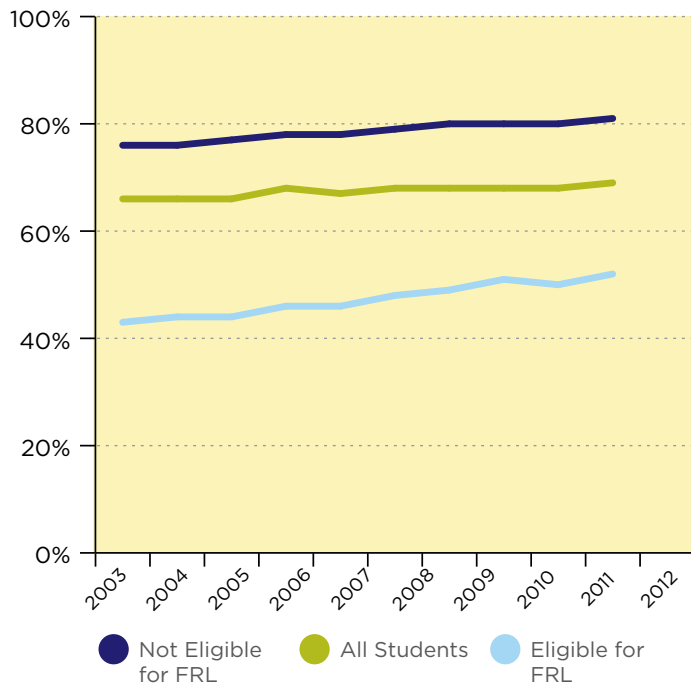


Figure 55 CSAP/TCAP Reading Proficiency

Figure 56 CSAP/TCAP Math Proficiency



¹³² Colorado Department of Education.



Achievement Gaps by Race/Ethnicity

In addition to achievement gaps based on income, significant achievement gaps exist between students of different races and ethnicities in Colorado. Across all subjects assessed by TCAP, American Indian, black and Hispanic students are less likely to be proficient or advanced than their non-Hispanic white or Asian peers.

In math, more than two-thirds of all non-Hispanic white or Asian students were proficient or advanced in 2012, compared to 40 percent of American Indian students, 39 percent of Hispanic students and 34 percent of black students (Figure 57).¹³³

Although on average, students of all races and ethnicities performed better in reading than in math, achievement gaps were still wide. Once again, averages do not fully tell the story of Colorado student achievement. Only 52 percent of black and Hispanic students and 55 percent of American Indian students were reading at grade level in 2012, compared to 76 percent of Asian students and 80 percent of non-Hispanic white students (Figure 58).¹³⁴

Figure 57 2012 Math Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

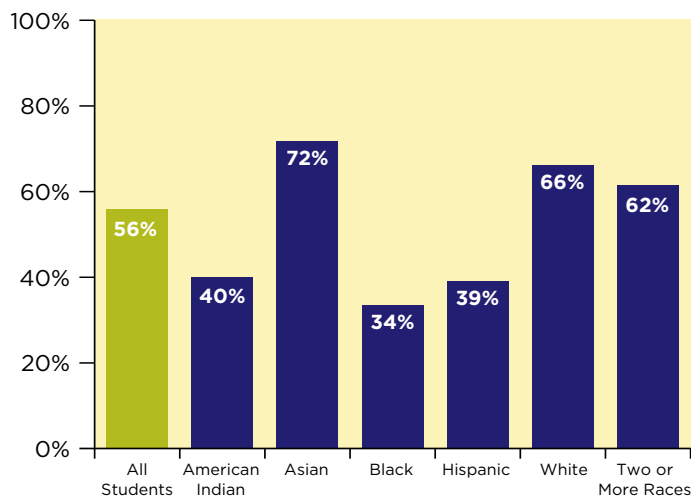
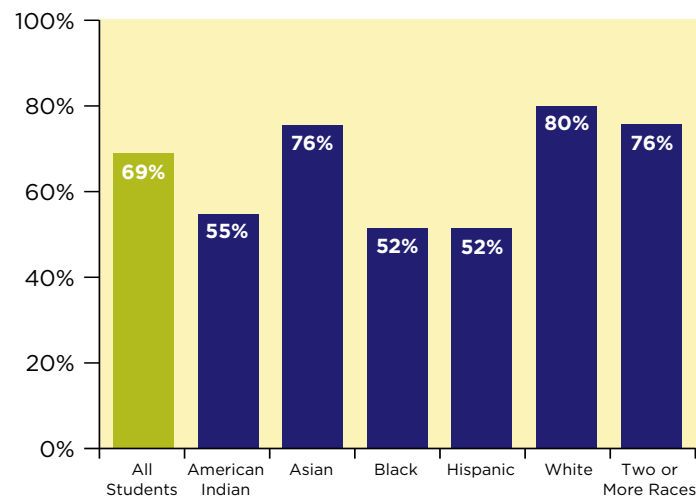


Figure 58 2012 Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity



¹³³ Colorado Department of Education.

¹³⁴ Colorado Department of Education.

In writing, about two-thirds of non-Hispanic white and Asian students scored proficient or above on the 2012 TCAP, while only 37 percent of all American Indian, black and Hispanic students scored proficient or above (Figure 59).¹³⁵

Performance on the science section of the TCAP was low across all races and ethnicities in 2012. On average, less than half of all Colorado students were proficient. A third of American Indian students were proficient or above, and only about a quarter of black and Hispanic students scored proficient or higher. Among Asian and non-Hispanic white students, 60 percent and 62 percent, respectively, scored proficient or above in science in 2012 (Figure 60).¹³⁶

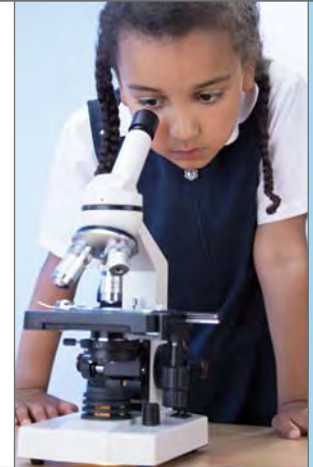


Figure 59 2012 Writing Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

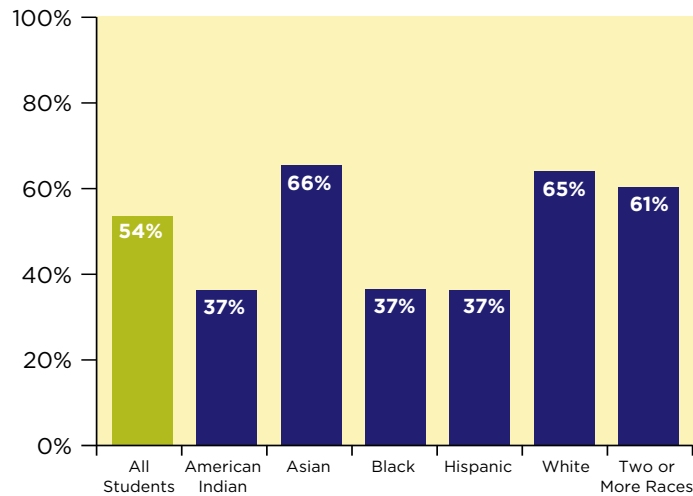
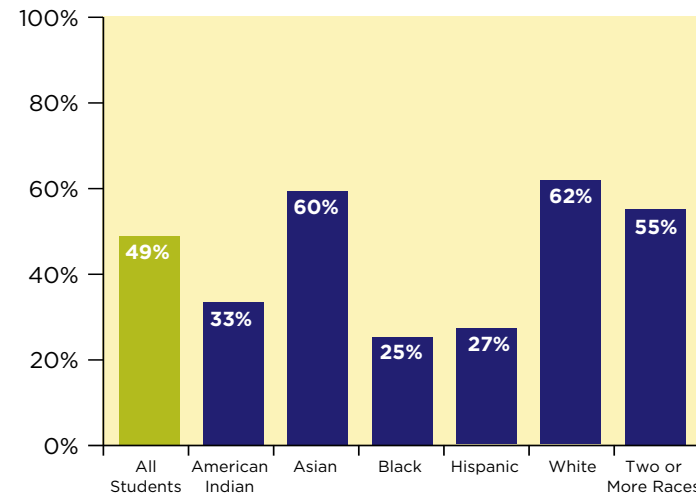


Figure 60 2012 Science Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity



¹³⁵ Colorado Department of Education.

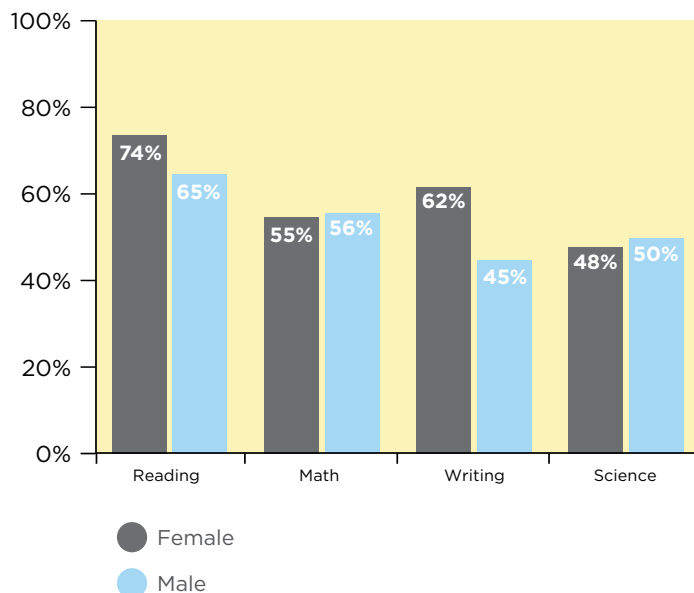
¹³⁶ Colorado Department of Education.

Student Achievement by Gender

Student achievement also differs between male and female students in Colorado. In 2012, female students were significantly more likely to score proficient or advanced on the TCAP in reading and writing than their male counterparts. In reading, the achievement gap between genders was 9 percentage points, while in writing, it was 17 percentage points.

Male students, however, scored higher than female students in math and science, although the achievement gaps in these subjects were much smaller. In math, 56 percent of male students were proficient or advanced, compared to 55 percent of female students. Half of all male students were proficient in science, slightly higher than the 48 percent of female students who scored proficient or above (Figure 61).¹³⁷

Figure 61 2012 TCAP Proficiency by Gender



¹³⁷ Colorado Department of Education.

Grand Junction: Boosting Science and Math Learning with a Public-Private Partnership



Science and math education in Mesa County is supported by a unique partnership between schools, volunteers and a non-profit inspired by a scientist with a love for helping children learn. The John McConnell Math and Science Center of Western Colorado is a non-profit organization that relies on dedicated volunteers, college interns and a small staff of professionals to bring math and science alive for students of all ages. The center is housed in Mesa County Valley School District 51's New Emerson Elementary School. During 2012, 7,400 students and their teachers experienced science and math in a hands-on way during school field trips to the Center. Another 9,800 students and teachers benefited from standards-based, hands-on science resource kits that were developed and provided by the Math & Science Center for all District 51 elementary schools. The Center began as a volunteer project of John McConnell, who traveled from school to school with scientific demonstrations that he created, until the district was able to give a permanent home to his vision. With support from the community, the center is helping prepare the next generation of scientists and engineers.

"We see ourselves—in this time of serious budget shortfalls for local school districts—as one means of supplementing and complementing what the schools are able to provide for students with their limited resources," said Executive Director Teresa Coons.

Thanks to Teresa Coons, Executive Director, John McConnell Math and Science Center of Western Colorado



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

Fourth-grade reading proficiency, in particular, is an important indicator of a student's future academic outcomes. At this critical transition point, children shift from "learning to read" to "reading to learn," reaching a point where they rely on reading skills to learn and comprehend other subjects.¹³⁸ Children who are not proficient in reading by fourth grade are at higher risk of dropping out of high school than their peers.¹³⁹

In Colorado, 33 percent of all fourth-graders were not reading at grade level in 2012, according to the TCAP.^{140, 141} Among Colorado's 25 largest counties, Denver County had the highest percentage of fourth-graders not proficient in reading with more than half of all fourth-graders not reading at grade level. Douglas County had the lowest percentage of fourth-grade students who were not reading at grade level (20 percent) (Table 13, Figure 62).

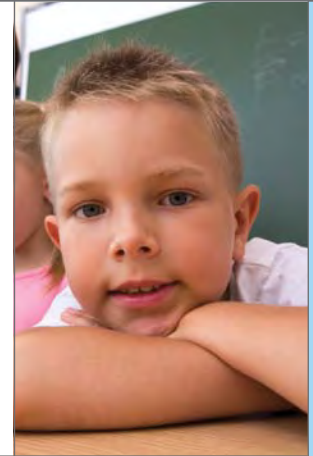


Table 13

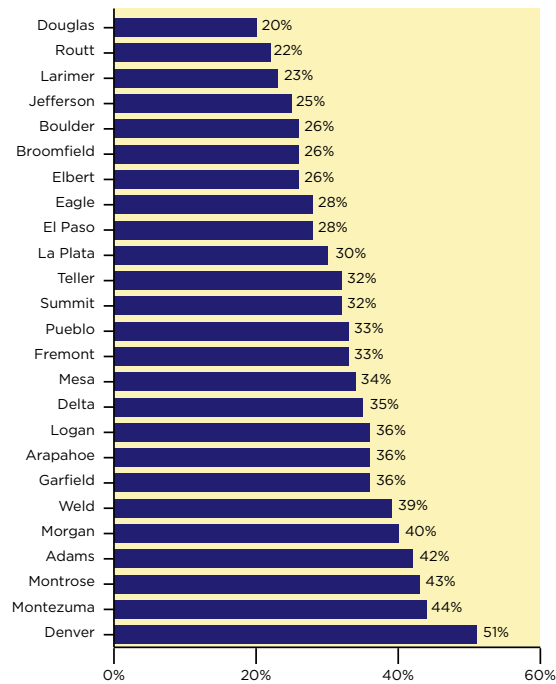
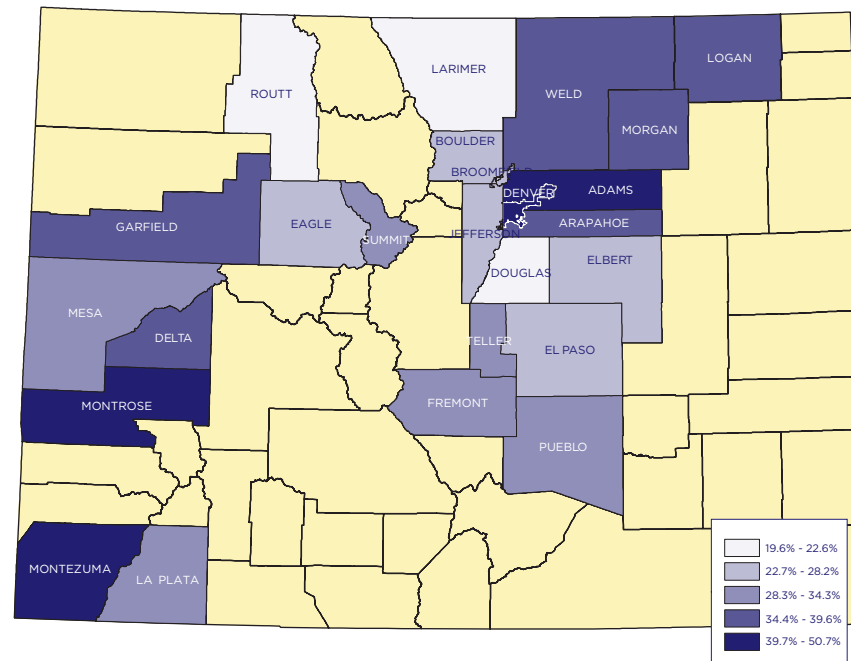


Figure 62



¹³⁸ Campaign for Grade Level Reading.
¹³⁹ Hernandez, D. J. (2012). *Double Jeopardy: How Third-Grade Reading Skills and Poverty Influence High School Graduation*. Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation.
¹⁴⁰ 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 2012. Data Source: Colorado Department of Education.
¹⁴¹ The Colorado Department of Education does not collect data for Broomfield County. This chart uses education data for Boulder County in place of Broomfield County data.

Fourth-grade students of color and students from low-income families are less likely to be proficient or advanced in reading than their peers. In 2012, only about half of Hispanic, black and American Indian fourth-graders were proficient in reading, compared to 79 percent of non-Hispanic white students (Figure 63). Similarly, only 49 percent of fourth-graders who qualified for free or reduced-price lunch (FRL) were proficient in reading on the 2012 TCAP, compared to 81 percent of children from more economically stable families (Figure 64).¹⁴²

Figure 63 Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency by Race/Ethnicity

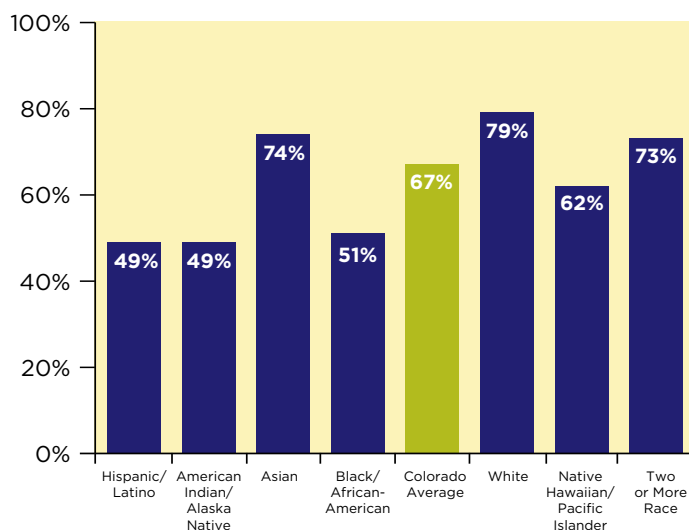
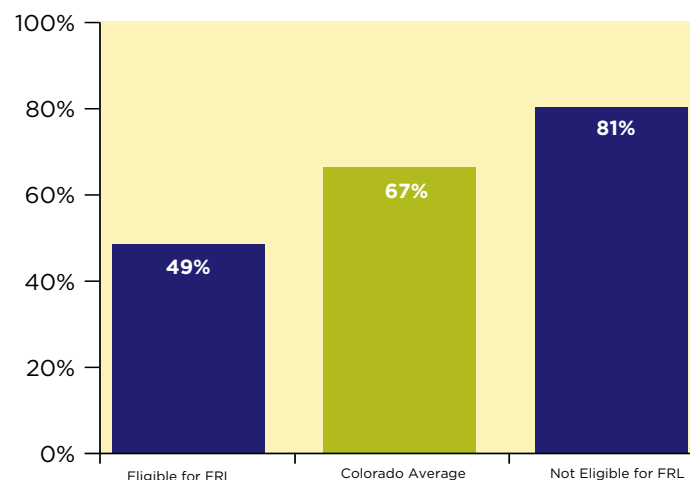


Figure 64 Fourth Grade Reading Proficiency by Income



Silverton: School Lunch for the First Time

Silverton's tiny school had done a lot of innovative things, including launching an expeditionary learning program, hosting students from Rwanda and turning their gym into a place where the whole community can work out. However, the school never had a lunch program. Students either brought food from home or walked home to eat. Nearly two-thirds of the 65 K-12 students qualify for free or reduced lunch, so it is likely that many went hungry without a meal offered at school.

With support from the Colorado Legacy Foundation, the district has begun serving breakfast and hot lunch. In keeping with their community-focused approach, the school will open the lunch room doors for all Silverton seniors to come enjoy a meal with the kids. For the full story, please check out CLF's Best Practice Guide at www.colegacy.org.

Thanks to Amy Dyett, School Health and Wellness Manager, Colorado Legacy Foundation



¹⁴² Colorado Department of Education.

Graduation Rates

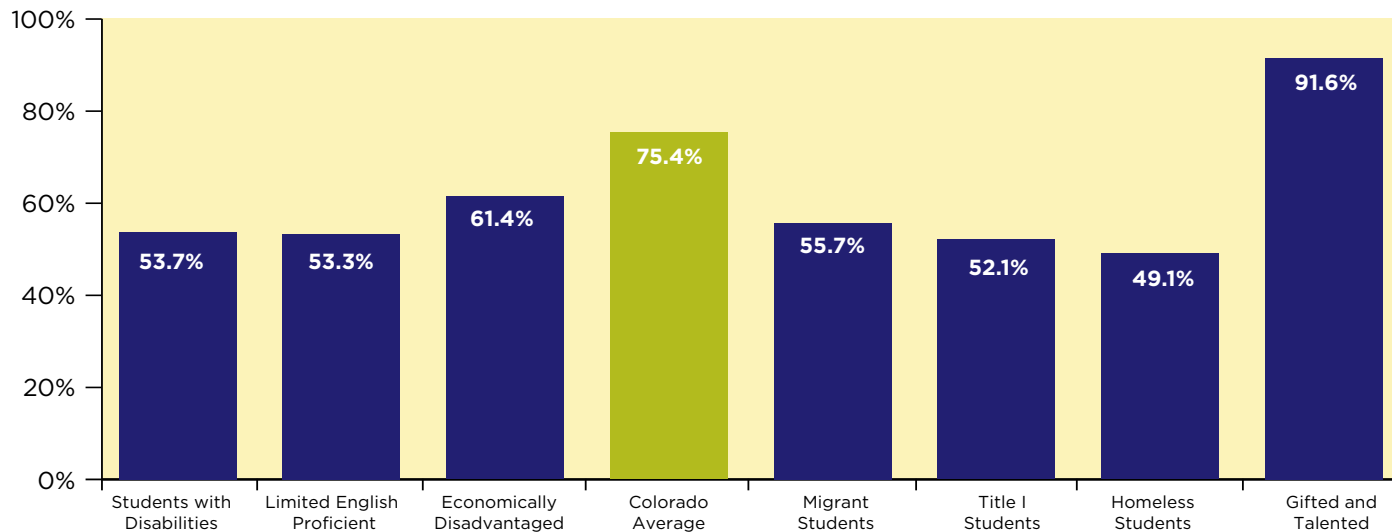
Colorado calculates its graduation rate using the “on-time” graduation rate, which counts students who graduate from high school four years after leaving eighth grade. In 2012, Colorado’s graduation rate continued to improve, rising from 73.9 percent in 2011 to 75.4 percent in 2012.¹⁴³ Although this improvement is meaningful, a graduation rate of 75 percent still means one in four Colorado students fails to graduate on time, jeopardizing their ability to pursue higher education or secure a stable job in the future.

Like student achievement, graduation rates also differ widely between various student groups. For example, although 75 percent of all Colorado students graduated on time in 2012, only 61 percent of economically disadvantaged students did so. The graduation rates for students with disabilities, limited English proficient students, migrant students and homeless students were even lower, with only about half of all students in these groups finishing high school on time in 2012 (Figure 65).¹⁴⁴ In order to guarantee Colorado has a strong workforce in the future, we must ensure students from all backgrounds receive the support they need to finish high school.



Figure 65

2012 Graduation Rates



¹⁴³ Colorado Department of Education. Graduation data for the class of 2011-12.

¹⁴⁴ Colorado Department of Education. 2011-12 Graduates and Completers by Instructional Program Service Type.



Colorado Child Well-Being Index: Dropout Rate

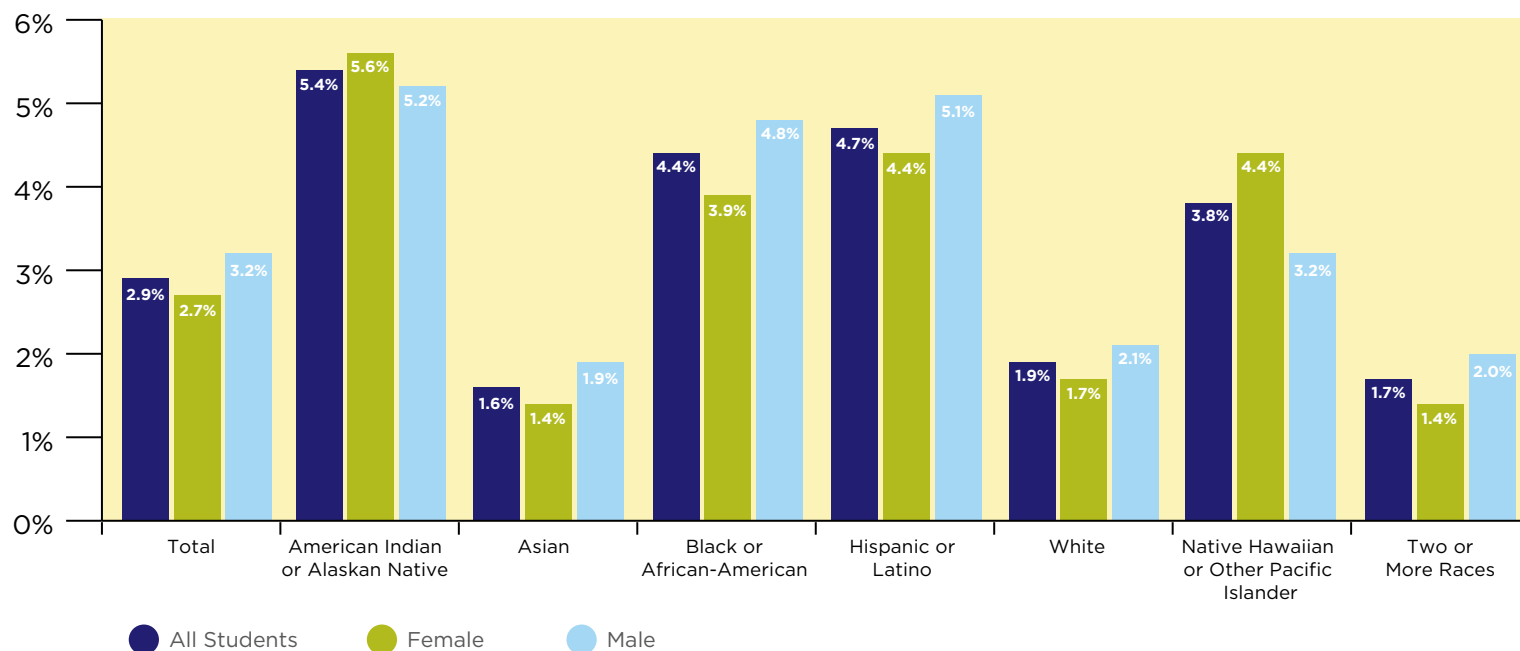
In today's competitive employment market, a high school diploma is all but essential to obtaining even a low-skill job. Students who drop out of high school will likely face challenges finding employment that pays a living wage. High school dropouts earn, on average, \$260,000 less over their lifetimes than a high school graduate.¹⁴⁵

In 2012, Colorado's dropout rate was 2.9 percent (12,256 students), slightly lower than the 2010-2011 school year rate. However, there are large differences in dropout rates based on gender, race and ethnicity (Figure 66). In 2012, American Indian students had the highest dropout rate (5.4 percent), while Asian students had the lowest dropout rate (1.6 percent).¹⁴⁶

Students drop out of high school for many different reasons, including significant life events such as a pregnancy or the need to work to help support their families, frustration with schoolwork or boredom, being "pushed out" due to the perception that they are dangerous or difficult to work with, or a persistent failure to succeed.¹⁴⁷

Figure 66

2012 Dropout Rates



¹⁴⁵ Rouse, C. (2005). Labor market consequences of an inadequate education.

¹⁴⁶ Colorado Department of Education. 2011-12 Dropout Rates by District, Grade, Gender and Race/Ethnicity.

¹⁴⁷ Balfanz, R. (2007). What your community can do to end its drop-out crisis: Learnings from research and practice. Washington, DC: Center for Social Organization of Schools, Johns Hopkins University.

Some counties have dropout rates that are significantly higher than others. In 2012, the dropout rate for students in Denver County (5.7 percent) was seven times higher than the dropout rate in Douglas and Teller counties (0.8 percent) (Table 14, Figure 67).

Table 14

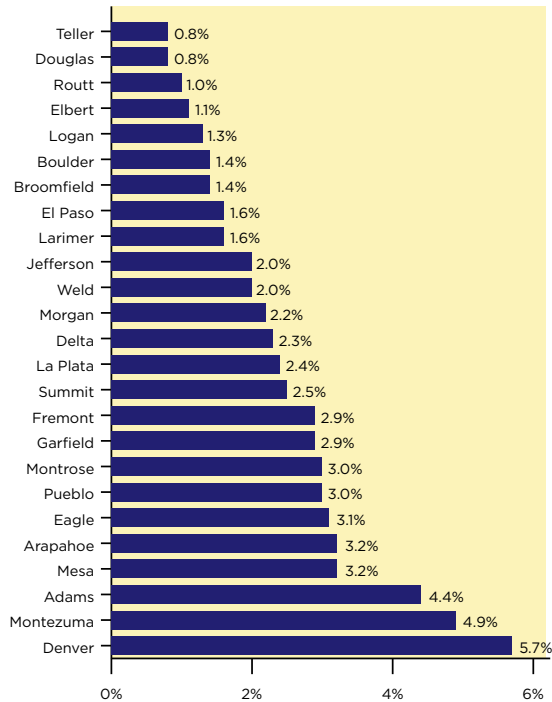
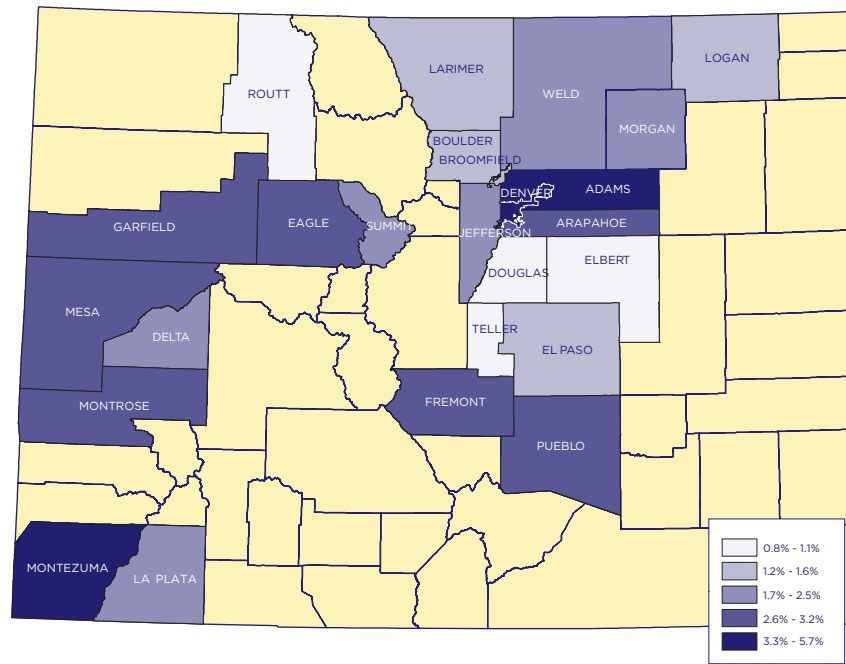


Figure 67

2012 Dropout Rate



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 who received a high school diploma within that four-year time period.

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

The employment market in Colorado and around the country was hit hard by the Great Recession, leaving millions of workers without jobs. As a result, more and more teens and young adults have found themselves disconnected from school and work, unable to find meaningful employment as they compete with older, more experienced workers for entry-level jobs. Teens who have less education, live in low-income families or belong to a racial or ethnic minority are the most likely to be disconnected from school and work. Strong educational opportunities, robust training and support services, and mentoring relationships with adults can help teens and young adults transition successfully to adulthood.¹⁴⁸

Five-year estimates from the 2007-2011 American Community Surveys indicate that, on average, 7.6 percent of Colorado teens ages 16 through 19 were not attending school and not working, although this rate varies by county. Among Colorado's largest 25 counties, teens in Adams, Montezuma and Routt counties were most likely to be disconnected from school and work, while Elbert County teens were the least likely to be out of school and out of work between 2007 and 2011 (Table 15, Figure 68).¹⁴⁹

Table 15

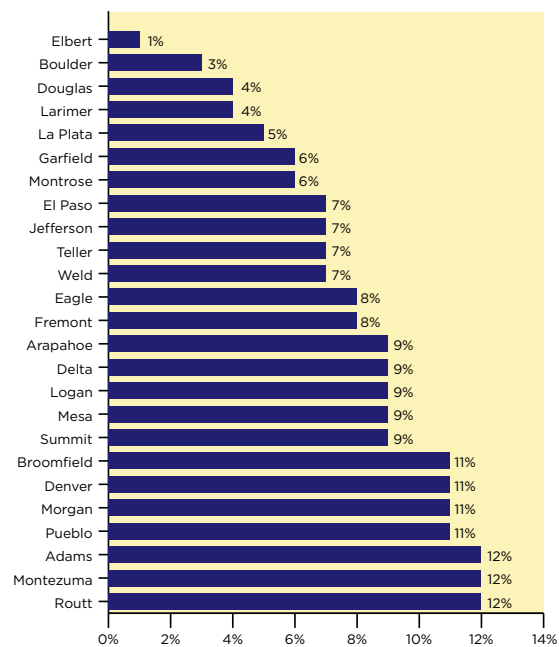
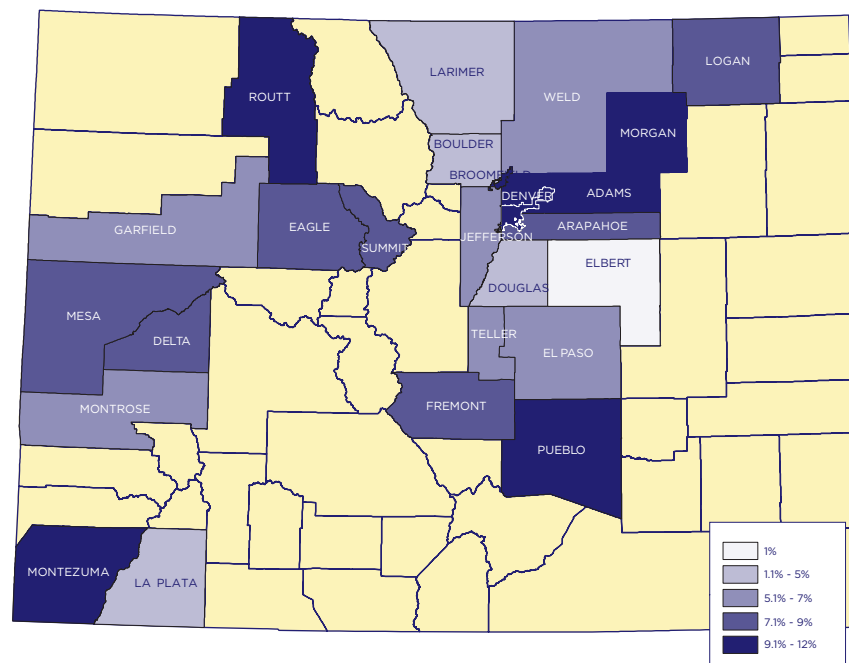


Figure 68



¹⁴⁸ The Annie E. Casey Foundation. (2012). Youth and work: Restoring teen and young adult connections to opportunity.

¹⁴⁹ 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, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Averages.



Brighton: Mother of Special-Needs Child Empowers Other Spanish-Speaking Families

Maria Luisa Diaz saw a void in knowledge among Spanish-speaking families with special-needs children. She saw frustration among parents resulting from perceived misinformation and lack of understanding about the rights of children with special needs that was aimed at teachers and the entire education system. As a mother of a special-needs son who has passed away, she had learned to become an advocate by necessity. She knew that kids with special needs have rights, that school districts have systems in place to support these children, and that parents should be able to access them.

Maria Luisa joined the Family Leadership Training Institute, hosted by Community Enterprise in Commerce City, and focused on a community project to help parents who faced challenges similar to her own. She designed and began a series of workshops for Spanish-speaking families to equip them to advocate for an effective Individual Education Plan (IEP) for their children. After seeking the partnership and support of the Arc of Adams County, Maria Luisa helped the families learn how the school system supports families who have children with special needs and how to be an effective advocate within the system. After the workshops, Maria Luisa reported that families realized there are things they can do for their children. Next, Maria Luisa will be facilitating the upcoming Family Leadership Training Institute in Adams County and several of her workshop participants have applied to take the training as well.

*Thanks to Hannah Ewert-Krocker, Community Development Coordinator,
Community Enterprise*



County Data

COLORADO

POPULATION

2011 Total Population	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	892,990

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

2011 Births to Single Women	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	23,680

FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS

2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	36.8%

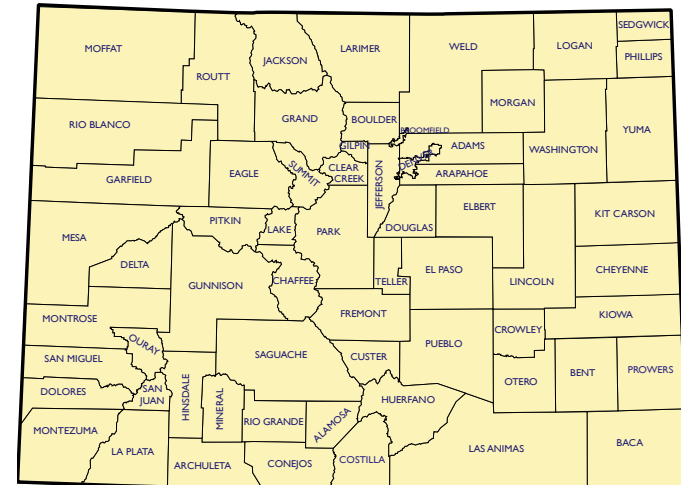
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

2011 Low Weight Births	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.8%

EDUCATION

Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	54.0%

STATE OF COLORADO

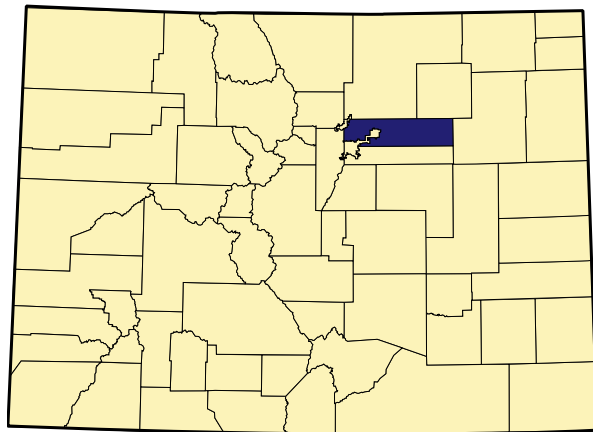


2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

LNE = Low Number of Events

N/A = Not Applicable

ADAMS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

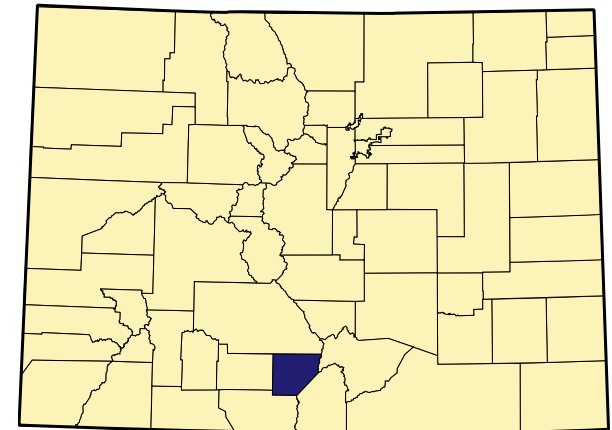
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ADAMS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	451,576	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	128,306	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	28.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	37,412	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	90,893	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	26.6%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	43.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4,396	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	48.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.2%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	52,429	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.8%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	48.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	75.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	12.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	10.8	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	35.4	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	3.9	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	25.7	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.3%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	84,111	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	66.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	22.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	66.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	41.7%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	47.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	59.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	37.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	42.6%	54.0%

County Data

	ALAMOSA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	15,642	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	3,896	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,207	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,688	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	35.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	15.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	38.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	7.2%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	18.1	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	83	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	72.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	59.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.6%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	36,870	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	30.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	16.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	78.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	12.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.8%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.7%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	26.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	53.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,375	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	14.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	74.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	42.7%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	45.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	64.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	38.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	47.0%	54.0%

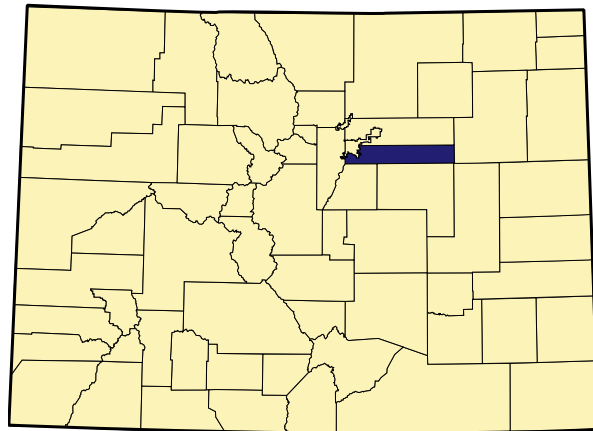
ALAMOSA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

ARAPAHOE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

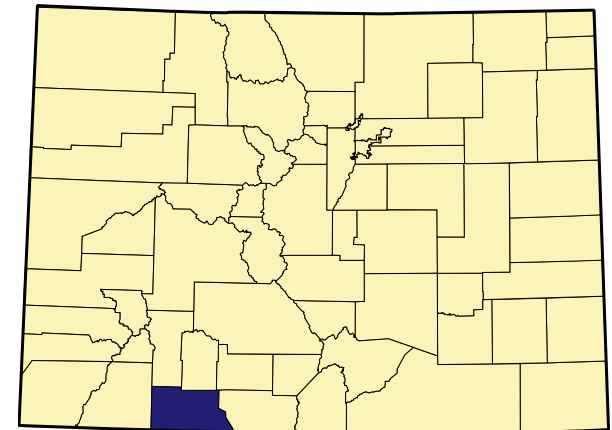
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ARAPAHOE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	584,703	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	147,939	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	40,396	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	107,543	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	22.8%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	16.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	24.2	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.2%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3,049	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.0%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.5%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	57,042	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	39.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	74.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.5	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.5	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	12.1	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.2	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	3.5	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	31.5	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.7%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	13.3%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	27.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	110,173	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	56.1%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	20.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	72.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	36.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	67.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	48.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	53.5%	54.0%

County Data

	ARCHULETA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	12,038	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,377	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	626	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,750	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.7%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.5%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	13	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	53.5%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	48,043	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.6%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	48.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	12.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	55.6%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.9%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,371	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	91.8%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	8.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	78.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	45.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	54.4%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	70.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	58.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	51.3%	54.0%

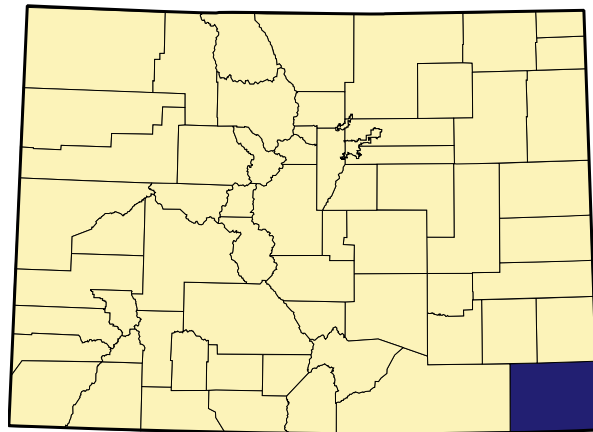
ARCHULETA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

BACA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

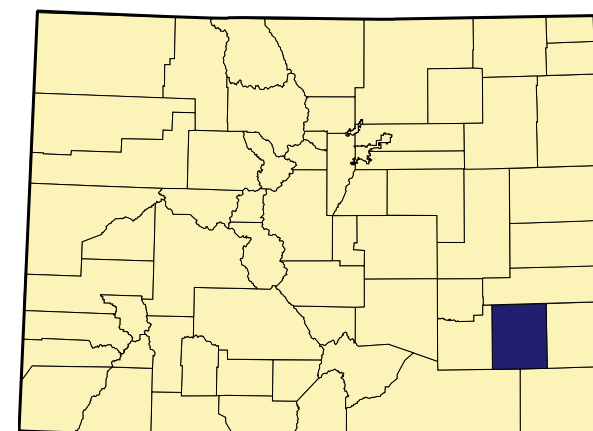
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BACA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	3,786	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	805	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	217	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	588	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	30.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	27.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	56.1	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	14.0%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	53.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	34,168	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	56.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	72.4%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.5	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.9%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.5%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	689	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	2.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	54.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	37.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	46.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	65.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	38.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	45.6%	54.0%

County Data

	BENT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	6,311	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,023	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.2%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	254	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	769	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	38.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	18.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	48	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	17.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	65.8%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	55.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.4%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	35,522	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	34.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	31.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	15.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	85.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	12.5%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	20.8%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	16.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	62.5	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.2%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	53.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	26.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	725	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.1%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	21.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	69.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	30.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	52.3%	54.0%

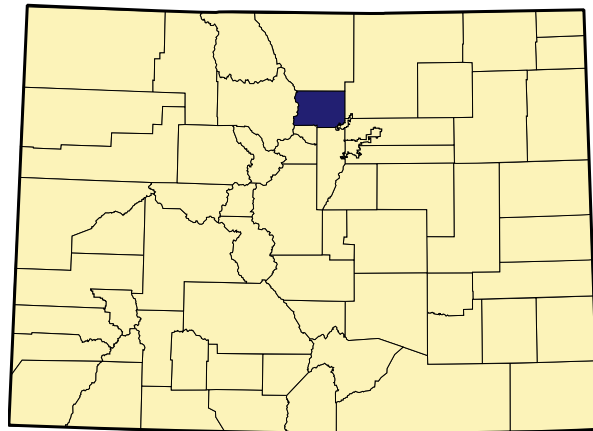
BENT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

BOULDER COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

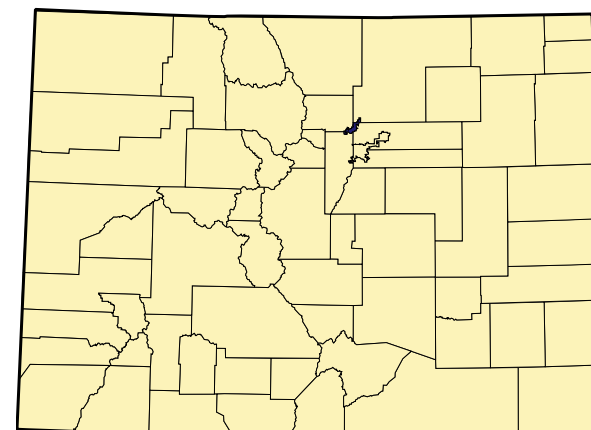
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	BOULDER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	300,383	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	63,175	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	16,079	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	47,096	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	18.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	11.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.7	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,599	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	25.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	68,101	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	28.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	6.6%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	85.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.6	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.2	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.2	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	21.9	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	8.1	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	17.5	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	20.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.0%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	57,462	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	43.7%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	12.1%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	86.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	26.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	64.8%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	77.1%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	60.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	62.6%	54.0%

County Data

	BROOMFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	57,305	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	14,784	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,803	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	10,980	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	12.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	5.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	1.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.8	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	N/A	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	N/A	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	79,051	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.8%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	17.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	87.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.1	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.6%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	12.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.1%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	N/A	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	N/A	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	N/A	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	N/A	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	N/A	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	N/A	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	N/A	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	N/A	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	N/A	54.0%

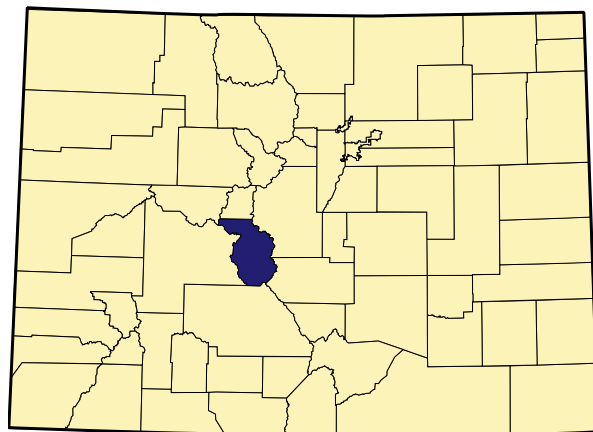
BROOMFIELD COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CHAFFEE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

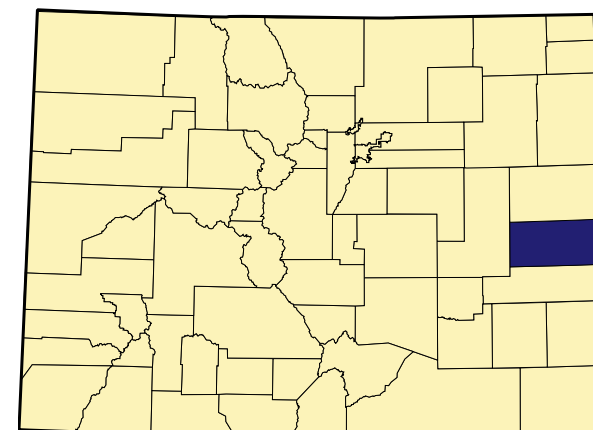
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CHAFFEE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	17,966	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,956	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	755	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,201	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	22.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	6.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	1.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	38.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	30.2%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	44,156	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.2%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	41.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	6.2%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	78.8%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.9%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,001	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.5%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	84.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	60.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	52.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	60.2%	54.0%

County Data

	CHEYENNE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	1,872	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	450	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	125	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	325	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	12.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.5%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	46,965	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.2%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	87.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.0%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.9	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	1140.9	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	1140.9	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	20.7%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.3%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	283	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	82.6%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	7.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	85.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	27.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	67.4%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	34.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	49.2%	54.0%

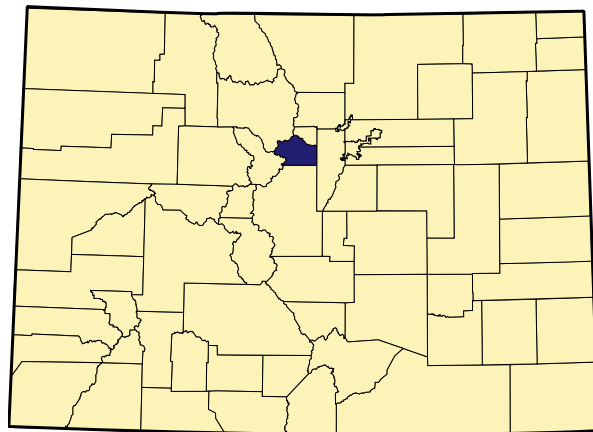
CHEYENNE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

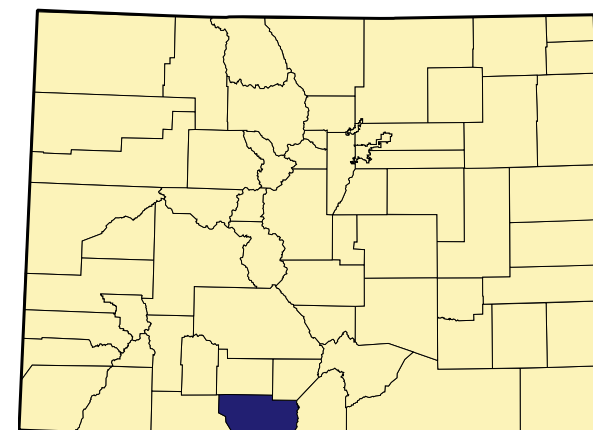
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CLEAR CREEK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	8,965	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,500	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	411	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,090	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	25.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	5.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.1	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	24.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	19.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	65,420	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	31.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.6%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	84.5%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.7	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	4.3%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	886	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.8%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	92.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	28.4%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	64.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	77.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	51.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	58.1%	54.0%

County Data

	CONEJOS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	8,251	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,287	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	618	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,669	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	19.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.2%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	43.4	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.4%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	19	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	50.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	16.5%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	32,588	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	4.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	73.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	25.5%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	8.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,573	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	88.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	18.5%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	71.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	52.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.2%	54.0%

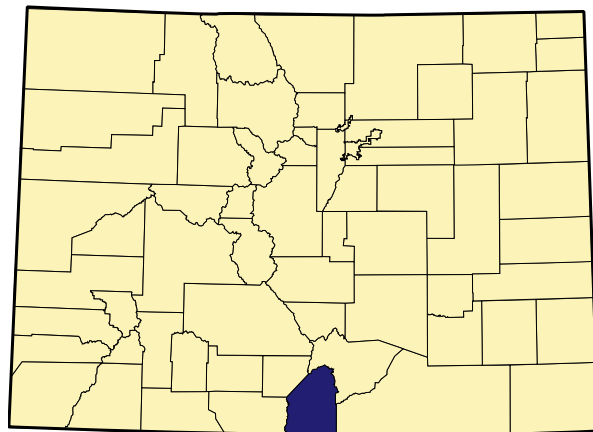
CONEJOS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

COSTILLA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

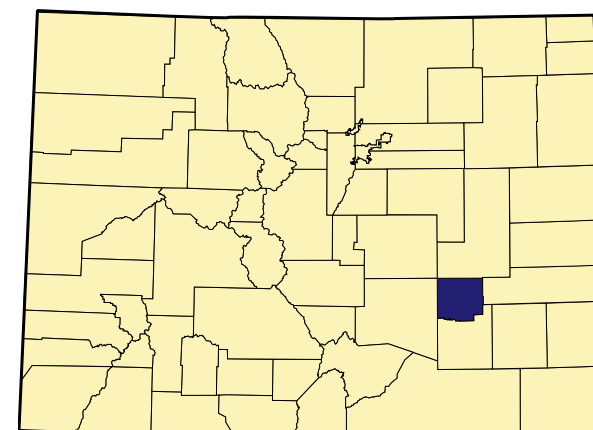
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	COSTILLA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	3,661	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	745	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	176	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	568	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	28.1%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	12.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.1	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	61	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	87.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	73.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	26,125	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	38.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	33.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	30.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	64.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.4	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	17.8%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	59.7%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	9.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	452	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	13.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	89.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	44.4%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	33.7%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	50.5%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	31.6%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	29.6%	54.0%

County Data

	CROWLEY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	5,801	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	762	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	13.1%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	185	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	576	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	43.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	44.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	65.4	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	17.2%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	22.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	70.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	57.0%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	30,279	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	40.6%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	37.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	16.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	86.5%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	13.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	63.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	16.7%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.9%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	66.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	29.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	446	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.4%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	87.8%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	48.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	68.5%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	45.5%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	49.5%	54.0%

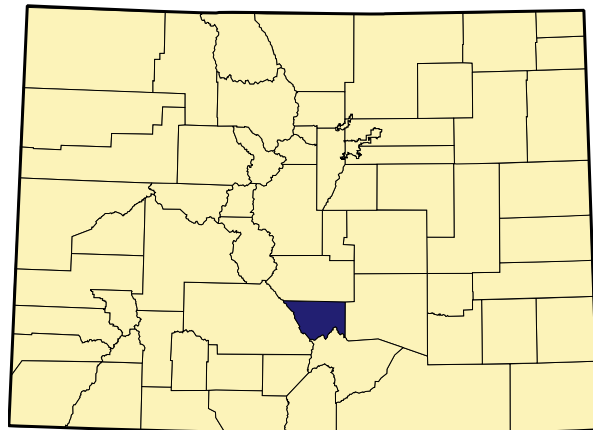
CROWLEY COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

CUSTER COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

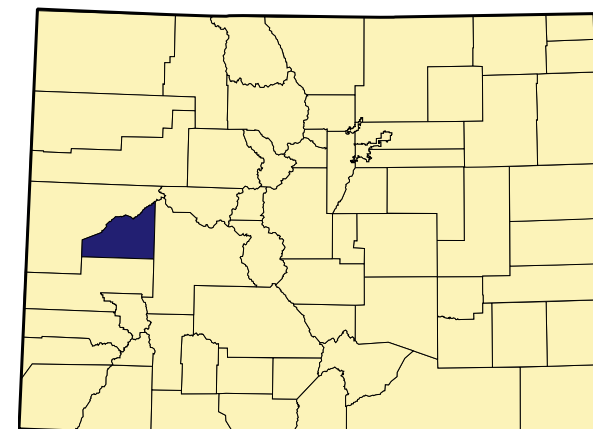
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	CUSTER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	4,206	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	675	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	130	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	545	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	19.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.4%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	45,791	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	76.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	19.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.7%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.1%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	383	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	92.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	13.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	58.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	58.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.8%	54.0%

County Data

	DELTA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	30,412	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	6,600	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,666	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,934	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	30.6%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	17.7%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	45	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.2%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	55	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.5%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	41,442	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	42.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	10.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	70.6%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	16.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	15.9%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	36.1%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	20.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,076	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	94.4%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	8.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	83.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	56.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	71.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	49.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	58.4%	54.0%

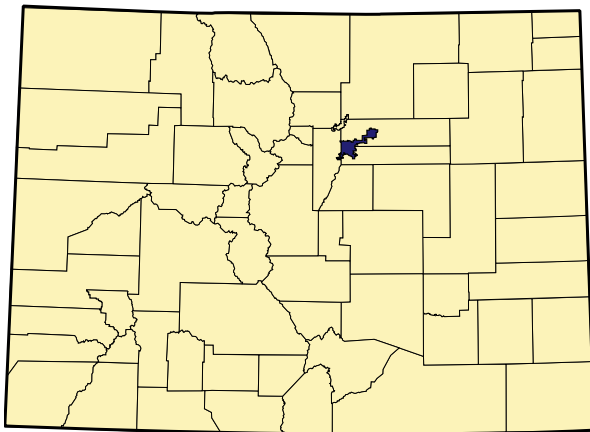
DELTA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

DENVER COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

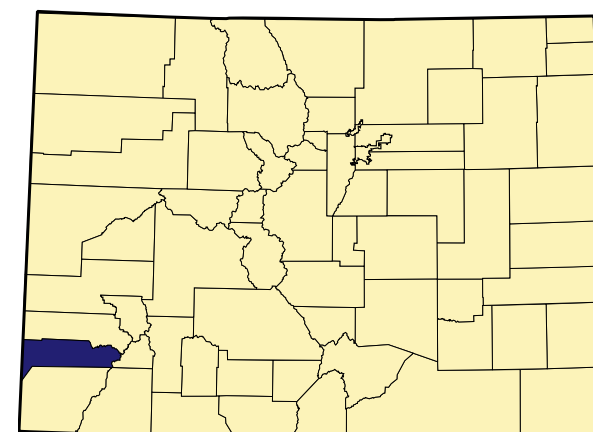
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DENVER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	620,917	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	134,911	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	45,648	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	89,263	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	25.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	23.7%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	46.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.0%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	14.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,136	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	71.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	64.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.5%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	47,584	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.2%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	11.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	40.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.9%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	75.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.7%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.6	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	17.7	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	54.9	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.4	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	42	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	9.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	78,530	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	36.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	58.8%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	50.7%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	42.9%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	51.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	31.2%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	40.8%	54.0%

County Data

	DOLORES	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	2,042	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	450	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	122	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	327	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	38.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.2%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	36.8%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.5%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	39,650	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	39.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	92.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	17.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.9	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.4%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	20.8%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	261	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	85.7%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	60.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	33.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	55.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	29.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	38.4%	54.0%

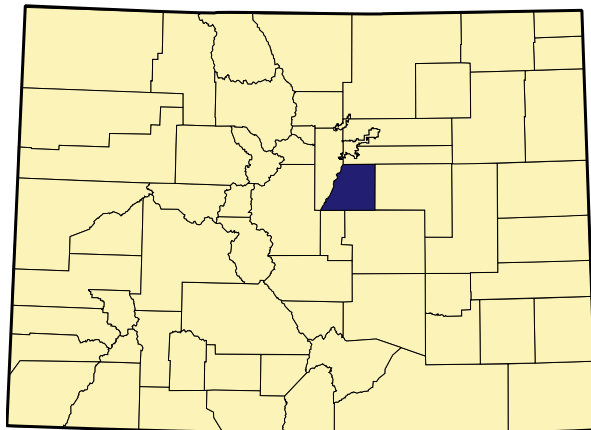
DOLORES COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

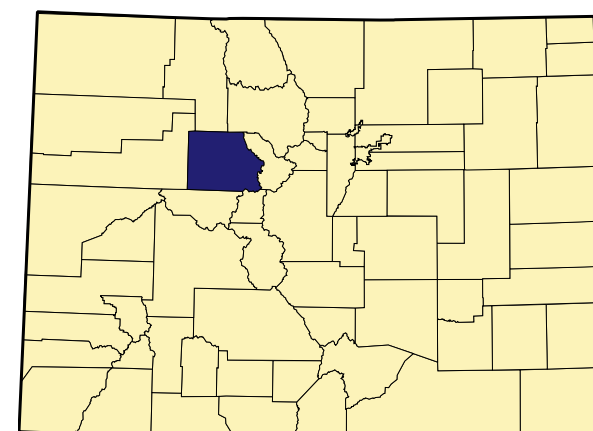
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	DOUGLAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	292,305	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	86,939	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	29.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	20,440	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	66,498	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	9.1%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	2.7%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	0.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	764	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	11.5%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	8.8%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	95,973	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	4.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	4.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	8.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	91.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.5	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.2	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	67.3	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.8	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	44.8	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.5%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	7.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	5.2%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	63,044	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	41.8%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.8%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	87.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	19.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	70.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	81.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	60.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	67.8%	54.0%

County Data

	EAGLE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	51,776	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	12,636	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,686	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	8,949	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	19.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	21.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.5%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	92	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	67,190	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.5%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	13.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	31.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.8%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	79.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	1.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.5	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.5%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	22.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	26.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,217	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	34.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	75.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	28.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	72.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	50.6%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.5%	54.0%

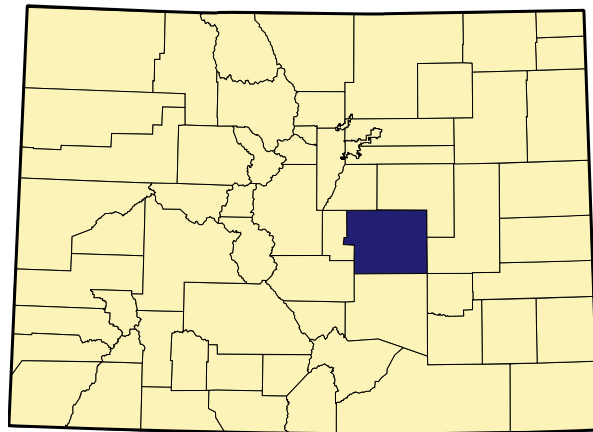
EAGLE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

EL PASO COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

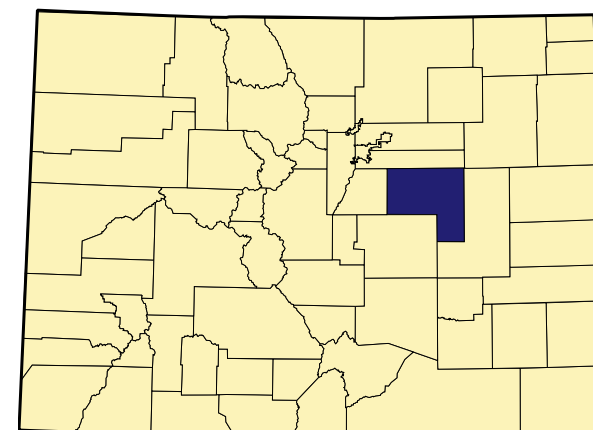
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	EL PASO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	637,302	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	164,998	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	25.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	45,451	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	119,547	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	24.1%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	11.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	28.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,786	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	36.0%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	54,857	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	41.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	80.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.7%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.7	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	19.5	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	45.7	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.8	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	33.2	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.7%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.3%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	15.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	108,821	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	81.5%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	6.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	28.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	60.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	74.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	53.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	58.9%	54.0%

County Data

	ELBERT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	23,156	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	5,553	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,046	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,507	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	15.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	3.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	13	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.7	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	15.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	78,029	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	16.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	86.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.5	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.7%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	15.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	45.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,409	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	92.8%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.8%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	88.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	26.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	58.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	75.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	57.5%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	59.7%	54.0%

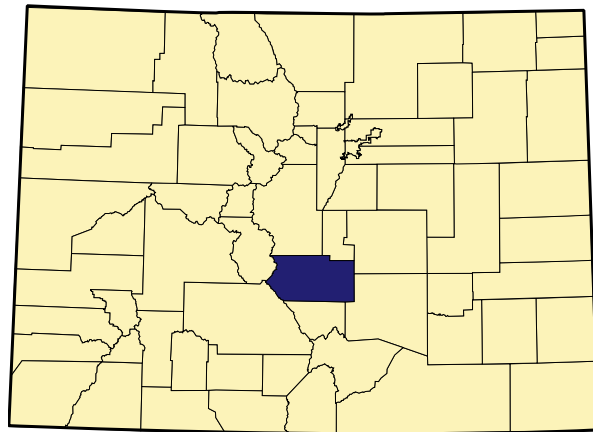
ELBERT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

FREMONT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

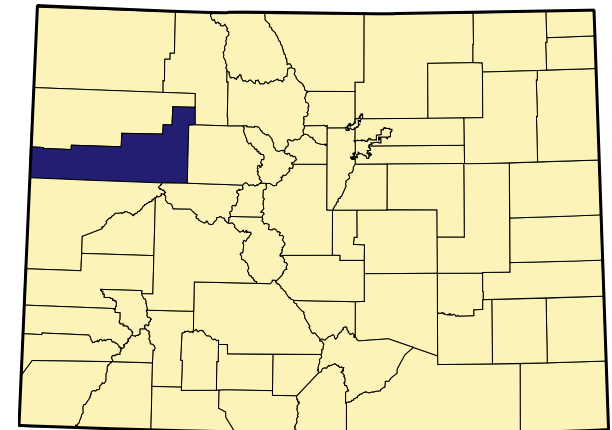
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	FREMONT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	47,375	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	8,232	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,087	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	6,144	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	39.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.1%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	5.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	22.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	52.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	41,493	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	10.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	54.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.9%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	76.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	25.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	47.7	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.2%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	40.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	17.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,366	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	71.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	50.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	68.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	44.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	46.7%	54.0%

County Data

	GARFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	56,237	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	15,138	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	4,422	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	10,716	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	24.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	40.1	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	5.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	132	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	57,617	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	34.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	65.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.9	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	80.6	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	22.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	10,829	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	67.2%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	23.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	74.8%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	36.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	50.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	66.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	43.5%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	48.9%	54.0%

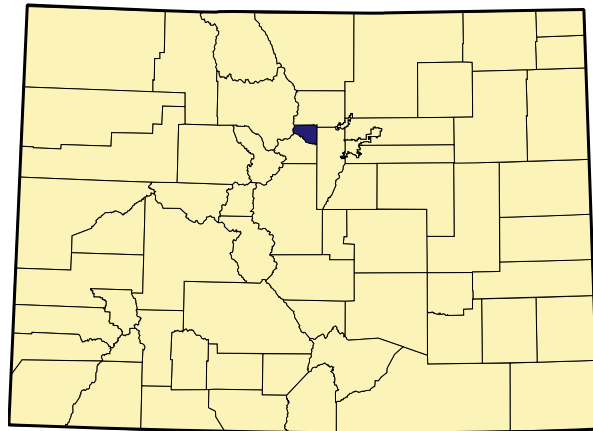
GARFIELD COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

GILPIN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

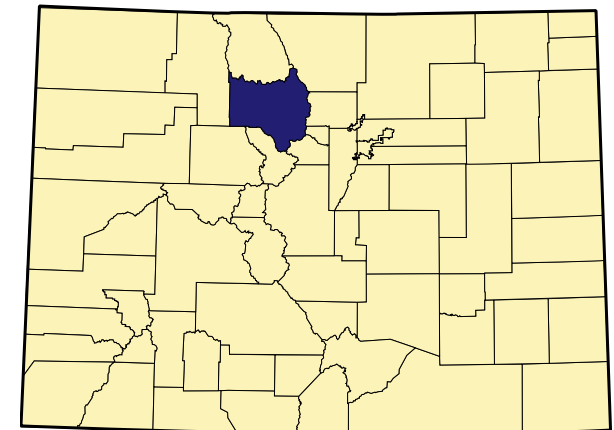
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GILPIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	5,450	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	961	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.6%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	272	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	690	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	11.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	8.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	30.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	60,537	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.5%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.9%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	17.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	93.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.0%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	4.3%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	6.8%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	342	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	71.9%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	68.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	57.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	72.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	52.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	52.8%	54.0%

County Data

	GRAND	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	14,500	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,870	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	738	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,132	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	18.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	12.1%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.2	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.2%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	56,980	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	84.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	2.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.3%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	20.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	30.1%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,624	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	9.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	61.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	75.4%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	55.2%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	59.7%	54.0%

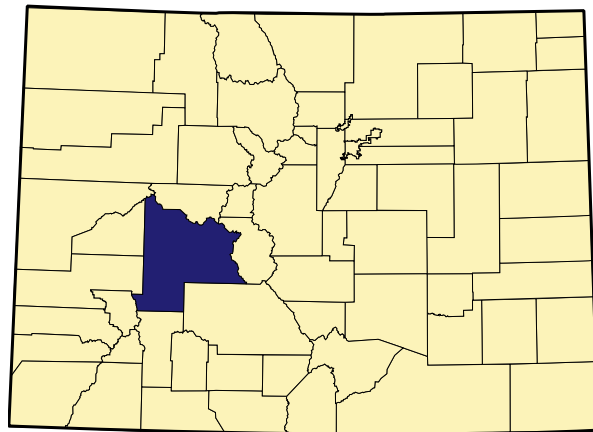
GRAND COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

GUNNISON COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

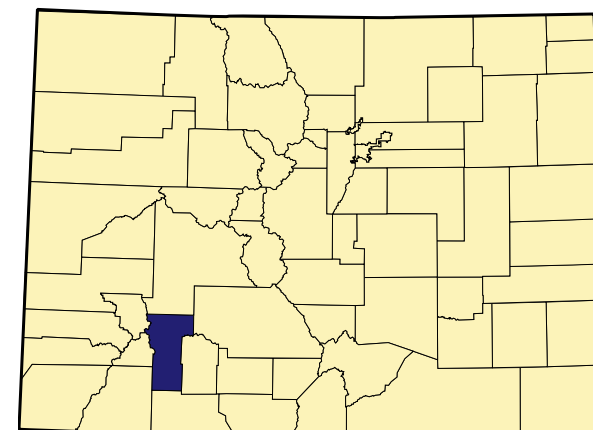
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	GUNNISON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	15,402	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,867	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.6%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	765	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,102	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	12.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	6.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	24.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,069	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.2%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	35.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	6.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	93.6%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.8%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.7	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.3%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	22.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	29.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,755	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	70.8%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	8.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	87.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	65.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	78.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	61.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	60.4%	54.0%

County Data

	HINSDALE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	821	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	168	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	49	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	119	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	LNE	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	23.5%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	18.5%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	49,024	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.7%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	2.0%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	100.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.4	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	N/A	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	76.5%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	71	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	80.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	71.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	84.1%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	68.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	66.7%	54.0%

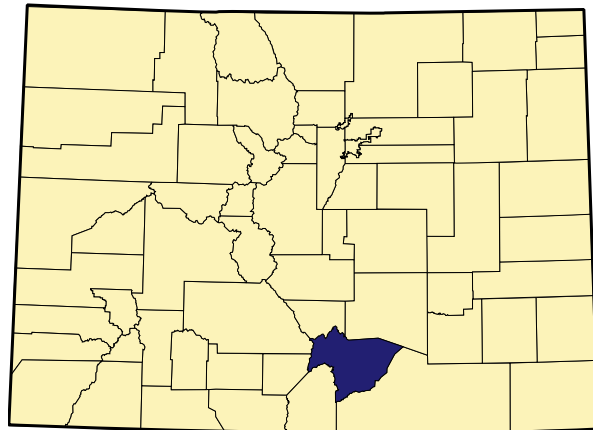
HINSDALE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

HUERFANO COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

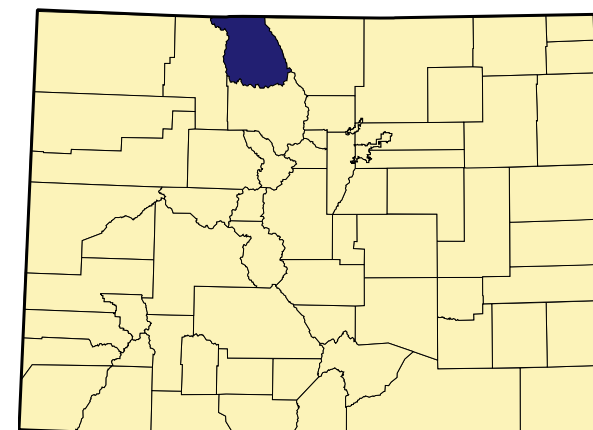
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	HUERFANO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	6,474	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,082	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	16.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	264	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	818	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	47.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	27.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	33.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	14.5%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	33.3	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	70.1%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	58.8%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	30,655	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	37.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	34.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	18.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	63.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	12.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	66.7%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.5%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	45.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	16.7%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	696	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	85.4%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	84.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	30.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	47.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	66.4%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	41.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	48.2%	54.0%

County Data

	JACKSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	1,366	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	256	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	62	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	194	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	28.6%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	42.9%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	78.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.1	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	51.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.8%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,206	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.5%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.2%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	58.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	57.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	92.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	21.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.1	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	24.7%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	41.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	185	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	93.8%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	11.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	85.7%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	65.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.1%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	72.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	61.1%	54.0%

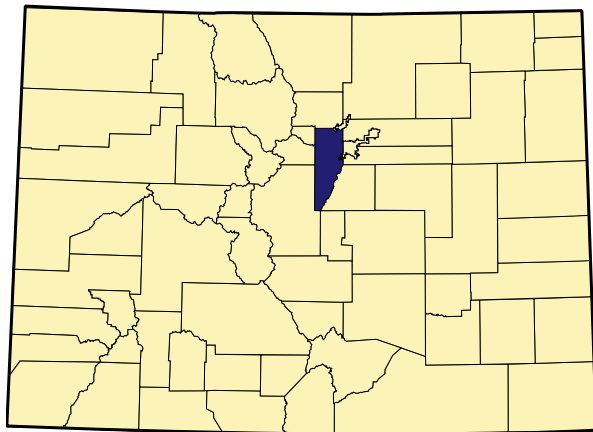
JACKSON COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

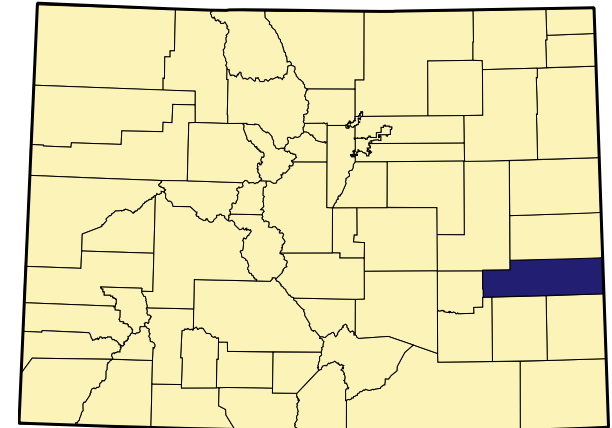
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	JEFFERSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	540,023	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	117,631	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	29,659	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	87,971	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	10.7%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	15.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,812	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	64,412	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.2%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.9%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.5%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	85.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.5%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.6	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	8.8	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	47.1	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	4.4	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	36	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.1%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	21.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.9%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.0%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	82,530	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	72.9%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	7.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	24.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	61.7%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.1%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	57.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	59.5%	54.0%

County Data

	KIOWA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	1,433	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	323	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	82	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	241	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	LNE	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	31.5%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	15.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	41,427	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	30.5%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	73.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	39.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	232	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	89.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	59.9%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	70.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	46.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.0%	54.0%

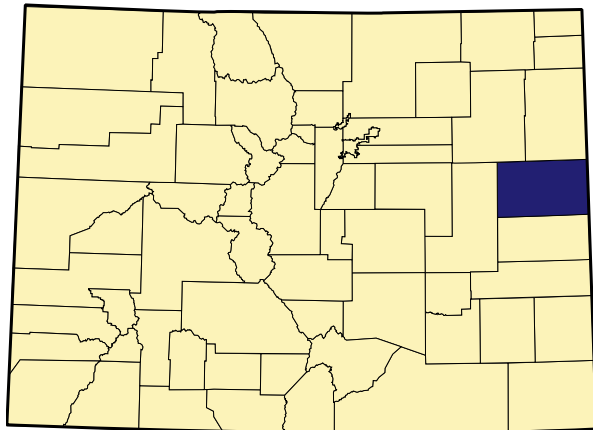
KIOWA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

KIT CARSON COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

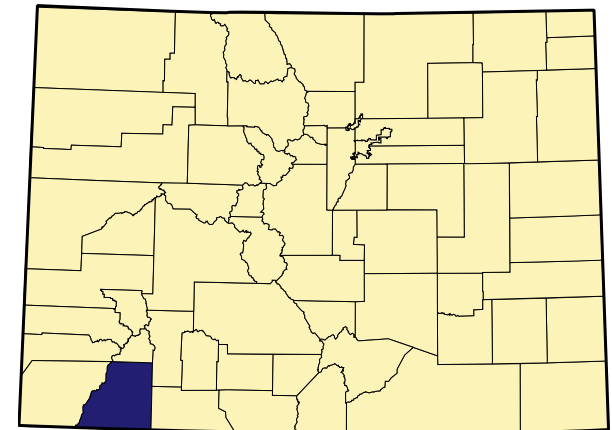
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	KIT CARSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	8,150	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,779	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	522	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,257	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	28.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	55.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	7.6%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	25	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,078	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.9%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	68.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	4.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	75.6%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.4	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	23.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	35.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.0%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,270	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.2%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	16.4%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	89.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	37.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	43.3%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	59.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	31.5%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	40.9%	54.0%

County Data

	LA PLATA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	51,944	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	10,528	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,901	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	7,626	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	32.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	19.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.1%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	52	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	52,276	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	32.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	71.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.5	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	81.6	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.0%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	25.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	24.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,540	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	78.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	29.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	57.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	72.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	55.1%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	56.0%	54.0%

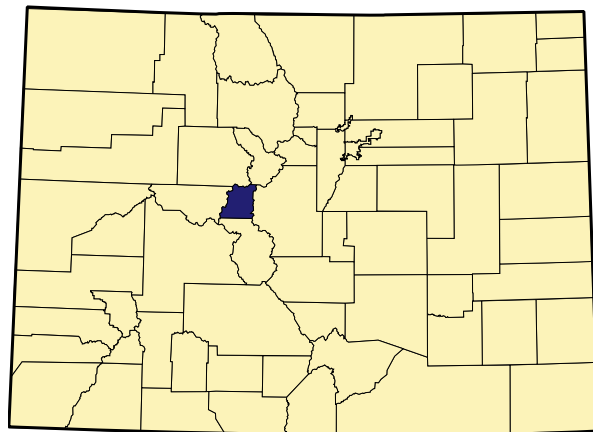
LA PLATA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

LAKE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

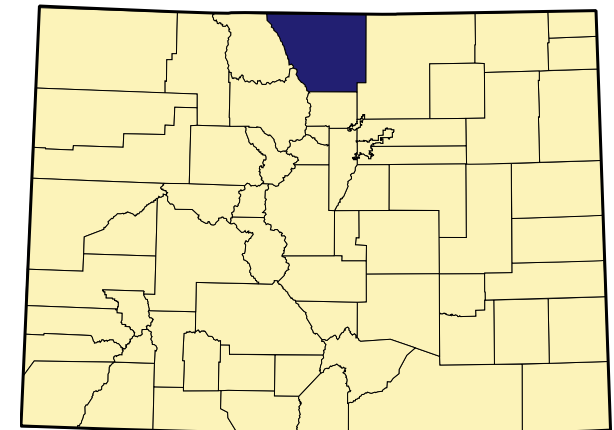
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LAKE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	7,396	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,835	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	555	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,280	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	32.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	33.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	33	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	10.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.8	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	11	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.1%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	52.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	42,768	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	17.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	61.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.0%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.4	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.8%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	41.5%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,051	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	35.1%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	70.8%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	60.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	41.3%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	48.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	30.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	29.5%	54.0%

County Data

	LARIMER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	305,309	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	64,611	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	21.2%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	17,461	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	47,150	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	9.6%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.7	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,372	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	55,501	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	27.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	87.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.9	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	10	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	44.3	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	26.6	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.8%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	24.5%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	13.8%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	43,712	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	61.4%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	5.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	82.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	63.8%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	77.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	59.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	62.5%	54.0%

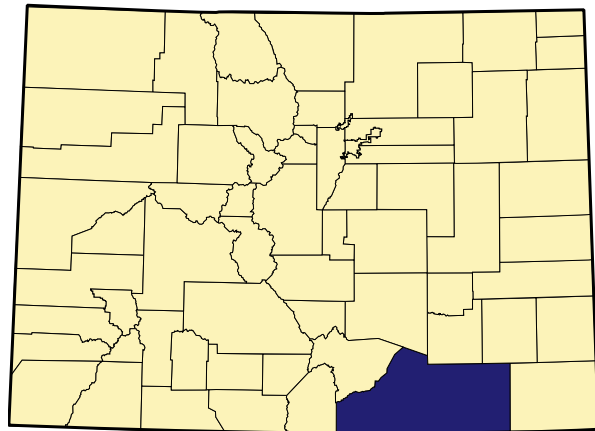
LARIMER COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

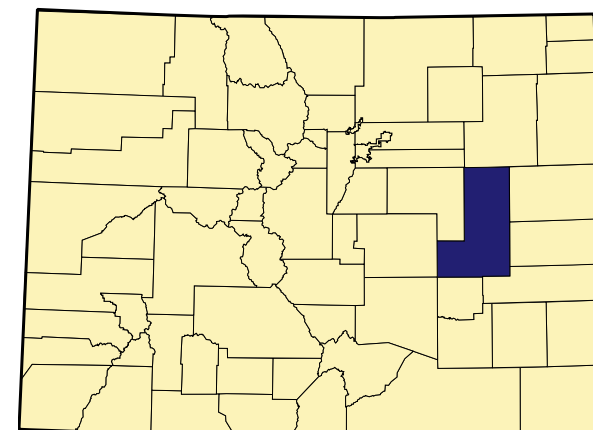
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LAS ANIMAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	14,991	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	3,032	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.2%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	787	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,245	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	49.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	23.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	68.1	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	14.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	16.7	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	51.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.8%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.6%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	40,191	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	11.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	57.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.6%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	70.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	18.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.4	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.4%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.1%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	12.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,337	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	75.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	37.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	46.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	67.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	42.1%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	49.0%	54.0%

County Data

	LINCOLN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	5,399	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,055	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	305	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	750	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	25.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	15.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	18.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	5.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	24.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	14	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	39.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	27.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	42,734	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.6%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	15.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	83.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	23.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	36.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.7%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	35.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	721	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	96.1%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.6%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	70.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	26.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.4%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	72.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	46.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.2%	54.0%

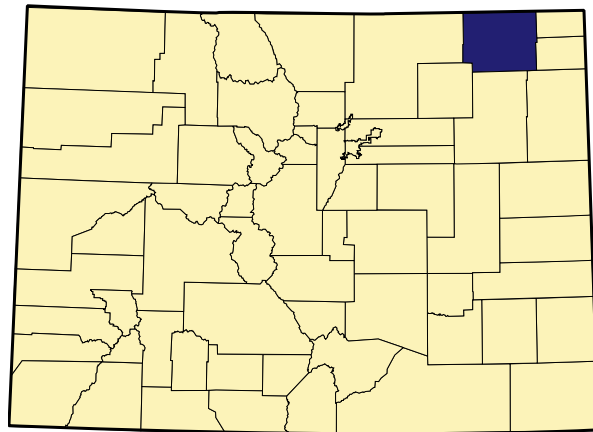
LINCOLN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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N/A = Not Applicable

LOGAN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

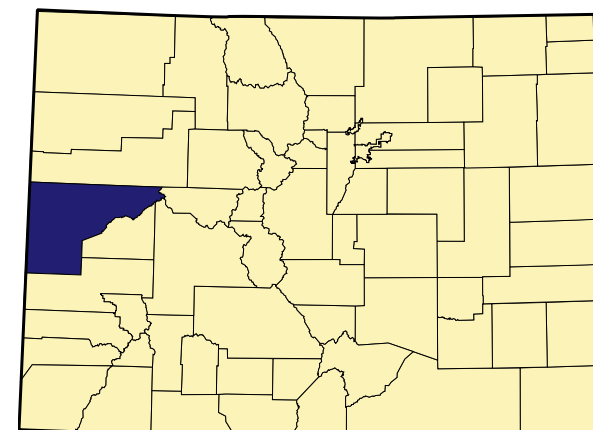
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	LOGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	22,193	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	4,323	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,121	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,203	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	31.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	39.3	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	14.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	15	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	34.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,823	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.8%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	55.7%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	76.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	19.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.9%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	29.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,847	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	55.5%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	5.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	57.3%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	72.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	49.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.0%	54.0%

County Data

	MESA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	147,753	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	34,506	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	9,903	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	24,603	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	26.1%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	16.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	36.6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	5.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	398	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44.0%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	36.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	47,778	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	33.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	80.7%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.8	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	18.6	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	58.8	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	14.9	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	39.2	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	34.7%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.7%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	18.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	21,695	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	22.1%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	5.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	73.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	34.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	69.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	48.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	49.4%	54.0%

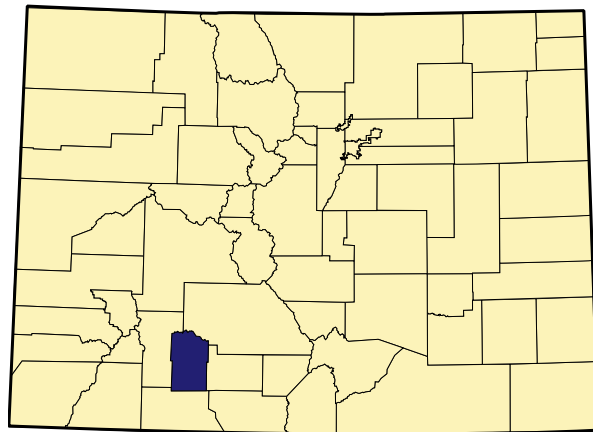
MESA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

MINERAL COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

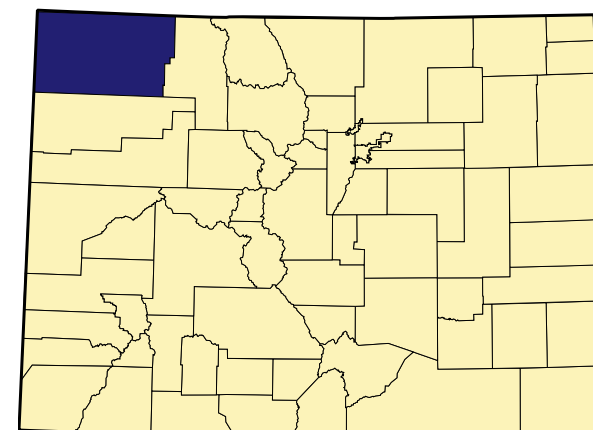
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MINERAL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	709	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	101	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	14.2%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	23	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	79	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	LNE	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	56.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	23.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	46,956	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.6%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	100.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	N/A	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	78	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	88.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	66.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	78.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	33.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	56.0%	54.0%

County Data

	MOFFAT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	13,434	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	3,609	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	998	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,612	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	28.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	23.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	55.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.9%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	37	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2011 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	42.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	52,257	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.5%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	41.0%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	90.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	17.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.5%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,117	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	9.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	79.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	43.4%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	44.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	64.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	45.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	42.7%	54.0%

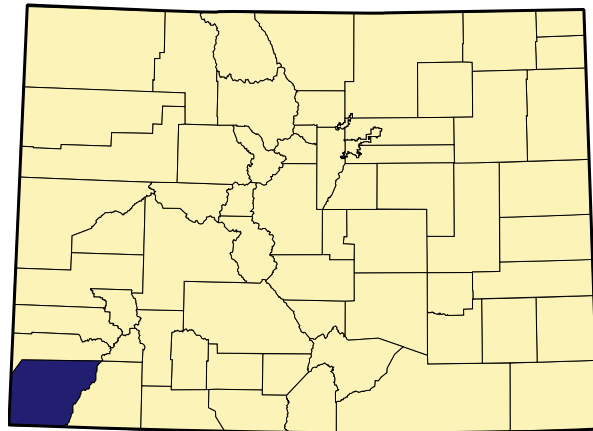
MOFFAT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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N/A = Not Applicable

MONTEZUMA COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

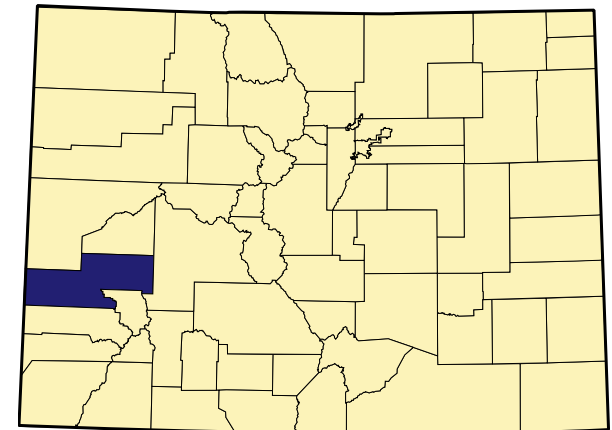
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MONTEZUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	25,413	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	5,859	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	23.1%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,603	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,256	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	37.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	22.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	49.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	12.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	12	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	43.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	41,817	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.1%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	5.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	69.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.5	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	13.6	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	18.4%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	16.7%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,779	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	34.5%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	6.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	60.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	43.9%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	47.3%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	61.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	38.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	40.3%	54.0%

County Data

	MONTROSE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	41,025	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	10,012	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,547	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	7,465	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	25.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	24.9%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	33.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.6%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	265	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	54.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	45.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,035	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	25.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	21.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	5.9%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.7%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.1	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.8	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	21.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	37.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	14.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,163	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	54.6%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	16.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	77.7%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	42.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	50.7%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	66.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	44.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	47.9%	54.0%

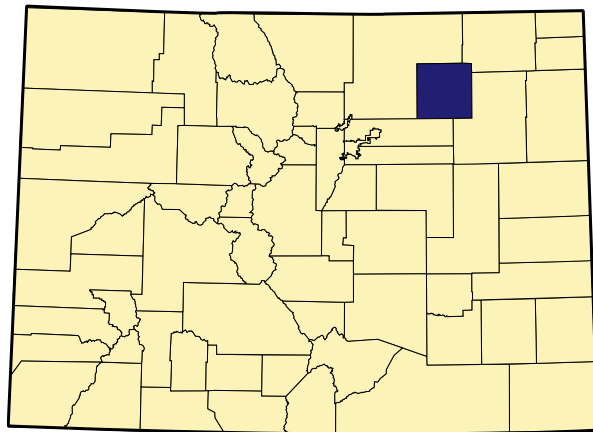
MONTROSE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

MORGAN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

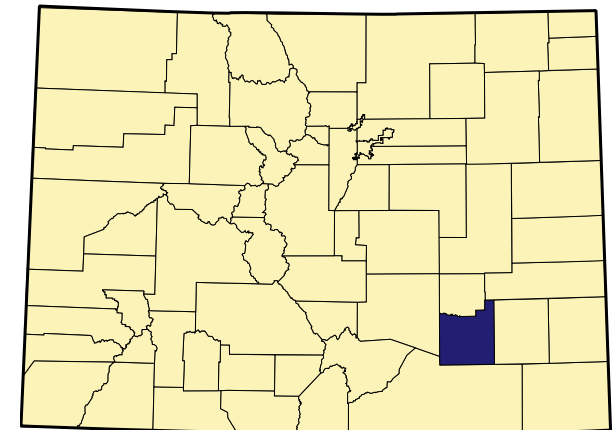
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	MORGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	28,338	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	7,830	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.6%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,236	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,594	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	27.3%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	28.9%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	46.7	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.7%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	192	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	49.0%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.4%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	41,246	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	62.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	6.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	71.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.6%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	8.9	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.2%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	22.7%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,140	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	25.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	72.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	39.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	43.9%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	62.7%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	36.1%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	44.1%	54.0%

County Data

	OTERO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	18,866	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	4,585	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,199	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,386	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	44.6%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	20.1%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	67.7	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	12.5%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	17.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	68.0%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	56.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.4%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	30,420	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	35.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	30.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	76.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.8%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	71.7%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.7%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	26.9	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.4%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	10.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,199	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	4.4%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	85.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	43.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	45.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	62.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	40.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	42.8%	54.0%

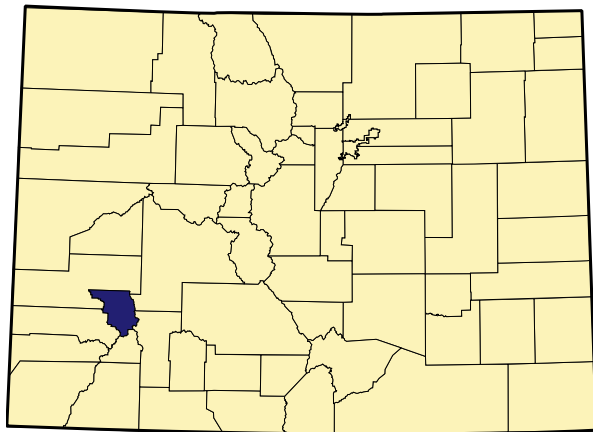
OTERO COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

OURAY COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

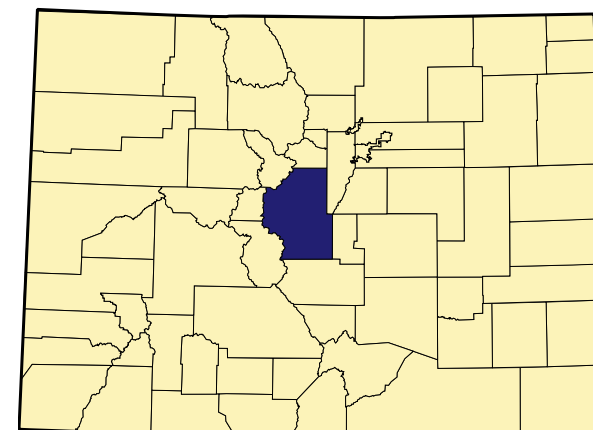
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	OURAY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	4,355	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	757	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	161	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	596	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	12.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.8%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	57,922	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	24.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	19.1%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	24.8%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	488	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	88.9%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.1%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	86.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	28.9%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	72.3%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	85.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	71.1%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	70.8%	54.0%

County Data

	PARK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	16,079	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,977	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	712	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,265	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	19.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	7.2%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	13.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	7	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	37.9%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	58,565	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	20.6%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	11.1%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.9%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	23.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	23.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,515	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	69.2%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	0.4%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	74.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	25.7%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.8%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	81.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	63.8%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	64.9%	54.0%

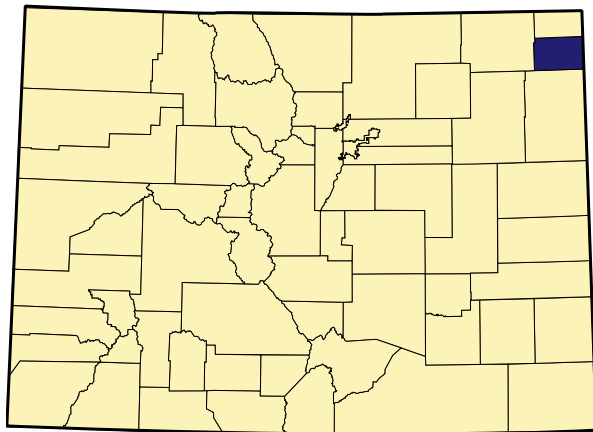
PARK COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

PHILLIPS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

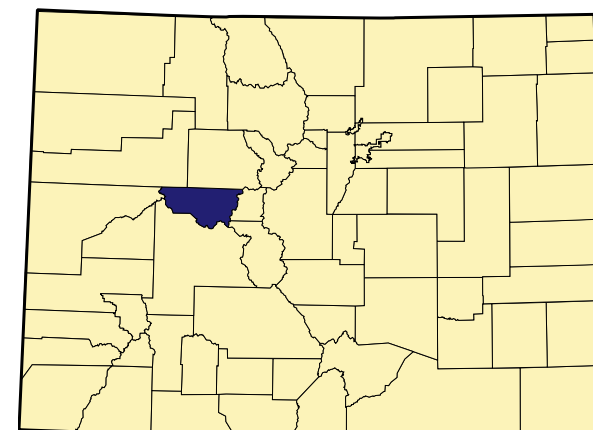
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PHILLIPS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	4,387	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,082	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	266	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	816	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	29.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	29.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	40.8%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,826	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.2%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	69.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	65.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.1	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	16.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	34.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	28.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	879	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	13.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	90.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	35.4%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	47.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	71.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	42.0%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	56.8%	54.0%

County Data

	PITKIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	17,094	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,962	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.3%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	759	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,203	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	18.0%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	6.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	4.6%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	69,229	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	8.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.3%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	9.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	11.8%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	83.3%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.2%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	8.1%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	57.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,682	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	9.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	95.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	20.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	45.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	86.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	68.6%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	71.0%	54.0%

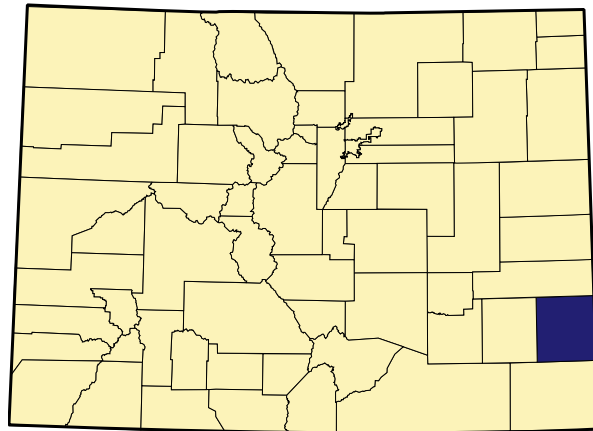
PITKIN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

PROWERS COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

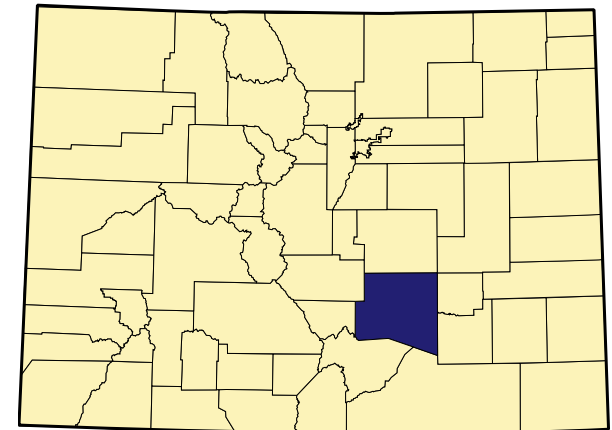
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	PROWERS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	12,503	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	3,352	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.8%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	915	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,437	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	42.7%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	25.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	68.1	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	13.4%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	8	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	50.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	36,563	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	30.2%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	12.2%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	67.0%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.5%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	79.8%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.0%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	20.6%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.3%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.6%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,244	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	8.6%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	70.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	36.5%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.5%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	64.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	36.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	51.5%	54.0%

County Data

	PUEBLO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	160,393	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	38,582	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.1%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	10,330	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	28,252	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	42.6%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.2%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	41.6	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	9.5%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	13.8	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,619	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	51.7%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	40,764	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	13.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	9.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	78.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.9	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	29.9	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	59.6	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	19.9	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	59.6	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.3%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	47.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	6.7%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	10.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	25,495	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.9%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	5.5%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	70.5%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.9%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	54.4%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	67.0%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	37.4%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	48.5%	54.0%

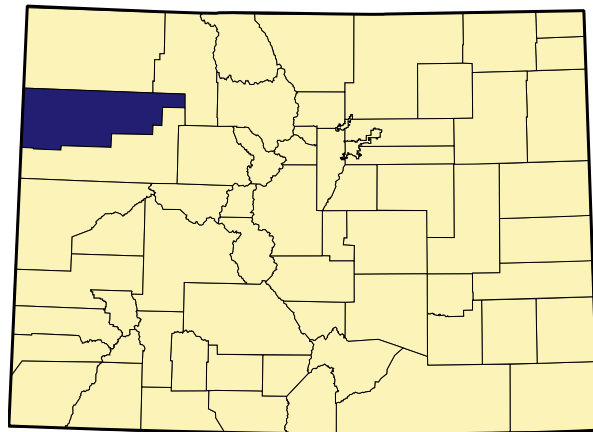
PUEBLO COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

RIO BLANCO COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

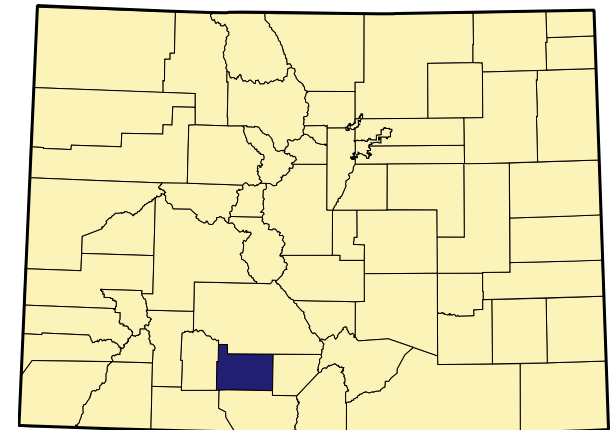
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	RIO BLANCO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	6,785	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,679	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	505	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,174	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	21.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	40.5	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	25.7%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.8%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	60,022	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	28.5%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	7.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	78.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.0%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	16.8	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	10.5%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.9%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	29.7%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,142	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	5.1%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	96.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.9%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	46.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	69.4%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	42.2%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	52.1%	54.0%

County Data

	RIO GRANDE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	11,915	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,943	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	24.7%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	763	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,180	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	29.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	20.8%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	48.3	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	3.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	39	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	61.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	49.5%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.1%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	37,472	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	30.6%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	10.6%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	64.1%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	6.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	77.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	10.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.9	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	22.6%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.6%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	9.0%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,021	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	77.2%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	11.4%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	75.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	37.2%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	63.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	44.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	45.3%	54.0%

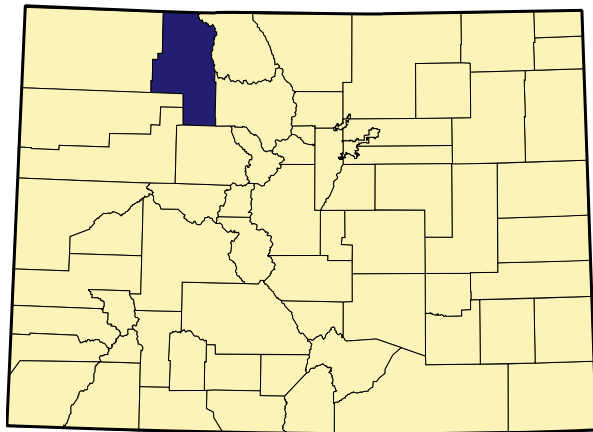
RIO GRANDE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

ROUTT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

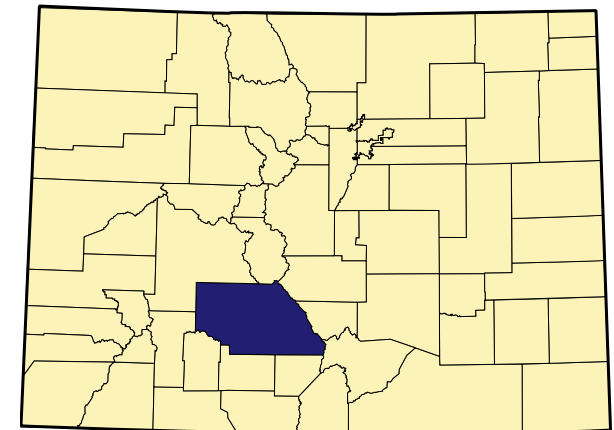
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	ROUTT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	23,216	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	4,772	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.6%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,240	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,532	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	17.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	10.0%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	15.4	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	2.0%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.1	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	16.9%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	64,998	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.9%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.9%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	19.4%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	12.7%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	94.0%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	14.0%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	18.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	19.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	36.1%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,073	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	87.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	6.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	88.1%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	21.6%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	64.8%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	82.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	63.6%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	66.8%	54.0%

County Data

	SAGUACHE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	6,258	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,435	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	424	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,011	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	31.5%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	23.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	52.4	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	8.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.2	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	150	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	78.2%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	71.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.0%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	30,746	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	42.2%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	40.3%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.4%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	78.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	11.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	71.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.0%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.3	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	20.4%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	54.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	7.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	9.3%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	890	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	24.6%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	82.6%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	55.8%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	N/A	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	54.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	32.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	36.1%	54.0%

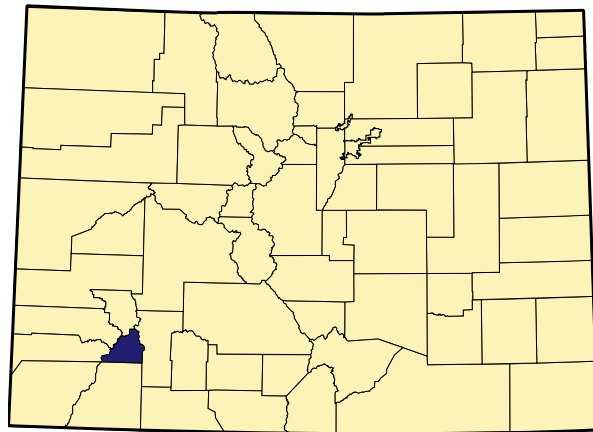
SAGUACHE COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

SAN JUAN COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

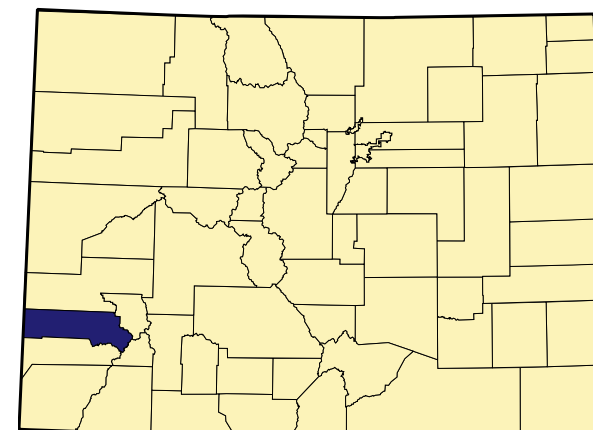
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SAN JUAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	691	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	128	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	18.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	35	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	92	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	LNE	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	LNE	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	69.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	56.5%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	36,547	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	24.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	23.2%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	14.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	LNE	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	23.9%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	79.1%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	N/A	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	62	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	0.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	21.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	LNE	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	60.0%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.5%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	37.5%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	41.2%	54.0%

County Data

	SAN MIGUEL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	7,496	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,494	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.9%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	454	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,040	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	13.9%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	8.5%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.6	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.1%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	57,578	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.4%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.1%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	23.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	5.6%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	76.4%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.2	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.1%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	12.8%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	27.8%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,042	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	81.1%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	9.7%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	87.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	22.5%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	83.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	73.7%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	66.7%	54.0%

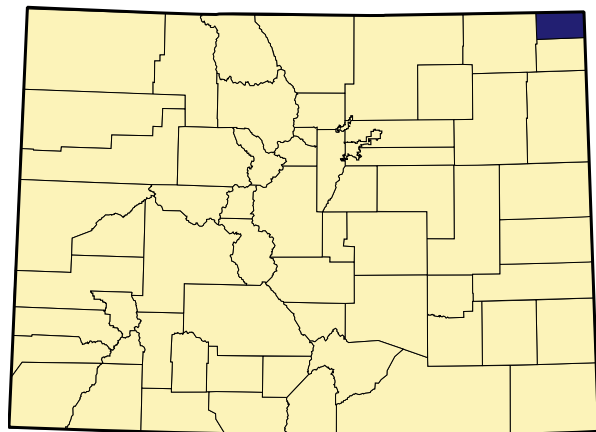
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

SEDGWICK COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

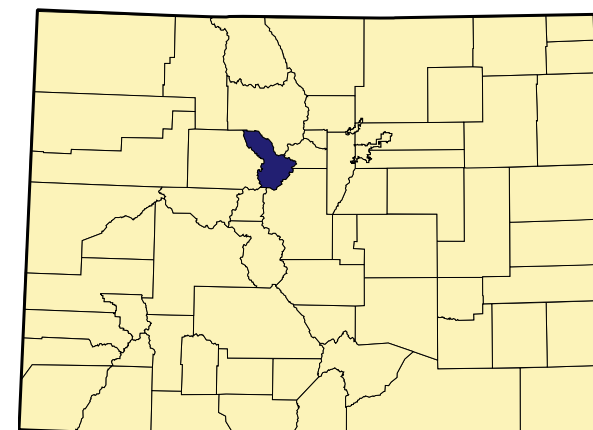
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	SEDGWICK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	2,358	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	459	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	19.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	126	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	333	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	36.7%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	13.3%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	45.4%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.2%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.2%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	37,511	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.0%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	53.2%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	10.0%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	93.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	33.3%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.6	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	21.5%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	41.0%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	31.2%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,241	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.6%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	21.0%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	36.0%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	64.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	69.2%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	39.2%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	43.0%	54.0%

County Data

	SUMMIT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	27,964	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	4,878	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	17.4%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,527	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,350	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	25.8%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	20.9%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	35.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.2%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	33.6%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.3%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.4%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	60,397	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.8%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.5%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	30.8%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.9%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	85.9%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.4%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.7	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.9%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	23.5%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	11.5%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	29.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,007	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.6%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	25.0%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	83.4%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	32.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	55.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	74.3%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	58.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	59.5%	54.0%

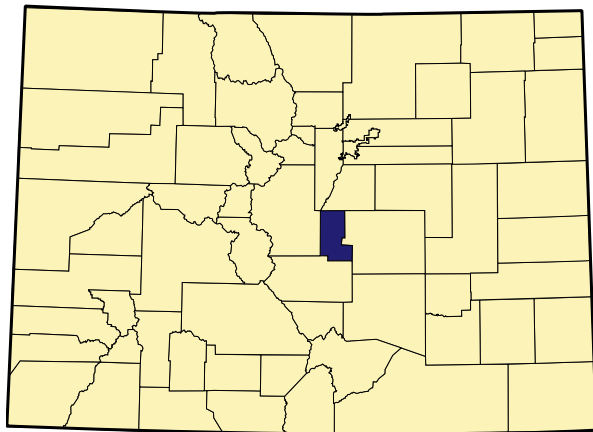
SUMMIT COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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N/A = Not Applicable

TELLER COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

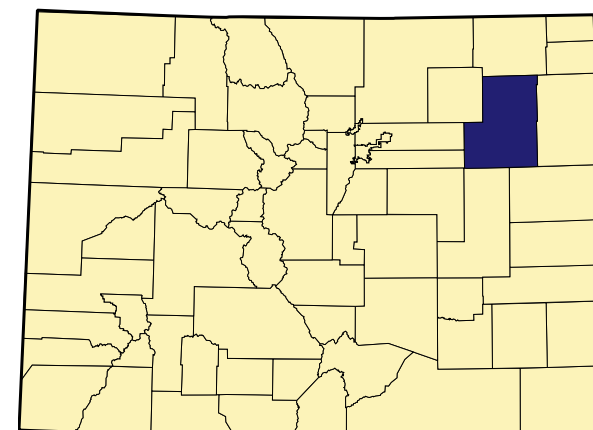
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	TELLER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	23,378	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	4,685	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	20.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,064	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,621	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.4%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	8.6%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	20.8	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	4.6%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.8	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	31	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	35.8%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	26.1%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	60,313	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.1%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.9%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.8%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	37.5%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	15.4%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	72.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.1%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.0	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	12.3%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	26.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	10.4%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.5%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,845	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	1.2%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	83.7%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.9%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	33.7%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	76.9%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	57.3%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	57.1%	54.0%

County Data

	WASHINGTON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	4,759	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	1,052	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	22.1%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	259	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	793	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	9.8%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	14.6%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	23.9	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	24.5	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	47.1%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	17.7%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	43,433	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.4%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.0%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	45.9%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	LNE	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	73.2%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	27.7	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	17.2%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.4%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	31.7%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	829	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	3.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	92.3%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	33.3%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	51.6%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	73.5%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	60.9%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	55.4%	54.0%

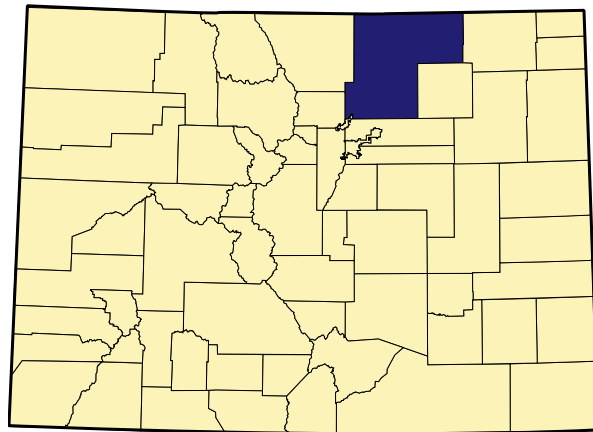
WASHINGTON COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

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

WELD COUNTY



2013 KIDS COUNT in Colorado!

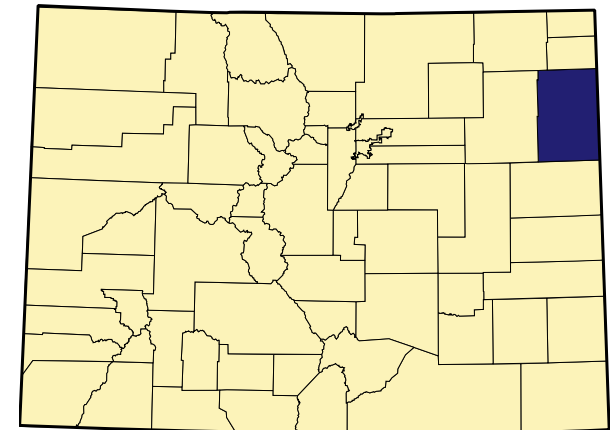
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable

	WELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	258,448	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	71,168	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	27.5%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	19,661	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	51,507	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	23.8%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	19.7%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	33.3	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	5.8%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.9	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	770	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	51.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	42.4%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.9%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	51,773	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.3%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.0%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.5%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	8.3%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	77.7%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.2%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.6	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	7.5	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	12.4	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	24.7	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.3	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	19.8	34.3
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	11.5%	10.2%
FY 11-12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.2%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	8.0%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	19.4%	18.8%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	37,898	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	55.6%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	18.9%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	81.9%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	39.4%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	58.1%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	62.6%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	39.1%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	47.3%	54.0%

County Data

	YUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2011 Total Population	10,070	5,118,526
2011 Child Population (Under 18)	2,621	1,233,982
2011 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population (Under 18)	26.0%	24.1%
2011 Young Child Population (Under 5)	776	340,993
2011 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,844	892,990
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2011 Births to Single Women	24.2%	24.0%
2011 Births to Women with Less Than 12 Years Education	16.4%	16.4%
2011 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	45	27.8
2011 Three Risk Factor Births	6.3%	4.9%
2011 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.7	8.8
FY 11- 12 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	66	23,680
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
2012 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.3%	41.6%
2012 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	45.0%	34.4%
2012 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.3%	7.2%
2011 Median Household Income	46,246	55,530
2011 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.7%	17.7%
2011 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.6%	15.9%
2011 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.7%	4.9%
2011 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.3%	36.8%
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2011 Low Weight Births	5.6%	8.7%
2011 Early Prenatal Care	81.1%	79.4%
2011 Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.9%	7.4%
2011 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.9	8.3
2011 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.6
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	14.9
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	45.2
2011 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	7
2011 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	34.3
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	13.2%	10.2%
FY 11- 12 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	34.8%	30.0%
2011 Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18)	16.1%	9.7%
2011 Eligible for Medicaid or CHP+ But Not Enrolled	25.2%	17.0%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2012 K-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,684	833,186
Fall 2012 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	69.5%
Fall 2012 English Language Learners	27.3%	14.4%
2012 High School Graduation Rate	90.2%	75.4%
2012 4th Grade Students NOT Proficient in Reading	31.5%	33.0%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Math CSAP	56.2%	55.8%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Reading CSAP	63.8%	69.3%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Science CSAP	39.6%	48.9%
2012 Students Scoring Proficient or Above on the Writing CSAP	48.3%	54.0%

YUMA COUNTY



2013 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 19, 2012.

Child Population (number)

Population estimates by age provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates collected on November 19, 2012.

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 19, 2012.

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 19, 2012.

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 2011-12 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, 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 does not represent the total number of homeless children and youth in these communities, which would include both those 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 of identification challenges suggest the actual numbers 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 (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 2011 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 2011 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 2011 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 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 that is 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. Due to an inconsistency in the way the data were provided, comparisons to data prior to 2011 are not advised.

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. Please note that these data are most likely underrepresented 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.

County Data Definitions

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.

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. 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 2011-12 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 FY11-12. 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 2011-12 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 FY11-12. 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 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). A child was counted as uninsured if his or her parent reported that the child did not have any form of health insurance at the time at which the ACS questionnaire was administered. CHI applied a method developed by the University of Missouri to apportion ACS geographic strata to Colorado counties in order to yield county-level estimates. Due to several counties being part of the same ACS stratum, uninsured rates will be similar for several rural counties.

2011 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. In 2010, Colorado expanded eligibility for the CHP+ program as a part of HB09-1293, the Colorado Healthcare Affordability Act. To reflect this expansion, CHP+ EBNE estimates delineate children with family incomes between 206% and 250% of the federal poverty level. This issue should be considered when comparing to previous EBNE estimates that used the prior eligibility limit of 205% of FPL. These analyses were limited to Coloradans for whom 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 CHI analysis of the 2011 American Community Survey. For additional information, visit <http://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 2012 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 2012 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 2012 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 2012 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 2012 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.

Acknowledgments

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