



COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

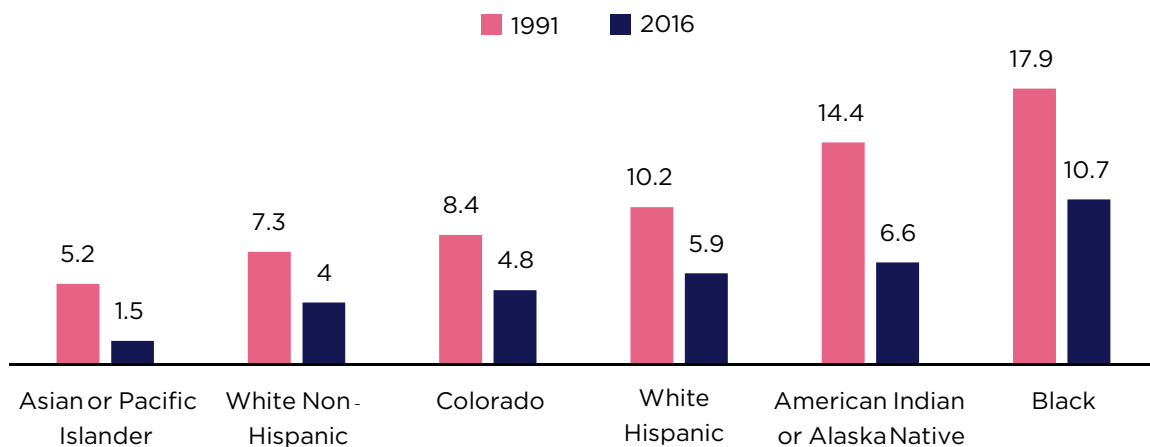
Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

The **infant mortality** rate in Colorado has decreased dramatically during the past 25 years, falling by 43 percent. But significant barriers remain for some racial and ethnic groups: The infant mortality rate of Colorado's black babies remains high, even when controlling for a mother's income and level of education. A body of research shows that stress associated with racism, discrimination and social isolation can have tangible—and in sometimes tragic—impacts on the health of moms and babies.

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

(deaths per 1,000 live births)



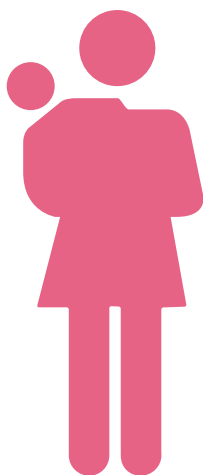


COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Child care helps keep Colorado's economic engine running by ensuring that employers have a robust, stable workforce from which to draw talent, and allows parents to earn an income to support their families. Between 2010 and 2018, the number of licensed child care slots in Colorado increased by more than 8 percent, yet the state lost roughly 24 percent of licensed facilities. This shift is explained by the fact that while many licensed homes closed, capacity in child care centers grew. However, licensed homes have historically provided child care to the state's infants, and the closing of home facilities has led to fewer licensed slots for children younger than 12 months. In the same time span in which overall licensed capacity increased each year for Colorado's children, licensed slots for infants steadily decreased.



18,115

The number of licensed child care slots added between 2010 and 2018.

-7,372

The number of infant slots lost between 2011 and 2018.

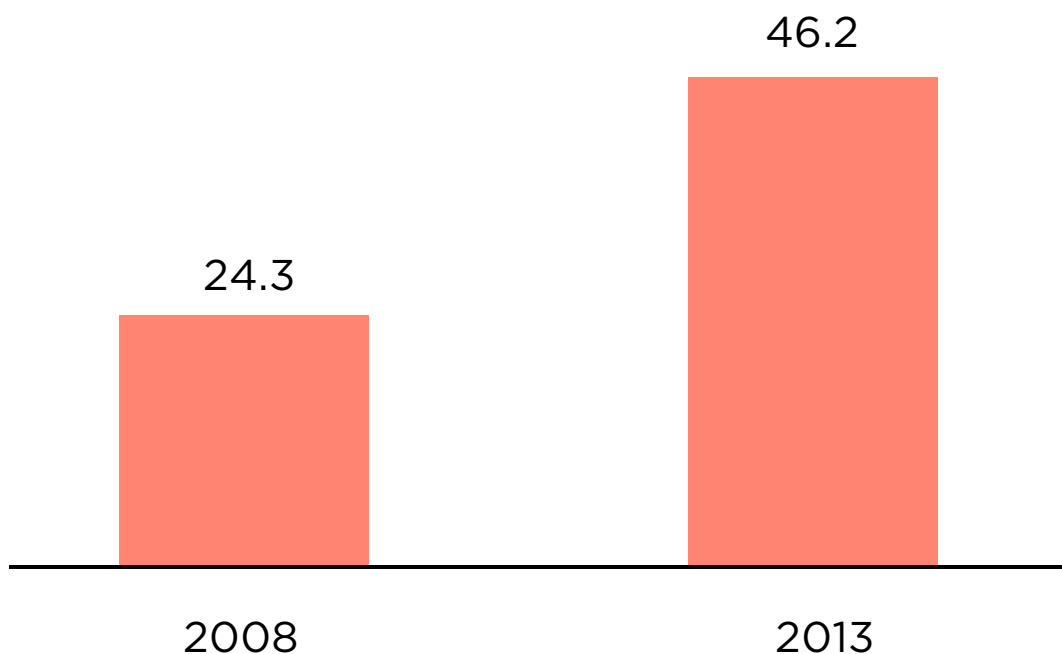


COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Colorado's **maternal mortality** rate nearly doubled between 2008 and 2013. The maternal mortality rate includes the death of a person during a pregnancy or up to one year after the end of that pregnancy, regardless of cause.

Colorado's Maternal Mortality Rate, 2008 and 2013
(deaths per 100,000 live births)





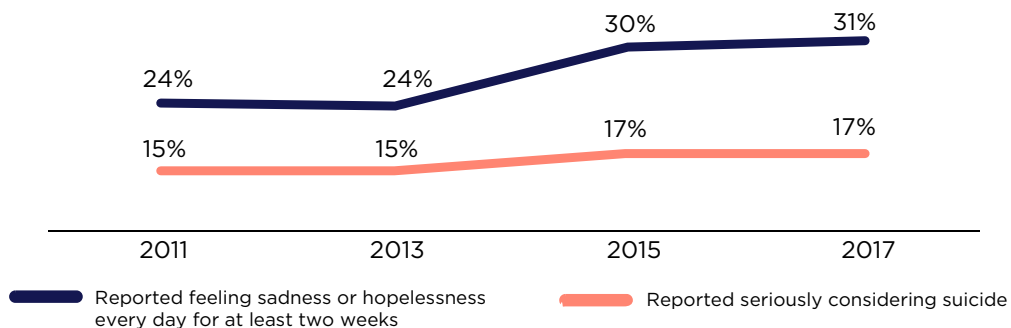
COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

In 2017, nearly one in three Colorado high school students reported experiencing sadness or hopelessness that impacted their usual activities for at least two weeks, a hallmark symptom of clinical depression; further, 17 percent of students reported seriously considering suicide. The share of young people reporting these **mental health struggles** has increased since 2011 and 2013.

Colorado High School Students Reporting Mental Health Struggles, 2011 to 2017

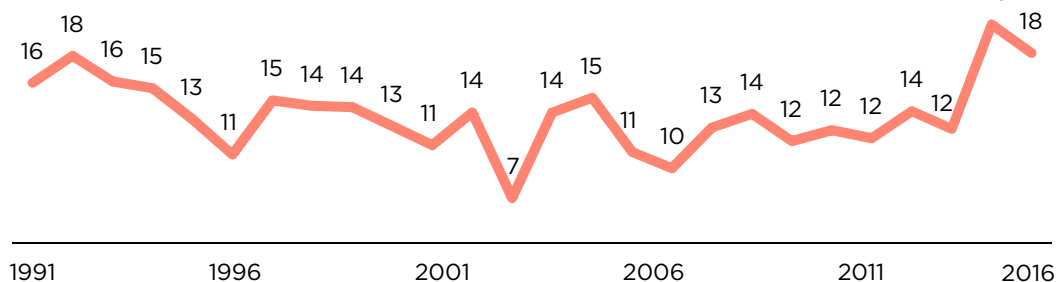


Source: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Healthy Kids Colorado Data Tables and Reports.

The teen suicide rate in the state has reached the highest levels seen in the past 25 years. Among youth and young adults ages 10 to 24 in Colorado, suicide is the leading cause of death.

Colorado's Teen Suicide Rate, 1991 to 2016

(deaths per 100,000 teens aged 15 to 19)



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



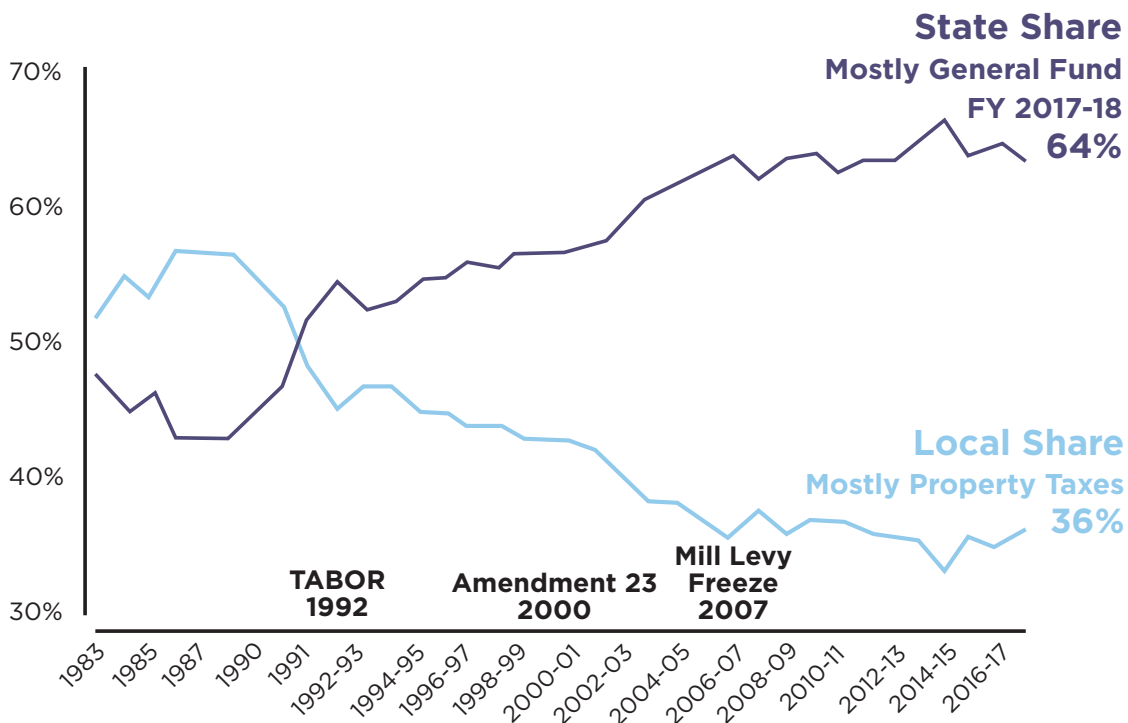
COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

The K-12 system is unique in that any revenue not raised at the local level must be backfilled by the state. Local property tax revenue makes up less and less of overall PreK-12 funding because the **Gallagher Amendment** has forced automatic and permanent property tax cuts over time. This puts significantly more pressure on the state budget.

State and Local Contributions to PreK-12 Funding, 1983-2017



Note: Prior to 1993, K-12 funding was allocated on a calendar basis.

Source: Colorado Legislative Council.

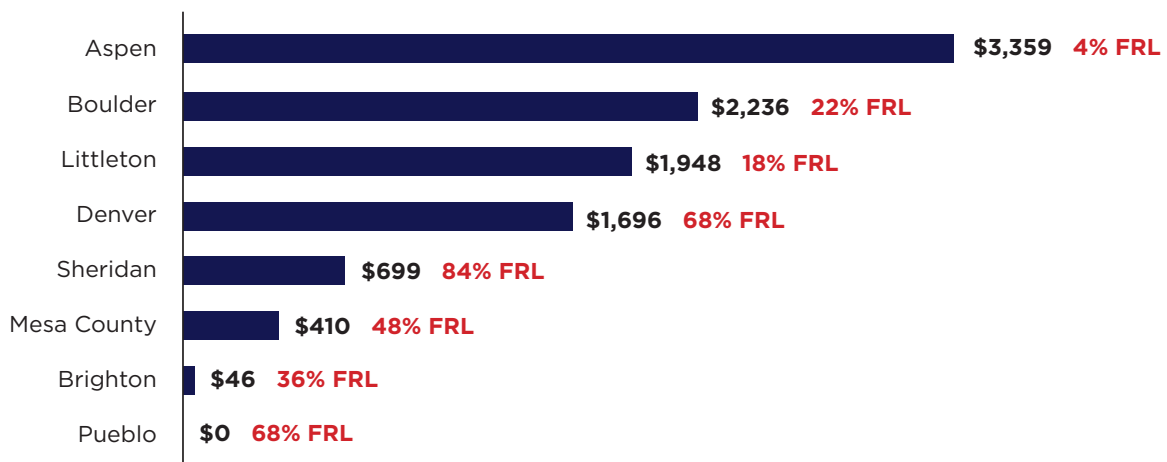


COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Mill levy overrides generate additional school funding that stays in a school district and does not impact the state funding the district receives. Without a statewide solution to inadequate school funding, districts must create 178 local solutions by passing mill levy overrides. This compounds the inequity of our property tax system, which funds education. Children in different parts of our state receive dramatically different amounts of funding for their public education, in part because of the support of local voters.

Additional School Funding from Mill Levy Overrides Compared to Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch, Selected Districts



Source: Colorado Fiscal Institute



COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Every 10 years, the decennial census counts every person living in America, as required by the U.S. Constitution. Ensuring that every Colorado adult, child and baby is counted in the census is vital to our state—a **fair and accurate census count** ensures that more than \$600 billion of federal funding flows accurately into local communities, and determines Colorado's representation in Congress.

**2020
CENSUS:** 

Over \$2 billion: The amount of federal funding for programs serving kids and families that is at stake each year for the state of Colorado.

860,453: The number of Coloradans who live in hard-to-count census tracts.

6 percent: The share of the state's population made up of children under 5, the age group at highest risk of being undercounted.

20 percent: The share of Colorado kids under 5 who live in hard-to-count communities.

11 percent: The share of the state's population made up of immigrants, who are also at high risk of being undercounted.

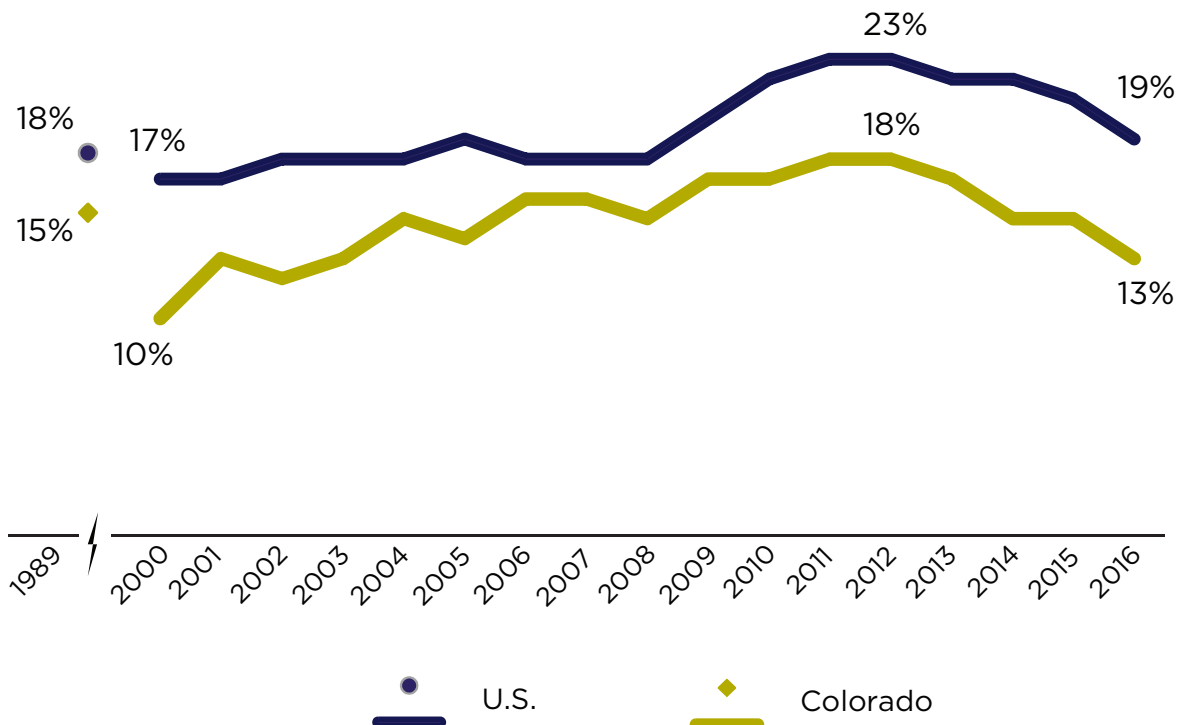


COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN
Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Child poverty has been declining in Colorado since 2012. However, significant gaps remain when you look at geography, race, ethnicity, and other factors.

Children Under 18 in Poverty



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



COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

Housing is foundational to kids' well-being. From the Eastern Plains to the Western Slope, Coloradans across the state report increasing difficulty finding affordable housing for their families.



HOUSING BY THE NUMBERS:

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

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

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

390,000: The number of Colorado kids who lived in households that were spending more than 30 percent of income on housing expenses in 2016.

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



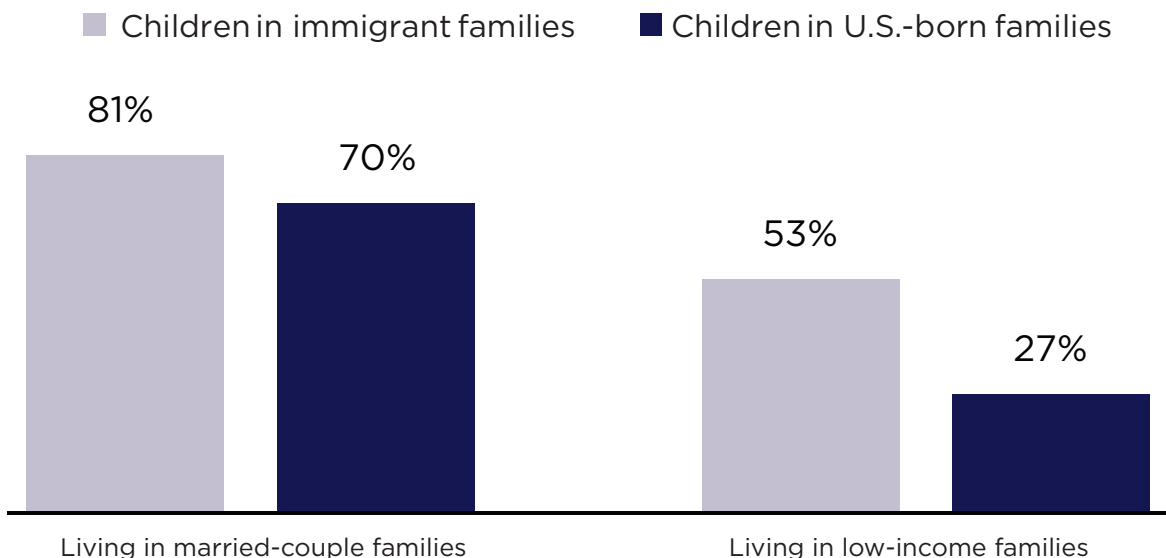
COLORADO CHILDREN'S CAMPAIGN

Every Chance for Every Child

10 TRENDS IN CHILD WELL-BEING

In 2016, nearly one in four kids in Colorado lived in an immigrant family, and 90 percent of these children were U.S. citizens. Colorado's kids in immigrant families are more likely to live in married-couple families than their peers in U.S.-born families. Living with two parents is associated with greater economic security, given the potential for a family to have two income-earners; however Colorado **kids in immigrant families** are more likely to live in families that meet the definition of low-income. This disparity is likely due in part to the fact that some groups of immigrants lack the same labor market protections afforded to native-born workers—and makes it hard to earn a living wage.

Family Structure and Income of Colorado Children



Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates