



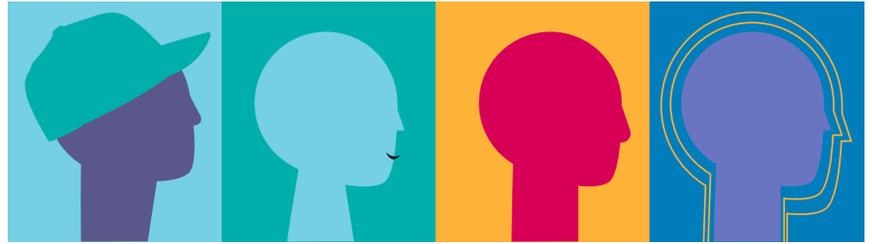
COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

KIDS!
COUNT!
in Colorado **2023**

BUILDING UNDERSTANDING

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH AND
WELL-BEING IN COLORADO





HEARING FROM COLORADO YOUTH

Throughout this year's *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report, you will find quotes from young people in Colorado about the issues they see in their communities—and the solutions they think might help. These insights are included through a partnership with **The YouthScan Project**, an innovative initiative that aims to help center youth voice at scale in Colorado.

Youth know the issues in their communities three years before adults. The YouthScan Project is a new digital project that puts youth voices front and center in the decisions that impact their lives in real time.

How Does It Work?

Through an interactive workshop, youth identify current and emerging needs, in their own words. Participants submit up to three issues to The YouthScan Project through an anonymous digital portal. Youth share their ideas about strategies for prevention, ways to support impacted youth, policies to create change, and new innovative solutions to build a better future. Verbatim ideas from young people aged 14 - 24 populate The YouthScan Project Dashboard. Submissions can be filtered by county, demographics, timepoint, issue category, solution category, and keyword search.

What's the Impact?

This project simultaneously empowers youth to have real-world impact while allowing youth-serving sectors to learn from the youth they serve. The dashboard can be accessed by young people, youth-serving organizations, schools, advocacy groups, foundations, government, and policymakers to center youth voice in decision making and support youth-adult partnerships. Partners receive custom reports to inform resources and programs benefiting youth.

What are youth saying about The YouthScan Project?

"I felt so good expressing my thoughts and ideas about things that need to be really figured out in our country. I love being a voice and a leader in my own way! This is such a great project to make you involved with all communities."

"I loved the collaborative and youth-focused format of the workshop. The facilitators did an amazing job engaging the group and explaining the tasks at hand. I left the session feeling encouraged, motivated, and feeling like my voice is heard!"

"This workshop allowed me to truly reflect + express myself in ways I haven't been able to before."

"I loved the YouthScan Project I think it was a amazing way/idea to get involved as well as hear different perspectives and voices from others my age. It also helped me brainstorm ideas to improve our world in my future career."



Interested in The YouthScan Project?
Contact Susie Roman, The YouthScan Project Director
susie@youthroots.org

KIDS! COUNT! in Colorado 2023

COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

is made possible through the support of:



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This research was funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. We thank them for their support but acknowledge that the findings and conclusions presented in the report are those of the authors alone, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Foundation.

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



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

The 2023 ***KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*** project was written by Sarah Hughes, Principal Consultant at Groundswell for Good, LLC.

Design is by Erin Autrey, 3 Story Design, and Rob Sherow, Design Manager, Colorado Children’s Campaign.

Permission to copy is granted so long as ***KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*** and the Colorado Children’s Campaign are cited as the source.

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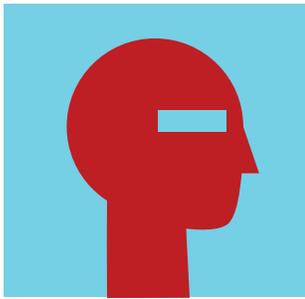


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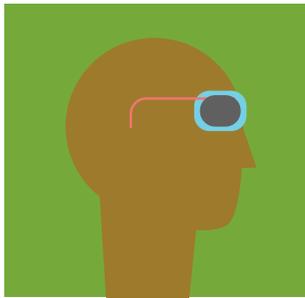
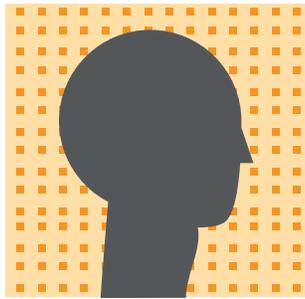


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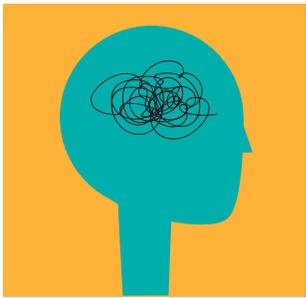
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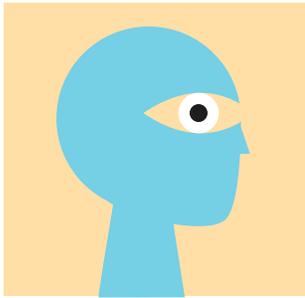


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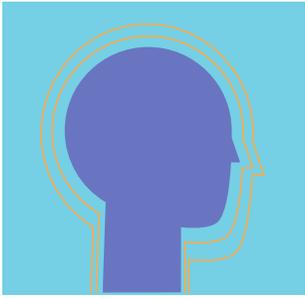


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LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR



Jared Polis
Governor



COLORADO
Governor Jared Polis

August 29, 2023

I am pleased to introduce the 2023 *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report. Year after year, the Colorado Children’s Campaign provides advocates, legislators and communities across the state with robust, timely data that highlight our state’s strengths—and areas where we must continue to find ways to make Colorado the best possible state for kids and families.

We have known for years that we must support our young people’s mental health. This year’s *KIDS COUNT in Colorado!* report features wide-ranging data that help us understand the state of youth mental health across our state and in each of our counties, as well as insight into how we might come together to create a Colorado where more people can thrive.

My administration is continuing to work alongside advocates and legislators to advance policies that support family and child well-being. This fall, universal free preschool starts, and our most recent state budget includes the highest level of K-12 public school funding in Colorado’s history alongside investments in maternal and behavioral health services and efforts to address homelessness.

Each year, I am grateful for the Colorado Children’s Campaign’s dedicated efforts to uplift the needs of kids at the state capitol. During the 2023 legislative session, we secured funding for early childhood programs, expanded access to critical health services, improved access to eviction proceedings, and expanded universal mental health screenings in schools. These investments are critical to achieving what we know is possible for youth and families in Colorado.

KIDS COUNT in Colorado! helps us build our policies based on the real needs of our communities. Thanks for your support of this effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature of Jared Polis in black ink, written in a cursive style.

State of Colorado

August 29, 2023

Late last year, the Children's Campaign team committed to a new strategic framework to help guide our work. In it, we share a vision that I hope resonates with many of you:

We envision a world where the health, well-being and happiness of our children always come first, and where all children can be joyful and self-actualized, with the agency to define their own future and create their own success.

This year's ***KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*** report puts a special focus on youth mental health. The data we share make it clear that this vision is not yet a reality for many Colorado kids.

With major data sources back on track after pandemic-era disruptions, the ***KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*** report provides us with a clear snapshot of the many factors that affect children's lives. More young people say they are struggling with their mental health, and too few have access to the support that might help. Too many families are still struggling to meet their basic needs and access essential services like child care. And it is clear that we are still grappling with the pandemic's impact on school attendance and learning.

Given these challenges, what would it look like to truly put the happiness, well-being and health of our children first?

We are grateful this year to have partnered with the YouthScan Project at YouthRoots to feature quotes from young people about the challenges they are facing and the solutions they would like to see. Their words can inspire us to change the way we take care of our communities and one another. You can learn more about the perspectives of Colorado youth shared through YouthScan within the report.

The ***KIDS COUNT in Colorado!*** report also includes recommendations from the Children's Campaign team about how we might create a world where it is easier for young people to thrive. These recommendations include investing in families' economic stability, creating school environments where young people have strong relationships, and increasing access to health services in and out of school settings. These are bold but achievable goals.

In recent years, we have taken powerful steps as a state to change our policies to better support families and kids in early childhood; to improve families' economic stability and increase access to health coverage and services; and to tackle inequities in our educational system and beyond. Let's continue that momentum.

We look forward to working with you as we continue to build a world where our children come first.

With gratitude,



Kelly Causey, Ph.D.



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



Rather than waiting until youth are experiencing life-altering mental health challenges, how can we prevent more kids from reaching this point in the first place?



The following section discusses mental health struggles and suicide. If you or someone you know is in crisis and in need of immediate support, you can access free, confidential help through the Suicide and Crisis Lifeline by calling or texting 988. Help is available 24/7 in English and Spanish.

For more than a decade, Colorado kids and teens have increasingly reported struggling with mental health. A growing share of young people have noted persistent feelings of sadness and hopelessness that interfered with their usual activities.¹ The number of Colorado youth who died by suicide nearly doubled between 2010 and 2021, and care for kids experiencing mental health struggles is difficult to find or nonexistent in many Colorado communities.²

COVID-19 emerged against this backdrop, further eroding some of the protective factors that promote mental health and well-being, such as consistent and predictable environments and social connection. Familiar sources of comfort were no longer accessible for many young people, and their parents, caregivers and families found themselves under unprecedented levels of stress.

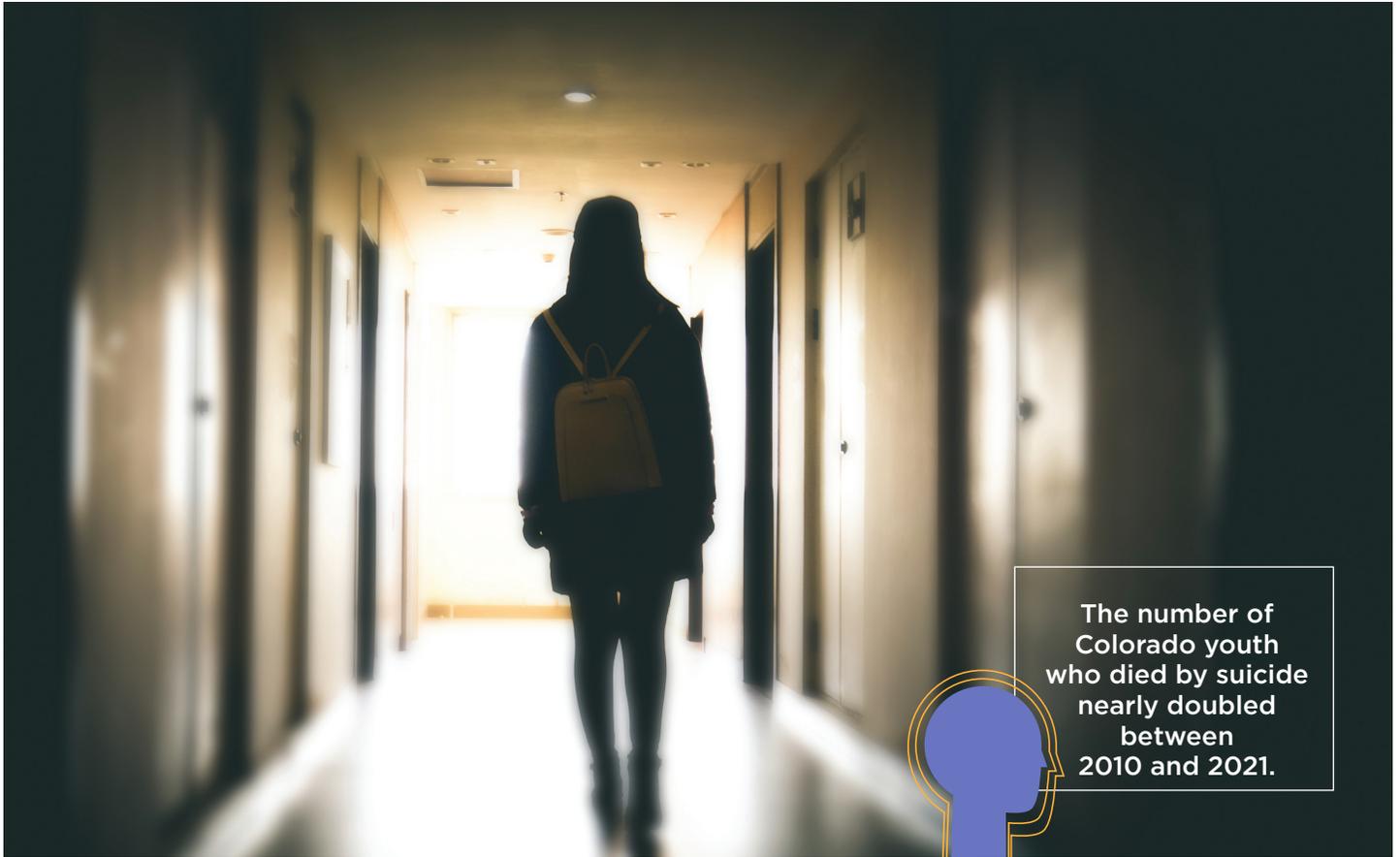
In May 2021, Children’s Hospital Colorado declared a state of emergency in youth mental health, noting striking increases in the number of Colorado kids and teens arriving in emergency rooms seeking support in a mental health crisis.³ The American Academy of Pediatrics, American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Children’s Hospital Association soon followed suit and declared youth mental health a national emergency amid the ongoing pandemic and struggles for racial justice.⁴ The U.S. Surgeon General issued an official advisory on youth mental health in December 2021, citing the alarming rise in mental health challenges among young people both before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁵

Data on the prevalence of mental health challenges among youth in Colorado and across the U.S. are cause for concern—and for action.

A good first step is taking a broad view of youth mental health and the strategies intended to support it. Mental health has been described as a continuum of well-being. Strategies for increasing the number of youth-focused mental health providers or removing barriers to mental health treatment are essential. However, policymakers, community leaders and others must also think more holistically about what supports mental health among young people to understand how our systems can proactively promote youth mental well-being.⁶ Rather than waiting until youth are experiencing life-altering mental health challenges, how can we prevent more kids from reaching this point in the first place?

Many factors affect mental health beyond access to mental health care: economic stability, access to food, social isolation, physical health and sleep, among others. Working together to address some of these root causes of mental health challenges—and to collectively support our youth and one another—is necessary if we hope to create a society where fewer young people are struggling with mental health challenges.

YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO



The number of Colorado youth who died by suicide nearly doubled between 2010 and 2021.

Additionally, although most data on mental health focus on young people ages 10 and older, promoting mental well-being should begin in the prenatal period. Building mental health in our youngest children and their caregivers is vital. Early childhood is an extraordinarily sensitive time for brain development and a critical window for helping children build important coping skills like emotional regulation.

Finally, any efforts to promote youth mental health must be developed in consultation with young people, as the experts on their own lives and experiences. They know what it's like to be a young person in today's world—what helps them feel supported and connected, what brings them joy, what challenges them and what detracts from their mental well-being. Adults must prioritize better integration of young people's wisdom and agency to build a future in which all youth can be healthy, connected, and thriving.



“**Student-reported Issue:** In our generation, a lot of people are really isolated. Many of us don't have good support systems, or even just a few people who truly know us...Though I have a few really solid connections, it's been a real struggle for me to find. High school is such a tumultuous time... Especially with COVID, distance grew between me and many people in my life. I lost connections with good friends and mentors. I firmly believe that we all need each other in order to thrive, and it's hard when that dwindles away. There are so many activities and stressors in teen lives that a lot of us don't have the time or motivation to invest in new connections. It can be really hard to reach out for support when you need it. I wish that we were able to form more meaningful connections – even just one or two is enough to keep us from drowning in all of the pressure.”

This essay is intended to serve as a high-level overview of trends and patterns in quantitative data on youth mental health, youth suicide and sources of mental health care in Colorado. It aims to complement—and not replace—insights gleaned directly from youth about their experiences and ideas for promoting mental well-being among young people. We encourage policymakers, community leaders and parents to reach out to one of the many youth-led or co-led organizations or coalitions in Colorado for further understanding. These include:

- [Colorado Youth Advisory Council](#)
- [Colorado Youth Congress](#)
- [Our Turn](#)
- [Young Aspiring Americans for Social and Political Activism \(YAASPA\)](#)
- [YouthRoots](#)



PROTECTING COLORADO'S YOUNGEST: The Colorado Department of Early Childhood runs a no-cost, confidential [Early Childhood Mental Health Support Line](#) for caregivers of children under age 6. Parents and caregivers can call 833-ECMH411 to be connected to an experienced consultant who can discuss their needs, identify resources and make referrals for additional support.

Additional Resources for Crisis Support:



**Colorado Crisis and
Support Line:**
844.493.8255
or text TALK to 38255



YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION
Second Wind Fund:
303.988.2645



Safe2Tell Colorado:
877.542.7233



42%

of U.S. high school students—
and nearly 60% of female students—
reported persistent sadness
or hopelessness in 2021

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Nearly every source of data on youth has found concerning increases in mental health struggles in recent years. At the national level, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that almost every indicator of poor mental health worsened between 2011 and 2021, with 42% of U.S. high school students—and nearly 60% of female students—reporting persistent sadness or hopelessness in 2021. Colorado has seen similar troubling trends. According to the Colorado Health Access Survey, the share of Coloradans aged 18 and under who reported eight or more days of poor mental health in the past 30 days more than doubled in just six years.⁷

Research has not identified a lone driver of the increase in mental health challenges among youth. Rather, evidence points to several potential contributors, including rising pressure to succeed academically, increased use of social media, fewer young people getting adequate sleep and broader societal issues such as economic struggles and increasing gun violence.^{8,9,10}

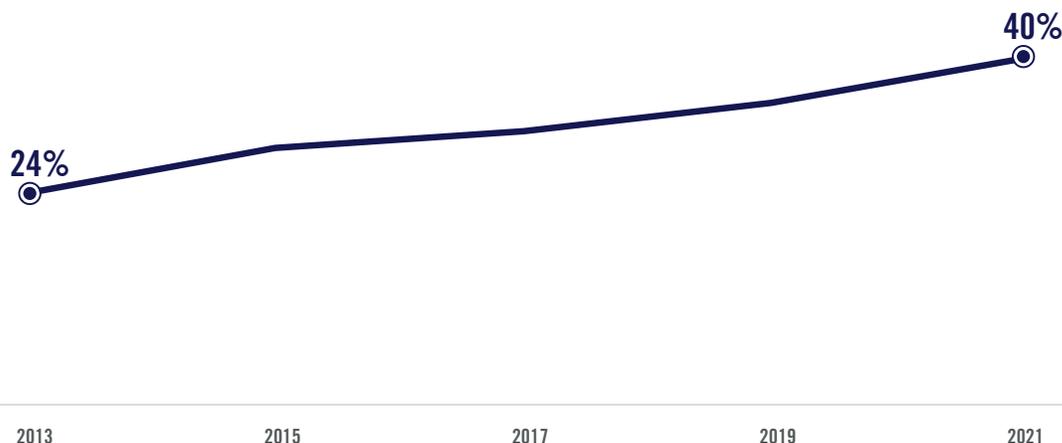
The following section includes the most recent available data on mental health challenges and suicide among Colorado youth in an effort to provide a baseline understanding of high-level trends.

Persistent Feelings of Sadness or Hopelessness and Suicidal Thoughts

The Healthy Kids Colorado Survey is the state's most comprehensive survey of Colorado's youth. Administered in schools across the state every other fall, it is a key source of data on adolescent mental health and well-being. Since 2013, the survey has found increasing levels of persistent sadness and hopelessness[†] among Colorado high school students, mirroring national trends.¹¹

BETWEEN 2013 AND 2021, THE SHARE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS THAT INTERFERED WITH THEIR USUAL ACTIVITIES SOARED TO 40%.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS THAT LASTED LONGER THAN TWO WEEKS AND IMPACTED USUAL ACTIVITIES, 2013 TO 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2013-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.

[†] Persistent sadness or hopelessness is defined as feelings of sadness or hopelessness that last for two weeks or longer and that interfere with usual activities. It is one symptom of clinical depression.

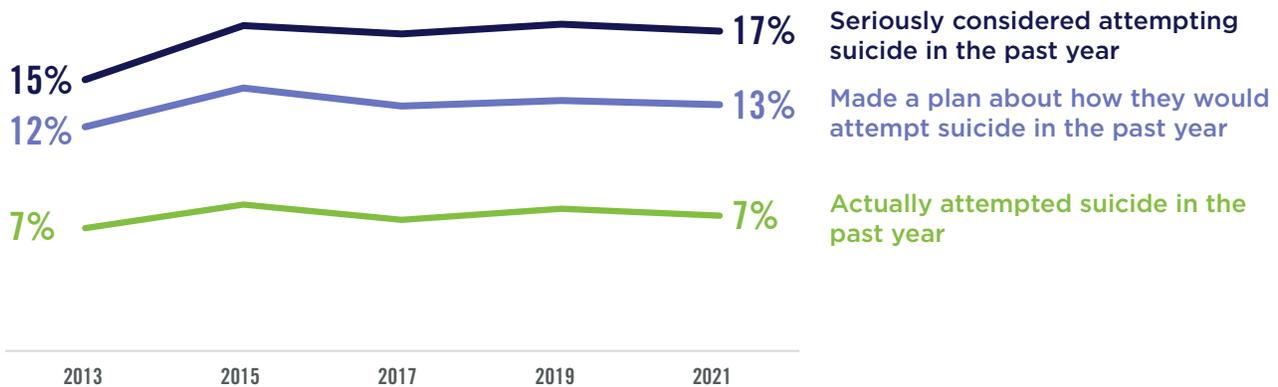
RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Suicidal Thoughts and Suicide Attempts

A substantial share of Colorado youth report suicidal thoughts or behaviors. The proportion of Colorado high school students reporting suicidal thoughts or behaviors did not increase significantly between 2013 and 2021, yet it remains concerningly high, with 17% reporting they seriously considered suicide in the past year.¹²

IN 2021, ONE IN SIX COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTED THAT THEY HAD SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED ATTEMPTING SUICIDE IN THE PAST YEAR.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING SPECIFIC SUICIDAL THOUGHTS OR BEHAVIORS, 2013 TO 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2013-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.



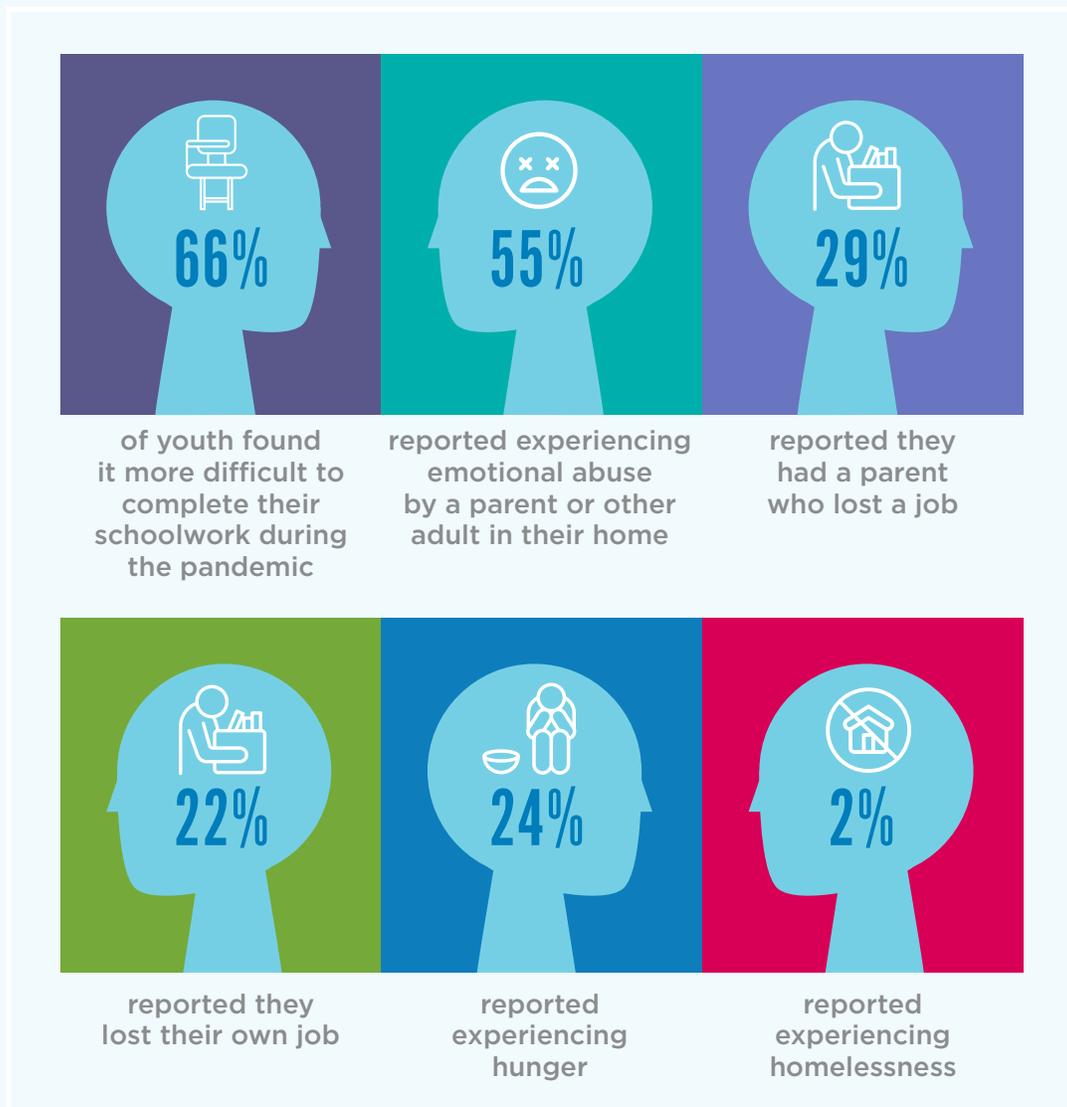
FOCUSING ON SUICIDE PREVENTION: After four students at a Jefferson County high school died by suicide in a nine-month time frame in 2002, community members created the **Second Wind Fund** to provide professional counseling services for youth at risk of suicide. Now, the program's services are available throughout the state, and more than 8,000 young people have received services. The Second Wind Fund focuses on improving access and delivery of counseling and support by breaking down financial and transportation barriers to care. The Second Wind Fund recently received a grant from the federal Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to expand its free therapy program.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

ADVERSE EXPERIENCES AMONG YOUTH DURING THE PANDEMIC

Data on youth mental health during the pandemic are still emerging, and the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental and emotional well-being of youth remains unclear. Early research conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), however, shows that disruption and adverse experiences were widespread for young people in America during the pandemic.

According to the Adolescent Behaviors and Experiences Survey (ABES) administered to U.S. students in grades 9 through 12 in early 2021:



Students of color and LGBTQ+ students reported experiencing these challenges at higher rates than white and heterosexual youth, illustrating the pandemic's disproportionate impact on marginalized communities.¹³

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

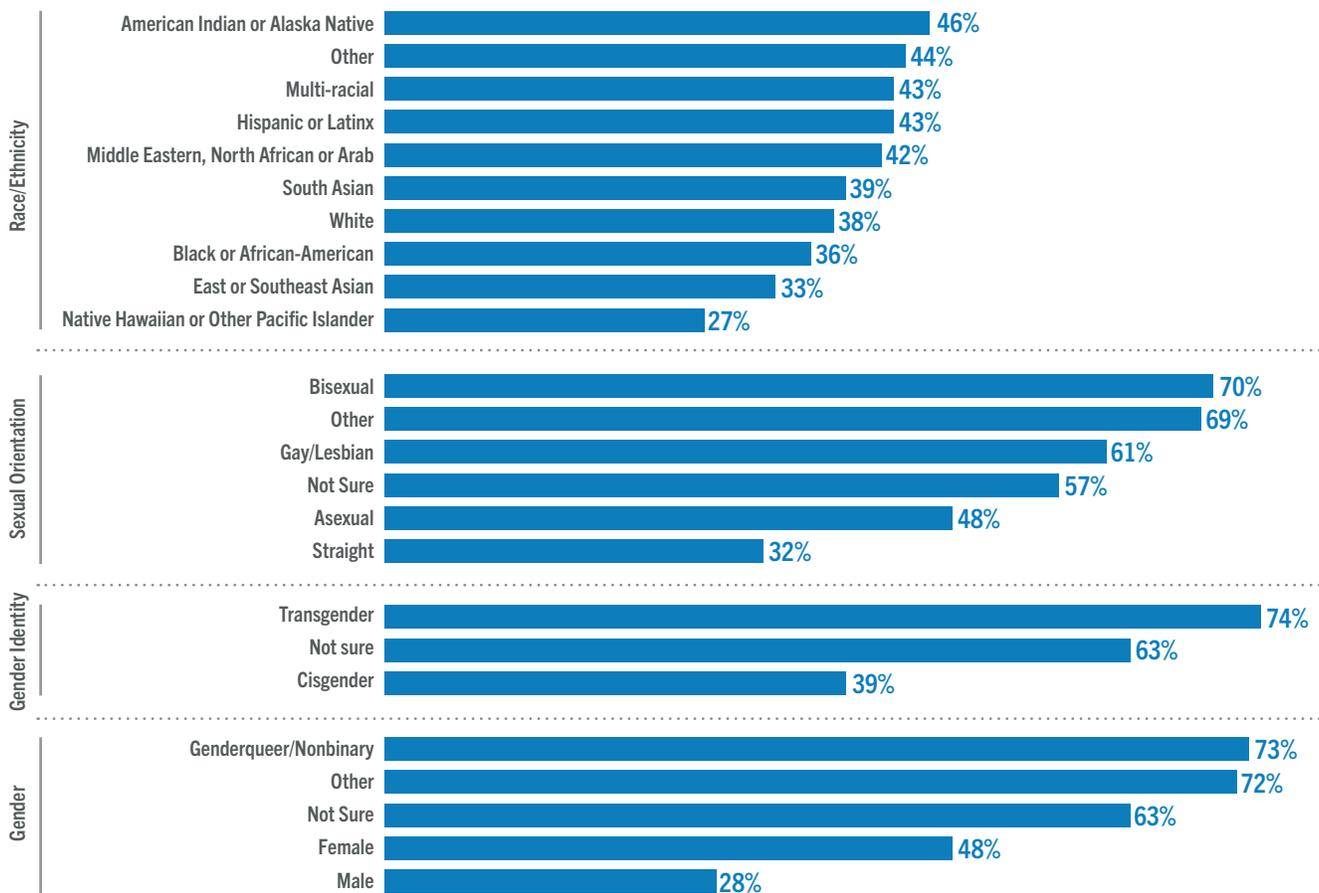
Mental Health Struggles Among Marginalized Populations

Across the characteristics of race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, and gender identity, Colorado youth who are part of groups that have historically faced bias, discrimination and oppression are more likely to report persistent feelings of sadness or hopelessness, or seriously considering attempting suicide.

Data show that school can be a difficult place for youth of color and youth from other marginalized groups. They are more likely to experience some school-based risk factors for mental health challenges and suicide. According to the 2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, youth of color are more likely than white peers to report being treated badly or unfairly in school due to their race or ethnicity. Female students, non-binary students and transgender students are less likely to report feeling like they belong at school than their male or cisgender peers.¹⁴ Additionally, most LGBTQ+ students in Colorado report hearing anti-LGBTQ+ remarks from both peers and staff, according to the 2021 GLSEN National School Climate Survey.¹⁵

THE SHARE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS VARIES WIDELY ACROSS STUDENT GROUPS.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING PERSISTENT SADNESS OR HOPELESSNESS, BY STUDENT GROUP, 2021

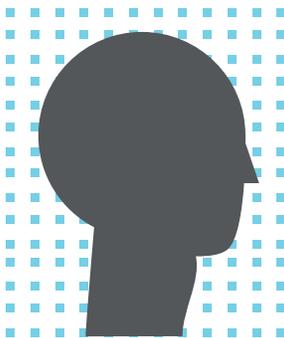


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey.



ENGAGING COLORADO'S DIVERSE YOUTH: *Young Aspiring Americans for Social and Political Activism* (YAASPA) is a Colorado-based nonprofit focused on building self-efficacy among young people interested in pursuing the social sciences and shifting the sociopolitical culture that sets up only 25% of Colorado ninth graders to obtain a college degree. Research indicates that youth of color build confidence in their academic and career decisions when they understand their identities. With programmatic elements that include civic engagement, self-awareness of racial identity, academic self-efficacy and scholarship fairs, YAASPA centers youth agency in academic and career development.

UPLIFTING LGBTQ+ YOUTH AND FAMILIES: *The Partnership for Community Action* (PfCA) coordinates events and programming throughout rural Colorado with a special focus on building community among rural queer and gender-diverse people. From allyship resources and trainings to monthly queer family potlucks, the organization builds deeper understanding and connections among communities. PfCA also partners with educators to create spaces for and protect queer and trans youth in Colorado's rural schools.



Student-reported Issue: "As a trans person, I see legislative changes in various states that remove childhood trans healthcare."

Student-offered Solution: "Include trans people in health curriculums."

Student-reported Issue: "No one else is out as gay at my school. I don't know who to date or hang out with so I don't feel alone. I feel like I don't have any community or hope of finding love. People don't feel safe or comfortable being themselves in my school. There are bullies and it's worse on social media. I don't have any peers to talk about this with, but TikTok does help. I follow a lot of LGBTQ+ people my age who help me feel less alone."

Student-offered Solution: "Maybe a group at school where queer students can meet other queer students in a safe space. We might have an ally group but I'm not sure."

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

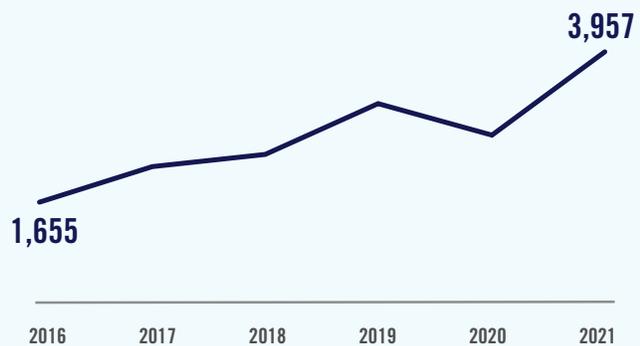
Emergency Room Visits for Mental Health or Self-Harm

Emergency departments are not equipped to provide comprehensive mental health treatment. Yet in the absence of high-quality, accessible mental health care in many communities, they have increasingly become places where kids, teens and their families seek support for serious mental health challenges.¹⁶

A recent analysis from the Center for Improving Value in Health Care examined trends in Colorado emergency department visits related to mental health or self-harm. The data are striking: **between 2016 and 2021, the number of mental health-related emergency department visits by children in Colorado increased by 140%.¹⁷ In comparison, mental health-related visits for adults increased by only 23% during the same period.** In just five years, the share of mental health emergency department visits by children went from one in every 10 to one in six.¹⁸

The number of emergency department visits for self-harm among Colorado children **more than tripled** during the same time period.¹⁹

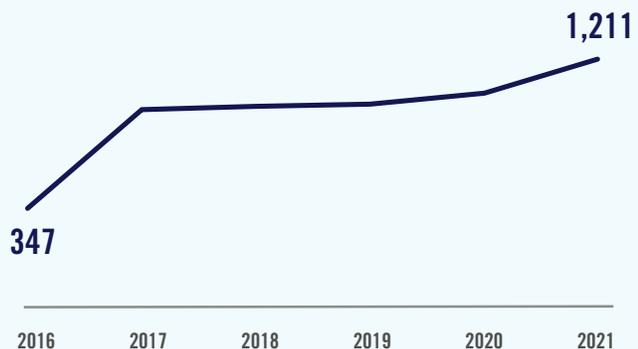
BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021, THE NUMBER OF MENTAL HEALTH-RELATED VISITS TO EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS IN COLORADO BY CHILDREN UNDER 18 MORE THAN DOUBLED.



Source: Center for Improving Value in Health Care, All Payer Claims Database. (2023). Emergency Department Use for Mental Health and Self-Harm. Emergency Department Visits with a Mental Health Primary Diagnosis: Age and Sex.

THE NUMBER OF EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT VISITS BY COLORADO CHILDREN SEEKING CARE FOR SELF-HARM TRIPLED BETWEEN 2016 AND 2021.

Source: Center for Improving Value in Health Care, All Payer Claims Database.(2023). Emergency Department Use for Mental Health and Self-Harm. Emergency Department Visits with a Self-Harm Primary Diagnosis: Age and Sex.



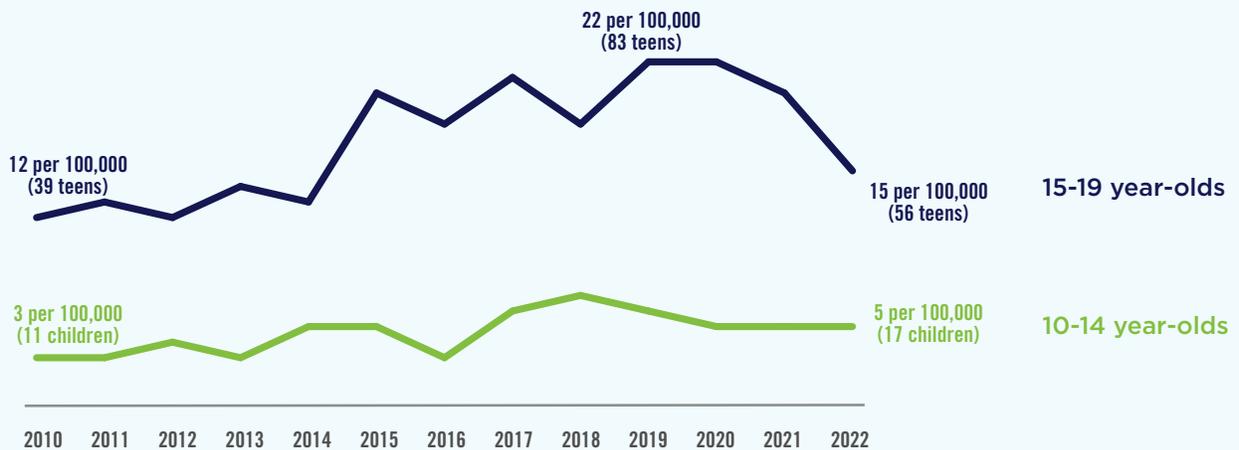


Suicide Deaths

In 2022, 56 Colorado teens and 17 Colorado children lost their lives to suicide.²⁰ Each one of these deaths leaves in its wake shattered parents, siblings, friends, teachers, classmates and communities. The number of Colorado teens who died by suicide declined sharply in 2022 for the first time in several years—an encouraging sign of progress after years of historically high numbers of suicide deaths.²¹

COLORADO'S TEEN SUICIDE RATE FELL SHARPLY IN 2022, AFTER SEVERAL YEARS AT HISTORICALLY HIGH LEVELS. STILL, 73 COLORADO YOUTH LOST THEIR LIVES TO SUICIDE IN 2022.

SUICIDE DEATHS PER 100,000 COLORADANS IN EACH AGE GROUP, 2010 TO 2022

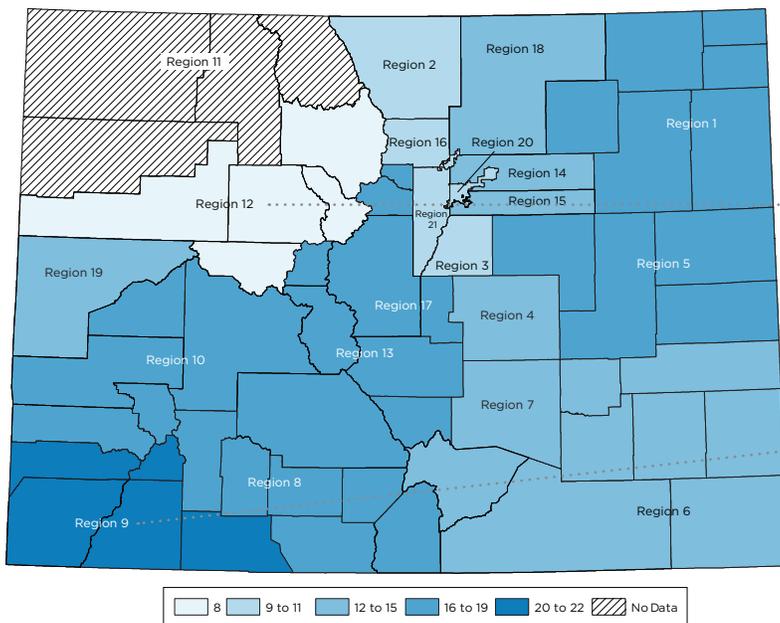


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO



SUICIDE DEATHS PER 100,000 YOUTH AGES 10 TO 19 BY HEALTH STATISTICS REGION, 2018-2022



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program.

Among regions with available data, the region including the rural-resort counties of Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Pitkin and Summit counties (Health Statistics Region 12) had the lowest youth suicide rate between 2018 and 2022 (8.3 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 19).

- lowest youth suicide rate between 2018 and 2022 (8.3 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 19).

The southwestern corner of the state, which includes Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan counties (Health Statistics Region 9) had the highest youth suicide rates in the state between 2018 and 2022 (22 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 19).

- The southwestern corner of the state, which includes Archuleta, Dolores, La Plata, Montezuma and San Juan counties (Health Statistics Region 9) had the highest youth suicide rates in the state between 2018 and 2022 (22 deaths per 100,000 youth ages 10 to 19).

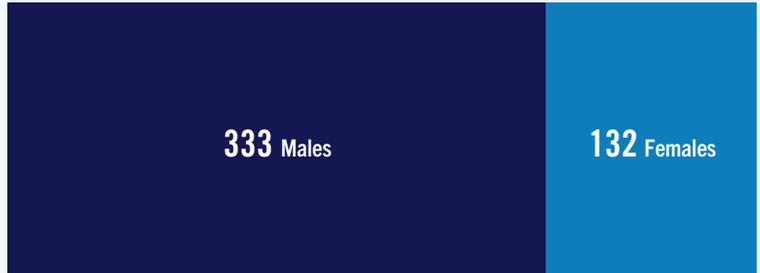
RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Youth Suicide Deaths by Sex

Adolescent girls are more likely than boys to report considering suicide, but boys are much more likely than girls to die by suicide. **Between 2018 and 2022, 72% of all suicide deaths among Colorado youth occurred among boys.**²²

SEVEN OUT OF EVERY 10 SUICIDE DEATHS AMONG COLORADO YOUTH IN RECENT YEARS OCCURRED AMONG BOYS.

SUICIDE DEATHS AMONG COLORADO 10- TO 19-YEAR-OLDS, BY SEX, 2018-2022



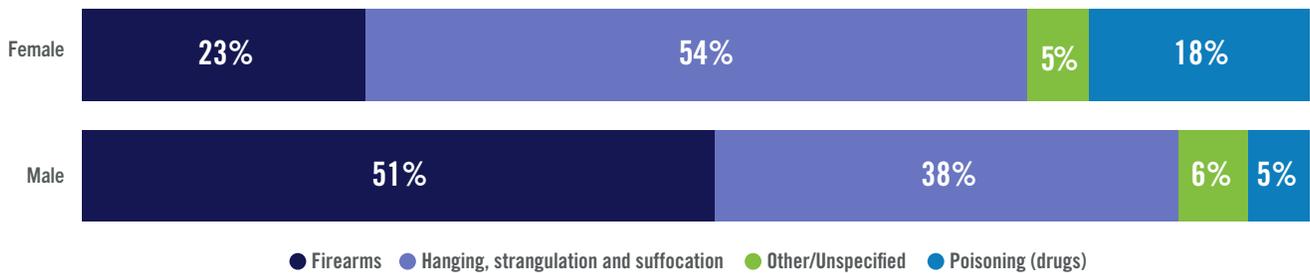
Source: Analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program.

Suicide Deaths by Sex and Method

Part of the disparity in suicide rates between male and female youth is driven by the fact that boys are more likely to use more lethal methods, such as firearms.²³ Between 2018 and 2022, firearms were responsible for nearly half of all suicide deaths among adolescent boys, compared to less than a quarter of deaths among girls.²⁴

THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF SUICIDE DIFFERS BY SEX, WITH MALES MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY AS FEMALES TO DIE BY FIREARM SUICIDE.

SUICIDE DEATHS AMONG COLORADO 10- TO 19-YEAR-OLDS BY SEX AND METHOD, 2018-2022



Source: Analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

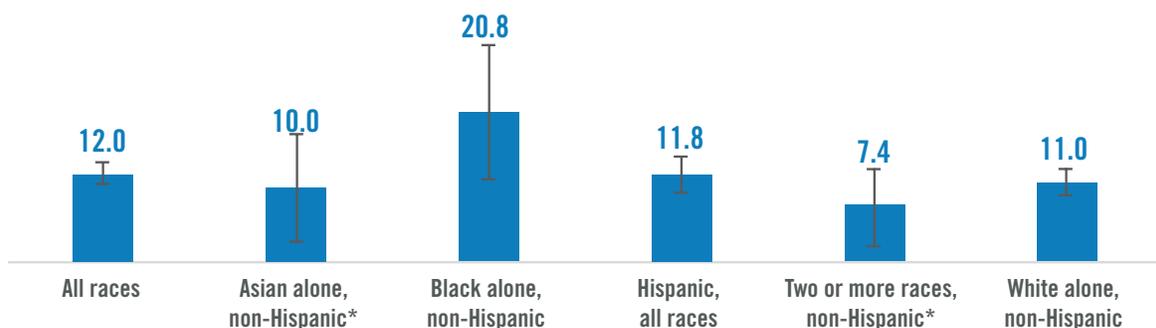


Suicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity

Following the 2020 Census, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) revised its race and ethnicity categories to align with federal Office of Management and Budget categories. As a result, only three years of data can currently be aggregated to examine recent suicide deaths by race and ethnicity—resulting in large margins of error for small racial and ethnic groups. Suicide rates by race and ethnicity for 2020-2022 are included on the graph below, accompanied by their margins of error.²⁵ Please interpret these data with caution.

YOUTH SUICIDE RATES IN COLORADO VARY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, BUT THESE DATA MUST BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION DUE TO SIZABLE MARGINS OF ERROR FOR SOME GROUPS.

SUICIDE DEATHS PER 100,000 YOUTH AGES 10 TO 19 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2020-2022



*Coefficient of variation is greater than 30. Please interpret estimate with caution.

Source: Analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program. Data were suppressed for American Indian or Alaska Native youth and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander youth due to confidentiality and reliability concerns.

Protective and Risk Factors for Mental Health and Suicide Among Colorado Youth

Certain characteristics and experiences increase a young person's risk of experiencing mental health challenges or attempting suicide. These are often referred to as risk factors. Others can buffer youth from mental health struggles or suicidality. These are known as protective factors. The following section includes data related to select risk and protective factors identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and peer-reviewed research.

Protective Factors for Mental Health and Suicide

All data are from 2021 unless otherwise specified.



EFFECTIVE COPING AND STRESS MANAGEMENT SKILLS²⁶

54% of Colorado high school students agree or strongly agree that their stress level is manageable most days. 77% report taking two or fewer days to feel fully recovered after a stressful situation.²⁷



ADEQUATE SLEEP^{28,29}

26% of Colorado high school students report sleeping eight or more hours per night on the average school night.³⁰



SUPPORT FROM FRIENDS AND FAMILY³¹

82% of high school students usually or definitely could ask their parents or guardians for help with a personal problem.³²



PARENTAL MONITORING³³

79% of Colorado high school students report having parents or guardians who usually or definitely ask if their homework is done. 88% report they usually or definitely think they would be caught by their parents or guardians for skipping school.³⁴



FEELING CONNECTED TO SCHOOL, COMMUNITY AND OTHER SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS³⁵

65% of Colorado high school students agreed or strongly agreed that they belong at school, and 37% reported that they enjoyed being at school most of the time or always over the last year. 60% reported participating in school-based extracurricular activities.³⁶

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Risk Factors for Mental Health Struggles and Suicide

All data are from 2021 unless otherwise specified.



SUBSTANCE USE³⁷

11% of Colorado high school students reported using substances to cope with or overcome negative or difficult feelings in the past 12 months.³⁸



ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES³⁹

As of 2020-21, 19% of Colorado kids under 18 had experienced two or more adverse childhood experiences (ACEs).⁴⁰



BULLYING⁴¹

11% of Colorado high school students reported they had been bullied on school property, and 10% reported they had been bullied electronically.⁴²



SOCIAL ISOLATION⁴³

21% of Colorado high school students reported they rarely or never felt that they were able to talk to a friend about their feelings.⁴⁴



COMMUNITY VIOLENCE⁴⁵

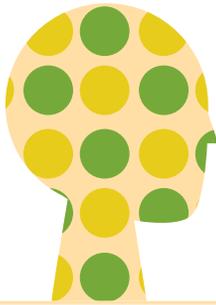
3% of Colorado high school students reported they rarely or never felt safe or secure in their neighborhood. 10% reported that they definitely did not or did not often feel safe at school.⁴⁶



EASY ACCESS TO LETHAL MEANS OF SUICIDE⁴⁷

17% of Colorado high school students reported they could sort of or very easily get a gun.⁴⁸

[†]ACEs include divorce or separation of parents, death of a parent or guardian, incarceration of a parent or guardian, exposure to domestic violence, being a victim of violence, living with a family member with mental illness, living with a family member who had a substance use problem, or being treated unfairly because of their race or ethnicity.



Student-reported Issue: “I know since quarantine happened, there is a craving and need to cope with what is going on, and numbing what reality is at the moment. No one wants to feel what is going on.”

Student-offered Solution: “If things were different we could be more educated on subjects like substance abuse and sex ed...How to cope with stress and find signs if we are in a dark place. I wish there were more resources for mental health, and with sex ed about how to prevent disease and have safe sex. Schools should have more classes to help prevent unnecessary things.”

Student-reported Issue: “Students [can be] put under a lot of pressure [with the amount of work given to students]...it can make them stay up all night studying for last minute tests or projects.”

Student-offered Solution: “Let schools and jobs know that we are human. We have to care about our health and this much work keeps us from being healthy.”



CREATING POSITIVE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTS: Since 2021, the Children’s Campaign has convened the **School Climate Coalition**, a cross-sector group of more than 70 K-12, health and youth-serving partners committed to creating positive learning environments for all young Coloradans. In 2022, it worked to pass House Bill 22-1376: Supportive Learning Environments for K-12 Students, which aims to improve the measurement factors and accessibility of Colorado’s school climate data and limit the use of harmful restraint and seclusion practices. In 2023, the Children’s Campaign is developing a model for youth-adult collaboration on statewide school climate policy with the Colorado Youth Congress and a researcher at the University of Colorado Boulder School of Education. The goal of this model is to create stronger legislative proposals anchored in the lived experiences and aspirations of youth.

SUPPORTING SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING: The **Colorado Education Initiative** (CEI) partners with schools and districts to support the creation of social-emotional ecosystems that help students thrive. [In videos showcasing school “ecosystem case studies,”](#) students and staff detail the positive outcomes of their intentional communities. Schools have seen fewer suspensions, more students reporting they feel welcome at school and have trusted adults they can go to for support, and other school climate improvements after implementing programs that include peer mediation, student-run school initiatives, climate surveys and a freshman academy.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Access to Mental Health Care for Youth

The inadequacy of mental health care options for kids and teens in Colorado drew widespread media attention throughout the pandemic, with stories of young people having to travel out of state for care or spend days or weeks “boarding” in an emergency room that was ill equipped to meet their mental health needs.^{49,50,51}

A shortage of mental health care providers for youth is a significant barrier to care. The 2021 Colorado Health Access Survey found that among children who did not get needed mental health care or counseling, 68% had parents who reported they had a hard time getting an appointment for their child.⁵² The following sections explore the supply of different types of mental health providers for youth: licensed school psychologists, school social workers, school counselors, and child and adolescent psychiatrists.

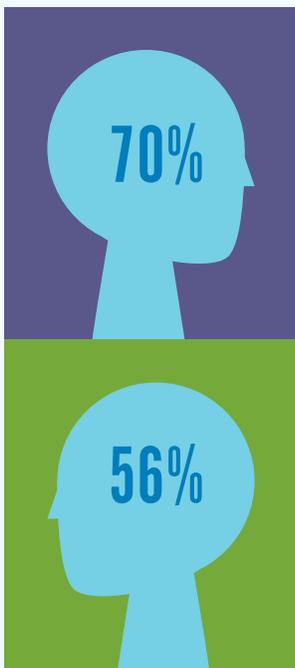


CENTERING YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH: The **I Matter** program, also known as the **Temporary Youth Mental Health Services Program**, was established in 2021 through [House Bill 21-1258](#) to provide up to six free therapy sessions to Colorado youth up to age 18, or 21 if receiving special education services. The program offers youth access to mental health support, substance use disorder services, and addresses needs that may have resulted from the pandemic. As of May 2023, I Matter has scheduled nearly 36,000 appointments and served nearly 8,000 youth across the state. Funded through June 2024, it also runs a statewide public awareness campaign about mental health informed by youth.



School-Based Mental Health Workforce Challenges

As settings where many children spend most of their waking hours, schools play an important role in connecting students to mental health resources. Funding limitations and challenges recruiting and retaining school-based mental health providers are major barriers to increasing the availability of mental health services in schools.⁵³ Among U.S. public schools reporting vacancies for mental health professionals leading up to the 2022-23 school year, 73% expected filling these positions to be somewhat or very difficult.⁵⁴



In April 2022, 70% of U.S. public schools reported **more students seeking mental health services** at school since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Only 56% of U.S. public schools moderately or strongly agreed that their **school was able to effectively provide mental health services to all students who needed them**. Among those that did not feel their school could meet students' needs for mental health services, the most reported barriers were staffing-related.

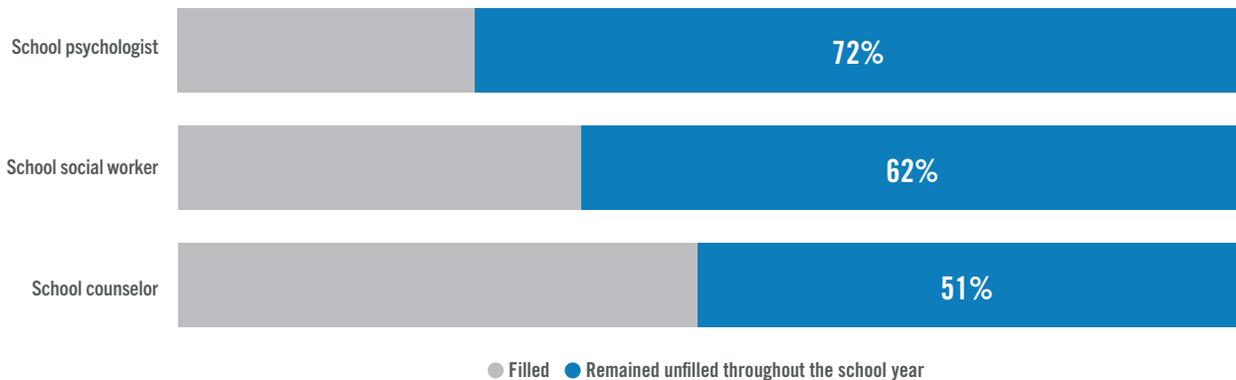
Source: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. School Pulse Panel, April 2022.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Colorado data also point to challenges filling school-based mental health provider positions, particularly in rural communities. **At the beginning of the 2022-23 school year, Colorado school districts reported approximately 278 vacant positions for school psychologists, school social workers and counselors. By the end of the school year, nearly 60% of these positions remained unfilled.**⁵⁵ In contrast, only 9% of teaching positions open at the start of the school year remained unfilled.⁵⁶ Positions for school psychologists were especially hard to fill, with nearly three out of four vacant positions remaining unfilled.⁵⁷

MORE THAN HALF OF ALL OPEN POSITIONS FOR SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS, SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS AND SCHOOL COUNSELORS REMAINED UNFILLED THROUGHOUT THE 2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR.

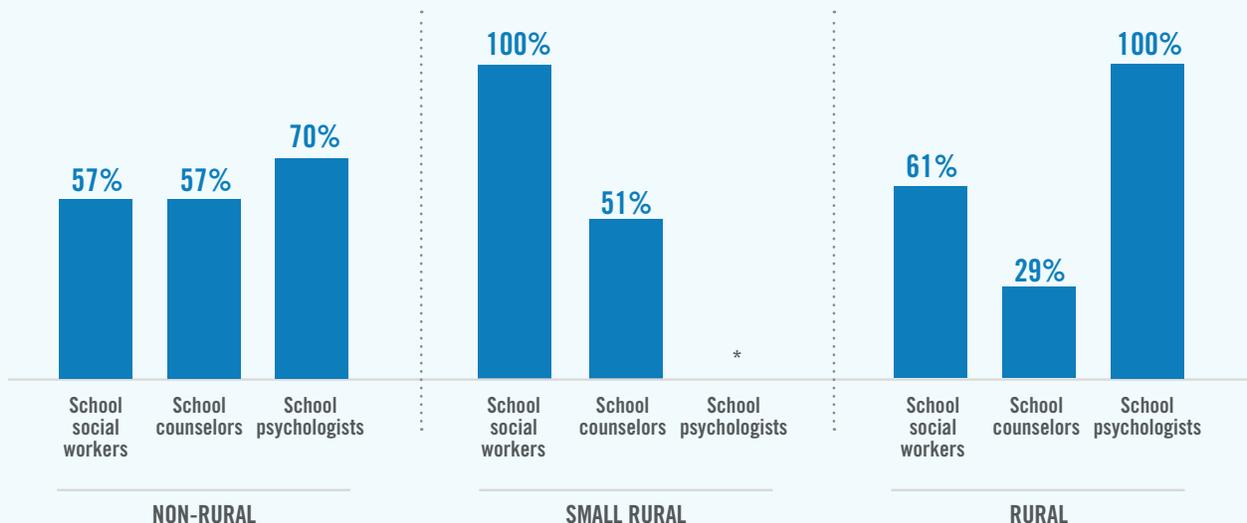
PERCENT OF POSITION OPENINGS AT BEGINNING OF 2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR THAT REMAINED UNFILLED BY THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR



Source: Analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Education, 2022-2023 Educator Shortage Survey Additional Information.

SOME VACANT SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS WERE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO REMAIN UNFILLED THROUGHOUT THE SCHOOL YEAR IN COLORADO'S RURAL AND SMALL RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

PERCENT OF POSITION OPENINGS AT BEGINNING OF 2022-23 SCHOOL YEAR THAT REMAINED UNFILLED BY THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, BY DISTRICT TYPE



Source: Analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Education, 2022-2023 Educator Shortage Survey Additional Information. *Small rural districts reported no vacant school psychologist positions at the outset of the 2022-23 school year.

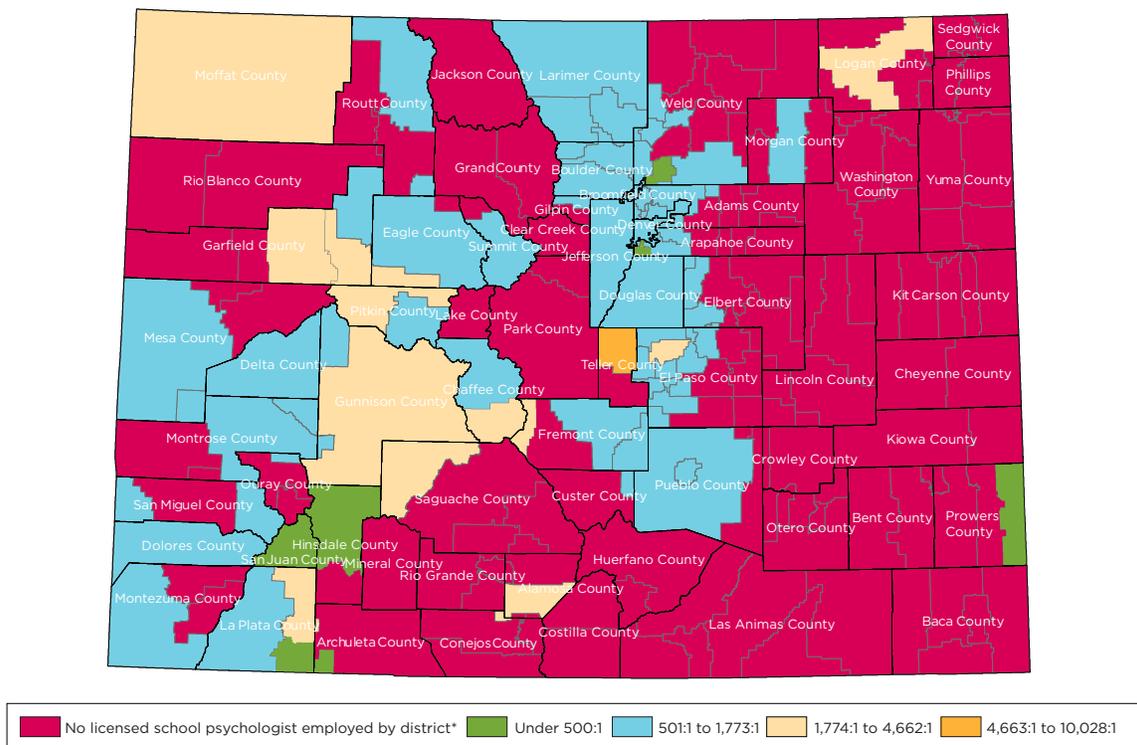
RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Licensed School Psychologists

School psychologists use expertise in mental health, learning and behavior to provide mental and behavioral health services within a school setting.⁵⁸ **Statewide, the ratio of PK-12 public school students to licensed school psychologists in the 2022-23 school year was 928:1—nearly double the 500:1 ratio recommended by the National Association of School Psychologists (NASP) to ensure school psychologists have the capacity to effectively meet student needs.**⁵⁹

Only seven Colorado school districts had ratios below NASP’s recommendation in the 2022-23 school year: three in southwest Colorado (Silverton, Hinsdale and Ignacio); two in the Denver metro area (Littleton and Englewood); one on the Eastern Plains (Holly); and one in Weld County (Weld RE-8). **In 113 of Colorado’s 178 school districts, including many within counties with youth suicide rates among the highest in the state, there were no licensed school psychologists employed by the district.**⁶⁰ In some districts, students may have access to a licensed psychologist employed by a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Even when BOCES staffing levels are considered, however, student-to-staff ratios remain much higher than recommended levels in many districts served by BOCES.

RATIO OF STUDENTS TO LICENSED PSYCHOLOGISTS IN COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR



*Students enrolled in districts that do not directly employ school psychologists may have access to school psychologists via a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Even when BOCES staffing levels are considered, however, student to staff ratios remain much higher than recommended levels.

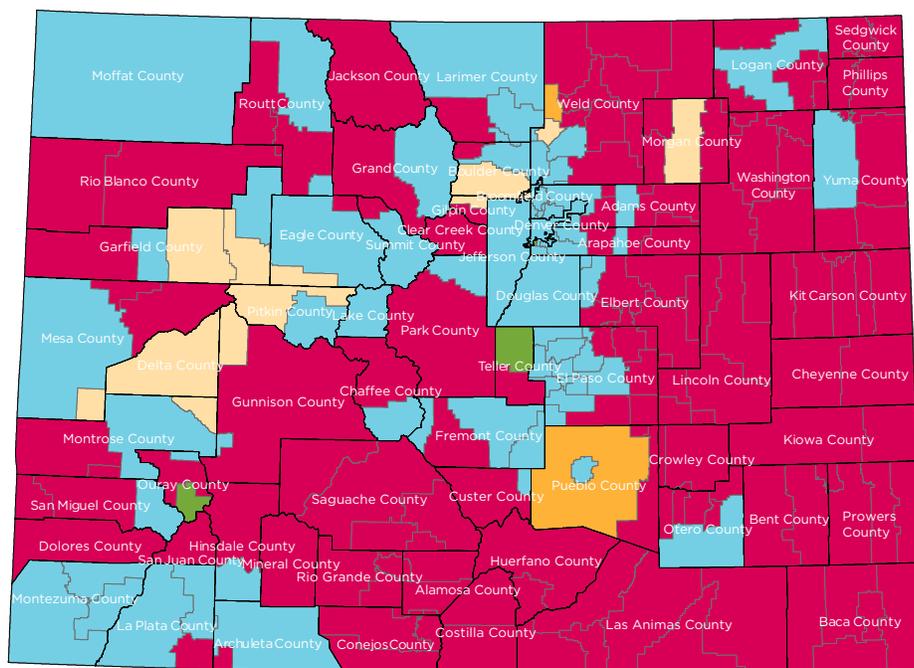
Source: Author’s analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Education, Counselor, Psychologist, Social Worker, Registered Nurse Position to Pupil Ratios.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

School Social Workers

School social workers are trained to provide mental health services to children and youth within schools. They can also consult with teachers, parents and other staff to create positive school environments that help students succeed academically and socially.⁶¹ For social workers to be capable of adequately serving students, the School Social Worker Association of America recommends a ratio of 250 students to one masters-level social worker.⁶² **Statewide, the ratio of students to school social workers in Colorado was nearly quadruple the recommended ratio, with 933 students per school social worker in the 2022-23 school year. Only three Colorado school districts met the recommended ratio that year: Sheridan, Ouray and Woodland Park. Among Colorado’s 178 school districts, 113 did not employ a school social worker at all in 2022-23.** As is the case with school psychologists, districts that do not employ a school social worker may have access to one through a BOCES; however, ratios in many districts remain very high even when BOCES-employed social workers are considered.

RATIO OF STUDENTS TO SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS IN COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR



■ No licensed school social worker employed by district*
 ■ Under 250:1
 ■ 251:1 to 2,445:1
 ■ 2,446:1 to 4,662:1
 ■ 4,663:1 to 10,004:1

*Students enrolled in districts that do not directly employ school social workers may have access to school social workers via a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Even when BOCES staffing levels are considered, however, student to staff ratios remain much higher than recommended levels.

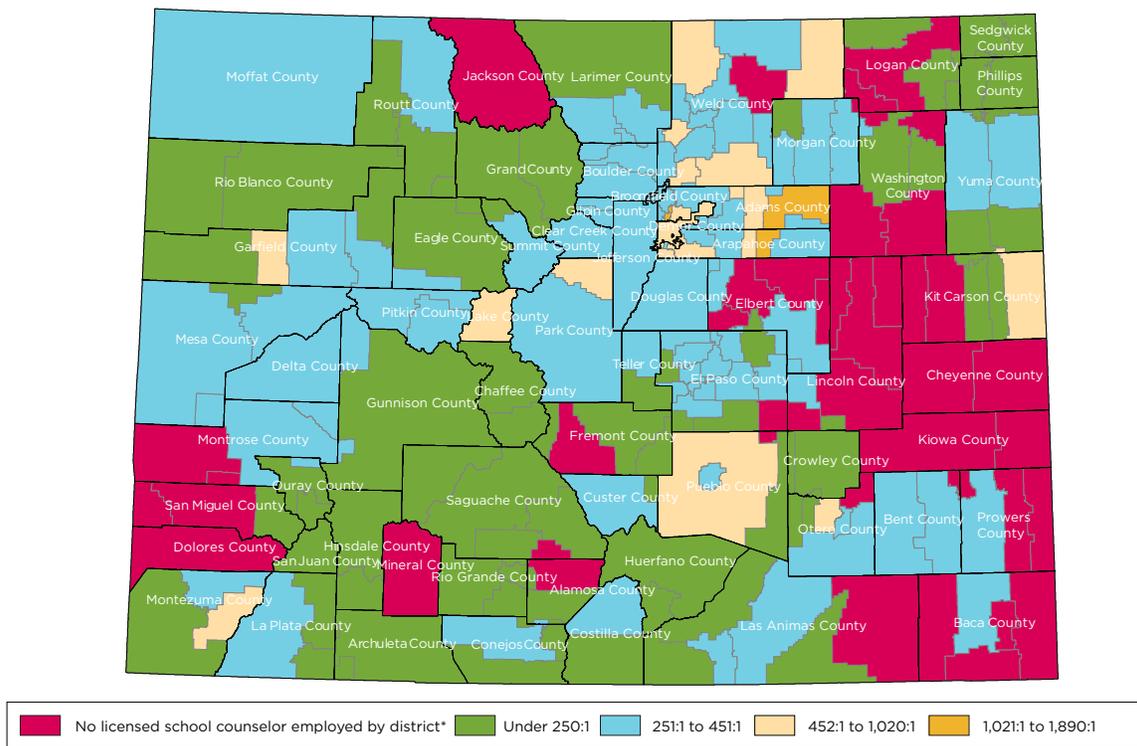
Source: Author’s analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Education, Counselor, Psychologist, Social Worker, Registered Nurse Position to Pupil Ratios.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

School Counselors

School counselors help support students' academic needs, career aspirations and social-emotional development. Although they generally do not provide long-term mental health therapy in schools, they may provide short-term mental health support and can help direct students and families to outside resources.⁶³ The American School Counselor Association recommends a maximum ratio of 250 students to one school counselor.⁶⁴ **Statewide, the ratio of students to counselors was above this recommended ratio in the 2022-23 school year, with approximately 352 students per school counselor. Approximately 60 districts in Colorado met the recommended ratio, while 35 districts had no school counselor.**

RATIO OF STUDENTS TO SCHOOL COUNSELORS IN COLORADO SCHOOL DISTRICTS, 2022-2023 SCHOOL YEAR



*Students enrolled in districts that do not directly employ school counselors may have access to counselors via a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES). Still, there are districts that do not employ counselors and that are served by a BOCES that does not employ counselors.

Source: Author's analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Education, Counselor, Psychologist, Social Worker, Registered Nurse Position to Pupil Ratios.

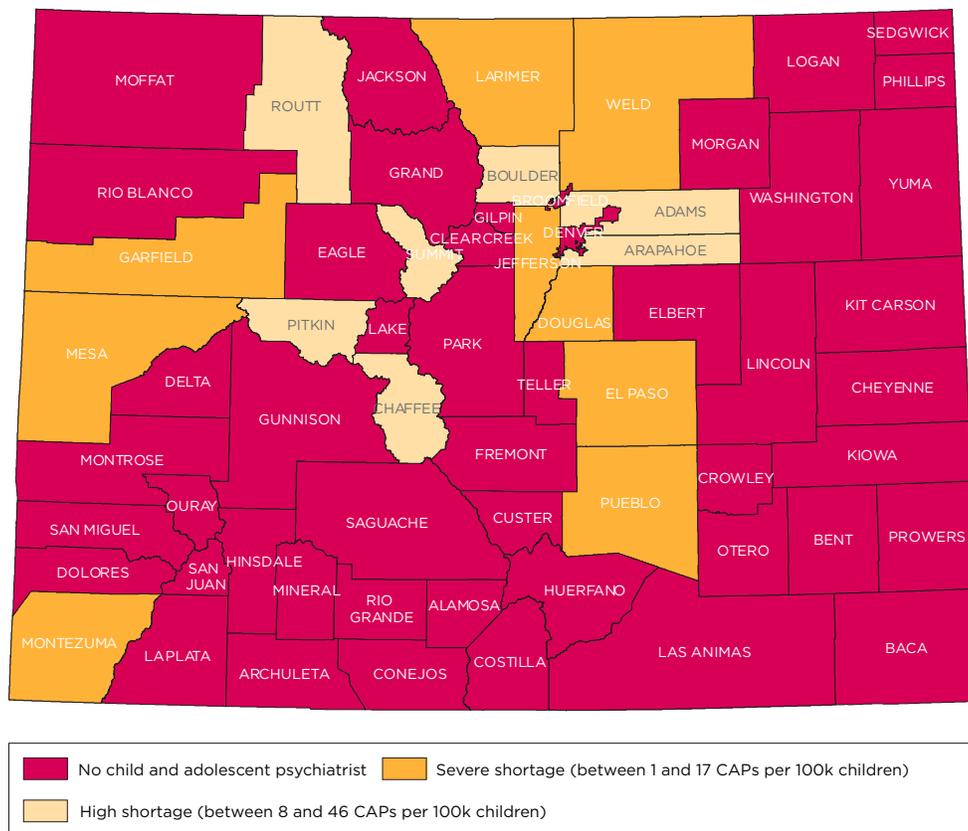
RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists

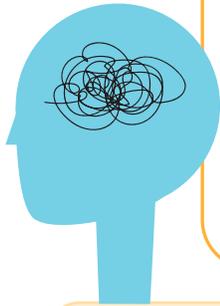
Child and adolescent psychiatrists are physicians who specialize in diagnosing and treating mental or behavioral health conditions in kids and teens.⁶⁵ They work in a variety of settings, including inpatient hospital settings, residential treatment settings or in private practice. Unlike other types of mental health care providers discussed in this section, child and adolescent psychiatrists can prescribe medication for the treatment of mental health conditions.

The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP) classifies Colorado and 41 other states as experiencing a “severe shortage” of practicing child and adolescent psychiatrists. According to data AACAP released in 2022, there were 207 practicing child and adolescent psychiatrists across Colorado. **Forty-six of Colorado’s 64 counties had no practicing child or adolescent psychiatrist.** Nine counties had at least one practicing child and adolescent psychiatrist, but were still classified as severe shortage areas with fewer than 18 practicing child and adolescent psychiatrists per 100,000 children under 18.⁶⁶

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PSYCHIATRIST (CAP) SHORTAGE AREAS BY COUNTY



Source: Analysis of data from the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry. Workforce Maps by State.



Student-reported Issue: “From what both me and my peers believe, mental health is the most important issue affecting youth. Regardless of status, economic circumstance, or identity, declining mental health has been a national trend.”

Student-offered Solution: “Affordable therapy and mental health services are necessary resources to make a difference. They would need to become accepted and utilized by the community. Factors like social media which negatively impact mental health are basically impossible to change, so having more services is one of the only ways to improve mental health in youth.”



EXPANDING SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES: The [School Health Professional Grant program](#) created by Senate Bill 14-215 supports state licensed special service providers and provides funds to schools and districts to increase the presence of health professionals in K-12 schools. This grant program aims to increase the availability of school-based prevention, early intervention, and health care services for students. It also provides resources for training school staff to implement evidence-based programming and funds connections between schools and community-based organizations. Grantees most often report using the funds to support mental and behavioral health education, followed by suicide and substance use prevention education. Recent cohorts also report large numbers of staff seeking out and receiving trainings, staff feeling more confident, and the adoption of evidence-based programs and strategies.

INVESTING IN SCHOOL MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: [Senate Bill 23-004: Employment of School Mental Health Professionals](#), allows school districts to employ state licensed mental health professionals who are not licensed by the Colorado Department of Education. This works to ease workforce shortages and increase districts’ ability to fill open positions.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

Promoting Youth Mental Health and Reducing Youth Suicide: Recommendations for Action

⇒ Implement proactive strategies to build mental well-being among kids and teens, beginning in the earliest years of life.

- Promote mental well-being beginning at birth—and for caregivers, promote mental well-being even before their child’s birth. Focusing on the mental health of young children can help them develop important coping and emotional regulation skills that they can rely on throughout their lifetime. Given the close link between parental mental well-being and the mental well-being of young children, policymakers, providers and advocates should work to remove barriers to accessing behavioral health care for pregnant and postpartum women and people. Policymakers should also increase funding for voluntary home visiting programs, which can strengthen the parent-child relationship and improve well-being among caregivers and children.⁶⁷
- Implement universal mental health screenings in schools to help identify students who may be struggling with their mental health and connect them to mental health resources before they reach a point of crisis.⁶⁸
- Promote youth involvement in extracurricular activities at school, connect youth to volunteer opportunities in the community, and foster relationships with caring adults to proactively build well-being among adolescents.⁶⁹

⇒ Enact policies to ensure families can meet their basic needs for housing, food, child care, transportation and education.

- Provide direct cash assistance to families to help ease economic stress and promote mental health.
- Prevent evictions among families with children by investing in emergency rental assistance, eviction legal defense and system navigation, and expanded tenant protections.
- Enact policies that help families with children afford safe, stable housing, nutritious food, and high-quality child care in the setting of their choice or the opportunity to choose to care for their children themselves.
- Ensure fair wage and scheduling protections for workers, especially in low-wage industries.

⇒ Remove barriers to comprehensive and continuous health care coverage that includes access to the culturally relevant mental health support and other health care services they need.

- Ensure every Colorado child has comprehensive and continuous health insurance coverage, and expand on recent Colorado legislation that will provide continuous Medicaid and CHP+ coverage to children under 3 years old. Removing barriers to coverage is one critical step in improving access to mental health treatment, particularly as the state begins disenrolling children from Medicaid in response to the end of the continuous coverage provision enacted during the pandemic.

RECENT TRENDS IN YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN COLORADO

- Guarantee that health insurance coverage options in Colorado include access to a variety of mental health professionals who reflect the cultural and linguistic diversity of the youth population they serve.

⇒ **Create positive school climates, particularly for students from marginalized groups.**

- Bolster mental health protective factors through strategies such as facilitating relationship-building among peers and between students and adults, and providing opportunities for students to participate in extracurricular activities.
- Provide opportunities for social and emotional learning starting as early as early childhood and, when developmentally appropriate, comprehensive sex education, both of which have been linked to positive mental or emotional outcomes for young people.^{70,71}
- Mitigate risk factors for mental health struggles by ensuring schools are safe, welcoming places for students from historically marginalized groups and taking steps to reduce disproportionalities in discipline among student groups.

⇒ **Increase the availability and accessibility of youth-focused mental health care, including within school settings.**

- Prioritize strategies to bolster the school-based mental health care provider workforce and ensure schools can attract, retain and adequately compensate mental health professionals—particularly in rural areas, which struggle to fill open school-based mental health provider positions.
- Pursue strategies to improve the availability of telehealth services, which may help increase access to mental health services in communities facing a shortage of local providers.

⇒ **Prioritize the agency and wisdom of young people in conversations about promoting youth mental health.**

- Parents, teachers, advocates and other adults working to improve youth mental health should prioritize youth leadership in efforts to improve mental well-being among young people. Kids and teens are the experts on their own lives, with unique insights into their communities. Adults should make genuine efforts to connect to them, center their experiences and ideas, and give them agency over decisions that affect them where possible.

DEMOGRAPHICS

From the Eastern Plains to the Western Slope,
more than **1.2 million** children call Colorado home.

A SNAPSHOT OF COLORADO'S CHILD POPULATION IN 2021

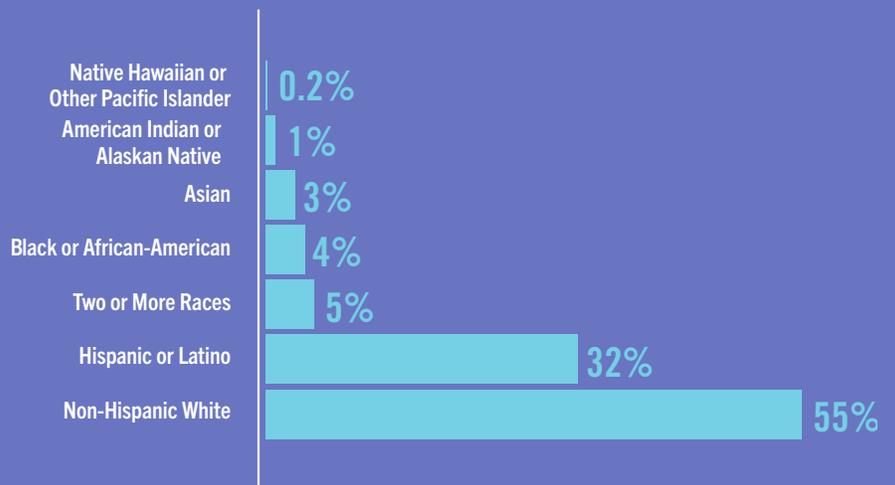


As of 2021:

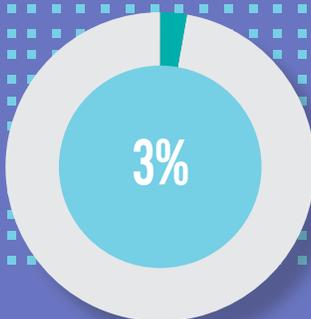
Colorado was home to
1,244,203
kids under 18.⁷²

About **45%** were children of color.

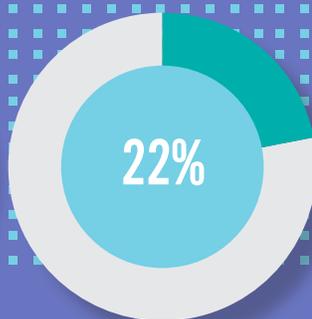
COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 18 BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2021



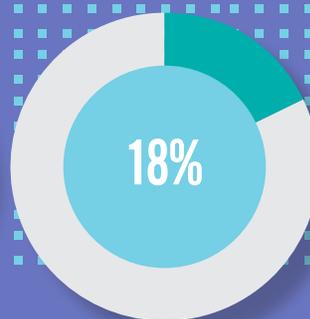
Source: Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau.



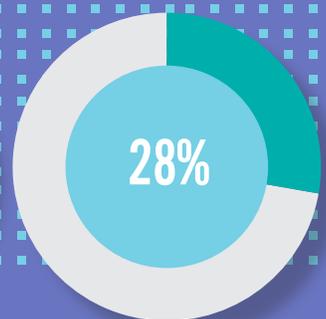
35,000 children were in the primary care of a grandparent.



272,000 children lived in immigrant families.



169,000 children spoke a language other than English at home.



336,000 children lived in single-parent families.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, analysis of data from 2021 American Community Survey.

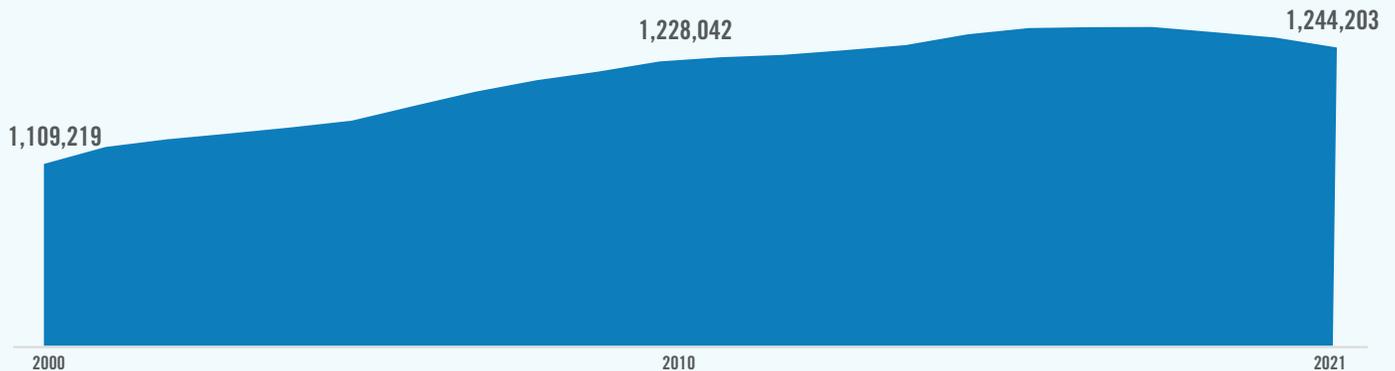
TRENDS IN COLORADO’S CHILD POPULATION

Understanding changes in the child population can help state and community leaders plan for the future and assess the need for resources such as schools, child care, libraries and housing. Colorado experienced rapid growth in its child population between 2000 and 2010. The number of children grew by nearly 120,000 kids, or approximately 11%—a growth rate four and a half times faster than observed in the nation as a whole during that time.⁷³ Between 2010 and 2020, however, growth in Colorado’s child population slowed significantly, and the number of children under 18 living in Colorado began to decrease in 2019.⁷⁴

The number of children under 18 in Colorado declined by more than 11,000 kids between 2020 and 2021—the third consecutive year that the number of children in the state has fallen.⁷⁵

AFTER MANY YEARS OF STEADY GROWTH, COLORADO’S CHILD POPULATION BEGAN TO DECLINE IN 2019.

NUMBER OF COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 18, 2000 TO 2021



Source: Colorado State Demography Office, Population Estimates, 2000-2021.

Despite these recent drops in Colorado’s child population, the number of children living in the state is expected to increase slowly in the long term. **The Colorado State Demography Office projects that the number of kids who call Colorado home will increase by 11% between 2022 and 2050, reaching more than 1.37 million kids by 2050.⁷⁶**

DEMOGRAPHICS

COUNTY-LEVEL CHILD POPULATION TRENDS

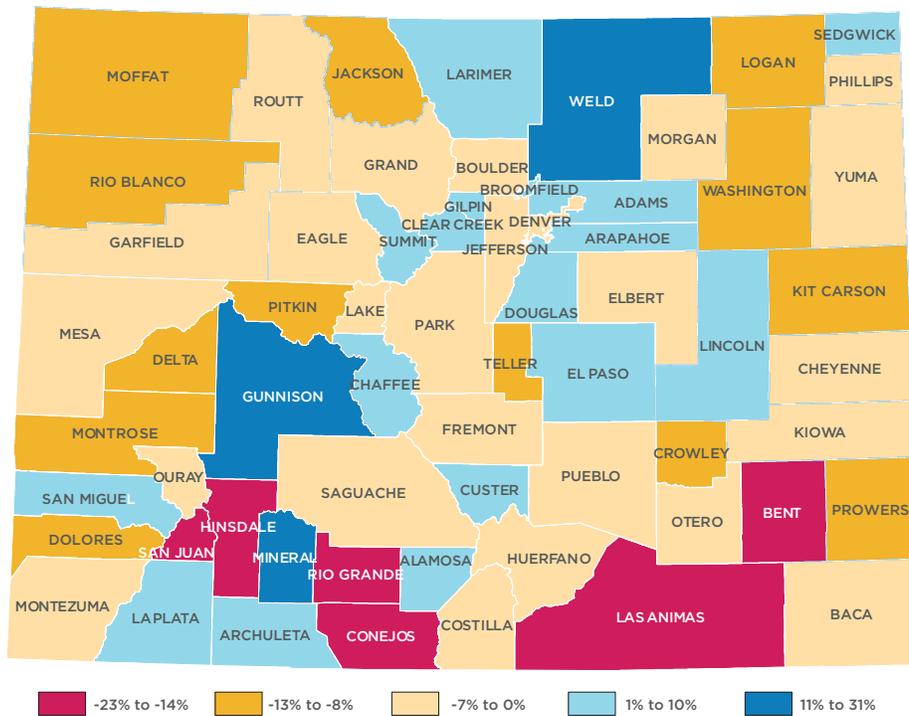
Child population trends vary widely by county. Some communities, such as Mineral and Weld counties, saw their child populations increase by more than 20% between 2010 and 2021. Others, such as Bent and Hinsdale counties, experienced significant decreases in the number of children living in their communities. Several factors, including economic opportunity in the community or the aging of a county’s population, can contribute to changes in the child population.⁷⁷

Dramatic population changes in either direction can create challenges for communities. Areas in which the child population increases quickly will need to make significant investments in resources such as child care, schools and health care to ensure there are sufficient services for families. In contrast, communities experiencing sustained declines in their child populations may face difficult decisions related to closing schools or other community resources.

Most of the counties with the largest percentage changes in the child population since 2010 are rural communities where the change in the number of children may be relatively small. For example, a 31% increase in Mineral County’s child population between 2010 and 2021 reflects an additional 33 children. In a small community, however, even population increases of this size can require additional investments in the resources that support kids and families.

CHANGE IN CHILD POPULATION BY COUNTY, 2010 TO 2021

COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 18, 2000 TO 2021



LARGEST INCREASES IN THE CHILD POPULATION, 2010 TO 2021:

- Mineral: 31% increase
- Weld: 24% increase
- Gunnison: 16% increase
- Chaffee: 10% increase
- Alamosa: 10% increase

LARGEST DECREASES IN THE CHILD POPULATION, 2010 TO 2021:

- Bent: 23% decrease
- Hinsdale: 19% decrease
- Conejos: 17% decrease
- San Juan: 16% decrease
- Las Animas: 14% decrease

Source: Author’s analysis of data from the Colorado State Demography Office 2010 and 2021 population estimates by county.



BIRTH RATES

Together with deaths and migration into or out of the state, births are a major factor in population change. In Colorado, a declining birth rate is contributing to recent decreases in the state's population of children.

Colorado's birth rate to women ages 15 to 44 was at its highest point in the past two decades in 2006, at nearly 71 births per 1,000 women in this age group.⁷⁸ It began to decline in 2007 during the Great Recession, a trend that was not unexpected since births often fall during times of widespread economic hardship. As the economy began to recover, however, the birth rate did not rebound. **By 2021, Colorado's birth rate had plummeted to 53 births per 1,000 women, a nearly 26% drop since 2006.**⁷⁹

The declining birth rate in Colorado reflects significantly fewer births to teens ages 15 to 19 in recent years, as the state made investments that removed barriers to long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARCs). However, this trend does not entirely explain the overall decline in births in the state.

Colorado is not alone in experiencing a steep drop in births in recent decades. An analysis of data from the CDC found that birth rates fell in every state except North Dakota when comparing 2020 data to 2000-2010 averages.⁸⁰ Although there is no consensus on why birth rates have been falling across the U.S., factors such as higher education levels among women, increased agency to plan one's family, economic strain and a lack of family supportive policies in the U.S. have been cited as potential contributors to this trend.^{81,82}

FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

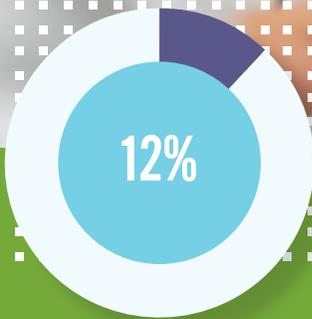


NORTH STAR GOAL: ALL FAMILIES HAVE SAFE, STABLE HOUSING AND THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES THEY NEED TO SUPPORT THEIR WELL-BEING AND ACHIEVE ECONOMIC PROSPERITY.

QUICK FACTS

\$26,500

Federal poverty level (FPL) for a family of four (2021)^a



Child poverty rate (2021)^b



Children living in extreme poverty (below 50% of the FPL, 2021)^b



Households with children who had little or no confidence in their ability to pay their next rent or mortgage payment on time (April-May 2022)^c

Sources: ^aU.S. Department of Health and Human Services; ^bU.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Estimates; ^cU.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, 2022.

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME AND POVERTY

Economic security is foundational to child well-being. When families lack adequate financial resources, obtaining everything their child needs becomes a complex game of tradeoffs: Buy groceries for the week or pay the utility bill to keep the lights on? Purchase desperately needed new shoes for the kids or stay caught up on rent? Visit the dentist or pay for car repairs? These types of stressful decisions are a daily part of life for too many Colorado families.

It has been more than three years since the COVID-19 pandemic gripped Colorado and the world, sending shockwaves through the economy. The resulting inflation has changed the Colorado landscape for those who live in it: For instance, home values and rent prices have skyrocketed despite negligible changes in the state’s median income. The cost of everyday goods like groceries has also increased. Far too many Coloradans with children worry about keeping a roof over their heads, putting food on the table, or affording necessities like diapers or baby formula.

A SNAPSHOT OF ECONOMIC WELL-BEING IN 2021-22



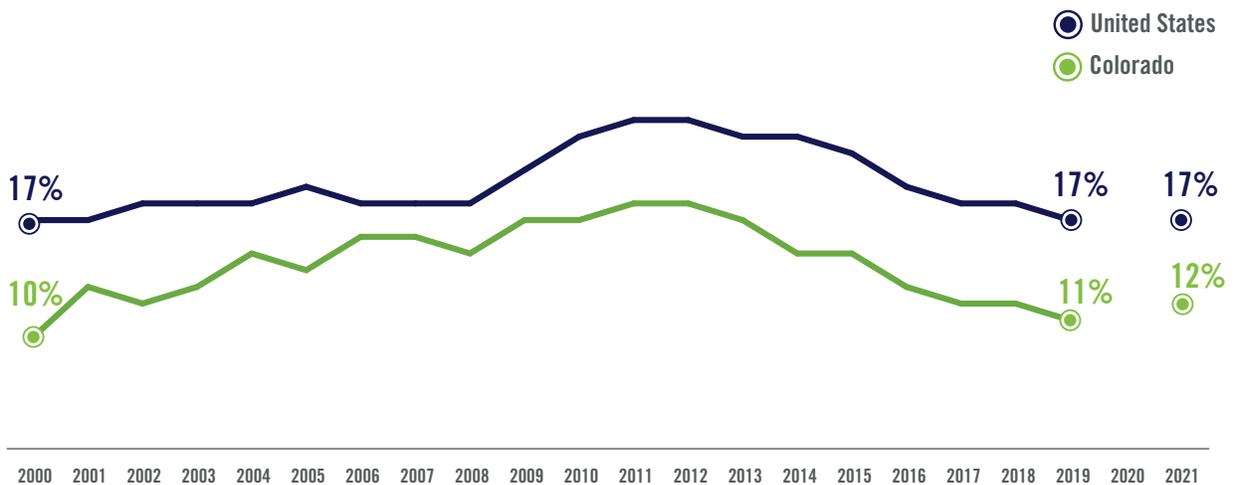
FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Colorado’s child poverty rate did not increase significantly between 2019 and 2021, and it remained below the national average. Still, too many children in our state live with the daily hardships and stressors of poverty. **Approximately 12% of Colorado kids—145,000 children, or nearly one in eight kids in the state—experienced poverty in 2021, defined as an annual income below \$26,500 for a family of four.**⁸⁶

NEARLY ONE IN EIGHT COLORADO KIDS EXPERIENCED POVERTY IN 2021, RELATIVELY UNCHANGED FROM 2019.

CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN POVERTY, 2000 TO 2021*



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2001 Supplementary Surveys and 2002-2021 American Community Surveys.

*The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted data collection for the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), resulting in lower response rates and requiring the U.S. Census Bureau to use a new methodology to create experimental estimates for 2020. These experimental estimates from 2020 are not comparable to other years of ACS data and thus are not included in the graph above.



Of the 145,000 Colorado kids living in poverty in 2021, 72,000 experienced extreme poverty.⁸⁷

Extreme poverty is defined as an annual income below 50% of the federal poverty level (FPL). This translates to less than \$13,250 per year for a family of four. In other words, a family of four in extreme poverty lives on no more than **\$9 per person per day.**



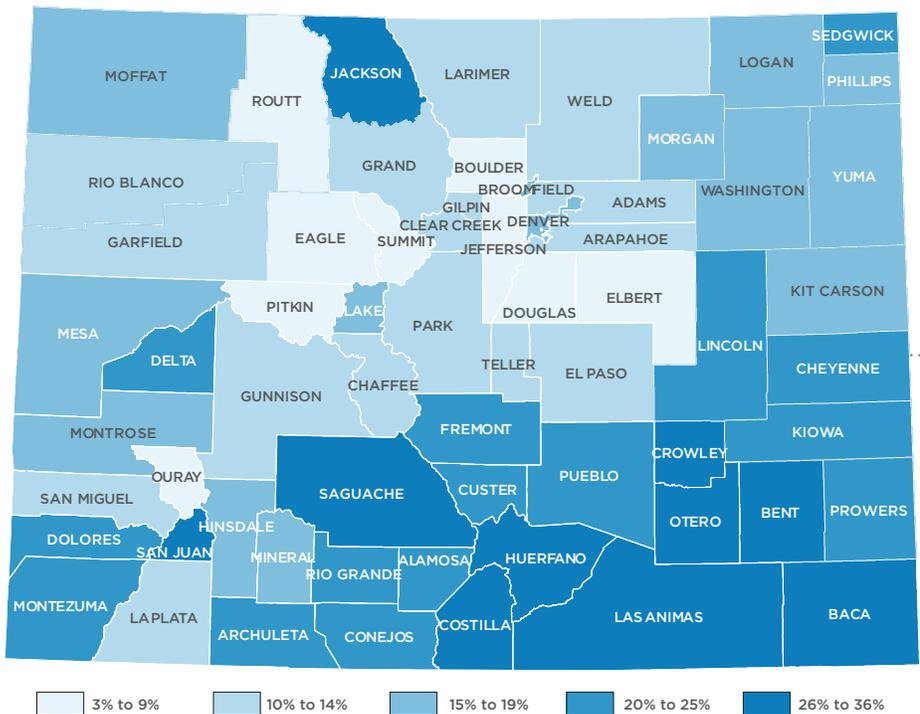
Student-reported Issue: “The backgrounds I have come from have showed me the unequal opportunities lower status people have compared to higher class people.”

Student-offered Solution: “Support for families that struggle with financial instabilities...A student education should not correlate with their family’s income.”

CHILDREN IN POVERTY BY COUNTY

Although Colorado’s overall child poverty rate sits well below the national rate of 17%, some communities in our state have child poverty rates more than twice the national average.⁸⁸ **Poverty affects urban, suburban and rural communities in Colorado, but the five counties with the highest child poverty rates in 2021 were all rural communities in the southern or southeastern regions of the state.**⁸⁹

CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN POVERTY BY COUNTY, 2021



HIGHEST CHILD POVERTY RATES (2021):

Costilla:	36%
Saguahe:	35%
Huerfano:	32%
Crowley:	31%
Las Animas:	29%

LOWEST CHILD POVERTY RATES (2021):

Douglas:	3%
Broomfield:	5%
Pitkin:	6%
Routt:	7%
Elbert:	7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Student-reported Issue: “While life in rural areas is unique and different from life in more urban spaces, young people should have the same quality of opportunities no matter where they live. Especially in rural areas with communities that tend to have lower socioeconomic statuses, schools often have less extracurriculars, less youth-serving programs, and less money to put into quality programming and attracting high-quality staff...[That leads to] less ways youth can see their futures turning out. If they want to try something that does not exist in their community, it is much harder for them to do so.”

Student-offered Solution: “Provide more money for schools and youth programs in rural areas. Incentivize people to start programs where there are none, including more college and trade school preparation programs in or out of school. Improve and remove barriers to transportation in rural areas.”

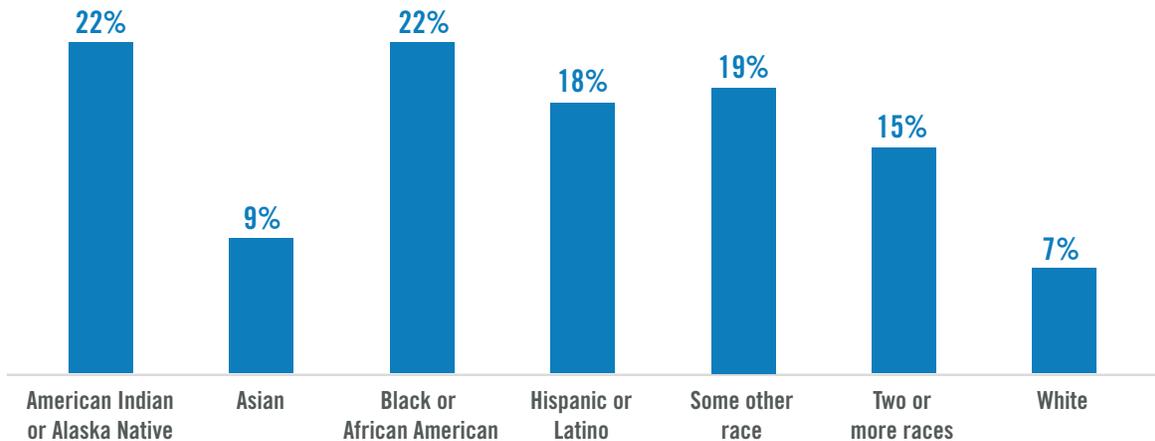
RACIAL AND ETHNIC INEQUITIES IN CHILD POVERTY

Policies that have created and maintained barriers to opportunity for people of color across every system in our society—the labor market, the housing market, the education system, and the criminal justice system, among others—have led to unacceptable inequities in the economic well-being of Colorado’s families with children.⁹⁰ Racial inequities in economic security were only exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, during which Coloradans of color were significantly more likely than white Coloradans to report losing employment income and having experiencing difficulty paying for usual household expenses.⁹¹

In Colorado and across the country, poverty is more likely to affect children of color than white children. **On average, between 2017 and 2021, poverty rates for American Indian or Alaska Native children and Black or African-American children in Colorado were more than three times higher than the rate for white children. Poverty rates for Hispanic or Latino children, children of two or more races, and children who identify as some other race were more than twice as high as the rate for white children.**⁹²

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN CHILD POVERTY RATES IN COLORADO REFLECT INEQUITIES IN ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY.

COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 18 IN POVERTY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2017-2021*



Source: Author’s analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
*Data for Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander children were suppressed due to a large margin of error.

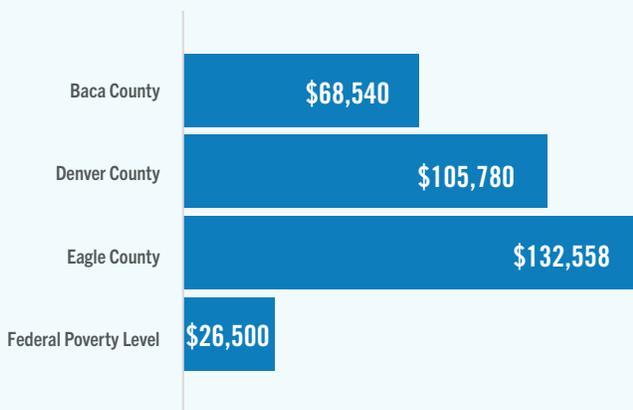
*The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with direction provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB requires the inclusion of five racial categories: White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Respondents can choose more than one racial category. OMB also allows the Census Bureau to include a sixth category known as “Some Other Race.” In the 2020 Census, more than one in seven people in the U.S. chose the “Some Other Race” category, indicating they did not identify with the racial categories offered as choices on the census form. Currently, the Census Bureau asks about race and ethnicity in separate questions, and research shows that many people who choose “Hispanic or Latino” as their ethnicity choose “Some Other Race” as their race, because they do not identify with one of the other five racial categories included on the form. The growing number of people in the U.S. who identify as “Some Other Race” points to a need to revise the race and ethnicity options to ensure people see their identities reflected on these important surveys.

BEYOND POVERTY: HOW MUCH INCOME IS ENOUGH TO MEET A FAMILY’S BASIC NEEDS?

Although it has long served as one of the nation’s primary measures of economic hardship, the official poverty measure is widely regarded as an outdated and inadequate tool for determining whether a family can meet their needs for housing, child care, transportation, food and other necessities.

The Colorado Self-Sufficiency Standard is an alternative measure of the amount of income a family would need to afford the basics. **According to the 2022 Colorado Self-Sufficiency Standard, an income at 100% of the federal poverty level is not sufficient to meet the needs of a family with two adults and two children in any Colorado county.**⁹³ A family in Baca County, the most affordable county for a family with two adults, an infant and a preschooler, would still need to earn 2.5 times the federal poverty level to make ends meet. In Eagle County, the county with the highest cost of living for this family type, a family would need to earn *five times* the federal poverty level to afford necessities like housing, food, health care and utilities.⁹⁴

2022 ANNUAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY WAGES FOR A FAMILY WITH TWO ADULTS, AN INFANT AND A PRESCHOOLER IN SELECT COLORADO COUNTIES, AS COMPARED TO THE FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL:



Source: Kucklick, A., Manzer, L., & Mast, A. (2022). *The Self-Sufficiency Standard for Colorado 2022*. 2022 Colorado Dataset. Center for Women’s Welfare, University of Washington School of Social Work. Prepared for Colorado Center on Law and Policy.



FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

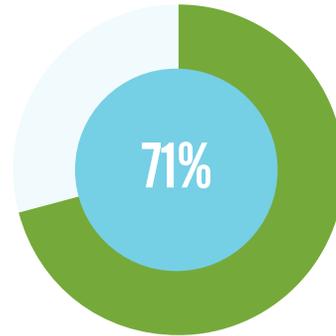
Every child deserves a safe place to call home—a familiar place to read, color or spend time with family, free from the worry that they may need to pick up and move somewhere new at a moment's notice. The pandemic exacerbated Colorado's preexisting affordable housing challenges, leaving too many families without the comfort and stability that secure housing provides.

Housing Security in Colorado

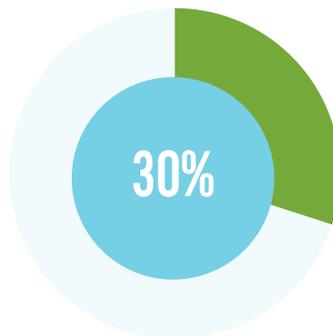
In 2021:



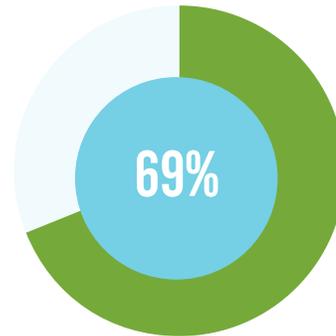
1 in 10 Colorado kids lived in crowded housing conditions, defined as more than one person per room.



7 in 10 Colorado kids lived in **households that owned their home.**



3 in 10 Colorado kids lived in a household that was **housing cost-burdened**, defined as spending more than 30% of monthly income on housing.



Nearly **7 in 10** kids in low-income households were **housing cost burdened.**

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey.



Median monthly rent for a two-bedroom housing unit in Colorado in 2021⁹⁵

\$1,490



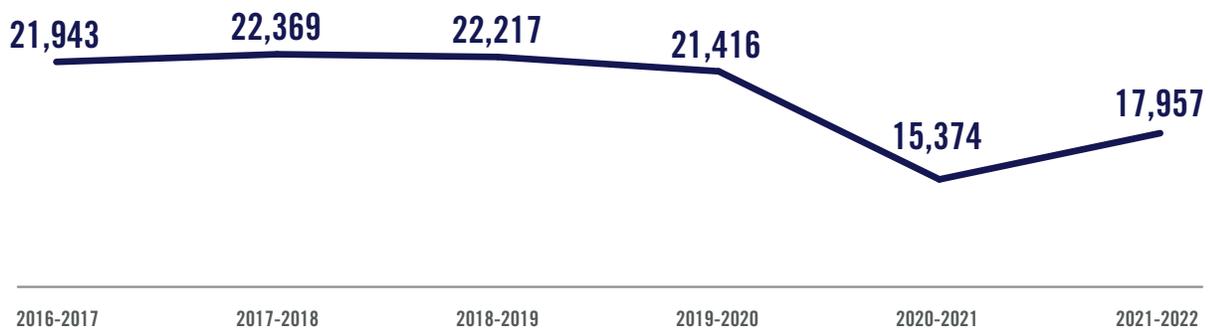
Median rent for a two-bedroom housing unit ranged from **\$511 per month in Baca County** to **\$1,874 per month in Broomfield County.**⁹⁶

HOMELESSNESS AMONG CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

In the years leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, Colorado school districts identified more than 20,000 students annually who were experiencing homelessness.⁹⁷ Although the economic fallout from the pandemic likely increased the number of kids and families experiencing housing crises, the pandemic and accompanying school closures created new obstacles to identifying children who might be experiencing homelessness—resulting in a steep and likely artificial drop in the number of students identified as homeless.⁹⁸ **Between the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school years, the number of students identified as homeless fell by 28%, or more than 6,000 children.⁹⁹ It rose slightly during the 2021-22 school year to 17,957 children, yet remained below pre-pandemic levels.¹⁰⁰**

THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC MADE IT MORE DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY STUDENTS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AND CONNECT THEM TO SERVICES. IN THE 2020-2021 SCHOOL YEAR, COLORADO SCHOOLS IDENTIFIED 28% FEWER HOMELESS STUDENTS THAN IN THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR.

COLORADO STUDENTS IDENTIFIED AS HOMELESS THROUGH THE MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, 2016-17 TO 2021-22



Source: Colorado Department of Education.

Other data sources also paint a troubling picture of homelessness among Colorado kids and families. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development conducts an annual count of people who are unsheltered or using emergency shelter services, known as the annual Point-in-Time Count. On a single night in January 2022, the count identified:

- **2,151** Coloradans in families with children experiencing homelessness, **1,283** of whom were children under 18.
- **940** Coloradans in families with children using emergency shelters—a 20% increase from January 2020.
- **1,133** Coloradans in families with children in transitional housing.
- **78** Coloradans in families with children who were completely unsheltered.¹⁰¹

Young children under the age of 6 experience homelessness at higher rates than school-aged children. In fact, the first year of life is the time when a person in the U.S. is most likely to be homeless.

A federal government analysis found that an estimated **1 in 20** Colorado kids under age 6—more than 20,000 children—experienced homelessness in the years immediately preceding the pandemic.

Sources: Yamashiro, A., & McLaughlin, J. (2021). Early Childhood Homelessness State Profiles. U.S. Department of Education. Gubits, D., et al. (2015). Family options study : Short-term impacts of housing and services interventions for homeless families.

FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

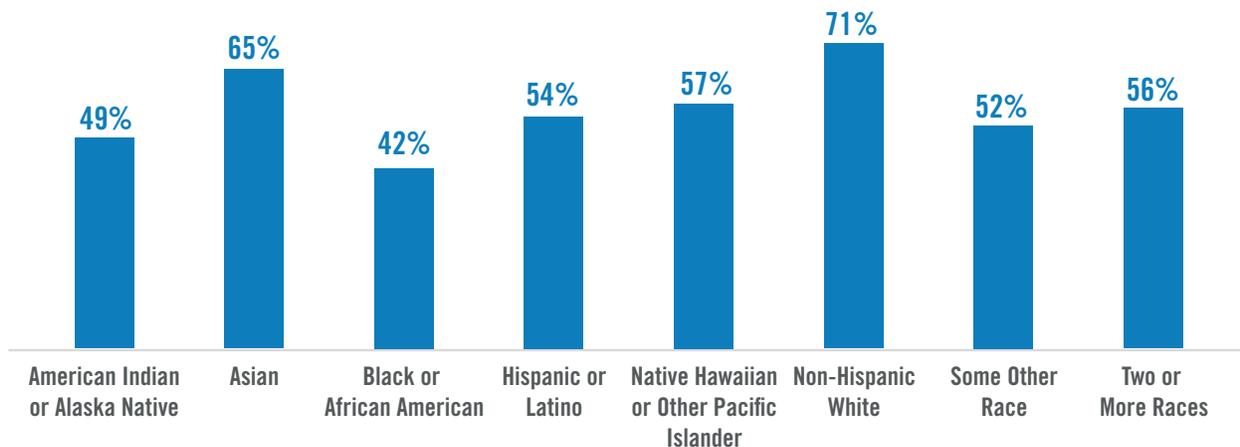
HOMEOWNERSHIP

A stable job with an adequate income is an important building block for family economic prosperity, but steady employment often is not enough to guarantee economic security. Opportunities to build wealth, including through homeownership, allow families to weather emergencies and create better financial futures for themselves and their children. Owning a home has long been a primary way U.S. families build wealth that can be passed down to future generations. In 2020, U.S. householders who owned their home had a median wealth that was 59 times higher than the median wealth of householders who rented, according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁰²

On average, between 2017 and 2021, two-thirds of Colorado householders owned their homes.¹⁰³ Decades of discriminatory practices in the housing market, however, have created significant inequities in homeownership rates between Coloradans of color and white Coloradans.¹⁰⁴ Because homes are assets that can create generational wealth, the inequities that exist in homeownership today will continue to affect future generations of Colorado kids unless our state makes homeownership an attainable milestone for Coloradans of all backgrounds.

HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES AMONG COLORADANS REFLECT THE IMPACT OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES THAT MADE IT EASIER FOR WHITE PEOPLE TO PURCHASE HOMES AND MORE DIFFICULT FOR PEOPLE OF COLOR.

PERCENT OF OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN COLORADO THAT ARE OWNED, BY RACE/ETHNICITY OF HOUSEHOLDER, 2017-2021



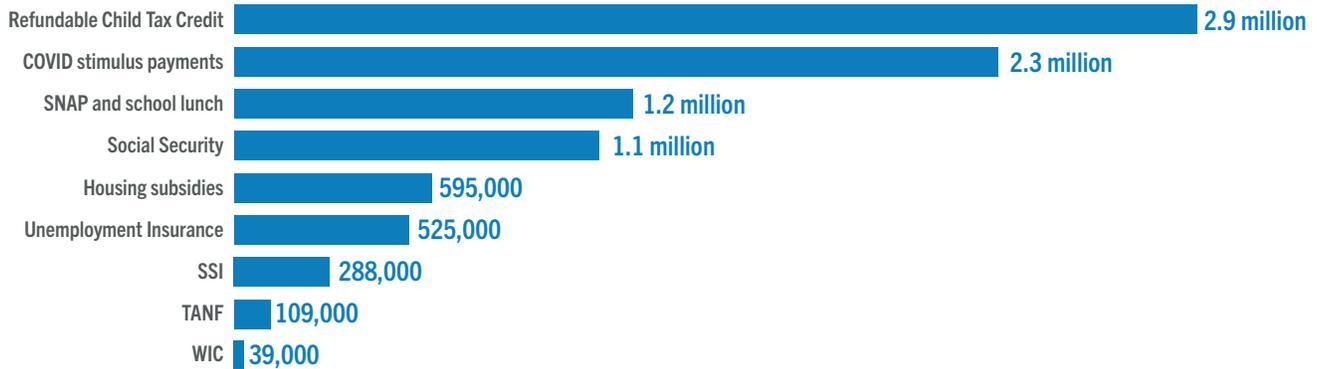
Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

POLICIES TO PROMOTE PROSPERITY FOR COLORADO FAMILIES

Hundreds of thousands of Colorado kids and their families face economic hardship each day. It doesn't have to be this way. Economic opportunity is shaped by policy choices, and state and federal policymakers can help families access everything their children need by investing in public programs proven to improve families' financial security—and in turn, their overall well-being. Tax credits and other programs designed to promote economic security, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly known as food stamps), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF), are highly effective at keeping children out of poverty.

PUBLIC PROGRAMS KEPT MILLIONS OF U.S. CHILDREN OUT OF POVERTY IN 2021, DESPITE CONTINUED ECONOMIC CHALLENGES IN THE SECOND YEAR OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

U.S. CHILDREN UNDER 18 KEPT OUT OF POVERTY BY SELECT INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS, AS MEASURED BY THE SUPPLEMENTAL POVERTY MEASURE, 2021



Source: Creamer, J., Shrider, E.A., Burns, K., & Chen, F. (2022). *Poverty in the United States: 2021*. U.S. Census Bureau.

The expanded Child Tax Credit (CTC) implemented in response to the pandemic was a particularly powerful policy change for families. Temporary changes to the CTC, including increasing the amount of the credit, making it fully refundable, and distributing half of the credit to families through monthly payments rather than all at once after filing their taxes, helped keep families afloat amid a global economic crisis. **The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the Child Tax Credit kept nearly 3 million U.S. children out of poverty in 2021, effectively cutting child poverty in half.**¹⁰⁵ An analysis by the Colorado Health Institute estimated that the expanded credit would reduce Colorado's child poverty rate by more than 40%.¹⁰⁶ Early research also found the CTC expansion was associated with fewer symptoms of depression and anxiety among low-income adults with children, adding to the body of research linking economic security with mental health.¹⁰⁷

Temporary expansions to the Child Tax Credit made in 2021 to help families weather the pandemic **cut child poverty by half**—yet Congress let the expansion expire in December 2021.

FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY



The expanded CTC was particularly helpful for families because it provided direct cash assistance that could be used flexibly, unlike many other economic security programs that provide benefits that can be used only for specific purposes, such as food or housing. Families understand their children’s needs better than anyone, and putting cash directly in their pockets empowers them to purchase what they know they need most. Data on how Colorado families reported spending their monthly CTC payments show the ways their spending varied based on changing needs throughout the year. In August 2021, for example, school supplies were the second-most commonly reported use of CTC payments. Amid the omicron wave in December 2021, when many families were missing work due to sickness or child care disruptions, use of CTC payments shifted to the most fundamental needs, such as food and housing.¹⁰⁸

Despite the expanded CTC’s proven effectiveness at drastically reducing child poverty, Congress let the temporary expansion expire at the end of 2021, sending millions of American children back into poverty.¹⁰⁹ Other programs designed to provide additional support for families, such as expanded SNAP and unemployment benefits, have also ended, making it even harder for families to make ends meet. The expanded CTC and increased investments in other economic security programs demonstrated that policymakers have the resources and knowledge to significantly reduce child poverty—even during times of widespread economic turmoil.

Looking Forward: Policy Recommendations

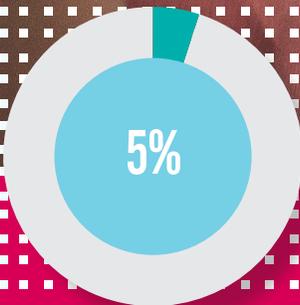
- ⇒ **Make meaningful public investments in income supports for families**, including guaranteed income policies and tax credits that support low-income households, and ensure that benefit programs are designed to work well for families and informed by people who are directly impacted by their quality of service and support. This helps ensure that families have adequate income to afford necessities, work and care for their children, and live with dignity.
- ⇒ **Advance solutions that promote housing stability and prevent families from experiencing homelessness**, including policies that prevent families from being evicted from their homes and ensure that families have adequate access to rental assistance.
- ⇒ **Advance policies that ensure access to wealth-building opportunities**, including homeownership, for all Colorado families.

CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

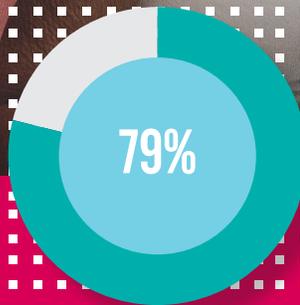


NORTH STAR GOAL: ALL FAMILIES HAVE COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE, STRONG SOCIAL SUPPORT, HIGH-QUALITY PERINATAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND AMPLE AMOUNTS OF HEALTHY FOODS.

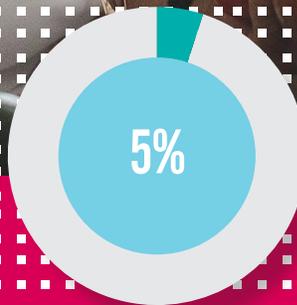
QUICK FACTS



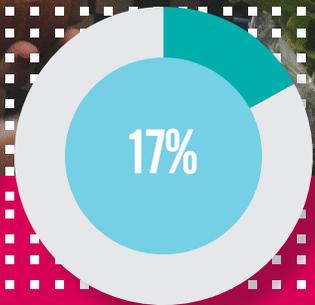
Uninsured children under 19 (2021)^a



Children whose parents reported having someone they could turn to for day-to-day emotional support with parenting (2020-2021)^b



Women and people who recently gave birth who reported they had no health insurance (2021)^c



Households with children where children were not eating enough because food was unaffordable (October 2022)^d

Sources: ^aU.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey Estimates; ^bU.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Survey of Children's Health, 2020-2021; ^cColorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Findings from the 2021 PRAMS summary tables; ^dU.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, 2022.

HEALTH COVERAGE

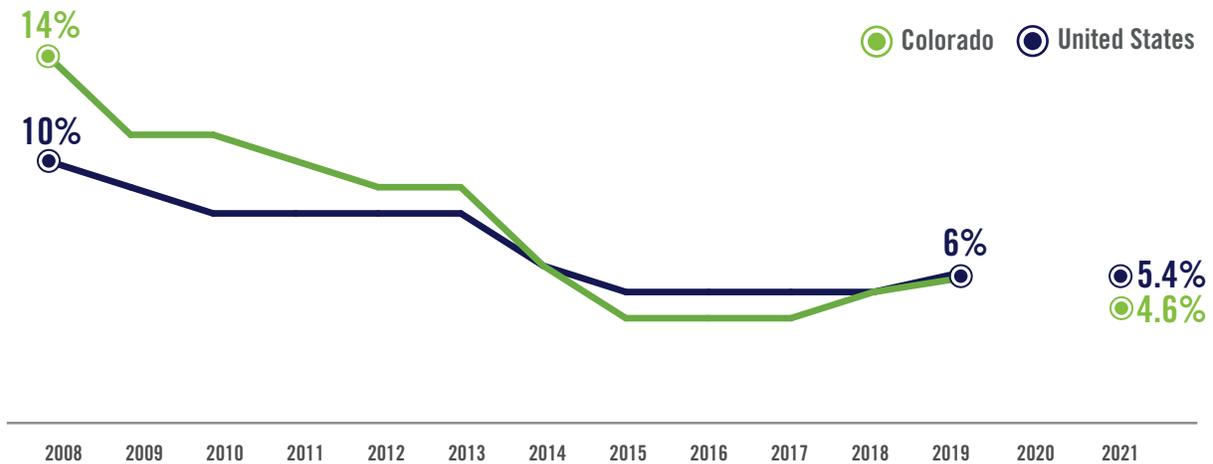
Health insurance is vital to the health and socioeconomic well-being of Colorado kids. The benefits of health coverage for children and for society at large are wide-ranging. Insurance coverage improves financial security, physical health status, mental health, and access to health care, while decreasing infant, child, and adult mortality rates.^{110,111} Kids with health insurance coverage are less likely to drop out of high school, more likely to graduate from college, and have higher incomes as adults.¹¹² Without insurance, accessing affordable care is extremely difficult. Every Colorado family deserves improved access to care and the peace of mind that health insurance coverage can provide.

Uninsured Rates

In 2021, Colorado’s uninsured rate for children under 19 fell to 4.6% (approximately 61,000 kids), down from 5.5% (73,000 kids) in 2019.¹¹³ This decline occurred after several years in which Colorado’s historic progress toward reducing the uninsured rate among children appeared to be stalled or reversing in the wake of policy changes and xenophobic rhetoric from the Trump administration.¹¹⁴

COLORADO’S UNINSURED RATE FOR KIDS UNDER 19 DECLINED BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021, EVEN AMID WIDESPREAD ECONOMIC UPHEAVAL. A POLICY CHANGE DESIGNED TO PREVENT PEOPLE FROM LOSING THEIR MEDICAID COVERAGE DURING THE PANDEMIC CONTRIBUTED TO THE IMPROVEMENT.

PERCENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, 2008 TO 2021*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Health Insurance Historical Tables, 2008 to 2021.

*The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted data collection for the 2020 American Community Survey (ACS), depressing response rates and requiring the U.S. Census Bureau to publish experimental estimates for 2020. Experimental estimates from 2020 are not comparable to other years of ACS data and thus are not shown here.



Keeping Kids Covered: Lessons from the Public Health Emergency

The improvement in the uninsured rate for Colorado children between 2019 and 2021 might seem counterintuitive given the economic turmoil caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. A federal policy change enacted during March 2020 as part of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act contributed to the decline and helped tens of thousands of Colorado children keep their health coverage throughout the pandemic.

Known as the continuous eligibility provision, the policy barred states from disenrolling anyone from Medicaid while the public health emergency was in effect unless they voluntarily disenrolled, died or moved out of the state. In exchange, the federal government increased matching funds for states' Medicaid programs.¹¹⁵ The continuous eligibility provision was designed to prevent the temporary loss of Medicaid coverage that many enrollees experience during a typical year for reasons often unrelated to eligibility, including difficulty navigating the renewal process, temporary fluctuations in income, or not receiving a renewal notice.^{116, 117} This policy change helped drive the nation's uninsured rate to a historic low in early 2022.¹¹⁸

The continuous eligibility provision ended in spring 2023, allowing states to disenroll people from Medicaid for the first time in three years. Children are expected to be impacted disproportionately by the change, as are Latino and Black Americans.¹¹⁹ The U.S. government projects that 15 million people, including more than 5 million children, will lose their Medicaid coverage as a result of this change.¹²⁰ Researchers estimate that three out of four children who are expected to lose Medicaid coverage will remain eligible for the program but will lose their Medicaid insurance due to administrative paperwork issues and processes.¹²¹

In May 2023, the Colorado General Assembly passed a measure to provide Medicaid and Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) coverage continuously for children from birth to age 3 by 2026. But without additional efforts to help families renew their Medicaid coverage or connect them to other sources of insurance, the number of children without health insurance is likely to increase in the years ahead.



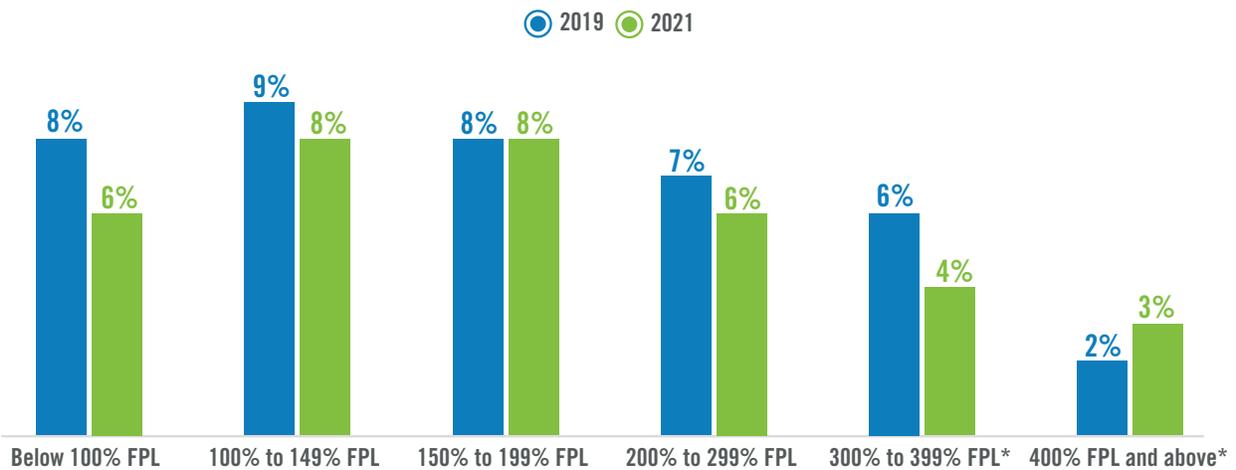
More than 5 million
U.S. children are expected
to lose their health
insurance coverage after
the continuous eligibility
provision ends.

Uninsured Rates by Family Income

Although nearly all children in families with incomes below 260% of the federal poverty level qualify for health coverage through Medicaid or the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+), children and families with low incomes face other barriers to coverage, including persistent stigma surrounding enrollment in public benefits, lack of awareness that their child qualifies for coverage, housing instability and cumbersome enrollment processes. **As of 2021, uninsured rates were highest among Colorado kids in families earning between 100% and 199% of the federal poverty level (between \$26,500 and \$52,735 in annual income for a family of four in 2021).**¹²²

COLORADO CHILDREN IN FAMILIES WITH LOW INCOMES ARE UNINSURED AT HIGHER RATES THAN THOSE IN FAMILIES WITH HIGHER INCOMES, EVEN THOUGH MOST QUALIFY FOR PUBLIC COVERAGE PROGRAMS LIKE MEDICAID OR CHP+.

PERCENT OF COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITHOUT HEALTH INSURANCE, BY FAMILY INCOME, 2019 AND 2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 and 2021 American Community Survey Estimates.

*An asterisk denotes a statistically significant change in the uninsured rate between 2019 and 2021.

Eligibility for Public or Subsidized Health Insurance Coverage

Medicaid is available for children in families earning at or below 138% FPL.

The Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+) is available for children in families earning more than 138% FPL but less than 260% FPL.

Advance Premium Tax Credits are available for children in families earning more than 260% FPL but less than 400% FPL.

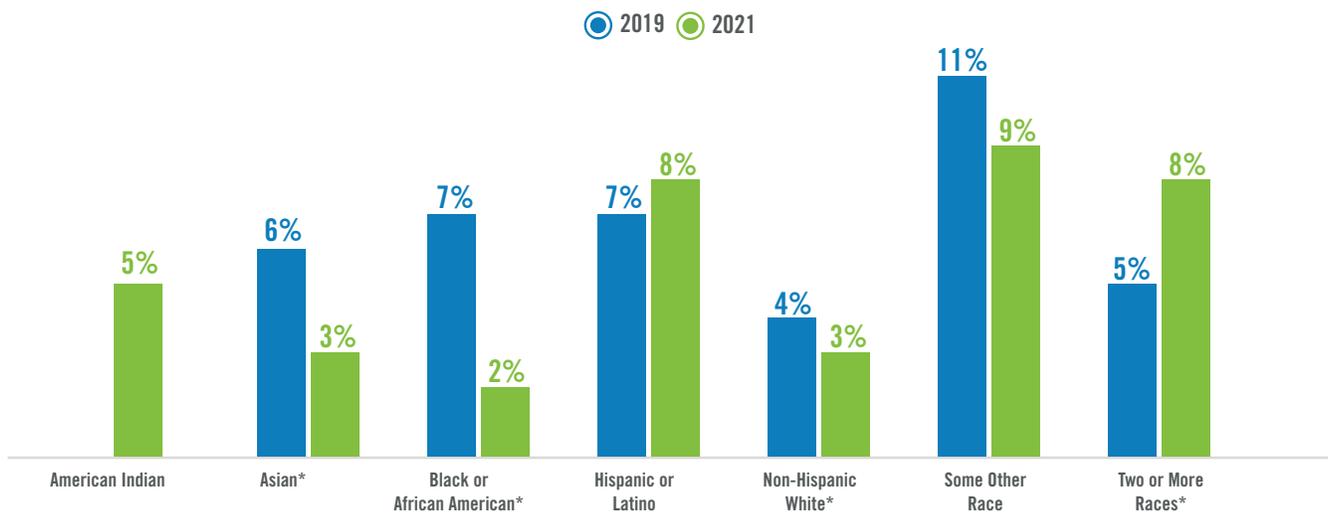
CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

Uninsured Rates by Race and Ethnicity

There are persistent racial and ethnic disparities in uninsured rates among Colorado children. These disparities stem from policy choices, such as those that have segregated people of color in occupations that offer few benefits or policies that have excluded undocumented children from certain forms of coverage. **In 2021, uninsured rates for Colorado children ranged from 2% of Black or African-American children to 9% of children of some other race.**⁺¹²³

UNINSURED RATES FELL FOR SOME RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS OF COLORADO CHILDREN BETWEEN 2019 AND 2021, WITH BLACK OR AFRICAN-AMERICAN CHILDREN EXPERIENCING THE LARGEST IMPROVEMENT.

PERCENT OF COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 19 WITHOUT HEALTH COVERAGE, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2019 AND 2021**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 and 2021 American Community Survey Estimates.

*An asterisk denotes a statistically significant change in the uninsured rate between 2019 and 2021.

**2019 and 2021 estimates for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander children, as well as 2019 estimates for American Indian or Alaska Native children, were suppressed due to large margins of error.

† The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with direction provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB requires the inclusion of five racial categories: White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Respondents can choose more than one racial category. OMB also allows the Census Bureau to include a sixth category known as “Some Other Race.” In the 2020 Census, more than one in seven people in the U.S. chose the “Some Other Race” category, indicating they did not identify with the racial categories offered as choices on the census form. Currently, the Census Bureau asks about race and ethnicity in separate questions, and research shows that many people who choose “Hispanic or Latino” as their ethnicity choose “Some Other Race” as their race, because they do not identify with one of the other five racial categories included on the form. The growing number of people in the U.S. who identify as “Some Other Race” points to a need to revise the race and ethnicity options to ensure people see their identities reflected on these important surveys.

Medicaid and the Child Health Plan *Plus* (CHP+)

Publicly funded health insurance programs such as Medicaid and CHP+ cover more than half a million Colorado kids each year.¹²⁴ Medicaid and CHP+ help children access important preventive health care services like well child visits and immunizations; oral health care provider visits; and hospitalizations for serious illness or injury without worrying about a financially devastating bill.

More than 615,000 Colorado kids—47% of children ages birth through 18—were covered by Medicaid at some point during fiscal year 2021-22, which ran from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.¹²⁵ CHP+, which covers children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid but below 260% of the federal poverty level, covered nearly 4% of Colorado kids (nearly 50,000 children).¹²⁶ Together, these programs insured half of all kids across the state.

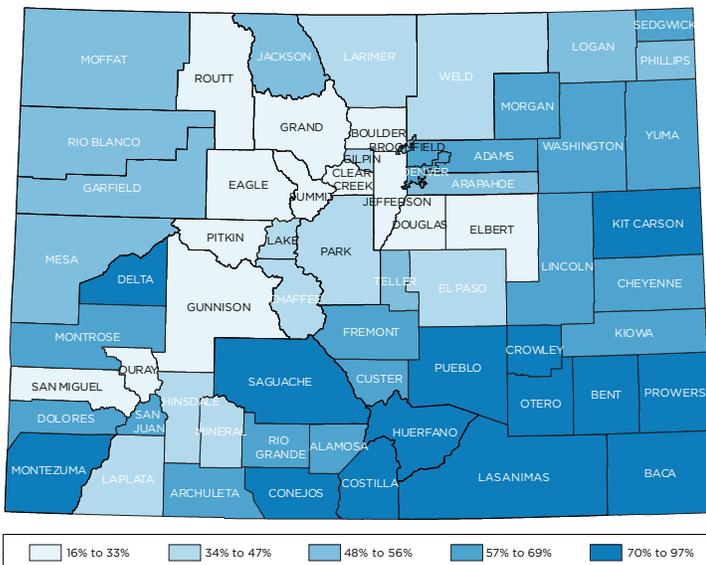
THE NUMBER OF COLORADO KIDS COVERED BY MEDICAID INCREASED BY NEARLY 56,000 BETWEEN FY 2019 AND FY 2021, DRIVEN BY THE CONTINUOUS ELIGIBILITY PROVISION.

NUMBER OF COLORADO KIDS AGES BIRTH THROUGH 18 COVERED BY MEDICAID AT SOME POINT IN THE YEAR, FISCAL YEARS 2012-13 THROUGH 2021-22



Source: Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Unique Client Counts for Children Age 0-18 with Medicaid or Child Health Plan Plus Eligibility in Fiscal Years 2012-2013 to 2021-22.

CHILDREN COVERED BY MEDICAID AT SOME POINT DURING FISCAL YEAR 2021-2022



In 37 of Colorado’s 64 counties, Medicaid covered at least half of all children in fiscal year 2021-22. In 15 rural Colorado counties, more than two out of every three children in the community were covered by Medicaid.¹²⁷

Source: Author’s analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing. Unique Client Counts for Children Age 0-18 with Medicaid or Child Health Plan *Plus* Eligibility in Fiscal Year 2021-22 and the Colorado State Demography Office.

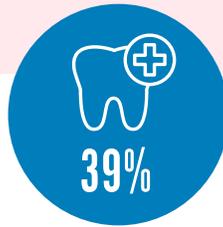
CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

ORAL HEALTH

Healthy teeth and gums are a critical part of a child's overall health, yet many children struggle with oral health problems. Cavities, also known as caries, are the most common chronic childhood disease in the U.S., with more than half of all kids between the ages of 6 and 8 experiencing at least one cavity in their baby teeth.^{128, 129} Untreated tooth decay can lead to problems with eating, speaking and learning and can cause children and teens significant pain.¹³⁰ Research has also found that children with poor oral health miss more school than those with good oral health.¹³¹ Most oral health problems are preventable with good oral hygiene and access to oral health care.



of Colorado children saw a dentist or other oral health care provider for preventive dental care in 2020-21.¹³²

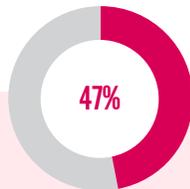


of Colorado kids ages 1 to 5 had parents who reported their child received preventive fluoride treatment in 2020-21.¹³³

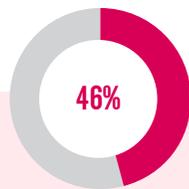


of Colorado high school students reported they experienced problems with their mouth or teeth (excluding injuries or braces) in the past 12 months in 2021.¹³⁴

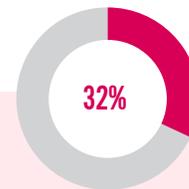
Of those students reporting problems with their mouth or teeth:



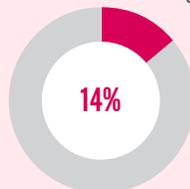
felt anxious or embarrassed



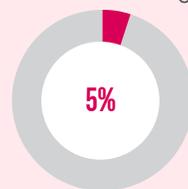
avoided smiling



experienced pain



had problems sleeping

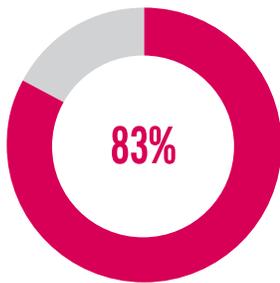


missed school because of pain or discomfort¹³⁵

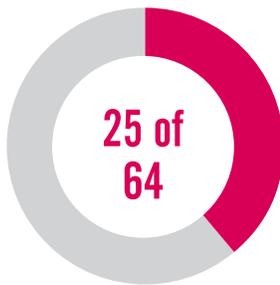
PERINATAL AND INFANT HEALTH

Welcoming a new baby into the world can be a joyful time. For many parents, however, it is also a time for experiencing new and significant stressors with little support. Providing Coloradans with the social, financial and emotional support they need during pregnancy and throughout their baby’s first year of life will help set them up to thrive in the years ahead.

Prenatal and Maternity Care

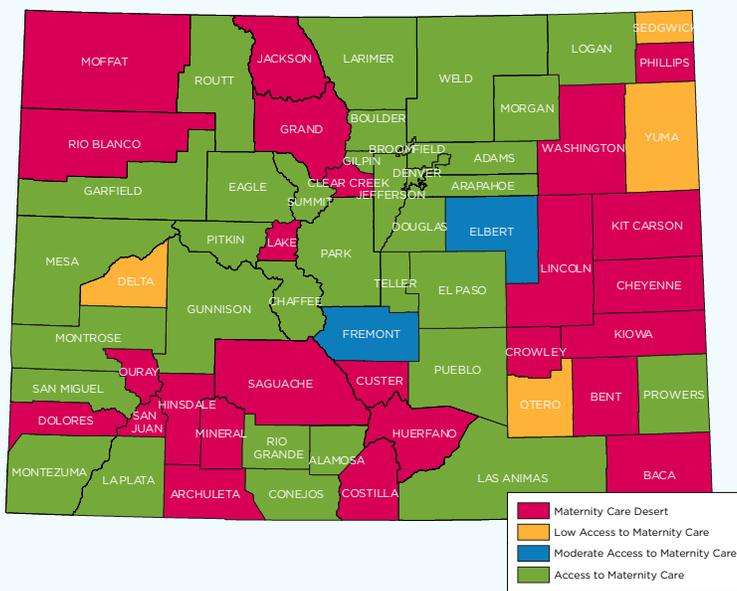


of babies born in Colorado in 2021 were born to a mother who had early prenatal care—defined as care beginning in the first trimester. County-level early prenatal care rates ranged from 44% of births in Baca and Dolores counties to 100% in Gilpin and San Juan counties.¹³⁶



counties in Colorado are considered maternity care deserts, according to a 2022 report from March of Dimes.¹³⁷ Maternity care deserts are defined as a county with no hospitals providing obstetric care, no birth centers, no OB/GYN and no certified nurse midwives. Thirty-four of Colorado’s 64 counties had no hospitals or birth centers, according to the 2022 analysis.¹³⁸

ACCESS TO MATERNITY CARE BY COUNTY



Maternity care deserts: Counties with no hospitals providing obstetric care, no birth centers, no OB/GYN and no certified nurse midwives.

Low access to maternity care: Fewer than two hospitals offering OB service and fewer than 60 OB providers per 10,000 births, and 10% or more of women in the county lacked health insurance.

Moderate access: Fewer than two hospitals offering OB service and fewer than 60 OB providers per 10,000 births, and less than 10% of women in the county lacked health insurance.

Access to maternity care: Two or more hospitals offering OB service or 60 or more OB providers per 10,000 births.

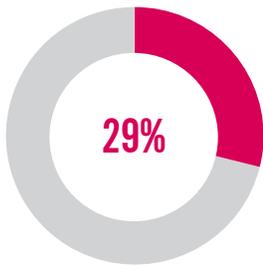
Source: March of Dimes. *Nowhere to Go: Maternity Care Deserts Across the U.S.*

CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

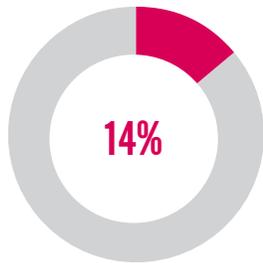
POSTPARTUM MENTAL HEALTH

Sleep deprivation, hormonal changes, inadequate or nonexistent family leave, pregnancy loss: These challenges make the postpartum period a time in which moms and birthing parents are vulnerable to depression, anxiety or other mood disorders. Perinatal mood disorders are the most common complication associated with pregnancy or childbirth.¹³⁹ Without adequate treatment and support, they can have grave consequences: In Colorado, suicide or accidental overdose were the leading causes of maternal mortality, according to the most recent data available.¹⁴⁰

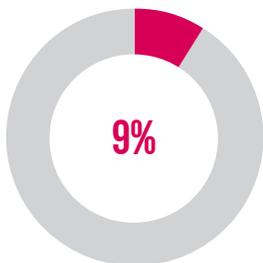
In Colorado:



of postpartum women and people reported **postpartum anxiety symptoms** four months after the birth of their baby in 2018. By the time their baby turned 3, the share reporting symptoms of anxiety was 35%.¹⁴¹



of women and people who had recently given birth reported in 2021 that a health care worker had told them they had **depression since their baby was born**.¹⁴²



of postpartum women and people who gave birth in 2020 reported at three to four months postpartum that they had **no one to turn to for emotional support**.¹⁴³



For women and people who had a baby during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, the public health crisis and the isolation it required intensified what is already a fraught time. A survey of 670 U.S. moms and birthing parents who had a baby between February and July 2020 found that more than one in three screened positive for postpartum depression—much higher than pre-pandemic figures estimating that one in eight moms or birthing parents experienced postpartum depression.¹⁴⁴

MATERNAL MORTALITY

While infant mortality rates have improved in recent decades, Colorado and the U.S. are losing ground on maternal mortality. Deaths among pregnant and postpartum women and people were becoming increasingly common even before the pandemic.¹⁴⁵ When COVID-19 struck, it exacerbated existing challenges related to maternal health and well-being: it increased health risks for pregnant women and people, caused unprecedented levels of isolation for moms and new parents and created new barriers to accessing health care. **Between 2019 and 2021, the maternal mortality rate in the U.S. increased by nearly 64%.¹⁴⁶** The rising number of maternal deaths points to an urgent need for better support for pregnant and postpartum moms and birthing people.

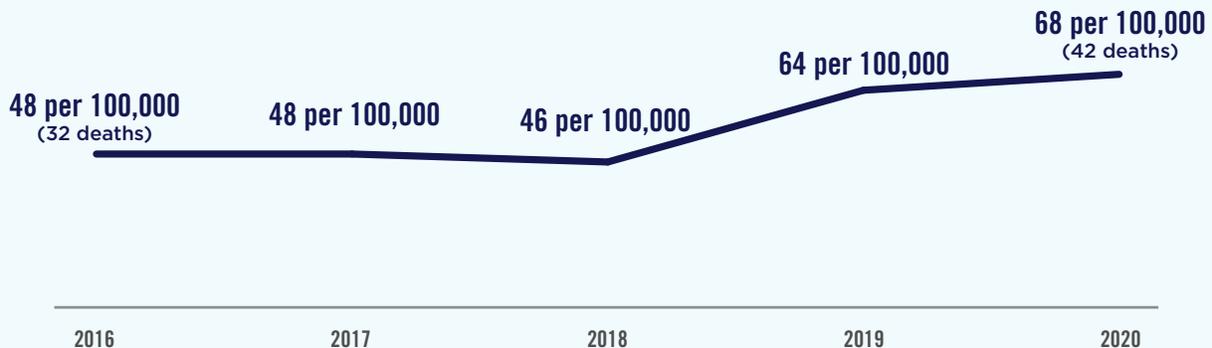
Colorado's Maternal Mortality Review Committee (MMRC) identified 42 women or birthing people who died in 2020 while pregnant or within one year of the end of their pregnancy.¹⁴⁷ **Colorado's pregnancy-associated mortality ratio stood at 68 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020, a sharp increase from 2018.¹⁴⁸** Seventeen of the 42 deaths that occurred in 2020 were pregnancy-related, meaning the death was due to a pregnancy complication, a chain of events initiated by the pregnancy, or the aggravation of another condition by the pregnancy.¹⁴⁹ The vast majority of maternal deaths that occurred among Colorado residents between 2016 and 2020 (87%) were determined by the MMRC to have been preventable.¹⁵⁰ The MMRC considers a death preventable if the committee determines there was at least some chance of the death being averted by one or more reasonable changes at the patient, provider, facility, systems or community levels.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment categorizes maternal deaths in one of two ways:

- 1 **Pregnancy-associated deaths** include all deaths that occur during pregnancy or within one year of the end of pregnancy, regardless of the cause of death. Pregnancy can end by live birth, stillbirth, fetal death, miscarriage or abortion.
- 2 **Pregnancy-related deaths** comprise a subset of pregnancy-associated deaths, where the death is due to a pregnancy complication, a chain of events initiated by pregnancy, or the aggravation of an unrelated condition by the physiologic effects of pregnancy. In the case of a pregnancy-related death, the person would not have died had they not been pregnant.

IN JUST TWO YEARS, COLORADO'S PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED MORTALITY RATE ROSE BY NEARLY 50 PERCENT. THE MAJORITY OF THESE PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATHS WERE PREVENTABLE.

PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATHS AMONG COLORADO RESIDENTS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS, 2016 TO 2020



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Maternal Mortality Prevention Program.

CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

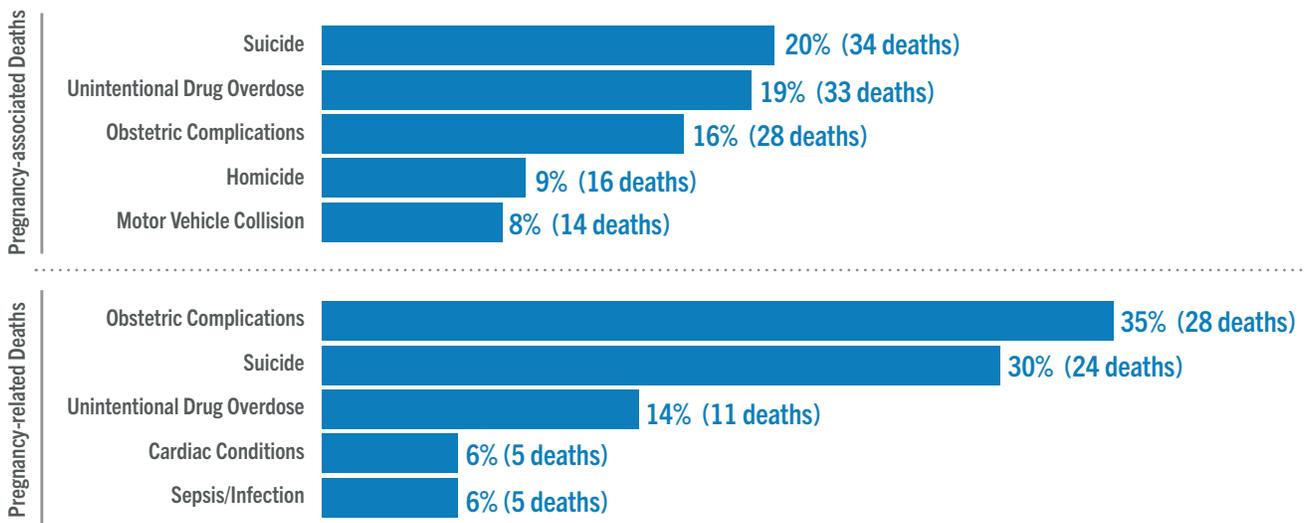
Maternal Mortality by Cause

Suicide and accidental drug overdoses were the leading causes of pregnancy-associated deaths in Colorado between 2016 and 2020.¹⁵¹ Together, these two causes were responsible for nearly 40% of maternal deaths during this time period, indicating a crucial need to improve social support for new parents and remove barriers to behavioral health screening, follow-up and treatment.

Among maternal suicides in Colorado between 2016 and 2020, 58% occurred between six weeks and one year postpartum; 64% of unintentional drug overdose deaths among moms or birthing people occurred during this late postpartum period.¹⁵² These trends point to a need to improve postpartum care for moms and birthing people, many of whom will receive only one postpartum health care visit with their provider within the first six weeks postpartum.

BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020, SUICIDE AND UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE WERE THE LEADING CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATHS THAT OCCURRED DURING PREGNANCY OR WITHIN ONE YEAR AFTER THE PREGNANCY ENDED.

LEADING CAUSES OF PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED AND PREGNANCY-RELATED DEATHS AMONG COLORADO RESIDENTS, 2016-2020



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Maternal Mortality Prevention Program.

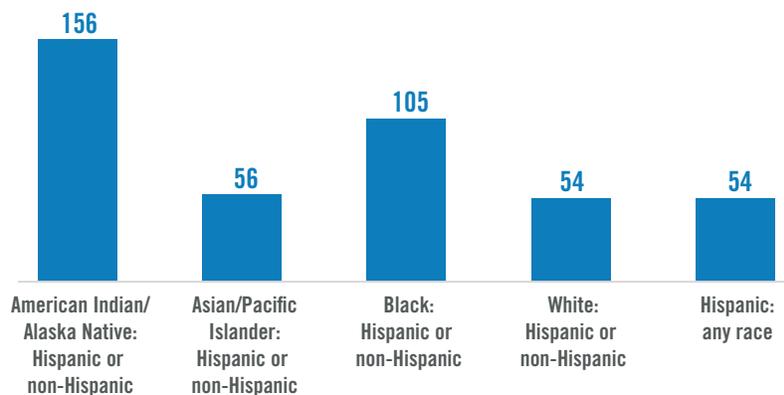


Maternal Mortality by Race and Ethnicity^{††}

Biased treatment within the health care system and large-scale inequities in U.S. society have created unacceptable inequities in maternal mortality rates.¹⁵³ In Colorado, American Indian/Alaska Native and Black women or people were significantly more likely to die during pregnancy or within one year postpartum between 2016 and 2020 than the overall population of women or people giving birth during this time period.¹⁵⁴ Among Black women and people in the U.S., the increased risk of maternal mortality persists across income levels and educational attainment.¹⁵⁵

BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020, AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE WOMEN AND PEOPLE IN COLORADO WERE NEARLY THREE TIMES AS LIKELY TO DIE DURING PREGNANCY OR WITHIN ONE YEAR POSTPARTUM THAN THE OVERALL POPULATION OF WOMEN OR PEOPLE WHO GAVE BIRTH. BLACK WOMEN AND PEOPLE WERE NEARLY TWICE AS LIKELY TO DIE.

PREGNANCY-ASSOCIATED DEATHS AMONG COLORADO RESIDENTS PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2016-2020



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Maternal Mortality Prevention Program.

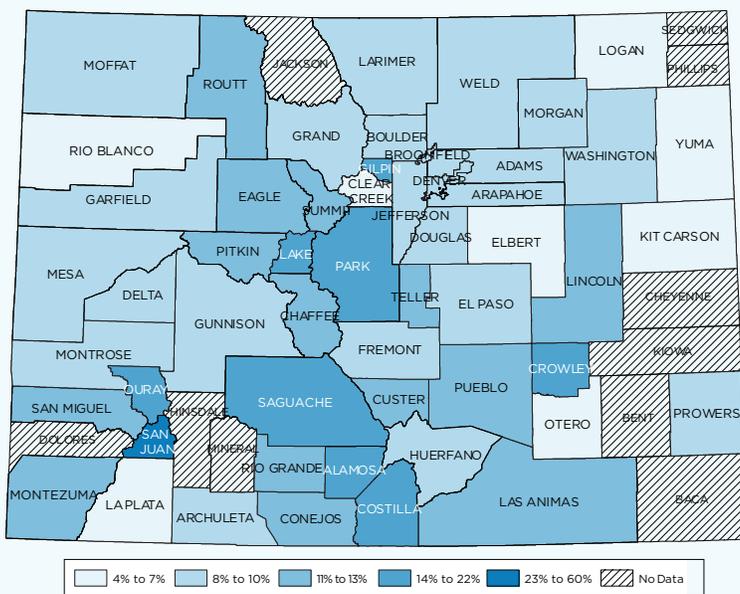
^{††} Per the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, these data use nonexclusive racial groups, with multiracial individuals categorized in multiple categories in line with each race identified from the birth or death certificate. For instance, if an individual reported Black and American Indian/Alaska Native, they would be counted in both the Black and American Indian/Alaska Native groups.



Babies Born at a Low Birthweight

The share of Colorado babies born at a low birthweight (weighing less than 5.5 pounds) has been steadily increasing in recent years. **In 2021, 9.5% of Colorado babies were born at a low birthweight—one of the highest rates in the nation.**¹⁵⁶

BABIES BORN AT A LOW BIRTHWEIGHT, 2021



Of the counties for which birthweight data were available in 2021, **rates of low birthweight ranged from 4% in Kit Carson County to more than 16% in Crowley, Lake, Saguache, Costilla and San Juan counties.**¹⁵⁷ Living at high altitude (an elevation higher than 8,250 feet) and smoking during pregnancy are both linked with a higher risk of low birthweight.^{158,159} Among the five Colorado counties with the highest rates of low birthweight in 2021, three had rates of smoking during pregnancy that were triple the state’s rate, and four were home to towns at high altitudes. **All five counties were maternity care deserts.**

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

INFANT MORTALITY

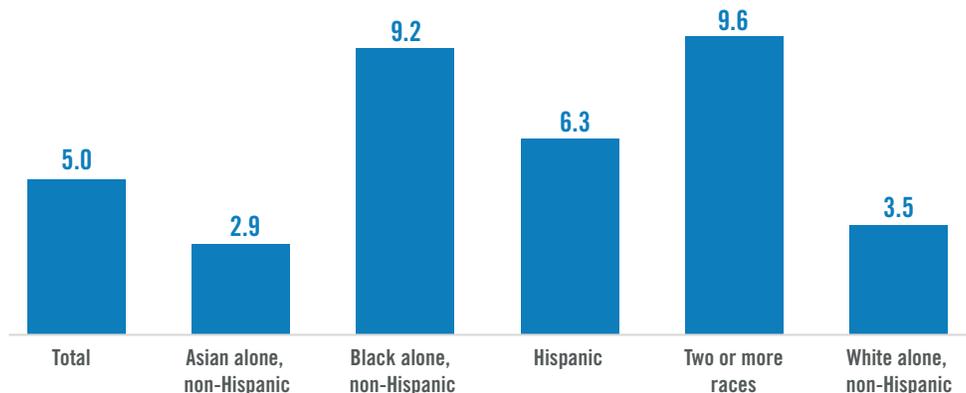
In 2021, 317 Colorado babies died before their first birthday.¹⁶⁰ Each of these deaths underscores the urgent need for efforts to ensure a healthier start for Colorado babies and their families.

After falling steadily for many years, Colorado's infant mortality rate has remained stagnant since 2012. In 2021, it stood at five deaths per 1,000 live births.¹⁶¹ Like the rest of the U.S., Colorado has striking disparities in infant mortality rates by race and ethnicity. These disparities stem from systemic discrimination and biased treatment of people of color within the health care system, as well as broader social inequities.

In 2021, mortality rates for Black infants and infants of two or more races were more than twice as high as the rate for white infants. The higher mortality rate for Black babies cannot be explained by differences in factors such as income or education.¹⁶² Rather, a growing body of research points to the stress Black women and birthing people endure from experiencing racism as a potential driver of the disproportionately high rates of low birthweight and infant mortality among Black babies.^{163, 164} Racial differences in the quality of care provided to people of color have also been well-documented.^{165, 166} Research has also found that racial concordance (whether the doctor and baby are the same race) may impact infant mortality rates, with one study finding that the death rate of Black babies was 39% to 58% lower when they were cared for by a Black physician than when cared for by a white physician.¹⁶⁷

INEQUITIES BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM HAVE CREATED STRIKING DISPARITIES IN INFANT MORTALITY FOR COLORADO BABIES OF DIFFERENT RACES AND ETHNICITIES.

INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN COLORADO BY RACE AND ETHNICITY, 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, Vital Statistics Program.

CHILD AND FAMILY HEALTH

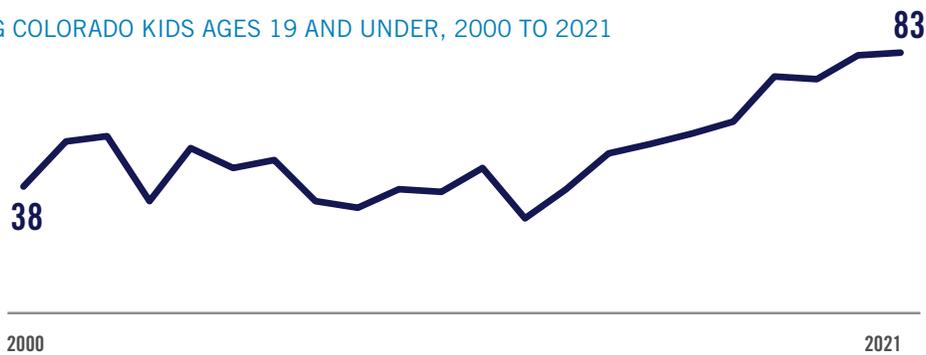
GUN VIOLENCE

In 2020, firearms surpassed motor vehicle crashes to become the leading cause of death for American children ages 1 to 19 for the first time on record.¹⁶⁸ Between 2019 and 2021, the number of gun deaths among American children increased by 50%, bringing the number of U.S. kids and teens killed by guns in 2021 to its highest level since the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention began publishing mortality data for children under 19 in 1999.¹⁶⁹ These staggering statistics point to an urgent need for policy change to prevent children from accessing guns without adult supervision and to bolster gun safety laws that protect children from firearms in their homes, schools and communities.

In 2021, 83 Colorado kids and teens ages 19 and under were killed by guns—the highest number on record in at least 20 years and more than double the number of kids killed by guns in 2000.¹⁷⁰ This increase in gun deaths drove Colorado’s firearm death rate among kids and teens up from 3.1 per 100,000 youth in 2000 to 6 per 100,000 youth in 2021.¹⁷¹

IN 2021, THE NUMBER OF COLORADO KIDS AND TEENS KILLED BY GUNS REACHED ITS HIGHEST LEVEL IN AT LEAST TWO DECADES.

GUN DEATHS AMONG COLORADO KIDS AGES 19 AND UNDER, 2000 TO 2021



Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death by Bridged Race, 1999-2020 and Underlying Cause of Death by Single Race, 2018-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2022.

IN 2021, HOMICIDES AND SUICIDES MADE UP NEARLY EQUAL PROPORTIONS OF GUN DEATHS AMONG COLORADO YOUTH AGES 19 AND UNDER.

FIREARM DEATHS BY INJURY INTENT AMONG COLORADANS 19 AND UNDER, 2021



Source: Analysis of data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Underlying Cause of Death by Bridged Race, 1999-2020 and Underlying Cause of Death by Single Race, 2018-2021 on CDC WONDER Online Database, released 2022.

Both homicide and suicide firearm deaths among Colorado kids and teens doubled between 2000 and 2021. In 2021, approximately 48% of all gun-related deaths among youth in Colorado were homicides. Forty-seven percent of gun-related deaths were suicides. Firearm deaths due to other causes (e.g., accidental firearm discharges or undetermined intent) made up the remaining 5% of gun-related deaths.¹⁷²

Student-reported Issue: “Gang violence has affected me personally. It’s prevalent in my school and in my community, and I’m tired of seeing people be hurt.”

Student-offered Solution: “Creating a sense of community with community-led projects, creating spaces for younger, lower income youth, and involving more social-emotional learning in schools.”

BEYOND GUN DEATHS AND INJURIES

Tracking injuries and deaths is one way of quantifying the damage gun violence inflicts on Colorado kids and families. But these numbers alone fail to capture the trauma that ripples outward through families and communities each time an incident of gun violence occurs and as the threat of gun violence increasingly feels ever-present.

Consider school shootings as one example. **A Washington Post database identified eight shooting incidents that occurred at Colorado schools during school hours between 1999 and 2022.**¹⁷³ These shootings took the lives of 17 Colorado kids and injured an additional 34. Not included in these counts, however, are the more than 11,000 children attending these schools when a shooting occurred who were exposed to the trauma of gun violence.¹⁷⁴

Statistics alone also do not fully capture the anxiety that families and children experience daily about the possibilities of gun violence in their communities—in the places they learn, play, worship, celebrate, or shop. **In 2022, more than one in five U.S. parents reported being extremely or very worried that their child would get shot at some point.**¹⁷⁵ Emerging research also suggests that active shooter drills—required in many states—cause distress for children, teachers and parents.^{176, 177} Colorado requires active shooter drills in licensed child care settings, meaning **some Colorado kids will experience their first active shooter drill before they celebrate their first birthday.**¹⁷⁸ Colorado does not have state legislation requiring active shooter drills in K-12 schools; as a local control state, districts determine which type of drills to conduct.¹⁷⁹



Access to Firearms

Research indicates that preventing children from gaining unsupervised access to guns can help reduce firearm deaths among kids and teens.¹⁸⁰ However, state and national data suggest that many young people could easily access a gun without adult supervision.

Among Colorado high school students:

19% reported they could fire a loaded gun without adult supervision in under one hour.

Source: Schumacher, et al. (2023). Americans' experiences with gun-related violence, injuries, and deaths. San Francisco, CA: KFF

Among U.S. parents of children under 18:

44% have a gun in their household.

32% of those who have a gun at home report that is stored in an unlocked location and/or stored loaded.

Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey.

Looking Forward: Policy Recommendations

- ⇒ **Minimize health insurance coverage losses during the unwind of the Medicaid and CHP+ continuous eligibility provision by:**
 - Ensuring strong outreach to parents of young children and under-resourced adults
 - Reducing administrative burdens to finding new types of insurance coverage for individuals whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid and CHP+ through our state health insurance marketplace, Connect for Health Colorado, and through the over-income family planning program, and
 - Collecting and monitoring data on coverage loss.
- ⇒ **Ensure strong implementation of recent policy wins to improve health insurance coverage including:**
 - Creating a special health insurance enrollment period for pregnancy, so that beginning in 2024, Coloradans will be able to sign up for individual market health insurance as soon as they find out they are pregnant in order to access critical prenatal health services;
 - Expanding access to Medicaid and CHP+ to undocumented pregnant and postpartum Coloradans and undocumented children beginning in January of 2025; and
 - Implementing continuous eligibility policies for Colorado children and families covered by Medicaid and CHP+ to keep kids and families covered for longer periods of time and prevent delays in health care, beginning by January 2026.
- ⇒ **Increase access to preventive fluoride varnish for young children**, especially for those living in rural communities.
- ⇒ **Expand access to racially and culturally diverse health care providers** by requiring private health insurance networks to be culturally responsive and reimbursing additional perinatal health care providers such as doulas and certified nurse midwives through Health First Colorado, Colorado's Medicaid program, to increase access and birth choice for Medicaid members.
- ⇒ **Implement and adequately enforce evidence-based gun violence prevention policies**, including minimum age restrictions, safe storage laws, extreme risk protection orders and waiting periods to protect Colorado kids and families from gun violence in their communities and prevent youth suicides.
- ⇒ **Expand access to family planning services**, including increasing access to care through pharmacies.

EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT



NORTH STAR GOAL: ALL CHILDREN HAVE EQUITABLE, HIGH-QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES SHAPED BY WELL-SUPPORTED FAMILIES, CAREGIVERS, AND EDUCATORS THAT FOSTER SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, HEALTH AND OVERALL WELL-BEING.

QUICK FACTS



187,867



Infants and toddlers
in Colorado
(ages birth to 2, 2021)^a

129,758



Preschool-aged
children in Colorado
(ages 3 and 4, 2021)^a

40%

Children from
9 to 35 months who
received a
developmental
screening in the past
12 months (2020-2021)^b

10,565

Children served
by home visiting
programs
(2021-2022)^c

Sources: ^aColorado State Demography Office, 2021 Population Estimates by Single Year of Age;

^bNational Survey of Children's Health, Health Resources and Services Administration, Maternal and Child Health Bureau;

^cColorado Home Visiting Coalition, Colorado Home Visiting Annual Report 2022.

CHILD CARE

Colorado kids, families, communities and employers all rely on child care—but due to insufficient public investment, the current child care landscape is not working well for the vast majority of people.

Many parents struggle to afford care, often facing child care costs that exceed housing payments. Many cannot afford care at all and are forced to drop out of the workforce to provide the care their children need to thrive. Yet providers—already significantly undercompensated for their vital work—cannot charge any less without sacrificing quality, closing classrooms or losing staff.

In 2022, Colorado’s average annual cost of center-based child care for a toddler was \$16,333, 14% of the median income for a married couple and 41% of the median income for a single mother in the state. Colorado is among the states with the most significant care cost burdens for married couples seeking center-based care (14%) and home-based care (10%). These challenges disproportionately affect the financial well-being of women, single parents, parents in poverty, families of color and immigrant families.¹⁸¹



Student-reported Issue: “Teachers are the foundations for future generations and they don’t make enough.”

Child Care Stabilization Grants Offer Critical Support to Providers and Families

Child care stabilization grants directed to states as part of the American Rescue Plan passed by Congress in 2021 have been a lifeline for many Colorado child care providers since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁸² These grants serve as an example of how increased public funding can benefit child care providers and families with young children.

This funding was intended to help child care providers stay open, retain staff and ensure families had the care they needed to go to work during the pandemic.¹⁸³ Programs could use funds for staffing costs, rent, mental health support for children and educators and personal protective equipment (PPE), among other expenses. Colorado received more than \$286 million in stabilization grants, which reached more than 2,400 child care centers and 1,000 family child care homes.¹⁸⁴ **Of Colorado child care providers who participated in a NAEYC survey and reported receiving stabilization grants, 31% reported their program would have closed without them.** Program closures to this extent would have crippled the ability of parents and caregivers to work, threatening the economic security of providers in an already precarious environment.¹⁸⁵

Stabilization grant funding is set to expire at the end of September 2023. This could send child care providers off a “fiscal cliff,” making care even less affordable for families when funding abruptly stops. **Nearly half of Colorado child care center directors surveyed in late 2022 reported their programs would have to raise tuition when stabilization grants end, and more than one in five reported they would have to cut wages or would be unable to sustain wage or salary increases.**¹⁸⁶

EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CHILD CARE CAPACITY

Across Colorado, the need for child care outpaces its supply. **Colorado’s licensed child care centers, family child care homes and preschools have capacity to serve just two-thirds of the children estimated to need care based on labor force participation among parents.**¹⁸⁷ Some families may prefer care provided outside of a licensed setting—often referred to as Family, Friend and Neighbor (FFN) care—and data suggest that regardless of care setting, too many Colorado families still struggle to access the care they need.¹⁸⁸

Child care for infants and toddlers is especially difficult to find. **A 2022 survey conducted by Early Milestones Colorado, found that 27% of families with children under age 1 and 21% of those with 1-year-olds reported having unmet child care needs compared to 15% of families with a 4-year-old.**¹⁸⁹ A 2020 Center for American Progress analysis of infant and toddler care in 19 states, including Colorado, found that there were more than four children under 3 per licensed child care slot.¹⁹⁰ As Colorado rolls out universal preschool for 4-year-olds, there are concerns that additional demand for preschool could further diminish the supply of care for infants and toddlers.

LICENSED CAPACITY IN COLORADO'S CHILD CARE CENTERS, FAMILY CHILD CARE HOMES AND PRESCHOOLS IS INSUFFICIENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE ESTIMATED 232,000 CHILDREN UNDER 6 WHO NEED CARE.

LICENSED CHILD CARE AND PRESCHOOL CAPACITY AS A PERCENT OF COLORADO CHILDREN UNDER 6 WITH ALL AVAILABLE PARENTS IN THE LABOR FORCE, 2021



Source: Author’s analysis of data from the Colorado Department of Early Childhood’s Colorado Licensed Child Care Facilities Report and the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2021 American Community Survey Estimates.



A national survey of working parents of infants and toddlers found that **one in four parents** surveyed reported in 2022 they **had been fired from a job due to child care challenges**—nearly triple the share who reported this experience in 2018. This increase suggests that the already sparse infant and toddler child care landscape is becoming increasingly difficult for families to navigate. Increasing the economic security of Colorado families will require ensuring access to stable child care for every family who needs it.

Source: Bishop, S. (2023). \$122 billion: The growing, annual cost of the infant-toddler child care crisis. Washington, DC: Council for a Strong America.

COLORADO'S CHILD CARE WORKFORCE

Every day in communities across the state, Colorado's child care educators do the extraordinarily important and skilled work of nurturing young children while their brains are developing more rapidly than at any other point in their lives. Child care is not only important to the parents who rely on it to work and support their families; it is also vital to employers and the economy. A strong, well-supported, culturally and linguistically diverse child care workforce is essential to meeting the needs of young children, their families and their communities. Unfortunately, inadequate compensation and benefits for these important roles have created longstanding challenges with the recruitment and retainment of child care educators across the state.

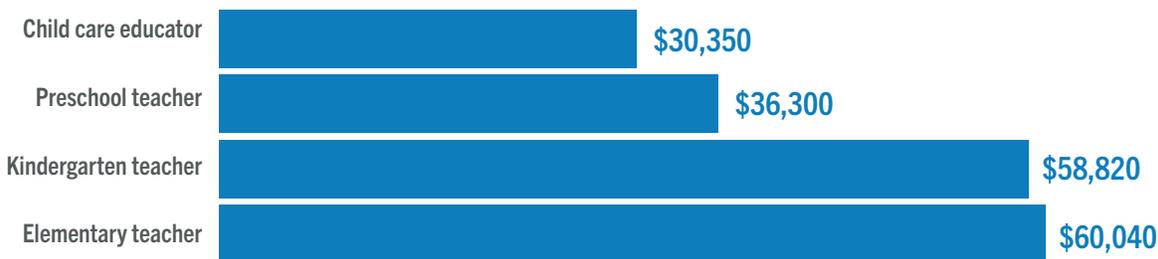
In an October 2022 survey of Colorado child care providers conducted by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), 61% of programs surveyed reported they were currently experiencing a staffing shortage.¹⁹¹ Among those experiencing a shortage, 35% reported having a longer waitlist and 31% reported they were serving fewer children as a result.¹⁹²

To address staffing shortages, Colorado must improve compensation for its child care educators. **In 2021, the median wage for a child care educator in Colorado was \$30,350—less than half the median earnings for full-time, year-round workers in Colorado in 2021.**^{193, 194} Among the 27 counties for which wage data were available in 2021, **median wages for child care educators ranged from \$27,787 in Mesa County to \$37,574 in Pueblo County.**¹⁹⁵ In some communities, child care providers are living in poverty due to the low wages they receive. An analysis by the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment at UC Berkeley found that **15% of early educators in Colorado were living in poverty, compared to 2% of K-8 educators.**¹⁹⁶

Wages for child care educators are also very low in comparison to other education occupations in Colorado—and the gap between child care educators and other education professions has widened. **In 2016, the median wage for a child care educator was 92% of a Colorado preschool teacher's median wage. By 2021, the median wage for a child care educator was only 84% of what a typical preschool teacher earned.** Median wages for child care educators were only about half of the wages for kindergarten teachers and other elementary teachers in 2021.¹⁹⁷

WAGES FOR CHILD CARE EDUCATORS DO NOT REFLECT THE SKILLED WORK THEY DO. IN 2021, CHILD CARE EDUCATORS IN COLORADO WERE PAID SIGNIFICANTLY LESS THAN OTHER EDUCATION PROFESSIONS.

MEDIAN ANNUAL WAGES FOR SELECT EDUCATION OCCUPATIONS IN COLORADO, 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics Program.

EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT



Among Colorado child care providers surveyed in October 2022:



85%

reported that burnout or exhaustion was greatly or to some extent impacting their ability to retain teachers.¹⁹⁸



39%

responded “yes” or “maybe” when asked if they were considering leaving their job or closing their family child care home, including **50% of family child care providers.**¹⁹⁹



33%

reported experiencing financial insecurity in the past year.²⁰⁰

Among U.S. child care providers surveyed in 2021 and 2022:



1 in 4

reported difficulty affording their mortgage or rent, including **37% of FFN care providers.**²⁰¹



1 in 3

reported experiencing hunger.²⁰²

PRESCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN READINESS

Decades of research have found short- and long-term benefits for children who participate in high-quality preschool programs, including growth in social-emotional skills, literacy and math skills; lower rates of grade retention; higher likelihood of graduating high school; and greater economic security as adults.^{203, 204}

Big changes are underway for the preschool landscape in Colorado. Voters passed Proposition EE in November 2020, overwhelmingly approving the effort to provide a minimum number of hours of preschool for every 4-year-old in the state by increasing taxes on tobacco products and creating Colorado’s first-ever tax on nicotine products. In the years since, Colorado has opened its new cabinet-level state Department of Early Childhood, which is currently working to design and implement the state’s universal preschool program. The first group of universal preschool students is set to enroll in the fall of 2023, with every Colorado 4-year-old eligible to receive a minimum of 15 hours per week of free preschool during the school year in their year prior to kindergarten. As of May 2023, more than 30,000 families had already applied to participate. The data that follow provide a snapshot of preschool enrollment in Colorado in the years leading up to the implementation of the universal preschool program.

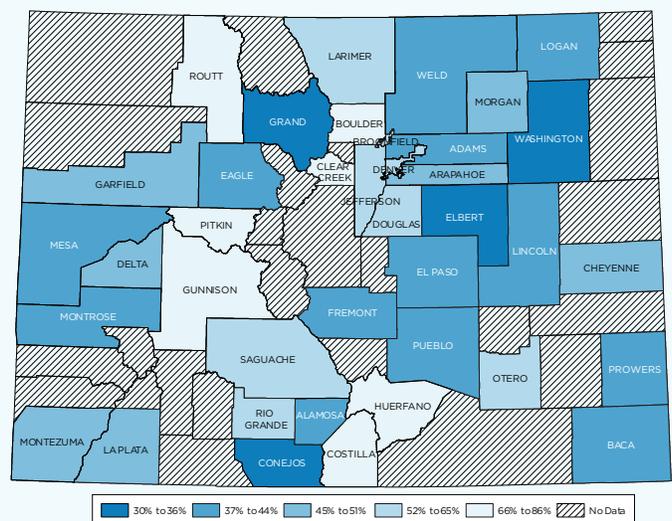
Preschool Enrollment among 3- and 4-Year-Olds

In 2021, 46% of Colorado 3- and 4-year-olds were enrolled in preschool, according to information reported by parents or caregivers on the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey.²⁰⁵ Preschool enrollment in Colorado was significantly lower in 2021 than in 2019, when 52% of young children were enrolled. This trend suggests that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted preschool participation among Colorado’s young children.²⁰⁶

Among counties with available data for 2017-21, preschool enrollment among 3- and 4-year-olds ranged from less than 30% of young children in some Colorado counties to more than 80% of children in others.²⁰⁷

Data on preschool enrollment by race and ethnicity are limited, but available data indicate disparities between children of color and white children in Colorado. These disparities reflect barriers to preschool access that disproportionately affect families of color, including cost, availability and cultural relevance of preschool programs in the community.²⁰⁸ On average, between 2017 and 2021, 42% of Hispanic or Latino 3- and 4-year-olds and 45% of multiracial 3- and 4-year-olds in Colorado were enrolled in preschool, compared to 53% of white children.²⁰⁹

3- AND 4-YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN PRESCHOOL BY COUNTY, 2017-2021



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey Estimates.

EARLY CHILDHOOD LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

KINDERGARTEN READINESS

Being ready for school encompasses more than knowing the alphabet or being able to count to 10. In addition to math and literacy skills, school readiness includes a child’s social, emotional and physical well-being. Access to high-quality early childhood experiences is a critical component of kindergarten readiness.

Each fall, Colorado schools assess the knowledge, skills and abilities of incoming kindergartners in an effort to measure school readiness. Children are assessed in six domains:

- Physical well-being and motor development;
- Social and emotional development;
- Language and comprehension development;
- Cognition;
- General knowledge (mathematics); and
- General knowledge (literacy).

In the 2022-23 school year, the share of Colorado kindergartners meeting age-level expectations ranged from approximately two-thirds in mathematics to more than three-quarters in cognition.²¹⁰

THE SHARE OF COLORADO KINDERGARTNERS MEETING AGE-LEVEL EXPECTATIONS FOR SCHOOL READINESS IN FALL 2022 VARIED BY DOMAIN.

PERCENT OF COLORADO KINDERGARTNERS MEETING AGE-LEVEL EXPECTATIONS FOR SCHOOL READINESS BY DOMAIN, 2022-2023



Source: Colorado Department of Education. 2023 CAP4K Legislative Report.

Looking Forward: Policy Recommendations

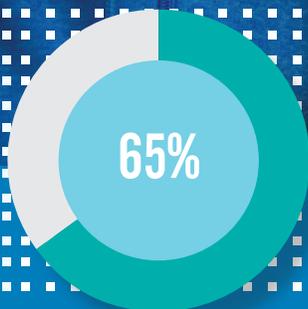
- ⇒ **Evaluate the implementation of the Colorado Department of Early Childhood and the Colorado Universal Preschool program based on how well decisions made reflect the needs of those who provide, seek and use early childhood programs and services—** especially those furthest from accessing our current system. Families, caregivers and child care providers should continue to be included as leaders in all decision-making processes.
- ⇒ **Prioritize the recruitment and retention of Colorado’s early childhood workforce,** which is the foundation of both our economy and communities. Colorado should make significant, long-term investments to increase compensation, benefits and support for providers across all care settings, including for FFN providers.
- ⇒ **Create an integrated and streamlined birth-through-five early childhood system that includes a strong infant-toddler child care sector.** The state must also continue the important work of implementing tangible regulatory and legislative solutions that support infant and toddler care, including increased funding for compensation and licensing support, to avoid potential unintended consequences of expanding access to preschool.
- ⇒ **Build a Comprehensive Early Childhood Data Trust** that includes publicly available, regularly updated, disaggregated and deidentified data about the accessibility and availability of early childhood programs and services. Colorado must be able to measure its progress toward a more equitable early childhood system in real time.
- ⇒ **Increase public funding for child care.** The existing approach to child care is broken. Parents are expected to shoulder most of the costs and child care teachers often cannot afford to meet their own basic needs. Colorado’s child care challenges cannot be solved without additional public funding. A system that centers care, in all the ways it shows up in our children’s lives, benefits everyone – and it is time for increased public investment in this essential public good.

YOUTH SUCCESS

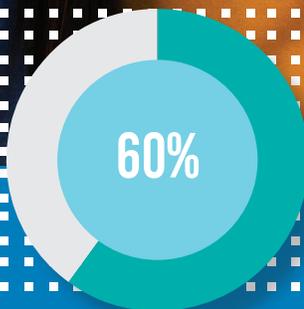


NORTH STAR GOAL: ALL YOUTH BELIEVE THEY BELONG, FEEL VITAL TO THEIR COMMUNITIES, AND HAVE THE RESOURCES, OPPORTUNITIES AND SUPPORT THEY NEED TO THRIVE IN ADOLESCENCE AND BEYOND.

QUICK FACTS



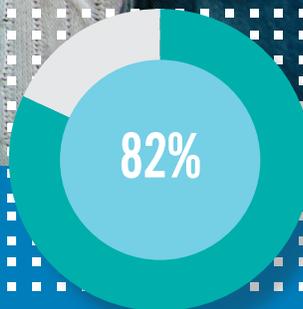
High school students who agree or strongly agree that they belong at their school (2021)^a



High school students who participate in extracurricular activities at school (2021)^a



PK-12 students who were chronically absent from school (2021-2022)^b



High school graduation rate (Class of 2022)^c

Sources: ^aColorado Department of Public Health and Environment, 2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey;

^bColorado Department of Education, 2021-2022 Chronic Absenteeism;

^cColorado Department of Education, Graduates and Completers by Districts, Gender and Race/Ethnicity.

PK-12 EDUCATION

After years of pandemic-related disruptions to their education, Colorado kids and teens are once again attending school in person. Understanding the full impacts of the pandemic on Colorado kids' academic performance will take years of research and reflection, but early data suggest that the disruptions students experienced beginning in spring of 2020 resulted in some degree of learning loss for many young people. Students who have historically faced the most barriers to educational opportunity and who were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic's health and economic effects, including students in families with low incomes and students of color, were particularly likely to experience declines in test scores.

As students, families and educators pick up the pieces from the disruptions of the past few years, Colorado must equip its education system with the resources and tools to support students' academic and social-emotional needs.



A SNAPSHOT OF ENROLLMENT IN COLORADO PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 2022-23

883,264 students were enrolled in Colorado public schools, a 0.4% decline from the previous school year.²¹¹ Of these students:



were students of color²¹²



were identified as eligible for free or reduced-price lunch²¹³



were identified as English Language Learners²¹⁴



received special education services²¹⁵



were identified as gifted and talented²¹⁶

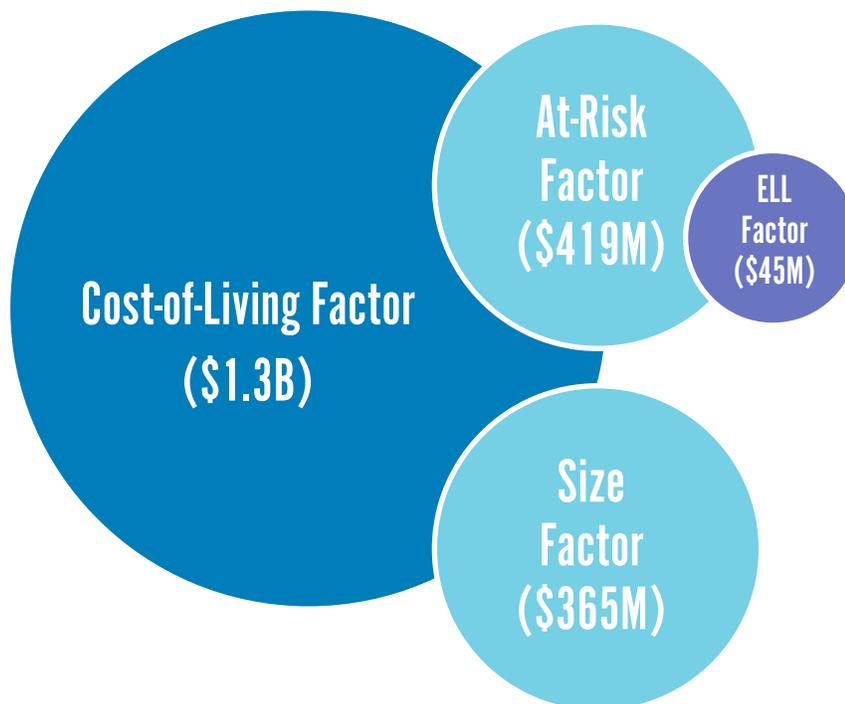
YOUTH SUCCESS

SCHOOL FUNDING IN COLORADO

Without adequate funding, schools face difficulty hiring and retaining staff, paying for updated materials and technology and maintaining safe, welcoming school buildings—all elements of a high-quality education that every student deserves.

School funding in Colorado is both inadequate and inequitable. For many years, Colorado’s per-pupil funding has fallen far short of the national average. The formula for determining how funding is distributed to school districts across the state is also outdated, directing a greater share of funding to wealthy, higher cost-of-living districts than to districts where students face the most barriers to educational opportunity.²¹⁷

In the 2022-23 school year, Colorado’s school funding formula directed \$1.3 billion through the cost-of-living factor, which overwhelmingly goes to districts with relatively wealthy populations that can often supplement state funding for schools through local tax mechanisms known as mill levies.²¹⁸ In comparison, the formula directed less than half that amount (\$419 million) through the “at-risk” factor, which is allocated based on the share of students in each district who are identified as eligible for free and reduced-price lunch (those living in families earning below 185% of the federal poverty level, or \$55,500 for a family of four in 2023).²¹⁹



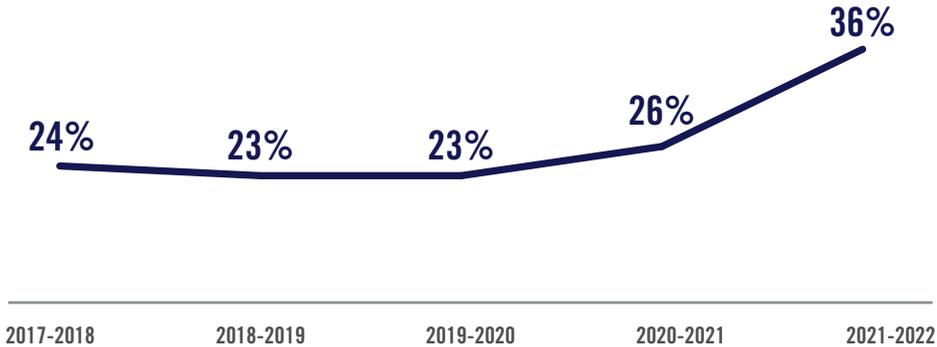
CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM

Being chronically absent from school—defined in Colorado as missing 10% or more of the school year for any reason—impedes students’ ability to learn. Research has found that attendance is often a stronger predictor of poor educational outcomes than test scores.^{220, 221}

During the 2021-22 school year, more than one in three Colorado students (36%) was chronically absent, a 10-percentage point increase from the previous school year.²²² COVID-19 related quarantines may have contributed to this spike in chronic absence, given the very high number of COVID-19 infections during this time. Regardless of what drove the increase, a significant share of Colorado students missed valuable learning time during the 2021-22 school year.

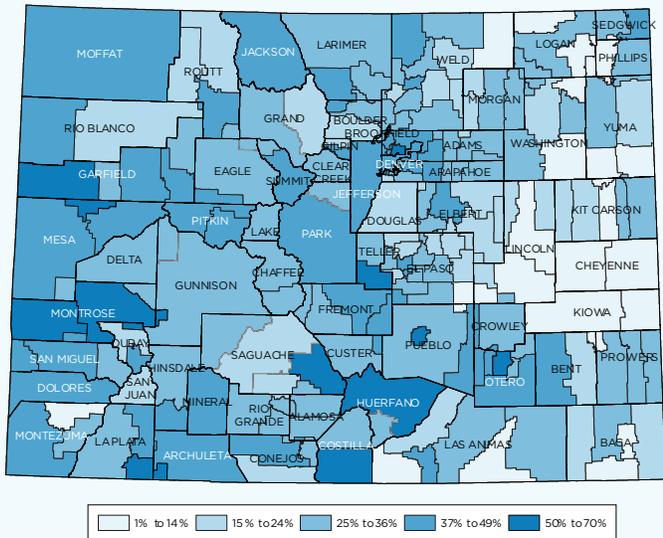
THE SHARE OF COLORADO STUDENTS WHO WERE CHRONICALLY ABSENT ROSE SHARPLY IN THE 2021-2022 SCHOOL YEAR, REACHING MORE THAN ONE IN THREE STUDENTS.

PERCENT OF COLORADO PK-12 STUDENTS WHO MISSED 10% OR MORE OF THE SCHOOL YEAR, 2017-2018 TO 2021-2022



Source: Colorado Department of Education.

CHRONIC ABSENTEEISM RATE BY SCHOOL DISTRICT, 2021-2022



Source: Colorado Department of Education.

Among Colorado’s 178 school districts, chronic absenteeism rates ranged from fewer than 5% of students in the Idalia and Vilas school districts (in Yuma and Las Animas counties, respectively) to 70% of students in Costilla County’s Centennial school district.²²³

STUDENT ASSESSMENTS

Standardized assessments can serve as important tools for understanding how well students grasp key concepts in subjects such as reading, writing, mathematics, science and social studies. In Colorado, students in grades 3 through 8 are assessed using the Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS), which is aligned to the Colorado Academic Standards. A sample of students also participates in a national assessment called the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), which allows for comparisons in proficiency between Colorado students and students in other states.

Results from recent administrations of these assessments indicate that far too few Colorado students are meeting grade-level expectations in important subjects. While students in some grades and subjects performed nearly as well as their peers assessed before the pandemic, proficiency levels dropped sharply in other grades and subjects between 2019 and 2022.



Student-reported Issue: “A large percentage of wealthy students are given an unfair advantage against lower income students when it comes to college prerequisites and applications. A lack of money means a lack of access to resources such as a paid, good college counselor, ACT and SAT prep, and money to take Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate tests. The lack of support to low income students prevents them from getting into more elite institutions and restricts their connections and upward movement in the world.”

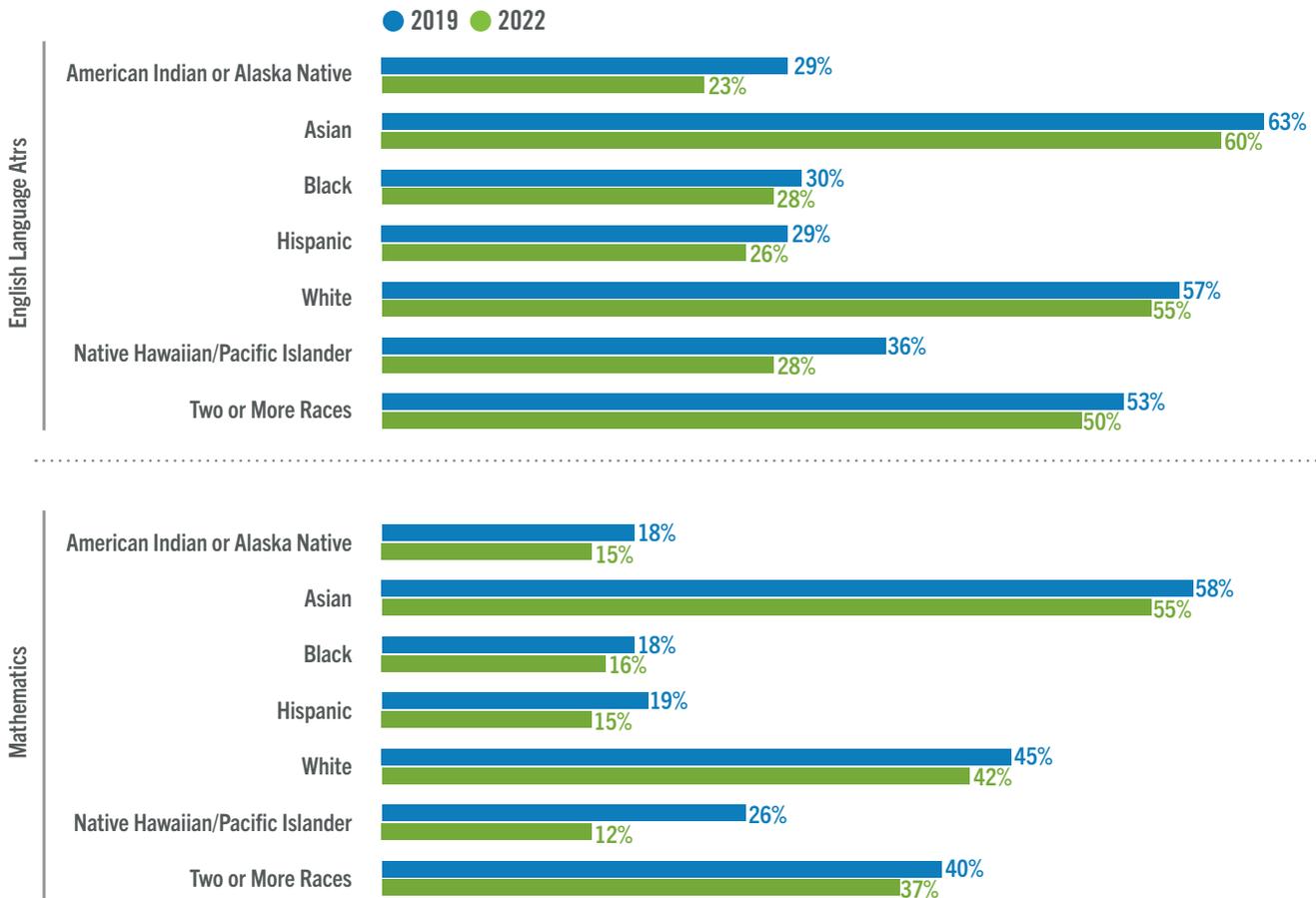
Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS)

After two years of COVID-19-related disruptions, the administration of CMAS assessments resumed as normal in the spring of 2022. The results indicate that slightly fewer Colorado students met or exceeded expectations in English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics than in 2019. **Across grades 3 through 8, only 43% of Colorado students met or exceeded expectations in ELA, down from 46% in 2019. Only 32% met or exceeded expectations in Mathematics, down from 35% in 2019.**^{††224}

The share of students meeting or exceeding expectations in ELA and Mathematics declined across all racial and ethnic groups between 2019 and 2022.^{225, 226} Longstanding gaps between white students and many students of color, who face more barriers to educational opportunity than their white peers, persisted in 2022 and widened in some cases.

STUDENT PROFICIENCY ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS AND MATHEMATICS CMAS ASSESSMENTS FELL FOR ALL RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS BETWEEN 2019 AND 2022.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS IN GRADES 3 THROUGH 8 MEETING OR EXCEEDING EXPECTATIONS ON CMAS ASSESSMENTS, 2019 AND 2022



Source: Colorado Department of Education. CMAS District and School Disaggregated Summary Results.

†† Although CMAS participation rates were higher in 2022 than in 2021, they remained below pre-pandemic levels. The 2022 participation rate for English Language Arts was 88% across all grades tested, compared to 94% in 2019. The 2022 participation rate for Mathematics was 89%, compared to 95% in 2019. Interpretation challenges increase as participation rates decrease.

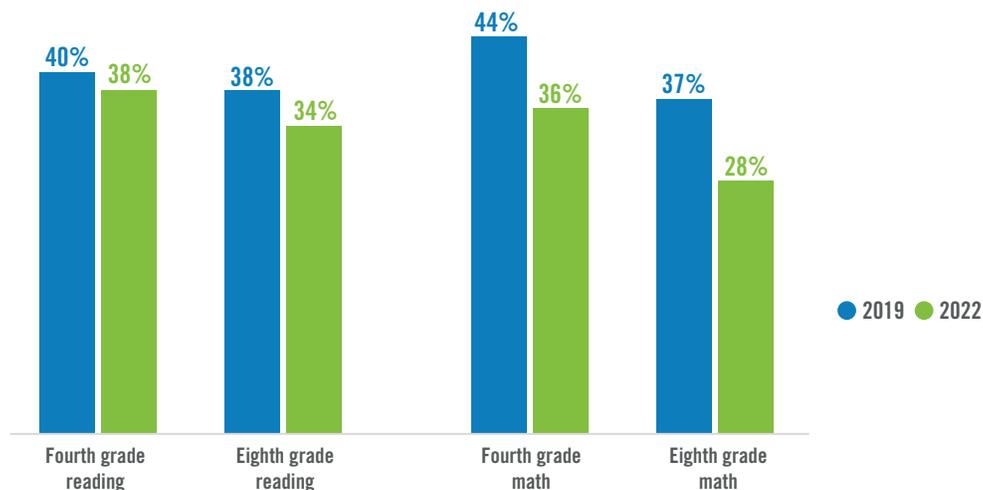
NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS (NAEP)

The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), often called “The Nation’s Report Card,” is a nationally representative assessment of students in public and private schools across the U.S. It is administered to a sample of students nationwide every other year, although the COVID-19 pandemic delayed the most recent administration from 2021 to 2022. Results from the NAEP—administered to only a sample of Colorado students—are not comparable to results from Colorado’s state-level student assessments, which are administered to all students (excluding those whose parents opt them out of participating). NAEP allows for comparisons of student proficiency across all 50 states, while Colorado’s state-level assessments are intended to measure student knowledge and abilities against state-specific academic standards.

Although Colorado students generally outperformed national averages in 2022, NAEP results show declines across the board in reading and math proficiency levels, with very steep drops in some grades. The share of Colorado fourth graders scoring at or above proficient in math fell from 44% in 2019 to 36% in 2022.²²⁷ Proficiency levels in eighth grade math also dropped steeply, declining from 37% of eighth graders in 2019 to only 28% in 2022.²²⁸ Reading proficiency levels also fell between 2019 and 2022, although not as sharply as math proficiency levels.²²⁹

RESULTS FROM THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS SHOW DECLINES IN READING AND MATH PROFICIENCY AMONG COLORADO FOURTH AND EIGHTH GRADERS.

PERCENT OF COLORADO STUDENTS IN GRADES FOUR AND EIGHT WHO SCORED AT OR ABOVE PROFICIENT ON THE NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS, 2019 AND 2022



Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP).

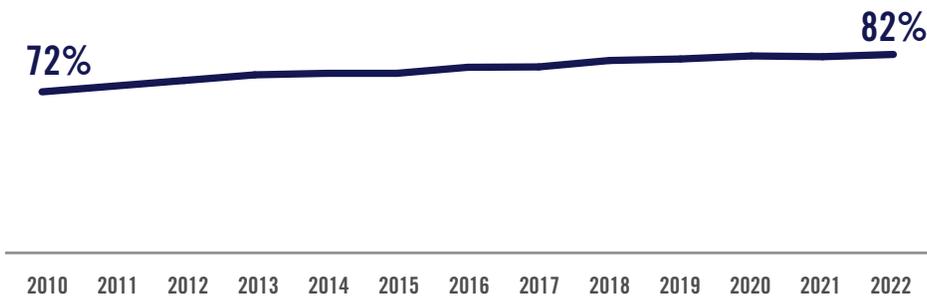
A recent analysis of student assessment data from 7,800 communities across the U.S. suggests that the pandemic’s impact on student learning is not short-lived. By spring of 2022, the average U.S. student was still half a year behind in math and one-third of a year behind in reading, according to analysis conducted by Harvard, Stanford, Dartmouth, Johns Hopkins and NWEA.²³⁰ Although the study found a link between school closures and learning loss, it also found that test scores dropped more steeply in communities with high COVID death rates and higher rates of depression and anxiety among adults.²³¹

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Graduating high school is an important milestone on the path to higher education or employment. Colorado’s on-time high school graduation rate, defined as the percentage of students graduating within four years, increased slightly in 2022 to 82.3%.²³²

ASIDE FROM A SMALL DIP IN 2021, COLORADO’S ON-TIME HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE HAS STEADILY CLIMBED SINCE 2010.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING WITHIN FOUR YEARS, 2010 TO 2022



Source: Colorado Department of Education.

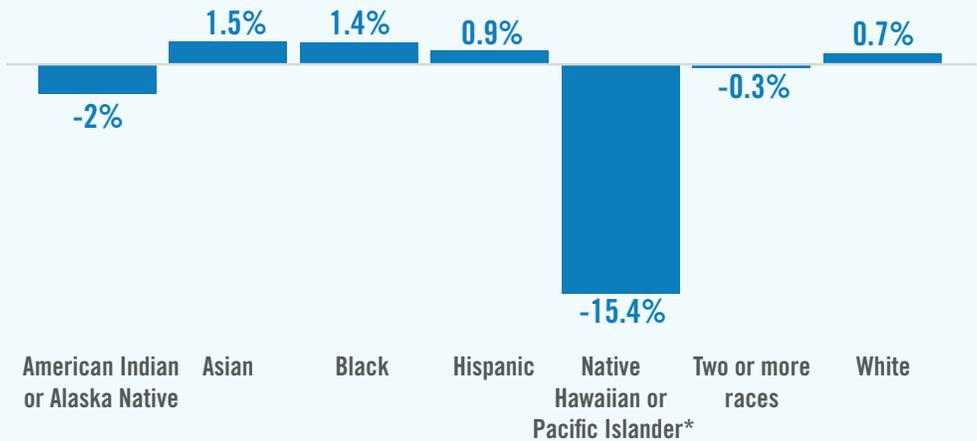


In 2021, Coloradans with a high school diploma earned 22% more than those who did not finish high school and were half as likely to experience poverty.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2021 American Community Survey.

ALTHOUGH COLORADO’S ON-TIME HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATE INCREASED SLIGHTLY BETWEEN 2021 AND 2022, YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGES DIFFERED ACROSS RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS.

CHANGE IN THE PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2021 TO 2022



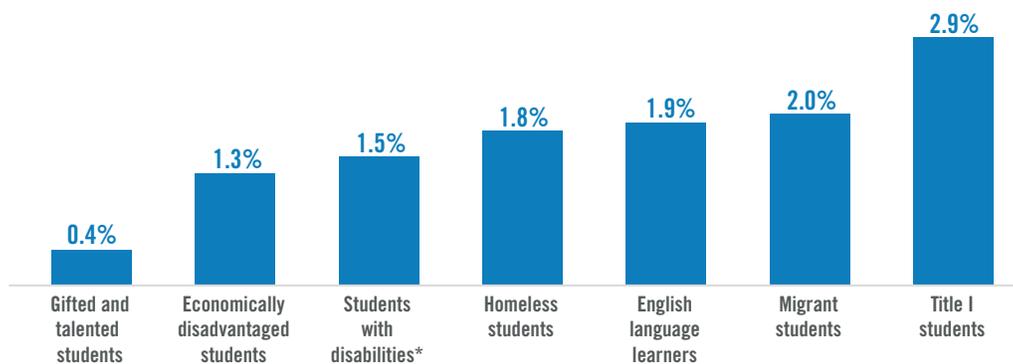
*The cohort of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students is very small (fewer than 200 students); thus, small changes in the number of students graduating on time will cause large year-over-year changes in the graduation rate.

Source: Colorado Department of Education.



GRADUATION RATES INCREASED IN 2022 FOR MANY STUDENT GROUPS WHO HAVE HISTORICALLY FACED THE MOST BARRIERS TO OPPORTUNITY.

CHANGE IN THE PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS GRADUATING ON TIME, BY INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM, 2021 TO 2022



*House Bill 19-1066 required local education providers beginning in 2020-21 to count students with disabilities as graduates in the year at which they meet minimum graduation requirements, regardless of whether they will participate in transition programs in future years. The increases in four-, five-, six-, and seven-year graduation rates in 2022 likely show the impact of this legislation.

Source: Colorado Department of Education.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

Safe, supportive school environments where kids and teens feel valued and connected are vital to their academic and social well-being. Research has found that a positive school climate is linked to an array of benefits for children and youth, including a decrease in lower rates of suspensions and expulsions, improved academic outcomes and higher graduation rates.²³³

As a result of House Bill 22-1376, the Colorado Department of Education will soon be required to collect and publish comprehensive data on indicators of school climate. Existing data from the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey also provide insight into how Colorado youth feel about their schools.

AMONG COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN 2021:



SUBSTANCE USE

Substance use during childhood and adolescence can create problems with learning, contribute to or exacerbate physical and mental health problems, and lead to addiction.²³⁵ In recent years, the use of some substances, such as alcohol and tobacco, has become much less common among Colorado youth. Other indicators, such as the use of prescription pain medication without a prescription and the number of deaths due to accidental overdose, are stagnant or increasing.



Student-reported Issue: “Vaping and substance abuse is very common among youth. A little too common. A lot of youth turn to these alternatives as options of escape from situations in their lives, most tie back to mental health.”

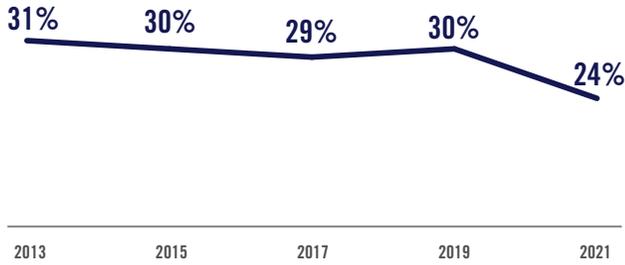
Student-offered Solution: “Give youth space to talk about issues without punishment, then you will find answers...People [should] really take the time to bond with youth, not just for brief meaningless conversation.”

YOUTH SUCCESS

ALCOHOL USE

IN 2021, ONE IN FOUR COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTED HAVING AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTING HAVING AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, 2013 TO 2021

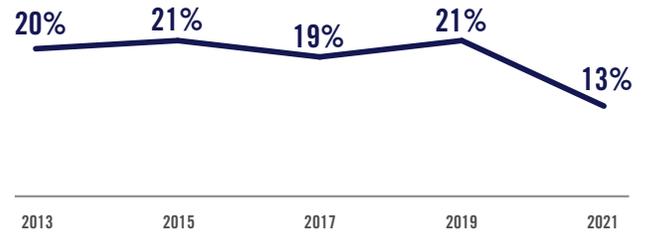


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2013-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.

MARIJUANA USE

THE SHARE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED USING MARIJUANA AT LEAST ONCE IN THE PAST 30 DAYS DROPPED SHARPLY IN 2021.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED USING MARIJUANA ONE OR MORE TIMES IN THE PAST 30 DAYS, 2013 TO 2021

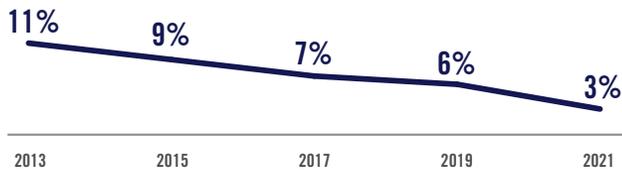


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2013-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.

CIGARETTE USE

THE SHARE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORT SMOKING CIGARETTES ON ONE OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS HAS FALLEN BY 70% SINCE 2013.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORT SMOKING CIGARETTES ON ONE OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, 2013 TO 2021

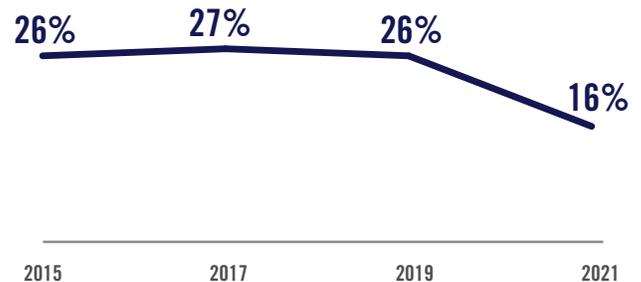


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2013-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.

VAPING

IN 2021, THERE WAS A STEEP DECLINE IN THE SHARE OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED VAPING.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED USING AN ELECTRONIC VAPOR PRODUCT ON ONE OR MORE OF THE PAST 30 DAYS, 2015 TO 2021

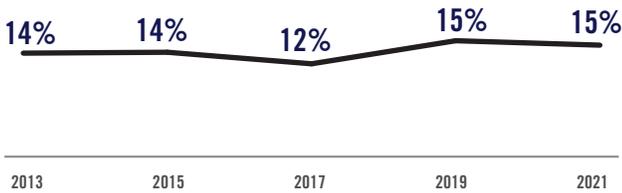


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2015-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.

USE OF PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION

IN 2021, MORE THAN ONE IN SEVEN COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTED HAVING TAKEN PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION ONE OR MORE TIMES IN THEIR LIFE.

PERCENT OF COLORADO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO REPORTED TAKING PRESCRIPTION PAIN MEDICATION WITHOUT A DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION AT LEAST ONCE IN THEIR LIFE, 2013 TO 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. 2015-2021 Healthy Kids Colorado Surveys.



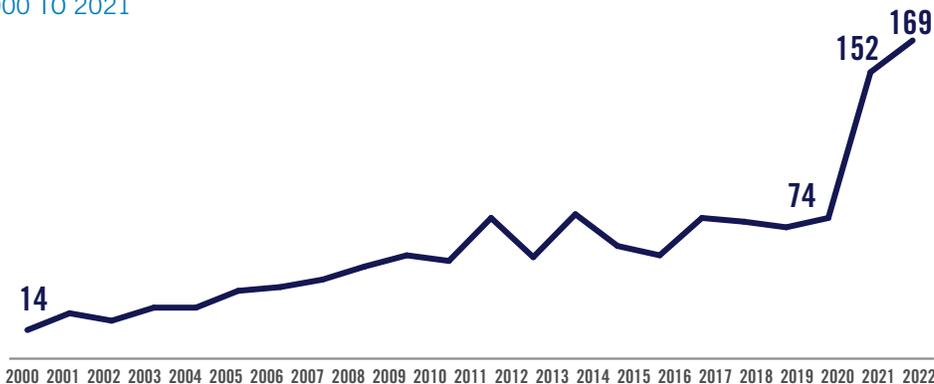
DEATHS DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL DRUG OVERDOSES

In Colorado and across the nation, the number of deaths due to unintentional drug overdoses skyrocketed between 2019 and 2020, as people from all backgrounds faced unprecedented levels of stress, isolation and new barriers to substance abuse treatment.

Among 15- to 24-year-olds in Colorado, the number of deaths due to unintentional or accidental drug overdoses more than doubled between 2019 and 2020. The number continued to climb in 2021, reaching 169 deaths among this age group.²³⁶ Deaths due to synthetic opioids, including fentanyl, have driven much of the increase in recent years.²³⁷

AFTER SPIKING DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, THE NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTAL OR UNINTENTIONAL DRUG OVERDOSE AMONG COLORADO 15- TO 24-YEAR-OLDS CONTINUED TO CLIMB IN 2021.

NUMBER OF DEATHS DUE TO UNINTENTIONAL OR ACCIDENTAL DRUG OVERDOSE AMONG 15- TO 24-YEAR-OLDS IN COLORADO, 2000 TO 2021



Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

Looking Forward: Policy Recommendations

- ⇒ **Ensure strong implementation of recent policy wins to:**
 - Enact a new, more accurate and holistic measure of students experiencing economic disadvantage for school finance purposes and devote significantly more resources to serve these students.
 - Invest state funds to address disparities between low- and high-wealth districts, to ensure the availability of educational opportunities and resources does not differ based on where students live.
- ⇒ **Bolster and scale innovative youth leadership models** that allow young people greater agency over their school environments.
- ⇒ **Support school-led efforts to bring community and youth input into efforts to improve school climate.**
- ⇒ **Make additional targeted financial investments in communities with less access to behavioral health services**, especially in rural areas.
- ⇒ **Increase investments in comprehensive afterschool and summer programming**, which has academic and social-emotional benefits for children and teens.
- ⇒ **Provide fentanyl test strips, Narcan, and substance misuse trainings in schools** as one strategy to address the rising number of accidental overdose deaths among youth.

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2023 COUNTY DATA TABLES





STATE OF COLORADO



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	COLORADO
POPULATION	
2021 Total Population	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES	
2021 Births to Single Women	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS	
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH	
2021 Live Births	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.7%
EDUCATION	
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	43.2%

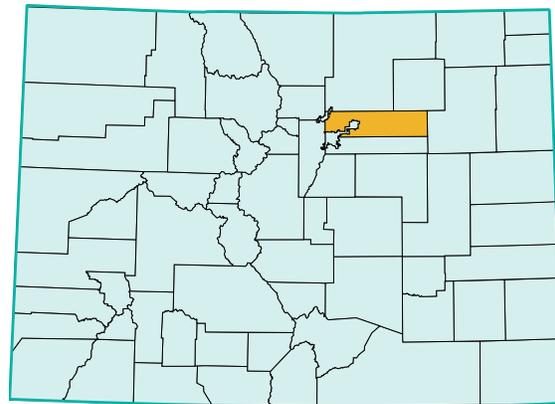
ADAMS COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	ADAMS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	522,515	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	129,770	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	24.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	34,091	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	95,679	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	29.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	14.9%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16.2	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.7%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.4	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	49.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$80,831	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.9%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	40.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,201	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	6,808	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.5%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.3%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	14.1	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.5	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	17.0	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	83.3	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	11.0	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	65.0	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.5%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	60.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	81,723	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	19.7%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	81.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	33.7%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	23.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	32.9%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



ALAMOSA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	ALAMOSA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	16,516	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	4,201	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	25.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	992	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,209	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	30.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.2%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.9%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	21.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	54.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.3%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$51,009	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.0%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	59.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	116	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	185	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	14.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.2%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.4%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	17.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	92.7	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	92.7	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	65.7%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.6%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,378	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	13.8%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	71.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	28.5%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	16.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

ARAPAHOE COUNTY

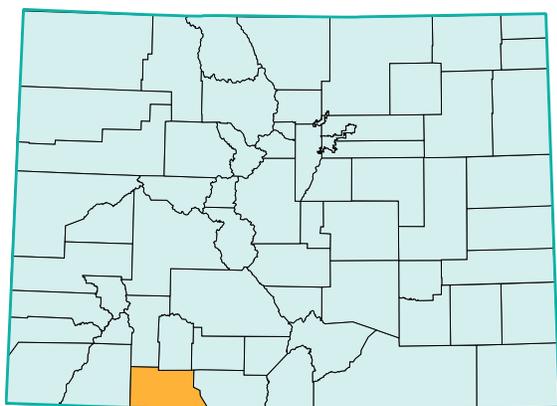


LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported



	ARAPAHOE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	655,581	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	149,020	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	22.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	38,470	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	110,550	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	24.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.2%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	11.1	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.7%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	44.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	38.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$84,308	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	27.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,847	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	7,672	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.6%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.6	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	13.0	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	70.9	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	7.0	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	63.8	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	115,011	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.9%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	20.3%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	82.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	40.9%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	29.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



ARCHULETA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

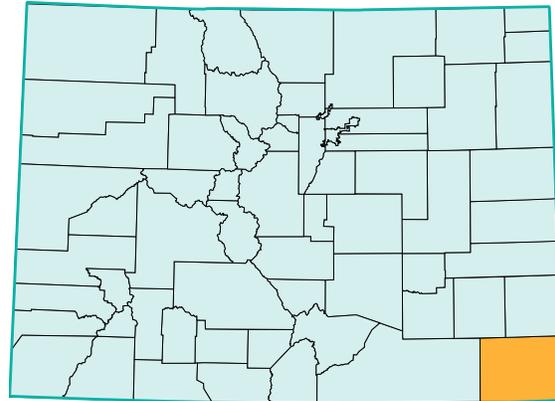
	ARCHULETA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	13,807	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,474	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	17.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	602	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,872	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	29.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.4%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	15.0	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.9	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	50.5%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	41.8%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.6%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$68,025	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	44.1%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	109	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	4.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	66.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.4%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	65.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,678	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	5.1%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	89.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	32.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.6%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	26.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

BACA COUNTY

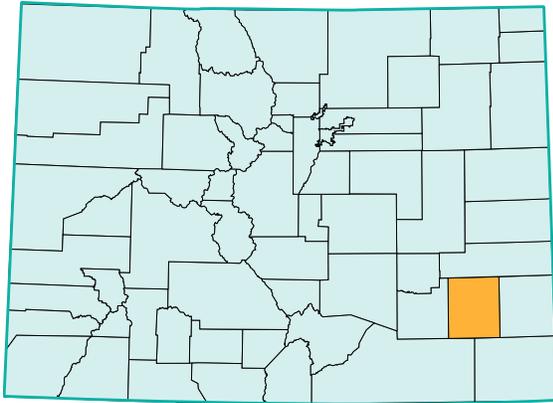


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NR = Not Reported



	BACA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	3,489	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	757	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	203	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	554	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	12.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	13.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	53.6%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	43.2%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.4%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$44,257	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	27.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	25.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	9.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	41.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	40	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.0%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	43.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.0%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	77.6%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.5%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	780	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	75.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	44.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	32.9%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



BENT COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	BENT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	5,722	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	842	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	14.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	198	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	644	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	44.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	41.7	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	12.5%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	20.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	47.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.5%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$37,185	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	11.6%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	74.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	12	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	34	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	47.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	76.2%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	1.9%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,080	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	1.5%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	41.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	37.5%	43.2%

BOULDER COUNTY

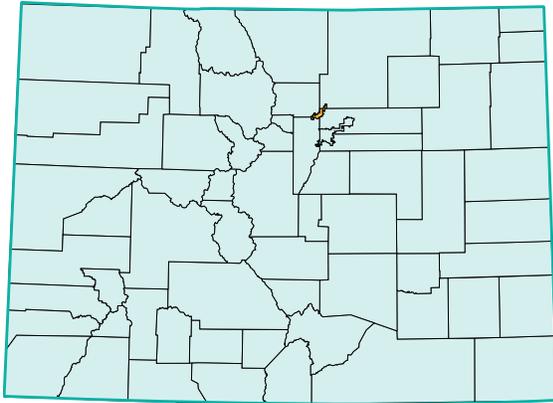


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	BOULDER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	329,793	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	58,824	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	17.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	12,801	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	46,023	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	17.6%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	6.1%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	4.1	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.7%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	28.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.7%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.1%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$90,327	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.6%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	24.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,971	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	2,545	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	8.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	86.2%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.5%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.5	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.9	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	57.1	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	57.1	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	3.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	61,126	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	9.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	91.6%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	55.1%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	42.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	53.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



BROOMFIELD COUNTY



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

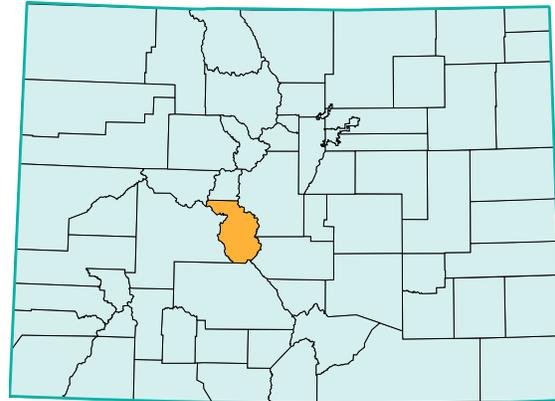
	BROOMFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	75,363	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	15,524	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	20.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,485	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	12,039	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	14.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.6%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	3.6	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.5%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.7	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	N/A	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	N/A	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$106,413	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	5.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	4.8%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	10.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	N/A	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	683	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.1%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.2%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	88.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.3	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	99.0	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	79.2	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.5%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	22.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	2.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	N/A	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	N/A	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	N/A	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	N/A	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	N/A	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	N/A	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	N/A	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

CHAFFEE COUNTY

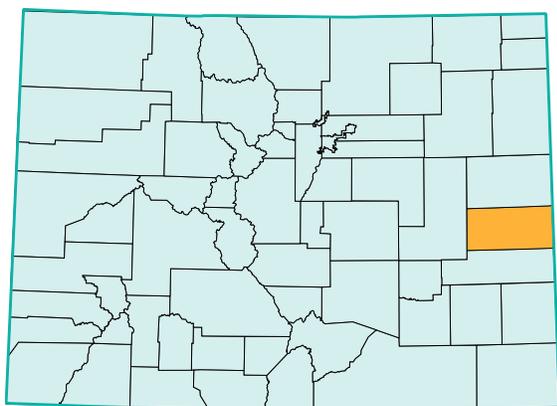


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	CHAFFEE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	20,099	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,278	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	777	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,501	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	22.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	29.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$65,987	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	18.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	50	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	148	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.5%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	11.0%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	87.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	8.2%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.4	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.8%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	43.6%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.9%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,361	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	2.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	91.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	46.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	34.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	47.9%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



CHEYENNE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	CHEYENNE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	1,715	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	419	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	24.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	82	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	337	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	19.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	39.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	30.8%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$58,544	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	40.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	21	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	14.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	59.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.6%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	279	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	95.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	NR	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	NR	43.2%

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY

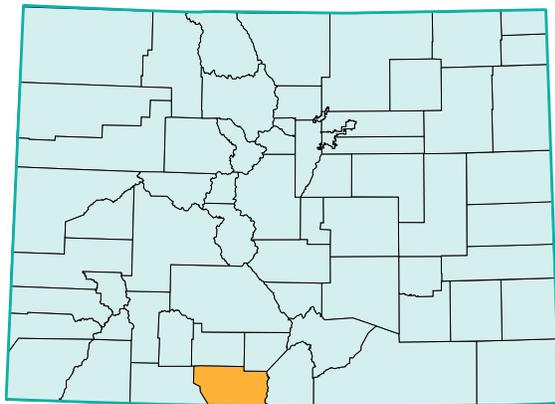


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	CLEAR CREEK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	9,449	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,565	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	385	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,180	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	9.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.6%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.4%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$78,312	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	16.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	16	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	55	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	5.5%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	5.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.5%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	30.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	680	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	2.1%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	95.2%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	32.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	27.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	40.9%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



CONEJOS COUNTY



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

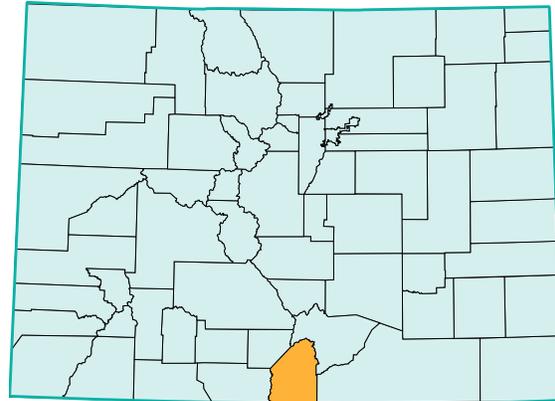
	CONEJOS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	7,584	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,942	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	25.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	469	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,473	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	25.7%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	20.0%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	41.7	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.0%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.7%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	47.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	12.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$45,931	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.7%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	40.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	101	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	11.5	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	602.1	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.1%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	71.4%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,546	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	0.3%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	88.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	49.6%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	28.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	43.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

COSTILLA COUNTY

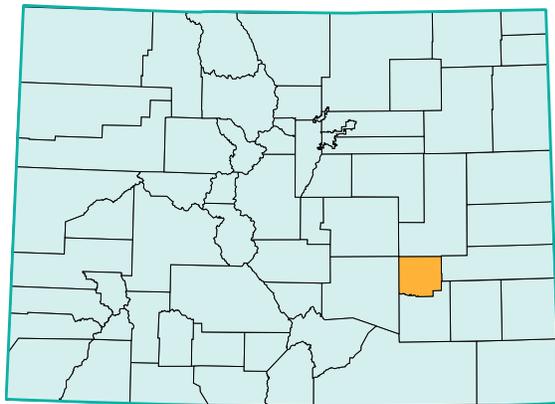


LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported



	COSTILLA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	3,620	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	703	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	184	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	519	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	34.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	55.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$35,416	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	36.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	33.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	14.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	56.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	75	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	32	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	21.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	12.5%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	24.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	96.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.6%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	482	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	46.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	24.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	10.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	20.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



CROWLEY COUNTY



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

	CROWLEY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	6,016	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	728	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	12.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	150	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	578	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	19.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	38.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	63.0%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	60.2%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.9%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$38,049	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	12.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	70.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	31	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	12.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	16.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	77.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	16.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	19.7	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	96.8	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.4%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	71.2%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	0.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	384	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	80.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	22.9%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	16.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	22.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

CUSTER COUNTY



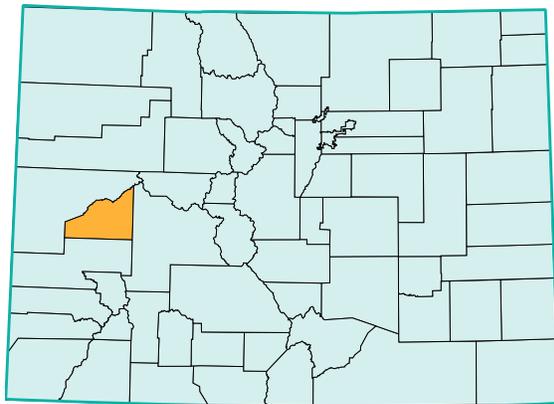
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	CUSTER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	5,050	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	725	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	14.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	201	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	524	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	13.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	12.4	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	37.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	28.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.1%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$63,505	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	22.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.6%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	30	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.0%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	13.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.0%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	57.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.5%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	356	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	90.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	34.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	20.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	35.6%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



DELTA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	DELTA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	31,673	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	5,914	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,434	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,480	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	20.2%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.2%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.9	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.3%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	21.1	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	51.4%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.7%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.6%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$52,403	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	35.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	178	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	272	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	20.9	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	71.2%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.0%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	4,699	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	4.6%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	84.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.1%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	29.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	42.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

DENVER COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

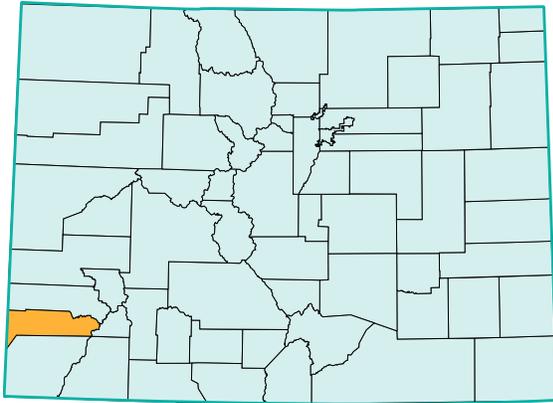
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	DENVER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	711,973	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	130,207	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	39,697	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	90,510	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	24.9%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.9%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	18.4	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.0%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	8.1	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	62.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	55.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$81,262	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	31.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,689	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	8,606	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.4%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	15.6	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.7	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15.7	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	92.0	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.9	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	83.1	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	61.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.0%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	87,864	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	29.4%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	76.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	39.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	28.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.4%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



DOLORES COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	DOLORES	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	2,130	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	410	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.2%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	70	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	340	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	50.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	50.6%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	37.3%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.3%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$55,157	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	5	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	16	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	43.8%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.4%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	263	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	86.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	21.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	26.1%	43.2%

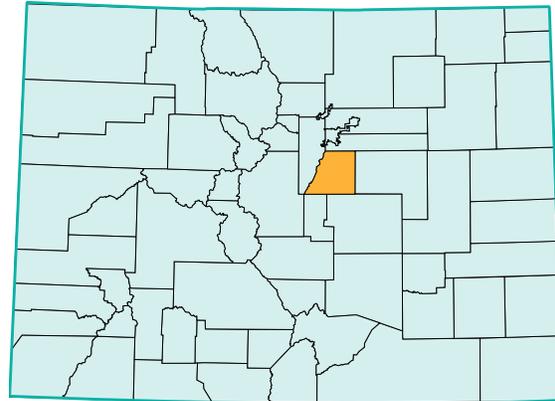
DOUGLAS COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	DOUGLAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	369,286	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	88,793	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	24.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	19,717	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	69,076	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	9.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	1.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	1.4	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	0.6%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	10.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	8.2%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	2.6%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$129,839	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	2.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	2.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	6.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	475	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	3,778	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	8.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	89.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	1.4%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.1	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.7	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	48.0	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	41.2	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	1.8%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	16.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	2.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	62,872	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	4.8%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	88.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	59.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	49.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	59.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



EAGLE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	EAGLE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	55,701	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	12,408	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	22.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,866	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	9,542	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	18.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.1%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	9.8	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.4%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.4	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.3%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$94,928	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	27.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	66	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	508	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.8%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	11.2%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	0.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.8	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	80.0	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	31.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	8.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,623	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	29.7%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	39.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

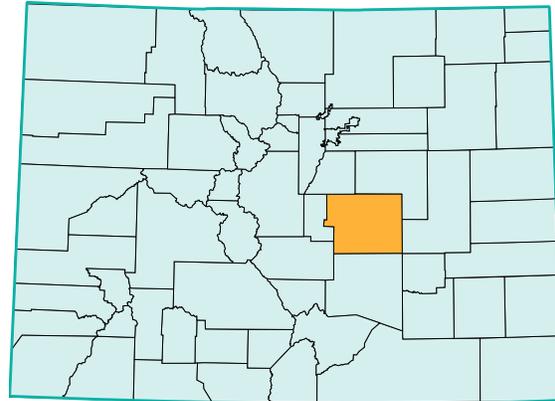
EL PASO COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

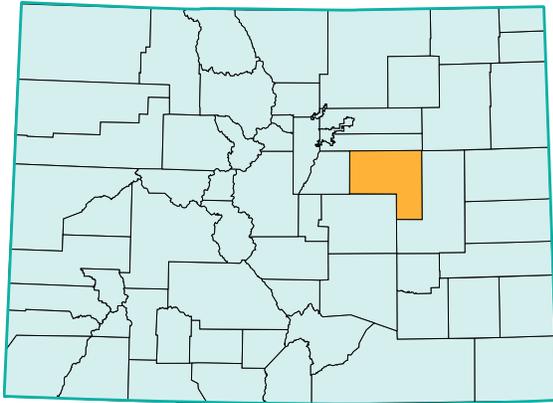
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	EL PASO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	738,532	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	172,605	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	23.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	45,394	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	127,211	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	23.6%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	7.0%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.8	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.6%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$79,094	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	31.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,174	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	9,255	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	79.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	6.6	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	25.6	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	72.6	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	12.0	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	52.1	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.1%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	119,808	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	95.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	75.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	45.9%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	32.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	46.4%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



ELBERT COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	ELBERT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	27,123	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	5,390	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,292	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,098	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	16.7%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	9.3	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.9	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$114,853	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.3%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	12.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	22	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	234	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	5.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	5.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	87.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.6%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.5	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	29.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.1%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,506	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	91.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	30.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	42.8%	43.2%

FREMONT COUNTY



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



	FREMONT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	49,637	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	7,957	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,034	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,923	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	32.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.4%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.6	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.2%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	52.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$51,732	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.0%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	43.7%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	87	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	362	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.4%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	7.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	8.2	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	4,892	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	82.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	37.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	21.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	38.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



GARFIELD COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	GARFIELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	62,150	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	14,591	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	23.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	3,831	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	10,760	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	27.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.6%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	13.9	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.9	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$78,940	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	33.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	153	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	696	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	6.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.3	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	71.5	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	71.5	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.4%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	51.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	10.0%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	11,632	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	25.8%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	83.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	31.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	19.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	31.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

GILPIN COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	GILPIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	5,885	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	991	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	187	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	804	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	25.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.0	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	29.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$82,370	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	14.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	48	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	16.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	14.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	100.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.9	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	39.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	408	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	1.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	92.6%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	55.6%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	37.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	58.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



GRAND COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

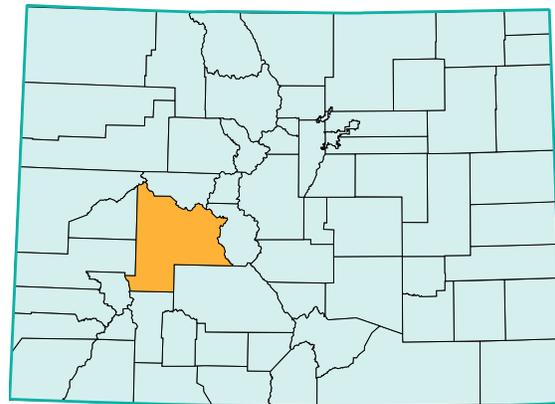
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported

	GRAND	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	15,838	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,938	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	660	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,278	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	18.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.2	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.6%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.7	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	26.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	18.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$78,779	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	22.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	60	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	115	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	7.0%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	7.8%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	85.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.6%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	28.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,676	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	9.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	88.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	57.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	32.1%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	45.6%	43.2%

GUNNISON COUNTY

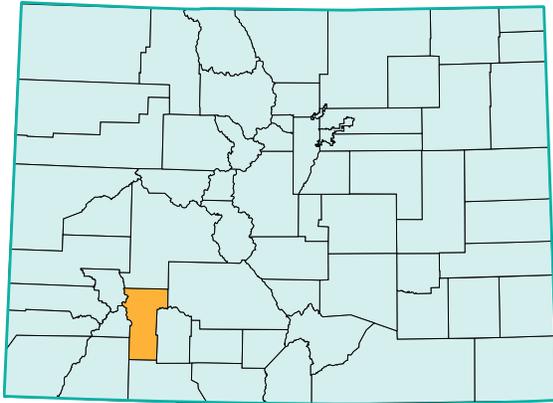


LNE = Low Number of Events
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	GUNNISON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	17,298	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,235	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	718	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,517	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	14.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	6.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	4.3	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	22.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	17.0%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$63,872	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	1.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	22.7%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	150	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	6.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.4%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	88.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	3.9	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.1%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,061	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	10.4%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	93.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.6%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	29.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	45.0%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



HINSDALE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

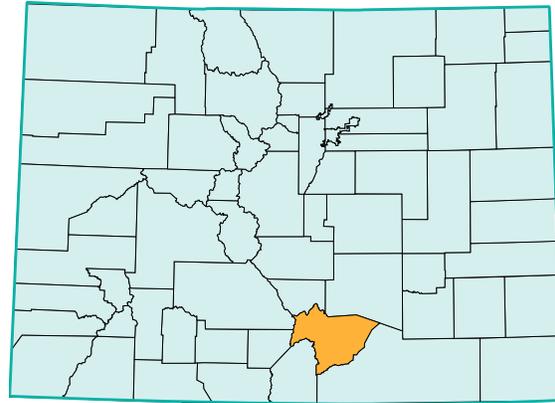
	HINSDALE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	777	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	134	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	17.2%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	20	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	114	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.6%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	21.0%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.6%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$66,213	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	25.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	LNE	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	LNE	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	41.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	12.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	81	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	85.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	29.4%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

HUERFANO COUNTY

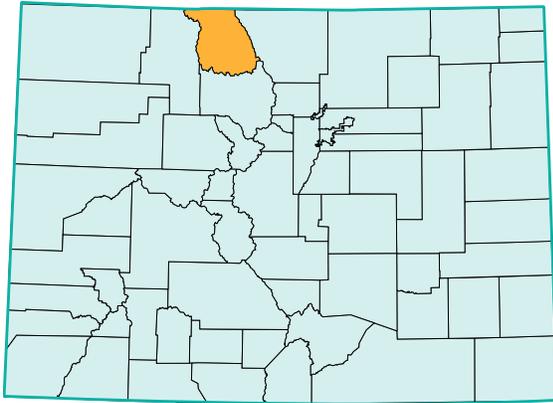


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	HUERFANO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	6,945	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,107	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	15.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	244	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	863	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	32.6%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	27.9	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	9.3%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	37.0	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	69.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	63.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.6%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$46,798	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	31.9%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	28.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	15.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	52.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	44	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	6.8%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	69.8%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.4%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.8%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	85.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	3.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	729	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	84.6%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	20.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	5.6%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	20.6%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



JACKSON COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	JACKSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	1,357	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	244	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	50	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	194	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	26.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	23.7%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	3.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$55,535	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	24.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	6.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	4	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	75.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	49.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	13.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	186	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	25.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	34.8%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

JEFFERSON COUNTY

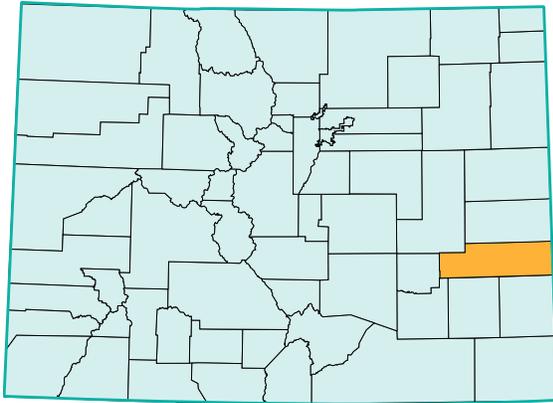


LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported



	JEFFERSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	579,654	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	112,928	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	28,618	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	84,310	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	16.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	4.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	5.0	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.5%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.9	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	25.4%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$94,401	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.7%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	15.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,637	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	5,515	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	8.8%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	89.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.0%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	4.4	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	58.9	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	5.8	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	50.0	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	2.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	33.2%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	3.5%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	77,078	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.8%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	6.1%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	84.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	53.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	37.4%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	50.2%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



KIOWA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

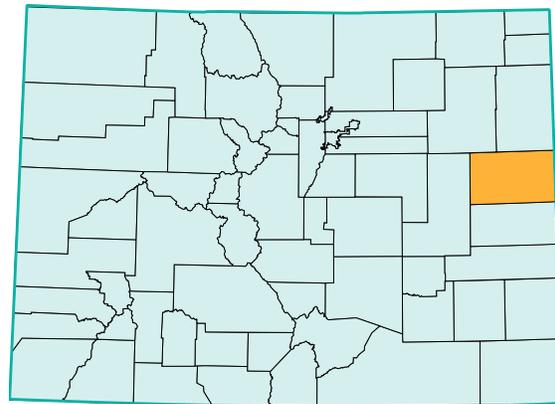
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported

	KIOWA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	1,452	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	309	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	81	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	228	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	35.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	0.2	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	6.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	21.4%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	16.2%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$61,430	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.0%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	47.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	20	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	15.0%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	57.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	15.0%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	9.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	68.6%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	630	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	24.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	49.4%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	66.3%	43.2%

KIT CARSON COUNTY

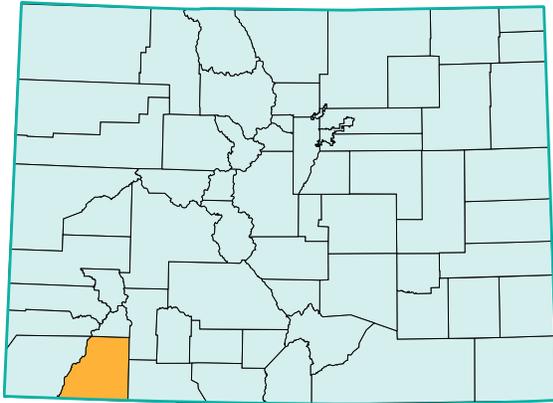


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	KIT CARSON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	6,928	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,581	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	22.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	418	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,163	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	26.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	9.2%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	36.6	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	56.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	42.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.9%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$56,272	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	17.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.8%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.9%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	14	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	99	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.1%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	4.0%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	76.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	70.6%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	8.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,393	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	15.0%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.2%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	38.6%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.6%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



LA PLATA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	LA PLATA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	56,278	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	10,551	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,199	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	8,352	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	29.2%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	5.0%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	3.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.7%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.5	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	29.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$74,774	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.1%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	29.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	59	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	421	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	8.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	7.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.3%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	1.7	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	37.9	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	72.4	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	44.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.0%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	7,517	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	4.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	80.6%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.7%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	26.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

LAKE COUNTY



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



	LAKE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	7,387	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,735	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	23.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	425	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,310	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	21.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	33.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	5.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	50.0%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.3%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$64,416	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	15.9%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	14.8%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.6%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	29	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	78	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	16.7%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.5%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	43.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	8.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	982	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	29.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.3%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	23.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	16.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	22.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



LARIMER COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	LARIMER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	362,771	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	68,535	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	16,570	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	51,965	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	19.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	5.7%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.4	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	1.8%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	4.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	30.0%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.8%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$78,681	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	10.6%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	9.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	20.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	2,197	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	3,121	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.4%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	87.8%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.6%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.1	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15.1	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	46.9	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	9.4	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	38.3	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.4%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	46,378	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	94.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	4.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.2%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	54.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	41.6%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	51.7%	43.2%

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY

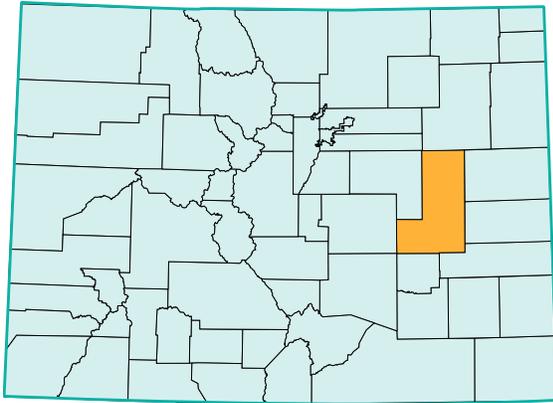


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	LAS ANIMAS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	14,634	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,743	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	636	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,107	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	45.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	17.9%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	25.7	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	8.0%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	18.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$42,708	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	29.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	27.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	8.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	51.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	17	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	114	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	13.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	66.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.4%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	17.3	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	73.7%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,968	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	1.8%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	84.1%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	30.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	16.2%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	31.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



LINCOLN COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	LINCOLN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	5,666	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,141	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	20.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	285	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	856	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	25.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	19.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	42.4%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	32.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$51,975	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	20.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	19.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.7%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	38.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	11	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	47	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	8.5%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	13.0%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	71.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	13.0%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.0%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.4%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.5%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	721	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	93.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	46.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	27.2%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	48.2%	43.2%

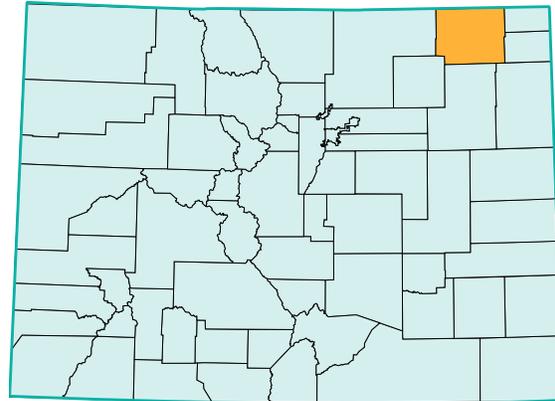
COUNTY DATA

LOGAN COUNTY



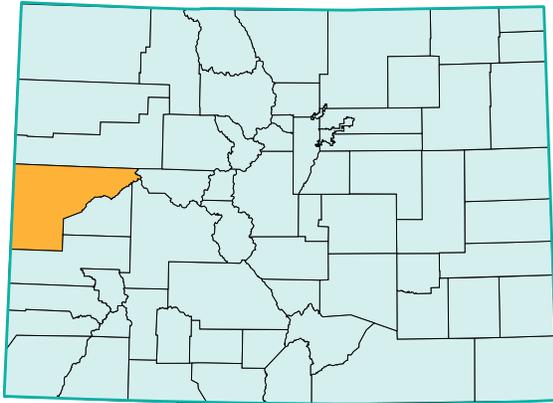
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	LOGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	21,443	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,928	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	18.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,056	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,872	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	28.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	10.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.9	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	7.2%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	21.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	45.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	35.7%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.5%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$53,234	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	40.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	41	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	194	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	6.2%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	81.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	21.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	99.4	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	56.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.6%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,685	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	92.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	32.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	22.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	27.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



MESA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	MESA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	157,323	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	33,514	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	8,003	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	25,511	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	28.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.8	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.5%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.1	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$63,531	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	13.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	38.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	797	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	1,504	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.8%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	83.2%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.6	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.3	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	31	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	45.5	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	15.5	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	27.3	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	55.4%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	21,335	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	98.2%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.5%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	80.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	43.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	27.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.3%	43.2%

MINERAL COUNTY

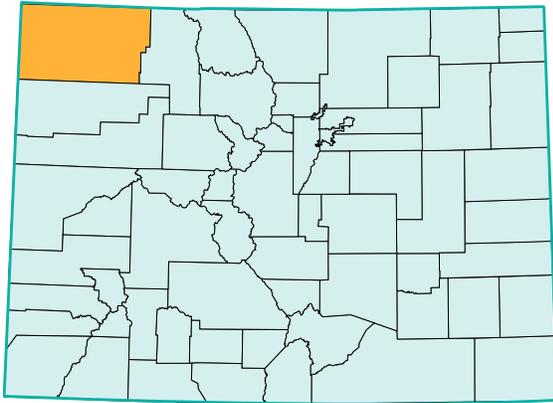


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	MINERAL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	925	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	139	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	15.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	34	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	105	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	41.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	27.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	14.0%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$62,213	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	2.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	6	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	9	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	88.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	45.7%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	86	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	51.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



MOFFAT COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

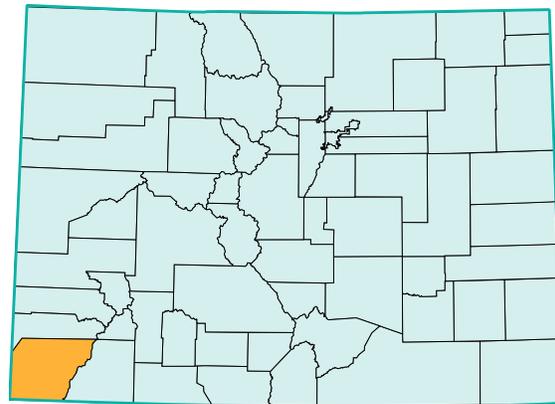
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported

	MOFFAT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	13,160	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,298	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	25.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	779	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,519	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	19.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	14.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	18.7	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.4%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	43.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	33.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	10.4%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$64,133	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	14.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.7%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	5	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	147	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	7.5%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	8.8%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	9.6%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	7.7	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	54.6%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,121	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	8.6%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	77.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	37.5%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	18.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	31.5%	43.2%

MONTEZUMA COUNTY



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



	MONTEZUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	26,229	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	5,626	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,332	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	4,294	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	36.7%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	6.8%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.7	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	57.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	50.3%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$53,337	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	23.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	45.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	49	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	264	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	70.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	20.7	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	70.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,653	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.9%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.3%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	67.2%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	29.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	16.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	28.6%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



MONTROSE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	MONTROSE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	43,178	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	8,867	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	20.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,043	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	6,824	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	23.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	15.4%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	14.2	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.4%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	15.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	52.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	43.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.7%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$56,686	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.7%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.5%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	140	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	387	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.1%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	18.8	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	15.5	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	8.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	63.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	6,295	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	74.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	36.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	39.2%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

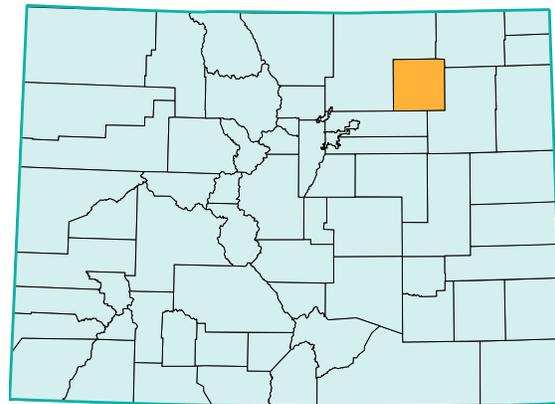
MORGAN COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

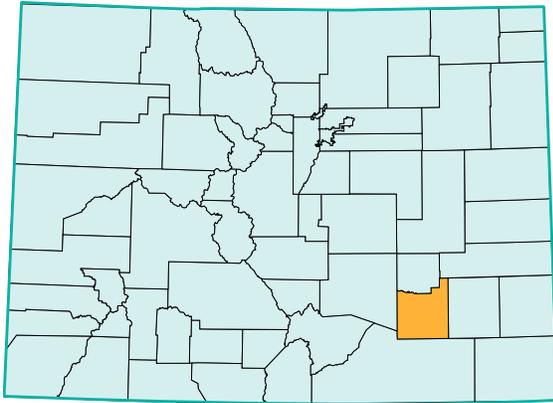
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	MORGAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	28,980	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	7,659	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	26.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	2,069	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	5,590	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	24.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	20.7%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	21.7	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.8%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	55.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	44.3%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.5%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$61,849	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.0%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	213	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	398	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	13.8%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.8%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.3%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	16.0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	49.8	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	62.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	9.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	5,886	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	82.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	24.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	28.8%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



OTERO COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	OTERO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	18,555	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	4,380	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	23.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,092	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,288	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	36.9%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	27.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	7.9%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	66.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	58.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$45,658	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	28.7%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	26.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	6.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	66.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	19	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	203	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.8%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	6.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	14.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.7	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.9%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	75.5%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,041	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.5%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	89.1%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	38.0%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	20.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.9%	43.2%

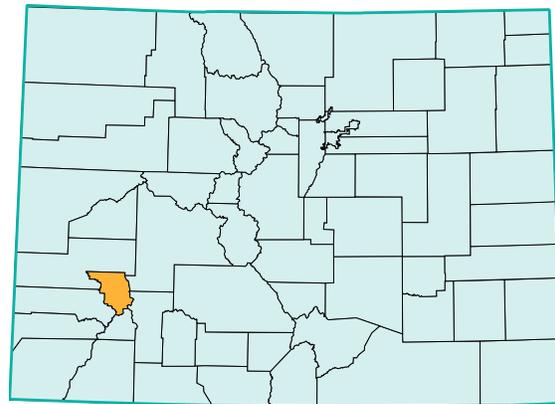
COUNTY DATA

OURAY COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	OURAY	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	5,046	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	785	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	15.6%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	158	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	627	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	12.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$80,686	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	8.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	7.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	14.5%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	3	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	33	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	18.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	15.2%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.8%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	513	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	96.8%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.5%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	90.3%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	48.7%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	45.8%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	64.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



PARK COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

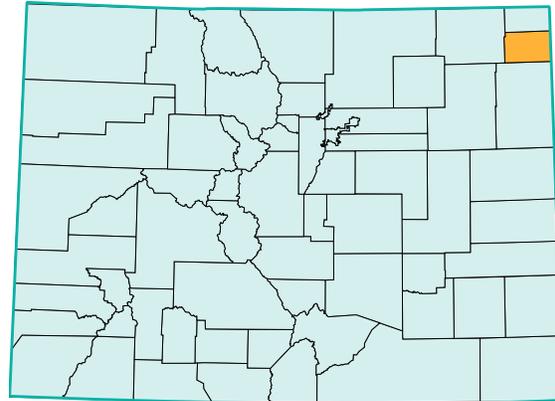
	PARK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	17,718	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,031	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	17.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	722	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,309	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	17.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	6.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	7.0	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.6	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	26.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	22.2%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	4.0%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$84,361	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	10.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.0%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	22.6%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	9	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	129	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	15.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	85.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.3%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	5.6	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	38.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,392	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	2.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	79.3%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	53.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	44.9%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

PHILLIPS COUNTY

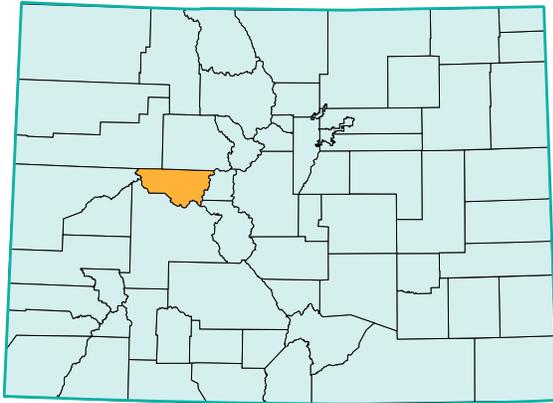


LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported



	PHILLIPS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	4,498	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,055	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	23.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	258	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	797	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	27.3%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	20.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	6.8%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	45.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	37.0%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$56,577	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.2%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	18	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	44	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	15.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.9%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.5%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	52.7%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	11.4%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	894	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	14.0%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	91.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	37.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	17.2%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	31.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



PITKIN COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	PITKIN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	17,327	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,657	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	15.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	691	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,966	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	14.9%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	5.7%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	0.4	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	3.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	1.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	1.5%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$96,316	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	6.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	5.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	7.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	0	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	124	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	12.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.8%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	18.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	5.6%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,572	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	5.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	97.2%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	52.9%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	36.4%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	50.4%	43.2%

PROWERS COUNTY

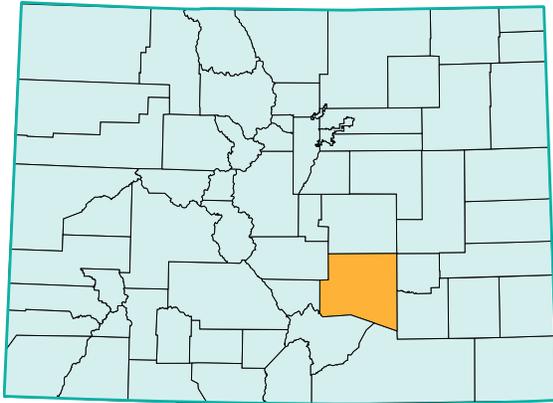


LNE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	PROWERS	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	11,978	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	3,132	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	26.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	799	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	2,333	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	37.2%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	16.1%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	29.4	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	3.5%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.7	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$48,337	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	25.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	22.9%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	7.9%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	50.7%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	57	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	145	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.3%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	7.7%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	52.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	6.2%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	487.7	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	487.7	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	72.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,274	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	9.9%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	89.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	22.2%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



PUEBLO COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

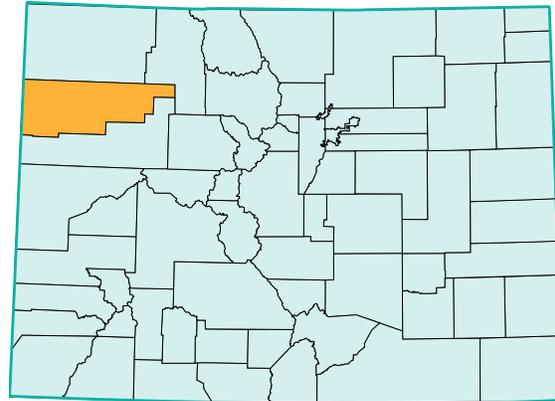
LNE = Low Number of Events
N/A = Not Applicable
NR = Not Reported

	PUEBLO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	169,504	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	36,292	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.4%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	8,939	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	27,353	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	40.0%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.8%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	11.2	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	64.1%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	55.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	8.1%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$56,311	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	19.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	17.8%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	10.1%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	46.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	565	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	1,662	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	10.1%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.5%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	74.6%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.3%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.4	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	3.6	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	36.1	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	76.3	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	18.1	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	59.3	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.2%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	72.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.0%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	25,636	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	99.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	4.1%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	82.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	34.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	19.0%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	32.4%	43.2%

RIO BLANCO COUNTY



NE = Low Number of Events
 N/A = Not Applicable
 NR = Not Reported



	RIO BLANCO	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	6,461	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,481	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	22.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	314	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,167	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	25.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	9.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	19.1	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	10.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	36.7%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	31.6%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.1%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$65,334	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	12.8%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.1%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	33.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	38	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	63	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.5%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	6.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	57.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	13.5	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	48.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,212	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	2.1%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	98.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	45.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	38.2%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	48.8%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



RIO GRANDE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	RIO GRANDE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	11,400	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,598	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	22.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	608	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,990	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	24.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	22.3%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	17.5	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	20.0	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	56.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	48.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$52,353	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.0%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	20.5%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	4.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	34.0%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	26	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	121	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	13.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	11.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	78.5%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.8	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.6%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	64.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,741	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	3.3%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	85.5%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	31.3%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	15.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	25.2%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

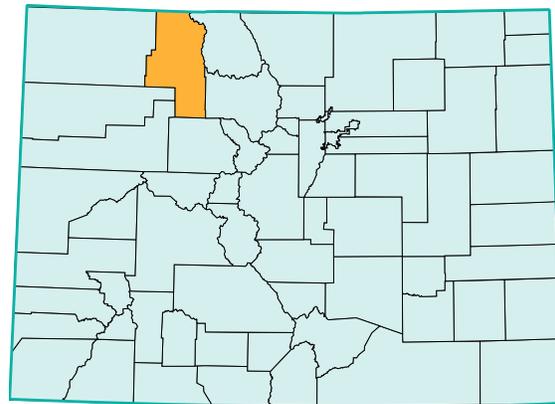
ROUTT COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	ROUTT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	25,098	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	4,853	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.3%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,087	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,766	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	12.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.7%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.6	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	2.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	14.8%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	9.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.3%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$93,776	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	6.6%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.1%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	14.7%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	10	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	207	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	13.1%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	90.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	3.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	4.5	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	25.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,475	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	7.4%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	93.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	58.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	45.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	63.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



SAGUACHE COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	SAGUACHE	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	6,505	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,367	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	21.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	306	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,061	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	28.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	12.1%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	15.9	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	7.3	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$43,366	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	34.7%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	29.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.7%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	45.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	285	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	59	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	16.9%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	16.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	73.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	11.9%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.1%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	72.8%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,007	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	92.5%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	74.7%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	26.2%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	10.4%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	23.4%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

SAN JUAN COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

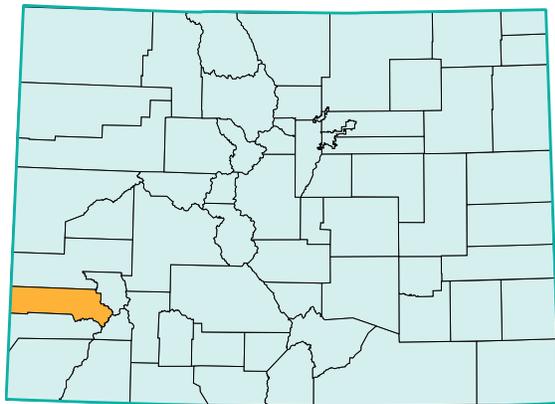
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	SAN JUAN	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	741	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	111	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	15.0%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	19	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	92	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	LNE	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	60.9%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	51.7%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	9.2%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$54,146	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	26.1%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	23.3%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	64.7%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	4	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	5	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	60.0%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	100.0%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	59.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	15.2%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	87	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	20.7%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	100.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	NR	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	NR	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



SAN MIGUEL COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

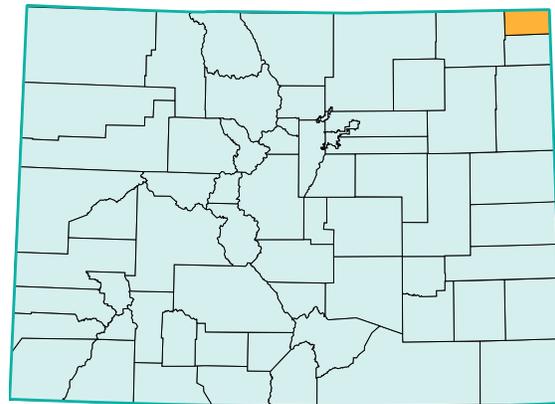
	SAN MIGUEL	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	8,076	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,596	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	19.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	315	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,281	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	14.9%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	6.5%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	20.3%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	14.5%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	5.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$79,742	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	9.5%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	8.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	NR	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	20.4%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	16	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	47	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	6.4%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	10.6%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	76.1%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	5.8%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	27.0%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	8.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,084	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	98.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	56.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	42.6%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	60.2%	43.2%

SEDGWICK COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	SEDGWICK	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	2,331	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	468	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	20.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	98	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	370	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	21.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	LNE	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	NR	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	46.5%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	40.4%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	6.1%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$45,645	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	21.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	18.6%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	13.9%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	33.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	12	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	14	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	LNE	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	LNE	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	71.4%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	LNE	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	0	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	NR	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	59.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	720	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	94.0%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	NR	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	11.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	33.3%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



SUMMIT COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	SUMMIT	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	30,970	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	4,993	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.1%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	1,278	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,715	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	13.7%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	16.4	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.3%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	1.4	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	34.6%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	20.8%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	13.8%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$90,297	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	7.4%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	6.4%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	0.8%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	23.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	20	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	263	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	7.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	13.3%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	80.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	1.1%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	6.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	32.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	7.9%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	3,633	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	25.4%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	88.8%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	38.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	27.7%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

TELLER COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

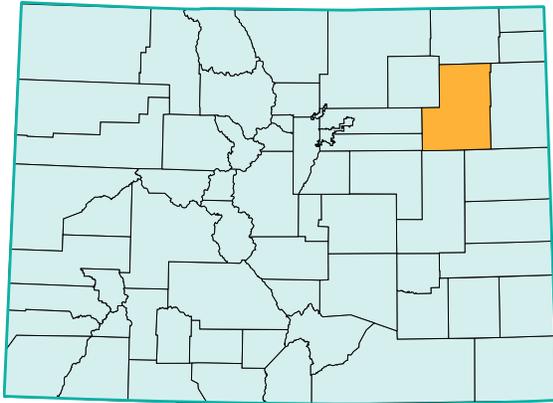
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	TELLER	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	24,922	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	4,220	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	16.9%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	924	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	3,296	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	22.1%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	8.7%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	6.3	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	4.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	9.7	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	32.2%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	24.9%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	7.3%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$76,715	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	13.6%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	12.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.4%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	26.9%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	31	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	172	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.6%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	13.2%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	79.3%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	4.7%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	9.1	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	3.7%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	50.1%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	2,435	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	72.9%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	43.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	41.7%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



WASHINGTON COUNTY



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

	WASHINGTON	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	4,865	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	1,012	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	20.8%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	257	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	755	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	26.4%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	13.2%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	LNE	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	LNE	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	20.8	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	51.0%	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	39.1%	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	11.9%	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$57,522	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	16.9%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	15.2%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	5.3%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	31.3%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	28	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	53	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	17.0%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	9.4%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	7.5%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	21.1	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.3%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	61.7%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	6.3%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	935	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	89.1%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	41.8%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.3%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	30.5%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA

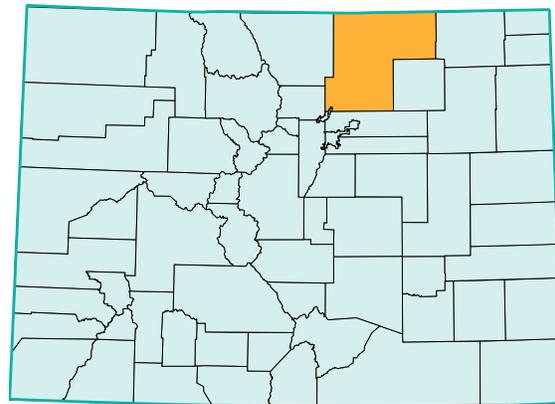
WELD COUNTY



**COLORADO
CHILDREN'S
CAMPAIGN**

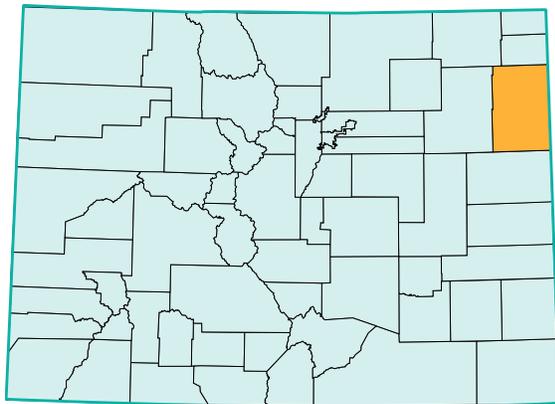
KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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



	WELD	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	340,133	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	87,273	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	25.7%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	23,222	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	64,051	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	22.5%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	11.8%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.8	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	2.7%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	5.1	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$84,826	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	11.3%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	11.0%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	3.3%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	28.8%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	1,065	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	4,541	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	9.2%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	7.9%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	84.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	5.8%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	10	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	5.3	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	8.9	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	76.4	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	4.5	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	65.5	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	4.4%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	46.9%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	4.8%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	46,111	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	97.4%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	14.2%	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	87.4%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	35.6%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	24.5%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	35.1%	43.2%

COUNTY DATA



YUMA COUNTY



KIDS COUNT IN COLORADO! 2023

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

	YUMA	COLORADO
POPULATION		
2021 Total Population	9,947	5,814,707
2021 Child Population (Under 18)	2,635	1,244,189
2021 Child Population as a Percentage of Total Population	26.5%	21.4%
2021 Young Child Population (Under 5)	686	317,625
2021 School-Aged Population (Ages 5-17)	1,949	926,564
VULNERABLE FAMILIES		
2021 Births to Single Women	24.8%	23.0%
2021 Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED	20.4%	9.5%
2021 Teen Births (rate per 1,000 female teens 15-19)	12.3	11.0
2021 Three Risk Factor Births	5.1%	2.7%
2021 Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000)	3.0	6.4
FAMILY ECONOMICS AND SUPPORTS		
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	NR	40.2%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Free Lunch	NR	33.0%
Fall 2022 Children Qualifying for Reduced Price Lunch	NR	7.1%
2021 Median Household Income	\$56,161	\$82,228
2021 Children (Under 18) in Poverty	18.2%	11.8%
2021 School-Aged Children (Ages 5-17) in Poverty	16.7%	10.9%
2022 Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments	2.9%	3.6%
2022 Children Receiving WIC Program Vouchers	48.2%	28.8%
2021-2022 Students Served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Ed. Program	27	17,957
CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH		
2021 Live Births	137	62,928
2021 Preterm Births (<37 Weeks Gestation)	11.7%	9.7%
2021 Low Weight Births	5.8%	9.5%
2021 Births to Women Who Had Early Prenatal Care	82.7%	83.4%
2021 Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy	2.2%	3.7%
2021 Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000)	NR	8.6
2021 Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000)	LNE	5.0
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	16.7
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	70.3
2021 Child (Ages 1-14) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	8.1
2021 Teen (Ages 15-19) Injury Deaths (rate per 100,000)	LNE	58.4
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+	7.1%	3.8%
FY 21-22 Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid	60.3%	46.7%
2021 Uninsured Children	10.7%	4.7%
EDUCATION		
Fall 2022 PK-12 Pupil Enrollment	1,855	883,264
Fall 2022 Kindergarteners in a Full-Day Program	100.0%	97.8%
Fall 2022 English Language Learners	NR	12.4%
2021-2022 High School Graduation Rate	88.6%	82.3%
2022 4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts	36.4%	44.1%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math	28.9%	31.5%
2022 Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts	40.7%	43.2%

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 presented in this report. Please note that all vital statistics are reported by place of residence, and not by place of birth or death.

POPULATION

Total Population (number)

Number of individuals. Estimates provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on February 27, 2023.

Child Population (Under 18) (number)

Number of children under the age of 18. Estimates provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on February 27, 2023.

Children as a Percentage of Total Population (percent)

Percent of the total population that is under the age of 18. Population estimates provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Estimates retrieved on February 27, 2023.

Young Child Population (Under 5) (number)

Number of children under the age of five. Estimates provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on February 27, 2023.

School-Aged Child Population (Ages 5-17) (number)

Number of children ages five through 17. Estimates provided by the Colorado State Demography Office, Colorado Department of Local Affairs. Estimates retrieved on February 27, 2023.

VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Births to Single Women (percent)

Percent of live births occurring to women who are not married. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to single women in a given place.

Births to Women without a High School Diploma or GED (percent)

Percent of live births occurring to women without a high school diploma or GED. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to women with less than 12 years of education in a given place.

Teen Births (rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19)

Number of live births to women ages 15 through 19 per 1,000 women in that age group (age-specific fertility rate). Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to this age group in a given place.

Three Risk-Factor Births (percent)

Percent of live births occurring to unmarried women who are under the age of 25 years with less than 12 years of education. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births in this category in a given place.

Out-of-Home Placements (rate per 1,000 children under 18)

Number of children removed from their homes by the Department of Human Services per 1,000 children under the age of 18. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Human Services Division of Child Welfare; rate calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

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.

FAMILY ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Children Qualifying for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch (percent)

Percent of children in public school grades PK-12 who qualified for free or reduced-price school lunch. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

Public school children qualify for free lunch if their family's income falls below 130 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL). Public school children qualify for reduced-price lunch if their family's income falls between 130 percent and 185 percent of the FPL.

Median Household Income (dollars)

Median income of households. Data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

Children (Under 18) in Poverty (percent)

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

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

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

Children Receiving TANF Basic Cash Assistance Payments (percent)

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

Children Under 5 Receiving WIC Program Vouchers (percent)

Percent of children under age 5 (until their fifth birthday) served by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) during the calendar year. Unduplicated count of WIC child participants provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

Note: Some local WIC programs provide services to children from other counties. Hinsdale, Mineral, San Juan and Gilpin counties did not have WIC programs in 2022; children in these counties were served by neighboring counties.

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

Number of PK-12 public school students served by the McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program during the school year based on Colorado school district submissions. The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program serves homeless children and youth, which they define as "individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence...", including:

- i. children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; or are abandoned in hospitals;
- 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).

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Live Births (number)

Total number of live births. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births in a given place.

Preterm Births (<37 weeks gestation) (percent)

Percent of babies born earlier than 37 weeks gestation. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three babies born preterm in a given place.

Low Weight Births (percent)

Percent of babies born weighing 5.5 pounds (2500 grams) or less. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three babies born at low weights in a given place.

Births to Women with Early Prenatal Care (percent)

Percent of live births in which prenatal care was initiated in the first trimester of pregnancy. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to women receiving early prenatal care in a given place.

Births to Women Smoking During Pregnancy (percent)

Percent of live births in which women reported smoking during pregnancy on their infant's birth certificate. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three births to women who smoked during pregnancy in a given place.

Note: This health behavior is likely underreported due to knowledge of the risks of smoking during pregnancy as well as social stigma.

Child Abuse and Neglect (rate per 1,000 children under 18)

Number of children under 18 experiencing maltreatment (including physical, sexual or emotional abuse and/or neglect) per 1,000 children under 18. These data represent unique, substantiated cases of maltreatment. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Human Services, Division of Child Welfare.

Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)

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

Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths (rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

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

Note: This indicator differs from that of 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 teens ages 15-19)

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

Note: This indicator differs from that of KIDS COUNT reports prior to 2001 to be more consistent with the Colorado Vital Statistics series of reports.

Child (Ages 1-14) Deaths due to Injury (rate per 100,000 children ages 1-14)

Number of child deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 children ages 1 through 14. These data include deaths due to homicide, suicide and accidents. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three child deaths due to injury in a given place.

Teen (Ages 15-19) Deaths due to Injury (rate per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)

Number of teen deaths due to intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 teens ages 15 through 19. These data include deaths due to homicide, suicide and accidents. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment Vital Statistics Program. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than three teen deaths due to injury in a given place.

Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in Medicaid (percent)

Estimated percent of children ages birth through 18 enrolled in Medicaid during the fiscal year. As of 2017, children in families with a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) below 142% of the federal poverty level (FPL) are eligible for Medicaid. Caseload data provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than 30 Medicaid clients in a given place.

Note: The numbers used to calculate this percentage include a unique count of all children ages 0 through 18 who were served at any point during FY 21-22. 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 therefore lower than the numbers reported here.

Children (Ages 0-18) Enrolled in CHP+ (percent)

Estimated percent of children ages birth through 18 enrolled in the Child Health Plan Plus (CHP+) during the fiscal year. As of 2017, children in families with a modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) below 260% of the federal poverty level (FPL), but above the Medicaid income eligibility cutoff, are eligible for CHP+. Caseload data provided by the Colorado Department of Health Care Policy and Financing; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign. Low number of events (LNE) indicates fewer than 30 CHP+ clients in a given place.

Note: The numbers used to calculate this percentage include a unique count of all children ages 0 through 18 who were served at any point during FY 21-22. 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 therefore lower than the numbers reported here.

Uninsured Children (Ages 0-18) (percent)

Estimated percent of children ages 0 through 18 who lacked health insurance during the calendar year. Data provided by the U.S. Census Bureau Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) incorporating coverage estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS).

COUNTY DATA DEFINITIONS

EDUCATION

PK-12 Pupil Enrollment (number)

Number of children enrolled in Colorado public schools in grades PK-12. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

Kindergartners in a Full-Day Program (percent)

Percent of kindergartners in Colorado public schools enrolled in a full-day program. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

English Language Learners (percent)

Percent of students in Colorado public schools identified as English Language Learners. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education; percent calculations performed by the Colorado Children's Campaign.

High School Graduation Rate (percent)

Percent of students in Colorado public high schools who graduated within four years of entering ninth grade. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education.

4th Grade Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations in English Language Arts (percent)

Percent of 4th grade students who scored proficient in English Language Arts on the Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessment. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). County data are based on scores from the districts that comprise each county.

Note: Participation rates on the 2022 CMAS assessments remained lower than in pre-pandemic years. Interpretation challenges increase as participation rates and/or representativeness decrease. Cross-year comparisons should consider differences in participation rates and representativeness across years.

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS Math (percent)

Percent of all students in grades 3 through 8 who scored proficient in Math on the Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessments. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). County data are based on data from the districts that comprise each county.

Note: Participation rates on the 2022 CMAS assessments remained lower than in pre-pandemic years. Interpretation challenges increase as participation rates and/or representativeness decrease. Cross-year comparisons should consider differences in participation rates and representativeness across years.

Students Meeting or Exceeding Expectations on CMAS English Language Arts (percent)

Percent of all students in grades 3 through 8 who scored proficient in English Language Arts on the Colorado Measures of Academic Success (CMAS) assessments. Data provided by the Colorado Department of Education (CDE). County data are based on data from the districts that comprise each county.

Note: Participation rates on the 2022 CMAS assessments remained lower than in pre-pandemic years. Interpretation challenges increase as participation rates and/or representativeness decrease. Cross-year comparisons should consider differences in participation rates and representativeness across years.

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