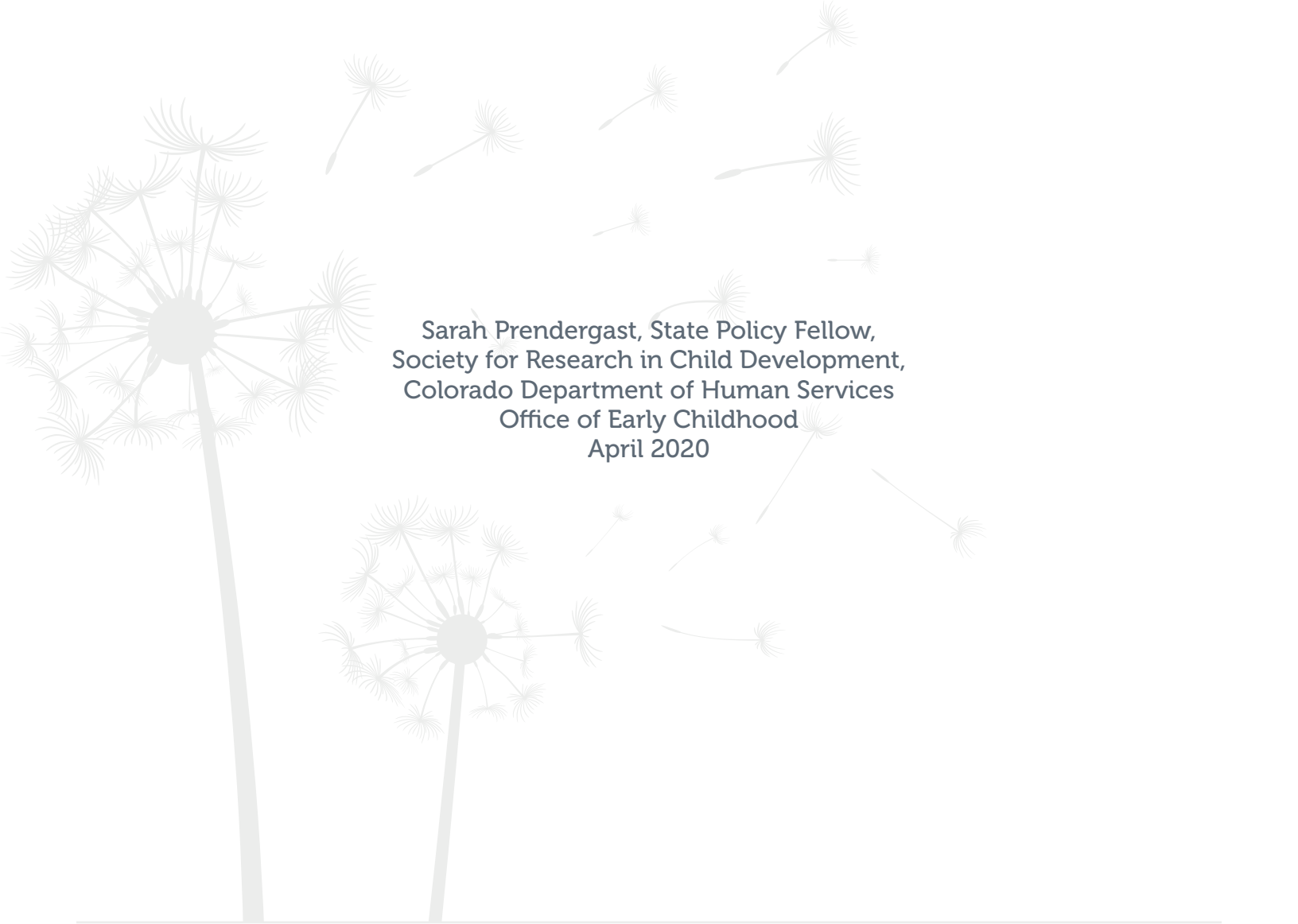




Colorado Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action

Prevention Measurement Guide

A large, stylized illustration of a dandelion seed head on the left, with several smaller dandelion seed heads and individual seeds scattered across the upper half of the page. The illustration is in a light gray color.

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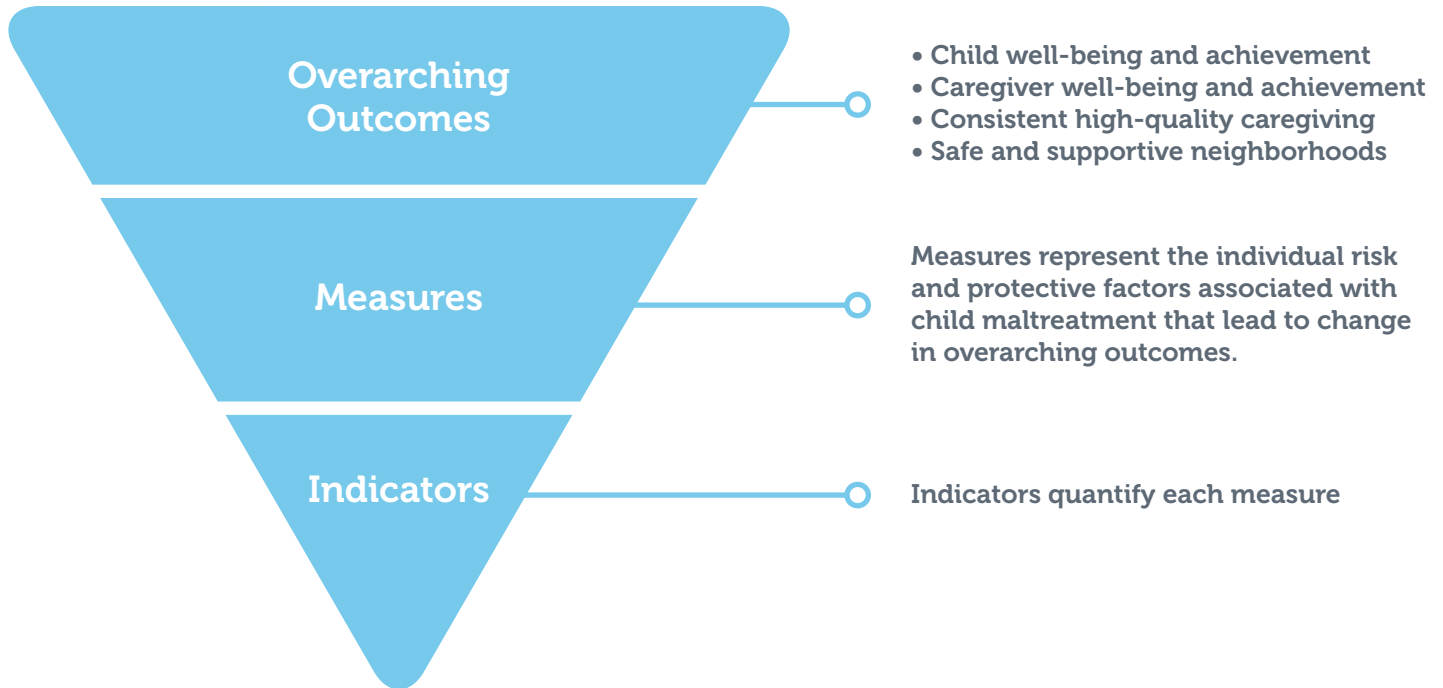
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This guide aligns with the [Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action](#) and [toolkit](#).

The Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action focuses on the primary prevention of child maltreatment (i.e., preventing child abuse and neglect before its first occurrence). As such, this guide includes population-level indicators of risk and protective factors for child maltreatment. The indicators included in this guide may not be appropriate for the evaluation of individual prevention programs (e.g., parenting programs) that provide direct services to a subset of your community¹. Individual prevention programs will require the use of additional measures aligned with model fidelity and the outcomes the program is intended to reach.

The guide is organized into four sections that represent the overarching outcomes established in the Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action: (1) child well-being and achievement, (2) caregiver well-being and achievement, (3) consistent high-quality caregiving, and (4) safe and supportive neighborhoods. Within each of the four outcomes are measures of risk and protective factors for child maltreatment and within each measure are indicators.



Because children are not responsible for child maltreatment, there are very few measures and indicators included under the child well-being and achievement overarching outcome. However, by addressing the measures and indicators included in this guide, your community may not only achieve improvement in child maltreatment, but other child well-being and achievement measures and indicators as well. Though these measures and indicators are outside the prevention focus of this guide, information on data sources relevant to long-term child well-being and achievement is presented in the Appendix.

¹ For information on measures and indicators that are appropriate for the evaluation of individual strategies, such as home visiting, see the Pew Home Visiting Data for Performance Initiative's [list of recommended indicators](#).

How To Use This Guide?

1 Developing a Community Profile



[Task 1.2](#) of the Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action encourages communities to develop a [community profile](#). Explore the data sources included in this measurement guide to select indicators that you can use to create a descriptive profile of risk and protective factors for child maltreatment in your community.

2 Identifying Needs



Once you have analyzed the data and developed a community profile, this guide can be used to identify community needs for the prevention of child maltreatment. Descriptive statistics are provided at the state-level for Colorado throughout this guide. You can use the guide to identify areas of strengths and weaknesses in your community profile relative to the state. You might also choose to explore strengths and weakness in your community relative to a similar or neighboring county; however, this information is not presented in this guide.

Areas of relative strengths (i.e., performing better than state average or a similar county) might suggest that your community should continue current strategies, while areas of relative weaknesses (i.e., performing worse than state average or a similar county) might suggest your community should select that area as a new priority.

3 Prioritizing Needs



Explore the indicators identified in your community profile and answer the following questions:

1. Which indicators were identified as **relative weaknesses**?
2. Of those identified as relative weaknesses, which demonstrate the greatest room for improvement?
 - Consider selecting indicators with the greatest room for improvement in order to maximize success. For example, if 80% to 90% of your population already reports that they put their infants to sleep on their backs, it will be more challenging to impact this indicator than if only 40% to 50% of the population currently puts their infants to sleep on their backs.
3. What do trends in the indicators look like over time?
 - A problem that decreases over time might signal that your community is doing something well that should be sustained. A problem that is consistent or that increases overtime might signal that your community should select it as a new priority.
4. How closely tied to the prevention of child maltreatment are the indicators?
 - Indicators measured across the general population (e.g., adults over 18 with poor mental health) may be less closely associated with child maltreatment than are indicators measured among caregivers (e.g., caregivers with poor mental health).

4 Identifying and Prioritizing Strategies



If you have identified areas of weakness relative to a similar county, you might consider reaching out to community planning coalitions in that county to learn more about what they might be doing that your community could learn from.

Additionally, areas in which your community is doing well relative to the state average or a similar county (e.g., higher availability of primary care) may suggest your community should identify what has worked well in that area and draw upon those approaches to address similar areas of need (e.g., improving developmental screening opportunities).

Your community can prioritize strategies using the Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action [strategy prioritization tool](#).

5

Monitoring Change



Once your community has developed a profile, determined areas of relative strengths and weaknesses, and selected priorities and strategies, you should identify an approach to monitor progress at the population-level. The selected measures and indicators should be incorporated into your action plan. Your community can develop a spreadsheet or dashboard to track progress in these measures over time.

- Be sure to monitor indicators that are available at the same level as the prevention strategies. For example, if prevention strategies are being implemented within a county, data that are only available at the state level are not going to be useful for tracking your progress. Information about the level of the data is listed below each indicator. Also consider the timeliness of the data: how frequently are they collected and publicly updated?

If data are not available at the level or timeframe necessary for your community to track change over time in an indicator, you might consider collecting your own data.

6

Data Collection



Identify a sample: It is important to collect data from a sample that represents the population you are interested in. For example, if you are interested in tracking change in an indicator across families with children under 5, then you'll need to understand who the families with children under 5 are in your community. You may use the [Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's \(CDPHE\) Population Estimates](#) from the Colorado Demography Office to identify the racial/ethnic, age, and gender composition of the population. Or, you might include additional information such as the percentage of single and two-caregiver households, household income, number of children in the household, ages of household members, and caregiver educational attainment from the [American Community Survey](#) data on Colorado households and families. The sample you collect data from should match these characteristics in order to be representative.





Establish a baseline: It is important to do an initial collection of data before implementing prevention strategies in order to establish a baseline for the indicator(s). Also collect demographic information used to identify the sample in order to ensure your sample matches the population of interest and to understand where important differences might exist (e.g., racial/ethnic identities, single and two-caregiver households, household income, number of children in the household, ages of household members, and caregiver educational attainment).

Identify a data collection period: Ensure that data are collected within a timeframe that allows you to detect change overtime (e.g., yearly).

Identify indicators to collect: Preferred indicators are represented by a green star (★) in the Data Source column. These indicators are currently being collected by some communities and programs implemented throughout Colorado and are stored in the Office of Early Childhood's data system. If you choose to collect data on these indicators, your community's data could be included in this database as well. The next phase of the Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework for Action will be to develop a data dashboard that includes the preferred indicators.

Outcome 1: Child Well-Being and Achievement

Children are not responsible for child maltreatment. The [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#) (CDC) has, however, identified a few child characteristics that research demonstrates are associated with increased risk for child maltreatment. These include a child's age² (younger than 4 years) and special needs that may increase caregiver responsibilities.

Measure 1: Special Needs of Child				
 INDICATOR 1: % of infants born at less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces (Low Birth Weight; LBW)				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Colorado has one of the highest rates of LBW births in the country at about 9% (vs. 8.3% for U.S.; 2017) . Prevalence varies widely across counties from as low as 5% to as high as 26% (2011-2017).			
Considerations	When using the CoHID source, you may need to perform some calculations. For example, after selecting your county and year, add the number of births across all categories of birth weight less than 2,500 grams together and divide by the total number of live births in your county.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID Source 2: CDPHE Community Health Equity Map			
 INDICATOR 2: % of infants born prior to 37 weeks (preterm birth)				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Colorado is ranked 42nd in preterm births at 8.8% (vs. 9.9% in the U.S.; 2017) .			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			
 INDICATOR 3: % of infants born with a major birth defect				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	5% of all births - 1 in 20 births - in Colorado have a major birth defect.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			
 INDICATOR 4: % of children 0-17 who have special health care needs				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	18.8% of Colorado children 0-17 have special health care needs, compared to 18.5% of children in the U.S. (2017-2018).			



² Child's age is not included in the guide as an indicator as it is not related to prevention.

Considerations	As is the case with LBW, preterm birth, or birth defects, many special health care needs are not preventable. In this case, this indicator might be used to understand the % of families who might be in need of additional support in your community.				
Data Sources	<p>Source 1: National Survey for Children's Health Does this child have special health care needs calculated from a “yes” response to one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Does this child currently need or use medicine prescribed by a doctor, other than vitamins? (Y/N) (2) Does this child need or use more medical care, mental health, or educational services than is usual for most children of the same age? (Y/N) (3) Is this child limited or prevented in any way in his or her ability to do the things most children of the same age can do? (Y/N) (4) Does this child need or get special therapy, such as physical, occupational, or speech therapy? (Y/N) (5) Does this child have any kind of emotional, developmental, or behavioral problem in which he or she needs treatment or counseling? (Y/N) 				
 INDICATOR 5: % of children who have received a developmental screening					
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA	
Prevalence in CO	Developmental screening rates in Colorado are about 50.5% and are higher than national rates (33.5%; 2017-2018).				
Considerations	<p>Screenings and access to services represent process indicators. Process indicators can help your community understand possible prevention strategies.</p> <p>For example, if a community has low developmental screening rates, the community might seek to increase screening, which could identify families in need of support, and ultimately prevent child maltreatment.</p>				
Data Sources	<p>Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health: Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Measures Did the child receive a developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool in the past 12 months, age 9-35 months?</p> <p>★ Source 2: CPDHE: Child Health Survey During the past 12 months, did a doctor have you fill out a questionnaire about specific concerns or observations you may have about your child's development, communication, or social behavior? (ages 1-5)</p>				
 INDICATOR 6: % of children with a positive developmental screening; % of children with a positive screening who receive services					
Level of Data Available	Not available				
Prevalence in CO	Though Colorado has higher than average screening rates, preschool special education data demonstrate that only 5% of children 0-5 receive developmental services .				
Considerations	Screening rates and access to services are process indicators that may support movement in other indicators (e.g., child development). Early intervention services provide important supports to children and families and can support the prevention of child maltreatment.				
Data Sources	No data sources available				

Outcome 2: Caregiver Well-Being and Achievement






No single factor predicts child maltreatment. This section focuses on caregiver characteristics the [CDC](#) has identified as being associated with increased risk for child maltreatment. Child maltreatment is a complex social problem that occurs as the result of a combination of factors and inequities present across all levels of the social-ecological model (individual, family, community, society). As such, it is important to view the following caregiver characteristics through a health-equity perspective (e.g., Social Determinants of Health).

- ▶ Substance abuse
- ▶ Mental health issues
- ▶ Young parental/caregiver age
- ▶ Low educational attainment (high school education or less)
- ▶ Large number of dependent children (3+ in the household)
- ▶ Low income
- ▶ Family stress and violence, including intimate partner violence
- ▶ Single parenthood; separation or divorce; nonbiological, transient caregivers in the home (e.g. mother’s male partner)
- ▶ Parental history of child abuse and/or neglect³

Measure 1: Substance Use/Abuse				
 INDICATOR 1: % of women who drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	14.4% of women drank alcohol during the last 3 months of pregnancy (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS			
 INDICATOR 2: % of adults 18+ who report drinking 5+ drinks for males or 4+ drinks for females per occasion				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	18.3% of adults report binge drinking (Binge drinking defined as 5+ drinks for males and 4+ drinks for females per occasion; 2014-2017).			
Considerations	Substance use among the general population of adults may be less associated with child maltreatment than substance abuse among caregivers. Data across the general population, however, could represent norms within a county or community that are associated with maltreatment at the community-level.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE 4-Year Community Estimates/BRFSS - Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have X [X = 5 for men, X = 4 for women] or more drinks on an occasion? - During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any occasion?			

³ Indicators related to the history of abuse or neglect among caregivers are not included in this guide because they do not apply to the primary prevention of child maltreatment. For more information on history of abuse or neglect in Colorado, see the [CDPHE BRFSS ACES report](#) for Colorado or the [Office of Early Childhood report](#) on caregiver ACES in Colorado.

 INDICATOR 3: % of adults 18+ who report drinking 15+ drinks for males or 8+ drinks for females per week				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	6.5% of adults report heavy drinking (Heavy drinking defined as 15+ drinks for males and 8+ drinks for females per week; 2014-2017).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 2			
Data Sources	<p>Source 1: CDPHE 4-Year Community Estimates/BRFSS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the past 30 days, on the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you drink on average? - During the past 30 days, how many days per week or per month did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor? - One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor. 			
 INDICATOR 4: % of women who used marijuana at any time during pregnancy				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	8.2% of women used marijuana at any time during pregnancy (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS			
 INDICATOR 5: % of women who used marijuana since their babies were born				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	7.9% of women used marijuana since the baby was born (2018).			
Considerations	<p>The current research on research on marijuana use among caregivers and risk for child maltreatment is limited.</p> <p>It might be most important to focus on the misuse of marijuana among caregivers.</p> <p>Areas of focus, for example, might be the % of caregivers who report using marijuana while caring for children or while children are in the home, and the extent to which marijuana is safely stored away from children.</p> <p>Data on marijuana use while caring for children or in the presence of children is not collected at the population-level; data on storage is reported below.</p>			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS			
 INDICATOR 6: % of caregivers who report that they or some else used marijuana or hashish inside their home in the past month				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	5.5% of caregivers report that they or someone else had used marijuana or hashish inside their home in the past month (2017).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 5			

 INDICATOR 7: % of caregivers who report that there is marijuana product in or around the home				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	11% of caregivers report there is marijuana or marijuana product in or around their home (2017).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 5			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Child Health Survey Is there any marijuana or marijuana product in or around your home right now? (Yes, No, Not Sure, Refused)			
 INDICATOR 8: % of caregivers who safely store marijuana in a child proof container or package				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Of caregivers who report marijuana is in the home, 22.4% do not safely store it (2017).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 5			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Child Health Survey Where is the marijuana that is currently in or around your home being stored? For each of the following methods please say yes if it does apply or no if it does not apply: (1) In a child proof container or package; (2) In a locked container such as a cabinet, drawer or safe; (3) In a location your child cannot access, such as out of reach; (4) Someplace else?			
 INDICATOR 9: % of adults who report using marijuana 1 or more days in the past month				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	14% of adults report using marijuana 1 or more days in the past month (2014-2017).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 5. Consider exploring a greater number of days used per month rather than just 1 day per month.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE 4-Year Community Estimates/BRFSS During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana or cannabis?			
 INDICATOR 10: % of women who smoked during pregnancy				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	7.1% of women smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			
 INDICATOR 11: % of women who smoked prior to becoming pregnant, who quit smoking during pregnancy				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Of women who smoked prior to becoming pregnant, 57% quit smoking during pregnancy, 43% did not (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			

Measure 2: Mental Health Issues

INDICATOR 1: % of women who felt down, depressed, or hopeless since baby was born

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	27.3% of women felt down, depressed, or hopeless since baby was born sometimes, often, or always (2018).
Data Sources	★ Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Since baby was born, how often have you felt down, depressed, or hopeless? (Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never)

INDICATOR 2: % of women who felt little interest or little pleasure in doing things since baby was born sometimes, often, or always

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	24.1% of women felt little interest or little pleasure in doing things since baby was born sometimes, often, or always (2018).
Data Sources	★ Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Since baby was born how often have you felt little interest or little pleasure in doing things? (Always, Often, Sometimes, Rarely, Never)

INDICATOR 3: % of women who report that a health care worker told them they had depression since their baby was born

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	14.1% of women report that a health care worker told them they had depression since their baby was born (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Since new baby was born a health care worker told me I had depression? (Y/N)

INDICATOR 4: % of caregivers who rate their general mental and emotional health as fair or poor

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	4.7% of mothers and 4% of fathers with children 0-17 say their mental health is fair or poor (2017-2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health If this child's mother lives in the household, what is the status of mother's mental and emotional health in general?; If this child's father lives in the household, what is the status of father's mental and emotional health in general? (Excellent or Very Good, Good, Fair or Poor)

INDICATOR 5: % of adults ever told they have a depressive disorder

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZCTA
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Prevalence in CO	18.1% of adults ever told they have a depressive disorder (2014-2017). % of adults ever told they have a depressive disorder ranges from 7-31 in some counties (2014-2017).
Considerations	Ever having a depressive disorder may be less closely tied to child maltreatment than current experiences with depression.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE 4-Year Community Estimates/BRFSS Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression? For each, tell me Yes, No, or You're Not Sure.
INDICATOR 6: % of adults experiencing 14 or more poor mental health days in the past month (i.e., mental distress)	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	10% of adults had 14 or more poor mental health days in past month (i.e., mental distress; 2014-2017). % of adults experiencing mental distress ranges from 0.2 to 26 in some census tracts.
Data Sources	★ Source 1: CDPHE 4-Year Community Estimates/BRFSS Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?

Measure 3: Young Maternal Age at Birth	
INDICATOR 1: % of births to women aged 15-19 or 20-24	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	4.2% of births were to women aged 15-19 (2018). 16.0% of births were to women aged 20-24 (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID
INDICATOR 2: % of first-time births that were to mothers 19 or younger	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Of mothers who gave birth to their first child, 8.7%* were 19 or younger (2018).
Considerations	As noted previously, you will need to calculate some indicators using CoHID data.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID

Measure 4: Family Size

INDICATOR 1: % of pregnant women who were not trying to get pregnant

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	40% of pregnant women were not trying to get pregnant (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS : Dataset

INDICATOR 2: Average interval between last live birth and current birth

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	Between 2016 and 2018, the average interval between last live birth and current birth was 48 months (SD = 38 months) .
Data Sources	Source 1: CDC Natality Information

INDICATOR 3: % of births to mothers who have given birth previously

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	28% of births were to women who had previously given birth to 2 or more children (2018).
Considerations	Short birth intervals can increase caregiver responsibilities and stress. Consider the % of births to women who have previously given birth to 2 or more children in conjunction with the intervals between births.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID


INDICATOR 4: % of births to teen mothers who have given birth previously


Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	13% of births to teen mothers were to those who had given birth previously (2018).
Considerations	As noted above, you will need to calculate some indicators using CoHID data.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID

Measure 5: Education


INDICATOR 1: % of pregnant women with less than 12 years of education or with 12 years of education


Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	10.2% of pregnant women have less than 12 years of education; 21.3% of pregnant women have 12 years of education; 68.5% of pregnant women have more than 12 years of education.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID


 INDICATOR 2: % of all caregivers with high school degree/GED				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	10% of children live in homes where the head of the household does not have a high school degree (2018).			
Considerations	If collecting data on this indicator, consider splitting response options for high school and GED into two separate responses.			
Data Sources	Source 1: Kid's Count ★ Source 2: American Community Survey What is the highest level of education completed? (Less than a high school degree or GED; high school diploma or GED; associate degree, bachelor's degree, graduate degree)			





 INDICATOR 3: "% of all caregivers or adults with less than high school degree/GED				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	38% of children live in homes where the head of household's highest level of education is only high school diploma or GED (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: Kid's Count Source 2: American Community Survey What is the highest level of education completed? (Less than a high school degree or GED; high school diploma or GED; associate degree, bachelor's degree, graduate degree)			

Measure 6: Income

 INDICATOR 1: % of women below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) at birth				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	38.8% of pregnant women were at or below 185% of the federal poverty level (FPL; 2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS			




 INDICATOR 2: % of labor and delivery costs paid for by Medicaid				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	40.5% of labor and delivery costs were paid for by Medicaid; 2% of labor and delivery costs were not covered by insurance; 8.5% of mothers were not covered by any insurance at the time of survey.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			

 INDICATOR 3: % of all children under 18 living in homes below the FPL				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Prevalence in CO	12.1% of children under 18 live in families with incomes below the poverty level (2018). Ranges from 2.4% to 37.4% in some counties.			
Data Sources	Source 1: Kids Count ★ Source 2: American Community Survey How many people are in your family (including yourself)? What is your total annual family income before tax?			
 INDICATOR 4: % of pregnant women and % of pregnant women’s husbands/partners who lost a job prior to delivery				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	6% of women lost a job in the 12 months before delivering baby but wanted to keep working (2018). 7% of husbands or partners lost a job before delivery (2018).			
Considerations	Employment may not be associated with maltreatment risk in itself, but may provide your community with additional information to understand associations between income and employment (e.g., working and low income families).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS			
 INDICATOR 5: % of children under 18 with no caregiver in the labor force				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	3% of families with children under 18 had no caregivers in the workforce in the past 12 months (2018).			
Considerations	See consideration for indicator 4			
Data Sources	Source 1: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates			
 INDICATOR 6: % of children living in households that are less than twice the FPL and in which at least one caregiver works 50 or more weeks during the previous year; % of all individuals who are employed and below the poverty level				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	21% of families with a child under 6 are employed and low income (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: Kids Count Source 2: American Community Survey			
 INDICATOR 7: % of families who find it hard to get by on family’s income very often or often				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	14% of caregivers report that it is hard to get by on income often or very often.			
Data Sources	★ Source 1: National Survey of Children’s Health Since your child was born, how often has it been very hard to get by on your family’s income - i.e., hard to cover the basics like food or housing? (Very Often, Somewhat Often, Often, Rarely, Never)			

 INDICATOR 8: % of families able to access enough food to feed themselves and their family	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Are you able to access enough food to feed you and your family? (Y/N)
 INDICATOR 9: % of households in which one or more adults are employed full time	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Are you or other adult in your household employed full time? (Y/N)

Measure 7: Healthy Relationships

 INDICATOR 1: % of pregnant women abused by their husband/partner or ex in the 12 months before getting pregnant; % of pregnant women abused by their husband/partner or ex during pregnancy	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	1.8% of pregnant women were abused by their husband/partner and 2.4% by their ex 12 months before getting pregnant (2018). 1.2% of pregnant women were abused by their husband/partner and 0.7% by their ex during pregnancy (2018).
Considerations	The data demonstrate that IPV before or during pregnancy has a very low base-rate. This measure is important for the prevention of child maltreatment but might require the collection of additional data on indicators that ask about relationship stress or safety more broadly, not just abuse.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS
 INDICATOR 2: % of pregnant women who argue with their husband or partner more than usual in the 12 months before delivery	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	21.4% of pregnant women argued with husband/partner more than usual in the 12 months before delivery of baby (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS
 INDICATOR 3: % of violent crimes committed by intimate partners	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA Police Department <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	14.76% of violent crimes are committed by intimate partners (n = 4,009; 2018).
Considerations	This information collected among caregivers may be more closely tied to maltreatment than in the general population.
Data Sources	Source 1: Colorado Department of Public Safety

Measure 8: Single Parenthood; Separation or Divorce; Nonbiological, Transient Caregivers in the Home (e.g., Mother's Male Partner)

INDICATOR 1: % of women not married at birth

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	22.9% of women were not married at the time of birth (2018).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID			

INDICATOR 2: % of children who live in households headed by a single-parent

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	28% of children live in households headed by a single-parent, ranges from 8% to 46% in some counties (2014-2018, 5-year estimates).			
Data Sources	Source 1: American Community Survey			

The [CDC](#) also lists several protective factors that are associated with reduced risk for child maltreatment. These include:

- ▶ Concrete support for basic needs
- ▶ Parental employment
- ▶ Parental education
- ▶ Adequate housing
- ▶ Access to health care and social services



*Note: Only those not already addressed above are listed below:



Measure 9: Adequate Housing

INDICATOR 1: % of income spent on rent






Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	24% of renter-occupied housing units spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs (2011-2015).			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE Colorado Health Indicators: Economic Opportunity: Housing Source 2: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)			

INDICATOR 2: % of households own their home; % of household income spent on mortgage

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Prevalence in CO	Access to stable housing may be more closely associated with maltreatment than home ownership. Families could own a home but still not be able to afford payments.				
Data Sources	Source 1: Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data Source 2: American Community Survey				
 INDICATOR 3: % of households worried about losing home in the next two months					
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA	Health Statistics Region <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	6.7% of adults 18+ were worried that in the next two months they might not have stable housing.				
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Colorado Health Institute CHAS Worried that in the next two months you might not have stable housing? (Y/N)				
 INDICATOR 4: % of families have stable housing					
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available				
Data Sources	★ Do you have stable housing? (Y/N)				

Measure 10: Access to Health Care and Social Services					
 INDICATOR 1: % of parents and children covered by health insurance; % of adults 18+ who have health insurance coverage; % of children covered by insurance					
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Prevalence in CO	9% to 12% of parents are not covered by health insurance (2018). 5% of children under 18 not covered by health insurance; 4% of children under 6 are not covered by health insurance (2018). 88.7% of adults have health insurance coverage.				
Data Sources	Source 1: Kid's Count % of children under 18 who live with parents who are not covered by health insurance % of parents who are not covered by health insurance % of children under 18 who are not covered by health insurance % of children under 6 not covered by health insurance Source 2: CDPHE BRFSS Source 3: CDPHE Colorado Health Indicators: Access, Utilization, and Quality Care Source 4: American Community Survey				
 INDICATOR 2: % of households in which everyone is insured					
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available				
Data Sources	★ Does everyone in your family have health insurance? (Y/N)				


 INDICATOR 3: % of pregnant women receiving prenatal care	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	82.1% of births were to women receiving early prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy (2018); as low as 52% in some counties.
Data Sources	Source 1: Kids Count Source 2: CDPHE PRAMS Source 3: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID
 INDICATOR 4: % of adults utilizing health care	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	37.4% of adults did not have a regular medical checkup in the past year.
Data Sources	Source 1: Colorado Health Institute Use of Health Care Source 2: CDPHE BRFSS
 INDICATOR 5: % of children who have a place where they go when they are sick or caregiver needs advice about their health	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	81% of children have a usual source for sick care.
Data Sources	Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health
 INDICATOR 6: % of infants, toddlers, and preschoolers who have access to high-quality child care	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	33% of infants whose parents prefer licensed child care are estimated to actually be receiving it. 60% of toddlers whose parents prefer licensed child care are estimated to actually be receiving it. 89% of preschoolers whose parents prefer licensed child care are estimated to actually be receiving it.
Data Sources	Source 1: Colorado Department of Human Services: PDG Needs Assessment
 INDICATOR 7: % of families who have quality child care if needed	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Do you have quality child care, if needed?

Outcome 3: High-Quality Caregiving

As mentioned above, no single factor predicts child maltreatment. It is important to keep in mind that caregiving exists within the context of risk and protection at the individual-, family-, community-, and societal-levels. There are several characteristics related to the caregiving environment that the [CDC](#) has identified as being associated with increased risk for child maltreatment.

- ▶ Parental thoughts and emotions that tend to support or justify maltreatment behaviors
- ▶ Parents’ lack of understanding of children’s needs, child development and parenting skills
- ▶ Parenting stress, poor parent-child relationships, and negative interactions
- ▶ Social isolation

Measure 1: Caregiver Thoughts and Emotions	
 INDICATOR 1: % of parents who usually or always feel aggravated by parenting	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	4.4% of parents usually/always feel aggravated by parenting (2017-2018 2-year estimates).
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: National Survey of Children’s Health</p> <p>During the past month, how often have you felt (a) this child is much harder to care for than most children his or her age, (b) this child does things that really bother you a lot, (c) angry with this child: never, rarely, sometimes, always or usually</p>
 INDICATOR 2: % of caregivers who report they don’t know what to do as a parent, don’t know how to help their child learn, that their child misbehaves just to upset them	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey</p> <p>(a) There are times when I don’t know what to do as a parent; (b) I know how to help my child learn; (c) My child misbehaves just to upset me (Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always)</p>

Measure 2: Caregivers’ Lack of Understanding of Children’s Needs, Child Development and Parenting Skills	
 INDICATOR 1: % of caregivers who place their infants on their backs to sleep	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	88% of mothers put their child to sleep on their back (2018).

Considerations	There is limited population-level data available on caregivers' knowledge of children's needs and child development. Sleeping position may serve as a proxy for knowledge of children's needs, though data specific to more general knowledge would be beneficial.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS In what position do you put your child to sleep?
INDICATOR 2: % of caregivers who report they don't know what to do as a parent, don't know how to help their child learn, that their child misbehaves just to upset them	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey (a) There are times when I don't know what to do as a parent; (b) I know how to help my child learn; (c) My child misbehaves just to upset me (Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always)

Measure 3: Caregiver Stress

INDICATOR 1: % of caregivers who report that they are adjusting to the daily demands of raising children	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	37.4% of parents believe they are handling the daily demands of raising children "somewhat well", 61.8% say very well, and about 0.9% say not well or not well at all (2017-2018; 2-year estimates).
Data Sources	★ Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health How well do you think you are handling the day-to-day demands of raising children? (Very Well, Somewhat Well, Not Very Well or Not Very Well at All)
INDICATOR 2: % of mothers who experienced 1 or more stressors in the 12 months prior to delivery	
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	69.1% of mothers experienced 1 or more stressors in the 12 months before delivery (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Stressors include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Family member ill and hospitalized - Separated or divorced from husband/partner - Moved to a new address - Homeless - Husband/partner didn't want pregnancy - Bills you couldn't pay - You or husband/partner went to jail - Someone close had problems with alcohol or drugs - Someone close died - Husband/partner lost job - Lost job though wanted to continue working - Husband/partner self-reduced work or pay - Apart from husband/partner work-related - Argued with husband/partner more than usual

Measure 4: Parent-Child Relationships/Negative Interactions

INDICATOR 1: % of caregivers who report that their families demonstrate resilience during difficult times

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	82.3% of children live in families where the family demonstrates family resilience during difficult times all of the time (2017-2018; 2-year estimates).
Data Sources	Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health In this family, we talk together about what to do; work together to solve the problem, know we have strengths to draw on; stay hopeful even in difficult times: All of the time, Most of the time, Some or none of the time

INDICATOR 2: % of caregivers who breastfeed

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	82.3% of children live in families where the family demonstrates family resilience during difficult times all of the time (2017-2018; 2-year estimates).
Considerations	There is some evidence that frequency and duration of breastfeeding is protective against child maltreatment. However, breastfeeding is associated with a variety of other variables such as employment.
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS Source 2: CDPHE Colorado Health Information Dataset; CoHID

INDICATOR 3: % of families talk about problems; % of families listen to "both sides of the story"; % of families take time to listen to each other; % of families pull together when things are stressful; % of families able to solve their own problems"

Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey In my family, we talk about problems; When we argue, we listen to "both sides of the story"; In my family, we take time to listen to each other; My family pulls together when things are stressful; My family is able to solve our own problems: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always

INDICATOR 4: % of caregivers who praise child when he/she behaves well; % of caregivers lose control when disciplining; % of caregivers happy being with their child; % caregivers very close to child; % of caregivers able to soothe child when he/she is upset; % of caregivers spend time with child doing what he/she likes to do

Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey I praise my child when he/she behaves well; When I discipline my child, I lose control; I am happy being with my child; My child and I are very close to each other; I am able to soothe my child when he/she is upset; I spend time with my child doing what he/she likes to do: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always

Measure 5: Social Isolation

INDICATOR 1: % of caregivers who say that they have someone they can turn to for day-to-day emotional support with parenting

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	82.4% of parents say that during the past 12 months there was someone that they could to turn to for day-to-day emotional support with parenting or raising children (2017-2018; 2-year estimates).
Data Sources	★ Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health During the past 12 months, was there someone you could turn to for day-to-day emotional support with parenting or raising children? Is there someone you can turn to for day-to-day emotional help with parenting or raising children?

INDICATOR 2: % of caregivers who have others who will listen when they need to talk about their problems

Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always

INDICATOR 3: % of caregivers who have several people they can talk to

Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always

INDICATOR 4: % of caregivers that have no idea where to turn if they needed food or housing

Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always

INDICATOR 5: % of caregivers wouldn't know where to go for help if they had trouble making ends meet


Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
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Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey</p> <p>I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always</p>
<p> INDICATOR 6: % of caregivers have others they can talk to</p>	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey</p> <p>I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always</p>
<p> INDICATOR 7: % of caregivers that if they needed help finding a job, they wouldn't know where to go for help</p>	
Level of Data Available	Not currently publicly available
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: Protective Factors Survey</p> <p>I have others who will listen when I need to talk about my problems; When I am lonely, there are several people I can talk to; I would have no idea where to turn if I needed food or housing; I wouldn't know where to go for help if I had trouble making ends meet; If there is a crisis, I have others I can talk to; If I needed help finding a job, I wouldn't know where to go for help: Never, Very Rarely, Rarely, About Half the Time, Frequently, Very Frequently, Always</p>

The [CDC](#) also lists several protective factors that are associated with reduced risk for child maltreatment. These include:


- ▶ Supportive family environment and social networks
- ▶ Nurturing parenting skills
- ▶ Stable family relationships
- ▶ Household rules and child monitoring
- ▶ Caring adults outside the family who can serve as role models or mentors

*Note: Only those not already addressed above are listed below:

Measure 6: Household Rules and Child Monitoring					
 INDICATOR 1: % of children who report that their parents or guardians practice child monitoring					
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA	Region <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	<p>91.3% of students have parents or guardians who know where they are (2017). 87.1% of students have parents who know if they are not home on time (2017). 92.6% of students feel rules in their family are clear (2017).</p>				

Considerations	Data at the high school level are not as relevant to the prevention of child maltreatment as the data would be if it were collected among a younger population. Data are not currently collected on household rules and monitoring among younger children in Colorado.			
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE: Healthy Kids Colorado			
 INDICATOR 2: Bedtime and mealtime routines				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	<p>32.5% of children 0-17 always go to bed at the same time on weeknights, and about 59.2% usually do (2017-2018 2-year estimates).</p> <p>45.7% of children 0-5 years old are read to by family members every day; 24.2% 4-6 days; 25.4% 1-3 days a week; 4.7% 0 days (2017-2018 2-year estimates).</p> <p>50.3% of children 0-5 years old are told stories or sing songs with family members every day, 22% 4-6 days, and 23.9% 1-3 days per week; 3.8% 0 days (2017-2018 2-year estimates).</p> <p>45.2% of families eat a meal together every day of the week; 31.6% 4-6 days per week, and 21.6% 1-3 days per week; 1.6% 0 days (2017-2018 2-year estimates).</p>			
Data Sources	<p>★ Source: National Survey of Children's Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How often does this child go to bed at the same time on weeknights: Always, Usually, Sometimes, Rarely or Never; During the past week - During the past week, how many days did you or other members read to this child, age 0-5 years: 0 days, 1-3 days, 4-6 days, every day - During the past week, how many days did you or other members tell stories or sing songs to this child, age 0-5 years: 0 days, 1-3 days, 4-6 days, every day - During the past week, on how many days did all the family members who live in the household eat a meal together: fill in the blank / 0 days, 1-3 days, 4-6 days, everyday 			

Measure 7: Caring Adults Outside the Family Who Can Serve as Role Models or Mentors

 INDICATOR 1: % of children who have a caring adult outside of the home				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	89.5% of children have at least one other adult who he or she can rely on for advice (2017-2018 2-year estimates).			
Data Sources	Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health Other than you or other adults in your home, is there at least one other adult in this child's school, neighborhood, or community who knows this child well and who he or she can rely on for advice? (ages 6-17 years; Y/N)			

Outcome 4: Safe, Supportive Neighborhoods

The [CDC](#) also lists several community-level risk factors for child maltreatment. These include:

- ▶ Community violence
- ▶ Concentrated neighborhood disadvantage (e.g., high poverty, high unemployment rates, and high density of alcohol outlets)
- ▶ Poor social connections

Measure 1: Community Violence				
🔍 <u>INDICATOR 1</u> : % of children who live in a safe neighborhood				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County	Census Tract	ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	66.5% definitely agree, 28.4% somewhat agree, and 5.1% somewhat or definitely disagree that their child lives in a safe neighborhood (2017-2018 2-year estimates).			
Data Sources	Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health Does this child live in a safe neighborhood? (Definitely Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat or Definitely Agree)			

Measure 2: Concentrated Disadvantage				
🔍 <u>INDICATOR 1</u> : % of households that are in census tracts with a high level of concentrated disadvantage				
Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	County <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Census Tract <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ZCTA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Prevalence in CO	12.7% of Colorado households live in census tracts with a high level of concentrated disadvantage (2019).			
Considerations	% will need to be calculated using the American Community Survey in order to identify the % of households living in concentrated disadvantage at the county, census tract, or ZCTA level.			
Data Sources	Source 1: America's Health Rankings Source 2: American Community Survey Derived from 5 American Community Survey Indicators: % of households that are below the poverty line, receive public assistance, female-headed households, and younger than 18			

Measure 3: Social Connections

INDICATOR 1: % of women who moved to a new address in the 12 months before delivery

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	35.6% of women moved to a new address in the 12 months before delivery (2018).
Data Sources	Source 1: CDPHE PRAMS

INDICATOR 2: % of children who live in supportive neighborhoods

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	<p>57% of Colorado children live in supportive neighborhoods; 43% do not (2017-2018 2-year estimates).</p> <p>Among household incomes of 0-99% FPL only 43% live in supportive neighborhoods.</p> <p>Among household incomes of 100-199% only 40% live in supportive neighborhoods.</p> <p>Among household incomes of 200-399% FPL 56% live in supportive neighborhoods.</p> <p>Among household incomes of 400% FPL or higher 71% live in supportive neighborhoods.</p>
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health</p> <p>Derived from: People in this neighborhood help each other out; we watch out for each other's children in this neighborhood; when we encounter difficulties we know where to go for help in our community (Definitely Agree, Somewhat Agree, Somewhat Disagree, Definitely Disagree)</p>

Measure 4: Built Environments

INDICATOR 1: % of caregivers who report they live in a neighborhood with amenities

Level of Data Available	State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> County Census Tract ZCTA
Prevalence in CO	57.9% of caregivers report that children live in a neighborhood that contains all 4 amenities.
Data Sources	<p>★ Source 1: National Survey of Children's Health</p> <p>Derived from: In your neighborhood, are there sidewalks or walking paths; a park or playground; a recreation center, community center or boys' and girls' club; a library or book mobile? (Y/N)</p> <p>Are you generally able to get to where you need to go using a personal vehicle or public transport? (Y/N)</p>

Appendix



This guide focuses on the primary prevention of child maltreatment; data related to child maltreatment rates, out-of-home care, and permanency outcomes, child well-being, or educational achievement are not included but can be found through the links provided.

▶ Child maltreatment rates, out-of-home care, permanency outcomes

- Colorado Office of Children, Youth and Families:
- https://rom.socwel.ku.edu/CO_Public/Custom.aspx?page=ReportMenu

▶ Well-being

- National Survey of Children’s Health
- <https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey>
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: Child Health Survey
- <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/behaviorsurvey>
- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: Healthy Kids Colorado
- <https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/hkcs>
- Kids Count Data Center
- <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/>

▶ Educational achievement

- Colorado Department of Education
- <https://www.cde.state.co.us/assessment/coassess-dataandresults>
- https://edx.cde.state.co.us/SchoolView/DataCenter/reports.jsp?_adf_ctrl-state=pac20phbp_4&_afLoop=4406580269212472&_afWindowMode=0&_adf.ctrl-state=1azg519cr8_4

